

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING  
Gary B. Glass, State Geologist



# LANDSAT IMAGE MOSAIC

## OF WYOMING

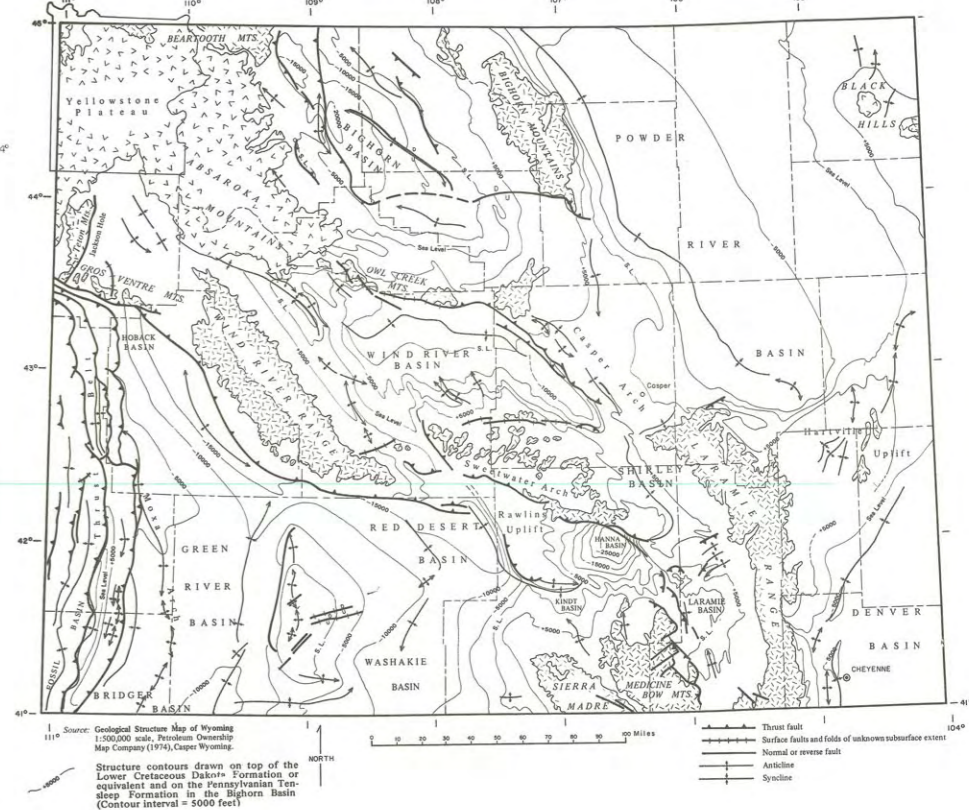
Composed by The Geological Survey of Wyoming

