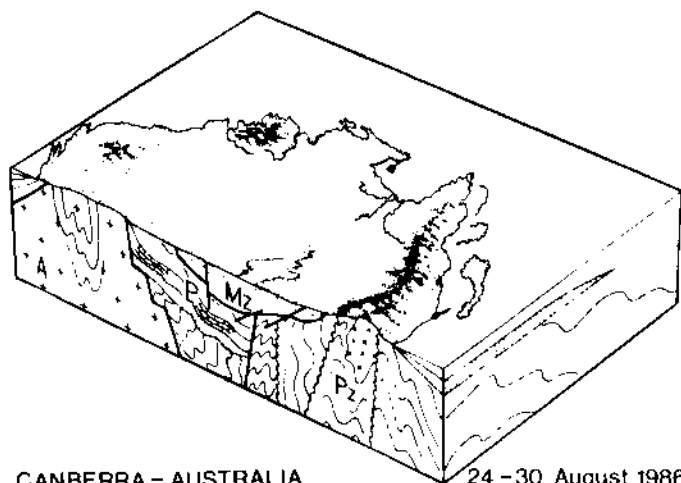


INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

N° 80 August 1985



CANBERRA - AUSTRALIA

24 - 30 August 1986

ERRATUM

MICROORGANISMS AND THE SEDIMENTARY RECORD

Theme C4 : 12th International Sedimentological Congress
(Down-Under)
24-30 August 1986 - Canberra - Australia

Convenors :

Dr. M.R. Walter
Baas Becking Laboratory
BMR
G.P.O. Box 378
Canberra, ACT 2601
Australia

Dr. Cl. Monty
C.A.P.S.
Université de Liège
7 place du XX-Août
B-4000 Liège
Belgique

This symposium belongs to theme C4 and not to theme C2
as announced in the June Newsletter (n° 79).

BEDFORMS, SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

Theme F2 : 12th International Sedimentological Congress
(Down-Under)

24-30 August 1986 - Canberra - Australia

Convenors :

W. Mayer
Department of Geology,
Canberra College of
Advanced Education,
P.O. Box 1
Belconnen, ACT 2616
Australia

E.H. Koster
Alberta Research Council,
Alberta Geological Survey,
4445 Calgary Trail South,
Edmonton,
Alberta T6H 5R7
Canada

Recognising that symposia commonly tend towards a rather miscellaneous group of contributions on the given theme which may detract from the potential degree of group interaction and quality of published proceedings, the convenors of the above symposium here provide a guideline to contributors. About 130 respondents to the First Circular last Fall apparently indicated a tentative plan to submit a paper or poster to symposia in Theme F concerned with "Concepts, Techniques and History".

We are particularly interested to receive contributions that make connections between transport and bedforms and preserved structures, based either on interpretation of ancient sequences or on observation and extrapolation from modern environments. The emphasis should be on the physical structures, which may be of any scale and texture. The SEPM Research Group on "Bedforms and Bedding Structures" is actively considering the long-standing issue of sand bedform terminology and classification and, with the approval of the SEPM Council, is planning a Symposium on this topic at its 1987 Mid-Year Meeting at Austin, Texas. This is viewed as a valuable counterpart to the symposium addressed here.

We urge contributors to consider this guideline in preparing their papers or posters so as to optimise the impact of the symposium. The degree to which accepted contributions give a balanced and cohesive coverage to the topic of "Bedforms, Sedimentary Structures and Sediment Transport" will influence a later decision concerning publication of a proceedings volume. The Congress requires titles and summaries of proposed papers by 1 October 1985, and final abstracts by 1 March 1986. Enquiries about potential material for Symposium F2 may be directed to either convenor whose mailing addresses are listed here above.

FUTURE MEETINGS

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September 1986

SPAIN (Barcelona)

XI CONGRESO NACIONAL DE SEDIMENTOLOGIA

Contact : Dr. Salvador Reguant
Dpto. de Estratigrafia
Fac. de Geologia
Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 585
08007 Barcelona
SPAIN

September 21-25, 1986

LIBYA (Tripoli-Splaj)

THIRD SYMPOSIUM ON THE GEOLOGY OF LIBYA

This symposium will be held at the University of Al-Fateh, Tripoli - Libya, Splaj from September 21 to 25, 1986.

