

Dawn Wright

Dawn Wright (a.k.a. Deepsea Dawn) has immersed herself in two disciplines. She is a geologist who studies the structures along the mid-ocean ridges--the volcanic mountain ranges and sites of seafloor spreading that snake along the bottom of the oceans thousands of meters deep. These mid-ocean ridges are the sites of hydrothermal vents and the unique ecosystems that the vents support. She is also a geographer who specializes in the software oceanographers of all disciplines use to map and analyze the seafloor.



Dawn points out features on a map of the seafloor.

When in geologist mode, Dawn focuses on cracks (called fissures) that form on the seafloor along these seafloor-spreading centers. These fissures, which range in width from a few inches to several feet, act as passageways

beneath the seafloor for magma (molten rock) rising from the mantle and for seawater. Hydrothermal vents are created when seawater percolates down through the cracks in the ocean crust, is heated by magma, then rises back through the cracks to the surface. Therefore fissures provide important clues to the nature of volcanic eruptions and to the birth and death of hydrothermal vents.

To learn more about this seafloor "plumbing system", Dawn has studied photos, videos, and sonar images of the seafloor taken by remotely operated vehicles such as ARGO II. She has also descended to the seafloor in the research submarine ALVIN to observe and photograph these fissures firsthand. She is especially

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Professor, Department of Geosciences
Oregon State University

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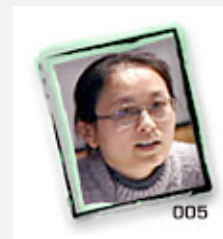
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Wen-lu Zhu

Associate Scientist,
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Wen-lu Zhu studies the properties of rocks found deep in the ocean crust by recreating those conditions in the laboratory.

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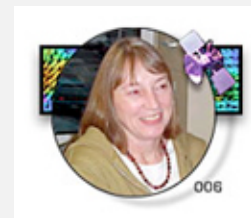


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Kathryn Kelly

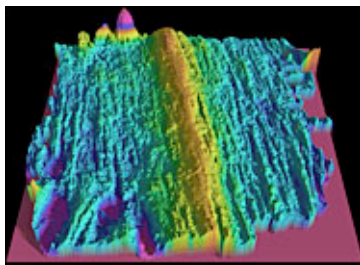
Professor (Affiliate),
Physical
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Kathryn Kelly studies how changing ocean currents affect the climate. And she does all of her research from the comfort of her office.



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Three-dimensional view of the East Pacific Rise spreading center. Colors represent water depths. Blues are deep and yellow/reds are shallow.

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Dawn visits Ahu Tongariki during a research expedition that stops at Easter Island.

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Faculty Research
Associate, Microbial
Ecology

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Claudia Benitez-Nelson uses radioactive isotopes to study the complex world of nutrient cycling in the oceans.

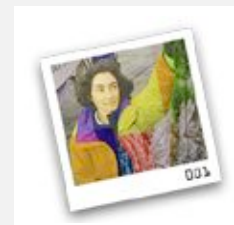
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Lauren Mullineaux
Senior Scientist,
Marine Biology

Lauren Mullineaux's research group studies a side of benthic organisms (animals that live on the seafloor) that until recently has received little attention.

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Amy Bower
Associate Scientist,
Physical
Oceanography



Berlin, Germany, in 1996, and was profiled on Black Entertainment Television's website. Currently she teaches three courses in GIS.

Amy studies the interactions between ocean currents and climate. These interactions are very complex.



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Kathryn Gillis
Professor, Earth and Ocean Sciences

Kathryn Gillis dives to rifts in the seafloor that are as deep as six kilometers to learn about the processes taking place within the ocean crust.



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Emily Klein
Professor of Geology, Geochemistry

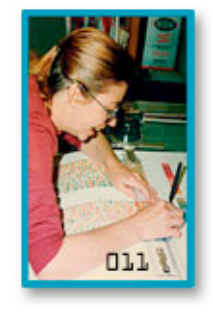
Emily collects rocks from the deep seafloor. The chemicals that make up the rocks provide clues to how the oceanic crust is built.



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Jo Griffith
Principal Illustrator, Scientific and Oceanographic Data

Technical illustrator Jo Griffith hasn't picked up a pen in over five years. Instead she uses a variety of computer programs to create graphs, maps, and illustrations for researchers.



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Debby Ramsey
Third Engineer, Marine Crew



As Third Engineer onboard the Research Vessel Thomas G. Thompson, Debby Ramsey helps keep all of the equipment that has moving parts running smoothly.



