

IAS

NwLtr 234

June 2011

www.sedimentologists.org



**International Association
of Sedimentologists**

IAS Bureau and Council

- President:** **Poppe de Boer**, Utrecht University,
The Netherlands: pdeboer@geo.uu.nl
- Past-President:** **Finn Surlyk**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark:
finns@geo.ku.dk
- Vice-Presidents:** **Daniel Ariztegui**, University of Geneva,
Switzerland: Daniel.Ariztegui@unige.ch
Hiroki Matsuda, Kumamoto University, Japan:
hmat@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp
Dilce Rossetti, INPE, Sao Paulo, Brazil:
rossetti@dsr.inpe.br
- General Secretary:** **Vincenzo Pascucci**, University of Sassari, Italy:
pascucci@uniss.it
- Treasurer:** **Marc De Batist**, Ghent University, Belgium:
marc.debatist@UGent.be
- Deputy Treasurer:** **Patric Jacobs**, Ghent University, Belgium:
patric.jacobs@UGent.be
- Editors:** **Peter Swart**, Rosenstiel School of Marine and
Atmospheric Science, Miami, USA:
pswart@rsmas.miami.edu
Stephen Rice, University of Loughborough, UK:
S.Rice@lboro.ac.uk
- Special Publications Secretary:** **Thomas Stevens**, Royal Holloway, University of
London, UK: thomas.stevens@rhul.ac.uk
Paul Carling, University of Southampton, UK:
P.A.Carling@soton.ac.uk
- Council Members:** **Ana María Alonso-Zarza**, University Complutense
Madrid, Spain: alonsoza@geo.ucm.es
Sergio Matheos, University de La Plata,
Argentina: smatheos@cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar
Isabel Montañez, University of California Davis,
USA: Montanez@geology.ucdavis.edu
Igor Vlahovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia:
igor.vlahovic@rgn.hr
Seung Soon Chun, Chonnam National University,
South Korea: sschun@jnu.ac.kr
Hildegard Westphal, MARUM, University Bremen,
Germany: hildegard.westphal@uni-bremen.de
Jiixin Yan, China University of Geosciences,
China: jxyan@cug.edu.cn

Link to IAS National Correspondents:

<http://www.sedimentologists.org/network/correspondents>

CONTENTS

5	REPORT IAS present at EGU 2011 in Vienna
7	REPORT Sedimentology in Germany
9	SHORT NOTE First Evidence of Miocene Avian Tracks from Sumatra (Indonesia)
13	SUPER SEDIMENTOLOGICAL OUTCROPS Front Cover Picture
15	STUDENT CORNER
17	ANNOUNCEMENTS Fourth International Maar Conference: a multidisciplinary congress on monogenetic volcanism
24	ANNOUNCEMENTS
27	NOTICE BOARD
28	IAS STUDENT GRANT APPLICATION GUIDELINES
31	CALENDAR

REPORT

IAS present at EGU 2011 in Vienna

For the first time ever, IAS was represented at the annual General Assembly of the European Geosciences Union (EGU) in Vienna, Austria (April 4-8, 2011). Visitors could find us at booth 39 (close to Wiley-Blackwell) where *Sedimentology* Editors-in-Chief

Peter Swart and Stephen Rice could be contacted on Tuesday and Wednesday from 14h30 to 16h30 for a 'Meet-the-Editor' session.

Special Publications were on display and could be purchased, and copies of *Sedimentology* were freely available as



Former IAS President Judy McKenzie discussing with Sedimentology Associated Editor Stephen Lokier and Petrobras contourite expert A.R. Viana. Behind the desk Nina Smeyers, who many of our members know from email contacts with the Office of the IAS Treasurer.



well as other promotional material (e.g. **Summer School** on 'Carbonate Reservoirs, Sedimentology, Diagenesis and Fracturing' in Albania (September 18-25, 2011). The next Sedimentology meeting in **Zaragoza** (July 5-8, 2011) was showcased with a nice barracuda. People interested in sedimentology could register as a member, and PhD students who were awarded a travel grant for the EGU meeting, could

come and pick up their travel grant.

IAS has the intention to intensify its presence at the occasion of a few large geology meetings every year of which EGU in Vienna was the first. Next experiment might be the Fall Meeting of AGU in San Francisco, USA (December 5-9, 2011).

