# IAS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

# Newsletter

August 2010 | http://www.iasnet.org | N° 229

## Contents

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Link to **IAS National Correspondents**: http://www.iasnet.org/about/correspondents.php

# IAS/CAS Meeting in Wuhan, China

The Bureau of the International Association of Sedimentologists held its annual meeting in China, 3rd June 2010, invited by the China University of Geosciences. The meeting took place in Wuhan, a big city located in central China, crossed by the Yangtze River. The date for the IAS Bureau Meeting was scheduled to be coincident with the celebration of the International Conference of Geobiology (see report in this issue of the IAS Newsletter).

## Fieldtrip in the Three Gorges region

Prrior to the meeting, the IAS Bureau members participated in a geological fieldtrip 9n the Three Gorges region located on the Yangtze River, upstream and about 400 km west of Wuhan. The fieldtrip was led by the Professors Jiaxin Yan, Jiasheng Wang and Zhou Wang (China University of Geosciences). Prof. Shuhai Xiao (Virginia Tech, USA) provided expertise at some specific outcrops.

*Figure 1. View of one of the branches of the Three Gorges. Trips in medium-size boats allow observation of the steep-walled valley*

The Three Gorges region constitutes a wonderful landscape where the Yangtze River has incised steep-walled valleys showing excellent exposures of Neoproterozoic and Palaeozoic formations. With the completion of the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in 2006, the region has become a major touristic attraction that is enjoyed by a huge number of Chinese people and progressively more and more foreign visitors. Trips into the Three Gorges are mainly conducted by medium-size boats that allow superb sightseeing to the natural and cultural heritages of central-south China (Figs. 1, 2).

The Huajipo and Jiulongwan sections in the Zighi area, situated 34 km west of the city of Yichang, constituted a highlight during the geological fieldtrip in the Three Gorges. The sections expose the Neoproterozoic Nantuo (late Cryogenian) and the Doushantuo (early Ediacaran) formations of the Yangtze River region.

Sedimentary features and geochemical data from the Huajipo and Jiulongwan sections are essential in deciphering major events during the Neoproterozoic times, in particular those related to the Snow-ball Earth Hypothesis and the Ediacaran evolution of life (Jiang *et al*, 2003; Condon *et al*, 2005; Jiang *et al*, 2006; Jiang *et al*, 2007; McFadden *et al*, 2009; Sawaki *et al*, 2010). A main feature in the section is the sharp boundary (Fig. 3) between glacial diamictite deposits of the Nantuo Formation (Fig. 4) and the cap carbonate in the lowermost part of the Doushantou Formation (Fig. 5). The latter formation is interpreted

*Figure 2. Outcrop view of Palaeozoic carbonate rocks in the Three Gorges*

*Figure 3. Close-up view of the contact between glacial diamictite (below) and the overlying cap carbonate deposit (Huajipo section)*

*Figure 4. Outcrop view of glacial diamictite at the uppermost Nantuo Formation (Cryogenian age)*


*Figure 5. Cap carbonate from the lowermost Doushantuo Formation (Ediacaran). The outcrop is located in the Huajipo section*

as representing a series of ramp shale-carbonate deposits that in turn are overlain by shelf carbonates of the Dengying Formation.

The cap carbonate, reaching up to 5 m in thickness, is a marker bed across the basin. The carbonate deposit comprises three units (Jiang et al, 2006): (C1) disrupted limestone and dolomite with abundant sheet cracks, tepee structures, peloids, and barite crystal fans; (C2) laminated limestone and dolomite with tepee structures, peloids, and barite crustal fans; and (C3) laminated silty micrite limestone and dolomite. A thin layer containing clay of volcanic origin in the lower part of the cap carbonate has given a radiometric age of 632.5+/0.6 Ma (Condon *et al*, 2005). A radiometric age of 621+/7 Ma was determined above the cap carbonate (Zhang *et al*, 2005).

