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International Association of Sedimentologists

IAS Bureau and Council

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

In the first parte of the Newsletter 242 is reported the Quaternary Science «Graduate Summer School» held in Ankara, Turkey.

The second part is occupied by «Sandy Contourite Sheet in the Gulf of Cadiz by R.E. Brackenridge, Heriot Watt University Edinburgh, who received an IAS Research Grant during 2011.

The central part of the Newsletter is especially dedicated to Sedimentology. The Impact Factor (SSI Thomson Reuters) of the journal went up from 2.229 in 2010 to 2.295 in 2012 thanks to the hard work of Editors-in-Chief and their team of Associated Editors, and of course of the authors.

I would like to remember that the next IAS Regional Meeting will be held in 2013 in Manchester (UK) for details, please check: http://www.sedimentologists.org/meetings.

After the Announcements a call for organizing IAS Meetings is posted with detailed description of the way to organize events like these.

Electronic Newsletter (ENIAS) started in November 2011continues to bring short information to members. For info on ENIAS contact Nina Smeyers at nina.smeyers@ugent.be.

Check the new Announcements and remember that Meetings and events in **CAPITAL** and/or with * are fully or partially sponsored by IAS. For all these meetings, IAS Student Members travel grants are available. Students can apply through the IAS web site remembering, however, that to receive the travel grant potential candidates have to present the abstract of the sedimentological research they will present at the attending conference. More info at: www.sedimentologists.org

Vincenzo Pascucci
(General Secretary)

REPORT

18-23 June 2012, Ankara, Turkey: Quaternary Scýence "Graduate Summer School"

The summer school took place in Ankara (Turkey), at the Geological Engineering Department, Ankara University. Sixty participants (mostly master and PhD students) from different Universities in Turkey attended the school. It has been organized on behalf of Quaternary Research Group and Ankara University, Geological Engineering Department. The organizing committee was composed by Nizamettin KAZANCI (Ankara University), Ergu GÖKTEN (Ankara University), Fuat ŞAROĞLU (JEMÝRKO), Yusuf Kaan KADIOĞLU (Ankara University), Ýsmail Ömer YILMAZ (METU-Middle East Technical University), Özden ÝLERÝ (Mineral Research & Exploration Institute), Alper GÜRBÜZ (Ankara University), Sonay

Figure 1. Partecipants of the school on Quaternary Sciences.

Figure 2. Students (and past students) in the classroom.

BOYRAZ (Ankara University), Zeynep ERGUN (Ankara University) and Esra ÖNDE (Aksaray University). This course was supported by TUBITAK, YEBIM, JEMIRKO and TAG.

The aims of the school were eustatic sea level changes, climatic changes, global tectonic, stratigraphy etc. as occurred during the Quaternary. In addition, geophysical, radiometric and

Figure 3. Walking throuhg students

Figure 4. Lectures

cosmogenic dating methods were also mentioned. Among the attendees there were many well known experts on sedimentology, palaeontology of the Quaternary time.

The course was organized into 5 days of lectures and one day Kicilcahamam-Çamlidere geopark trip. The first five days of the school were organized into two sessions (morning and afternoon) where 5 invited keynotes (2 sessions in the morning and 3 sessions in the afternoon) of about 60 minutes took place. The coffee break of about 30 minutes divided each keynote. The first day begun with lecturers on «Quaternary Science» by Nizamettin KAZANCI (head of the organizing comitee) and JEMIRKO (The Turkish Association for Conservation of Geological Heritage). After their speeches, Ýlhan Kayan talked about sea level changes in Quaternary. After lunch Harun Taþkýran gave a lecture about Prehistory, and later Cultural Geology by Erhan Altunel was mentioned as well. The first day session concluded with talk by Ýsmail Ömer Yýlmaz who gave a general introduction about climatic changes of the Quaternary.

The second day was dedicated to the Quaternary volcanism by Erkan Aydar and Quaternary glaciations by M.Akif Sarikaya. After the lunch Serdar Bayarý gave a brief lectures about speology and paleoclimatology. Later Quaternary terrestrial faunas and floras

Figure 5. Güvem basalts columns

by were described by Gerçek Saraç and Funda Akgün, respectively.

The third day was dedicated to processes of Quaternary deposition and erosion. It began with «Glacial Processes» by Atila Çiner and continued with "Eolian processes" by Faruk Ocakoğlu. After the lunch break general

Figure 6. Filed trip partecipants at Karagöl.

information about evaporites was given by Baki Varol. The last lectures of the third day were on fluvial and lacustrine processes by Uğur Doğan and Nizamettin Kazancý, respectively.

