

# IAS

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**International Association  
of Sedimentologists**

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## REPORT

# Symposium ‘Climate and Ocean Dynamics of the Cretaceous Greenhouse World’

On January 26–28, 2011, the international symposium on the Climate and Ocean Dynamics of the Cretaceous Greenhouse World was held in Utrecht, The Netherlands, gathering one hundred and twenty participants from all over the world. Amongst the attendees were many of the experts of the Cretaceous scientific community who have a well-established name and an extensive publication record. However, there were also large numbers of young attendees, both at graduate and postgraduate level, who presented their new results, discussed new ideas and convened for the Young Scientist Discussion Group with the theme ‘state of the art and future research directions.’

The idea for this symposium came from Poppe de Boer (Utrecht University), who thought that an international symposium on the Cretaceous would stimulate international cooperation and the exchange of ideas and results. His efforts were quickly joined by those of Henk Brinkhuis (Utrecht University), Caroline Slomp (Utrecht University) and

Gerald Ganssen (VU Amsterdam). What follows is a brief account of the exceedingly interesting meeting, of the ideas that were presented and discussed during the meeting, of the outcome of the group discussion and, in particular, that of the young scientist discussion group.

On the eve of the symposium, an icebreaker party took place at the Museum of the University of Utrecht, which is located in Utrecht’s city centre. During the party (photo 1), an abundance of both alcoholic and non-alcoholic refreshments and exquisite finger food were served whilst the guests enjoyed each other’s company. Some took this opportunity to meet old friends, others were acquainted for the first time, but in either case the atmosphere was one of lively conversation and enjoyment. There was also a desk at which the attendees could register for the symposium and collect their nametags, as well as a technical desk at which speakers could upload their presentations to the computer that would be used during the symposium. Both desks were

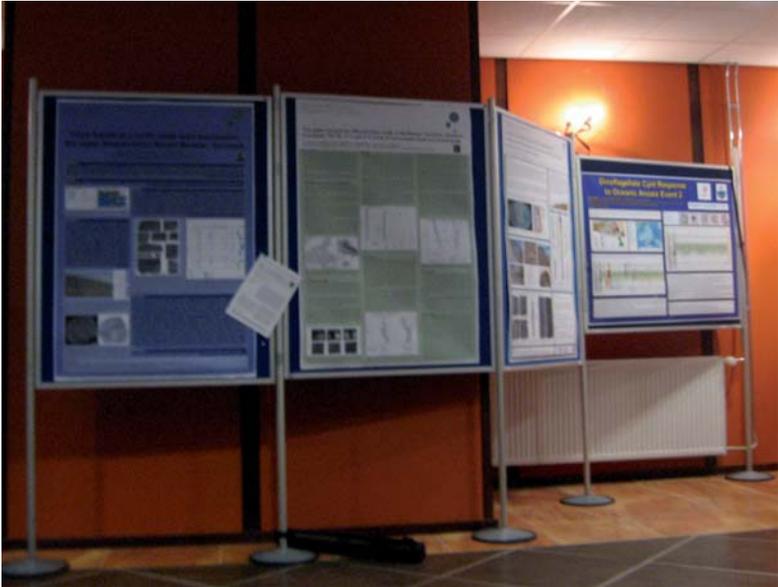


*Icebreaker party at the Museum of the University of Utrecht.*

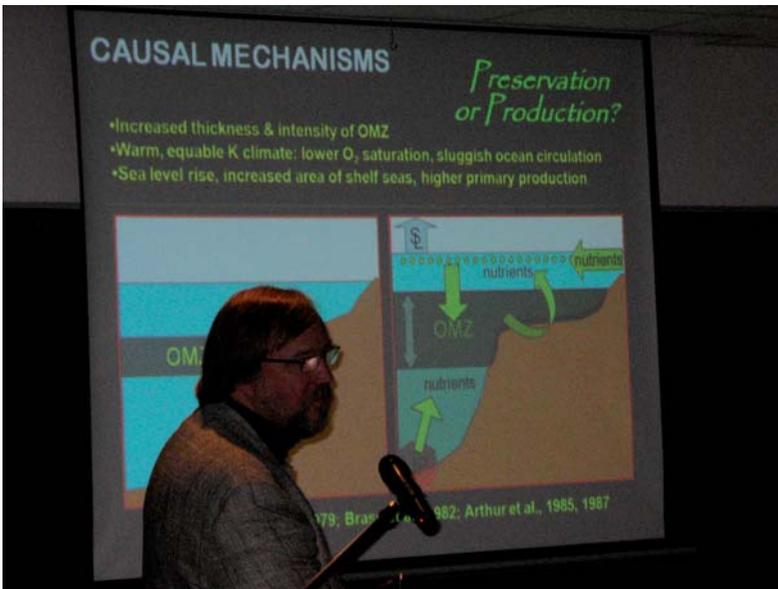
manned by Utrecht undergraduates who did an excellent job throughout the symposium in facilitating all manner of organisational and technical aspects. To them, therefore, a big thank you. However, few presentations were uploaded to said computer on said evening; now, one cannot know for sure why this was so, but I can only speak for myself when I say that the reason I have not uploaded the presentation at that moment was because I was still busy putting it together.

