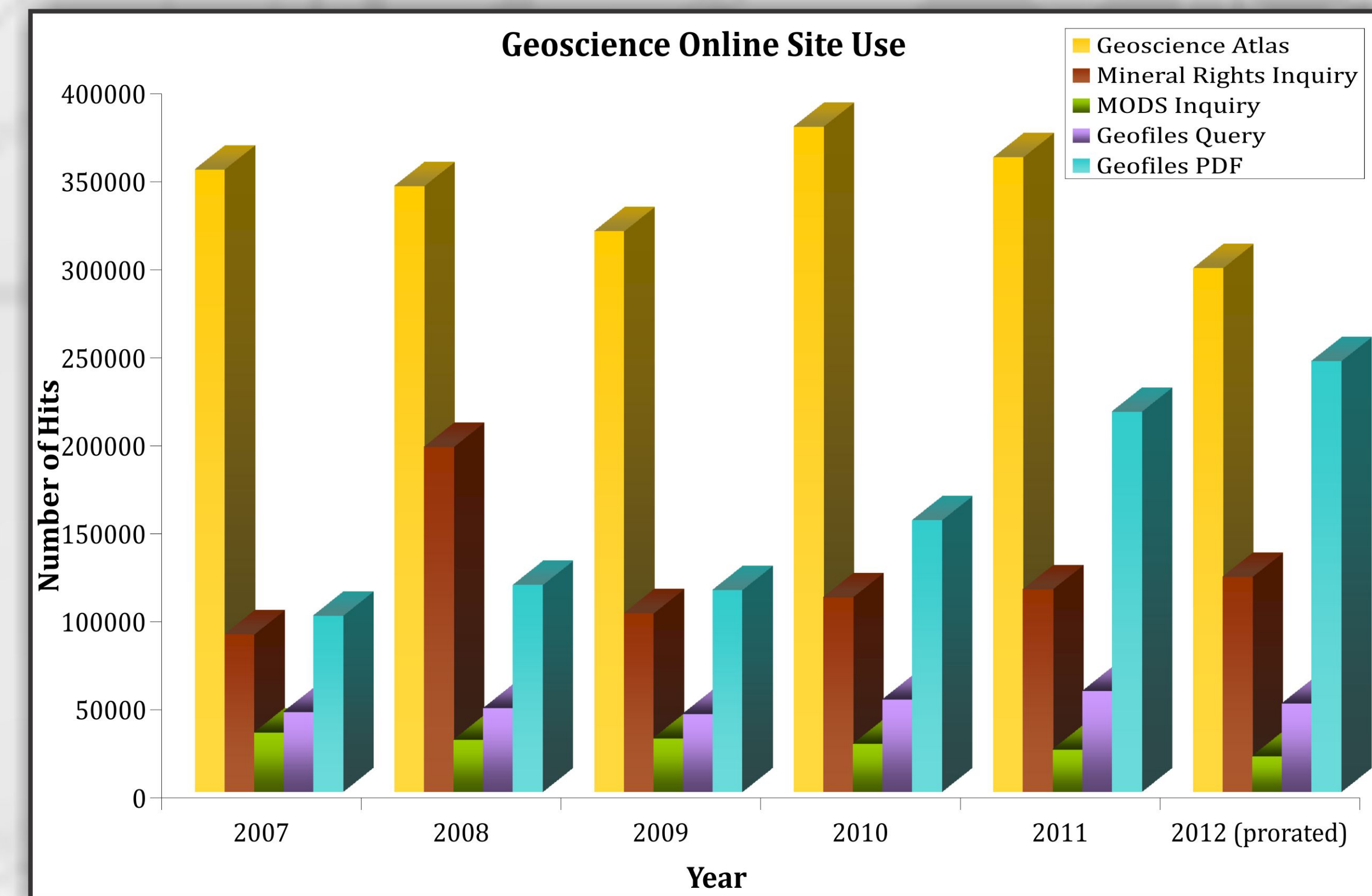


The gateway to the Geoscience Atlas is found at <http://gis.geosurv.gov.nl.ca/> or go to the Dept. of Natural Resources & Mines website and link through "GeoScience OnLine". Click on "Interactive Maps" or the map on the left to open the Atlas.

