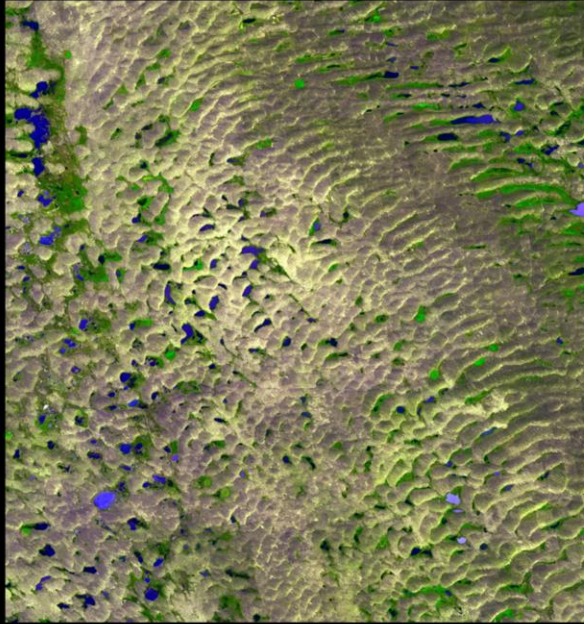
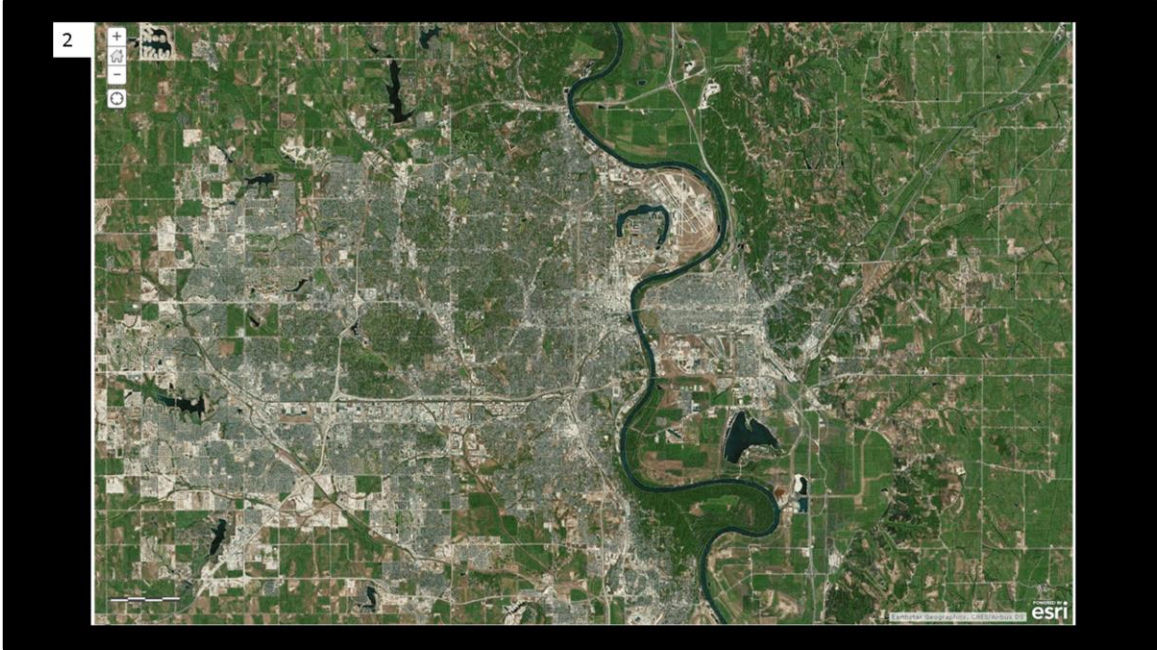


