

# Newsletter

April 2004

N° 191

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## Contributions to be sent to:

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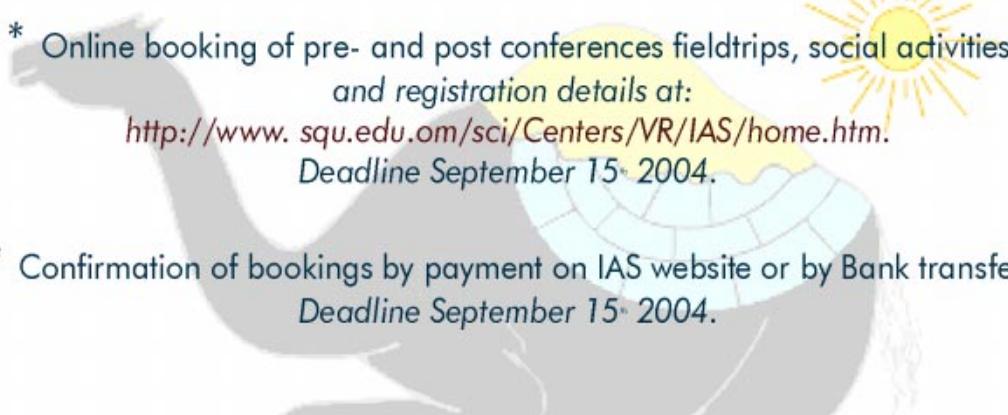
**24th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology**  
**IAS 2005**  
Scenic Sedimentology  
Muscat Oman 10-13 January



## NEWS FLASH

*More than 70 pre-registrants so far, from 29 countries !  
More fieldtrips including Oman ophiolite and Geology of Muscat.  
Numerous social activities and tours: visit the Muttrah souq, ride a  
Camel in the Wahiba Sands, go dolphin watching and snorkling.  
And more.....*

- \* Second circular on the 24th IAS meeting website from March 2004:  
<http://www.squ.edu.om/sci/Centers/VR/IAS/home.htm>
  
- \* Online submission of Abstracts at:  
<http://www.squ.edu.om/sci/Centers/VR/IAS/home.htm>.  
Deadline: July 1<sup>st</sup> 2004.
  
- \* Online booking of pre- and post conferences fieldtrips, social activities  
and registration details at:  
<http://www.squ.edu.om/sci/Centers/VR/IAS/home.htm>.  
Deadline September 15<sup>th</sup> 2004.
  
- \* Confirmation of bookings by payment on IAS website or by Bank transfer:  
Deadline September 15<sup>th</sup> 2004.



## Swiss sedimentologists are alive

Every year, on the last Saturday of January, Swiss sedimentologists undertake their traditional pilgrimage to Fribourg to attend the SwissSed Meeting. The twelfth edition of this meeting took place on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2004. The 91 participants came not only from Switzerland but also from France, Germany, and the Netherlands, which added an international touch.

The keynote lecture on carbonate systems along temperature and nutrient gradients was given by a well-known sedimentology professor: Maria Mutti. The other 11 talks and the 25 posters were presented by Master and PhD students, and by post-docs. Themes ranged from carbon-isotopes in microbialites of the Permian-Triassic boundary in the Taurus mountains to heavy metals in recent Swiss lake sediments, from Miocene-Pliocene fluvial incision in northern Chile to Late Jurassic sea-level changes in the Swiss Jura, from a seismic survey of a crater lake in Siberia to trace elements in diatom frustules.

It was demonstrated that Swiss sedimentologists cover a wide range of subjects and do so with much competence. Also, it was a pleasure to appreciate the high scientific and didactic quality of the young scientists' posters and talks. One of the goals of these SwissSed Meetings is to prepare the students for international meetings with nasty chairpersons and aggressive questions. Having seen their performances, I have no doubt that they will survive at any meeting in the world.

As always, the social gathering constituted an important part of the meeting. There was ample time for discussion during coffee, lunch, and tea break. New friends were made, collaborations were initiated, and everybody is looking forward to the next meeting on the last Saturday of January, 2005.

*André Strasser  
Fribourg, Switzerland*

# Super Sedimentological Exposures

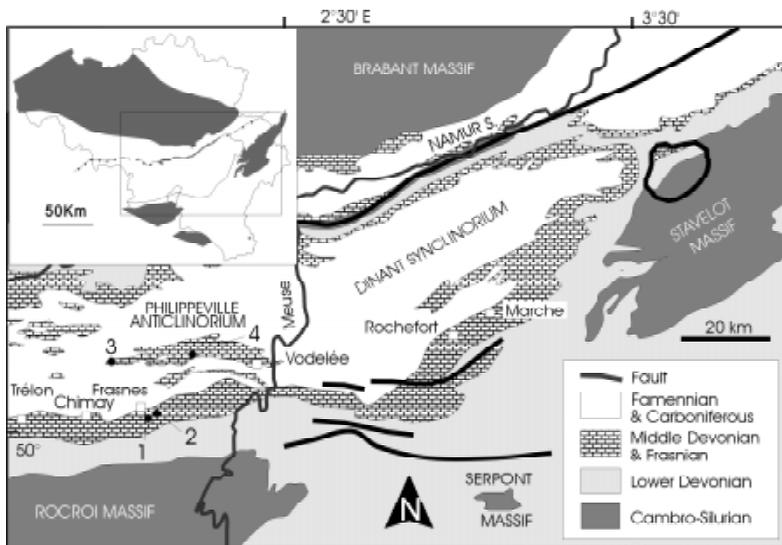
## *Frasnian Carbonate Mounds of the Frasnes area, Belgium*