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Maya Tolstoy
**Research Scientist,
 Geophysics**

Marine seismologist Maya Tolstoy helps find active volcanoes on the seafloor by listening for their eruptions.



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Rose Dufour
**Ship Scheduler and
 Clearance Officer,
 Ship Operations and
 Marine Technical
 Support**

Rose Dufour and her job-share partner Elizabeth Brenner create the schedules for four research ships. The challenge is to keep the scientists, funding agencies, and foreign governments happy.



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Ashanti Pyrtle
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 Aquatic Science**

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Margaret Leinen
Assistant Director



for Geosciences

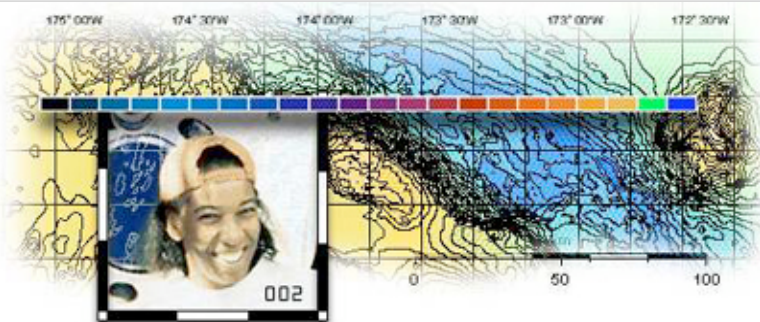
As a scientist, Margaret Leinen studied sediments that have accumulated on the ocean floor.

Now as the Assistant Director of Geosciences at the National Science Foundation, she oversees programs in Earth, Atmosphere, Ocean, and Environmental Sciences. She is also working on initiatives to bring more women and minorities into these fields.



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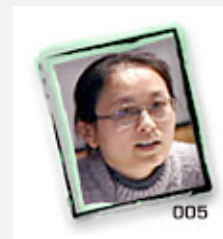
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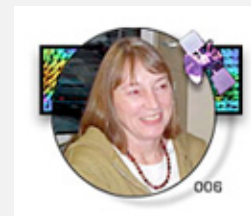
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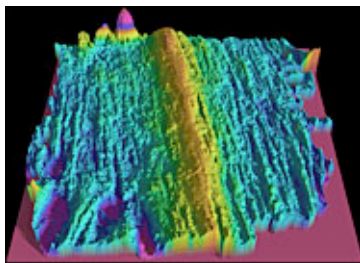
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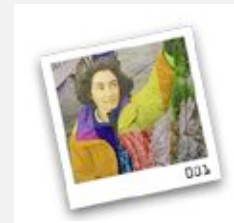
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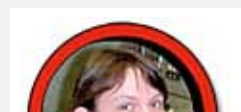
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Debby Ramsey
Third Engineer,
Marine Crew



INTERVIEW

What were some of the things that interested you as a child? How did you become interested in science?

I grew up in the Hawaiian Islands, which had a lot to do with my interest in oceanography. I remember having very, very good teachers who always encouraged us to read a lot. I really got interested in reading books about the sea. I started out reading *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, *Mutiny on the Bounty*, *Treasure Island*, anything that had to do with sea adventures. I imagined myself as a pirate or adventurer. Then I thought, why not consider doing something like this for real.

Another big factor was my mother. She was very encouraging. To this day she is always encouraging me in everything that I do.



TV was also a big influence. You see bumper stickers all the time telling you to kill your television, and I see their point. But I'm really thankful for "The Wonderful World of Disney", National Geographic specials, and Jacques

Cousteau. My generation grew up with Jacques Cousteau whether we were interested in oceanography or not. There were so many of his specials that were on TV Sunday nights. That had a tremendous impact on me.

How did you go about pursuing your career?

By the time I was eight, I had pretty much decided to become an oceanographer. I wasn't sure what kind of an oceanographer I was going to become. I wasn't sure whether I was going to become a scientist, an underwater photographer, or what. By high school, I had read up on what oceanographers do. I was really interested in geology. I really liked rocks and volcanoes, so I decided to put myself on the path to geological oceanography.

In college, most people interested in oceanography major in one of the basic sciences, then study oceanography in graduate school. I went off to a small Christian liberal arts college in Illinois and majored in geology.

What did you do after college?

I went to Texas A&M University for my master's degree in

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Kathryn Kelly Professor (Affiliate), Physical Oceanography



Kathryn Kelly studies how changing ocean currents affect the climate. And she does all of her research from the comfort of her office.

geological oceanography. People with a master's degree can do a lot in oceanography. They can be technicians. They can be consulting scientists on a lot of projects. But if you want to do your own science projects and oversee oceanographic expeditions--be the master or mistress of your own destiny -- you really need a Ph.D.

