

>>"PLEASE STAND BY FOR REALTIME CAPTIONS."

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>> Doing a sound check. We will get started in five minutes at 2 PM.

>> Joe -- again. We will get starting in two minutes. To O'clock PM.

>> -- 2 PM.

>> Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the FT LP Academy. We have a terrific webinar for you today. Entitled USGS current Library Materials for Natural Hazards for natural hazards. Again my name is Joe -- with my colleague Carrie, as a tech support person. Our presenter today is Emily Wild . She is a multi-webinar presenter for us. I think this is number seven if I'm not mistaken. Know it is number eight, my apologies. Let me read you a little bit about Emily. Emily is a librarian, physical scientist at the US geological survey Denver library. Where she helps users find and use science and legislative materials, references, databases and data sets. She provides science and government outreach information, bibliographic instruction and map instruction as well as develop and present online and in person training sessions. From 1996 through 2008 she was a US geological survey hydrologist in the New England states while moonlighting as an academic reference library and that her professional interest include educating individuals and audiences of all levels on accessing and using geoscience and Astro science information, and databases for research for general interest related to geology, hydrology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering and government. She has a bachelors degree in geology and a Masters degree in Library information science. A paralegal certificate and pursuing legal studies programs. Definitely many great credentials. Before we get started I have to walk you through some housekeeping. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation feel free to chat them in the chat box. I would appreciate if someone could chat in and tell me if they can hear me okay. That is located in the bottom right corner of the screen. I will keep track of the questions that come in. At the end of the presentation Emily will respond to each of them. We are also recording today's session and will email a link to the recording of the slides to everyone who registered with this webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of participation, using the email you used to register for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates, because portable people watch the webinar with you, please email at [indiscernible] include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those meeting certificates. -- Meeting certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slides being shown by Emily, like on the full-screen button at the bottom left of your screen. To exit full-screen, [indiscernible]. Finally at the end of the session we will be sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We will let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We very much appreciate your feedback after the session is through today and also keep in mind, reserve your comments about presentations and value of the webinar for the survey did use the webinar chat box for questions you would like to ask Emily and to report a technical issue that you may encounter. One last thing, Emily is actually leaving SGS, tomorrow is her last day. She will be accepting, she has accepted a job as the chemistry and geosciences librarian for the Princeton University library. We wish her well in all of her future endeavors. With that I will hand the virtual microphone to Emily who will take it from here.

>> Great, thank you Joe. Thank you everybody for joining today. Because I am leaving I also have put some slides in from the land change. I had scheduled it [indiscernible] I put some of the information here. If you know any colleagues looking for that information, it is at the end of this presentation. Moving on, natural hazards. One of the things that is happening right now in the news a lot is queries about real-time data for what's going on in Hawaii. When you go to the Hawaii website, volcano, you get this. This is the flow of May 27. On the left. And on the right is the flow from July 16. You can see how through time that flows changed. And that information point, it has come up a few times, people were

