GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY

newsletter

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CONTENTS

President's Column

By Amanda Bielskas

Thank you for a great 2013 GSIS meeting in Denver! I would like to take the opportunity to offer my sincerest thanks to all of the people who have contributed to the efforts of the Geoscience Information Society during the past year, and also at our recent meeting.

We had 7 sponsors for our meeting this year whose funding helps defray the costs of the meeting. A tremendous thanks goes to all of our sponsors, we could not have had as successful of a conference without their support. Several of the sponsors gave talks at our Information Resources Forum and I would also like to thank the presenters for their informative presentations. Several of the vendor presentations are available on the GSIS website (http://www.geoinfo.org). 2013 Sponsors included:

- American Association of Petroleum Geologists
- American Geophysical Union
- Elsevier
- Gemological Institute of America
- Geological Society of London
- Geoscience World
- Proquest

Many people made significant contributions to GSIS during the meeting, as well as during the past year (in no particular order):

- April Love and Donna Dirlan – for their work on the GSIS Conference Exhibit
- Clara McLeod – for coordinating Geoscience Librarianship 101 (GL 101).
- Adonna Fleming – for helping with publicity for GL 101
- Hannah Winkler, Emily Wild, Linda Zellmer – for teaching the various sections of Geoscience Librarianship this year.
- Hannah Winkler – for organizing the poster Session and her work on the convening technical sessions.
- Cynthia Prosser – for her work as Secretary.
- Shaun Hardy – for his information on open access in the Earth sciences used in the GSIS Exhibit

continued on page 3

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President's Column, cont.

- Lura Joseph and Michael Noga – for their presentations during the Professional Issues Forum.
- Richard Huffine – for his work on the GSIS publications.
- Courtney Hoffner – for updating the GSIS website with meeting and other relevant information.
- Louise Deis – for her service as Geonet Moderator.
- Angelique Jenks-Brown – for her work as Treasurer.
- Bonnie Swoger – for her excellent job as newsletter editor.
- Lisa Johnston – for her help and guidance as immediate past president, as well as beating the bushes for the nominating committee.
- Linda Zellmer – for her tireless work as President, and for producing certificates of appreciation for our award winners.

Finally, I would like to thank all of the poster session contributors as well as the committee members who worked diligently to select our award winners for the year. I'm sure this list is far from complete; there is much work that goes into keeping an organization like GSIS going. All of the work could not be done without our members contributing their knowledge, skills and time to the organization. Thank you to all members who have helped in the past year! If anyone is interested in volunteering to serve on any of the committees or in some other capacity please let me know, the Society can't function without an active membership. I plan to be sending out committee chair requests and appointments shortly as well as appointing a strategic planning group as discussed at the business meeting. Please look for emails on those issues soon. Thank you again to all who have contributed to GSIS this year, I look forward to working with the membership in the year to come.

With my sincerest thanks and best wishes for the holidays,

Amanda Bielskas
President, Geoscience Information Society

Vice President's Column: Unexpected Career Paths

By Emily Wild

Library users often ask me how I became a scientist and librarian; however, the answer is not what people expect. Basically, I chose a career based on interesting observations related athletic activities: swimming, skiing, hiking, biking, and running. I started competing in swimming when I was 5 and became quite intimate with the hydrological changes from year-to-year of the lakes. I used the experience of the (cold) groundwater inflow to an advantage over my opponents during the lake races, especially the clear, cold lakes with large boulders on the bottom near the start. The good days and bad days of skiing, hiking, biking, and running were determined by the weather, the part of the hydrological cycle that I studied most closely. I made charts to try to figure out the weather patterns so I could plan my outdoor activities most efficiently with my friends. My true academic interest is mathematics. While at college in the mathematics department, several encouraging (geology) faculty explained how mathematics could be used in the fields of geology and hydrology. Likewise, while working as a hydrologist, several colleagues explained how a background

in geology and hydrology could be utilized in libraries.

I never had a goal to study water for a living other than as a swimmer, but it was tough to let go of the career as a hydrologist a few years ago when I accepted my current position as a physical scientist and librarian. I am probably too excited when helping other hydrologists in the library; but, sometimes the unexpected career path and re-tooling skills can be more rewarding than scary. It has been a great experience to professionally step back to see the details of how all the geosciences fit together - climate, wildlife, human health, geospatial technology, water, minerals, oil, and gas - to explain Earth, the changes of Earth through time, and anthropogenic interactions with Earth. Though, in the end, I will always be more interested in a flood or drought event than an earthquake or volcano event, but that is okay; after all, I am a swimmer at heart.

There are many challenges and changes in geoscience libraries for many institutions, as well as daily and long-term tasks for geoscience librarians. It is always tough to let go of how it used to be, but sometimes changes can result is a better library and library services for the library users, resulting in something more rewarding than scary.

