

- Educational materials for schools, symposia, exhibits, rock and mineral sets, cave reports, fossil collections.
- Field trips and field guidebooks.
- Libraries as depositories for geologic publications and maps.
- Public information services.
- Services to other local, federal, and state agencies, and cooperative programs with them.
- Paleontological information.
- Geochemistry and geophysical research and reports.
- Advisory councils.
- Economic geology studies and reports.
- Repositories of logs, cores, and rock cuttings for study.
- Land surveys.
- Regulatory functions by: Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington state geological surveys.

Most of the state geological surveys are represented on local, state, and national committees or they act as advisors to local, state, and federal government agencies. Their state geologists and directors serve as members of the Association of American State Geologists' committees, and they serve as liaison representatives on various professional organizations, for example: Geological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Earth Sciences Board, NACSN, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Institute of Professional Geologists, National Academy of Science, and National Association of Geology Teachers.

Members of the Association of American State Geologists serve on many federal committees, among them the federal/state cooperative geologic mapping program with the USGS, which is known as the COGEMAP program, Continental Margins Committee of the Association and the Mineral Management Service of the US Department of Interior (DOI), Advisory Committee on Water Data for Public Use, DOI's OCS Policy Committee, for example.

The state surveys are doing a great amount of useful research and application of geologic work in environment, water resources, mineral investigations, hazardous waste studies, geologic hazards, earthquake studies, and many other areas. All of this is made available to the public, to government, to industries, and to energy users and explorationists, and to other agencies. Therefore, professional geologists should note that in each state there is a public geological organization with resources and services that may assist and enhance the practice of geology.

Erratum

Jancin M, Clark DD (1993) Subsidence-sinkhole development in light of mud infiltrate structures within interstratal karst of the coastal plain, southeast United States. *Environ. Geol.* 22: 330-336

Due to an unfortunate error the reproduction of Figure 6 was unsatisfactory. Below are the corrected Figure 6.

Fig. 6a,b. **a** Cross-sectional drawing showing a striated mass (SM) that has been extruded through a ceiling feeder aperture into the underlying cave void and onto a rubble conical mass. **b** Cross-sectional drawing showing a SM mostly contained within its feeder pipe; locally, rotational breakdown detachment has exposed a side-view window of an exhumed SM. BD = breakdown. Some exhumed SM margins locally have collapsed to form small conelike mud rubble piles; more rarely, exhumed SM have bulged into the adjacent cave void