So I decided to pursue a Ph.D. But first I wanted to take a break and get some more experience. So I worked for three years on a scientific ocean-drilling project as a marine technician. It was a great way to learn more about how ocean science works, how people on a ship interact, and the culture of science. By the time I finished working with the Ocean Drilling Program, I was able to think about which Ph.D. program I wanted to enter. I ended up at University of California, Santa Barbara. I was actually in the geography program there and came out with a joint degree in geography and marine geology. That's where I developed an interest in GIS (Geographical Information Systems) and in combining GIS with oceanographic work.

How did you get your current position at Oregon State?

I think I was at the right place at the right time. I was still working on my Ph.D. dissertation, and I got a call from Oregon State inviting me to interview for a job. Apparently they had seen my name and my thesis topic on a list in a newsletter. It was a list of either women students or minority students who were doing various things in geography.

I had to cancel the first interview because I was in a mountain biking accident. I was so banged up I couldn't make the interview. That turned out to be even better for me because the students thought that that was so cool. To make a long story short, I was able to get a position here right out of graduate school. I've been here for about five years. Things have worked out extremely well since they have a wonderful combination of oceanographic studies and geography. They also have a lot going on in terms of computer science, forestry, and a lot of really neat interdisciplinary collaborations.



What is the most surprising thing about your job?

Overall, I don't really sense that I'm being discriminated against or held back because I'm a woman or a woman of color. I'm just moving ahead and do the best that I can like anybody else in my

profession.

When you are at sea on an oceanographic research vessel, there's a lot of physical work. For instance if you are trying to deploy equipment over the side it takes quite a bit of upper body strength. There have been times when a man would come by and take something out of my hand or won't have confidence that I can do the job that I have been assigned to do. There can be two

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Melanie Holland Faculty Research Associate, Microbial Ecology

Melanie Holland studies the microbes that thrive in scalding temperatures surrounding hydrothermal vents. These amazing organisms not only reveal important information about the vent communities, they may also provide insights into the origin of life on Earth and the possible existence of life on other planets.



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Claudia Benitez-Nelson Assistant Professor, Chemical Oceanography

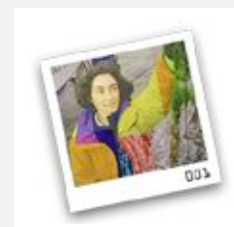
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Lauren Mullineaux's research group studies a side of benthic organisms (animals that live on the seafloor) that until recently has received little attention.



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Amy Bower Associate Scientist, Physical Oceanography



reasons for that. One, the person might just be concerned for my safety. The other side of the coin is that the person just doesn't think that I can do the job or that women do not belong at sea. That has happened to me at sea a couple of times. I think for at least most of the women I have worked with who have faced the same sorts of situations, we just keep doing our jobs the best that we can do. Ninety-nine percent of the time, at least in my experience, we have been able to pull our weight and do extremely well at sea.

What continues to inspire you about your job?

There are lots of things. I am inspired by my colleagues. When I read about the advances my colleagues are making in science, when someone discovers a new hydrothermal vent, finds a new way to calculate something, or makes a new discovery of a volcano, that's really exciting. It spurs me on to keep striving with my own research. I am particularly inspired by my colleagues who are women. We do see quite a few women in science compared to ten years ago, twenty years ago, and so forth, but it's still somewhat of a novelty seeing women achieving in certain areas. When one of us does well, I really like to see that.

I'm also inspired by my students and by the pleasure of having had several very good graduate students who have gone on to do very good work and who now have great careers.

What are some of the other things you like to do?

I think that young people might get the impression that scientists are lab rats, that we are in the lab all of the time. Perhaps I am giving that impression by talking about a 60-70 hour work week. There are all kinds of wonderful things that scientists do in their spare time. I really enjoy cycling. I enjoy road and mountain biking. Here in the Pacific Northwest there is great hiking. A lot of my friends are into whitewater rafting and climbing. I haven't done a lot of those things yet, but I spend a lot of my free time on my bicycle. I also enjoy building Lego's. Toys are something that carried over from my childhood. I have a pirate ship in my office that is made out of 5,000 Lego pieces. It took me two weeks to build it. I really enjoy that for relaxation.

Do you have any advice for people considering a career in oceanography?

The trick I think is to keep that passion and excitement going. The way to maintain it is to have success, to do well in school, but also to have a balance of other interests. Keeping yourself a well-rounded person is a good recipe for success.

