

Magnesium Anomalism Value Breakdown

●	> 1.5
●	1 to 1.5
●	0 to 1
●	-1 to 0
●	-1.5 to -1
●	-10 to -1.5

↑ values above cluster norm

↓ values below cluster norm

The SiReSOM procedure assigns each sample to a best-matching unit (BMU) and samples that are similar tend to be assigned to either the same BMU or nearby BMUs that are close on the self-organized map. To assist with interpretation the SOM-derived BMU "vectors" were analyzed using K-means to produce 20 clusters. Field samples have been coloured according to the cluster—assignment of their particular BMU.

"Cluster-Normalized" element anomaly maps have been produced with samples normalized to the mean and standard deviation of the K-means cluster to which a sample's BMU belongs. Users are cautioned that normalization by the K-means cluster mean may make interclassally similar samples appear statistically dissimilar. This normalization process applied here will make the higher values in this low valued group anomalous.

Geochemistry Data

Levelled Data

Barnett, C. T. and Williams, P. M. (2009): Using geochemistry and neural networks to map geology under glacial cover, Geoscience BC, Report 2009-3.

Topographic Data

Massey, N.W.D., MacIntyre, D.G., Desjardins, P.J. and Cooney, R.T. (2005): Digital Geology Map of British Columbia: Whole Province; B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile 2005-1.

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Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 10
Horizontal Datum: North American Datum 1983
Mean magnetic declination 2009: 19°26' E, decreasing 16.6" annually. Readings vary from
17°42' E in the southeast corner to 20°47' E in the northwest corner of the map.
September 16, 2009

Citation:
Geoscience BC (2009): QUEST Project - Geochemistry - CSIRO SOM Analysis:
Cluster-Normalized Magnesium Anomalism; Geoscience BC, Map 2009-14-24,
scale 1 : 500,000.