IAS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

Newsletter

February 2007 | http://www.iasnet.org | N° 208

Contents

News from the General Secretary

Dear IAS members: I am pleased to present a new format for the IAS Newsletter. Since the foundation of the International Association of Sedimentologists in Algiers, 1952, the newsletter has been a main channel of information on the life of the association, covering administration aspects of interest for the IAS membership and reporting on the activities of the national and/or local sedimentological groups and events of general interest in the field of Sedimentology.

Nowadays, information to IAS members flows smoothly throughout two main pathways that work in parallel and coordinated. By one hand, the printed version of the IAS Newsletter is distributed every two months together with the *Sedimentology* Journal issues. On the other hand, our homepage set up at the Office of the Treasurer (www.iasnet.org) offers a great deal of updated information that is permanently increased by contributions from IAS membership. As you can see, the new format of the printed newsletter approaches the design of the website so contributing to strengthen the corporative image of the Association.

Change in the IAS Newsletter is one of the initiatives of the new IAS Bureau and Council (see composition in the inside cover of recent issues of *Sedimentology*) elected in the 17th International Sedimentological Congress (Fukuoka, Japan, 2006). I am sure that a coloured version of the newsletter will make its reading more enjoyable and will make it more attractive, especially for young people. Moreover, contents of the newsletter must be enriched by a higher participation of the IAS National Correspondents, whose contributions are critical for promoting and spreading out IAS in the different countries. I hope you will enjoy the new version of the IAS Newsletter.

I am taking in advantage this message to wish you all the best in 2007.

José-Pedro Calvo
IAS General Secretary

Annual Report of the International Association of Sedimentologists

The International Association of Sedimentologists was founded in 1952. Its objectives are the promotion of the study of Sedimentology by publications, discussion, and comparison of research results, by encouraging the interchange of research through international collaboration, and by favouring integration with other disciplines.

Accomplishments in 2006

The IAS held the 17th International Sedimentological Congress in Fukuoka, Japan, from August 27 to September 1. Some 740 participants represented 50 countries, and twenty one field-trips were run. Furthermore, the IAS co-sponsored conferences and workshops in Argentina, France and Japan.

A lecture tour developed by Prof. Maurice E. Tucker, from United Kingdom, has been running in India, Venezuela, Argentina, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Hungary , reaching several institutions in these countries.

The IAS published 6 issues of its journal *Sedimentology* comprising some 1500 pages. The electronic paper handling of the journal is settling down. *Sedimentology* is accompanied by a Newsletter, and the IAS homepage (http://www.iasnet.org) is regularly updated.

The IAS friendship scheme for scientists and libraries in developing countries continues. In 2006, 165 individuals and 36 libraries benefit from it. The new IAS Postgraduate Grant Scheme offered 19 grants, ranging from 600 to 1275 Euros, to young researchers from 11 different countries.

Membership reaches up 1560 sedimentologists from 97 countries in the year 2006.

Goals for 2007

The 25th Meeting of Sedimentology will be held in Patras, Greece (4–7 September). The Association will also co-sponsor meetings and workshops in Canada, United Kingdom, Spain and Greece. A lecture tour developed by Prof. B. Charlotte Schreiber, from United States, will be run in Mexico, Spain, Greece, Switzerland, Poland, Ukraine and Austria to reach institutions who could otherwise not afford to invite foreign lecturers.

The journal *Sedimentology* will again appear with 6 issues. Eleven Special Publications and three Field Guides are in preparation.

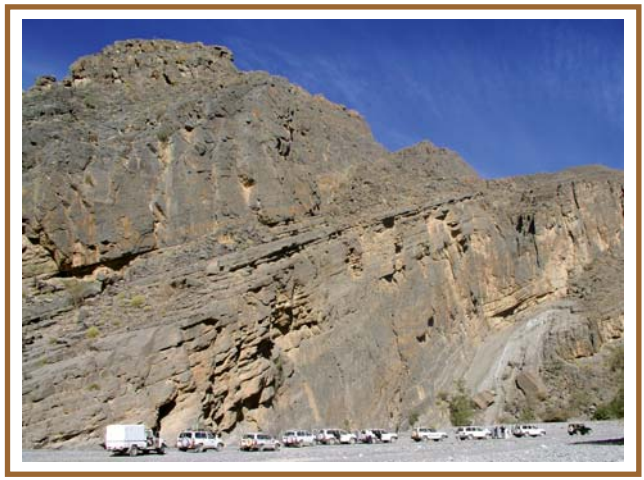
We will continue to publish high-quality science, and to organize and sponsor top-level research conferences and meetings. However, we also want to encourage young sedimentologists from countries where research

possibilities are less well established, and where funding is lacking. We do this through our friendship and grant schemes, and by paying travel expenses to international congresses and field workshops.

