

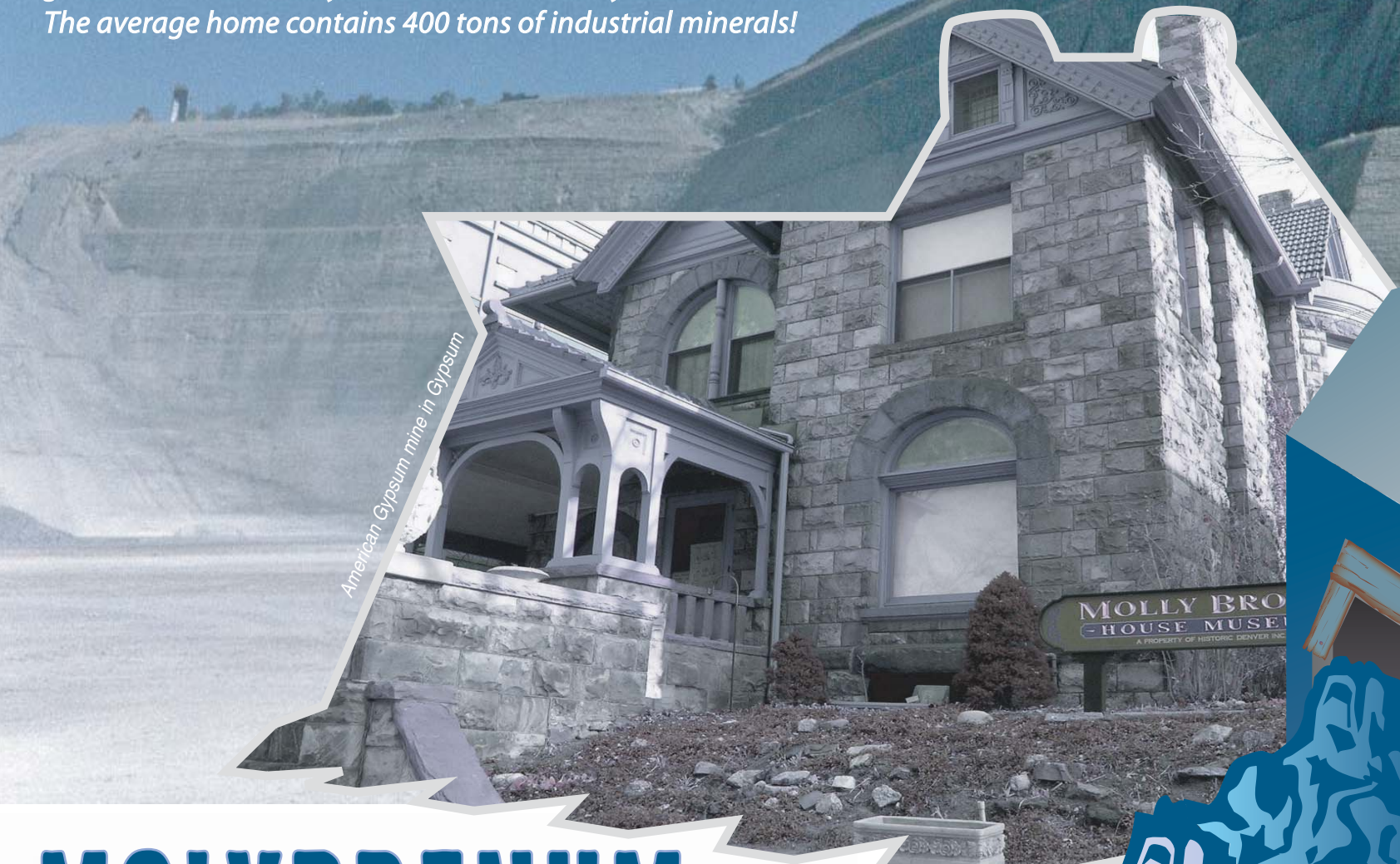
MINERAL RESOURCES

- Of Colorado -

The production of mineral and energy resources in Colorado has always been important to our economy, and remains so. In 2005, the value of minerals and energy resources produced in Colorado reached \$11.8 billion, 40% higher than tourism, and nearly double the revenues from agriculture.

