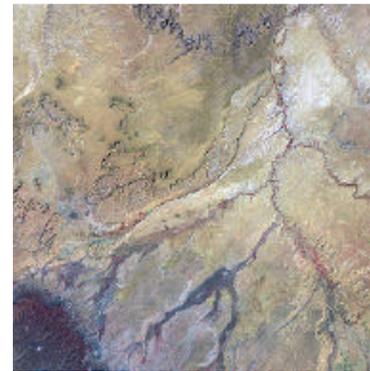
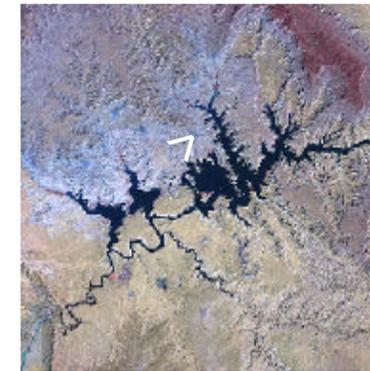


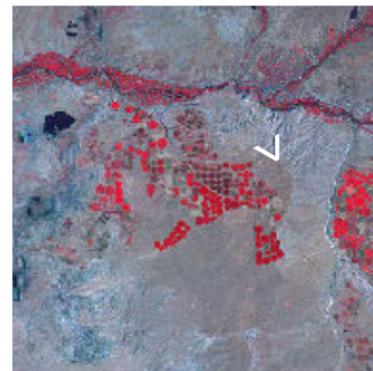
Natural Vegetation - broad medium to dark reddish areas, mostly in mountains or on higher plateaus



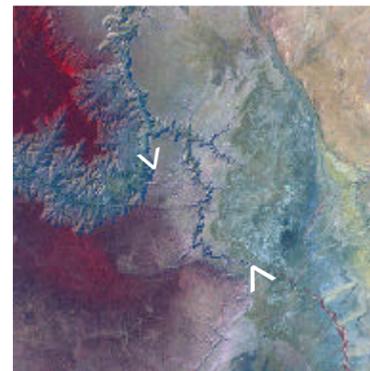
Barren Rocks, Reddish - Broad light to medium yellowish areas



Deep Open Waters - Generally linear solid black features



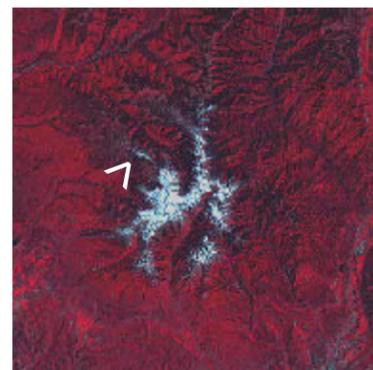
Irrigated Crops - Typically dark to bright red circles, squares, and rectangles



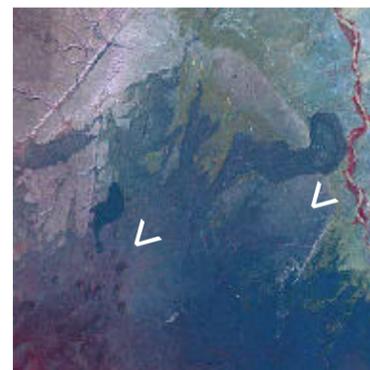
Barren Rocks, Non-reddish - mostly broad medium to dark bluish-green areas



Shallow, Turbid Waters - Riparian features are typically sinuous thin features that are medium greenish to bluish-green



Snow - White to light-blue in shadow, and surrounded by the red of the vegetation in the high mountains



Basaltic Volcanic Rocks - Small to somewhat broad dark bluish-black, areas having the appearance of having flowed



Clouds - Whitish cotton ball-like features with dark shadows to the upper left

This Landsat image mosaic was produced to provide an overview of the Navajo Nation similar to that of an aerial photograph. Landsat imagery differs from color photography in that it senses a different part of the electromagnetic spectrum than what the human eye normally sees. This Landsat image includes "light" from the reflective near-infrared, red, and green parts of the

spectrum. These are displayed in red, green, and blue, respectively. This results in ground features that appear differently than what would be expected in a color aerial photograph. For example, vegetation appears as various shades of red rather than green. The picture key above identifies several of the features found in the Landsat image mosaic.