

Getting Started Guide for Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition Users

September 2015

Dear Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition Users,

With this document you can get started using the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition to discover and download maps sourced from eight AGU publications. Topics in this document include:

1. What is Geofacets?
2. What is the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition?
3. What does it cost?
4. How can I access the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition?
5. How does it work?

For more detailed information about Geofacets, please go to www.elsevier.com/solutions/geofacets.

What is Geofacets?

Geofacets is a geoscience solution that enables seamless search and integration of georeferenced maps from trusted sources. Geofacets' unique value is categorized in three ways. It provides:

ESSENTIAL GEOLOGIC KNOWLEDGE: Hundreds of thousands of scientific maps aggregated from trusted geologic publications.

EASY DISCOVERY OF MAPS AND OTHER SPATIAL DATA: Intuitive search and discovery features help researchers and students find critical information quickly.

SEAMLESS WORKFLOW INTEGRATIONS: Maps are downloadable and can be integrated into analysis tools.

What is the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition?

The *Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition* is a new and exclusive solution for AGU members. From October 2015 onwards, AGU offers their members the ability to search, access and download about 65,000 digitized scientific maps published in eight AGU publications from **2000 to present** through Geofacets. About 70% of the maps are manually georeferenced and can be downloaded in different file formats for integration into software like ArcGIS, Google Earth, and PowerPoint.

A full subscription to Geofacets also offers users access to maps sourced from Wiley, Geological Society of America, Geological Society of London, Society for Sedimentary Geology, Society of Economic Geologists, and Elsevier publications.

For more information on a full subscription to Geofacets, please go to www.elsevier.com/solutions/geofacets.

What does it cost?

Access to the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition is included as part of an AGU membership. Please contact your AGU administrator for more information.

How can I access the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition?

Start on the AGU page <http://geofacets.agu.org/> Use the login box on the right-hand side to login with your regular AGU user credentials.

How does the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition work?

Once you are directed to the Geofacets-AGU Millennium Edition homepage, you can start using the solution immediately.

SEARCH

To start your search, choose one of the following options:

- (i) Type in any search term in the top left hand text bar. You can search on any term or phrase such as e.g., *tectonics*, "*porphyry copper*" or *Gold OR Au*.
You can make use of our geographic metadata terms like *Karoo Basin* or *Angola* that are provided through the autosuggest menu.
- (ii) Use the rectangular search or polygon search tools to conduct a location-based search on the base map.
- (iii) Use the Advanced Search if you want to search in particular fields only or if you would like to make easy use of the Boolean operators.

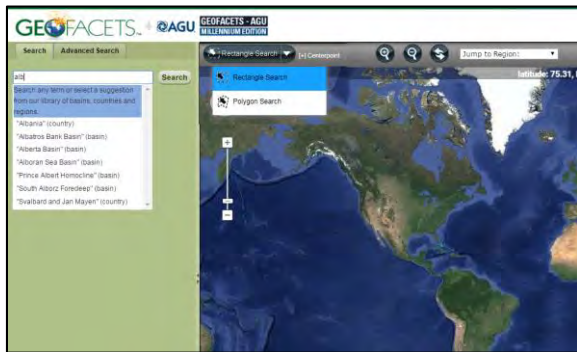


Figure 1: Search possibilities in Geofacets.



Figure 2: Advanced Search for fielded search and Boolean search

First Results and Filter Options

After running a search, you will see the results clustered on the map interface and a thumbnail preview of the result set.

You have the ability to narrow down your search results:

- Include or Exclude values from the search facets such as "Map Subject", "Map Type", "Basin", "Publication Year", "Author" etc. The facets indicate available values (including map counts);
- Include or Exclude additional keywords by entering more keywords into the refine box;
- Using the location search to restrict your results to a particular geographic area.