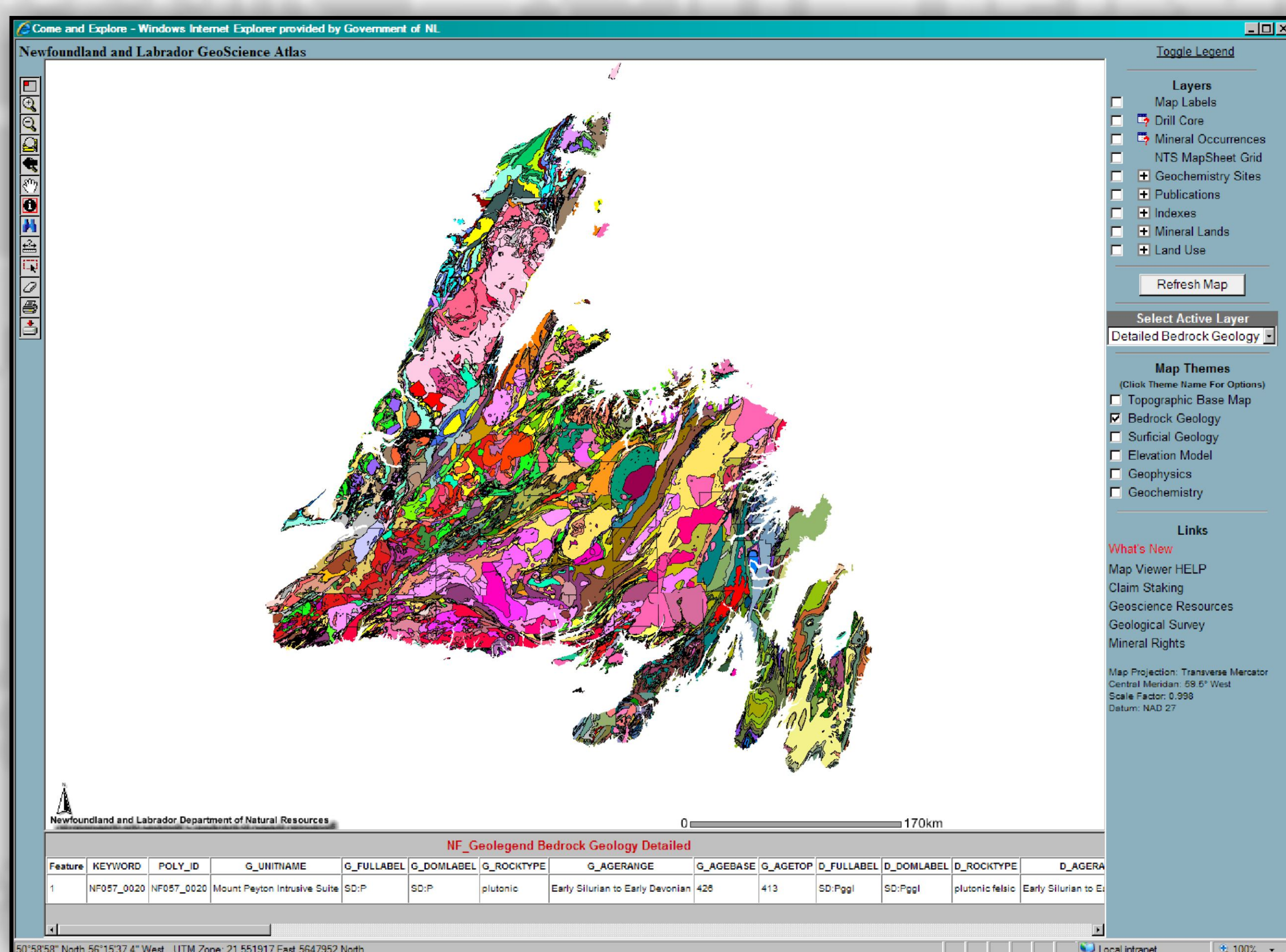


GeoScience OnLine site use, highlighting the use of the Geoscience Atlas, Mineral Rights inquiries, MODS inquiries, Geofiles queries and Geofiles PDFs downloaded.

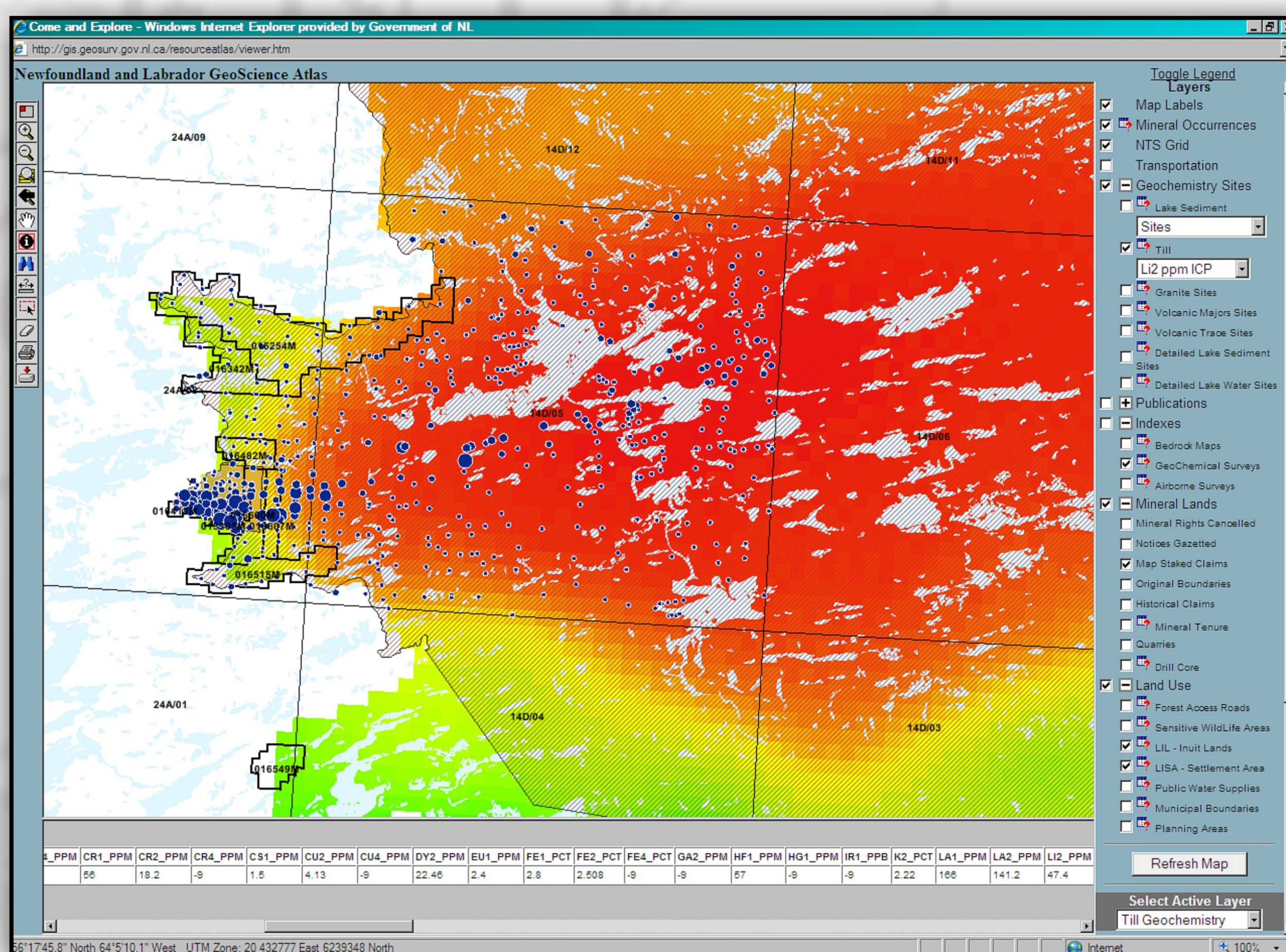
NL GEOSCIENCE DATABASES ONLINE

Geofiles (1823-present)	24,889 citations
Assessment Reports	9,919 non-confidential
Mineral Occurrences	6,636 MODS cards
Drill Core	9,408 collars
Mineral Rights	2,727 active claims
Historical Claims	27,211 claims
Quarry Sites	1,775
Aggregate samples	13,806
Geochemistry Sites:	
Regional Lake Sediment	35,769
