Philippe Faure) In this document, the authors have mainly concentrated on regions of Quarsensis, Traras Mountains, Rhar Roubane Mountains, Beni Bahdel sub-basin, Nador of Tiaret Mountains, sidi-el-abed Mountains in the Oran high plains and Ksour Mountains The study deals with morphological description of the populations and their variability Nine brachiopod zonations have been established and compared with the pyreneen liassic zonations, on the western North-Tethyan realm The authors have also summarized palaeobiogeographical distribution of recorded Liassic brachiopods in the different regions studies in western Algeria, in Morocco, in the Iberoppyreneen and meso-european provinces

This document may be useful for Indian Palaeontologist/Stratigraphers working on marine Jurassic sediments of Kachchh and Jaisalmer basins of western India particularly on brachiopods for comparison, biostratigraphy and palaeobiogeographic reconstructions The document includes nicely drawn line diagrams and brachiopod plates The publication is available in the library of the Geological Society of India for reference purposes

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OneGeology: Sharing What We Have

In March 2007, in Brighton, UK, 81 geoscientists from 43 countries and from 53 national and international bodies gathered together to consider whether they would be prepared to collaborate to create a global interoperable geological map dataset

The participants unanimously agreed the Brighton "Accord" and kicked off "OneGeology", an initiative which now has the support of 65 nations The Accord asserted that geological map data are essential to advancing science and education in order to better provide solutions to the challenges of mitigating environmental hazards, ensuring the sustainable supply of energy, minerals and water, and addressing the urgent challenge of our changing climate

In a sentence the OneGeology mission is to "make web-accessible the best available geological map data worldwide at a scale of about 1 1 million, as a Geological Survey contribution to the International Year of Planet Earth"

The aim is to create dynamic digital geological map data for the world with an initial target scale of 1 1 million, but he project will be pragmatic and accept a range of scales and the best available data

The geological map data will be made available as a distributed web service, using the latest web map and web feature service approaches Geological Surveys will dynamically 'serve' the data for their territories to a web portal The plan is to make it available through dynamic map browsers The interchange standard GeoSciML will be the technical engine of the project, and, symbiotically, OneGeology will provide the wheels to increase the take up of GeoSciML

Transfer of know-how is one of the main aims of OneGeology and where nations do not have the technology or experience to deliver web services the more capable nations will assist

OneGeology will accelerate global introduction of the foundation technologies necessary for dynamic interchange of geoscience data and allow real time access to the latest version of information and knowledge from the geological surveys of the world

Those of us in geological surveys know geology is relevant to science and society – but in global terms geology risks becoming a marginal science unless we are able to truly share our knowledge

British Geological Survey IAN JACKSON
(http www OneGeology org)
(*source* Geosciences, BRGM, no 6, October 2007)

Digital Technology for a New Generation of Geological Maps

Mapping methods and concepts have evolved dramatically since the mid-1980's consecutive to the advent of information technologies Geologists benefit from this revolution at a number of stages

- When the geological information is acquired henceforth, it is geo-referenced, formatted and structured during this acquisition phase to allow its total integration downstream in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and, beyond these, in data banks used for mapping The pertinence and quality of this information structure is the key to formulating complex interrogations in future within these same databases

- When cartographic documents are prepared using CAD tools or, lately, GIS software that enables updates in the data banks to be integrated readily

- When the cartography data stored in the data banks is used they can be made available on demand to geologists or other users of validated and reliable geological reference data specialising in particular themes, such as hydrogeology or risks

Furthermore, the interoperability of data banks at national, European and international levels is a stake of prime importance for all providers of referenced geological data

Finally, taking multisource and heterogeneous data into account and using them jointly also represents one of the essential keys to procuring a better understanding of the subsurface in 3D In this perspective, data banks dedicated to geological mapping and the subsurface must be diversified to incorporate heterogeneous data from such industrial sources as seismic and oil boreholes so as to offer interpreted information of greatly enhanced value

(*source* Geosciences, BRGM, no 6, October 2007)

Late Quaternary Shallow Sub-surface Stratigraphy of the Ganga Plains

A coordinated multi-disciplinary program in several river basins across the country has been initiated by the Department of Science and Technology on the 'Science of Shallow Sub-surface' (SSS) in 2005 The emphasis of this programme is to study scientific problems regarding the evolutionary history of the mega- and meso-scale landforms of the river plains that require an integration of surface and sub-surface data One of the thrust areas in this