Major topics of the symposium

1. Petroleum geology of Libya
3. Stratigraphy, sedimentation and Paleontology of Libya and neighbouring areas
4. Structural geology of Libya and North Africa
5. Hydrogeology of Libya
6. Plate tectonics of North Africa and the Mediterranean region
7. Geochemistry

Field excursions

1. Mesozoic rocks of Jabal Nafusah - 2 days
2. Cenozoic rocks of Al Jabal al Ackdar - 3 days
3. Sabkha deposits and coastal deposits of Tawargha area - 1 1/2 days
4. Paleozoic rocks of central and western Libya - 5 days

Language of the symposium

Papers should be presented in either Arabic or English. Abstracts of the presented papers will be distributed to the participants in both languages.

Closing dates

1. Registration form :
To be filled as soon as possible and returned to the Secretary General of the Symposium before the end of December 1985 for contributors and before the end of June 1986 for persons not presenting papers.
2. Abstracts, to be received by end of December 1985.
3. Original and one copy of the full manuscript to be received by the end of June 1986.

All correspondence should be addressed to :

Secretary General
Third Symposium on the Geology of Libya
Earth Science Department
Faculty of Science
University of Al-Fateh
P.O. Box 13258
Tripoli - Libya
SPLAJ
Tel. : 39101-07
Telex : 20183, 20629

September 26-28, 1986

U.S.A. (North Carolina)

SEPM MIDYEAR MEETING

The 1986 SEPM Third Annual Meeting will be held September 26-28, 1986 in Raleigh, North Carolina, a central eastern coast city with easy access to both mountains and seashore. Entitled "Sedimentary Deposits 86 : Rift to Uplift", the program includes exciting technical symposia and programs, fantastic field trips, and invigorating entertainment. A call for papers will be distributed in January 1986; abstract deadline is 1 April 1986. General Chairman is Chuck Nittrouer with Orrin Pilkey and John Dennison arranging the technical program. Information and abstract forms may be obtained from Chuck Nittrouer, Dept. of Marine, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695. Please plan to attend.

September 30-October 1, 1986

U.K. (Liverpool)

B.S.R.G. RESEARCH MEETING

THE DIAGENESIS OF SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCES

This B.S.R.G. Research Meeting will be held at the University of Liverpool on Tuesday 30 September and Wednesday 1 October 1986.

Aims

1. To bring together workers in the fields of clastic and carbonate diagenesis.
2. To look at diagenesis as an integral part of basin history and in particular to discuss the ways in which the diagenetic history of a sedimentary rock is influenced by reactions occurring in other parts of the stratigraphic sequence.
3. To review the larger-scale controls on sandstone, limestones and shale diagenesis and the degree to which depositional environment, stratigraphic relationships and tectonic setting predetermine diagenetic reactions.

4. To discuss the significance of the various geochemical and petrographic criteria that are used to correlate diagenetic events.
5. To discuss links between organic and inorganic diagenesis.
6. To discuss the origin and distribution of volumetrically important cements in sandstones and limestones.

The two-day meeting will include review talks (30 minutes) and "case-history" presentations (20 minutes). The number of talks will be strictly limited to allow plenty of time for discussion : participants will be encouraged to present their work in the form of posters. Time will be allocated in the programme for discussion around poster displays.

There are plans to publish papers from the meeting in a Geological Society publication.

Conference Fee : around £10.00 (to include light refreshments)

Accommodation : has been booked at the University Halls of Residence (costs approximately £10.00 bed and breakfast; £5.00 evening meal).

Further details from : Dr. J.D. Marshall
Geology Department
Liverpool University
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX
UNITED KINGDOM

October 6-10, 1986

ARGENTINA (La Plata)

FIRST MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY

Sponsored by the Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo will be held at La Plata, Republica Argentina. This meeting will seek to examine aspects of fundamental and applied sedimentology, modern and ancient sediments and sedimentary environments, and tectonics and sedimentation.

Interested contributors may contact :

Prof. Luis Spalletti
Centro de Investigaciones Geologicas
Universidad de La Plata
Calle 1 n° 644
1900 La Plata
ARGENTINA

February 1987

KUWAIT

FIRST CONFERENCE ON THE QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS OF
THE ARABIAN GULF AND THE MESOPOTAMIAN PLAIN