There is no escaping mathematics and gaining expertise with computers. Even if math isn't your strongest subject, it's a good idea to stick with it and to do as well as you can and to really get as much experience as you can on computers. That's a big part of oceanography today. For me, GIS is all about computers. Even if you are not a computer geek, you need to have some wherewithal with computers.

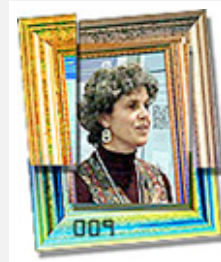
The last thing is to do as much personal research as you can about oceanography. With the Internet, it's so easy because you can go to so many web sites. All of the institutions that specialize

Amy studies the interactions between ocean currents and climate. These interactions are very complex.



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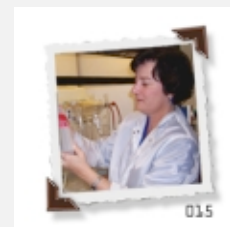
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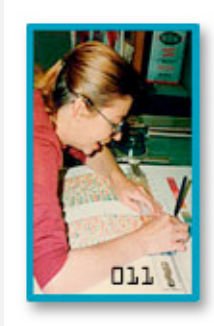
Emily Klein Professor of Geology, Geochemistry



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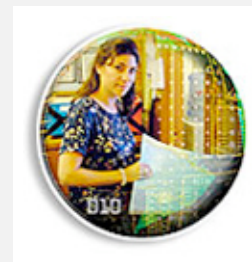
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Margaret Leinen
Assistant Director



CURRICULUM VITAE

Dawn Jeannine Wright

Professor

Department of Geosciences

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon 97331-5506

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Geography - Geographic information systems (GIS) and spatial analysis; marine geography; geography of Cyberspace; metadata; geographic information science in higher education.

Marine Geology - Fissuring, faulting, hydrothermal, and magmatic processes at mid-ocean ridges; volcanic-tectonic cycles and hydrothermal circulation; processing and interpretation of high-resolution deep-sea video and photographic images.

EDUCATION

1994 Ph.D., Geography and Marine Geology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA

1986 M.S., Oceanography, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

1983 B.A., cum laude, Geology, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL

PROFESSIONAL

2002-present Professor, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University

1999-2002 Associate Professor, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University

1995-1999 Assistant Professor, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University

Jan 1995-Sept 1995 Post-doctoral Research Associate, NOAA-Pacific Marine Environmental Lab, Oregon State University Hatfield Marine Science Center

1990-1994 Graduate Student Researcher, Marine Science Institute and National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)

1986-1989 Marine Laboratory Specialist, Logistics and Technical Support, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A&M University

1985-1986 Graduate Research Assistant, Science Operations, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A&M University

HONORS AND AWARDS

2004 Fulbright Grant to Ireland, Senior Specialists Program in Information Technology, University College Cork, Coastal and Marine Resources Centre.

2001 Excellence in Mentoring Award, OSU College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences.

1999 Biography featured in *Portraits of Great American Scientists*, edited by 1988 Nobel Laureate in Physics, Leon M. Lederman, and Judith Scheppeler of the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy, published by Prometheus Books.

1999 Woman of the Year in education; selected by *Clarity Magazine*, a Guideposts publication for women.

1999 Outstanding Professor Award, OSU University Honors College

1999 Invited presentation at TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design), a prestigious, "wildly eclectic conference of remarkable thinkers and doers."

1998 Excellence in Mentoring Award, OSU College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences

1997 U.S. Fellow, RIDGE/Nordic Volcanological Institute Summer School on Active Processes at Mid-Ocean Ridges, Lake Myvatn, Iceland

1997 Listing in 20th edition of *American Men & Women of Science (AMWS)*, a biographical directory of today's leaders in physical, biological and related sciences, R.R. Bowker Publisher

1996 U.S. Fellow, International Young Scholar's Summer Institute in Geographic Information, Berlin, Germany

- 1995 Faculty Early Career Development Award (formerly the Presidential Young Investigator Award), National Science Foundation
- 1995 UCSB Graduate Division Commencement Speaker Competition, Finalist
- 1993-1994 Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship, National Research Council
- 1990-1993 University of California President's Fellowship
- 1991 Environmental Systems Research Institute Student Assistantship
- 1987 Phi Kappa Phi
- 1983-1985 Texas A&M University Minority Merit Fellowship
- 1980-1984 American Geological Institute Scholarships & American Geophysical Union "Sea Scholar" Designations
- 1983 National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, Honorable Mention
- 1982 National Dean's List
- 1982 Wheaton College Alumni Association Senior Scholarship for "Outstanding Christian Character, Citizenship, Contribution to Campus Life and Grade Point Average"
- 1979 Robert H. Ogle Scholarship, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, for "Outstanding Proficiency in Athletics Combined with Excellence in Scholarship"
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Cycling (former collegiate and United States Cycling Federation licensed racer)

