



The U. S.-Canadian Border

The distinct linear feature which angles across the image marks the border between the United States and Canada. Different land use practices in the two countries are apparent on this false-color image. This scene shows the differences between the land use of northern Montana and that of southern Alberta. The long rectangular strips of dark red and greyish-orange are agricultural fields. The fields in which wheat is actively growing are dark red. Fallow fields appear lighter in color although their shapes are the same. The cultivated area on this image is primarily restricted to the higher plains. Elevations increase from approximately 2500 feet in the east to about 3500 feet in the west.

Three large reservoirs are present on the image. They are characterized by a broad, serpentine shapes and dark blue to black colors. The largest of these (lower left) is the Tiber Reservoir, situated on the Marias River. The river which angles from the northwest to the southeast across the border is the Milk River. Both the Milk and the Marias eventually flow into the Missouri River.

Cloud formations appear in the northeast section (upper right corner) of this image. Shadows from the clouds can be seen on the northern side of the clouds. These clouds and their shadows obscure the view of the vegetation and landforms below.

The two bright red patches (lower right and center left) are the Bearpaw Mountains and the Sweetgrass Hills, respectively. These igneous features are lacoliths and stocks which were emplaced during the Tertiary.

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