Around Frasnes (southern Belgium), in an area less than 20 km from the village centre, spectacular outcrops of different types of Frasnian carbonate mounds can be found. All of them can easily be reached by car.

Of the various Palaeozoic carbonate mounds known throughout the world, the Frasnian carbonate mounds of Belgium are probably the earliest studied. This remarkable interest carried

by generations of geologists derives from the number and quality of the outcrops: currently 69 carbonate mounds are known and the majority were actively quarried for marble. Consequently, several hundred square metres of sawn sections are accessible for examination.

In the Dinant Synclinorium (Fig. 1), a major structure of the Rheno-Hercynian fold and thrust belt, three stratigraphic levels bear Frasnian carbonate mounds



*Fig. 1.- Schematic geological map of southern Belgium with location of stops.*

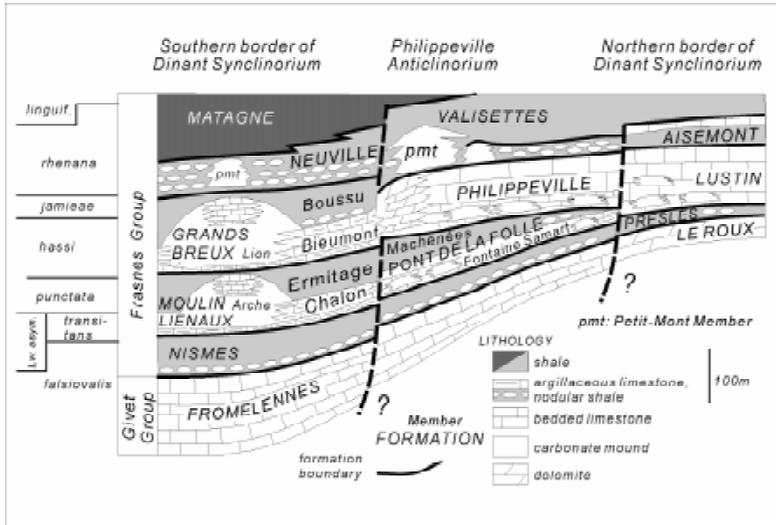


Fig. 2.- N-S section in the Dinant Synclinorium before Variscan tectonism. Conodonts, after Bul-tynck et al. (1998).

(Fig. 2). These are, in stratigraphic order, the Arche, the Lion and the Petit-Mont Members. In the Philippeville Anticlinorium, only the upper level contains mounds (Petit-Mont Member). The other carbonate mound levels are replaced laterally by bedded limestone, locally with back-reef character. At the northern border of the Dinant Synclinorium and in the Namur Syncline, the entire Frasnian consists of bedded limestone and argillaceous strata.

The Petit-Mont mounds (stops 3 and 4) are 30 to 80 m thick and 100 to 250 m in diameter. They are embedded in shale, nodular shale and argillaceous limestone. Based on facies mapping of buildups and related off-mound sediments, these mounds typically started from below the photic and storm wave base zones and built up into shallow-water environments (Fig. 3). Above an

argillaceous limestone substrate, the first carbonate mound facies consists of spiculitic wackestone with stromatactis (Pm1), which becomes progressively enriched in crinoids and corals (Pm2), then in peloids, stromatoporoids and cyanobacteria (Pm3). Pm4 consists of algal-coral-peloid wackestone and packstone with green algae and thick algal coatings. A core of algal and microbial bindstone (Pm5) sporadically occurs within large mounds. The uppermost part of these mounds may show a recurrence of facies Pm2 and Pm1. Pm1 to Pm3 are coloured red by hematite derived from microaerophilic iron bacteria; Pm4 and Pm5 are grey. The transition from the aphotic to the cyanobacterial photic zone is recorded in the succession Pm2-Pm3; the transition from the cyanobacterial to the green algal photic zone is recorded by Pm3-Pm5. Storm wave base was reached