Detailed Lake Sediment	6,225
Till Samples	15,598
Plutonic Rocks	4,993
Volcanic Rocks	5,081
Geophysical Surveys	1,360 airborne (15-20% of landmass)
Detailed Surficial Geology	140 maps in dataset
Detailed Bedrock Geology	190 maps in dataset
Bedrock Maps & Figures	400 pdfs

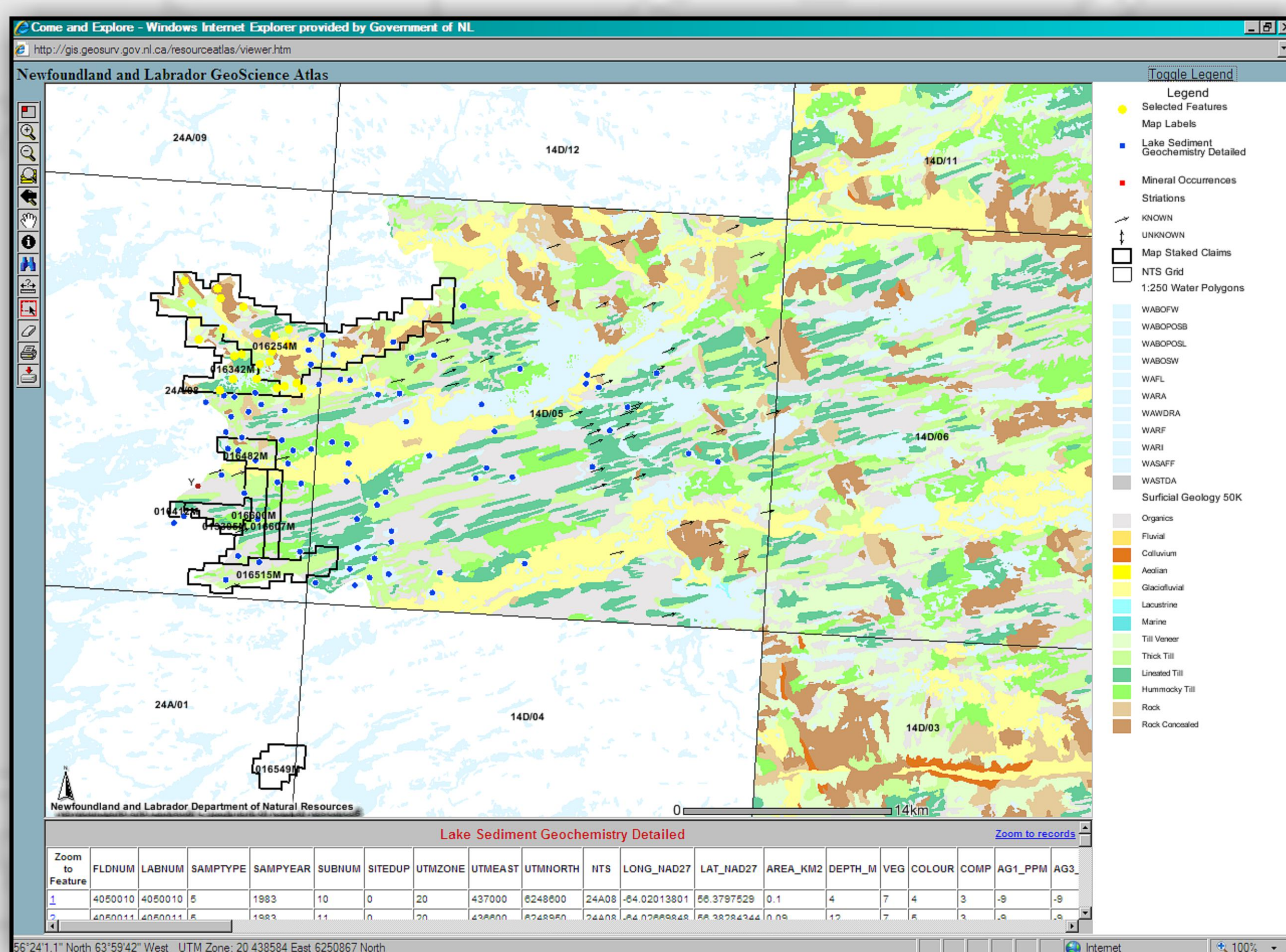
GeoScience Databases OnLine – amount of in-house data available through Geoscience OnLine and the Geoscience Atlas, such as Mineral Rights claims, Mineral Occurrences, Document pdfs, Geochemistry samples, Geophysical surveys, Digital Bedrock and Surficial geology coverage, Drill core data and reports.