I look forward to the exciting year for the Geoscience Information Society and seeing you all in Canada at the Geological Society of America's 2014 conference in Vancouver, British Columbia (http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2014/).

Thank you all for helping me embrace a new career path as a geoscience librarian. It was very humbling to hear all the positive feedback and the encouragement to become more involved in the society by serving on the Executive Board.

Enjoy the holiday season!

Brief Notes: Observing Earth and Atom

Shaun Hardy and his summer intern, Angela Schad, have launched a website called *Observing Earth and Atom: Scientific Instrument Photographs from DTM and the Geophysical Laboratory*. It highlights the Carnegie Institution's archival collection of five thousand images of instruments and apparatus used in geophysics, atomic physics, and astronomy in the early 20th Century.

Available online here: http://collection.carnegiescience.edu/

Geology Field Trip Guidebooks Portal

By Thelma Thompson

The University of New Hampshire Library and its partner, the Earth Systems Research Center, have been awarded a grant in the amount of $474,156 from the Institute for Museum and Library Services, National Leadership Grants for Libraries Program (Grant Award Number: LG-05-13-0350-13) to build PLACE, the Position-based Location Archive Coordinate Explorer.

In parallel with the digitization of New England Intercollegiate Geological Conference guidebooks, UNH has been locating trip stops and creating bounding boxes for each trip. We created the bounding boxes in hopes of someday creating a geospatial search interface to complement existing text-based searching. That hope will become reality with the PLACE grant.

The NEIGC guidebooks digitized to date can be found at: http://www.library.unh.edu/digital/category/science-technology

Through PLACE, via a click or delineation of a search polygon on a web map, users will zoom to a region and will locate all NEIGC guidebooks whose geographic extents intersect. The same interface will search other library collections of maps and air photos. Initially, PLACE will provide access to geographic collections focused on the region, but it will be flexible and expandable as collections grow.

The project will contribute to two open source communities: Open GeoPortal (OGP) and FEDORA. The most developed instance of OGP is at Tufts: http://geodata.tufts.edu/. As part of the grant, UNH will provide a toolkit for other institutions to implement geospatial searching in their collections.

Tasks to accomplish our goals include creating standards-compliant metadata for prototype collections and ingesting digital objects into FEDORA, purchasing and configuring a dedicated server for our instance of OGP, and integrating OGP with the FEDORA Solr index to provide a basic level of OGP functionality. We will build new tools not currently available in GeoPortal using Jscript and Jquery. The universal gazetteer tool will involve a common library of polygons, such as county boundaries, which will be available via pull down lists. Time series data is important for assessing changes over time: a cross reference table and a time slider on the interface will make it easier for users to select datasets by time periods. We plan usability studies throughout the project to optimize interface design.

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Guidebooks Recently Reported

Contributions from Jody Foote, Linda Musser, and Lura Joseph

The following geology field trip guidebooks have been received and/or identified by GSIS members. See this list online and check for library availability at http://bit.ly/GeologyGuidebooksDecember2013

American Association of Petroleum Geologists, & Panhandle Geological Society. (2012). On the rocks, Palo Duro Canyon: Field guidebook. Amarillo, TX: AAPG Mid-Continent Section.

Bezy, J. V., Gutmann, J. T., & Haxel, G. (2000). *A guide to the geology of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and the Pinacate Biosphere Reserve.* Tucson, AZ: Arizona Geological Survey.

Gore, P. J. W., & Witherspoon, W. D. (2013). *Roadside geology of Georgia.* Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company Company.

Harper, D. (2013). *Roadside geology of New Jersey.* Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Publishing Company Company.

Harper, J.A. (Ed.) (2012). *Journey along the taconic unconformity, northeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersery, and southeastern N.Y. Guidebook, Seventy-seventh Annual Field Conference of Pennsylvania Geologists.* Harrisburg, PA: Field Conference Of Pennsylvania Geologists.

Hild, M. H., & Porter, S. (2012). *Geology of Newfoundland: Touring through time at 48 scenic sites.* Portugal Cove-St. Philip's, NL: Boulder Publications.

Hunt, B. B., & Catlos, E. J. (2013). *Late Cretaceous to Quaternary strata and fossils of Texas: Field excursions celebrating 125 years of GSA and Texas geology, GSA South-Central Section meeting, Austin, Texas, April 2013.* Boulder, CO: Geological Society of America, Inc.

Kirnbauer, T. (2013). *Geologische Exkursionen in die Region um Göttingen: Und weitere wissenschaftliche Beiträge.* Stuttgart: Schweizerbart.

Kirnbauer, T. (2012). *Geologische Exkursionen in die Region um Greifswald: Und weitere wissenschaftliche Beiträge.* Stuttgart: Schweizerbart.

