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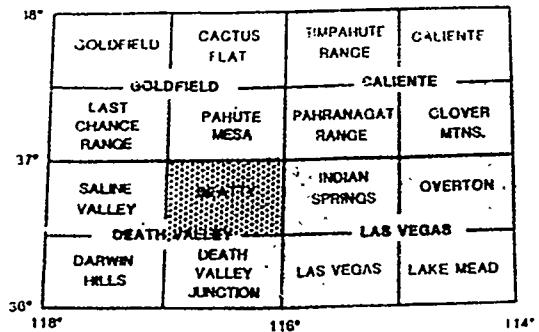
## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AEROMAGNETIC MAP OF THE BEATTY QUADRANGLE,  
NEVADA-CALIFORNIA

By

J.M. Glen and D.A. Ponce

1991



INDEX MAP SHOWING AREA OF STUDY

Open-File Report 91-105

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 U.S. Department of Energy  
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 (OCRWM Records Management number NNA.920123.0089)

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Menlo Park, California  
 1991

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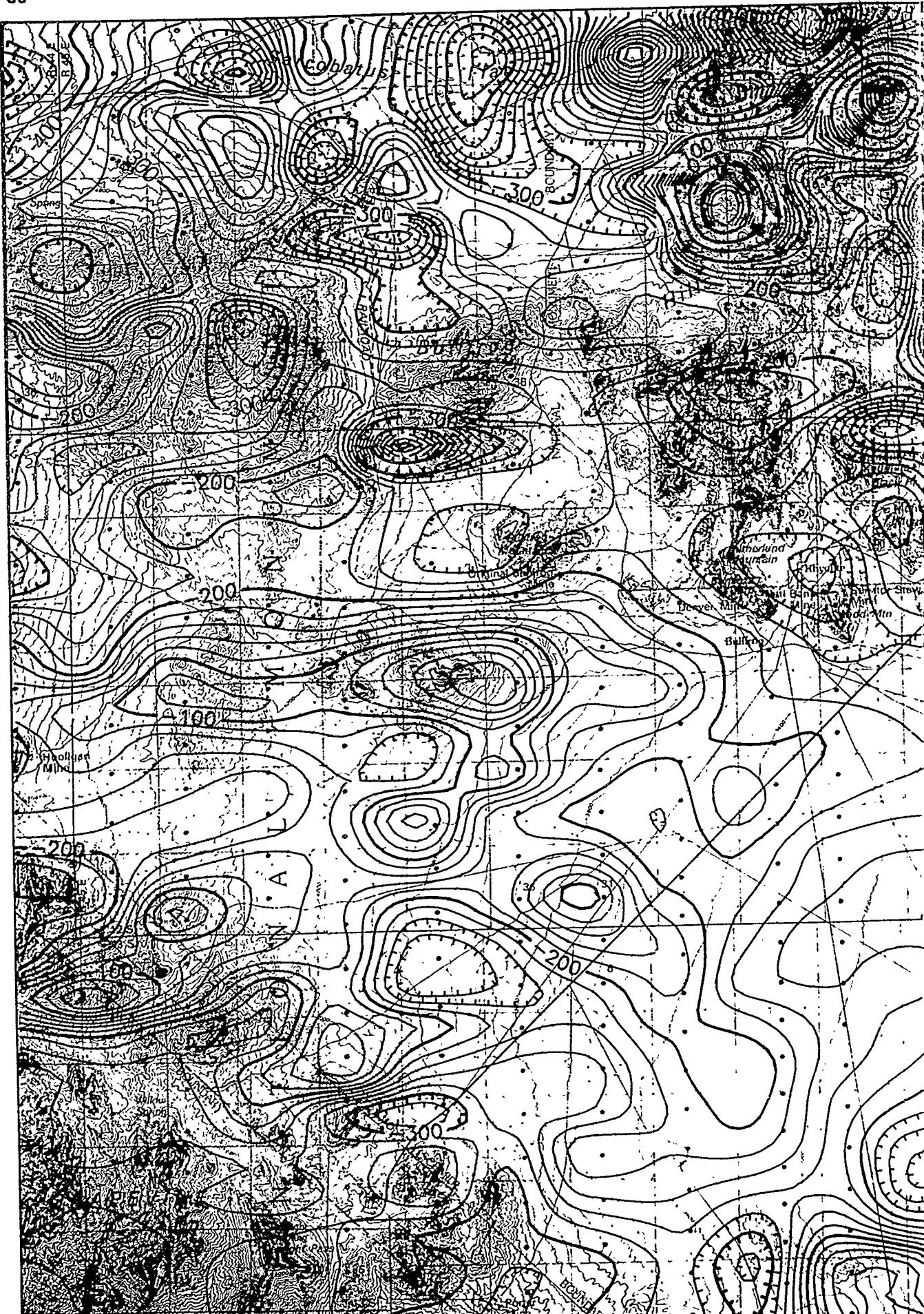
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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