interested in seeing the science of what happens with this methane gas. There is actually a video that shows what is happening as the hot lava is burning plants and shrubs. Methane gas is a byproduct. It is a really interesting video if that's information you are looking for. For the hazard event. Moving on, as Joe mentioned I have done a lot of presentations for GPO. I have handouts and they are all here listed. If you have any questions feel free to ask. Because it is my last presentation I also wanted to say, a lot of people use my professional page as a link to find their information. The next two slides are what I have on my professional page for the USGS. That will be deleted sometime this weekend. So I copied and pasted everything here so you can still get the links, if you are looking to get the information, you can go to where the information, like the geosciences society, who has a lot of information, or [indiscernible] I post a lot of information to Geo net. If you're interested in getting the archive of my emails, everything is documented here.. [indiscernible]. Just to give you a quick overview of the government, there are two branches of government. I work for the executive branch. A lot of people are familiar with the Library of Congress but that is [indiscernible]. We don't use the Library of Congress phone numbers, call numbers. And [indiscernible] a different call number than you are used to. I do help people in the USGS, it has more information about the three branches of government. The building is built with rocks. There is a handout about the branches of the US government about where the rocks come from. And more information about that. So it is kind of interesting to look at it from that point. Especially if people go, sometimes are more interested in the rocks, where it came from in the United States. There is also more than one library we are nested within the Department of Interior. And there are more bureaus. They also have libraries and librarians. If you're looking for more information feel free to contact anybody. And usually there is a form or an email for the different libraries and also within the government. The USGS was founded in March 3, 1879. A lot of people are usually looking for that information. Seeing how it evolved through time. The main mission is to serve the nation, reliable information, loss of life and property, national disasters. That's why I like to have a standalone with national hazard information. [indiscernible] enhance the quality of life. Information about what we do in the way I describe it, we do everything from the small microorganisms, all the way to the bigger aspects of everything within this cross-section. And of course we do other plans. Cross disciplinary agencies, that do mapping and micros research. It can be overwhelming that there are plenty of people to help with it. Just giving a quick overview of the national hazards at the library.

>> Natural hazards have its own mission area. I will be talking about resources a little bit. And because everything is disciplinary, natural hazards overlap with the different parts of USGS that the USGS library is part of the science system.

>> They are part of the bigger group in the mission area. Within the library, we are part of the analytics, synthesis library. And this is pretty much our group.

>> Within natural hazards, this is basic information inquiries I get. These are actually the different parts of natural hazards, mission area. Geology, earthquakes, [indiscernible] landslides, earthquakes, early morning etc.. [indiscernible] overlaps with natural hazards. These are images. Actually a volcano on Mars. The third one from the left. A lot of people don't realize [indiscernible] I like to walk them through information and show similarities. Moving on, usually when I describe the people what I do, I am a geoscience library and. It's really data inquiries did everything I do is helping scientist, [indiscernible] investigations etc.. And the checks that I show people, finding raw data, location data. Basically location data is information, but also used for location. I consider this one big cycle going around and around. Looking for equations etc.. In all my years in USGS, a ton of people are really looking for figures or images within the library research. Looking for the data within publications. [indiscernible]

>> Just a quick FYI. These are the US GS frequently asked questions for natural hazards. If you go to this webpage it is actually compiled from [indiscernible] and it has questions and their answers. For example [indiscernible] the question that comes up a lot. When you click on it you actually get the answer. Likewise, when will Yellowstone erupt again, that comes up a lot. And if a question comes in like this

from the library, I just use [indiscernible] sometimes that's all people are looking for. More reference questions, more information. Looking for it from whatever topic. Quite informative and if you're looking for a quick fact, the frequently asked questions is a good place to go and also additional links in the answer. And if you want to go to all of the frequently asked questions for any topic. [indiscernible] and like I mentioned we have our own classification system. You can click on it to get bulletins, 2010. That goes through how to find the publications in the library. Some examples for natural hazard inquiries. [indiscernible] if they are searching for information online, copy and paste the sections. So the earthquake, it's in the 240s. So I show people there area. And show other parts. Within the topics. So if someone is looking for seismology I so show them seismology library where that would be. The Library of Congress subject headings, they overlap. I also have those available in these are some of the hazards. Sometimes what happens is people are looking for something very specific like earthquakes but they're not finding anything. You really need to have something broader term. That's how something is being cataloged or indexed. Something I show for databases. And everything in our library here is [indiscernible] almost everything. So within the other classifications, we have volcanoes and earthquakes. Details in that space. Very specific research.

