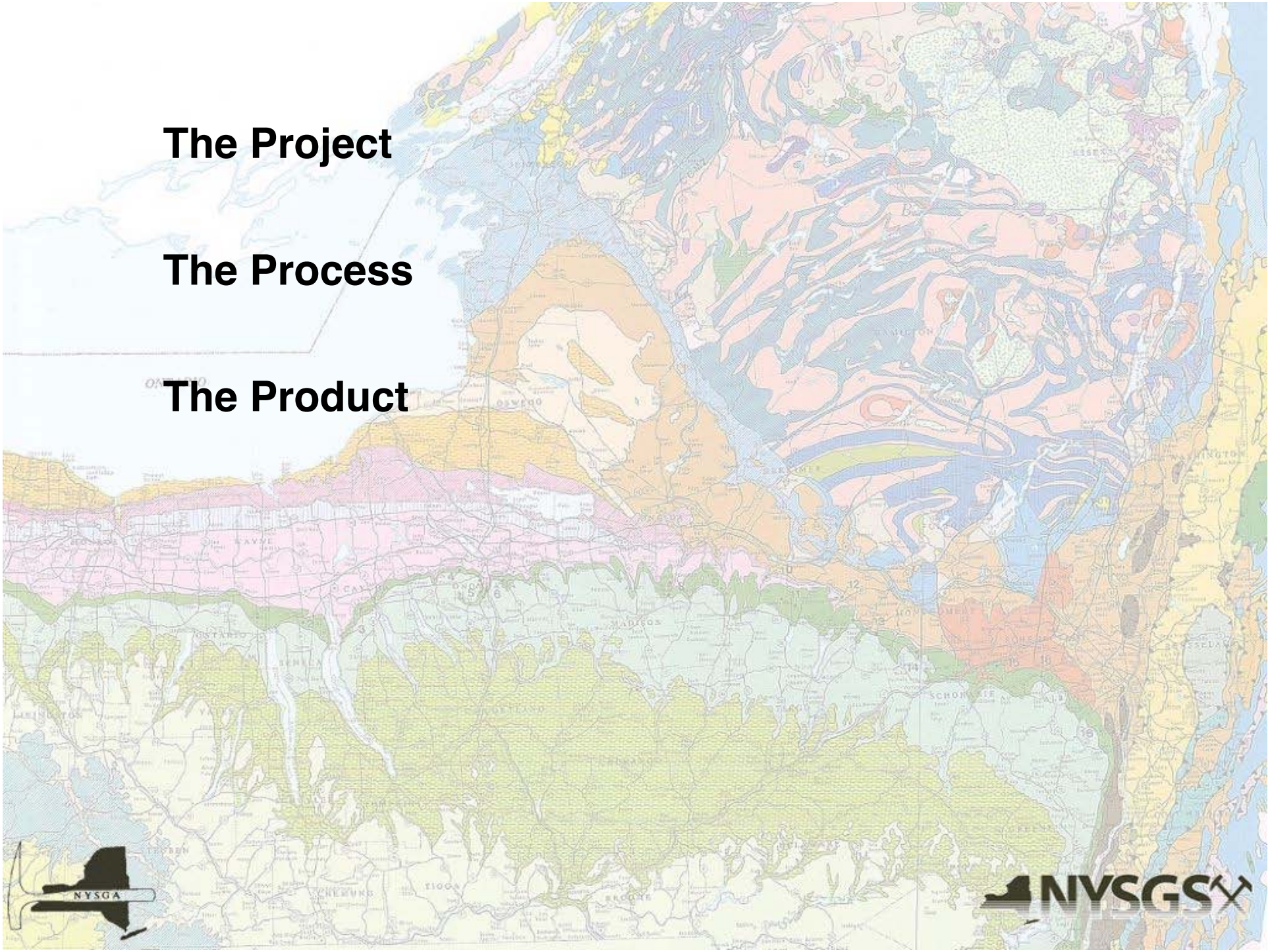
Bringing NYSGA Guidebooks to Google Earth

Otto H. Muller
Geology Department, Alfred University
fmuller@alfred.edu

Alan I. Benimoff
Executive Secretary, New York State Geological Association
benimoff@mail.csi.cuny.edu

William Kelly
State Geologist, New York State Geological Survey, Retired
kellygeol@msn.com


The Project
The Process
The Product
NYSGA
NYSGS

The Project

NYSGA Guidebooks to Field Trips

Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

The Process

The Product

55 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks

NYSGA

NYSGS

The Project

NYSGA Guidebooks to Field Trips

Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

Guidebooks available from NYSGA

Free PDF files online for 1956 - 1969

Others available in hard copy, ~ $30 each

Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

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Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

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NYSGA Guidebooks to Field Trips

Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

18 Guidebooks: 1956 - 1969, 1982 - 1985

123 Trips

2160 Placemarks

The Process

The Product

NYSGS

Year	Host Institution	Location	Pages	Price	Year	Host Institution	Location	Pages	Price
1956	University of Rochester	Rochester	121	Free pdf	1984	Hamilton College	Clinton	352	$30.00
1957	NY State Museum	Wellsville	66	Free pdf	1985	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	268	$25.00
1958	City College of CUNY	Peekskill	51	Free pdf	1986	Cornell University	Ithaca	279	$30.00
1959	Cornell University	Ithaca	136	Free pdf	1987	SUNY New Paltz	Kingston	350	$30.00
1960	Hamilton College	Clinton	61	Free pdf	1988	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	278	$30.00
1961	R.P.I.	Troy	96	Free pdf	1989	OCCC	Middletown	302	$30.00
1962	Brooklyn College	Port Jervis	90	Free pdf	1990	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	437	$30.00
1963	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	116	Free pdf	1991	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	488	$30.00
1964	Syracuse University	Syracuse	126	Free pdf	1992	Colgate (2 Volumes)	Hamilton	258	$30.00
1965	Union College	Schenectady	111	Free pdf			Saranac Lake	75	
1966	SUNY Buffalo	Niagara Falls	116	Free pdf	1993	St Lawrence Univ.	Canton	271	$30.00
1967	SUNY New Paltz	Newburgh	128	Free pdf	1994	U. of Rochester	Rochester	590	$30.00
1968	Queens Coll. CUNY	Flushing	260	Free pdf	1995	Union College	Schenectady	425	$30.00
1969	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	183	Free pdf	1996	Coll. of Staten Island CUNY	Staten Island	178	$25.00
1970	SUNY Cortland	Cortland	139	$25.00	1997	Hamilton College	Clinton	264	$25.00
1971	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	150	$25.00	1998	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	135	$25.00
1972	Colgate; Utica College	Utica	222	$25.00	1999	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	412	$30.00
1973	SUNY Brockport	Rochester	177	$25.00	2000	Hobart & William Smith Colleges	Geneva	178	$25.00
1974	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	187	$25.00	2001	LDEO/ Columbia University	Lower Hudson Valley	204	$25.00
1975	Hofstra University	Hempstead	327	$30.00	2002	Colgate University	Lake George	375	$30.00
1976	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	297	$30.00	2003	SUNY-Oneonta + Hartwick College	Oneonta	292	$30.00
1977	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	455	$30.00	2004	SUNY-Potsdam	Potsdam	283	$30.00
1978	Syracuse University	Syracuse	385	$30.00	2005	SUNY-Oswego	Oswego	125	$30.00
1979	RPI	Troy	457	$30.00	2006	SUNY- University at Buffalo	Buffalo	478	$30.00
1980	Rutgers at Newark	Newark, NJ	400	$30.00	2007	SUNY-Cortland	Cortland	187	$30.00
1981	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	282	$30.00	2008	Colgate University	Lake George	154	$30.00
1982	SUNY at Buffalo	Amherst	385	$30.00	2009	SUNY New Paltz	New Paltz, NY	254	$60.00
1983	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	103	$20.00	2010	College of Staten Island/CUNY	Staten Island, NY	190	$60.00

The Project

The Process

Scan Guidebook or obtain PDF

Do Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Plot route on GE

Put Placemarks on route with results from OCR

Adjust content, styles, etc., of kml file

Clean up in Filemaker or Google Refine

Upload kml file to Web and to Fusion Tables

The Product

NYSGS

The Project

The Process

The Product

Simple Web Content

Fusion Table Interface

Kml files (from Web Page or Fusion Tables)

NYSGS

The Project

The Process

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Simple Web Content

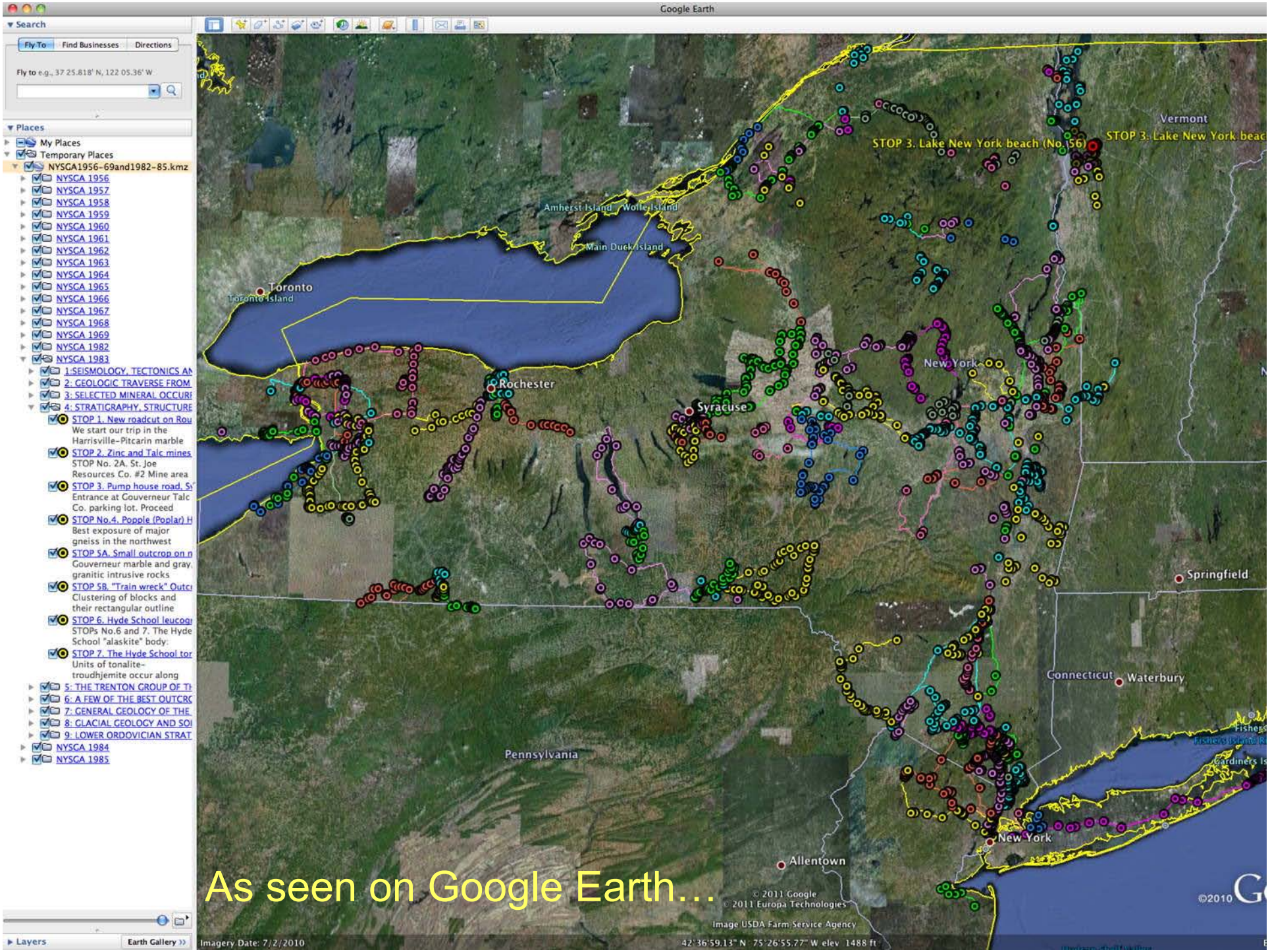
By Guidebook (year)

