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Contents

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The First Half-Century of IAS

(1952-2002)

An overview by Prof. Gerald M. Friedman

During the celebration of the 16th International Sedimentological Congress in Johannesburg, South Africa, Prof. Gerald M. Friedman, Past-President of the International Association of Sedimentologists, addressed the delegates of the conference with a detailed historical review on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of our society.

The written version of his address has been recently published (Friedman, G.M. 2004: The First Half-Century of the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) 1952-2002. *Earth Sciences History*, v. 23, no 2, pp. 257-277).

Prof. Friedman's article provides an extremely well documented overview of the history of IAS and its founding members and highlights events, awards and scientists who have guided and expanded sedimentological disciplines over the last fifty years. His effort to inform us about our past and present is greatly appreciated.

For those interested in further, more detailed information, please contact directly the author – Prof. Gerald M. Friedman, Northeastern Science Foundation, 15 Third Street, P.O. Box 746, Troy, NY 12181, USA (e-mail: gmfriedman@juno.com; website: www.goecities.com/northeasternscifdn)

José-Pedro Calvo
IAS General Secretary

Super Sedimentological Exposures in Northwestern Sicily, Italy – From Platform Drowning and Oceanic Anoxic Events to Travertine Deposition

Introduction

Sicily is part of the central-western Mediterranean region and lies along the African-European plate boundary linking the African Maghrebides with southern Apennines, via the Calabrian accretionary wedge (Fig. 1). In this sector of the Mediterranean area the major compressional movements, after the Palaeogene Alpine orogeny, began with the Latest Oligocene-Early Miocene counterclockwise rotation of Corsica-Sardinia and their collision with the African continental margin (Dercourt *et al.*, 1986).

Regional facies analysis indicates that the Paleozoic-Mesozoic up to

Figure 1.- Structural sketch map of Sicily (modified from Di Stefano, 2002).

Palaeocene rock assemblages represent the sedimentary cover of distinct palaeogeographic domains belonging to the Tethyan ocean and the African continental margin prior to deformation. By contrast, the Miocene-Pleistocene rocks were deposited during the deformation of these domains (Fig. 1). The main stratigraphic units can be distinguished in two groups:

- The «African» units consisting mainly of Mesozoic-Lower Miocene deep-water carbonates and cherts (locally named Imerese, Sicanian) and Meso-Cenozoic shelf carbonates (Prepanormide, Panormide, Trapanese, Saccense and Hyblean-Pelagian). These rocks formed in different Mesozoic palaeogeographic domains of the African continental margin.

- The «Tethyan» units consisting of rock bodies derived from deformation of the so-called Sicilide domain (Ogniben, 1969). The sedimentary successions, characterized by Upper Jurassic-Oligocene basinal carbonates and sandy mudstones (Monte Soro Unit and Variegated Clays Auct.), also include Upper Oligocene-Lower Miocene terrigenous turbiditic successions (internal Flyschs) detached from their substrate.

Mesozoic-Lower Miocene carbonate and terrigenous successions are overlain unconformably by Upper Serravallian-Pleistocene deposits. This sandy-marly unit is capped unconformably by reddish to yellow polygenic conglomerates, clayey sandstones and marls (Terravecchia Formation, Late Tortonian-Early Messinian). The Messinian evaporitic succession is predominantly eroded in the northern areas but crops out extensively in central and southern Sicily. The evaporitic strata are overlain disconformably by the well known Trubi Formation characterized by marl-limestone couplets. A thick sedimentary wedge of mostly carbonate-clastic rocks, locally known as Marnoso-Arenacea Belice Formation, overlies the Trubi limestones in western Sicily. Uppermost Pliocene-Lower Pleistocene sandy shales, calcarenites and shallow water carbonates mostly cover the westernmost and eastern areas.

Castellamare del Golfo zone

This zone is located in northwestern Sicily near the town of Castellammare del Golfo (Fig. 2). It represents a portion of the Tethys southern continental margin and is composed of Mesozoic-Cenozoic carbonate, carbonate-siliceous and terrigenous sediments related to the «Trapanese» domain. Within few kilometers it is possible to meet different stratigraphic exposures of Jurassic and Cretaceous age together with continental deposits of the Middle Pleistocene. According to a chronological order, the proposed itinerary goes from the Monte Inici area (stops 1a, 1b, 1c), which includes Jurassic carbonate deposits of a drowned platform, towards the Scopello area where it is possible to observe, along the coast, two different outcrops of C_{org}-rich levels related to Cretaceous Oceanic Anoxic Events (stops 2a, 2b). Last stop (3) is suggested in the Alcamo area, where a Pleistocene depositional system forming travertine accumulations is characterized by the presence of fossil remains of insular vertebrate species.