An extreme negative carbon isotope excursion has been measured in the C2 unit of the Cap Carbonate from the Huajipo section (Jiang *et al*, 2003), and is interpreted as evidence of the development of methane seep events after the extensive glaciations represented by the underlying diamictite (Wang *et al*, 2008). Further negative carbon isotope excursions have been also found in the Cap Carbonate across the Yangtze Gorges area thus suggesting that methane seepage was an active process throughout the Ediacaran times together with the radiation of biological groups in the Ediacaran ocean (Fig. 6).

## IAS/CAS meeting in Wuhan

After the fieldtrip to the Three Gorges region, the IAS Bureau met


*Figure 6. Explanation of the main sedimentary and geochemical features shown by the cap carbonate in the Zigui area*

in the China University of Geosciences in Wuhan. The agenda of the meeting included an invitation to major representatives of the Chinese Association of Sedimentology (CAS) in order to search for initiatives and opportunities of collaboration between the two associations. Professor Baojun Liu, Chairman of CAS, Prof. Shu Sun, Ex-Chairman of CAS, and Prof. Changsong Lin, Secretary General of CAS, participated in the joint meeting with the IAS Bureau (Fig.7).

The IAS/CAS meeting started with a welcome speech by the IAS President, Prof. Finn Surlyk, who introduced the IAS Bureau members and summarized major goals and current activities of the association. Prof. Baojun Liu described the organization of the Chinese Association of Sedimentology and its relationships with the main scientific societies dealing with sedimentary geoscience in China.

Prof. Judith McKenzie reported on the IAS International Summer Schools that are being held every second year, since 2005. She emphasized the good achievements of this program in establishing an international network of young sedimentologists. Prof. Ian Jarvis reported on the IAS Special Publications, which are focused on specific sedimentological topics and/or regional sedimentological aspects. Prof. Peter Swart commented on the current policy of the association regarding the increasing importance of the journal *Sedimentology* in the whole of geoscientific publications. Prof. Patric Jacobs reported on IAS activities regarding promotion of student memberships, travel grants and other facilities provided by the IAS Postgraduate Grant Program. He emphasized the low fees of the association, particularly for young students, that can be quite attractive to promote IAS membership.


*Figure 7. Photograph of the main representatives of the Chinese Association of Sedimentology and the IAS Bureau members after the joint meeting held at the China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, on 3rd June 2010*

Further discussion between the IAS Bureau members and the CAS representatives was focused on the possibility to organize an International Sedimentological Congress in China in 2018, the opportunities for scheduling IAS International Summer Schools in China and the interest to promote sedimentology among Chinese students and the Chinese sedimentological community in general. through closer collaboration between IAS and CAS. It was agreed that this goal will be achieved through the development of joint IAS/CAS initiatives.

*José-Pedro Calvo*
*IAS General Secretary*

## References

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evaluation of the biostratigraphic distribution of acanthomorphic acritarchs in the Ediacaran Doushantuo Formation in the Yangtze Gorges area, South China. Precambrian Research, 173, 170-190.

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Wang, Z. *et al* (2008). Carbon isotope evidence for widespread methane seeps in the ca. 635 Ma Doushantuo cap carbonate in south China. Geology, 36, 347-350.

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# REPORT ON

## International Conference of Geobiology

***Wuhan, China, June 3-6, 2010***

The International Conference of Geobiology held at Wuhan, central China, aimed to enhance the international exchange in geobiological research and to promote interdisciplinary integration of geosciences with life science. Geobiology, as a newly-developed discipline in earth system science, is to define and describe the systems that couple the biosphere with other earth spheres and their mutual interactions. Co-evolution between life and earth environments is the core of Geobiology. Not only do earth environments influence the biosphere, but the biosphere influences the whole earth system. Such mutual effects have been going on since the very beginning of earth evolution. Subject of the conference is the co-evolution between life and environments at the critical periods of geological history.