Contains prefatory material

Two versions: Mobile and Stand Alone

Fusion Table Interface

Kml files (from Web Page or Fusion Tables)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1:SEISMOLOGY, TECTONICS AN
2: GEOLOGIC TRAVERSE FROM
3: SELECTED MINERAL OCCURF
4: STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE
STOP 1. New roadcut on Rou
We start our trip in the Harrisville-Pitcarin marble
STOP 2. Zinc and Talc mines
STOP No. 2A. St. Joe Resources Co. #2 Mine area
STOP 3. Pump house road, S
Entrance at Gouverneur Talc Co. parking lot. Proceed
STOP No.4. Popple (Poplar) H
Best exposure of major gneiss in the northwest
STOP 5A. Small outcrop on n
Gouverneur marble and gray, granitic intrusive rocks
STOP 5B. "Train wreck" Outcr
Clustering of blocks and their rectangular outline
STOP 6. Hyde School leucogr
STOPs No.6 and 7. The Hyde School "alaskite" body:
STOP 7. The Hyde School tor
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5: THE TRENTON GROUP OF TH
6: A FEW OF THE BEST OUTCRO
7: GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE
8: GLACIAL GEOLOGY AND SOI
9: LOWER ORDOVICIAN STRAT
NYSGA 1984
NYSGA 1985
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Earth Gallery
Vermont
STOP 3. Lake New York beach (No.56)
Amherst Island
Wolfe Island
Main Duck Island
Toronto
Toronto Island
Rochester
Syracuse
New York
Springfield
Connecticut
Waterbury
Pennsylvania
Allentown
New York
As seen on Google Earth…
© 2011 Google
© 2011 Europa Technologies
Image USDA Farm Service Agency
©2010
Imagery Date: 7/2/2010
42°36'59.13" N 75°26'55.77" W elev 1488 ft

The Project

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NYSGS

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Search

Fly To | Find Businesses | Directions

Fly to e.g., Hotels near JFK

Places

- My Places
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    - NYSGA 1956
    - NYSGA 1957
    - NYSGA 1958
    - NYSGA 1959
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      - B: CAYUGA INLET TROUGH
      - C: AROUND CAYUGA LAKE
    - NYSGA 1960
    - NYSGA 1961
    - NYSGA 1962
    - NYSGA 1963
    - NYSGA 1964
    - NYSGA 1965
    - NYSGA 1966
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    - NYSGA 1968
    - NYSGA 1969
    - NYSGA 1982
    - NYSGA 1983
      - 1:SEISMOLOGY, TECTONICS AND ENGINEERING
      - 2: GEOLOGIC TRAVERSE FROM POTSDAM TO TH
      - 3: SELECTED MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN ST. LA
      - 4: STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE, AND GEOCHEMI
        - STOP 1. New roadcut on Route 812 north of H
          We start our trip in the Harrisville-Pitcarin marble belt adjacent to the Highlands -
        - STOP 2. Zinc and Talc mines
          STOP No. 2A. St. Joe Resources Co. #2 Mine area at entrance to Balmat #2 mine, Route
        - STOP 3. Pump house road, Sylvia Lake
          Entrance at Gouverneur Talc Co. parking lot. Proceed down road almost to lake; park near
        - STOP No.4. Popple (Poplar) Hill migmatite
          Best exposure of major gneiss in the northwest Adirondacks. A good introduction
        - STOP 5A. Small outcrop on north side of road.
          Gouverneur marble and gray, granitic intrusive rocks exposed here. Note the light
        - STOP 5B. "Train wreck" Outcrop - Fragments
          Clustering of blocks and their rectangular

Layers | Earth Gallery >>

Maine

Vermont

4: STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE, AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF GRENVILLIAN ROCKS IN NORTHERN NY

by

James D. Carl
S.U.N.Y. Potsdam

and

William F. deLorraine
St. Joe Resources Company

Introduction

The geology of the northwest Adirondack lowlands is characterized by northeast-trending belts of highly deformed rocks, chiefly marbles and gneisses, all metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies grade during the Grenvillian Orogeny. A clear picture of the structure and stratigraphy of this region has proven elusive due to effects of recrystallization, multiple folding, anatexis and magmatism during metamorphism.

Several different structural and stratigraphic models have been proposed which illustrate the diversity of opinion surrounding these rocks. Engel and Engel (1953) believed the stratigraphy to be part of the overturned, southeastern limb of a regional anticlinorium whose upright limb lay to the northwest in Canada. They recognized five major stratigraphic units which, from NW to SE in order of decreasing age, include the following:

1) Black Lake metasedimentary belt; 2) Gouverneur, or Lower Marble; 3) Major Gneiss belt; 4) Balmat-Edwardst or Upper Marble; and 5) Harrisville-Russell belt (see map, Figure 1 and cross-section, Figure 2).

A model by Lewis (1969) included two major marble units, separated by the Major Gneiss, which were continuous across the northwest Adirondacks but repeated in linear, northeasterly belts by tight, upright folds. More recently Foose (1974) and Wiener (1981) postulate that there is but one carbonate horizon repeated by multiply-refolded nappes.

There seems to be agreement that alaskitic gneisses (leucogneisses) which core domical structures in the northwest Adirondacks constitute a basal horizon over which marble and gneiss precursors were deposited. Geochemical data and recent field mapping reveal a relict stratigraphy consistent with an ash flow tuff origin. Geochemical data from the Major Gneiss are consistent with an origin as slightly reworked, dacitic tuff. Results of mapping by St. Joe Resources Company geologists (including deLorraine) are best interpreted as two distinct carbonate units separated by the Major Gneiss. The basal marble, here termed the Gouverneur marble type, directly overlies the leucogneisses and comprises the Engels' Black Lake, Gouverneur (Lower Marble), and Harrisville-Pitcarin marble (part of the Balmat-Edwards, or Upper Marble of the Engels). Major Gneiss overlies this marble and, in turn, is overlain by an upper marble, hereby called the Balmat-Edwards marble type. This model is similar in some respects to that of Lewis (1969).

The purpose of this field trip is to investigate regional stratigraphy and structure from the perspective given here. We will point out numerous areas where further investigation is needed, particularly with regard to the role of magmatism during (before?) metamorphism. We will also discuss the origin of some of the gneissic rocks in view of recent geochemical data.

Virginia

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2011 Cnes/Spot Image
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Image USDA Farm Service Agency

40°58'03.45" N 73°10'48.09" W elev 18 ft

Eye alt 547.28 mi

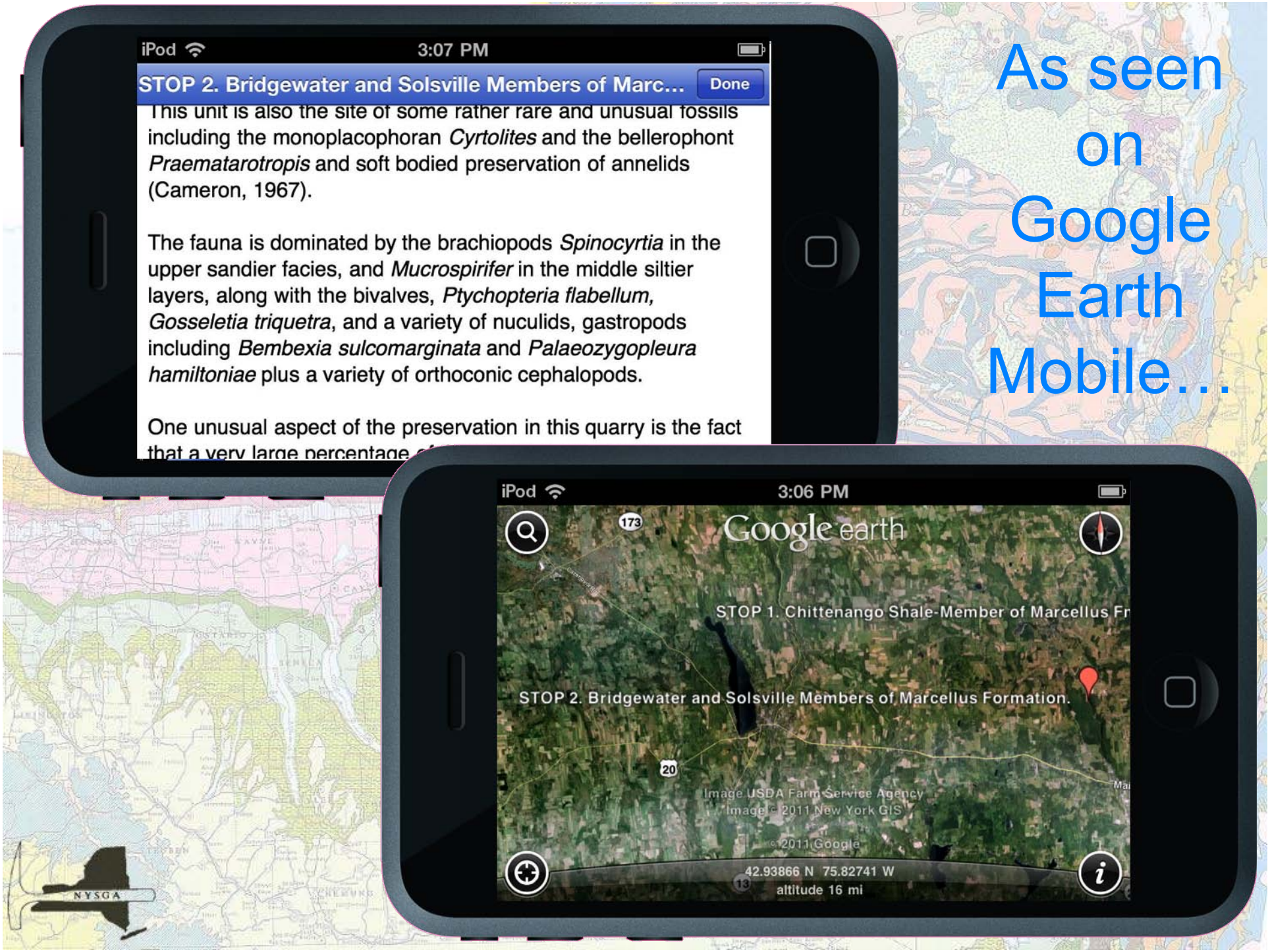
The Project

The Process

The Product

- Simple Web Content
  - By Guidebook (year)
  - Contains prefatory material
  - Two versions: Mobile and Stand Alone
- Fusion Table Interface
- Kml files (from Web Page or Fusion Tables)

