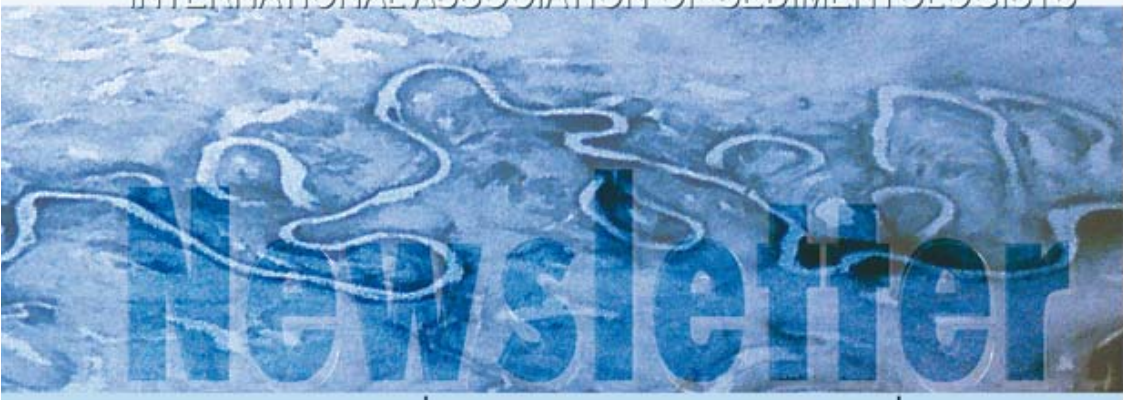
IAS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS



Newsletter

August 2009 | http://www.iasnet.org | N° 223

Contents

IAS Bureau and Council

Erratum

In the June issue of the IAS Newsletter (nr. 222), a proposal from the present IAS Bureau for the New IAS Bureau and Council was published. Unfortunately there was a mistake in the list of the appointed persons so that Paul Carling (UK) is the right name for the job of Special Publications Secretary. In addition, Jiaxin Yan (China) has been included in the list of IAS Council members. Accordingly, you will find below the list that is officially proposed by the present IAS Bureau.

José-Pedro Calvo, IAS General Secretary.

New IAS Bureau and Council

According to the Articles of the International Association of Sedimentologists, the list of nominations for the new Bureau and Council has to be published in the Newsletter in the first part of the year preceding the International Sedimentological Congress, where the Extraordinary General Assembly will be held. The next ISC will be held in Mendoza, Argentina, from 26th September to 1st October 2010, so the time for announcing the nominations is now.

The present Bureau proposes the following new composition:

President:	**Poppe de Boer** (The Netherlands)
Past-President:	**Finn Surlyk** (Denmark)
General Secretary:	**Vincenzo Pascucci** (Italy)
Treasurer:	**Marc De Batist** (Belgium)
Deputy Treasurer	**Patric Jacobs** (Belgium)

Vice-Presidents:	**Daniel Ariztegui** (Switzerland) **Hiroki Matsuda** (Japan) **Dilce Rossetti** (Brazil)
Editors:	**Stephen Rice** (UK) **Peter Swart** (USA)
Special Publications Secretary:	**Paul Carling** (UK) **Thomas Stevens** (UK)
Council:	**Ana M. Alonso-Zarza** (Spain) **Seung Soo Chun** (South Korea) **Sergio Matheos** (Argentina) **Isabel Montañez** (USA) **Igor Vlasovic** (Croatia) **Hildegard Westphal** (Germany) **Jiaxin Yan** (China)

Members of the Association may propose alternative lists to the Bureau and Council up to one year before the scheduled International Sedimentological Congress. Such an alternative list shall be signed by at least 50 members of the IAS and be approved in writing by the nominees mentioned therein.

