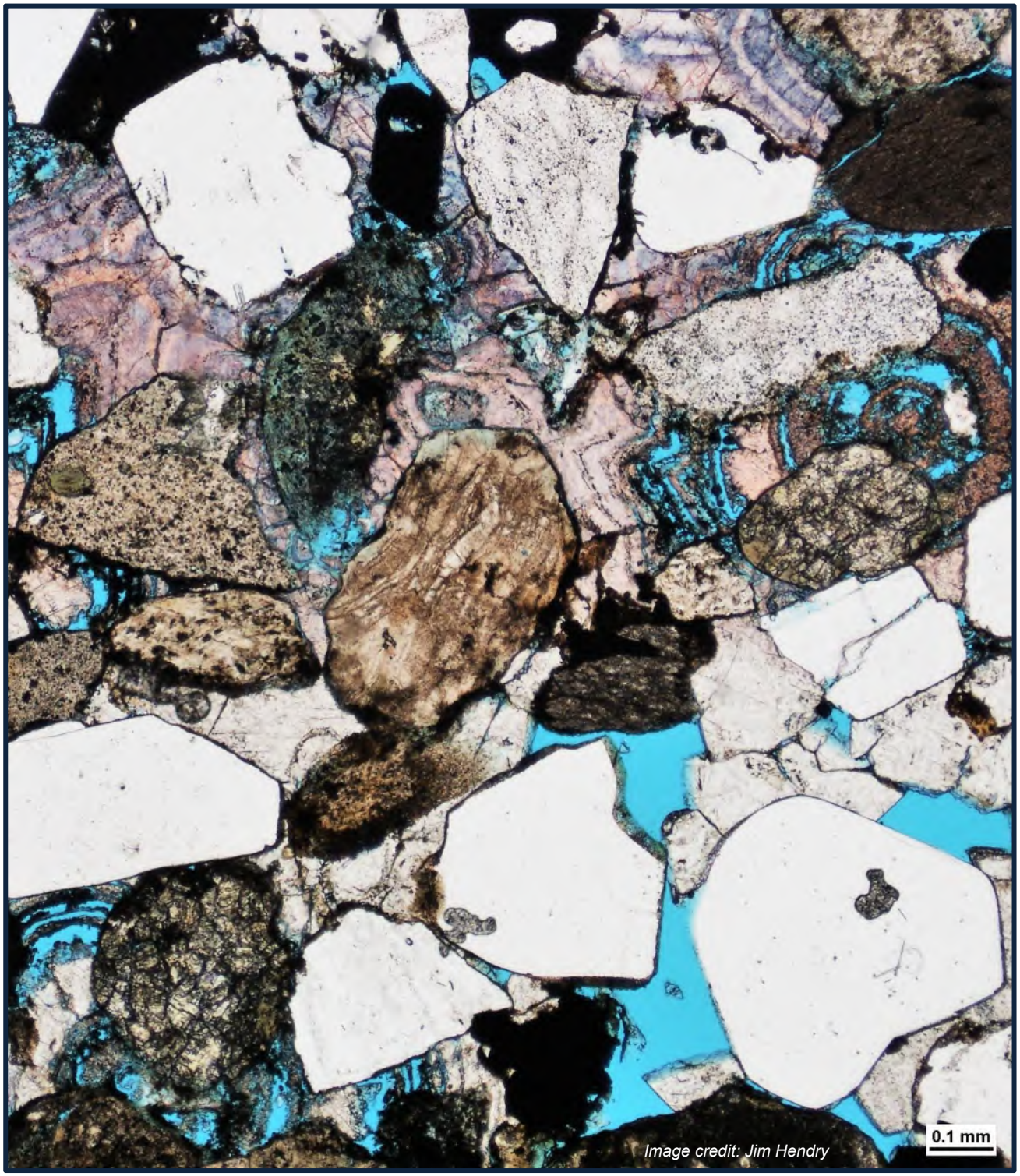
The Newsletter of the International Association of Sedimentologists

Issue 4, December 2025



Your sedimentological photograph could go here – **contact us** if you would like to submit one!

All photographs will be credited and will need a short (1 line) caption. Portrait format is preferable.

Dear IAS Members,

Welcome to the new IAS Newsletter! I sincerely apologise that it has been a long time since the last one, which has been due to multiple factors that have kept everyone involved very busy. In the New Year we aim to return to a regular schedule of about six annual Newsletters and to more closely integrate them with the website. I hope that many of you will be attending the International Sedimentological Congress (ISC) in Wellington in late January and I look forward to seeing you in New Zealand. If you are at the ISC do call by the IAS desk in the poster hall. The Executive Officer and members of the CoM will be there and be pleased to meet you. Also support our Early Creer Researchers by visiting the ECR area, also in the poster hall.

In this newsletter we are pleased to bring you the following items:

I particularly draw your attention to the new IAS Special Publication 50 that is available for IAS Members to download. See **item 4** in the Newsletter for full details. Please note that we are still looking for a new Editor in Chief for The Depositional Record and the role specification is in **item 9**. Going forwards, IAS will be publishing sedimentological Field Guides rather than thematic Special Publications, so if you have any ideas for a Field Guide, please **contact us**. Thematic issues of IAS journals will continue to be compiled, and we are open to suggestions if there is a topic that you think is particularly important and timely.

The second half of 2025 held many IAS sponsored events and we include reports from ten of these in this Newsletter. Proposals for meetings and workshops in 2026 are already coming in so we anticipate that it will be another very active year.

The IAS held its Annual General Assembly on 24th November. The Annual Report and Financial Report were emailed to Members beforehand, and both were approved. They will be available on the Member Portal soon. The IAS has grown, at the time of writing we have over 2,700 members in over 100 countries. We warmly welcome the new Members and thank our continuing Members for their ongoing support and participation in the Association's activities.

IAS Membership Renewals will take place during 07 – 21 January. Please read **item 2** in the Newsletter to familiarise yourself with the process. We look forward to your continuing support. In particular, Lifetime Membership is well worth considering for Early Career sedimentologists.

Looking further ahead, there is a flyer for the 39th International Meeting of Sedimentology at the end of this newsletter, so do put the dates (14 – 16 June 2027) in your diary!

If you have any other questions or suggestions about the IAS and its activities you can **contact us** or **email the Executive Officer** who will either respond directly or pass your message on to the Council of Management. We are always happy to hear from you.

At the ISC in January a new IAS Council of Management (CoM) will be voted to serve from 2026 to 2030, and the next Newsletter will introduce them. This is therefore my final Newsletter as General Secretary, and I would like to thank all the CoM and the IAS Membership for their trust and support. It's been a great honour to serve as General Secretary of the IAS and being able to closely interact with its members. A new Council of Supervision will also be voted in at the ISC, and I wish both new Councils every success in steering and growing the Association.

With best regards,

Gonzalo Veiga

IAS General Secretary

1. Message from the IAS President

Dear Members of IAS,

As the year draws to a close, it is a good moment to reflect on the many developments of the past twelve months. After a somewhat turbulent start marked by important changes within the organisation and our journals, I am pleased to report that the IAS is now running smoothly and the outlook for our Society is very positive.

After Cathy Holly's departure as President, I served as Acting President until September 2025, when I was formally voted into this role during the General Assembly. I am grateful to the CoM and to our membership for their trust and support. I will continue to serve until the end of January 2026, when the new CoM will take office.

Throughout the year, I have worked with the team on several essential tasks to ensure the IAS remains on solid legal and financial footing. These include revisions to the Statutes and Standing Rules, as required by Belgian law, an initiative originally launched by the previous president, and the near completion of our fully redesigned website. The hard work of the General Secretary, Treasurer and the Executive Officer has been pivotal to reach this milestone, and I am truly grateful to them for this. We have concluded negotiations for new working agreements for language editing to all IAS-owned journals, a new service for our membership; and for the Society Executive Officer. All these initiatives not only ensure legal compliance but also strengthen the Association's capacity to operate as a modern, inclusive, and effective organisation.

In our efforts to offer meaningful returns to our membership, we have continued to support students, postdocs, and institutions through grants, as well as by organising summer schools and the IAS Lecture Tour. The annual International Meeting of Sedimentology, held last June in Huelva, was a great success and clearly demonstrated the dynamism and enthusiasm of our sedimentological community. I warmly thank everyone involved in these activities for their dedication and contributions, which made them possible.

Financially, this has been a challenging year. Rising costs and stable income required some difficult decisions. Thanks to the diligent work of the CoM, especially our Treasurer, we are now operating once again with a positive budget.

I very much hope to meet many of you at one of our forthcoming meetings, and I sincerely thank you all for your support over the past year. Wishing you a wonderful end of the year, I send you my very best regards.

Daniel

Geneva, 12 December 2025

2. IAS Membership Renewals – Please Read

IAS Membership renewals will take place during the fortnight of **07 - 21 January 2026**. We hope that you will want to continue being part of IAS and we greatly value your support.

Membership fees for 2026 are unchanged and offer outstanding value at **25 Euros for Ordinary Members** and only 1**0 Euros for Student Members**. Lifetime Ordinary Membership is also available for a one-off payment of 400 Euros, which is an absolute bargain for early career researchers and close to what some professional societies charge for just one year! Here is what you need to know.

Ordinary Members

The card that you used to pay your 2025 membership will be debited with the 2026 membership fee on 07 January. Should you not want to renew, you can log in to your Member dashboard before 07 January and click on “Cancel Membership Subscription” (under Membership in the drop-down menu beneath your name).

- If your card has expired since the last renewal, you will be prompted to manually renew the next time that you log in after 07January.
- If you want to change your payment card you should log in and cancel your subscription, then re-subscribe on or after 07 January.
- You can opt to pay by bank transfer rather than card but the process takes longer due to verification checks carried out by your bank. We recommend card payments where possible.

Lifetime Ordinary Members

You will not need to do anything. Your membership will continue uninterrupted.

Ordinary Members on legacy 5-year memberships

If you are on a five-year Membership that is valid for 2026 you will not need to do anything; your membership will continue uninterrupted. If your five-year membership expired at the end of 2025, you will be prompted to take out an Ordinary Membership when you log in on or after 07 January. Note, no new five-year memberships are available.

Student Members

You will need to renew your Student Membership for 2026 and will be prompted to do so when you log in on or after 07 January. If you are no longer a student, please select Ordinary Membership

Sponsored Members

You will need either to take out an Ordinary or Student Membership (as appropriate) or, if your circumstances still prevent you from being able to pay for a membership, you should re-apply for Sponsored Membership after 07 January.

After 21 January un-renewed Members will still be able to renew but will lose access to the IAS member portal until they do so. After a year of non-renewal, the Membership record will be deleted.

3. 22nd International Sedimentological Congress, Wellington, Aotearoa New Zealand

The final preparations for the ISC are underway. 750 abstract submissions were received from 46 countries across a wide range of sedimentological topics. These cover all the themes outlined on the conference website, ranging from glacial, lacustrine and shallow-marine sedimentology, turbidites and contourites, carbonates and volcaniclastics, as well as diagenesis, resources and the energy transition. The **provisional programme** can be downloaded from the **congress website**.

Most of the field trips are now fully booked, but please see the **conference website page** or **contact the organisers** for any late availability.

A series of **mid-conference short fieldtrips** for the Wednesday focus on local Te Whanganui a Tara Wellington geology and cultural aspects. These will include a harbour boat trip, walking tours of the city and of local geological features. Details and availability for these can be seen on the **conference website page**.

The social programme for the conference includes events for early career researchers and a gala conference dinner. We are also delighted to be developing a cultural programme in collaboration with local Kiwi, which will give attendees a great introduction to Māori culture in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Image credit: D. Strogen

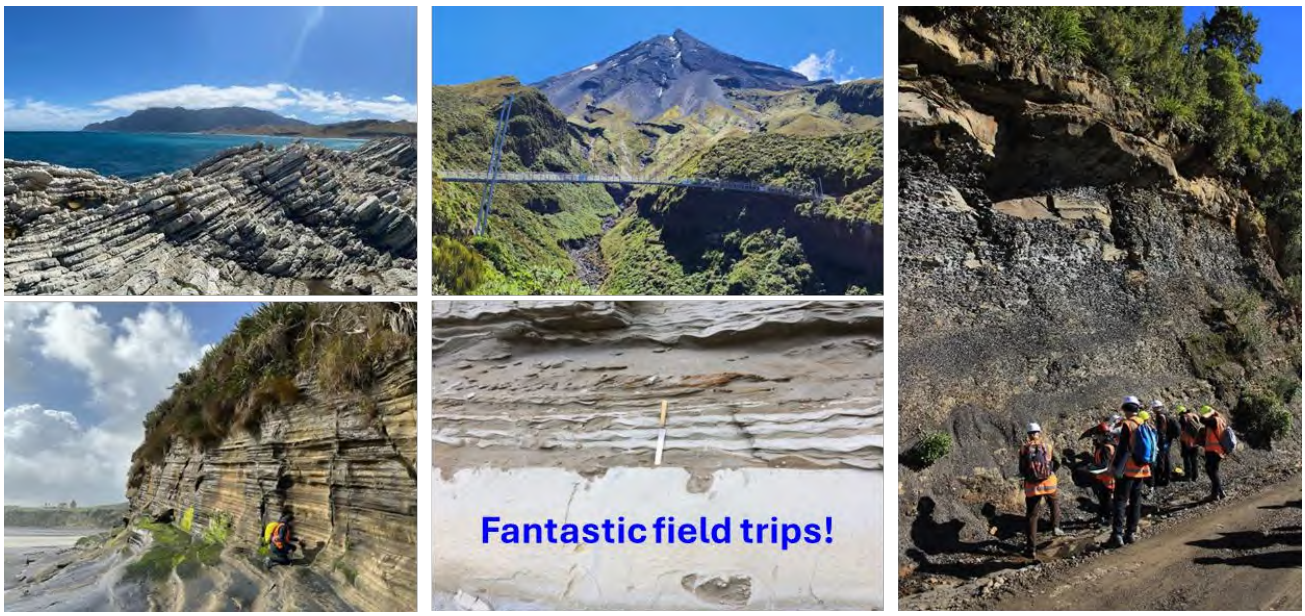
Four high-profile **keynote speakers** will take part in the Congress. **Click here to find out about Helen Bostock, Dan Hikuroa, Jamie Howarth and Kyoko Kataoka**.