The forth day of the course began with Quaternary Stratigraphy: principles and methods by Ömer Feyzi Gürer whereas Fuat Þaroğlu talked about morphotectonic. After the lunch break Selma Kadioğlu gave a lectures about "the importance of the geophsycial methods on Quaternary research». After coffee break «Paleosols in the Quaternary period» and «Global tectonic in Quaternary» were exposed by Sonay Boyraz and Alper Gürbüz, respectively.

The fifth day was dedicated to Quaternary dating methods. Radiometric and cosmogenic dating methods with the keynotes lectures by Ömer Faruk Çelik and M.Akif Sarýkaya, respectively. After the lunch break to the dendrocronology and paleomagnetic dating were presented by Meral Avcý and Özlem Makaroğlu, respectively. After the coffee break, the last keynote was given by Nizamettin Kazancý who gave general information on Quaternary mapping system.

The last day of the course was dedicated to field trip excursions on the Kýzýlcahamam-Çamlýdere Geopark. In this occasion the organizers planned to visit the Güvem basalt columns and Karagöl.

The organisation has been perfect thanks to all participants. We hope that a new school can be organized in a very short while. Furthermore, it was a great pleasure to have such a great number of participants in the Quaternary science summer school... Hope to see you soon!!!

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STUDENT CORNER

Sandy Contourite Sheet in the Gulf of Cadiz

(IAS POSTGRADUATE GRANT SCHEME REPORT 1ST SESSION 2011)

Introduction

In the last decade, there has been the realization that deepwater bottom water (contour) currents have the capacity to transport and deposit large volumes of sand-sized (>63µm) sediment. This opens up the exciting possibility that contourite depositional systems may possess petroleum reservoir potential. It also questions if existing deepwater reservoirs have been misinterpreted as turbidite deposits. This will have important consequences for reservoir modeling and recovery factors. It is therefore of great importance that these systems are understood and characterized in order to aid identification in the subsurface.

Figure 1. Google Erath image of Central Europe. In the square is the studied area.

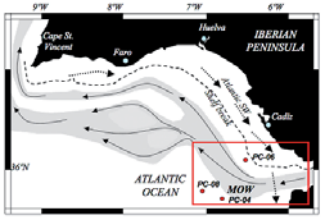

Figure 2. Figure 2; The Gulf of Cadiz is influenced by the Mediterranean Outflow Water (MOW) and Atlantic Surface Water (SW). The study area is boxed in red and the locations of the three piston cores indicated.

The Gulf of Cadiz (Fig. 1) is undoubtedly the premier place to study sandy contourite systems. The region is influenced by the Mediterranean Outflow Water (MOW)- a highly saline dense bottom water mass which forms in the Mediterranean Marginal Sea (Fig. 2). The MOW initiated some time in the Lower Pliocene, when the Gibraltar Gateway was sufficiently deepened for water exchange between the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The water mass is constricted through the Gibraltar Gateway and accelerated to velocities in excess on 1 m s-1 (ref). Proximal to the Gibraltar Gateway, a sand-dominated contourite system has developed consisting of many erosional features and the largest contourite sandy sheeted drift know today. Acoustic analysis of the region (carried out on as part of the CONTOURIBER project in 2011) identifies many different depositional environments within the sandy region proximal to the Gibraltar Gateway.

Methods and Justification

Three piston cores were collected from different contourite sand-dominated environments in the eastern Gulf of Cadiz. IAS funding was used to carry out CT scanning of the cores to aid the identification major boundaries, bioturbation and other features otherwise unidentifiable using conventional visual core logging methods. Scanning was carried out at the Facultade de Veterinaria, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela in Lugo, Spain from 13/02-15/02/2012 using a HITACHI ECLOS medical scanner. Previous analysis further used to aid interpretation includes composition and grain size sampling at the University of Barcelona in July 2011.

Results and Conclusions

Figure 3 illustrates a composite log of one of the piston cores created using visual core logging, grain size analysis, XRF scanning and CT scanning. It is clear that the information gained from the CT scans allows the identification and classification of features within the core that would otherwise be impossible. The core photograph in Fig. 3 shows a clear boundary at approximately 35 cm. This is not identifiable in the compositional data. Using the CT data however, bioturbation down from this surface allows it to be interpreted as a hiatus surface and the density contrast signifies a change in grainsize from silty to fine sand. Additional resolution between the CT image and photograph illustrates the bitourbation throughout the core and ichnofacies can be assigned and correlated to bottom water conditions.