Patric Jacobs
Deputy Treasurer/PR Officer

REPORT

Sedimentology in Germany

Since 1986, annual meetings of the German-speaking sedimentologists, called «SEDIMENT», were organized by working groups at different universities. The meetings in Germany and abroad regularly have attracted between 150 and 250 sedimentologists. The primary aim of the meetings was to provide young scientists a forum for their research and to exchange information among the sedimentology groups in Central Europe. In 2003, the group founded the Central European Section of SEPM (SEPM-CES) to stimulate international exchange and offer better services for members. To strengthen the role of sedimentology on a national level, to merge meetings, and to further improve services for members, the group decided to join one of the prominent and traditional societies in Germany as a section. Therefore, since October 2009, SEPM-CES is also a section of Geologische Vereinigung (GV, <http://www.g-v.de/>). Our understanding is to represent German-speaking sedimentologists.

To discuss future activities in this new frame twenty five representatives of the German sedimentologists met

the 3rd and 4th of December 2010 in Neustadt an der Weinstrasse (Rhineland-Palatinate). The workshop was organized by Matthias Hinderer (Darmstadt University) and supported by the sedimentology / SEPM CES section of the GV. Discussion was about the next «SEDIMENT» meetings, about an enhanced communication between the different locations, and about research perspectives as well as cooperation with industry. Starting in 2012, the yearly «SEDIMENT» meeting will be organized in conjunction with the meeting of the GV. This will allow emphasizing the role of sedimentology for the understanding and reconstructions of processes such as mountain building, processes of the early earth, earth surface processes, paleoceanography, paleoclimatology, geohazards, and georesources. The «SEDIMENT» will take place in the afternoon preceding the GV conference, and will be organized as a platform for postgraduate students and young researchers to presents results of their theses. The sedimentology section will further take care to introduce sedimentological sessions in the GV conference. As usual, there will be a



Icebreaker party at the Museum of the University of Utrecht.

series of sedimentological courses and field trips the day before the meeting. This new concept will be introduced in 2012, and this year the «SEDIMENT» will take place in Hamburg (contact: Christian Betzler), in 2013 in Tübingen (contact: Tom Aigner and Jimmy Nebelsick). The 2011 «SEDIMENT» will be still organized as a stand-alone meeting from the 23. - 26. of June in Leipzig (contact: Thomas Brachert; <http://www.geo.uni-leipzig.de/Sediment2011/Index.html>).

At the meeting, it was also decided that the future structure of the Sedimentology Section will be presented on the internet web page of the GV (http://www.g-v.de/content/category/19/65/104/#English_Sediment) coordinated by Harald Stollhofen. During the workshop, two break-out groups also discussed about aspects of cooperation with industry, and about outlooks on joint research projects with central sedimentological topics. A central issue identified in the field of academic and industrial cooperation was the question of university education with regard to the field-oriented practical teaching and teaching of geological basics, which are seen as important pre-requisites for a career in industry. The discussion on potential research topics

identified a series of geoscientific research topics, in which sedimentology plays a central role. It was decided to write a position paper coordinated by Adrian Immenhauser which will discuss topics which are seen as emerging fields in sedimentology.

To provide a broader basis for the various activities of the new GV-section Sedimentology, a coordination team was determined with Hilmar von Eynatten (Göttingen), Matthias Hinderer (Darmstadt), Tom McCann (Bonn), Maria Mutti (Potsdam), Thomas Pawellek (RWE-DEA, Hamburg), Harald Stollhofen (Erlangen), and Hildegard Westphal (Bremen) as members. Matthias Hinderer will act as speaker. The workshop in Neustadt had many fruitful discussions and was characterized by a good atmosphere. All participants decided that the representatives of the sedimentological working groups should meet on a regular basis to further implement the initiated activities. People who feel as representatives of a sedimentological working group in Central Europe may report to Matthias Hinderer (hinderer@geo.tu-darmstadt.de) to be included in the mailing list

Matthias Hinderer, Christian Betzler
(IAS national correspondent)

SHORT NOTE

First Evidence of Miocene Avian Tracks from Sumatra (Indonesia)

The islands of oceanic southern Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Guinea, Figure 1) have played an influential role in the development of evolutionary thought, initially because of the historic studies by Alfred Russel Wallace and later by the discovery of Pleistocene human remains on Java by Eugene Dubois. Unlike the majority of Sunda Islands, much of the central core

of Sumatra was emergent from the early Eocene through the early Miocene. Freshwater lacustrine sediments of the early Eocene Sangkarewang Formation have yielded an abundant diversity of fishes and a single bird skeleton but no other evidence of terrestrial vertebrates is known until the Pleistocene. In the summer of 2007 a reconnaissance survey of Cenozoic sediments were

