Aeromagnetic Anomalies

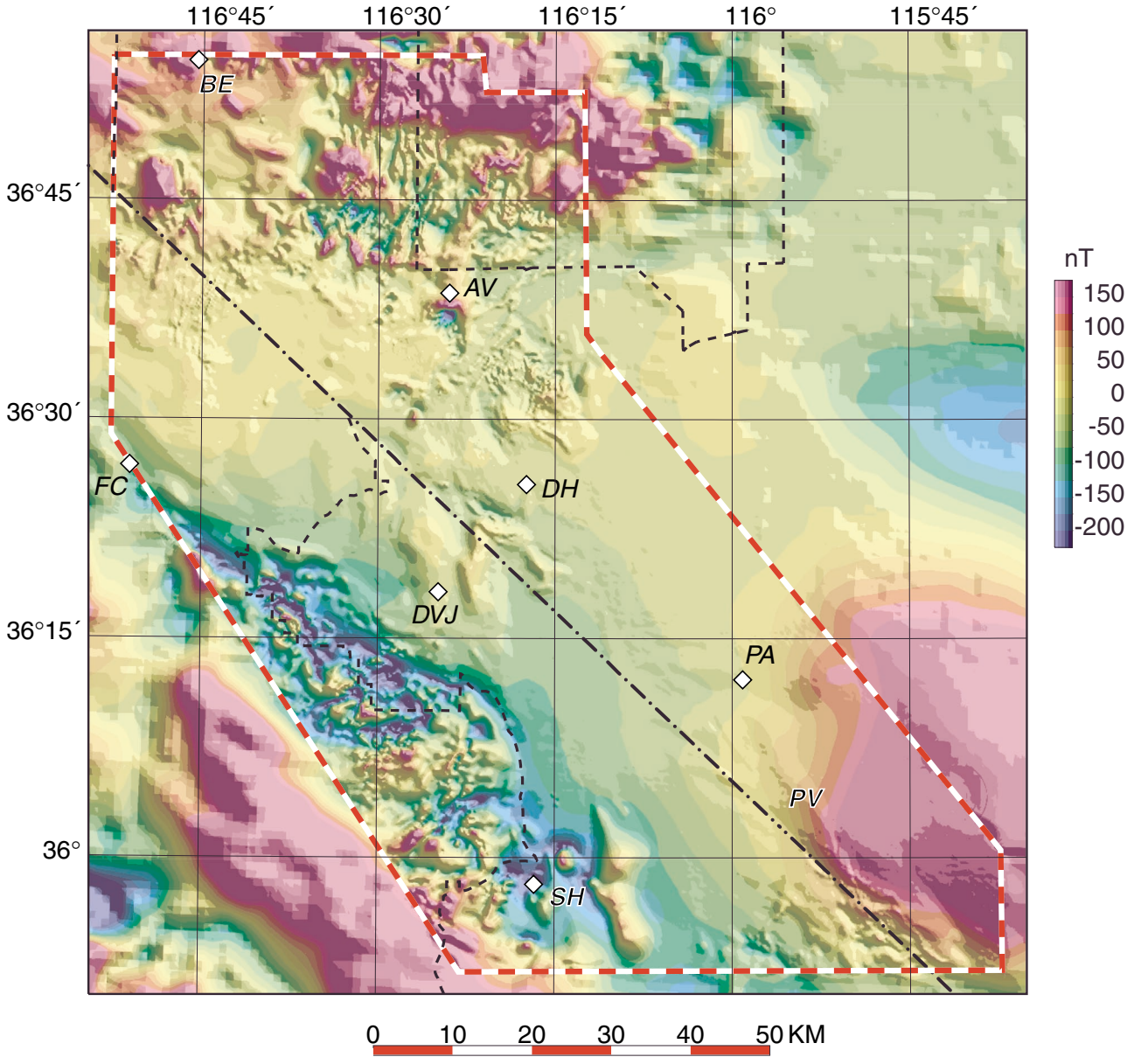

Figure 5.— Aeromagnetic anomaly map. The colors on this map indicate the intensity of the earth's magnetic field relative to a global standard, which in turn reflects the magnetization of the upper part of the earth's crust. The red-and-white dashed line indicates the boundary of the Amargosa aeromagnetic survey. Aeromagnetic anomalies outside of this boundary in Nevada are from Hildenbrand and Kucks (1988) and in California from Roberts and Jachens (1999). See figure 2 for description of other dashed lines and abbreviations. Near-surface volcanic rocks cause the high frequency anomalies in the northern and southwestern parts of the map. The large anomaly in the southeastern part of the map is thought to be caused by Precambrian rocks at significant depth. More difficult to explain are the subtle magnetic anomalies over sediment-filled basins (like Pahrump Valley), as these sedimentary deposits are not typically magnetic.