In the next morning, registration continued at the venue of the symposium, 'Het Oude Tolhuys' in Utrecht, just to the east of the city centre and located near the main campus of the University of Utrecht, 'de Uithof'. The posters—there were 27—were mounted at this time on the poster boards (photo 2), which were located in the same room where the

talks were held, coffee was served and at 9 o'clock the symposium started with a keynote by Helmut Weissert (ETH Zürich). In his talk, he discussed tectonic, volcanic and orbital forcing mechanisms on sedimentation in the Atlantic and Tethyan realms and showed how changes in climate and oceanography were related to changes in marine sedimentation modes during the Early Cretaceous. The morning session continued with talks by C. Morales, J. Owens and A. Jiménez Berrocoso and was followed by a talk by Bradley Sageman (Northwestern University) just before midday on the sulphate/phosphate hypothesis for OAE 2 (photo 3). Brad Sageman showed the results of a biogeochemical model which explores the possibility that increases in marine sulphate concentrations due to enhanced volcanism, on a background of low oceanic sulphate, may have



*Poster session*



*Bradley Sageman during is talk*

increased the bioavailability of phosphorus via recycling of organic matter by microbial sulphate reducers. The morning programme was concluded with talks by A. Du Vivier, A. Jiménez Berrocoso and J. Trabucho Alexandre.

After the morning session, there was an opportunity to discuss the many posters with their respective authors and lunch was served. The young scientists attending the symposium had their lunch in a separate room where they (we) convened for the Young Scientist Discussion Group (photo 4). The discussion was productive and very interesting and after a few minutes the group was already coming up with ideas for future research, collaboration, sample sharing, etc. and it was decided that a mailing list should be created for all young

geoscientists working on organic-rich sediments. The outcome of these separate discussions was presented on the last day of the symposium to all attendees during the final, general discussion.

After lunch, Karl Föllmi (University of Lausanne) placed ocean anoxia and carbonate platform evolution in the Tethys in a longer-term historical perspective and discussed the preludes in environmental change to three distinct phases that were accompanied by changes in sedimentation and characterised by different carbon isotope signatures. This keynote was followed by presentations by F. Monteiro, T. Wagner, C. Blättler, F. van Buchem, G. Basilici and A. Lukeneder. Poster presentation and discussion, drinks and lively interaction between the participants concluded the first day of the symposium.

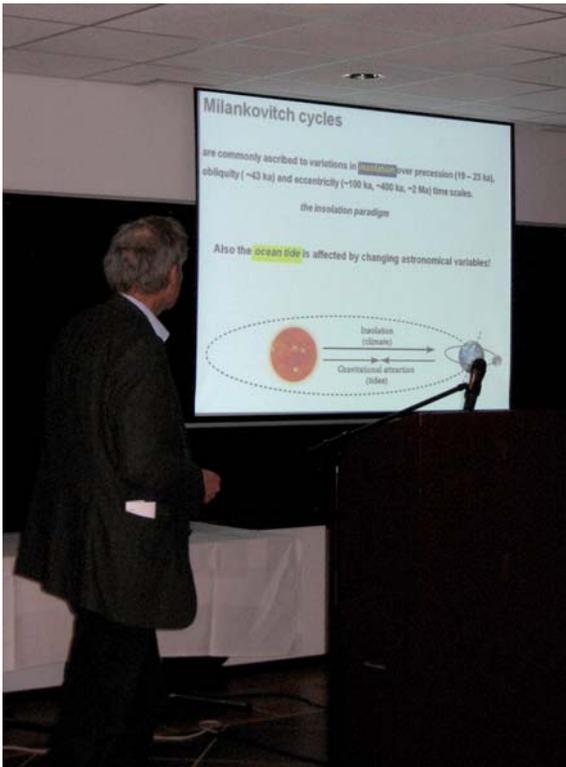


*Young scientists attending the symposium at lunch in the Young Scientist Discussion Group hall*

The morning programme of the second day began with a keynote by Ian Jarvis (Kingston University) on the Cenomanian/Turonian OAE 2. He showed that during this event, sections from distant locations in the Northern Hemisphere show remarkably similar stratigraphic trends (e.g. sea level, pCO<sub>2</sub>, sea surface temperatures and productivity) irrespective of palaeogeographical setting, biotic province and petrology. This presentation was followed by talks by J. Sepúlveda, M. Wagreich, S. Westermann, S. Voigt, P. L. de Boer (photo 5) and D. Gröcke. Simone Galeotti was supposed to give a keynote after the morning coffee

break, but, unfortunately, he could not be present. Darren Gröcke gave the final presentation of the morning programme on a new online collaboration and publication-sharing tool (photo 6) instead of the planned talk by Ron Waszczak. As the aroma of food permeated the air of the room, it was increasingly obvious that it was time for a much deserved lunch break and the programme was adjourned.

