ISSN 2294-4931

IAS

NwLtr 247

August 2013

www.sedimentologists.org

International Association of Sedimentologists

IAS Bureau and Council

President:	**Poppe de Boer**, Utrecht University, The Netherlands: pdeboer@geo.uu.nl
Past-President:	**Finn Surlyk**, University of Copenhagen, Denmark: finns@geo.ku.dk
Vice-Presidents:	**Daniel Ariztegui**, University of Geneva, Switzerland: Daniel.Ariztegui@unige.ch **Hiroki Matsuda**, Kumamoto University, Japan: hmat@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp **Dilce Rossetti**, INPE, Sao Paulo, Brazil: rossetti@dsr.inpe.br
General Secretary:	**Vincenzo Pascucci**, University of Sassari, Italy: pascucci@uniss.it
Treasurer:	**Marc De Batist**, Ghent University, Belgium: marc.debatist@UGent.be
Deputy Treasurer:	**Patric Jacobs**, Ghent University, Belgium: patric.jacobs@UGent.be
Editors:	**Stephen Rice**, University of Loughborough, UK: S.Rice@lboro.ac.uk **Tracy Frank,** University of Nebraska Lincoln, NE, USA tfrank2@unl.edu
Special Publications Secretary:	**Thomas Stevens**, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK: thomas.stevens@rhul.ac.uk
Member:	**Peter Swart**, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Miami, USA: pswart@rsmas.miami.edu
Council Members:	**Ana María Alonso-Zarza**, University Complutense Madrid, Spain: alonsoza@geo.ucm.es **Sergio Matheos**, University de La Plata, Argentina: smatheos@cig.museo.unlp.edu.ar **Isabel Montañez,** University of California Davis, USA: Montanez@geology.ucdavis.edu **Igor Vlahovic**, University of Zagreb, Croatia: igor.vlahovic@rgn.hr **Seung Soon Chun**, Chonnam National University, South Korea: sschun@jnu.ac.kr **Hildegard Westphal**, Leibniz Center for Marine Tropical Ecology, ZMT Bremen, Germany: hildegard.westphal@zmt-bremen.de **Jiaxin Yan**, China University of Geosciences, China: jxyan@cug.edu.cn

Link to **IAS National Correspondents**:
http://www.sedimentologists.org/network/correspondents

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Newsletter 247 reports the **The list of nomination for the Bureau 2014-2018.**

In the student corner session is presented the work made by Rocío Navarrete and José Margotta thanks to IAS student grant (2nd session 2012).

In the centre of the Newsletter there the call for **Nominations for the 2014 Sorby Medal, Johannes Walther Award and Young Scientist Award**

At the AGU Conference (December 2013, San Francisco - USA) IAS will be present sponsoring two sessions.

The report made by Emiliano Mutti visiting to Jakarta in March 2013 and the allocated grants (1st session 2013), are at the end of the Newsletter.

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

Available travel grants for IAS student members

- 9th International Symposium on the Cretaceous System (Ankara, Turkey; 1-5 September 2013)
- 30th IAS Meeting of Sedimentology (Manchester, UK; 2-5 September 2013)
- 2nd Latin American Symposium on Ichnology (SLIC 2013) (Santa Rosa, La Pampa; Argentina; 13-22 September 2013)
- 5th Chinese Sedimentology Conference (Hangzhou, China; 17-20 October 2013) (Application deadline: 15 June 2013)

Applications for travel grants should be submitted via the **IAS web site**. Check for deadlines in time!

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 Calendar remembering 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 @ www.sedimentologists.org

Vincenzo Pascucci
(IAS General Secretary)

LIST OF NOMINATION OF THE IAS BUREAU MEMBERS FOR THE YEARS 2014-2018

According with the statue adopted by the General Assembly on 30 May 1963 and revised by the General Assembly on 11 August 1967, 8 July 1975, 10 July 1978, 26 August 1982, on 27 August 1986 and in autumn 1990, under the Issue ADMINISTRATION:

Point 3. The Members of the Association shall elect by postal ballot the Members of the Bureau and the Council. **The Bureau will prepare a list of nominations for membership of the Bureau and Council** which shall be published in the **Newsletter of the Association by spring of the year before the International Sedimentological Congress**. Members of the Association may propose alternative lists of nominations to the General Secretary by September 30th of the year before the International Sedimentological Congress, provided any such list is supported by at least 50 signatures of Members and has the written agreement of the nominees.

