IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR DAVID KRINSLEY, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

While concentrating on aeolian signatures and lab experimentation, Dave moved from SE to BSE electron microscopy, on to TEM, STEM and FIB analyses, and to simulations of aeolian processes and expected grain microfeatures to be identified at some point on Mars (Krinsley et al., 1979). Add to this, Dave’s contribution of SEM microtexture grain analysis of different lithologies in sedimentary rocks of marine and terrestrial origin, and extended through time to the Precambrian, showed investigators how the electron microscope could shed light on geologic processes and environmental reconstruction through the vast expanse of geologic time. One of his latest papers, published in Scanning (Mahaney et al., 2016), demonstrated how combinations of STEM and FIB methods could be applied to weathering rinds, the combined analyses allowing microstratigraphic imaging and chemical analyses with depth, all shedding light on the black mat event as it affected the Western Alps 12.8 ka. His participation in the discovery of airburst related sediment, possibly black mat equivalent minerals in Antarctic paleosols, continued unabated right up to his passing.

Dave is remembered also for his numerous papers on desert varnish, many done in conjunction with Ron Dorn at Tempe. Aside from his drive to understand geological processes and paleoenvironments, he is remembered as a man imbued with limitless curiosity that kept him in the lab right up to the end of his life. His associates at Arizona and Oregon remember him as an intellectual source that will be hard to replace and one from which they enjoyed some heady times of discovery.

Bill Mahaney, York University and Quaternary Surveys, Toronto. Kurt Langworthy and Robert Fischer, University of Oregon, CAMCOR, Eugene, Oregon.
Ron Dorn, Arizona State University, Tempe.

References