The Congress will take place in Wellington's new convention and exhibition centre **Tākina** which has been built with a strong focus on reducing energy and water, sustainable materials use, and renewable energy capability.

The ISC promises to be a superb event and unrivalled opportunity to enjoy the best science, culture, food and wine, landscape, and of course to meet friends and colleagues and make new connections and collaborations. We look forward to seeing you in January!

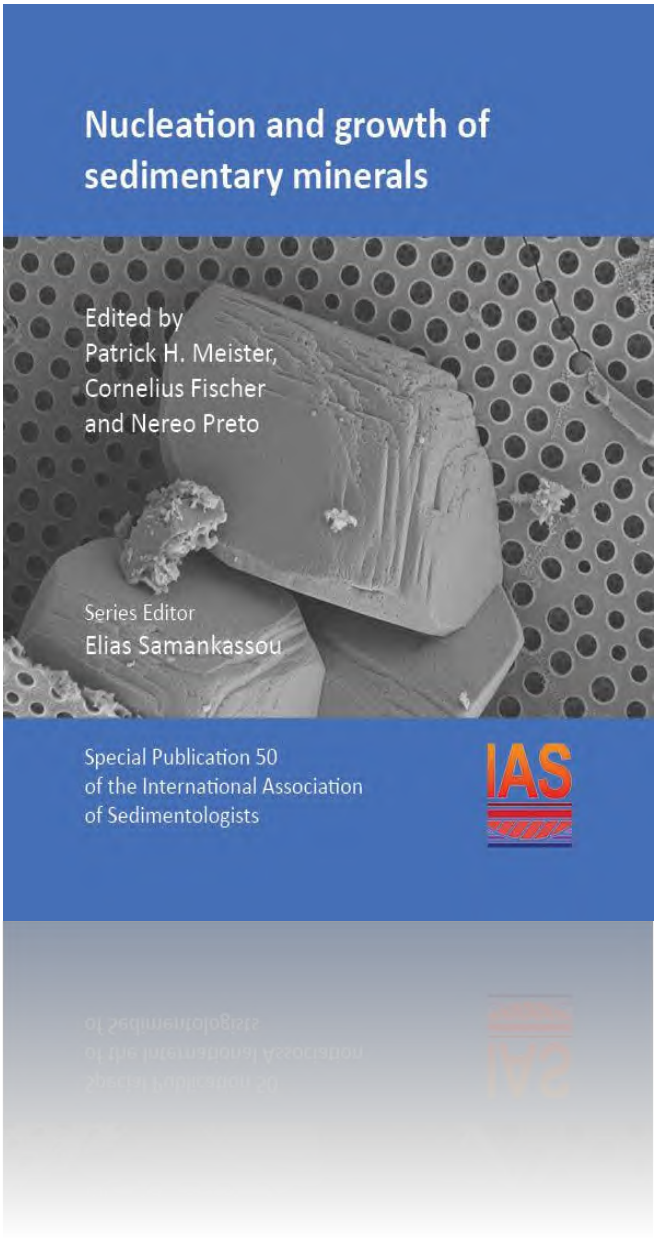
When you are at the ISC please call by the IAS desk to say hello and visit the Early Career Scientists area in the poster hall. **Student Travel Grant recipients** will need to visit the IAS desk to validate their grants.

At the Closing Ceremony of the ISC the Association will announce the recipients of its 2026 **Awards**.



ISC2026 International Sedimentological Congress
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
25-30 JANUARY 2026

4. NEW! IAS Special Publication 50



We are pleased to announce release of **IAS Special Publication 50: Nucleation and Growth of Sedimentary Minerals! The entire volume is now free to download for IAS Members**. Simply log in to your member dashboard and go to Library / Books. In the New Year we will provide links to PDFs of individual chapters as well as details for Members wishing to purchase hard copies.

Minerals nucleating and growing under Earth surface conditions, referred to here as sedimentary minerals, make up a significant portion of the sedimentary record. Yet, unlike in the Earth's interior, these processes often proceed slowly or are entirely inhibited at low temperatures. Metastable minerals commonly appear first and exhibit various forms, such as spherulites, crystal fans or laminated structures. What mechanisms drive their formation? Which thermodynamic and kinetic factors control them – and what role does life play in these processes?

Recent observations of 'non-classical' pathways, in which nanoparticles nucleate, aggregate and ripen into stable phases, have provided new perspectives into mineral formation. But which factors are decisive for the specific pathways? What consequences do these pathways have for the composition of minerals and the preservation of geochemical proxies?

These questions are at the heart of this volume, which brings together 23 chapters covering theoretical concepts, experimental studies, computer models and natural examples from environments ranging from alkaline lakes and marine settings to diagenetic systems and the geological record of deep time. Together, these chapters explore the mechanisms of nucleation and growth of sedimentary minerals, as well as their significance as archives of Earth history.

Volume contents:

Review on the formation and transformation behaviour of amorphous calcium carbonate and its control on environmental proxies.
Brazier, J.-M., Pettauer, M., Götschl, K.E. and Dietzel, M.

Ostwald's step rule: a consequence of growth kinetics and nano-scale energy landscape.
Meister, P.H.

Modelling nucleation and growth.
Valentini, L.

Dolomite formation processes: insights from laboratory and field investigations.
Szucs, A.M. and Rodriguez-Blanco, J.D.

The effect of physicochemical oscillations on the formation of dolomite and magnesite.
Pimentel, C. and Pina, C.M.

Spherulitic mineral growth: auto-deformation, growth front nucleation or semi-oriented attachment?
Meister, P.H.

Spherulitic mineral growth: an unreliable biosignature but a great process indicator.
Meister, P.H. and Wolf, S.E.

Hydrated Mg-carbonate microbialites of Lake Salda, Turkey: Biotic and abiotic processes.
Balci, N.

Carbonate crystal fans: Geologic occurrences and controls on growth.
Woods, A.D.

Microbialites as archives for palaeo-seawater trace element composition – two case studies from the Triassic of the Dolomites (northern Italy) compared.
Preto, N., Borsato, A., Carampin, R., Della Porta, G., Frisia, S., Gattolin, G., Klügel, A., Himmler, T., Westphal, H. and Zorzi, F.

Early diagenesis in speleothems and preservation of their palaeoclimate properties: the case of Middle Pleistocene flowstones from Grotta di Collalto (Dolomites, Italy).
Martín-García, R., Frisia, S., Borsato, A. and Hellstrom, J.

Formation of dolomite in methane seep environments.
Lu, Y., Lin, Z., Chen, T. and Peckmann, J.

Neoproterozoic stromatolite mineralogy in Murchisonfjorden (Svalbard, Norway) reflecting variable depositional environments.
Szucs, A.M., Maddin, M., Meister, P.H., Drakou, F., Stavropoulou, A., Faulkner, N. and Rodriguez-Blanco, J.D.

Barite in Baltic freshwater sediments crystallises in a diffusive salinisation gradient.
Roeser, P., Böttcher, M.E., Lapham, L.L., Halas, S., Pretet, C., Nägler, T.F., Prieto, M., Struck, U. and Huckriede, H.

From the rock to the precursor: sedimentary iron and manganese minerals as records of an evolving early Earth.
Tsikos, H., Jiang, C.Z., Tostevin, R., Mhlanga, X.R., Nke, A.Y., Siahi, M. and Mason, P.R.D.

Mineral surface reactions and mechanisms during sandstone diagenesis.
Fischer, C.

The formation of authigenic clay minerals in clastic sedimentary rocks.
Wilkinson, M.

Diagenetic complexities of iron oxide cements in Mesozoic sandstones of the Colorado Plateau Utah, U.S.A.
Potter-McIntyre, S.L. and Chan, M.A.

Diagenesis of clastic pipes of the Jurassic Carmel Formation, Southern Utah: evidence for preferential fluid pathways.
Wheatley, D.F., Chan, M.A. and Bowen, B.B.

Numerical simulation of twin concretion formation.
Sirono, S., Kajiura, T., Katsuta, N., Yoshida, H. and Chan, M.A.

Spatial distribution and size variation of iron oxide concretions in Navajo Sandstone.
Sirono, S. and Tamura, M.

5. IAS Research Grants – Spring / Summer 2026 Round

Deadline is midnight CET on 31 March 2026

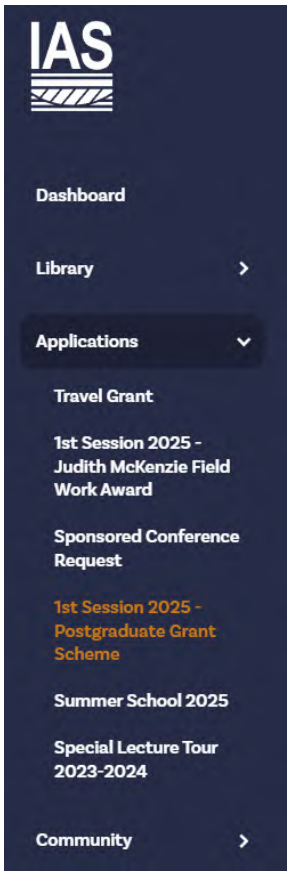
Twice a year, the IAS offers research grants to its eligible members – supporting the next generation of sedimentologists to achieve success and build their careers is one of the most important parts of the Association's mission. Grants fund MSc dissertation fieldwork, curiosity-driven offshoots from PhD projects, proof of concept studies to support national or international research council applications. They can be used for fieldwork, analytical costs, or visiting laboratories to use specialist equipment. Grants are always paid **after** the specific piece of research has been completed and a concise but well-illustrated scientific report and a financial statement with itemised receipts are submitted to the IAS to document that the funds have been used appropriately.

Criteria vary slightly for each scheme and are laid out in the guidelines, but scientific merit is always top. To ensure that the funds go to the most deserving applicants it is also important that the proposed research could not be funded from other sources.

Grants are **personal** to the recipient and paid directly to them. They can't be used for offsetting institutional overhead costs and they can't be paid in advance.

Pease note from 2026 the closing dates for Judith McKenzie Fieldwork Awards are changed to better fit with the MSc cycle. The schedules for the other research grants are unchanged.

Type	Eligibility	Number, amount	Closing dates
Judith McKenzie Fieldwork Award	MSc (by research) students	2 grants each of up to 600 Euro	**30 June and 31 December**
Postgraduate Research Grants	PhD students	10 grants each of up to 1,000 Euro	31 March and 30 September
Postdoctoral Research Grants	Early career researchers within 7 years (full time equivalent) of PhD award	4 grants each of up to 2,500 Euro	31 March and 30 September



How to apply:

1. Log in to your profile on the IAS website and click the link under "**Applications**" on the left-hand side of the screen.
2. Download and read the **guidelines**.
3. Download and complete the **application form**, taking care to complete all sections and provide all the additional information required. Students need to include formal proof that they are enrolled as a student and will be for the duration of the grant. This means a formal University enrolment letter or certificate that has a recent date on it and that indicates when your anticipated graduation date is.
4. Make sure your research proposal is novel and exciting - and importantly that it is achievable! Get feedback on your proposal from peers and colleagues before submitting it, check that it is well organised, clearly written and that the aims, methods and budget are closely aligned. Projects that have a generic significance or address fundamental questions will usually do better than simple case studies.
5. Upload your completed application form with the additional documentation required in a single PDF file.

6. IAS Research Grant Recipients – Autumn 2025 Round

We are delighted to announce the following recipients of IAS grants:

Postdoctoral Research Grants

Recipient	University	Project title
Waqar Ahmad	University of Western Ontario	Natural and anthropogenic impacts in the Indus River delta: A neoichnological, sedimentological, and microplastic study
Imogen Browne	University of Notre Dame	Antarctic Ice Sheet development and ocean circulation during the Miocene: sedimentological and geochemical insights from a drift deposit east of Aotearoa/New Zealand
Xiaowei Li	Guizhou University	Coupling between variations in seawater calcium carbonate saturation state and the recovery of the Late Spathian Tubiphytes reef: A case study from the Great Bank of Guizhou, South China
Zhipeng Lin	Sichuan University	Sedimentary evolution and planform architecture of a cryosphere fluvial–aeolian channel belt in the Himalayan intermountain basins: implications for modern and ancient alluvial channel systems in a changing climate

Postgraduate Research Grants

Recipient	University	Project title
Mahdi Maaleki Moghad	Florida State University	Assessing environmental and redox change around the mid-Silurian Mulde/Lundgreni extinction event: evidence from Scottsboro, Nashville, Tennessee
Maria Antonietta Tommasone	University of Ferrara	Ion chromatography analysis of CO_2-rich fluids from batch experiments on bioturbated carbonates: Implications for reservoir characterization
Rafaela Maciel Lopez de Paula	University of São Paulo	Reconstructing the Miocene palaeoclimate through palaeosol analysis in the Acre Basin
Amparo Rodriguez Petz	Universidad de Buenos Aires	Reversed basin-scale pattern of paleosol maturity in a Cretaceous loess-paleosol sequence
Katharina Hess	Heidelberg University	Establishing robust chronologies of Holocene extreme coastal flooding events on the Shetland Islands through radiocarbon dating of lacustrine sediment cores
Dmitri Ponomarenko	University of Saskatchewan	Dynamics of active and passive fill in burrows of fossorial rodents: integrating ichnology and depositional processes
Tomás Abrejon Peñas	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Sedimentary and petrologic characterization of sediment gravity flow deposits and seabed topography interactions: examples from the Eocene of the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin
Charlotte Spruzen	McGill University	A geochemical investigation of bioessential element enrichment within a global suite of Neoproterozoic thrombolites
Mauricio Toffani	Instituto de Investigación en Paleobilogía y Geología	Evolution of Holocene transgressive dune fields in the San Matías Gulf, NE Patagonia, Argentina

Judith McKenzie Fieldwork Awards

Recipient	University	Project title
Martina Duarte	University of Western Ontario	Trace fossils in the modern Venice Lagoon, Italy, as a window into the PETM
Aleksandar Tričković	University of Belgrade	High resolution sequence stratigraphy of Bukovo, Eastern Serbia

Many congratulations to the successful applicants in what was another highly competitive round, we wish you the best of luck in carrying out your projects.

