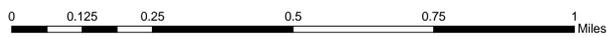


Color Infrared (CIR) Photography

This one meter resolution image was produced using Color Infrared (CIR) aerial photography. CIR photography is often called false color because it renders the scene in colors other than those normally seen by the human eye and is widely used for interpretation of natural resources. Healthy vegetation appears bright red in a CIR photograph. As its vigor and density decreases, the tones may change to light reds and pinks. Dead or dormant vegetation will often appear green or tan. Bare soils will appear as shades of white, blue, or green. Water will appear as shades of blue, varying from nearly black to very pale blue. Clear, clean water will appear nearly black. Very shallow water will often appear as the material present in the bottom of the stream. Man-made features typically appear in tones that relate to the materials they are made of. For example, asphalt roads will be dark blue or black, gravel or dirt roads will be lighter colors.

The polygons on this image show the area affected by the failure of the Upper Reservoir located in Reynolds County, Missouri on Proffit Mountain the morning of December 14, 2005. They are the result of preliminary field work conducted on December 15 and December 18, 2005. The slashed polygon was produced using data collected with hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. The dotted polygon was produced by interpreting low altitude oblique aerial photographs that were acquired on December 15.

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This map was produced by the United States Geological Survey in partnership with the University of Missouri-Rolla through cooperative efforts of the Mid-Centent Geographic Science Center and the Natural Hazards Mitigation Institute.

