88-027

LANDSAT MAP GASPEREAU LAKE, ETC.

SE CORNER Lat 44°45' Long 64°20'

NSDME, Open File Map 88-027

64°40' 64°35' 64°30' 64°25' 64°20'

45°05' 45°00' 44°55' 44°50' 44°45'

KENTVILLE
WOLFVILLE
CAMBRIDGE
COLDBROOK
NEW MINAS
GASPEREAU
WHITE ROCK
NORTH ALTON
PROSPECT
SOUTH WATERVILLE
CANAAN
FOREST HILL
NEWTONVILLE
BLACK RIVER
SOUTH ALTON
FOREST HOME
Gaspereau Lake
Aylesford L
Two Mile L
Four Mile L
Blue Mountain L
Crooked L
Murphy L
Loon L
Caribou
Collwell
Hardwood L
Salmontail L
Upper Gully L
Gully L
Sand L
Sefferns L
Hunts L
LAKE RAMSAY
Tupper L
McGee L
Sunken L
Moosehorn L
Little River L
Methals L
Porcupine L
Gold River
Dean Chapter Lake
Baptist L
Wallback L
Long L
Clearwater L
Lake Lewis
Indian L
Round L
Harris L
De Adder L
Whalen L
Horseshoe L
South Canoe L
PENNALL IR
NEW ROSS IR
HARRISTON
Cornwallis R.
Dominion Atlantic Rly
North Alton Fault
Stevens Fault
Gaspereau Valley Fault
Two Power Lines
Power Line
Hellgate Pond
Lumsden Pond
Black River Lake
Black River
KINGS COUNTY
HANTS COUNTY
LUNENBURG COUNTY

INTERPRETATIVE MAP OF LANDSAT-1 LINEARS

PARTS OF GASPEREAU LAKE AND WINDSOR AREAS AND ADJACENT AREAS

Scale 1:50,000

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The five spectral bandpasses of LANDSAT-1 imagery have been computer manipulated to derive eight optimum theme track displays chosen to show areas of water, wetlands, grasslands, hardwood and softwood forest, relief, etc. Selective mixing and superposition of these eight theme tracks produce plots from which linear and curvilinear features can be discriminated. These features have been delineated and compared with those on topographic maps. The number code (1 to 5) assigned to each linear indicates the number of individual melded theme-track displays (plots) in which a particular linear feature is evident and is thus a measure of confidence. Some linears evident on only one plot, however, may be strongly expressed on that plot; these linears may therefore carry equal weight to those visible on several plots. Oval patterns are based on concentrically nested curvilinear trends evident on several plots and carry a confidence level of three (3). Faults (wwww) taken from unpublished maps at Acadia University.

Map and source-plots computer derived from numerical LANDSAT multi-spectral sensing imagery at Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, using the CIAS system. Map of linears retraced on planimetric base from topographic maps by Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Survey and Mapping Branch.

Computer image manipulation for optimization of linears and map compilation by G.R. Stevens, 1981.

Map redrawn by Stewart A. Ferguson, 1987.

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 1987.