If you are interested in planet Earth—how it developed its present features and what may happen to it in the future, how it functions as a complex physical and chemical system and why we should care, where life originated and how and why our planet supports us, how the environment works and how what we do affects the world around us—a major in geology may be right for you.

The Department of Geology possesses extensive rock, mineral, and fossil collections as a basis from which to investigate Earth, a powder X-ray diffractometer (XRD) for determining mineral identities, research-grade stereo and petrographic microscopes, and Logitech-equipped rock thin-section preparation equipment. The department houses the College’s scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence, as well as specialized equipment for student and faculty research. Additional research equipment available for student use, shared with other departments in the Division of Natural Sciences, includes a C,H,N,O,S elemental analyzer, an inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometer for determining elemental compositions, and the Colby Compass, a research boat equipped with an array of instrumentation from which real-time environmental analyses and studies can be conducted.

Colby’s setting provides an intriguing and exciting area for field study, allowing students to integrate field and laboratory experiences. Students are encouraged to work on independent and honors projects in which they develop ways of actively examining and interpreting observational data, and such opportunities are offered routinely during the summer by departmental faculty at Colby and abroad.

Fieldwork is an integral part of many courses and introduces students to various aspects of local and regional geology. Multi-day off-campus trips also are scheduled regularly to localities and areas of particular geologic interest, such as the Hartford Basin of Connecticut, the Mohawk Valley or Catskill Mountains of New York, the classic Joggins and Brule localities in Nova Scotia, and late Paleozoic rocks of New Brunswick. The department also provides off-campus international experiences, including study in Bermuda.

The department offers two major programs and a minor for students with different interests. The point scale for retention of the major applies to all courses taken in the major; no requirement may be taken satisfactory/unsatisfactory. Students should consult regularly with their advisor in selecting courses appropriate for meeting their goals of post-graduation employment or graduate studies.

**Requirements for the Major in Geoscience**

Geology 141 and 142; four fundamental core courses that include 225, 231, 254, and 256; two geology elective courses (that are 200-level or higher and may include one course in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, or GIS); three credits of Geology 391; Geology 494; Mathematics 122 or Statistics 212; Chemistry 141; and one additional laboratory science course in chemistry, biology, or physics.

**Requirements for the Major in Geology**

This curriculum is designed for those students interested in pursuing a preprofessional degree program. The requirements are Geology 141 and 142; four core courses that include 225, 231, 254, and 256; four geology elective courses (numbered 200-level or higher and may include a course in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, or GIS); three credits of Geology 391; Geology 494; Chemistry 141; one two-semester sequence of chemistry, physics, or biology; Mathematics 122 or Statistics 212. Additional course work in chemistry, physics, and mathematics beyond the minimum requirements is strongly encouraged to broaden a students’ skill sets and maximize options after graduation. Students should consult one of the major advisors in the first and second years regarding election of languages and other Colby required courses.

**Requirements for Honors in Geology**

This program involves a substantial research component in the student’s senior year, with no fewer than six hours of credit elected in research activities. Participation in the honors program requires a 3.5 GPA in the major by the end of the junior year before a faculty sponsor can consider the project. The honors program involves presentation of a research proposal to a faculty committee early in the fall semester, submission of a midterm progress report, drafting of introductory sections before January, and submission of a full draft manuscript for committee review by spring break. Satisfactory progress will result in credit for Geology 483 and 484. Successful completion of an honors research project, and the major, will enable the student to graduate with “Honors in Geology.” Students who wish to pursue an even more intensive research agenda should consider the Senior Scholars Program, an all-campus honors program in which half the student’s academic credits in the senior year are devoted exclusively to a major research project.