If there is no other list proposed by the Ordinary members of the IAS, the list proposed by the Bureau will be accepted and confirmed by the General Assembly. If an alternative list has been proposed, a vote will be taken at the General Assembly and the list receiving the majority of the votes will form the next Bureau and Council.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Changes to the Journal

As announced in an editorial in Sedimentology, starting in 2009 we are publishing an extra theme issue a year. In 2009 the theme issue focused on the Mediterranean. We are soliciting from the membership proposals for future theme issues. These typically will be published as the first issue of each year. A suitable theme for example might be 'The Petrography and Geochemistry of Non-depositional Surfaces' or 'The Sedimentology of Braided Rivers'. Please send your proposals to either Paul Carling (P.A.Carling@soton.ac.uk) or Peter Swart (pswart@rsmas.miami.edu). The proposal should contain the names of the guest editors, a hypothetical table of contents and an explanation of why the topic might be suitable for Sedimentology. Once accepted for a future theme issue the guest editors will be responsible for soliciting papers, handling reviews, and editing the final product in conjunction with the Chief Editors of Sedimentology.

REPORT

Sedimentology in Italy

By GeoSed (Italian Association for Sedimentary Geology – www.geosed.it)

The 27th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology will be held in Alghero (Sardinia, Italy). It will be a chance to show to the European (and more) sedimentological community how and where the Italian sedimentologists are going to.

In the last 10 years, most of the Italian sedimentologists joined together in the Italian Association for Sedimentary Geology (GeoSed). In this context, an annual conference is organized to present the new advances in sedimentology. GeoSed itself is involved in the organisation of the Alghero meeting, where many conveners are active members of the association.

The Mediterranean region constitutes one of the main targets of the Italian research and where most of studies are carried out. These studies span from Paleozoic to Recent rocks (Figure 1) and are mainly focussed on palaeogeographic and palaeoclimatic reconstructions. However, several collaborations are undertaken to compare this region with other similar all over the world.

In the following lines, I would like to present, on behalf of the Italian sedimentological community, a short overview of the main interests, and toward what objectives Italian sedimentologists are addressing their research. However, talking about sedimentology we must give a special place to Bologna and Parma. The first locality was and is one of the main centres for sedimentology in Italy, with an active group of researchers having been trained in the school of Franco Ricci Lucchi. The second place, following the ideas of Emiliano Mutti, performed high qualities studies on turbidite deposits and on the Messinian Mediterranean Salinity Crisis.

Throughout the last decade, researchers in Bologna have been involved mainly in facies analysis and sequence-stratigraphic interpretation of the Quaternary successions of the Po Plain (northern Italy), one of the widest

Figure 1. Permian continental rocks onlapped by late Quaternary shallow marine to coastal strata (Torre del Porticciolo , Sardinia)

alluvial plains in Europe. With the aid of hundreds of continuous cores, the Bologna group has increased knowledge on subsurface stratigraphy; on this basis, a yearly school on core stratigraphy and sedimentology is organised. Special attention has also been paid (in collaboration with the University of Pisa) to the relationship between alluvial and coeval deltaic and nearshore systems (e.g. Arno coastal plain, Tuscany, central west Italy) to define millennial-scale, Holocene depositional cycles, with a diagnostic climatic signature.

A multidisciplinary approach including field work, petrography, cathodoluminescence and stable isotope geochemistry is one of the main targets of the Torino research group. It is focussed on early and late diagenetic processes causing nodularity, evidence of syn-depositional instabilities (neptunian dykes, paleoescarpements, seismites) and evaluation of the relevance of tectonic versus gravitational movements in controlling sea floor topography, lithosome geometries, and lateral facies changes (Venetian Alps and Sicily). Diagenesis of clastic sediments linked to methane seeps preserved in the Tertiary Piedmont Basin and Northern Apennines is also one of the recent study fields that the Torino group is joining with Modena researchers.

Investigation is targeted to distinguish different types of CH_4-derived rocks including well known chemo-simbiotic, fossil-rich chemoherms and much less described products of the anaerobic oxidation of methane in the subsurface and to define criteria to document the past occurrence of gas hydrates in the sediment column.