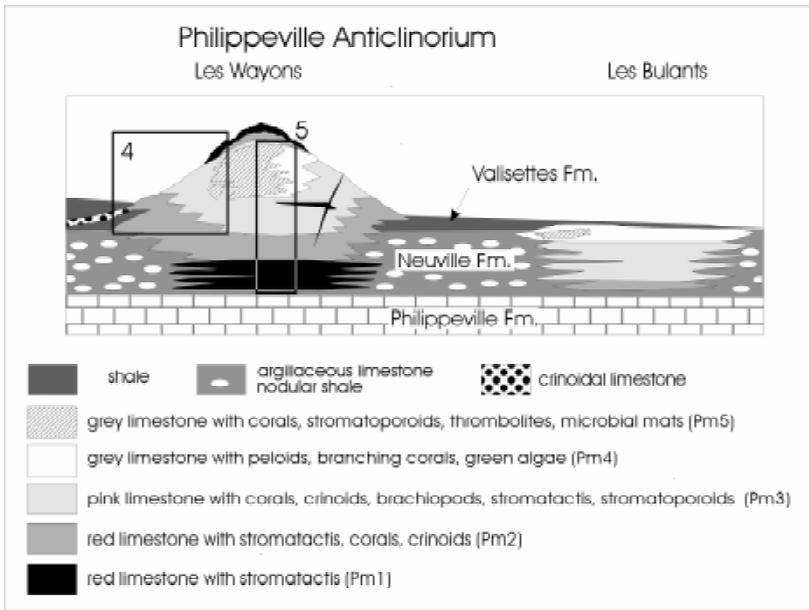


Fig. 3.- Sedimentological model of Petit-Mont Member carbonate mounds, with situation of stops 4 and 5.

within Pm3 and fair-weather wave base within Pm5. This palaeobathymetric interpretation suggests a depth of 100-150 m during the initial establishment of Pm1. Hypoxic conditions are indicated by the sponge and iron-bacteria consortium in lower parts of the mounds. This is in agreement with the general assumption of stratified water masses during Late Frasnian, preceding the prominent Lower Kellwasser crisis.

The older Arche and Lion mounds (stops 1 and 2) are larger buildups, 150 to 200 m thick and 600 to 1000 m in diameter (Fig. 4). Seven mound facies, each characterized by a specific range of textures and associations of organisms were defined: pink limestone with stromatactis, corals and crinoids (A2-L2); grey, pink or green limestone with stromatactis, corals and stromatoporoids (A3-L3); grey limestone with corals,

peloids and dasycladales (A4-L4); grey microbial limestone (A5-L5); these first 4 facies are relatively similar to Petit-Mont ones, with fewer iron-bacteria. However, shallower facies are different: grey limestone with dendroid stromatoporoids (A6-L6); grey laminated limestone with birdseyes (A7-L7); and grey bioturbated limestone (A8-L8). Lateral time-equivalent sediments include a high amount of reworked material from the surrounding buildups. The sedimentological interpretation suggests that A2-L2 and A3-L3 facies developed close to the storm wave base, in a subphotic environment. Facies A4-L4, occurring near the fair weather wave base in the euphotic zone, includes A5-L5 lenses with stromatolitic coatings and thrombolitic bushes. A6-L6 corresponds to a slightly restricted environment and

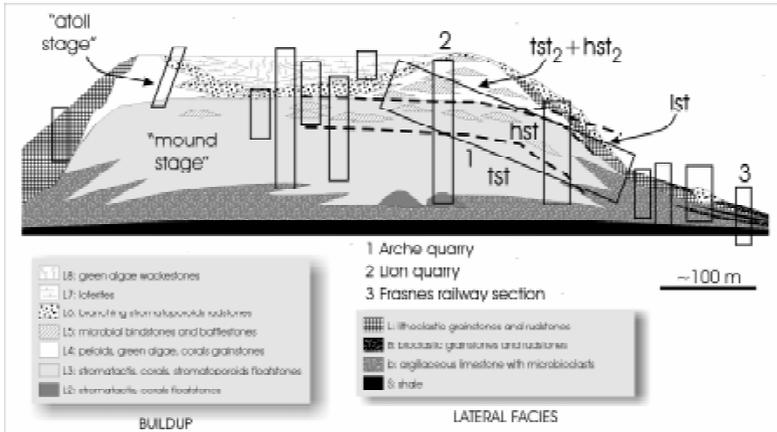


Fig. 4.- Sedimentological model of Arche and Lion Members carbonate mounds, with location of stops 1 and 2. Other sections used for modelling are represented by rectangles.

shows a progressive transition to the liferites of A7-L7. This facies was deposited in a moderately restricted intertidal area. A8-L8 developed in a quiet lagoonal subtidal environment.

The buildups started with A3-L3 in which microbial lenses and algal facies A4-L4 became progressively more abundant upwards. Following 20 m of laterally undifferentiated facies, more restricted facies occur in the central part of the buildups. This geometry suggests the initiation of restricted sedimentation, sheltered by bindstone or floatstone facies. The interpretation of the sedimentary dynamics shows that after the construction of the lower part of the buildups during a transgression, an essential element is the occurrence of a lowstand which forced reef growth along the edge of the buildups, starting the development of atoll crowns during the following transgressive stage. The persistence of restricted facies is then the consequence of the balance between sea level rise and reef growth.

#### Selected outcrops to be visited

Stop 1: Arche quarry  
(Arche Member, Frasnes)  
Location: Fig. 5.

