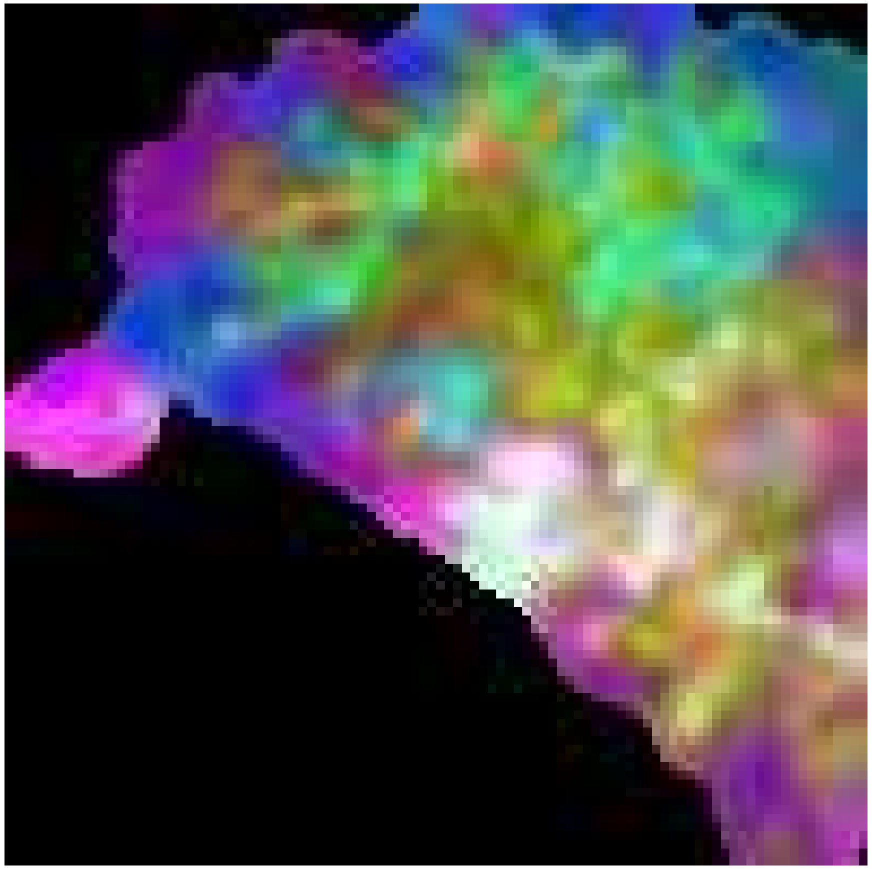

Figure 2.11: Southern Spain: MAF kriged factors 1, 2 and 3 as RGB

"Contrary to results from ordinary non-spatial analysis of the data, this result clearly distinguishes the major lithotectonic units of South Greenland: northern Archean craton (dark blue), central Proterozoic unit (red and yellow) dominated by granite batholiths, Proterozoic alkaline intrusive complexes (white and bright magenta), and southern Proterozoic unit (cyan and green) dominated by supracrustal rocks and rapakivi granites." In the geological map in Figure 2.7 the northern Archean craton is denoted "Border Zone" and the southern Proterozoic unit is denoted "Migmatite Complex." The Proterozoic alkaline intrusive complexes is also referred to as the Gardar intrusions.

Figure 2.11 shows the result of the MAF kriging for the southern Spain area. Again MAFs 1, 2 and 3 are shown as red, green and blue respectively. In this case there are no written comments from geologists. However, an oral statement from Chief Geologist Dr. Enrique Ortega, Minas de Almadén y Arrayanes, S. A.(MAYASA), stresses the richness of the geological information about the area in that image.

In general, it is expected that this new spatial analysis technique will be very useful in the analysis of irregularly spaced multivariate data irrespective of the field of application. The technique has been applied successfully to environmental data, namely studies of leachate migration under a landfill and pollution with organic chemicals under a storage yard in Andersen (1994).