The afternoon programme started with Hugh Jenkyns' (Oxford University) keynote on geochemical indicators of redox state during OAEs (photo 7). Hugh Jenkyns discussed the processes behind the geochemical and sedimentary record of OAEs and



*Poppe de Boer during is talk*



*Darren Gröcke during his talk*

showed that redox conditions in the water column were likely to have been highly variable during these time intervals. Presentations by C. Bottini, I. Tsandev and S. Planke followed this keynote and, after a short break, Hans Brumsack (Oldenburg University) gave a keynote on the processes behind trace metal accumulation during black shale deposition using examples from the Holocene Black Sea and the mid-Cretaceous Demerara Rise. Hans Brumsack showed that a combination of traditional geochemical studies with isotopic signature studies may yield much more information on the palaeoenvironmental conditions during OAEs than previously assumed. This keynote was followed by

presentations by S. Poulton, O. Dellwig and C. Slomp. After these presentations, the participants went to the 'Academiegebouw' in Utrecht's city centre not far from the museum where the icebreaker party had taken place two days before. There, the conference dinner was served.

The 'Academiegebouw', the University Hall, is the ceremonial heart of the university. Inaugural lectures, doctoral defences, graduate and undergraduate diploma awarding ceremonies all take place in this historic building. The Union of Utrecht (in Dutch: Unie van Utrecht) was a treaty signed on January 23, 1579 in this building, thus unifying the northern provinces of The Netherlands,



*Hugh Jenkyns' keynote*



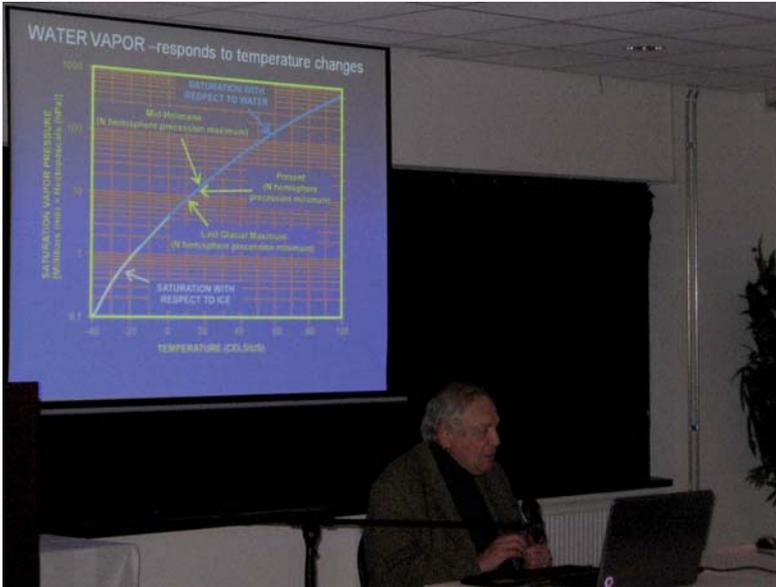
*Dinner nice atmosphere*

until then under the control of Habsburg Spain. The Union of Utrecht is therefore regarded as the foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, the forerunner of the present-day Netherlands. Be that as it may, the weight of history and solemnity that is intrinsic to this building did not result in an earnest atmosphere during dinner. The meal—which was lovely—was an opportunity to talk to fellow participants in the symposium in a relaxed atmosphere (photo 8). In the case of myself, Peter Kraal and Darren Gröcke, it further consisted of good-natured banter, of which our colleague Niels van Helmond happened to be the victim. It was also an opportunity to thank Marjolein Mullen (Utrecht University) for all her efforts in organising the symposium. She truly did an excellent job.

The final day of the symposium started with a keynote by Elisabetta Erba (University of Milan) on life strategies, adaptation and evolution of calcareous nannoplankton during OAEs. Elisabetta Erba discussed observed patterns of adaptation and evolutionary response to environmental conditions during OAEs and, in particular, to ocean acidification. Jason Hall-Spencer (University of Plymouth) gave a keynote on ecosystem responses to ocean acidification. He showed how pCO<sub>2</sub> gradients reveal tipping points in calcification, recruitment, growth, survival and species interactions and how unusually high sea surface temperatures can act synergistically with ocean acidification and therefore possibly lead to a decline in coastal marine biodiversity and shifts in ecosystem structure. Darren Gröcke (Durham University) gave a keynote—which, it has been heard through the

grapevine, I did not attend—on the coupling of OAEs with the terrestrial carbon cycle and environment. Darren Gröcke, I have been told, presented a composite, terrestrial carbon isotope curve for the Cretaceous. The factors behind the noisier record, when compared to the marine isotope curve, were discussed and, in particular, the effect of the choice of terrestrial material that is analysed. Nancy Rabalais (Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium) gave a keynote on present-day hypoxia in coastal waters. Using examples from the coastal ocean adjacent to the Mississippi River, she showed that, even though low oxygen levels existed in this region prior to recent hypoxia, oxygen stress has worsened as a result of natural, climatic, or human-induced changes in the watershed. B. Bomou, T. Jilbert and T. Adatte also gave their presentations during this morning session.