Sponsors of the conference have included the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Committee of Stratigraphy of China, the Geological Society of China, the Paleontological Society of China,


*Figure 1. Collective photograph of the attendants*

Microbiological Society of China, the Commission on Sedimentary Geology (Geological Society of China), the China University of Geosciences, the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, the International Commission on Stratigraphy, the International Paleontological Association, the International Association of Sedimentologists, the International Professionals for the Advancement of Chinese Earth Sciences, and the IGCP 572. The conference has been organized and hosted by the Key Laboratory of Biogeology and Environmental Geology of Ministry of Education at Wuhan, in collaboration with the State Key Laboratory of Modern Paleontology and Stratigraphy in Nanjing, State Key Laboratory of Geological Processes and Mineral Resources in Wuhan, Key Laboratory of Evolutionary Systematics of Vertebrates, CAS in Beijing, and the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG).

The Wuhan conference, believed to be one of the earliest on Geobiology in China, was echoed by a submission of more than one hundred abstracts. The conference attracted the attendance of over 160 geoscientists from 18 countries, including Members of the National Academy of Science from China, USA and Australian, the British FRS, and the editor-in-chiefs of several international journals. Eight sessions from a large part of the frontiers of Geobiology were proposed; they include early life and earth environments, Early Paleozoic explosions, crises and their


*Figure 2. Welcome speech by Prof. Shucheng Xie at the Opening Ceremony*

geological background, geo- and bio-events during the Late Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic extinctions, radiations and environmental changes, Quaternary global change and geoarchaeology (combined with IAG working group for Geoarchaeology), geomicrobiology and its implications for resources and environments, astrobiology and life under extreme environments, and IGCP 572 special session (Permian-Triassic ecosystems). Each symposium was convened by leading experts in the respective area from the world, and guided by keynote speeches.

One of the most exciting parts of the meeting concerned with the early life and its environment, e.g. the geo-stable molecules as oxygenation proxies, carbon and nitrogen cycling, rise of cyanobacteria and the MISS representing microbial activities. Early life has been successfully recognized by their taphonomy using un-destructive methods like CT. Some archaea could be represented as


*Figure 3. Keynote lecture by Prof. Pingxian WANG on Microorganisms and long-term carbon cycles in the ocean*


*Figure 4. Keynote lecture by Dr. Judith McKenzie on the topic 'Linking the geosphere and biosphere to understand dolomite formation'*

living fossil of early life. The environment of early life occurrence is believed to be relative to the extreme condition such as cool or hot seepages and MISS-rich conditions where archaea and bacteria are dominated.

Topics on Paleozoic life and environment is another important field, including explosions, crises and their geological background covering a vast expanse of paleogeographic regions from Asia, North America, Europe and Africa, and dealing with taxonomic groups including invertebrates, plants, trace fossils, and microfossils. The talks focused also on the environmental or climatic controls on the biotic processes at regional as well as global scales. Among them the Cambrian explosion, its substrate revolution, the Ordovician bio-diversification and mass extinction and the Devonian land plant evolution are especially interesting. Permian-Triassic mass extinction and recovery continued to be a hot point of geo-bio-interaction. A number of presentations showed detailed works on this time interval, e.g. extinction and recovery of vertebrate faunas and marine ecosystems, and the Permian radiolarian evolution. Among the many Mesozoic and Cenozoic contributions, the discoveries of Anisian Luoping biota and DNA of ancient giant panda is of special interest.

The IAG Working Group for Geoarchaeology organized an important session on Quaternary

*Figure 5. Post-conference field excursion (B3): Upper Permian to Middle Triassic sequences in Qingyan areas, Guizhou, SW China: marine ecosystem collapse and rebuilding over the P-Tr transition. Stop one at the Late Permian Wujiapingian exposure in Qingya, Guizhou, on June 8. Participants include Mike Benton, Jing CHE, Kunio Kaiho, George Stanley, David Bottjer, Zhongqiang CHENand Carlie Pietsch*

global change and geo-archaeology. Prehistoric settlements, Neolithic agriculture and peatland carbon dynamics highlighted this topic, as well as many other talks dealing with interactions between life and environments on this last geological period. The speech on the global monsoon, and the change of 400ka-periodic carbon cycle caused by marine microorganism function is especially inciting.

