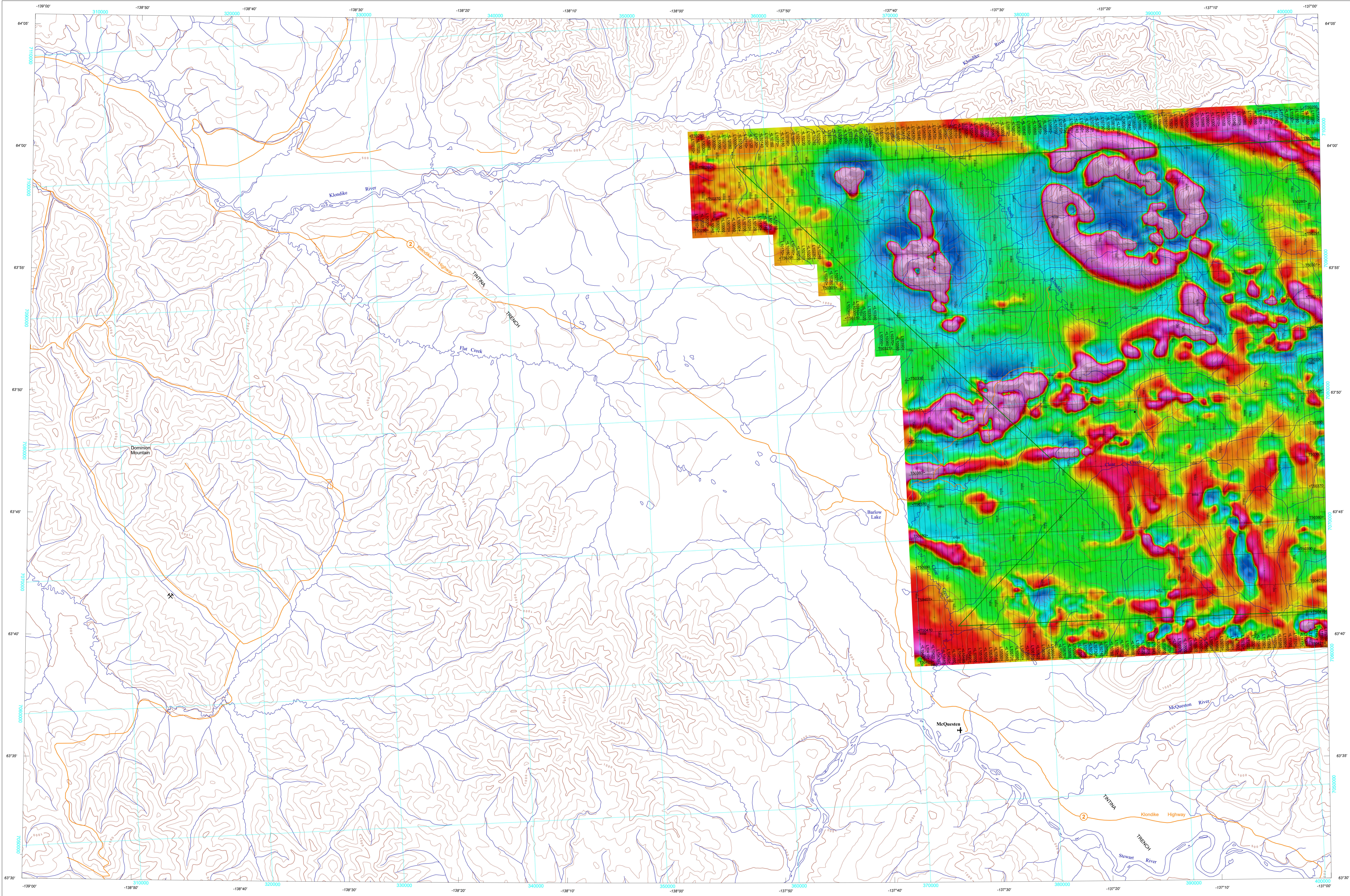


FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD



First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field

This map of the First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field was derived from data acquired during an aeromagnetic survey carried out by Geo Data Solutions (GDS) Inc. from January 19, 2020 to March 28, 2020. The data were recorded using a split-beam cesium vapor magnetometer (sensitivity = 0.005 nT) mounted in the tail boom of a Beechcraft King Air aircraft (C-440B). The nominal traverse and control line spacing were, respectively, 400 m and 2400 m, and the aircraft flew at a nominal terrain clearance of 150 m. Traverse lines were oriented North-E with orthogonal control lines. The flight path was recovered following post-flight differential corrections to the raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data and inspection of ground images recorded by a vertically-mounted video camera. The survey was flown on a pre-determined flight surface to minimize differences in magnetic values at the intersections of control and traverse lines. These differences were computer-analysed to obtain a mutually levelled set of flight-line magnetic data. The levelled values were then interpolated to a 100 m grid. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) defined at the average GPS altitude of 1630 m for the year 2020.2 was then removed. Removal of the IGRF – representing the magnetic field of the Earth's core – produces a residual component related almost entirely to magnetizations within the Earth's crust.

