



Criminal and Environmental Soil Forensics, Karl Ritz, Lorna Dawson, David Miller, Springer, 2008, 1402092040, 9781402092046, . Soils have important roles to play in criminal and environmental forensic science. Since the initial concept of using soil in forensic investigations was mooted by Conan Doyle in his Sherlock Holmes stories prior to real-world applications, this branch of forensic science has become increasingly sophisticated and broad. New techniques in chemical, physical, biological, ecological and spatial analysis, coupled with informatics, are being applied to reducing areas of search by investigators, site identification, site comparison and measurement for the eventual use as evidence in court. Soils can provide intelligence, in assisting the determination of the provenance of samples from artifacts, victims or suspects, enabling their linkage to locations or other evidence. They also modulate change in surface or buried cadavers and hence affect the ability to estimate post-mortem or post-burial intervals, and locate clandestine graves. This interdisciplinary volume explores the conceptual and practical interplay of soil and geoforensics across the scientific, investigative and legal fields. Supported by reviews, case-studies from across the world, and reports of original research, it demonstrates the increasing convergence of a wide range of knowledge. It covers conceptual issues, evidence (from recovery to use in court), geoforensics, taphonomy, as well as leading-edge technologies. The application of the resultant soil forensics toolbox is leading to significant advances in improving crime detection, and environmental and national security..

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Geological and Soil Evidence Forensic Applications, Kenneth Pye, Apr 19, 2007, Law, 356 pages. The forensic potential of geological and soil evidence has been recognized for more than a century, but recently these types of evidence are used much more widely as an

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An Introduction to Forensic Geoscience , Elisa Bergslien, Mar 23, 2012, Science, 320 pages. An Introduction to Forensic Geoscience provides fundamental training in geoscience as developed through the lens of its forensic applications. It incorporates a range of topics

Permafrost Fourth International Conference, final proceedings, July 17-22, 1983, University of Alaska Fairbanks, National Academy of Sciences (U.S.), 1984, Science, 413 pages. Second and final volume. Includes papers from the important panel sessions, translations of six invited Soviet papers and 25 contributed Soviet papers, abstracts of additional

Palynology, principles and applications, Volume 1 , J. Jansonius, Duncan Colin McGregor, 1996, Science, 1330 pages. .

Soils Principles, Properties and Management, Khan Towhid Osman, Dec 4, 2012, TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING, 293 pages. Aimed at taking the mystery out of soil science, Soils: Principles, Properties and Management is a text for undergraduate/graduate students who study soil as a natural resource

Forensic geology earth sciences and criminal investigation, Raymond C. Murray, John C. F. Tedrow, 1975, Law, 217 pages. .

Forensic Geoscience Principles, Techniques and Applications, Kenneth Pye, Jan 1, 2004, Science, 318 pages. "Forensic geoscience is an increasingly important sub-discipline within geoscience and forensic science. Although minerals, soils, dusts and rock fragments have been used as

Soil Analysis in Forensic Taphonomy Chemical and Biological Effects of Buried Human Remains, Mark Tibbett, David O. Carter, Dec 12, 2010, Law, 352 pages. A burial environment is a complex and dynamic system. It plays host to an abundance of interdependent chemical, physical, and biological processes, which are greatly influenced

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