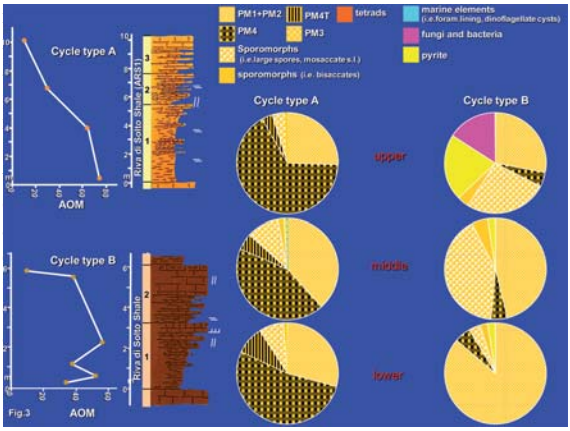
Carbonate sedimentology is, of course, one of the main research interests. Sedimentological work on carbonate rocks is carried out in northern (Dolomites), southern Italy (Apennines) and Sardinia (central Mediterranean Sea) (Figure 2) and focussed on 1) inception and demise of Jurassic and Cretaceous carbonate platforms to understand they

Figure 2. Cretaceous limestones (Capo Caccia, Sardinia)

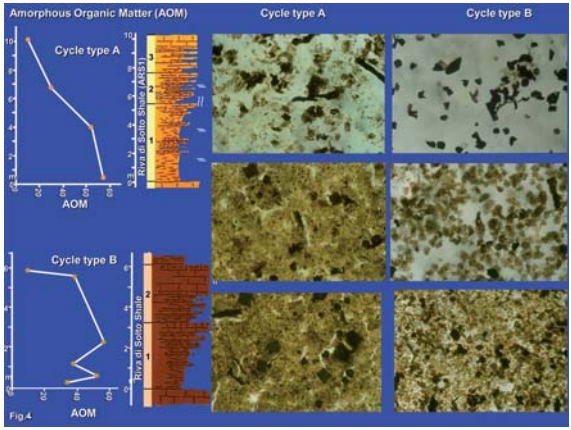
interplay between palaeoceanographic and climatic processes (Napoli, Caserta, Chieti-Pescara and Perugia research groups); 2) mixed carbonate-siliciclastic deposits and successions with the aim to compare various exiting systems where sediments mixing occurs either when terrigenous input and a carbonate factory coexist or where they frequently alternate through time (Bari, Napoli, Milano, Roma research groups). Several field trips will run during the IAS Alghero meeting to show the architecture of the Jurassic and Cretaceous platform of both Sardinia and Sicily, and the mixed carbonate-siliciclastic system developed in southern Corsica during the Miocene.

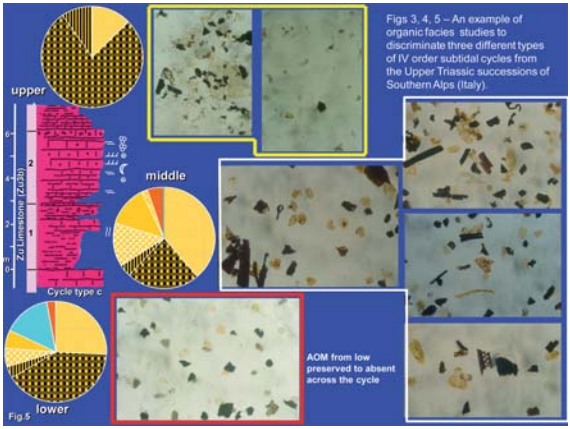
Other relevant Italian research lines on carbonate are carried out by the Perugia researchers. They are mainly focused on: *1)* diagenesis of organic matter rich rocks and (Figures 3 to 5) and on diagenesis of carbonate rocks. First studies on organic matter-rich sediments were undertaken in order to understand the key factors governing their deposition and diagenetic evolution. The interest for these types of rocks arose from their economic importance as source rocks as well as for the palaeonvironmental, palaeoclimatic and palaeogeographic implications related to their distribution in time and space; ***2)*** composition, facies, sedimentary cycles, diagenesis, and petrophysical properties of potential carbonate reservoirs through the analysis of outcropping carbonate successions, primarily shallow water carbonates. Because cyclical changes in relative sea level follow a predictable climate/tectonic-driven pattern, a sequence stratigraphic-based diagenetic model is a useful tool to predict the porosity evolution of ancient carbonate sequences. To achieve this goal, an understanding of the interplay between carbonate sedimentology, diagenesis, petrology, geochemistry, sequence stratigraphy and diagenesis is necessary. Depositional environment and more dominantly diagenetic processes strongly control the petrophysical characters of carbonate rocks. Therefore, to understand the impact and control of diagenetic processes on petrophysical signatures (e.g., spatial distribution of petrophysical parameters such as porosity and permeability) is an important tool for hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation of carbonate rocks.