**Requirements for the Minor in Geology**

A minor in geology is available to students majoring in other disciplines who also desire an introductory understanding of the geosciences. Minor programs will be tailored to the needs of individual students; course selection should be done only after consultation with the minor advisor. Requirements are Geology 141 and 142, and three geology courses selected from courses numbered 225 and above.
Course Offerings

**GE141s Earth and Environment** The geosciences encompass the study of the Earth, its formation, its history, the processes that continue to shape it today, and our interaction with it. Students learn (1) how Earth processes operate, how they shape the environment we live in, and how they can affect people; (2) where Earth resources come from, the impacts of using these resources, and how we can reduce these impacts; and (3) the methods we use to understand these processes and impacts. Additionally, the course improves students’ critical-thinking and data-analysis skills. **Four credit hours.**  N, Lb.  DUNN, NELSON, RUEGER, SULLIVAN

**GE142s Deep Time Planet Earth** Focuses on the conceptual foundations for understanding Earth Systems - lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, and biosphere over the past 4.6 billion years. An appreciation will be gained for deep time, sedimentary systems, fossils and evolutionary theory as manifested on a planets that has witnessed dramatic changes over Earth's history. Case studies include primary literature to gain insight into the interrelated nature of Earth Systems and how these have shaped our current state. Includes both theoretical and practical experiences in the classroom, laboratory, and field, culminating in a required weekend field trip designed to apply components of all experiences. **Credit cannot be earned for both this course and Geology 146. Prerequisite:** Geology 141.  **Four credit hours.**  N, W2.  DUNN, NELSON, RUEGER, SULLIVAN

**GE151** Extinction: Earth's Lessons  Students will learn the processes responsible for the fossil record; evolution and evolutionary theory; the use of paleontological data to understand ecological response to climate change, perturbation, and extinction mechanisms; and how deep time lessons scale to a planet dominated by man. They will gain a conceptual framework for how to acquire, analyze, and assess deep time biodiversity trends; increase their written and oral communication skills; develop constructive critical thinking and argumentation; and learn the fundamentals of discovery, evaluation, and use of appropriate resources. **Prerequisite:** First-year standing.  **Four credit hours.**  N, W1.

**GE225s Mineralogy** Introduces students to the methods geologists use to identify minerals and the geologic environments in which they form. Students will gain experience using the petrographic microscope, powder X-ray diffractometer, and scanning electron microscope to identify major rock-forming minerals. Students will develop interpersonal, critical-thinking, and communication skills that enable them to discuss the chemical and physical processes controlling mineral formation. Concepts learned serve as the foundation for subsequent upper-level geology courses. **Prerequisite:** Geology 141, 142, or 146, and Chemistry 141 (may be taken concurrently).  **Four credit hours.**  N, W1.  DUNN

**GE231f Structural Geology** Structural geologists study the geometry of geologic structures such as faults and folds, how these structures form, their significance to the geologic history of an area, and their relationship to plate-tectonic motions. Enables students to (1) evaluate a suite of geologic structures to draw conclusions about their formation and significance, (2) apply basic structural-analysis techniques to solve problems in a variety of geoscience disciplines, and (3) develop the three-dimensional thinking skills needed to evaluate subsurface geology using two-dimensional, surficial data sets. Aims to improve students' graphical and written-communication, data-collection, and recording skills. **Prerequisite:** Geology 141, 142, or 146, and a W1 course.  **Four credit hours.**  N, W2.  SULLIVAN

**GE242** Hydrogeology An introduction to the fundamental principles of hydrology combined with basic knowledge of geophysical logs collected in water wells. Provides students with tools necessary to characterize groundwater systems. Geophysical logging has traditionally been applied in the oil industry, but a new generation of tools has been designed specifically to evaluate aquifer properties. Topics include the hydraulic properties of rocks (matrix and fracture), the analysis of pumping tests to quantify aquifer transmissivity, and a review of geophysical tools and techniques used to investigate fluid flow through the subsurface. Includes lectures, interpretation of pumping-test data, analysis of a variety of geophysical logs, and equipment demonstrations. Previously listed as Geology 297 (Jan Plan 2014 and 2015).  **Prerequisite:** Geology 141 or 146, and Mathematics 121 or 122.  **Three credit hours.**

