

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LINEAR FEATURE DATA

DERIVED FROM LANDSAT IMAGES OF SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI

by

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Open-File Report 79-992

1979

Prepared in Cooperation with Missouri Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Geology and Land Survey.

Introduction

The material presented in this report is statistically analyzed and graphically represented data on linear features mapped from specially processed Landsat images of southeastern Missouri as part of the Continuous United States Mineral Appraisal Project (CUSMAP) study of the Rolla, Missouri and Illinois 1 x 2 degree quadrangle. All discrete linear features (except obvious cultural features) were mapped on two Landsat scenes centered around the Rolla quadrangle (fig. 1). The linear feature data were digitized and statistically analyzed for length-frequency and strike-frequency (preferred orientation) by computer methods. Results of the statistical analyses are shown in Appendices A, B, and C and are summarized in the text. Computer-generated linear features maps (1:1,000,000) based on the results of the strike-frequency analyses were prepared for selected azimuthal trend intervals (Plates 1 to 7). Computer-generated contour maps (1:1,000,000) showing the areal density distribution of linear features in the selected trend intervals were prepared to help identify areas where the linear features are most abundant (Plates 8 to 14). These data are currently being geologically analyzed and integrated with available geological, geophysical, and geochemical data to find new geologic information pertinent to the Rolla quadrangle CUSMAP study.

In an earlier study of the same area, recently reported by Kisvarsanyi and Martin (1977) and previously summarized by Kisvarsanyi and Kisvarsanyi (1976a,b), a different approach to the study of linear features in Missouri was used. These investigators interpreted numerous

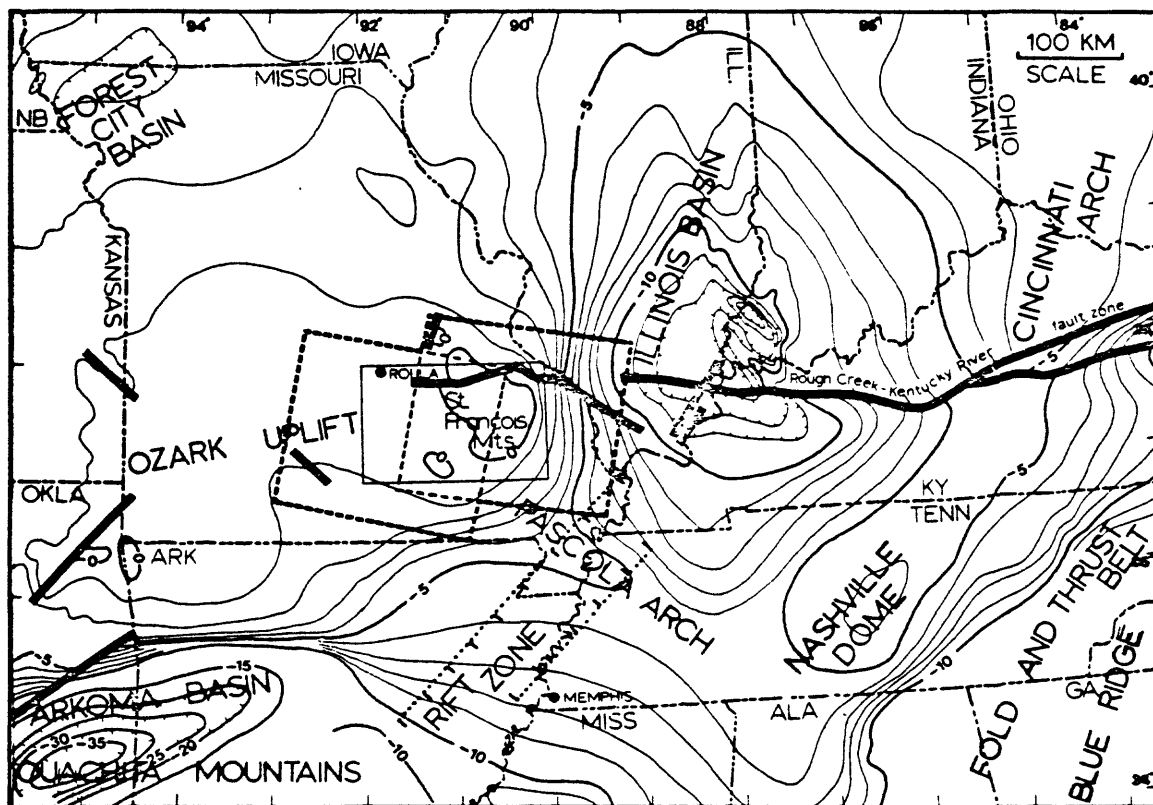


Figure 1.--Index map showing the location of the Rolla, Missouri and Illinois 1 x 2 degree quadrangle (solid line) and the area of the two Landsat scenes (dashed line) used in this study. Structure contour on the basement surface in thousands of feet from Bayley and Muehlberger, 1968. Location of rift zone from Hildenbrand and others, 1977.

long, straight lineaments observed on Landsat images and ancillary data as major crustal discontinuities that have produced an orthogonal pattern of basement blocks. Only linear features longer than 20 kilometers were considered and no statistical studies of the data were done.

In yet another approach to lineament analysis, Dennis O'Leary (U.S. Geological Survey) is examining geomorphic lineaments and alignments mapped from radar images, air photos, and Landsat images and other geomorphic data of the eastern Rolla 1 x 2-degree quadrangle/Mississippi embayment region as part of the Rolla quadrangle CUSMAP study. This work is aimed at determining how the geomorphic evolution of the terrain is related to its lithology and structure.

Landsat image processing

Digital image processing is a general term referring to any computer technique that prepares an image for human visual interpretation or extracts information from digital image data (Goetz and others, 1975, p. 13). Magnetic tapes of two overlapping Landsat scenes of southeastern Missouri (E-1215-16121 and E-1162-16173) were acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey EROS Data Center and digitally processed by contrast stretching (Rowan and others, 1974, p. 6). A 2-percent linear stretch was applied to each of the four bands of Landsat MSS data. The 2-percent linear stretch assigns the lowest and highest 2-percent of the data numbers (DN) to the minimum and maximum values of the system dynamic range (0 and 255, respectively), and linearly transforms the remaining DN values between these end points.

The stretched data were then run through a geometric rectification program and written to magnetic tapes. These tapes were used to prepare high quality black and white film transparencies (1:800,000), using an Optronics International System P-1700 photographic playback and scanning microdensitometer system.

Linear feature mapping

Images of each of the four Landsat spectral bands were studied for linear features and all the linear features observed were plotted on a common overlay. Obvious linear cultural features were not included on the map. Nearly all of the mapped linear features are narrow, elongated, topographically low areas or straight zones along which there is a prominent break in slope or change in topographic texture of the terrain. Only a few of the mapped linear features are expressed on the images by an abrupt change in image tone not caused by topography. From the inspection of available maps and the general orientations of these linear features, it was concluded that they are not man-made, so they were included in the analysis.

The completed linear features map was then digitized for computer analysis and plotting. Generally, linear features were straight enough that only the end points of the lines needed to be digitized to produce a good representation of the line. Curvilinear lines were digitized in segments short enough to produce a good representation of the mapped line on the computer plots.

Statistical analysis

The Landsat linear features map of southeastern Missouri (Plate 1) is much too complex to evaluate by inspection alone. Some curvilinear and exceptionally long linear features are quite obvious, but regional patterns in the linear feature data are not readily apparent. The application of objective statistical techniques helps to characterize the linear feature data in ways that may be useful for geologic analysis. Length-frequency analysis expresses the lengths of the linear features as a function of frequency of observation. Strike-frequency analysis provides a measure of the nature and degree of preferred orientation in the data set. The details of these statistical techniques are discussed in Sawatzky and Raines (in press); a brief description is given below.

Length-frequency analysis

Length-frequency analysis uses a simple computer program that generates a histogram of length as a function of frequency of observation (Appendix A). In addition, the mean and modal lengths and standard deviation and variance of the data set are computed. Table 1 shows some results from the length-frequency analysis of the southeastern Missouri linear feature data set.

Table 1.--Some results from length-frequency analysis (Appendix A),
southeastern Missouri linear feature data set

1. Longest linear feature = 28.0 km
 2. Shortest linear feature = 200 m
 3. Mean length = 3.0 km
 4. Mode length = 1.8 km
 5. Standard deviation = 2.3 km
-

The approximate log-normal distribution of the length-frequency histogram (Appendix A) appears to be typical of linear feature data mapped from Landsat images (D. H. Knepper, unpublished data; G. L. Raines, 1979, oral commun.) and air photos (Podwysocki, 1974). An abrupt, short length cut-on is caused by the Landsat system resolution (approximately an 80 m-square pixel ground resolution), although mapping scale and image quality may also have some effect on the shortest linear features that can be detected. Above the modal length, the number of linear features observed drops off exponentially with increasing length. At this time, the development of methods for extracting geologic information from these analyses is still in its infancy.

Strike-frequency analysis

The strike-frequency analysis procedure used in this study was described by Raines (1978, p. 52-53) and has recently been more fully

detailed by Sawatzky and Raines (in press). Basically, the analysis program examines the number of linear features (frequency of occurrence) in each of 180 1-degree azimuthal trends and compares these frequencies to the mean frequency for the 180 1-degree classes. The significance value of any given frequency of occurrence is based on the probability that that frequency would occur in a data set of given size selected from a uniform population of directions. If the frequency of occurrence is near the mean frequency, it has a low significance value (significance value = 0 when frequency = mean frequency). As the frequency of occurrence deviates from the mean frequency, either positively or negatively, the significance value increases. Thus, maxima (high frequency of occurrence) can be defined at a range of significance values simply by extending the test to frequencies further from the mean frequency.

Results of unweighted and length-weighted strike-frequency analyses (Appendices B and C, respectively) of the linear features mapped from Landsat images of southeastern Missouri show definite preferred orientation at high significance values. Figure 2 is the unweighted strike-frequency histogram replotted from the results in Appendix B showing the highest maxima and minima significance values attained in the test. Where the curve rises above the 92.1 significance value (74 observations/1-degree interval), the corresponding 1-degree azimuthal trends are considered significant and a high degree of preferred orientation is indicated. Similarly, where the curve drops below the 94.0 significance value (45 observations/1-degree interval), a significant paucity of linear features at those corresponding 1-degree azimuthal trends is

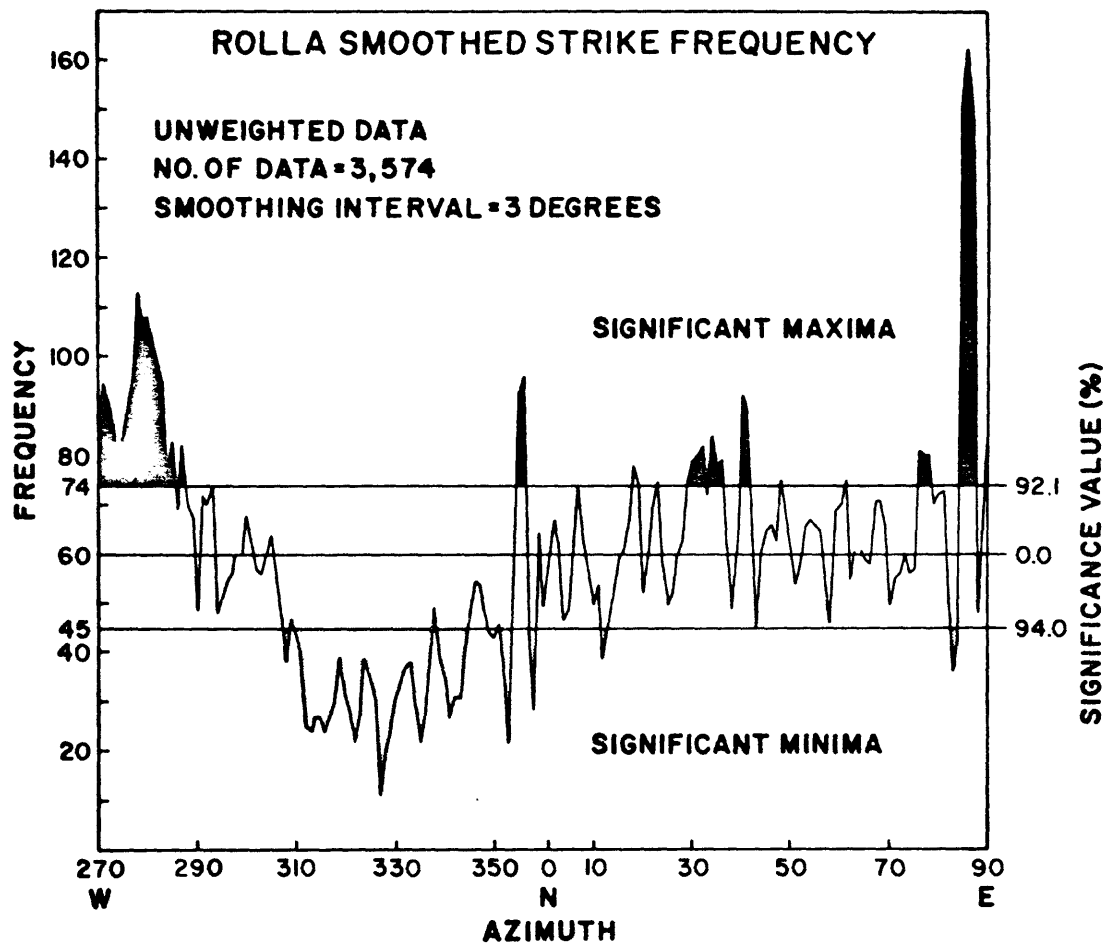


Figure 2.--Unweighted strike-frequency histogram of linear features of southeastern Missouri. Significant maximum and minimum significance value cut-offs and zero significance value shown by horizontal lines.

indicated. Between the maxima (92.1) and minima (94.0) significance value cut-offs the curve is in the non-significant field. Table 2 summarizes the significant maxima and minima azimuthal trends derived from the unweighted analysis.