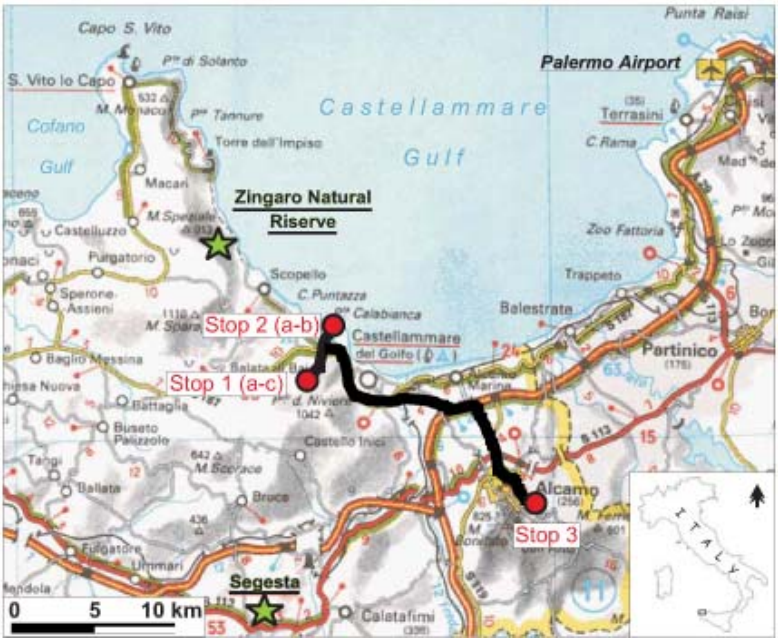

Figure 2.– Field-trip route from Stop 1 to Stop 3 in the Castellammare del Golfo Zone.

Monte Inici area

The striking lithologic and biostratigraphic variability of the Jurassic deposits belonging to the Trapanese domain is well represented in the Monte Inici area (Martire *et al.*, 2002; Martire, 2002; Pavia *et al.*, 2002). Outcrops of the central part of a carbonate platform display the Jurassic evolution of the Trapanese palaeogeographic domain which developed through two main stages: i) deposition of the Upper Triassic-Middle Liassic peritidal platform carbonates represented by the Inici Formation, and ii) drowning of the platform and formation of a pelagic plateau followed by deposition of relatively condensed pelagic limestones (Rosso Ammonitico; RA).

In the Fornazzo quarry and nearby localities (western side of Monte Inici), a section of Rosso Ammonitico is well exposed. Three units of Rosso Ammonitico can be distinguished: the lower (RAI) and upper (RAS) calcareous units exhibit more/less developed nodular structure; the middle unit (RAM) is characterized by thin and regular bedding and a siliceous composition. The complete section, however, is never exposed in a single outcrop. The following stops are suggested for a detailed observation of different parts of the succession.

Stop 1a

The Inici Formation is widely exposed on the floor of the Fornazzo

Figure 3.– View of the Fornazzo quarry. The quarry floor corresponds to the top of the Inici Formation.

quarry. Stratigraphic features demonstrate that the top of this formation underwent a phase of erosion predating the onset of the Rosso Ammonitico deposition. The RAI unit can be subdivided in different levels varying from condensed, discontinuous, fossil-rich to stromatolitic beds, locally showing Fe-Mn oxide coatings. Upwards, massive packstone to grainstone levels become nodular changing, gradually, to more massive, lighter-coloured, and belemnite rostra-rich (Martire *et al.*, 2002).

Stop 1b

Following southward the road to Castello Inici, there are outcrops of the middle siliceous unit (RAM), where marls alternate with siliceous limestones and whitish flaser nodular limestones including small, scattered chert nodules and bearing poorly preserved ammonite moulds (Martire, 2002).

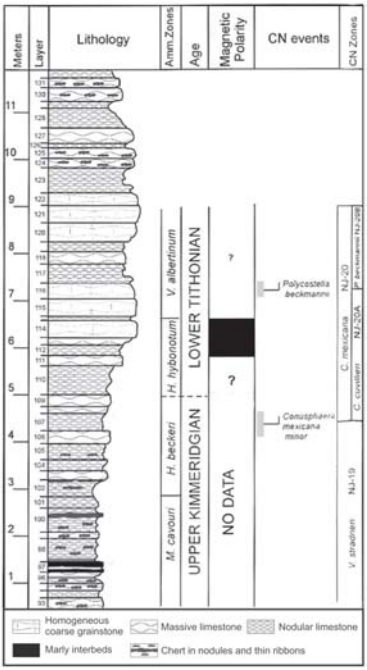

Figure 4.– (a) Well preserved ammonite in the massive wacke- to packstone in the lower Rosso Ammonitico unit (RAI); (b) Fe-Mn oxide coatings in the lower level of RAI.

Figure 5.– Marls alternating with siliceous limestones in the middle siliceous unit of Rosso Ammonitico (RAM).

Stop 1c

Following the service road of the Fornazzo quarry, along the morphostructural crest from Pizzo delle Niviere to Contrada Fraginesi, we can observe a well exposed section showing the RAS unit and its boundary with the overlying Lattimusa Formation. It contains ammonite-rich assemblages as well as an interesting record of calcareous nannofossils and, in addition, presents clear palaeomagnetic signals. Such a favourable combination of stratigraphic tools prompted Pavia et al. (2002) to perform further biostratigraphic analyses (Fig. 3) with the aim of submitting the section as preliminary reference for the Tithonian basal boundary, if not even as the Kimmeridgian-Tithonian G.S.S.P., within the Mediterranean Province in Central Tethys.