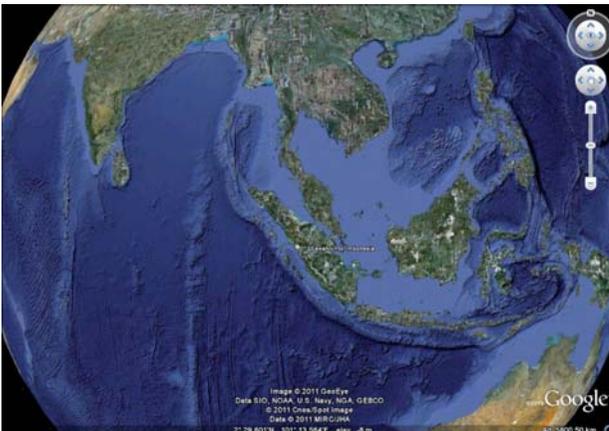


Figure 1: Sumatra Islandic arc (from Google Earth, 2011). The label indicates the place of Sawahlunto.

Figure 2: Ombilin Basin located in the Barisan Mountains of central Sumatra (Picture from Google Earth, 2009).



initiated in the Ombilin Basin located in the Barisan Mountains of central Sumatra (Figure 2). The outcrop are well exposed in Sawahlunto and Ombilin Coal Mining areas consists of alternating conglomerates, quartz sandstones and shale. In addition to exploring the Sangkarewang Formation we examined sediments of the

Sawahlunto and overlying Sawahtambang formations which span the early part of the Miocene. In the Sawahlunto Formation we discovered two series of avian tracks representing two different shorebirds (Figure 3). These tracks were found at the base of a thinly laminated, coarsening upward sandstone overlain by a relatively thin

Figure 3: General location of the bird foot prints.

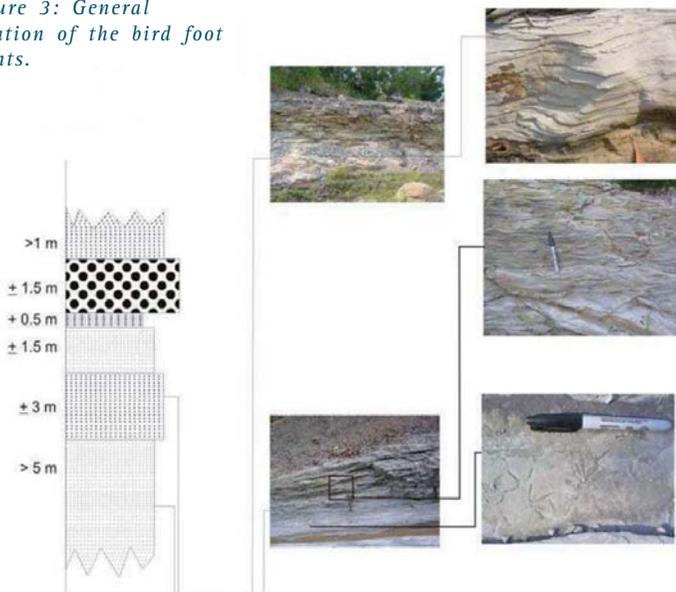




Figure 4: Outcrop shows the sandstone containing carbonaceous debris and small to medium, parallel ripples. The avian tracks are found at the base of this outcrop.

layer (0.5 meter) of coaly shale, followed by a quartz-sand conglomerate at the top of the local section (12 meters total thickness). The sandstone contains carbonaceous debris and small to medium, parallel ripples are formed (Figures 4). One set of tracks has an angle of 90 degrees between digits one and three and is of relatively small size and probably represents a gruiform (rail). The second set of tracks has a 120 degree angle between digits one and three and was likely made by a charadriid (plover) or scolopacid (sandpiper) shorebird (Figures 5 and 6). In addition to the bird tracks, small, circular traces (Skolithos ichnofacies) are present probably representing tubes of suspension feeding invertebrates such as clams or worms (Figure 7). The presence of these traces suggests that

the bird tracks were formed on an intertidal beach and the birds may well have been feeding on these invertebrates. The presence of these track ways suggest that further exploration of Tertiary sediments in Sumatra is warranted. The avian tracks from the Sawahlunto Formation are as the first discovery of the Bird Footprint Fossils in Indonesia.

**Yahdi Zaim, Rizal Yan and Aswan
(Department of Geology, Institut
Teknologi Bandung – Indonesia);
Gregg F. Gunnell and Thomas A.
Stidham (Laboratory Paleontology,
University of Michigan - USA)
Russell L. Ciochon (Department of
Anthropology, University
of Iowa - USA)**



Figure 5: First discovery of avian tracks, the Bird Footprint Fossils in Indonesia from Sawahlunto Formation of Early to Middle Miocene in age.