Figure 3 is the replotted, length-weighted strike-frequency results from Appendix C. In this analysis, each linear feature was weighted proportional to its length to emphasize the potential importance of the longer linear features. The curve is read the same as figure 2. Table 3 summarizes the significant maxima and minima azimuthal trends resulting from the length-weighted analysis

Trend interval selection

Results of strike-frequency analysis often show several clusters of individual 1-degree maxima and minima that define relatively broad significant trend intervals in the linear feature data (Raines, 1978, p. 53; Knepper, unpublished data). The trend intervals composed of individual 1-degree significant maxima mark the directions in which there is a regional tendency for the development of sub-parallel linear features, that is, the nature of the preferred orientation in the data. The areal distribution patterns formed by these broad groups of sub-parallel linear features define domains of similar linear feature occurrence that help in recognizing important, often subtle, geologic differences in the terrain (Raines, 1978; Knepper, 1978; Raines, Offield, and Santos, 1978).

Strike-frequency analysis of the southeastern Missouri linear feature data set produced a high-frequency histogram curve that defined

Table 2.--Azimuthal trends of significant maxima and minima derived from the unweighted strike-frequency analysis. Maximum significance value = 92.1; minimum significance value = 94.0

Maxima (degrees)	Angular Width (degrees)	Minima (degrees)	Angular Width (degrees)
271-285	15	308	1
287	1	310-337	28
293	1	339-344	6
355-356	2	349-350	2
7	1	352-353	2
18-19	2	357-359	3
23	1	12-13	2
29-32	4	43	1
34-36	3	83-84	2
40-41	2		
48	1		
61	1		
76-78	3		
85-87	3		
90	1		

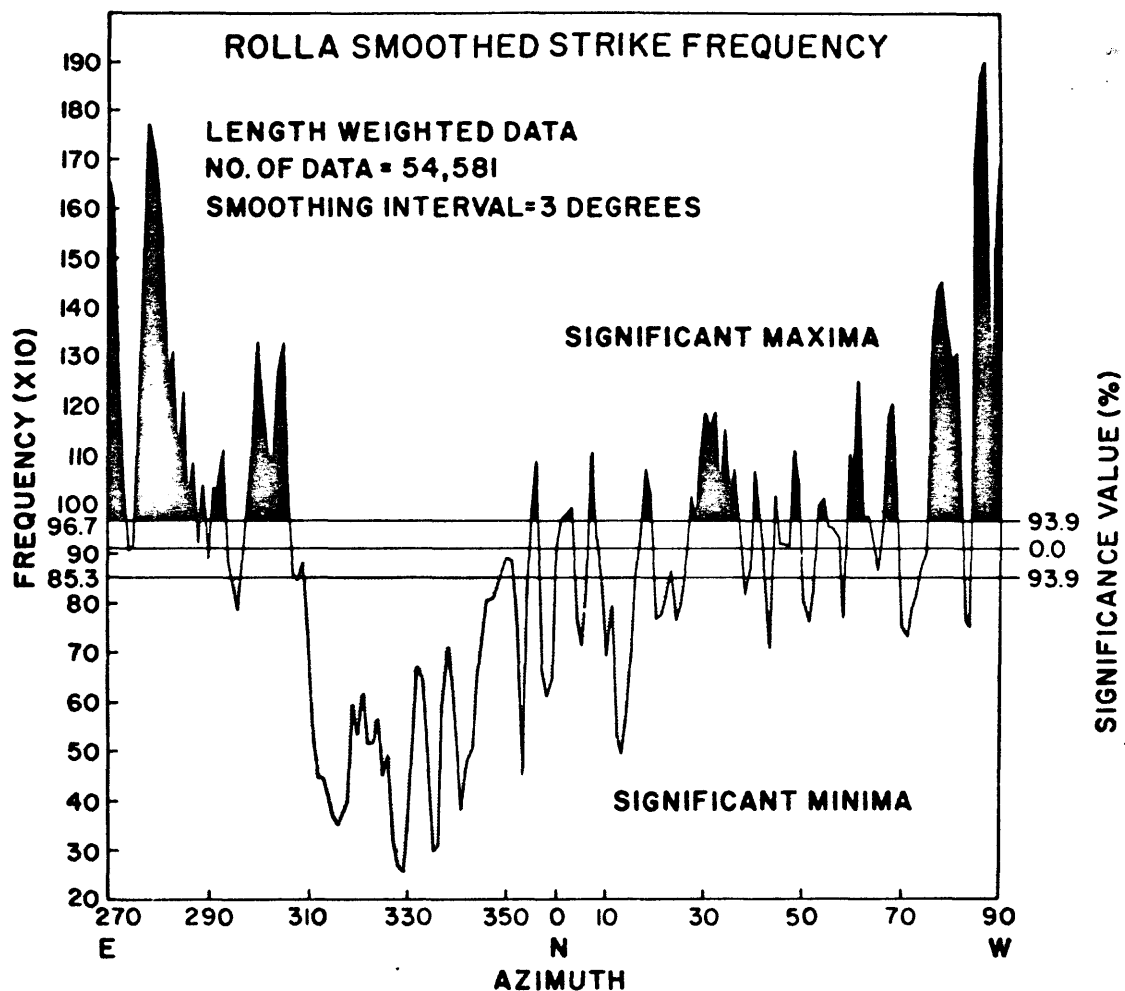


Figure 3.--Length-weighted strike-frequency histogram of linear features of southeastern Missouri. Significant maximum and minimum significance values cut-offs and zero significance value shown by horizontal lines.

numerous, relatively narrow, significant trend intervals. The unweighted analysis defined 15 maximum and 9 minimum trend intervals in which 14 of the maxima are less than 5 degrees wide and 10 of these are less than 3 degrees wide (Table 2). Of the 9 minimum trend intervals, 6 are less than 3 degrees wide. The length-weighted analysis defined 19 maximum and 15 minimum trend intervals. Most of these, also, have relatively narrow angular widths (Table 3).

From inspection of the strike-frequency analysis results shown in Tables 2 and 3 and figures 2 and 3, it is not clear how the relatively narrow trend intervals could be grouped into a few relatively broad trend intervals that more generally characterize the preferred orientation in the linear feature data. However, by combining the results of the unweighted and length-weighted analyses, five prominent modal trend intervals were defined for subsequent distribution analysis. First, a summary diagram was made showing those 1-degree maxima and minima that are common to both analyses (fig. 4 and Table 4). The maxima on this diagram are 1-degree trends in which the frequency of occurrence is high and the individual linear features are relatively long. To the contrary, the minima are 1-degree trends which have few linear features and those that are present are relatively short. The remaining 1-degree trends are not statistically significant or statistically significant in only one analysis (non-significant field). Thus, only the strongest 1-degree maxima and minima were used to generally characterize the preferred orientation of the data set.

Table 3.-Azimuthal trends of significant maxima and minima derived from the length-weighted strike-frequency analysis. Maximum and minimum significance value = 93.9

Maxima (degrees)	Angular Width (degrees)	Minima (degrees)	Angular Width (degrees)
271-273	3	295-296	2
276-287	12	308	1
289	1	310-348	39
291-293	3	352-354	3
298-306	9	357-359	3
355-356	2	4-6	3
1-3	3	9-15	7
7	1	20-22	3
18-19	2	24-25	2
27	1	38	1
29-36	8	43	1
40-41	2	50-52	3
44	1	58	1
48-49	2	70-73	4
53-54	2	83-84	2
59-63	5		
67-69	3		
76-82	7		
85-90	9		

ROLLA STRIKE FREQUENCY ANALYSIS SUMMARY OF COMMON MAXIMA AND MINIMA

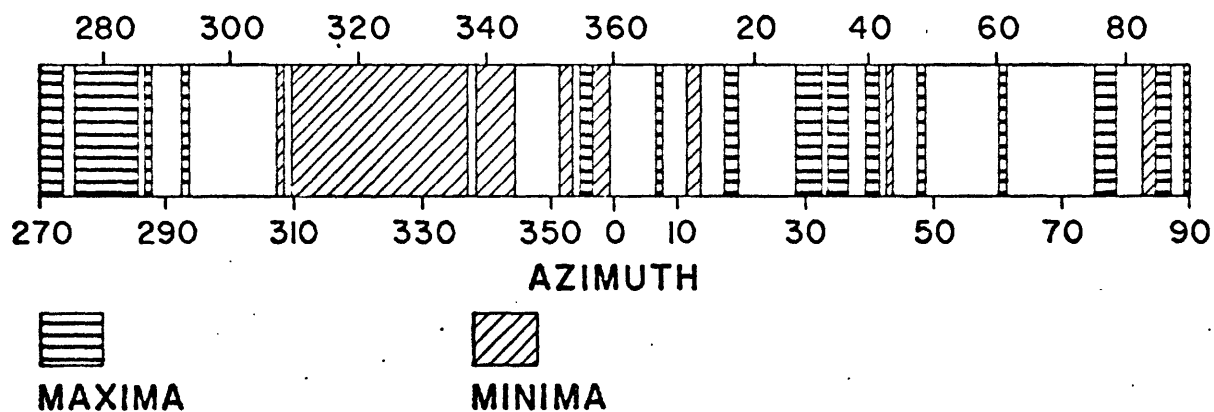


Figure 4.--Azimuthal plot of maxima and minima common to both the unweighted and length-weighted strike-frequency analyses. Non-significant field (white) includes those azimuthal trends that were non-significant in both analyses or significant in only one analysis.

Table 4.--Maxima and minima common to both the unweighted and length-weighted strike-frequency analyses

<u>COMMON MAXIMA</u>		<u>COMMON MINIMA</u>	
Azimuthal Range	Angular Width (degrees)	Azimuthal Range	Angular Width (degrees)
271-273	3	308	1
276-285	10	310-337	28
287	1	339-344	6
293	1	352-353	2
355-356	2	357-359	3
7	1	12-13	2
18-19	2	43	1
29-32	4	83-84	2
34-36	3		
40-41	2		
48	1		
61	1		
76-78	3		
85-87	3		
90 (270)	1		

Inspection of figure 4 suggests that there are five distinct clusters of significant 1-degree maxima, each separated by one or more minima. The endpoints of the maxima clusters were then selected according to the following criteria:

- 1) Where a maximum is directly adjacent to a minimum, the 1-degree maximum azimuthal trend closest to the adjacent minimum was selected as the endpoint.
- 2) Where the maximum is separated from the nearest minimum by a field of non-significant 1-degree trends, the 1-degree azimuthal trend one-half the angular distance between the minimum and maximum was chosen as the endpoint. When the difference in azimuth was an odd number of degrees, the extra 1-degree of azimuth was included in the maximum cluster.