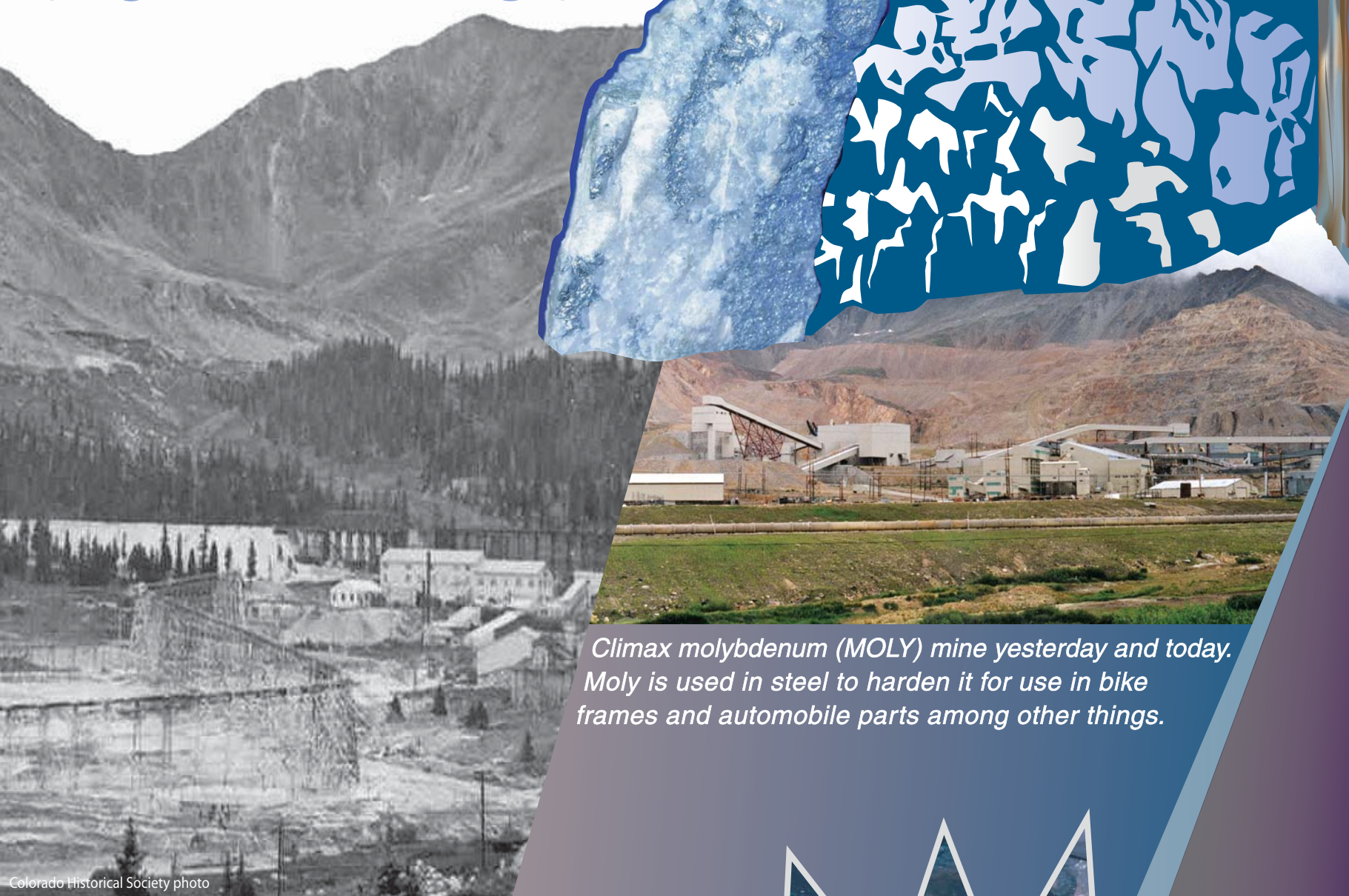
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

Industrial minerals refer to building materials such as sand and gravel, crushed stone, clay (bricks), gypsum (wall board), limestone (cement), dimension stone (sandstones, granite, marble and rhyolite blocks -see Molly Brown house, inset). The average home contains 400 tons of industrial minerals!