Peanuts Comic Strip Collectibles

Independent Films

Film Animation

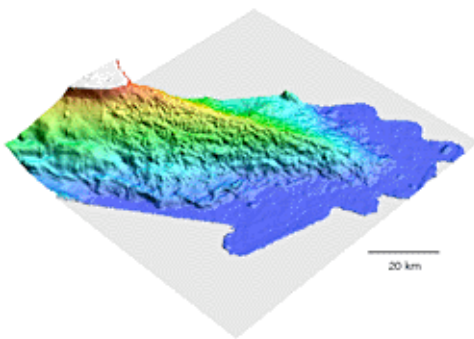
Native American Rights

Travels in Australia, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Easter Island, Fiji, France, Germany, Guam, Honduras, Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Samoan islands, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, the United Kingdom and most of the USA

Maps and Locations on the Earth

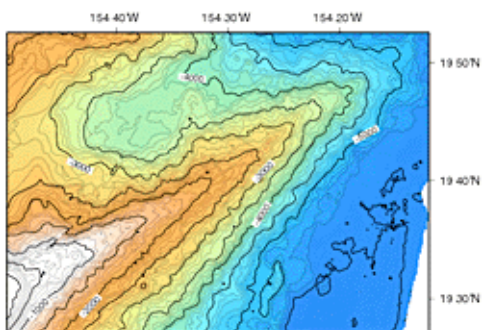
Topographic and Bathymetric Maps

Topographic maps show the elevation of Earth's surface above mean sea level. Bathymetry maps show water depth or depth of the seafloor below mean sea level. An example of a three dimensional bathymetry map is shown in the first figure. Colors represent water depths. Reds and yellows are shallow, blues are deep. The submarine ridge depicted here plunges from sea level (0 meters) to 5000 meters below sea level.



Three-dimensional map of a submarine volcanic ridge.

Some maps have contours on them. On a topographic map, contours are lines of equal elevation. On a bathymetry map, contours are lines of equal water depth. A contour map of the submarine ridge shown in three dimensions above is presented in the second figure. The contour interval is 100 meters meaning that each line represents an increment in water depth of 100 m (for example, contours of 100, 200, 300, 400 m, etc. water depth).



Contour map of the submarine volcanic ridge shown in the first figure.

The underwater ridge is located next to the Big Island of Hawaii. The location of the ridge on the surface of the Earth is specified by latitude and longitude marked on the edges of the contour map. What are latitude and longitude?

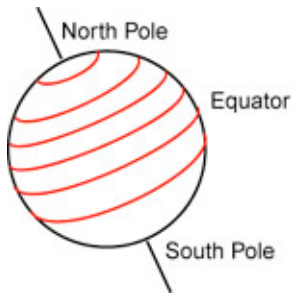
Latitude and Longitude

If the Earth were flat, rectangular coordinates (x,y) would be sufficient to describe the locations of points on its surface. However, Earth is a sphere with no sides, and a special frame of reference is needed. The poles of Earth provide this reference frame.

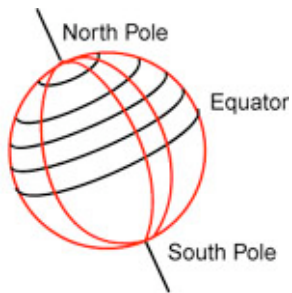
The equator is an imaginary circle around the Earth located halfway between the north and south poles. Other lines drawn parallel to the equator but shifted to the north or south are called lines of latitude. At the equator the latitude is

0°, halfway to the pole it is 45°, and at the poles it is 90°

Lines running north/south through the poles are called lines of longitude (or meridians). Longitude is the number of degrees east or west of the prime meridian (0°) which passes through Greenwich, England.