Research on the composition and stratigraphic relations of clastic rocks, such as sandstone, conglomerate and mudrock in diverse sedimentary basins of the circum-Mediterranean region is carried out by the Cosenza research group. The varied geological mosaic of the Mediterranean region offers the possibility to investigate provenance relations discriminating grain particles in clastic wedges using spatial (extrabasinal versus intrabasinal) and temporal (penecontemporaneous versus palaeocontemporaneous) distinction of clastic detritus. Still in this aim, the Milano research group is performing a new approach to basic research on clastic depositional systems (deep-water to alluvial). It has found a nice development in the field of quantification and modelling of sedimentary heterogeneity, applied to multi-scale reservoir and aquifer characterization, with a



Figures 3 to 5. An example of organic facies studies to discriminate three different types of IV order subtidal cycles from the Upper Triassic successions of Southern Alps (Italy)





sedimentological and petrophysical data-sets. The approach to quantification of heterogeneity and conditional simulation is oriented to introduce more and more geo-sedimentological constraints, from geometry and hierarchy of depositional units to facies trends, geological evolution and role of controlling factors. One recent target is modelling of variables like connectivity, at different scales, to condition geostatistical simulations (SISIM, T-progs, Multi-point simulation). Scale and hierarchy dependence of poro-perm properties, are investigated using accurate alternative 3-D models, generated after field description and laboratory analyses. Validation of models is one outstanding target, at present tentatively achieved by evaluating the efficiency of 3-D numerical groundwater flow models and solute transport models, computed for alternative simulations of the real sedimentary units; iii) statistical analyses of the sedimentary variables (analysis of bed thickness and grain-size distribution, Hurst analysis of clustering of their values) to describe facies evolution of clastic units. The application of these methods to well exposed turbidite systems yielded encouraging results for characterization of deep water clastic reservoirs, and for discrimination of depositional settings, leading to develop some predictive tools of use for well log and core studies.

The application of quantitative methods to the traditional geo-sedimentological analyses highlighted the need to improve the knowledge on the architecture and evolution of clastic systems, bringing attention back to basic research in sedimentary geology based on field-work.

Basin and facies analysis is one of the main topic of the Siena researchers. They are focussing their studies on the evolution and sedimentary architecture of the post-collisional basins of the northern Apennines (Figure 6). High-resolution cyclo-stratigraphy of marine-to-continental successions related to the Messinian salinity crisis and to the latest Pleistocene-Holecene are the current researches.

Bari and Potenza research groups are focussed, instead, on the southern Apennines front and its foreland. They are mainly dedicated to the study of Pliocene-Pleistocene successions developed in thrust-top and in the foreland basins (Figures 7, 8).

These successions are made of mixed siliciclastic/bioclastic or litho/bioclastic sediments. Mixed deposits have recently interpreted as related to specific conditions of oceanographic confinement, such as embayments or strait, producing hydrodynamic amplification of marine currents. In places, these currents were likely subjected to short-term periodicity tidal cycles related to semi-diurnal or diurnal excursions. This specific hydrodynamics influenced the sedimentation, producing ripple-scale sedimentary structures made up of segregated mixed, bioclastic and siliciclastic intervals of laminae (Figure 9). Modern sandy/gravelly shoreline of the Ionian and Tyrrhenian coasts of Basilicata are currently used as analogues for interpretation of ancient Quaternary terraced beach systems. Evaluations of present-day hydrodynamics combined with littoral sediment drift, morphological changes between high-