The results of trend interval selection are summarized in figure 5 and Table 5.

Strike-frequency analyses give a detailed characterization of the nature and degree of preferred orientation within the linear feature data that can be probed for geologic information. The trend interval selection method used here generalizes these complex results into a few strong, relatively broad trend intervals that give a first approximation of the regional tendency for the occurrence of sub-parallel linear features in southeastern Missouri. However, the distribution patterns of the linear features within each of the generalized trend intervals must be studied as well.

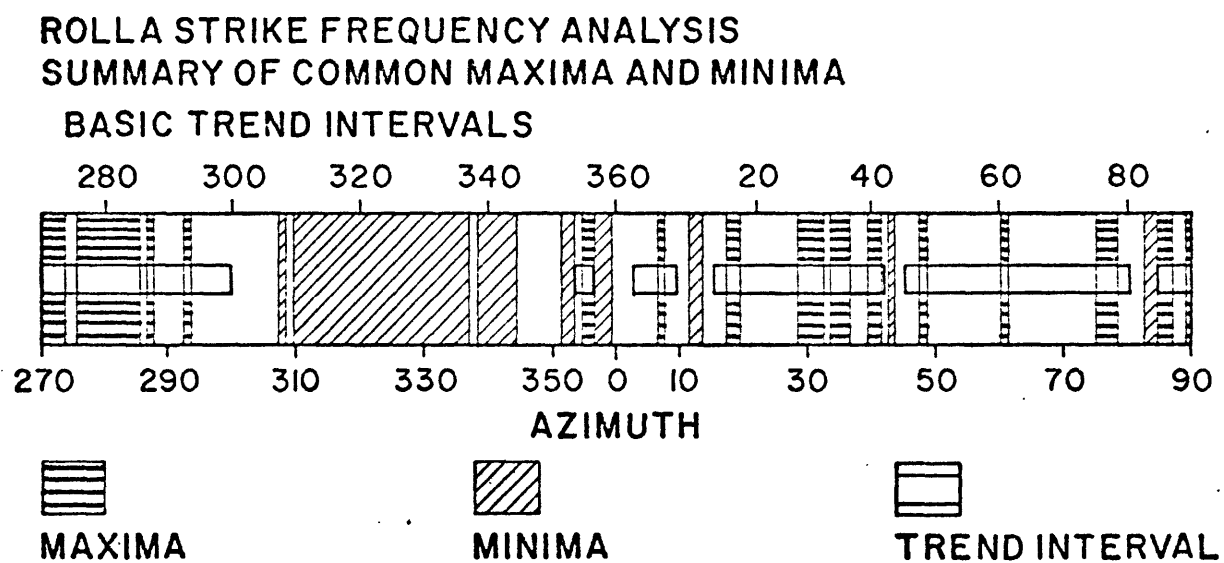


Figure 5.--Azimuthal plot of common maxima and minima showing the five trend intervals selected for distribution analysis.

Table 5.--Modal azimuthal trend intervals derived from maxima and minima common to both the unweighted and length-weighted strike-frequency analyses

Abbreviation	Azimuthal Range	Angular Width (degrees)
WNW	271-300, 85-90	36
NNW	354-356	3
NNE	4-10	7
NE	15-42	28
ENE	46-81	36

Linear feature distribution

Computer graphics provide an easy means of selectively plotting the linear features in any specified trend interval. The plots can be analyzed visually for obvious clusters, alignments, or other distribution patterns that are suggestive of possible geologic or tectonic conditions. Plate 1 is a computer plot of all of the southeastern Missouri linear features mapped from the Landsat images. Plates 2 through 6 show the linear features in the five broad trend intervals derived from the strike-frequency analyses. Those linear features not included in the five trend intervals (residuals) are plotted on Plate 7.

Computer-generated contour maps showing the concentration of linear features in the various trend intervals are useful aids in visualizing distribution patterns not apparent on the linear feature plots. Plates 8 through 14 are contour maps of the concentrations of the linear features plotted on Plates 1 through 7, respectively.

The method of preparing linear feature concentration maps used in this study is described by Sawatzky and Raines (in press). Basically, the method has two steps: 1) preparation of a gridded computer file for which the relative frequency of linear features has been computed for each counting cell on the grid of the mapped area, and 2) contouring of the gridded data. The gridded computer file is derived by counting the number of linear features that intersect the counting cell at each position as it is moved in increments equal to the unit cell of the specified grid. These values are then normalized to a percentage of the total number of intersections counted per unit cell area and multiplied

by 1,000. The area adjustment is made because the counting cell is usually larger than the unit cell of the grid so that some data smoothing is attained. In this study an 18-km² counting cell was moved in increments of 6 km. To facilitate identification of areas of very high concentrations of linear features, specific contours delineating the lower boundaries of the upper decile (10%) and upper fifth percentile (5%) of the relative frequency per unit area values are plotted on Plates 8 through 14.

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Sawatzky, D. L., and Raines, G. L., in press, Geologic uses of linear feature maps from small-scale imagery: Proceedings of Third International Conference on Basement Tectonics.

Appendix A

Histogram from Length Analysis

rdata.hist: Rolla Lineament Lengths 3/27/78

START LINE 1; START PIXEL 1; NO. LINES 357; NO. PIXEL 10
LINE SKIP 0; PIXEL SKIP 0

MIN GRAY LEVEL 0; MAX GRAY LEVEL 150; MEAN GRAY LEVEL 15.2
MODE: GRAY LEVEL 9 OCCURS 245. TIMES
TOTAL PIXELS TESTED 3570.
LOW PIXELS 0; HIGH PIXELS 0
PIXELS USED IN HISTOGRAM 3570.

VARIANCE 131.674 STANDARD DEVIATION 11.475

FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM-NORMALIZED TO 50

		GRAYL	FREQ	CUM% 0	20	40	60	80	100
Length(km)									
0.2	0	1.	0.0+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1	3.	0.1*	+	+	+	+	+	+
	2	13.	0.5***	+	+	+	+	+	+
	3	41.	1.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
1	4	98.	4.4*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	5	151.	8.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	6	216.	14.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	7	228.	21.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	8	236.	27.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	9	245.	34.5*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	10	207.	40.3*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	11	203.	46.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	12	211.	51.9*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	13	187.	57.1*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	14	137.	61.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	15	153.	64.7*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	16	118.	68.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	17	129.	71.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	18	104.	74.5*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	19	100.	77.3*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	20	68.	79.2*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	21	87.	81.7*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	22	67.	83.6*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	23	57.	85.2*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	24	56.	86.7*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	25	50.	88.1*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	26	31.	89.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	27	39.	90.1*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	28	31.	91.0*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	29	31.	91.8*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	30	20.	92.4*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	31	28.	93.2*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	32	18.	93.7*****	+	+	+	+	+	+
	33	11.	94.0**	+	+	+	+	+	+
	34	15.	94.4**	+	+	+	+	+	+
	35	13.	94.8**	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	36	15.	95.2**	+	+	+	+	+	+

RELATIVE FREQUENCY

(km)

8	37	12.	95.5***	+	+	+	+	+
	38	12.	95.9***	+	+	+	+	+
	39	6.	96.0*	+	+	+	+	+
	40	6.	96.2*	+	+	+	+	+
	41	13.	96.6***	+	+	+	+	+
9	42	6.	96.7*	+	+	+	+	+
	43	6.	96.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	44	10.	97.2**	+	+	+	+	+
	45	4.	97.3*	+	+	+	+	+
	46	9.	97.5**	+	+	+	+	+
10	47	6.	97.7*	+	+	+	+	+
	48	6.	97.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	49	2.	97.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	50	7.	98.1**	+	+	+	+	+
	51	8.	98.3**	+	+	+	+	+
	52	8.	98.6**	+	+	+	+	+
	53	1.	98.6+	+	+	+	+	+
	54	1.	98.6+	+	+	+	+	+
	55	2.	98.7*	+	+	+	+	+
	56	1.	98.7+	+	+	+	+	+
15	57	2.	98.8*	+	+	+	+	+
	58	3.	98.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	59	2.	98.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	60	1.	98.9+	+	+	+	+	+
	61	3.	99.0*	+	+	+	+	+
	62	2.	99.1*	+	+	+	+	+
	63	2.	99.1*	+	+	+	+	+
	64	2.	99.2*	+	+	+	+	+
	65	1.	99.2+	+	+	+	+	+
	66	1.	99.2+	+	+	+	+	+
	67	1.	99.3+	+	+	+	+	+
	68	1.	99.3+	+	+	+	+	+
	69	0.	99.3+	+	+	+	+	+
	70	1.	99.3+	+	+	+	+	+
	71	0.	99.3+	+	+	+	+	+
	72	1.	99.4+	+	+	+	+	+
	73	1.	99.4+	+	+	+	+	+
	74	1.	99.4+	+	+	+	+	+
	75	0.	99.4+	+	+	+	+	+
	76	1.	99.4+	+	+	+	+	+
	77	1.	99.5+	+	+	+	+	+
	78	1.	99.5+	+	+	+	+	+
	79	3.	99.6*	+	+	+	+	+
	80	1.	99.6+	+	+	+	+	+
	81	1.	99.6+	+	+	+	+	+
	82	1.	99.7+	+	+	+	+	+
	83	0.	99.7+	+	+	+	+	+
	84	0.	99.7+	+	+	+	+	+
	85	1.	99.7+	+	+	+	+	+
	86	3.	99.8*	+	+	+	+	+
	87	0.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	88	0.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	89	0.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	90	0.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	91	1.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	92	1.	99.8+	+	+	+	+	+
	93	1.	99.9+	+	+	+	+	+
	94	0.	99.9+	+	+	+	+	+
	95	2.	99.9*	+	+	+	+	+
	96	0.	99.9+	+	+	+	+	+

20

30

Appendix B
Computer Printout
from Unweighted Strike-Frequency Analysis

NO. OF DATA = 3574

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ
271	-89	27	316	-44	9	1	1	17	46	46	16	46	46	46	46	46	46
272	-88	34	317	-43	6	2	2	27	47	47	26	47	47	47	47	47	47
273	-87	30	318	-42	13	3	3	23	48	48	21	48	48	48	48	48	48
274	-86	22	319	-41	11	4	4	13	49	49	28	49	49	49	49	49	49
275	-85	27	320	-40	15	5	5	11	50	50	19	50	50	50	50	50	50
276	-84	25	321	-39	6	6	6	25	51	51	13	51	51	51	51	51	51
277	-83	39	322	-38	6	7	7	26	52	52	22	52	52	52	52	52	52
278	-82	32	323	-37	10	8	8	23	53	53	24	53	53	53	53	53	53
279	-81	42	324	-36	11	9	9	14	54	54	20	54	54	54	54	54	54
280	-80	33	325	-35	18	10	10	20	55	55	23	55	55	55	55	55	55
281	-79	33	326	-34	6	11	11	16	56	56	23	56	56	56	56	56	56
282	-78	37	327	-33	7	12	12	18	57	57	19	57	57	57	57	57	57
283	-77	20	328	-32	3	13	13	5	58	58	13	58	58	58	58	58	58
284	-76	38	329	-31	9	14	14	22	59	59	14	59	59	59	59	59	59
285	-75	17	330	-30	12	15	15	24	60	60	42	60	60	60	60	60	60
286	-74	28	331	-29	9	16	16	13	61	61	14	61	61	61	61	61	61
287	-73	24	332	-28	13	17	17	24	62	62	19	62	62	62	62	62	62
288	-72	30	333	-27	15	18	18	30	63	63	22	63	63	63	63	63	63
289	-71	16	334	-26	10	19	19	24	64	64	20	64	64	64	64	64	64
290	-70	22	335	-25	4	20	20	20	65	65	19	65	65	65	65	65	65
291	-69	11	336	-24	8	21	21	8	66	66	20	66	66	66	66	66	66
292	-68	39	337	-23	15	22	22	33	67	67	19	67	67	67	67	67	67
293	-67	20	338	-22	17	23	23	29	68	68	32	68	68	68	68	68	68
294	-66	15	339	-21	17	24	24	13	69	69	20	69	69	69	69	69	69
295	-65	13	340	-20	5	25	25	17	70	70	14	70	70	70	70	70	70
296	-64	23	341	-19	13	26	26	20	71	71	16	71	71	71	71	71	71
297	-63	18	342	-18	9	27	27	15	72	72	25	72	72	72	72	72	72
298	-62	15	343	-17	9	28	28	25	73	73	15	73	73	73	73	73	73
299	-61	27	344	-16	13	29	29	23	74	74	20	74	74	74	74	74	74
300	-60	18	345	-15	18	30	30	27	75	75	21	75	75	75	75	75	75
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302	-58	21	347	-13	19	32	32	24	77	77	44	77	77	77	77	77	77
303	-57	13	348	-12	17	33	33	29	78	78	20	78	78	78	78	78	78
304	-56	22	349	-11	13	34	34	19	79	79	16	79	79	79	79	79	79
305	-55	24	350	-10	14	35	35	36	80	80	34	80	80	80	80	80	80
306	-54	18	351	-9	16	36	36	23	81	81	22	81	81	81	81	81	81
307	-53	15	352	-8	16	37	37	20	82	82	17	82	82	82	82	82	82
308	-52	14	353	-7	5	38	38	19	83	83	14	83	83	83	83	83	83
309	-51	9	354	-6	1	39	39	10	84	84	5	84	84	84	84	84	84
310	-50	24	355	-5	61	40	40	53	85	85	24	85	85	85	85	85	85
311	-49	10	356	-4	31	41	41	49	86	86	121	86	86	86	86	86	86
312	-48	6	357	-3	4	42	42	8	87	87	17	87	87	87	87	87	87
313	-47	9	358	-2	9	43	43	12	88	88	10	88	88	88	88	88	88
314	-46	9	359	-1	16	44	44	25	89	89	21	89	89	89	89	89	89
315	-45	9	360	0	17	45	45	24	90	90	34	90	90	90	90	90	90

