CURRICULUM VITAE

Kenneth D. Ridgway

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Personal Data:

Birth Date: November 12, 1958 - Bridgeton, New Jersey
Married
Address:

Office: Dept. of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences
550 Stadium Mall Drive
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2051
(765) 494-3269 (Office)
(765) 496-1210 (FAX)
ridge@purdue.edu

Home: 3614 E., 200 North
Lafayette, IN 47905
(765) 742-8108

2. Education:

1992 University of Rochester, Ph.D., Geological Sciences
1986 Indiana University, M.S., Geology
1981 West Virginia University, B.S. Geology

3. Professional Experience:

2003	Professor, Purdue University, Department of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences
1998-2003	Associate Professor, Purdue University, Department of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences
1992-1998	Assistant Professor, Purdue University, Department of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences
1988-1992	Research Assistant, University of Rochester, Department of Geological Sciences
1987-1988	Teaching Assistant, University of Rochester, Department of Geological Sciences
1983-1987	Petroleum Geologist, Chevron Oil, Midland-Texas
1981-1983	Associate Instructor, Indiana University - Coordinator for all Physical Geology lab courses.

4. Awards and Honors:

2013	EarthScope Speaker Series

2012	Geological Society of America Bromery Award - Awarded to those "who have made significant contributions to research in the geological sciences, or those who have been instrumental in opening the geoscience field to other minorities."
2012	Purdue University Dreamer Award - The award is given annually to an individual or organization within the Purdue community whose contributions embody Dr. Martin Luther King's vision of service to others and furthers the university's commitment to diversity.
2011	Fellow – Geological Society of America
2009	College of Science, Graduate Student Mentoring Award
1998	School of Science Faculty Award for Outstanding Assistant Professor in Teaching and Research
1991-1992	Ford Foundation Doctoral Fellowship Program
1988-1991	Minority Student Scholarship, American Geological Institute
1988-1990	A.T. Anderson Memorial Scholarship: American Indian Science and Engineering Program
1989	Antoinette Lierman Medlin Scholarship Award: Coal Geology Division, Geological Society of America
1981-1982	Graduate School Minorities Fellowship: Indiana University
1979-1983	United States Department of Education: American Indian Fellowship

5. Memberships in Professional Societies:

American Geological Institute
American Geophysical Union
American Indian Science and Engineering Society
Association of American Indian and Alaska Native Professors
Geological Society of America
National Association of Geoscience Teachers
Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science
Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists

B. RESEARCH AND TEACHING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

From my perspective, my research and teaching program at Purdue is unique in several aspects. First, to address the problem of how continents grow along convergent margins has required two to three month field campaigns in remote areas of southern Alaska and the Yukon Territory each summer of the last 17 years. These extended field expeditions have involved a large number of graduate and undergraduate students. Students that were part of these research efforts have matriculated to faculty and industry careers. A second distinct aspect of my research has been the focus on building a program at Purdue that involves Native American graduate students doing science and engineering research on their own tribal lands that is integrated with

their own communities. This type of research focus with Native American graduate students is different than any other university in the country.

Research Focus

Most of my research is related to understanding the tectonic processes that occur along convergent plate boundaries. These processes are responsible for much of the growth of the continents by the collision and accretion of volcanic arcs and oceanic plateaus to continental margins. When I finished my PhD in 1992, I decided to develop a long term project in an area where these processes had been important over geologic time but also were still active. This led me to southern Alaska. Southern Alaska is arguably the most tectonically active part of the convergent margin of western North America, with the world's largest exposed accretionary prism, the highest topography in North America, two active volcanic arc complexes, and some of the world's largest strike-slip fault systems. This convergent margin is also considered one of the type areas for understanding the growth of continental margins through collisional tectonic processes (e.g., Coney et al., 1980; Plafker and Berg, 1994). Collisional processes that formed this margin were responsible for multiple episodes of sedimentary basin development, subduction zone growth, magmatism, and deformation. Two main collisional episodes shaped this Mesozoic-Cenozoic continental margin. The first event was the Mesozoic collision of the allochthonous Wrangellia composite terrane (a large volcanic arc/oceanic plateau complex). This event represents the largest addition of juvenile oceanic crust to western North America in the last 100 m.y. The second event is the ongoing collision of the Yakutat microplate (an oceanic plateau) along the southeastern margin of Alaska. This Cenozoic event has produced the highest coast mountain range on Earth (Saint Elias Mountains), the Wrangell volcanic arc, and sedimentary basins throughout southern Alaska. Active collisional processes continue to shape the southern margin of Alaska, mainly through crustal shortening and strike-slip deformation, large-magnitude earthquakes, and rapid uplift and exhumation of mountain belts and high sedimentation rates in adjacent sedimentary basins.