This abandoned marble quarry exposes a very complete section of an Arche Member mound, from pink coverstones with stromatactis, corals and crinoids (A2) with some beautiful *Receptaculites* and zebra to grey microbial limestone (A5) forming the upper part of the quarry. Less than 50 m north of the main quarry, downhill, it is possible to have access to the base of the mound, characterized by a transition from shale with abundant rugose corals to limestone with sponges, corals, crinoids and iron-bacteria.

Stop 2: Lion quarry  
(Lion Member, Frasnes)  
Location: Fig. 5.

This abandoned quarry exposes a very nice section in a Lion Member mound, from prograding bioclastic

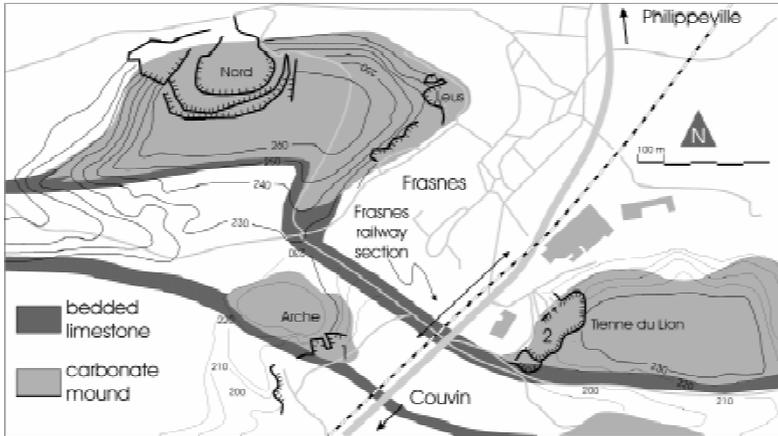


Fig. 5.- location of stops 1 and 2 in Frasnes (Dinant Synclinorium). Time-equivalent lateral sediments crop out in the Frasnes railway section, between the Lion and Nord mounds.

fore-mound facies (SW) to loferitic back mound facies (NE). A small wire-cut section close to the entrance of the quarry shows lenses of grey limestone with dendroid stromatoporoids (L6) and microbial bafflestones (L5). A metre-thick neptunian dyke with parietal encrustations of iron-bacteria cuts this unit. The main access trenches to the quarry expose a very interesting section in the Boussu-en-Fagne Member shale, deposited during the drowning of the mound.

Stop 3: Beauchâteau quarry  
(Petit-Mont Member, Senzeille)  
Location : Fig. 6.

This abandoned marble quarry is the most spectacular outcrop of a Late Frasnian carbonate mound in Belgium. The mound is standing in subhorizontal position and large sawn sections expose facies ranging from the middle part of the mound (Pm3) to its top (Pm 4 and 5).

The upper central panel shows interfingering between grey massive microbial facies and pink bedded bioclastic flank sediments. Dipping of mound flanks is partly the result of differential compaction: sedimentary slopes rarely exceed 30°. The left part of the quarry shows crinoid-rich argillaceous flank sediments.

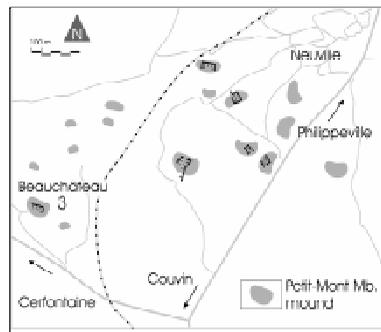


Fig. 6.- Location of stop 3 (Philippeville Anticlinorium). Note the abundance of Late Frasnian mounds in the vicinity of the Neuville village.

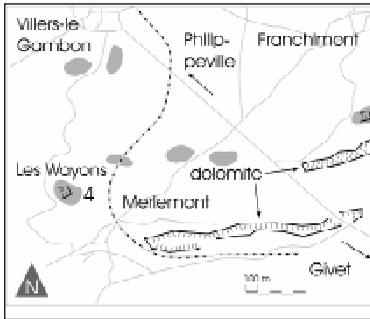


Fig. 7.- Location of stop 4 (Philippeville Anti-clinorium). The large dolomite quarries of Merlemont work the Middle Frasnian Philippeville Formation (see Fig. 2).

Stop 4 : Les Wayons quarry  
(Petit-Mont Member, Merlemont)  
Location : Fig. 7.

This abandoned marble quarry, now used as a training area for speleology, complements the Beauchâteau section, as it exposes the lower part of a Late Frasnian mound. Stratification is nearly vertical and the base of the mound is visible in the NW part of the quarry. Some 20 m of red stromatolites

limestone (Pm1) forms the lower part of the mound. Red colour is related to high amounts of microaerophilic iron bacteria in the sediment and stromatolites are derived from collapse of sponges whose spicules are very abundant in this facies.