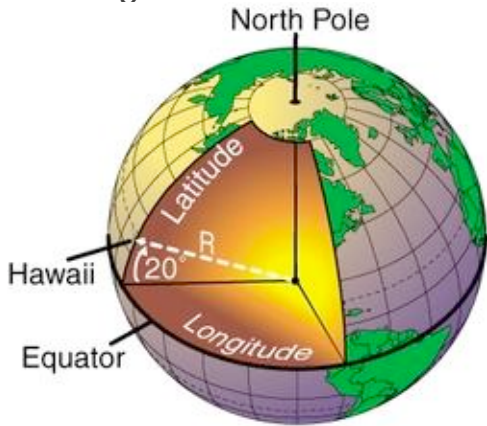


Lines of latitude



Lines of longitude

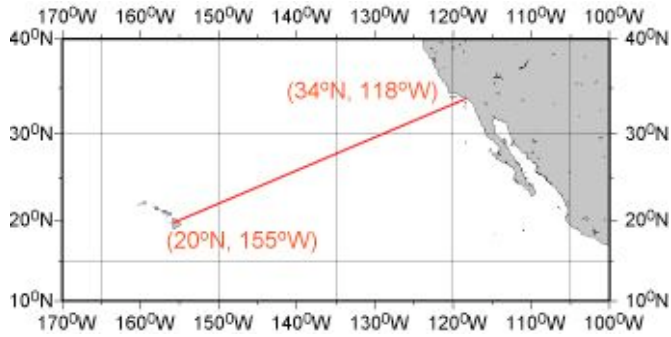
Locating Hawaii on the Earth



Cutaway globe showing the location of Hawaii on Earth

Hawaii is in the northern hemisphere and is located 20° north of the equator and 155° west of the Prime Meridian (Greenwich, England) as shown on the cutaway globe to the right.

Calculating the distance between two points on the Earth's surface



Map of the East Pacific between Hawaii and San Diego.

Above is a map of the East Pacific ocean between Hawaii and the southwestern U.S. with latitude and longitude marked on its edges. The coordinates of Hawaii (20°N, 155°W) and Los Angeles (34°N, 118°W) are labeled. A red line connects these two points.

The distance between Hawaii and Los Angeles (the red line on the map above) can be calculated from their latitudes and longitudes.

A: Hawaii (20°N, 155°W)

B: Los Angeles (34°N, 118°W)

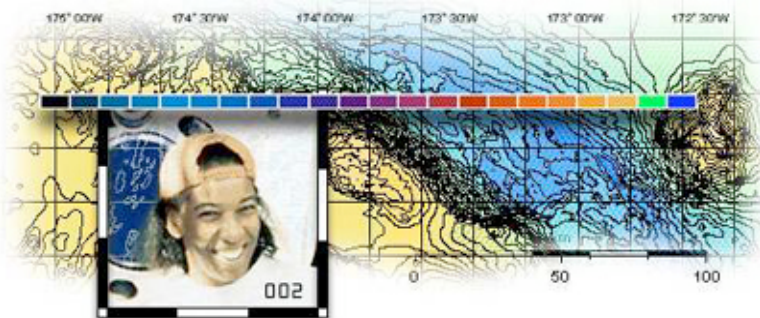
Latitude (ϕ) and longitude (θ) are related to rectangular coordinates (x, y, z) by the relationship

$$(x, y, z) = (R \sin(\theta) \cos(90^\circ - \phi), R \sin(\theta) \sin(90^\circ - \phi), R \cos(\theta))$$

where R is the radius of the sphere.

Using these concepts, the distance, D , between Hawaii and Los Angeles can be calculated from the formula

$$D = R (0.7861)$$



CALENDAR

Monday



Dawn points out features on a map.

9:00
Workout out in campus rec center (weights and exercise bike).
10:15
Respond to emails and phone calls
11:00
Teach Honors section of an Introductory Oceanography class (lasts 50 minutes, 6 students). OSU has a

special Honors College for its best undergraduate students.

12:15
Meet with graduate teaching assistants for my regular Introductory Oceanography class and my Advanced GIS class.

1:00
Teach regular Introductory Oceanography class (<http://dusk.geo.orst.edu/oceans>, lasts 50 minutes, 250 students).

2:00
Office hour and lunch.

3:00
Respond to emails and phone calls.

4:30
Take dog for a walk. Dawn's dog, Lydia, comes to campus with her every day and has special permission to hang out in her building.

5:00
Prepare for evening lecture.

6:00
Teach Advanced Geographic Information Systems class (<http://dusk.geo.orst.edu/buffgis>, lasts an hour and a half, 25 students).

7:30
Prepare lectures/activities for next classes and/or try to get

DAWN WRIGHT

Professor, Department of Geosciences
Oregon State University

MORE ABOUT DAWN

Profile

Dawn's profile.

Interview

Read an interview with Dawn.

Background

Get more info on Dawn's background.

Picture Gallery

See images of Dawn at work.

Learn More

Learn more about Dawn's field

Dawn's Calendar

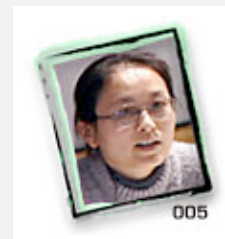
See Dawn's typical work week.