NO. OF DATA = 3574

31

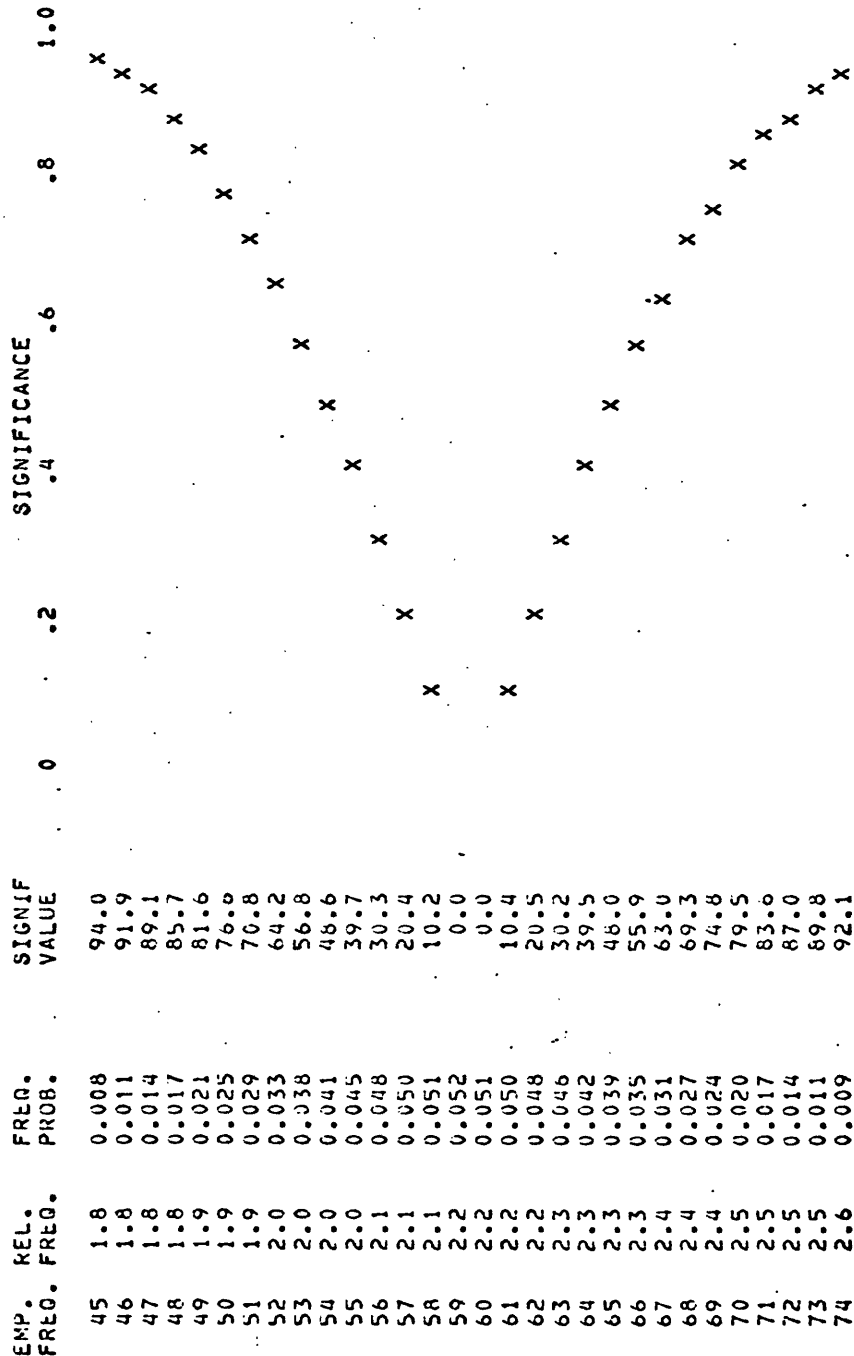
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272	-88	91	317	-43	28	2	2	67	47	47	63	47	47	63
273	-87	86	318	-42	30	3	3	63	48	48	75	48	48	75
274	-86	79	319	-41	39	4	4	47	49	49	68	49	49	68
275	-85	74	320	-40	32	5	5	49	50	50	60	50	50	60
276	-84	91	321	-39	27	6	6	62	51	51	54	51	51	54
277	-83	96	322	-38	22	7	7	74	52	52	59	52	52	59
278	-82	113	323	-37	27	8	8	63	53	53	66	53	53	66
279	-81	107	324	-36	39	9	9	57	54	54	67	54	54	67
280	-80	108	325	-35	35	10	10	50	55	55	66	55	55	66
281	-79	103	326	-34	31	11	11	54	56	56	65	56	56	65
282	-78	90	327	-33	16	12	12	39	57	57	55	57	57	55
283	-77	95	328	-32	19	13	13	45	58	58	46	58	58	46
284	-76	75	329	-31	24	14	14	51	59	59	69	59	59	69
285	-75	83	330	-30	30	15	15	59	60	60	70	60	60	70
286	-74	69	331	-29	34	16	16	61	61	61	75	61	61	75
287	-73	82	332	-28	37	17	17	67	62	62	55	62	62	55
288	-72	70	333	-27	38	18	18	78	63	63	61	63	63	61
289	-71	68	334	-26	29	19	19	74	64	64	61	64	64	61
290	-70	49	335	-25	22	20	20	52	65	65	59	65	65	59
291	-69	72	336	-24	27	21	21	61	66	66	58	66	66	58
292	-68	70	337	-23	40	22	22	70	67	67	71	67	67	71
293	-67	74	338	-22	49	23	23	75	68	68	68	68	68	71
294	-66	48	339	-21	39	24	24	59	69	69	66	69	69	66
295	-65	51	340	-20	35	25	25	50	70	70	50	70	70	50
296	-64	54	341	-19	27	26	26	52	71	71	55	71	71	55
297	-63	56	342	-18	31	27	27	60	72	72	56	72	72	56
298	-62	60	343	-17	31	28	28	63	73	73	60	73	73	60
299	-61	60	344	-16	40	29	29	75	74	74	56	74	74	56
300	-60	68	345	-15	49	30	30	79	75	75	57	75	75	57
301	-59	62	346	-14	55	31	31	80	76	76	81	76	76	81
302	-58	57	347	-13	54	32	32	82	77	77	80	77	77	80
303	-57	56	348	-12	49	33	33	72	78	78	80	78	78	80
304	-56	59	349	-11	44	34	34	84	79	79	70	79	79	70
305	-55	64	350	-10	43	35	35	78	80	80	72	80	80	72
306	-54	57	351	-9	46	36	36	79	81	81	73	81	81	73
307	-53	47	352	-8	37	37	37	62	82	82	53	82	82	53
308	-52	38	353	-7	22	38	38	49	83	83	36	83	83	36
309	-51	47	354	-6	67	39	39	62	84	84	43	84	84	43
310	-50	43	355	-5	93	40	40	92	85	85	150	85	85	150
311	-49	40	356	-4	96	41	41	90	86	86	162	86	86	162
312	-48	25	357	-3	44	42	42	69	87	87	148	87	87	148
313	-47	24	358	-2	29	43	43	45	88	88	48	88	88	48
314	-46	27	359	-1	42	44	44	61	89	89	65	89	89	65
315	-45	27	360	0	50	45	45	65	90	90	82	90	90	82

Rolla Lineaments 2

FREQUENCY PROBABILITY DATA

NO. OF DATA = 3574 EVENT PROB. = 0.017 PROR. LIMIT = 0.970

FREQUENCY MEAN = 59.6



LOCATION OF MAXIMA AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE VALUES.

AZIMUTH	EMP. FREQ.	SIG. VALUE
278	113	99.9
280	108	99.9
283	95	99.9
285	83	99.9
287	82	99.9
291	72	87.0
293	74	92.1
300	68	69.3
305	64	39.5
356	96	99.9
2	67	63.0
7	74	92.1
18	78	99.9
23	75	99.9
32	82	99.9
34	84	99.9
36	79	99.9
40	92	99.9
46	66	55.9
48	75	99.9
54	67	63.0
61	75	99.9
64	61	10.4
68	71	83.6
73	60	0.0
76	81	99.9
81	73	89.8
86	162	99.9

Appendix C
Computer Printout
from Length-Weighted Strike-Frequency Analysis

NO. OF DATA = 54581

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

TABLE OF AZIMUTH VS FREQUENCY FOR PRECEDING STRIKE FREQUENCY PLOT

AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ
271	-89	488	316	-44	111	1	1	275	46	46	173	47	47	360
272	-88	422	317	-43	104	2	2	347	47	47	360	48	48	386
273	-87	353	318	-42	165	3	3	357	48	48	386	49	49	362
274	-86	265	319	-41	127	4	4	288	49	49	362	50	50	267
275	-85	271	320	-40	299	5	5	121	50	50	267	51	51	158
276	-84	363	321	-39	108	6	6	306	51	51	158	52	52	316
277	-83	608	322	-38	209	7	7	398	52	52	316	53	53	359
278	-82	527	323	-37	198	8	8	400	53	53	359	54	54	321
279	-81	636	324	-36	111	9	9	132	54	54	321	55	55	333
280	-80	547	325	-35	254	10	10	319	55	55	333	56	56	305
281	-79	450	326	-34	86	11	11	245	56	56	305	57	57	319
282	-78	531	327	-33	151	12	12	232	57	57	319	58	58	310
283	-77	268	328	-32	60	13	13	60	58	58	310	59	59	142
284	-76	514	329	-31	58	14	14	206	59	59	142	60	60	648
285	-75	282	330	-30	141	15	15	296	60	60	648	61	61	254
286	-74	432	331	-29	152	16	16	199	61	61	254	62	62	351
287	-73	261	332	-28	247	17	17	365	62	62	351	63	63	363
288	-72	393	333	-27	275	18	18	374	63	63	363	64	64	254
289	-71	270	334	-26	129	19	19	333	64	64	254	65	65	308
290	-70	378	335	-25	61	20	20	303	65	65	308	66	66	300
291	-69	243	336	-24	106	21	21	131	66	66	300	67	67	355
292	-68	415	337	-23	145	22	22	341	67	67	355	68	68	516
293	-67	367	338	-22	345	23	23	343	68	68	516	69	69	330
294	-66	329	339	-21	226	24	24	165	69	69	330	70	70	172
295	-65	190	340	-20	74	25	25	234	70	70	172	71	71	251
296	-64	323	341	-19	187	26	26	380	71	71	251	72	72	310
297	-63	269	342	-18	126	27	27	249	72	72	310	73	73	220
298	-62	332	343	-17	169	28	28	365	73	73	220	74	74	289
299	-61	412	344	-16	214	29	29	330	74	74	289	75	75	359
300	-60	398	345	-15	275	30	30	392	75	75	359	76	76	259
301	-59	522	346	-14	251	31	31	461	76	76	259	77	77	717
302	-58	266	347	-13	277	32	32	298	77	77	717	78	78	455
303	-57	297	348	-12	284	33	33	425	78	78	455	79	79	282
304	-56	497	349	-11	278	34	34	263	79	79	282	80	80	608
305	-55	471	350	-10	291	35	35	462	80	80	608	81	81	397
306	-54	361	351	-9	327	36	36	291	81	81	397	82	82	303
307	-53	207	352	-8	269	37	37	317	82	82	303	83	83	334
308	-52	267	353	-7	168	38	38	328	83	83	334	84	84	128
309	-51	351	354	-6	17	39	39	174	84	84	128	85	85	290
310	-50	245	355	-5	625	40	40	370	85	85	290	86	86	1270
311	-49	143	356	-4	343	41	41	524	86	86	1270	87	87	312
312	-48	134	357	-3	118	42	42	86	87	87	312	88	88	320
313	-47	169	358	-2	207	43	43	268	88	88	320	89	89	461
314	-46	140	359	-1	293	44	44	358	89	89	461	90	90	712
315	-45	110	360	0	348	45	45	389	90	90	712			