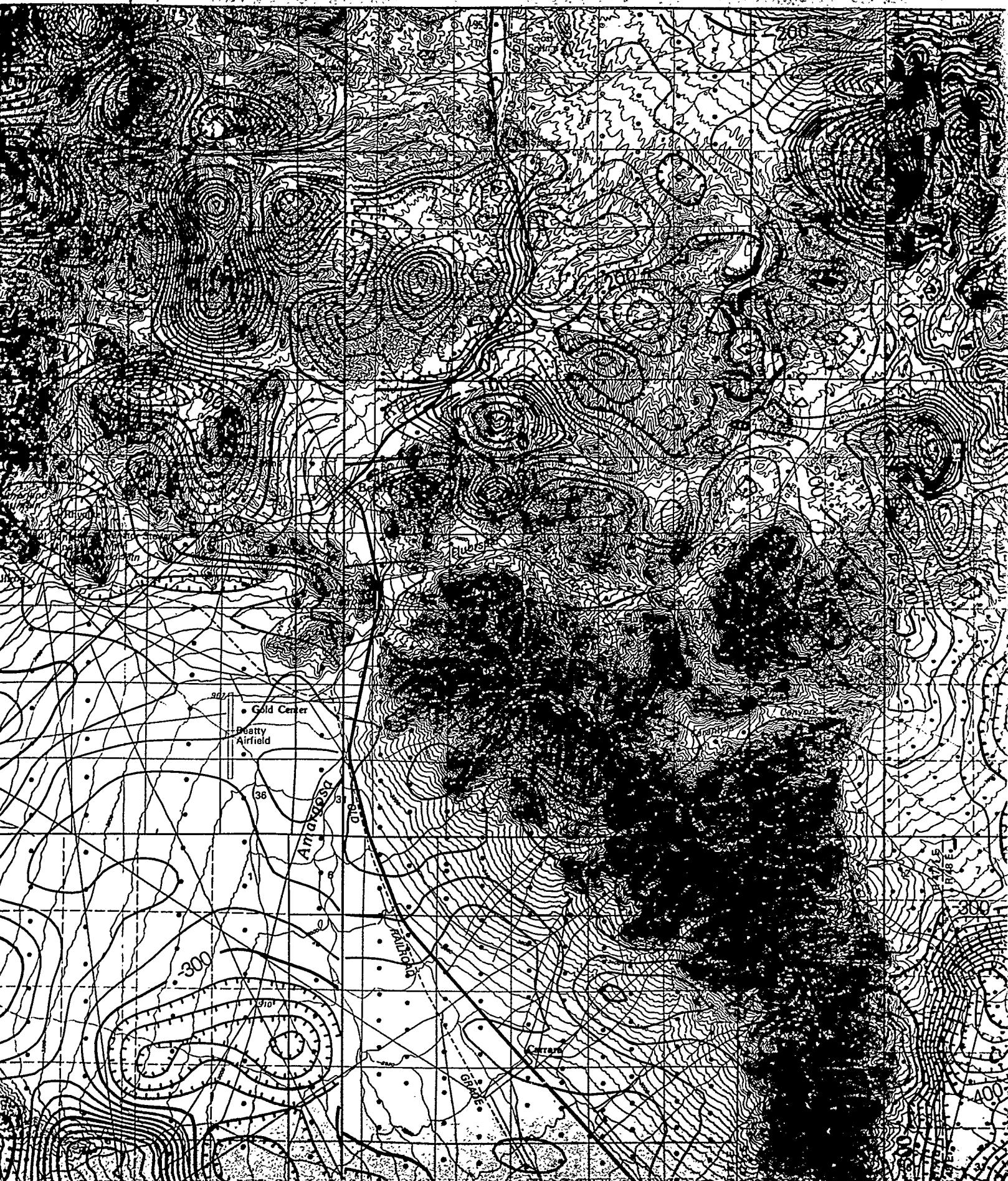
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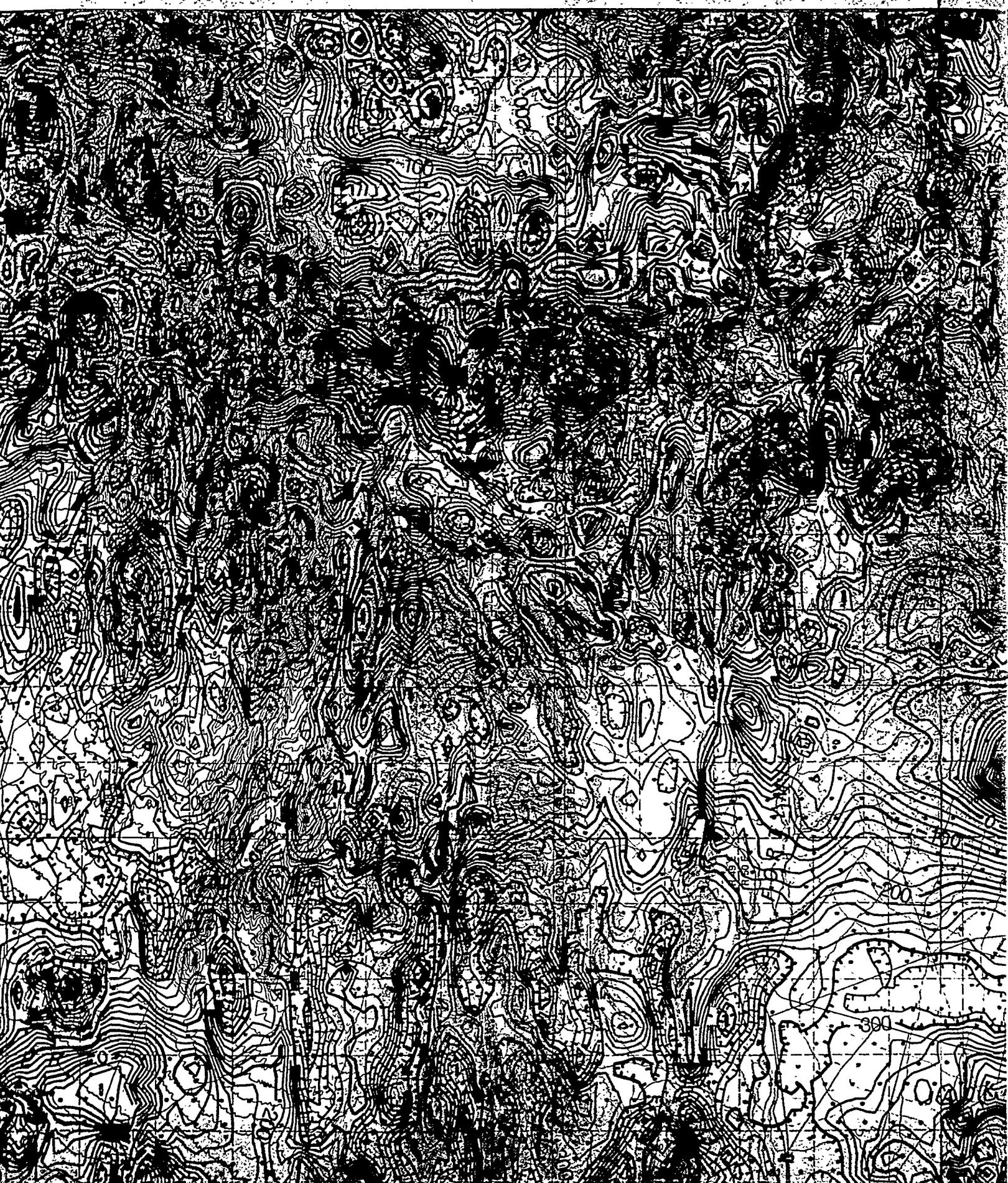
117°00'  
37°00'



