

IAS



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

N°167

April 2000

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Contributions to be sent to:

André Strasser
IAS General Secretary
Institut de Géologie
Pérolles
1700 Fribourg
SWITZERLAND

Tel. +41 26 300 89 78
Fax +41 26 300 97 42
E-mail: andreas.strasser@unifr.ch

IAS-Homepage:

<http://www.blackwell-science.com/uk/society/ias>

SEDIMENTOLOGY BY COMMITTEE

André Strasser's editorial in the October 1999 IAS Newsletter and the blank page that said "This space is reserved for you" was an invitation I could not resist. I may make some enemies but this offer could not be passed up. First I will assume that all of us agree with what Strasser said. So, here is more.

Many of us can look back and see the changes in what, why, and how, we sedimentologists do our work. Strasser's point that we spend more time writing proposals and less time thinking while quality of publications suffers has been noted by most everyone over 40. To this I might add that we now waste an awful lot of time web surfing and communicating. The net and e-mail have become a time-consuming addiction we can't live without. Here are some more reasons why I believe sedimentology has changed. If you work for a government agency it is likely that you have been mandated to do societally relevant research. Traditional sedimentology, i.e. describing and interpreting sedimentary structures, sequences, depositional environments etc., is perceived by many to have little to do with society's problems. There are real societal problems but society's problems generally are what the media and various pressure groups think are real problems. They influence our governmental leaders. As a result, the kinds of research we can obtain

funds for are limited and usually have little potential for fundamental breakthroughs. The best we can do is hope that something new and worthwhile will present itself along the way.

Here is how the process works in most US government research organizations today. Themes or tasks are selected, often the result of media pressure, workshop results, or the whim of an influential congressman. Research managers must respond to their congressmen and senators. This is the first stage of putting on the research blinders. The process focuses research down narrow pre-selected pathways. Proposals are then written and focused toward the pre-selected themes or tasks. Next a peer review committee is put together to evaluate the proposals. The most innovative and productive researchers, for various reasons, seem to shy away or are encouraged to not be members of these committees. If you are a smart manager, would you want your most productive people serving on a committee when they could be doing research that will make your department look good? The committee will know that there is only X amount of funds available so their task becomes one of deciding which research proposals should get the money. This is a formidable task. Committee members are also aware that everyone should get something or there will be idle hands, unhappiness, and a gen-

eral decline in morale. Sometimes this causes the really good proposals to be underfunded. Favoritism is difficult to exclude from the process. It is a very subtle thing that is hard to recognize. People fall prey to it through omission without realizing it is happening. And there are other agendas the committee must consider. Nowadays research must be multidisciplinary. This can be interpreted as "let's make sure the money gets spread around so no one is left out." This is also a subtle issue because who among us would not agree that multidisciplinary research is desirable. But is it always desirable? Should we always include a remote-sensing element in every proposal, even when the pixel sizes are too large to discern the central element of the project? Is it always appropriate to have a modeler on every research project? The truth is that the most likely projects to be funded are the ones that take care of all of these various elements and incorporate

the new and expensive technology in which the organization has invested. The result of all these realizations is that we spend a lot of time justifying and word-smithing-in all of the disciplines we know are necessary to get the money. And when we do get the money the project has become so large that we spend too much of our time managing the money and assuring all the elements are working smoothly while at the same time responding to countless e-mail requests for updates, etc. So where do we find time to reflect and write that great "research contribution"? For the most part we don't, but that's the way it is in the "modern situation" as described by Strasser. He hit the nail on the head. And boy, my head hurts almost every day.