Geomicrobiology and microbial life under extreme conditions are new to many of the participants. The discovery of microbial function on the formation of dolomites is especially illuminating. These talks focused on the microbial roles in mineral formation, dissolution, alteration as well as pedogenesis via redox reaction. These processes are closely related to carbon, sulfur and iron cycles, which shed light on the understanding of the geochemical process in the past and the bioremediation of heavy metal/organic pollutions. The time-of-flight MS and the magnetic susceptibility were reported to be used to explore the bio-signatures left in ancient rocks.

These aforementioned achievements are just an imperfect reflection of the total activities. Two field excursions followed the sessions. The excursion to Guangxi in South China visits the Middle-Upper Devonian sequence at Yangdi, Upper Devonian sequence with apparent F-F extinction boundary at Shenwan, and the Permian-Triassic deepwater sequence at Dongpan and Liuqiao. The excursion to Upper Permian-Middle Triassic sequences in Qingyan areas, Guizhou, SW China


*Figure 6. Post-conference field excursion (B2): F-F and deepwater P-T extinctions: Devonian and Changhsingian in Guangxi (Yangdi and Dongpan, Guangxi). At the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary section in Guiling on June 8. Participants: Lijun He, Ran XU, Takahashi, Yatsu, Tom Algeo, Tim Lefmann, Bruce Waterhouse, Hongjin LU, Zhihai JIA, Jianwei ZENG*

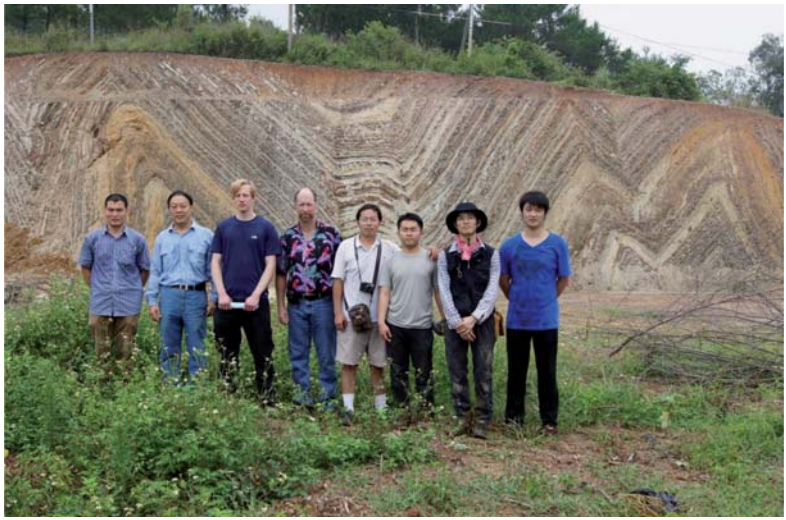

*Figure 7. Post-conference field excursion (B2). At the deepwater Permo-Triassic boundary sequence in Dongpan of Guangxi on June 10. Participants: Zhihai JIA, Qinglai FENG, Tim Lefmann, Tom Algeo, Lijun HE, Yatsu, Takahashi, Jianwei ZENG*

shows the marine ecosystem collapse and rebuilding over the Permian-Triassic transition, including the latest Permian sponge and coral bioherms, Permian-Triassic boundary and earliest Triassic mudstone facies succession, Lower Triassic ammonoid concretions, trace fossils, vermicular limestone, Olenekian-Anisian boundary and initial recovery of benthic community, Early Anisian unusual sedimentary structures and shell concretions, and Middle-Late Anisian ecosystem's recovery and biotic radiation.

The large number of participants and the wide covering range of the scientific sessions render us to believe that this first international meeting in China on Geobiology is a true success. Geobiology is a newly thriving field in geosciences, and will grow up to as great and fundamental as geochemistry and geophysics, thus serving as one on the three major procedures of the Earth system. For this goal geologists and biologists need to collaborate. This is the first conference of this kind in China but definitely not the last. The organizers hope that this good beginning will bring you back to China and Wuhan again and again.