NYSGS



As seen on Google Earth Mobile…

The Project

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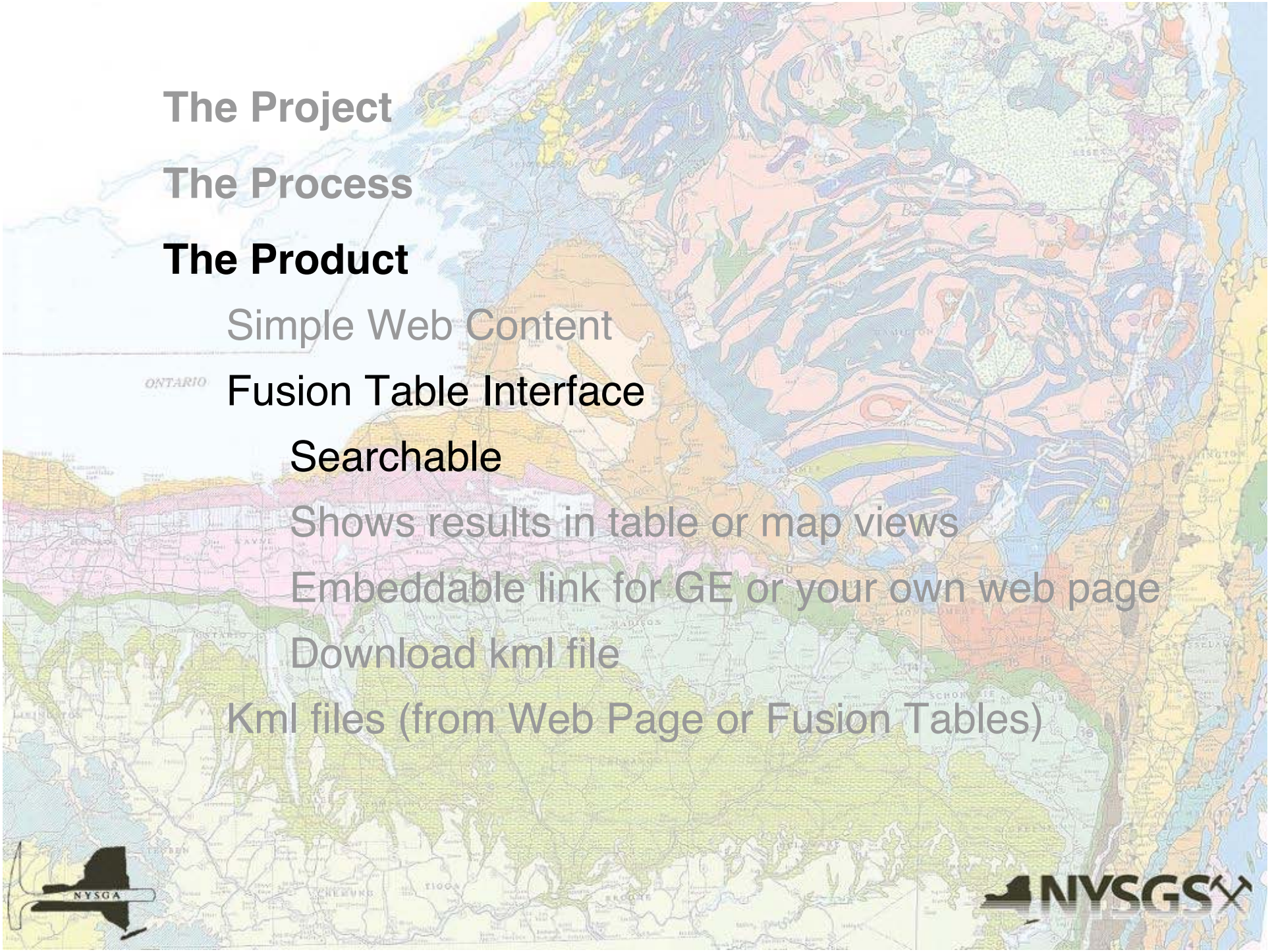

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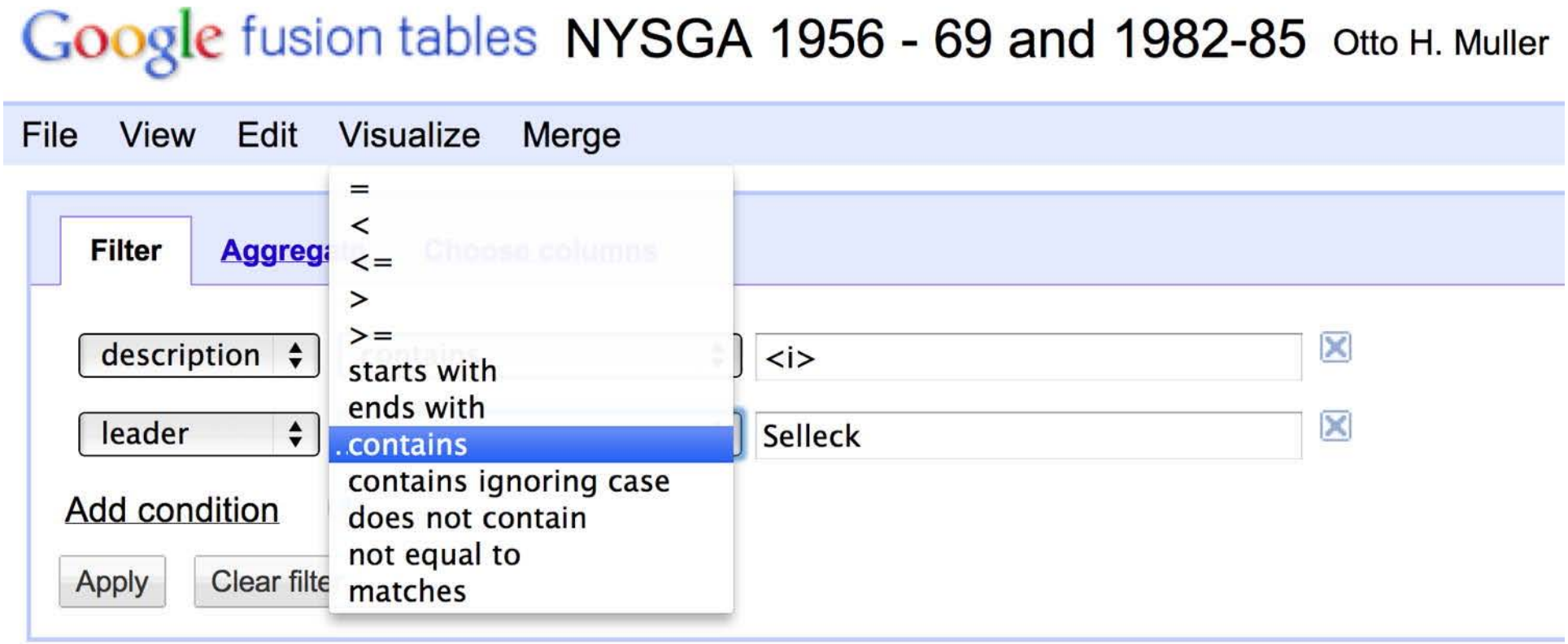

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The contact between the lower Potsdam and upper Po...	STOP 4. Contact between the lower Potsdam and uppe...
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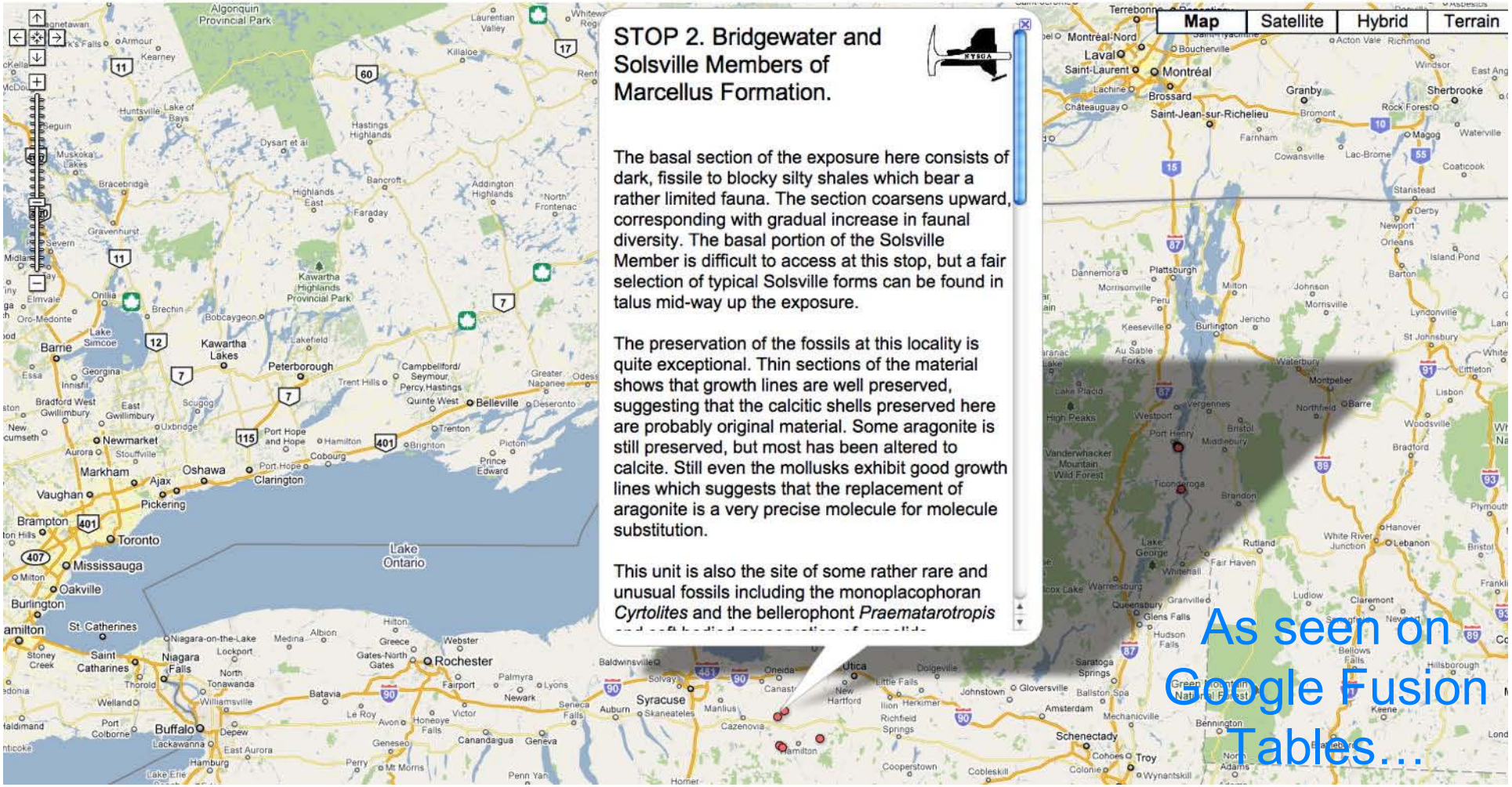