Analysis of the CT data across all three piston cores has allowed for bed correlation between PC-04 and PC-08, located on a giant contourite sand bank or 'levee'. Lateral continuity of beds is an important feature of this

depositional feature. PC-06 was formed as part of a plastered contourite drift and shows very different characteristics. The sandy nature of this core has caused some difficulty in interpreting CT data.

This funding was used to provide an important insight into the deposition of

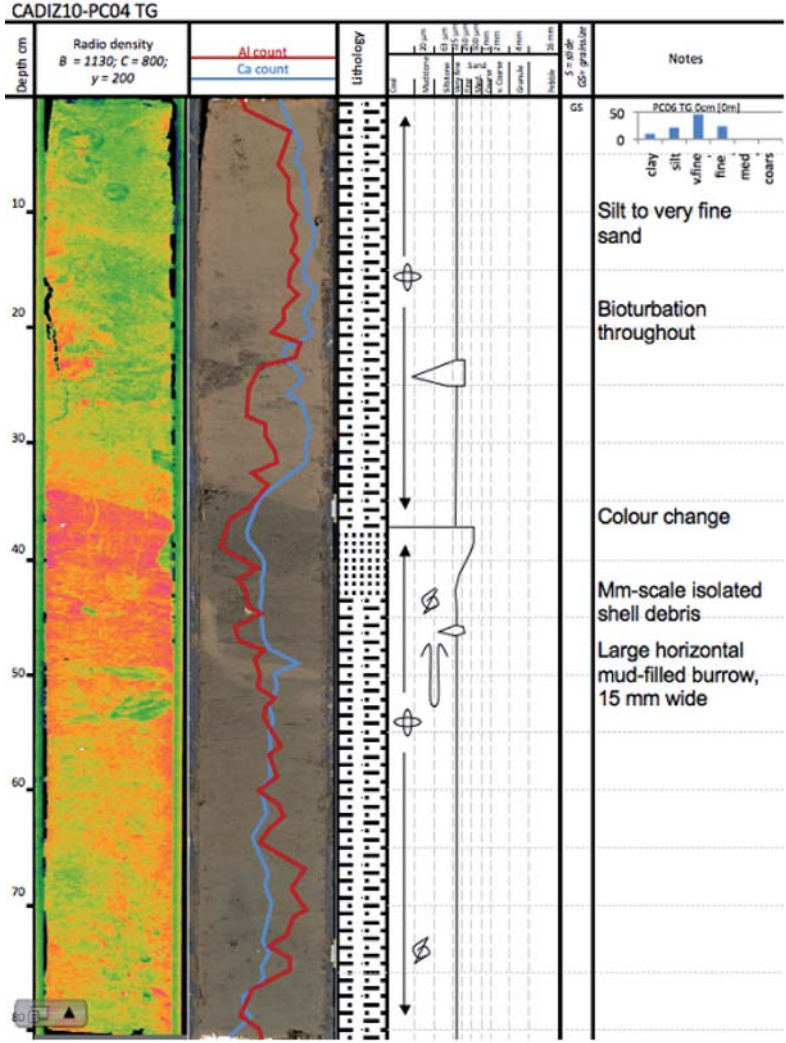

Figure 3; Composite log of the soft sediment core PC04-Trigger. The log shows the CT image, with the core photograph and visual core description. The CT image shows subtle details otherwise missed by conventional core description

sand-dominated contourite facies. Much work is yet to be done to make full use of the data, but preliminary conclusions include 1) the identification of very different depositional environments within the contourite sandy sheeted drift; 2) the identification of bedding within the contourite sediments (usually masked by bioturbation and difficult to see in visual core description); 3) characterization of the first identified contourite sand bank 'levee'. Further work will look for distinguishing features of the contourite sediments with the aim of creating a robust facies model.