My research approach has been to use the sedimentary record in basins of southern Alaska to understand how this continental margin grew through time and how it is still deforming. One of the major findings from this research is that the Mesozoic collision of oceanic volcanic arcs and plateaus began much earlier than previously interpreted. Traditionally, most studies define collision by the ages of metamorphic and igneous rocks within the mountain

belts that border the convergent margin. These types of rocks form at high temperatures and high pressures so it was assumed that they represent the time of active collision. The timing of the major collision in Alaska, for example, has traditionally been assumed to have occurred during Late Cretaceous/ Paleocene time (83-54 Ma) based on metamorphic mineral ages and the age of Mount McKinley (a 58 Ma igneous pluton). By studying the sedimentary strata in southern Alaska we have been able to show that the Mesozoic growth of the continental margin started during Late Jurassic time (159-142 Ma) and that the younger metamorphic events recorded in Alaska actually mark the culmination of this collision (Ridgway et al., 2002; Trop and Ridgway, 2007). Basically what we found was that sedimentary strata are a close proxy for surface uplift, and therefore provide a much more comprehensive and complete record of how continents grow by addition of oceanic crust along convergent margins. Results of our research on the southern Alaska convergent margin are summarized in the 2007 Geological Society of America Special Paper 431 entitled "Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska". These findings are important because if we hope to understand the continents that we live on, we need to know the basic framework of how they were and are being constructed by geologic processes.

My effort to better understand the tectonic development of convergent margins has prompted me to study other parts of the world as well; Taiwan has been the most instructive. Taiwan is a product of the ongoing collision of the Luzon volcanic arc with the continental margin of China. Taiwan is one of the most rapidly uplifting areas on Earth. This island is about the size of the state of New Jersey but has a topographic backbone defined by 4000 m high peaks and some of the highest sedimentation rates on Earth (Chen, Ridgway, et al., 2001). I have had several research projects in this part of Asia and plan to continue our studies in this area.

Teaching and Mentoring Graduate Students

I have built an active research group during my tenure at Purdue. Each of the last seventeen years, I have spent two to three months collecting data working out of wilderness base camps in Alaska. Purdue graduate and undergraduate students have been heavily involved in these projects and have been supported by grants funding these projects. While the main focus of my research is in Alaska; our research team has had similar projects in Taiwan, Turkey, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona. These types of field-based science projects have been helpful in attracting high caliber graduate students to our research team. A recent member

of our research group, for example, was awarded a National Science Graduate Fellowship and previous graduate students are now teaching at universities like Michigan State and Bucknell. Graduate students from my research team have taken positions at top universities, petroleum companies, and environmental firms. These graduate students are first authors on 21 peer-reviewed publications on my vitae and have presented 53 abstracts at national meetings.

Completed graduate theses:

Brennan, P.R.K., Ph.D., 2012, Lithospheric structure and geologic development of a collisional orogen: Insights from the central Alaska Range: Current Position – Chevron.

Richardson,T., M.S., 2011, A geophysical and geologic analysis of the development, structure, and activity of the eastern Sierras Pampeanas, Argentina. Current position – Chevron.