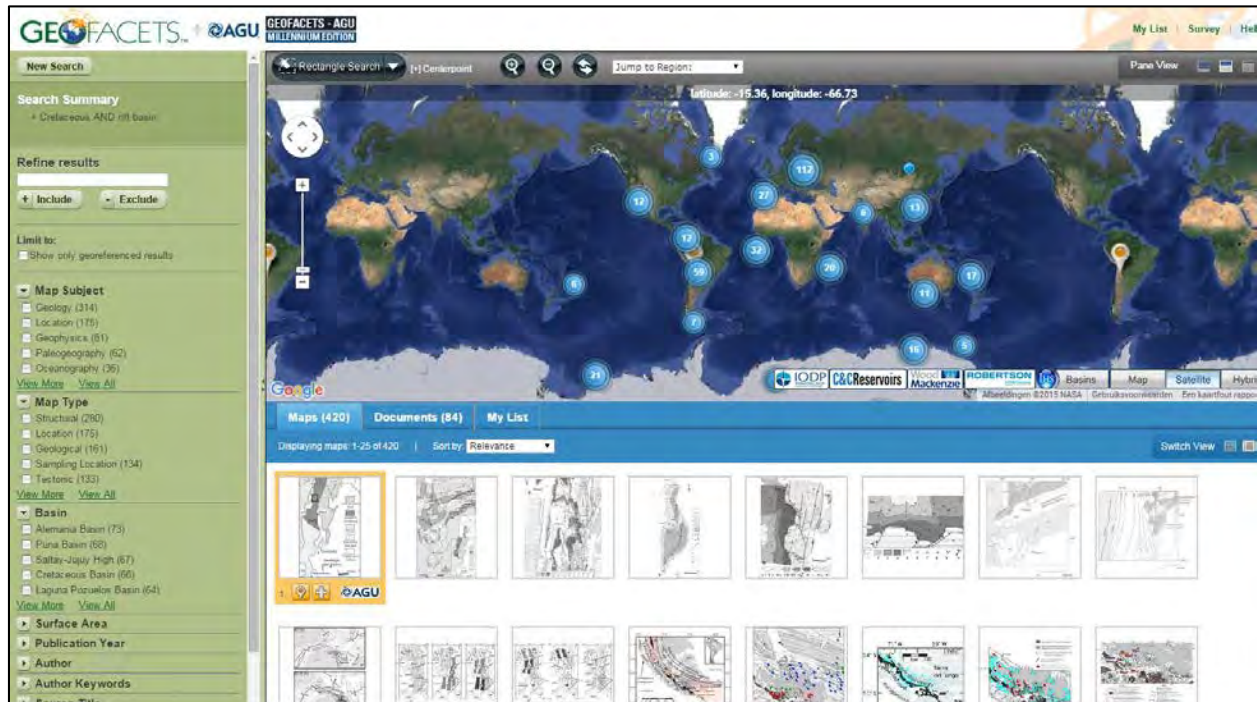


Figure 3: Search results view with search facets that can be used to narrow down your results.

Assess the results in detail through the Map Details Window

Clicking on any of the map thumbnails opens the 'Map Details Window', which contains more information on the selected map.

1 The map image

This is the default view and allows you to see the map image, the caption, basic bibliographic information, and the publisher's logo.