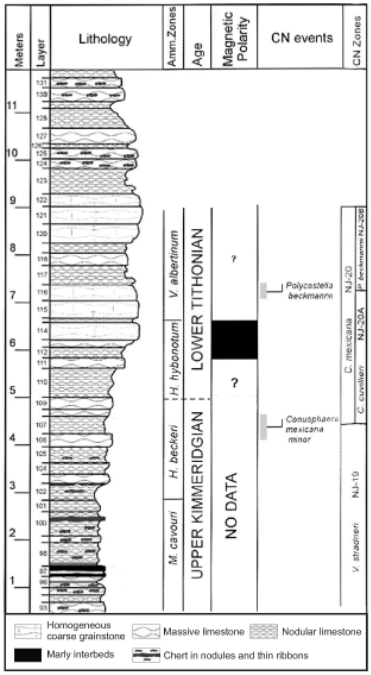

Figure 6.– Biostratigraphic and magnetostratigraphic log of the basal «Rosso Ammonitico Superiore», around the Kimmeridgian/ Tithonian boundary (modified from Pavia et al.*, 2002).*

Scopello area

The Scopello area is related to the Mesozoic-Cenozoic deposits of the 'Trapanese' domain and represents a portion of the southern continental margin of the Tethys covering the stratigraphic interval of the Cretaceous 'Hybla' and 'Scaglia' Formations. The proposed stops 2a and 2b deal with outcrops of organic-rich beds, which are a sedimentary expression of Oceanic Anoxic Events (OAEs). The OAEs, whatever their exact nature and cause, are thought to promote deposition of coeval C_{org}-rich

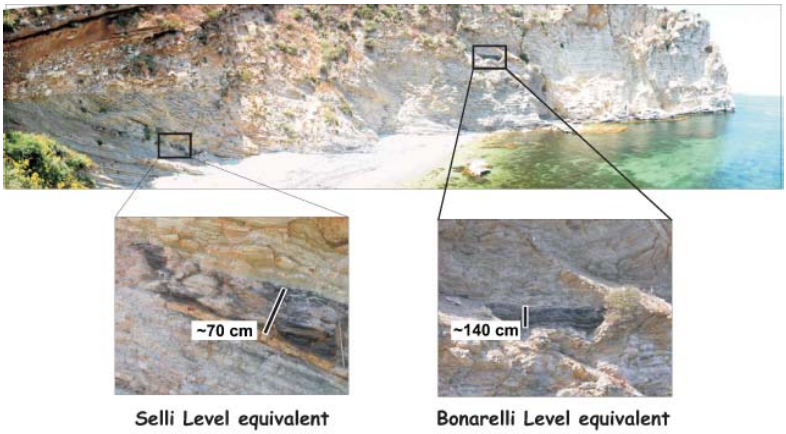

Figure 7.– View of the Punta Calabianca cliff with exposure of the Bonarelli Level equivalent and Selli Level equivalent.

sediments across different environments ranging from deep oceans to shelf seas. Among the different black-shale deposition events, identified either on land sections and in oceans, two major organic-rich horizons, one dated as Early Aptian (Selli Level, SL: OAE1a) and the other belonging to the Latest Cenomanian (Bonarelli Level, BL: OAE2) have proven to be of global distribution. Both levels are well exposed along sections here proposed for observation.

Stop 2a

Along the Calabianca section (Fig. 4), both the OAE1a (Selli Level equivalent; SLe; Hybla Formation) and the OAE2 (Bonarelli Level equivalent; BLe; Scaglia Formation) are peculiarly exposed, even if not continuously. Biostratigraphic and geochemical features of the two events have been defined on the basis of a high-resolution sampling (Bellanca *et al.*, 2002; Scopelliti *et al.*, 2004). The SLe, about 0.7 m thick, crops out in the lower part of a hillock, south of Punta Calabianca. It is composed of black shales characterized by moderate to intense bioturbation and TOC values up to 4%. The BLe, 1.37 m thick, crops out in the middle-high part of a cliff (Punta Calabianca) that falls sheer to the sea. It consists of cm-thick couplets of radiolarian cherts or cherty mudstones and black shales and exhibits higher TOC values reaching up to 26%. Both the OAE1a and OAE2 are generally interpreted as high surface productivity episodes and concurrent excess global carbon burial characterized by distinct positive carbon-isotope excursions (Fig. 5). In the $d^{13}C$ record of the SLe a pronounced negative excursion (characteristic of this event) immediately predates the positive shift and is interpreted as due to dissociation of methane-hydrates probably related to Ontong Java and Manihiki Plateaus formation (Bellanca *et al.*, 2002). Other geochemical proxies give indication