Pittsburgh Geological Society. (2003). *Building Pittsburgh: A walking tour of Pittsburgh's building stones.* Pittsburgh, PA: Pittsburgh Geological Society.

Putirka, K. D. (Ed.). (2013). *Geologic excursions from Fresno, California, and the Central Valley: A tour of California's iconic geology.* Boulder, CO: Geological Society of America.

Stanton, R. J. (Ed.). (2011). *Field guide to the Carboniferous geology of the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico: Platforms and mounds of the Lake Valley and Holder formations, Alamogordo, New Mexico, May 12-14, 2000.* Tulsa, OK: (SEPM) Society for Sedimentary Geology.

Morris, T. H. & Ressetar, R. (Eds.). (2013). *The San Rafael Swell and Henry Mountains Basin: Geologic centerpiece of Utah.* Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Geological Association.

Please report any newly received or identified guidebooks, including online guidebooks. Please give as much information as possible, including the full citation and where they can be ordered, if known, and the DOI/URL if online. Also, let us know if you think a guidebook should be considered for the GSIS Guidebook Award; if so, please tell us the reasons. Send information to Lura Joseph. luraj@Illinois.edu.

Notes from the GSIS Professional Issues Roundtable

Tuesday, October 29, 2013.
9-11:30 AM, Hyatt CCC Centennial Ballroom
Session organized by Michael M. Noga. Notes taken by Thelma Thompson.

Several questions were submitted on the Geonet before the meeting, and attendees were asked to comment. After the discussion on the following questions, Brooks Hanson, Director of Publications at the American Geophysical Union, answered questions about AGU publications.

1. Do journals mean anything to users who are not submitting papers to them? Do users just download and read an article without paying much attention to its journal? Do articles mean less than the data and methods? How is journal reputation maintained in an open-access world?
    - Users do examine search results to look at which journals and articles to pursue.
    - Undergrads may care less about journals. It depends upon the assignment. For example, articles were less relevant to students in one class who were searching for literature on the geology of their home towns.
    - Evaluation of sources is part of information literacy.
    - New journals are very specialized.
    - Has the quality of journals changed? The composition of editorial boards, professional society sponsorship, and other characteristics of journals all matter. However, readers may not know this, unless an advisor brings up these points.

2. Users (especially students) were never great users of subject indexes and databases. It is so much easier for current users to find more literature quickly, but they still want quick results. Subject databases which provide many choices for searching are underused (from librarians' point of view) just as indexes with KWIC and subject indexes were underused in print. Do you have good use of subject databases at your institution? Are they primarily used by you, other librarians, and some committed users?
    - You can show students the earlier print versions of databases and show how usability has improved.
    - New book indexing can be too expensive, but full-text searching of e-books may produce false positive results.
    - How do you determine whether to keep a database if few departments use it? What statistics are available? GeoRef through Engineering Village provides use statistics. Sometimes a vendor can give detailed use statistics. Fox example, EPA was able to sample use with an IT monitoring gateway.
    - Expensive resources must show a broad value to be kept.
    - Librarians can teach databases in a specific subject area, but the skills are transferable to other subjects.
    - Young professionals come with limited background, no experience with non-online indexes.
    - Does it matter whether users recognize the databases that feed into discovery tools? Summon will recommend specific databases. You can get statistics from the discovery tool as to which databases get used. Discovery tools do broaden a search to related areas. A problem with them is how to get the key sources to display in the first page of results, which may be all that users look at. Also, author addresses may mess up geographic searches.

- Journal statistics may be unreliable.

3. PDA creates a collection of popular and very specific works for current use. Is PDA the collection of the future or a supplement? Is PDA the mechanism to handle reduced library expenditures? Is It a way to achieve greater patron satisfaction? How can it help geoscientists?
    - Some libraries are experimenting with PDA implementation.
    - Initially libraries may spend more on books.
    - A community college found that users selected books at a level not collected by the library, but the books were used.
    - Few faculty use the catalog, but when they do, they can select a print or e-book copy in one implementation. The users may not realize that the books are purchased on demand.
    - Typically in a PDA implementation, a book is rented for the first few times, and then a purchase is triggered.
    - The user probably doesn't know the cost.
    - Will PDA be a major means of monograph acquisitions in the future? What is the role of the research institution? Should a research library still maintain a comprehensive collection which includes unused books?
    - A library can look at loaded records from PDA implementation before purging the unused titles.
    - What about trying this model for journals? Perhaps buy a packet of user requests from a publisher.