Finzel, E.S., Ph.D., 2010. Geodynamics of flat-slab subduction, sedimentary basin development, and hydrocarbon systems along the southern Alaska convergent plate margin. Current position: Faculty member – University of Iowa.

John Witmer, M.S., 2009, Neogene deposition, provenance, and exhumation along a tectonically active, glaciated continental margin, Yakataga and Redwood Formations, southern Alaska syntaxis. Current position – Chevron.

Paul Landis, M.S., 2007 – Stratigraphic framework and provenance of the Eocene-Oligocene Kulthieth Formation, Alaska: Implications for paleogeography and tectonics of the Early Cenozoic continental margin of northwestern North America. Current position – Chevron Petroleum Technology Company.

Jay Kalbas, Ph.D., 2006 – Geological and geodynamic investigations of Alaska tectonics: Responses in the ancient and modern geologic records to oblique plate convergence. Current position – ExxonMobil.

Brian Hampton, Ph.D., 2006 - Stratigraphic framework and detrital history of Upper Triassic-Cretaceous strata in the northwestern Talkeetna Mountains, southern Alaska: A preserved record of arc accretion along a continental margin. Current position – Faculty member at New Mexico State University.

Michele Gutenkunst, M.S., 2006 – Stratigraphic and geochronologic analysis of Eocene-Miocene synextensional strata in the Grapevine and Funeral Mountains of southwestern Nevada and southeastern California: Implications for regional correlation of “Pre-Basin and Range” stratigraphy. Current position – Chevron.

Eric Farmer, M.S., 2004 – Sedimentary basin development along major strike-slip fault systems: Tintina-Kaltag fault system of Alaska and the North Anatolian fault system of Turkey. Current position – ExxonMobil.

Lauren Bierly, M.S., 2004 – Miocene-Holocene accretionary prism, forearc basin, and foreland basin processes along an oblique arc-continent collision, Henchun Peninsula, Taiwan. Current position – ChevronTexaco.

Danielle Murray, M.S., 2002 – Oligocene to lower Miocene stratigraphy and extensional basin development, southwestern Nevada and southeastern California. Current position – Environmental Resources Management.

Mark Lesh, M.S., 2002 – Neotectonics and stratigraphy of the Alaska Range foreland basin and regional cross section of southern Alaska. Current position – Glorieta Geoscience, Inc.

Kevin Eastham, M.S., 2002 – Sedimentological and provenance analysis of the Upper Jurassic-Upper Cretaceous Kahiltna Assemblage: Basin development and tectonics of the Alaska Range suture zone. Current position – Chevron Petroleum Company.

Richard Hoy, Ph.D., 2000 - Syndepositional deformation, sedimentation, and regional tectonics of an Ancestral Rocky Mountain basin, Central Colorado trough, Colorado. Current position – Chevron Petroleum Technology Company.

Jeffrey Manuszak, M.S., 2000 - Sedimentary and structural record of Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous collisional tectonics, Nutzotin and Mentasta Mountains, east-central Alaska. Current position – Malcolm-Pirnie.

Jeffrey Trop, Ph.D., 2000 - Sedimentary basin development within the Wrangellia composite terrane, Mesozoic Wrangell Mountains basin, southern Alaska: A long-term record of terrane migration and arc construction. Current position – faculty member at Bucknell University.

Richard Hoy, M.S., 1996 - Laramide tectonics of the east-central Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming: Implications for footwall growth syncline evolution and intraforeland basin development. Current position – Chevron Petroleum Technology Company.

Jeffrey Trop, M.S., 1996 - Sedimentological, provenance, and structural analysis of the lower Cantwell Formation, Cantwell basin, central Alaska Range: Implications for development of a thrust-top basin. Current position – faculty member at Bucknell University.

<u>Undergraduate Student Research</u>:

The following undergraduates have been involved in research activities with our laboratory. Several of these students continued into graduate programs.