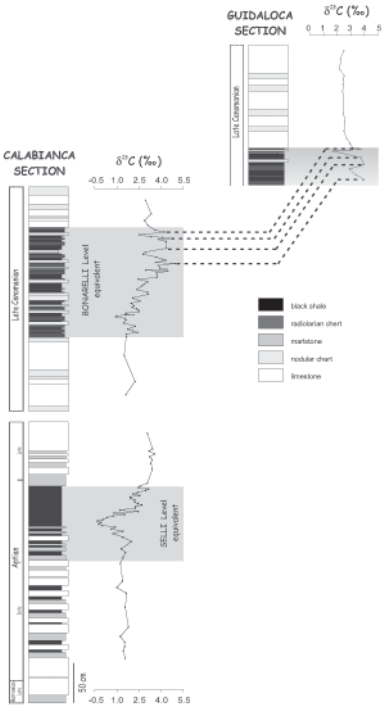

Figure 8.– Bulk carbonate d^{13}C curves (‰) of the Selli Level equivalent and Bonarelli Level equivalent of the Calabianca-Guidaloca composite section plotted against the lithologic log (modified from Bellanca et al.*, 2002 and Scopelliti* et al.*, 2004).*

of enhanced surface productivity and anoxia at the sea floor more marked in the BLe than in SLe. This testifies that the intensity of environmental perturbation was much stronger during the former as confirmed also by the features of foraminiferal assemblages.

Stop 2b

The Guidaloca section is also characterized by the presence of the BLe. In this site, only the upper portion (51 cm) of the organic-rich level is exposed. Despite the lack of the lower part, this section has been perfectly correlated on a geochemical basis with that of the Calabianca section (see Fig. 5; Scopelliti *et al.*, 2004) and revealed to be very useful to complete the biostratigraphic definition of the overlying limestones that, in the Calabianca section, are interested by a complex fault system. The Guidaloca section overlies the Upper Jurassic (Caracuel *et al.*, 2002), being object of an integrated biostratigraphic study (based on Ammonite, calcareous nannofossil, radiolaria and Calpionellid assemblages) in the Rosso Ammonitico facies.

Figure 9.– View of the Upper Jurassic succession at the eastern side of the Guidaloca beach.

Alcamo area

The Alcamo area (*stop 3*) is interesting because of the presence of travertine accumulations. These deposits are due to one of the many episodes of non-marine accumulation of calcium carbonate that occurred uninterruptedly in central-southern Italy since the Pleistocene. The travertine from Alcamo, peculiarly well exposed in a quarry inside the town, consists of a great tabular deposit (thickness ranging between 2 and 20 m) overlying a subhorizontal calcarenite terrace of Middle Pleistocene age which is located north of the Monte Bonifato carbonate complex. A petrographic and geochemical study (Bellanca *et al.*, 1991) evidenced that conditions of persisting flooding resulted in the formation of oncolitic travertines

Figure 10.– View of the Alcamo travertine quarry.

while more or less continuous laminar flows resulted in stromatolitic travertines. Carbon isotopic values indicate that the mother waters received a large contribution of carbon from dissolution of marine limestones present in the local series. Features of these deposits suggest formation in small lakes where macro- and microphytes fluorished playing an important role in the travertine growth as it occurs

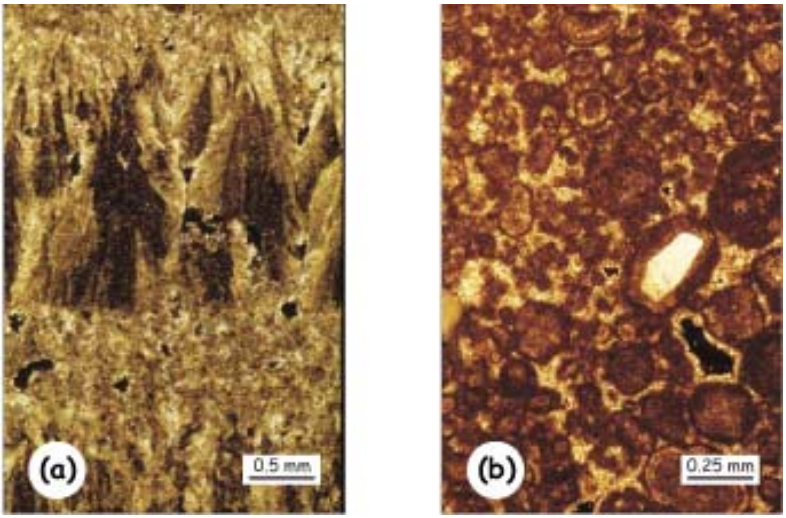

Figure 11.– Micrographs of the Alcamo travertine (crossed polars): (a) stromatolitic travertine showing layers of radially elongated clusters of dusty fibrous calcite alternating with very thin laminae of micritic calcite; (b) oncolitic travertine with subspherical micro-oncolites cemented by clear equant calcite. (modified from Bellanca et al., 1991).

at present for the travertine terraces of Pamukkale (Turkey) declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Moreover, the deposit accumulation over a subhorizontal surface favoured a strong action of surface and underground waters during a very early diagenetic stage as marked from the oxygen isotopic composition and Sr patterns of the rock.