The list of nomination for the Bureau 2014-2018

- **President** Adrian Immenhauser Germany
  Adrian.Immenhauser@ruhr-uni-bochum.de
- **Past President** Poppe de Boer The Netherland
  P.L.deBoer@uu.nl
- **Vice President** Pierre Francus Canada
  pfrancus@gmail.com
- **Vice President** Giovanna Della Porta Italy
  giovanna.dellaporta@unimi.it
- **Vice President** Stephen Lokier United Arabian Emirates
  slokier@pi.ac.ae

- **General Secretary** Vincenzo Pascucci Italy
  pascucci@uniss.it
- **Treasure** Marc De Batist Belgium
  marc.debatist@UGent.be
- **Sedimentology Editor** Tracy Frank United States of America
  tfrank2@unl.edu
- **Sedimentology Editor** Nigel Mountney United Kingdom
  n.mountney@see.leeds.ac.uk
- **Special Publication Secretary** Mark Bateman United Kingdom
  m.d.bateman@sheffield.ac.uk

STUDENT CORNER

Sedimentology of a 7 km long dinosaur track level in the Barremian Galve sub-basin, NE Spain. Genesis and preservation processes

(IAS POSTGRADUATE GRANT SCHEME REPORT, 2ND SESSION 2012)

The IAS Postgraduate Grant, awarded in 2012, was requested to study the sedimentology of a previously discover 6 km long dinosaur track level in the Galve sub-basin, NE Spain (Figure 1). The field studies have consisted in the geological mapping of this level and the logging of 14 detailed stratigraphical and sedimentological profiles in order to characterize the internal architecture and to reconstruct the processes involved in their exceptional preservation. Field work also includes collecting stratigraphical, sedimentological and structural data, as well as sample preparation for petrographical studies with conventional optical microscopy, SEM and TEM in order to characterize materials and microfacies.

The up to 3 m thick dinosaur track-bearing level is located in the upper part of the Camarillas Formation and it displays a high variety of exceptionally preserved dinosaur track casts. This level has been recognised on a large distance (> 7 km) along the western side of the Guadalope River (Figure 1), between Miravete de la Sierra and Aliaga localities, in eastern Spain. The Camarillas Formation consists of thick intervals of red mudstones and interbedded m- to cm-thick ochre sandstones, and occasional grey marlstones and limestones. It was

Figure 1. Location map of the studied area and location of the studied stratigraphic profiles.

interpreted as deposited in a low sinuosity fluvial system with marine influence to the top of the succession (Soria, 1997). Recent studies indicate, however, that its middle and upper part was deposited within a mixed carbonate-siliciclastic back-barrier system that developed under the influence of synrift extensional faulting (e.g. Navarrete *et al.*, 2013).