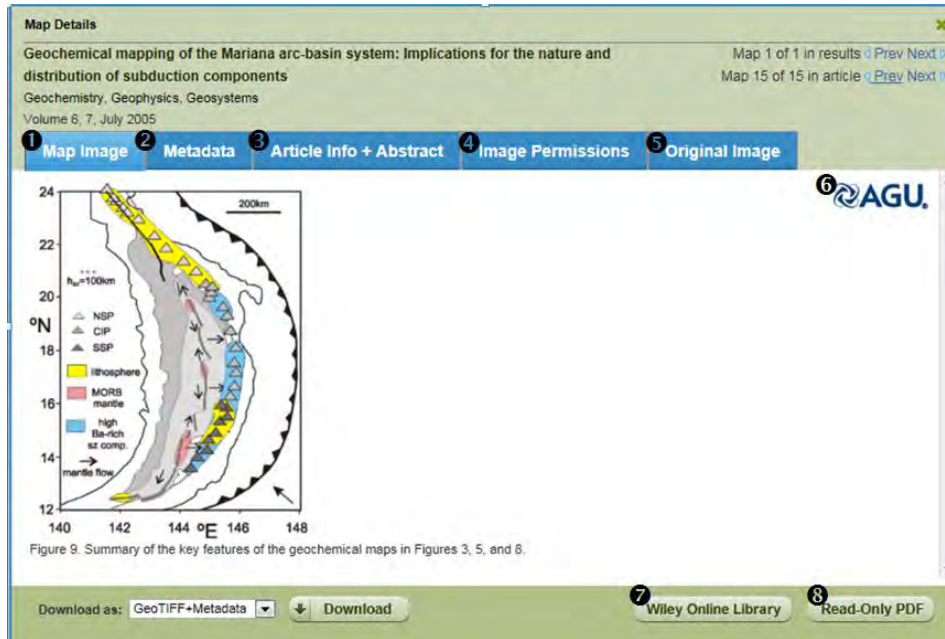


Figure 4: Map Image view incl. caption

2 Enhanced meta-data:

Every map is tagged with meta-data including map subject, map type, location area, projection information, surface area, geographic coordinates, etc. Approximately 70% of our maps are manually georeferenced.

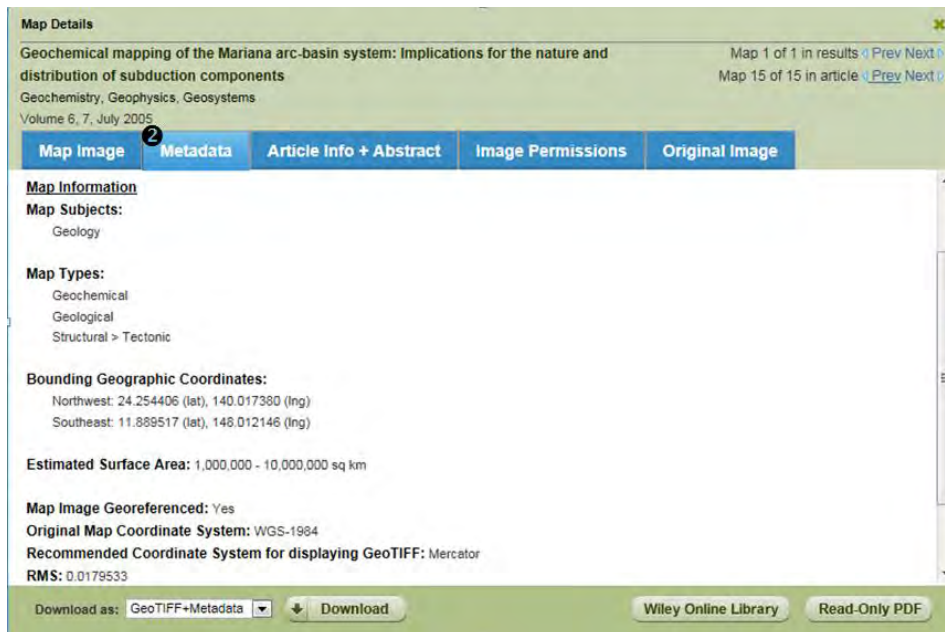


Figure 5: Metadata view to assess available metadata

3 Article information & abstract:

For each map you can assess the publication title, the authors and their affiliation, the author keywords and the abstract (where available).