The travertine deposits of Alcamo have yielded very interesting fossil remains of Pleistocene unbalanced endemic island faunas. In particular, the finding of skeletons of a dwarf elephant (*Elephas falconeri*; Fig. 6a) allowed some authors to give a contribution to the historical hypothesis that endemic elephants of Malta and Sicily were representative of a progressive size reduction trend ending with the smallest species *Elephas falconeri*. Stratigraphic (Burgio and Cani, 1988) and geochemical (Bada *et al.*, 1991) data obtained from samples of this area demonstrated that the Sicilian medium-sized elephants of the *Elephas mnaidriensis* group are actually more recent than the smaller *Elephas falconeri*. Other peculiar fossil remains include internal moulds of a terrestrial giant tortoise and some spherical hollow forms (Fig. 6b) thought to be tortoise eggs.

Naturalistic and archeological heritage

The geological sites described above are inserted in a territorial context characterized by a remarkable naturalistic, archaeological, and cultural heritage. In particular, we would like to attract the readership attention upon the

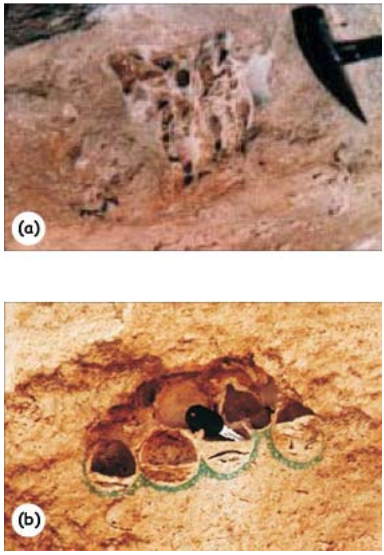

Figure 12.– (a) Fossil remains of Elephas falconeri *and (b) spherical moulds (tortoise eggs?) in the Alcamo travertine quarry.*

«Zingaro» Oriented Natural Reserve and the Segesta archaeological park.

Being the first naturalistic site declared in Sicily, by 1980, the «Zingaro» Reserve has an extension of 1650 hectares. It is «orientated» to favour the evolution of flora and fauna towards their maximum expressions and offers the opportunity to admire wonderful beaches with crystal-clear water and a sea-bottom characterized by a great variety of benthos. In the Reserve there are many examples of karst morphologies including caves, also submarine, and it is possible to visit some small Museums (Naturalistic, of Marine Biology, and of Rural and Seafaring Civilization).

The archaeological park of Segesta offers two precious jewels: the Greek Theatre of the II Century B.C., which faces the natural

scenography of the Castellammare Gulf, and the Doric-Siculian Temple of the V Century B.C., which is perfectly preserved being the only temple in Sicily erected in travertine.

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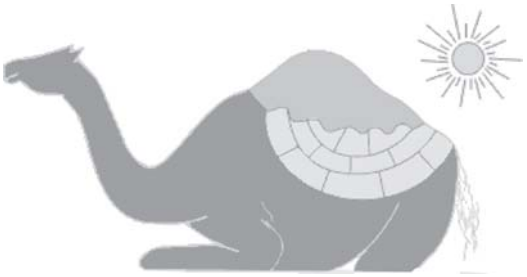

REPORT ON

The 24th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology

Muscat Oman 10-13 January 2005

The 24th Meeting of the International Association of Sedimentologists was held at the Sultan Qaboos University, at Al Khod in the capital city area of Muscat, Oman on 10th to13th January 2005. The organizers, both from the Shell endowed Carbonate Research Centre, from the Geological Society of Oman, and from the Department of Earth Sciences at the University, were proud to host this first IAS meeting to be held in Arabia.

The organizing committee was composed by Peter Homewood (Chairman), Abderahman Al Harthy (Secretary), Hisham Al Siyabi (Treasurer) and Monique Mettraux (Coordinator), with the close support of Asma Al Saidi (Webmaster), Omar Al Ja'Aidi (IAS National Correspondent), Sabine Vahrenkamp and Zuweina Al Rawahy (Social Program).

The Organizing Committee received strong support from SQU Public Relations both before and during the meeting, with a lot of help to incoming participants from Qusai Al Amri. Some twenty students from Earth Sciences and Computer Science are to be thanked for helping with all the time consuming little minutiae, such as packing participants' registration kits into briefcases and holding out microphones during technical sessions.

There were between 250 and 260 registrants, coming from 34 different countries (several one-day visitors from a local company were admitted on a company group booking and were thus not all registered individually by name). Countries cited only reflect the present location of participants, and for instance we had an Omani PhD student registered from the USA, a Cameroon PhD student registered from South Korea, and of course numerous expatriates from around the world registered from Oman.

Australia	1	South Korea	3
Austria	2	Lebanon	2
Belgium	8	Netherlands	3
Canada	8	Norway	3
Croatia	1	Oman	85-95
Czech Republic	4	Pakistan	2
Denmark	4	Poland	6
Dubai	1	Portugal	1
Estonia	1	Qatar	2
France	6	Saudi Arabia	1
Germany	7	Scotland	2
Hungary	2	Spain	6
Iran	1	Switzerland	17
Iraq	4	Taiwan	1
Italy	3	United Arab Emirates	12
Japan	3	UK	12
Jordan	1	USA	7

The four day meeting was composed of a single main oral session with several poster sessions. 88 oral presentations were programmed, with 89 posters, and we had a very limited number of no-shows. Although the single session format necessitated 15 minute slots (12' + 3' question time), the participants were happy with this solution, by which all and sundry were able to attend all the talks they wished to hear. Each session had one or several keynotes that were allowed 20 minutes.