Jonathan Epps (Ph.D. – University of Florida)
Mark Keys
Ryan Nicols
Diane Jones
Rachel Couch (M.S. – New Mexico State University)
Katie Smith (M.S. – Michigan State University)

Kim Peters (M.S. – University of Colorado)
Andrea Stevens (Ph.D. - University of Arizona)

Diverse Community of Scholars

My curiosity about how the Earth works and my Native American heritage has also led me to the broader question of the relationship between science and communities. To try to understand this relationship I have been actively involved in recruiting Native American students to Purdue since 1992. The last four years I have been a PI on a grant from the Sloan Foundation to support Native American graduate students in the STEM areas. This effort has increased the number of Native American graduate students in STEM disciplines at Purdue from averaging less than one student a year to having 17 Native students enrolled for the upcoming 2010 fall semester. This work has allowed Purdue to become one of the top universities in the country for developing Native American scientists and engineers. This increase in enrollment allowed us to open the Native American Education and Cultural Center on campus during the 2008 fall semester. It has also required me to visit many of the tribal colleges throughout the country.

The Purdue program is unique in that it encourages Native students to work on thesis projects on Native lands. Many Native communities often associate earth scientists with "outside" folks coming on to reservations to take resources and/or to impose new government rules, etc. and they do not think that science and engineering can actually be beneficial to their home communities. The graduate students in the Purdue program are addressing this misconception by working on research directly related to tribal communities as part of that community. For example, Purdue students from the Eastern Band of the Cherokee are working on plant ecology and hydrology of their reservation in the Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. These students are concerned with the impact of pollution on plant communities as well as the use and quality of river water which provides most of their drinking water for the reservation. They are also working closely with the elders of the tribe to better understand the traditional Cherokee perspective on protecting these ecosystems. At Purdue we also have Ojibwe students working on DNA characterization of wild rice. The Ojibwe people are culturally strongly connected with wild rice and they want to protect their native species of rice from invasive types

that have been introduced by Europeans (and other groups). In a similar fashion, we have Native students from the Northwest working on toxicity in shellfish that are important protein sources for their communities, and a Navajo student working on sand dune migration in Arizona. The Navajo student is studying how to use plant communities to stabilize migrating sand dunes on the Navajo reservation. Due to long term drought conditions, sand dunes are actively migrating across roads, homes, and traditional sites throughout the reservation. We have found that when Native students realize that through science and engineering that they can connect and help their communities, then they are much more interested in these subject areas. In all these research efforts by Native American graduate students at Purdue, elders and experienced members of these tribal communities are being involved to incorporate indigenous knowledge that already exists within the local communities. This type of approach allows Native American graduate students to solve problems using the latest tools of science, engineering, and technology to improve their communities while incorporating the experience these communities have acquired from living in the same area for 20,000 years.

My long term goal in their area is to harness the science and engineering research engines of Purdue to Native American graduate students and their communities around the country. This approach is very different than a professor having a consulting relationship with a specific tribe (the outside expert approach) or an outreach coordinator providing scientific content to a specific tribe (the outside educator approach). Our research oriented approach, in contrast, develops home-grown scientists and engineers for Native communities in desperate need of scientifically competent decision makers and leaders.

C. REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS (* = STUDENT AUTHOR)

*Richardson, T., K. D. Ridgway, H. Gilbert, R. Martino, E. Enkelmann, M. Anderson, and P. Alvarado, 2013, Neogene and Quaternary tectonics of the Eastern Sierras Pampeanas, Argentina: Active intraplate deformation inboard of flat-slab subduction, Tectonics, 32, doi:10.1002/tect.20054.

Ridgway, K.D., Trop, J.M., and * Finzel, E.S., 2012, Modification of continental forearc basins by spreading ridge subduction and flat-slab subduction processes: A case study from southern Alaska: in *Recent Advances in the Tectonics of Sedimentary Basins*, eds. Cathy Busby and Antonio Azor: Blackwell Publishing, p. 327--346.