4. Cost/use is easy to calculate, but does it really mean anything? If you don't know which articles are specifically downloaded and how many users download articles each month, can you really gain insight from Counter statistics? Is it just a starting point for journal analysis?
    - Cost/use is best used to compare journals within a discipline, but not between disciplines.
    - Publishers don't indicate which use comes from current issues or the backfile.
    - How is the use data used to set the library's price?
    - Packages and aggregations of journals lead to different measures of cost/use.
    - Perhaps usage over time is a better measure than cost/use.
    - If the statistics are not accurate, this is a big problem. One library reduced their subscription price substantially when the statistics were corrected.
    - Look at who publishes or cites the journal. Ask the department for help.
    - Use the Web of Science to identify authors and departments that cite particular journals.
    - Compare publisher statistics for electronic use to any in-house measurement of paper use.
    - Look at COUNTER data by month and throw out the extreme high and lows.
    - Be alert for breaches, where a single user tries to download huge amounts.
    - Dig into the data (e.g. look at chapter use for e-books.).
    - How long should data be tracked? If there is a drop in use after a period of higher use, consider local reasons, e.g. unfilled faculty positions.
    - The value of some journals does decrease over time.
    - A publisher may be supply more than COUNTER minimum data
    - Use Mendeley as an institutional member to see what local users collect. These journals are presumably more important to them.
    - Who is using altimetrics? This would be a good discussion topic next year.

- Does turnaway data trigger new subscriptions?

5. What literature is no longer needed in print? Encyclopedias? Handbooks? Data compilations?
    - Bibliographies.
    - Big reference works in print. Some earlier volumes are kept for historical reasons. They are moved to the stacks or storage.
    - Many libraries still buy paper maps.

6. When do geoscientists need the help of their librarians? When do they ask for it? What is the best way to serve geoscientists before they go into the field?
    - Users call one library from the field to send information. It's scanned on demand. For example, bibliographic information was needed after a major earthquake.
    - A field trip leader asked for information for a proposed trip. Some was put on reserve, some was provided to take on the trip. Deep collections are needed to support field trips.
    - Set up a Dropbox for a project. Do the users know enough in advance to fill their information request?

7. What promotional activities work with geoscientists, at which levels (faculty, researchers, Survey staff, independent geoscientists, grad students, and undergraduates)?
    - Writing courses at the discipline level.
    - Contacts on "mundane" things, such as new journals, etc. – reminds users of other things that they want to know and provides a chance for the librarian to reply.
    - Embedding in the user group's physical space works. One library has a morning and afternoon chat sessions at the library.
    - Go to departmental events and meetings, both social events and colloquia.

8. Are users finding references to older and rarer literature and expect to get access to it, e.g. older theses, contract reports, open-file materials, field material, old print maps…? Who uses maps?
    - Most questions are very tough. Users are looking for older materials that have been cited. They expect to access them because so much of the literature is online.
    - Some things are online but not available, for example Hathi Trust material. Other sources have to be hunted.
    - Older researchers knew a lot about material that are unknown to younger researchers. For example there are all sorts of company data, reports, and cores that may be hard to find now. This is key literature for the oil and gas industry.
    - Users still want 19th Century publications for regional and local research projects.
    - International theses are hard to locate. Some are published as books, which can be obtained more easily.
    - Easy reference questions have gone away.
    - Are users more satisfied with what they find and are asking less questions?
    - JSTOR exposes older literature and expands use.
    - Poor citations create a challenge.
    - Copyrighted orphans form a gap in the online literature. A method to digitize this material is needed.
    - Sanborn did not renew copyright to 50% of the post-1923 maps.

- There must be a way to convince publishers to allow paid fixed price for permanent access to scan and maintain access to geoscience material. A sustainable, comprehensive archive is needed.
- Article reviewers need some access to cited references.

9. Do libraries want to cut out current subscriptions and rely on the open access backfiles, preprint servers, and other libraries for current issues? What happens if the number of current subscribers drops to a minimal amount? Will the big commercial publishers still subsidize the journal? What will society publishers do when the number of current subscribers is minimal? Will societies turn over their publishing to other parties?
    - Journal packages keep low-use journals afloat.
    - Publishers are also picking up more society journals.
    - A lot of discussion about exceeding CONTU ILL guidelines (5 & 5): Users won't pay the copyright fee if the library doesn't. Are the guidelines recommendations or actual rules? Should the CONTU guidelines be rethought in these days when users discover more and want more. The Copyright Clearance Center provides a commercial process to collect and pass royalties on to publishers. If the guidelines are exceeded, the borrowing library is supposed to subscribe to the journal "if able." Over time, the guidelines became a force of law. 5 uses in 5 years is very low. Researchers can get around the guidelines by asking colleagues for copies. The actual cost of the clearance fees varies by publisher. Librarians can advocate changes in the guidelines by asking ILL departments to review the guidelines and by making use of "fair use" provisions in the copyright law.
    - Topic for next year's Professional Issues Roundtable:
    - Does any library use the Copyright Clearance Center's "Get It Now" service to provide immediate access to full-text articles from unsubscribed journals.
    - SIPX is another service that tries to outline access options and costs for opening content from many sources.

