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Lyell and Darwin, Geologists Future Roles and Opportunities for the U.S. Geological Survey **Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies Annual Reports Records of the Geological Survey of India** *New publications of the U.S. Geological Survey* **New Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey** Geological Survey Bulletin **Records of the Geological Survey of India Bulletin of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences** Annual Report - National Advisory

Committee on Research in the Geological Sciences *Geological Survey Research, 1962 Geological Survey Research, 1975 Records of the Geological Survey of India* **Mercury in Stream Ecosystems** *New Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey* Paper - Geological Survey of Canada **Recent U. S. Geological Survey Studies in the Tintina Gold Province, Alaska, United States, and Yukon, Canada?Results of a 5-Year Project United States Geological Survey Yearbook** Geological Survey Research, 1971, Chapter B. **Long Range Plan, United States Geological Survey** Geological Survey of Finland, Special Paper ... River Science at the U.S. Geological Survey **Recent Geological Studies in the Himalayas New Publications of the Geological Survey Engineering Geological Studies for the Sines Harbour (Portugal)** *Revision of Middle Proterozoic Yellowjacket Formation, Central Idaho, and Revision of Cretaceous Slim Sam Formation, Elkhorn Mountains Area, Montana* **Weaving a National Map Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey United States Geological Survey Annual Report A Research Agenda for Geographic Information Science at the United States Geological Survey Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology** *Annual Report of the Geological Survey Department* **Baylor Geological Studies Studies by the U.S. Geological**

Survey in Alaska, 2001 Bibliography of U.S. Geological Survey Studies of Lakes and Reservoirs--the First 100 Years **Baylor Geological Studies** U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin *Illinois State Geological Survey* **3D Geoscience Modeling**

Annual collection of reports presenting data from the Geochronology Section. Reports make full presentation of the data, relates these to field settings, and makes comparatively short interpretations. Other geochronological and isotope data produced in the laboratory, but published in outside journals or separate GSC publications, are summarized at the end of the report. Includes the "Annual report of the Geological Survey of India," 1867- The studies in this second volume by Martin Rudwick focus on the figures of Charles Lyell and Charles Darwin. Lyell rose to be of pivotal importance because he challenged other geologists throughout Europe by probing their methods and conclusions to the limit. His younger friend Charles Darwin first made his name as a Lyellian geologist; Darwin's early work in geology, studied here, provided important foundations for his later and more famous research. Vols. 1- include Report of the Geological Survey, 1867- ; v. 32- include Review of the mineral production of India, 1898/1903- ; v. 75 consists of Professional papers, no. 1-16; v. 76 consists of Bulletins of economic minerals. Weaving a National Map draws on contributions to a September 2002 workshop

and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) "vision" document for The National Map, envisioned by the USGS as a database providing "public domain core geographic data about the United States and its territories that other agencies can extend, enhance, and reference as they concentrate on maintaining other data that are unique to their needs." The demand for up-to-date information in real time for public welfare and safety informs this need to update an aging paper map series that is, on average, 23 years old. The NRC report describes how The National Map initiative would gain from improved definition so that the unprecedented number of partners needed for success will become energized to participate. The challenges faced by USGS in implementing The National Map are more organizational than technical. To succeed, the USGS will need to continue to learn from challenges encountered in its ongoing pilot studies as well as from other federal-led programs that have partnered with multiple sectors. This report presents summary papers of work conducted between 2002 and 2007 under a 5-year project effort funded by the U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Resources Program, formerly entitled "Tintina Metallogenic Province: Integrated Studies on Geologic Framework, Mineral Resources, and Environmental Signatures." As the project progressed, the informal title changed from "Tintina Metallogenic Province" project to "Tintina Gold Province" project, the latter being more closely aligned with the terminology used by the