Related Links

Other sites related to Dawn's career.

MORE REMARKABLE CAREERS

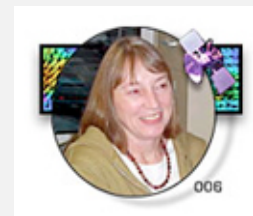
Wen-lu Zhu
Associate Scientist,
Geology and
Geophysics



Wen-lu Zhu studies the properties of rocks found deep in the ocean crust by recreating those conditions in the laboratory.

[View full profile ...](#)

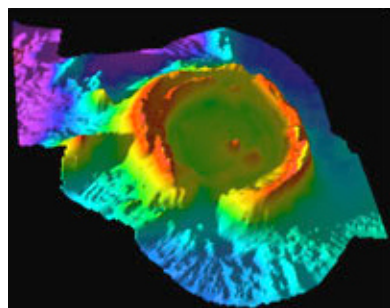
Kathryn Kelly
Professor (Affiliate),
Physical
Oceanography



Kathryn Kelly studies how changing ocean currents affect the climate. And she does all of her research from the comfort of her office.

research or writing done, depending on deadlines.

Tuesday



Three-dimensional view of a volcano on the seafloor.

10:00
Workout in campus rec center (weights).
11:00
Road or mountain bike ride if weather allows.
1:00
Lunch.
2:00
Respond to emails and

phone calls.

4:00
Attend Geography seminar - held every Tuesday at 4 p.m. (our department also holds Geology seminars every Thursday at 4 p.m.).

5:00
Try to get research or writing done, depending on deadlines.



Dawn on the beach with her dog Lydia.

Rest day from gym workout out in campus rec center.

9:30
Respond to emails and phone calls.
11:00
Teach Honors section of an Introductory Oceanography class (lasts 50 minutes, 6 students).
12:00

Respond to emails and lunch.

1:00
Teach regular Introductory Oceanography class (lasts 50 minutes, 250 students).

2:00
Office hour.

3:00
Attend Geoscience faculty or committee meeting. Scientists in the department meet to talk about departmental issues every month on Wednesdays for a faculty meeting, or on other Wednesdays for various committee meetings (depending on the need).

5:00
Take dog for a walk.

5:30
Prepare for evening lecture.

6:00
Teach Advanced Geographic Information Systems class, discussion sessions outside on the grass if weather allows

[View full profile ...](#)

Melanie Holland
Faculty Research Associate, Microbial Ecology

Melanie Holland studies the microbes that thrive in scalding temperatures surrounding hydrothermal vents. These amazing organisms not only reveal important information about the vent communities, they may also provide insights into the origin of life on Earth and the possible existence of life on other planets.



[View full profile ...](#)

Claudia Benitez-Nelson
Assistant Professor, Chemical Oceanography

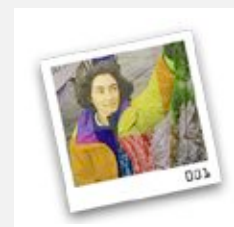
Claudia Benitez-Nelson uses radioactive isotopes to study the complex world of nutrient cycling in the oceans.



[View full profile ...](#)

Lauren Mullineaux
Senior Scientist, Marine Biology

Lauren Mullineaux's research group studies a side of benthic organisms (animals that live on the seafloor) that until recently has received little attention.



[View full profile ...](#)

Amy Bower
Associate Scientist, Physical Oceanography



(lasts an hour and a half, 25 students).

7:30

Prepare lectures/activities for next classes and/or try to get research or writing done, depending on deadlines.



Marine and Coastal GIS poster outside Dawn's office.

10:00
Workout in campus rec center (weights).
11:00
Teach Honors Oceanography lab (lasts 2 hours).
1:00 - 2:00
Lunch.
Respond to emails and phone calls.

4:00

Work on web sites and logistics for an upcoming national conference of the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS, <http://www.ucgis.org>). Dawn is the local arrangements chair for the conference and serves as a delegate, communications chair, and education committee member for the UCGIS.

5:00

Meeting in Dawn's lab, Davey Jones Locker, with all her graduate students to track their progress and address any of their questions or concerns. Cookies and/or chips and salsa.

6:00

Respond to emails, try to get research or writing done.



Dawn on her bicycle.

9:00
Workout out in campus rec center (weights and exercise bike).
10:15
Respond to emails and phone calls.
11:00
Teach Honors section of an Introductory Oceanography class (lasts 50 minutes, 6 students).

12:00

Respond to emails.