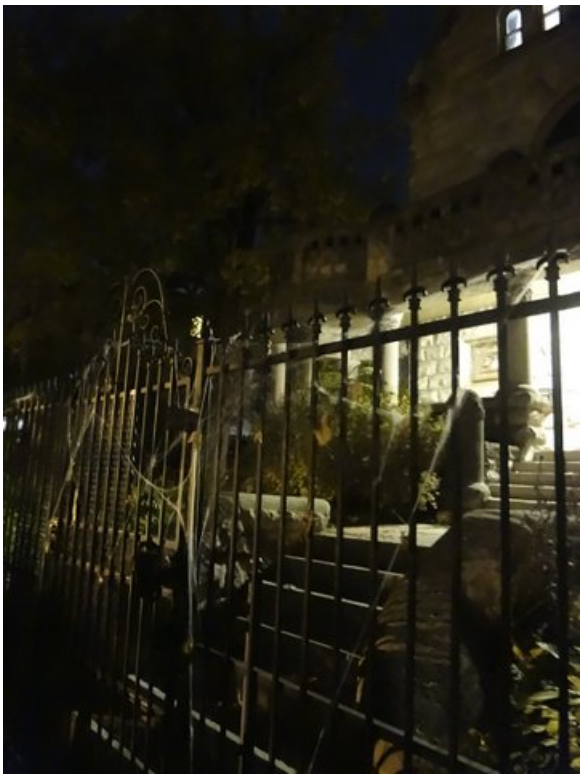
The following questions were asked before the meeting. No one commented, so there was no discussion at this roundtable:

- Do all our users want federated searching? If not, which ones do? Do they want it for all their questions?
- What happens to the literature that doesn't get digitized or not completely digitized? Does it just get forgotten or will some projects work make sure that it can be found?
- When are e-books useful and when are print books useful? Have any ebook providers come up with a decent interface? Do users need to download whole books or will chapters be sufficient?
- What is the purpose of the geoscience library?

Denver Field Trip Updates

By Amanda Bielskas

Two successful field trips were run this year at the 2013 Denver GSIS conference. A small (but brave) group went on a Ghost Walking Tour of past some of Capitol Hill's most haunted mansions! The tour leader was very knowledgeable about the history of the houses as well as their former famous and infamous occupants. Being that it was just prior to Halloween, the ghost tour was a most appropriate activity. See picture (below) for a Capitol Hill mansion featuring perhaps … an orb?



'Haunted' Capitol Hill Mansion

The 2nd field trip was to the Denver Mint. The Mint was in production and we got to walk through and learn some of history of the Mint, and a little about the process of making coins. After the tour there was a chance to stop off in the gift shop and purchase some "Mint" money!

Capitol Hill Mansion with Orb?