Image credit: Jim Hendry

7. Report on the IAS 11th International Summer School – NW Wales

The 11th IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology has recently taken place in Northwest Wales. We had the extraordinary opportunity to see 800 Ma of sedimentary and paleoclimatic history in 800 km^2. With 20 students from 16 countries, we went on field excursions and had in-depth discussion sessions throughout the summer school. The summer school was led by Jaco H. Baas (Bangor University), Megan L. Baker (Durham University/British Geological Survey), Dei G. Huws (Bangor University), and Stephen W. Lokier (University of Derby), with expert guest lectures from Simon Neill, Katrien van Landeghem and Lynda Yorke from Bangor University.

Our first day began with a brief introduction to the birth and geological journey of the microcontinent Avalonia. It was a good starting point to understand the broader context of the region we were about to explore. Soon after, we headed to our first location, Ynys Llanddwyn. The weather was pleasant, and the walk itself felt refreshing. As we reached the site, we were greeted by a striking exposure of pillow lavas, beautifully preserved and easy to observe. It was a great way to start the trip, seeing such clear evidence of underwater volcanic activity right in front of us. As we continued exploring, it became clear that Ynys Llanddwyn preserved an impressive exposure of mélange, where a variety of rock types and structures could be seen within a small stretch, a great opportunity to observe and compare them up close. We walked along the beach, taking our time to look around and make sense of what we were seeing. The day wrapped up with a thoughtful lecture by Stephen on CO_2 capture through enhanced weathering, a topic that is becoming increasingly relevant. We also had a good discussion

about different approaches that could help slow down the impacts of climate change. It was a nice balance; field observations during the day, followed by broader environmental discussions in the evening, and a perfect beginning to the week.

Day 2 started with the impressive Cambrian South Stack Formation. The first thing that struck us before we could even see the cliffs was the pungent smell of guano, produced by hundreds if not thousands of guillemots nestling on the cliff face, accompanied by buses full of bird watchers coming to observe them. Apart from the smell (of the guillemots), the views onto the cliffs and South Stack lighthouse were stunning. After we thoroughly described the rocks at this distance, we turned our gaze to observe a yellow raft just offshore. This turned out to be a test site for tidal power generation. In sight of this raft, we received a lecture on tidal power by Dr. Simon Neill, an authority on ocean renewable energy. Following the lecture, we moved onto the lighthouse island, where we were greeted by a heavily metamorphosed and folded deep-marine sequence.

In the afternoon, we traded the heavily metamorphosed deep-marine deposits of the South Stack Fm. for the Ordovician, predominantly tectonically altered Nantannog Fm. of Traeth Llydan (Rhosneigr). Although both formations are interpreted as deep-marine deposits, the difference between the two locations was very clear. The tectonic overprint was visible in the intense folding and other structures like boudins and cleavage, but the lack of metamorphosis compared to South Stack allowed us to observe some interesting sedimentological structures. This led to in-depth discussions on depositional processes, which we will carry with us and use throughout our PhDs. On our way back, a subset of our group elected to see the famous train station of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch on Ynys Môn, and we received a Welsh language lesson from our instructor Dei in how to pronounce the name. Locals just call it Llanfair PG for short.

On Day 3, we explored the coastal exposures around the village of Cemaes, located on the northern shore of Anglesey. Here, we focused on the Neoproterozoic and Ordovician Gwna and Porth Wen

Groups. The sites along this coast revealed a diverse range of lithologies and structures including a dyke swarm, domal and planar stromatolites, and a complex olistostromic mélange. In the morning, we drove to Trwyn y Penrhyn, the headland of Cemaes Bay, and observed two series of dykes cross-cutting a conglomerate in a greenschist matrix. We measured the orientations of the dykes and observed their lithologies and surrounding alteration. Around the headland, we saw domal stromatolites, critical because of their contributions to oxygenating Earth's atmosphere during the Neoproterozoic. Next, we drove up the coast to Porth Padrig, where we saw the famous "White Lady", an 8-m tall quartzite stack. There, we described the quartzite of the White Lady and the lithology of the surrounding material, where we saw 'rotted' material and ochre. We discussed the origin of the alteration of the White Lady, as well as the cause of the rotting of the surrounding material and debated the merits of hydrothermal alteration vs tropical weathering from meteoric waters and also discussed how we might answer these questions with further research. After lunch, we continued up the coast to Trwyn Padrig, a mélange of olistoliths of carbonate, conglomerate, and quartzite lithologies in a phyllitic matrix. Here, we also saw other forms of microbialites, including planar stromatolites and oncoids. We described the unique spatial distribution of these blocks and discussed the different mechanisms for producing a mélange, including tectonic and sedimentary, gravity-driven processes. At this site, the distribution of the blocks and the presence of the matrix suggested a gravity-driven mechanism. We also learned that this site was where the concept of 'mélange' was originally described by Edward Greenly over a hundred years ago. We then continued up the coast to our final stop of the day, Ogof Gynfor, where there is a major unconformity between the Neoproterozoic Gwna Group and the overlying conglomerate unit of the Porth Wen Group, marking a significant marine transgression and putting a cap on another remarkable day in the field on Anglesey.

Day 4 saw a little change in decor. In the morning, we visited the impressively colourful Mynydd Parys, one of the largest copper mines on Earth during the late 18th and early 19th century. The visit was led by Dei Huws, who in his historical overview of the mine told us that 6 generations of his ancestors had worked in the mine. Although the bright shades of yellow, red, and purple are beautiful to see, they are caused by oxidised metallic compounds, and posterior hydrothermal alteration in the host rock and mine tailings. This made it particularly difficult to distinguish in-situ rocks from mining waste. We did find some clear rhyolite formations with left-over holes that once contained small pyrite crystals, as well as relatively unaltered Silurian shales that, as we went further towards the middle of the mine, became heavily altered by hydrothermal fluids. Here, we also found a good example of stockworks: a network of mineralized fissures inside the rock.

After our visit to Mynydd Parys, we visited the Devonian Old Red Sandstone at Lligwy Beach, our first 'simple' stratigraphy of the summer school. The afternoon was filled with beautiful flow-induced and other sedimentary features. The pictures show from top to bottom: current ripples in a red fine-grained matrix; an ichnofossil found in a red, fine-grained sand/siltstone matrix with calcrete nodules, where the yellowish nodules are interpreted as rhizoliths; and Jaco standing on desiccation cracks of the Traeth Lligwy Fm. As the tide slowly retreated the beach started to fill up quickly with a modern type of bioturbation: sandworm (Arenicola marina) casts. The retreating tide also allowed us to walk around the outcrop on our own slow retreat back to the minibuses. On our way back two of us (including me, Jesse) managed to step ankle-deep in quicksand, for which we were duly warned by a sign back in the parking lot (but not at the actual location…). After thoroughly washing off the mud from shoe and ankle, we continued our walk as we enjoyed the view from the beach, and got a preview of the Great Orme, our stop for the next day.

Day 5 began at Cwm Idwal, situated within Snowdonia National Park, a notoriously influential landscape that truly brings geology to life, where we met glaciologist Dr. Lynda Yorke. It was at Cwm Idwal that during the early 1800s pioneering geologists such as Revd. Adam Sedgwick, with the assistance of a young Charles Darwin (1831), began mapping North Wales, ultimately leading to the definition of the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian periods. Notably, this area deeply influenced Darwin, in particular, when he returned in 1842 after his voyage aboard the HMS Beagle, keen to explore the then revolutionary glacial theory. As a class, we stood atop "Darwin's Boulders", not only to snap a group photo, but to take in the dramatic story of Cwm Idwal, from NW Wales' position in the Southern Hemisphere bordering the Iapetus Ocean, to periods of violent Ordovician volcanism characterized by explosive eruptions, and the subsequent Himalayan-scale mountain building of the Caledonian Orogeny, that intensely folded and faulted the bedrock, evident in features like the Idwal syncline. We observed how this ancient landscape was more recently sculpted during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) and the later Younger Dryas period. We sought out classic glacial landforms, just as Darwin once did, noting the impressive, parabolic-shaped glacial trough of the Nant Francon valley and the distinct cirque (cwm) of Cwm Idwal. A key focus was on identifying evidence of past ice flow directions, looking for features such as moraines around Llyn Idwal — famously described (incorrectly) by Darwin — and examining roche moutonnée and glacial striations on the existing bedrock. Collectively, these remarkable features provide tangible proof of the immense power of the Welsh Ice Cap and subsequent cirque glaciers, allowing us to reconstruct the dynamic history of ice movement across this incredible terrain.

Students take a look at hybrid event beds showing mixed sandstone-mudstone bedforms on day 7.

In the afternoon, we travelled through the geologic record to the Lower Carboniferous (Mississippian, Viséan) by visiting the Great Orme (“Great Wyrm”), where a warm, shallow, equatorial seaway, once part of a back-arc basin, was revealed to us. Here, we learned how deposition, primarily of autochthonous carbonate sediment, was profoundly shaped by global changes, notably including the onset of the Gondwana glaciation and subsequent eustatic sea level falls. This led to periods of cyclical exposure — marked by paleosol layers — and deposition, highlighted on the newly dubbed “Cyclicity Hill”, before ultimately shifting to siliciclastic deposition at the Asbian–Brigantian boundary. Subsequent Late Carboniferous and post-Carboniferous tectonics faulted and folded the Great Orme, effectively reactivating the ancient structures. One highlight was the Llanarmon Limestone Formation at Happy Valley Beach, where we observed the striking textures of zebra dolomite, that were not just visibly impressive but significant, as they were infilled with bitumen and other minerals, suggesting high-temperature fluid formation, demonstrating how dolomitization processes alter the rock’s pore network. Additionally, we spent a great deal of time exploring the countless fossils, such as crinoids, brachiopods, gastropods, and large colonial rugose corals, which served as way-up identifiers.

The last two days of the summer school were spent in beautiful weather along the Aberystwyth coast. Our time was dedicated to investigating the fantastically exposed and wave-polished Silurian Aberystwyth Grits Group and Borth Mudstone Formation. After an introduction to the successions and to some of the latest concepts in sediment gravity flow research, we were ready for a dive into deep-water sedimentology. Over the time spent at the outcrops and with the help of the experts, we trained our eyes to recognise a variety of sedimentary structures formed by sediment gravity flows, including mixed sandstone-mudstone bedforms (i.e., large current ripples and low-amplitude bed-waves). We learned how these bedforms have been generated in the laboratory, how they are formed by different types of transitional flows, and how they fit into the hybrid event bed models.

We also observed a wide diversity of sole marks on the base of beds, such as groove marks, skim marks, prod marks, chevron marks, various types of flute marks, and fluid-induced interfacial deformation structures (FIDS). We learned how these tool marks could be used as a powerful tool to reconstruct depositional processes and environments.

By visiting several outcrop sections of the Aberystwyth Grits Group and Borth Mudstone Formation over the last two days, we were able to walk through the submarine fan system. We could identify several sub-environments, such as submarine channels, levees, channel-lobe transition zone, lobes and lobe fringes. Our discussions focused on how sediment gravity flow deposit types and sole marks vary as a function of depositional sub-environment.

Overall, these last two days were extremely rewarding, as we felt we could get an in-depth introduction to the Aberystwyth Grits submarine fan system, and learned several new concepts of deep-water sedimentology that we could directly apply to our understanding of the system.

Students summarise observations and discuss interpretations with the help of Megan Baker.

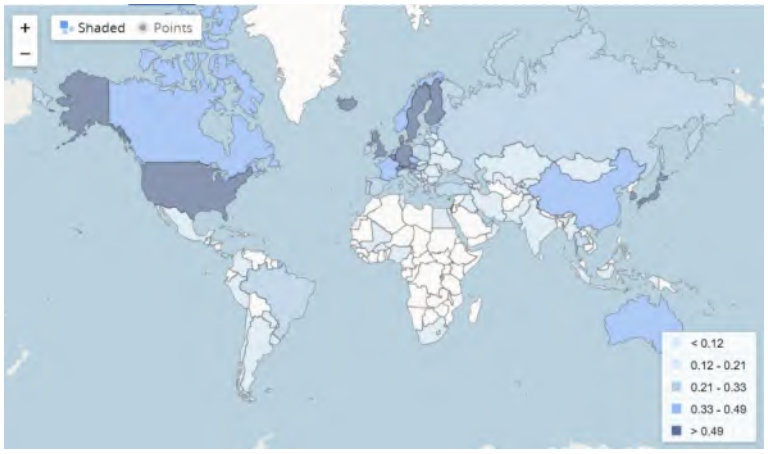
The ever-present gaze of the Welsh seagulls followed us everywhere during the Summer School. Especially in Llandudno, where we had to hide during lunch. The right picture was taken at the charming Geomôn Rock Clock, Porth Amlwch.