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NYSGA Trips 1956-69 and 1982-85

Otto H. Muller, Alfred University

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File View Edit Visualize Merge

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1 -

description	name	year	leader	trip	number	geometry	
shale </td> <td width="125">portion near top</td> </tr> </table> The accompanying map and perspective sketch indicate the field relations. The letters in the following discussion refer to these illustrations. The Levanna shale (A) is in typical black shale, Leiorhynchus facies, exposed in the stream bank. The Levanna–Centerfield contact is covered and the actual thickness of the Centerfield cannot be determined. Unweathered blocks occur in place, with horizontal bedding at B, and from here eastward for more than a mile. Most of the material in		56	U of R Students and Staff	3A	1.00	*kml…*	
		58	K.E.Lowe	D	5.00	*kml…*	
At junction with gravel road, forking downhill to ...	STOP 5 Stratigraphic section on "City Brook"	1960	J.R.Dunn	D	5.00	*kml…*	
Quarry southwest of Route 209 on west side of King...	STOP 4. Ulster County Highway Department Quarry, K...	1962	W.A.Oliver, J.H.Johnsen,J.B.	A	4.00	*kml…*	

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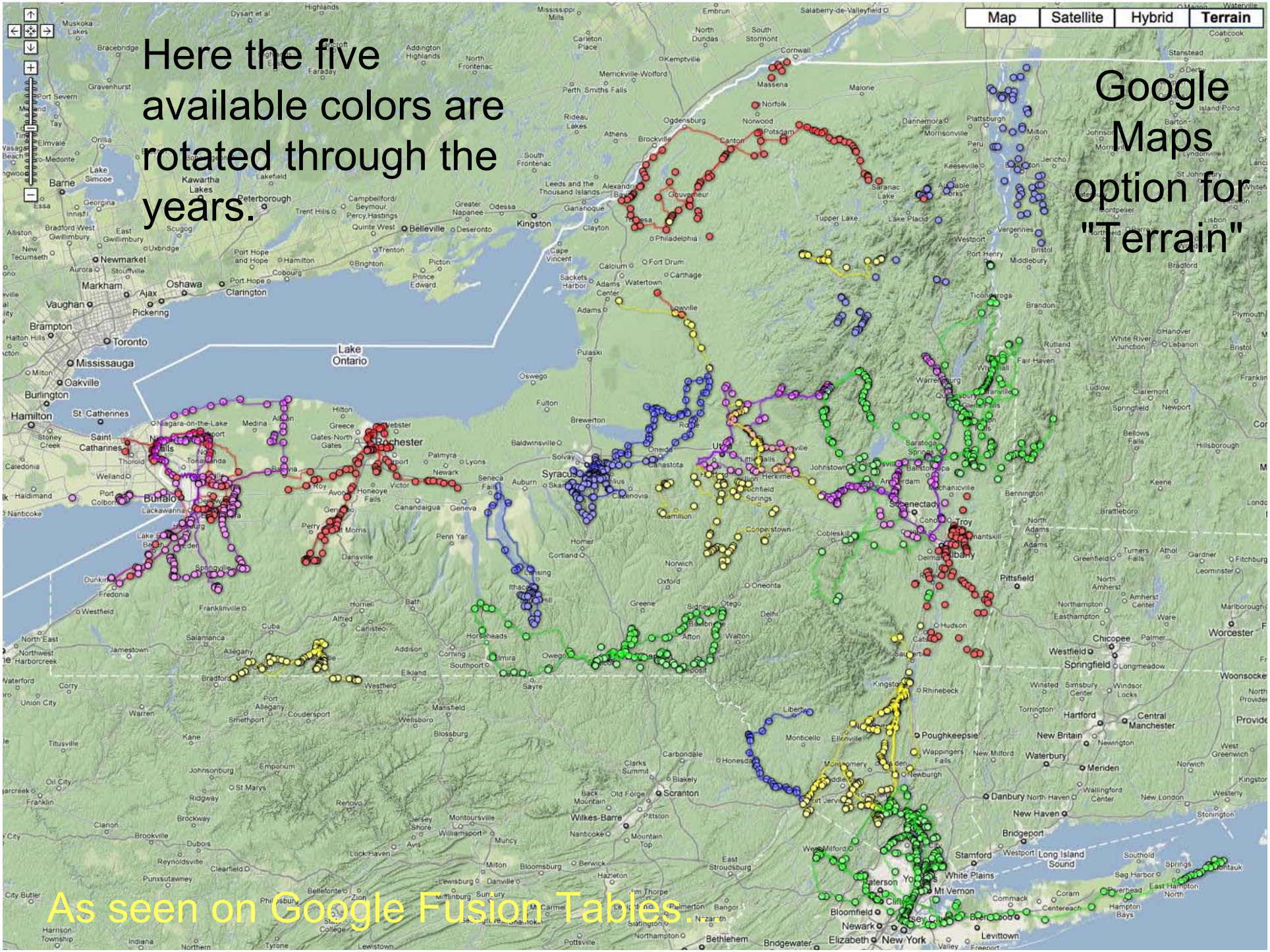
Here the five available colors are rotated through the years.
Google Maps option for "Terrain"
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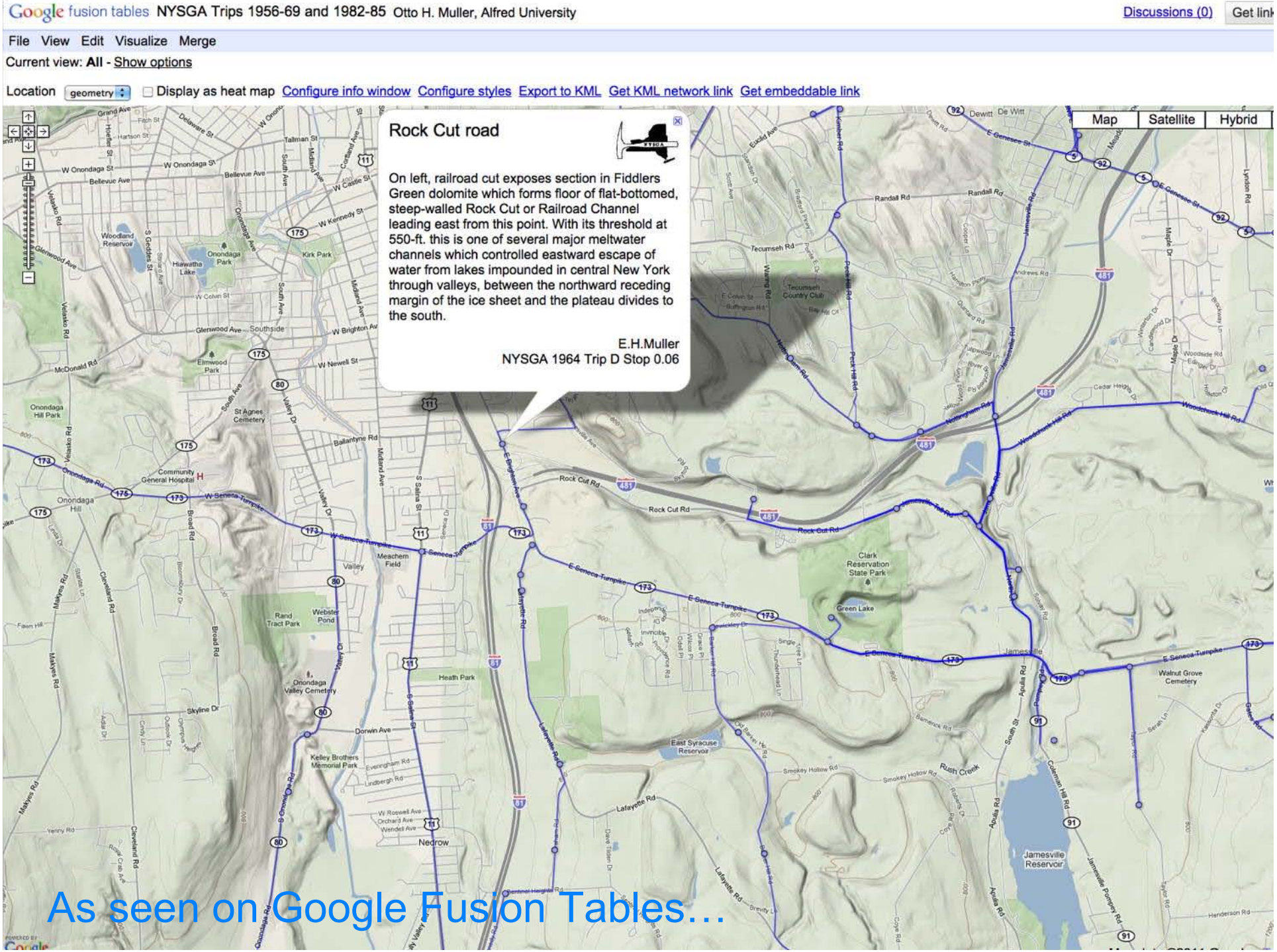
As seen on Google Fusion Tables.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Location geometry
Display as heat map
Configure info window
Configure styles
Export to KML
Get KML network link
Get embeddable link
Map
Satellite
Hybrid
Rock Cut road
On left, railroad cut exposes section in Fiddlers Green dolomite which forms floor of flat-bottomed, steep-walled Rock Cut or Railroad Channel leading east from this point. With its threshold at 550-ft. this is one of several major meltwater channels which controlled eastward escape of water from lakes impounded in central New York through valleys, between the northward receding margin of the ice sheet and the plateau divides to the south.
E.H.Muller
NYSGA 1964 Trip D Stop 0.06
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Filter Aggregate Choose columns

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Add condition

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Location geometry Display as heat map Configure info window Configure styles Export to KML Get KML network link Get emb link

http://www.google.com/fusiontables/exporttable?query=select+col0%2C+col1%2C+col2%2C+col3%2C+col4%2C+col5%2C+col6+from+564523+where+col0+contains+ignoring+case+'trilobite'&o=kmllink&g=col6