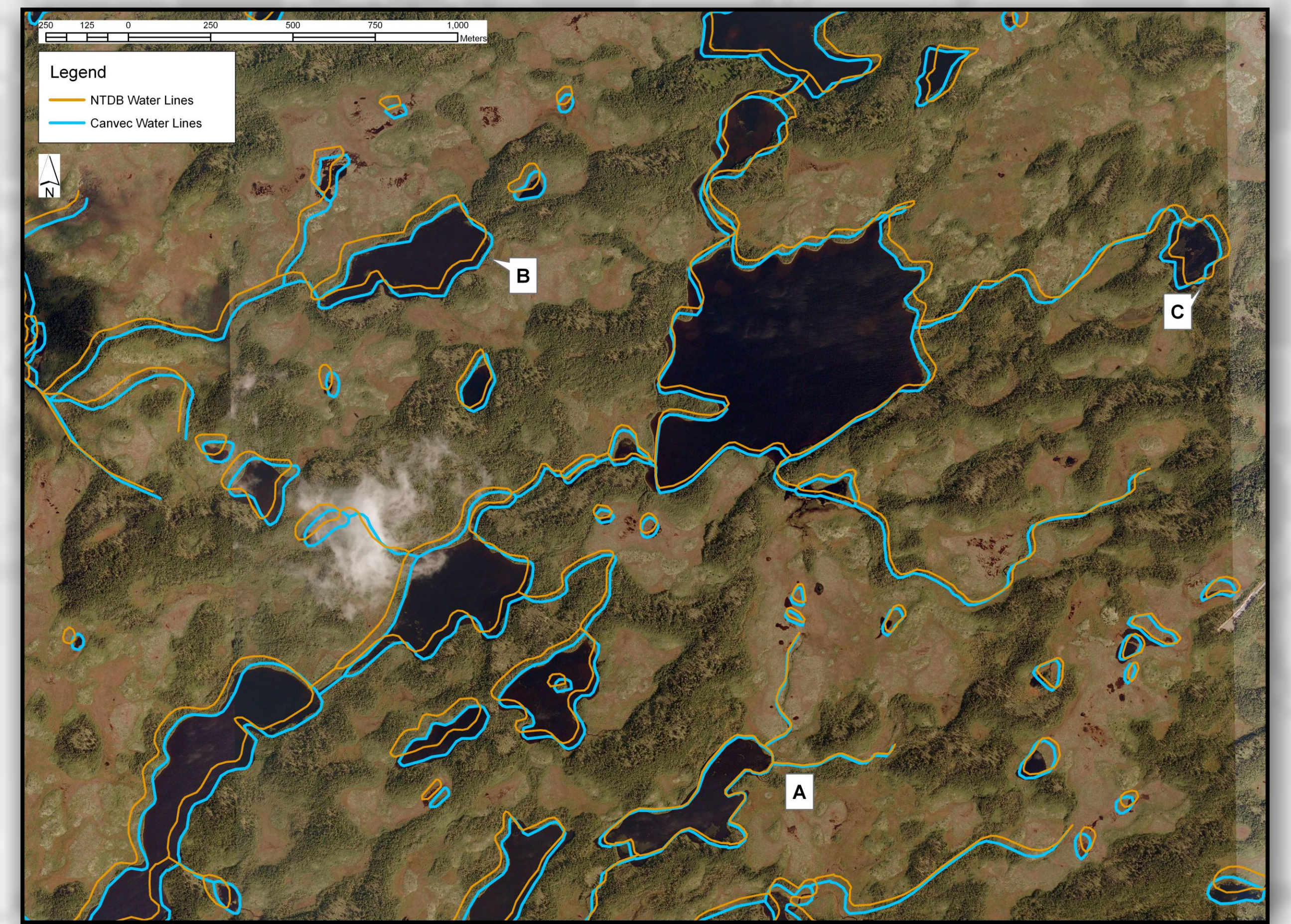
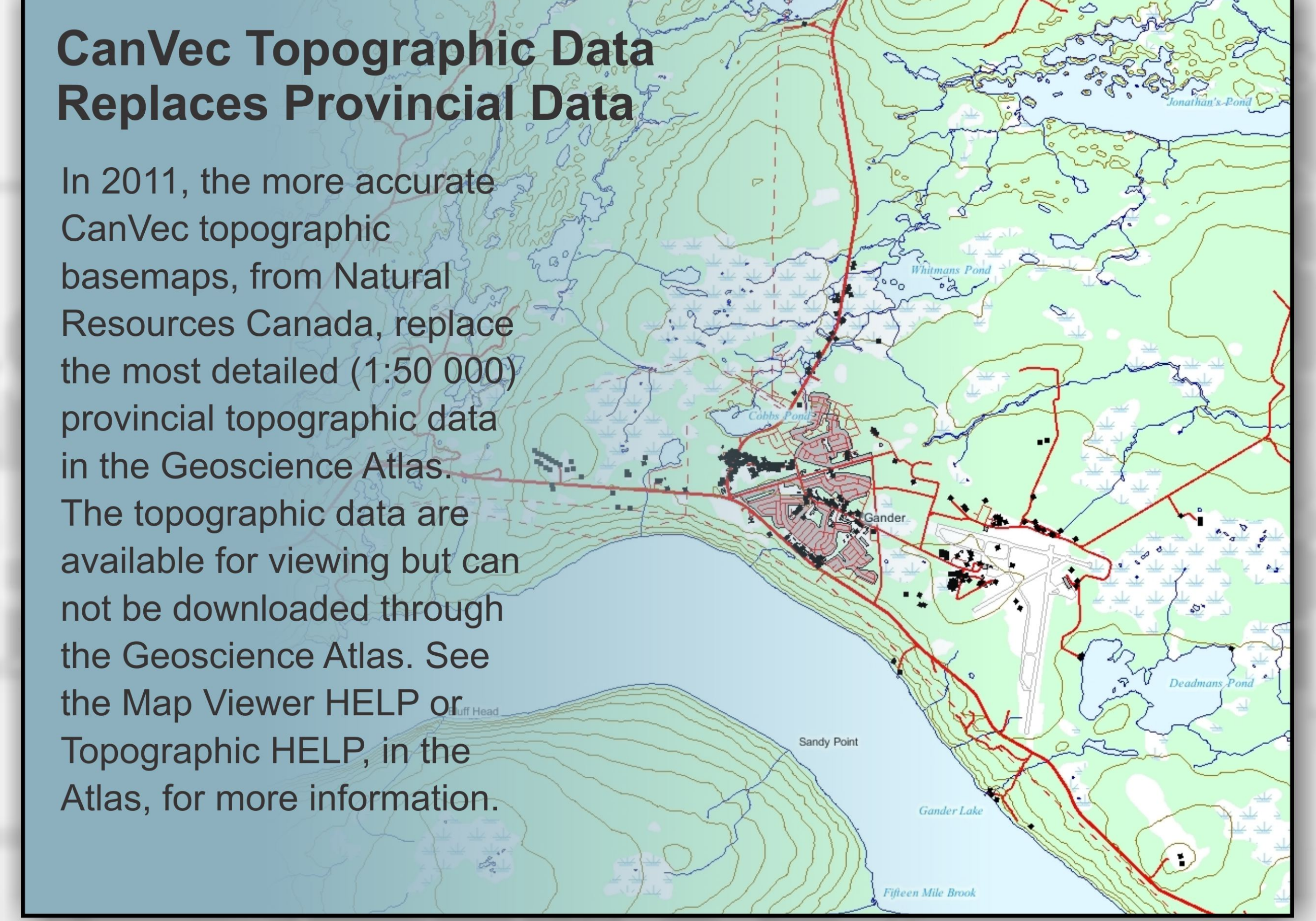
The completed Detailed Bedrock Geology of the Island of Newfoundland can be turned on through the Bedrock Geology Map Theme. Generalised stratigraphy and Lithofacies versions are also available through the Bedrock Geology Map Theme. See the Bedrock Geology Help files for further information.