American Gypsum mine in Gypsum

MOLYBDENUM

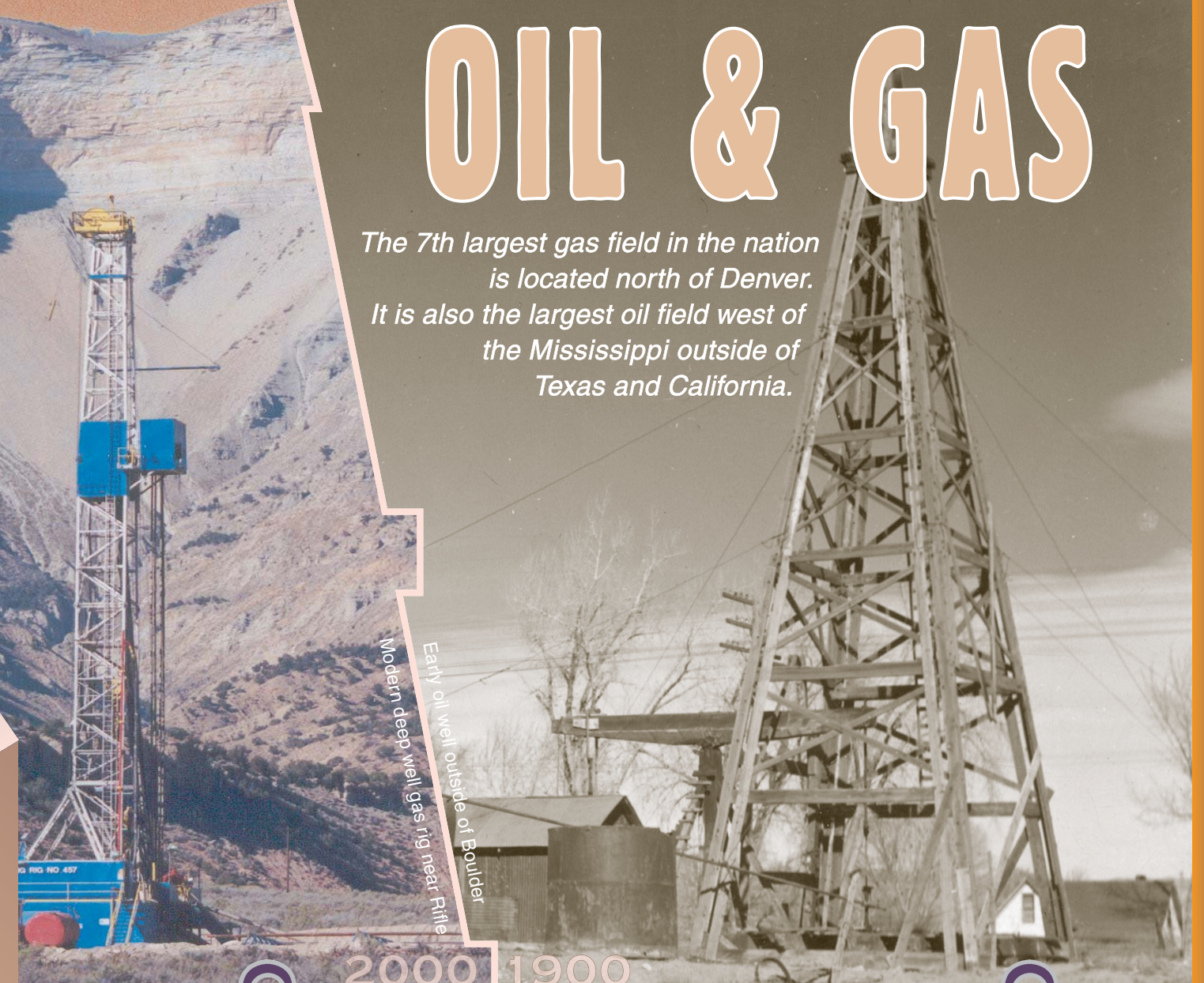


Climax molybdenum (MOLY) mine yesterday and today. Moly is used in steel to harden it for use in bike frames and automobile parts among other things.



OIL & GAS

The 7th largest gas field in the nation is located north of Denver. It is also the largest oil field west of the Mississippi outside of Texas and California.