*Gene Shinn,
St.Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.*

REPORT ON THE 5TH IAS SPECIAL LECTURE TOUR 1999

It is an enormous privilege to be chosen to be the IAS Special Lecturer and thus have the chance to tour a range of countries and meet so many diverse people. The initial problem is to decide which invitations to accept. With great regret I turned down many from places to which I would dearly have loved to go, but, since the object of the lectureship is to reach out to those whose contact with the western world is or has been limited, I selected Jordan, India, Pakistan and 6 cities in central and eastern Europe, Dresden, Kraków, Budapest, Bratislava, Zagreb and Bucharest. I could not have chosen better. In every country I was cosseted and entertained and was able to meet a very wide range of sedimentologists and other geoscientists, in many cases bringing together people who rarely associate with each other.

The topics I offered were "Controls on Clastic Coastal Systems", "Controls on Deep-water Clastic Systems", "Sequence Stratigraphy" and "Fashions and Models in Geology". The last topic I dropped from the repertoire early on to concentrate on the other three, all of which addressed the problem of keeping up to date with the latest concepts without being carried away with the latest fashion.

I had with me a selection of slides, more than I could ever use, and sent abstracts and copies of figures to my hosts beforehand. They could then prepare a course book if they wished and I could vary the content, depth and style of each course to fit, as far as it is ever possible, the anticipated audience, no doubt with very mixed results. Length varied from a one hour lecture to half-day (3-4 hour) sessions with breaks. In some cases I combined all 3 topics into one lecture or course, concentrating on the highlights and linking the topics together.

Apart from the lectures, I spent as much time as possible talking to staff and students about their work, and their courses. I visited museums in almost every city. These were mainly geological, but equally fascinating were the archaeological, natural history, historical museums and other sites that I could visit to get just a smattering of the complex, interacting heritages of central and eastern Europe, as well as those of Jordan, India and Pakistan.

Field work always followed my lectures. In the field I was shown and we could discuss real geology. I saw phosphorites and the Dead Sea rift in Jordan, Siwaliks (molasse) in India and Pakistan where I also visited the Salt Range. In eastern Europe I was

taken to the Carpathians at various places to see a range of molasse, flysch and shallow marine "tidal" sediments. Field trips varied from those with just a few members of staff, through a small party of staff and students in Jordan, Hungary, Romania and East Germany to a traverse with 60 people over the Dinarides to the Adriatic coast of Croatia.

First I visited the tiny country of Jordan, a haven of tolerance, educational excellence and Arab culture with a wide exposure to western geology. I lectured at Amman University, where 52% of the students are women, to a small seminar group of 12-15 sedimentologists drawn from various institutions in Jordan.

I then went to India, a vibrant, culturally diverse country with 200 times more people than Jordan. Since I could visit only a very small part, I restricted myself to the northern area around Delhi. Apart from Delhi University, I lectured at Aligarh Muslim University, founded in 1876, at the great engineering college of Roorkee, founded in 1846, and at the new university of Chandigarh, the recently established capital of the Indian part of the Punjab. I also visited Dehra Dun where the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) are situated, the latter being the government institution which undertakes all petroleum exploration in India.

Audiences for the lectures varied from 15-30 in university departments to 200 in the vast auditorium at ONGC. I had time to talk to staff and students at the universities and to researchers at the two institutes in Dehra Dun being taken on field trips within the Himalayan foothills mainly to see the Siwaliks (molasse) in the Himalayan foreland basin.

Research in some northern Indian institutions concentrates on the Siwaliks and the Recent sediments of the Ganga flood basin and its tributaries, thermoluminescence being a valuable new tool for dating of the foreland basin alluvial sediments. However, it includes a very wide range of projects in the Himalayas, such as tillites, pelagic sediments, shelf sandstones and limestones. Most departments also carry out field work in other parts of India, for example sandbody geometry and palaeochannels along lineaments, and the ONGC covers every part of the country, especially using remote sensing in poorly explored areas.

Indian academic sedimentologists have a very distinguished record of achievement and the Indian Association of Sedimentologists has been active for many years. Nevertheless the geological establishment, as in many countries, has been dominated by 'hard rock' geologists and money and positions in sedimentology are very sparse, openings being confined to studies that will assist the exploitation of soils and water resources.

