

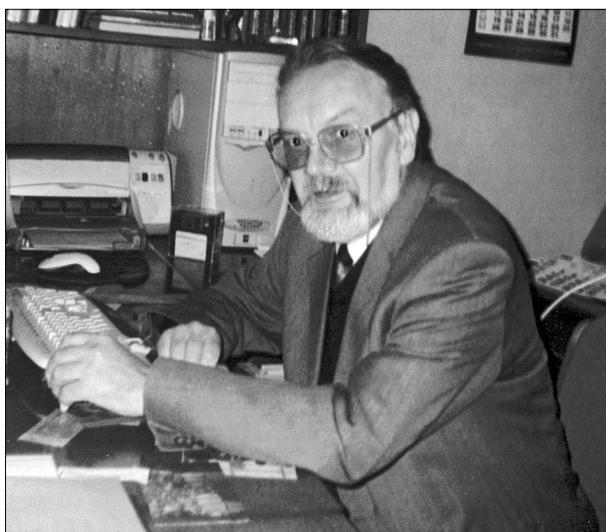
CHRONICLE

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STANISLAV YURYEVIKH PARMUZIN (07.03.1946–11.10.2019)**V.A. Dubrovin***Hydrospecgeology FSBI, 4, Marshal Rybalko str., Moscow, 123060, Russia; dva946@yandex.ru*

Stanislav Yuryevich Parmuzin, a prominent permafrost scientist, who lived the difficult and worthy life of a true geologist working under the challenging conditions of the cryolithozone, a thoughtful teacher and a sincere friend, passed away.

Permafrost science, associate professor, engineering and geocryological survey, field work



On October 11, 2019, after a long illness, Stanislav Yuryevich Parmuzin passed away – a prominent permafrost scientist, candidate of geology and mineralogy, associate professor of the geocryology chair of the geology department of the Lomonosov Moscow State University.

Stanislav Yuryevich Parmuzin was born on March 7, 1946, in Moscow, into the family of geographers. The father of Stanislav Parmuzin was an associate professor at the geography department of the Moscow State University. As he moved in 1953, together with his family, to the residential building of the Moscow State University on Lenin Hills, Stanislav Parmuzin was destined, just as most of his peers living in the university buildings, to continue studies only at the Moscow State University.

In 1963, Stanislav Parmuzin successfully passed the entrance examinations at the university and first entered the evening geology department and then, a year after, was transferred to the day department of

the division of hydrogeology, engineering geology, and permafrost studies, where, after three years of studies, he specialized in the permafrost science, later renamed the geocryology chair.

After graduation from the Moscow State University, Stanislav Parmuzin worked for three years in the State Project Institute SOYUZDORPROJECT, then, from 1972 to 1979, in the All-Union Research Institute for Construction of Trunk Pipelines (VNIIST) in a laboratory of facilities built under special conditions, in the division of geocryology engineering. From 1979 to 1985, Stanislav Parmuzin worked in the Production and Research Institute for Engineering Survey in Construction (PNIIS), and, beginning with 1985, he taught in the geocryology chair of the Moscow State University as an associate professor.

The main regions where Stanislav Parmuzin took part in survey were: Buryatia, Chita region, Viluy Hydroelectric Power Plant, Western Siberia, North-

east of Russia, Novaya Zemlya Archipelago, and the Mongol People's Republic. Long (for 6–7 months per year) field work in different regions of the country not only made him an excellent field geologist, who had all the traditional qualities of a geologist allowing him to survive in the inaccessible regions of Siberia and the Arctic, but also formed a serious and thoughtful scientist and a responsible specialist.

The acquired scientific and production experience of working in design institutes allowed Stanislav Parmuzin successfully to graduate from the graduate school in 1979 and to defend a candidate's dissertation under supervision of Professor Kudryavtsev titled *Prediction of Changes in the Geocryological Conditions in the Phase of a Feasibility Study in Connection with Construction and Operation of Pipelines (by the Example of Central Yamal)*. The main areas of research to which Stanislav Parmuzin made a significant contribution were development and practical application of the methods of geocryological prediction, evaluation of the response of the cryolithozone to global climate changes, substantiation of the possibility of burying radioactive waste in permafrost, and predictive geocryological mapping. These fundamental issues remain to be topical in our time, too.

Working at the university, Stanislav Parmuzin developed and delivered the following courses: Sus-

tainable Nature Use in the Cryolithozone, Engineering and Geological Survey in the Cryolithozone, Geocryological Prediction, Global Climate Changes and the Response of the Cryolithozone, Burying Radioactive Waste in the Cryolithozone, The Methodology of Engineering and Geological, Hydrogeological and Geocryological Survey, and Regional Engineering Geocryology. As a faculty member, he took part in conducting the winter geocryological training for the fourth-year students. Under his supervision, two candidate's dissertations were prepared and defended, as well as a large number of term and qualifying papers. As a lecturer, Stanislav Parmuzin was known not only for the deep knowledge of his subject but also for his patronizing attitude to the students: he was a teacher, a mentor and a senior friend for his students.

All the scientific interests of Stanislav Parmuzin became reflected in his numerous publications, more than 150 books and papers, including co-authoring of 6 monographs and teaching aids.

Stanislav Parmuzin will remain in our memory as a colleague researcher, a permafrost scientist, a truly Soviet geologist and specialist, a comrade in work under the challenging conditions of the cryolithozone, a thoughtful teacher and a devoted friend.

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