East of Denver, north of the Front Range

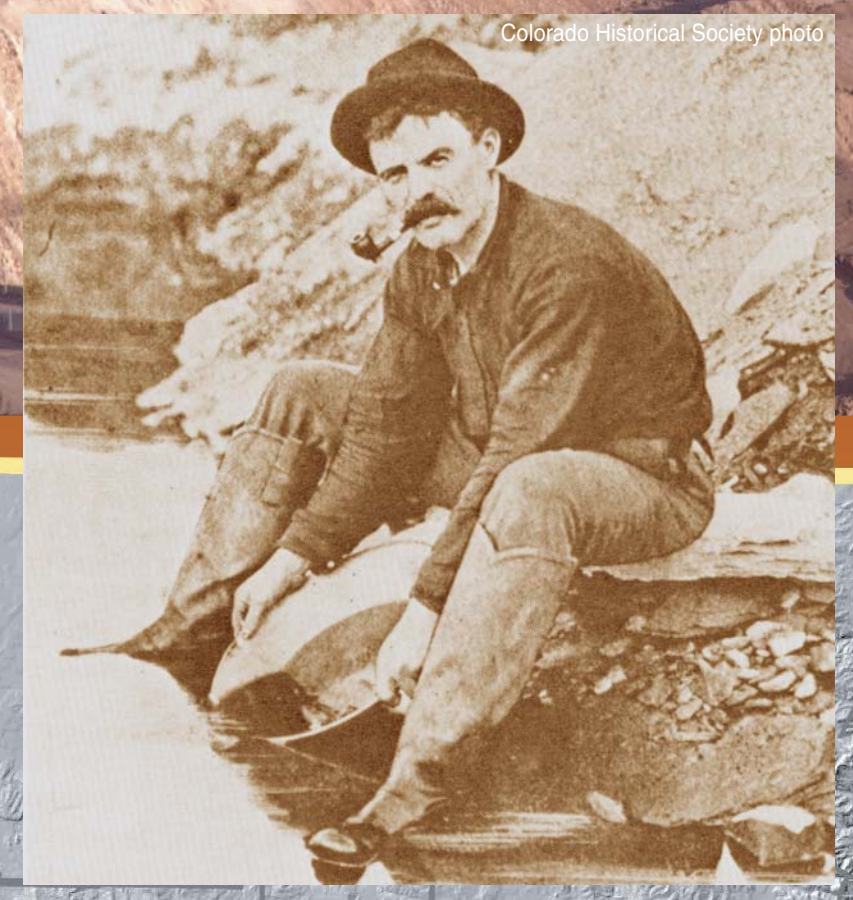
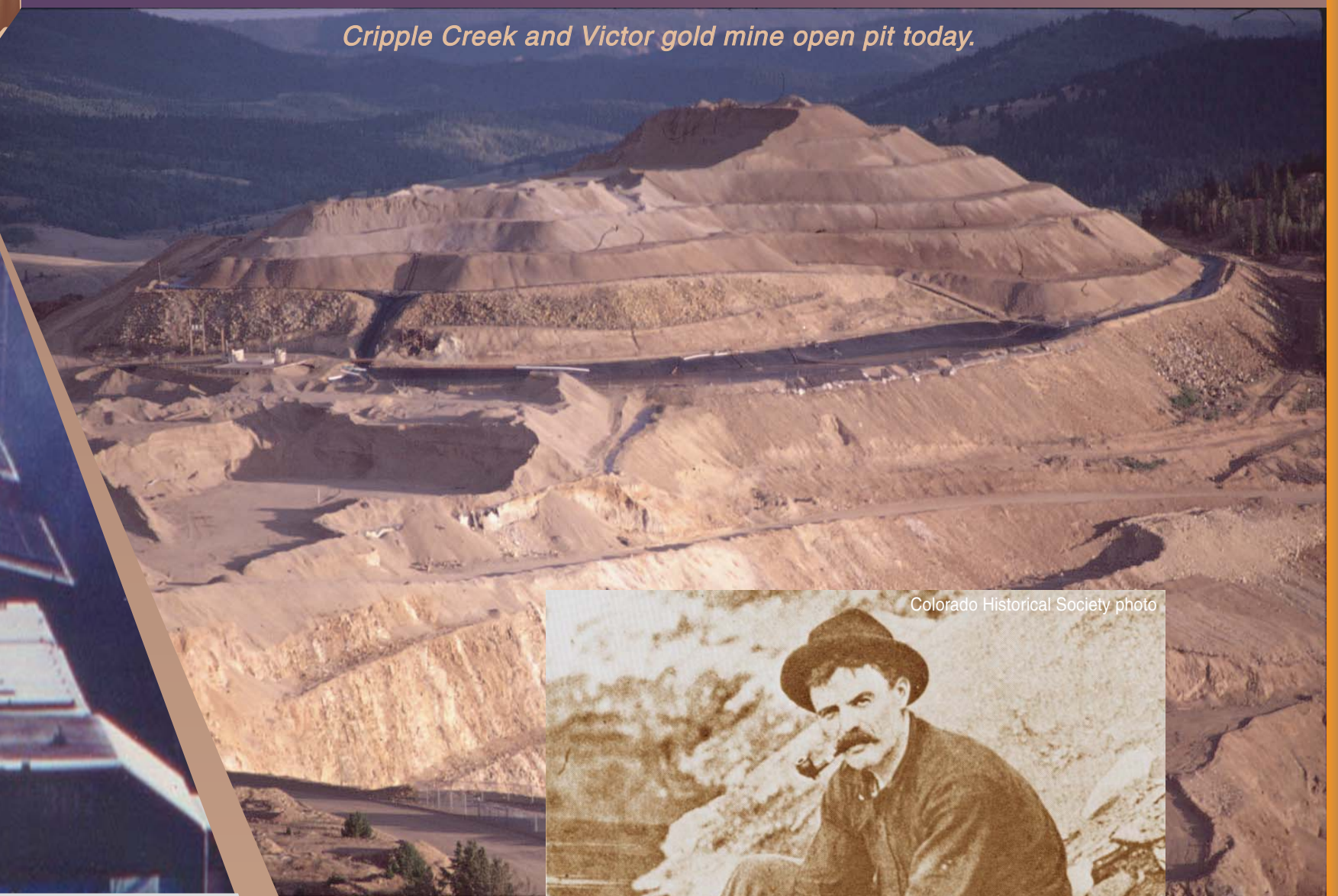
2000 1900