The first vertical derivative of the magnetic field is the rate of change of the magnetic field in the vertical direction. Computation of the first vertical derivative removes long-wavelength features of the magnetic field and significantly improves the resolution of closely spaced and superposed anomalies. A property of first vertical derivative maps is the coincidence of the zero-value contour with vertical contacts at high magnetic latitudes (Hood, 1965).

This publication is available for free download through GEOCAN (<http://geocan.nrcan.gc.ca>). Corresponding digital profile and gridded data as well as similar data for adjacent airborne geophysical surveys are available from Natural Resources Canada's Geoscience Data Repository for Aeromagnetic data at <http://nrgp.sgs.nrcan.gc.ca>. For more information about the survey, please contact the Geophysical Data Centre, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8. Telephone: (613) 995-5235, email: [rcan-irngp-irngp@nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:rcan-irngp-irngp@nrcan.gc.ca).

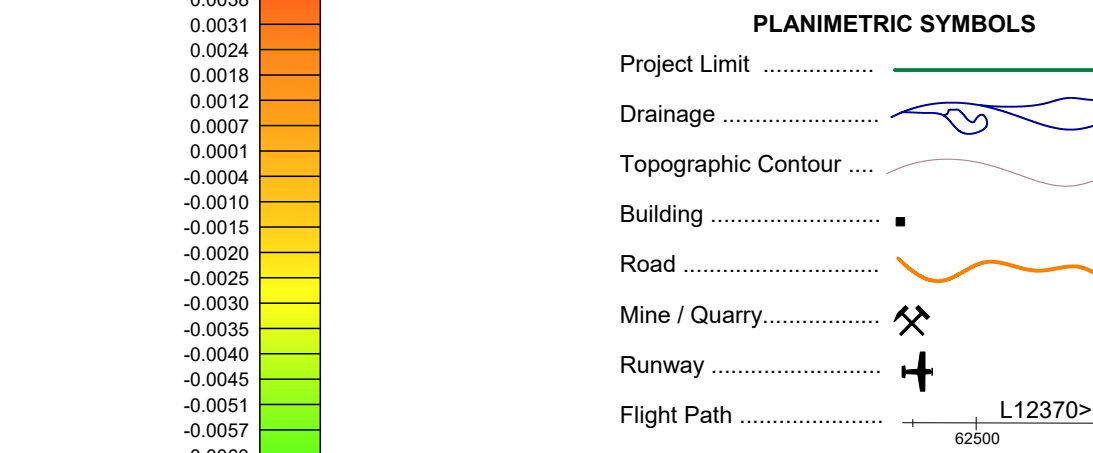
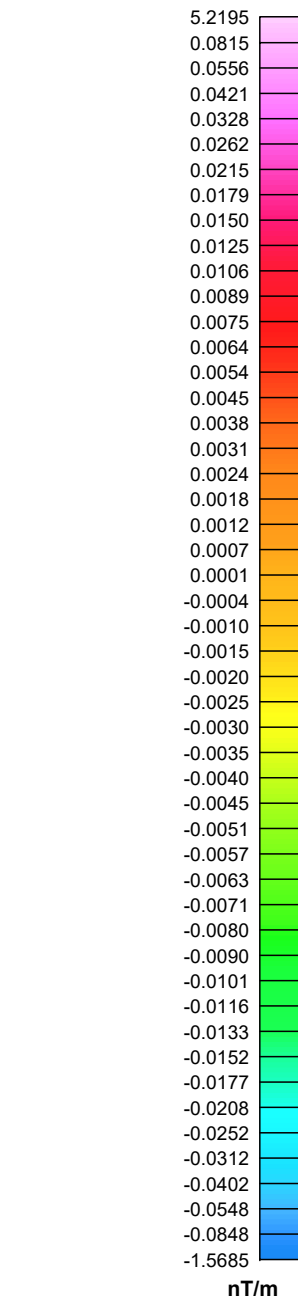
Copies of this map may also be obtained from the Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, P.O. Box 2703 (K-162), Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C8. Telephone: (867) 667-3201, email: [geology@gov.yk.ca](mailto:geology@gov.yk.ca), website: <http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca>.