Figure 6: One set of tracks has an angle of 90 degrees between digits one and three, probably represents a gruiform (rail), and the second set of tracks has a 120 degree angle between digits.



Figure 7: Small, circular traces (Skolithos ichnofacies) are probably representing tubes of suspension feeding invertebrates.

SUPER SEDIMENTOLOGICAL OUTCROPS

Front Cover Picture

The front cover of the 2011 IAS Newsletter is a diatomite deposits from SE Spain (Las Minas Basin, Albacete Province – Figure 1) of Late Miocene age. The Las Minas Basin is located at

the external zone of the Betic Chain in SE Spain and preserves several examples of lake carbonate bench (Figure 2) deposits. The nodule in the picture corresponds to a diagenetic porcelanite



Figure 1. Location of the Albacete Province, SE Spain (from Google Earth, 2011)

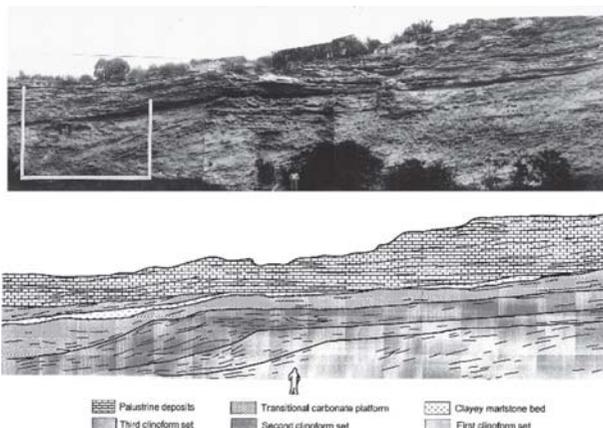


Figure 2. Architecture of the bench-type carbonate of the Las Minas Basin (from Calvo et al., 2000)

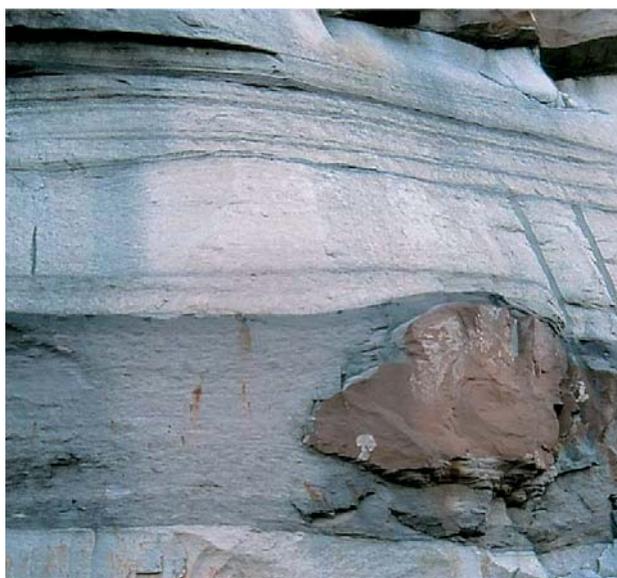


Figure 3. Diagenetic porcelanite nodule.

nodule (chert) growing within the diatomite beds (Figure 3, photo by courtesy of JP Calvo). More info in: Calvo, J.P., Gómez-Gras, D., Alonso-Zarza, A.M., Jiménez, S., 2000.

Architecture of a bench-type carbonate lake margin and its relation to fluvially dominated deltas, Las Minas Basin, Upper Miocene, Spain. *Jour. Sed. Res.*, 70(1), 240-254

STUDENT CORNER

Dear Vincenzo,

I'm a student member of IAS, and recently received your email invitation to share with the IAS student community some of the things I have experienced during my PhD so far.

I am studying isotope geochemistry with Professor Peter K. Swart at the University of Miami, RSMAS in the Marine Geology and Geophysics (MGG) department. One of the primary goals of my research is to determine whether



Drilling the Holocene-Pleistocene Boundary at Harvey Cay in the Exumas. People standing in the water are manning the hydraulic pump that circulates water to the drill, and the engine that runs the drill bit. There is a 16ft tripod that supports the drill and the drill pipe, operated and owned by Harold Hudson. One person will make sure that we are drilling straight, and another person works the winch to make sure that the drill advances at the rate at which the rocks are being drilled (Photo by Kelly Jackson).



Amanda diving on modern stromatolites forming in the channels of the Warderick Wells (Photo by Kirk Nuzum).



