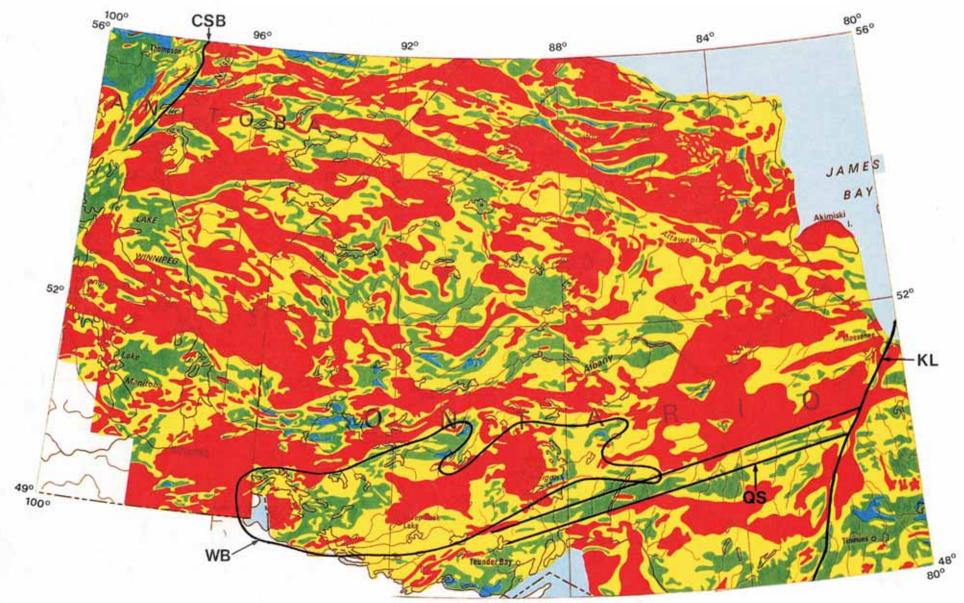
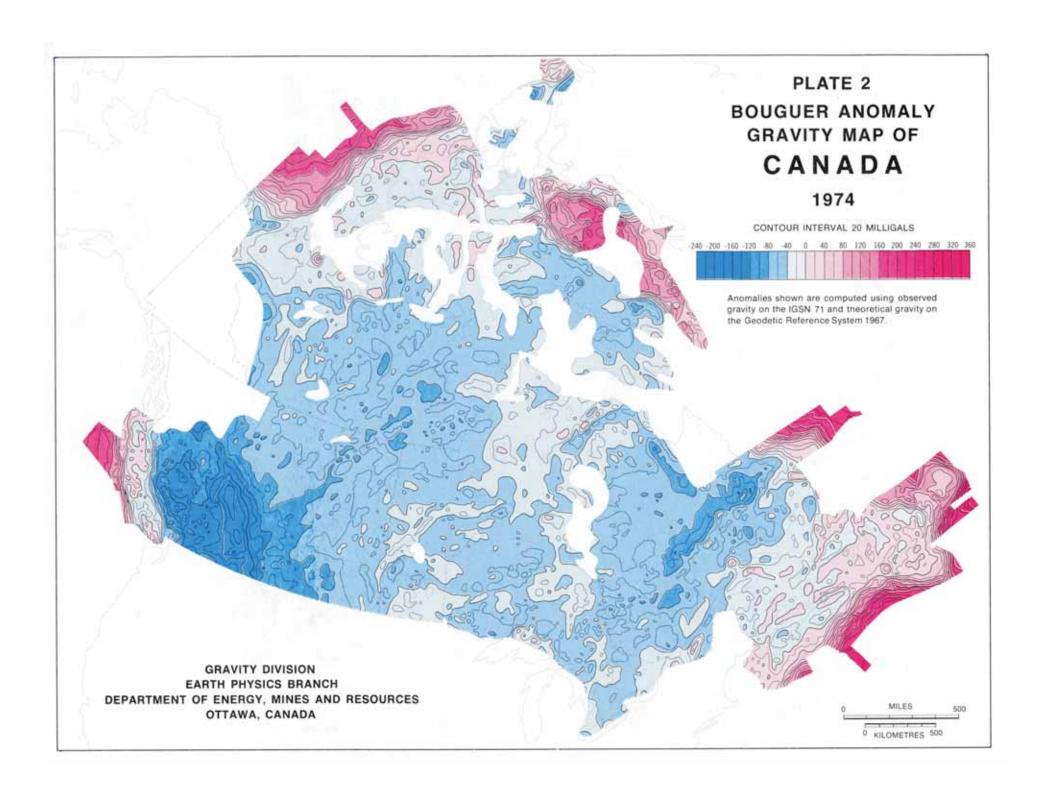
Plate 1

Residual magnetic anomalies of central Canada south of Hudson Bay; WB — Wabigoon volcanic belt, CSB — Boundary between Churchill and Superior geological provinces, KL — Kapuskasing Lineament, and QS — Quetico structural zone. Red > +200 γ , yellow 0 to +200 γ , green 0 to -200 γ , blue < -200 γ ; (see p. 101) (from Magnetic Anomaly Map of Canada, McGrath et al., 1977).





