

Aeromag 1997

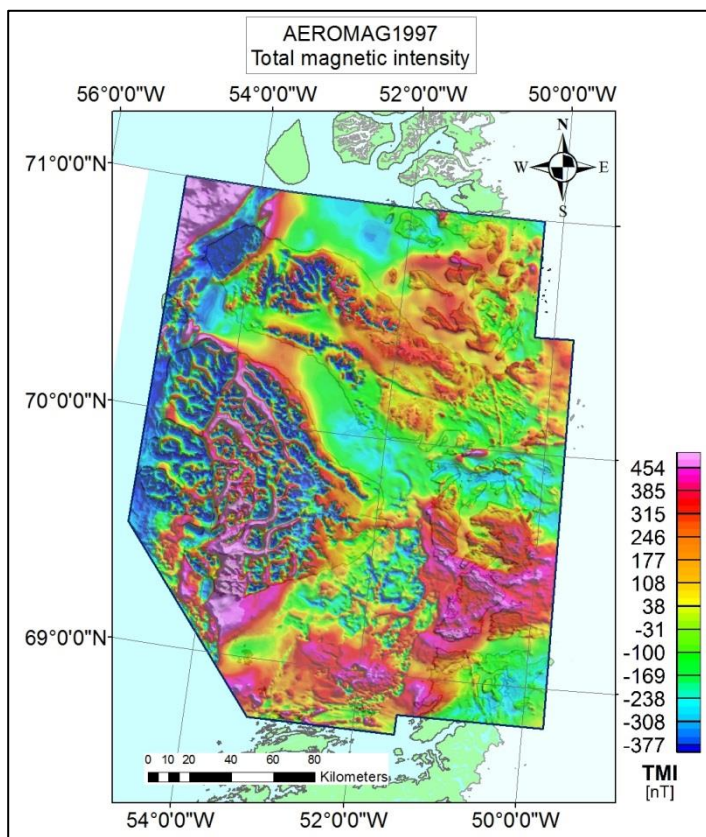
Description of an aeromagnetic survey in Greenland 1997

The Aeromag 1997 project was conducted over the Disko-Nuussuaq region of central West Greenland (size: 46 390 km²). The survey area was located both onshore and offshore. The data were collected and processed by Sanders Geophysics Ltd. and financed by the Greenlandic government. The regular line direction was north-south with tie-lines east-west. The easternmost part of the survey area was flown with a line spacing of 500 metres, while the westernmost part of the survey area was flown with a line spacing of 1000 metres. Control lines were flown with a spacing of 5000 metres.

The easternmost part of the survey area is dominated by Precambrian basement terrain, while the westernmost part, which includes offshore areas, is dominated by Tertiary basalts in a mainly Cretaceous sedimentary basin. The northernmost part of the survey reaches into the Karrat region of Umanak Fjord.

The Precambrian terrain consists of orthogneisses, intercalated with units of strongly deformed Archaean supracrustal rocks which comprise both metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks where local gold occurrences have been found. Most of the region was overprinted by early Proterozoic deformation and metamorphism.

A detailed investigation of a 400 square km area off-shore the eastern coast of Disko Ø was flown in 1998, in order to map a circular shaped anomaly.



Total magnetic intensity map from the Aeromag 1997 survey in the Disko-Nuussuaq region, Central West Greenland.

Data compilations can be directly downloaded from [Greenland Portal](#) by entering "Geophysics – individual surveys" and selecting this survey. To order hardcopies of map sheets, please contact Geus by email bhm@geus.dk.

Selected reference:

- Murphy, F. & Coyle, M. 1997: project report. High-resolution aeromagnetic survey. Aeromag '97 - Disko Bay, Greenland. Sander Geophysics Ltd., November 1997. Unpublished report available from GEUS, 26 pp.