After lunch, Kai Schulz (Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences) gave a keynote on coccolithophorid sensitivity to carbonate chemistry speciation. Kai Schulz discussed the concept of optimum responses of calcification and photosynthesis to changing carbonate chemistry speciation and how this conceptual model helps to explain the success of coccolithophores in the Cretaceous. This keynote was followed by a talk by O. Friedrich. The last presentation (and keynote) of the symposium was given by William Hay (University of Colorado). Bill Hay discussed what we know and do not know about the warm Earth (photo 9): the processes behind higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the Cretaceous, atmospheric circulation and the presence (or not) of ice sheets in the polar regions during intervals of the Cretaceous, changing ocean



*William Hay' kenote*

circulation and its effect on deep marine sedimentation and palaeogeographical problems such as the complex geography of the Tethys.

A final general discussion followed the last presentation. During this discussion, the outcome of the young scientist discussion group was presented to the whole group of participants and issues such as the strive for standardisation in the nomenclature used by different workers were debated. After the general discussion, refreshments were served and the participants bade farewell to each other.

All information on this recent symposium, including the report of the young scientist discussion group, can be retrieved from <http://cretaceousgreenhouse.geo.uu.nl/> where pdf files containing the

program, the abstracts and other information can be downloaded. The results presented at this meeting will be published in a joint special issue of the open-access EGU journals Biogeosciences, Climate of the Past and Solid Earth. On a final note, I can say that this symposium was extremely interesting and I can only hope that this type of smaller, specialist meetings will be organised more often in the future. It allows for more interaction between the participants and provides an excellent platform for collaboration between specialists in different fields studying the same topics. It was a pleasure to welcome you in Utrecht.

**João Trabucho Alexandre**  
(Utrecht University; now at Durham University)

## SUMMER SCHOOL

### 4<sup>th</sup> IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology 2011

*Carbonate Reservoirs: Sedimentology, Diagenesis and Fracturing*

The 4<sup>th</sup> IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology 2011 for PhD students will be held in the petroleum province of central and southern Albania. Here, young geologists can receive a comprehensive training in carbonate sedimentology (shallow platform and deep marine limestones, dolomites) and major diagenetic processes controlling reservoir properties, which are relevant for exploration and production in dual porosity systems. The different early to late diagenetic processes will be considered from a seismic scale (with comparison of outcrop with seismic lines) to a sub-micron reservoir scale within the framework of the evolution of the Albanian Foreland Fold and Thrust Belt. Many of the features discussed are well exposed in the field, and the diagenetic history will be integrated into the burial history. Special attention will be paid to the development of stylolites (burial and tectonic) and fracture systems through time in a changing stress field setting during Foreland Fold and Thrust Belt development. Data from other studied

Foreland Fold and Thrust Belts will be compared with the Albanian case study, addressing some of the key parameters affecting reservoir preservation/development in these complex geological settings. Apart from field examples, the use of different techniques to unravel the diagenetic history will be critically discussed, including petrography, cathodoluminescence, fluorescence, fluid inclusion microthermometry, stable isotopes and other geochemical proxies. The course is approximately equally divided between lectures and field days and will focus on the industrial applicability of the different scales of observation.

**When:**

18 to 25 September 2011

**Where:**

IAS Summer School will be centered in the coastal town of Saranda, Southwest Albania with overnight stays in the touristic towns of Vlora, Fier and Kruja.



*Figure 1. Abandoned oil wells near the city of Fier, Southwest Albania, where the presence of asphalt and burning escapes of natural gas was recorded in the vicinity as early as the 1st century AD.*



*Figure 2. Cretaceous carbonate platform in the Sazani zone of the Albanian Foreland Fold and Thrust Belt. The section shows well-exposed bedded platform carbonates and rudist reefs (with moldic porosity).*

#### Lecturers:

Rudy Swennen (K.U. Leuven, Belgium), John Reijmer (V.U. Amsterdam), Christian Betzler (Univ. Hamburg), Helmut Jürg Weissert & Judith McKenzie (ETH Zürich), Cercic Durmishi (Technical University Tirana), and Paula Ronchi (ENI).

Results of tectonic and thermal modeling will be integrated.

#### Who should apply:

Doctoral students who are interested in all aspects of carbonate and basin evolution, as well as the application of new tools in reservoir analysis. Must be IAS student member! Up to 28 students will be accepted. Send application directly to IAS Secretary at <http://www.sedimentologists.org/>.

#### Topics to be addressed:

- ◆ Reservoir carbonate sedimentation in platform as well as deep marine carbonate settings (limestones, dolomites, interlayered evaporite deposits and the transition to the sealing marls/source rocks)
- ◆ Reservoir controlling diagenetic factors, such as cementation, recrystallisation, dolomitisation (early/late), evaporite solution collapse, fracturing, etc.
- Reservoir evolution in a complex geological setting, i.e., in the framework of a Foreland Fold & Thrust Belt.