Colorado Historical Society photo

GOLD

CC&V GOLD MINE

Cripple Creek and Victor gold mine open pit today.



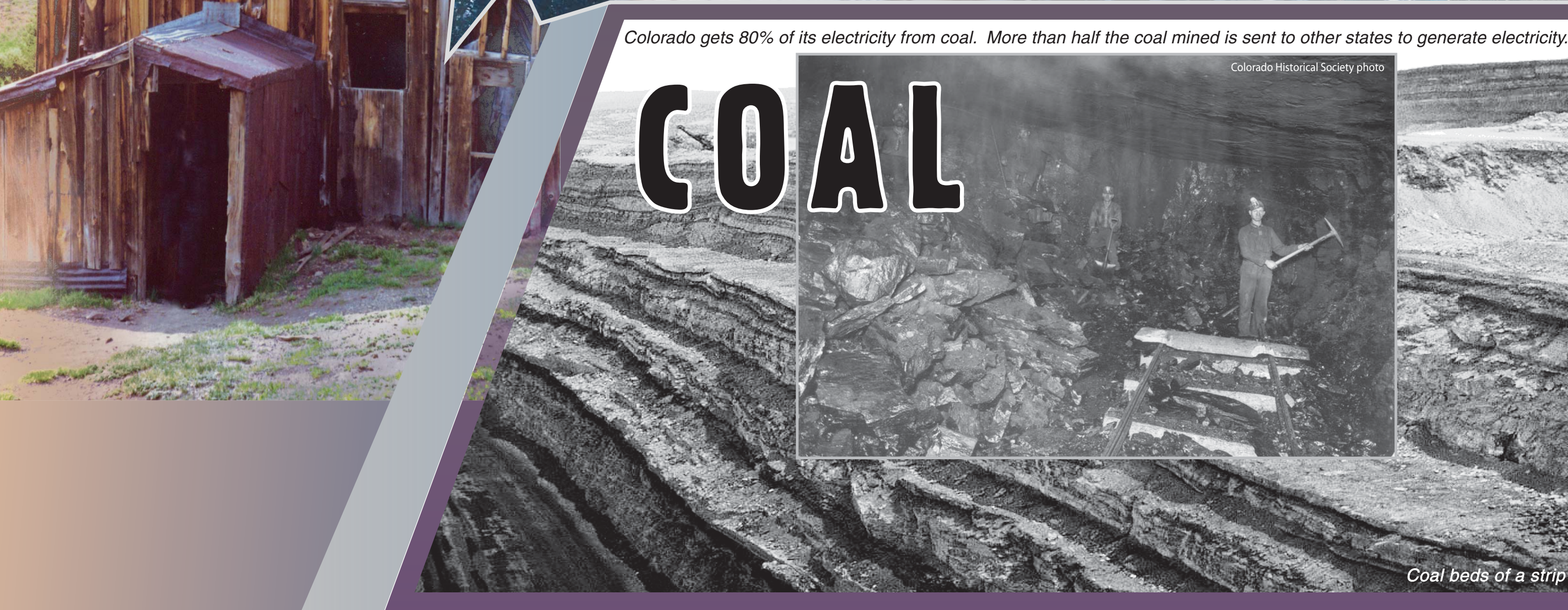
Colorado Historical Society photo

This "longwall" cutter does the dirty work in today's underground coal mines.



Colorado gets 80% of its electricity from coal. More than half the coal mined is sent to other states to generate electricity.

COAL



Colorado Historical Society photo

Coal beds of a strip mine in NW Colorado

Colorado Mineral Belt