**GE254s Principles of Geomorphology** Geomorphology is the study of the Earth and all its surficial expression and the continuing evolution of the planet as climate-dictated surface processes seek to remodel the underlying solid Earth. Students learn the processes at work in the breakdown of rocks into soils and how mountains, valleys, and all the other myriad landforms of the Earth originated. They will become familiar with the processes that result in mass-wasting events such as landslides, how streams constantly change the environment, and how wind is active in desert environments and elsewhere; they will come to appreciate the significance of glaciers in the geologic history of Maine and North America, and how coastal processes affect the lives of hundreds of millions of people worldwide. Through understanding of the processes at play in these systems, interpretations of the origin of extraterrestrial landforms also becomes possible as
Sedimentation and Stratigraphy  A module-based course in which students learn how to apply sedimentary rocks to interpret Earth’s stratigraphic record, and develop a fundamental understanding of sediments and resulting rock types found in Earth’s sedimentary successions. Modules include: (1) the analysis of drill cores from coastal deposits in the Carboniferous of Alabama, (2) field-and-laboratory analysis of Silurian-Devonian carbonate sequences in New York State, and (3) an exercise in which the principles of sequence stratigraphy will be modeled. Students leaving the course will be able to evaluate the sedimentary rock record over space and time using presently accepted approaches and models. Previously listed as Geology 356. Prerequisite: Geology 141, 142, or 146. Four credit hours.

Geology of Bermuda  Students will learn how the island of Bermuda, subjected to a variety of geologic processes, has evolved over the past two million years. They will be exposed to the scientific method and how geologists study the Earth, its materials, and its processes. During field and laboratory observations, students will investigate how organisms, including humans, and sedimentary processes have shaped Bermuda; how sediment is formed, moved, consolidated, and lithified; and the interrelationships between geology and biology. They will gain an appreciation of the complexities of living on an island and the anthropogenic impacts on a fragile ecosystem. Cost in 2016: $2,700. Prerequisite: Geology 131, 141, 142, or 146. Three credit hours.

Plate Tectonics  Primary-literature-synthesis course that guides students through the topic of plate tectonics from the development of the theory to some modern-day theories on crustal growth and plate-boundary processes. Students will be able to (1) piece together a broad-scale interpretation of the evolution of a plate boundary using data and interpretations gleaned from the primary scientific literature and (2) use basic thermochronologic, geophysical, geological, and geospatial data sets to interpret plate boundaries. Improving students’ verbal and written communication skills while providing an experience in accessing, reading, and assimilating scientific literature. Prerequisite: Geology 231. Four credit hours.

Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology  Teaches students to identify igneous and metamorphic rocks and to understand the physical and chemical processes responsible for their formation. Students learn how to use and evaluate a variety of data sets, and they develop skills using a petrographic microscope and the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). They also develop interpersonal, critical-thinking, and communication skills that enable them to discuss petrologic processes in the broader geologic context of tectonic setting. Prerequisite: Geology 225. Four credit hours.

Mountain Belts  The anatomy and analysis of collisional mountain belts. Students will learn to (1) piece together a broad-scale interpretation of the evolution of a collisional mountain belt using data and interpretations gleaned from the primary scientific literature and (2) apply modern microstructural and macrostructural techniques used to understand the deformation history of mountain belts. Also aims to improve oral and written communication skills and provide experience in accessing, reading, and assimilating scientific literature. Previously offered as Geology 398. Prerequisite: Geology 231 Four credit hours.

The Record of Life on Earth  Using original research as an educational platform, students learn how to acquire and assess scientific data, to reference and synthesize primary literature, and to justify their arguments and conclusions in both written and oral forms. Provides a greater understanding of the processes responsible for a fossil record, its classification, the use of these data in evolutionary theory, the dynamics of individuals and populations or organisms over space and time, and the application of paleontological data to understanding ecological response to climate change, perturbation, and extinction mechanisms. Lecture and laboratory. Previously listed as Geology 251. Prerequisite: Geology 141, 142, or 146, or one year of biology. Four credit hours.