It is salutary to remember that it is only 10 years since the frontier between "Eastern" and "Western" Europe was finally demolished. Not only this frontier, but many of the frontiers between individual countries of eastern Europe were just as restrictive. In these last 10 years, freedom to travel has been restored. However, as old industries have been demolished many geologically-based industries, such as the extraction of coal in East Germany and Poland and of mineral deposits in Romania and East Germany, have virtually ceased. Meanwhile the petroleum industry, in spite of its century-long tradition in Romania and Hungary, has not yet recovered from 50 years of bureaucracy and isolation. Thus, except in Croatia, where the National Petroleum Company (INA) contains many sedimentological researchers, and in spite of heroic efforts by individuals in universities, institutes and surveys, the importance of sedimentology to industry is still not fully appreciated.

However, in spite of lack of resources, the intellectual quality of sedimentological research in universities and institutes is very high, reflecting the old tradition of excellence in geology that those countries had when they led the world in sedimentological studies of the turbidites and mass flow deposits of the flysch and of the alluvial fans, fan deltas and other fluvial deposits of the non-marine molasse that once made the Carpathians as well known to sedimentologists as the Alps. There is enormous scope for further

collaborative studies both between these countries and with the outside world, though individuals are sparse on the ground because there are so few positions for the new generation.

In Pakistan I visited 3 of the 4 provinces that make up this large and remarkably varied country, Jamshoro on the Indus River in the southern province of Sindh, Peshawar in North West Frontier Province adjacent to Afghanistan and Islamabad, the modern federal capital of Pakistan in the Punjab. I gave half-day courses of 2 days, 3 days and one day in each place attended by between 70 and 160 people. Lunches and dinners, hosted by University Vice Chancellors, petroleum companies and even a bank, were provided where we could extend our discussions informally and where I also met other academics, especially archaeologists and historians and members of the legal and banking professions.

At Jamshoro, my audience included even petroleum engineers. Here the plan to create a Pakistan Society for Sedimentary Geology was proposed. At Peshawar, my 3-day morning courses were part of a workshop which included talks by participants, many from outside Peshawar, from Quetta in Baluchistan, from the Geological Survey and from Lahore, several staying together in the University Guest House. At Islamabad, I had only one day and condensed my 3 lectures into one morning session selecting highlights only. One advantage of such a short session was that my audience of about 160 people

included not only all the geophysicists from the university and petroleum geologists from several companies based in Islamabad, but also their Presidents, who could justify a morning, but not longer, away from their office.

The very large and varied audiences that I attracted mainly reflect the rarity of visitors from abroad. However, they are also a measure of the nature of Pakistan geology which is dominated by sedimentary rocks both well exposed at the surface and extensively explored in the subsurface by a competitive petroleum industry. The potential for international collaborative projects is enormous whether in the Makran accretionary prism, the Siwalik foreland basin, the Indus river, delta and fan and many others, especially carbonates, in the subsurface.

I want to thank from the bottom of my heart all my hosts, the large number of "assistants" without whose efforts the lectures and courses could not have happened, the participants who shared their knowledge, especially on field trips, and the organizations who financed the meetings, my accommodation, and social events. These organizations were a multitude of departments, universities, museums, geological societies, geological institutes and petroleum companies and the Habib bank. Finally, without the payment of my travel costs by the IAS no tour would have taken place.

*H.G. Reading,
Oxford, U.K.*

BSRG/BGRG SE SPAIN FIELD MEETING

(2-9 September 1999)

The Almeria province in South-east Spain is a very popular area for European university fieldtrips and international research covering a wide range of Earth Science disciplines. The premise of the joint British Sedimentological Research Group (BSRG) and British Geomorphological Research Group (BGRG) SE Spain Field Meeting was to draw together the various strands of International Earth Science research currently being undertaken in this area. This would allow for exchanges of information and to stimulate interdisciplinary discussion in research that could then be fed into fieldwork teaching and heighten environmental awareness of the region.

