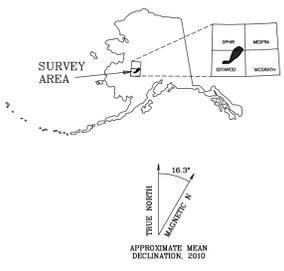
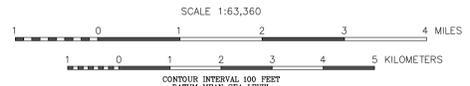


Base from U.S. Geological Survey (Iditarod B-3, 1987; B-4, 1954; B-5, 1954; C-3, 1954; C-4, 1954; C-5, 1970; Quadrangles, Alaska)



COLOR SHADOW RESIDUAL MAGNETIC FIELD WITH MAGNETIC TILT DERIVATIVE DATA CONTOURS OF THE IDITAROD SURVEY AREA, INNOKO, IDITAROD, and McGRATH MINING DISTRICTS, WESTERN ALASKA

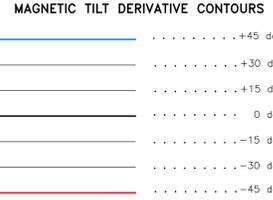
PARTS OF IDITAROD AND OPHIR QUADRANGLES

by
Laurel E. Burns, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., and Fugro GeoServices, Inc.
2011

Sun Azimuth: 0 degree
Sun Inclination: 45 degrees

MAGNETIC TILT DERIVATIVE

The tilt derivative is the angle between the horizontal gradient & the total gradient, which is useful for identifying the depth & type of source. The tilt angle is positive over the source, crosses through zero at, or near, the edge of a vertical sided source, and is negative outside the source region. It has the added advantage of responding equally well to shallow and deep sources and is able to resolve deeper sources that may be masked by larger responses from shallower sources.

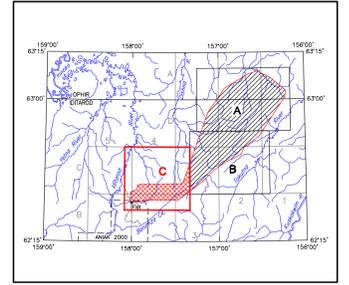


RESIDUAL MAGNETIC FIELD

The magnetic total field data were processed using digitally recorded data from a Fugro D1344 magnetometer with a Scintrex C53 cesium sensor. Data were collected at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetic data were (1) corrected for diurnal variations by subtraction of the digitally recorded base station magnetic data, (2) IGRF corrected (IGRF model 2010, updated for date of flight and altimeter variations), (3) leveled to the tie line data, and (4) interpolated onto a regular 80 m grid using a modified Akima (1970) technique. All grids were then resampled from the 80 m cell size down to a 25 m cell size to produce the maps and final grids contained in this publication.

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.

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 (DGGGS), and Fugro GeoServices, Inc. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. in 2010 and 2011. Previously flown DGGGS surveys adjacent to the current survey are shown in the location map by dashed lines, survey name, and date of publication. The project was funded by the Alaska State Legislature as part of the Alaska Airborne Geological & Geophysical Mineral Inventory Program.

All data and maps produced to date from this survey are available in digital format on DVD for a nominal fee through DGGGS, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99709-3707, and are downloadable for free from the DGGGS website (www.dggs.alaska.gov/pubs/). Maps are also available on paper through the DGGGS office, and are viewable online at the website in Adobe Acrobat .PDF file format.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEMY Electromagnetic (EM) system and a Fugro D1344 cesium magnetometer with a Scintrex C53 cesium sensor. The EM and magnetic sensors were flown at a height of 100 feet. In addition the survey recorded data from radar and laser altimeters, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed with an AS-350-B3 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.

A Novatel OEM4-G2L 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 5m. 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 10m with respect to the UTM grid.