The meeting was opened with a ceremony under the patronage of HE Mohammed Al Rumhy, the Minister of Oil and Gas, and was honoured by two snappy keynote talks by Professor Bob Ginsburg and Professor Ken Glennie on the subjects of Carbonates, Oman's geology, Industry and Academia. Although the organizers had offered a wide ranging spectrum of themes, participants submitted a more tightly focused content with an emphasis on carbonates. The final program was organized into the following themes:

THEME 1: CARBONATES

1.1. SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHY & CYCLIC DEPOSITION
1.2. SURVEYING & MODELING OF CARBONATE SYSTEMS
1.3. GRAINS, FACIES & DISCONTINUITY SURFACES
1.4. CONTRASTING CARBONATE SYSTEMS: SEQUENCES, STRATAL GEOMETRIES, AND MODERN ENVIRONMENTS
1.5. DIAGENESIS OF CARBONATE SYSTEMS

THEME 2: MICROBIALLY, THERMALLY & CHEMICALLY MEDIATED DEPOSITS & FAUNA

THEME 3: GEOLOGICAL RECORD OF GLOBAL EVENTS: CLIMATE, EUSTACY, & SEAWATER CHEMISTRY

THEME 4: CLASTIC DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS (SILICICLASTIC AND CARBONATE): ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS, TURBIDITES & SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHY

THEME 5: INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF SEDIMENTOLOGY

THEME 6: SEDIMENTATION & TECTONICS

THEME 7: GENERAL

There were 15 fieldtrips (8 before, 7 after the meeting) taking 144 participants to a variety of destinations: modern deserts and carbonate systems, Precambrian and Permian glacial deposits (snowball earth and all that), Neoproterozoic, Permian, Cretaceous and Tertiary carbonate and clastic deposits, Tethyan margin sequences, the Oman ophiolite and regional Geology around Muscat.

Within the social program, several accompanying persons visited Jabal Akhdar and spent the night on the Saiq plateau, and the Icebreaker reception was held at the Grand Hyatt. The Gala dinner took place at the Al Bustan Hotel, with a speech by Dr Andy Wood, sometime sedimentologist and now the Shell Representative in Oman.

The meeting was sponsored by Shell, Petroleum Development Oman, Shell-SQU JVR Centre for Carbonate Studies, Oman Geo-Consultants, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman newspaper, Alshabiba and Times of Oman newspapers, and the IAS. The IAS awarded travel grants to IAS student members who were both attending the meeting and contributing papers, and the sponsorships to the meeting allowed us to «double up» these awards.

With participants ranging from young MSc and PhD students to senior figures of IAS, with attendance from numerous Middle Eastern countries but also strongly from traditional membership, and with a solid scientific content in the technical sessions, we felt that the meeting was very successful with regard to the aims of the Association. Numerous projects for future collaboration have been set up thanks to the «networking» during the meeting, and the fieldtrip guidebooks are to be made available as open-access files, accessible through the IAS website.

Peter Homewood
Chairman of the 24th
Meeting of Sedimentology

The Thirteenth Meeting of Swiss Sedimentologists

Fribourg, Switzerland, 29 January 2005

On Saturday, the 29th of January, 2005, the thirteenth edition of the traditional SwissSed Meeting took place in Fribourg, the small university town on the French-German language border. The 86 participants, young and old, came mostly from Switzerland, of course, but also from Germany, the Netherlands, and the UK, demonstrating that this meeting has an international touch. The goal is to give young sedimentologists (Master and PhD students, young post-docs) the opportunity to present their research results in a friendly but scientifically top-level environment, before they are confronted with the rough world at big international meetings. Everybody speaks English, which is good practice for people who otherwise drawl in some French or German dialect.

This year's keynote lecture was presented by Hugh Jenkyns from the University of Oxford, who talked about reconstructing Cretaceous palaeotemperatures from sediments, fossils, and molecules. In the other 10 talks, themes ranged from Pennsylvanian carbonate platforms in Spain to dating sediments in a Swiss mountain lake that formed on top of a rock slide. Finally, Judy McKenzie from Zurich presented the IODP program and invited everybody to participate in this new adventure.

Ample time was given to the poster sessions. The 27 posters demonstrated the wide range of up-to-date sedimentological research: facies analysis and sequence correlation are as sexy as high-resolution trace-element and isotopic studies, biostratigraphy still is an indispensable dating tool, and the deep ocean or glacial lakes are as hot a topic as tropical beaches.

During coffee, lunch, and tea breaks, the social aspects of sedimentology took over: «how are you, long time no see - wow, this is great, I never knew you worked on the same stuff as I do - tell me all about the IAS Meeting in Oman – do you know that she has a new boyfriend ? – and: see you next year at SwissSed, on the last Saturday of January, 2006.»