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*China University of Geosciences*
*Wuhan, China*
*E-mail: jxyan_cn@yahoo.com*

# Sedimentology in Austria

## Sedimentary Basins in Austria

Sedimentary strata in Austria and their basin framework range from the Early Paleozoic up to the Quaternary. The fill of Eastern Alpine (Palaeozoic to Palaeogene) basins builds the morphologic backbone of the country. Austria is particularly famous for its Palaeozoic and Mesozoic carbonate platforms and especially the spectacular Upper Triassic reefs (Fig. 1) were the focus of many classical studies and served as the base for meanwhile well-established platform concepts. Neogene basins provide insight into the mountain building processes and young sedimentary archives such as the Austrian Molasse Foreland Basin (Fig. 2) and the Vienna Basin, a classical pull-apart basin, were the place for studies on sedimentary facies since the days of d'Orbigny in the midth of the 19th century. Especially Quaternary sedimentary archives from active basins (Fig. 3) and caves are in the focus of recent innovative research activities.

## Research groups

Austria's community of sedimentologists is small and highly diversified (www.univie.ac.at/austrosed). Research is primarily done at 5 universities, the Geological Survey, several museums, and sometimes in close cooperation with the oil industry (OMV and RAG, Fig. 4). Research topics include geochemistry (isotopes), palaeontology and palaeoceanography, facies analyses and structural geology.

At the University of Vienna, sedimentology and sedimentary geology is centered around the Department of Geodynamics and Sedimentology and the Department of Palaeontology. Projects include facies analyses of carbonates and siliciclastics and are connected to paleoceanographic and palaeoclimate research from Quaternary to Mesozoic terrestrial and marine archives. Applied projects, for example with OMV Exploration & Production AG, use sedimentological

*Figure 1. Clinoform bedding in Dachsteinkalk of Angerstein-Mandlkogel Group of the Gosaukamm*

methods for basic research in oil industry and groundwater problems. Several projects are in close cooperation with the Structural Processes Group, e.g. work on deformation bands in sandstones and carbonates. A new professorship for Sedimentology and Stratigraphy will focus on organic geochemistry and biomarkers.

Sedimentology at the University of Leoben includes carbonate sedimentology and stratigraphy in close cooperation with Vienna. A strong petroleum geology group is also present, working especially on sedimentary (organic) geochemistry and seismic stratigraphy.

The University of Innsbruck focuses on research in Quaternary archives and paleoclimate, especially speleothems, and carbonate and siliciclastic sedimentology in the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic up to the Holocene.

At the University of Graz, Institute for Earth Sciences, a research centre for reef studies was installed in cooperation with the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Carbonate studies from Recent to Paleozoic carbonate platforms and reefs as well as palaeoceanography of Neogene basins are in the focus of the institute.

The University of Salzburg combines structural geology and dating with work on syntectonic basins and their stratigraphy.

The sedimentology department at the Geological Survey of Austria mainly deals with mapping of sediments and sedimentary rocks in Austria and cooperates in research with several departments at the universities and major museums.

*Figure 2. Oligocene coastal sands (Melk Formation) in Lower Austria*

A strong paleoecological group, working in Cenozoic and Mesozoic strata, is present at the Natural History Museum of Vienna and the Joanneum Museum in Styria.

Applied topics in sedimentology are dealt by several groups and cooperation projects, i.e. at the petroleum industry (OMV AG and Rohoel AG) and on clastic and karst aquifer sedimentology for water supply. The sedimentology group at the Geological Survey is also especially involved in such groundwater studies, but also other institutions like Joanneum Research and ARC Seibersdorf Research.