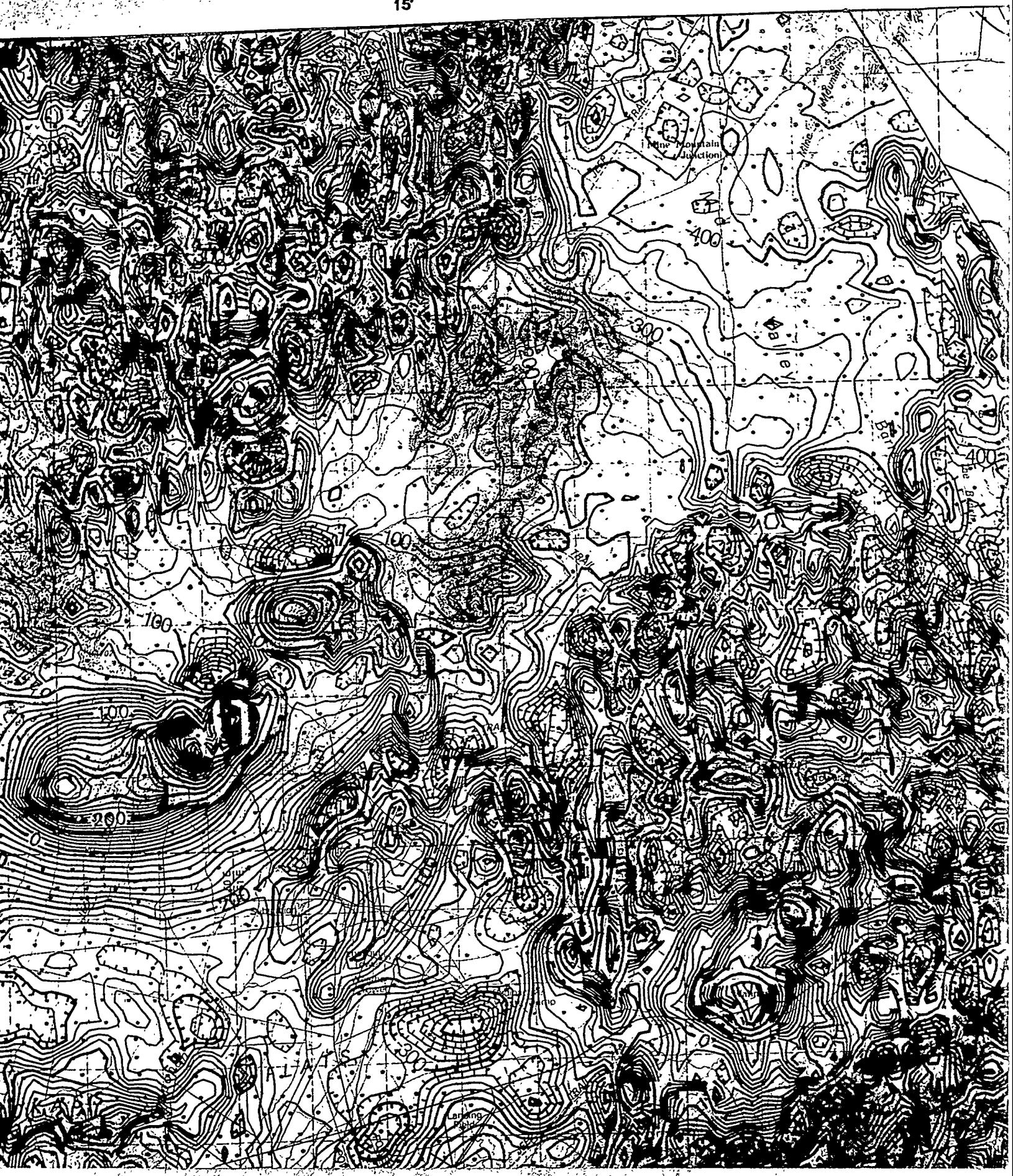
45



30'



15'



116° 00'

37° 00'



## DISCUSSION

An aeromagnetic map of the Beatty quadrangle was constructed from six separate aeromagnetic surveys (4, fig. 1 and table 1). All available aeromagnetic data were included completely or partly within the Beatty quadrangle, as shown in figure 2. The map is a mosaic of the most recent aeromagnetic surveys to cover the quadrangle. Data sets were chosen to provide a good coverage of the aeromagnetic data and the spacing and resolution of the data (table 1). Each data set was compiled from the most recent survey available, except for the Yucca Flat survey (4, fig. 15), which was digitized from an unpublished map (U.S. Geological Survey, unpub. data, 1971). In addition, a revised version of the Yucca Flat survey was used because of position errors in the original data found in the original data set (Langenheim, 1971, fig. 1 and table 1).

A regional magnetic gradient, calculated from the total magnetic field and the Geomagnetic Reference Field (Peddie, 1968), was used to correct the data from each survey except the Yucca Flat survey (4, fig. 1 and table 1). The data were gridded at intervals of 400 m in the direction of the flightline spacing in the perpendicular direction and at a grid interval of 800 x 1600 m for the Las Vegas survey (4, fig. 1 and table 1) and 200 x 400 m for all other surveys. The gridding algorithm is based on minimum total curvature, which provides the least curvature consistent with the data (Briole, 1970). A common datum, referenced to the Timber Mountain survey (4, fig. 1 and table 1) was achieved by adding a constant to the data.

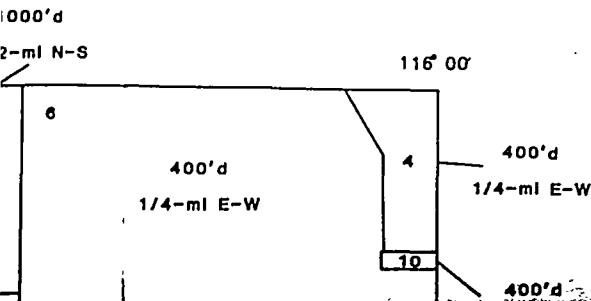
The aeromagnetic map is useful for ideological interest and for qualitative or quantitative assessments of magnetic anomalies across survey boundaries, it preserves the original survey and allows quantitative assessments of anomalies within survey borders. In addition to the desire to have a merged map in which surveys are continued to a common level, datum adjusted, and merged aeromagnetic maps are a useful and together they enable a more complete assessment of magnetic anomalies. The merged map facilitates the identification of anomalies that cross survey boundaries and the nature of the magnetic field. Such a merged map of the state of Nevada by Hildenbrand and Kuck (1971) contains less detailed data than the Yucca Flat survey shown here (4, 15; respectively; fig. 1). Additional work is required to produce a similar map with the most detailed data.

DISCUSSION

Map of the Beatty quadrangle was prepared from magnetic surveys (4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 15); available aeromagnetic surveys that are thin the Beatty quadrangle are shown in mosaic of the most detailed surveys that data sets were chosen based on the quality of and the spacing and altitudes of the surveys was compiled from original contract data, at survey (4, fig. 1 and table 1) which unpublished map (U.S. Geological Survey, addition, a revised version of the Lathrop because of positioning errors and missing all data set (Langenheim and others, 1991)

gradient, calculated from the Internence Field (Peddie, 1982) was removed from the Yucca Flat survey (fig. 1 and table 1) at intervals of one-half the flightline, the direction of the flight path, and one perpendicular direction. This resulted in 600 m for the Las Vegas survey (9, fig. 1) and 100 m for all other surveys. The gridding minimum total curvature which provides the fit with the data (Briggs, 1974). A uniform Timber Mountain survey (6, fig. 1) and adding a constant to each survey.