André Strasser
Fribourg, Switzerland

IAS Postgraduate Grant Scheme

IAS has established a grant scheme designed to help PhD students with their studies. We are offering to support postgraduates in their fieldwork, data acquisition and analysis, visits to other institutes to use specialised facilities, or participation in field excursions.

About 10 grants, each of up a maximum of 1000 Euros, are awarded twice a year.

These grants are available for IAS members only, and only for postgraduates. Students enrolled in MSc programs are not eligible for grants. The application must include a short CV and a budget. A letter from the supervisor supporting the application must be sent directly to the Treasurer of the IAS.

An application form is on our website (http://www.iasnet.org). Moreover, the application form can be requested from the Treasurer's Office (IAS, Office of the Treasurer, Ghent University, Department of Geology and Soil Science, Krijgslaan 281/S8, B-9000 Gent, Belgium; E-mail: *Patric.Jacobs@UGent.be*)

Application deadlines:	1st session:	March 31
	2nd session:	**September 30**
Recipient notification:	1st session:	before June 30
	2nd session:	**before December 31**

LIST OF STUDENT MEMBERS WHO GOT GRANTS IN THE PAST SESSION

Name	*Institution*	*Financial support*
ABRE, Pauline	Rand Afrikaans Univ., South Africa	1000 Euros
BREESCH, Liesbeth	K.U. Leuven, Belgium	970 Euros
COLLO, Gilda	Univ. Nacional Córdoba, Argentina	550 Euros
FROUIN, Milena	University of Rouen, France	500 Euros
GETSOS, Kosmas	University of Patras	750 Euros
JAGLARZ, Piotr	Jagiellonian University, Poland	850 Euros
MANSURBERG, Howri	Uppsala University, Sweden	600 Euros
MIKES, Tamas	University of Gottingen, Germany	1000 Euros
MUIA-XUMA, Jeremy	University of Nairobi, Kenya	500 Euros
SILVA, Crisanto	Technische Univ. Darmstadt, Germany	1000 Euros
TÃNAVSUU, Kati	University of Tartu, Estonia	1000 Euros
UMAZANO, Aldo M	UNLPAM, Argentina	1000 Euros

CALENDAR

IGCP 447 Field Conference on Neoproterozoic Carbonates «Molar-Tooth Structure Downunder»

June 1-14, 2005
Adelaide - Alice Springs, Australia

Graham Shields
School of Earth Sciences
James Cook University Townsville
Queensland 4811 Australia
Phone: +61 7 4781 5008 Fax: +61 7 4725 1501
E-mail: graham.shields@jcu.edu.au

The Sediment Factory
Sediment05 - 3rd annual conference of SEPM-CES

July 18-20, 2005
Gwatt, Thun area, Switzerland

Fritz Schlunegger
University of Bern
Phone: 0041 31 631 8767
Fax: 0041 31 631 4843
E-mail: sediment05@geo.unibe.ch
Web-page: www.geo.unibe.ch/sediment05

8th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FLUVIAL SEDIMENTOLOGY*

August 7-12, 2005
Delft
The Netherlands

Salomon B. Kroonenberg
Department of Geotechnology
Delft University of Technology Mijnbouwstraat 120
2628 RX Delft, The Netherlands
e-mail: Organizing.committee@8thfluvconf.tudelft.nl
Web-page: http://www.8thfluvconf.tudelft.nl/

GLACIAL SEDIMENTARY PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS*

August 23-26, 2005
University of Wales,
Aberystwyth
U.K.

Michael Hambrey
Neil Glasser
Bryn Hubbard
Centre for Glaciology
Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences
University of Wales
Aberystwyth SY23 3DB UK
Phone: +44(0)1970 622606
Fax: +44(0)1970 622659
E-mail: mjh@aber.ac.uk / nfg@aber.ac.uk /
byh@aber.ac.uk
(http://www.aber.ac.uk/visitors/glaciology/)

7TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CRETACEOUS

September 5-9, 2005
Neuchâtel
Switzerland

Karl B. Föllmi or Thierry Adatte
Institut de Géologie, Université de Neuchâtel, case postale 2, CH-2007 Neuchâtel, Switzerland
E-mail: karl.foellmi@unine.ch ; thierry.adatte@unine.ch
Web-page: http://www.unine.ch/geologie/isc7/
Fax nr.: 0041-718 26 01

12TH CONGRESS R.C.M.N.S.