Acknowledgements;

Many thanks to the technical staff at the Facultade de Veterinaria, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Lugo. Also the staff and students providing support from the Univesidad de Vigo. Gravity cores were collected as part of the CONTOURITBER project funded by The Spanish Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnología

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SOME NEWS FROM SEDIMENTOLOGY

Long or short - it's the science that counts

«Short papers» are being removed as a separate type of submission because we receive very few submissions of this type and we do not have separate criteria to judge them by. Original Research Articles that tend to be shorter, for example because they are methodological, highly theoretical or simply more succinct will be treated in the same way as longer papers and judged using our standard criteria (see the Editorial in Sedimentology 58: 1675-1677). Sedimentology does not have an upper word or page limit and continues to encourage the submission of data-rich manuscripts. Therefore, Original Research Articles of any length are welcomed. However, in the interests of minimising turnaround times, editors will always reduce the length of manuscripts that are unnecessarily long.

Rapid Publication

Authors who have especially current or provocative findings to report may ask the editors to fast-track their submission. Such requests will be considered if the authors make a convincing case that the community needs to see their work urgently. Submissions of this type should be relatively short (normally less than 5000 words) and in near-publication condition, so that the review-revision process can be streamlined. Such papers will tend to address contentious issues using new evidence or seek to rapidly bring important new results to the community, possibly because of their significance in a prominent research arena.

Removal of book reviews

Sedimentology is seldom asked to provide book reviews and under space pressure to publish original research, we have not published a book review since 2001. Book reviews are being formally removed as a type of submission.

Front cover of Sedimentology, 58(3), 2011

New: State of the Science papers

SotS papers provide an authoritative critical synthesis of an important sedimentological topic and have three components: (1) a commanding review that explains the broad importance of the topic and how key ideas, evidence and arguments have developed; (2) a critical account of the current state of this science – its strengths and weaknesses; (3) an innovative perspective on the topic's future trajectory that lays out the main challenges and provides insights (possibly supported by new data, meta-analysis or modelling) into how those challenges might be overcome. The style may be more idiosyncratic and contentious than would normally be found in a research article.

Some SotS papers will be solicited, but we are keen to receive proposals too. General approval should be received from the Chief Editors before any work is undertaken. Approval does not guarantee eventual acceptance, but confirms that the proposed topic and outline are appropriate. A SotS paper will normally be included with each of Sedimentology's January Special Issues, written by the guest editors. Authors of all other SotS papers will be encouraged to work with the editors to compile an accompanying Virtual Themed Issue, but this is not a requirement.

New: Virtual Themed Issues

A VTI is a set of Sedimentology papers compiled as a virtual online issue that addresses a topical or otherwise important sedimentological theme. Sedimentology has played a prominent role in the development of many aspects of sedimentary science and the compendium of papers in a VTI document that contribution to date. VTIs provide an excellent resource for both students and researchers by providing a convenient compendium of key articles on a particular topic.

VTIs will be managed by the editorial team, but we very much welcome proposals or suggestions for topics. Each VTI will consist of approximately 15 papers and can include papers from throughout the Sedimentology back catalogue. The currency of the topic should be evident in the inclusion of several papers from our most recent volumes.

VTIs will always be accompanied by an original paper that contextualises the selected work and is published in Sedimentology in the normal way. This paper will offer a critical overview of the research theme, document progression of understanding, explain the critical role of the included papers and provide a forward looking perspective in terms of outstanding challenges and potential solutions. This paper will be authored by those responsible for the VTI and will normally be a SotS paper or a shorter research article.

We want your input

Please send your proposals for State of the Science papers and for Virtual Themed Issues to the

Chief Editors:
Tracy Frank (tfrank2@unl.edu)
Stephen Rice (s.rice@lboro.ac.uk)

Winner of the The Dick Chorley Medal for postgraduate researcher for 2012

The IAS Community is very happy to announce that the 2012 award to Ms Elisa Vignaga (Water & Environment Research Group, Heriot-Watt University) was made for the paper:

Haynes, H., Vignaga, E and Holmes, W.M. 2009. Using magnetic resonance imaging for experimental analysis of fine-sediment infiltration into gravel beds. Sedimentology, 56 (7), 1961–1975.

It is worthy to note that a paper from Sedimentology was the basis of the British Society for Geomorphology's PGR award. This is a big deal in the geomorphology community and unusual because BSG awards are often tied to its own journal ESPL (although previous winners of this one have been Geology papers). More info at: http://www.geomorphology.org.uk/award/4/winner/76.