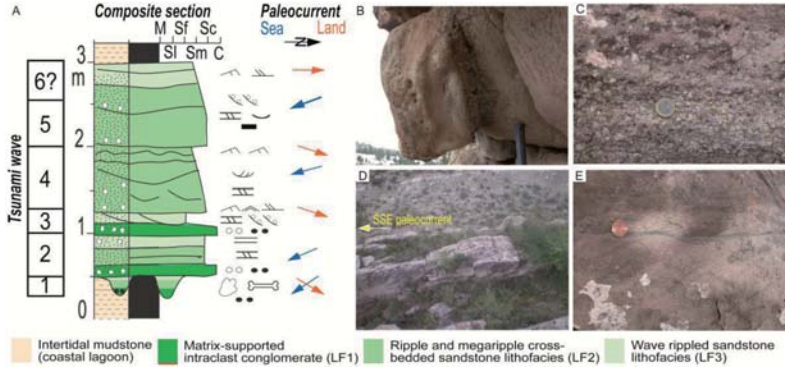


Figure 2. (A) Schematic stratigraphic section showing the main stratigraphic structures and paleocurrents; (B) Dinosaur track cast at the base of the level; (C) Matrix-supported intraclast conglomerate lithofacies (LF1); (D) Megaripple cross-bedded sandstone lithofacies (LF2); (E) Mud laminae or drapes at the bottomsets and foresets of cross-bedding (LF3).

The sedimentological study and correlation of 14 stratigraphical sections (Figure 1) has allowed us to interpret that this level is composed of at least five stacked and sharp-based lithofacies successions (Figure 2), each one consisting of a vertical trend of matrix-supported intraclast conglomerate (LF1 lithofacies), ripple and megaripple cross-bedded sandstone (LF2), and wave rippled sandstone lithofacies (LF3). LF1 crops out discontinuously at the base of every lithofacies succession and its thickness decreases southwards because of the erosive base of the overlying LF2. LF2 is the most prominent part of the sandstone level and LF3 is located on the upper part of each interval; this lithofacies is locally eroded during high-energetic flows of subsequent flood events. The measured palaeocurrents show clear reversals of direction with orientations towards the NNE and SSE.

According to sedimentological and architectural observations and paleocurrent directions, the deposit covering and preserving the dinosaur track level has been interpreted as an onshore multiple-bed tsunamiite (in the sense of Fujiwara, 2008), which was recorded within an intertidal back-barrier depositional system. On the basis of tsunamiite sedimentological features and the lateral and vertical architecture of the lithofacies involved, up to five couplets of inflow-backflow deposits, formed by a tsunami wave train, have been recognized. Sedimentation took

place mainly during backflow currents but inflow probably caused the removal of sand from the barrier island and the run-up of lagoonal carbonate pebbles that were deposited onshore. Main results of this research have been submitted for publication, with other five co-authors, to the *Geology* journal, and nowadays the manuscript is under review.

Future work

The subject of my PhD is the detailed study of the stratigraphic architecture of the lower Barremian Camarillas Formation in the Galve extensional sub-basin, in NE Spain, and to evaluate the relative role played by the different allocyclic controls during sedimentation (e.g. climate, sedimentary supply, tectonic and sea level changes). The proposed integral analysis includes follow up with the analysis of lithofacies, facies associations and bounding surfaces of this sedimentary unit in order to reconstruct the Barremian palaeogeography and the controls on the sedimentation of the studied rift basin. Consequently, this research would greatly contribute to the successful achievement of one PhD objective, i.e. to increase the knowledge of the role played by climate and tectonics in the sedimentological architecture of the complex synrift Camarillas Formation.

References

Fujiwara, O., 2008. Bedforms and sedimentary structures characterizing tsunami deposits,in Shiki, T., Y.Tsuji, T. Yamazaki and Minoura, K., eds., Tsunamiites – Features and Implications, Elsevier: Amsterdam, Oxford, p. 51-62.

Navarrete, R., Rodríguez-López, J.P., Liesa, C.L., Soria, A.R. and Veloso, F.M., 2013. Changing physiography of rift basins as a control on the evolution of mixed siliciclastic–carbonate back- barrier systems (Barremian Iberian Basin, Spain). Sedimentary Geology, v. 289, p. 40-61.

Soria, A. R. (1997): La sedimentación en las cuencas marginales del surco ibérico durante el Cretácico inferior y su control estructural. Tesis Doctoral. Universidad de Zaragoza, 363 pp.

Rocío Navarrete
Department of Earth Sciences
University of Zaragoza
Spain
rocionav@unizar.es

STUDENT CORNER

HOLOCENE EVOLUTION OF THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE FLEMISH COASTAL PLAIN

(IAS POSTGRADUATE GRANT SCHEME REPORT – 2ND SESSION 2012).