Anne Mather and Martin Stokes from the University of Plymouth (U.K.) convened the meeting and organised the conference so that papers were presented as half or full day field excursions rather than in the traditional 15-20 minutes presentations that is normal for most conferences.

The first excursion, led by our convenors, took us on a tour of Quaternary travertine deposits in the Tabernas Basin. Questions were raised about the paucity of climatic information in this part of Spain and how this problem could be addressed from

the travertines and associated sediments. The presentation was relaxed yet informative and provoked several points of discussion, thereby setting the trend for the rest of the week. In the afternoon we remained in the Tabernas Basin for a session presented by Dave Nash and Roger Smith (University of Brighton, U.K.) who led us on a tour of groundwater calcrete profiles developed within the Quaternary landscape. Discussions encompassed the rates of calcrete formation, and the importance of groundwater conditions for their development.

Day 2 had a contemporary theme, beginning with an excursion led by Roy Alexander (Chester College, U.K.) and colleagues who examined the factors controlling the rapid morphological evolution of badlands in the Mocatan area of the Sorbas Basin. A clear problem that was identified from this excursion was that the measures employed by local farmers to slow down erosion of their land were shown to actually increase the rate of land degradation. The scale of land movements increased dramatically with Andrew Hart's (University of Plymouth, U.K.) afternoon tour of landslides in the Sorbas town area. The impressive size and numbers of landslides show

what a fundamental earth surface process these movements are in the area.

Day 3 involved a return to the Tabernas Basin. The day began with an excursion led by Dave Hodgson (UCL, U.K.), examining Miocene sedimentary and structural evidence for the problematic and very topical early stage basin development in the region. The excursion demonstrated synsedimentary extensional faulting at the basement/basin-fill interface. In the afternoon Adrian Harvey and Gez Foster (University of Liverpool, U.K.), looked at the controls on the aggradation and dissection of Pleistocene lake and alluvial fan sediments using mineral magnetics.

The fourth day involved an excursion to the Alpujarran Corridor in the Sierra Nevada. Tony Garcia (Santa Barbara, USA) presented a detailed account of landscape development with emphasis on drainage evolution in the area.

On Day 5 a presentation on Miocene redeposited temperate water carbonate sediments was given by Juan Carlos Braga, José Martin (University of Granada, Spain) and Jason Wood (University of Greenwich, U.K.). An interesting story of the redeposition of platform carbonate and siliciclastic sediments in a submarine lobe system was developed throughout the excursion.

The final day, led by Peter Houghton (University College Dublin, Ireland), took us to some unusual contained turbidite deposits in the Sorbas and Tabernas Basins. The excursion presented some interesting ideas about how evolving basin-floor topography during the Tortonian was driving deep-marine sedimentation patterns.

The field conference was a great success with many new ideas and field locations shared. Due to the interdisciplinary background of the delegates there were many useful discussions in the field, at the poster session and in the bar afterwards. There was also an entertaining workshop by Joaquin Sendra (University of Valencia, Spain), on the taphonomy of Neogene marine mammals from the Vera Basin. There was talk that this may be the last meeting of this type in this area, but I for one think that the amount and quality of new work in progress in this beautiful and dynamic area of Europe warrants that there should be another meeting of this type in the future.

Finally, the fact that this well run, great value, and highly enjoyable conference ever happened was down to the organisational skills of Anne Mather and Martin Stokes; a big thank you from all the delegates for all your hard work and enthusiasm. The proceedings of the meeting were published in the following guidebook:

Mather, A.E. & Stokes, M. (eds)
(1999) BSRG/BGRG SE Spain Field
Meeting Guide Book. University of
Plymouth, England. 178pp.