Map is useful for identifying areas of qualitative or quantitative interpretation. Map is difficult to quantitatively interpret as it preserves the original character of each qualitative assessments of individual anomalies. In addition to the mosaic map, it is developed a map in which surveys are analytically level, datum adjusted, and merged. The magnetic maps are mutually complemenable a more comprehensive interpretation. The merged map facilitates interpretations survey boundaries and yields a clearer picture. Such a merged map was compiled for Hildenbrand and Kucks (1988). However, it is better than the Yucca Flat and Lathrop Wells (5; respectively; fig. 1 and table 1). Additionally, produce a similar merged map containing



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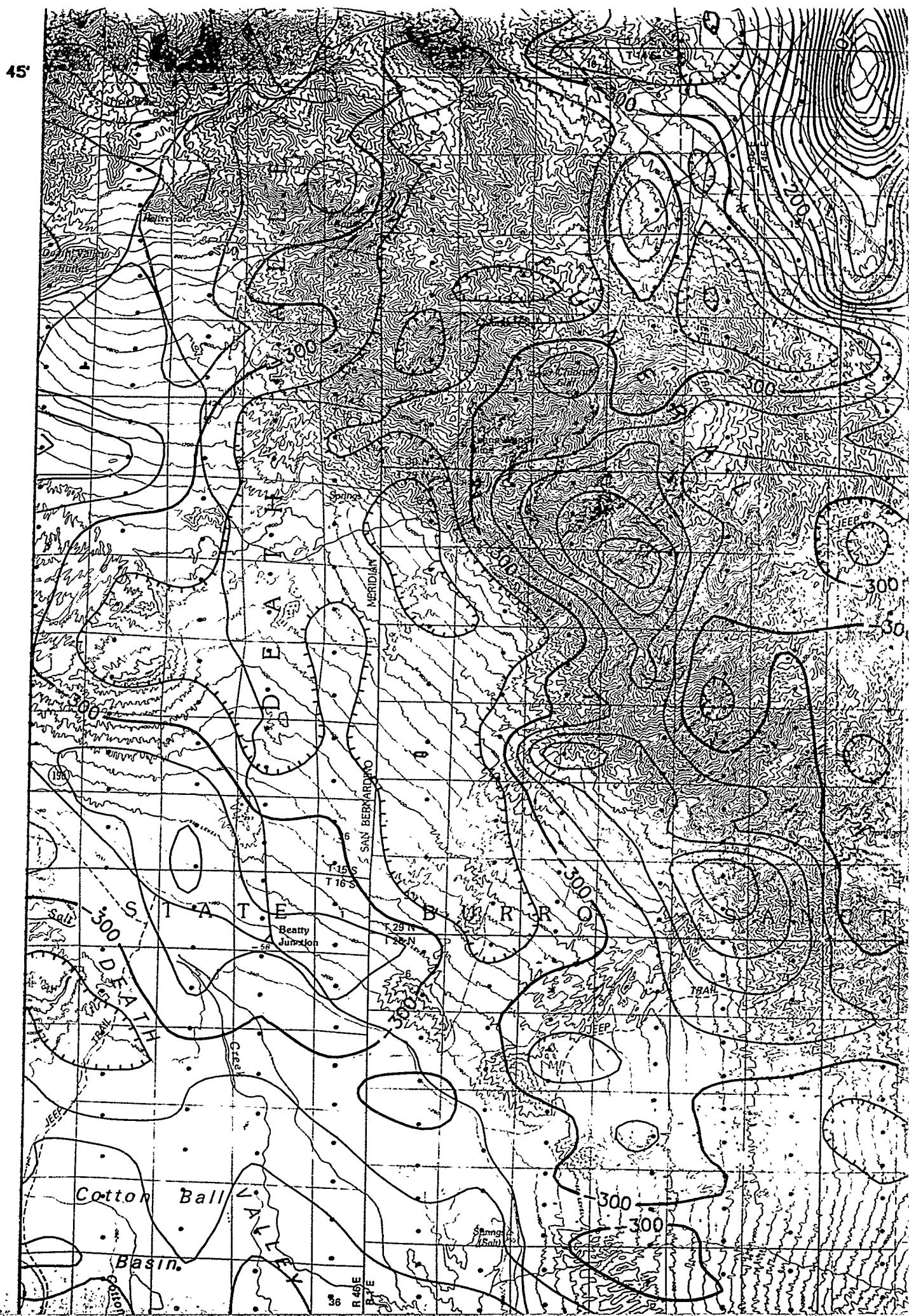
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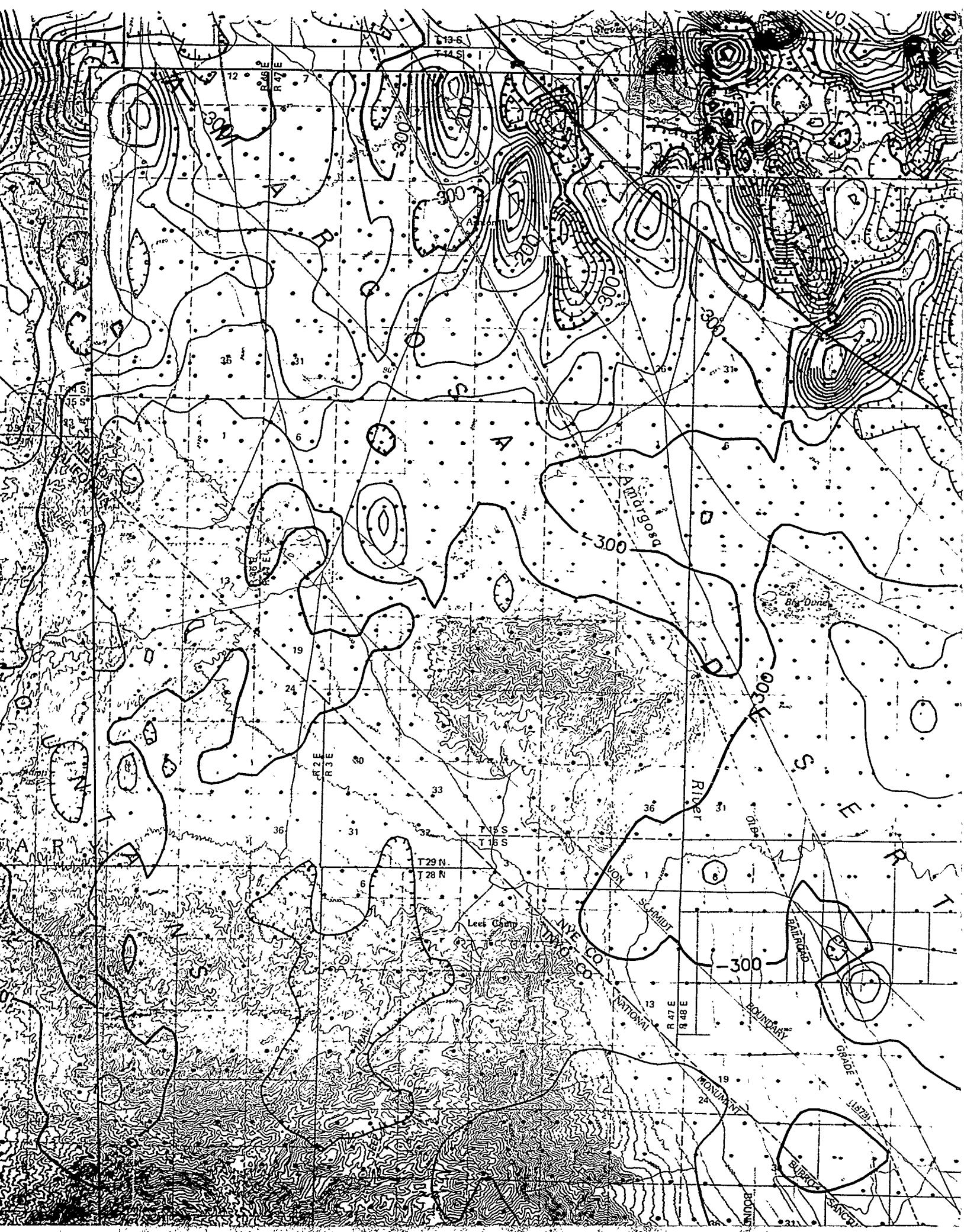
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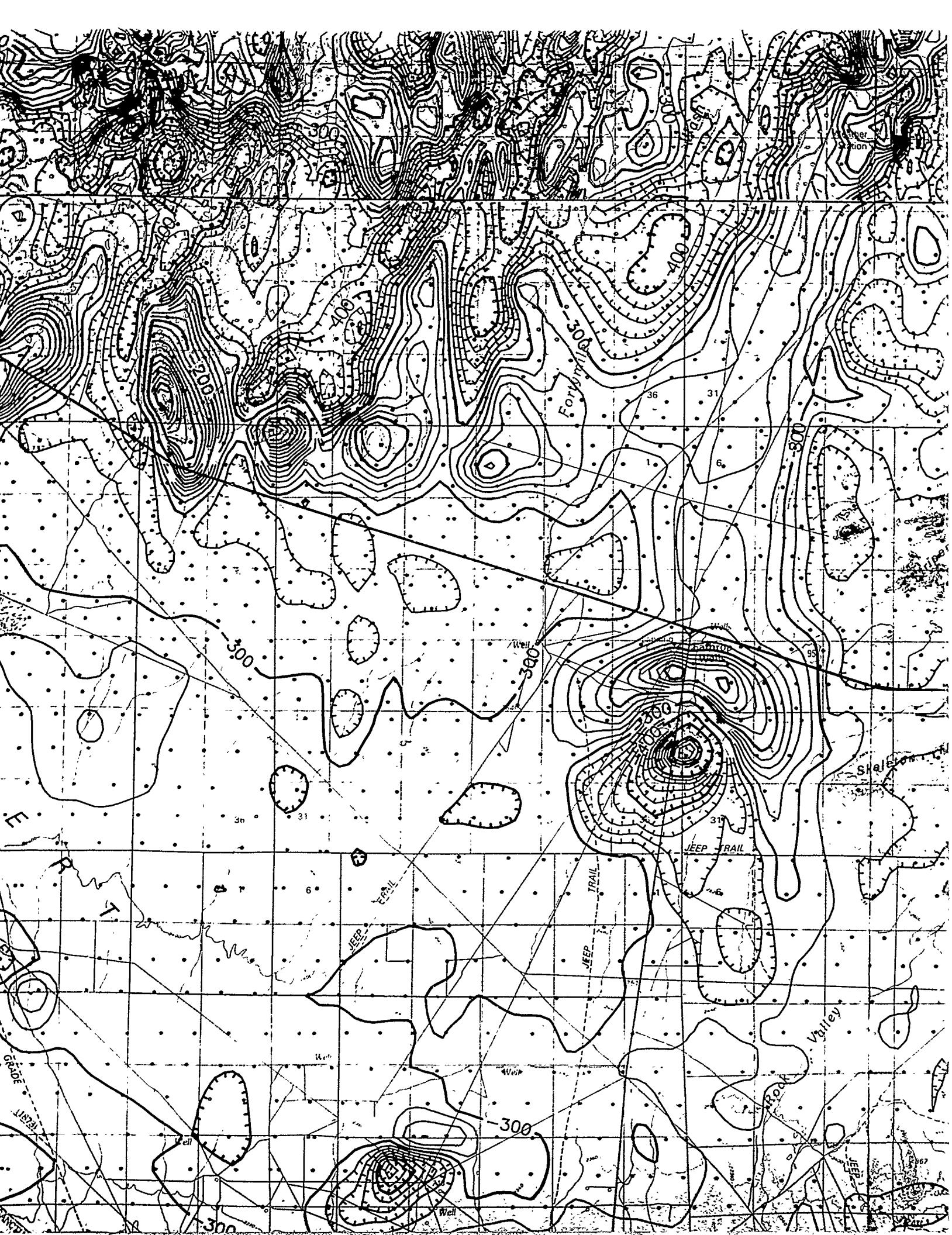
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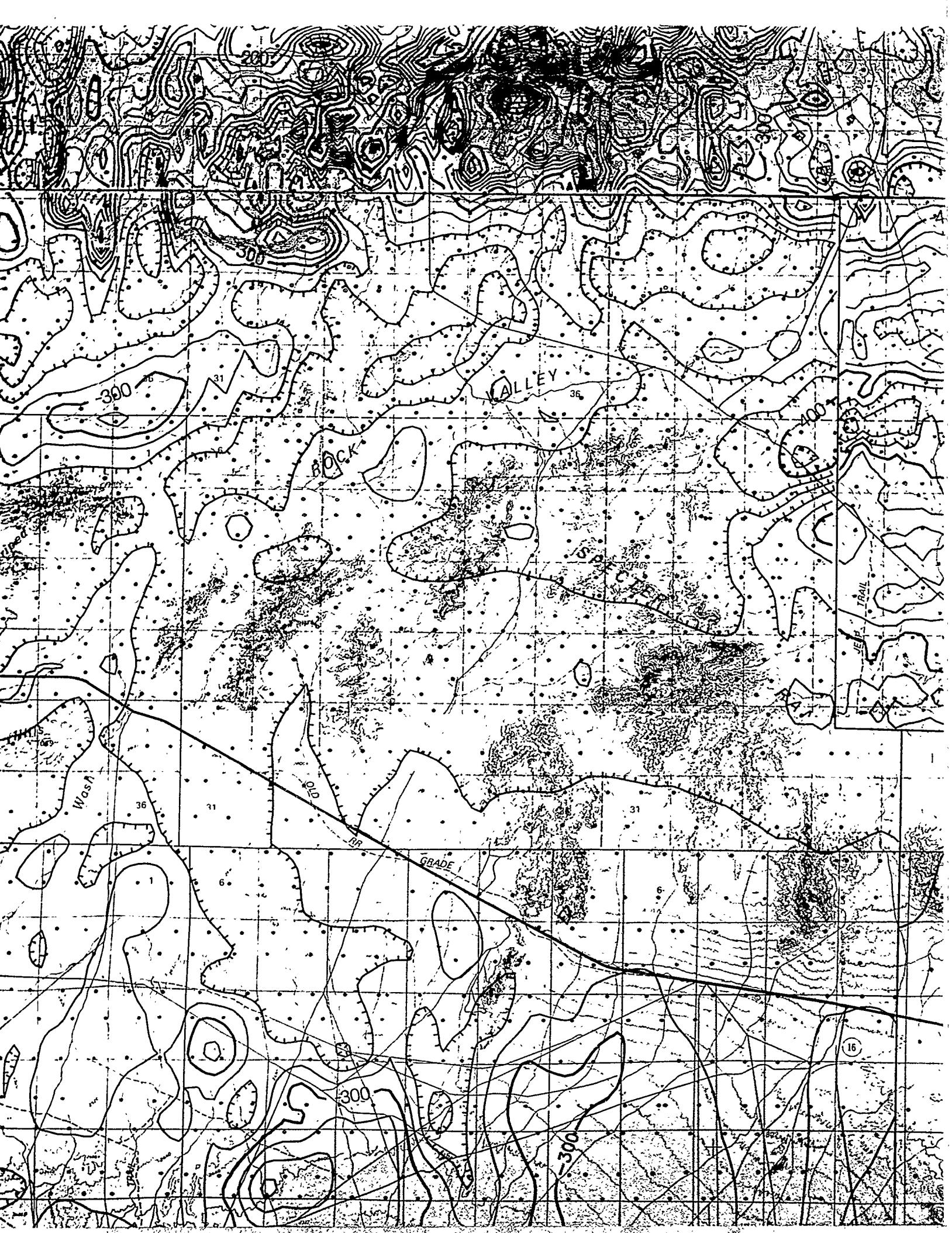
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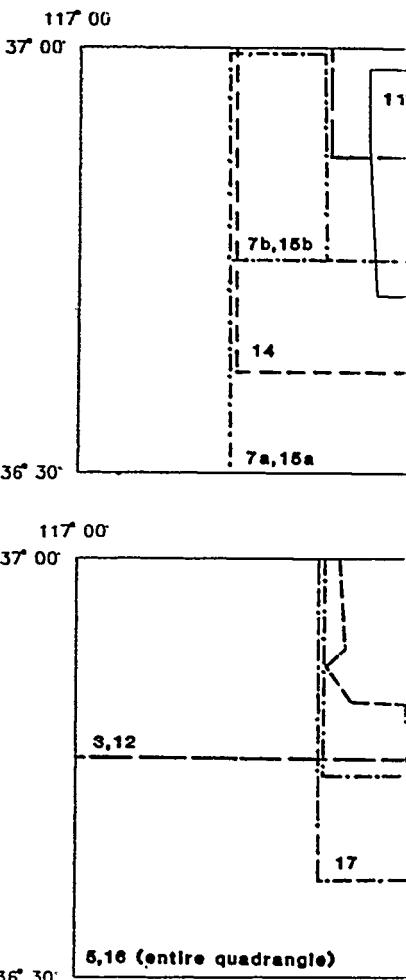






