Introducing Geofacets

Supporting Research, Field Work & Teaching

Presented by:
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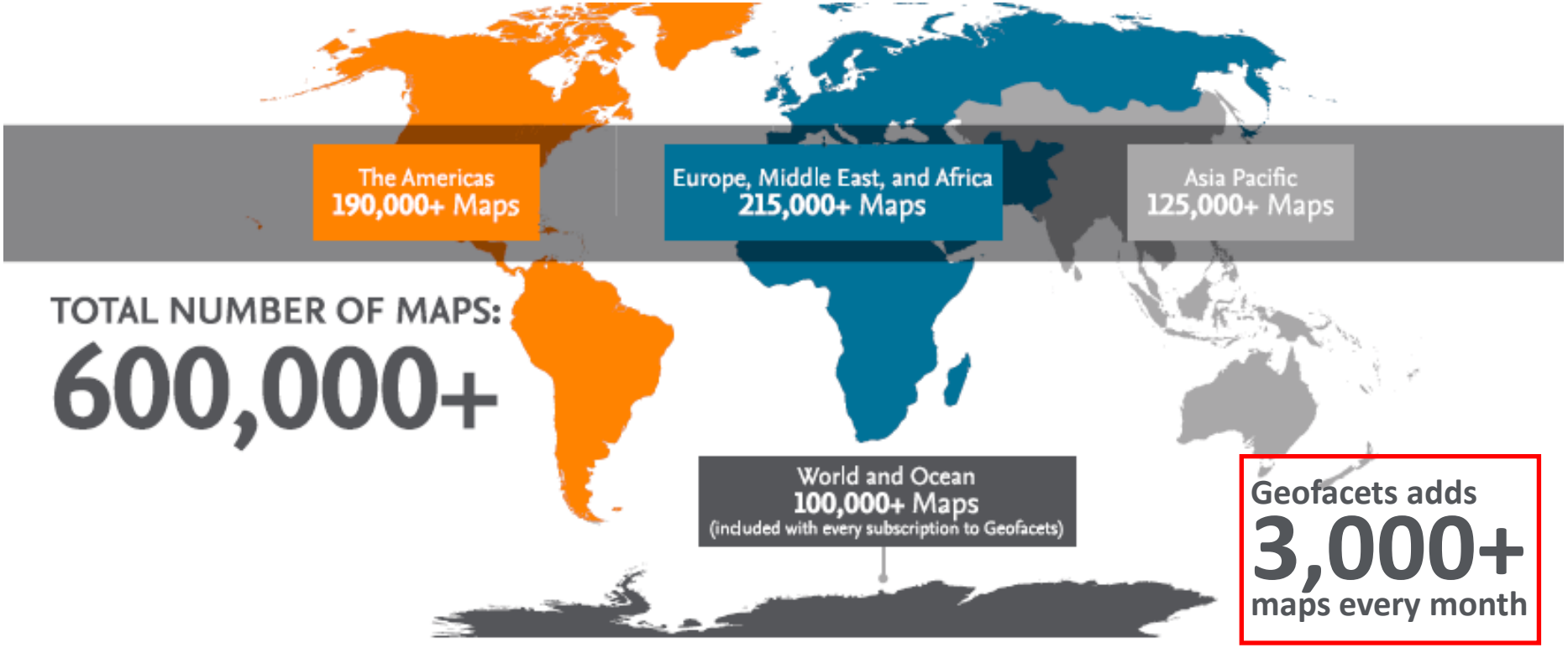
Essential Geologic Knowledge for Research, Field Work & Teaching

WORLDWIDE AND REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP CONTENT EXTRACTED FROM SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC PUBLICATIONS. NEW MAPS ARE ADDED ON A WEEKLY BASIS, WITH NEW PUBLISHER PARTNERSHIPS BEING ACTIVELY PURSUED



TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS:

600,000+

Geofacets adds

3,000+

maps every month

ELSEVIER · The Geological Society · SEPM Society for Sedimentary Geology · Society of Economic Geologists · The Geological Society of America® · CNH Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos · SENER Secretaría de Energía · WILEY · AGU American Geophysical Union · SEG Society of Exploration Geophysicists

What Makes Geofacets Unique?

