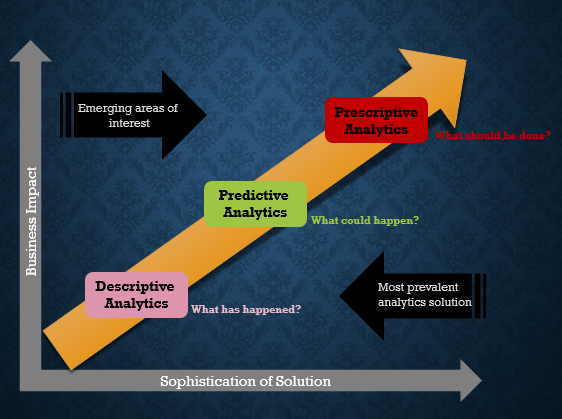
John Deere Case Study

* Forest data was collected in northern Colorado, no ecological change caused by humans
* Cartographic variables only, no remotely sensed data
* Can use R and google-API key to map the points on a map of the area
  + Four wilderness areas in the Roosevelt National forest of northern Colorado
  + Neota (area 2) probably has the highest mean elevational value of the 4 wilderness areas.
  + Rawah (area 1) and Comanche Peak (area 3) would have a lower mean elevational value
  + Cache la Poudre (area 4) would have the lowest mean elevational value.
  + As for primary major tree species in these areas, Neota would have spruce/fir (type 1)
  + Rawah and Comanche Peak would probably have lodgepole pine (type 2) as their primary species, followed by spruce/fir and aspen (type 5).
  + Cache la Poudre would tend to have Ponderosa pine (type 3), Douglas-fir (type 6), and cottonwood/willow (type 4).
* 581012 Observations
* Number of Attributes: 12 measures, but 54 columns of data (10 quantitative variables, 4 binary wilderness areas and 40 binary soil type variables)



Use R for mapping, finding descriptive statistics based on our specific cover type or something else.