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FIGURES 1.—Index map showing boundaries for surveys used in the map of the Beatty quadrangle.

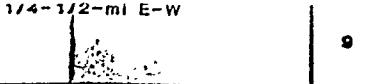


FIGURES 2A AND 2B.—Index map  
magnetic survey boundaries for survey  
Beatty quadrangle.

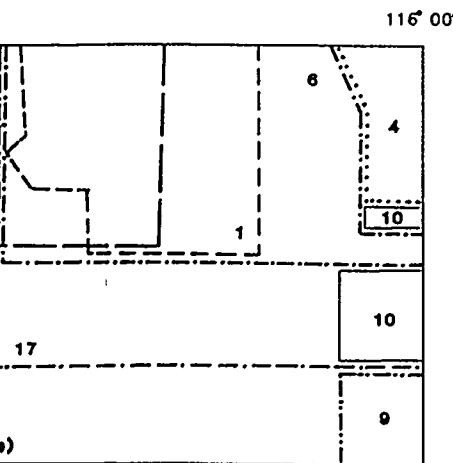
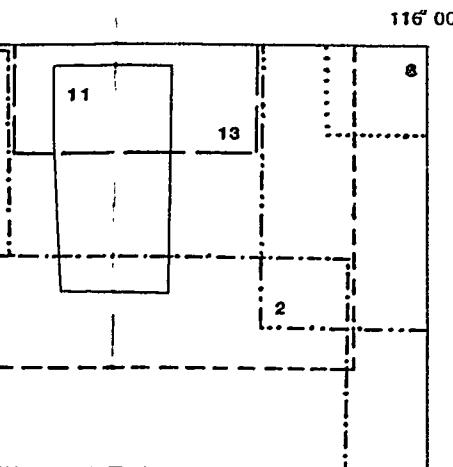
TABLE I

**Area Name**

- 1 Topopah Spring
- 2 Cane Spring
- 3 Bullfrog
- 4 Yucca Flat
- 5 Death Valley



owing approximate aeromagnetic survey  
ed in the compilation of the aeromagnetic  
angle.



ex maps showing approximate aeromagnetic  
surveys completely or partly within the

Nevada-California: U.S. Geological Survey Geophysical Investigations Map GP-753, scale 1:250,000. (NNA.910506.0177)

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TABLE 1.—Aeromagnetic surveys all or partly within the Beatty 1 x 1/2 degree quadrangle

[Aero, Aero Service; AS, Aerial Surveys; AG, Applied Geophysics Inc.; b, barometric; d, drape; codata, Geodata International, Inc.; HLQEB, High-Life QEB; IGRF, International Geomagnetic Reference Field; LKB, Lockwood, Kesseler, and Bartlett, Inc.; USNOO, US Naval Oceanographic Office; USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; var, variable]

Year flown	Contractor	Elevation (feet)	Spacing (mi)	Direction	Scale	Gradient Removed	Reference
ORIGINAL SURVEYS							
1961	USGS	8000b	1/2	E-W	1:62,500	no	Boynton and Vargo (1963b)
1961	USGS	8000b	1/2	E-W	1:62,500	no	Boynton and Vargo (1963a)
1967	LKB	9000b	1	E-W	1:62,000	no	USGS (1967)
1971	USGS	400d	1/4	E-W	1:24,000	no	USGS (unpub. data, 1971)
1977	Geodata	400d	1	N-S	1:500,000	IGRF	Geodata (1977)



base from U.S. Geological Survey  
1:250,000, 1978.

Universal Transverse Mercator  
base latitude  $36^{\circ} 45' N$ .  
central meridian long  $116^{\circ} 30' W$ .