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TABLE OF AZIMUTH VS FREQUENCY FOR PRECEDING STRIKE FREQUENCY PLOT

AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ
271	-89	1622	316	-44	325	1	1	970	46	46	922
272	-88	1263	317	-43	360	2	2	979	47	47	919
273	-87	1060	318	-42	396	3	3	992	48	48	1108
274	-86	909	319	-41	591	4	4	766	49	49	1035
275	-85	919	320	-40	534	5	5	715	50	50	807
276	-84	1242	321	-39	616	6	6	825	51	51	761
277	-83	1498	322	-38	515	7	7	1104	52	52	833
278	-82	1771	323	-37	518	8	8	930	53	53	996
279	-81	1710	324	-36	563	9	9	851	54	54	1013
280	-80	1633	325	-35	451	10	10	696	55	55	959
281	-79	1528	326	-34	491	11	11	796	56	56	957
282	-78	1249	327	-33	297	12	12	537	57	57	934
283	-77	1313	328	-32	269	13	13	498	58	58	771
284	-76	1064	329	-31	259	14	14	562	59	59	1100
285	-75	1228	330	-30	351	15	15	701	60	60	1044
286	-74	975	331	-29	540	16	16	860	61	61	1253
287	-73	1086	332	-28	674	17	17	938	62	62	968
288	-72	924	333	-27	651	18	18	1072	63	63	968
289	-71	1041	334	-26	465	19	19	1010	64	64	925
290	-70	891	335	-25	296	20	20	767	65	65	862
291	-69	1036	336	-24	312	21	21	775	66	66	963
292	-68	1025	337	-23	596	22	22	815	67	67	1171
293	-67	1111	338	-22	716	23	23	869	68	68	1201
294	-66	866	339	-21	645	24	24	762	69	69	1018
295	-65	842	340	-20	487	25	25	799	70	70	753
296	-64	762	341	-19	387	26	26	863	71	71	733
297	-63	924	342	-18	482	27	27	1014	72	72	781
298	-62	1013	343	-17	505	28	28	964	73	73	819
299	-61	1142	344	-16	654	29	29	1107	74	74	868
300	-60	1332	345	-15	736	30	30	1183	75	75	907
301	-59	1206	346	-14	803	31	31	1151	76	76	1335
302	-58	1105	347	-13	812	32	32	1184	77	77	1431
303	-57	1080	348	-12	839	33	33	986	78	78	1454
304	-56	1205	349	-11	853	34	34	1150	79	79	1345
305	-55	1329	350	-10	896	35	35	1016	80	80	1287
306	-54	1039	351	-9	807	36	36	1070	81	81	1308
307	-53	855	352	-8	764	37	37	936	82	82	1034
308	-52	845	353	-7	454	38	38	819	83	83	765
309	-51	863	354	-6	810	39	39	872	84	84	752
310	-50	739	355	-5	965	40	40	1068	85	85	1688
311	-49	522	356	-4	1086	41	41	980	86	86	1872
312	-48	446	357	-3	608	42	42	878	87	87	1902
313	-47	443	358	-2	618	43	43	712	88	88	1093
314	-46	419	359	-1	648	44	44	1015	89	89	1493
315	-45	361	360	0	916	45	45	920	90	90	1661

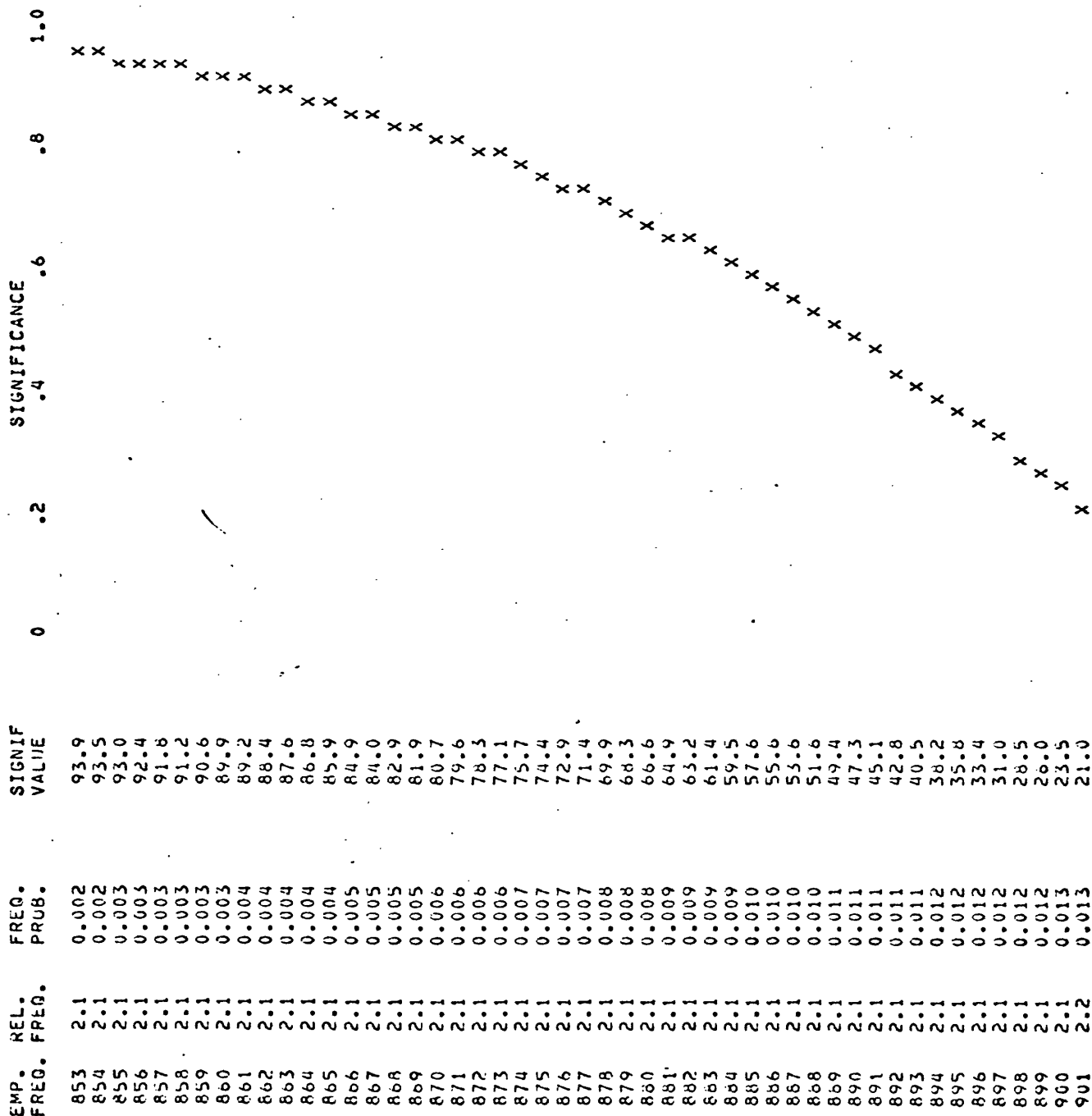
FREQUENCY PROBABILITY DATA

NO. OF DATA = 54581

EVENT PROB. = 0.017

PROB. LIMIT = 0.970

FREQUENCY MEAN = 909.7



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905	2.2	0.013	10.6
906	2.2	0.013	7.9
907	2.2	0.013	5.3
908	2.2	0.013	2.6
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915	2.2	0.013	13.2
916	2.2	0.013	15.7
917	2.2	0.013	18.3
918	2.2	0.013	20.9
919	2.2	0.013	23.4
920	2.2	0.012	25.9
921	2.2	0.012	28.4
922	2.2	0.012	30.9
923	2.2	0.012	33.3
924	2.2	0.012	35.7
925	2.2	0.012	38.0
926	2.2	0.011	40.3
927	2.2	0.011	42.6
928	2.2	0.011	44.8
929	2.2	0.011	47.0
930	2.2	0.010	49.1
931	2.2	0.010	51.2
932	2.2	0.010	53.2
933	2.2	0.010	55.2
934	2.2	0.009	57.2
935	2.2	0.009	59.1
936	2.2	0.009	60.9
937	2.2	0.009	62.7
938	2.2	0.008	64.4
939	2.2	0.008	66.1
940	2.2	0.008	67.7
941	2.2	0.008	69.3
942	2.2	0.007	70.8
943	2.2	0.007	72.3
944	2.2	0.007	73.7
945	2.2	0.007	75.1
946	2.2	0.006	76.4
947	2.2	0.006	77.7
948	2.2	0.006	78.9
949	2.2	0.006	80.1
950	2.2	0.005	81.2
951	2.2	0.005	82.3
952	2.2	0.005	83.3
953	2.2	0.005	84.3
954	2.2	0.004	85.2
955	2.2	0.004	86.1
956	2.3	0.004	87.0
957	2.3	0.004	87.8
958	2.3	0.004	88.5
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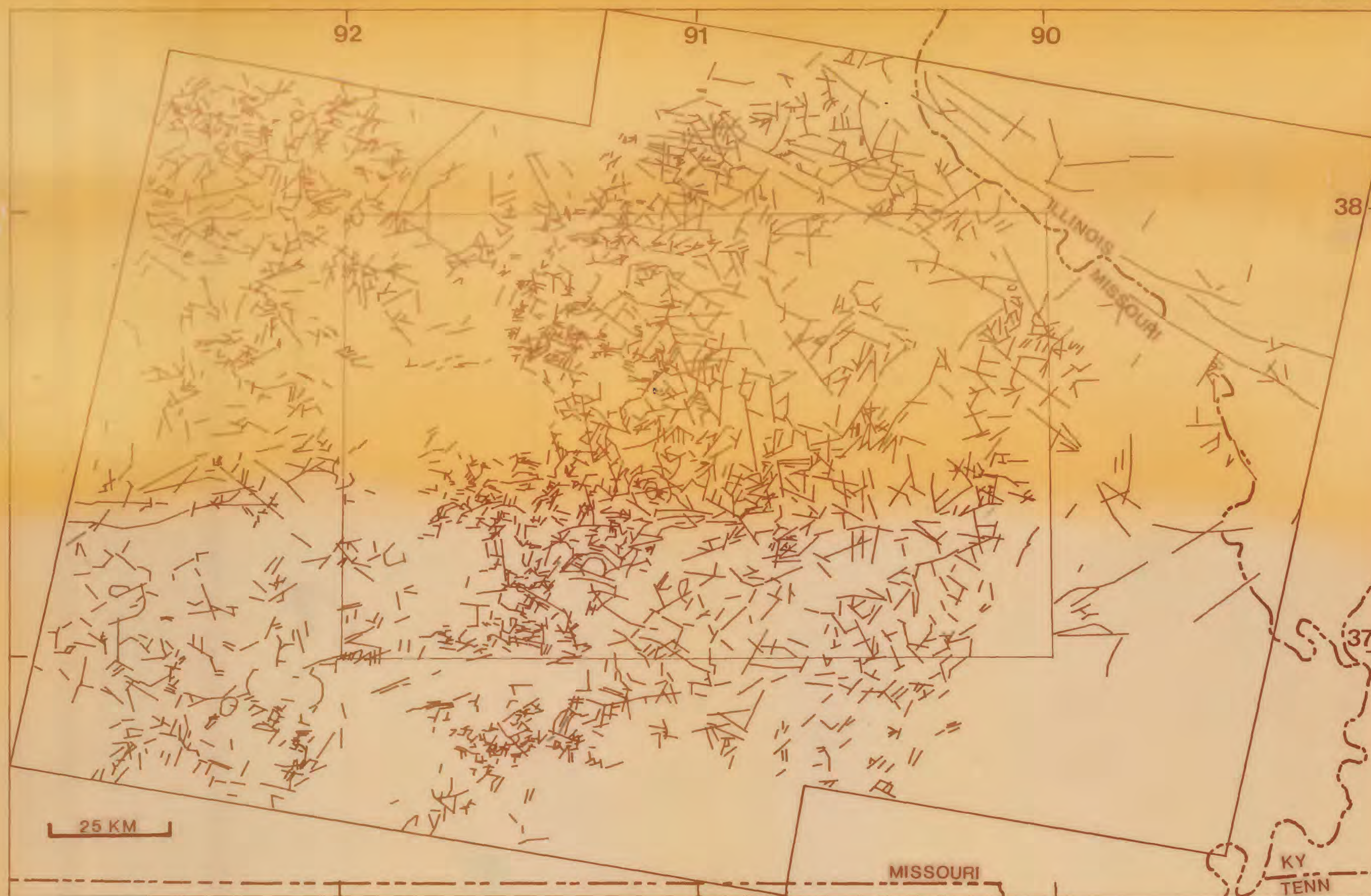
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967 2.3 0.002 93.9