Elisa Vignaga receiving the award from the president of the BSG Ken Gregory at the Annual Conference at Nottingham (25-27th June 2012).


very


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30th IAS *MANCHESTER*

International Association of Sedimentologists

The University of Manchester and The City of Manchester
are pleased to invite you to:

30th IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY

2nd - 5th September 2013

FIRST CIRCULAR AND CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CALL FOR CONGRESS

As General Secretary I would like to invite all members to send to the IAS Bureau a proposal for the organization of one of the future IAS Meetings. Here below there are some suggestions that can be useful in writing the proposal and later organizing the meeting.

Guidelines for Organizers of International Sedimentological Congresses and IAS Meetings.

IAS Meetings and International Sedimentological Congresses are scientific meetings where old and young sedimentologists from many countries get together. Having these Meetings in a different country each year allows participants to visit outcrops particular to this country, and also to instill the Meeting with the very **local cultural flavour**. This must continue to be so, as it contributes much to the mutual understanding between nations and cultures. At the same time, however, a **high scientific level** has to be maintained which can compete with specialized, thematic Meetings of IAS and with any international congress organized by other associations.

Organizing such a congress implies an enormous amount of work, but is also very rewarding. Besides the immediate effects of seeing friends and exchanging scientific data, the long-term effects on a country are equally important. Such a meeting can stimulate sedimentological research in the country itself, can influence sedimentologists in the neighbouring countries, and can make the country's potential known to the international community.

These guidelines are not designed to constrain the organization of an IAS Meeting, but to serve as a checklist for the Organizing Committee. Each country and each site will have their own specifications, but some points are common to all. Considering these points should help to ensure the success of the Meeting.

Preparing the Meeting

Start establishing the ***Organizing Committee*** two years before an IAS Meeting of Sedimentology, four years before an International Sedimentological Congress. You will need a chairperson, a secretary, a treasurer, and persons responsible for field trips, oral presentations, poster presentations, social program, infrastructure, and public relations. Select people who can easily meet, in order to avoid time- and money-consuming traveling.

Choose a ***Scientific Committee*** to

cover as many fields and as many countries as possible, but not more than 15 persons. Think of political implications.

Choose a ***travel agency*** for dealing with transportation (shuttle buses from hotels to meeting site), for hotel reservations, and for spouses programs. Have them make an offer. Select hotels of all categories, but also make student accommodation available (campus, youth hostel).

Choose a graphics or ***design agency*** to prepare a logo for the Meeting and the covers of the circulars and abstract and field-guide volumes (unless you have someone very skilled in your department). Again, you need an offer.

Look for ***sponsors*** (oil and mineral companies, national science foundations, government agencies).

Send out the ***First Circular*** 1 - 1½ years before the Meeting, the ***Second Circular*** half a year before. The Circulars are printed and mailed with **Sedimentology** by the General Secretary.

A ***homepage*** should be established directly with the IAS Secretary Office. The office provides you a webmaster and all the technical required support (e.g., links, mailing lists, etc). Registration and payments are made through the website and followed by the IAS Secretary. General Secretary of IAS is the right person to contact for further details.

The ***First Circular*** should contain the names of the Organizing and Scientific Committees, a general description of the site, a list of the proposed scientific themes, a list of the field trips, the social and spouses programs, registration fees, and a pre-inscription form. Preliminary registration will help to estimate the amount of people attending and the choices of field trips and scientific themes. Let yourself be inspired by previous circulars. The First Circular should be available at the IAS Meeting preceding the one you organize, and it will also be sent to all members of IAS.

The ***Second Circular*** will partly repeat what was in the First Circular but will give more details on field trips and scientific sessions. A preliminary program is given, including timing of opening session, scientific sessions, and social events. Announce keynote lectures to attract people. A map of the site would be helpful, with indications how to get there. Mention the student help program financed by IAS. Registration forms for the Meeting, for the field trips, the social programs and for accommodation are needed. Payment should be possible by credit card. The deadlines must be clearly indicated (not too many different deadlines). A sample of an Abstract should be included in order to homogenize the Abstract submission that will be done through the website. An electronic copy of the abstract volume is normally asked. Guidelines on how to prepare slides and transparencies are useful. Indicate the size of the poster panels. English must be encouraged as the official language. Again, look at previous circulars for inspiration.

The ***budget*** has to be made in such a way that the Meeting is self-sufficient. IAS, as sponsor of the meeting, can give seed money to start and establish the office. In the case where are benefits after the meeting, this money must be paid back to IAS, the remaining profit being used to support local sedimentological activities. In the case where are losses, IAS will not reclaim the seed money. Registration fees have to be as low as possible to involve people to participate. Particular attention has to be given to student fee, and IAS normally sponsors

participation of young scientists giving travel grants. ***Contact the IAS Treasurer for application forms and more details***.