We all agree that the 2025 IAS Summer School in NW Wales was an unforgettable experience, forging strong bonds that will be maintained throughout our future careers.

Written by Brette Harris (University of Alberta), Jesse M. Steinvoort (Delft University of Technology), Lucie Alain (University of Bergen), Paige Kohler (Michigan State University), and Pramita Majumder (Indian Statistical Institute).

8. IAS Institutional Grants Spring 2025 Round

Deadline is midnight CET on 31 March 2025



The IAS offers twice-yearly International Institutional Grants up to a transformative value of **10,000 Euro each** to assist Earth Science departments **in countries with less than 1% GDP expenditure on research and development** (as defined by data compiled by the World Bank) to obtain **sedimentological equipment for teaching and research**, and/or tools that can be used by all geology students.

IAS Ordinary Members apply on behalf of their institutions and departments through their profiles on the IAS website. The application form is quite long but the information needed is routine (e.g. institute in terms mission statement, staffing, undergraduate and postgraduate courses, student numbers, facilities). Then, the key parts are a motivation for submitting the application, an itemised and justified budget with formal supplier quotations, and a management supporting statement. The motivation should show how the grant will increase the institution's capacity to teach sedimentology at undergraduate level in a sustainable way.

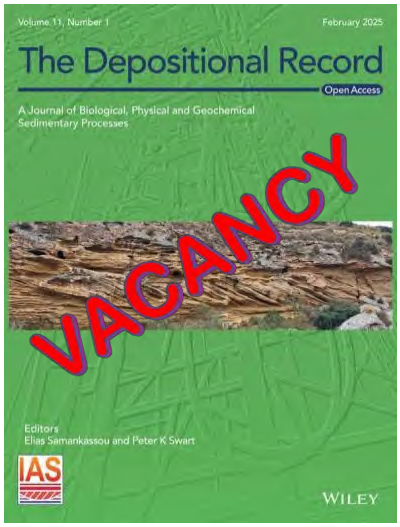
Everything is laid out in the guidelines. **These grants are historically under-subscribed** so there is a high chance of success for well-prepared applications that meet the criteria. If an application is approved, the IAS purchases the equipment and pays for its shipping.

9. Preliminary Notice of IAS Summer School 2027

The **12th IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology** is planned to take place in **Spring 2027**. Preparations are at an early stage, but we can announce that it will be located in Tamil Nadu, India, and hosted by Dr S. Vasudevan and colleagues from Annamalai University and the Indian Association of Sedimentologists.

The theme of the Summer School is to be "*Unveiling Dynamis in the Interconnected Processes of Sediment, Ocean, and Climate Change*". It will include classroom, field, practical workshop and interactive sessions, hands-on experience of analytical techniques as well as social and networking activities. The location offers a wide range of geological outcrops and modern environments along the SE coast of Indian and the Bay of Bengal, as well as sites of cultural and historic importance.

10. Call for Editor-in-Chief: The Depositional Record



IAS is seeking a new Editor-in-Chief for one of their international journals, **The Depositional Record** (TDR) to commence in early 2026.

The Editor-in-Chief plays a key role in shaping the journal and initiating new ways to attract high quality manuscripts distinct from the other IAS journals, *Sedimentology* and *Basin Research*. The Editor-in-Chief will be enthusiastic person adhering to the editorial standards of TDR and to the values of IAS. The Editor-in-Chief will ideally have previous editorial experience, be active in the community and proactive in mobilising their own international network in support of the journal.

The Editor-in-Chief should have a broad knowledge of depositional environments, with a proven experience in interpretation of geochemical, geophysical, biological and palaeontological data in the sedimentary rock record. The Editor-in-Chief should link the rigorous decisions on manuscripts with a constructive and polite style to work with the authors. The person appointed will work closely with the IAS Council of Management and contribute actively to the overall mission of IAS.

The Depositional Record is a fully open access journal publishing high-quality articles that emphasize the importance of sedimentological observations in the interpretation of geochemical, geophysical, biological, palaeontological, and other data within the depositional record. While the journal covers all timescales, from Ancient to Modern Earth, we are particularly interested in the calibration of the Modern depositional records and the application of these records to ancient sequences in order to better understand the evolution of the Earth's geochemical and sedimentary cycles. In comparison to other world class journals with similar aims, *The Depositional Record* stands out for its emphasis on linking changes in sedimentary patterns to variations in the analytical data, and for combining this with a range of topics not normally considered by classic sedimentary journals. These areas include palaeoceanography, microbiology, palaeontological application of genetic information, and the evolution of the oceans and atmosphere.

Papers should not be of regional interest but rather have global implications. If a paper is submitted on a regional outcrop, this occurrence must be related to other age equivalent outcrops and the broad significance of the occurrence discussed. All relevant literature should be cited, not only the most recent and papers should be submitted formatted according to the author guidelines. Papers failing to meet these criteria will not be sent for peer review.

The Editor-in-Chief will be responsible for overseeing all editorial aspects of TDR, supported by an international team of Associate Editors. In collaboration with IAS, the Editor-in-Chief will set the strategic direction for the journal. Tasks will include:

- maintaining TDR as a leading international journal of high-quality research and content;
- overseeing and coordinating the work of the Associate Editors and Guest Editors of Special Issues in their handling of peer review, based on a rigorous and transparent mode;
- overseeing recruitment of new Associate Editors to ensure subject coverage and diversity;
- leading the editorial team through effective communications and regular meetings;

- seeking proactively the commissioning of high quality research from leading scientists, via direct contacts and attendance of international meetings;
- working with the CoM to implement IAS values, including the Code of Conduit of the association.

Interested applicants should submit a cover letter, their CV, and their vision statement for the journal to Elias Samankassou (thedepositionalrecord@sedimentologists.org) by **31 March 2026**.

You may get in contact with either of the current Editor-in-Chiefs, Prof. Elias Samankassou (Elias.Samankassou@unige.ch) and Prof. Peter K Swart (pswart@earth.miami.edu) for any further information.

11. The Carbonate Forum 2026

After a 4-year break, **The Carbonate Forum** online conference returns for its **4th edition** on **22 - 23 May 2026**, once again in association with **Seds Online**. The Carbonate Forum brings together researchers from all areas of carbonate research to foster discussion and share ideas. This low-carbon and inclusive conference is for everyone, but oral and poster presentations are exclusively from early-career scientists (graduate students and ECRs, within 7 years since PhD award not including career breaks) who lead scientific advances but may not always attend international meetings. As for previous editions, this conference will be held **online with no costs** for submission, presentation, and attendance.

This year, as for our last meeting in 2022, we are opening calls for ***Global Activities***. Under the theme of ***Local Rocks for Global People***, we aim to have a series of in-person events that focus on a carbonate-related question. Proposed activities should focus on a particular scientific question, such as the **significance of a local outcrop or distinctive drill core features**. Generous funding from the IAS and the SEPM is available to help with the logistics of these activities.

Global Activity, Carbonate Forum 2022. Dorset Coast, Southern England

For detailed information on submission guidelines, registration, details of how to propose Global Activities, and important deadlines, please visit the **conference webpage**.

12. REPORT: CVS Goes to Hungary - Discovering the Fascinating Impact That Volcanoes Can Have on the Sedimentary Record

Hungary hosted the first international field workshop dedicated to volcanogenic sedimentation, organized by the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments and officially sponsored by both IAVCEI and IAS. The event was held in collaboration with the MTA–HUN-REN CSFK Lendület "Momentum" Pannonian Volcano Research Group of the Institute for Geological and Geochemical Research (HUN-REN Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences), Eötvös University (Hungary), DiBEST of Unical and CNR–IGAG (Italy), the University of Hull (UK), and Massey University (New Zealand). The field trip, led by Andrea Di Capua, Federica Barilaro, Orsolya Sztanó, Péter Gál, Szabolcs Harangi, and Réka Lukács, took place from 07 – 12 April 2025. Over the course of the week, 12 participants, among PhD students, Early and middle-career Researchers, from across the globe, from Europe to South America, from Asia to Africa, explored the influence that volcanism has on the sedimentary record in both terrestrial and submarine settings.

Clockwise from top left: First day seminars; Fulek Castle; Paris-Patak; Samsonhàza. Centre: Ipolytarnóc Geopark. Image credits: Andrea Di Capua

The Pannonian Basin in Hungary provides an exceptional natural laboratory in this sense, with extensive volcanogenic successions interbedded with clastic and carbonate sediments—depositional patterns largely governed by the interplay of sea-level fluctuations and tectonic activity, particularly during the Miocene. The program began with a morning session introducing the

geodynamics and stratigraphy of the Pannonian Basin, along with the nomenclature of volcaniclastic deposits. Fieldwork commenced at the iconic site of Sámsonháza, where Miocene submarine volcanogenic deposits are interlayered with limestone and intruded by sills. On the second day, the group examined basaltic monogenetic volcanic features in Tajti and Fülek (Slovakia, near the Hungarian border), followed by a brief historical tour of Fülek Castle and a tasting of the traditional Hungarian dish lángos. The day concluded with a visit to Páris-patak (Hungary), where Miocene fluvial sedimentation was strongly influenced by nearby coeval andesitic volcanism. From the third day onward, andesitic and rhyolitic volcanism became the focus. At Ipolytarnóc Geopark, participants observed the dramatic impact of the accumulation of a pyroclastic density current (named Eger Ignimbrite) on a fossil-rich pluvial forest. The group then explored the Csevice Creek section at Tar (Mátra Mountains), where a submarine andesitic volcanogenic apron prograded over the ~100 m-thick Demjén Ignimbrite. The fourth day was dedicated to tracing facies variations and welding degrees of this latter ignimbrite along a 60 km transect from the Mátra in Tar to the Bükk Mountains in Demjén, passing through the medieval castle of Sirok. That evening, the group stayed in Egerszalók, where they were introduced to the fascinating processes of travertine geobody accumulation and enjoyed the local thermal baths. On the final day, participants examined a volcano-sedimentary succession comprising the Eger and Mangó Ignimbrites and the overlying secondary volcaniclastic deposits at three different sites. One of the highlights was the historic cave-dwelling village of Egerszalók, entirely carved into the PDC deposits.

For the first time, this workshop offered a unique opportunity to bring together geologists from diverse backgrounds within the field of volcanogenic sedimentation. This diversity fostered constructive discussions and the exchange of perspectives on how to study these complex successions. The success of this inaugural edition lays a strong foundation for future field-based initiatives led by the Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments. Alongside the Commission's regular thematic webinars, these initiatives aim to advance our understanding of the intricate interactions between volcanism and sedimentation across a variety of geodynamic settings. Stay tuned!

On behalf of the Organizers, Andrea Di Capua – leader of the Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments

13. REPORT: Cyclostratigraphy Field Training School 2025

Osservatorio Geologico di Coldigioco, Italy, Sunday 07 September: Travelers arrived from Italy, China and Brazil for the second Cyclostratigraphy Field Training School. For dinner, everyone was ready to eat and was looking forward to a week of cyclostratigraphy.

A total of twelve participants (eight females and four males) joined the 2025 cyclostratigraphy field training school, with ten nationalities representing nine different organizations. After a first day of introductory lectures, we explored the general setting of the rich geological history of the Umbria-Marche Basin under guidance of local expert Alessandro Montanari. The next (rainy) day was used to further develop the theoretical background of students, before going into the field and generating data themselves. In mostly pleasant weather, two groups logged two sections in the area. Using the logged lithological alternations as input data, various software packages and basic principles of time-series analyses were introduced and exercised. Both groups gave impressive presentations on their results and discussed these. We thank the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) for funding the CycloNet network, and the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) for

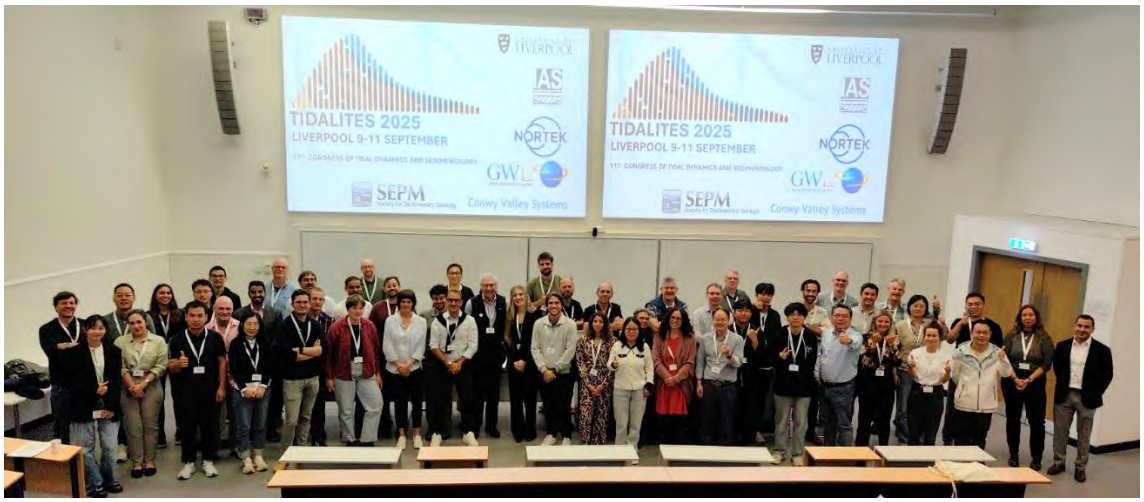
providing student travel support. Given the success of this edition, the hope is to organize more of such schools in the future, stay tuned via **www.cyclostratigraphy.org**.