The entire drill team, and ship crew that made the trip a success. From left to right: Erica Parke, Rani Sianipar, Gregor Eberli, Harold Hudson, Estelle Chaussard, Kirk Nuzum, Captain Alex Suarez, Amanda Oehlert, Irena Maura, Albertus Ditya, Jan Norbistrath, Chef Chris Capstick, Kelly Jackson, and Captain John Rothchild. Not pictured: Don McNeill.

or not periplatform sediments from both the modern and ancient accurately record the signal of marine global carbon cycling.

My project itself has not required any field work yet, however I have participated in a drilling campaign in the Exumas (Bahamas) to examine lateral and vertical heterogeneity in a windward carbonate margin in March. Another PhD student in MGG, Kelly Jackson, will be analyzing the cores as part of her dissertation research with Professor Gregor P. Eberli.

MGG professors also provide lots of opportunities for students to go on field trips. I have studied the Neoproterozoic rocks in Death Valley, the modern windward margin

of the Exumas, and the Florida Bay/ Florida Keys carbonate margin and platform.

I think your idea to include a student's corner in the Newsletter sounds great. I haven't had the chance to meet other IAS student members (outside of the RSMAS group), and I think this will be an interesting way to see what everyone is doing!

Thank you very much for the opportunity!

Best Regards,

Amanda Oehlert
Graduate Student
Marine Geology and Geophysics
University of Miami, RSMAS
aoehlert@rsmas.miami.edu

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fourth International Maar Conference: a multidisciplinary congress on monogenetic volcanism

AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND), 20-24 FEBRUARY 2012 (LOGO)



Maars and their 'wet' equivalents scoria (cinder) cones are small-volume volcanoes that are the most common volcanic landforms on Earth (Figures 1, 2). They commonly form groups or clusters, or have structurally-controlled alignments. In recent years, volcanological research on maars and scoria cones and their associated volcanism has enjoyed a noteworthy renaissance. After the First International Maar Conference, which took place in Germany in 2000, a second meeting was held in Hungary in 2004 and a third in Argentina in 2009. We now invite you to participate in the upcoming Fourth International Maar Conference (4IMC) in Auckland, New Zealand in 2012.

The Fourth International Maar Conference will not only focus on maars; we call researchers to also share

their results on any aspects of monogenetic volcanism. In this respect, the upcoming 4IMC will be a major event for the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior's (IAVCEI) Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism (CMV), as well as for the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments (CVS).

Monogenetic volcanoes, which commonly occur in volcanic fields, are receiving increasing attention within the research community, including volcanologists, sedimentologists, paleontologists, paleoclimatologists and ore mineral researchers among many. Because of the relative simplicity of small-volume monogenetic volcanoes (compared to polygenetic volcanoes, for example), they provide important insights into magma generation and collection at depth, magma ascent dynamics, controls on eruption styles and the potential relationships between these processes. In addition to their value for basic research, monogenetic volcanoes



Mangere scoria cone reflection on the shallow estuary of the Manukau Harbour. Front of the scoria cone the thin crater rim of a shallow maar is marked by a line of trees and shrubs.

and their host volcanic fields are an important focus of hazard and risk assessments for many urban areas and critical facilities around the world, such as the host city of the 4IMC, Auckland, in New Zealand. Auckland, the largest city of New Zealand, developed over about 50 small-volume monogenetic volcanoes. The field is still active, having its latest, and most voluminous, eruption less than 600 years ago.

Maar volcanoes are very special, but small-volume, volcanic systems and they enjoy attention from very diverse research fields that are not normally in the focus of volcanologists. Paleontology, paleobotany, paleoclimatology and geomorphology are among the many that focus on maar volcanoes with considerable amounts of research. Maars, due to their closed

basins that are commonly filled with deep water (commonly over hundred metres), are the perfect sites to collect terrestrial sediments from continental regions. Maars therefore, commonly host vital, and often the only, information of the surrounding continental environments where they erupted. The great depth of most of the maars makes them ideal sites to preserve sedimentary successions of annually accumulated material. Such high resolution sedimentary data sets are critical to evaluate changes in past climate and environment. Accompanying the great wealth of data, maars are also peculiar volcanoes in respect to their formation. The processes responsible for the release of energy that leads to the opening of a vent and eventually the formation of the maar are the subject of much debate. Furthermore, the primary pyroclastic



Rangitoto Island is the largest volume volcano (lava shield with summit scoria cones) of the Auckland Volcanic Field. It host about a half of the total erupted volume of magma of the volcanic field and formed about 600 years ago shortly after the Polynesian settling.

successions of maars are commonly well preserved, and their limited lateral extent (usually within a km from their source) makes such deposits an ideal playground to understand the transportation and deposition of pyroclastic density currents (Figures 3, 4, 5).