*Dave Hodgson,
Department of Geological Sciences,
University College London, U.K.*

CALENDAR

ICELAND 2000

Modern Processes & Past Environments

April 27-29, 2000

U.K. (Keele, Staffs)

Contact: Dr. Andrew J. Russell,
School of Earth Sciences & Geography,
Keele University,
Staffs, ST5 5BG, U.K.
E-mail: a.j.russell@keele.ac.uk

MODERN & ANCIENT ICE- MARGINAL LANDSYSTEMS

International Symposium

April 29-30, 2000

U.K. (Keele, Staffs)

Contact: Dr. Andrew J. Russell,
Dr. David J. A. Evans
School of Earth Sciences & Geography,
Keele University,
Staffs, ST5 5BG, U.K.
E-mail: a.j.russell@keele.ac.uk
devans@geog.gla.ac.uk

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS OF THE TULAROSA BASIN - SACRAMENTO MTNS. AREA

Pre-conference field trip

May 12-14, 2000

PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS CARBONATE PLATFORMS AND REEFS

A Research and Field Conference jointly sponsored by SEPM and IAS

May 15-16, 2000

U.S.A. (El Paso, Texas)

Contact: Judy Tarpley,
SEPM,

1731 E. 71 Street,

Tulsa, OK 74136, U.S.A.

Tel: +1 918 493 33 61

Tel inside U.S.A.: 800 865 97 65

Fax: +1 918 493 20 93

E-mail: jtarpley@sepm.org

Web site:

[http://www.sepm.org/research/conferences/
permcarb2000.html](http://www.sepm.org/research/conferences/permcarb2000.html)

PERMIAN PLATFORMS AND REEFS IN THE GUADALUPE AND HUECO MOUNTAINS

Post-conference field trip

May 17-19, 2000

HUDSON MEETING

(a sedimentological and palaeontological celebration)

17 May, 2000

U.K. (Leicester University)

Contact: Rosie Cullington,
School of Environmental Sciences,
University of East Anglia,
Norwich, NR4 7TJ, U.K.

Tel: +44 (0)1 603 59 25 60

Fax: +44 (0)1 603 59 77 19 / 50 77 14

E-mail: r.cullington@uea.ac.uk

TIDALITE-2000

Fifth International Conference on Tidal Environments

June 12-14, 2000

KOREA (Seoul)

Contact: Seung Soo Chun,
Faculty of Earth Systems & Environmental Sciences,

Chonnam National University,
Kwangju 500-757, Korea.

Tel: +82 62 530 3456

Fax: +82 62 530 3459

E-mail: sschun@chonnam.chonnam.ac.kr

Web site:

<http://altair.chonnam.ac.kr/~eses/geology/lab/senlab/mainframe.htm>

SEDIMENT 2000

June 21-23, 2000

AUSTRIA (Leoben)

Contact:

Organisationskomitee Sediment 2000,
University of Leoben,

Institute of Geoscience:

Prospektion und Angewandte Sedimentologie,
Peter-Tunner-Straße 5,
8700 Leoben, Austria.

Tel: +43 38 42 40 27 48

Fax: +43 38 42 40 26 40

E-mail: gawlick@unileoben.ac.at

**MILLENNIUM FLUX –
SEDIMENT SUPPLY TO BASINS**

June 22-23, 2000

U.K. (Southampton)

Contact: Dr Stuart Jones,
School of Ocean and Earth Science,
University of Southampton,
Southampton Oceanography Centre,
European Way,
Southampton SO14 3ZH, U.K.

Tel: +44 1 703 59 36 41

Fax: +44 1 703 59 30 59

E-mail: stj@mail.soc.soton.ac.uk

APC-2000

Combined Australian Palaeontological Convention; 3rd International Symposium on the Silurian System; and 2nd Australian Conodont Symposium

July 11-15, 2000

AUSTRALIA (New South Wales)

Contact: George Wilson,
Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences,
Macquarie University,
Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia.

