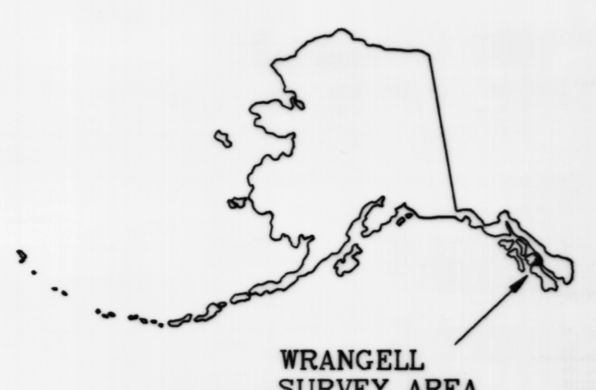
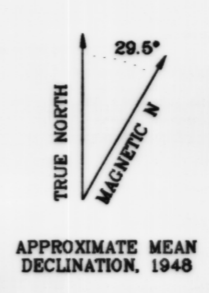
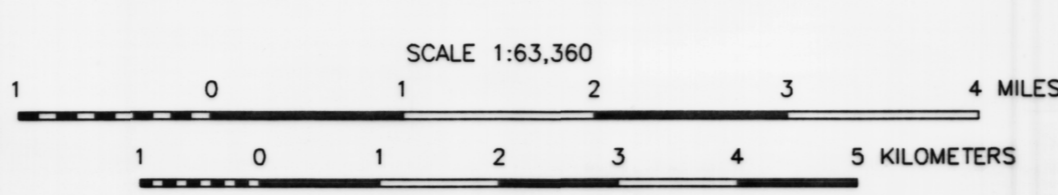


Section outlines from U.S. Geological Survey Petersburg A-2, 1953; A-3, A-4, 1949; B-2, 1950; B-3, 1948; B-4, 1949; Quadrangles, Alaska



WRANGELL SURVEY AREA



**DESCRIPTIVE NOTES**

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM<sup>Y</sup> Electromagnetic (EM) system, a Scintrex cesium magnetometer, and a Herz VLF system installed in an AS350B-2 Squirrel helicopter. In addition, the survey recorded data from a radar altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along 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.

A Sarcel Real-Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT-DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using real-time differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clark 1866 (UTM) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 135°, 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.

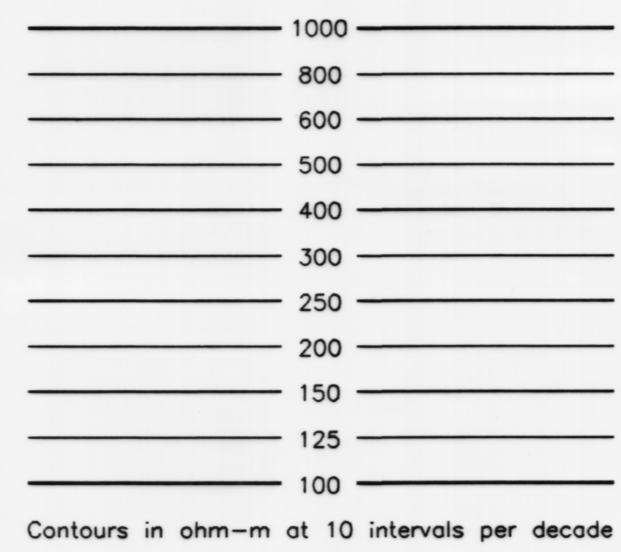
**RESISTIVITY**

The DIGHEM<sup>Y</sup> EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coplanar-coil pairs operated at 300 and 5000 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 component of the coplanar 900 Hz using the pseudo-layer half space model. The data were interpolated onto a regular 100 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique.

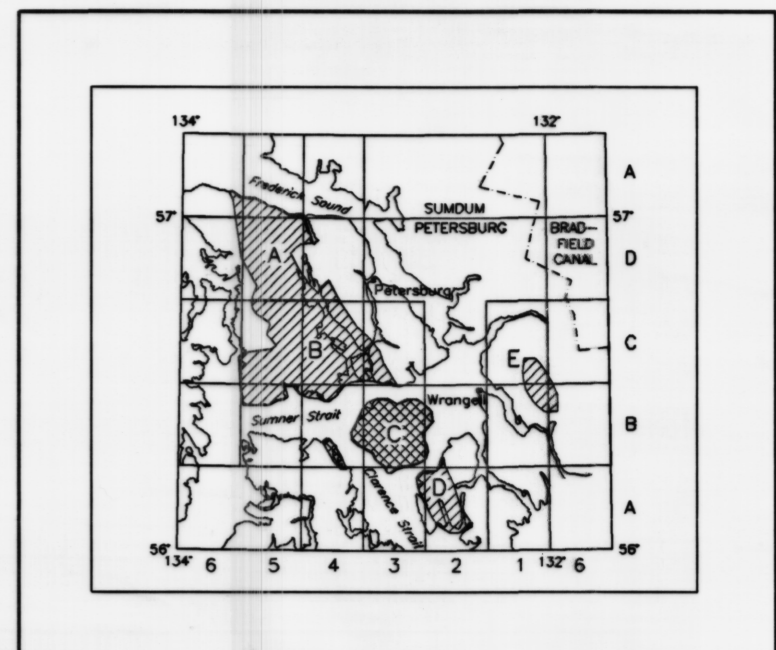
Akima, H., 1970, A new method of interpolation and smooth curve fitting based on local procedures, Journal of the Association of Computing Machinery, v. 17, no. 4, p. 589-602.

**900 Hz COPLANAR RESISTIVITY  
OF THE STIKINE AREA, SOUTHEAST ALASKA**  
MAP C - ZAREMBO ISLAND & EASTERN PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND  
1997

**RESISTIVITY CONTOURS**



**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 WGM, Mining and Geological Consultants, Inc. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired by Geotrex-Digheim, a division of CGC Canada Ltd., in 1997. Funding for the project was provided by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the City of Wrangell.

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, Mayflower Island, Juneau, AK.