Funding

IAS is funded by membership fees. All officers work for free, and there are no permanent staff or formal headquarters.

José-Pedro Calvo
General Secretary



Fieldtrip in the Oman Mountains

FINANCIAL REPORT

1.- BALANCE SHEET

	As at June 30, 2006		As at June 30, 2005	
	EUR	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets		1.285,46		3.837,33
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks (books/publications)		26.999,90		62.848,18
Receivables				
Prepayments	3.510,00		3.510,00	
Other receivables	62.440,11		87.588,08	
		65.950,11		91.098,08
Cash and cash equivalents		2.165.843,03		1.952.153,25
TOTAL ASSETS		**2.260.078,50**		**2.109.936,84**

	As at June 30, 2006		As at June 30, 2005	
	EUR	**EUR**	**EUR**	**EUR**
EQUITY				
Reserves	2.052.556,35		1.844.535,14	
Surplus for the year	173.713,69		208.021,21	
		2.226.270,04		2.052.556,35
SHORT TERM DEBTS				
Other debts and prepayments received		33.808,46		57.380,49
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2.260.078,50**		**2.109.936,84**

1ST ANNOUNCEMENT

IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology 2007

Carbonate sedimentation, rift tectonics and petroleum potential on continental margins

The 2nd IAS International Summer School of Sedimentology 2007 for PhD students will be held in scenic central Italy, in the Sabina and Umbria-Marche Apennines, a carefully selected location where young geologists can learn first-hand about many aspects of carbonate sedimentology and basin evolution. This region of the Apennines displays a wealth of beautiful cross-sections of a Mesozoic, carbonate-dominated rifted to passive continental margin. Here, a regional carbonate megabank was dissected in the early Jurassic by normal faults, which became submarine escarpments bounding syn- and post-rift deeper marine basin successions. Submarine structural highs were subjected to drowning; being turned into pelagic carbonate platforms (PCPs) hosting a thin condensed carbonate cap. Three field days, including a field mapping exercise, will allow participants to take full advantage of all these features, and more. Additionally, three days of lectures will address the general concepts of carbonate sedimentation along continental margins, and the classification and evolution of carbonate platforms and adjacent basins. Through regional case studies (Mediterranean, Red Sea) at different time slices and the use of seismic sections, the petroleum potential of carbonate systems will be discussed with an emphasis on the reservoir properties of platform facies and resedimented basinal carbonate clastics. The general oceanographic evolution of the Jurassic-Early Tertiary Umbria-Marche basin will be addressed and the classic Bottaccione section, exposing both the Cretaceous «Ocean Anoxic Events» and the iridium-enriched K/T boundary, will be visited.

When:

23.9.-30.9.2007

Where:

Terni and Cantiano, Central Italy

Lecturers

include Massimo Santantonio («La Sapienza» Univ., Roma), Dan Bosence (emeritus Royal Holloway, London), Alfredo Frixa (ENI-AGIP, Italy). Helmut Weissert and Judith McKenzie (ETH Zürich). Names of additional

lecturers (sequence stratigraphy, continental margins) will be announced.

Topics to be addressed:

Carbonate platforms and margins. Carbonates and rift tectonics: fault-block topography, platform drowning. Pelagic carbonate platform (PCP)/basin systems: PCP-top condensed sediments; submarine escarpments and their diagenesis. Differential compaction, secondary slopes, and megaclastic belts at hanging-wall basin margins. Mass wasting processes in the marine carbonate environment. Basin analysis and petroleum potential of carbonate systems: paleotectonic control, neritic platform facies, toe of platform clastic wedges, and turbidite-dominated basin successions. Tectonic evolution and general oceanographic history of the Umbria-Marche basin.

Tools:

Carbonate sedimentology, chemo-stratigraphy, ammonite biostratigraphy and field mapping; interpretation of seismic sections and well stratigraphy; buried analogs from the Red Sea, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean regions.

