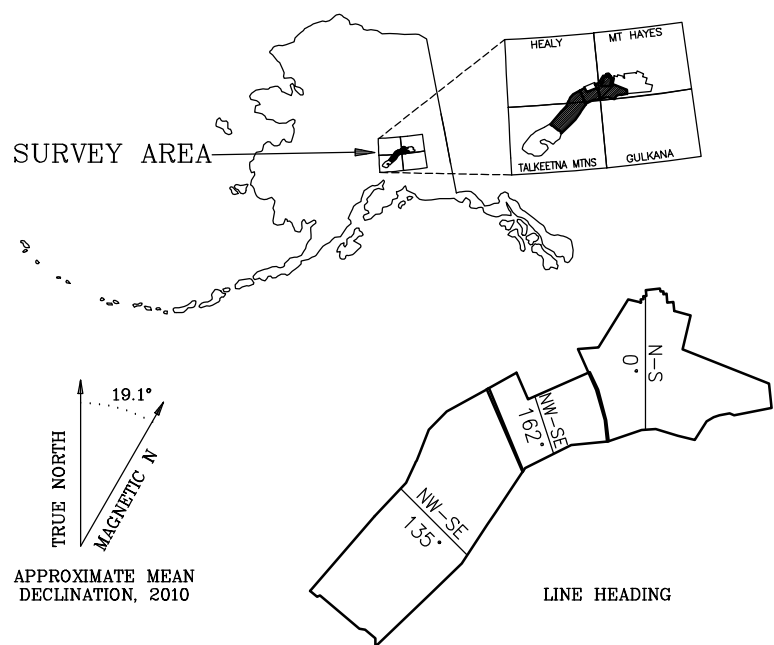


Base from U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map C-2, 1963; C-3, 1977; C-4, 1985; D-2, 1968; D-3, 1969; D-4, 1969. Quadrangles, Alaska.



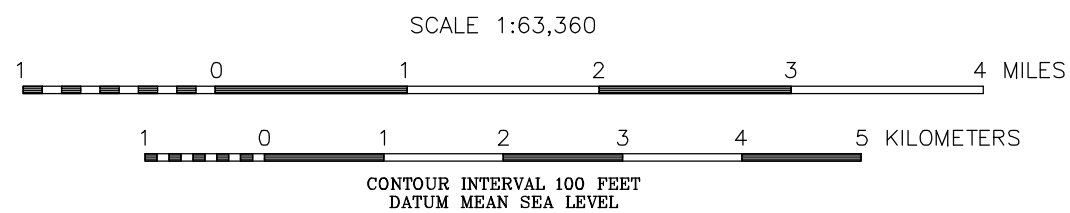
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEMV Electromagnetic (EM) system and a Fugro D1344 cesium magnetometer with a Scintrex CS3 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 with a spacing primarily of a quarter of a mile, and one eighth of a mile for about 97.9 sq miles. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately 3 miles.

A Novatel OEM5-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 5 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (UTM zone 6) spheroid, 1927 North American datum using a central meridian (C.M.) 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.

COLOR BAR HISTOGRAM

Approximately 98% of the first vertical derivative of the magnetic field for the Wrangellia Survey Area dataset lie within the range displayed on the color bar. Data values actually range from -12.298 nT/m (dark blue) to about 23.335 nT/m (magenta).

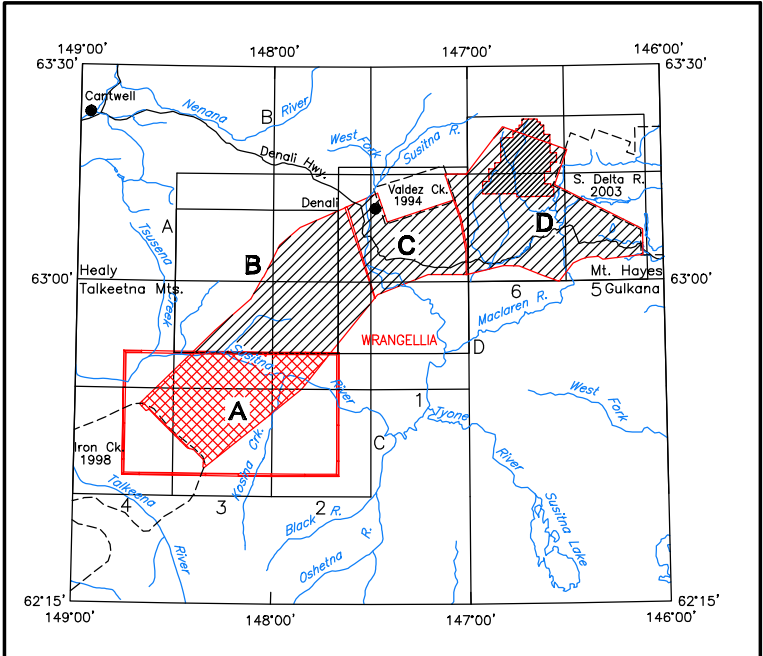


FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD WITH TOPOGRAPHY, WRANGELLIA SURVEY AREA, SOUTH-CENTRAL ALASKA

PARTS OF THE TALKEETNA MTNS, HEALY, AND MT HAYES QUADRANGLES

by  
Laurel E. Burns, CGG, and Fugro GeoServices, Inc.  
2014

LOCATION INDEX FOR 1:63,360-SCALE MAPS



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 (DGRS), and Fugro GeoServices, Inc. Airborne geophysical data for the area were acquired and processed by CGG in 2013 and 2014. Previously flown DGRS 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 Strategic and Critical Minerals Assessment project, which is part of the Alaska Airborne Geophysical and Geological Mineral Inventory Program. Millrock Exploration Corporation contributed infill data for a portion of the area shown above as denser hatching.

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

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD

The magnetic total field data were processed using digitally recorded data from a Fugro D1344 magnetometer with a Scintrex CS3 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. The first vertical derivative grid was calculated from the processed total magnetic field grid using a FFT base frequency domain filtering algorithm. The resulting first vertical derivative grid provides better definition and resolution of near-surface magnetic units and helps to identify weak magnetic features that may not be evident on the total field 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.