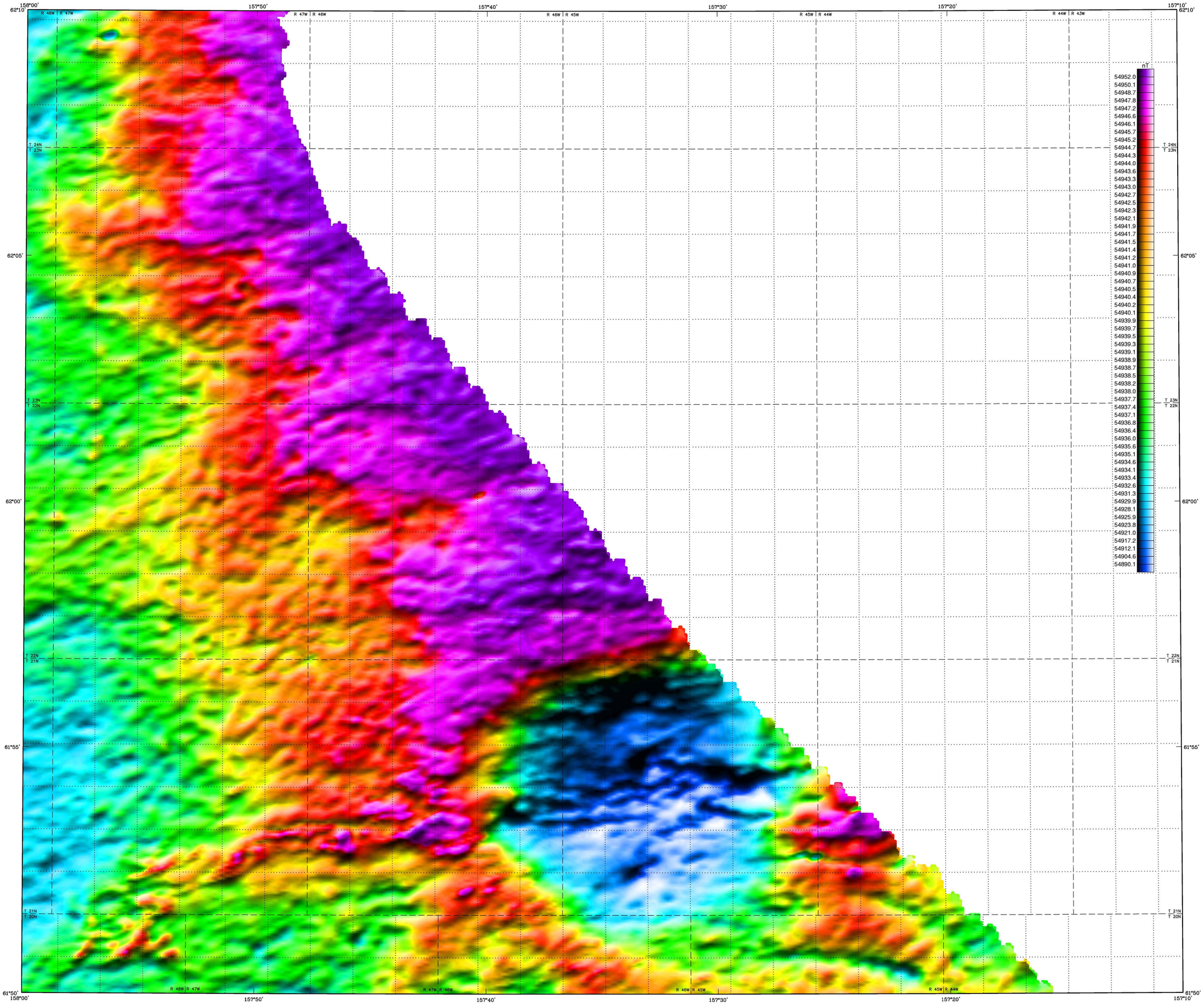
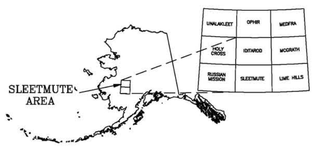


Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey Iditarod A–3, 1954; A–4, 1954; Sleetmute D–4, 1973; D–5, 1975; D–6, 1986; Quadrangles, Alaska

SCALE 1:63,360

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS



COLOR SHADOW TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE SLEETMUTE AREA, SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA

PARTS OF IDITAROD AND SLEETMUTE QUADRANGLES

2003

Sun Azimuth: 340 degrees

Inclination: 30 degrees

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM^V Electromagnetic (EM) system and a Scintrex cesium magnetometer. Both were flown at a height of 100 feet. In addition the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed with an AS350B–2 Squirrel helicopter at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along NW–SE (340°) survey flight lines with a spacing of a quarter of a mile. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately 3 miles. The instrumentation and flight line direction, altitude, and spacing used for the Aniak survey (2000) were similar to the current survey.

An Ashtech GG24 NAVSTAR / GLONASS Global Positioning System was used for navigation. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using post–flight differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 5 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM zone 4) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 159°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM grid.

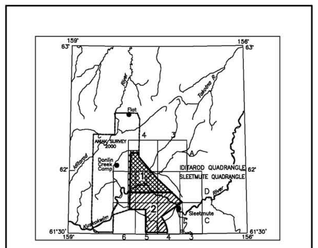
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

The total magnetic field data were acquired with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds, and were (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (2) leveled to the tie line data, and (3) interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique. The regional variation (or IGRF gradient, 2000, updated to September 2002) was removed from the leveled magnetic data.

Akima, H., 1970, A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures: Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589–602.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2002

LOCATION INDEX



SURVEY HISTORY

This map has been compiled and drawn under contract between the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGS), and Stevens Exploration Management Corp. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed by Fugro Airborne Surveys in 2002. Funding for the project was provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Aniak survey data shown along the western edge of the current survey was flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys in 2000, funded by BLM, and published by DGGS. Laurel Burns was the contract manager for DGGS.

This map and other products from this survey are available by mail order or in person from DGGS, 794 University Ave., Suite 200, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709. Some products are also available in person only at the BLM's Juneau Mineral Information Center, 100 Savikko Road, Douglas, Alaska, 99824.