ON COVER— Perspective view of a Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) image of the Beirut watershed area, Lebanon, draped over a digital elevation model (DEM). The black lines correspond to the intersection between the layer tops and faults and the DEM. Each geologic feature is modeled following geologic rules using the EarthVision® modeling software to extrapolate the surface information into a real three-dimensional (3-D) geologic map represented in the foreground. The 3-D map has been split into four blocks along two cross sections spread apart in order to display the relationship between horizons and faults. The advantage of such a 3-D map is that the geometric relationships between the geologic features are self-explanatory and easy to interpret. See related paper by Damien Dhont, Pascal Luxey, and Jean Chorowicz: “3-D modeling of geologic maps from surface data” beginning on p. 1465 of this issue of the Bulletin.