1

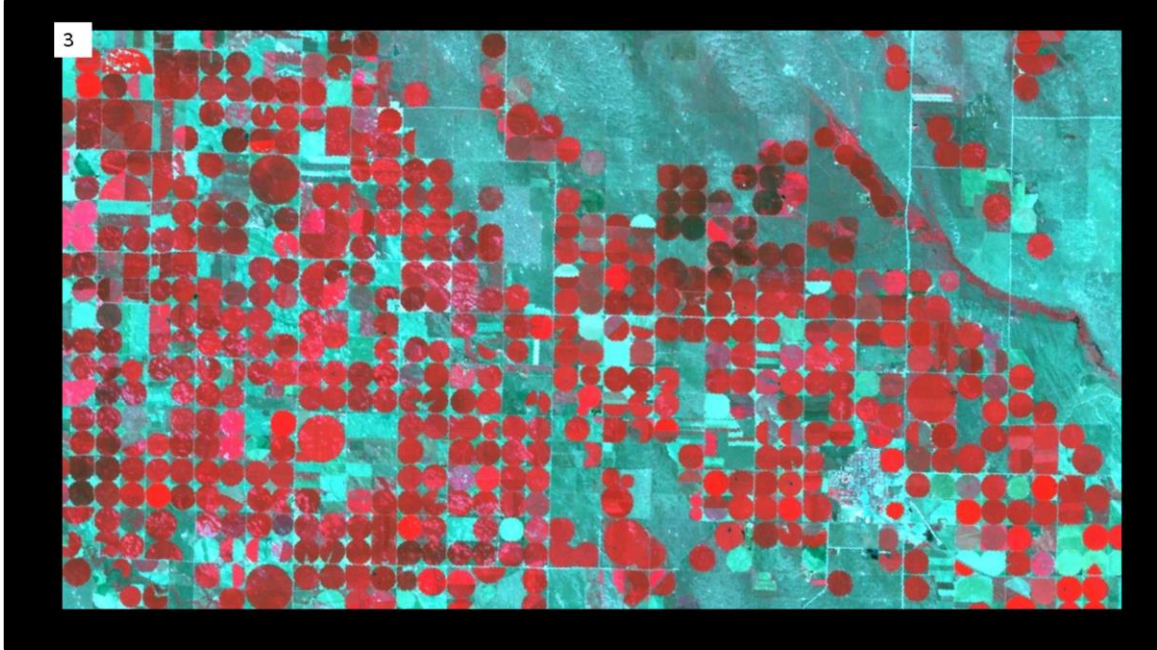


Nebraska Sand Hills - This ASTER satellite image was acquired September 10, 2001, and covers an area of about 57.9 by 61.6 kilometers. It is centered near 42.1 degrees North latitude, 102.2 degrees West longitude.

This simulated natural-color image from the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer ([ASTER](#)) on NASA's [Terra](#) satellite shows a portion of the Sand Hills region, the landscape rippled by crowded yellow-tan and lavender-brown dunes. The area doesn't drain water very well, and so the hollows at the bases of dunes are filled with brilliantly blue lakes. In the large image it is easy to see that some of the emerald green vegetation is being cultivated, rather than growing naturally. Perfect circles of vegetation resulting from center-pivot irrigation appear in the scene, as well as fields with sharp angles and straight lines.

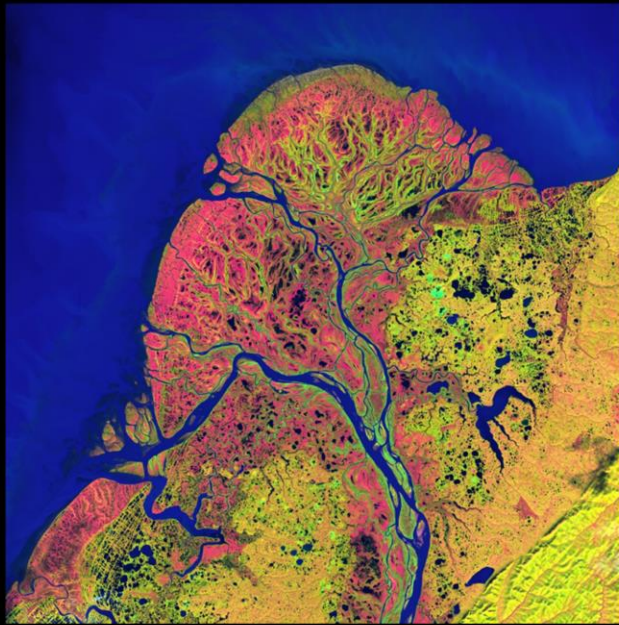


Urban area, River- High resolution image of Omaha from DigitalGlobe satellite. Date unknown.