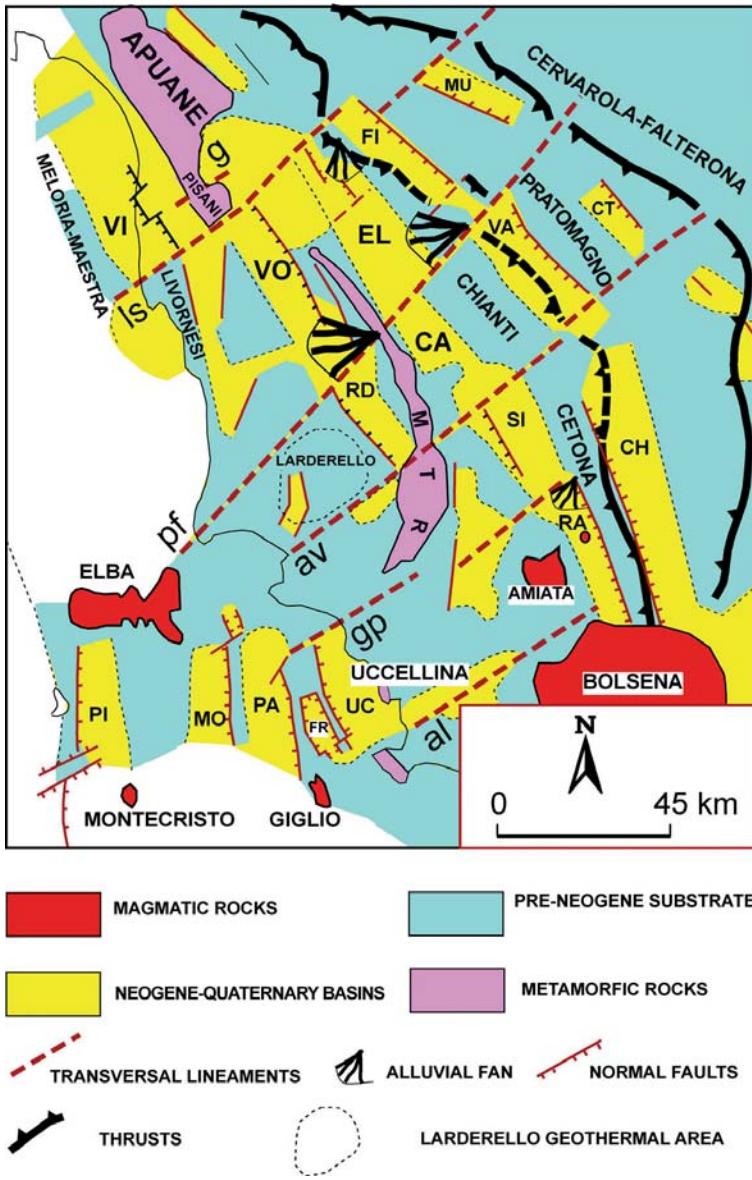


Figure 6. General structural map of Tuscany showing principal faults, thrusts, Neogene-Quaternary basins, transverse lineaments, and major intrabasinal faults (Pascucci et al., 2008, IAS SP, 37)

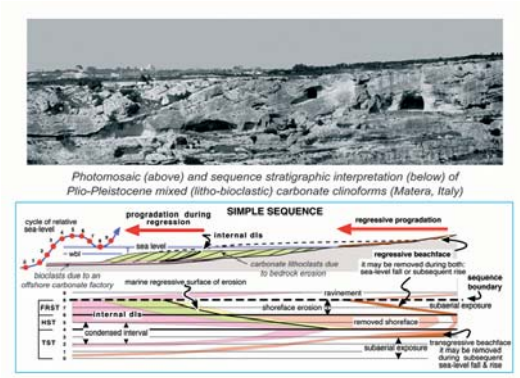


Figure 7. Mixed carbonate clinoform (Matera, Italy)

Figure 8. Lacustrine clays deposited piggyback on a growing anticline (Sant'Arcangelo Basin, southern Italy)

and low-energy conditions and grain size measurements are also considered as diagnostic tools to discriminate uplifting from subsiding coastal provinces, in order to evaluate how a beach system produces distinct models and onshore profiles (Figure 10). A recent interest of the Bari research group is addressed to the analysis of the mechanisms and trigger agents for soft-sediment deformation (see session T2d in the programme of the conference) (Figure 11).

