CURRICULUM VITAE

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ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

07/ 1992:	**B.SC.** Earth Sciences, University of Salahaddin, Erbil, Kurdistan region, Iraq.
06/ 2001:	**M.Sc.** in Sedimentology and Stratigraphy, Earth Sciences, University of Baghdad. thesis: Stratigraphy and sedimentology of the Upper Jurassic succession northern Iraq Supervisor: Ali D. Gayara
05/ 2017	**Ph.D.** in Sedimentology and Stratigraphy, Earth Sciences, Royal Holloway the University of London, May 2017. thesis: Sedimentology and Stratigraphy of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Succession of Northern Iraq; Supervisor: Peter Burgess.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

1992–	Demonstrator; Teaching Assistant for a variety of undergraduate courses in different geology science.
2001–2019	Assistant Lecturer and lecturer; Teaching sedimentology, field geology, crystallography, and clay mineralogy.
2019-2021	Lecturer; teaching, PhD. MSc, and undergraduate students at Soran University; palaeontology carbonate and basin analysis, research methods.

PRINCIPAL AREAS OF RESEARCH

I am primarily interested in investigating the Middle–Upper Jurassic stratigraphic successions of northern Iraq, particularly within the Kurdistan Region. My research aims to elucidate the sequence-stratigraphic development of the Upper Jurassic succession in the Gotnia Basin, with special emphasis on its regional expression and geological implications in the Kurdistan Region. My specific research focuses on identifying the controls on the accumulation of Posidonia- and radiolaria-rich intervals and reconstructing their depositional environments. A key objective is to determine the driving mechanisms behind rapid facies transitions, particularly those marking shifts from open-marine pelagic settings of the Naokelekan Formation to the sabkha-dominated environments of the Barsarin Formation.

Based on detailed facies relationships, I conducted conceptual and depositional model simulations for the upper part of the Sargelu Formation, which is characterized by the rhythmic alternation of three lithofacies at decimetre-scale thicknesses. These lithofacies include Posidonia-bearing limestone, bedded radiolarian chert, and organic-rich black shale, reflecting dynamic environmental fluctuations during deposition. My research also addressed the mottled intervals and coal horizons

within the Naokelekan Formation, which are consistently developed across all studied localities. For the first time, I identified a condensed pelagic facies.

Furthermore, I was the first to subdivide the Barsarin Formation into three shallowing-upward lithofacies associations, including microbial laminated limestone, blistered and flat-laminated limestones, and thick interbeds of dolomite and limestone. These successions are interpreted as high-frequency depositional cycles, closely comparable to the Trucial Coast sabkha model. Notably, my work also documents the first recognition of microbial-dominated facies within the Barsarin Formation, providing new insights into its depositional evolution.