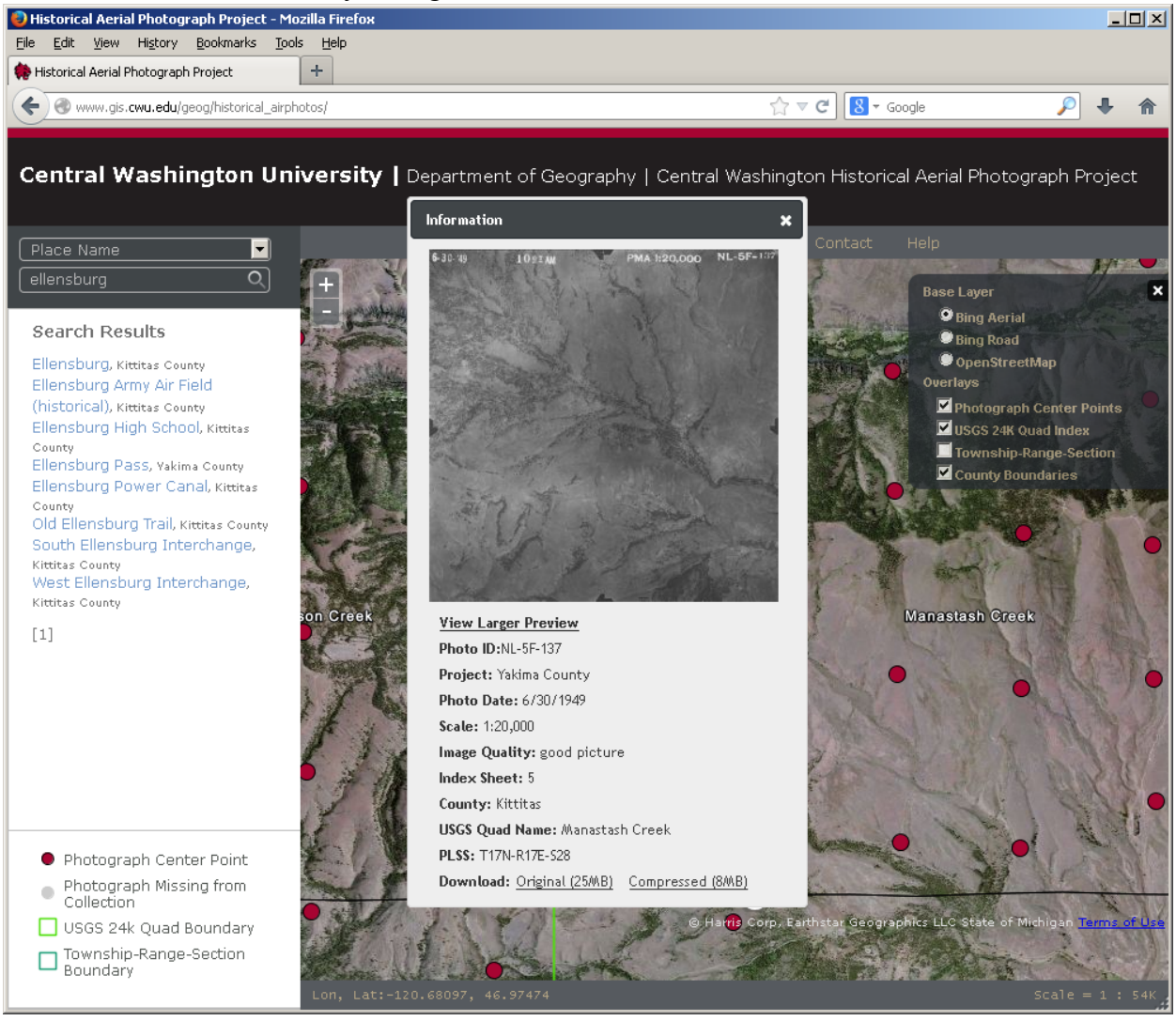
Orb close up

Review: Central Washington Historical Aerial photograph Project

By Lisa Euster

Central Washington University's Geography Department recently introduced the *Central Washington Historical Aerial Photograph Project*, available at http://www.gis.cwu.edu/geog/historical_airphotos/. Produced under the leadership of Dr. Karl Lillquist, this unique collection allows researchers to easily locate, view and download photographs from the historical aerial photograph collection of the CWU Department of Geography. The project is planned to cover several Central Washington State counties. Currently only Kittitas county is available with over 5,000 images, offering the complete available 1954 set for the county. The goal is to now complete 1940's or 1950's coverage for the adjacent Central Washington counties of Benton, Douglas, Grant, and Yakima.

While limited in geographical scope, this collection covers an area facing many important and increasingly widespread environmental, policy, and development issues. One such issue is the increase of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Expansion of the WUI has been accompanied by increased frequency of human-caused ignition, earlier detection of fires, and continued or increased fire suppression (Bar Massada et al., 2009). All of this compounds the fuel accumulation problem that has resulted



from about a century of fire suppression as well as causing changes in the extent, types, or maturity of vegetation (e.g. Taylor, 2000). Changes such as these may result in evidence visible in aerial photographs that can be used in the management of the health of ecosystems in the vicinity of the WUI while accounting for risk to wildlife, human life, and property. Aerial photographs can also aid in the study of habitat destruction, in addition to growth of the WUI. Other relevant challenges facing this region and many others include increasing development in areas well outside of the traditional metropolitan areas, increasing roads including major highways, and water rights and water use effects and conflicts. Air photos are useful for addressing these topics as well as cultural resource management and historical research. Further, they are excellent tools for seeing land use changes in urban areas.

The photographs are available through an interactive map that offers 3 base layers (Bing aerial, Bing Road, or OpenStreetMap) and 4 overlays (photographic center points, USGS 24K Quad Index, Township-Range-Section, and county boundaries). Users can search for areas of interest by place name, photograph ID, USGS quad name, or township-range-section, zoom in to the area of interest, or select an area by holding down the shift key and moving the mouse.

Red dots on the map indicate the center points of the photographs. Single clicking on one of them brings up an information box with a small preview of the image, metadata, and links to a larger preview, an original scan, and a compressed scan. The originals scans are about 25 MB and the compressed about 8 MB. Double clicking on the same red dot will cause the viewer to zoom in, not retrieving any image or information.