Search Term

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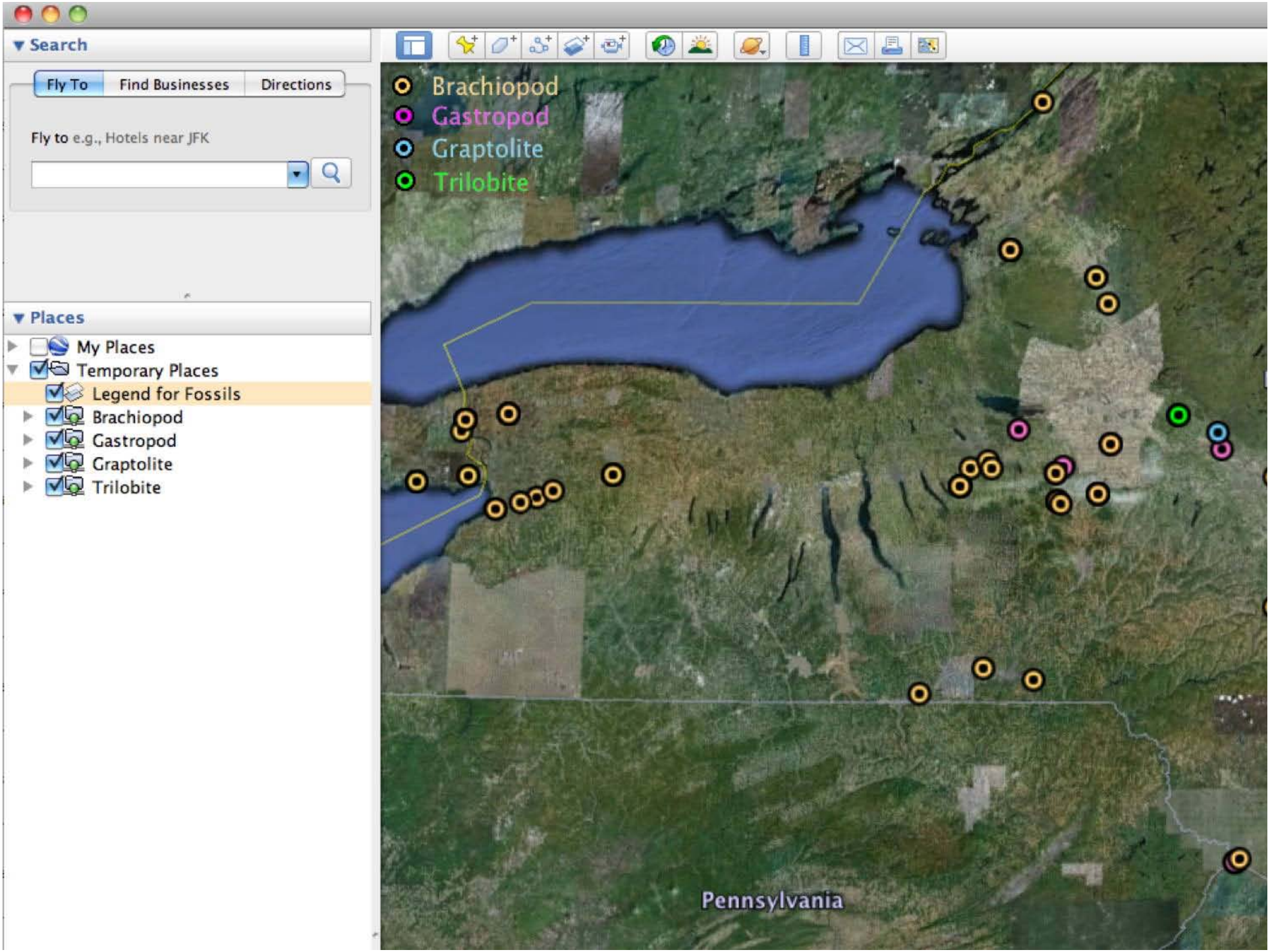
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Graptolite
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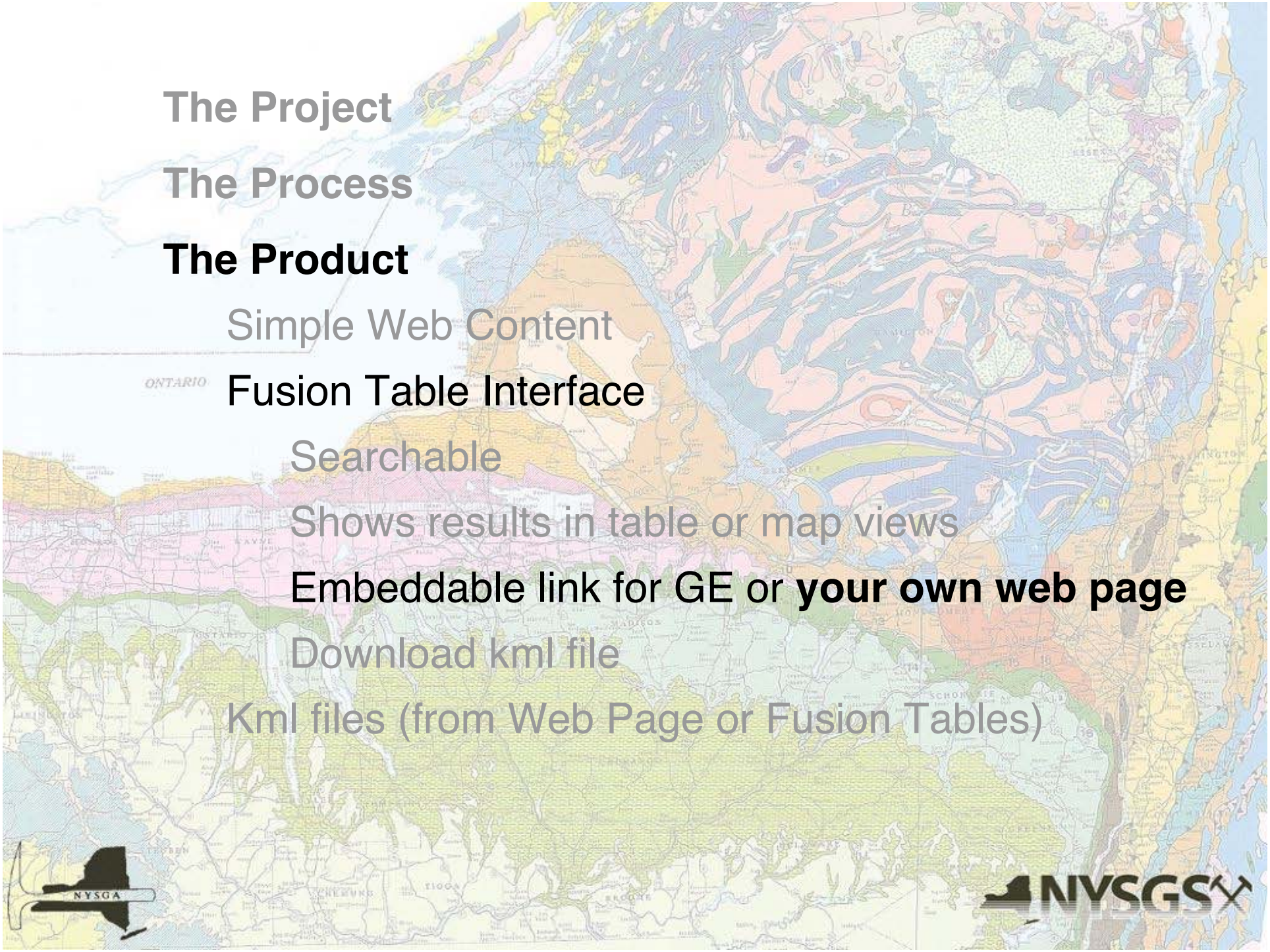
Pennsylvania



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Filter Aggregate Choose columns

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Add condition

Apply Clear filter

Current view: **[description contains ignoring case drumlin]** - Hide options

Location geometry Display as heat map Configure info window Configure styles Export to KML Get KML network link Get embeddable link

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+col5%2C+col6+from+502176+where+col0+contains+ignoring+ca
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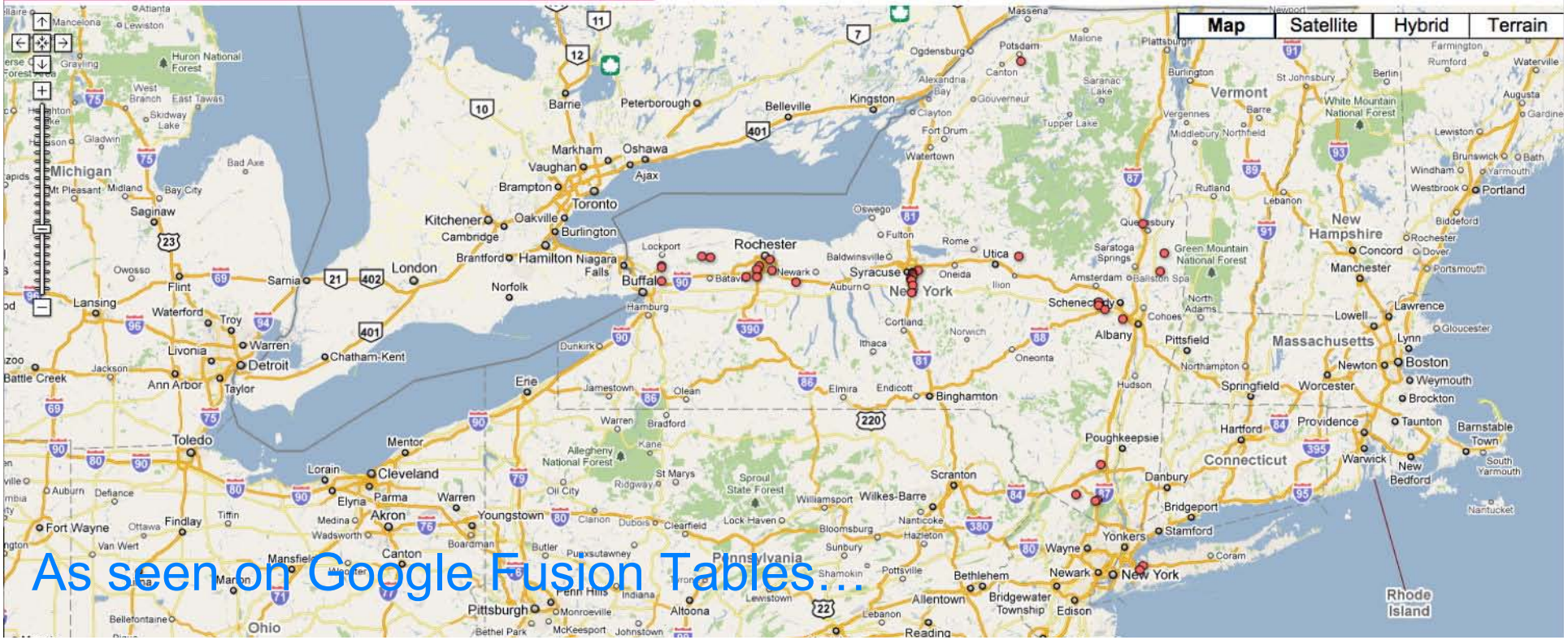