The Arabian Gulf is an elongate marginal shallow sea (1000 km long, 200-300 km wide, average depth 35 m) whose bathymetric axis separates two geological provinces of contrasting tectonic regimes; the Stable Arabian Platform, flanking part of the eastern rim of the Precambrian Shield, and the mobile Tertiary Fold Belt on the Iranian. The Arabian Gulf is characterised by its geographic location (within the Arid Climatic Zone), by the geomorphologic processes operating in the neighboring regions and by its tectonic regime which have played a dominant role in forming its different sedimentary environments and sediments. For example, northern, eastern and western parts of the Gulf each is characterised by specific sedimentary environment and specific sediment associations. The northern part is dominated by fluvio-deltaic complexes and wide siliciclastic mud flats. In the western parts, where terrigenous influx from Arabia is negligible, shallow water carbonate sediments have been laid down on stable platform. Extensive coastal sabkhas and carbonate and flats stretch along the entire length of the coastal strip of Arabia and exhibit classical evaporite-carbonate associations. On the other hand, the eastern part of the Gulf, where run off from adjacent Zagross Mountains into the Gulf is more important than in the western counterpart, significant influx of terrigenous detritus into the Iranian side of the Gulf, has produced sediments associations markedly different from those laid down on the Arabian side. Eolian processes on neighboring land surface of Mesopotamia and Arabia contribute heavily to the sediment budget of the northern and northwestern near shore areas.

The complexity and diversity of the sedimentary environments and processes operating within make the Arabian Gulf a sedimentary basin unique of its kind among basins of present day marginal seas. However, the Arabian Gulf did not acquire its present importance until the discovery of Recent evaporite and dolomite in the famous sabkha of Abu Dhabi. Ever since, the Gulf has become a centre of attraction to evaporite and carbonate sedimentologists as well as to oceanographers and biologists. As a result, a great deal of scientific knowledge has accumulated most of which have been documented in a special volume titled "The Persian Gulf" edited by B. Purser and published by Springer-Verlag in 1973. This invaluable publication documented the results of sedimentological researches carried out by scientists from Kiel University, Imperial College of London, Shell Research B.V. and others.

Interests of sedimentologists in the Gulf seemed to have diminished during the mid seventies but revived again toward its end. This time research has mostly been led by indigenous scientific institutions such as the Marine Sciences Centre of Bashrah University, Geological Department at Kuwait University, Kuwait Scientific Research Institute and many other similar institutions in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE. New scientific information about many previously unstudied parts of the Gulf started to appear. For this reason, the Arab Geologists Association (AGA) felt that it might now be appropriate to review the more recent advance in the knowledge and progress of sedimentological research in the Gulf. AGA believed a sedimentological conference would just serve this purpose. In 1983, AGA contacted several academic and scientific institutions in the Gulf region for co-sponsorship of the proposed conference. The Geological Department at Kuwait University (KU) was the first to respond to AGA invitation and to express willingness in hosting the conference in Kuwait.

As a first step toward the organization of this scientific conference, a business meeting was held in August 1984 attended by representatives of both KU and AGA. This meeting was also attended by Prof. D.J. Shearman, a visiting professor at KU. Both parties have provisionally outlined major themes, topics and date of the

proposed conference. A national Kuwaiti preparatory committee was later set up and a preliminary announcement of the conference with a questionnaire was released for distribution in late 1984. The announcement received a warm welcome from many sedimentologists and geologists from inside and outside the Gulf region. A second business meeting was held in early April, 1985 in Kuwait attended by representatives of the sponsoring parties, (Dr. Al-Shamlan, Dr. Al-Tememi, Dr. Salih, Dr. Al-Zamil and Prof. Shearman for Kuwait University and Dr. Al-Hashimi for AGA), during which final details of the conference were worked out.

The proposed conference will be held for six days during the second half of February 1987. The conference programme will include technical sessions on both Pleistocene and Holocene sedimentological aspects of the Gulf and the neighbouring Mesopotamian Plain. Many of these will deal with subjects that have been of long sedimentological interest. Other will be of interdisciplinary and will concentrate on the application of sedimentology to engineering geological and marine environmental problems in the Gulf. Invited keynote papers will be given as part of many of the conference themes.

All interested scientists and sedimentologists are invited to prepare papers for presentation at the conference under any of the heading listed below :

A. Arabian Gulf

- Quaternary sea level and climatic changes
- Sediments of the Gulf and their diagenesis
- Sediments budget in the Gulf
- Recent dolomite formation in sediments
- Carbonate and non carbonate mud flats and coastal sabkhas
- Engineering geological aspects of the Quaternary sediments of the Gulf
- Marine environment of the Gulf : protection against oil pollution and against destruction and drastic or long term physical changes imposed by development of coastal areas.

B. Mesopotamian Plain and neighbouring regions

- Shatt Al-Arab fluvio-deltaic sediments
- The role of tectonics and sedimentation on the development of the Mesopotamian Plain
- Eolian processes and products
- Quaternary soils : gypcrete and calcrete.