September 6-11, 2005
Vienna,
Austria

Martin Zuschin
Department of Palaeontology University of Vienna
A-1090 Vienna, Althanstrasse 14Austria
e-mail: martin.zuschin@univie.ac.at
Mathias Harzhauser
Geological-Palaeontological Department
Natural History Museum Viena
A-1014 Vienna, Burgring 7 Austria
e-mail: mathias.harzhauser@nhm-wien.ac.at

THE 3rd NATIONAL SEDIMENTARY CONGRESS OF CHINA SEDIMENTOLOGY & SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

September, 2005
Chendu,
China

Contact: Prof. Jian Wang
Chendu Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources
Beisanduan, Yihuanlu
Chendu 610082, China
Phone : +86 028 83227596
e-mail : jianwang@mail.sc.cninfo.net
Web site: http://www.chengdu.cgs.gov.cn

10TH FRENCH CONGRESS OF SEDIMENTOLOGY

October 11-13, 2005
Presqu'île de Giens, France

Pr. Marc Floquet
Université de Provence, Centre de Sédimentologie-Paléontologie, FRE CNRS 2761 «Géologie des Systèmes Carbonatés»
Place Victor Hugo, Case 67, 13331 - Marseille - Cedex 03 – France
Tel.: +33(0)491106723 (secret.: 6323 ou 6762) Fax: +33(0)491108523
E-mail : mfloquet@newsup.univ-mrs.fr

Pr. Thierry Mulder
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Dr. Philippe Razin, Université Bordeaux III, EGID
1 allée Daguin, 33607
E-mail : razin@egid.u-bordeaux.fr
Web-page: http://www.epoc.u-bordeaux.fr/ASF/asf.html

LESSONS IN TECTONICS, CLIMATE AND EUSTACY FROM THE STRATIGRAPHIC RECORD IN ARC COLLISION ZONES A GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA PENROSE MEETING*

October 11-14, 2005
Price, Utah,
USA

Contact: Peter D. Clift
Department of Geology and Geophysics
MS 22, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, MA 02543, USA
E-mail: pclift@whoi.edu
Web site: http://www.whoi.edu/pclift/ArcPenroseMeeting.html

THE NONMARINE PERMIAN

October 21-29, 2005
Albuquerque,
New Mexico, USA

Dr. Spencer G. Lucas
New Mexico Museum of Natural History
1801 Mountain Road NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104 USA
Phone: 505-841-2873/ Fax: 505-841-2866
E-mail: slucas@nmmnh.state.nm.us

Gondwana 12 Conference

November 6-11, 2005
Mendoza
Argentina

Carlos W. Rapela | crapela@cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar
Luis A. Spalletti | spalle@cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar
Centro de Investigaciones Geológicas,
Universidad Nacional de La Plata - CONICET
Calle 1# 644, B1900TAC La Plata. Argentina.
Phone/Fax: 54 221 4215677
Web site: http://cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar/gondwana/

International Conference on Deltas (Borneo Venue): Depositional Systems and Stratigraphic Development. A Joint Meeting of 3rd Annual Meeting of IGCP-475 'Deltas in the Monsoon Asia-Pacific Region (DeltaMAP)' and 2nd Meeting of CCOP DelSEA Project

January 13-18, 2006
University Brunei
Darussalam,
Brunei

Contact: Yoshiki Saito (DSc)
Coastal & Urban Geology Research Group
Institute of Geology and Geoinformation (IGG)
Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ), AIST
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E-mail: yoshiki.saito@aist.go.jp
Web site: http://unit.aist.go.jp/igg/rg/coast-rg/ADP.html

Climate and Biota of the Early Paleogene

June 19-25, 2006
Bilbao,
Spain

Dr. Victoriano Pujalte
Departamento de Estratigrafía y Paleontología
Facultad de Ciencia y Tecnología Universidad del País Vasco
Apdo. 644, 48080 Bilbao, Spain
Fax: +34 601 3500
E-mail: cbep2006@lg.ehu.es
Web site: www.ehu.es/cbep2006

PALAEOPEDOLOGY: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON OLD SOILS*

July 17-20, 2006
Cardiff
UK

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School of Geography and Environmental Management
Faculty of the Built Environment
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Coldharbour Lane, Bristol BS16 1QY, UK
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V. Paul Wright
Department of Earth Sciences Cardiff University
Cardiff CF10 3YE, UK
e-mail: wrightvp@cardiff.ac.uk

17TH INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS*

August 27 – September 1, 2006
Fukuoka
Japan

Ryo Matsumoto
Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences
University of Tokyo
Hongo, Tokyo 113, Japan
E-mail: ryo@eps.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp
Web-page: http://sediment.jp/

CARBONIFEROUS CONFERENCE FROM SHELF TO BASIN SEPM-CES RESEARCH AND FIELD CONFERENCE

September 4-10, 2006
Cologne,
Germany

Contact: Dr. Markus Aretz
Institut für Geologie und Mineralogie
Universitaet Koeln
Zuelpicher Str., 49a
50674 Koeln, Germany
Phone: +49 221 470 3532
Fax: +49 221 470 5080
E-mail: markus.aretz@uni-koeln.de
Web site: http://www.ccc2006.uni-koeln.de

SEA LEVEL CHANGES: RECORDS AND MODELING (SEALAIX'06)

Convenors : G.Camoin (CNRS, Aix-en-Provence, France), A. Droxler (Rice University, Houston, USA), C. Fulthorpe (Univ. of Texas, USA), K. Miller (Rutgers University, USA)

September 25-29, 2006
Aix-en-Provence
and Giens,
France

Gilbert Camoin
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