PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 52 E/7

95° 00' 55' 50' Joins Map 1186G, "Clearwater Bay" 40' 35' 94° 30'

49° 30'

Shoal Lake
Mason Lake
Lake of the Woods
Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33
I.R. No. 31G
Windigo Island
I.R. No. 37
Windfall Island
Cyclone Island
I.R. No. 31C
Squaw Island I.R. No. 37B
Massacre Island
Bay Island
Poplar Island
FALCON ISLAND
Aulneau Peninsula
McPherson Island
I.R. No. 30
I.R. No. 34
I.R. Nos. 31A & 35A
4TH. BASE LINE
MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

25'

20'

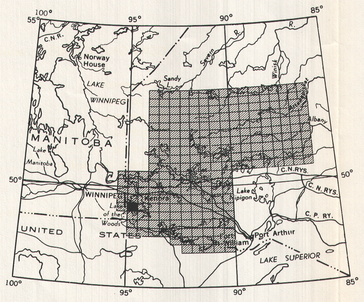
49° 15'

95° 00' 55' 50' Joins Map 1184G, "Big Island" 40' 35' 94° 30'

Joins Map 1906, "Berry Point"

Joins Map 1177G, "Sioux Narrows"

PUBLISHED, 1962



INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

1000 gammas .....
500 gammas .....
100 gammas .....
20 gammas .....
10 gammas .....
Magnetic depression .....

Flight lines .....
Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 1185G

FALCON ISLAND

KENORA 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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Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

Airborne Magnetic Survey, May to October, 1961, 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.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1185

FALCON ISLAND
ONTARIO
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