*Richardson,T, Hersh Gilbert, Megan Anderson and Kenneth D. Ridgway, 2012, Seismicity within the actively deforming Eastern Sierras Pampeanas, Argentina: *Geophys. J. Int.* (2012) 188, 408–420 doi: 10.1111/j.1365-246X.2011.05283.x

Pavlis, T.L., Chapman,J.B., Bruhn, R.L., Ridgway,K., Worthington,L.L., Gulick, S.P.S., Spotila, J., 2012, Structure of the actively deforming fold-thrust belt of the St. Elias orogen with implications for glacial exhumation and three-dimensional tectonic processes: *Geosphere* 10.1130/GES00753.1

*Finzel, E.S., L.M. Flesch, and K.D. Ridgway, 2011, Kinematics of a diffuse North America-Pacific-Bering plate boundary in Alaska and western Canada: Geology, G32271R1, DOI: 10.1130/G32271.1

*Finzel, E.S., Trop, J.M., Ridgway, K.D., and Enkelmann, E., 2011, Upper plate proxies for flat-slab subduction processes in southern Alaska: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 303, p. 348–360, doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2011.01.014

*Brennan, P.R.K., Gilbert, H., and Ridgway,K.D., 2011, Crustal structure across the central Alaska Range: Anatomy of a Mesozoic collisional zone: Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems, doi:10.1029/2011GC003519.

*Hampton, B., Ridgway, K. D., and Gehrels, G., 2010, A detrital record of Mesozoic island arc accretion and exhumation in the North American Cordillera: U-Pb geochronology fo the Kahiltna basin, southern Alaska: Tectonics, v. 29, p. 21.

Enkelmann, E., Zeitler, P.K., Pavlis, T.L., Garver, J.I., and Ridgway, K.D., 2009, Intense localized rock uplift and erosion in the St. Elias orogen of Alaska: Nature Geoscience, v. 2, p. 360-363.

*Perry, S.E., Garver, J.I., and Ridgway, K.D., 2009, Transport of the Yakutat terrane, southern Alaska: Evidence from sediment petrology and detrital zircon fission-track and U/Pb double dating: Journal of Geology, v. 117, p. 156-173. DOI 10.1086/596302.

*Finzel, E., Ridgway, K.D., Decker, P.D., Reifenstuhl, R.R., Blodgett, R.B., and White, J., 2009, Stratigraphic framework and estuarine depositional environments of the Miocene Bear Lake Formation, Bristol Bay basin, Alaska: Onshore equivalents to potential reservoir strata in a frontier gas-rich basin: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, v. 93, no. 3, p. 379-405; doi:10.1306/10010808030.

Ruppert, N.A., Ridgway, K.D., Freymueller, J.T., Cross, R.S., and Hansen, R.A., 2008, Active tectonics of interior Alaska: Seismicity, GPS, and local geomorphology: *in* Active Tectonics and Seismic Potential of Alaska, Geophysical Monograph 179, p. 109-133.

*Berger, A. L., Gulick, S., Spotila, J.A., Jaeger, J.M., *Chapman, J.B., *Lowe, L.A., Pavlis, T.L., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Willems, B., 2008, Quaternary tectonic response to intensified glacial erosion in an orogenic wedge: Nature Geoscience, v. 1, p. 793-799.

*Kalbas, J.L., Freed, A.M., Ridgway, K.D., 2008, Contemporary fault mechanics in southern Alaska: *in* Active Tectonics and Seismic Potential of Alaska, Geophysical Monograph 179, p. 321-336.

*Chapman, J.B., Pavlis, T.L., Gulick, S., *Berger, A., *Lowe, L., Spotila, J., Bruhn, R.L., *Vorkink, M., Koons, P., Barker, A., *Picornell, C., **Ridgway, K.**, Hallet, B., Jaeger, J., and McCalpin, J., 2008, Neotectonics of the Yakutat collision: Changes in deformation driven by mass redistribution: *in* Active Tectonics and Seismic Potential of Alaska, Geophysical Monograph 179, p. 65-81.