Essential Geological Knowledge for Natural Resource Exploration

- **Over 600,000 multi-disciplinary scientific maps sourced from trusted, geologically significant journal articles** from essential publications like *Tectonophysics*, *Marine and Petroleum Geology* and *Geology*
- **Source article included with each map**, for added context and insight

Easy Discovery of Maps and Other Spatial Data

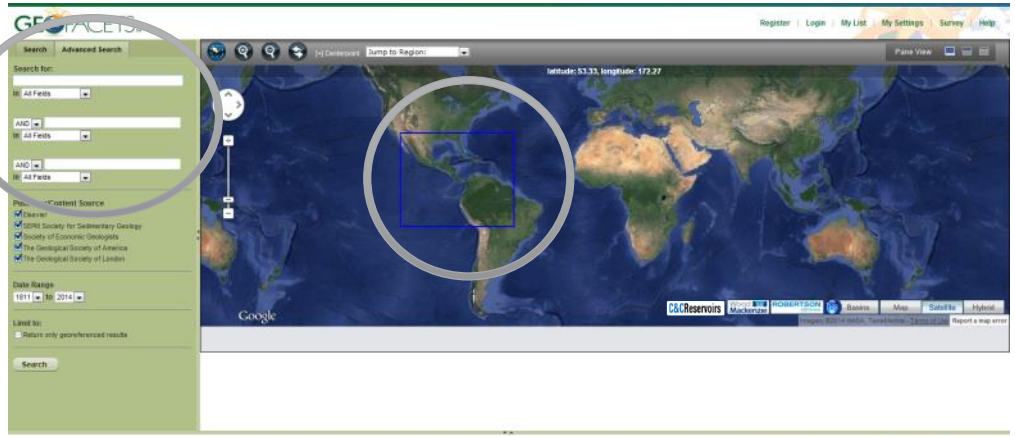
- **Geoscience domain-based searches** for worldwide and subject area-based discovery
- **Metadata-enhanced map data** allows for simple search refinements

Seamless Workflow Integrations

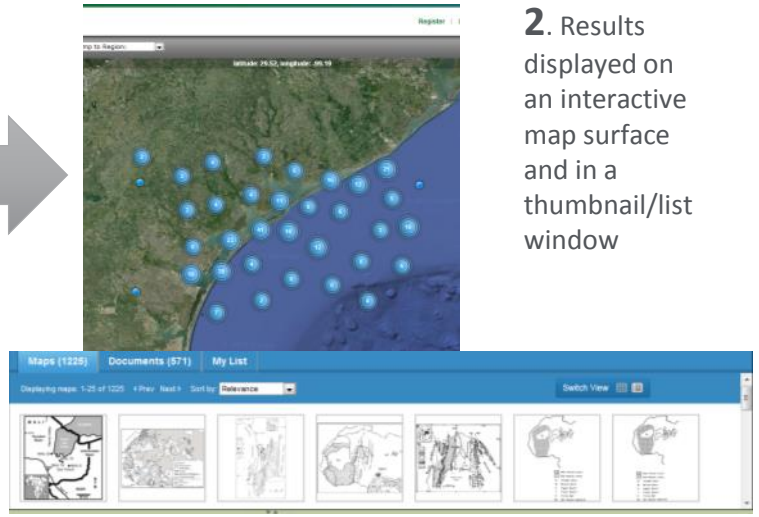
- **Ability to download and integrate maps into essential workflow tools like:**
  - ArcGIS (via GeoTIFF files)
  - Petrel (via Geofacets Connector for Petrel and Studio)
  - Web Services, WMS & WFS
  - Google Earth (via KMZ files)
  - PowerPoint (via JPEG files)
  - Tables of Data (Export to Excel)

How does Geofacets work?

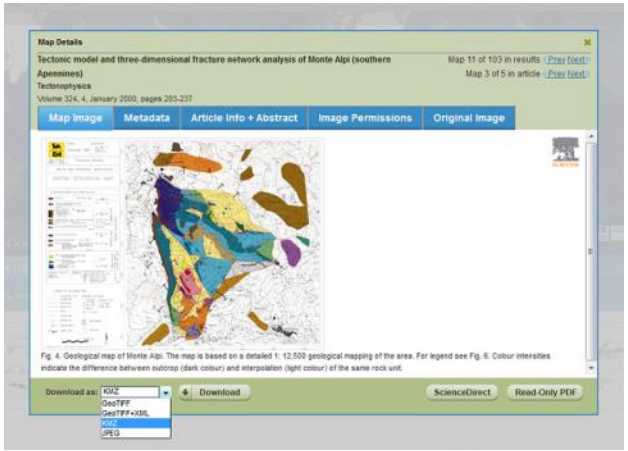
1. Search geographically or by keyword on an interactive map interface