LOCATION OF MAXIMA AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE VALUES.

AZIMUTH EMP. FREQ. SIG. VALUE

278	1771	99.9
283	1313	99.9
285	1228	99.9
287	1086	99.9
289	1041	99.9
291	1036	99.9
293	1111	99.9
300	1332	99.9
305	1329	99.9
356	1086	99.9
3	992	99.9
7	1104	99.9
18	1072	99.9
27	1014	99.9
30	1183	99.9
32	1184	99.9
34	1150	99.9
36	1070	99.9
40	1068	99.9
44	1015	99.9
46	922	30.9
48	1108	99.9
54	1013	99.9
59	1100	99.9
61	1253	99.9
68	1201	99.9
78	1454	99.9
81	1308	99.9

87	1902	99.9
90	1661	99.9

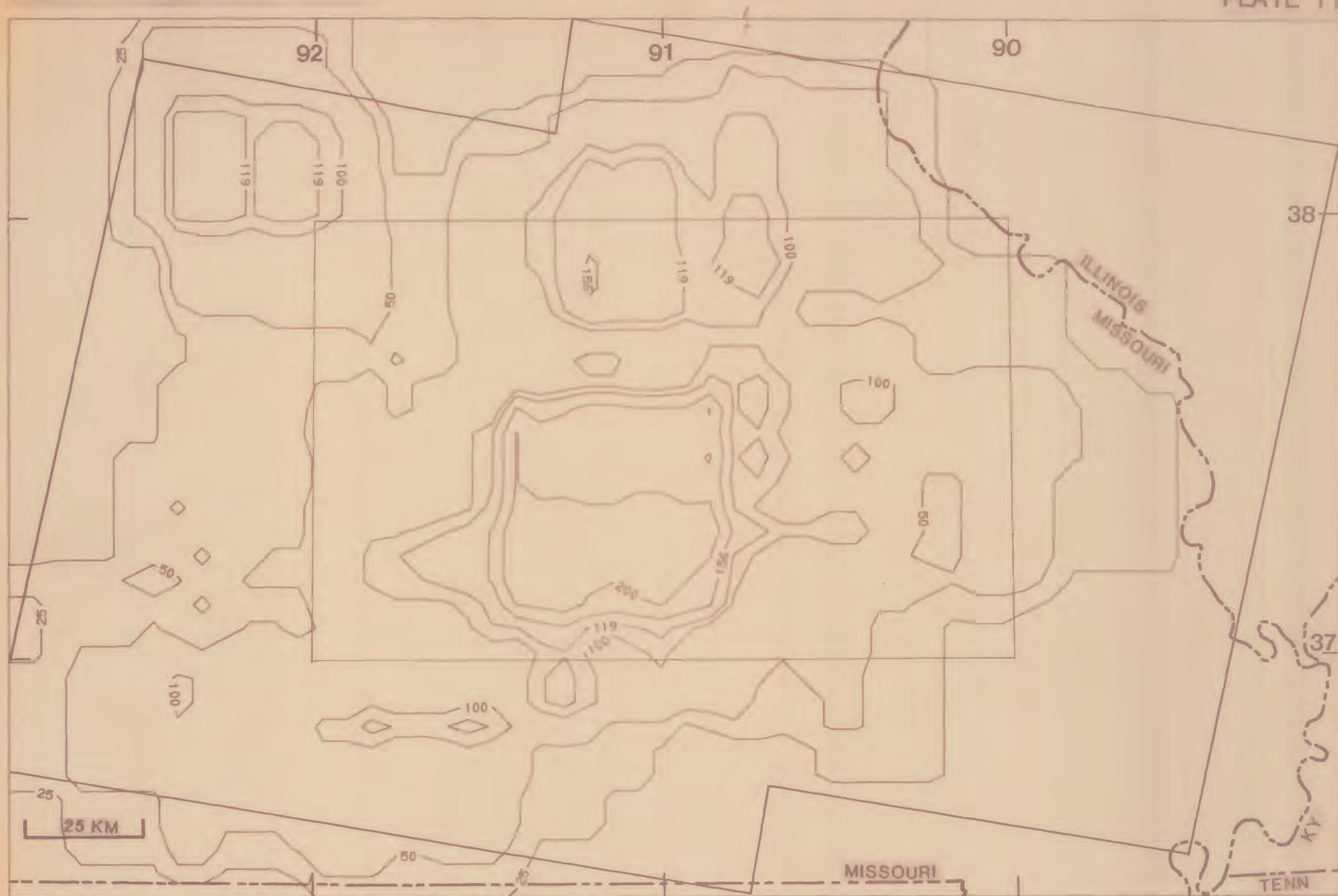


Rolla Linear Features

Plate 1. Computer-generated map of digitized linear features interpreted from Landsat images of southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). This solid line is outline of the Rolla 1° x 2° sheet.

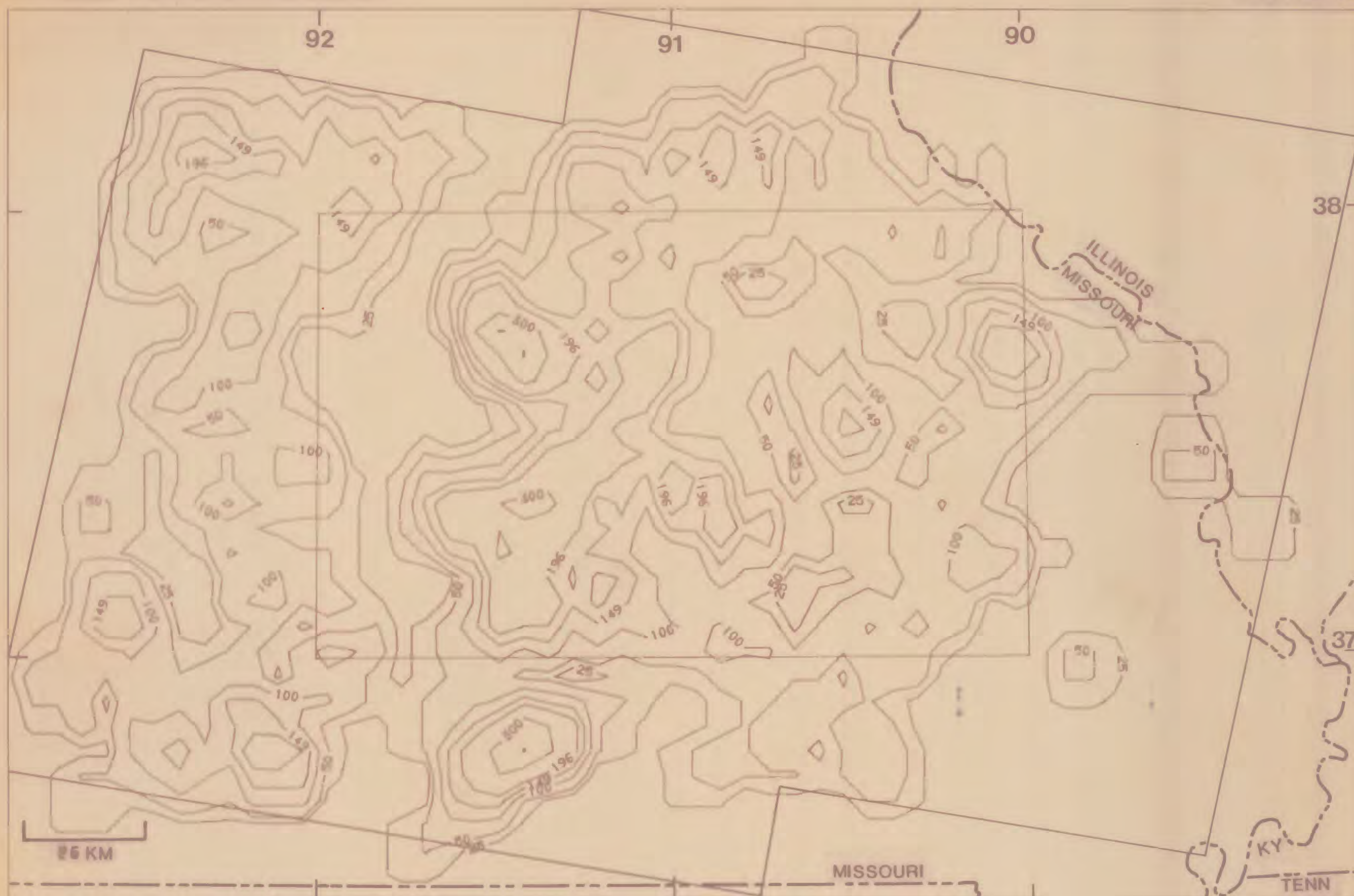


Plate 10. Computer-generated contour map of north-northwest trending linear feature concentrations (354°-356°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper decile = 131 contour; upper fifth percentile = 160 contour. Plotted contours are 25, 50, 100, 131, 160, 200. This solid line is outline of the 801a 1° x 2° sheet.



NNE (4-10)

Plate 11. Computer-generated contour map of north-northeast trending linear feature concentrations (A^0-10^0), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper decile = 119 contour; upper fifth percentile = 156 contour. Plotted contours are 25, 50, 100, 119, 156, 200. Thin solid line is outline of the Balla 1° x 2° sheet.



NE (15-42)

Plate 12. Computer-generated contour map of northeast trending linear feature concentrations (15° - 42°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper decile = 149 contour; upper fifth percentile = 196 contour. Plotted contours are 25, 50, 100, 149, 196, 300, 400. This solid line is outline of the Nalla 1st sheet.