Group picture at the Cretaceous / Paleogene boundary in the Bottaccione gorge. Participants were excited to see the level of mass extinction, as well as the older and younger rocks around the boundary.

Participant presenting and discussing results during the field school at Coldigioco.

Christian Zeeden, Organiser

14. REPORT: Tidalites Conference 2025



The 11th Congress on Tidal Dynamics and Sedimentology (TIDALITES) took place at the University of Liverpool from 9 –11 September 2025, bringing together a vibrant and multidisciplinary community of researchers working across sedimentology, oceanography, coastal morphodynamics, and tidal energy. This year's congress drew excellent engagement, with 50+ abstracts and over 75 attendees from around the world—including strong representation from Asia, Europe, and North America—and two field trips to the Mersey and Dee Estuary (led by the University of Liverpool) and Pembrokeshire (led by Bangor University).

We extend our sincere appreciation to our sponsors IAS, Nortek, GWL (Geoscience Wales), Conwy Valley Systems Ltd., and SEPM for their financial support and for showcasing their software and instruments throughout the meeting. IAS provided travel grants that enabled two PhD students to attend, and SEPM contributed additional financial support for the conference and participation in their travel grant programme.

Hosting TIDALITES in Liverpool was a pleasure, and the Organizing committee was delighted by the warm response and positive feedback. The success of the congress was defined by the high calibre of the science, the quality of the presentations, and the enthusiasm of all participants.

The **conference abstract booklet** remains available online for those wishing to revisit the scientific programme. Looking ahead, we are pleased to announce that Prof. Kyungsik Choi will host the next TIDALITES meeting at Seoul National University, Korea, in September 2029. We look forward to reconvening the community and building on the momentum and connections forged in Liverpool.

You can join the TIDALITES community and learn more about the group **here**.

Prof. Nicoletta Leonardi (University of Liverpool) on behalf of the Local Organizing Committee and the TIDALITES Steering Committee



15. REPORT: International Short Course on Sedimentary Provenance Analysis SPA 2025

The 12th International Short Course on Sedimentary Provenance Analysis (SPA 2025) was held at the Geoscience Centre of the University of Göttingen (GZG) from 08 – 12 September 2025. The short course was organised by the Department of Sedimentology and Environmental Geology and attended by 21 participants from 15 countries from four continents, among them 14 PhD students, 2 M.Sc. students and 5 post-docs. This year the GZG lecturer team István Dunkl, Keno Lünsdorf and Hilmar von Eynatten was supported by advanced young researchers Maximilian Dröllner and Jan Schönig. Gert-Jan Weltje from KU Leuven (Belgium) supported the team as invited guest lecturer.

The first day of the course (Monday, Sept 8th) was devoted to the principles of sedimentary provenance analysis, including the introduction to petrographic and geochemical bulk sediment/rock techniques as well as grain-size controls on sediment composition. In the evening, the icebreaker at the department floor let all participants and lecturers get in touch, along with some drinks and nice finger food. On Tuesday, we focussed on heavy mineral analysis (HMA) and varietal studies (i.e. single grain geochemistry) including advanced source-rock discrimination schemes involving machine-learning algorithms, exercises and software-demonstration. Late afternoon we organized the poster session where the participants could present and discuss their current research projects. The posters were on display during the entire week to enhance further exchange and discussions among the participants as well as the lecturers at coffee and lunch breaks. The third day was entirely devoted to radiometric techniques applied to various detrital minerals covering several isotopic systems (e.g. U-Pb, Lu-Hf, Rb-Sr, Ar-Ar, FT, [U-Th]/He). Applications are ranging from source-rock crystallisation ages via dating of metamorphic events in the source areas to low-temperature cooling ages. On late afternoon of Wednesday and Thursday laboratory tours were offered to the participants to demonstrate some of the technical and analytical facilities at the Geoscience Centre Göttingen and how these techniques are handled by the operators. On Thursday morning, bulk sediment provenance techniques were investigated with a focus on robust statistical analysis of compositional data, followed by an introduction to provenance modelling along with application examples. In the afternoon, Keno Lünsdorf gave an introduction to Raman spectroscopy, further elaborated by applications to heavy minerals and demonstration of automation procedures in HMA. The final part on Friday morning was devoted to the presentation of various case studies along with a ‘provenance-quiz’ designed to motivate the participants to reflect the diverse contents of the SPA course.

Most sessions throughout the course were complemented by small exercises and/or software presentations in order to gain practical experience and to demonstrate the huge potential of sedimentary provenance analysis in both academic research and the exploration for raw materials. The course has been evaluated by the participants and we received rather positive feedback that encouraged us to start planning for forthcoming workshops. Financial support by the International Association of Sedimentologist (IAS travel grants) as well as the Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft – Geologische Vereinigung (DGGV) and the Deutsche Mineralogische Gesellschaft (DMG) is gratefully acknowledged. Excellent administrative as well as logistic support was provided by GZG staff Ines Ringel and Simone Köppel.

Hilmar von Eynatten, Organiser

Participants and lecturers of the 12th Short Course on Sedimentary Provenance Analysis (SPA 2025) at the Geoscience Centre, University of Göttingen, September 2025.

16. REPORT: The Second Core Logging School (COLOS)

The Polish Geological Society hosted the 2nd edition of the Core Logging School (COLOS), from 14 - 18 September 2025 in the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland. This year's programme was designed to further elevate the standard of sedimentological training by offering a refined blend of theoretical instruction and hands-on experience in the detailed logging of borehole cores. As archives of ancient depositional environments, climate variability, and geological processes, from fluvial dynamics to catastrophic events, cores remain indispensable to specialists across geosciences, mining, engineering geology, and environmental studies.

A total of 25 participants representing different stages of professional development took part in the workshop. The academic component of the programme was organised at the European Centre for Geological Education in Chęciny, where attendees were introduced to advanced methods of sedimentary logging, facies analysis, and environmental interpretation. The three-day practical section of the school, conducted at the Central Core Depository in Chmielnik, provided participants with the opportunity to apply these techniques directly to carefully selected core successions, generously made available through the support of our sponsor ORLEN S.A. This edition focused on two distinct geological formations that provided an excellent basis for comparative sedimentological training:

- The Miocene Machów Formation, representing a Carpathian Foredeep depositional system dominated by a large delta–fan complex, and

- The Paralic Series and the Upper Silesian Sandstone Series, which comprise Upper Carboniferous coal-bearing successions of the Upper Silesian Basin, formed in coastal-marine and fluvial environments.

These contrasting settings offered participants a unique opportunity to examine a wide range of depositional features, architectural elements, and facies relationships, enriching both the analytical and interpretative aspects of the course.

Due to the intentionally limited number of places, ensuring an intensive and highly individualized training format, demand again exceeded capacity. Given the enthusiastic response and continued interest from the geological community, preparations are already underway for the next edition of COLOS.

Sincere thanks are extended to the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) for its invaluable support of this initiative. The endorsement enhanced the programme's visibility and scientific standing and contributed significantly to the success of this year's edition.

COLOS Organisation Team

Theoretical session was held at the European Centre for Geological Education in Chęciny.

Material for the practical exercises was generously provided by ORLEN S.A.

Work during the Core Logging School is carried out in small, focused groups, which is essential for developing high-quality core logging skills.

Participants, instructors and organizers of the 2nd Core Logging School COLOS.

17. REPORT: Palaeoseagrass – Sedimentary Processes and Microfacies Short Course

The second edition of the course *PALEOSEAGRASS: Sedimentary Processes and Microfacies* was held from 08 – 12 September 2025, at the MUCBO Jardí Botànic de Sóller–Museu Balear de Ciències Naturals (Mallorca, Spain), in Sóller, one of the most picturesque villages of the island, nestled in the heart of the Serra de Tramuntana.

This edition gathered ten participants from around the world, mainly graduate and PhD students. The course was jointly organized by MUCBO, the Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra (Università di Roma La Sapienza), the Universitat de les Illes Balears, and the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS).

The organizing committee included Guillem Mateu-Vicens (Universitat de les Illes Balears), Marco Brandano (Università di Roma La Sapienza), Anna Khokhlova (MUCBO), and Daniel Gallego Morales (MUCBO).

The aim of the course was to introduce participants to the seagrass ecosystem, with a focus on biological structures, the sedimentological and compositional characteristics of seagrass substrates, and the sedimentary record of these environments. Case studies from different regions worldwide were compared to evaluate the geographical and latitudinal effects on facies composition and texture. Participants had the opportunity to study both modern and fossil seagrass systems, working with loose sediments and thin sections.

The program included three days of lectures and laboratory work, plus one day of snorkeling in a *Posidonia oceanica* meadow to observe and analyse the ecosystem in situ. On the evening of September 8, an icebreaker party was hosted in the Botanical Gardens of the MUCBO, where participants and organizers had the chance to meet in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

A group photo was taken in front of the MUCBO entrance with all participants and organizers.

Day 1 – Seagrass Ecosystems and Modern Case Studies

The course opened with lectures by Guillem Mateu-Vicens, who gave an overview of seagrass biology and ecology, focusing on both temperate and tropical ecosystems. In the afternoon, participants worked with stereoscopic microscopes, examining loose sediment from modern seagrass environments.

One of the keynote lectures about the seagrass during the morning held by Guillem Mateu Vicens

Day 2 – Snorkeling into the Alcudia Gulf

The second day was dedicated to snorkeling in a *Posidonia oceanica* meadow in one of the sheltered bays of the Alcudia Gulf. This hands-on activity allowed participants to observe and analyse the structure and composition of seagrass meadows directly in the field—despite the refreshing water temperatures of the Balearic Sea! In the afternoon, samples collected during the excursion were studied under the microscope to assess the skeletal composition of *Posidonia* and *Cymodocea* substrates.

…all the participants into the water to see Posidonia…

Day 3 – Sedimentology and the Fossil Record

Marco Brandano provided an overview of seagrass systems from a sedimentological and stratigraphic perspective, introducing the concept of IPSIs (Indirect Palaeoseagrass Indicators) and explaining how to recognize seagrass environments in the fossil record. This was followed by case studies presented by Sara Tomás, Luca Marini, and Guillem Mateu-Vicens, covering examples from the Eocene to the Pleistocene. In the afternoon, participants practiced microscope analysis of fossil seagrass sediments and thin sections. The day concluded with a social dinner featuring traditional Mallorcan cuisine—Paella, local wines, and a convivial atmosphere.

The participants during the exercise at the microscope…

Day 4 – Seagrasses and Carbon Cycling

The final day began with a keynote lecture by Marco Brandano on the role of seagrasses as carbon sinks. This was followed by participant-led exercises, discussions, and case study presentations, providing an interactive conclusion to the course.

Closing Remarks
The 2025 edition of *PALEOSEAGRASS* offered a unique opportunity to explore modern and fossil seagrass systems through lectures, laboratory work, and field experience.

We hope to organise soon and third edition of the **Seagrass course** further expanding the scope of this international training course. In the meantime, it was a great pleasure to welcome all participants to Sóller, Mallorca, for this enriching and enjoyable experience.
See you soon!

The Organizers

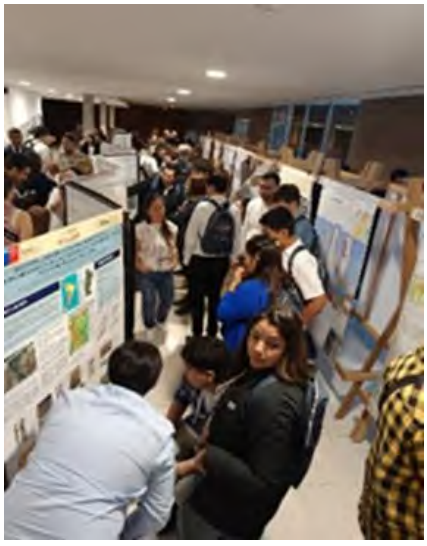
- *Guillem Mateu-Vicens (Universitat de les Illes Balears)*
- *Marco Brandano (Università di Roma La Sapienza)*
- *Anna Khokhlova & Daniel Gallego Morales (MUCBO)*

18. REPORT: The 19th Argentinian Meeting of Sedimentology

The 19th Reunión Argentina de Sedimentología (RAS) was held during 10 – 12 September 2025 in Córdoba city (Córdoba, Argentina) under the thematic motto "*Sedimentologist in the Data Sciences Era*". The meeting was organized by a committee of fifteen sedimentologists, with the support of the Asociación Argentina de Sedimentología (AAS). The meeting was also sponsored by ten government institutions and private companies, in addition to generous IAS sponsorship.

The meeting was attended by 257 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, USA, Bolivia, and Japan. XIXRAS implemented very low-cost registration fees and awarded 14 student grants; in consequence 49% of participants were undergraduate and postgraduate students.





The meeting programme took place over three days in three parallel sessions in the Centro de Cultural of the University of Córdoba located in the historical downtown of the city. The scientific program was organized by the Scientific Committee integrated by 14 Argentinean sedimentologists into 9 main scientific themes, including 36 sub-themed sessions. There was a total of 103 oral and 110 poster presentations, four invited plenary talks: the opening on-line presentation of Dr. Ardiansyah Ibnu Koeshidayatullah (King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia), plus contributions by Dr. Ricardo Astini, (CONICET-Universidad Nacional de Córdoba); Dra.

Valentina Flores Aqueveque (FCFM-Universidad de Chile), and Dr. Robert Rinding (University of Tennessee).

Additionally, we organized a round table to discuss the influence of Artificial Intelligence in professional development and celebrated the presentation of the “Pampean Lakes” book by Eduardo Piovano. The complete program included three pre-congress short courses, and two full-day post-congress field trips to visit Cretaceous basins and Quaternary aeolian sequences.