### References

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## Establishment of the Hellenic Sedimentological Society

This is our first letter addressed to the global sedimentological community and therefore it will be a *de profundis* statement. The history of Sedimentology in Greece is for us a legacy left to young people and through this opportunity we recall it. It was in the late 70's, when Greek pioneer sedimentologists, a team of less than 10 enthusiastic and almost self taught researchers, adopted the difficult task to map and describe the ubiquitously sedimentary outcrops surrounding them. At the same time, they were trying to evaluate the mechanisms responsible for their formation, following the course of the current sedimentological thought, the development of process-response models and the application of plate-tectonic concepts to basin analysis. Following the 80's, they attempted to accept the development of sequence stratigraphy and, aware of their responsibility for the representation of their country in the international sedimentological meetings, started participating in them. This participation was of great benefit both to them and to the sedimentological community as well, because through this contact, windows of thought were opened and new paths of collaboration were elaborated. As a result, Greece attracted many experienced sedimentologists from other countries. During time, the first publications of Greek sedimentologists, both in local and regional, as well as in applied, sedimentology appeared in outstanding journals of sedimentary field..

Sedimentology, despite its paramount importance in environmental and earth sciences has not received appropriate attention in Greek academic and research institutions. Due to a general trend towards the study of igneous and metamorphic rocks, it was only in the last decade that Sedimentology started to be recognized in Greece as a *sine qua non* dynamic Geoscience, that may approach the geological problems through a different methodology and philosophy. Strong efforts flourished in the 90's, by the formal introduction of Sedimentology in the academic programs, including the study of clastic and non-clastic sedimentary formations. Nowadays, a significant number of Master's and PhD students perform interesting sedimentological research. In that period, sedimentologists started to expand the platform of their thinking by facing the sedimentary formations as the result of myriads interacting processes.

Having traversed a long active but lonely way and under an urgent need of sharing knowledge and experiences between themselves and the international community, Greek sedimentologists have decided to be formally represented in the Greek scientific society, as well as in the international community. By the start of the new millennium, conditions changed, new perspectives have arisen and urgent problems have asked our contribution. Among them are the enormous environmental problems of our planet. Undoubtedly, there is need to bridge academic research with industry.

Under these circumstances, on 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2003, the 1<sup>st</sup> Assembly of the formally established Hellenic Sedimentological Society (HSS) was held in the Geological Department of the University of Athens. A board of directors was elected and the National Representative to the IAS was appointed.

Members of our Society are not only sedimentologists *sensu stricto*. Since Sedimentology is a multidisciplinary science, we have accepted as members not only stratigraphers and micropaleontologists, but ecologists, biologists, geochemists, oceanographers, geographers and climatologists as well, to list just a few of the principal disciplines involved in the last years in sedimentological research. In the first two months the HSS had a membership of more than 70 but we expect that in the near future our Society will become even stronger. Members of IAS are welcome as members of our society. We are interested in becoming strong not only in numbers but in quality, as well.

Recognizing the significant service that the International Association of Sedimentologists has provided to the sedimentological community, the members of the Hellenic Sedimentological Society have decided to develop strong links with it. A campaign has already been started to convince our members, mainly young researchers, of the benefits of joining IAS and of the significance this will prove for their careers. We hope that very soon we shall bring “young blood” to IAS.

In the rise of the 21st century we are facing many new challenges and we are confronted with many problems that have to be solved. The rapid technological advancement has played a crucial role in the transition into the information society. This technological development has undoubtedly facilitated the quick transfer and the exchange of information. Therefore, organizations such as the International Association of Sedimentologists play a catalytic role in the structure and enhancement of international scientific cooperation.

The Hellenic Sedimentological Society will target the restoration and promotion of the position of Sedimentology, both as a speciality as well as an applied sector in Research and Industry. Moreover, the HSS will foster enhanced cooperation and participation with the IAS and respective International Associations and establish firm relationships worldwide. Among other priorities, the most prominent is organization, in the near future, of an IAS regional congress in Greece and we ask your support for the realization of this task. The time is ripe!

*On behalf of the Board*

*Dr Fotini Pomoni  
Associate Professor of the University of Athens  
President of HSS & National Correspondent of IAS  
fpomoni@geol.uoa.gr*

## Romanian Group of Sedimentologists in 2003

**D**uring 2003 the Romanian Group of Sedimentologists (RGS) has developed several activities.

In April, a Symposium on *Petrology in a Global System*, in Bucharest, was dedicated to Acad. Dan Radulescu on the occasion of his 75th Anniversary. Members of the RGS were present in both oral and poster sessions of the Symposium:

- \* “Sedimentary Province – a retrospective view” (by Nicolae Anastasiu)
- \* “Texture vs. Mechanical Compaction in Kliwa Sandstone, Southern East Carpathians, Romania” (by Eduard Dragan & Nicolae Anastasiu)

In May, our members participated at the National Conference of the Romanian Geological Society (“*GEO-2003*”), held at Cluj. Contributions presented in the meeting were as follows:

- \* “The new concepts and trends in modern Sedimentology” (by Nicolas Anastasiu)
- \* “Carbonate Platforms Evolution in Romania – comparative views” (by Cristina Panaiotu)
- \* “Sequential analysis of Oligocene deposits from Getic Unit – Corbi Sandstone” (by Relu Roban)
- \* “Comparative view of textural features of sands from Romania – economic perspectives” (by Eduard Dragan)

In summer, June-July, a field trip program was developed for a small group of students in the northern side of Sebes Mountains. Field activity was continued in the lab, and a comprehensive Sedimentological Report focused on Palaeoclimatic reconstructions and Source Area was carried out. All the students were awarded with the “Grigore Raileanu Prize” by the Romanian Geological Society.