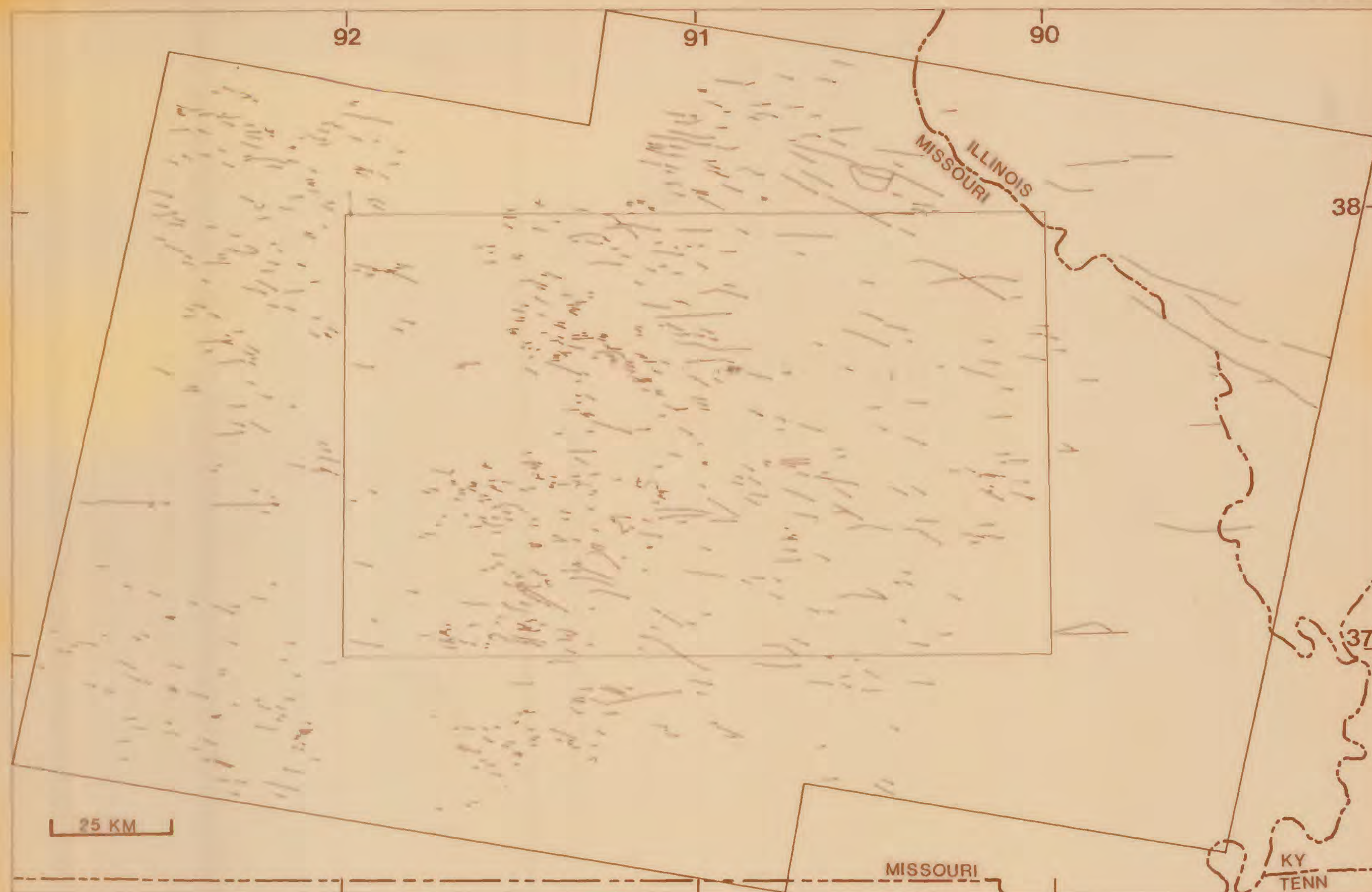
ENE (46-81)

Plate 13. Computer-generated contour map of east-northeast trending linear feature concentrations (46°-81°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper dashed = 118 contours upper fifth percentile = 130 contour. Flashed contours are 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300. This solid line is middle of the hills (° = 2° about).



RESIDUALS

Plate 14. Contour map of residual height features in the Illinois-Missouri-Tennessee region. The map is based on a 1:100,000 scale. The contour interval is 25 meters. The map shows the following contour lines: 25, 50, 100, 146, 184, 200. The map is labeled with 'ILLINOIS', 'MISSOURI', and 'TENN' along the right edge. A dashed line represents the boundary between Missouri and Tennessee. A solid line represents the boundary between Illinois and Missouri. A small inset map shows the location of the study area within the larger context of the United States.



WNW (271-300 and 85-90)

Plate 2. Computer-generated map of west-northwest trending linear features (271°-300° and 85°-90°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Thin solid line is outline of the Reila 1° x 2° sheet.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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PLATE 3

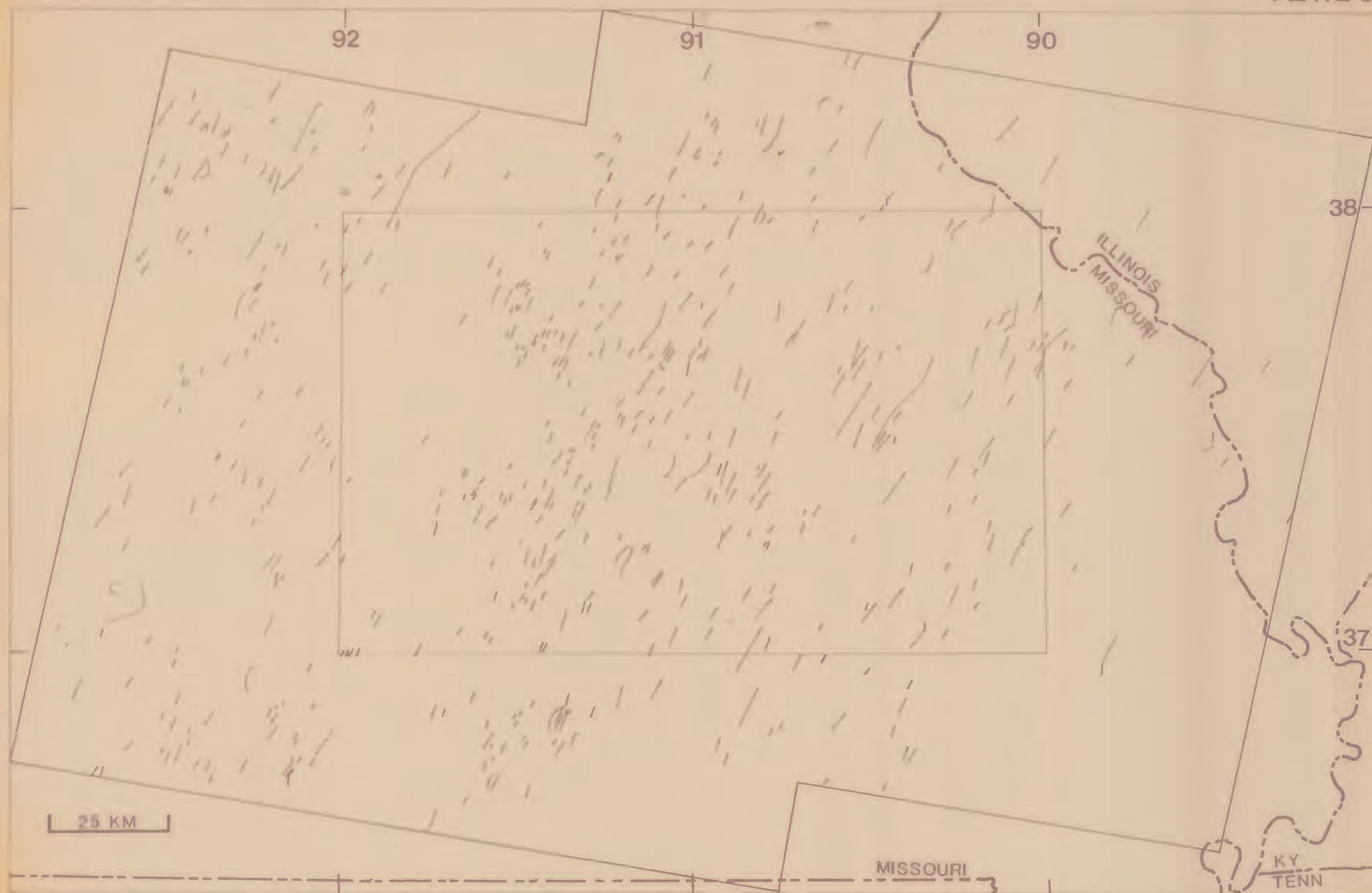


NNW (354-356)

Plate 3. Computer-generated map of north-northwest trending linear features (354°-356°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). This solid line is outline of the Rolla 1° x 2° sheet.



Plate 4. Computer-generated map of north-northeast trending linear features (5° - 10°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). This solid line is outline of the Kolla 1° x 2° sheet.



NE (15-42)

Plate 5. Computer-generated map of northeast trending linear features (13°-42°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Thin solid line is outline of the 1° x 2° sheet.