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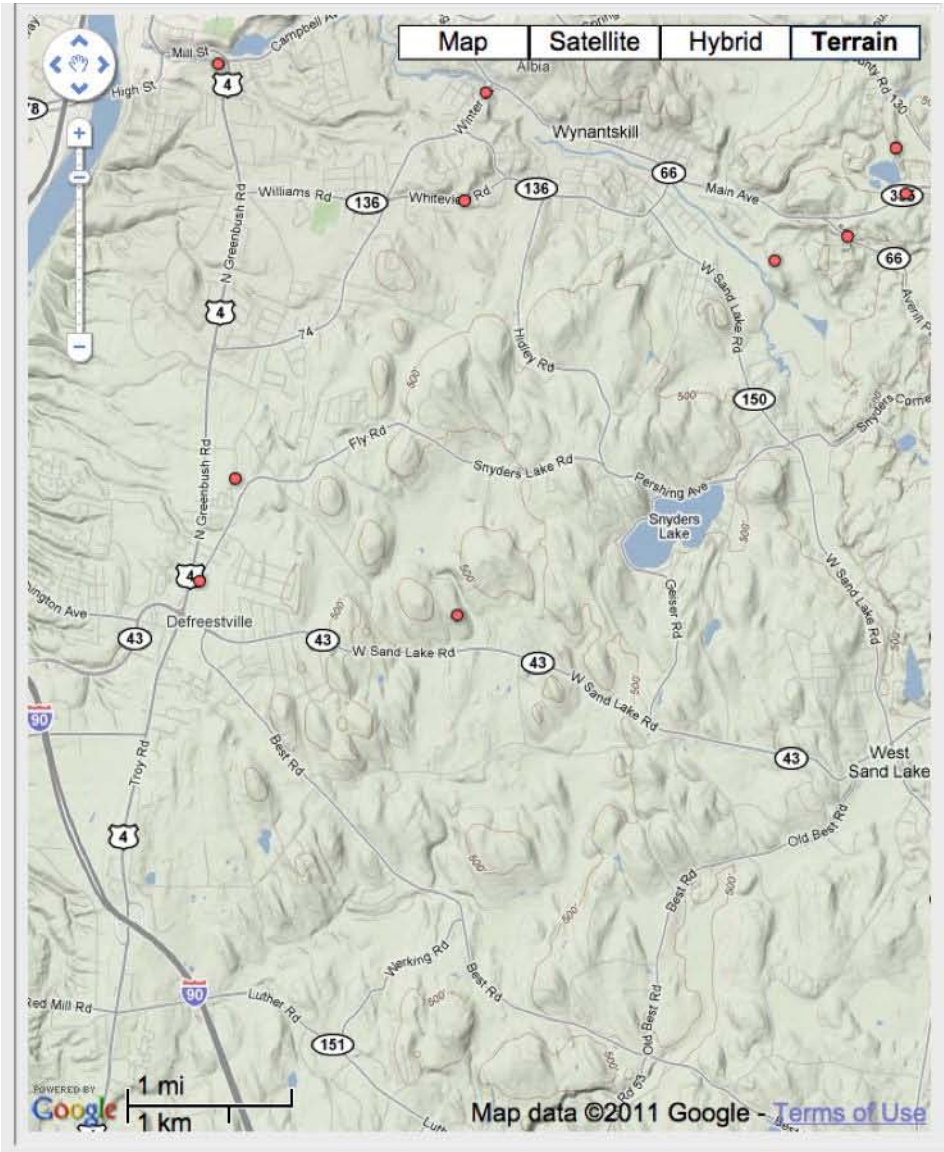

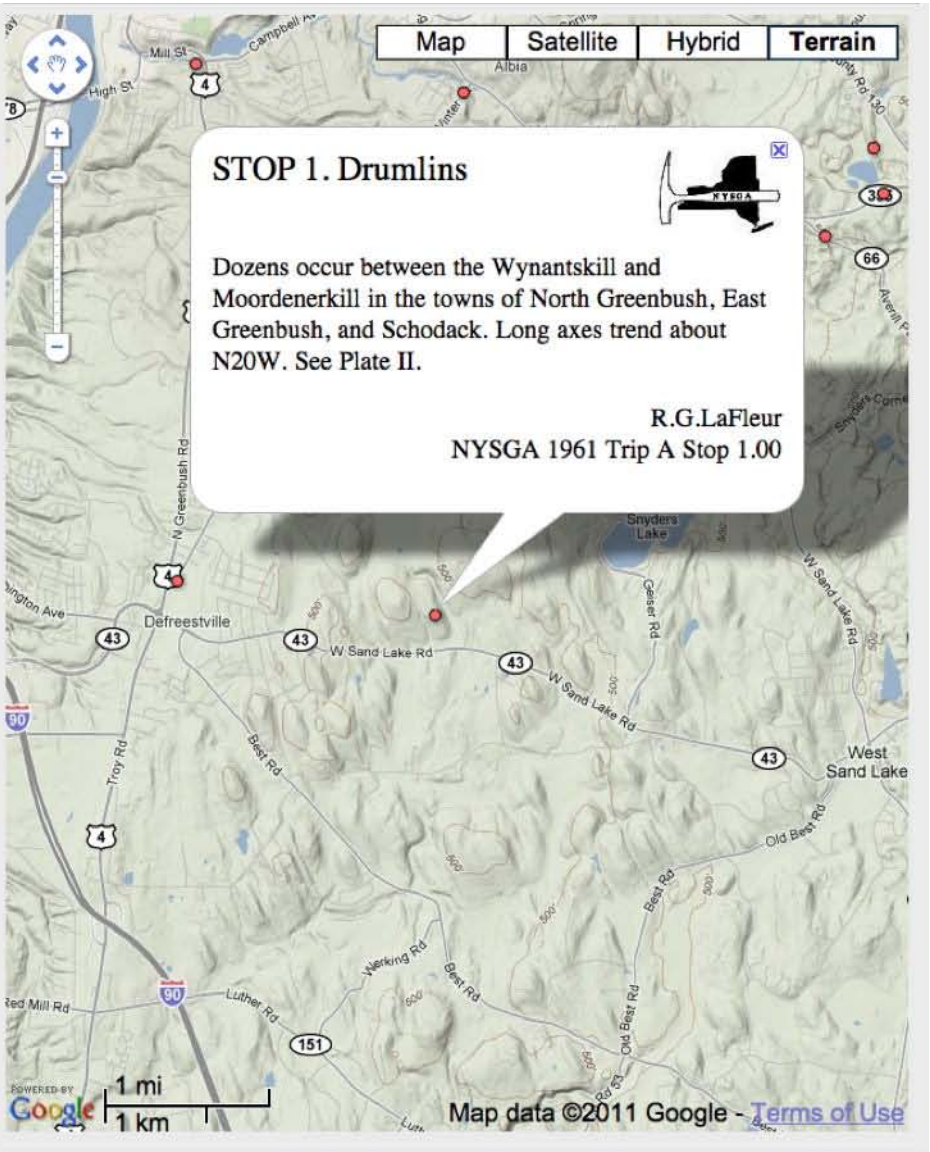

Paste the embeddable code into an html page, and you get the Google Maps options, including "Terrain." Click on a dot to see the road log comment.

As seen on ottohmuller.com…

Fusion Tables Map Interface

http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/FusionTablesMap.html

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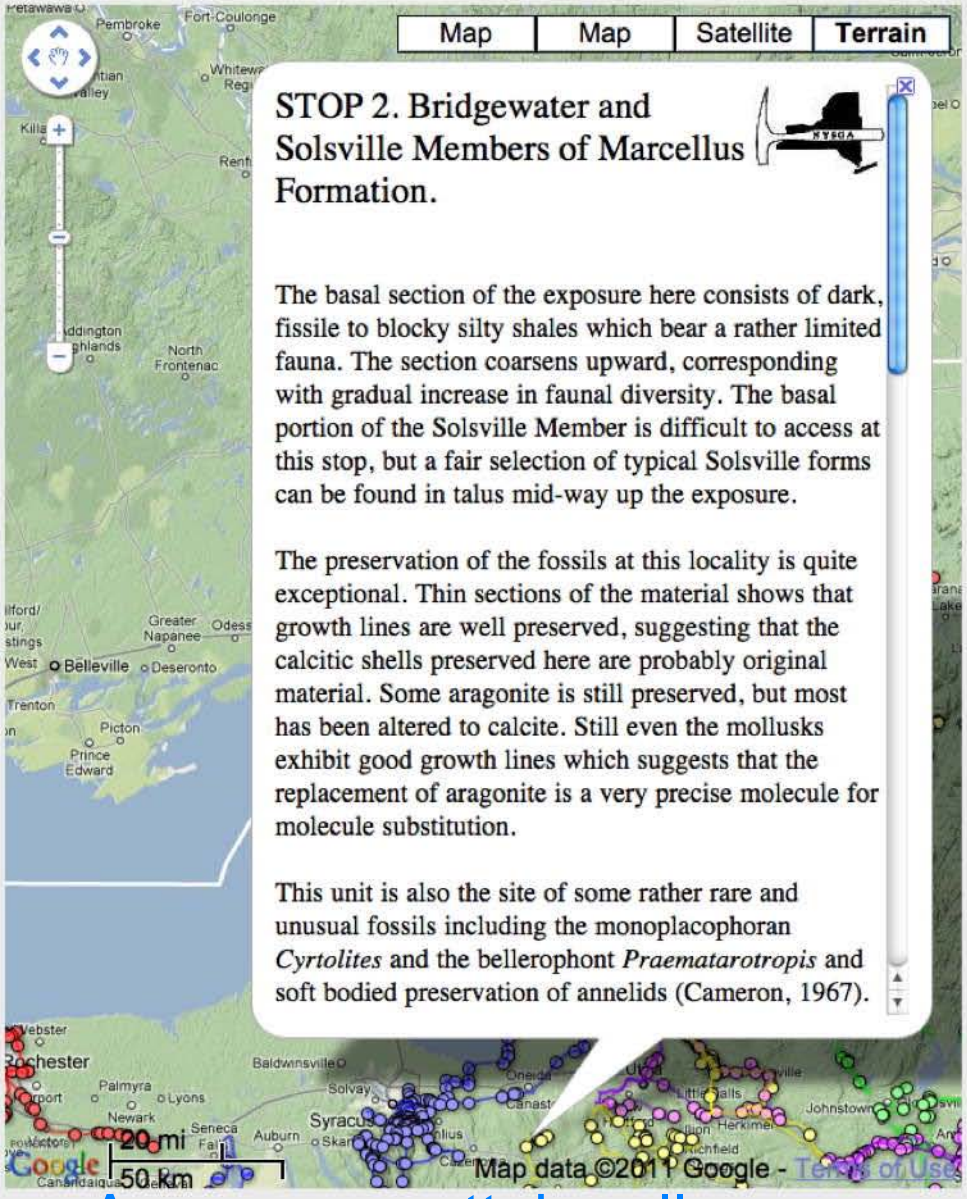
NY DEC site on Unique Geological Features

