



Posiedzenie Naukowe
Instytutu Nauk Geologicznych

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Instytut Nauk
Geologicznych UW
ul. Maksa Borna 9, Wrocław

online w Teams

Wykład otwarty
organizowany w ramach
Programu IDUB



dołącz do spotkania



DEFORMED DIRT: THE DEFORMATION CAUSED BY GLACIERS AND ICE SHEETS

PROF. EMRYS PHILLIPS

British Geological Survey



Organizatorzy:

Instytut Nauk Geologicznych Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego
Uniwersytet Wrocławski - Inicjatywa Doskonałości Uczelnia Badawcza
Welcome Point, Biuro Współpracy Międzynarodowej, UW
Patronat: Stowarzyszenie Geomorfologów Polskich oraz
Polskie Towarzystwo Geologiczne



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Professor Emrys Phillips

British Geological Survey

Professor Phillips has worked at the British Geological Survey (BGS) in Edinburgh for 34 years and is a senior research scientist specialising in the deformation of geological materials (rocks and sediments). His expertise is in the micro- and macroscale analysis of the soft-sediment deformation of glacial sediments and how it affects the stability and dynamics of modern and former glaciers and ice sheets. He joined BGS in 1990 as a member of the Mineralogy and Petrology Group and his role since that time has been to provide detailed specialist scientific input into BGS' multidisciplinary science programme. Emrys has worked on a variety of research and commercial projects throughout the UK (Scotland, England and Wales), Iceland, North America (Canada – e.g. Newfoundland, Labrador, Alberta, Saskatchewan), Africa (Botswana, Egypt), Europe (Germany, Poland) and the Middle East (United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia), as well as increasingly within the UK offshore (Irish Sea and North Sea – e.g. Dogger Bank, Dudgeon, Orkney).

Abstract

This lecture will focus on the deformation caused as a glacier or ice sheet pushes into and overrides pre-existing (older) sediments and/or bedrock. This deformation, known as glacitectonism, results in the development of a range of structures (folds, faults, foliations) structures similar to those found in orogenic mountain belts, but on a smaller scale and over much shorter time scales. The lecture will include a brief history of glacitectonic research, then using classic examples from around the world (including Canada, Iceland and the UK) will provide an introduction to the range of landforms and large- and microscale deformation structures formed as a result of glacitectonism. It will finish by showing why understanding glacial deformation processes has become so important in the development of offshore windfarms using an example from Dogger Bank in the North Sea.

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