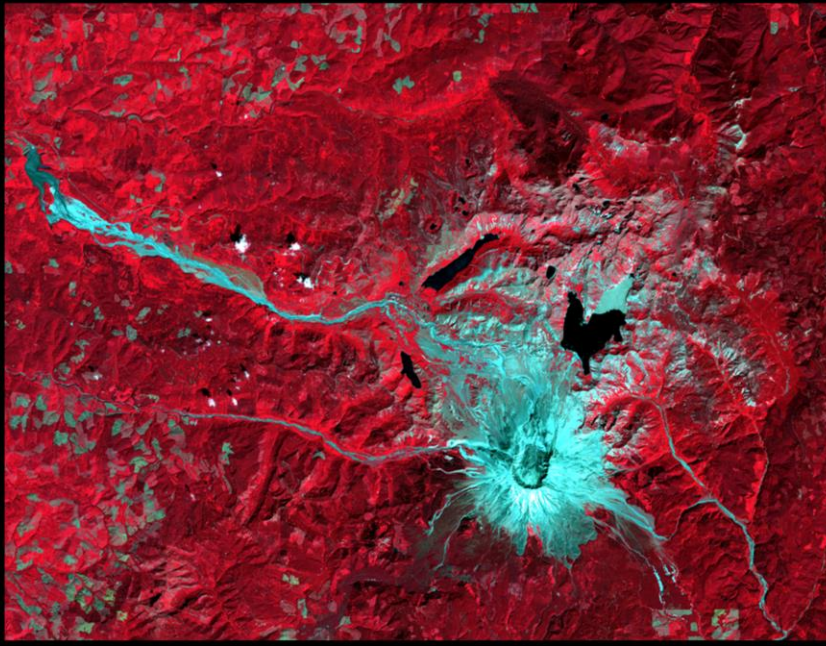
Irrigation/Agriculture - Landsat 5 Color infrared image of Nebraska agricultural fields (summer). Actively growing crops are shades of red; blue-greenish colors indicate harvested fields, grasses, rees or other non-agricultural vegetation; urban areas are shown in lightest grey-green shade (lower right)

4



Alluvial fan/Delta, River- Yukon Delta Landsat 7 Acquired 9/22/2002
Countless lakes, sloughs, and ponds are scattered throughout this scene of the Yukon Delta in southwest Alaska. Different types of vegetation are depicted in various shades of red, green and yellow, while the waters of rivers, streams, coastal ponds, lakes and the Bering Sea are depicted in dark blue.

5



Volcanic structure, Mountain, River - Mount St Helens August 2013 – In this false-color Landsat image, forest appears as bright red interspersed with patches of logging. Snow appears white, and ash is gray.

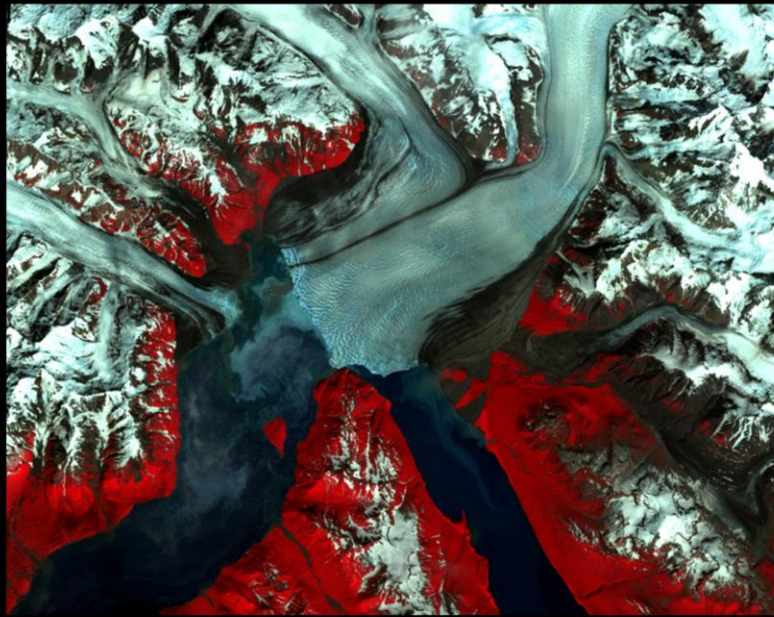
6



Glacier - The tongue of the Malaspina Glacier, the one of the largest glaciers in Alaska, fills most of this image. The Malaspina lies west of Yakutat Bay and covers roughly 1,500 sq mi (3,880 sq km).

