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Collana	Field trip guidebook (International Geological Congress (28th : 1989 : Washington, D.C.)) ; ; T182
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Nota di contenuto	History, geography, and geology of the Colorado Front Range -- Keenan Lee -- Limonite mapping with Landsat multispectral scanner data at Cripple Creek, Colorado -- Keenan Lee -- Mapping hydrothermal alteration with Landsat thematic mapper data -- Daniel H Knepper -- Landsat lineament analysis of the southern Colorado Front Range -- Keenan Lee, Hayati Koyuncu, Andrea J Gallagher -- Imaging spectrometry: an introduction -- Fred A Kruse -- Remote sensing in exploration geology field trip Denver -- Colorado Springs -- Canon City -- Royal Gorge -- Cripple Creek -- Keenan Lee, Daniel H Knepper, Fred A Kruse -- Remote sensing applied to hydrocarbon exploration in the Denver--Julesburg Basin, Colorado -- Ronald W Marrs -- Remote sensing in petroleum exploration field trip: Denver Basin, Colorado -- Ronald W Marrs -- Remote sensing in the central Virginia Piedmont -- Nancy M Milton, M D Krohn, B A Eiswerth.
Sommario/riassunto	Published by the American Geophysical Union as part of the Field Trip Guidebooks Series, Volume 182. The earliest people in the Front Range area left scant record. During the Pleistocene, the first migrations of Oriental people crossed the Bering land bridge and some eventually moved into Colorado. Cliff-dwelling Pueblo cultures developed in southwestern Colorado about 2000 years ago, with more nomadic tribes like the Ute and Apache arriving in Colorado about 700 years ago (Brown, 1985). By the middle of the eighteenth century, the Pawnee had firm control of the South Platte River, with the Comanches to the

south. Decimated by smallpox, the Pawnees moved northeast, and the dominant plains tribes became the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, who hunted from the Arkansas River to the North Platte River. Several tribes of Utes continued to inhabit the mountains.