1982

SCALE 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

STRUCTURAL INDEX MAP



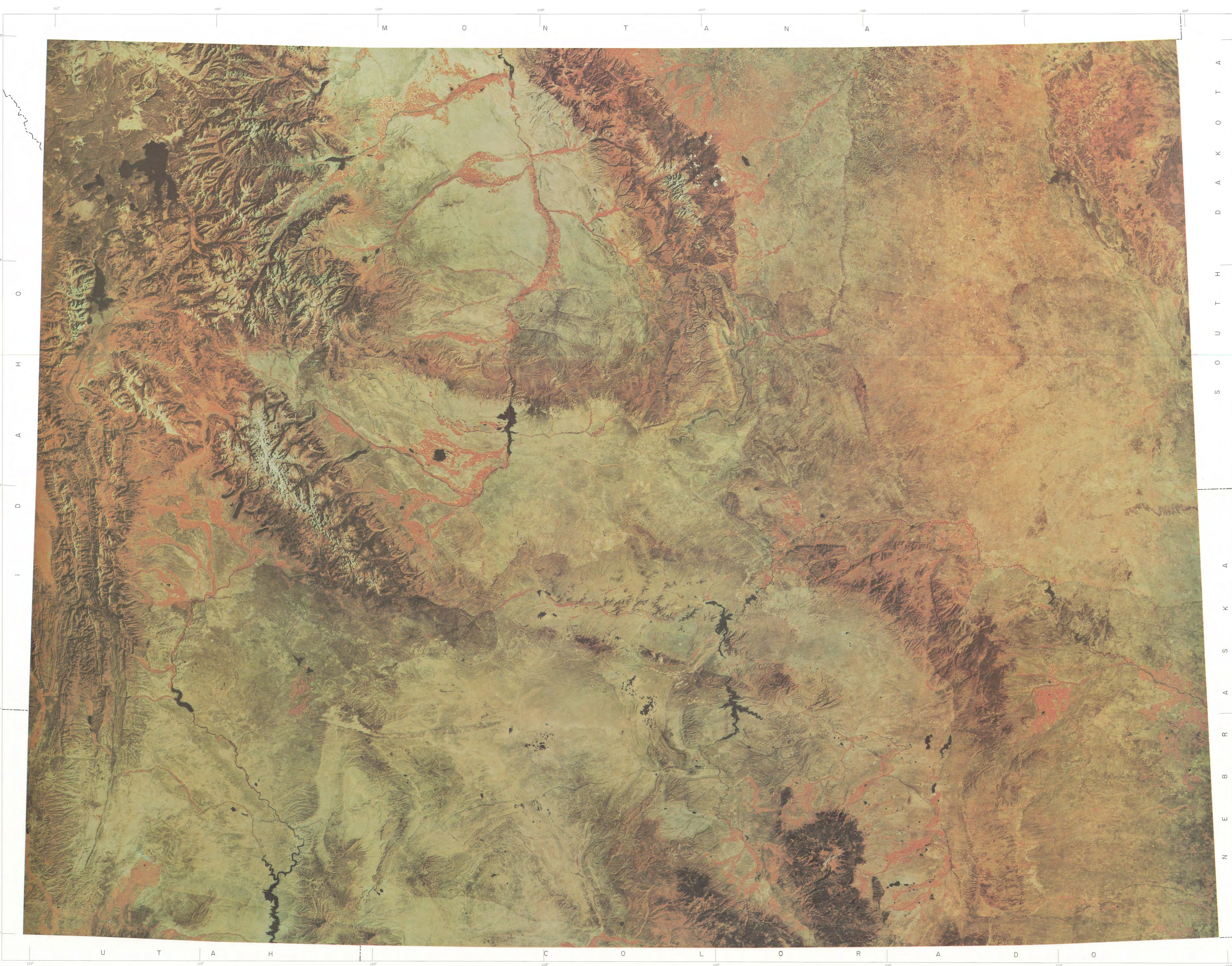
Mosaic compiled by the Aerial Photography Field Office,  
USDA/ASCS, Salt Lake City

Color separations prepared by Concept Color  
Inc., Salt Lake City. Printed by Pikes Peak  
Lithographing Co., Colorado Springs

### EXPLANATION

The LANDSAT satellite simultaneously records light reflected in the visible green, visible red, and near-visible infrared (not thermal) regions of the visible-light spectrum. The satellite orbits at an altitude of approximately 565 miles and images the earth every 18 days. From this great height, atmospheric scattering produces a blue haze as it filters the light coming from the earth's surface. To improve the detail of the recorded imagery, the blue light detected by normal color vision is not recorded by LANDSAT. Consequently, a true-color image of the surface cannot be formed from the recorded images.

A false-color rendition is constructed by using blue dyes for green reflected light, green dyes for red reflected light, and red dyes for the near-infrared energy. Using this false-color scheme, clouds and snow appear white or light yellow, green vegetation appears red, and tan soil appears in shades varying from yellow (for red soils), through tan, to blue (for green soils). Lakes appear blue or blue-black, and cloud shadows appear black.



M O N T A N A  
O H I O  
A D A M S  
I D A H O  
S O U T H A  
K A N S A S  
R I O  
E B B  
N E  
U T A H  
C O L O R A D O