This image was acquired by [Landsat 7's](#) Enhanced Thematic Mapper plus (ETM+) sensor on August 31, 2000. This is a false-color composite image made using infrared, near infrared, and green wavelengths. Vegetation is shown in shades of red, green and yellow, with ice appearing light blue and snow , white

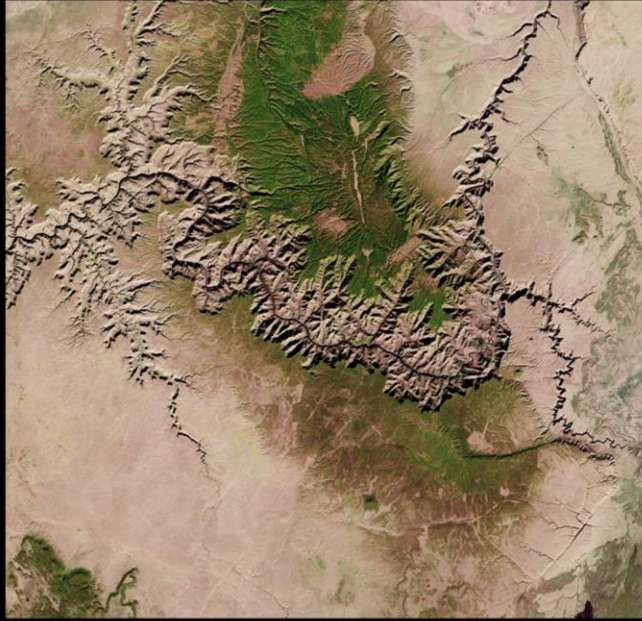
7



Glacier - August 14, 2002 – Landsat 7. False color infra-red image. This image illustrates an unusual event that was observed on the coast of Alaska, when a glacier slid down a valley and blocked a fiord (a long, narrow inlet of the sea) from the rest of the bay and ocean.

Hubbard Glacier slides in from the north in this image. Two bodies of water meet at the end of the glacier. Disenchantment Bay extends to the southwest into Yakutat Bay, which eventually connects to the Gulf of Alaska. Russell Fiord is the narrow body of saltwater extending southeast and is connected to the bay.

8

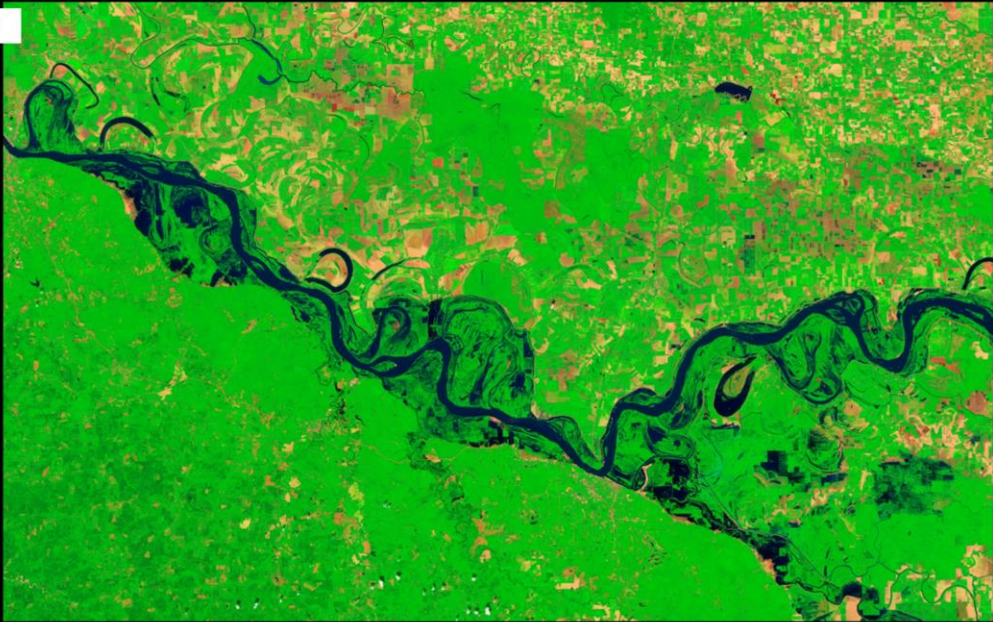


Canyon, River - Grand Canyon – Landsat 8 satellite – Fall 2013

9



Mountains - Rocky Mountain National Park - This image was acquired by [Landsat 7's](#) Enhanced Thematic Mapper plus (ETM+) sensor on October 5, 1999. This is a natural color image, but has been enhanced by adding near infrared to the green channel, which emphasizes vegetation. (ETM+ bands 3, 2, & 1, with band 4 averaged with 2). This scene has also been pan sharpened.



River -The Landsat 5 satellite Thematic Mapper captured this image on June 11, 2011 near Vicksburg, MS, In this false-color images, water is navy blue. Depending on land use, land above water is green or burnt orange. (Credit: NASA Earth Observatory images created by Jesse Allen and Robert Simmon, using Landsat data provided by the United States Geological Survey)