Those who are interested in the first circular of the conference are kindly advised to write to :

The Secretary General
(Arabian Gulf Quaternary Sediments - 1987)
Department of Geology
Kuwait University
P.O. Box 5969
Kuwait

Telex : 22616 KUNIVER KT

August 20-30, 1987

KOREA (Seoul)

16TH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

Organized by the Pacific Science Association
(President : Prof. Tai Whan Shin)

The 16th Congress of the Pacific Science Association will be held in Seoul from the 20th through the 30th August, 1987. The main theme will be :

"New Dimensions of Science, Manpower and Resources in the Pacific"

Among the various sections and themes that have been planned, the following may be of interest for sedimentologists :

Section B : "Solid Earth Sciences"

Convener : Prof. Bong Kyun Kim
Dept. of Geological Sciences
College of Natural Sciences
Seoul National University
Seoul, Korea

Theme 3 : Sedimentology and paleontology
of the Phanerozoic in the Pacific
regions

Theme 8 : Environmental hazards related to
geological processes

Section E : "Marine Sciences"

Convener : Prof. Byung Don Lee
National Fisheries University
of Pusan
Pusan, Korea

- Theme 5 : Evolution and sedimentation in
the continental shelves and back
arc basins
- Theme 6 : Mixing and dispersion phenomena :
coastal pollution and monitoring
- Theme 7 : Ocean energy development
- Theme 8 : Estuarine process and its related
physical dynamics
- Theme 9 : Geochemistry of the ocean
- Theme 10: Quaternary sea-level changes

Section F : "Coral Reefs"

Convener : Prof. E.D. Gomez
Marine Sciences Center
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Rizal
Quezon City 3004
The Philippines

- Theme 1 : Morphology and structure of coral
reefs
- Theme 2 : Biotic distribution of reef organisms
- Theme 3 : Reef ecosystem : structure and
function
- Theme 4 : Community studies and system modelling
- Theme 5 : Coral reef resources management
and pollution
- Theme 6 : Commercial aspects of coral fisheries

Language : the official language of the Congress
will be English.

Mailing address

Prof. Choon Ho Park
Secretary General
Organizing Committee
XVI Pacific Science Congress
Seoul, 1987
K.P.O. Box 1008
Seoul 110, Korea

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

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ASSOCIATION OF GEOSCIENTISTS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP-
MENT (AGID)

For a long time, IAS together with the Ad Hoc Committee on Sedimentology has been studying ways of developing co-operation, scientific exchange and financial help with Developing Countries. At present we have not find yet the way to solve satisfactorily the many problems raised by this project. During our last Bureau Meeting held in Lerida (April 1985) the IAS Bureau decided to warmly encourage and invite its members to join the Association of Geoscientists for International Development (AGID) in order to co-operate and assist in the development of geosciences in Developing Countries.

AGID is a unique, global, non-governmental, non profit-making organization with nearly 2000 members drawn from over 120 countries. It strives to attain its aims and objectives by sponsoring workshops, training courses, seminars and symposia; by issuing AGID NEWS to all members and regional newsletters (S. America - spanish; Africa - English/French; Middle East - Arabic/English; and S.E. Asia - English); and by publishing reports (of which there are now 10) and Course Notes (e.g. Applied Quaternary Geology). Publications are for sale at reasonable prices, with 50 % reduction for members. AGID also provides advisory services and has a Book Exchange Scheme.

Membership dues : \$15 those resident in industrialized countries;
\$ 5 those resident in developing countries.

Life Membership : \$200 those resident in industrialized countries;
\$100 those resident in developing countries.

Supporting Members : \$500

Institutional Members : \$75 in developing countries
\$25 in developing countries.

Further information and application forms may be had from : AGID,
Asian Institute of Technology,
P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok 10501, THAILAND.

FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON SEDIMENTATION IN ACTIVE PLATE MARGIN ENVIRONMENTS

The International Union of Geological Sciences Ad Hoc Committee on Sedimentology has requested that the above working group be established with the principal objectives of :

- providing a co-ordinated forum for integration and assimilation of data from as wide a spectrum of convergent plate margin environments as is possible;
- fostering international collaborative and integrated multi-disciplinary research in forthcoming years.

Accordingly, it is proposed to hold a formative meeting to discuss creation of the working group during the symposium on active margin sedimentation at the next International Association of Sedimentologists Congress (August 1986 in Canberra). The convenors of that symposium are Drs. R. Carter (Queensland), P. Ballance (Auckland), and J. Leggett (London). Any sedimentologists (or geophysicists, tectonicians, or generalists with an interest in sedimentology) who are researching, or intending to research, this topic and who would like to attend the proposed meeting or be notified of its outcome are asked to contact :

Dr. J.K. Leggett
Department of Geology
Imperial College
London SW7 2BP
U.K.

Tel. : (01)589 5111 ext. 5567
Telex : 261503

Editor

Cl. MONTY,
General Secretary