#### Application deadline:

15 May 2011, acceptance announced by 12 June 2011.

#### Costs:

The costs are estimated to be 300 Euros/student, including double room, full pension for 7 days and transportation within Albania. Travel costs to and from Tirana, Albania are not included, but students can apply for a travel grant directly to the IAS student grant scheme via IAS website once notification of acceptance has been received.

## SUPER SEDIMENTOLOGICAL OUTCROPS

### The Pink Pocket Beach of the La Maddalena Archipelago

*(Sardinia, Italy)*

**L**ocation: Sardinia (Italy), La Maddalena National Park (41° 13,715' N; 9° 24,820' E);

Outcrop: Pink Pocket Beach (local name: Spiaggia Rosa; 41° 16,750' N; 9° 21,359' E);

How to reach: from Palau or La Maddalena by boat;

Link: [www.lamaddalenapark.net](http://www.lamaddalenapark.net)

#### **Brief description:**

La Maddalena Archipelago, is located in the North-East of Sardinia and geologically characterised by granites belonging to late Variscan Sardinia-Corsica batholith and few



*Mediterranean Sea, Sardinia and location of the La Maddalena archipelago.*









### *The Pink Beach.*

beach in Mediterranean Sea, seems to be stable. The reason of this is only partially known; what is sure is that on the shore is not allowed to walk, to swim and anchor.

The «Spiaggia Rosa» beach is NE-SW oriented and hosted between two capes with monzogranitic lithology. A *Posidonia oceanica* meadow extends in front of the beach and covers a surface of 16.7 ha. The beachface is about 88m long and 31m wide, whereas shoreface is 300m of width, 190m of length and it reaches the depth of 7m. Behind the beach there is an ephemeral, intermittent small stream flows, active only in the wet season. Due to high percentage of bioclastic grains in the beachface/shoreface sediment, *Posidonia oceanica* meadow is considered to be the source of biogenic carbonate skeletons and fragments, included pink skeletons of foraminifera *Miniacina miniacea*. The

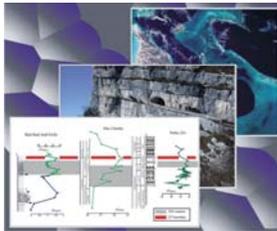
pink colour of the sand (giving the name to the beach) derives from the abundant presence of sessile encrusting foraminifera *Miniacina miniacea*, which lives mainly attached to the shaded parts (rhizomes and roots) of *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass. These pink bioclastic grains in some cases represent approximately 16% of the whole bioclastic (70%) portion of the sediment.

The offshore-land transport is essentially through two channels NNE and SSW of the bay mouth. In the NNE channel the bioclastic sediments (included *Miniacina miniacea*) are drifted orthogonally to the beach. Silicoclastic sediments source is, instead, mainly from the SSW.

Luca Bittau  
lukebit@inwind.it

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### Elements, isotopes and organic matter in chemostratigraphy: applications, limitations and implications for global environmental change



**A** 4-day course, including a one-day field excursion, will be taught by Hugh Jenkyns (Oxford) at the University of Ferrara, Italy (Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università di Ferrara, Via Saragat 1, 44100, Ferrara, Italy), 11th–14th, July, 2011.

Most examples will be taken from the Mesozoic sedimentary record. The field excursion will examine the sedimentary expression of Jurassic (early Toarcian) and Cretaceous (early Aptian and Cenomanian–Turonian)

Oceanic Anoxic Events in the Southern Alps.

Website: <http://www.unife.it/convegno/chemo>

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**Dr Hugh Jenkyns:** [hughj@earth.ox.ac.uk](mailto:hughj@earth.ox.ac.uk)

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### International School on Carbonate Sedimentology

«Inception and Demise of Carbonate Depositional Systems »  
*Caserta (Italy), 22-26 September 2011*

**D**uring next September (2011) the Second University of Naples, (Caserta) Italy, in collaboration with other Italian and European institutions, will organise and chair an International School on «INCEPTION AND DEMISE OF CARBONATE DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS».

This school follows the very successful session on these deposits presented at the 2009 IAS Alghero meeting.

#### **Background of the course**

In the Cretaceous times changes in climate, oceanographic circulation, sea level and volcanic activity contributed in triggering widespread crisis events that resulted, among others, in world-wide anoxic episodes and drastic facies variations. Such changes cannot have been ineffective in controlling the development of the depositional systems and in particular the sensitive carbonate platforms which might be forced to modify their organization. In particular, «mid»-Cretaceous carbonate systems suffered significant carbonate production crises in relation with episodes of climate warming and increased sea levels which are commonly

attributed to high concentrations of greenhouse gases related to tectonic activity. The surface of the «mid»-Cretaceous» oceans has been described as a «rather eutrophic palaeoenvironment». High levels of CO<sub>2</sub> may have further increased weathering and so the delivery of terrestrial nutrients to the oceans and/or led to acidification of oceanic waters, with deleterious consequences for biocalcification.