Both the *Help* and the *About* sections are very brief, leaving the users with little guidance what can be done, if anything, once a Place Name search has located a place on the map. These are, in fact, intended for user orientation purposes. The place names are based on the USGS Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) at http://nhd.usgs.gov/gnis.html. For line or polygon features, such as the Old Ellensburg Trail, the location of the dot is the centroid. This is consistent with GNIS. It may also be helpful to know that significant zooming is required before all quadrangle names display, so a user who has the name of the quadrangle but is uncertain of the location most likely will do better to use the USGS Quad name search rather than the interactive map. This is a recommended resource for college students and other researchers with an interest in geography, history, or natural or cultural resource management. As the CWU Brooks Library liaison to the Geography Department, I may not be totally impartial, but I see this as a resource with high value in a number of areas of research.

References Cited

Bar Massada, A., Radeloff, V.C., Stewart, S.I., & Hawbaker, T.J. (2009). Wildfire risk in the wildland-urban interface: A simulation study in northwestern Wisconsin. *Ecology and Management, 258*(1990-1999). doi:10.1016/j.foreco.2009.07.051. Retrieved from: http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2009/nrs_2009_massada_001.pdf

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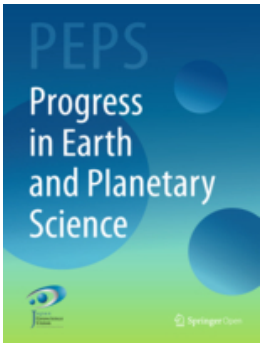
New Geoscience Open Access Publications

By Shaun Hardy

Updates: On December 5, the AGU and Wiley announced the publication of the first articles in their new OA journal *Earth's Future*. See the June 2013 *GSIS Newsletter* for more about the journal's aims and scope. Website: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)2328-4277

If anyone has news to share concerning new OA publications in the geosciences, please email me at shardy@ciw.edu.

Progress in Earth and Planetary Sciences

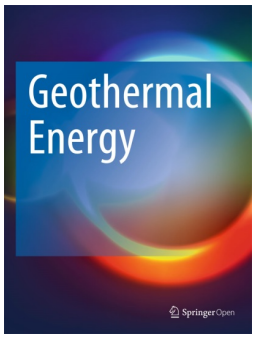


Progress in Earth and Planetary Sciences is a new title published by Springer in partnership with the Japan Geoscience Union (JpGU). The journal's scope is intentionally broad, "covering a wider field than the usual specialist journals, thus attracting students and research scientists globally." Subject coverage includes solid earth, atmosphere, hydrosphere, space and planetary sciences, biogeosciences, and human geosciences. Submission of rich-content such as videos, animations, and datasets is encouraged. The journal is currently accepting manuscripts but has not yet published any articles. Authors retain copyright and pay an article processing charge of $1360. The fee is waived for employees of JpGU member organizations and, at the editors' discretion, for authors from low-income countries.

http://www.progearthplanetsci.com/

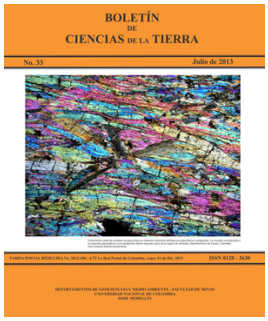
Geothermal Energy

SpringerOpen's *Geothermal Energy* began publishing in March of this year (though to date only five papers have appeared). It publishes both fundamental and applied research concerning exploration, development, and delivery of geothermal energy, including geological, geophysical, and geochemical studies and reservoir characterization/modeling. In addition to research and review articles, the journal accepts book reviews, software reviews, and "debates." Publication costs are currently covered by three sponsoring organizations in Germany – Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ); Helmholtz Centre Potsdam, German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ); and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Articles are published under a Creative Commons attribution license; authors retain copyright.



http://www.geothermal-energy-journal.com/

Boletín de Ciencias de la Tierra



Boletín de Ciencias de la Tierra, published by the National University of Colombia, is now an open access publication. Issues back to 2006 are available free online. The journal was founded in 1978 and is produced jointly by the university's Geological Engineering Program, School of Geosciences and Environment, and Faculty of Mines. Content is in Spanish and has a regional focus.

http://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/rbct

Geosciences

Geosciences is published by Swiss-based MDPI AG (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute), an organization that publishes 110+ peer-reviewed, OA scientific journals. It was launched in 2011 and is open to all geoscience disciplines, but especially aims to provide "an advanced forum for contributions on Earth history, natural hazards, geology-related environmental problems and geoethics, reflecting the wide scope and societal, educational, cultural and, in general, human implications of the cross-cutting nature of the issues." Four special issues have been published to date, dealing with paleontology and geo/biological evolution; sedimentary basins and orogenic belts; continental accretion and evolution; and geoscience of the built environment. Article processing fees are waived for all manuscripts submitted in 2013. Content is published under Creative Commons attribution licensing.