Introductio

The coastal zone represents an extremely dynamic area where the interaction between the ocean and land processes operates to shape the coast and the landforms (Carter, 1988). A complete understanding of the different conditions and processes that ruled their sedimentation as well as the interaction over different scales of time and space is essential to the investigation of their sedimentary history.

In the stratigraphic record, several signatures or evidences describes the changes in environmental and geological settings. Sea-level changes, sediment supply together with the tectonic and climatic conditions interplay during a period of time to show the characteristics of depositional features (Davies, 1972). The French side of the Flemish coastal plain represents an excellent place to document the mechanisms acting in the Holocene sedimentary infill of an area intensively affected by anthropogenic changes (Fig. 1).

Despite the number of subsurface data derived from undisturbed cores and numerous hand drillings (Bosch, 1975; Sommé, 1975; Bootsman, 1977; Paris, 1977; Jacobs, 1978; Sommé, 1994; Mrani, 2006), the arrangement of sedimentary infill still remains debated, related to the main factor that controlled the stratigraphic organisation. This research adding new insights and data with the purpose to presents a new approach that explains the coastal evolution, the predictable architecture and a chronostratigraphic framework for the relationships of the sedimentary facies.

Detailed study of cores and cross sections reveals patterns, events and processes that being dated allows the possibility to extrapolate this information and arriving at the reconstruction of the coastal deposits. In this sense, the amount that has been received from the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS grant) is applied in the age determination of cores of Bierne location (Fig. 1) by radiocarbon

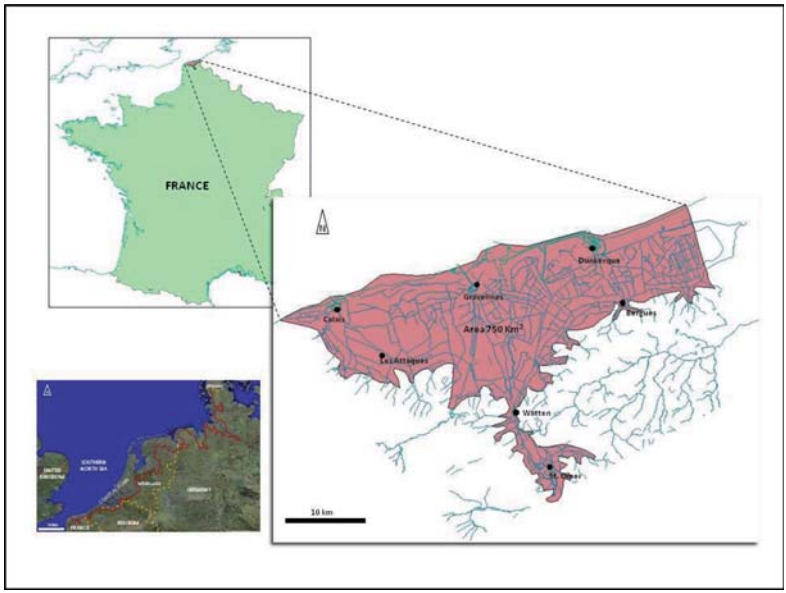


Figure 1. Study area and localities analyzed in this study.

dating, in order to obtain together with other localities dated a solid dataset that integrates sedimentological, chronological and environmental information as well as the identification of event-significant surfaces to provide temporal and spatial relationships and the different scenarios of the coastal evolution.

Methods

Eleven vibrocores have been taken after two fieldwork campaigns at Bierne and Les Attaques areas (Fig. 2). Sedimentary facies obtained from cores are based on lithology, bioturbation type, colour, and physical sedimentary structures. Four radiocarbon samples were taken into the most important core of the Bierne area (Fig. 3); its importance comes from its depth, variability of facies and development of thick peat at top.

The interval of samples was selected after description of cores and choosing of the interest facies and depth. Afterwards, they were sent with the entire requirement requested to the Centre for climate, the Environment & Chronology (14CHRONO) in Belfast.