Figure 9. Cross-stratified bed internally made up of alternating of bioclastic and siliciclastic intervals of foreset laminae

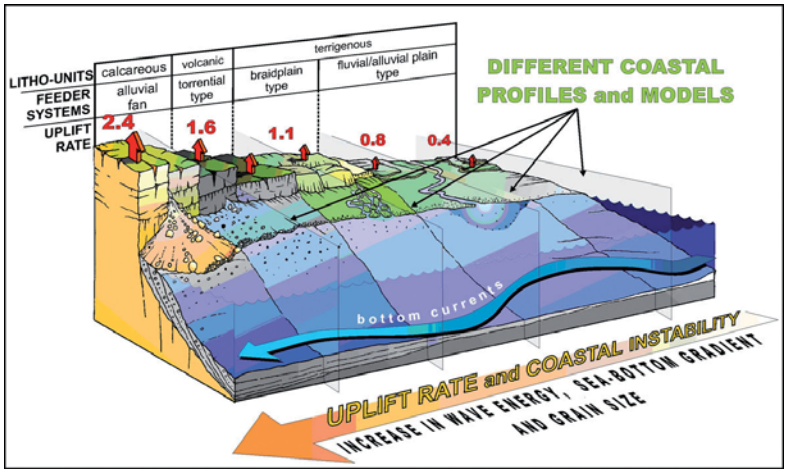


*Figure 10. Coastal profiles and models occurring along the study coastlines and related to classes of different uplift rates. Wave energy, gradient of the inshore profile and sediment grain-size identify a number of various type of coastal models (after Longhitano & Zanini, 2006, Italian Journal of Quaternary Sciences, **19**)*

One the youngest research group in sedimentology in Italy is that based in Sassari (Sardinia). This group, fully involved in the organisation of the IAS 2009 meeting, has mainly focussed its attention to the late Quaternary-Present evolution of the Mediterranean Sea. New data have been presented on the last interglacial stage and a pre-conference field trip is dedicated to this aspect. Moreover, they have established with Milano «La Bicocca» researchers a laboratory to date quartz-rich rocks using Optically Stimulated Luminescence method (OSL). In this context they have dated several coastal and shallow marine successions of both Sardinia and mainland Italy, and are close to provide age date of periglacial deposits outcropping in west Sardinia and north Spain. A session on this relatively new technique is programmed during the IAS 2009 conference.

A lot of attention is, of course, given to marine geology. Several researchers of both universities (Sassari, Cagliari, Potenza, Genova, Roma, Trieste) and research centres

Figure 11. Load-structures in Plio-Pleistocene lacustrine deposits of the Baza-Galera basin (Betic Cordillera, southern Spain)

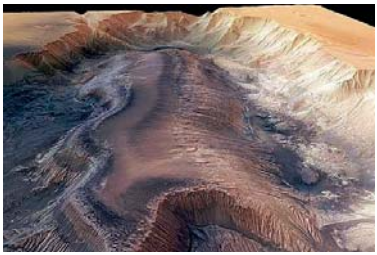


Figure 12. Martian landscape

(OGS, CNR, ENEA, etc.) are involved in shallow and deep sea research, to understand the evolution of the numerous sandy-shores present along the Italian coast and/or to the sea-floor morphology and related processes developing both in shallow and deep water.

Finally in this brief overview of sedimentology in Italy, an «honour» place has to be found to the research group of Chieti-Pescara and the International Research School of Planetary Science (IRSPS) that has addressed its efforts to the Planetary Geology. A large amount of planetary data is being acquired over several planetary bodies, and it is now almost possible to conduct outcrop-like observations on extraterrestrial sites (Figure 12).