Glacial and Quaternary Geology  An understanding of the causes of glaciation, mechanics of glacier formation, flow and transport, the resulting sedimentary facies and landforms (both erosional and depositional), and the history of glaciation on a North American and global scale. In the latter half of the course, students delve into the professional literature to come to understand the broad outline of what is known of the glacial history of Maine; multiple field trips are taken to key localities where students can experience and study sites and features covered in readings and classroom discussions. Prerequisite: Geology 254. Four credit hours.

Quaternary Paleoenecology  Directed research. Students will extract and learn how to identify pollen, plant macrofossils, and insect remains from a fresh research site. Students will gain an understanding of the usefulness of these organic remains in recent sediments to understand past environments and past climates, using what is known of modern ecological requirements of organisms to reconstruct the environment that existed at a site when a particular suite of sediments was deposited. Other groups of organisms may be covered if they are found and time allows. Techniques and skills developed are applicable in paleobiology, geology, and archeology. Prerequisite: Geology 142 and Chemistry 141. Four credit hours.

Geologic Environments in the Marine Realm  An understanding of marine depositional environments in a variety of settings from shallow shelf to abyssal plain and from near shore to open ocean. Also, an analysis of sediment production by weathering and erosion, marine invertebrates, and seawater to interpret depositional environment. Includes an understanding of the formation of ocean basins and
marine topographic features and of the oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns on the transport of sediment in the marine realm. Anthropogenic impact on the ocean environment will also be considered. Prerequisite: Biology 163, Environmental Studies 118, Geology 141, 142, or 146. Three credit hours. N. RUEGER

GE381f Planetary Geology Explores the geological evolution of the planets, satellites, and materials that make up our solar system. Using Earth as an analog, students will study geological processes, such as volcanism, tectonism, and impact cratering, on other planetary bodies. They will learn how to utilize a variety of remote-sensing data sets to interpret the geologic history of planetary bodies. Students will also develop problem solving, critical thinking, and communication skills. Prerequisite: Geology 225. Four credit hours. DUNN

GE391fs Geology Seminar Paper discussions and presentations from invited guest lecturers on topics of current interest in all areas of the geosciences. Majors must complete three seminars during their course of study. Nongraded. One credit hour. DUNN, GASTALDO

GE483fj Senior Honors Project A culminating, research-intensive experience in which students engage in an original project with the expectation that results will be of significantly high caliber to warrant publication after review by committee. The final written report will be in a selected journal format, and project results will be presented formally in a professional context. Students should consult with major advisors during their junior year to learn about on-campus and off-campus opportunities and experiences that can be used in preparation for undertaking an honors program. Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. Three or four credit hours. FACULTY

GE491f, 492s Independent Study A culminating, independent research experience that involves the application of skills learned in both field- and laboratory-based course work prior to enrollment. Each student will undertake an original investigation into some aspect of a geosciences problem at various scales. A final written report (see requirements for Honors in Geology option) and formal presentation in a professional context result in the successful completion of this course. Students should consult with major advisors during their junior year to learn about on-campus and off-campus opportunities and experiences that can be used in preparation for independent study. Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. One to four credit hours. FACULTY

[GE493] Problems in Geosciences: Applied Research This directed-research course will engage students in evaluation of a significant geologic problem. Topics and prerequisites will vary depending on which instructor is offering the course. Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. Four credit hours.

GE494s Topics in Geoscience: Comparative Anatomy of the Appalachian Orogen in Space and Time Capstone experience in which students explore a cutting-edge geoscience topic in great depth. Students will hone skills introduced throughout the geology and geoscience majors including assimilating, analyzing, and interpreting the scientific literature and communicating in writing, orally, and graphically. Students will also gain experience communicating specialized scientific topics to a general audience. During the 2016 iteration students will dissect the Appalachian Mountain belt, compare the evolution of the northern and southern Appalachians, and test the applicability of the Himalaya as a modern analog for this ancient collisional mountain belt. Prerequisite: Geology 231. Four credit hours. W3. SULLIVAN