>> And the USGS products, where do I start. I apologize, I realized this morning after I had emailed, the presentation, I forgot to put these links in here. This is what you see in the chat. To download, the MS topographic map. You can go to the link that goes. Other links as well. We have them separate. If you want to purchase them you can also do that. Within the USGS story but the reason I bring this up is whenever anything natural hazard, related comes up, this is what people are looking for. So if they're looking for anything the looking for the topographic map. And so the national geologic map is a good place to search. I walk you through how to do that. Other locations, warehouse, imagery, long-term archive. If you want all imagery USGS has for one point on earth, you can do that. There are terms the best tons of database. You can obtain that and see it through time. If there's any natural hazards that have bad and -- happened. [indiscernible] if you want to search everything, photos, you can use the science-based catalog. I have had this in several of my presentations. Especially if you are in a rush, it is a great way to get everything you would ever need in one search. And then you can download files, etc. Photographs, and of course the library catalog everything we have here that you would want logged in as well it

>> So let's start with coastal and Marine, portal. This is one of the tools that I use a lot when people are asking about how to find information about hazards and coastal change. It's kind of hard to see here but it has where it will be happening, how severe, etc. And the other one, the same information but it has the estimated. You can play around with it and zoom in. I also did two different searches of coastal change. Just so you can see the difference. Click on the links after you get a copy of the presentation you so you can see how publications, published publications but the it has more data and imagery available within that collection. In this imagery a lot of people don't realize how much imagery we have. We try to show them how we have both lake and oceans. Especially like, this is an example of the New York water system. This report has all of the symmetry information that shows what the current situation is as part of the reservoirs themselves. And this is the south part of Sims. Other information as well. And here is the search and publications warehouse. You can get both land and ocean information.

>> Oil spill. This is an example. Questions and reference questions. This is what I show people, when you're doing research that will change how you search, if you're searching for deep water Horizon, it depends on who published it. And it's different within every single different database. Not every database captures everything. So depending on what you're looking for, if you're looking for chemical aspects, the biological aspects, etc., it depends on what database you use. I highly recommend you use the topic useful to the term separately. To capture everything. With the location, a lot of people are surprised how many publications they actually have compared to other databases. The one that pops out is the AAP G databases. That's why there is just more in their come from all aspects come biological

to chemical, oil and gas, water, etc.. All of that information. Another aspect of the oil spill is that there is specific pages for this particular oil spill. There are several in the USGS depending on what you are looking for. Wetlands, there's one webpage for that. Also other information. A lot of aspects, there are some [indiscernible] natural hazards etc.. In the US chemical safety also has a report and video that explains what happened. A lot of people don't realize that video, it helps people understand what exactly happened during that event. And reports on what could be done if, so that something like that doesn't happen again. And then earthquake. One of the things I show people is the difference between maps of long-term and short-term.

>> This is the long-term map for 2014. And if you have concerns, you are traveling, if you are concerned about the natural hazards, there is an earthquake scenario map. And it goes through, if a bigger thing happens, how does that affect everything around certain cities, or areas. The other aspect of earthquakes, people sometimes looking through the design information. This is the webpage for design ground motions. The engineering data, documentation. Logistics etc. for earthquakes.

>> More earthquake information. Another thing I show people is how to search for earthquakes in your region or area. When you go to the search feature you can put in the magnitude, etc. If you draw the map, and hit search, it searches only this box. You can see in the second image, it's only searching this box. That is one thing that's kind of interesting, why do the earthquakes stop here. It's because the box ends there. Once you zoom in if you're looking at a more specific region, here. And then this is the [indiscernible] information. Another application in that. And this is a good story about earthquakes that happened in the East versus the West Coast. In the West rocks are young and hottest. And in the East, the rocks are old and cold. They travel further through the rocks. This is how you can see the difference between the two. If you're interested in more information, geologic map of North America is a good place to start. One of the things I like to show people, interested in earthquakes, when I show them these photos from our USGS photo library they don't realize, they think this is California. When I tell them this is actually South Carolina in 1886, they didn't realize that. Not everyone is aware that there are destructive earthquakes on the East Coast. There is a whole archive of this particular earth quake if you click on this link. Also USGS circular 985 big --, Goes right to this earthquake with were -- more information. And then you have the short-term induced models.