The social aspect of the meeting started with the “Bienvenida RAS” event at the hall of the Centro Cultural and a second event was the conference dinner and party, a vibrant and fun event full with music and dancing.

The XIXRAS was a great success, as evidenced by the large number of participants including students, the quantity and quality of the presentations, and by the positive feedback from many participants. In summary, it was a friendly time of positive exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Cecilia del Papa, President of the XIXRAS, on behalf of the Organizing Committee

19. REPORT: The MFed 2025 Conference

From 30 September - 03 October 2025, about 100 researchers from around the globe gathered in Hannover, Germany, for the M-Fed25 Conference (Microbialites: Formation, Evolution, and Diagenesis) to discuss the latest advances in the biology, sedimentology, biogeochemistry, and morphology of biofilms and their lithified counterparts.

The meeting, jointly organised by Dr. Sebastian Viehmann from Leibniz University Hannover and Dr. Simon V. Hohl from Tongji University Shanghai, began with an icebreaker followed by sessions on:

- (Bio)geosciences of biofilms and their interactions with the environment,
- Microbialites through deep time: unique archives for environmental reconstructions,
- Microbialites in varied geological settings: from continents to the deep sea, and
- Mutual impacts of microbialite mineralogy and environment.

Additionally, workshops on database building, cultivating your own microbial mat, and screening geochemical data were offered. Finally, interested participants joined a fieldwork trip in excellent autumn weather to the nearby Heeseberg quarry, where they visited the Bernburg Formation, in which, more than a hundred years ago, Ernst Kalkovsky described stromatolites as bio-sedimentary structures for the first time. The event also attracted many young scientists, nine of whom generously received travel grants from the International Association of Sedimentologists.

The organisers and the young scientists thank the IAS for its generous support. At the end of the meeting, the community agreed to hold the next M-Fed in Madrid, Spain, in 2027. We look forward to welcoming researchers from diverse fields interested in microbialites.

Simon Hohl, on behalf of the organisers.

20. REPORT: The S4 Summer School on Speleothem Science

The event took place in Morocco on 20 - 26 October 2025. This internationally recognized training program brought together postgraduate students and early-career researchers for an immersive experience in speleothem science, karst processes, and paleoclimate reconstruction. The Moroccan edition proved particularly relevant, highlighting global climate challenges while drawing attention to the geological heritage of North Africa.

The summer school opened with three intensive days of lectures and workshops hosted at UM6P Ben Guerir. Sixteen international experts delivered eleven lectures and three hands-on workshops, creating a dynamic learning environment for participants. The event welcomed students from twenty-six nationalities across all five continents, illustrating its global reach. To support inclusivity, eleven students received travel grants or enrolment fee waivers. Participants also presented their ongoing research during the academic sessions, showcasing twenty-two posters that reflected the breadth of current investigations in speleothem science, sedimentology, and paleoclimate. Five posters were selected for awards recognizing outstanding scientific communication and research quality. (Link to the poster abstracts)

Fieldwork formed the heart of S4 Morocco. Participants explored the Tasroukht and Lakhssass Plateaus, two remarkable karst regions developed within Mesozoic limestones and Palaeozoic dolostones shaped by Alpine and Hercynian tectonic histories. These landscapes provided an ideal natural setting to examine carbonate sedimentology, stratigraphy, hydro(geo)logy, and the dynamic processes that govern karstification.

On the Tasroukht Plateau, the group visited Wintimdouine, the longest known subterranean river system in Africa, offering a unique opportunity to observe sediment transport, groundwater circulation, and speleothem development in an active karst environment. The excursion to Grotte de Pigeon on the Lakhssass Plateau added a valuable archaeological dimension. Known for its Iberomaurusian and Aterian occupations and its exceptional prehistoric cemetery, the site illustrated how speleothem-based paleoclimate studies can be integrated with archaeological evidence to reconstruct past human–environment interactions.

Throughout the event, workshops and lectures strengthened participants' interdisciplinary skills and encouraged dialogue with leading researchers. For IAS student members, S4 Morocco provided high-level training in carbonate sedimentology and offered a strong platform for international networking and collaboration.

Imen Arfaoui, on behalf of the organisers

21. REPORT: The Turkish Sedimentology Working Group Workshop

The 10th Turkish Sedimentology Working Group (SÇG-2025) Workshop with International Participation was held on 11 – 14 September in İzmir, Türkiye, in conjunction with Dokuz Eylül University, Institute of Marine Sciences and Technology. The theme of the Workshop was “Marine Depositional Systems and Climate Change”. The event brought together sedimentologists, marine geologists, palaeontologists, and climatologists to discuss recent advances in understanding marine sedimentary processes, basin evolution, and the sedimentary record of climate variability.

During the first two days a scientific program featured a wide range of presentations that covered various aspects of sedimentology including shallow marine processes and deltaic sedimentation, palaeoenvironmental reconstructions, geophysical basin analysis, hydrocarbon exploration in coastal-shelf deposits, sequence stratigraphy in deep-sea sediments, past and present climate changes, and marine ecology. The workshop provided an enriching platform for sharing recent research findings and fostering interdisciplinary discussions among participants. The multidisciplinary scientific program included two invited keynote lectures, 34 oral presentations, and 6 poster contributions.

(A and B) Opening talks of workshop; (C and D) The presentations of keynote speakers; (E and F) Tea/coffee breaks (Participants discussed interesting topics in sedimentology during the coffee breaks); (G and H) Keynote speakers, presenting students with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Organizing Committee; (I) Lunch break with all participants.

Keynote presenters and presentations were:

Denizhan Vardar: *"Linking Geophysics and Sedimentology: An Interdisciplinary Perspective on Marine Depositional Systems".* This emphasized the growing need for integrated approaches combining seismic stratigraphy, geophysical imaging, and sedimentological analysis to better understand marine depositional environments and subsurface sediment dynamics. Dr. Vardar highlighted how the convergence of geophysical and sedimentological data enhances our understanding of basin evolution, sediment transport, and climate-driven depositional changes in Türkiye's marine domains.

Mirosław Słowakiewicz: *"Dual Biotic–Abiotic Mineralisation Model from Lake Salda (SW Türkiye) and Its Implications for Jezero Crater on Mars."* The presentation provided fascinating insights into the analogue relationships between terrestrial carbonate–silicate mineralization processes in Lake Salda and similar depositional features observed by NASA's Mars Rover missions in Jezero Crater.

This comparative analysis revealed the potential of Türkiye's lacustrine systems as analogue sites for extraterrestrial sedimentary research and astrobiological exploration.

The abstract book including the detailed program was published and archived under the SÇG-2025 section on the **website of the Turkish sedimentology working group**.

Photos from Karaburun peninsula (İzmir, Türkiye) geological field excursion

On the 13 September, an attractive geological field trip focusing on the Karaburun area consisted of twelve stops and provided an excellent opportunity to examine formations of different ages and characteristics. The route covered a wide area, starting from the old villages around Balıklıova and extending through Ildırı and Barboros villages and their surroundings. It allowed examination of marine, deltaic, and lacustrine depositional systems, including turbiditic, pelagic, and neritic palaeoenvironments. The observations allowed a detailed interpretation of inter-formational contacts, palaeoecology, and the geological origin of historical construction materials.

On the final day of the workshop, 14 September, there was an opportunity for social and cultural activities in the historical İzmir city. An archeological field excursion included visits to **Yeşilova Höyük** and **Yassıtepe Höyük**, the earliest known settlements in the İzmir region. Yeşilova dates back to the Neolithic Period (ca. 8,500 years ago), while Yassıtepe represents continued habitation during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages. Both sites provide valuable insights into early urbanization and cultural development in Western Anatolia. During the excursion, participants not only enjoyed the experience of visiting these ancient settlements but also gained insights into the lifestyles, dietary habits, and cultural practices of the communities that once inhabited these lands. The excursion concluded with participants savoring traditional Aegean dishes by the sea while enjoying the breathtaking sunset.

(A) İzmir Gulf Sea Tour; (B, C, and D) Yeşilova Höyük and Yassıtepe Höyük Archaeological Field Trips; (E) İzmir Clock Tower; (F) Ildırı Archeological site; (G) The marvelous view of Karaburun Peninsula area; (H) The last supper of the workshop at close to the seaside.

In total, 110 registered participants from different parts of Türkiye attended the SÇG-2025 workshop. The participants include 78 academicians with 5 graduate and 8 undergraduate students, 19 petroleum scientists from Turkish Petroleum operations, many other geologists from private companies and states, and retired sedimentologists. The workshop offered several grants, including fully covering the expenses for the İzmir Bay Boat Trip, transportation fees for the Yeşilova Höyük and Yassıtepe Höyük Archaeological Field Trips, as well as the Karaburun Geological Field Excursion, accommodation, and full access to all workshop facilities for the 13 participating students.

In summary, we believe that SÇG-2025, with its main theme “Marine Depositional Systems and Climate Change,” provided excellent opportunities to:

- Foster scientific exchange, interdisciplinary dialogue, and collaboration among Turkish and international scientists, research institutions, and industry representatives.
- Offer a comprehensive field excursion to the Karaburun Peninsula and a boat trip in İzmir Bay, covering marine, deltaic, and lacustrine depositional systems, and examining formations of various ages.
- Carry forward the social and cultural spirit of İzmir through cultural excursions to Yeşilova Höyük and Yassıtepe Höyük archaeological sites.

The workshop served as a valuable academic platform for exchanging significant data, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, and inspiring new research directions in marine sedimentology and climate studies. The annal SÇG workshops are gaining increasing international recognition, and we are very grateful for the regular support of the IAS. This year, its generosity allowed all expenses of the participating graduate students to be covered.

We extend our sincere thanks to the keynote speakers, all participants, the organizing and scientific committees (Mine Sezgül Kayseri Özer, Ezher Tagliasacchi, Cüneyt Bircan, Tolga Oyman, Ismail Işintek, Bilal Sari, Bora Uzel, Ökmen Sümer, Nil Kula Değirmenci, Seda Okay Günaydin, Zühtü Bati, Mutlu Gürler, Koray Çetin Önalan, Merve Özyurt, Hüseyin Divarci, Melisa Şahin And Emek Aşkın Şayir), and the sponsors. The financial support from the IAS was greatly appreciated—thank you very much, IAS!

Dr. Merve Özyurt, IAS Regional Correspondent (Türkiye), Executive Member of the Turkish Sedimentology Working Group.

22. REPORT: The Magellan+ Land to Sea Shaking Workshop

Dina Hanifah, IAS Student Member writes: My sincere thanks to the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) and ECORD/ICDP for the Travel Grant that gave me the privilege of attending the MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme: Land-to-Sea Shaking Studies, held at National Taiwan University, Taipei, from 21–24 October 2025.

Participants of the October 2025 MagellanPlus workshop 'Land-to-Sea Shaking Studies' at National Taiwan University, Taipei

The workshop gathered around 80 scientists from 12 countries, creating a vibrant mix of geologists, sedimentologists, and seismologists united by a shared curiosity about how earthquake shaking is recorded by sediment on land and in the sea. The programme was well organised and intellectually stimulating, combining inspiring keynote lectures, an engaging poster session, interactive group discussions, and collaborative proposal-building activities. I had the opportunity to present the first story of my PhD on stratigraphic imprints offshore Montserrat and was thrilled to receive insightful feedback from peers and experts. One of my personal highlights was joining the breakout discussions, where our group brainstormed around current challenges, opportunities, and practical steps to improve event identification, trigger mechanisms, integration across environments, site selection, and record quality—conversations that were dynamic and deeply motivating. I was also actively involved in the breakout sessions on designing a future IODP3 SPARCs proposal to use existing drilling archives to investigate megabeds and their link to earthquakes at different margins. Another unforgettable moment was the field trip to the Chelungpu Fault trench, Chi-Chi Dam, and the Wuchang Temple near the 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake epicentre—standing there offered a powerful reminder of how geological forces shape both landscapes and lives.

Overall, the workshop was an inspiring and empowering experience that deepened my scientific curiosity, strengthened my motivation to contribute to subaqueous palaeoseismology and geohazard research, and reminded me of the incredible power of collaboration. I left Taipei feeling re-energised, grateful, and excited to carry these insights forward into my research journey ahead!

Dina Hanifah, University of Bremen

23. Other IAS Sponsored Meetings

In addition to the meetings reported above, IAS recently sponsored:

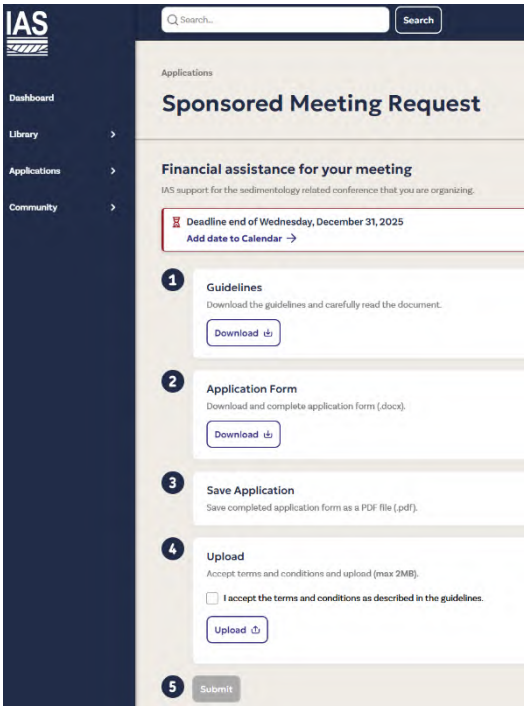
- **The 3rd International Palaeolimnology and Limnogeology Symposium** (IAL-IPA Joint Meeting) (Aix-en-Provence, 21 – 24 October)
- **The 2nd Advanced Course on Deepwater Sedimentary Systems** (Limassol, Cyprus, 01 – 07 December)
- **The 19th International Meiofauna Conference** (Kolkata, India, 10 – 12 December)

Reports from these will be in the next Newsletter.