We also need to stress the huge environmental diversity of maar and other monogenetic volcanoes that are evident in the geological record. This diversity makes sedimentological research across monogenetic volcanic fields an exciting subject and potentially provides insights not only into the landscape evolution of a monogenetic field, but also into the interplay between primary pyroclastic and normal, background, terrestrial sedimentary processes.

On the basis of the great variety of research offered by monogenetic volcanoes, 4IMC promises to be a major multidisciplinary platform for volcanologists, sedimentologists, paleontologists and paleoclimatologists, amongst others, and will link members of IAS and IAVCEI .

The 4th International Maar Conference: A multidisciplinary congress on monogenetic volcanism invites contributions related to the full range of processes associated with monogenetic volcanoes and their hazards. Contributions that integrate and build links between these areas are especially welcome.

1. Magmatic system – melt generation and focus in the mantle, triggers for magma



Pyroclastic density current deposits form an inward dipping unit in the inner crater wall of Orakei maar in the Auckland Volcanic Field. Light colour beds are rich in fine sand and silt excavated by the phreato magmatic explosive eruptions from the underlying sedimentary rocks.

- rise, ascent rate modelling, physical and petrological constraints on magma rise, volcanic field magmatic evolution, volcano-tectonic interpretation.
2. Shallow subsurface processes – including: diatreme formation, shallow-level ponding and plumbing systems for field volcanoes, interactions with country rock with variable aquifer/rock strength and structural properties.
3. Eruptive mechanisms and processes – phreatomagmatic and magmatic fragmentation and vesiculation, pyroclastic/epiclastic transport mechanisms and sedimentation, lava flow, scoria, cinder, spatter, tuff and tephra cone formation
4. Environmental - paleoclimate and paleoenvironmental records, maar-lake sedimentology, biology, isotopic, volcanic landforms, erosion/geomorphic history
5. Hazards and Society – hazard assessment, spatio-temporal development of volcanic fields, volcanic process and engineering impacts, event forecasting models, economic impact evaluations, emergency planning, volcanic risk models, and engineering and societal mitigation options, social and cultural understandings of volcanism, education, outreach, geo-preservation



Basal proximal section of the Motokorea tuff ring consists of dune-bedded, fine, creamy colour tuff beds abundant in lithic fragments excavated from the underlying sedimentary rocks. Large volcanic bombs and blocks of non-volcanic and volcanic origin commonly form plastically deformed impact sags (dark bomb in the lower left side of the photo) on the bedding planes indicating their unconsolidated and wet nature upon the bombs landed on them.

The conference will include keynote lectures by experts in each of these theme areas.

The conference will publish the submitted 2-page extended abstracts in a volume with an ISBN number that will be part of the series of Geoscience Society of New Zealand Miscellaneous Publications. In addition, 4IMC plans to publish a special volume on maar and monogenetic volcanism in a high quality, peer reviewed international journal, as was the case after the 2IMC [Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research Volume 159, Issues 1-3, Pages 1-312 (1 January 2007) Maar-diatreme volcanism and associated processes. Edited by Ulrike

Martin, Károly Németh, Volker Lorenz and James D.L. White and Zeitschrift für Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geowissenschaftler 2006, 157(6) – Proceedings of the 2nd International Maar Conference: Symposium 5: Geophysics of maars and diatremes and Symposium 7: Maar crater lake limnology and maar crater sediments: Edited by Kurt Goth and Peter Suhr] and after the 3IMC [Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research 2011 Volume 201, Issues 1-4, Pages 1-412 (15 April 2011) From maars to scoria cones: the enigma of monogenetic volcanic fields. Edited by Károly Németh, Miguel Haller and Claus Siebe]



Typical tuff - lapilli tuff alternation in the base of the Motokorea tuff ring basal phreatomagmatic pyroclastic units. Note the abundant light colour lapilli in the coarse grained lapilli tuff beds. These are rock fragments disrupted by the phreatomagmatic explosions in shallow depth. Dune bedded tuff is typical for pyroclastic density current transported and deposited fine ash.

The conference will take place between 20th (Monday) and 24th (Friday) February 2012, with 4 full days of keynote lectures, themed sessions and poster sessions. An intra-congress field trip to the Auckland Volcanic Field (included in registration) is scheduled on 22nd (Wednesday) February 2012. This will involve a boat trip around the well-preserved tuff ring of Motokorea Island and the youngest shield volcano with scoria cones, Rangitoto [see e.g. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 2011: 201(1-4): 126-142]. The participants will have time to explore Rangitoto Island, which also hosts the largest Pohutukawa tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*) forest in New Zealand

developed after the formation of the island. The Icebreaker on the 19th (Sunday) February 2012 evening and the Conference Dinner scheduled for 23rd (Thursday) February 2012 will be social highlights of the meeting.