Who should apply:

Doctoral students who are interested in aspects of carbonate sedimentology, basin analysis and hydrocarbon exploration. Must be IAS student member! Up to 25 students will be accepted. Send application directly to IAS Secretary at http://www.iasnet.org/.

Application deadline:

15 April 2007, acceptance announced by 30 April 2007.

Costs:

The costs are estimated to be 300 Euros/student, double room, full pension for 7 days. Transport costs 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.

Superb outcrops in the Apennines

SUPER SEDIMENTOLOGICAL EXPOSURES

Sequence stratigraphic characteristics of late Cretaceous to Eocene sediments in the Haymana area of the central Anatolian Basin

Introduction

Excellent exposures of late Cretaceous to middle Eocene sediments are found in hillsides, truncated anticlines and along some creeks in the Haymana area of the Central Anatolian Basin. The exposed sediments represent varied depositional systems comprising confined turbidites, meandering submarine fan channels, siliciclastic

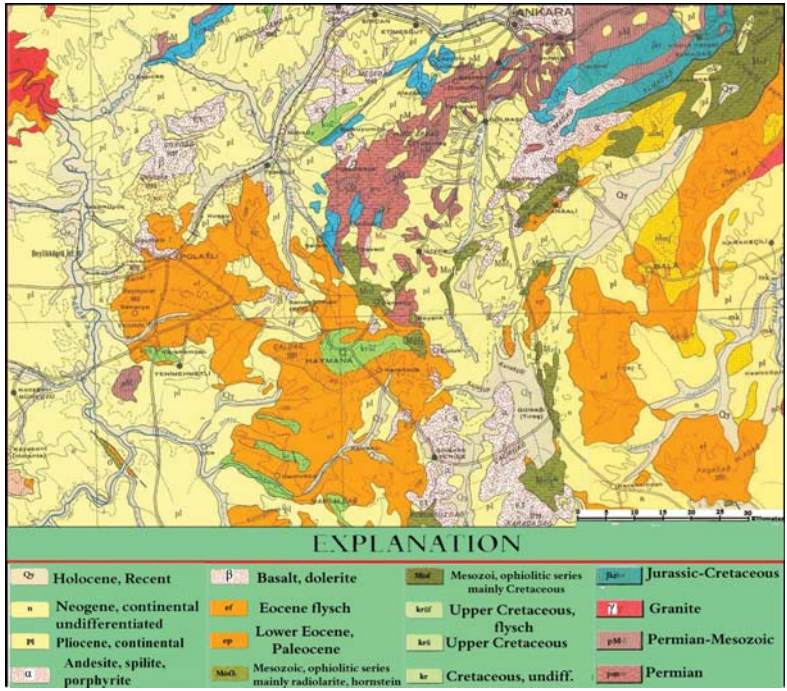


Figure 1. Geological map of the area of interest and surroundings.

shelf margin with truncation features, rudist patch reefs, incised valley (late Maastrichtian), reefal shelf margin (early Paleocene) and a prograding coarse grained delta system. The exposures are all accessible by either asphalt road or stabilized road by car. Some exposures can be reached in a short walking distance from main roads.

The Central Anatolian Basin was opened on a basement consisting of granite, metamorphic rocks and ophiolitic melange (Figure 1). Ophiolites covering granitic and metamorphic rocks correspond to accreated and obducted oceanic crust that resulted from the closure of the NeoTethyan Ocean located to the north of the area (Þengör and Yýlmaz, 1981; Norman, 1984). The Anatolian Basin started to form in late Campanian. A sudden inundation of the irregular basin topography resulted in the deposition of pelagic carbonates at the basin center and shallow water facies types along the marginal areas and shoals. Open marine pelagic carbonates have been observed in a number of localities, i.e. at the core of the Samsam Anticline in Samsam lake area and at the core of the Haymana anticline, but late Campanian shallow water facies are not observed because of the younger sediment cover. Toward the end of early Maastrichtian, sea level dropped below shelf edge and incised valleys were formed (Figure 2). At the beginning of late Maastrichtian, a rise in sea level resulted in filling incised valleys with shallow marine sand and later in flooding marginal areas. During this period, shallow marine rudistid carbonates and siliciclastics were deposited along marginal areas while deep marine shales were accumulated in deeper areas of the basin (Figure 2). Toward the end of late Maastrichtian, relative sea level fall resulted in deposition of a shallowing