Web-page:

<http://www.es.mq.edu.au/MUCEP/auscos/auscos.htm>

GEOFLUIDS III-2000

July 12-14, 2000

SPAIN (Barcelona)

Contact: Secretariat,

Institut de Ciències de la Terra,
Jaume Almera, CSIC

Lluís Sole i Sabaris, s/n

08028 Barcelona, Spain.

Fax: +34 93 411 00 12

E-mail: geofluids@natura.geo.ub.es

Web-page:

<http://www.ub.es/geoquimi/geofluids>

10th PERUVIAN GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

July 19-22, 2000

PERU (Lima)

Contact: Jose Machare,
Sociedad Geologica del Peru,
Arnaldo Marquez 2277,
Jesus Maria, Lima 11, Peru.
Tel: +51 1 463 3947
Fax: +51 1 261 2362
E-mail: spg@inictel.gob.pe

* * *

HISTORY OF GEOLOGIC PIONEERS

August 3-5, 2000

U.S.A. (Troy, New York)

Contact: D.M. Friedman,
Northeastern Science Foundation,
P.O. Box 746, 15 Third Street,
Troy, NY 12181, U.S.A.
Tel: +1 518 273 32 47
Fax: +1 518 273 32 49
E-mail: gmfriedman@juno.com
Web-site: <http://www2.netcom.com/~gmfstf/>

* * *

6TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PALAEOGEOGRAPHY AND SEDIMENTOLOGY IN CHINA

Mid-August, 2000

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Liaoh/Liaoning)

Contact: Longyi Shao,
China University of Mining and Technol-
ogy, D11 Xueyuan Road,
Beijing 100083, People's Republic of China.
Fax: +86 10 62 34 10 89
Tel: +86 62 33 12 48 ext.8523
E-mail: shaol@mail.cumtb.edu.cn

APPLICATIONS OF NUMERICAL MODELLING IN STRATIGRAPHY AND BASIN ANALYSIS

September 11-12, 2000

U.K. (London)

Contact: Dr Peter Burgess,
Department of Earth Sciences,
University of Cardiff, Main Building,
PO Box 914, Park Place
Cardiff CF1 3YE, U.K.
Tel: +44 (0) 12 22 87 49 28
Fax: +44 (0) 12 22 87 43 26
E-mail: burgesspm@cardiff.ac.uk
and
Dr Nigel Mountney,
Department of Earth Sciences,
Keele University,
Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, U.K.
Tel: +44 (0) 17 82 58 31 71
Fax: +44 (0) 17 82 71 526
E-mail: gga00@keele.ac.uk

* * *

8TH INTERNATIONAL NANNOPLANKTON ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

September 11-15, 2000

GERMANY (Bremen)

Contact: Prof. Helmut Willems,
FB 5 – Geowissenschaften,
Universität Bremen,
Postfach 330 440,
28334 Bremen, Germany.
Tel.: +49 421 21 82 198
Fax.: +49 421 21 84 451
E-mail: willems@micropal.uni-bremen.de
Web site:
<http://www.uni-bremen.de/~micropal/ina8.html>

**20TH REGIONAL MEETING OF
SEDIMENTOLOGY**

September 13-15, 2000

IRELAND (Dublin)

Contact: Pat M. Shannon,
Department of Geology,
University College Dublin,
Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.

Tel: +353 1 706 23 23

Fax: +353 1 283 77 33

E-mail: p.shannon@ucd.ie

Web-page:

<http://www.tcd.ie/geology/ias2000.html>
**SEPM/IAS ENVIRONMENTAL
RESEARCH CONFERENCE:
HYDROGEOLOGY OF SEDIMENTARY
AQUIFERS**

September 24-27, 2000

U.S.A. (Santa Fe)

Contact: Matt Davis,
University of New Hampshire,
Earth Sciences Department,
Durham, NH 03824, U.S.A.

Email: matt.davis@unh.edu

Web-page:

http://www.sepm.org/research/conferences/sepm_conferences.html

**FOURTH CONGRESS ON THE
TERTIARY OF SPAIN**

September 19-21, 2000

SPAIN (Trempe, Lleida)

Contact: Dr. E. Remacha or Dr. E. Maestro,
Dept. de Geologia (Unitat d'Estratigrafia),
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,
08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain.