Ridgway, K.D., and Flesch, L.M., 2007, Cenozoic tectonic processes along the southern Alaska convergent margin: Geology, v. 35, no. 11, p. 1055-1056; doi:10.1130/focus 11 2007.1.

*Hampton, B.A., **Ridgway, K.D.**, O'Neill, J.M., Gehrels, G.E., Schmidt, J. and Blodgett, R.B., 2007, Pre-, syn-, and postcollisional stratigraphic framework and provenance of Upper Triassic-Uppe Cretaceous strata in the northwestern Talkeetna Mountains: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(16).

Ridgway, K.D., Thoms, E.E., *Lesh, M.E., Layer, P.W., White, J.M., and Smith, S.V., 2007, Neogene transpressional foreland basin development on the north side of the central Alaska Range, Usibelli Group and Nenana Gravel, Tanana basin: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(20).

Trop, J.M. and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2007, Mesozoic and Cenozoic tectonic growth of Southern Alaska: A sedimentary basin perspective: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(04).

*Manuszak, J.D., **Ridgway, K.D.**, *Trop, J.M. and Gehrels, G.E., 2007, Sedimentary record of the tectonic growth of a collisional continental margin: Upper Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous Nutzotin Mountain sequence, eastern Alaska Range, Alaska: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(14).

*Lesh, M.E. and **Ridgway, K.D**., 2007, Geomorphic evidence of active transpressional deformation in the Tanana foreland basin, south-central Alaska: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(22).

*Kalbas, J.L., **Ridgway, K.D**. and Gehrels, G.E., 2007, Stratigraphy, depositional systems, and provenance of the Lower Cretaceous Kahiltna assemblage, western Alaska Range: Basin development in response to oblique collision: *in* Tectonic Growth of a Collisional Continental Margin: Crustal Evolution of Southern Alaska: Geological Society of America Special Paper 431, doi:10.1130/2007.2431(13).

*Trop, J.M., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Sweet, A.R., 2004, Stratigraphy, palynology, and provenance of the Colorado Creek basin: Oligocene transpressional tectonics along the central Denali fault system: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 41, p. 457-480

O'Neill, J.M., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and *Eastham, K.R., 2003, Mesozoic sedimentation and deformation along the Talkeetna thrust fault, south-central Alaska – New insights and their regional tectonic significance: U.S. Geological Professional Paper, v. 1678, p. 83-92.

*Murray, D.A., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Stamatakos, J.A., 2003, Stratigraphy of Oligocene and Lower Miocene strata-Yucca Mountain Region: Proceedings of the 10th International High-Level Radioactive Waste Management Conference, La Grange Park, IL, American Nuclear Society (CD ROM publication).

*Hoy, R.G., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2003, Sedimentology and sequence stratigraphy of fan-delta and river-delta deposystems, Pennsylvanian Minturn Formation, Colorado: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 87, p. 1169-1191.

*Trop, J.M., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Spell, T.L., 2003, Sedimentary record of transpressional tectonics and ridge subduction in the Tertiary Matanuska Valley-Talkeetna Mountains forearc basin, southern Alaska, *in* V.B. Sisson, S.M. Roeske, and T.L. Pavlis, (eds.), Geology of a Transpressional Orogen Developed During Ridge-Trench Interaction Along the North Pacific Margin: Geological Society of America Special Paper, v. 371, p. 89-118.

*Witham, S.A., Krockover, G.H., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Zinsmeister, W.J., 2003, Lessons Online: Educational Technology for the Undergraduate Geology Classroom: Journal of College Science Teaching, v. XXXII, no. 4, p. 264-269.

*Eastham, K.R., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2002, Stratigraphic and provenance data from the Upper Jurassic-Upper Cretaceous Kahiltna assemblage of south-central Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1662, p. 45-53.

Ridgway, K.D., *Trop, J.M., Nokleberg, W.J., Davidson, C.M., and *Eastham, K.R., 2002, Mesozoic and Cenozoic tectonics of the eastern and central Alaska Range: Progressive basin development and deformation in a suture zone: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 114, p. 1480-1504.

