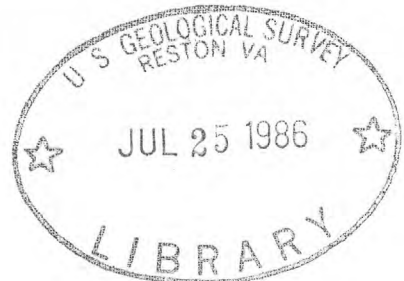
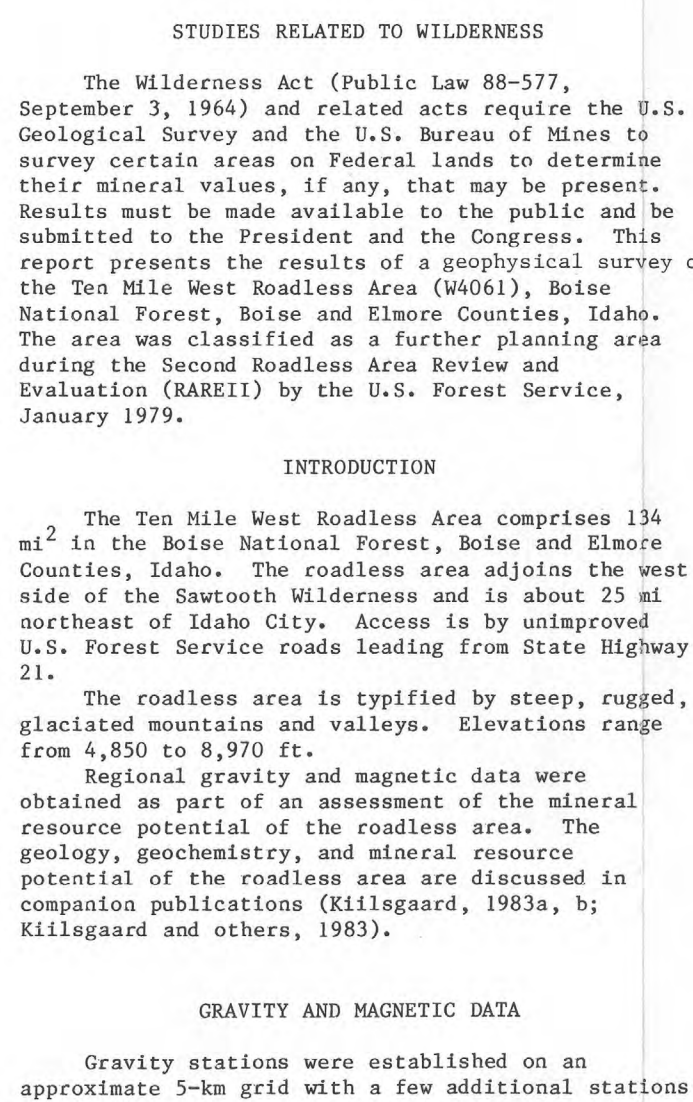




MAP B.-RESIDUAL TOTAL INTENSITY AEROMAGNETIC MAP



Geology simplified from Killegaard (1983a)

[illegible][illegible]

magnetization. Several mines and prospects are present in the eastern part of the magnetic low, as well as in the area of the magnetic high that has been destroyed the original magnetic pattern. The magnetic intensity present between the magnetic high extending southward from the Idaho batholith and the magnetic low extending southwath batholith to the east. This low appears to indicate a block of predominantly leucocratic granite, which is not as magnetically susceptible as the enclosing rocks.

The magnetic corner of the mapped area is closed magnetic high that does not correlate well with the magnetic high of the Idaho batholith. The north-trending regional feature. Within the mapped area is of high magnetic intensity. The flight line crossing the block indicates relatively low magnetic intensity. The corner of the magnetic high in the northeast, the outcrop indicates a small area of high magnetic intensity. The magnetic intensity within the area of the anomaly is relatively low, and suggests that the surface rocks are at least moderately magnetized.

The magnetic low of Wolf Creek is probably a topographic effect. Much of the mapped area of the magnetic low is composed of granitic rocks. The magnetic anomaly does not suggest the contact of the Idaho batholith. The magnetic intensity of the granodiorite of the Idaho batholith, nor is there any evidence of a magnetic high. The magnetic low of the extensive body of leucocratic granite. The anomaly may indicate a more extensive body of leucocratic granite, which extends northeast in the shallow subsurface. The magnetic low is probably reflect tectonic features.

