



STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
NORMAN J. VEACH, GEOPHYSICIST

Map of Alaska showing the locations of 12 towns. The map includes latitude and longitude lines (150°W, 140°W, 130°W, 120°W, 110°W, 100°W, 90°W, 80°W, 70°W, 60°W, 50°W, 40°W, 30°W, 20°W, 10°W, 0°W, 10°E, 20°E, 30°E, 40°E, 50°E, 60°E, 70°E, 80°E, 90°E, 100°E, 110°E, 120°E, 130°E, 140°E, 150°E, 160°E, 170°E, 180°E, 190°E, 200°E, 210°E, 220°E, 230°E, 240°E, 250°E, 260°E, 270°E, 280°E, 290°E, 300°E, 310°E, 320°E, 330°E, 340°E, 350°E, 360°E). Towns are marked with dots and labeled: FAIRBANKS, BIG DELTA, EAGLE, TANACROSS, NABESNA, GULKANA, TYPONK, MT. MCKINLEY, HEALY, and TALKLEENA. The map also shows the Chukchi Sea to the north and the Bering Sea to the west.

The magnetic contours shown on this map represent the total anomalous magnetic field of the earth. Variations in this field are caused by the variable magnetic character of rock units crossed by the survey flights, and hence can be used to estimate the apparent location of rocks rich in magnetic minerals. Such rock units may be either at the surface of the ground or buried beneath it. Anomalies show both positive and negative variations depending on the shape, attitude, and constituents of local rocks. Geophysical interpretation will be helpful in determining boundaries or depth of burial of anomaly-causing rock units. Some anomalies may be impossible to interpret without further geologic information. Basic profile data is retained at the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and should be consulted for detailed analysis.

Contract specifications written in consultation with United States Geological Survey.  
Base map from U.S.G.S. 1:63 360 Topographic map series.  
Flown and compiled in 1972 by:  
LOCKWOOD, KESSLER & BARTLETT, INC. Pasadena, California.