In fall, we revitalized the former periodical meeting *Colloquium of Sedimentology*. The following contributions were presented:

- \* “Methods used in the study of diagenesis of siliciclastic rocks” (by Eduard Dragan, University of Bucharest)
- \* “Geology in the international scientific meetings and congresses” (by Nicolae Anastasiu, Bucharest University)

- \* “Morphology and texture of natural levees – Cumberland Marshes, Saskatchewan, Canada” (by Dan Cazanaci, Minneapolis University, USA)
- \* “Corbi Sandstone from Getic Unit – a point of view” (by Relu Roban, Bucharest University)
- \* “Crushed-stone in Romanian industry” (by Valentina Cetean, PROCEMA S.A., Bucharest)
- \* “Stratigraphic correlations in carbonate sedimentary formations” (by Florin Stoican, Bucharest University)
- \* “Photorealistic models 3-D – a new method for outcrops study” (by Cornel Olariu, Texas University at Dallas, USA)

The members of the Romanian Group of Sedimentologists have also participated in international research programs: Marius Popa stayed at the University of Pretoria, South Africa, and Cristina Panaiotu at the Utrecht University, The Netherlands.

All these activities are shown in the last issue of SED-Bulletin, n° 3, and on our web-site ([www.geo.edu.ro/~sedim](http://www.geo.edu.ro/~sedim)).

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## IAS Lecture Tour – Roger Walker’s Report

The first leg of my lecture tour began early in the morning on November 10<sup>th</sup>, with a flight from Calgary to Vancouver. Due to strong headwinds, and the inaccessibility of some airspace, the flight from Vancouver to Incheon took 13 hours, with another one and a half hours drive to my hotel in Seoul. I fell into bed twenty two hours after getting up, hoping that my CD would work the next day.

We drove about two hours south of Seoul to the offices of the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources, where I presented lectures on Facies Modelling and Turbidite Systems. Judging from the interest and questions, there was clearly no serious language barrier, and to my relief, the CD worked fine. The relaxed atmosphere and friendliness at lunch and dinner made for a memorable day. We drove back to Seoul, and the next day, had a short drive across town to the offices of the Korean National Oil Company. Here, I presented lectures on turbidite systems, and also gave a more applied talk on shoreface systems and their application to an exploration example from southern Alberta. Again, the questions clearly showed the interest of the audience, and it was very rewarding to talk to a mixture of oil company professional and students.

Most of Friday the 14<sup>th</sup> was devoted to travel to the south of Korea – a drive across Seoul in the morning rush hour, and then a very comfortable train ride to the Pohang area. In the late afternoon, there was time for a very interesting visit to a famous local shrine. Saturday was devoted to a day in the field, looking at Gilbert-type fan-delta systems. This was particularly interesting because it is a facies that I have not studied or seen on field trips very often. The leaders provided guidebooks in English and clear explanations of the regional setting of the fans. Outcrops were in river valleys, with large exposures on the valley walls. It was a great opportunity to learn, to question the leaders, and to share ideas with all of the participants.

Sunday was another travel day, to Busan airport, with a quick flight to Osaka, and an equally quick train ride to Kyoto. After checking in at the hotel near the university, there was time for a late afternoon visit to another complex of shrines on the outskirts of the city – unfortunately, there was no time for a visit to the historic central part of Kyoto. On Monday, I spent the day at the University, lecturing on facies models and turbidite systems to an audience of students and faculty mostly from Kyoto and Osaka. Fortunately, language appeared to be no barrier, and the lectures were rounded out with many questions.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to field trips in the coastal area close to Toyohashi. Again, the facies for the first two days were those that I was relatively unfamiliar with, including spectacular gravel spits exposed in extensive cliff sections. The third day was devoted to turbidite sections; unfortunately, the rain washed mud over the outcrops almost as quickly as we could clean them off! However, this did little to dampen the enthusiasm of the group, and there were excellent discussions of structures that were probably antidunes. The ever-thoughtful leaders supplied me with wellington boots and a huge umbrella, which

made the trip much more pleasant than it might otherwise have been. A highlight of the excursion was a party one evening, where the students were all invited to introduce themselves and talk for a couple of minutes about their research, in English. They all did a great job, and it proved to be a good “icebreaker”.