>> If you want more information, there is a publications and reference search. The publications warehouse and also this list here. What I like to show people, a lot of students come in and ask for information about earthquakes, hydraulic fracturing. If you search that can you won't find information. Wastewater disposals that do that, that causes earthquakes. Under the wastewater disposal webpage. In this earthquake at USGS.gov, this actually has a lot more information about the difference between fracturing in a fraction well versus the injection well, wastewater. Just to show you, there are two different processes, two different actions. This is an example. You can see where water is being produced, energy across the United States.

>> And the H DDS library, additional library attentive information for specific events. When you click on the digital library you get these, scrolling down you get the special products. And in the journal, you see this kind of story map. That has been produced for Hawaii. The lava flow. This is updated quite often. You can click on these different parts to see how the community is being affected. Once you get into it and click around you will see how much information is in there. And then this as well. Not just the United States but across the world.

>> Geo magnetism, this comes up a lot. There is a Geo magnetism website. This is a publication that will be coming out soon. Rocks on the East Coast. Across the power grid. There's actually a story, it gives a preview about what the study is about. If you're interested more in the dynamics of how this happens, this is an introduction to Geo mag. A video. It walks through how it affects the earth, etc. There is tons of other information here as well about Geo magnetism on earth.

>> Landslides. A lot of inquiries. This is an example of the landslide hazards webpage. A lot of things happening now, for emergency assessments. And then wildfires, this is actually for desktop, the USGS.gov. I think the USGS will be publishing a mobile app. I think if we have all the different delineations of where the wildfires are. If you want to look at the active wildfires, obviously inactive now, there is a link you can go to past wildfires did you can view this on the viewer itself, or you can save it as HTML. And you can layer it. That's usually what I show people, because when you layer in Google Earth you can actually add another layer of minds, anything else that could be a hazard to the fire crew. Others working the land.

>> So earthquake early warning. This is an example of the city transit information. This is a question that comes up from time to time, about what is the earthquake early warning program. How does that affect everything. So I post the story here. I used three different examples. The USGS warehouse location in Wiley. On that specific natural hazard topic. It's more than USGS working on it, there's university, community, planning etc. And volcanoes,

>> By type and by planet. Volcanoes across the country and across the earth. Also volcanoes on different planets. I put in the current Volcano program. I did a volcanoes search to Jupiter's. You can see the different types of volcanoes in our solar system. Actually published a few days ago, that they found another possible volcano on Jupiter's moon. If you're interested in volcanoes.

>> Earth now. I use it here on Internet Explorer. If you go to earth data.gov, you can see this image. It is pretty interesting because you see regarding's or live acquisitions -- recordings or live acquisitions. If there is a hazard that the satellite just went over, you can get that information I think through Clovis. The best globe iis.

>> This is going into the land change. Within the Rocky Mountain national Park, the beetle infestation. You can see it visually. This is usually what creates a researching query. They see something like this and they don't realize how much it has changed over time. And they are looking at for what it looks like now to compare that information. A lot of researchers are looking into this because it's a visual and not a literature search. Something to show how things are changing. A lot of this information is through the same website. I have a direct link to the image itself so you can see or download more information.

>> Likewise, South Africa. The water going down significantly. And a description of what is going on. And likewise, what's happening in Australia. With the image of the Mari man. This came up several times. Interesting inquiries because they want to know from a historical standpoint, when it existed. You can actually go through all the historical imagery, of this part of earth, and see if you can see it or not. Depending on what's going on with the land. If it's dry, what year did

>> And then Irma. Showing the before and after of what happened with sediment in the ocean after a hurricane. These are, a lot of them are the first pieces of research.

>> And then the Saudi weed experiment. -- Wheat experiment. In the aquifer that helped create this. We used to have some bookmarks but I'm not sure if we still do.