*Trop, J.M., **Ridgway, K.D.**, and Layer, P.W., 2002, Mesozoic sedimentary basin development on the allochthonous Wrangellia composite terrane, Wrangell Mountains basin, Alaska: A long-term record of terrane migration and arc construction: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 114, p. 693-717.

*Hoy, R.G., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2002, Syndepositional thrust-related deformation and sedimentation in an Ancestral Rocky Mountains basin, Central Colorado trough, Colorado: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 114, p. 804-828.

Stamatakos, J.A., *Trop, J.M., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2001, Late Cretaceous paleogeography of Wrangellia: Paleomagnetism of the MacColl Ridge Formation, southern Alaska, revisited: Geology, v. 29, p. 947-950.

Chen, W.S., **Ridgway, K.D.**, Horng, C.S., Chen, Y.G., Shea, K.S., and Yeh, M.G., 2001, Stratigraphic architecture, magnetostratigraphy, and incised-valley systems of the Pliocene-Pleistocene collisional marine foreland basin of Taiwan: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 113, p. 1249-1271.

*Trop, J.M., Krockover, G., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 2000, Integration of field observations with laboratory modeling for understanding hydrologic processes in an undergraduate earth science course: Journal of Geological Education, v. 48, p. 514-521.

Ridgway, K.D., *Trop, J.M., and Sweet, A.R., 1999, Stratigraphy, depositional systems, and age of the Tertiary White Mountain basin, Denali fault system, southwestern Alaska, *in* Pinney, D.S., and Davis, P.K., eds., Short Notes on Alaska Geology 1999: Fairbanks, Alaska, Division of Geophysical Surveys Professional Paper, p. 77-84.

Cole, R.B., **Ridgway, K.D.**, Layer, P.W., and Drake, J., 1999, Kinematics of basin development during the transition from terrane accretion to strike-slip tectonics, Late Cretaceous early Tertiary Cantwell Formation, south central Alaska: Tectonics, v. 18, p. 1224-1244.

*Manuszak, J.D., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 1999, Stratigraphic architecture of the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Nutzotin Mountains sequence, Nutzotin and Mentasta Mountains, Alaska: Short Notes on Alaska Geology, Professional Report 119,p. 63-75.

Ridgway, K.D., *Trop, J.M., and *Jones, D.E., 1999, Petrology and provenance of the Neogene Usibelli Group and Nenana Gravel: Implications for the denudation history of the central Alaska Range: Journal of Sedimentary Research, v. 69, p. 1262-1275.

*Trop, J.M., **Ridgway, K.D.**, Sweet, A.R., and Layer, P.W., 1999, Submarine fan deposystems and tectonics of a Late Cretaceous forearc basin along an accretionary convergent plate boundary, MacColl Ridge Formation, Wrangell Mountains, Alaska: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 36, p. 1-26.

*Trop, J.M., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 1999, Sedimentology and provenance of the Paleocene-Eocene Arkose Ridge Formation, Cook Inlet-Matanuska Valley forearc basin, southern Alaska: Short Notes on Alaska Geology, Professional Report 119, p. 129-144

*Hoy, R.G., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 1998, Deformation of Eocene synorogenic conglomerate in the footwall of the Clear Creek thrust fault, Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming: The Mountain Geologist, v. 35, p. 55-64.

Ridgway, K.D., *Trop, J.M., and Sweet, A.R., 1997, Thrust-top basin formation along a suture zone, Cantwell basin, Alaska Range: Implications for development of the Denali fault system: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 109, p. 595-523.

*Hoy, R.G., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 1997, Structural and sedimentologic development of footwall growth synclines along an intraforeland uplift, east-central Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 109, p. 915-935.

*Trop, J.M., and **Ridgway, K.D.**, 1997, Petrofacies and provenance of a Late Cretaceous suture zone thrust-top basin, Cantwell basin, central Alaska Range: Journal of Sedimentary Research, v. 67, p. 469-485.

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