

Child of Krakatoa – why the 2018 eruption caused a tsunami

The volcano, Anak Krakatau ('Child of Krakatoa') located between Java and Sumatra collapsed in December 2018, causing a devastating tsunami which killed hundreds of people, displacing tens of thousands more living on the coasts of Indonesia. Recent scientific research has found that the tsunami was caused by an eruption-triggered landslide generated as the volcano collapsed into the Sunda Strait.

Summary of the Bryan Lovell Meeting 2019: the role of geoscience in decarbonisation

This briefing note summarises the main themes of the meeting and the ways in which geoscience and the subsurface can deliver opportunities for decarbonisation.

New EU-funded research to focus on best practice for subsurface projects

A three-year international project (SECURE – Subsurface Evaluation of CCS and Unconventional Risks) focusing on best practice for developers engaged in subsurface energy projects is under way with dedicated funding from the European Union.

New approaches to geomagnetic data

collection needed for the World Magnetic Model

US National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency has launched MagQuest, an innovation challenge to advance how we measure Earth's magnetic field. The challenge is seeking solutions for geomagnetic data collection for the World Magnetic Model. Enter by 16th May.

New research identifies the role of the Indian Summer Monsoon on global climate change

A study led by researchers at The Open University (OU) with contributions from the British Geological Survey (BGS) has revealed new insights to help understand the historical importance of the Indian Summer Monsoon. Newly generated records of the Indian Summer Monsoon in put into context with published climate data, identified how the monsoon helped propagate warmth and moisture between the southern hemisphere with the northern hemisphere and thereby promoted global deglaciation.