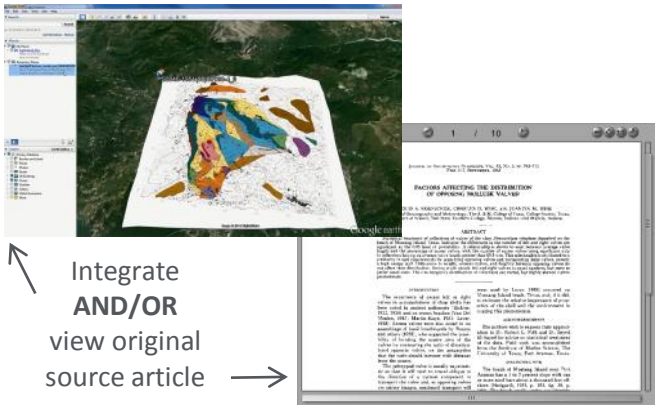
2. Results displayed on an interactive map surface and in a thumbnail/list window



3. Click on a cluster or on a thumbnail to view individual map details including metadata, source article information, and related maps

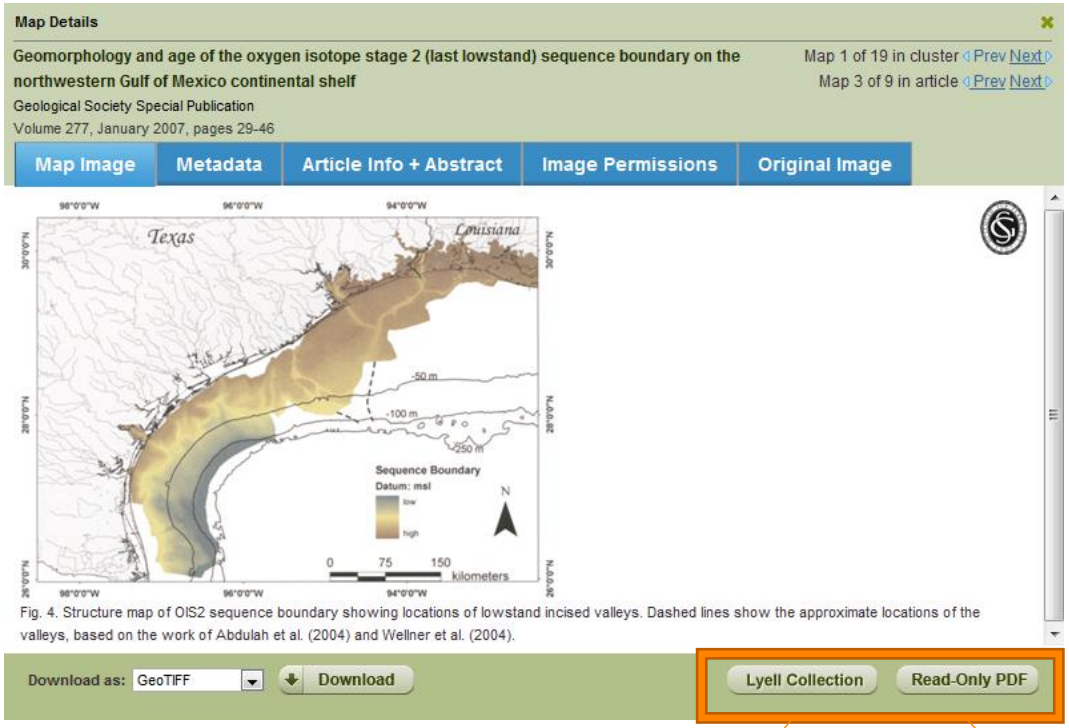


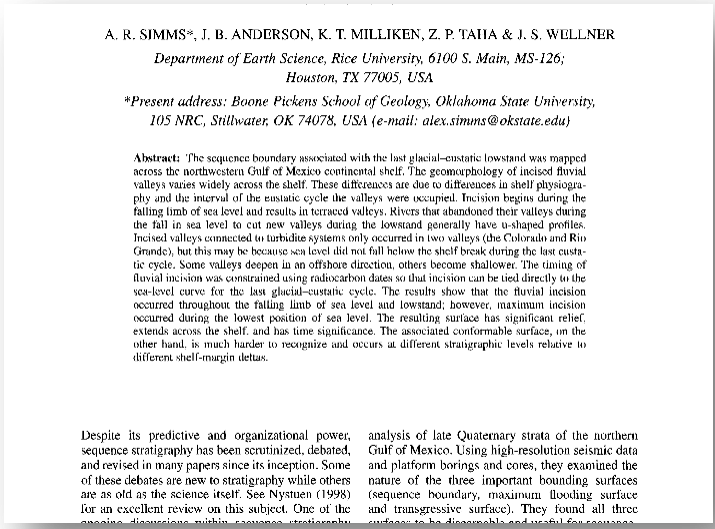
4. Download map image as a GeoTIFF, KMZ, TIF or JPEG file for integration into GIS, PowerPoint, Google Earth or other software OR view the original document in read-only PDF format or full view if user is a member of that society