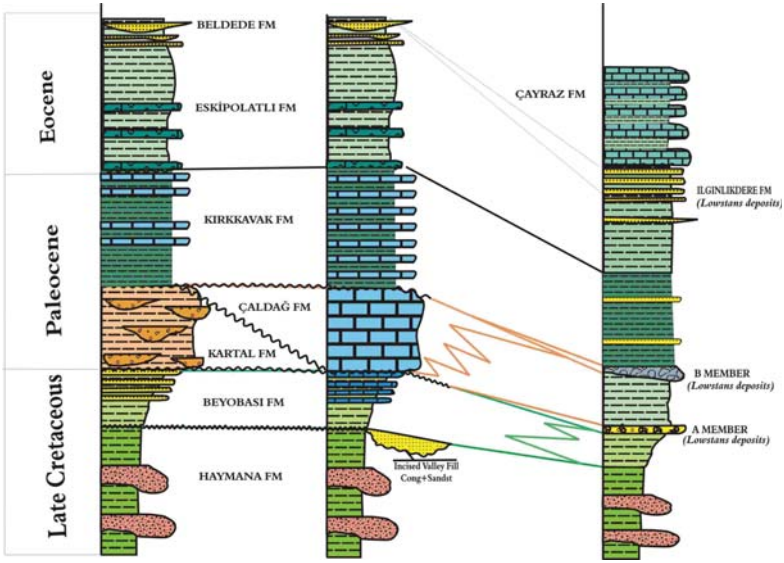


Figure 2. Correlation of stratigraphic units.

up sequence of sediments consisting of rudist limestone, carbonate sand and siliciclastics. It is difficult to recognize these changes at the center of the basin, but they are pronounced at the marginal areas. Further fall in sea level caused erosion at the margin and deposition of debris flow sediments along slope and base of slope areas. This fall in sea level at the end of late Maastrichtian is also marked by the development of large alluvial fans at the periphery of the basin (Unalan et al., 1976). During the same period, deep incised valleys were formed especially on the northeastern margin of the Central Anatolian Basin neighbouring the Kýrþehir Massif. These valleys were later filled with coarse grained siliciclastics. Absence of deep incised valleys in the Haymana area at the end of the Cretaceous imply that at least some of them may be interpreted as tectonically induced features.

Beginning the early Paleocene, sea level rose again but did not reach previous level. Morphology of the alluvial fans strongly controlled the extent of the marine sedimentary facies. Carbonate deposits were accumulated in a narrow shelf whilst deep marine shales were deposited in the basin (Figure 2).

During the late Paleocene, a new rise in sea level is marked by deposition of carbonates on a larger area overlying early Paleocene carbonates, alluvial fan sediments and the basement rocks. Distribution of siliciclastic and carbonate deposits in the basin was closely controlled by loci of terrigenous input.

A change in style of deposition in the area is recorded during the Eocene. Transgression is marked along the margin but it is not recognized in inner parts of the basin except for variations in the amount of coarse-grained material. Another remarkable change deals with accumulation of carbonate sediments in restricted areas of both the northern and southern margins whilst siliciclastic deposition, represented by a prograding delta system, took place in the northwestern side of the basin and a submarine fan system was developed along an E-W trending trough.

The end of the middle Eocene was the time of filling up of the Haymana area in the Central Anatolian Basin while in other areas of the basin extensive evaporite precipitation occurred (Derman, 2003a). This difference can be explained not only by an increase of sediment input but also by tectonic deformation caused by thrust front emerging from the north.

SELECTED OUTCROPS TO BE VISITED

The Haymana area is located about 60 km far from Ankara. The area can be reached throughout the Haymana-Ankara city road or through the Ankara-Eskiþehir intercity road to Temelli, and then from Temelli to Haymana (Figure 3).

Locality 1: Asagi Yurtcu village and Alcý road

The outcrop is at the entrance of the Asagi Yurtcu Village (Figure 3), about 30 km from Ankara and 15 km to Temelli. It has an asphalt road and is about 1-2 km to the north from the Ankara-Eskisehir intercity road.