The magnetic low, very local variations in magnetic intensity are in other parts of the mapped area. Low magnetic intensity is present in the area of the magnetic high, which probably reflect tectonic features.

and related variations in flight level. None has been identified as indicating a mineralized area.

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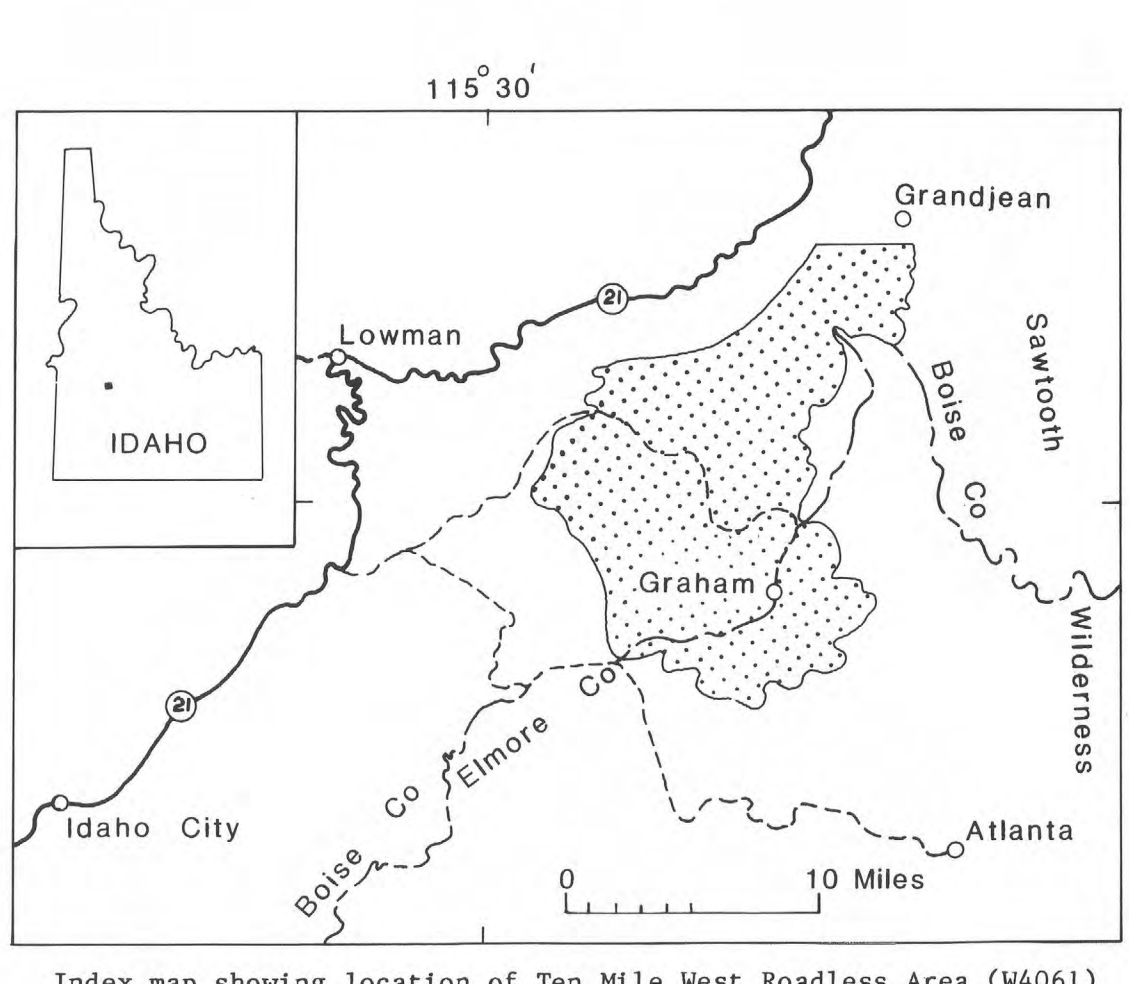
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¹ The average density of the Tertiary pink monzonite and the Cretaceous leucocratic monzonite and the granitic gneiss of the Idaho batholith is about 2.62 g/cm^3 .

² High level lead is commonly associated with the monzonite and is commonly used in the reduction of regional data.



¹ The average density of the Tertiary pink monzogranite and the Cretaceous leucocratic monzogranite and biotite granodiorite of the Idaho batholith is about 2.62 g/cm³, significantly less than the 2.67 g/cm³ commonly used in the reduction of regional data.

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