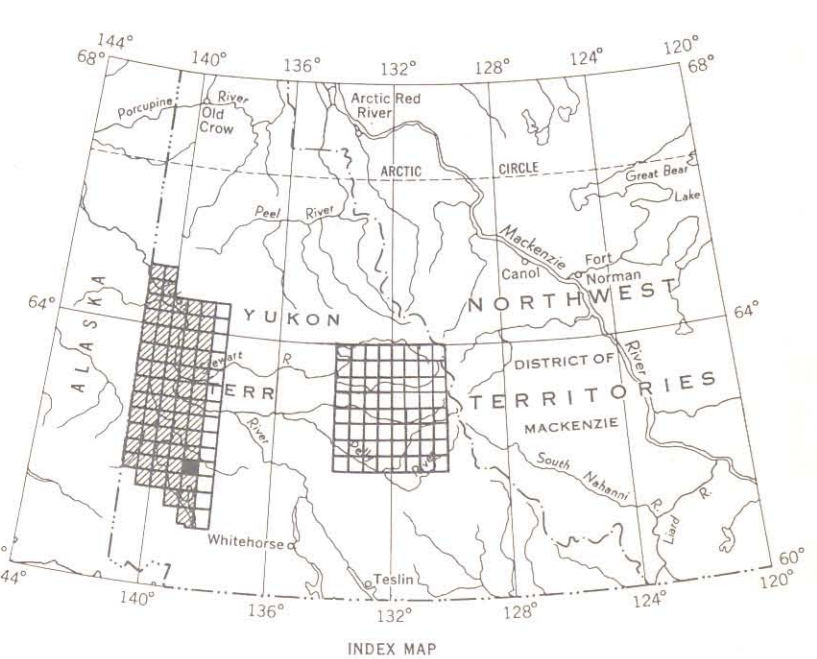


929 - 13A  
 326 - 13  
 312 - 7  
 303 - 2  
 918 - 10

Handwritten notes in blue ink, including a small sketch of a geological feature.



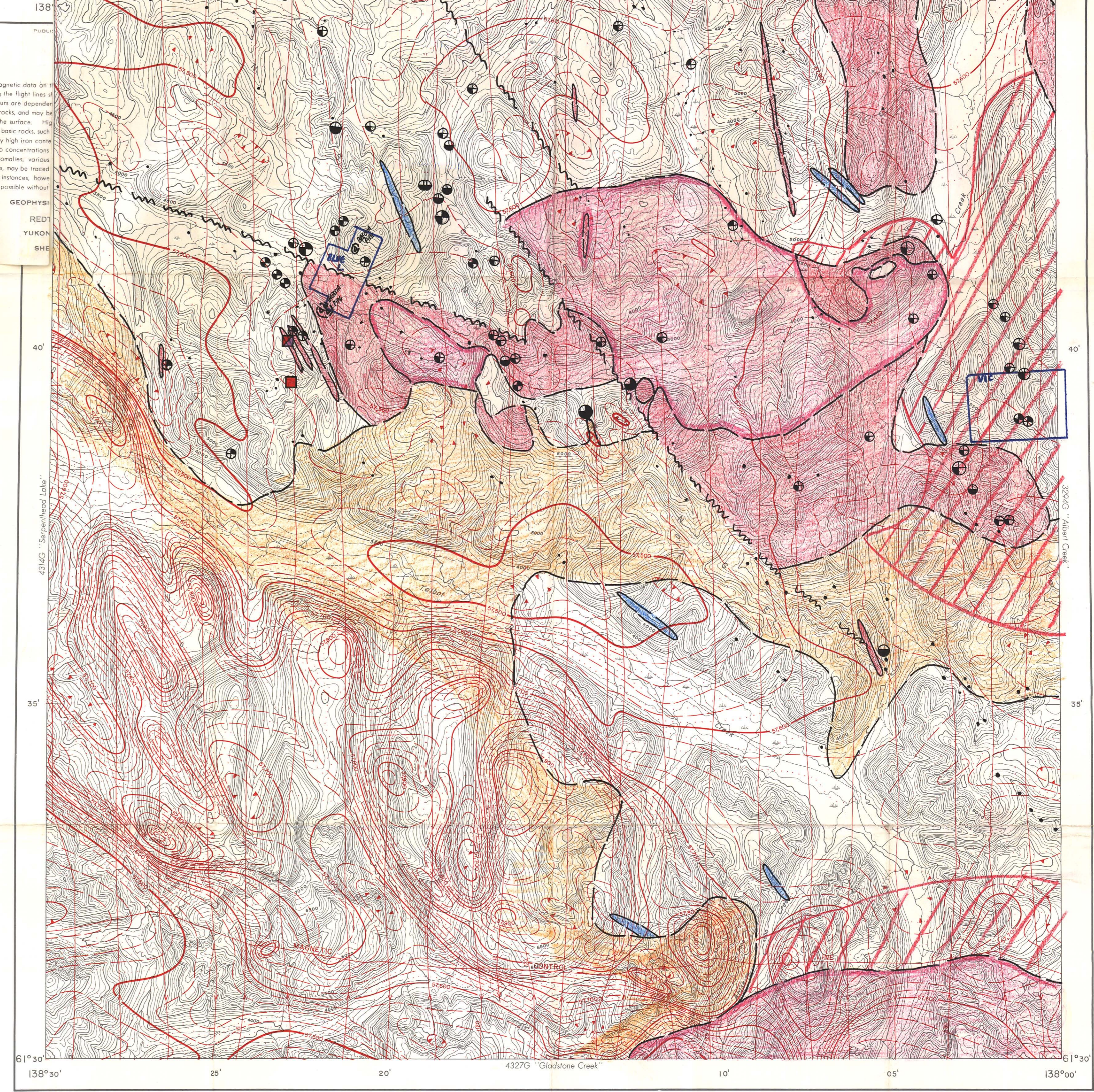
ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)  
 500 gammas .....  
 100 gammas .....  
 25 gammas .....  
 10 gammas .....  
 Magnetic depression .....  
 Flight lines .....  
 Flight altitude, normally 1000 feet above ground level where terrain permitted