Deadline for receiving the ***abstracts*** should be 3 to 4 months before the Meeting. Have them evaluated by the Scientific Committee. Make sure that abstracts are included in the Abstract volume and in the program only after having received the registration fees.

Field trips should be run before and after the congress. Contact the field-trip leaders early enough so that they can prepare their paper, and instruct them to format their text following the model of papers in **Sedimentology**. The field-trip guides should be regularly informed on the number of participants and also have their addresses. Thus, the participants can be contacted directly by the field-trip leader for last details (weather, clothing, meeting point). Make sure that the field trips are financially balanced.

Running the Meeting

An IAS Meeting usually lasts 3 days; an International Sedimentological Congress (IGC), 5 days.

The ***site*** should comprise at least two lecture halls for 100-150 people and one lecture hall for 300-400 people. Additional smaller meeting rooms are useful for workshops or special meetings. There must be ample space for posters. Stands for IAS, for Blackwell and other book exhibitors, and for the sale of local maps and T-shirts must be provided for at a location where people can see them. There must be space for registration and the secretariat. It is useful to have a travel agent available to assist participants with reconfirmation of flights and local trips.

The ***registration*** desk must be open early in the morning on the first day, and at least half an hour before the start of the presentations the following days. It should also be staffed during coffee and lunch breaks, and after the presentations.

Cheap but good ***lunch*** should be available not too far from the Meeting; a ***cafeteria*** should be on site. Try to arrange meals so that everyone is together. This will allow young scientists to mix and talk to older, established scientists. Chairs and tables for informal discussions should be available. Toilets must be there and clean. Message boards should be clearly visible, and all rooms must be sign-posted.

Each ***lecture hall*** must have a large screen and equipped with pc for power point presentation, microphones for the speaker and the chairperson, and a mobile microphone for questions from the audience. A pointer must be there. Drinking water should be available. The staff should include one projectionist and one overseer. Staff must be trained beforehand, and all the material must be checked before the Meeting. The programs of each day should be shown at the entrance, and modifications must be announced.

In any case, invite ***keynote speakers*** for one or two plenary sessions per day. Plan to have a plenary session at the very end of the Meeting to keep the audience there until the end (keynote speakers should be announced in the Second Circular).

Try to have as few ***parallel sessions*** as possible and leave enough time for ***poster sessions***. These should not coincide with coffee breaks and must be announced every day. Encourage poster presenters to be available by their posters at specific times to promote discussion.

Group the presentations according to the announced ***themes***, and respect the

wishes of the participants. Try to integrate symposia of international working groups (IGCP, GSGP, etc.).

Make the ***final program*** at the last minute to avoid gaps due to no-shows, but indicate day, hour and session together with the confirmation of acceptance of the abstract (people want to know when they are supposed to give their talk).

Chairpersons (two per session) have to be contacted before the Meeting. At the Meeting, make sure that they have arrived. Hand out instructions to each chairperson (respect the timing, no shuffling around of talks, animate discussion). Try to avoid the situation where a chairperson gives a talk in the session he or she is chairing, and make sure that they are not scheduled to give a talk in another session at the same time.

Although the ***field-trip*** leaders are responsible for the scientific part, help them with the logistics. Make sure that someone is at the registration office when the pre-congress excursions return to the Meeting. Have reprints of the specific field guides available for distribution on each excursion.

Abstract volumes (electronic) and the complete ***field-guide volumes*** must be distributed at the registration desk. They are included in the registration fee (also excursions you have not been able to go on are interesting).

For the ***Opening Ceremony***, do not invite too many politicians, as waiting times may be long. However, try to get the interest of the local media.

The ***Social Evening*** should be placed in the middle of the Meeting. That's when the maximum number of people is around. This event doesn't have to be very expensive, but some local folklore will be welcome. Avoid places far out of town, and have several buses return to the hotels at intervals.

Don't forget ***Public Relations***. Get newspaper and TV journalists to the Meeting, organize a press conference, and write articles suitable for the public.

Vincenzo Pascucci
General Secretary IAS
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Special IAS Grants or 'Institutional IAS Grants'

Special IAS Grants or Institutional IAS Grants are meant for capacity building in 3rd world countries. There exists a list of 'Least Developed Countries' (LDC) by the UN. This list categorizes countries according to income per capita and is yearly updated.

