

This map was compiled from data obtained as a result of an aeromagnetic survey carried out by Goldak Airborne Surveys using a Piper Navajo (registration C-GJBB) aircraft. A Geometrics G-8000 digital fluxgate magnetometer was mounted in the tail boom of the survey aircraft.

The survey operations were carried out from Jan 1 to Feb 12, 2006. The nominal traverse line spacing was 400 m with control lines at 2.4 km spacing at a nominal altitude of 150 m above ground level. Flight paths were planned to minimize the control line and traverse line altitude differences. Flight path was recovered using a post flight differential Global Positioning System, combined with a vertically mounted video camera.

After survey data, the intersections of the control and traverse lines were established and differences in the magnetic values were computer analysed and manually checked to obtain the level network. The levelled total field values were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field has been removed from the magnetic total field data.

Digital versions of this map and the corresponding digital profiles and gridded geophysical data may be downloaded at no charge, from Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience Data Repository for Geophysical and Geochemical Data at <http://edg.nrcan.gc.ca>. The digital data are also available for fee at the Geoscience Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9, Tel.(613) 995-5326, email: [infogc@agdc.nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:infogc@agdc.nrcan.gc.ca).

Copies of this map may also be purchased from Manitoba Industry, Economic Development and Mines Geological Survey, P.O. Box 1035 Ellipse Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3G 3P2, or downloaded through the departmental web site at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/ledmnr/>.

Cette carte fut compilée d'après les résultats d'un levé magnétique aéroporté réalisé par Goldak Airborne Surveys. Le levé fut exécuté en utilisant un avion modèle Piper Navajo (matricule C-GJBB), équipé d'un magnétomètre à vapeur de césium d'une sensibilité de 1 pT. La carte fut établie à partir de données acquises au cours d'un vol effectué du 1er au 12 février 2006. L'écartement moyen des lignes de vol fut réalisé du 1er janvier au 12 février 2006. L'écartement moyen des lignes de vol était de 400 m et celui des lignes de contrôle de 2.4 km. L'altitude nominale de vol était de 150 m au-dessus du sol. Un modèle altimétrique de la surface terrestre fut généralement utilisé pour établir le niveau des points de sol. Les différences entre les points d'intersection des lignes de contrôle et les lignes de vol furent corrigées à l'aide d'un système de positionnement global par satellite, corrigées après vol en mode différentiel, et vérifiées par une caméra vidéo montée verticalement.

Après la vérification initiale des données, les coordonnées des points d'intersections des lignes de vol et des lignes de contrôle furent déterminées. Par la suite, pour chacun des points d'intersection, les différences du champ magnétique total furent analysées par ordinateur et les erreurs étaient corrigées afin d'établir le résultat final. Les points d'intersection, les lignes de contrôle et les lignes de vol furent alors recoupées pour obtenir une trajectoire de vol effectuée à l'aide d'un système de positionnement global par satellite, corrigée après vol en mode différentiel, et vérifiée par une caméra vidéo montée verticalement.

Les versions numériques de cette carte ainsi que les données géophysiques en format numérique (.dat) et en maille peuvent être téléchargées gratuitement depuis le site de la Collection de données géophysiques et géochimiques de l'Entreprise de données géoscientifiques de Ressources naturelles Canada <http://edg.nrcan.gc.ca>. La carte est également disponible au format papier moyennant des frais. Le Centre de données géophysiques de la Commission géologique du Canada, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9, Tél. : (613) 995-5326, courriel : [infogc@agdc.nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:infogc@agdc.nrcan.gc.ca).

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Keating Correlation Coefficients

This pattern recognition technique (Keating, 1995) of identifying roughly circular anomalies consists of compiling the correlation coefficient, over a moving window, between a vertical cylinder model anomaly and the gridded magnetic data. Results above a correlation coefficient threshold of 80% were depicted as circular symbols, scaled to reflect the correlation value. The most favourable targets are those that exhibit a cluster of high correlation coefficients. The best model parameters are: surface area as the cylinder diameter, 200 m; length as the cylinder length, 200 m; inclination, 79° N; magnetic declination, 5° E; window size, 1000 m x 1000 m.

Keating, P., 1995, A simple technique to identify magnetic anomalies due to Kimberlite pipes, *Explor. Mining Geol.*, 4, 121-125.

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