mineral industry. As Goldfarb and others explain in the first chapter of this report, the Tintina Gold Province (TGP) is a convenient term used by the mineral exploration community for a "region of very varied geology, gold deposit types, and resource potential." This book is a result of a career spent developing and applying computer techniques for the geosciences. The need for a geoscience modeling reference became apparent during participation in several workshops and conferences on the subject in the last three years. For organizing these, and for the lively discussions that ensued and inevitably contributed to the contents, I thank Keith Turner, Brian Kelk, George Pflug and Johnathan Raper. The total number of colleagues who contributed in various ways over the preceding years to the concepts and techniques presented is beyond count. The book is dedicated to all of them. Compilation of the book would have been impossible without assistance from a number of colleagues who contributed directly. In particular, Ed Rychkun, Joe Ringwald, Dave Elliott, Tom Fisher and Richard Saccany reviewed parts of the text and contributed valuable comment. Mohan Srivastava reviewed and contributed to some of the geostatistical presentations. Mark Stoakes, Peter Dettlaff and Simon Wigzell assisted with computer processing of the many application examples. Anar Khanji and Randal Crombe assisted in preparation of the text and computer images. Klaus Lamers assisted with printing. The US Geological Survey, the British

Columbia Ministry of Environment, Dave Elliott and others provided data for the application examples. My sincere thanks to all of them. Comprehensive and authoritative baseline geospatial data content is crucial to the nation and to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The USGS founded its Center of Excellence for Geospatial Information Science (CEGIS) in 2006 to develop and distribute national geospatial data assets in a fast-moving information technology environment. In order to fulfill this mission, the USGS asked the National Research Council to assess current GIScience capabilities at the USGS, identify current and future needs for GIScience capabilities, recommend strategies for strengthening these capabilities and for collaborating with others to maximize research productivity, and make recommendations regarding the most effective research areas for CEGIS to pursue. With an initial focus on improving the capabilities of The National Map, the report recommends three priority research areas for CEGIS: information access and dissemination, data integration, and data models, and further identifies research topics within these areas that CEGIS should pursue. To address these research topics, CEGIS needs a sustainable research management process that involves a portfolio of collaborative research that balances short and long term goals. Chemically analyzed Precambrian igneous and metamorphic hornblendes in general do not confrom to the same patterns in a region of high-grade

metamorphism where hornblende compositons are dependent primarily on the mineral assemblage. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has adapted to the changing political, economic, and technical state of the nation and the world since it was established in the late nineteenth century. Over a period of more than 120 years, the USGS has evolved from a small group of scientists who collected data and provided guidance on how to parcel, manage, and use the public lands of the West to an agency comprised of thousands of scientists who conduct research and assessment activities on complex scientific issues at scales ranging from the local to the global. The USGS will no doubt continue to evolve and adapt to meet changing national needs. In fact, the recent integration of the National Biological Service and parts of the U.S. Bureau of Mines into the USGS presents an ideal opportunity to examine the agency's vision, mission, role, and scientific opportunities as the organization begins the early years of the twenty-first century. The USGS recognized the need to adapt to changing demands when it asked the National Research Council (NRC) to undertake this study. The NRC formed a multidisciplinary committee of 16 experts to address issues related to the future roles, challenges, and opportunities of the agency. Rivers provide about 60 percent of the nation's drinking water and irrigation water and 10 percent of the nation's electric power needs. The multiple and sometimes incompatible services

demanded of rivers often lead to policy and management conflicts that require the integration of science-based information. This report advises the U.S. Geological Survey on how it can best address river science challenges by effectively using its resources and coordinating its activities with other agencies. The report identifies the highest priority river science issues for the USGS, including environmental flows and river restoration, sediment transport and geomorphology, and groundwater surface-water interactions. It also recommends two cross-cutting science activities including surveying and mapping the nation's river systems according to key physical and landscape features, and expanding work on predictive models, especially those that simulate interactions between physical-biological processes. The report identifies key variables to be monitored and data-managed. It proposes enhancements in streamflow, biological, and sediment monitoring; these include establishing multidisciplinary, integrated reach-scale monitoring sites and developing a comprehensive national sediment monitoring program. Finally, it encourages the USGS to be at the forefront of new technology application, including airborne lidar and embedded, networked, wireless sensors.
Includes the Annual report of the Geological Survey of India, 1867-