









## 5. CONCLUSION

(1) The Landsat8 remote sensing image is more optional when the scheme of FCC is chosen due to its varied bands with rich information. The characteristics of ground features in different combinations are significant. Using Landsat8 band 765 and band 754 images can highlight the geological characteristics of the study area. The disadvantage of them is that the spatial resolution is comparably low, so the detailed structural information is unclear. Results of recognition for large rocks using these two combinations, however, can be pretty good while further subdivision of rocks can be limited.

(2) By visual interpretation, the linear structure interpretation marks of the study area are summarized. Besides, structures are extracted and some small structures are interpreted, which enriches the geological contents of the study area.

(3) In line with comparative verification, the information such as the interpretation of geological boundaries and structures concluded by this paper is in good agreement with previous geological studies, providing a reference for further stratigraphic division of the study area and worthwhile information to greatly improve work efficiency.

(4) The surface of the study area is severely covered by moraine, geological disaster deposits, alluvial matter, etc., which has certain impact discovering stratum information by means of remote sensing technology.

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