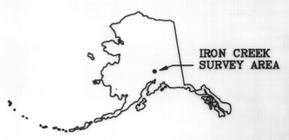
Base from U.S. Geological Survey Talkeetna Mountains C-5, 1950; Quadrangle, Alaska



SCALE 1:31,680

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 MILES

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DATUM MEAN SEA LEVEL

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1950

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS AND DETAILED ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES OF THE IRON CREEK AREA, SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA

TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS QUADRANGLE

MAP A

1998

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM^V 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.

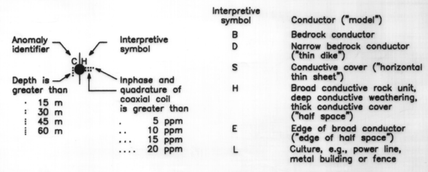
A Sercel Real–Time Differential Global Positioning System (RT–DGPS) was used for both navigation and flight path recovery. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using real–time differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 10 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clark 1866 (UTM zone 6) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 147°, 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.

ELECTROMAGNETICS

To determine the location of EM anomalies or their boundaries, the DIGHEM^V EM system measured inphase and quadrature components at five frequencies. Two vertical coaxial–coil pairs operated at 900 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. The type of conductor is indicated on the aeromagnetic map by the interpretive symbol attached to each EM anomaly. Determination of the type of conductor is based on EM anomaly shapes of the coaxial– and coplanar–coil responses, together with conductor and magnetic patterns and topography. The power line monitor and the flight track video were examined to locate cultural sources.

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Anomaly	Conductance
●	>100 siemens
◕	50–100 siemens
◑	20–50 siemens
◔	10–20 siemens
⊕	5–10 siemens
○	1–5 siemens
◌	< 1 siemens
✳	Questionable anomaly
$\triangle^M$	EM magnetite response



Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
B	Bedrock conductor
D	Narrow bedrock conductor ("thin dike")
S	Conductive cover ("horizontal thin sheet")
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover ("half space")
E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g., power line, metal building or fence

MAGNETIC CONTOUR INTERVAL

———	100 nT
———	20 nT
———	4 nT
— — — —	2 nT
▼	magnetic low
✱	magnetic high

LOCATION INDEX FOR SCALE 1:31,680

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 Geoterrex–Dighem, a division of CGG Canada Ltd., in 1997.

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.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

The total field magnetic 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, 1995, updated to August 1997) 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.