>> And the Pine Island glacier. Before and after. This was between September and January, only a few months, showing how the land is changing. Likewise, the Gypsy moth. There is actually a visual. And more information, specifically on this topic. You can search this in the different databases. Through the slide I had for the oil spill, if you go through the same databases and do the same type of search for a different topic, you can see the differences and access all of the different, the material from USGS circulars, or articles, etc..

>> Here is another database that you might not be aware of. Through the bison database, Gypsy moth record. And they see this image and they want to get the data, so you can actually go here to get that.

>> If you are a citizen scientist, or interested in it, or know someone. This is the I coast. A project that the community is people being helped guide creating a login. To help classify photos, for different projects.

>> Other citizen science projects. It's the national map core. People interested in looking at verifying other community has changed, or how it stayed the same, by looking at the US [indiscernible] seeing what we had in verifying if it is still there or not, the US topo. A lot of people like doing it, depending on how much time you contribute you get these different badges.

>> A lot of preschool students and college students like doing it. It's something fun to do.

>> And this is the North American bird program. You can get information, you can sign up.

>> Natures notebook. Information about that. And a lot of times people are looking for they don't lie know there's a difference between the US geologic survey and their states geological survey. I show this to people so they can, in addition to showing them all the information we have, but to show them the state geology and the state geological survey location data information. This is a quick place to go. AASG cut

>> And the other part I really like, the geoscience organization of the world. The geological survey of Japan put this together. When you click and download this you can see all the different contacts. With counterparts in all different parts of the world. You can get other countries, and also states etc., geological surveys from other organizations. I use this every single day for reference inquiries.

>> And four additional projects that might be of interest, I thought I would give a shout out to some of my friends and colleagues. One of the projects a lot of people are interested in, is the Yellowstone National Park. The integrated science research being done. All the publications and anything going on, published on the project page. And also the geophysics integrated approaches to respective, sorry. This is an example of imagery. A lot of information and it gives you an update even on the USGS even though they might not publish something, or if they have publish something it'll be on the projects page. Just the status of here is what we are up to, here is some information. I do good a lot of questions, this is what [indiscernible] looks like. And also the critical analysis of world grain and resources. -- World uranium resources. And then this is the uranium resources and environment national uranium assessment. And also in case anyone is interested. Isotope and chemical methods with geo-environmental assessments and support of USGS science strategies project. A lot of people, faculty, NGOs etc. are looking for. I use this a lot actually for inquiry. When I help people it's not just showing them locations, it's showing data. And also the current projects happening in case they want to collaborate or get more information. And I did not realize I would run through this this quickly. For more information you can ask USGS. A lot of webpages on social media. We also have an ask a geologist program. US geologist that monitor this. If you have a question you can just ask them. They will explain it and give you links. So this ask USGS, all of the ask groups are connected. Ask USGS, link has a chat and also email. So yes, I'm going to the Atlantic Ocean, I thought it was appropriate, going off into the sunrise image. I apologize, I never have finished one of these this early before. I thought also if people had questions or wanted more information, I could be available.

>> Thank you Emily, great webinar. As usual, and a question. What was the other term for oil spill?

>> It's not that there were 212 -- two different terms, there were terms within the oil spill itself, people were searching Deepwater Horizon or the my condo well. People were looking for the data for the well.

>> These are two different terms for this oil spill.

>> Okay, thank you. Getting a lot of shout outs here, congratulating you on what you have done. And giving you, wishing you well on your new job. That is great.

>> A good question, Ellen makes the comment, or Elaine, congratulations. Missing your presentations, who will be replacing you. Big shoes to fill.

>> I agree, good.

>> Who is replacing the? -- Me?

>> Half and just but have serious. Whoever replaces you has big shoes to fill.

>> I can't comment on that. I am not sure. I cannot comment. I don't know.