Of more public interest is the growing number of geoparks in Austria. The Geopark Eisenwurzen (www.geoline.at) in Styria and the Geopark Karnische Alpen in Carinthia (http://www.geopark-karnische-alpen.at/) are particularly dedicated to the change of the regional sedimentary environments through the Phanerozoic

## Meetings and formal organisation of sedimentologists

Vienna is for several years the place of EGU meetings, but during the last 2 decades no major international congress, dedicated specifically to sedimentology or sedimentary geology took place in Austria. Smaller meetings, however, include the meeting of German-speaking sedimentologists, SEDIMENT, in Vienna in 1996, and the congress of the *Regional Committee on Mediterranean Neogene Stratigraphy* (RCMNS) in 2005 in Vienna. In 2012, the 29th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology will take place at the University of

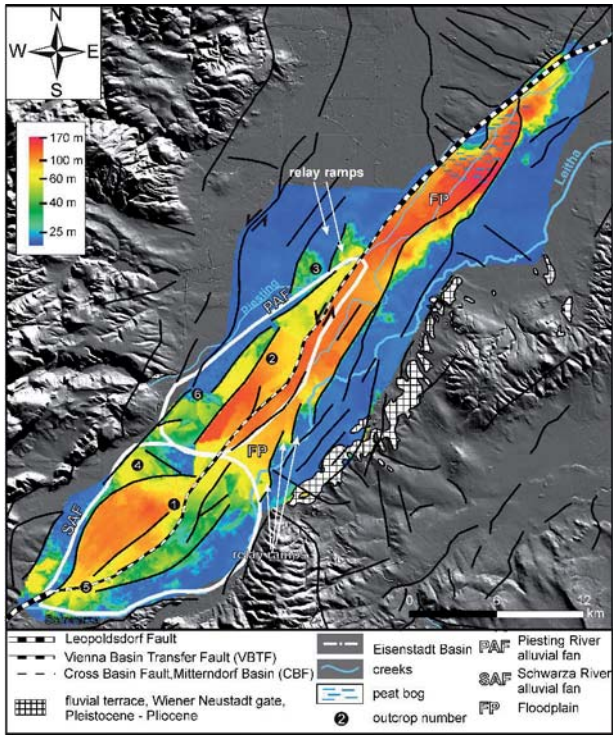


*Figure 3. The Pleistocene Mitterndorf pull-apart basin south of Vienna*

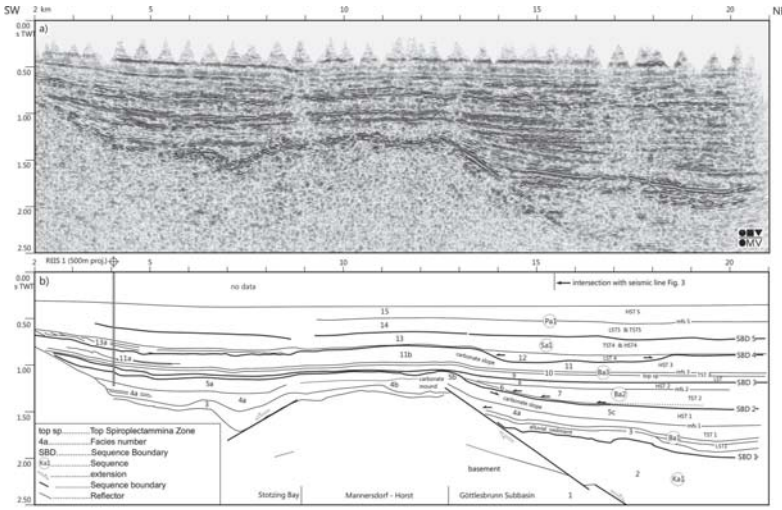


*Figure 4. Seismic line from the southern Vienna Basin out of OMV AG 3D seismic cube Moosbrunn*

Leoben; the meeting will be chaired by Prof. Hans-Jürgen Galwick. From 1995 to 2003, Austrian sedimentologists met on an annual base in informal meetings at Seewalchen, Upper Austria. Meanwhile the biannual «Pangeo meeting» of Austrian earth scientists (http://www.geol-ges.at/pangeo-2010/index.html) has taken this role. Presently we are working on a platform to connect information on sedimentologists working in Austria (www.univie.ac.at/austrosed).