Preliminary Results

The sequence deposits are given in two stratigraphic columns of Les Attaques and Bierne areas (Figs. 3 – 4). The sedimentary succession comprises four sedimentary facies from bottom to top, tidal channels, muddy intertidal flat facies, marshes and mixed tidal flats are representative in the cores.

Tidal channels are overlying Pleistocene sediments. The basal contact is erosive and corresponds to the transgressive surface (Posamentier & Vail, 1988) of the Holocene. This

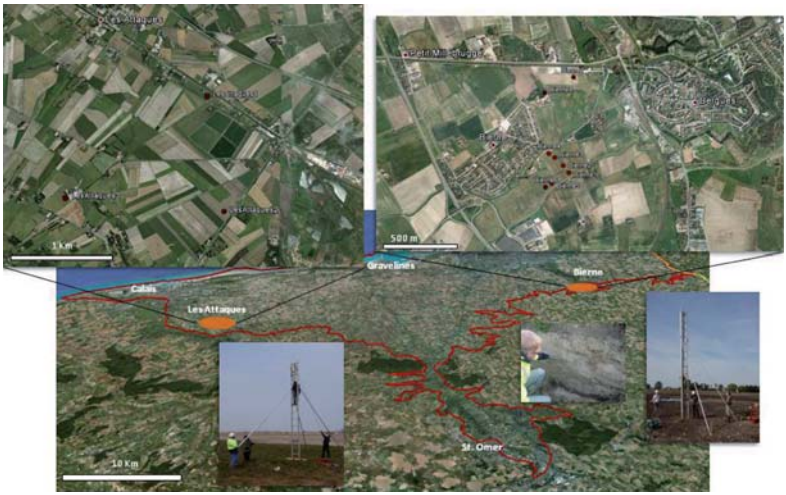


Figure 2. Sections of Bierne and Les Attaques. Cores distribution (red points) and images of the acquisition campaigns.

facies is composed of interbedded fine-grained sands with shell fragments debris and eventually complete *Cerastoderma edule*, a typical shell founded in estuarine and tidal flats environments (Lambert, 1943). Muddy intertidal facies are composed mainly of gray mud with abundant plant debris. Organic-rich lamination is characteristic. This facies become finer upwards and present transitional change to marshes. Muddy intertidal facies and marshes are intercalated by the changes in the tidal flat sedimentation (Baeteman, 1999). Marshes are developed over relative silted-up areas; they are composed by bioturbated organic-rich mud and peat accumulation (Figs. 3-4).

The maximum development of freshwater marshes in the area corresponds to a thick peat interval observed towards the top of the cores (Figs. 3-4). The development of this peat is caused by landward migration and stabilization of tidal banks along the coast (nearly of actual coast), continuous slowdown of relative sea-level rise and climatic changes. This peat became widespread in the area favoured by elevated water table (McCabe & Parrish, 1992), tidal influence and poorly drained area. The expansion of this peat represents the maximum of sea level and delineates the transition zone (Flint *et al.*, 1995) from retrogradational to aggradational infill (Catuneanu, 2006).

Above the thick peat bed and underlying tidal environments, renewed tidal flats represent the late Holocene cover in the area (Fig. 5). Mixed flats and shallow tidal channels are developed; these tidal channels are mainly filled with beige fine sand intercalated with bioturbated mud. The bases of these channels are erosive, part of the peat and other underlying tidal deposits are reworked.