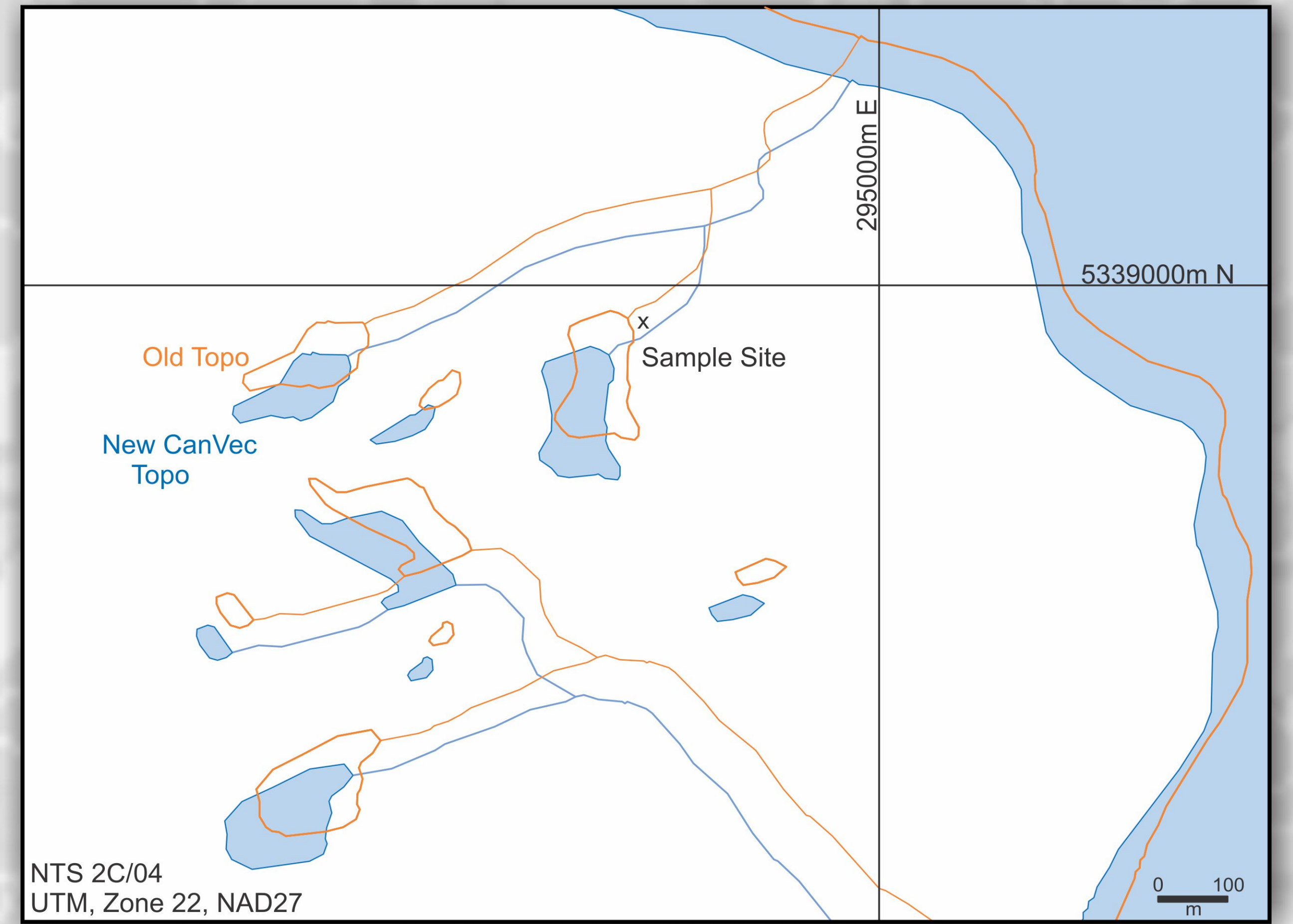
Interpolated geochemical map of hafnium in regional lake sediment from the Strange Lake Area, Labrador. Graduated dot plots are of lithium (Li2 ppm) from the till geochemistry database. Ancillary information consists of the map staked claims, and the LIL and LISALand use areas.



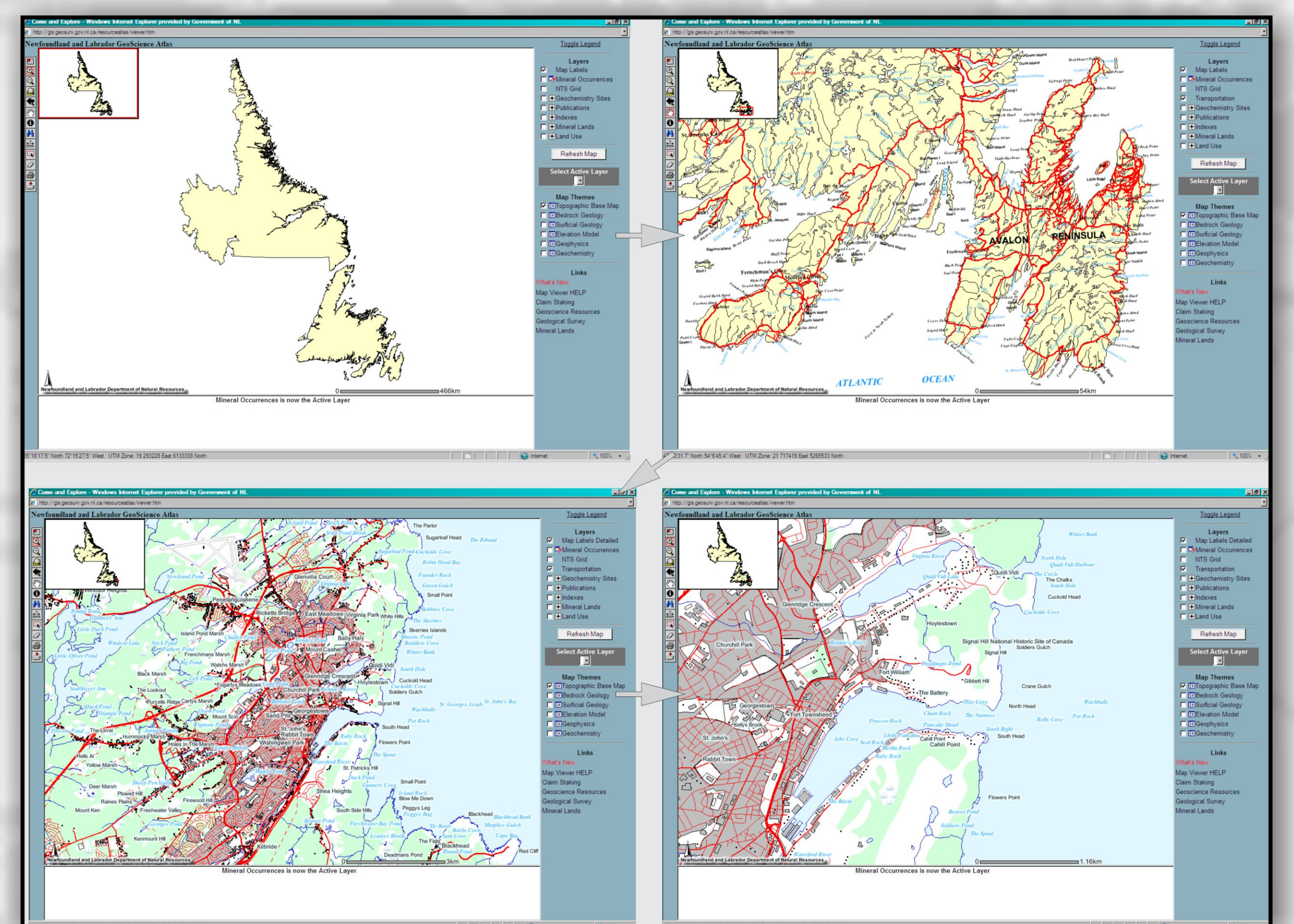
Detailed surficial geology maps (1:50 000 scale) in the Strange Lake Area, Labrador. The blue dots represent sampling sites of the detailed lake sediment and water survey. Ancillary information consists of the map staked claims, mineral occurrences and striation information showing the glacial trend.