Grants are allocated to allow Geology Departments in LDC to acquire durable sedimentological equipment for teaching and research (like sieves, calcimeters, auger drilling tools, etc.) or tools that can be used by all geology students (like general geology/ sedimentology textbooks, IAS Special Publications (SP), memory sticks with back issues of Sedimentology or SP, etc). Therefore the grant application should clearly demonstrate to increase the recipient's capacity to teach sedimentology at the undergraduate level (Bachelor) in a durable way. It should also indicate in what way it would enable to support sedimentological research at the graduate level (Master).

Applicants should have a permanent position at their University and should be IAS members. Applications should provide the following information (not exhaustive list):

- the mission statement of the University/Geology Department
- the approval of the University Authorities to accept the grant
- a list of permanent teaching and technical staff members of the Geology Department (with indication of their area of research)
- the structure of the geology undergraduate and graduate courses (Bachelor/Master programme with indication of courses and theoretical and practical lecture hours)
- the number of geology students
- the actual facilities for geology/ sedimentology students
- a motivation of application
- a budget with justification
- the CV of the applicant, including a sedimentology research plan

The institutional grant scheme consists each year of 2 sessions of 1

grant of 10.000 Euro. Applications run in parallel with the PhD research grant scheme (same deadline for application and recipient notification). The IAS Grant Committee will seek recommendations from relevant National Correspondents and Council Members (eventually including visitation) before advising the IAS Bureau for final decision. Additional funds made available by the recipient's University are considered as a plus.

Items listed in the application will be bought through the Office of the IAS Treasurer and shipped to the successful applicant. By no means will money be transferred to the grant recipient.

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)

MEMBERS WHO GOT A GRANT IN THE PAST SESSION

NAME	FINANCIAL SUPPORT
Cecilia Benavente	1.000 **Euros**
Meredith Bush	1.000 **Euros**
Katherine Cooper	960 **Euros**
Ashleigh Hood	1.020 **Euros**
Kelly L. Jackson	1.015 **Euros**
Jaquilin Joseph	735 **Euros**
Robert Lowther	1.000 **Euros**
Ivan Martini	1.000 **Euros**
Mauricio Guerreiro M. Santos	1.000 **Euros**
Jessica Zinger	1.000 **Euros**

CALENDAR

HOPI BUTTES VOLCANIC FIELD WORKSHOP: INTERPRETING MAAR-DIATREME VOLCANISM USING BASE TO TOP EXPOSURES, SYN-ERUPTIVE SURFACE DEPOSITS AND COUNTRY-ROCK STRATA*

21st-27th October 2012
Flagstaff
Arizona (USA)

Info
Nathalie Lefebvre
nathaliel.lefebvre@otago.ac.nz

3RD CONFERENCE TERRESTRIAL MARS ANALOGUES*

25th-27th October 2012
Marrakech
Ibn Battuta Centre
Morocco

Gian Gabriele Ori
ggori@irsps.unich.it
www.ibnbattutacentre.org/conf/mars2012

ALLUVIAL FANS*

1st-6th December 2012
Ras Al-Khaimah
United Arab Emirates

Info
http://alluvialfans.co.uk/

VI LATINAMERICAN CONGRESS OF SEDIMENTOLOGY*

9th-12th December
2012
São Paulo
Brazi

Claudio Riccomini
riccomin@usp.br
http://www.6lacs.com

The Second Symposium on the Geological Resources in the Tethys Realm*

5th-8th January
2013
Aswan
Egypt

El Sayed Abd El Aziz Aly Youssef
elsayedyoussef2005@yahoo.com
tethyssociety@yahoo.com

The 6th International Symposium on Lithographic Limestone and Plattenkalk

4th-8th March
2013
Museo del Desierto
Saltillo
Mexico

Christina Ifrim
Arturo Gonzalez Gonzalez
Wolfgang Stinnesbeck
ISLLP2013@geow.uni-heidelberg.de

1st International Congress on Stratigraphy - STRATI2013

1st-7th July
2013
Lisbon
Portugal

http://www.strati2013.org

The 10th International Conference on Fluvial Sedimentology (ICF)*

14th - 19rd July
2013
Leeds
United Kingdom

Dan Parson
d.parsons@hull.ac.uk
http://www.icfs10.co.uk/

*** THESE EVENTS HAVE FULL OR PARTIAL IAS SPONSORSHIP**

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