For a more hands-on look at monogenetic volcanic fields, two 3 days (2 nights) field trips are offered before and after the conference program. A pre-congress field trip will take the participants to the South Auckland [see e.g. *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* 1994: 37(2): 143-153; *Journal of Petrology* 2005: 46(3): 473-503] and Auckland volcanic fields to see superb exposures of crater rim deposits, well-preserved maar basins, sites where

significant climatic archive cores were recovered from maar basins, scoria cones and lava fields [see e.g. *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* 2002: 45(4): 467–479, *Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology* 2003: 201(3–4): 235–247, *Journal of Quaternary Science* 2007: 22(5): 517–534, *Geomorphology* 2009/3: 175–186, *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* 2010: 53(1): 31–42]. In addition this field trip will be an excellent opportunity to see the importance of volcanological and sedimentological research to understand the potential volcanic hazard a still active monogenetic volcanic field such as the AVF can pose [see e.g. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 2006: 153(3–4): 370–386, *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 2008: 121(11–12): 1666–1677, *Bulletin of Volcanology* 2011: 73(1): 55–72]. A post-conference fieldtrip will take the participants to the South Island of New Zealand to volcanic fields that are older (Oligocene, Miocene) and therefore more eroded. While in the pre-conference field trip the participants will see well-preserved original volcanic landforms of young (Pliocene to Holocene) monogenetic volcanoes, the post-congress field trip will provide a good opportunity to see what is beneath a monogenetic volcano. The Waipiata Volcanic Field in Otago [see e.g. *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* 2003: 124(1–2): 1–21; *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* 2008: 51(3): 195–218] is a Miocene eroded monogenetic volcanic field where proximal pyroclastic facies (e.g. diatremes) of phreatomagmatic volcanoes are preserved. The post-

congress trip will also take the participants to perfectly exposed coastal section of Surtseyan volcanoes and their associated shallow marine successions in East Otago [see e.g. *Bulletin of Volcanology* 1989: 51(4): 281–298.] and in the Otago peninsula [see e.g. *Special Publications of the IAS* 2001: 31: 245–259., *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie – Abhandlungen* 2002: 225(3) 373–400]. Each of these field trips will offer plenty of time to discuss sedimentary processes associated with monogenetic volcanism in world-class sites.

During 4IMC, the Jim Luhr Award will be given on the basis of nominations prior to the conference to a person who has significantly contributed to our understanding of monogenetic volcanism in the period between the 3IMC (2009) and the 4IMC (2012).

The 4IMC will offer reduced registration to early registrants, IAS members and students. It is the intention of the Local Organising Committee (LOC) to maximize the presence of PhD research students and presenters from developing countries during the 4IMC.

We hope that many sedimentologists will take the 4IMC as an opportunity to visit the South Pacific.

For further information, registration and abstract submission please visit www.4imc.org.nz

Dr Károly Németh
Co-chair of the 4IMC
and IAS National Correspondent
Person for New Zealand
k.nemeth@massey.ac.nz

ANNOUNCEMENTS

8th International Conference on Tidal Environments

Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to announce that the 8th International Conference on Tidal Environments,

Tidalites 2012, will be held in Caen (Normandy, France) from July 28 to August 5, 2012.

- ♦ July 28-30: pre-conference field trips
- ♦ July 31 - August 2: Conference in Caen
- ♦ August 3 -5: post-conference field trips

The website of the conference is under construction and will be activated by the end of April 2011. Field trips are scheduled in the Bay of

Mt St Michel, Marennes-Oleron bay - Gironde estuary -Arcachon bay area, the Miocene subalpin basin of SE France, the Miocene basin of Bonifacio

(Corsica), the Miocene bioclastic sand (faluns) basins of Anjou and Normandy. All the details of the conference (dates/description of the field trips, registration fees, deadlines....) will be provided on the website as soon as possible.

Thanks to note this «tidal event» on your 2012 schedule.

See you in Normandy

Bernadette Tessier
bernadette.tessier@unicaen.fr

Symposium in honour of Albert Matter and Daniel Bernoulli

A one-day symposium in honour of Albert Matter and Daniel Bernoulli will take place on Sunday, November 13th, 2011, at ETH Zürich, in association with the annual Swiss Geoscience Meeting. Confirmed presentations will be by Philip Allen, Flavio Anselmetti, Peter Baumgartner, Giovanni Bertotti, Stephen Burns, Gregor Eberli, Dominik

Fleitmann, Adrian Immenhauser, Hugh Jenkyns, Gianreto Manatschal, Michael Strasser, and Wilfried Winkler. Two time slots are reserved for poster presentations by young researchers. Please contact Karl Föllmi (karl.foellmi@unil.ch) Fritz Schlunegger or Helmut Weissert for any further information.