Tel: +34 935 81 16 03 or 10 85

Fax: +34 935 81 12 63

Web-page:

<http://www.catalunya.net/gettrempe2000>
**9TH INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF
SYMPOSIUM**

October 23-27, 2000

INDONESIA (Bali)

Contact: Secretariat of the International
Coral Reef Symposium c/o COREMAP,
Jl. Raden Saleh 43,
Jakarta 10330, Indonesia.

Tel: +62 21 314 30 80

Fax: +62 21 327 958

E-mail: coremap@indosat.net.id

Web-page: <http://www.oceanologi.lipi.go.id>or: <http://www.coremap.or.id>

Abstracts and suggestions for mini-
symposia to be sent to:

Dr. David Hopley,
Chair ISRS Scientific Program Committee for
9ICRS,

c/o - CRC Reef Research Centre,
James Cook University, Townsville,
Queensland 4811, Australia.

Tel: +61 7 47 25 28 32

Fax: +61 7 47 79 14 00

E-mail: david.hopley@ultra.net.au

THE GEOLOGIC AND CLIMATIC EVOLUTION OF THE ARABIAN SEA REGION

April 5-6, 2001

U.K. (London)

Contact: Peter Clift,

Department of Geology and Geophysics,
MS#22, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institu-
tion,

Woods Hole, MA 02543, U.S.A.

Tel +1 (508) 289 3437

Fax +1 (508) 457 2187

E-mail: pclift@whoi.edu

and

Christoph Gaedicke

Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und
Rohstoffe (BGR),

Stilleweg 2,

D-30655 Hannover, Germany.

E-mail: gaedicke@bgr.de

SEDIMENT 2001

June 6-8, 2001

GERMANY (Jena)

Contact:

Organisationskomitee Sediment 2001,

Institut für Geowissenschaften,

Universität Jena,

Burgweg 11,

D-07749 Jena, Germany.

Tel: +49 3641 948 621

Fax: +49 3641 948 622

E-mail: gaupp@geo.uni-jena.de

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FLUVIAL SEDIMENTOLOGY

August 6-10, 2001

U.S.A. (University of Nebraska - Lincoln)

Contact: Mike Blum,

Department of Geosciences,

214 Bessey Hall,

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Lincoln, NE 68588-0340, U.S.A.

Tel: +1 402 472 78 72

Fax: +1 402 472 49 17

E-mail: mblum1@unl.edu

Web-page:

<http://www.unl.edu/geology/icfs.html>

21ST IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY

September 3-5, 2001

SWITZERLAND (Davos)

Contact: Haruko Hartmann,

IAS-2001, Institute of Geology,

ETH-Zentrum,

8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

Fax: +41 1 632 10 80

E-mail: info@ias-2001.ethz.ch

Web-page: <http://www.ias-2001.ethz.ch>

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PALEOCEANOGRAPHY

September 17-21, 2001

JAPAN (Sapporo)

Contact: Prof. Helmut Weissert,

Geological Institute, ETH-Zurich,

CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

Tel: +41 (0)1 632 37 15

Fax: +41 (0)1 632 10 30

E-mail: helmi@erdw.ethz.ch

Web-page:

<http://www.ijinet.or.jp/jtb-cs/icp7/>

**16TH INTERNATIONAL
SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS**

July 7-12, 2002

SOUTH AFRICA (Auckland Park, Gauteng)

Contact: Bruce Cairncross,
Department of Geology, Rand Afrikaans
University, P.O. Box 524,
Auckland Park, 2006, South Africa.

Tel: +27 11 489 23 13

Fax: +27 11 489 23 09

E-mail: bc@na.rau.ac.za

Web-page:

[http://general.rau.ac.za/geology/
announcement.htm](http://general.rau.ac.za/geology/announcement.htm)

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