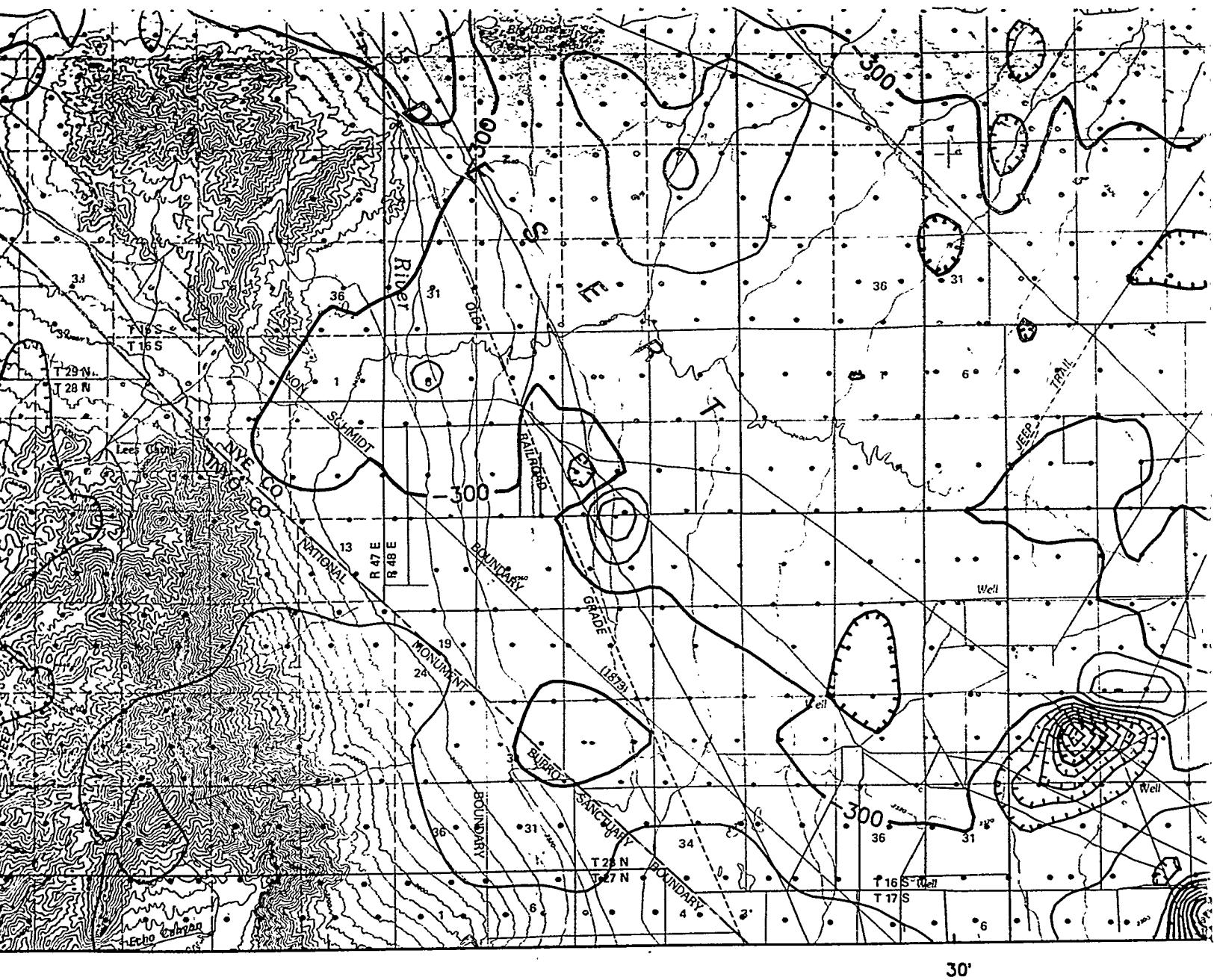
GPO: 1992-686-443

38°		37°	
GOLDFIELD	CACTUS FLAT	TIMPAHUTE RANGE	CALIENTE
LAST CHANCE RANGE	PAHUTE MESA	PAHRANAGAT RANGE	LOVER MTNS
SALINE VALLEY	BEATTY	INDIAN SPRINGS	OVERTON
DEATH VALLEY	DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION	LAS VEGAS	LAKE MEAD
DARWIN HILLS		LAS VEGAS	

NEV

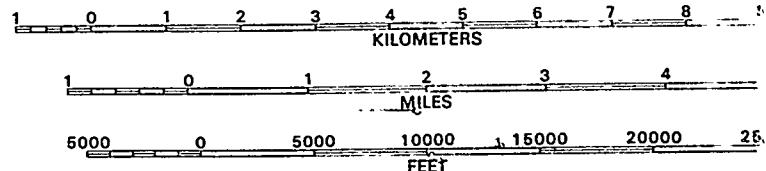
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INDEX MAPS SHOWING AREA OF STUDY



30°

SCALE 1:100 000



ELEVATION CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS

TRUE NORTH  
MAGNETIC NORTH  
 $141^{\circ}$

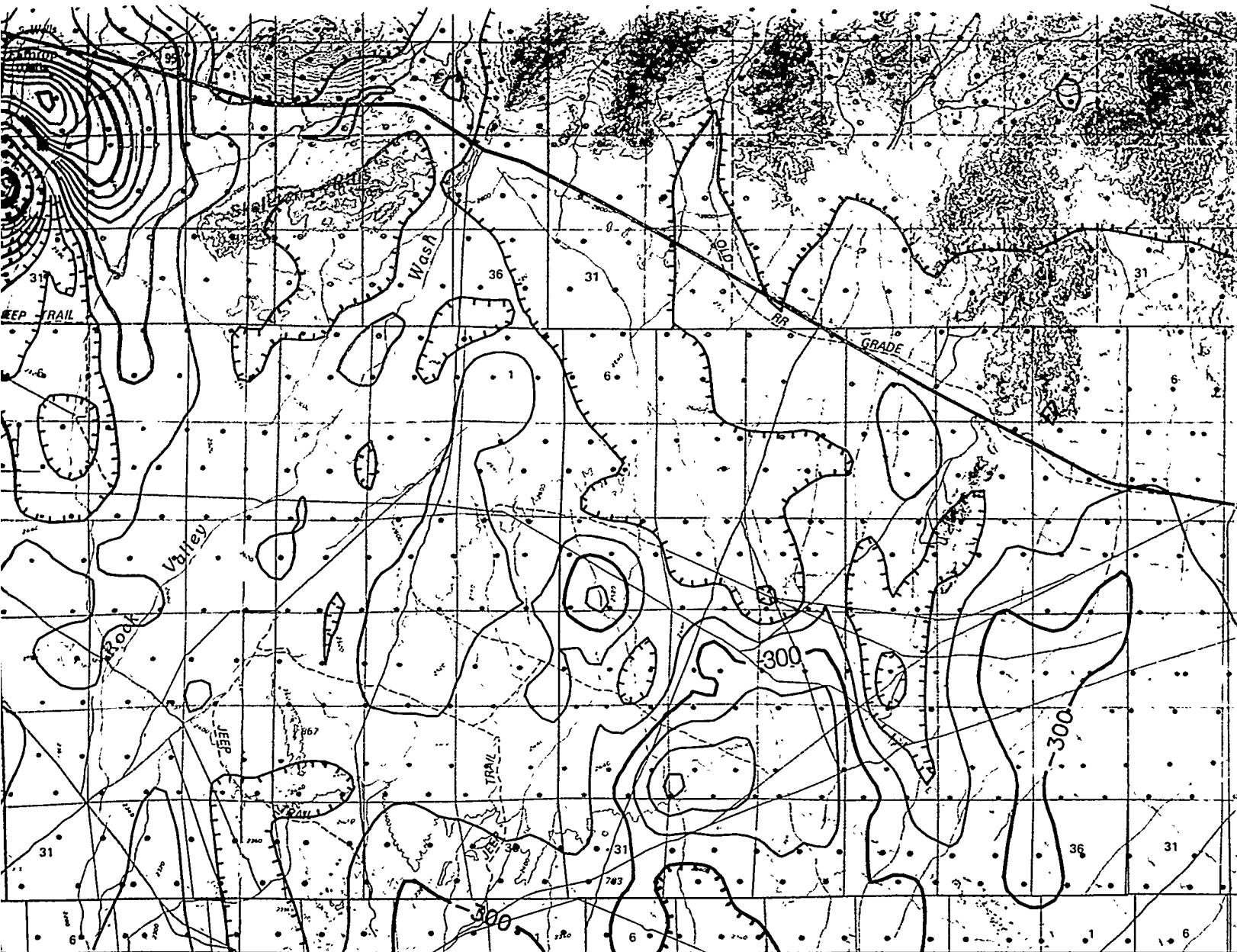
APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 1980

