ALASKA DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ALASKA OPEN-FILE REPORT 179

BETTLES

153 00 00W | 152 45 00 | 152 30 00 | 152 15 00 | 152 00 00 | 151 45 00 | 151 30 00 | 151 15 00 | 151 00 00 | 150 45 00 | 150 30 00 | 150 15 00 | 150 00 00

67 00 00N | 66 45 00 | 66 30 00 | 66 15 00 | 66 00 00

D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1
C6 C5 C4 C3 C2 C1
B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1
A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1

EXPLANATION

CONTOUR INTERVAL ---------- 10 GAMMAS

DATUM ---------- AREA A -- 56617.53 GAMMAS EQUALS ZERO DATUM
AREA B -- ARBITRARY; THE 50,200 CONTOUR IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO ZERO DATUM

IGRF ---------- AREA A -- IGRF REMOVED USING 1975 REFERENCE FIELD UPDATED TO 1978.
AREA B -- IGRF REMOVED USING 1965 REFERENCE FIELD UPDATED TO 1972.

FLIGHT ELEVATION ---------- 300 METERS ABOVE GROUND LEVEL

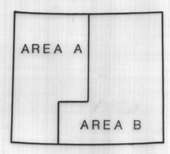
FLIGHT LINE SPACING AND DIRECTION -- AREA A -- 1.2 Km NORTH-SOUTH WITH 24-Km EAST-WEST TIE LINES
AREA B -- 2 Km NORTH-SOUTH WITH VARIABLE EAST-WEST TIE LINES

TYPE OF MAGNETOMETER ---------- AREA A -- GEOMETRICS G-803 PROTON

YEARS FLOWN ---------- AREA A -- 1978
AREA B -- 1972

CONTRACTOR ---------- AREA A -- GEOMETRICS
AREA B -- AERO SERVICE

The aeromagnetic map of AREA B was previously released by the U.S. Geological Survey (1973, Aeromagnetic survey, eastern part of Bettles Quadrangle, northeast Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 73-305, scale 1:250,000).



BETTLES QUADRANGLE

SCALE 1 : 250,000

MILES 5 0 5 10 15 MILES

KILOMETRES 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KILOMETRES

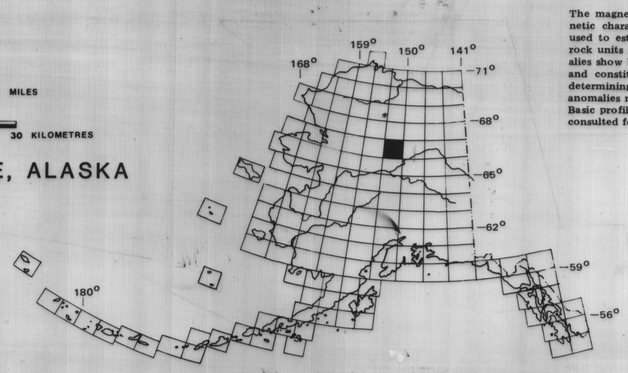
AEROMAGNETIC MAP OF THE BETTLES QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

Data released by

ALASKA DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

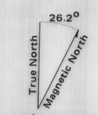
This map was prepared for publication by John Decker and John Dillon, who will appreciate candid comments on the accuracy of the data, and welcome suggestions that will improve the report.

1982



LOCATION OF THE BETTLES QUADRANGLE

The magnetic contours shown on this map represent the total anomalous 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, altitude, 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 Surveys and should be consulted for detailed analysis.



Approximate mean declination, 1978