Two cross-sections, runs in dip and strike direction across the plain showing the arranged sedimentary

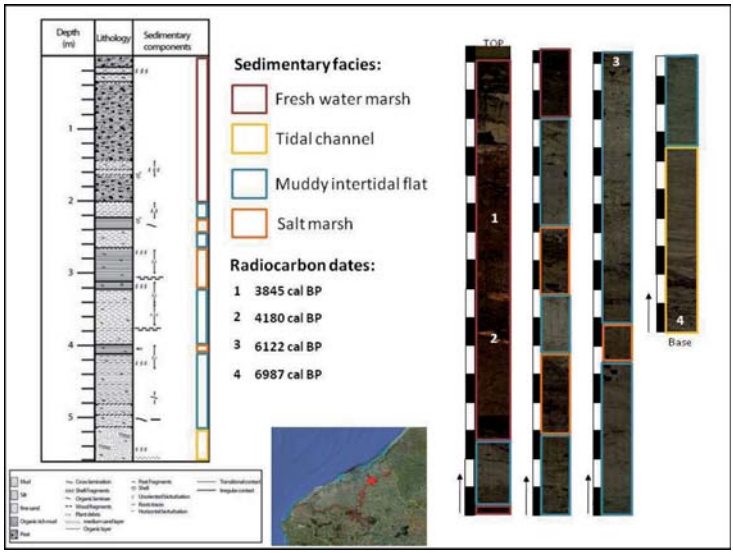


Figure 3. Stratigraphic log and core image from Bierne area showing the distribution and characteristics of the sedimentary facies and the ages of the succession.

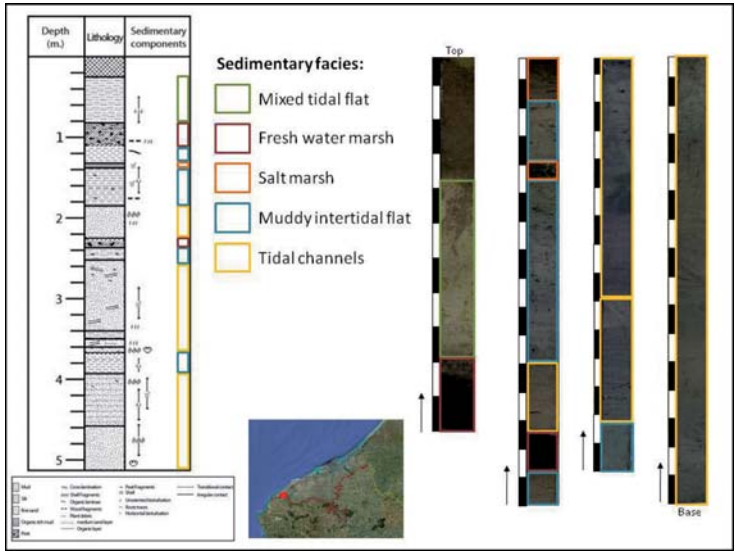


Figure 4. Stratigraphic log and core image from Les Attaques area showing the distribution and characteristics of the sedimentary facies.

succession (Fig. 6). The French Flanders Field sedimentation is result of relative sea-level rise during the Holocene associated with the interplay of sediment supply and hydrodynamic regimes. Primarily the Holocene deposits were influenced by transgression, leading to formation of estuary and tidal flats until the transgressive maximum (about 5500 cal BP). Afterwards, the sedimentary characteristics describes aggradation infilling became renewed tidal flats dominated by peat compaction and progressively increasing of tidal prism.

Future works

Ongoing works includes the creation of palaeogeographic maps and 3D modelling of the Holocene deposits. The elaboration of palaeogeographic maps is based on facies analysis and the stratigraphic architecture presented here. Radiocarbon dating provides the chronostratigraphic framework of the Holocene deposits and the possibility to obtain a consistent reconstruction of the sedimentary history of the area.

Acknowledges

We gratefully acknowledge the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS) for their financial support to obtain the ages of the cores to improve the stratigraphy of the area.

References

Baeteman, C., (1999) The Holocene depositional history of the Ijzer palaeo-valley (Western Belgian coastal plain) with reference to the factors controlling the formation of intercalated peat beds. Geologica Belgica, v. 2, (1-2): 39-72.