1:00

Teach regular Introductory Oceanography class.

2:00

Lunch and take dog for walk.

3:00

Work on research proposals in progress so Dawn can go on more expeditions and do more neat research.

4:00

Attend a staff meeting for Virtual Oregon, a new project

Amy studies the interactions between ocean currents and climate. These interactions are very complex.



[View full profile ...](#)

Kathryn Gillis
Professor, Earth and Ocean Sciences

Kathryn Gillis dives to rifts in the seafloor that are as deep as six kilometers to learn about the processes taking place within the ocean crust.



[View full profile ...](#)

Emily Klein
Professor of Geology, Geochemistry

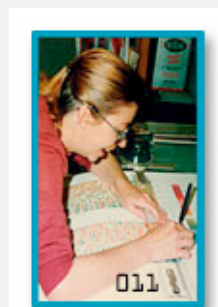
Emily collects rocks from the deep seafloor. The chemicals that make up the rocks provide clues to how the oceanic crust is built.



[View full profile ...](#)

Jo Griffith
Principal Illustrator, Scientific and Oceanographic Data

Technical illustrator Jo Griffith hasn't picked up a pen in over five years. Instead she uses a variety of computer programs to create graphs, maps, and illustrations for researchers.



[View full profile ...](#)

Debby Ramsey
Third Engineer, Marine Crew



that Dawn is leading to establish a data center at Oregon State for natural resources and environmental data of Oregon (including oceanographic data off the Oregon coast).

8:00

Attend a movie or community discussion group in Corvallis. Dawn enjoys watching independent films and discussing them afterwards with a group at the Logos House Christian Student Center, or participating in discussions about challenges to women and minorities as part of the community lecture series called "Beyond Black History Month".

As Third Engineer onboard the Research Vessel Thomas G. Thompson, Debby Ramsey helps keep all of the equipment that has moving parts running smoothly.



[View full profile ...](#)

Maya Tolstoy
Research Scientist,
Geophysics

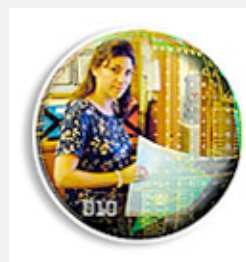
Marine seismologist Maya Tolstoy helps find active volcanoes on the seafloor by listening for their eruptions.



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Rose Dufour
Ship Scheduler and
Clearance Officer,
Ship Operations and
Marine Technical
Support

Rose Dufour and her job-share partner Elizabeth Brenner create the schedules for four research ships. The challenge is to keep the scientists, funding agencies, and foreign governments happy.



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Ashanti Pyrtle
Assistant Professor,
Aquatic Science

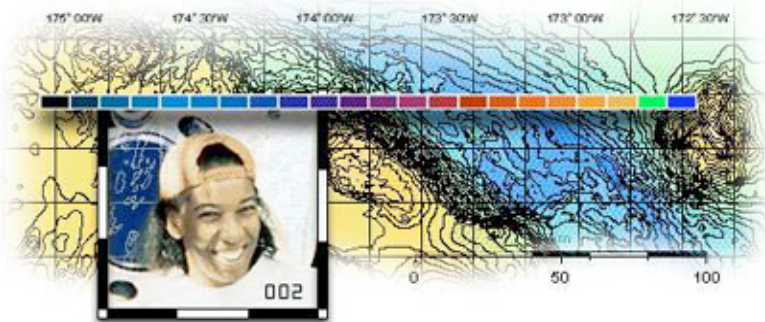
Ashanti Pyrtle studies the fate of radioactive material that enters rivers, lakes, and oceans. She also advises minority science students on how to navigate through graduate school and prepare for a career afterwards.



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Margaret Leinen
Assistant Director





Related Links

Dawn's homepage
<http://dusk.geo.orst.edu/index.html>

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Geographic Information Systems - What is it?
http://www.esri.com/getting_started/about-gis.html

Ocean Drilling Program
<http://www-odp.tamu.edu/>

Deep submergence vehicles
<http://www.whoi.edu/marops/vehicles/index.html>

DAWN WRIGHT

Professor, Department of Geosciences
 Oregon State University

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Dawn's Calendar

See Dawn's typical work week.

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Wen-lu Zhu

Associate Scientist,
 Geology and
 Geophysics

Wen-lu Zhu studies the properties of rocks found deep in the ocean crust by recreating those conditions in the laboratory.

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Kathryn Kelly

Professor (Affiliate),
 Physical
 Oceanography

Kathryn Kelly studies how changing ocean currents affect the climate. And she does all of her research from the comfort of her office.