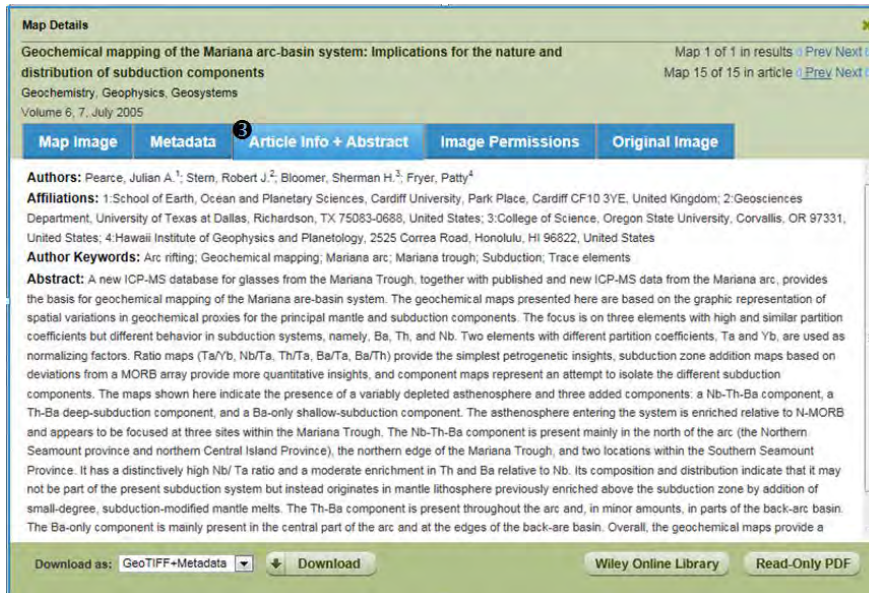


Figure 6: The article info and abstract information

4 Image permissions

If you plan to use the map in e.g. a publication, it is essential to read about the Terms & Conditions and to request (usually free) copyright permissions from the original publisher.



Figure 8: Image permission view with link to the Terms & Conditions incl. publisher's copyright process.

5 Original map image

This view allows you to assess the image as it appears in the original publication.

Map Details

Oceanic and terrestrial sources of continental precipitation

Reviews of Geophysics

Volume 50, 4, December 2012

Map 1 of 1 in results [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Map 25 of 38 in article [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Map Image Metadata Article Info + Abstract Image Permissions **Original Image**

Image has been resized to fit display window.

Figure 11. (left) The 1980–2000 vertically integrated moisture flux (vector; $\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) and its divergence (contours; mm yr^{-1}) for JJA and DJF. Data: ERA40. (right) Schematic representation of moisture source and continental receptor regions for the period 1980–2000 for JJA and DJF. The sources of moisture (indicated in the bottom right panel) are as follows: NPAC, North Pacific; SPAC, South Pacific; NATL, North Atlantic; SATL, South Atlantic; MEXCAR, Mexico Caribbean; MED, Mediterranean Sea; REDS, Red Sea; ARAB, Arabian Sea; ZAN, Zanzibar Current; AGU, Agulhas Current; IND, Indian Ocean; CORALS, Coral Sea (as in Gimeno *et al.* [2010a]). Six of these source regions were defined using the threshold of 750 mm yr^{-1} of the annual vertically integrated moisture flux calculated for the period 1958–2001 using data from ERA40 for the oceanic sources. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea were defined using their physical boundaries [from Gimeno *et al.*, 2010a]. Only negative values of $E-P$ larger than -0.05 mm d^{-1} are plotted over the continents and are shown in the same colors as the corresponding oceanic source region. Overlapping continental regions are plotted with the appropriate shading mask. $E-P$ fields are calculated by forward tracking from the moisture sources defined.

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Figure 9: Original Image view – shows the map image as published by the author

7 Link to the original source

Clicking this link takes you to the original article at the publisher’s website.

8 The link to the Read-Only PDF of the source article

9 The download options allow you to download the map in multiple formats including GeoTIFF, GeoTIFF + Metadata, KMZ, and JPEG.

