PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 52 E/15

95°00' 55' 50' Joins Map 1188G, "Whitedog Lake" 40' 35' 94°30'

50°00'

55'

50'

49°45'

Joins Map 1192G, "Caddy Lake"

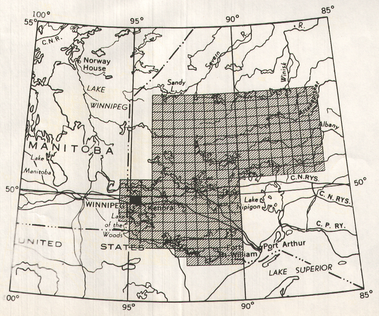
Joins Map 1179G, "Kenora"

Joins Map 1186G, "Clearwater Bay"

RUDD
MALACHI
PELICAN
UMBACH
MELICK
BRODERICK
GIDLEY
PELLATT

Cygnet Lake
Cygnet River
Malachi
Malachi Lake
Otter Lake
Joe Lake
Duck Lake
Pelicanpouch Lake
Charles Lake
Catherine Lake
Catastrophe Lake
Pistol Lake
Minaki
Fox Lake
Wade
Gun Lake
Adamson Lake
Winnipeg River
Ena Lake
Ena
Macfarlane River
Black Sturgeon River
The Dalles I.R. No. 38o
Urquhart Lake
Culloden Lake
Locke Bay
Muriel Lake
Pickerel Lake
Greenwater Lake
Rosino Lake
Sandy Lake
Middle Lake
Louise Lake
Lulu Lake
Darlington Bay
Kalmar Lake
Lowther
Helen Lake
Busteed
Laclu
Norman
KEEWATIN

RAILWAYS
CANADIAN NATIONAL
CANADIAN PACIFIC
MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE
ROAD
POWER LINE
HIGHWAY 17



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 1187G

KEEWATIN

KENORA DISTRICT
ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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.

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