Reference

Hood, P.J., 1965. Gradient measurements in aeromagnetic surveying. *Geophysics*, v. 30, p. 891-902.

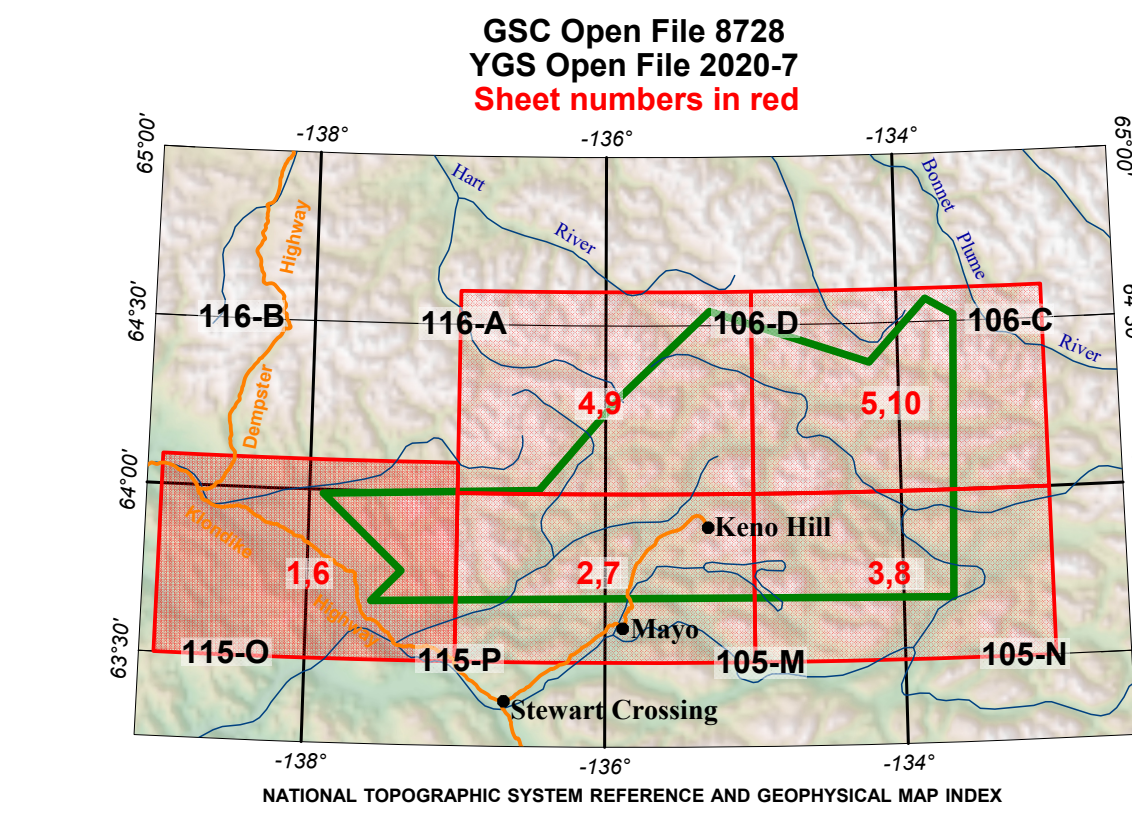
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MAP SHEET SUMMARY

- Sheet 1: Residual Total Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 115-P (north half) and 116-A (south half)
- Sheet 2: Residual Total Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 105-M (north half) and 115-P (north half)
- Sheet 3: Residual Total Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 105-M, N (north half)
- Sheet 4: Residual Total Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 116-A (south half) and 106-D
- Sheet 5: Residual Total Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 105-C, D
- Sheet 6: First Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field, parts of NTS 115-P (north half) and 116-A (south half)
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AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY OF THE NASH CREEK AREA YUKON

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PARTS OF NTS 115-P (NORTH HALF) AND 116-A (SOUTH HALF)