*Michael Wagreich*
*Department für Geodynamik und Sedimentologie*
*University of Vienna*

*Martin Zuschin*
*Department of Palaeontology*
*University of Vienna*

# 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 directly related to the PhD research subject.

**Up to 10 grants, each of about € 1000 are awarded twice a year.** These grants are available for IAS members only, and only for PhD students. Students enrolled in MSc programs are **NOT** eligible for grants. Research grants are **NOT** given for travel to attend a scientific conference, **NOR** for acquisition of equipment. Student travel grants for conferences can be usually obtained directly from organizers of the meeting.

The **Grant Scheme Guidelines** provide a summary of required information needed for successful a Grant Application. Applications are evaluated on the basis of the scientific merits of the problems, the capability of the researcher, and reasonableness of the budget.

Supervisor's Letter Guidelines list the information needed.

## IAS Grant Scheme Guidelines

The application should be concise and informative and contains the following information (limit your application to 4 pages):

Research proposal - 2 pages maximum
Bibliography - ½ page
Budget - ½ page
Curriculum Vitae – 1 page

Recommendation letter (or e-mail) from the supervisor supporting the applicant is mandatory and the research proposal must be sent directly to the Treasurer of IAS by the application deadline

## Guidelines for letter from supervisor

The letter from the supervisor should provide an evaluation of the capability of the student to carry out the proposed research, the significance and necessity of the research, and reasonableness of the budget request. The letter must be sent directly to the Treasurer of IAS by post or e-mail by the application deadline (Patric Jacobs, Department of Geology and Soil Science, Ghent University, Krijgslaan 281/S8, B-9000 Gent, BELGIUM. E-mail: patric.jacobs@ugent.be). An application form is on our website (http://www.iasnet.org).

## Grant application

Research Proposal –

- **Title**
- **Introduction:** Introduce the

topic and provide relevant background information; summarise previous work by you or others. Provide the context for your proposed study in terms of geography, geology, and /or scientific discipline.

- **Motivation:** It should have a clearly written hypothesis or a well-explained research problem of geologic significance. It should explain **why** it is important. Simply collecting data without an objective is not considered wise use of resources.
- **Methods:** Outline the research strategy (methods) that you plan to use to solve the problem in the field and/or in the laboratory. Please include information on data collection, data analyses, and data interpretation.
- **Facilities:** Briefly list research and study facilities available to you, such as field and laboratory equipment, computers, library.
- **Bibliography:** provide a list of key (5-10) publications that are relevant to your proposed research. The list should show that you have done adequate background research on your project and are assured that your methodology is solid and that the project has not been done already.
- **Budget:** Provide a brief summary of the total cost of the research. Clearly indicate the amount (in euros) being requested. State specifically what the IAS grant funds will be used for.
- **Curriculum Vitae:** Name, postal address, e-mail address, university education (degrees & dates), work experience, awards and scholarships, independent research projects, your abstracts and publications.

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

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

| *Name* | *Institution* | *Financial support* |
|---|---|---|
| **Brady**, Mara | University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Filomena**, Claudio | GeoZentrum Nordbayern, Erlangen, Germany | 900 **Euros** |
| **Gorny**, Carolyn | University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Győri**, Orsolya | Eötvös Loránd Univ., Budapest, Hungary | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Jacquemin**, Carl | K.U. Leuven, Heverlee, Belgium | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Laya Pereira**, Juan Carlos | Univ. de Los Andes, Mérida, Venezuela | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Limmer**, David | University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Sahoo**, Hiranya | Univ. of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA, USA | 1,000 **Euros** |
| **Sevastjanova**, Inga | Royal Holloway Univ. London, Egham, UK | 750 **Euros** |
| **Van Daele**, Maarten | Ghent University, Gent, Belgium | 1,000 **Euros** |