Integrate **AND/OR** view original source article

Geofacets gives you access to the original research paper




A. R. SIMMS*, J. B. ANDERSON, K. T. MILLIKEN, Z. P. TAHA & J. S. WELLNER

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Abstract: The sequence boundary associated with the last glacial–eustatic lowstand was mapped across the northwestern Gulf of Mexico continental shelf. The geomorphology of incised fluvial valleys varies widely across the shelf. These differences are due to differences in shelf physiography and the interval of the eustatic cycle the valleys were occupied. Incision begins during the falling limb of sea level and results in terraced valleys. Rivers that abandoned their valleys during the fall in sea level to cut new valleys during the lowstand generally have u-shaped profiles. Incised valleys connected to turbidite systems only occurred in two valleys (the Colorado and Rio Grande), but this may be because sea level did not fall below the shelf break during the last eustatic cycle. Some valleys deepen in an offshore direction, others become shallower. The timing of fluvial incision was constrained using radiocarbon dates so that incision can be tied directly to the sea-level curve for the last glacial–eustatic cycle. The results show that the fluvial incision occurred throughout the falling limb of sea level and lowstand; however, maximum incision occurred during the lowest position of sea level. The resulting surface has significant relief, extends across the shelf, and has time significance. The associated conformable surface, on the other hand, is much harder to recognize and occurs at different stratigraphic levels relative to different shelf-margin deltas.

Despite its predictive and organizational power, sequence stratigraphy has been scrutinized, debated, and revised in many papers since its inception. Some of these debates are new to stratigraphy while others are as old as the science itself. See Nystuen (1998) for an excellent review on this subject. One of the

analysis of late Quaternary strata of the northern Gulf of Mexico. Using high-resolution seismic data and platform borings and cores, they examined the nature of the three important bounding surfaces (sequence boundary, maximum flooding surface and transgressive surface). They found all three

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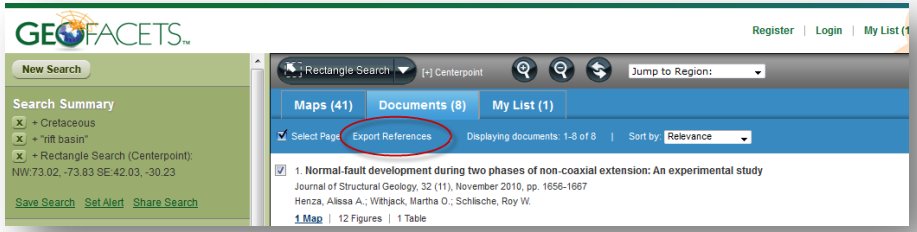
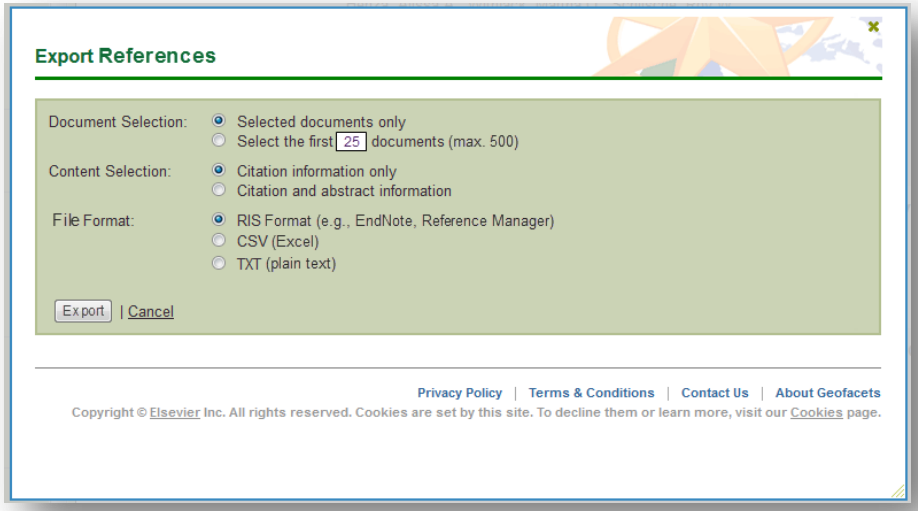
Export references to easily manage and cite your sources