During this time, low-latitude basins of western Tethys experienced times of black shale deposition (OAEs): These deposits have been extensively studied and well documented even by a geochemical and biological point of view. The shallow water domains, by contrast, received little attention and are poorly understood with regard to palaeoenvironmental conditions during OAEs, neither the overall response of shallow shelf environments to global oceanographic changes are completely known.

The Cretaceous shallow water limestone cropping out in central-southern Apennines (Matese – Camposauro- Monte Maggiore Mountains, Italy) records significant

climatic and tectonic events that affected the peri-Tethyan Region during Cretaceous times. These events resulted in drastic changes in the carbonate factory characterization and consequently in the related depositional systems. Mid-Cretaceous events, in particular, dramatically controlled the Albian-Turonian evolution of this area; the related carbonate factories experienced repeated crisis events presumably also related to global oceanographic changes. The fading and the following bloom of the sediment-donor communities, are characterized by peculiar biotic assemblages in a typical trajectory of ecological change. Although biota obviously changed through time, a typical ecological succession can be envisaged.

Aim of the proposed School is to focus on the ecological strategies of recovering after occurrences of crisis either controlled by global or local factors. Lectures and field surveys will provide new significant insights in the study of the carbonate shallow-water environments and related biofacies integrating sedimentological, taphonomic, biological and ecological approach. This school follows the very successful session on these deposits presented at the 2009 IAS Alghero meeting.

## Venue

The School will take place in Caserta (Italy), at the Scientific Pole of the Second University of Naples, Via Vivaldi 43. The Scientific Pole lies about 100 m to the railway station of Caserta and close to the historical centre of the town. Caserta is located on the edge of the Campanian plain at the foot of the Campanian Subapennine mountain range. The city is best known for the Royal Palace of Caserta. (listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site). The palace was created in the 18th century by the

Italian architect Luigi Vanvitelli as a Versailles-like residence («Reggia») for the Bourbon kings of Naples and Sicily. The ancient centre of the town and former bishopric seat, is the medieval village of Casertavecchia (literally «Old Caserta»); it is located 10 km north-east of the City of Caserta, at the foot of the Tifatini Mountains, and is today a touristic destination with nice panoramic views of the surrounding countryside.

Field excursion will be carried out on the 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> September, in the central-southern Apennines (Matese-Camposauro Mountains, Cilento area).

The date will be between September 22<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup>, 2011. Details for hotels and B&T in Caserta will be available in the next weeks. More info are in [www.geosed.it](http://www.geosed.it)

## Organizing Committee

Daniela Ruberti (Second University of Naples)

Lucia Simone (University of Naples)

Gabriele Carannante (University of Naples)

## Language

The course will be taught in English.

## Scientific Program

The school is planned in four days. The first two days will be dedicated to lectures given by carbonate sedimentology specialists and by marine biologists. Invited keynote speakers who have already offered to provide presentations are:

P. W. Skelton (Open University, U.K.)

T. Steuber (The Petroleum Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE)

G. Russo (University «Parthenope» of Naples, Italy)

Problems addressed by the experts in their keynote lectures will regard, among others:

- ♦ Chemostratigraphical correlation of events on Cretaceous

carbonate platforms

- ♦ Palaeogeographical variation in mid-Cretaceous platform development and biotic associations
- ♦ Palaeoecology of rudists and other platform biota
- ♦ Taphonomy of rudist facies
- ♦ Models for how climatic and oceanic changes could have affected the platform biota
- ♦ The role of platforms in the global carbon cycle of the mid-Cretaceous.
- ♦ Comparison of the effects of Early Aptian OAE1a and Cenomanian/Turonian OAE2 on shallow-water carbonate producers.
- ♦ Litho- and bio-facies associations
- ♦ Ecology of marine macrobenthos

The last two days of the school will be exclusively devoted to a field trip in the Apennines such to provide the pre-meeting field venue of the Conference of the Italian Association for Sedimentary Geology, scheduled for September 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> in Caserta. During the field trip, case studies will be examined of the Aptian-Santonian sedimentary and paleoecological evolution of the shallow-water, carbonate sequences.

## Registration

The school is limited to 15 participants. A brief CV is required. The estimated cost of the school is 350 € (post-doctoral workers and equivalents), 500 € (university staff and equivalents). The registration fees includes: handouts of the lectures, field-trip expenses (transport, accommodation, lunches, guidebook). A CD including the pdf of updated information about a significant part of the ongoing research in the topic of the school will be also distributed to the participants.

Personal insurance is not included in the registration fee.

Pre-registration form must be returned before March 2011.

IAS will support with travel grants IAS students ([www.sedimentologists.org](http://www.sedimentologists.org)).

## Accommodation

Accommodation has to be arranged in Caserta in hotels or B&B. Details for convenient hotels and B&B in various price range will be posted in the school website and indicated in the second circular.

