2157G

150 000

215

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

SHEET 42 D/16

86°30' 25' 20' Joins Map 2158G, "Vein Lake" 10' 05' 86°00'

49°00'

55'

50'

48°45'

Joins Map 2147G, "Ashburton Bay"

Joins Map 2168G, "White Lake"

Joins Map 2156G, "Heron Bay"

Pic River
Little Pic River
Martinet Creek
Big Joe Creek
Huck Lake
Long Alice Lake
MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE
My Lake
Four Bay Lake
Lineal Lake
Martinet Lake
Little Martinet Lake
Pukatawagan Lake
Goodchild Lake
Cirrus Lake
Runnalls Lake
Swede Creek
Wullie Lake
North Skipper Lake
Coubran Lake
Seeley Lake
Bamoos Lake
Pic River
GOODCHILD CREEK
Veronika Lake
Hare Lake
Gowan Lake
Harriet Lake
Swede
TP 77
TP 76
TP 75
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
HIGHWAY 11
Angler Station
AIRFIELD

INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 2157G

GOODCHILD CREEK

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT
ONTARIO

Scale 1:50,000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres
Miles 1 0 1 2 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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Airborne Magnetic Survey, April to October, 1962 by Spartan Air Services Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentine, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

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