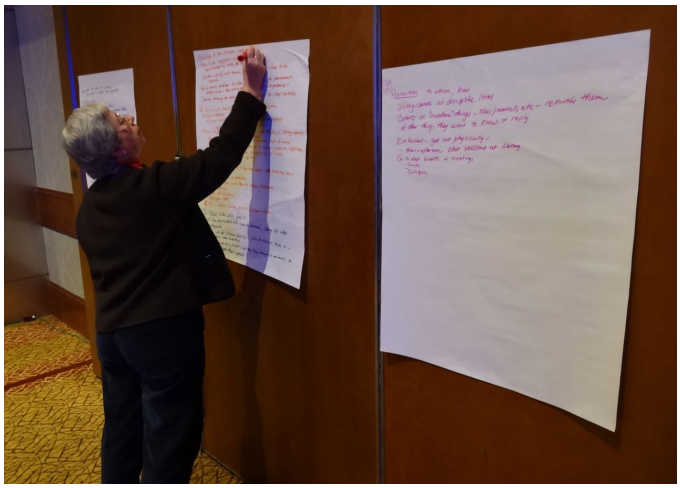
http://www.mdpi.com/journal/geosciences

Annual Meeting Photos

Images © Shaun Hardy

Bill Rose (Michigan Technological University) accepted the Best Guidebook Award from Jody Foote and Amanda Bielskas.

Susan Francis (Cambridge University Press) accepted the Mary B. Ansari Best Reference Work Award from John Hunter and Amanda Bielskas, on behalf of author Henry Frankel.



Michael Noga (right) moderated discussion on a range of topics at the Professional Issues Roundtable as Thelma Thompson (above) captured members' input.

Incoming president Amanda Bielskas chaired the Vendor Update/Information Resources Session

GeoScienceWorld was one of several vendors that presented updates at the Information Resources Session

Linda Zellmer passed the gavel to incoming president Amanda Bielskas at the close of the Business Meeting.

Members of the Executive Board at this year's Business Meeting. Front row: Amanda Bielskas, Emily Wild; back row: Cynthia Prosser, Linda Zellmer, Richard Huffine.

GSIS members socialized at an evening awards reception sponsored jointly with the GSA Geoinformatics Division.

Carol LaRussa presented the citation for the Best Paper Award; Amanda Bielskas accepted on behalf of this year's recipient, Adonna Fleming.

GSIS Publications List

Proceedings of the Annual GSIS Meetings (ISSN 0072-1409)
$45.00 each; standing orders are $45.00/year.

Contents of *GSIS Proceedings* are indexed in *GeoRef*, the comprehensive geosciences online database.

Volume	Year	Title
v.42	2011	Printed Past, Digital Future: We Hold the Key
v.41	2010	"Peak" Performances
v.40	2009	Navigating the Geoscience Information Landscape: Pathways to Success
v.39	2008	Libraries in Transformation: Exploring Topics of Changing Practices and New Technologies
v.38	2007	Geoscience Information: Making the Earth Sciences Accessible for Everyone.
v.37	2006	Geoscience Information: Keys to Discovery
v.36	2005	Collaboration for the Dissemination of Geologic Information among Colleagues
v.35	2004	Geoinformatics
v.34	2003	Geoscience Information Horizons: Challenges, Choices, and Decisions
v.33	2002	New Heights in Geoscience Information: Access and Technology
v.32	2001	Geoscience Information: a Dynamic Odyssey
v.31	2000	Electronic Information Summit: New Developments and Their Impacts
v.30	1999	Communication Divides: Perspectives on Supporting Information Bridges in the Geosciences
v.29	1998	Accreting the Continent's Collections
v.28	1997	The Costs and Values of Geoscience Information
v.27	1996	Expanding Boundaries: Geoscience Information for Earth System Science
v.26	1995	Crossing the Bridge to the Future: Managing Geoscience Information for the Next Decade

Proceedings volumes 1 through 25 are out of print and available from:
Out-of-print Books on Demand,
University Microfilms, Inc.,
300 North Zeeb Road,
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Proceedings of the International Geoscience Information Conferences

- 6th, 1998 S*cience Editing and Information Management*, *Proceedings of the Second International AESEI CBEI EASE Joint Meeting*, Sixth International Conference on Geoscience Information, and Thirty-second Annual Meeting, Association of Earth Science Editors, ed. by C. J. Manson. (ISBN 0-934485-30-5) $ 25.00
- 5th, 1994 *Geoinfo V, Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Geoscience Information*, ed. by Jiri Hruska. (ISBN 0-934485-27-5) $45.00 (2 vols.)

Directory of Geoscience Libraries, North America.
5th Edition, 1997. (ISBN 0-934485-25-9) Paper. $ 35.00

GSIS Newsletter (ISSN 0046-5801) published bi-monthly; calendar year subscriptions only. United States and Canada $40.00; other countries (via airmail) $45.00

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