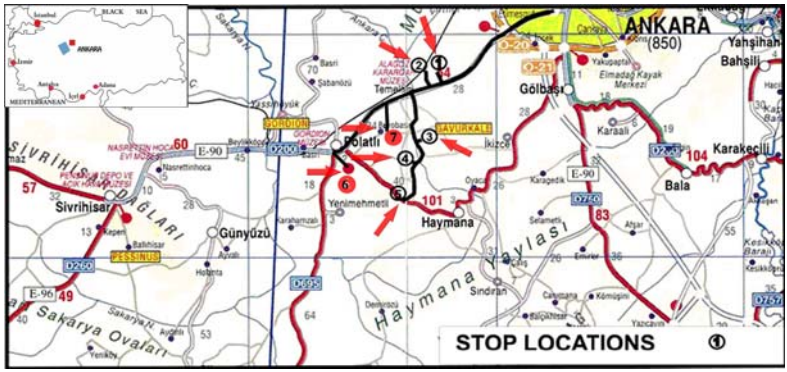


Figure 3. Location of stops.

At this location, late Maastrichtian carbonates unconformably overlie red alluvial fan terrigenous deposits of pre-late Maastrichtian age and are overlain by a thick, almost massive siliciclsatic sequence containing blocks of the underlying carbonates (late Paleocene age?). The carbonate deposits are gray colored, medium bedded, coarse grained (grainstone, floatstone with grainstone matrix and rubblestone), dominantly bioclastic, and they contain large rudist fragments. (Figure 4).

Thickness changes are observed along exposures due to erosion before deposition of overlying siliciclastic sediments. The exposure represents a transgressive system of shoreline carbonate deposits overlying continental clastics (sequence boundary at the beginning of late Maastrichtian) and an erosional unconformity overlying late Maastrichtian sediments (sequence boundary between the late Maastrichtian and the late Paleocene) indicating sea level changes during these times.

Figure 4. Late Maastrichtian bioclastic carbonate with rudist fragments (locality 1).

Locality 2: Alcý road

The locality is reached from the same intercity road and about 5 km from locality 1 (Figure 3). There is a fresh trench that allows observation of the contact between continental deposits and overlying transgressive marine sediments.

At this location, the stratigraphic relation is similar to that observed in Asagý Yurtcu village (Kocyigit, 1991). The Ophiolitic melange is overlain by a red dominantly mudstone sequence that is in turn overlain unconformably by late Maastrichtian carbonates with large rudist skeletons (Figure 5). Upper surface is erosional and leaching is evident. Rudist casts are filled by sands of overlying sequence (Figure 6). The age of the overlying siliciclastics is probably late Paleocene.

Locality 3:Turkserefli village

This locality is also reached from the intercity road from the Ankara-Eskisehir (Figure 3). Crossing an overroad bridge towards the south (approximately 5 km before Temelli), an asphalt road leads to Turkserefli village. The exposure is along the hillside, about one kilometer to the south of the village.

At this locality, shelf to basin transition from carbonates to basinal shales will be observed. Shelf margin is well represented by inclined and downlapping beds toward the basin. Basinal shale with conglomerate lenses shows a shallowing upward character and ends up with shallow water carbonates with rudists. Carbonates are gray coloured, medium bedded, resistant and laterally continuous. The lower beds descend

Figure 5. Unconformity between red continental clastic deposits and late Maastrichtian shallow marine carbonate beds (outcrop in a new trench - locality 2).

Figure 6. Close-up view of rudist casts filled with sand at the upper surface of a late Maastrichtian carbonate bed, probably indicating unconformity.

and show basinward inclined bed packages from northwest to southeast. The beds can be traced basinward into basinal shales (Figure 7). The width of the shelf carbonates is about 500 m. Carbonate wedges out landward whilst continental clastics directly overlie late Maastrichtian shallow marine siliciclastics and are in turn overlain by late Paleocene mixed siliciclastics and carbonates. This may indicate tectonically induced sea level fall rather than eustatic sea level fall.

Locality 4: Erif village

Continuing along the same road (Figure 3), a dusty road takes to a village from where a left turn takes one to Erif village. At about the entrance of the village, a slope is climbed for a better view.

At this locality, early Paleocene carbonates are exposed and geometry of the shelf margin is well preserved. Backreef, reef core and slope can be seen with original slope angles (Figure 8). Coral algal facies forms the reef core and grainstone to floatstone-rudstone represent backreef and forereef slope facies. In a short distance these lithologies grade into basinal shales. This geometry and facies relation can be traced along the shelf margin of an early Paleocene sea. The carbonate represents highstand deposits of early Paleocene age. The width of the carbonate system is about a

Figure 7. Late Campanian to Paleocene deposits near the village of Turkserefli (locality 3). Inclined beds indicate late Maastrichtian highstand and downlapping bed marks migrating shelf edge.