## Deadlines

- ♦ February 2011 - Distribution of the First Circular and Preliminary Registration Form.
- ♦ April 2011 - Distribution of the Second Circular with details of lectures and field trips.
- ♦ June 2011 - Deadline for payment of registration fees.
- ♦ July 2011 - Final program sent out to participants.

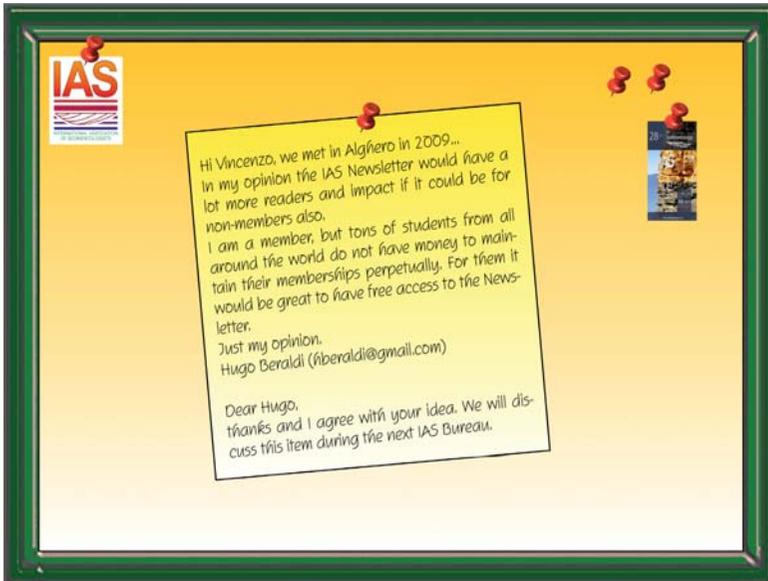
Those interested in reserving a place on the course are asked to complete the pre-registration form and send it to the organizers before April 30th, 2011. Methods of payment, travel details and information on lodging will be communicated to those that have submitted the pre-registration form.

**For additional information,  
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## NOTICE BOARD

Dear all, from this Newsletter issue onward there is a notice board available to post comments/suggestions coming from IAS-members.

Here below the first one received.



## IAS STUDENT GRANT APPLICATION GUIDELINES

### Application

The application should be concise and informative, and contains the following information (limit your application to 1250 words max.):

- ♦ Research proposal (including Introduction, Proposal, Motivation and Methods, Facilities) – max. 750 words
- ♦ Bibliography – max. 125 words
- ♦ Budget – max. 125 words
- ♦ Curriculum Vitae – max. 250 words

Your research proposal must be submitted via the Postgraduate Grant Scheme application form on the IAS website before the application deadline. The form contains additional assistance details for completing the request. Please read carefully all instructions before completing and submitting your application. Prepare your application in 'Word' and use 'Word count' before pasting your application in the appropriate fields.

Recommendation letter (by e-mail) from the PhD supervisor supporting the applicant is mandatory, as well as recommendation letter (by e-mail also) from the Head of Department/Laboratory of guest institution in case of laboratory visit.

Please make sure to adequately answer all questions.

### Deadlines and notifications

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

### 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 the IAS by e-mail before the application deadline.

### Application Form

Research Proposal (max. 750 words)

Title: .....

Introduction (max. 250 words): .....

Introduce briefly the subject of your PhD and provide relevant background information; summarise previous work by you or others (provide max. 5 relevant references, to be detailed in the 'Bibliography' field). Provide the context for your PhD study in terms of geography, geology, and/or scientific discipline.

Proposal (max. 250 words): ...

Describe clearly your research

proposal and indicate in what way your proposal will contribute to the successful achievement of your PhD. Your application 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 (max. 125 words): .....

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. Justify why you need to undertake this research.

Facilities (max. 125 words): .....

Briefly list research and study facilities available to you, such as field and laboratory equipment, computers, library.

Bibliography (max. 125 words)

Provide a list of 5 key publications that are relevant to your proposed research, listed in your 'Introduction'. The list should show that you have done adequate background research on your project and are assured that your methodology is solid and the project has not been done already. Limit your bibliography to the essential references. Each publication should be preceded by a "\*" -character (e.g. \*Surlyk et al., *Sedimentology* 42, 323-354, 1995).

Budget (max. 125 words)

Provide a brief summary of the total cost of the research. Clearly indicate the amount (in Euro) being requested. State specifically what the IAS grant funds will be used for. Please list only expenses to be covered by the IAS grant.

The IAS will support field activities (to collect data and samples, etc.) and

laboratory activities/analyses.

Laboratory activities/analyses that consist of training by performing the activities/analyses yourself will be considered a plus for your application as they will contribute to your formation and to the capacity building of your home institution. In this case, the agreement of the Head of your Guest Department/Laboratory will be solicited by automated e-mail.

Curriculum Vitae (max. 250 words)

Name, postal address, e-mail address, university education (degrees & dates), work experience, awards and scholarships (max. 5, considered to be representative), independent research projects, citations of your abstracts and publications (max. 5, considered to be representative).