# CALENDAR

### GEOEVENTS, GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, AND THE ROLE OF THE IGCP

*15 -18 September, 2010*
*Caravaca de la Cruz,*
*Spain*

*Marcos A. Lamolda*
*Universidad de Granada*
*E-mail: marcos.lamolda@gmail.com*
*Website: http://www.ugr.es/~mlamolda/congresos/geoevents*

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### ANNUAL MEETING OF GEOSED (ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY)

*19-25 September 2010*
*Torino,*
*Italy*

*Luca Martire*
*Dpt. Scienze della Terra, University of Torino*
*E-mail: luca.martire@unito.it*
*Website: www.geosed.it*

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### LANDSCAPES INTO ROCK *

21-23 September,
2010
London, UK

Philip Allen
Imperial College, London, UK
E-mail: Philip.allen@imperial.ac.uk

## 18TH INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS*

26 September,
1 October, 2010
Mendoza,
Argentina

Eduardo Piovano
GIGES
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Avda. Velez Sarsfield 1611
X501GCA, Córdoba, Argentina
E-mail: epiovano@efn.uncor.edu
Website: http://www.isc2010.com.ar

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## Central and North Atlantic Conjugate Margins Conference

*28 September-1 October, 2010*
*Lisbon, Portugal*

*Rui Pena dos Reis*
*University of Coimbra, Portugal*
*E-mail: penareis@dct.uc.pt*
*Website: http://www.conjugatemargins.com.pt/*

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## 7th International Symposium on Eastern Mediterranean Geology

*18-22 October, 2010*
*Cukurova University,*
*Adana, Turkey*

*Saziye Bozdag*
*E-mail: jeosempozyum@cu.edu.tr*
*Website: www.geology.cu.edu.tr/ISEMG2010/*

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## Source to Sink Systems Around the World and Through Time

24-27 January, 2011
*Oxnard, California,*
*USA*

*Charles A. Nittrouer*
*School of Oceanography, University of Washington*
*E-mail: nittroue@ocean.washington.edu*
*Steven A. Kuehl*
*Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, College William & Mary*
*E-mail: kuehl@vims.edu*
*Web-page: http://www.agu.org/meetings/chapman/2011/acall*

## 28TH IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

5-8 July, 2011
Zaragoza,
Spain

Marc Aurell
University of Zaragoza
E-mail: maurell@unizar.es

## 29th IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

10-13 September,
2012
Leoben,
Austria

Hans-Jürgen Gawlick
University of Leoben
E-mail: hjgawlick@gmail.com

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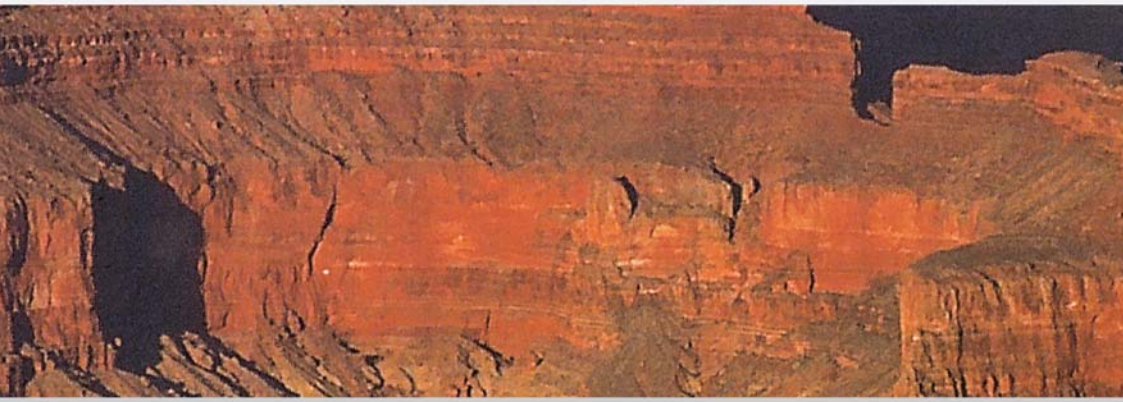

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