Figure 8. Large outcrop representing an early Paleocene carbonate shelf near Erif (locality 4). To the left, high angle slope represents fore-reef slope, gentle slope (to the right) indicates back-reef slope toward a lagoon. The massive central part is the reef core.

couple of hundred metres narrower than in locality 3. This indicates that width of the shelf was variable.

Locality 5: Eastern plunge of Haymana anticline

Caldağ anticline is located about 5 km to the west of Haymana (Figure 3). The eastern plunge of the anticline can be reached by 4 wheel drive or by 15 minutes walking.

At this location, the lowest exposed unit is composed by shales of the Haymana formation. The shales are overlain by quartz sandstones and conglomerates reaching up to 40 m in thickness. The base of the conglomerate is erosional and shows a lenticular geometry (Figure 9). The conglomerate contains abundant burrows and fossil fragments indicating a marine origin. Carbonate content increases upward and grades into sandy limestone and then into limestone (Figure 10). Limestone contains rudist fragments and benthic foraminifera, i.e. orbitoids, of late Maastrichtian age. Conglomerate and sandstone show a lenticular geometry that represents an incised valley formed during a lowstand phase, those clastic facies have been deposited during the transgressive phase. Upward dominance of carbonate probably indicates cessation of siliciclastic input and abundance of benthic fossils and rudists show a shallowing upward trend, therefore representing a highstand stage. Along the exposure, a shelf margin truncation is also observed (Figure 11) supporting the formation of incised valley and sea level fall.

Figure 9. Exposure of an incised valley at the eastern plunge of the Caldag anticline (locality 5). Quartz conglomerate and sandstone fill and onlap the wall of the valley. Top of the sequence is dominated by rudist limestone representing highstand deposits (see also figure 10).

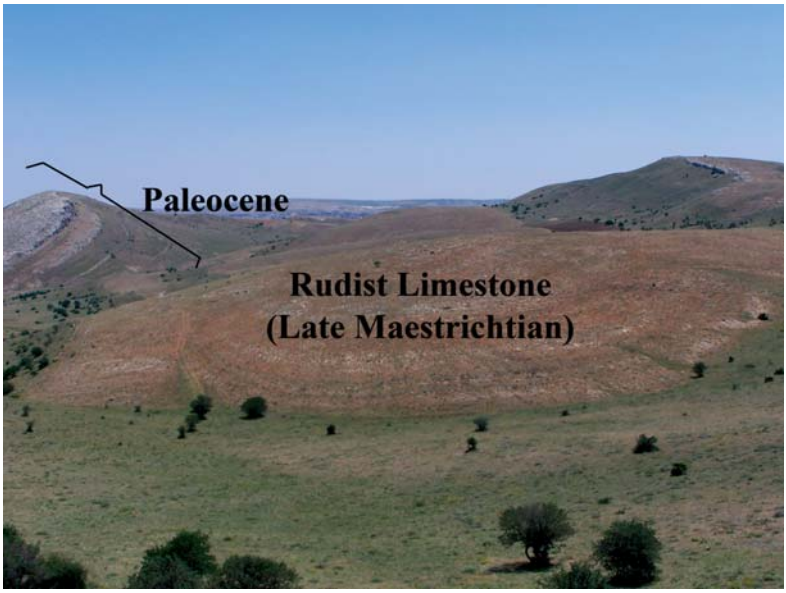


Figure 10. Rudist reef exposed at the core of the Caldag anticline (locality 5). The carbonate deposit is the same that seals the incised valley shown in figure 9.

The limestone is sharply overlain by fine-grained siliciclastic sediments that grade upward into a second carbonate level of early Paleocene age showing a shallowing upward trenf. The top of the sequence shows an erosional surface that can be correlated with large carbonate debris at the close proximity of the margin (Figure 12), marking sea level drop and erosion along the basin margin. Change from carbonate into basinal fine-grained deposits is observable along the exposure.

Locality 6: South of Eskipolatlý village

From Polatli, a road turns to the southeast and reaches the village of Eskipolatli after a 5 km drive (Figure 3). An excellent exposure is observed some 500 m to the south of the village along a south facing hillside.