After the turbidite field trip, it was time to move on to Tokyo, for two days of lectures. The first day was devoted to facies modeling and turbidite systems, and the second day to shorefaces and the subsurface example from Alberta. The organizers had allowed ample time for questions, which came thick and fast, and I enjoyed the discussions. One participant even emailed me some more questions after I had arrived home in Canada.

On the final day, I had a chance to visit the Edo-Tokyo Museum before heading back to the airport. As if to make up for the long flight to Incheon, the Tokyo-Vancouver flight was only seven and a half hours, with very powerful tailwinds.

Throughout my entire trip, the organization was superb, and I want to thank all of my hosts and field trip leaders for their care in looking after me. Accommodations and meals were first rate, gracious, and memorable. I am looking forward to returning to Korea and Japan for the IAS meeting in 2006 – there is a huge interest in soft-rock geology, and I have no doubt that the meeting will be superbly organized, enjoyable, and scientifically rewarding.

*Roger G. Walker  
Calgary, Canada*

## IAS Postgraduate Grant Scheme

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

Up to 10 grants, each of about 1000 Euros, are awarded twice a year.

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

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

*Applications must be sent to the Treasurer of the IAS.*

<b>Application deadlines:</b>	1st session:	March 31
	<b>2nd session:</b>	<b>September 30</b>
<b>Recipient notification:</b>	1st session:	before June 30
	<b>2nd session:</b>	<b>before December 31</b>

### LIST OF STUDENT MEMBERS WHO GOT GRANTS IN THE PAST SESSION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Financial support</u>
CASAGLIA, Francesca	Perugia University, Italy	850 Euros
FLETCHER, Siobhan	James Cook University, Australia	850 Euros
LEMMY, Jeremiah	Nairobi University, Kenya	850 Euros
LIUTKUS, Cynthia	Rutgers University, USA	850 Euros
MAFANY TEKE, George	University of Tasmania, Australia	850 Euros
MATEO, Zenon R.	University of Illinois at Chicago, USA	850 Euros
OLARIU, Cornel	University of Texas at Dallas, USA	850 Euros
ROBAN, Relu D.	University of Bucharest, Romania	850 Euros
SCHULLER, Volker	University of Tübingen, Germany	850 Euros
VILLAROSA, Gustavo	Universidad N. Comahue, Argentina	1000 Euros
WHEELLEY, James R.	Cardiff University, UK	850 Euros

## CALENDAR

### **SEDIMENT 2004 2ND SEPM-CES MEETING**

*June 2-4, 2004  
Aachen  
Germany*

*Nicole Jennisen  
Geologisches Institut  
der RWTH Aachen,  
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*Web-page: <http://www.sediment2004.rwth-aachen.de>*

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### **POLISH SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONFERENCE GEOLOGY OF THE TATRAS - OVERREGIONAL SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

*June 21-24, 2004  
Zakopane,  
Poland  
(field trips - Poland  
and Slovakia)*

*Michal Gradziński  
Institute of Geological Sciences  
Jagiellonian University  
Oleandry Str. 2a, 30-063 POLAND  
e-mail: [pokos@ing.uj.edu.pl](mailto:pokos@ing.uj.edu.pl)  
web page: <http://www2.uj.edu.pl/ING/pokos/>*

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### **CLIMATIC & TECTONIC CONTROLS ON TRAVERTINE-FORMATION: THE CASE OF THE PANNONIAN BASIN\*** **Regional field course for graduates and undergraduates**

*July 4-8 2004,  
Tata  
Hungary*

*A.Mindszenty or Z.Siklosy  
Department of Applied & Environmental Geology  
H-1117. Pazmany Peter setany 1/c  
Hungary  
E-mail: [travertine@geology.elte.hu](mailto:travertine@geology.elte.hu)  
Web-page: <http://travertinecourse.geology.elte.hu>*

## **TIDALITES-2004**

### **6<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TIDAL SEDIMENTOLOGY**

*August 2-5, 2004  
Copenhagen,  
Denmark*

*Jesper Bartholdy  
Institute of Geography, University of Copenhagen,  
Oster Voldgade 10, Dk-1305 Copenhagen K  
Denmark*

*E-mail: [jb@geogr.ku.dk](mailto:jb@geogr.ku.dk)*

*Web-page: [www.geogr.ku.dk/tidalites](http://www.geogr.ku.dk/tidalites)*

*Fax nr. +45 35 32 25 01*

*Tel. nr.: +45 35 32 25 00*

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### **32<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS**

*August 20-28, 2004  
Florence  
Italy*

*Chiara Manetti  
Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra  
Via La Pira, 4  
50121 Firenze Italy*

*e-mail: [casaitalia@geo.unifi.it](mailto:casaitalia@geo.unifi.it)*

*Phone/Fax: + 39 055 2382146*

*Web-page: [www.32igc.org](http://www.32igc.org)*

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### **INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON "EARLY PALAEOZOIC PALAEOGEOGRAPHY AND PALAEOCLIMATE" (IGCP 503 OPENING MEETING)**