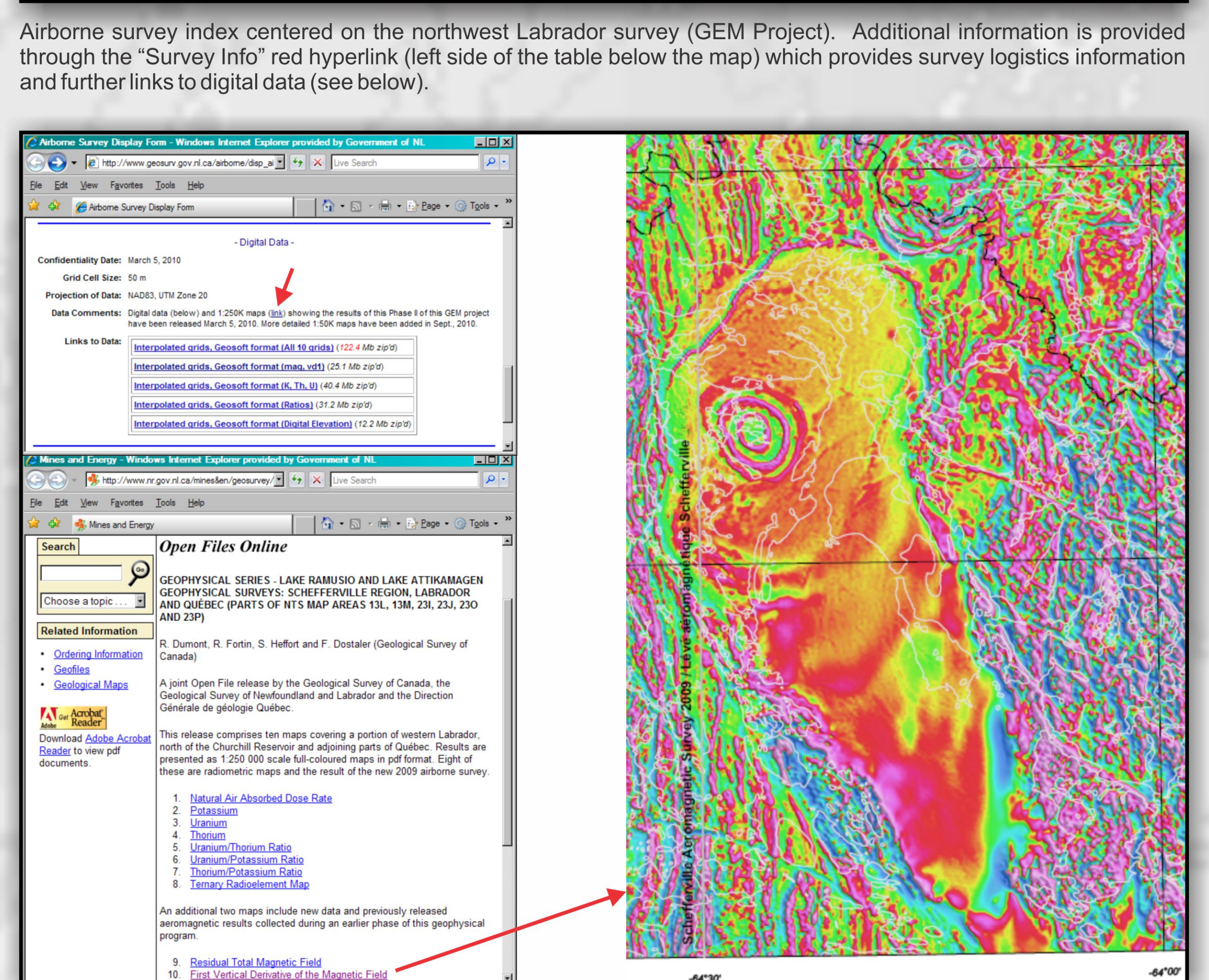
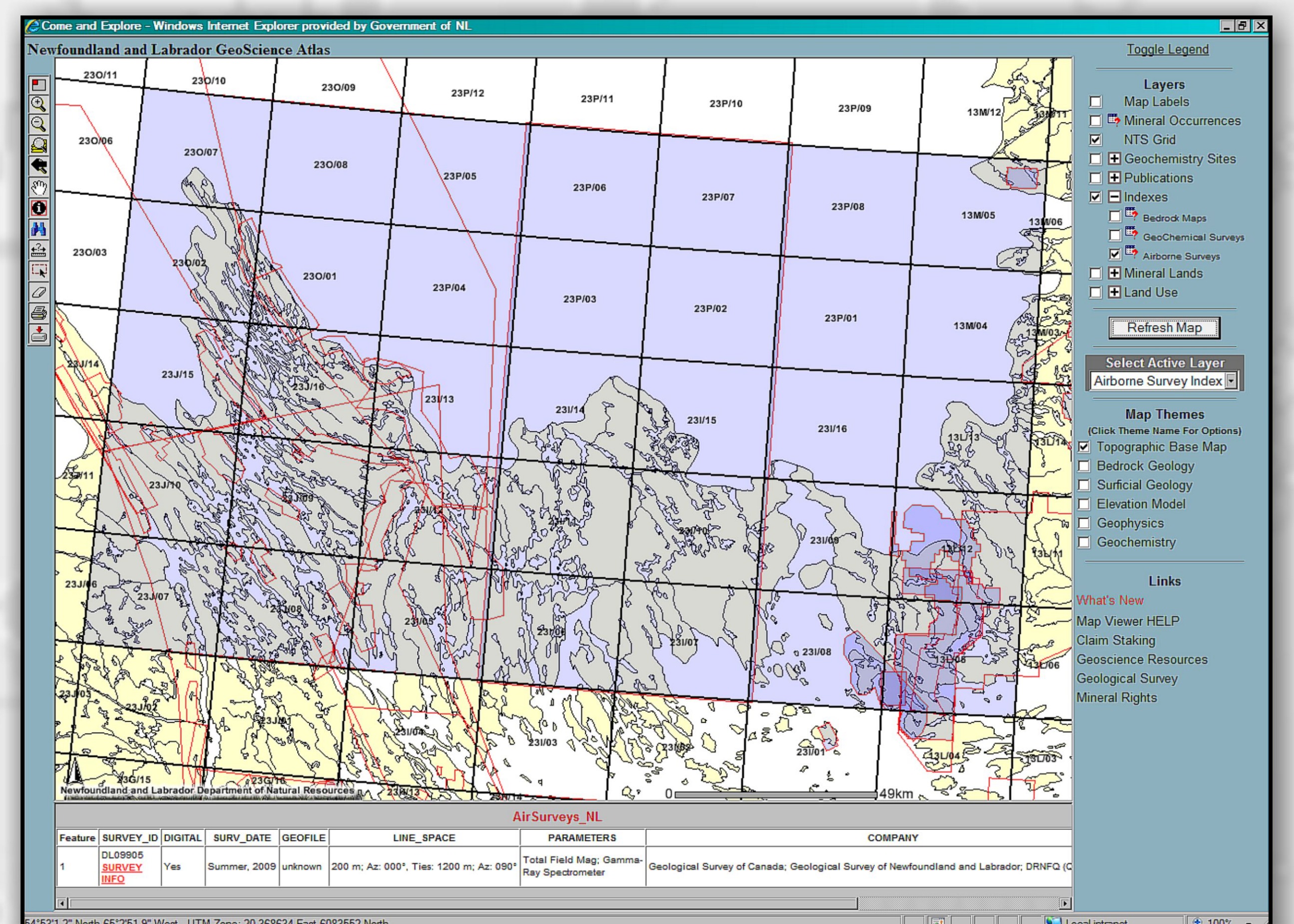
The CanVec topography (blue lines) was corrected by 'fitting' the data to orthorectified Landsat satellite imagery. In some areas (A) the old topography was accurate (orange shoreline aligns well with the lake image), but in other areas the lines needed to be shifted to the east (B) or the west (C). Note how much better the blue CanVec lake shorelines align with the lakes in the image.



The new CanVec topography is more accurate and is a better fit with GPS coordinates. In this example, the sample site (294660m E, 5338950m N) plots south of the stream on the old provincial topography map (orange lines), whereas on the new CanVec topography map (blue lines) the sample plots north of the stream, which is where it actually is in the field.



Increasing level of detail in layer information for map labels, transportation network and topographic base map as the scale is increased. Note that the most detailed topographic base map is now the federal government's CanVec data, modified to conform to our previous provincial layer names and converted to the NAD27 datum.



Additional information for the GEM airborne geophysical survey. The Digital Data section provides further links to 1:50K and 1:250K maps, provided as full-colour pdf maps as well as profile data and interpolated grids from NRCAN.