Rolling Rocks

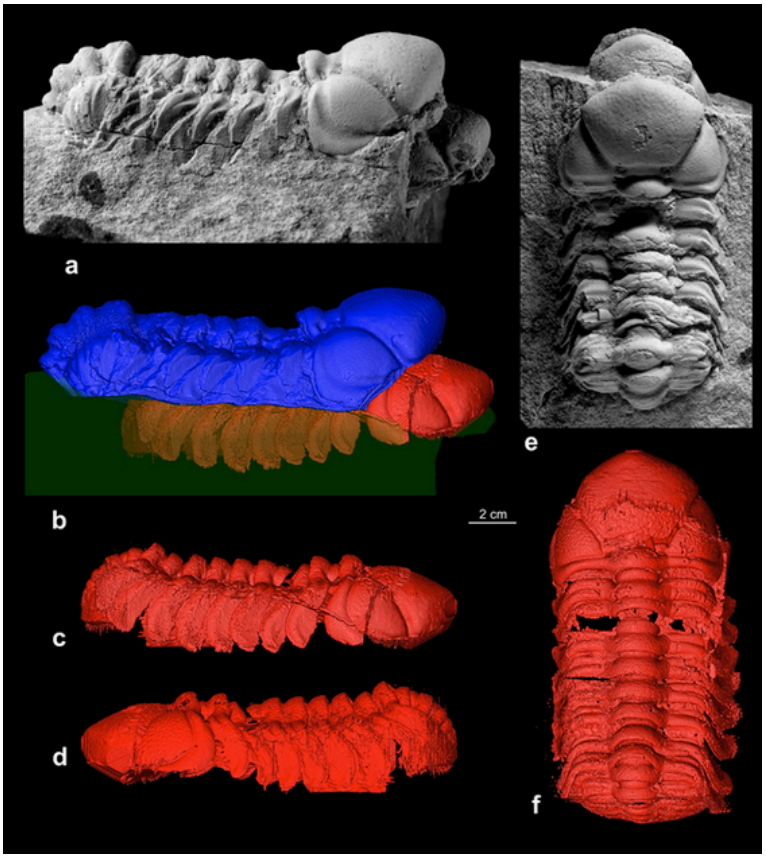
Today's Colloquium

Today's colloquium will be given by Dr. Colin Robins from Claremont McKenna College. His talk starts at 3:30 pm in Braunstein 201 and is titled: "A partial environmental record from the micromorphology and mineralogy of ancient (1-4 Ma) calcic soils in the Desert Southwest." There will be coffee and tea set up outside 201 Braunstein 10-15 minutes before the talk starts and refreshments in the Rug Room following talk.

Colin is a physical geographer, soil scientist, geologist, and environmental scientist focusing on how landscapes record surface processes, climate, and ecosystem histories. Colin has particular expertise in the development of soils in arid settings. He pursues the development of new, quantitative, isotopic measures of arid soil minerals and geomorphic surface ages, as well as the applications of soil science and geochemistry to challenges in species conservation and land management.

New Paper

Carl just published a paper on a trilobite caught in the act of molting revealed via X-ray microtomography. Check it out:



Blezejowski, B.,Gieszcz, P., Brett, C.E. and Binkowski, M. 2015. A moment from before 365 Ma frozen in time and space, Scientific Reports (Nature Publishing Group). Article 14191. http://www.nature.com/articles/srep14191

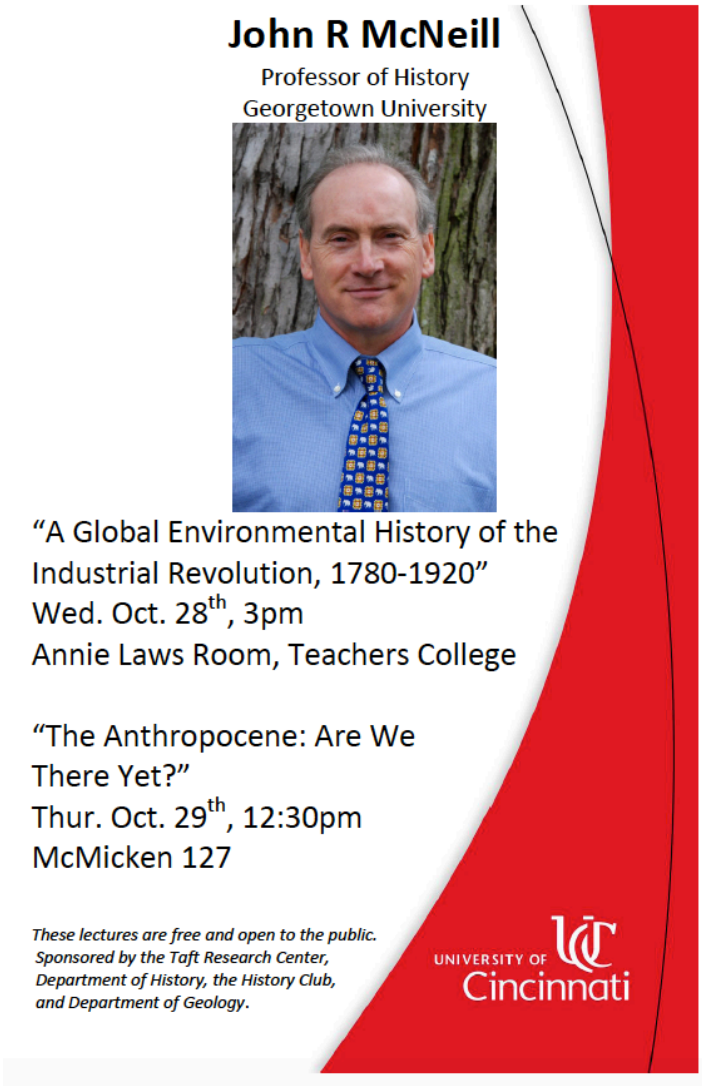
New Tools For Studying Extinct Animals

Check out the article on Brooke's work on the NewHistorian at: http://www.newhistorian.com/new-tool-for-studying-extinct-animals/4997/

Rupturing Reading Days

Lewis Owen and Kat Rivers made use of the reading days to examine active faults and fault ruptures in Nevada with Steve Wesnousky in at UNR.

Special lecture joint with History



Plus!

A Global Environmental History of the Industrial Revolution, 1780-1920: Work in Prospect

This lecture will present the subject of my next global environmental history, still in the exploratory stages. It proposes a view of the Industrial Revolution as a global rather than a British process, and as an ecological as well as an economic and social one, by focusing on a handful of raw materials essential to industrialization. These materials -- fuels, fibers, ores, lubricants -- all came from somewhere, and to sustain industrialization had to come in ever larger quantities. Extracting and harvesting these industrial 'ingredients' brought ecological changes on every inhabited continent and on the high seas.

{Wed, Oct 28, 3:00, McM 127}

Cheers,

Lewis