REMOTE SENSING

Geoexploration Elsevier Publishing Company,

H. CROCKER

Abstracts Session 9: We

REVIEW OF SUBSURT

Schlumberger Seaco Inc., Sydn=

Wireline subsurface measure

The paper reviews curren

Although based upon exr

mentary formations of com-

first reviews tool types and p

tation of these measurement

urements have commerical a

THE INTERPRETATIO

(Received February 9, 1971)

164

INFRA-RED REMOTE SENSING OF SOME GEOTHERMAL FEATURES IN THE TAUPO REGION, NEW ZEALAND

D.J. DICKINSON and M.P. HOCHSTEIN

Geophysics Division, D.S.I.R., Wellington, (New Zealand)

(Received February 9, 1971)

GL03538

The measurement of total natural heat loss and heat loss changes of New Zealand hydrothermal areas is an important part of geothermal exploration. Measurement of heat loss from surface discharge features like warm and steaming ground are based on empirical relationships between heat flow and near-surface temperatures. Heat loss surveys using conventional ground measurements are time-consuming which led to the use of remote sensing techniques.

Since plants in the vicinity of warm and steaming ground exhibit marked changes in infra-red reflectivity and absorption, such areas can be defined by infra-red photography using film sensitive to wavelengths of about 700-900 m μ . Recently a line scanner infra-red equipment (AGA Thermovision) has been used with success to map radiation in the vicinity of the 4.5-5.5 μ "window" coming from warm water seepages in the Taupo region. Photomosaics composed from scanner images were found to delineate warm ground and seepages with more detail than ground measurements.

D.W. EMERSON

paper.

University of Sydney, Sydney, N (Received February 9, 1971)

Modern high density dip c tural and stratigraphic feature ventional dip symbols into the patterns are analysed with the with any available geological environments. Selected dipmeare discussed.

Geoexploration, 9 (1971) 165-16

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH RESEARCH INSTITUTE EARTH SCIENCE LAB.