At this locality, a prograding delta sequence can be seen. It shows a distinct shallowing upward trend changing from shallow marine shales to shoreline sediments with limited lateral extent. Upward, lenticular fluvial channel sandstone and conglomerates showing well developed epsilon cross-bedding and fining-upward trend are the predominant facies (Figure 13). Orientation of the channels and epsilon cross-bedding shows a dominantly westerly migration of channels in the early phase, whereas a dominant easterly migration pattern characterizes the fluvial system in a later phase (Derman, 2003b). This pattern might have been created tectonic

Figure 11. Shelf margin truncation (locality 5). Erosion at the margin is evidenced by offlapping beds. The overlying continuous bed marks a new transgression and a change from siliciclastic to dominant carbonate deposits.

Figure 12. View of a large lensoid carbonate megabreccia body in locality 5.

Figure 13. Meandering channel deposits in a prograding delta sequence (locality 6). Epsilon cross-bedding, fining upward trend and abundant mud chips characterize this facies.

movement that affected the basin toward the end of middle Eocene. Meandering channels dominate the system. Absence of mouth-bar type sediments may be due to very coarse grained material that was trapped within the fluvial channel.

Locality 7: Beyobasý village

Beyobasý village is about 5 km to the south of Temelli and reached through an asphalt road (Figure 3).

At this locality, submarine channels with well developed epsilon cross-bedding are observed (Figure 14). Features of the channel conglomerate and sandstone are very different from fluvial counterparts although they both show epsilon cross-bedding. Fluvial meandering channels show a fining-upward trend, but meandering channels of the submarine fan shows only intercalation of fine and coarse fraction without showing a gradation from coarse-grained material into fines. An additional difference is that the channel bodies do not contain so many mud chips as in the fluvial channels.

Figure 14. Meandering channel deposits of submarine fan facies (locality 7). In the outcrop, the channel shows epsilon cross-bedding and a coarsening upward trend.

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Accommodation

Polatlý city is very close to the field and has a 3 star hotel. Ankara, with many accommodation facilities, is about 70 km far from the area to visit

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IAS Postgraduate Grant Scheme

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

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

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

Supervisor's Letter Guidelines list the information needed.

IAS Grant Scheme Guidelines

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

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

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

Guidelines for letter from supervisor

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

Grant application

Research Proposal –

- **Title**
- **Introduction:** Introduce the topic and provide

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

- **Motivation:** It should have a clearly written hypothesis or a well-explained research problem of geologic significance. It should explain **why** it is important. Simply collecting data without an objective is not considered wise use of resources.
- **Methods:** Outline the research strategy (methods) that you plan to use to solve the problem in the field and/or in the laboratory. Please include information on data collection, data analyses, and data interpretation.
- **Facilities:** Briefly list research and study facilities available to you, such as field and laboratory equipment, computers, library.
- **Bibliography –** provide a list of key (5-10) publications that are relevant to your proposed research. The list should show that you have done adequate background research on your project and are assured that your methodology is solid and that the project has not been done already.

- **Budget –** Provide a brief summary of the total cost of the research. Clearly indicate the amount (in euros) being requested. State specifically what the IAS grant funds will be used for.

- **Curriculum Vitae -** Name, postal address, e-mail address, university education (degrees & dates), work experience, awards and scholarships, independent research projects, your abstracts and publications.

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

CALENDAR

ALLUVIAL FANS 2007 *

18-22 June, 2007
Banff, Alberta,
Canada

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Web-page: http://husky1.smu.ca/~pgiles/AF2007/AlluvialFans2007.htm

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13TH BATHURST MEETING OF CARBONATE SEDIMENTOLOGISTS *

July 16th - 18th
2007
Norwich, UK

Convenors Dr A. Kendall and Dr J. Andrews
School of Environmental Sciences,
University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, UK
e-mail: Bathurst.meeting@uea.ac.uk

4TH INTERNATIONAL LIMNOGEOLOGY CONGRESS *

July 11-14, 2007
Barcelona
Spain

Contact: Dr. Lluis Cabrera
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Web-page: www.ilic2007.com

25TH MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY (SEDIMENTOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT)*

September 4-7, 2007
Patras,
Greece

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Web-page: http://ias2007.geology.upatras.gr/

18TH INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS*

26 September
1 October, 2010
Mendoza,
Argentina

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