This means that in 2025 the IAS has supported **20 sedimentological meetings** through **Student Travel Grants** or direct sponsorship, in addition to the International Meeting of Sedimentology and the International Summer School. That's over 130 Travel Grants awarded and almost 60,000 Euro of financial support.

Most of the budget for the financial year 2025 – 2026 is now used up, but applications are welcome for sponsorship of sedimentological conferences, short courses and workshops that will take place from 01 July 2026 onwards.

Any IAS member who is organising such an event may **apply for support**. It is expected that the event will be international in scope or at least be open to international participation. Meetings that are structured so as to facilitate student participation are especially welcome and the default method of support is through Student Travel Grants. Direct sponsorship may be considered if the meeting has a strong outreach element. IAS will also provide publicity / marketing via the IAS Newsletter, social media channels and website.



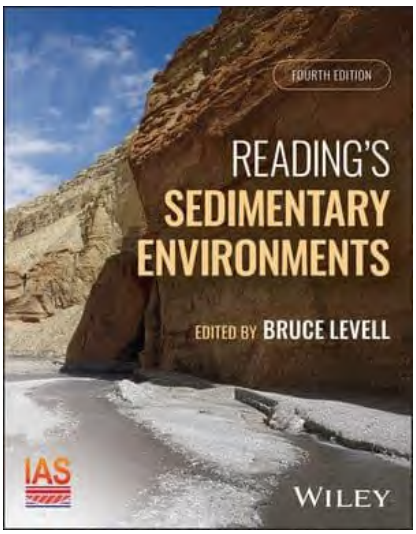
Simply log in to the member's portal from the IAS website and click on "**Sponsored Conference Request**" in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen. This takes you to a web page where you can download and read the **guidelines** (please do this first!), download an **application form**, and upload the completed form with supporting information to submit your application.

Please note that t**he application must be received at least 6 months before the meeting registration deadline** and that the proposed event must not overlap with an annual IAS conference (the next of these is in June 2027). Also, events must have their own website that can be linked to the IAS publicity channels.

If you are interested in IAS sponsorship for your event but are uncertain if it is suitable, or just have more questions, please **contact us** as early as possible and we will help you as much as we can.

24. New Sedimentary Environments textbook

The IAS is pleased to draw attention to the new edition of Reading's Sedimentary Environments. This IAS supported production of this new edition of the classic sedimentology text book and is pleased to endorse it. It is not an IAS publication, so we regret that we can not offer member discounts, but it can now be pre-ordered through Wiley [**LINK**].

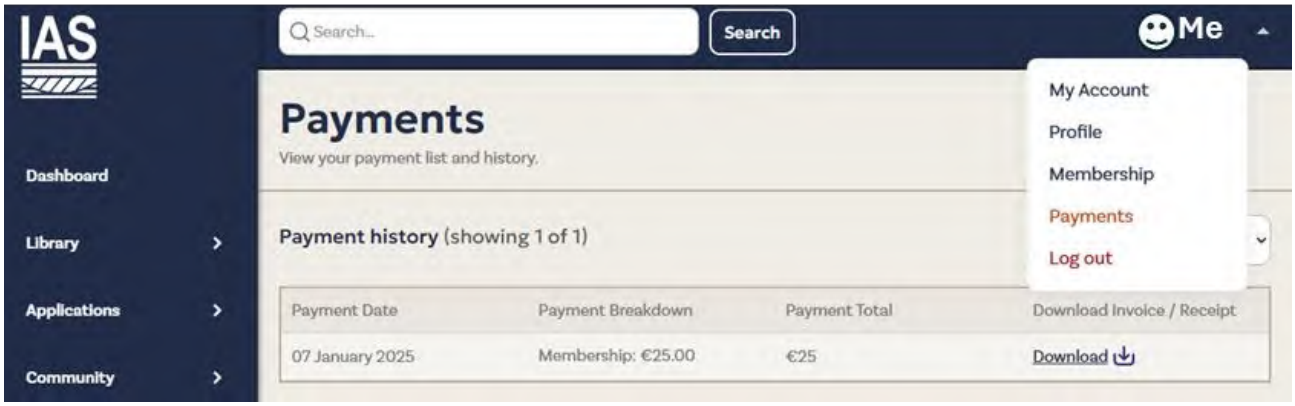


25. Basin Research Early Career Award

IAS extends its warm congratulations to Dr Ziqiang Zhou whose paper "**Unravelling tectonic and lithological effects on transient landscapes in the Gulf of Corinth, Greece**" was selected to receive the **Basin Research** Early Career Award.

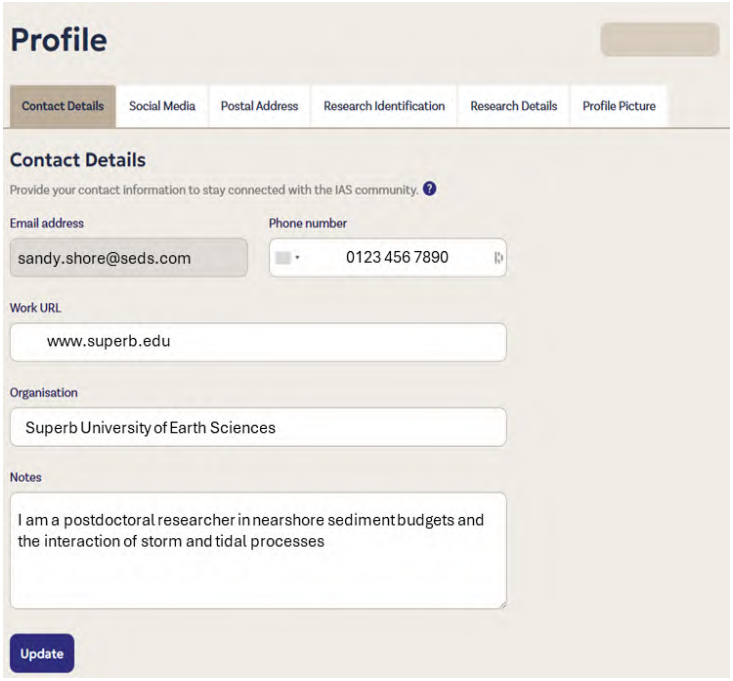
26. Website and Portal Update, Membership Receipts

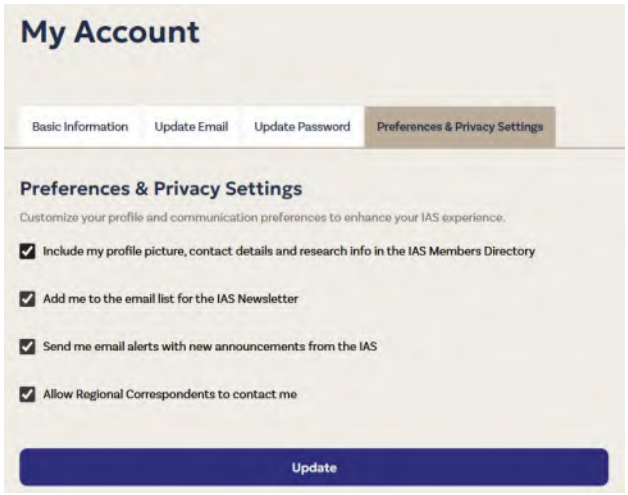
Development work on the IAS website and member portal has continued through 2025. Much of this is "behind the scenes" with a particular focus being increasing the flexibility of the membership database ahead of the January renewals. We are now looking at improving the Books section of the website and portal where post-2020 Special Publications and Field Guides will reside. Please note that Members can download their Membership receipts from their dashboard. Just log in and look under Payments on the top-right drop down menu.



The IAS does not issue Membership Cards or have Membership numbers, so the receipt serves as your proof of IAS Membership, together with what you see on your dashboard. The receipts are issued from the online payments system, not the IAS Office. The IAS does not supply bespoke invoices to institutions who pay the membership fees of their students or staff except under exceptional circumstances, and Membership is always individual not institutional.

We strongly encourage all IAS Members to make sure that their **preferences and privacy settings** are correct and review their **member profile**. There is no compulsion to fill in all of the **profile**, it is entirely your choice – but we encourage you to do so. Your registered login email address is **never** shared by the IAS, so it is recommended to include one here if you wish to be contactable by other members. You can choose to either use the same or an alternative address and you can also provide multiple addresses.





We also recommend adding your **research interests** in the Research Identification (e.g. ORCID, Google Scholar, Research Gate) and Research Details tabs. On the latter you can select multiple field of interest or expertise and also prove a short description. It is nice to have a profile picture too, but of course it is not compulsory.

During 2026 we will be working with the developers on migrating the remaining historical membership information from the old database. This is quite a complicated job but should not impact the day to day performance of the Member

portal. We aim to put more time and effort into the website content and keeping it up to date, something that was difficult this year due to the amount of “back end” work. If you think something is missing or very much out of date, **please let us know**. We would like some exciting sedimentology photos to use for publicity, and we will always credit them where possible. Fieldwork action shots are great. Please contact the **Executive Officer** with photos, suggestions, ideas.

27. New IAS Research Grant Reports

The following Postdoctoral and Postgraduate Research Grant reports have been received by the IAS Office since the last Newsletter. IAS Members can view these by following the links.

Remember all Postgraduate and Postdoctoral Research Grant reports can be read by IAS Members free of charge from their **Member dashboard** by following the links: Library > Contributed Content - Reports.

NEW POSTDOCTORAL GRANT REPORTS

The deep-time roots of the Cruziana and Skolithos ichnofacies – Romain Gougeon [**LINK**]

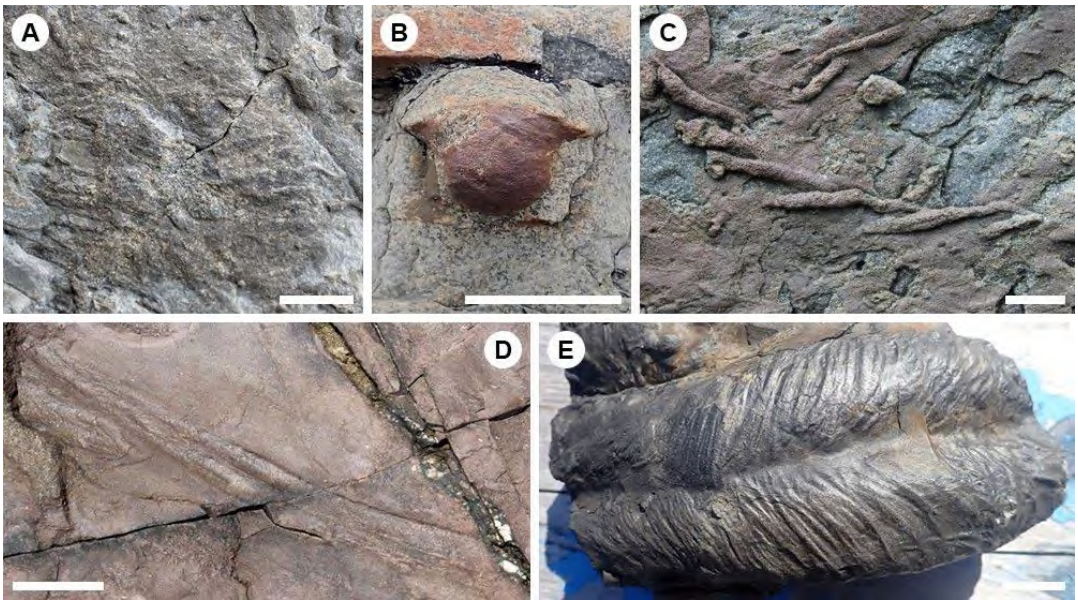


Image credit: Romain Gougeon

NEW POSTGRADUATE GRANT REPORTS

Late Pleistocene - Holocene paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the lower basin of the Mendoza River – Leonardo Daniel Rios [**LINK**]

High-resolution quantification of ice-rafted debris using micro-CT scanning: A reconstruction of Patagonian Ice Sheet calving dynamics between 16-42 kyr cal BP – Karim Lebeaupin [**LINK**]

Resolving the local Last Glacial Maximum in southernmost Patagonia – Carla Huynh [LINK]

28. IAS Journals – Current Contents

IAS Members – click on the journal covers for full access (log in required)

Sedimentology Current Issue (December 2025)

Sedimentology is the flagship journal of the IAS publishing ground-breaking research from across the spectrum of sedimentology, sedimentary geology and sedimentary geochemistry. The Journal Impact Factor is 2.8.

