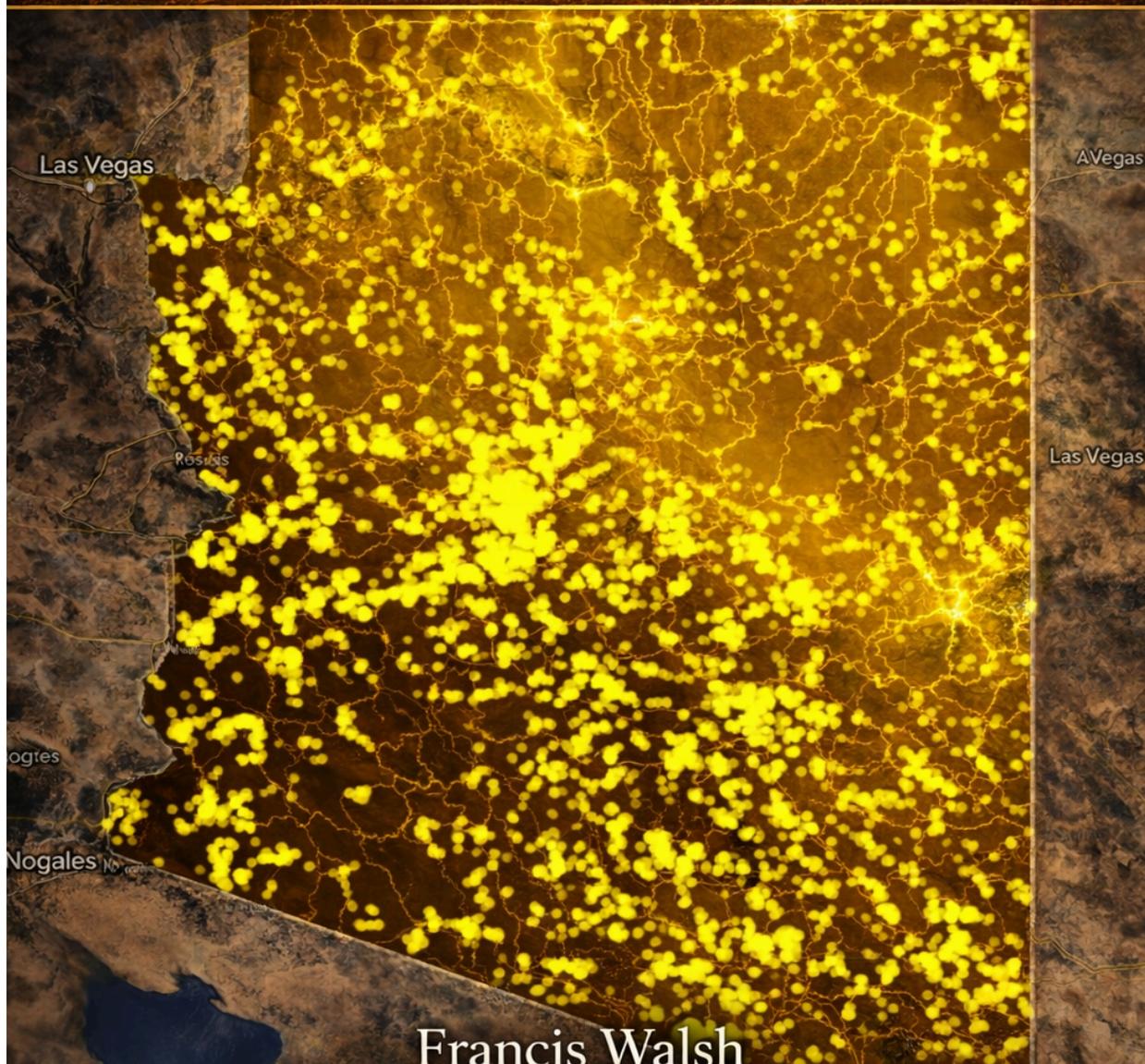# DEEP DIG
AI GOLD MAP V2

A Guide to Using the V2 Map

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Deep Dig AI Gold Map V2

A Practical & Forensic Guide to Reading Gold Systems Using an AI Gold Map

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INTRODUCTION

How This Book Should Be Used

This book is not meant to be read once and forgotten.

