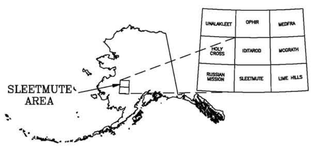
Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey Iditarod A–3, 1954; A–4, 1954; Sleetmute D–4, 1973; D–5, 1975; D–6, 1986; Quadrangles, Alaska

SCALE 1:63,360

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS



900 Hz COPLANAR RESISTIVITY OF THE SLEETMUTE AREA, SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA

PARTS OF IDITAROD AND SLEETMUTE QUADRANGLES

2003

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.

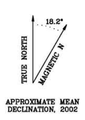
An Ashtech GG24 NAVSTAR / GLONASS Global Positioning System was used for navigation. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using post–flight differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 5 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM zone 4) spheroid, 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.

RESISTIVITY

The DIGHEM^V EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coaxial–coil pairs operated at 1000 and 5500 Hz while three horizontal coplanar–coil pairs operated at 900, 7200, and 56,000 Hz. EM data were sampled at 0.1 second intervals. The EM system responds to bedrock conductors, conductive overburden, and cultural sources. Apparent resistivity is generated from the inphase and quadrature components of the coplanar 900 Hz using the pseudo–layer half space model (Fraser 1978). The data were interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique.

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.

Fraser, D.C., 1978, Resistivity mapping with an airborne multicoil electromagnetic system: Geophysics, v. 43, p. 144–172.



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2002

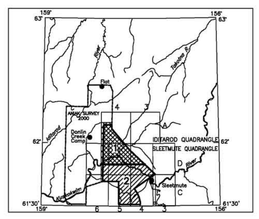
RESISTIVITY CONTOURS

1000
800
600
500
400
300
250
200
150
125
100

Contours in ohm–m at 10 intervals per decade

. . . . . resistivity low

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.