*September 1-3, 2004  
Erlangen, Germany  
(followed by a Field  
Meeting: "Ordovician  
and Silurian of  
Southern Sweden  
(Fågelsång, Öland,  
Gotland)") –  
September 4-12*

*Axel Munnecke  
Institute of Palaeontology, Erlangen University  
Loewenichstr. 28, D-91054 Erlangen, GERMANY  
Phone: +49 (0)9131 / 85-26957  
Fax: +49 (0)9131 /85-22690  
E-mail: [palaeo2004@pal.uni-erlangen.de](mailto:palaeo2004@pal.uni-erlangen.de)  
Web-site: [http://www.pal.uni-erlangen.de/IGCP503/  
first\\_circular.html](http://www.pal.uni-erlangen.de/IGCP503/first_circular.html)*

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### **WORKSHOP ON:**

#### **"MICROBIALITES AND MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES IN SEDIMENTARY SYSTEMS. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, BIOGEOCHEMICAL FUNCTIONING, DIAGENETIC PROCESSES, TRACERS OF MODERN AND PAST ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES"**

*September 6-9, 2004  
Paris  
France*

*Gilbert Camoin  
CEREGE, UMR CNRS 6635  
Europole Mediterranee de l'Arbois B.P. 80  
F-13545 Aix-en-Provence cedex 4  
Tel.: +33-4-42-97-15-14 Fax: +33-4-42-97-15-40  
E-mail: [gcamoin@cerge.fr](mailto:gcamoin@cerge.fr)*



**23<sup>rd</sup> IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY\***  
**(including Special Session**  
**to honour Peter Friend)**

September 15-17,  
2004, Coimbra  
Portugal

Rui Pena dos Reis  
Universidade de Coimbra, Dpto. Ciências da Terra  
Largo Marquês de Pombal, 3014 Coimbra (PORTU-  
GAL)

E-mail: penareis@ci.uc.pt  
Web-page: [www1.ci.uc.pt/ias/](http://www1.ci.uc.pt/ias/)

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**2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL MAAR CONFERENCE\***

September 15-29,  
2004  
Kecskemet-Lajosmizse  
Hungary

Dr. Ulrike Martin  
TU-Bergakademia, Institute fuer Geologie  
Bernhardt-von-Cotta-str-2  
Freiberg, D-09596, Germany  
E-mail: [ulrike.martin@geo.tu-freiberg.de](mailto:ulrike.martin@geo.tu-freiberg.de)

Dr. Karoly Nemeth  
Geological Institute of Hungary  
Stefania ut 14 Budapest H-1143, Hungary  
E-mail: [nemeth\\_karoly@hotmail.com](mailto:nemeth_karoly@hotmail.com)  
Web-page: [http://www.mafi.hu/2IMC\\_Homepage/2IMC\\_Homepage\\_Files/WelcomePagePictures/2IMC.html](http://www.mafi.hu/2IMC_Homepage/2IMC_Homepage_Files/WelcomePagePictures/2IMC.html)

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**DEEP-WATER SEDIMENTARY SYSTEMS OF ARCTIC AND NORTH ATLANTIC MARGINS**

*October 18-20, 2004*  
*Stavanger*  
*Norway*

*Marianne Blikas*  
*Geological Society of Norway c/o NGU*  
*N-7491 Trondheim, NORWAY*  
*Phone: +47 73 904468*

*E-mail: [Marianne@geologi.no](mailto:Marianne@geologi.no)*  
*Web-site: <http://www.geologi.no/cgi-bin/geologi>*

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**SEDIMENTARY BASINS OF LIBYA, 3<sup>rd</sup> SYMPOSIUM. GEOLOGY OF EASTERN LIBYA BASINS AND ADJACENT AREAS.**

*November 21-23, 2004*  
*Binghazi*  
*Libya*

*The organising committee*  
*National Oil Corporation (NOC)*  
*P.O. Box 2855*  
*Tripoli, Libya*  
*Tel./Fax: (+218) 21-480 46 43*  
*E-mail: [eastlibya@noclibya.com](mailto:eastlibya@noclibya.com)*



**24<sup>th</sup> IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY\***  
**(Scenic Sedimentology)**

January, 10-13, 2005  
Muscat  
Oman

Peter Homewood  
Carbonate Centre  
Sultan Qaboos University  
P.O. Box 36, P.C. 123  
Al Khod, Sultanate of Oman  
GSM: +968 924 14 68  
Phone: +968 515 030 / Fax: +968 513 147  
E-mail: homewood@squ.edu.om

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**7<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CRETACEOUS**

September 5-9, 2005  
Neuchâtel  
Switzerland

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

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**THE NONMARINE PERMIAN**

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

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

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**GONDWANA 12 CONFERENCE**

November 6-11, 2005  
Mendoza  
Argentina

*Carlos W. Rapela & Luis A. Spalletti*  
*Web-page: <http://cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar/gondwana>*



**17<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL**  
**SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS\***

August 27 –  
September 1, 2006  
Fukuoka  
Japan

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

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