>> That is okay. They will find somebody good I am sure. And Mary asked the question, can we download the PowerPoint. The PowerPoint will be available within the archive. Hold off on that, you can access that. Any more questions for Emily? Now that she has finished early, we have quite a bit of time for questions if you have them.

>> Here we go. Mary has a question. How far back to the topo maps go as being digitized?

>> All of the topo maps are digitized. We started out in 1879. The digitized photos go back that far. They are either available through the different links that I show, or some of the topo maps are also available on multiple sources, in addition to what's provided in the national map. In the other information . also in the national geologic map database. They were published as part of a package. For the national geologic information.

>> Okay. Mary had earlier said, is there still a charge for downloading?

>> There has never been a charge for downloading. As long as I have been in the USGS. You just go to the website and click download. There is a charge if you want to print maps.

>> Okay. Any more questions for Emily? We had some good time here. Probably some great questions that could come out of this audience.

>> Still good time for questions. I think I can go into some of my wrap-up comments. But we have plenty of time for questions. Please keep those coming in.

>> First I would like to thank Emily for another great webinar. Wait a minute. A question before I do that. Mary says okay. All publications digitized from USGS.

>> No, that is an ongoing project. We have a lot of publications. We also have publications that were restricted at one point but now are open. So the other open ones are the, there's a long scheduled project. I'm not exactly sure the timeframe. That is something you can contact USGS locations about. [indiscernible] as an author I know I all of us have [indiscernible] for all the things we have done.

>> I am sorry, I was muted. Mary asked if the schedule is available anywhere? Digitizing schedule?

>> I'm not really sure. You would have to contact the publications warehouse directly to see the schedule. I don't have that. That is a different part of the library. If you go to pubs not USGS.gov. You can ask us anything or contact us. And that goes right to the pubs group. Or contact ask USGS.

>> Great. Any more questions for Emily? My colleague Lori just but the satisfaction survey in the chat box. Give that a look.

>> Also, Emily put in the slide deck but I also provided the links to her past webinars for us. So please give that a look. And he will also put in a second, a gate the best great article -- a great article with all the things we do at the FL peel Academy. Conferences etc. We have some, Mary makes a comment, we have a lot of maps, not just topo back to the 1940s. We would like to discard them or give them to happy homes. A little plug if anybody.

>> Can I respond to that. I don't know if you are part of the Geo information society are not. If you join Geo net, that is a good place to advertise that. There are other geoscience libraries looking for replacements of their maps, within their collection.

>> Okay. Okay. Emily makes a comment, Geo net, thank you. I should say Mary.

>> Keep those questions coming. I may go back into my wrap-up comments but keep the questions coming in. Plenty of time . as I said earlier, I want to thank Emily for another great webinar. Number eight for us. Terrific as always. I like to thank my team. Keeping everything running smoothly. Thank you audience, I know you enjoyed this webinar is much as we did here it GPO. Don't forget, upcoming webinars, three more scheduled for July. The next webinar is next week, Wednesday, July 25. Beginning genealogical research at the national archives. You will receive notice of all the upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for the events listserver. And from the webpage that's linked to an index session at the bottom of the F DLP homepage. You can view calendars of upcoming webinars, and access past webinars from the webinar archive, and also link to the F DLP Academy webinar. There has got to be people in this audience that could be presenting terrific webinars on any topics of interest.

Give that some serious thought if you would please. Getting a shout out from Ken, helpful presentation, thanks. A lot of earlier shout outs and congratulations. Emily.

>> Any last comments. I actually, we could spend a lot of time. Anymore questions out there?

>> It looks like things are winding down. I think I will reluctantly closeout the webinar. Thank you one last time Emily, good luck in your future endeavors. Thank you for the great webinars you have presented for us. We really appreciate that, the community really does. We all wish you great luck in your future endeavors. And thank you audience, please come back to the FDL T Academy for more webinars and other training. Have a great rest of the day. Thank you.

>> Thank you.

>>[Event concluded]