Advise of Supervisor and Head of Guest Department/Laboratory

When you apply for a grant, your PhD supervisor will receive an automated e-mail with a request to send the IAS a letter of recommendation by e-mail. You should, however, check with your supervisor everything is carried out the way it should be. It will be considered as a plus for your application if your PhD supervisor is also a member of IAS.

Supervisor's name: .....

Supervisor's e-mail: .....

If you apply for laboratory analyses/ activities, please carefully check analysis prices and compare charges of various academic and private laboratories as prices per unit might differ considerably. Please first check whether analyses can be performed within your own University. If your University is not in a position to provide you with the adequate analysis tools, visiting another lab to conduct the analyses yourself strengthens your application considerably as it contributes to your formation and to



capacity building of your home University. Please check with the Head of Department/Laboratory of your guest lab to assure its assistance during your visit. You should fill in his/her name and e-mail address to solicit his/her advise about your visit.

Name of Head of guest Department/  
Laboratory: .....

E-mail address of Head of Guest  
Department/Laboratory: .....

Finally, before submitting your application, you will be asked to

answer a few informative questions by ticking the appropriate boxes.

- ♦ is your supervisor a member of IAS
- ♦ was this application your own initiative
- ♦ did you discuss your application with your Supervisor
- ♦ did you already had contact in the past with the Head of the Guest Department/Laboratory (if appropriate)

## CALENDAR

### **Ottawa 2011: GAC - MAC - SEG - SGA annual meeting**

*25<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> May  
2011  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada*

Simon Hanmer  
Geological Survey of Canada  
shanmer@nrcan.gc.ca  
[www.gacmacottawa2011.ca](http://www.gacmacottawa2011.ca)

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### **11<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Landslides and Engineered Slopes and the 2<sup>nd</sup> North American Symposium on Landslides**

*2<sup>nd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> June  
2011  
Banff, Alberta  
Canada*

Corey Froese  
chair@isl-nasl2012.ca  
Corey.Froese@ercb.ca  
[www.isl-nasl2012.ca](http://www.isl-nasl2012.ca)

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### **Central European Meeting of Sedimentology - Sediment 2011**

*23<sup>rd</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> June  
2011  
Leipzig  
Germany*

[sediment-2011@uni-leipzig.de](mailto:sediment-2011@uni-leipzig.de)



## 28<sup>th</sup> IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY \*

5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> July  
2011  
Zaragoza  
Spain

Marc Aurell  
University of Zaragoza  
maurell@unizar.es

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## 14<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF CARBONATE SEDIMENTOLOGISTS: THE BATHURST MEETING 2011\*

12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> July  
2011  
Bristol  
England

Jim Hendry  
University of Portsmouth  
jim.hendry@port.ac.uk  
www.bristol.ac.uk/bathurst2011/

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## 5<sup>th</sup> International Limnogeology Congress, ILIC V

31<sup>st</sup> Aug-3<sup>rd</sup> Sep  
2011  
Konstanz  
Germany

Prof. Dr. sc. Antje Schwalb  
Institut für Umweltgeologie, Technische Universität  
Braunschweig  
Langer Kamp 19c, D-38106 Braunschweig  
antje.schwalb@tu-bs.de

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## INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ON TRAVERTINES AND TUFASS (ISTT)\*

5<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> September  
2011  
Abbadia San Salvatore, Siena  
Italy

Enrico Capezzuoli  
University of Siena  
capezzuoli@unisi.it

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## INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ON CARBONATE SEDIMENTOLOGY\* «*Inception and Demise of Carbonate Depositional Systems*»

22<sup>nd</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> September  
2011  
Caserta, Italy

Daniela Ruberti  
Seconda Università di Napoli  
daniela.ruberti@unina2.it

**Annual Meeting of the Italian Association of Sedimentary Geology  
(GeoSed)**

27<sup>th</sup>–28<sup>th</sup> September  
2011  
Caserta  
Italy

Daniela Ruberti  
Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli  
daniela.ruberti@unina2.it  
www.geosed.it

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**7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Asian Marine Geology (ICAMG-7)**

11<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> October  
2011  
National Institute of  
Oceanography (CSIR), Goa  
India

V. Ramaswamy  
rams@nio.org  
<http://icamg7.nio.org>

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**IAVCEI - 4<sup>th</sup> International Maar Conference: A Multidisciplinary  
Congress on Monogenetic Volcanism 2012**

20<sup>th</sup>–24<sup>th</sup> February  
2012  
Auckland  
New Zealand

Karoly Nemeth  
Volcanic Risk Solutions,  
CS-INR, Massey University, Palmerston North,  
New Zealand  
k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz

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**29<sup>th</sup> IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY \***

10<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> September  
2012  
Leoben  
Austria

Hans-Jürgen Gawlick  
University of Leoben  
hjpgawlick@gmail.com

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**\* THESE EVENTS HAVE FULL OR  
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