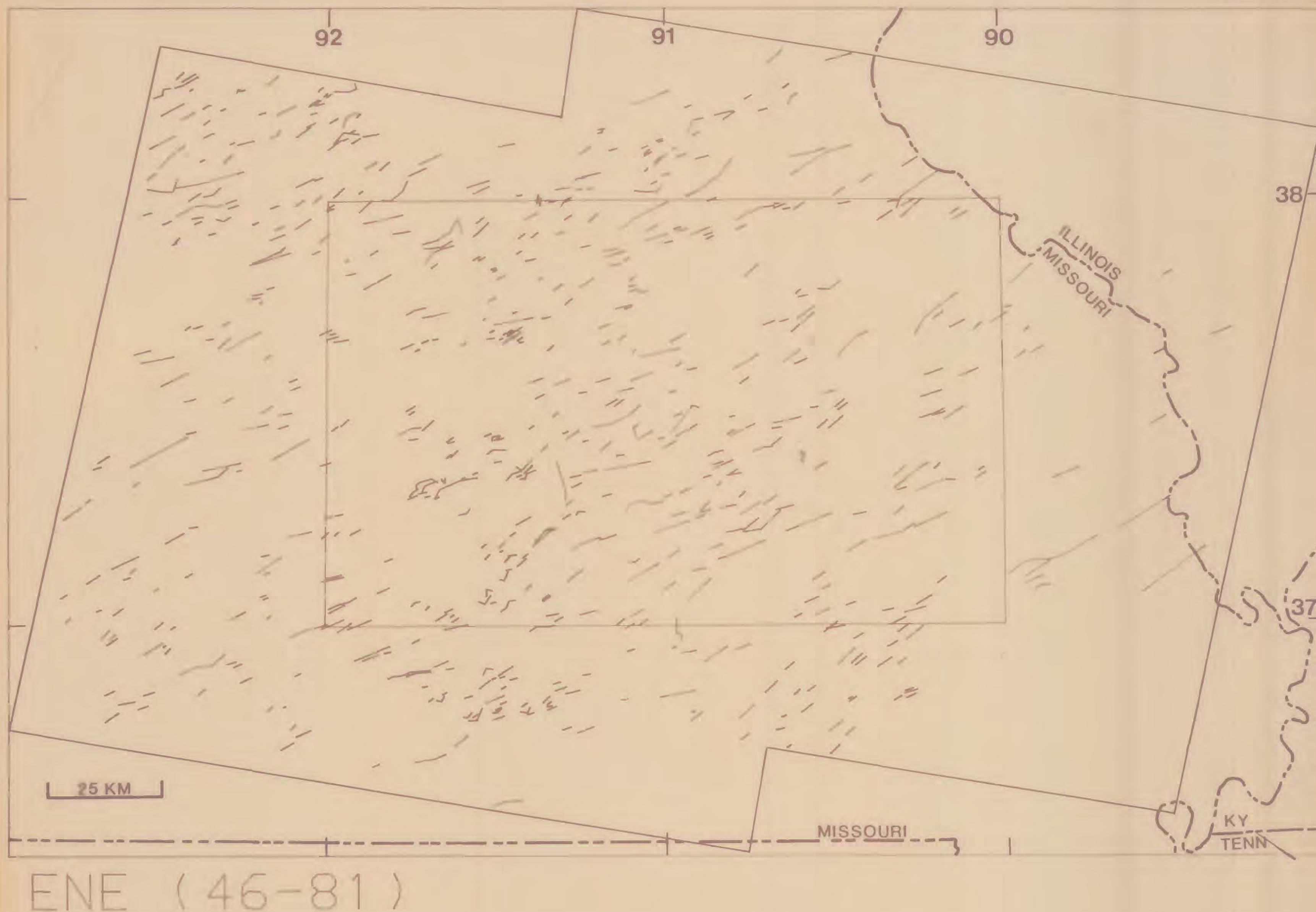
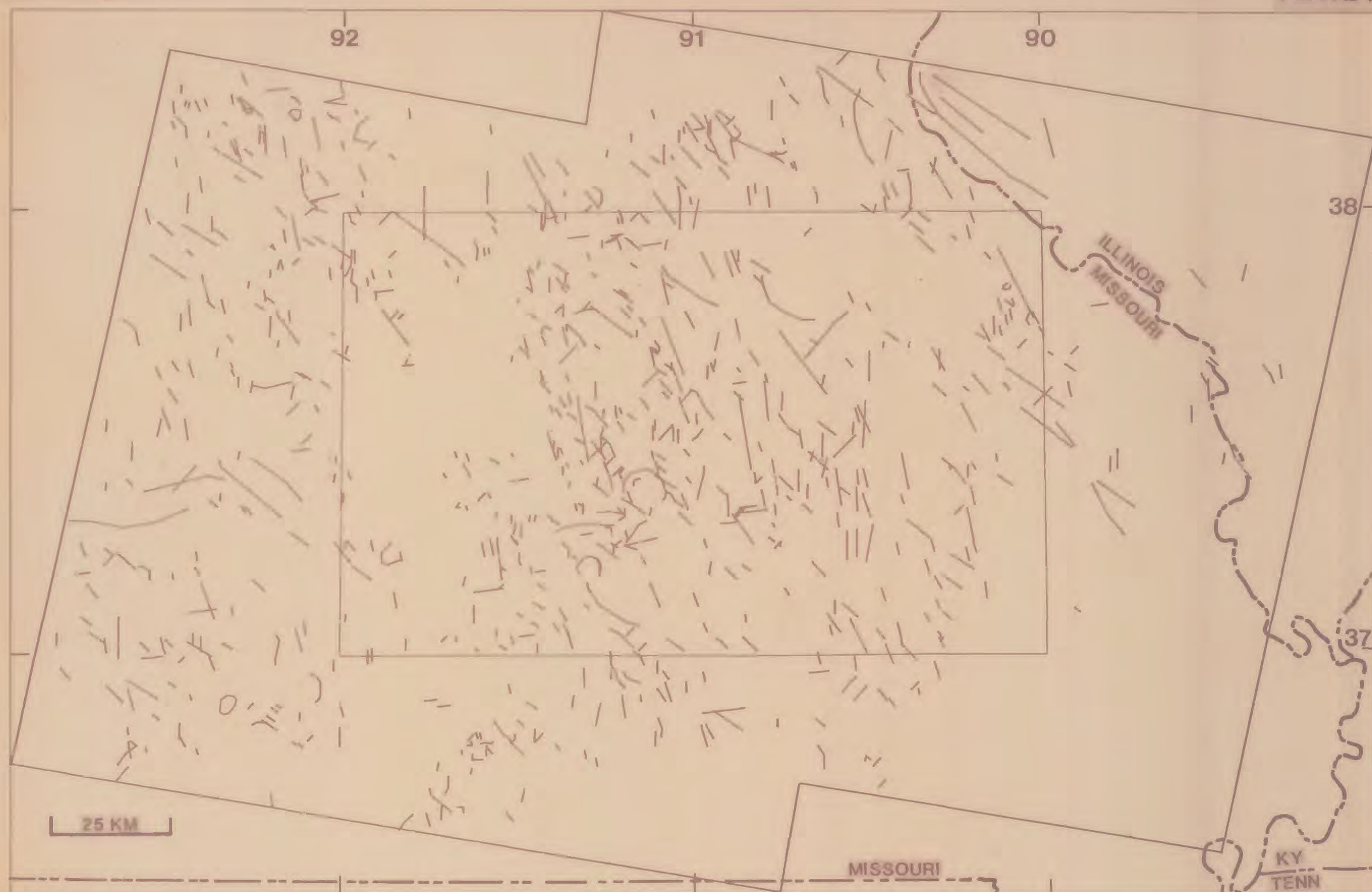
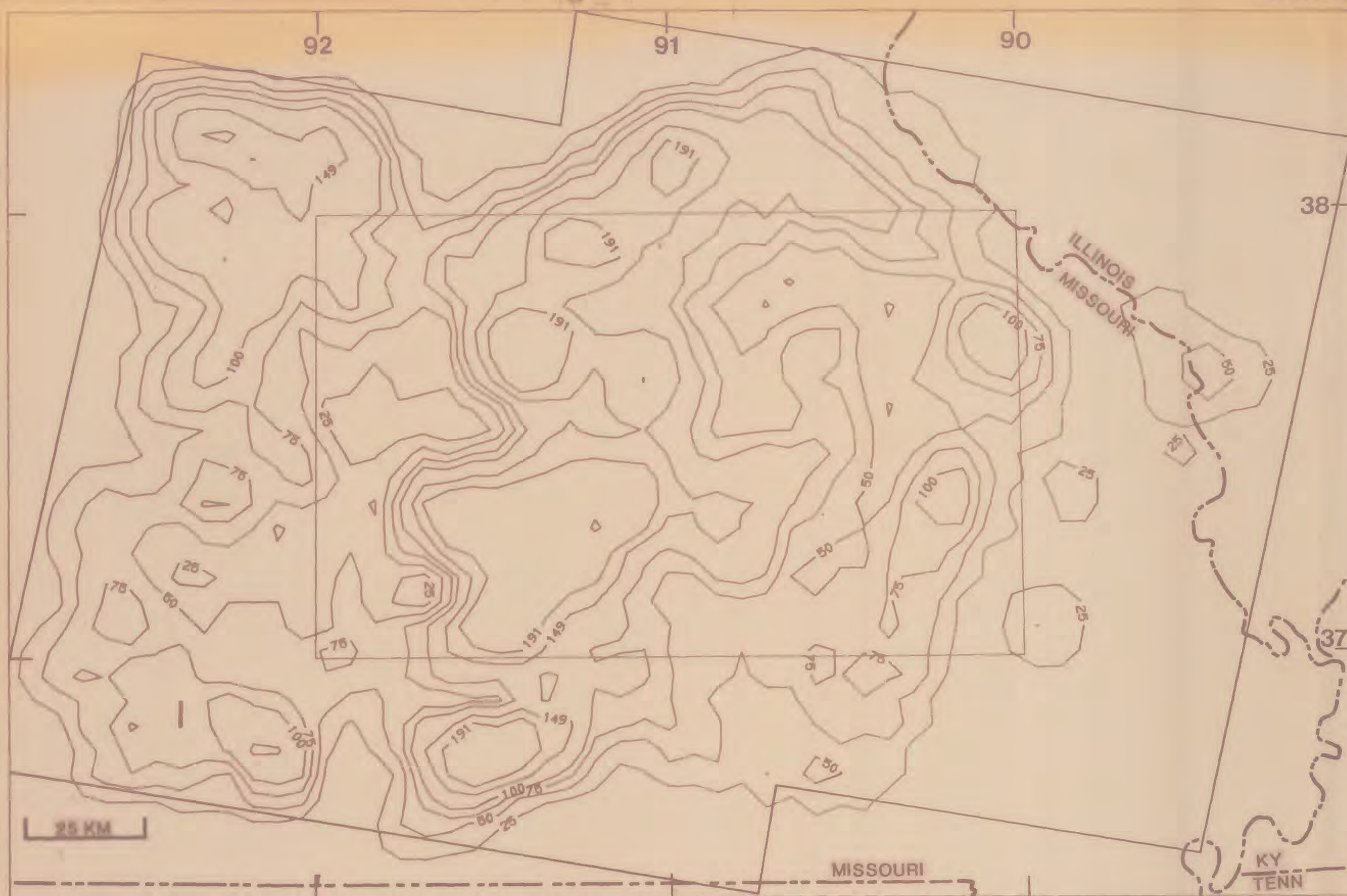


Plate 6. Computer-generated map of east-northeast trending linear features (46°-81°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Thin solid line is outline of the Rolle 1° x 2° sheet.



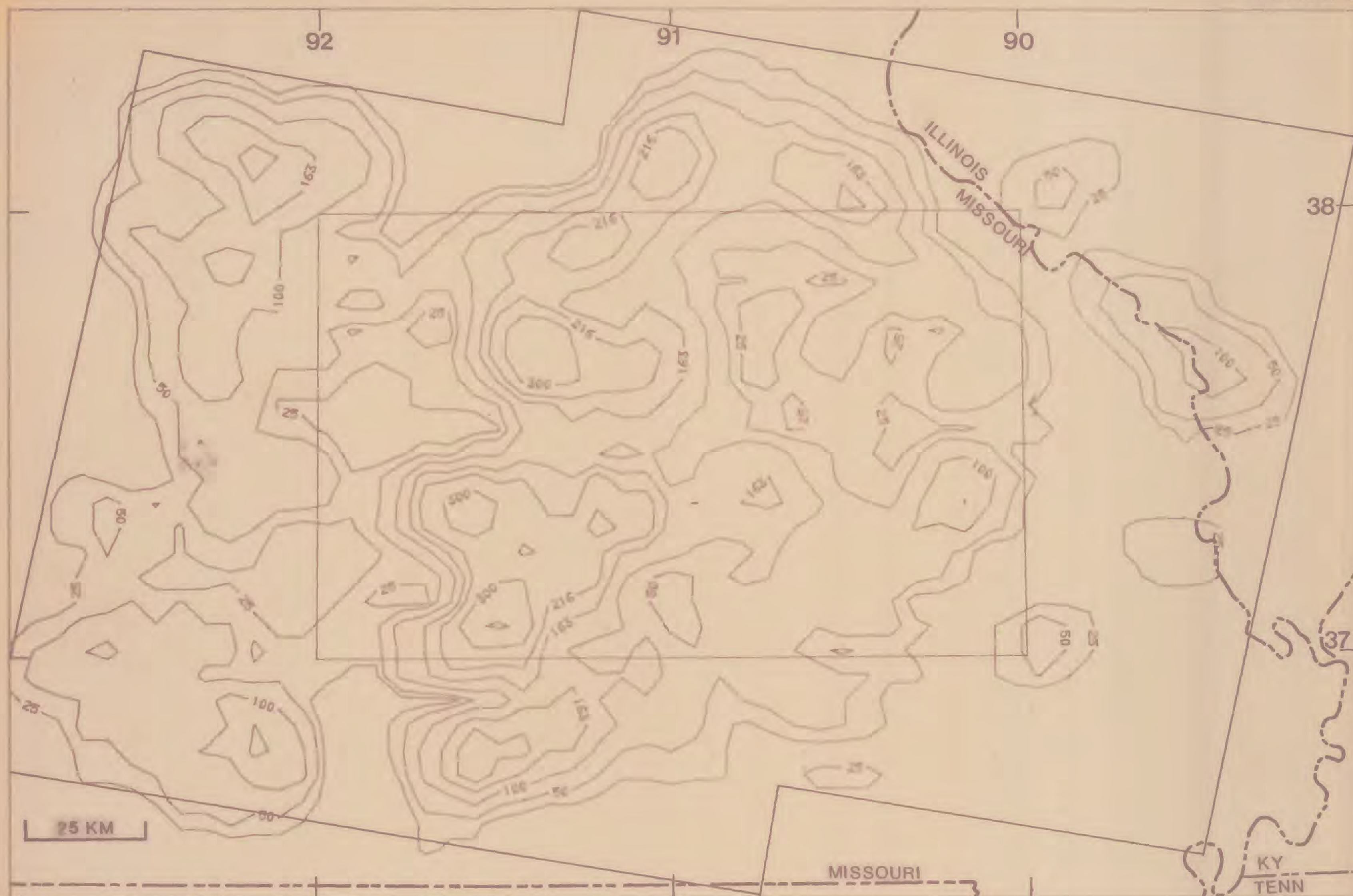
RESIDUALS

Plate 1. Computer-generated map of residual flower features, southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). This solid line is outline of the Kolla 1° x 2° sheet.



All Linear Features

Plate 8. Computer-generated contour map of the concentration of all linear features mapped from Landsat images, southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper decile = 149 contour; upper fifth percentile = 191 contour; contour interval = 25. Thin solid line is outline of the Folio 1° x 2° sheet.



WNW (271-300 and 85-90)

Plate 9. Computer-generated contour map of west-northwest trending linear feature concentrations (271° - 300° and 85° - 90°), southeastern Missouri (1:1,000,000). Upper decile = 163 contour; upper fifth percentile = 216 contour. Plotted contours are 25, 50, 100, 163, 216, 300, 400. Thin solid line is outline of State 1° x 1° sheet.