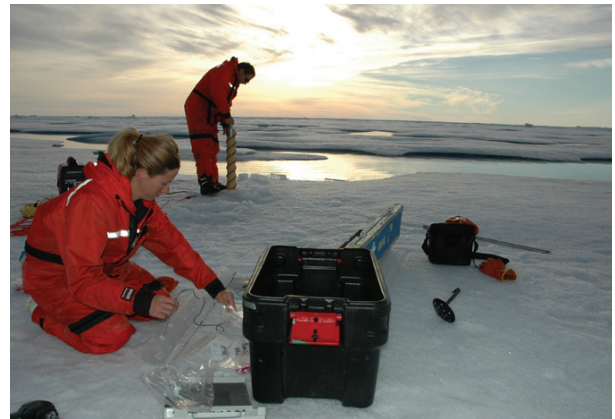


Geoscenario Specialists: Great Lakes and Glaciers



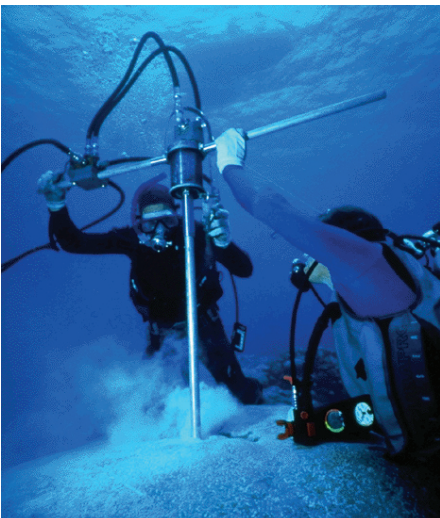
Margaret Hiza Redsteer is a research geologist with USGS. Photo: courtesy of USGS.

A **geologist** interprets and explains information that can be learned from rocks, rock formations, and landforms. Geologist can determine the date of geological events by using radiometric dating or relative dating.



Mette Nielson and Rolf Grading collect ice cores. Photo: courtesy of Jeremy Potter, NOAA/OAR/OER.

A **glaciologist** studies the physical features of glaciers and how glaciers form, advance, and retreat. Glaciologists work with paleoclimatologists analyzing ice cores and using glaciers to understand past climate profiles and make predictions about the future.



Paleoclimatologists use a hydraulic drill to collect fossilized coral reef cores. Photographer: Maris Kazmers, NOAA.

A **paleoclimatologist** interprets data from seabed and lakebed cores, glacial ice cores, coral samples, and other sources of data to learn about past climates and to make predictions about future changes in our global climate.



Carolyn Snyder brings climate-policy solutions into practice with her work as the Director of Energy and Climate for the State of Delaware. Photo: courtesy of Carolyn Snyder.

A **Climate Policy Advisor** is responsible for understanding current scientific data about climate-change issues. Climate policy advisors make recommendations on how to minimize the negative effects of climate change.