MAGNETIC ANOMALY CONTOUR INTERVALS 20 AND 10

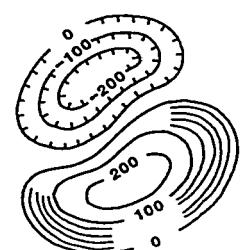
# ROMAGNETIC MAP OF THE BEATTY QUADRA

By

J. M. Glen and D. A. Ponce



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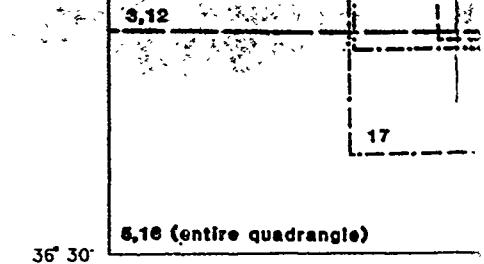


Magnetic contours of the Earth arbitrary. H are 20 and 1

VADA - CALIFORNIA

Flight path—short point along digitized from contourline i

Approximate sur



FIGURES 2A AND 2B.—Index maps showing magnetic survey boundaries for surveys conducted in the Beatty quadrangle.

TABLE  
[Aer  
Geodata, Geo  
X

Area	Name
1	Topopah Spring
2	Cane Spring
3	Bullfrog
4 *	Yucca Flat
5 •	Death Valley
6 •	Timber Mtn
7a	Lathrop Wells
b	
8	Climax Stock
9 •	Las Vegas
10 *	Mercury
11	Yucca Mtn
12	Goldfield
13	Timber Mtn
14	Yucca Mtn
15a*	Lathrop Wells
b*	
16	Nevada
17	NTS

\*Surveys used in the compilation

Partly funded by the U.S. Department of Energy—Yucca Mountain Project. Interagency agreement DE-AI08-78ET44802

## LOCATION

The residual total-intensity magnetic field is (1 nanotesla = 1 gamma). Datum is WGS 84. Dots indicate magnetic low. Contour intervals

are in nanotesla. Because the Yucca Flat survey was not completed, dots represent flightline and

17 10 9

Tex maps showing approximate aeromagnetic surveys completely or partly within the

TABLE 1.—Aeromagnetic surveys all or partly within the Beatty 1 x 1/2 degree quadrangle

[Aero, Aero Service; AS, Aerial Surveys; AG, Applied Geophysics Inc.; b, barometric; d, drape; codata, Geodata International, Inc.; HLQEB, High-Life QEB; IGRF, International Geomagnetic Reference Field; LKB, Lockwood, Kesseler, and Bartlett, Inc.; USNOO, US Naval Oceanographic Office; USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; var, variable]

	Year flown	Contractor	Elevation (feet)	Spacing (mi)	Direction	Scale	Gradient Removed	Reference
ORIGINAL SURVEYS								
Yah Spring	1961	USGS	8000b	1/2	E-W	1:62,500	no	Boynton and Vargo (1963b)
Spring	1961	USGS	8000b	1/2	E-W	1:62,500	no	Boynton and Vargo (1963a)
og	1967	LKB	9000b	1	E-W	1:62,000	no	USGS (1967)
Flat	1971	USGS	400d	1/4	E-W	1:24,000	-	USGS (unpub. data, 1971)
Valley	1977	Geodata	400d	1	N-S	1:500,000	IGRF	Geodata (1979)
er Mtn	1977	AG	400d	1/4	E-W	1:62,500	IGRF	USGS (1979)
op Wells	1978	Aero	400d	1/4-1/2	E-W	1:62,500	IGRF	USGS (1978)
x Stock	1978	Aero	1000d	1/2	N-S	1:62,500	IGRF	USGS (1978)
egas	1980	USNOO	7500b	1	E-W	1:250,000	IGRF	Bath and others (1983)
ry	1982	HLQEB	1000d	1	E-W	1:250,000	IGRF	USGS (1983)
Mtn	1982	HLQEB	400d	1/4	E-W	1:62,500	IGRF	USGS (1984a)
	1982	HLQEB	400d	1/4	N-S	1:62,500	IGRF	USGS (1984b)
ADDITIONAL MAPS - DERIVED FROM SURVEYS ABOVE								
ield	1967	LKB	9000b	1	E-W	1:250,000	no	USGS (1971)
er Mtn	1977	AG	400d	1/4	E-W	1:48,000	IGRF	Kane and others (1981)
Mtn	1977	AS	400d	1/4	E-W	1:48,000	IGRF	Kane and Bracken (1983)
op Wells	1978	AG	1000d	1/2	N-S	1:48,000	IGRF	Kane and Bracken (1983)
	1978	Aero	400d	1/4-1/2	E-W	1:62,500	IGRF	Langenheim and others (1991)
	1978	Aero	1000d	1/2	N-S	1:62,500	IGRF	Langenheim and others (1991)
	var	var	1000d	var	var	1:750,000	IGRF	Hildenbrand and Kucks (1988)
	var	var	400d	var	var	1:100,000	IGRF	Kirchoff and others (1989)

in the compilation of the aeromagnetic map of the Beatty quadrangle

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