Exploring freshwater influence in epicontinental seas through integrated sedimentology and geochemistry approaches
Josiane Branco Plantz, Thiago Gonçalves Carelli, Marcelo de Araújo Carvalho, Leonardo Borghi

Tsunami deposits preserved in coastal karst pockets on Malta (Central Mediterranean Sea)
Piero Bellanova, Lisa Feist, Margret Mathes-Schmidt, Aaron Micallef, Derek N. Mottershead, Klaus Reicherter, James P. Terry

Rock-buffered versus fluid-buffered geochemistry of structurally controlled, hydrothermal dolomite: Insights from the Sichuan Basin, China
Huachuan Jiang, Jintong Liang, Karem Azmy, Cole A. McCormick, Taiyuan Fan, Xiaotian Li, Fei Huo, Huaguo Wen

Three-dimensional gravity current interactions with oblique slopes: Deflection, reflection and combined-flow behaviours
Ru Wang, Jeff Peakall, David M. Hodgson, Ed Keavney, Helena C. Brown, Gareth M. Keevil

The ejection pattern of sand particles in steady-state aeolian transport
Zhengshi Wang, Ting Sun, Qisen Xie, Yao Jing, Kejie Zhan, Wenhai Sun, Shuming Jia

Sedimentology and geomorphology of tufa barrages on rock coast shore platforms
Thomas W. Garner, J. Andrew G. Cooper, Alan Smith

Neoichnology and sediment distribution in tidal flats of the mud-dominated mesotidal Mira River estuary (Portugal)
Alina Shchepetkina, Teresa Drago, Jacqueline Santos, Ana Alberto, Francisco Fatela, Maria da Conceição Freitas

The largest known ooids and their implications for sedimentology
Zeng-Jun Wang, Fei Li, Gregory E. Webb, Yang-Fan Li, Yu-Cong Sun, Xin-Zhan Li, Wen-Kun Qie

Signals of the paleo-Kuroshio Current: The Pleistocene Chinen Formation, Okinawa Island, south-west Japan
Yui Tsukada, Naohisa Nishida

Enrichment of organic carbon in a deep-water sand-prone turbidite system: A study from the Eocene Aínsa Basin (Spanish Pyrenees)
Yvonne Therese Spychala, Miquel Poyatos-Moré, Martin Blumenberg, Georg Scheeder, Jutta Winsemann

Sedimentary record of submarine gravity-flow events in the southern Ryukyu forearc during the last 200 000 years: Archive of mega-earthquakes and tsunamis
Nathalie Babonneau, Gueorgui Ratzov, Charlotte Guerin, Mira Richa, Serge Lallemand, Michel Condomines, Patrick Bachelery, Delphine Bosch, Shu-Kun Hsu, Chih-Chieh Su, Ryuichi Shinjo, Andrew Lin, Maria-Angela Bassetti, Marie Revel, Antonio Cattaneo, the EAGER Scientific Team

Sedimentological characterisation is a necessary prerequisite for interpretation of stable carbon isotope ratios of bulk sediment from reefal settings
Colleen N. Brown, Sam J. Purkis, Eberhard Gischler, Amanda M. Oehlert

Synchronous authigenic albite and dolomite formation in carbonates
Michael H. Hofmann, Mitchell C. Sherry

The Depositional Record Current Issue (November 2025)

The Depositional Record is a **fully open access journal** publishing high quality articles from across the field of sedimentology. The journal covers all timescales, from Ancient to Modern Earth and welcomes articles that emphasise the application of sedimentary processes to the study of paleoclimate, changes in the chemical environment, ocean acidification, extra-terrestrial sedimentology, and the application of genetic methods to understanding sedimentological processes. The Journal Impact Factor is 2.0.

Are you interested in proposing a special thematic issue of The Depositional Record? See here for details of recent Special Issues. If you have an idea that you would like to explore, please contact the chief editor and begin a discussion.

The Cenomanian–Turonian boundary interval in the Western Canada Foreland Basin: Stratigraphy, geochemistry, geochronology and sea-level changes recorded in expanded and condensed clastic successions
A. Guy Plint, Darren R. Gröcke, David Selby, Ireneusz Walaszczyk, Sandra L. Kamo, Ian Jarvis, João Trabucho-Alexandre, Jessica Flynn, Frederick J. Longstaffe, Kienan P. Marion, Bogdan L. Varban, Alice D. C. Du Vivier, David Uličný

Untangling sedimentation processes in a deep fjord lake in Labrador: A high-resolution archive of past environment dynamics at Grand Lake
Milena S. Kury, Pierre Francus, Léo Chassiot, Dermot Antoniades, Guillaume St-Onge, Juliette Girard, Patrick Lajeunesse

A continuous 500-year sediment record of inundation by local and distant tsunamis in South-Central Chile (40.1°S)

Influence of environment and mineralogy on euendolithic microboring patterns
Tyler Lincoln, Usha Lingappa, Brianna Hibner, Elizabeth J. Trower

Wetlands as environments of early human occupation: A new classification for freshwater palaeowetlands
S. Pla-Pueyo, E. H. Gierlowski-Kordesch

Diagenetic processes controlled by volcanic detritus of the Lower-Middle Permian Shanxi and Shihezi sandstone formations, North Ordos Basin, China
Yuanlan Tang, Wei Jiang, Xianfeng Tan, Long Luo, Eduardo Garzanti, Jon Gluyas, Xueqi Yan, Jianping Liu, Tao Lei, Xuejiao Qu, Jia Wang, Xin Yu

Basin Research Current Issue (November- December 2025)

Basin Research publishes original, high impact research papers on sedimentary basin systems. The Journal Impact Factor is 2.6

Modelling Radiolytic Natural Hydrogen From a Fractured Basement: Generation, Migration, and Sequestration Potential (Taranaki Basin–New Zealand)
Muhammed Abdullahi, Aurelien Gay, Nicolas Saspiturry, Juan Carlos Hidalgo, Marguerite Godard

Dating Two Successive Rifts of the Equatorial Atlantic From the Sediments of the Buteur Ridge, Demerara Plateau (French Guiana)
Charline Coudun, Christophe Basile, Matthias Bernet, Mélanie Balvay, Julien Léger, Bruno Lanson, Martin Patriat, Jérémie Gaillot, Lies Loncke

Depositional Characteristics of a Tectonically Controlled Washover Fan Succession in a Semi-Enclosed Seaway: A Case Study in the Xihu Depression, East China Sea Shelf Basin
Xiaobo Zheng, Hongtao Zhu, James A. MacEachern, Wei Zou, Yinshan Chang, Jianbin Liu, Tonglei Zhang, Qianghu Liu, Zhiwei Zeng, Haijin Wang

The Spatial and Temporal Evolution of Mixed Carbonate-Clastic Mud-Dominated Basin Fill Successions: The Middle to Late Devonian Shelf Margin, Western Canada
Rene Jonk, Kevin Bohacs, Ken Potma

Oligocene—Miocene Tectono-Stratigraphic Development of the Southern Levant Basin, Eastern Mediterranean Sea
Amir Joffe, Rebecca E. Bell, Josh Steinberg, Christopher A.-L. Jackson, Yizhaq Makovsky

29. Beware phishing emails

There has been a sad recurrence of fake emails purporting to come from IAS Council Members. Please be alert to this.

All official IAS emails will come from an address that ends in @sedimentologists.org

If you receive an email that seems to come from one of the IAS Officers but has a different style of address, please just delete it. If you are unsure, please **contact us**. When you do contact us, we will always try to respond quickly. However, the IAS Council of Management are all volunteers who have full time jobs so sometimes it may take a few days to get back to you, particularly at busy times of year (exams, fieldwork, etc.). Please bear with us!

30. Carbonate Reservoirs: from Prospects to Development

Shama'a Al-Rashidi, IAS Regional Correspondent in Kuwait, draws out attention to the Second EAGE Technical Workshop "Carbonate Reservoirs: from Prospects to Development" on 06 – 08 April 2026. This workshop aims to bring together professionals, researchers, and technical experts (Geoscientists & Engineers) from across the region to share insights and best practices related to carbonate reservoir exploration, development, and optimization.

For more information, please click on the image below.

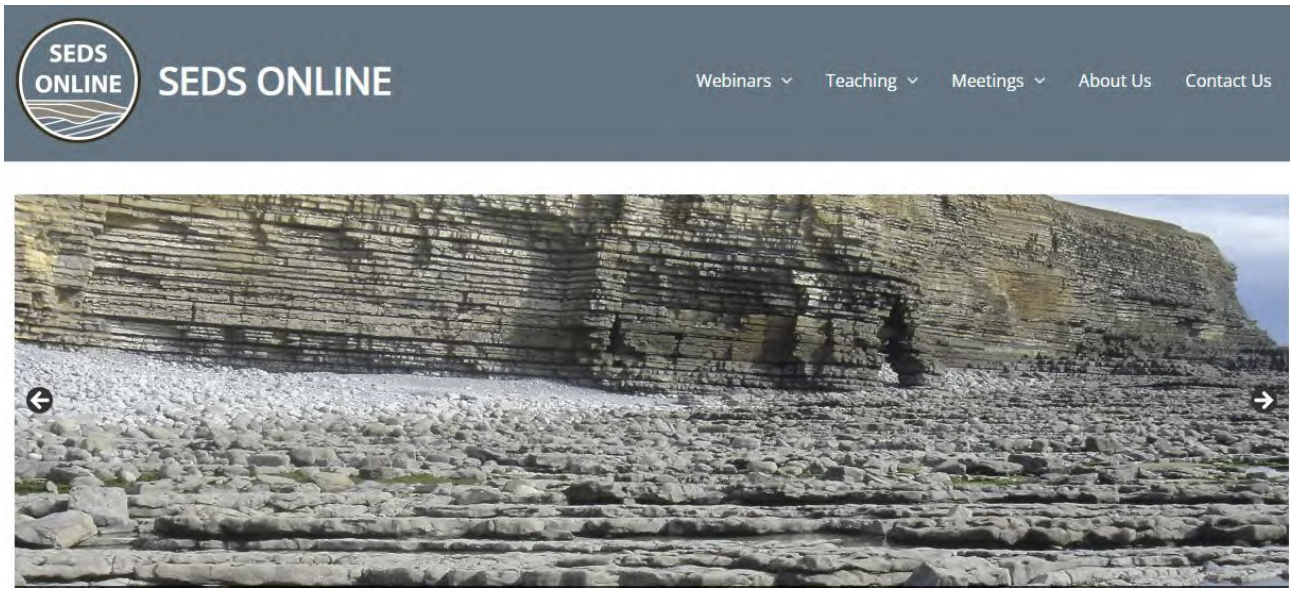
31. Follow the IAS on Social Media

Follow the IAS on **Facebook**, **Twitter/X**, **WeChat**, **Bluesky** and **LinkedIn** to keep up to date with all of the latest news, announcements and happenings.

All the **IAS Journals** are also active on "X" (former Twitter). Stay up to date on the latest news and papers in **@sedimentology** by following the IAS journals: **@JSedimentology**, **@DepositRecord**, **@BasinResearch**.

32. Online Resources Supported by the IAS

Antarctic Glaciers is a fabulous resource for anyone interested in global glacial processes, landforms, and sedimentology – despite the name, this site extends way beyond Antarctica. It includes a wealth of educational resources, information on climate change and sea level rise, Antarctic data sets, a blog and opportunities to "ask a scientist" about anything to do with Antarctica and glacial systems. See **https://www.antarcticglaciers.org/**



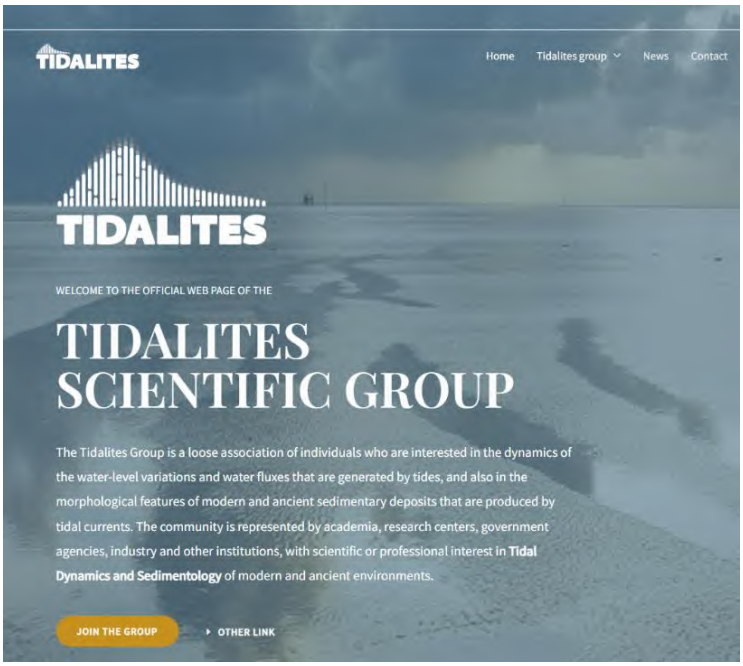
Seds Online is a free-to-access resource that provides an interactive, adaptable, and accessible online platform for anyone with an interest in the field of sedimentology. It welcomes members at any career stage, from both industry and academia and won the Geological Society of London R.H. Worth Award for 2023. It offers:

- Free monthly webinars on the latest sedimentology research (many of which are archived and available for viewing in a **video library**)
- Opportunities for research students to present their work in a friendly and enthusiastic forum.
- Teaching resources and virtual conferences

Find out more at **https://sedsonline.com**, or on X at **@Seds_Online**

Carbonateworld is an online atlas with more than 800 images covering an extensive spectrum of carbonate textures, grain types, diagenetic features, depositional environments, and case studies.

The images are organised in categories and subcategories (e.g., carbonate rock classification, skeletal grains, ooids, corals, burial diagenesis etc.) and frequently updated with new material. See **https://carbonateworld.com/**



The **Tidalites Scientific Group** is a loose association of individuals who are specifically interested in the dynamics of the water-level variations and water fluxes that are generated by tides, and also in the morphological features of modern and ancient sedimentary deposits that are produced by tidal currents. The community is represented by academia, research centres, industry, government agencies, and any other institutions with scientific or professional interest in the Tidal Dynamics and Sedimentology of modern and ancient environments.

Among the activities the Group aims to promote are the endorsement of thematic conferences, seminars, laboratory activities, PhD opportunities and annual field courses focused on modern and ancient tidal environments, including the organization of the Tidalites congress every four years.

The IAS supports the Tidalites initiative by promoting its activities and welcoming proposals for publications arising from its events. Joining the Tidalites community is free – please follow **this link** to subscribe.

IAS 2027

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39th International Meeting of Sedimentology (IMS)

14th – 16th June 2027

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