Detailed analyses on depositional environments such as fluvial, deltaic, lacustrine, glacial and aeolian, possibly combined with Earth analogue studies, to reconstruct water budget and paleoclimate histories have occurred on Mars and Titan. Both session and field trip on this aspect of sedimentology are proposed at the Alghero 2009 conference.

Report compiled by Vincenzo Pascucci
IAS National Correspondent of Italy
University of Sassari
(E-mail: pascucci@uniss.it)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Lithospheric dynamics and sedimentary basins: The Arabian Plate and analogues

5th Workshop of the ILP-Task Force on Sedimentary Basins

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, December 6th – 11th 2009

The 5th International Lithosphere Programme (ILP) workshop on sedimentary basins will take place in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE) between the 6th and 11th of December 2009.

The Arabian Plate is probably best known for hosting most of the world's oil and gas reserves. A thorough understanding of the lithospheric dynamics and the development and evolution of sedimentary basins in the region is vital to the future development of the regions hydrocarbon systems. However, this workshop will not focus exclusively on the petroleum sector, instead examining and developing a broad range of topics that will further our understanding of this complex and fascinating region.

Some of the topics to be addressed at the meeting include:

- Lithosphere dynamics and coupling between deep and surface processes.
- Geodynamics, palaeogeography and tectonic evolution of the Arabian plate and its surroundings (Pre-Cambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, Present).
- Crustal and lithosphere architecture of the Arabian plate and its surroundings.
- Basin formation and deformation (priority on Middle East basins).
- Palaeo-thermometers and unroofing processes.
- Basin modelling and thermal regimes.

Figure 1. Shamal Chert Formation south of Hatta, UAE

Figure 2. The thick Jurassic carbonate sequence of the Musandam 1 and Musandam 2 formations on the northern side of Wadi Shaam, Musandam Peninsula, UAE.

- Regional fluid transfers and hydrothermal dolomites.

Workshop presentations and discussions will take place between December the 7th and 9th at Le Royal Meridien hotel in Abu Dhabi city. This modern city is the dynamic capital of the United Arab Emirates and home to most of the country's oil industry.

Two guided field trips will be available to the conference participants. On the 6th of December a one day pre-conference fieldtrip will visit the inland oasis city of Al Ain. Here the fieldtrip participants will have the opportunity to closely examine the well-exposed Paleogene sedimentary sequence associated with the Jebel Hafit structure.

A post-conference field trip to the Northern and Eastern UAE will depart on the evening of the 9th and return on the 11th of December. During the fieldtrip participants will be guided through a transect starting on the east UAE coast and passing through the Hajar Mountains. Over the two days participants will have a unique opportunity to study the geological succession, contacts and structures roughly along the line of a deep seismic profile obtained in 2005. Numerous stops will be made to examine:

- aspects of the crust and mantle sections and pillow lavas of the Oman-UAE ophiolite,
- the carbonate turbidite sequences of the Dibba Zone fold belt,
- and the reefs and debris flows associated with the carbonate platform margin.

Information about registration fees and costs of field trips as well as other details on the organization of the workshop can be found at the home-page of the conference: http://sgfr.free.fr/seance/ilp/

Stephen Lokier
The Petroleum Institute
Abu Dhabi, UAE
(E-mail: slokier.pi.ac.ae)

IAS Postgraduate Grant Scheme

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

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

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

Supervisor's Letter Guidelines list the information needed.