29th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology

IAS2012@unileoben.ac.at

«SEDIMENTOLOGY IN THE HEART OF THE ALPS»

VENUE

Schladming (www.schladming.at, www.schladming-dachstein.at) is located in the heart of the Eastern Alps in the famous touristic area between Salzburg in the northwest, Graz in the southeast, and Klagenfurt in the south.

Near the centre of Austria makes it an ideal place for conferences. Nearby and easy to reach are famous touristic and cultural places, e.g. Salzburg, Hallstatt, the Salzkammergut area with its beautiful lakes, Mount Grossglockner or Mount Dachstein.





The holiday resort Schladming-Dachstein ranks among the top 5 Austrian ski regions, and is a member of the Ski amadé alliance, the biggest ski alliance in Austria. In summer the Schladming-Dachstein region transforms itself into one of the premium hiking regions. This boasts scenery of dreamlike beauty should be discovered by you: Pristine landscapes, lush green Alpine valleys, the magnificent limestone crags of the glaciated Dachstein Massif, countless peaks and the 300 tarns of the Schladminger-Tauern range.

All over the province proverbial Austrian hospitality and «Gemütlichkeit» are the hallmarks; the inviting atmosphere of the Schladming-Dachstein region meets the most demanding requirements. Various kinds of Austrian regional

dishes will be offered, including Styrian cheese and «Steirerkrapfen» doughnuts.

Organisation:
Montanuniversitaet Leoben
Department of Applied Geosciences
and Geophysics
Hans-Jürgen Gawlick
Sigrid Missoni
IAS2012@unileoben.ac.at

Schladming tourist office:
Barbara Schrempf:
barbara.schrempf@schladming-
dachstein.at

Tanja Schweiger:
tanja@schladming.at

Johannes Baltl:
Johannes@schladming.at

First circular will be distributed at the IAS Meeting in Zaragoza

NOTICE BOARD



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

11th International Symposium on Landslides and Engineered Slopes and the 2nd North American Symposium on Landslides

*2nd - 8th June
2011
Banff, Alberta
Canada*

Corey Froese
chair@isl-nasl2012.ca
Corey.Froese@ercb.ca
www.isl-nasl2012.ca

Central European Meeting of Sedimentology - Sediment 2011

*23rd - 26th June
2011
Leipzig
Germany*

sediment-2011@uni-leipzig.de



28th IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

*5th - 8th July
2011
Zaragoza
Spain*

Marc Aurell
University of Zaragoza
maurell@unizar.es

**14th INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF CARBONATE
SEDIMENTOLOGISTS: THE BATHURST MEETING 2011***

12th - 14th July
2011
Bristol
England

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

5th International Limnogeology Congress, ILIC V

31st Aug - 3rd September
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

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ON TRAVERTINES AND TUFASS (ISTT)*

5th - 11th September
2011
Abbadia San Salvatore, Siena
Italy

Enrico Capezzuoli
University of Siena
capezzuoli@unisi.it

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

22nd - 26th September
2011
Caserta
Italy

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

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

27th - 28th September
2011
Caserta
Italy

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

7th International Conference on Asian Marine Geology (ICAMG-7)

11th - 14th October
2011
National Institute of
Oceanography (CSIR), Goa
India

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

8th International Conference on Tidal Environments

31st July - 2nd August:
2012
Caen
France

Bernadette Tessier
University of Caen
bernadette.tessier@unicaen.fr

IAVCEI - 4th International Maar Conference: A Multidisciplinary Congress on Monogenetic Volcanism 2012

20th - 24th February
2012
Auckland
New Zealand

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



29th IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

10th - 13th September,
2012
Schladming
Austria

Hans-Jürgen Gawlick
University of Leoben
Hans-Juergen.Gawlick@unileoben.ac.at
IAS2012etunileoben.ac.at

* THESE EVENTS HAVE FULL OR
PARTIAL IAS SPONSORSHIP



This Newsletter has been printed by
Data Print Ltd. 11a West Way Botley Oxford OX2 0JB, UK
Designed by Proedex s.l. Francisco Silvela 27
28028 Madrid, Spain editorial@proedex.com

Contributions to be sent to:
Vincenzo Pascucci
IAS General Secretary
Dpto. Scienze Botaniche,
Ecologiche e Geologiche
Università di Sassari
Via Piandanna, 4
07100 Sassari, Italy
Tel.: +39 079228685
pascucci@uniss.it