Map Details

Crustal structure of the east Gondwana margin in southeast Australia revealed by transdimensional ambient seismic noise tomography

Map 11 of 1377 in results [Prev](#) [Next](#)
Map 1 of 3 in article [Prev](#) [Next](#)

Geophysical Research Letters
Volume 40, 16, August 2013, pages 4266-4271

[Map Image](#) [Metadata](#) [Article Info + Abstract](#) [Image Permissions](#) [Original Image](#)

	RGP	SCE	HME	GOZ	CCE	MEOR
Mesozoic						
Paleozoic						
Proterozoic						
Archean/Proterozoic						
Palaeoproterozoic						
Neoproterozoic						

Figure 1. The crustal elements of southeast Australia, as inferred from potential field data (based on data contained in Shaw et al. [1996]). RGP, relic **geophysical** pattern; SCE, standard crustal element; HME, highly magnetic element; GOZ, **geophysically** overprinted zone; CCE, covered crustal

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Figure 10: Download options, link to original source, and link to open Read-Only PDF

Geochemistry
Geophysics
Geosystems

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Magmatic activities on the Southwest Indian Ridge between 35°E and 40°E, the closest segment to the Marion hotspot

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[1] We conducted geophysical surveys including bathymetry, gravity, and magnetism, within a first-order segment of the Southwest Indian Ridge (SWIR) between the Prince Edward and Eric Simpson fracture zones of East latitude 35°–40°E, segment PE-1, in the vicinity of the Marion hotspot. Segment PE-1 includes four subparallel segments, named after segments PE-1, PE-2, PE-3, and PE-4 and a long oblique zone called NTD-1. Segments PE-1, PE-2, and PE-4 are magnetic, whereas segment PE-3 and NTD-1 are characterized by low magnetic activity. Segment PE-1 is a subsegment and NTD-1 contains three magnetic segments. Each low-magnetic segment along the axis of segment PE-1 lies between two magnetic segments. This segmentation pattern is similar to the SWIR between the Lailian and Melville IZs, therefore, a strong mid-ocean ridge can be expected. Different characteristics of subparallel magnetic segments suggest that the magnetic activity in each segment varies among each other segment as that of the other segments of SWIR. Continuous surface morphology and thickness over off-axis amount of segment PE-1 and NTD-1 suggest that PE-1 shortened after the C2A event. The V-shaped magnetic connection between segments PE-1 and NTD-1 suggests that the melt supply center has migrated westward. This westward migration would have reduced magnetic activity at NTD-1 after C2A. Ridge obliquity may also have reduced magnetic activity. Geophysical characteristics of second-order segments suggest that magnetic activity of segment PE-1 is mainly controlled by a strong melt-focusing process and a comparatively low contribution of melt supply from Marion hotspot.

Keywords: Southwest Indian Ridge, volcanism, geophysics, melt spreading, melt supply, Marion hotspot

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Figure 11: Impression of Read-only PDF



Figure 72: Geofacets maps in Google Earth – use the KMZ format to integrate the map into Google Earth

Bulk Download

If you would like to download more than one map, use the “Add to my list” functionality (i.e. the plus icon on the map results view) to download all maps that were added to your list.