It is meant to be:

- Referenced before planning a trip

- Consulted when a pattern appears on the map

- Used to validate or eliminate ground

- Revisited as your geological understanding improves

Every layer in the Deep Dig AI Gold Map V2 answers one specific geological question.

Gold prospecting fails when users ask the wrong questions — or ask them in the wrong order.

This guide teaches you:

1. Which question each layer answers

2. Which layers must be used together

3. What the patterns actually mean

4. What external research to do next

5. How to avoid false positives and wasted effort

This is not a description of layers.

This is a method for thinking like a prospector who understands systems.

PART I — CORE INTERPRETATION METHODS

Chapter 1: The Three Rules of Using the V2 Map

Before touching a single layer, understand these rules.

Rule 1: Never Trust a Single Layer

Gold does not reveal itself through one dataset.

Any layer viewed alone is contextless.

If a feature does not:

- Align with structure or

- Make sense hydrologically or

- Fit the terrain

…it is not actionable, no matter how convincing it looks.

Single-layer interpretation is the fastest way to waste time.

Rule 2: Look for Convergence, Not Intensity

Bright colors, dense clusters, or strong AI signals do not automatically mean gold.

Gold potential increases when:

- Multiple unrelated datasets agree spatially

- Independent geological processes intersect in the same place

A weak signal repeated across layers is more valuable than a strong signal in isolation.

Convergence beats contrast every time.

Rule 3: The Map Does Not Give Answers — It Narrows Questions

A correct interpretation always ends with this sentence:

"This area deserves field verification because…"

If you cannot finish that sentence clearly, you are not done interpreting.

The map narrows uncertainty.

Fieldwork resolves it.

PART II — BASE MAPS & ORIENTATION

(How Every Session Should Begin)

Chapter 2: Always Start With These Layers ON

Before analysis, turn ON:

- Roadway map or Satellite imagery

- Shaded Relief

- Elevation

Why This Matters

- You must understand access first

- You must see energy flow across the landscape

- You must know where material can move, slow, and settle

Best-Practice Workflow

1. Zoom out to a regional scale (county-sized view)

2. Identify major elevation gradients

3. Note basin-and-range transitions

4. Visually trace major washes and drainages

Do not turn on gold-related layers yet.

Context comes before evidence.

Chapter 3: Reading Shaded Relief Correctly

Shaded relief is your primary pattern-recognition tool.

Look For

- Linear features → possible faults or fractures

- Abrupt slope breaks → energy loss zones

- Terraces → older depositional surfaces

- Constrictions → velocity and transport control points

What to Research Next

If a linear feature appears:

- Compare with Quaternary Faults

- Cross-check with Physiography

- Check alignment with drainage direction

If terraces appear:

- Research local Quaternary geomorphology

●   Identify possible paleo-drainage systems

PART III — TERRAIN & ENERGY ANALYSIS

Chapter 4: SRTM Topographic Diversity

Question this layer answers:

   Where is the terrain mechanically complex?

High Values Indicate

●   Structural disruption

●   Multiple erosion cycles

●   Fault-influenced landscapes

●   Increased gold liberation potential

Best Layer Combination

●   SRTM Topographic Diversity

●   Shaded Relief

●   Quaternary Faults

Interpretation Logic

If high topographic diversity:

●   Aligns with faults

●   Occurs upslope of basins

- Feeds into organized drainages

→ You are likely near a source-to-transport transition zone

Chapter 5: ALOS mTPI — Locating Traps

Question this layer answers:

Where does energy drop?

Gold favors:

- Negative mTPI zones below slopes

- Flat breaks beneath steep gradients

- Valley margins, not valley centers

Best Layer Combination

- ALOS mTPI

- HydroATLAS L10

- Shaded Relief

What to Ignore

- Flat basins with no upstream complexity

- Valleys without constrictions

- Broad alluvial fans lacking structural feed

Flat ground without context is rarely productive.

PART IV — GEOLOGY & STRUCTURE

Chapter 6: Lithology — Elimination Before Confirmation

Question this layer answers:

Is this rock even capable of hosting or trapping gold?

Use lithology to:

- Eliminate unaltered volcanic flows

- Avoid young sediments with no source

- Identify favorable host rocks

Best Practice

Lithology is an early filter, not a final decision.

If lithology is unfavorable:

- Stop — unless strong structural or hydrologic evidence overrides it

Most ground should be eliminated quickly.