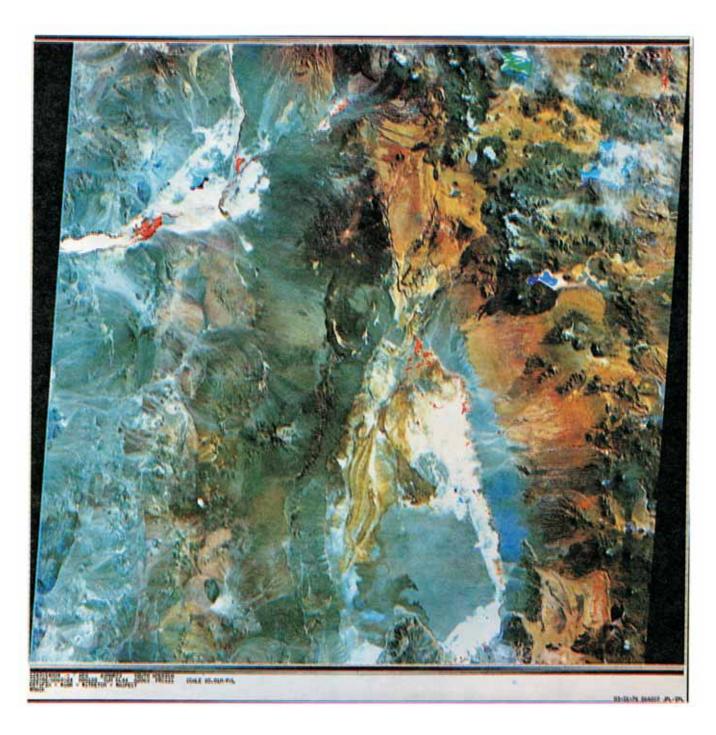


Plate 3

False colour Landsat image of southwestern Bolivia and northeastern Chile. Scale: approximately 1:1 million. Mesozoic to Recent volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Cordillera Occidental and Atacama Desert. Note Tertiary volcanoes, Cretaceous granitic intrusions, the Salar de Atacama, a variety of geological structures and the alluvial cover. The Chuquicamata porphyry copper deposit can be seen about 20 km north of the large vegetated (red) area in the northwest corner of the image (see p. 518).

Digitally processed image courtesy of M.J. Abrams, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

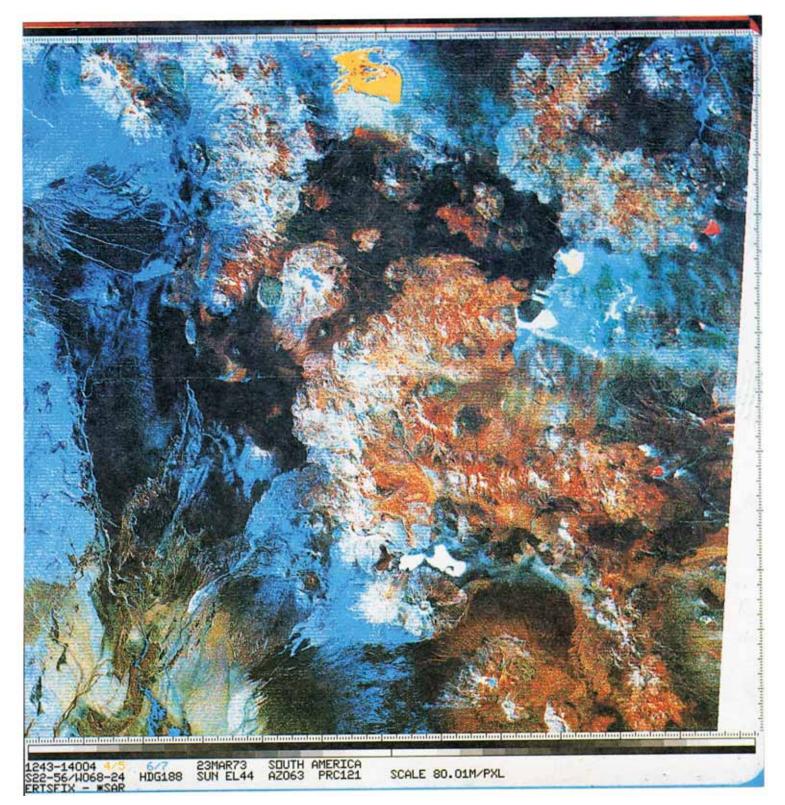


Plate 4

Landsat ratio composite of northeast quarter of Plate 3. Scale approximately 1:450 000. Ratios of bands 4/5, 5/6 and 6/7 are displayed as blue, green and red respectively. The reddish orange areas represent limonitic, hydrothermal alteration. Hot springs, gypsum and sulphur deposits typical of a young volcanic environment occur on the ground. Note that ratioing is specific for selected features, e.g., orange-red for limonitic alteration; however, the same ratios group different features in another colour, e.g., medium blue includes vegetation, clouds, alluvium and unaltered volcanic rocks which have quite different reflectances in Plate 3. (see p. 521).

Digitally processed image courtesy of M.J. Abrams, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.