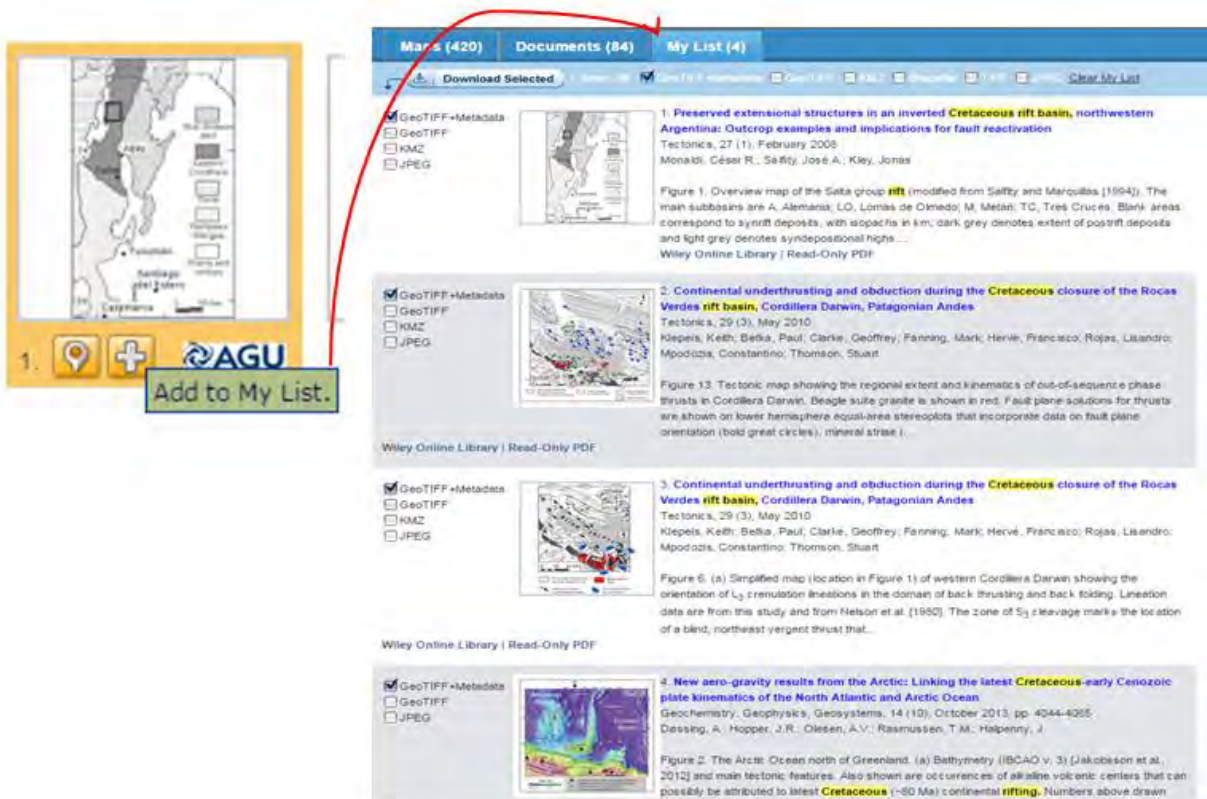
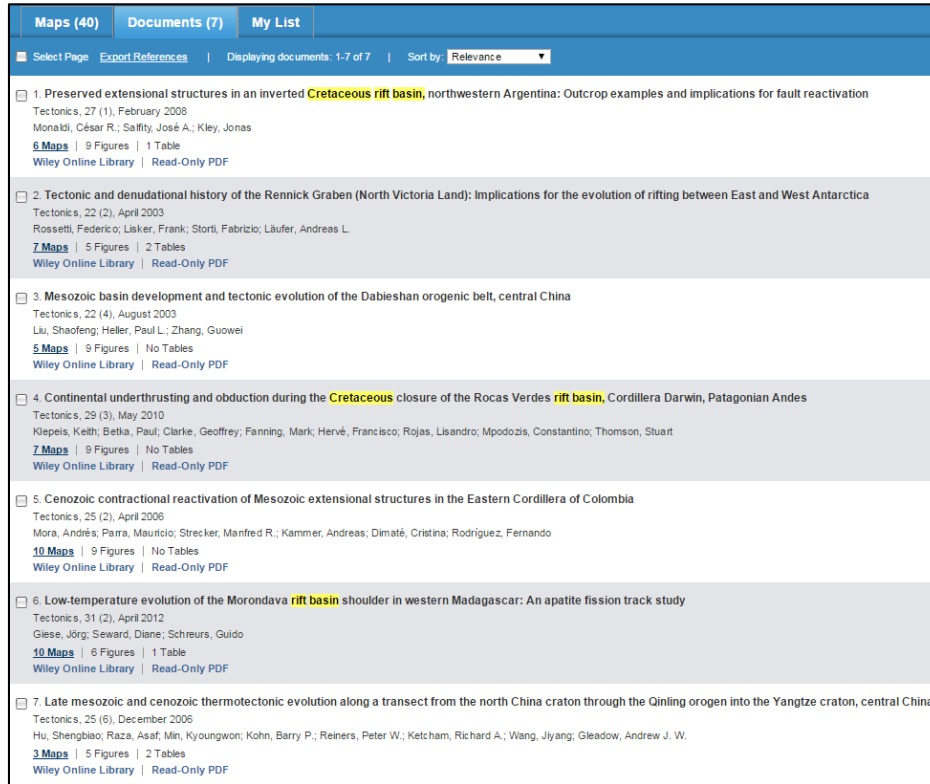