- For geoscientists in academia and industry alike, the ability to trace decisions or insights back to reputable sources is imperative
- By exporting references, geoscientists can more easily manage and cite sources they've used from Geofacets
- Saves time
- Integrates directly with Excel or reference management software



After any search, users can export references in the documents tab

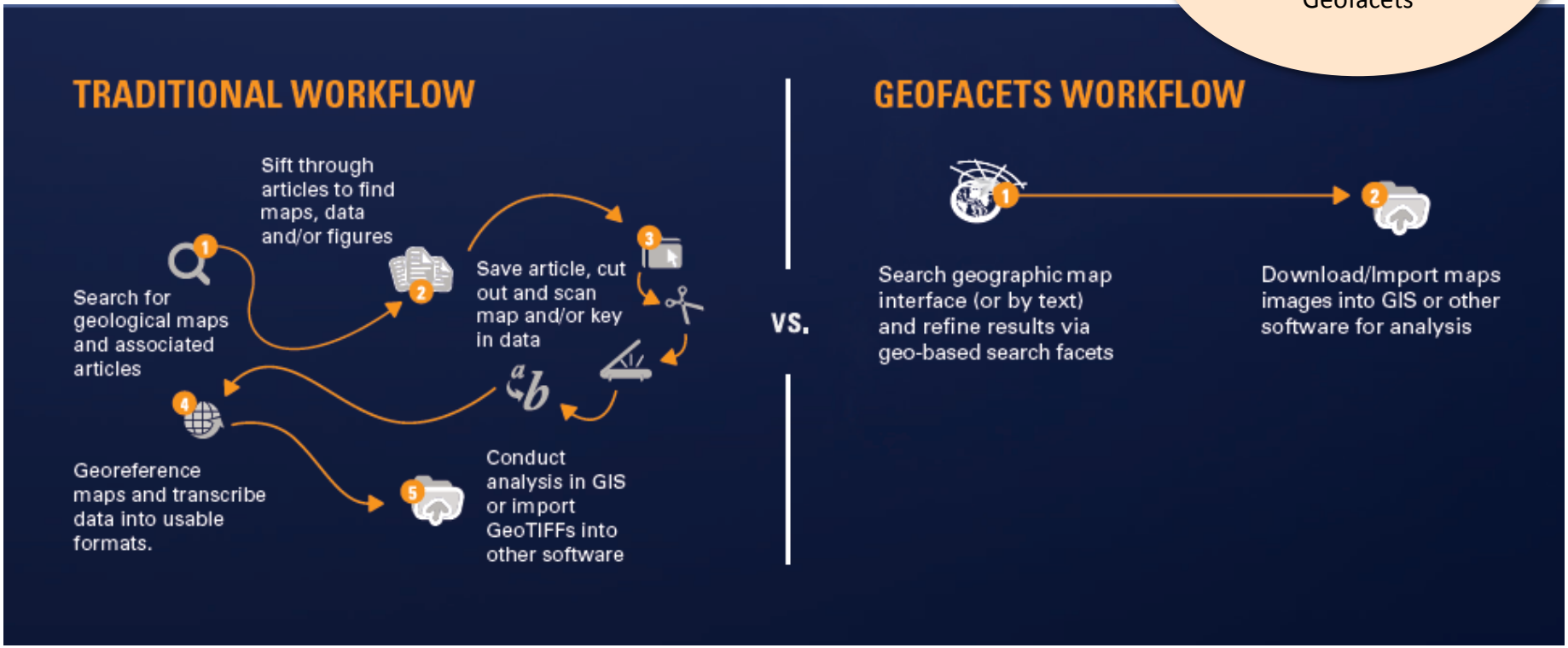


Users have the ability to select number of documents, type of content, and file format

How can Geofacets help you to be more productive?

- Traditional workflow for map extraction & analysis is tedious and time-consuming
- Geofacets **simplifies the workflow from a five-step to a two-step process**

Interviews and product testing with over 200 geoscientists helped to shape Geofacets



Who is using Geofacets to support research, field work and teaching?

Imperial College London

Durham University

University of Exeter

ETH zürich

Stockholm University

JRC European Commission

Royal Holloway University of London

University of Portsmouth

University of Bergen

Questions?