Chapter 7: Quaternary Faults — Pathways, Not Targets

Question this layer answers:

Where could fluids and erosion focus gold movement?

Critical Insight

Gold rarely sits on faults.

It accumulates where faults:

- Intersect drainages

- Offset lithology

- Create permeability contrasts

Best Layer Combination

- Quaternary Faults

- MRDS Gold Deposits

- Shaded Relief

Follow-Up Research

Look up:

- Fault age

- Fault sense (normal, strike-slip, reverse)

- Regional tectonic regime

PART V — HYDROATLAS: HOW GOLD MOVES

Chapter 8: HydroATLAS L08 — Regional Context

Question:

Where does water — and gold — ultimately go?

Use L08 to:

- Define watershed boundaries

- Identify major collection zones

- Eliminate dead-end drainages

Chapter 9: HydroATLAS L09 — Catchment Behavior

Question:

Which basins actively collect material?

Best practice:

- Overlay with topographic diversity

- Identify basins fed by complex terrain

- Rank catchments by upstream energy

Chapter 10: HydroATLAS L10 — Local Deposition

This is the most important hydrology layer.

Question:

Where does gold finally stop moving?

Best Layer Combination

- HydroATLAS L10

- ALOS mTPI

- Shaded Relief

High-Confidence Traps Occur Where

- Drainages widen

- Gradient drops

- Terrain flattens

- Structural influence ends

PART VI — EVIDENCE LAYERS

Chapter 11: MRDS Gold Deposits — Calibration Only

Use MRDS to:

- Validate your interpretation

- Identify system trends

- Confirm geological logic

Correct Method

- Turn MRDS ON last

- Ask: "Does my model explain these points?"

- Never ask: "Where are the dots?"

Chapter 12: Critical Minerals — Pathfinders

Critical minerals often indicate:

- Hydrothermal systems

- Alteration halos

- Fluid pathways

Best Combination

- Critical Minerals

- Faults

- Lithology

If these align → investigate further.

Chapter 13: Filtered BLM Claims — Human Pattern Recognition

Claims reveal:

- Historic focus

- Trend recognition

- Access awareness

Ignore individual claims.

Study linear and clustered patterns only.

PART VII AI INTERPRETATION

Chapter 14: Using the Deep Dig V2 Interpretation Layer Correctly

This layer is:

- A synthesis aid

- A ranking tool

- A confidence check

Never Use It

- Alone

- First

- Without explanation

Correct Workflow

1. Build your own interpretation

2. Turn the AI layer ON

3. Compare agreement

4. Investigate disagreement

AI supports thinking — it does not replace it.

PART VIII — BUILDING A TARGET

Chapter 15: The Gold Target Checklist

A real target satisfies at least four:

- Structural control

- Favorable lithology

- Terrain complexity

- Energy drop

- Watershed funneling

- Evidence calibration

If it doesn't — move on.

FINAL THOUGHT

The Deep Dig AI Gold Map V2 does not replace experience.

It compresses the learning curve.

If you use it correctly, you will:

- Walk less dead ground

- Dig fewer empty holes

- Understand why you succeed or fail

That understanding is the real gold.

About the Author

Francis Walsh is the founder of Aurum Meum AI Academy and the creator of the Aurum Meum AI Gold Maps system. His work focuses on teaching modern prospectors how to understand gold as a geological system rather than a surface object.

With a background rooted in field observation, structural geology, hydrothermal systems, and applied mapping, Walsh specializes in translating complex geological processes into practical, repeatable prospecting strategies. His approach emphasizes system reconstruction—heat, fluids, structure, chemistry, and erosion—allowing prospectors to predict where gold concentrates rather than chase isolated signs.

Through Aurum Meum AI Academy, Walsh publishes educational content, short-form geology training, and advanced gold mapping tools designed to help prospectors read terrain with confidence and purpose. His work bridges traditional field geology with modern data interpretation, providing a clear framework for understanding volcanic and supergene gold systems.

Learn More & Continue Your Training

For additional training, maps, and educational content:

Website: https://aurummeum.com

YouTube Channel:

www.youtube.com/@AurumMeumAI

The Aurum Meum AI YouTube channel features short-form geology lessons, system-based gold education, and visual breakdowns that complement the material presented in this book.

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