Figure 8: My List Functionality for bulk download

Document View

Geofacets also enables you to assess and export the publications that belong to the map results. Open the Document Tab to view the publications. You have the ability to export the publication in standard formats.



The screenshot displays the 'Documents (7)' tab in the Geofacets interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Maps (40)', 'Documents (7)', and 'My List'. Below the tabs, a control bar shows 'Select Page', 'Export References', 'Displaying documents: 1-7 of 7', and a 'Sort by: Relevance' dropdown menu. The main content area lists seven publications, each with a checkbox, a title, journal information, authors, and export options (Maps, Figures, Tables, Wiley Online Library, and Read-Only PDF).

Publication ID	Title	Journal	Issue	Date	Authors	Maps	Figures	Tables	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
1	Preserved extensional structures in an inverted Cretaceous rift basin, northwestern Argentina: Outcrop examples and implications for fault reactivation	Tectonics	27 (1)	February 2008	Monaldi, César R.; Salfity, José A.; Kley, Jonas	9	9	1	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
2	Tectonic and denudational history of the Rennick Graben (North Victoria Land): Implications for the evolution of rifting between East and West Antarctica	Tectonics	22 (2)	April 2003	Rossetti, Federico; Lisker, Frank; Storti, Fabrizio; Läufer, Andreas L.	7	5	2	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
3	Mesozoic basin development and tectonic evolution of the Dabieshan orogenic belt, central China	Tectonics	22 (4)	August 2003	Liu, Shaofeng; Heller, Paul L.; Zhang, Guowei	5	9	0	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
4	Continental underthrusting and obduction during the Cretaceous closure of the Rocas Verdes rift basin, Cordillera Darwin, Patagonian Andes	Tectonics	29 (3)	May 2010	Klepeis, Keith; Betka, Paul; Clarke, Geoffrey; Fanning, Mark; Hervé, Francisco; Rojas, Lisandro; Mpodozis, Constantino; Thomson, Stuart	7	9	0	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
5	Cenozoic contractional reactivation of Mesozoic extensional structures in the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia	Tectonics	25 (2)	April 2006	Mora, Andrés; Parra, Mauricio; Strecker, Manfred R.; Kammer, Andreas; Dimaté, Cristina; Rodríguez, Fernando	10	9	0	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
6	Low-temperature evolution of the Morondava rift basin shoulder in western Madagascar: An apatite fission track study	Tectonics	31 (2)	April 2012	Giese, Jörg; Seward, Diane; Schreurs, Guido	10	6	1	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF
7	Late mesozoic and cenozoic thermotectonic evolution along a transect from the north China craton through the Qinling orogen into the Yangtze craton, central China	Tectonics	25 (6)	December 2006	Hu, Shengbiao; Raza, Asaf; Min, Kyoungwon; Kohn, Barry P.; Reiners, Peter W.; Ketchum, Richard A.; Wang, Jiyang; Gleadow, Andrew J. W.	3	5	2	Wiley Online Library	Read-Only PDF

Figure 9: Document View with export possibilities

One final note:

For a few maps, Geofacets does not have the copyright permission to show the map in the product. Those maps will be represented with a placeholder map and the download options will not be available.

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Map Details ✕

Factors controlling the evolution of the Perdido Fold Belt, northwestern Gulf of Mexico, determined from numerical models Map 2 of 424 in results [Prev](#) [Next](#)
Tectonics Map 1 of 2 in article [Prev](#) [Next](#)
Volume 28, 2, April 2009

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