IAS Grant Scheme Guidelines

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

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

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

Guidelines for letter from supervisor

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

Grant application

Research Proposal –

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

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

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

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

LIST OF STUDENT MEMBERS WHO GOT GRANTS IN THE PAST SESSION

Name	*Institution*	*Financial support*
Dall'Olio, Eleonora	University of Milan, Italy	1,000 Euros
Ferguson, Amanda	Queen Mary University London, UK	850 Euros
Gallagher, Kim	University of Connecticut, USA	1,000 Euros
Mata, Scott	University of California, USA	1,000 Euros
Mecozzi, Silvia	Univ. Modena Reggio Emilia, Italy	1,000 Euros
Millán-Sánchez, Isabel	University Basque Country, Spain	1,000 Euros
Pecoits, Ernesto	University of Alberta, Canada	1,000 Euros
Pradeep Nalaka, R.	University of Horana, Sri Lanka	1,000 Euros
Salazar, Susana	University of Alaska, USA	1,000 Euros
Seard, Claire	University of Marseille, France	1,000 Euros
Theiling, Bethany	University of New Mexico, USA	1,000 Euros
Tomassetti, Laura	Univ. Rome La Sapienza, Italy	800 Euros
Van Ee, Noelle	Univ. Miami, RSMAS-MGG, USA	1,000 Euros
Weinstein, David	University of Miami, USA	1,000 Euros

CALENDAR

5th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LITHOGRAPHIC LIMESTONE AND PLATTENKALK*

17-22 August, 2009
Basel,
Switzerland

Dr. Daniel Marty
Section d'Archaeology at Palaeontology
Porrentruy
E-mail: antoinette.hitz@bs.ch
Website: www.nmb.bs.ch

27TH IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

20-23 September, 2009
Alghero, Sardinia, Italy

Dr. Vincenzo Pascucci and Dr. Stefano Andreucci
Università di Sassari, Sardinia, Italy
pascucci@unisi.it; sandreucci@uniss.it
Website: www.ias2009.com

9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FLUVIAL SEDIMENTOLOGY *

24-28 August, 2009
San Miguel de Tucumán,
Argentina

Dr. Sergio M. Georgieff (UNT-CONICET)
Miguel Lillo 205, T4000JFE,
San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina
E-mail: icfs9@csnat.unt.edu.ar
Phone: +54 381 4321 165 Fax: +54 381 4321 165
Website: http://lillo.org.ar/content/view/551/153/

First Meeting on Low-Temperature Geochemistry

27-30 September, 2009
Córdoba,
Argentina

Prof. Pedro J. Depetris
CIGES-CICTERRA
Córdoba, Argentina
E-mail: pdepetris@efn.uncor.edu;
iragsu@gmail.com»

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON GEOLOGICAL AND BIO(GEO)CHEMICAL PROCESSES AT COLD SEEPS – CHALLENGES IN RECENT AND ANCIENT SYSTEMS *

28-30 September, 2009
Varna,
Bulgaria

Eva De Boever
Dep. Of Earth and Environmental Sciences
K.U. Leuven, Belgium
E-mail: Eva.DeBoever@ees.kuleuven.be
Website: http://ees.kuleuven.be/wvarna09/

The 4th Chinese National Congress on Sedimentology

16-20 October, 2009
Qingdao, China

Dr. Ping Yin
E-mail: yinping@cgs.gov.cn;
yaocx@cgs.gov.cn

12th French Meeting of Sedimentology

27-29 October, 2009
Rennes, France

E-mail: asf2009@univ-rennes1.fr
Webpage: http://www.asf2009.univ-rennes1.fr

Lithosphere dynamics and sedimentary: The Arabian plate and analogues 5th workshop of the ILP-Task Force on Sedimentary Basins

6-11 December, 2009
Abu Dhabi,
United Arab Emirates

François Roure
E-mail: Francois.ROURE@ifp.fr
Website : http://sgfr.free.fr/seance/ilp

DEEP WATER CIRCULATION: PROCESSES & PRODUCTS *

16-18 June, 2010
Baiona (Pontevedra),
Spain

Francisco J. Hernández-Molina
University of Vigo
E-mail: contourites@uvigo.es
Website: http://www.facultadeccdomar.es/contourites

LANDSCAPES INTO ROCK *

21-23 September, 2010
London, UK

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

18TH INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONGRESS*

26 September, 1 October, 2010
Mendoza, Argentina

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

28TH IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY *

5-8 July, 2011
Zaragoza, Spain

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

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http://www.iasnet.org

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