AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

SHEET 42 C/15

Joins Map 2196G, "Hornepayne"

Joins Map 2179G, "Kwikwaga Lake"

Joins Map 2209G, "Kabinakagami Lake"

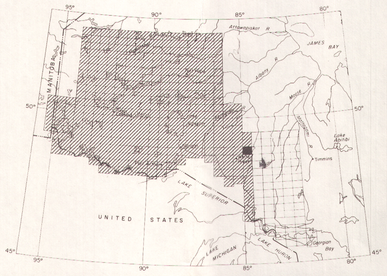
Joins Map 2194G, "Mosambik Lake"

BAYFIELD
BEATON
LIPTON
GOURLAY
BRECKENRIDGE
LIZAR
STRICKLAND
NAMEIGOS
MOSAMBIK

Beaton River West
Beaton River
Strickland River
Gogegenha River
Beaton Lake
Gogegenha Lake
Nameigosis Lake
Strickland Lake
Gourlay Lake
Lipton Lake
Little Lipton Lake
Breckenridge Lake
Nameigos Lake
Lipton Creek
Breckenridge Creek
Nameigos River
Kabinakagami River

MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE

85°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 84°30'
49°00'
48°45'



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 2195 G

GOURLAY LAKE

ALGOMA DISTRICT
ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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Airborne Magnetic Survey, October 1962 to May 1963 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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