Report On The Geology And Gold Fields Of Otago By F W Hutton And G H F Ulrich Etc Paperback

Field work, supplemented by laboratory studies, is a cornerstone for the geological sciences. This volume provides an introduction to general field work through selected topics that illustrate specific techniques and methodologies. One hundred and twenty-three main entries prepared by leading authorities from around the world deal with aspects of exploration surveys, geotechnical engineering, environmental management. field techniques, mapping, prospecting, and mining. Special efforts were made to include topics that consider aspects of environmental geology in particular those subjects that involve field inspections related to, for example, the placement of artificial fills, sediment control in canals and waterways, the geologic effects of cities, or the importance of expansive soils to environmental management and engineering. In addition, some widely ranging topics dealing with legal affairs, geological methodology, the scope and organization of geology, report writing, and other concepts, such as those related to plate tectonics and continental drift, provide a necessary perspective to the arena of field geology.

The reports are issued in two forms; as an ordinary Blue book presented to both houses of Parliament, printed on common paper and in octavo size; and a limited number is printed on thick paper, in small quarto size. The pagination of the First report is different in the two editions, the type having been entirely re-set, but the contents are identical.

A compilation of available geologic information.

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Atlases accompany v. 1, pt. 1; v. 2; and v. 5-v. 7.

As the importance and dependence of specific mineral commodities increase, so does concern about their supply. The United States is currently 100 percent reliant on foreign sources for 20 mineral commodities and imports the majority of its supply of more than 50 mineral commodities. Mineral commodities that have important uses and face potential supply disruption are critical to American economic and national security. However, a mineral commodity's importance and the nature of its supply chain can change with time; a mineral commodity that may not have been considered critical 25 years ago may be critical today, and one considered critical today may not be so in the future. The U.S. Geological Survey has produced this volume to describe a select group of mineral commodities currently critical to our economy and security. For each mineral commodity covered, the authors provide a comprehensive look at (1) the commodity's use; (2) the geology and global distribution of the mineral deposit types that account for the present and possible future supply of the commodity; (3) the current status of production, reserves, and resources in the United States and globally; and (4) environmental considerations related to the commodity's production from different types of mineral deposits. The volume describes U.S. critical mineral resources in a global context, for no country can be self-sufficient for all its mineral commodity needs, and the United States will always rely on global mineral commodity supply chains. This volume provides the

scientific understanding of critical mineral resources required for informed decisionmaking by those responsible for ensuring that the United States has a secure and sustainable supply of mineral commodities.

Report on the geology of Vermont: descriptive, theoretical, economical, and scenographicalReport on the Geology and Agriculture of the State of MississippiPreliminary Report on the Geology and Agriculture of the State of MississippiReport of the Geological Survey of Ohio

Excerpt from Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, 1878, Vol. 3: Geology and Paleontology; Part 1, Geology During the first two years Of the existence Of the Geological Survey, much attention was given to the Cincinnati arch, and its structure and age were then, for the first time, accurately determined. These are dis cussed at some length in the first volume Of this report, and it is there stated that this arch is a great fold Of the strata raised at the close Of the Lower Silurian age, when it formed two islands, one in Tennessee, the other in Kentucky and Ohio, around which the more recent rocks were deposited on a mping shore. It was also shown that no evidence exists that these islands have ever been completely submerged since the close of the Lower Silurian age, and it was suggested that the broad, depressed areas Of Silurian rocks, which now mark their sites, were produced by the solution and removal by atmospheric water Of the limestones Of which they were composed. Some doubt has been expressed by Prof. E. T. Cox, the able State Geol Ogist Of Indiana, whether the theory Of the history and structure Of the Cincinnati arch, given in our report, is the true one, and he advances the view that it should be rather regarded as a. Mass Of the Lower Silu rian limeston°es which formed a highland Of the ancient continent, sub sequently submerged, and receiving on its top and sides the sediments that compose the more recent groups Of rocks. In answer to this theory, it may be said that, whatever it may seem to be in Indiana, the Cincin nati axis in Ohio is unmistakably an anticlinal ridge. Of which the arched strata Of the Cincinnati group form the core, the more recent formations resting On these, and dipping away on either side. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.