NYSGA Organization

NYSGA Guidebooks



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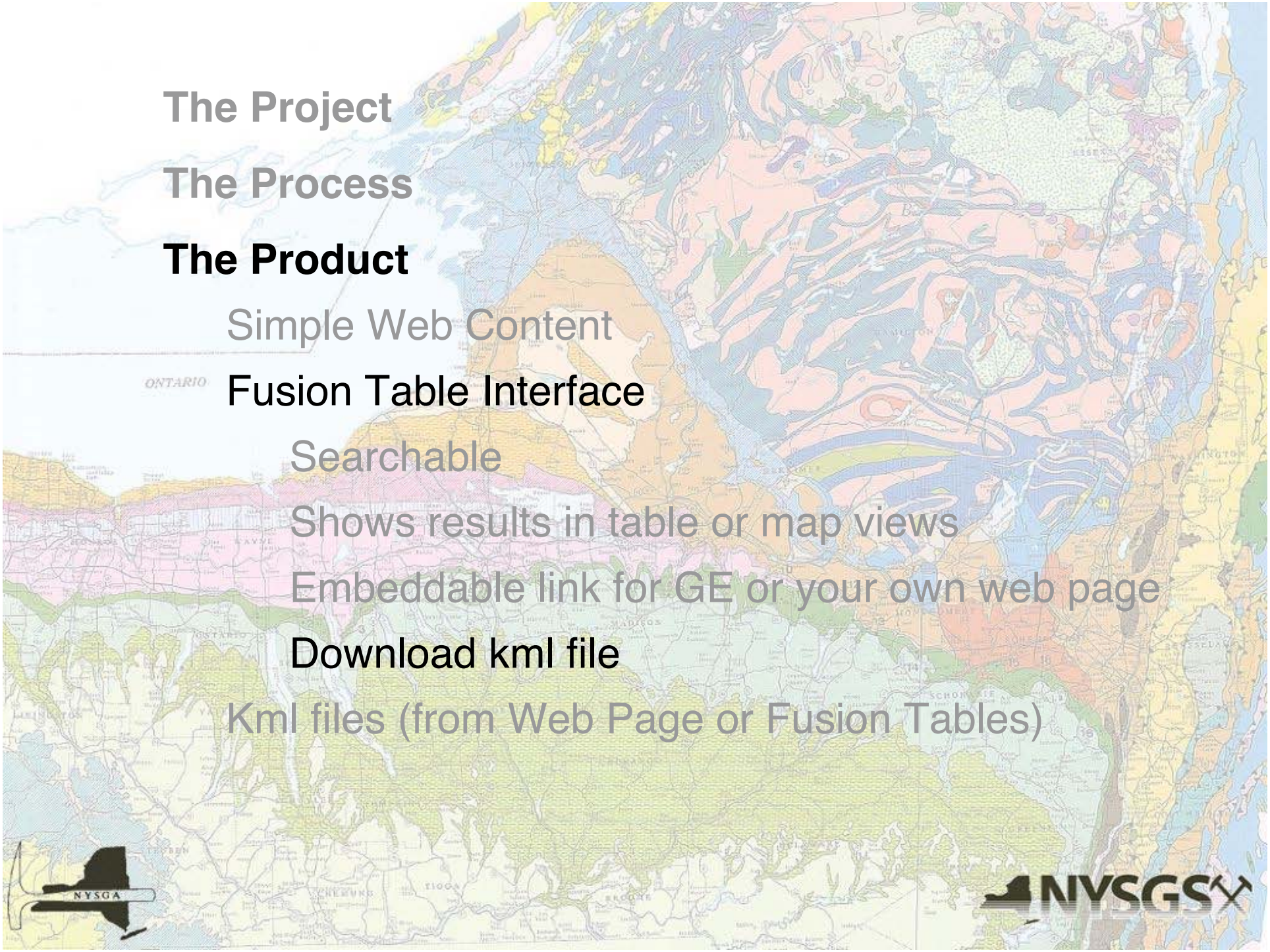

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- The Process
- **The Product**
  - Simple Web Content
  - Fusion Table Interface
    - Searchable
    - Shows results in table or map views
    - Embeddable link for GE or your own web page
    - Download kml file
  - Kml files (from Web Page or Fusion Tables)

The Project

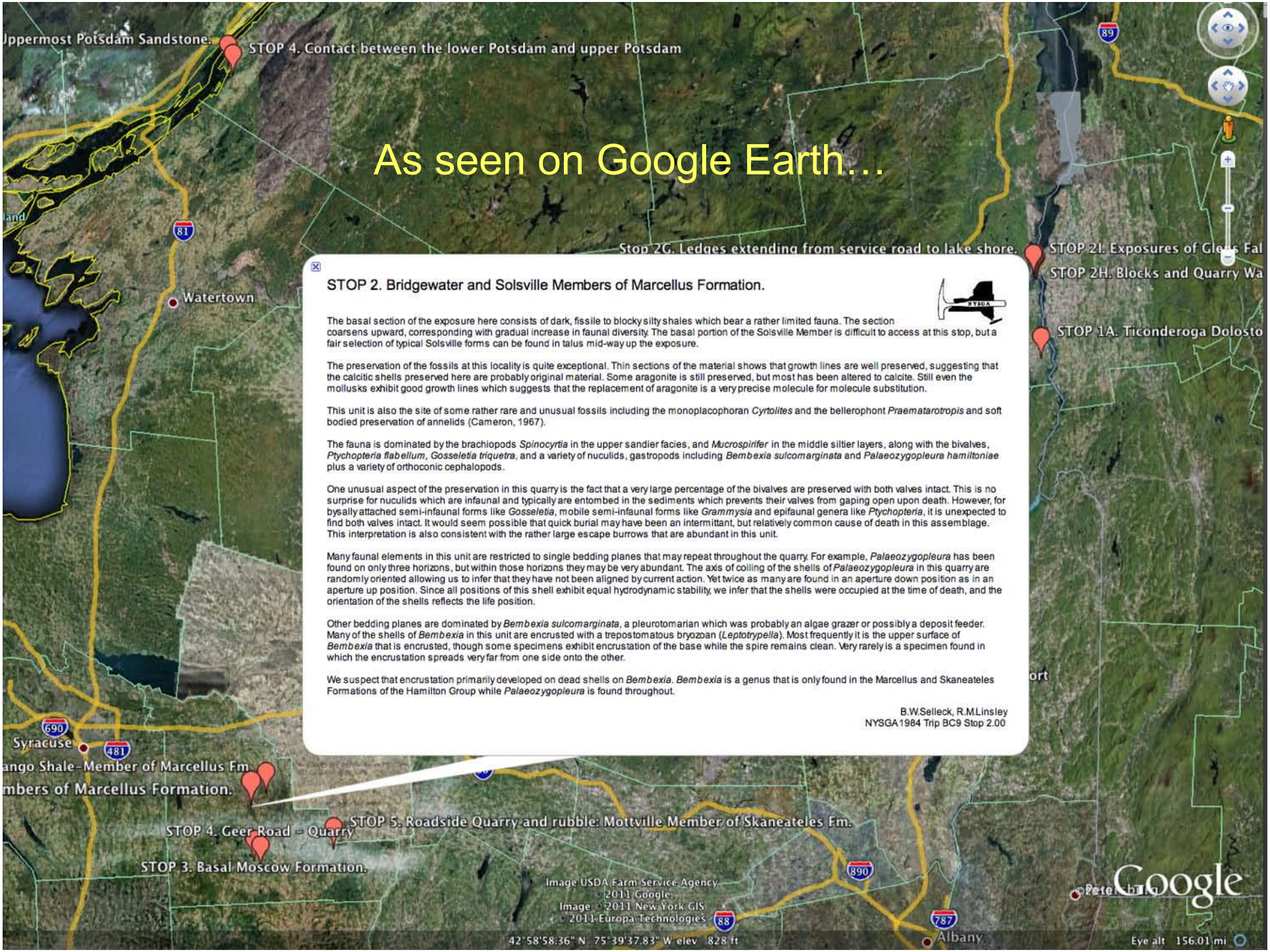
The Process

The Product

Simple Web Content

Fusion Table Interface

Kml files (from Web Page or Fusion Tables)



STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.

The basal section of the exposure here consists of dark, fissile to blocky silty shales which bear a rather limited fauna. The section coarsens upward, corresponding with gradual increase in faunal diversity. The basal portion of the Solsville Member is difficult to access at this stop, but a fair selection of typical Solsville forms can be found in talus mid-way up the exposure.

The preservation of the fossils at this locality is quite exceptional. Thin sections of the material shows that growth lines are well preserved, suggesting that the calcitic shells preserved here are probably original material. Some aragonite is still preserved, but most has been altered to calcite. Still even the mollusks exhibit good growth lines which suggests that the replacement of aragonite is a very precise molecule for molecule substitution.

This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran *Cyrtolites* and the bellerophont *Praematarotropis* and soft bodied preservation of annelids (Cameron, 1967).

The fauna is dominated by the brachiopods *Spinocyrtia* in the upper sandier facies, and *Mucrospirifer* in the middle siltier layers, along with the bivalves, *Ptychopteria flabellum*, *Gosseletia triquetra*, and a variety of nuculids, gastropods including *Bembexia sulcomarginata* and *Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae* plus a variety of orthoconic cephalopods.

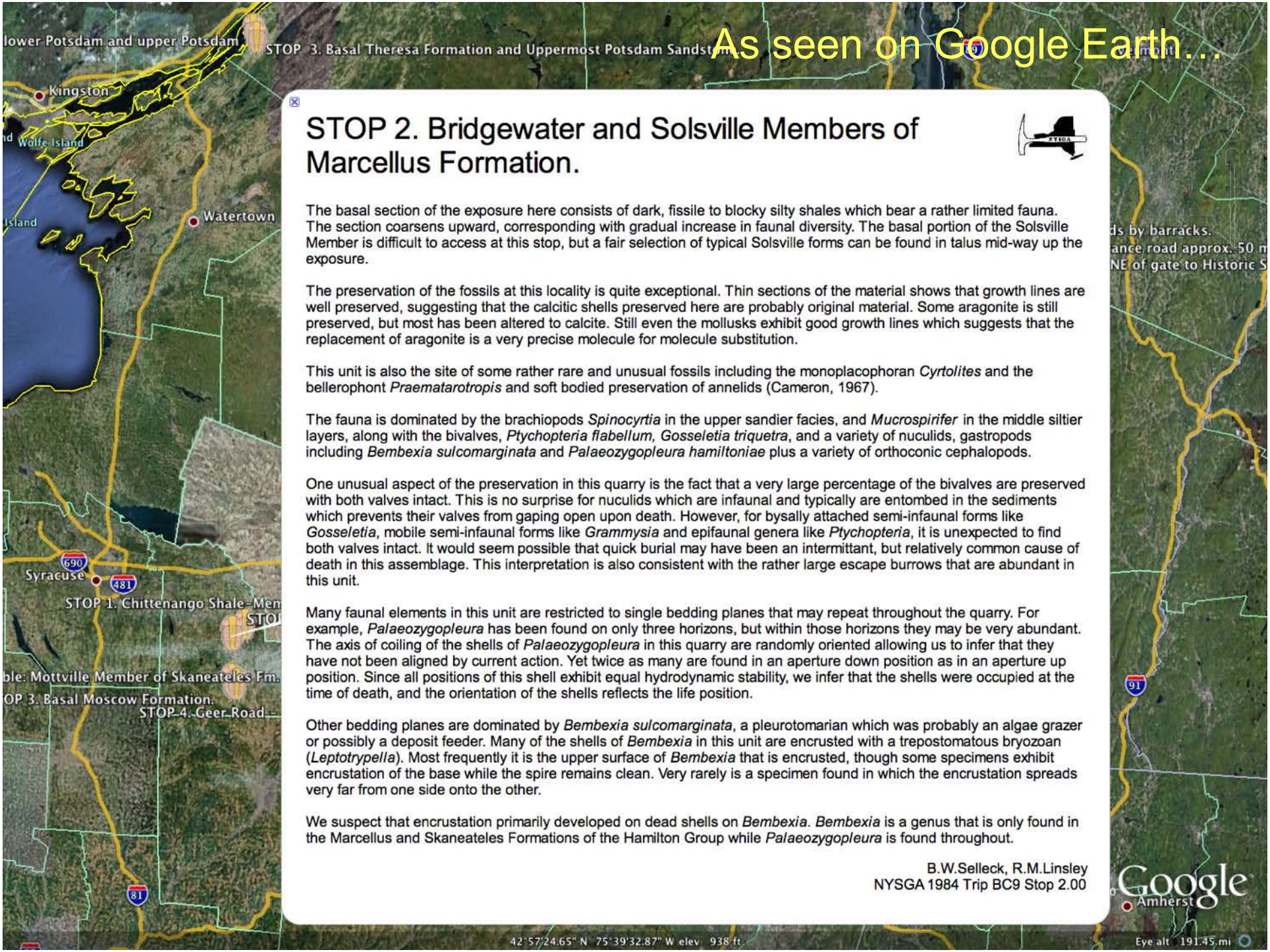
One unusual aspect of the preservation in this quarry is the fact that a very large percentage of the bivalves are preserved with both valves intact. This is no surprise for nuculids which are infaunal and typically are entombed in the sediments which prevents their valves from gaping open upon death. However, for bysally attached semi-infaunal forms like *Gosseletia*, mobile semi-infaunal forms like *Grammysia* and epifaunal genera like *Ptychopteria*, it is unexpected to find both valves intact. It would seem possible that quick burial may have been an intermittant, but relatively common cause of death in this assemblage. This interpretation is also consistent with the rather large escape burrows that are abundant in this unit.