MAP 4315 G  
**REDTAIL LAKE**  
 YUKON TERRITORY  
 Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360 Miles

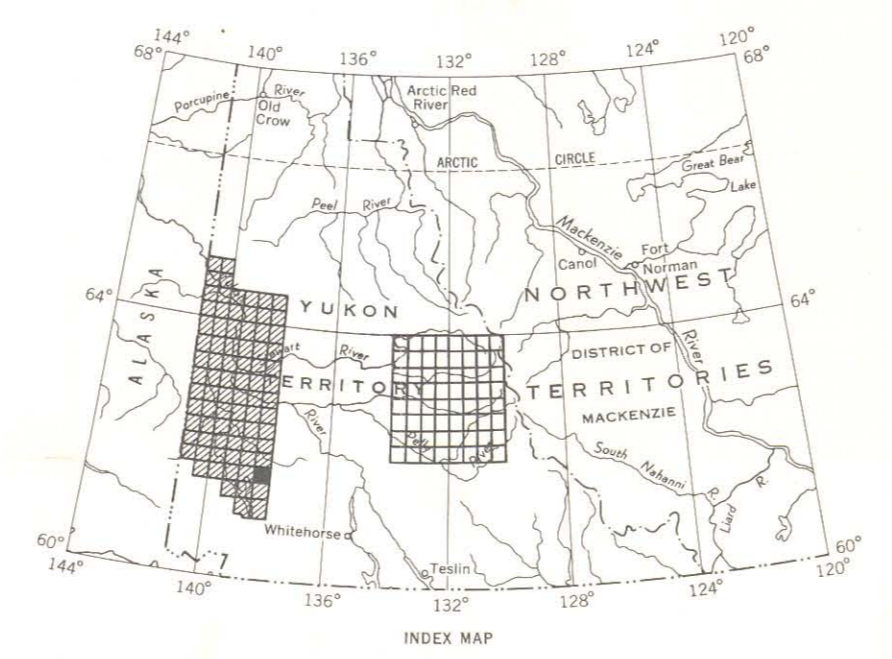
Magnetic survey, March 1961, April 1962 by Aero Photo Inc.  
 No correction has been made for regional variation.  
 The photography for this map was obtained from topographical maps sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The magnetic data on this map were recorded along the flight lines of magnetic contours are dependent on the underlying rocks, and may be due to depths below the surface. The presence of basic rocks, which have a relatively high iron content or partly due to concentrations of magnetic minerals, variation on faults or folds, may be noted cross. In many instances, however, anomalies may be possible without

GEOPHYSICS  
 REDT  
 YUKON  
 SH11



Handwritten note in blue ink: 'in which dykes of Tertiary are possibly granite porphyry, etc. are numerous.'



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)  
 500 gammas .....  
 100 gammas .....  
 25 gammas .....  
 10 gammas .....  
 Magnetic depression .....  
 Flight lines .....  
 Flight altitude, normally 1000 feet above ground level where terrain permitted

MAP 4328 G  
**TALBOT CREEK**  
 YUKON TERRITORY  
 Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360 Miles

Magnetic survey, March 1962 to May 1968 by Aero Photo Inc.  
 No correction has been made for regional variation.  
 The photography for this map was obtained from topographical maps sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

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 character 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 noted on, 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 4328  
 013013  
 TALBOT CREEK  
 YUKON TERRITORY  
 SHEET 115 G