Many faunal elements in this unit are restricted to single bedding planes that may repeat throughout the quarry. For example, *Palaeozygopleura* has been found on only three horizons, but within those horizons they may be very abundant. The axis of coiling of the shells of *Palaeozygopleura* in this quarry are randomly oriented allowing us to infer that they have not been aligned by current action. Yet twice as many are found in an aperture down position as in an aperture up position. Since all positions of this shell exhibit equal hydrodynamic stability, we infer that the shells were occupied at the time of death, and the orientation of the shells reflects the life position.

Other bedding planes are dominated by *Bembexia sulcomarginata*, a pleurotomarian which was probably an algae grazer or possibly a deposit feeder. Many of the shells of *Bembexia* in this unit are encrusted with a trepostomatous bryozoan (*Leptotrypella*). Most frequently it is the upper surface of *Bembexia* that is encrusted, though some specimens exhibit encrustation of the base while the spire remains clean. Very rarely is a specimen found in which the encrustation spreads very far from one side onto the other.

We suspect that encrustation primarily developed on dead shells on *Bembexia*. *Bembexia* is a genus that is only found in the Marcellus and Skaneateles Formations of the Hamilton Group while *Palaeozygopleura* is found throughout.

B.W.Selleck, R.M.Linsley
NYSGA 1984 Trip BC9 Stop 2.00



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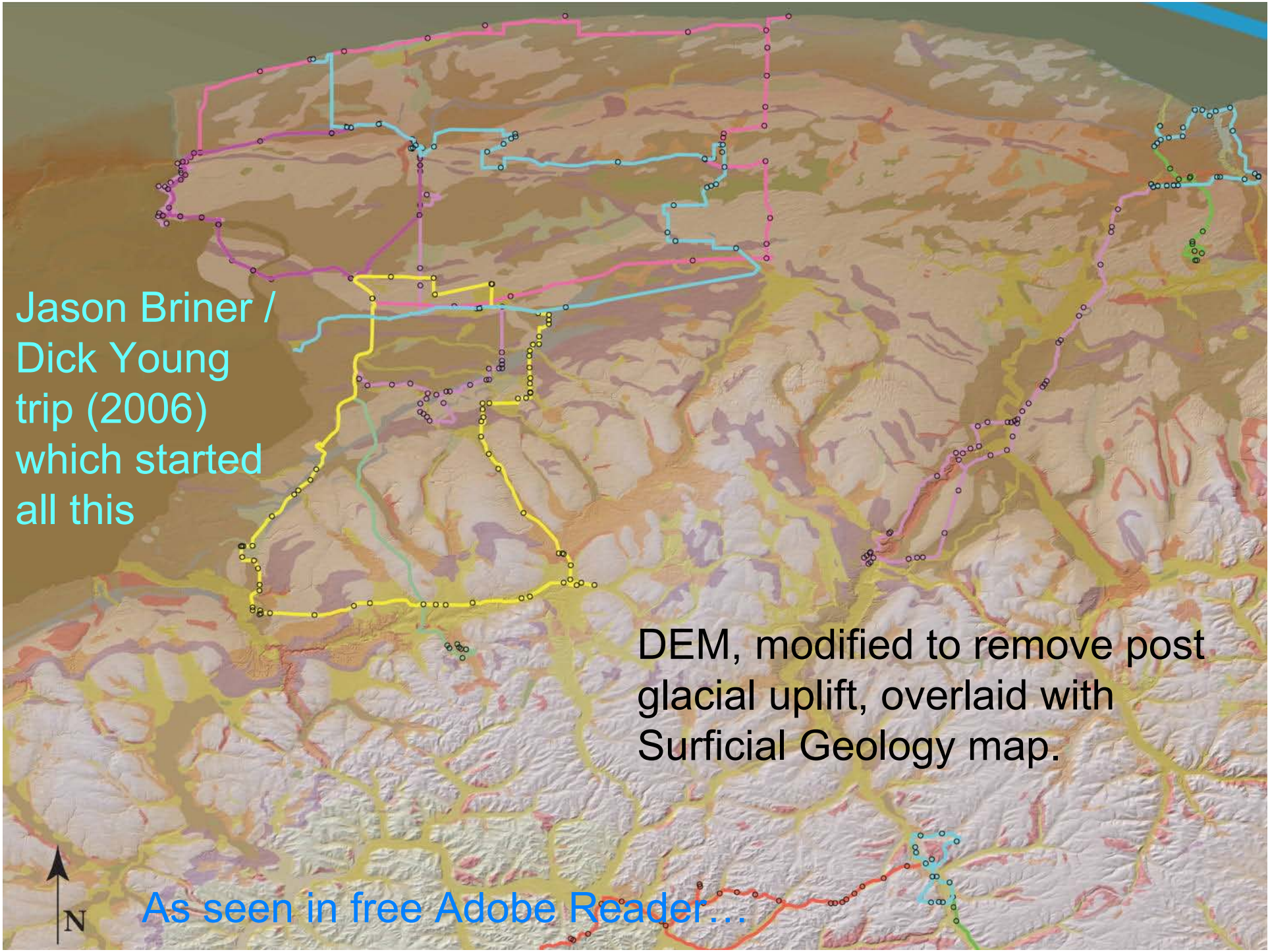
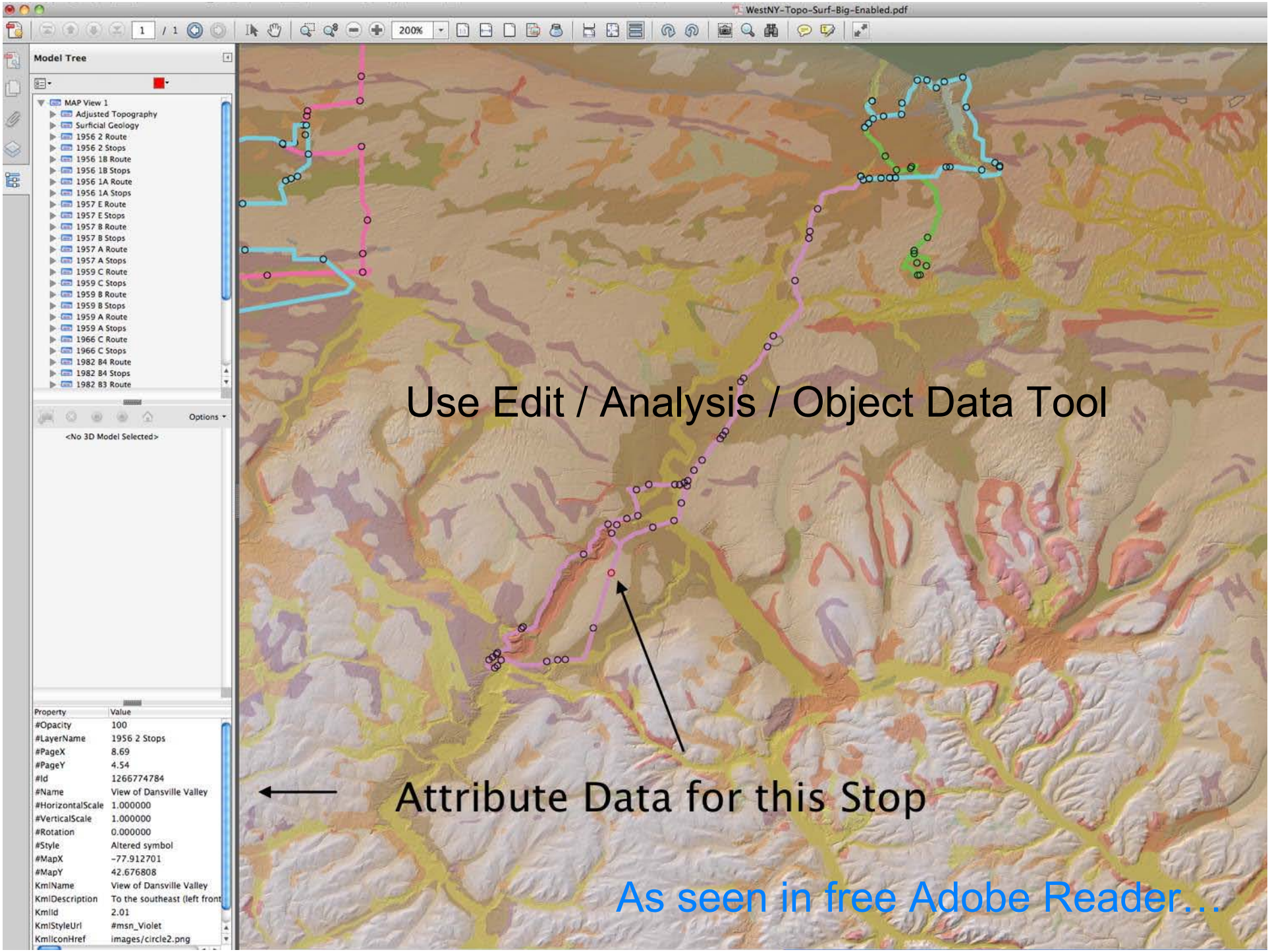
B.W.Selleck, R.M.Linsley
NYSGA 1984 Trip BC9 Stop 2.00


Jason Briner / Dick Young trip (2006) which started all this
DEM, modified to remove post glacial uplift, overlaid with Surficial Geology map.
N
As seen in free Adobe Reader…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1957 E Stops
1957 B Route
1957 B Stops
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As seen in free Adobe Reader…

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