Bootsman, C. S., (1977) De geologische opbouw van de kustvlakte bij Ghyvelde (noord- Frankrijk). Fieldwork report. Instituut voor aardwetenshappen. Vrije

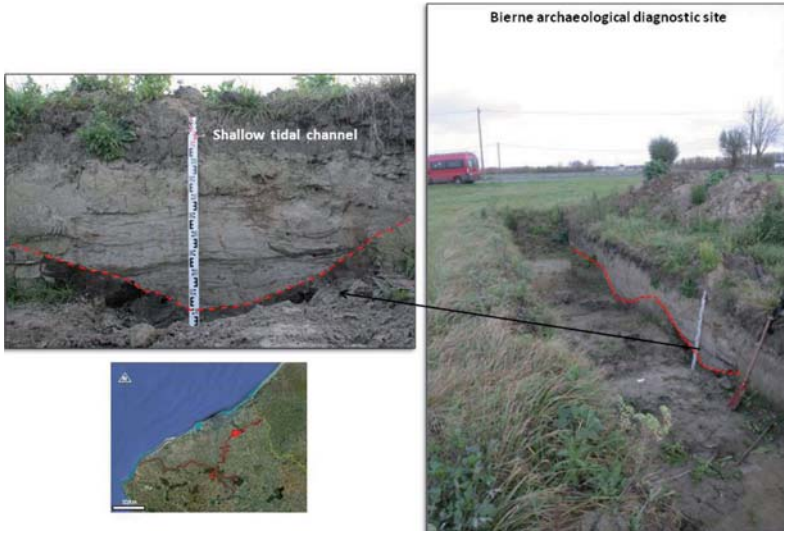


Figure 5. Shallow tidal channels system identified in the archeological diagnostic site of Bierne.

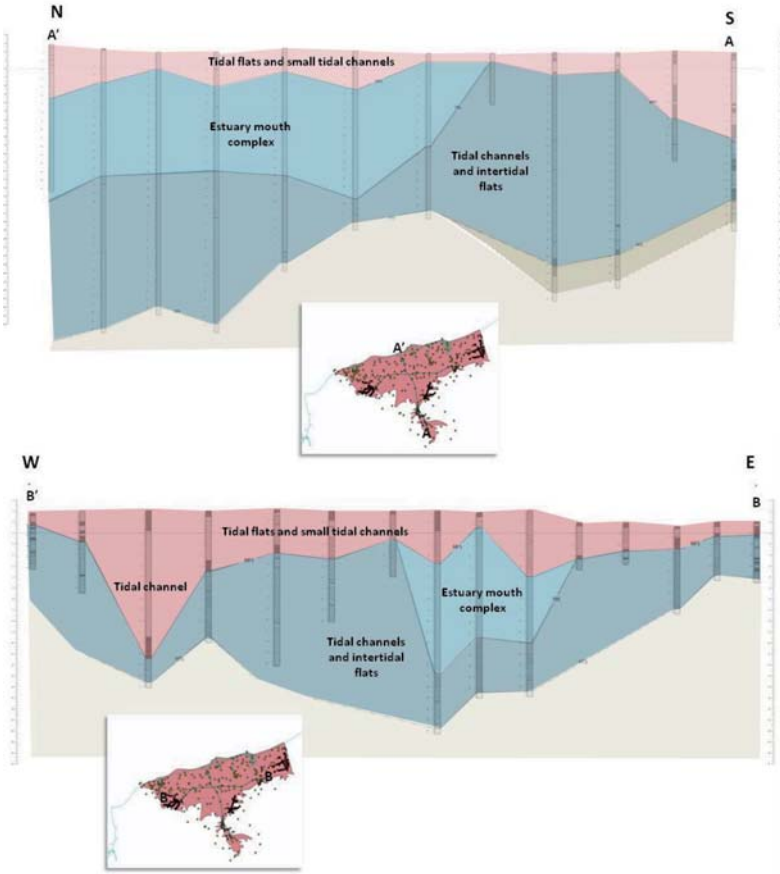


Figure 6. Cross-sections in dip (A-A') and strike (B-B') directions showing the arrangement of the sedimentary infill in the coastal plain.

universiteit. Amsterdam, 74 pp.

Bosch, J. H. A., (1975) Verslag veldwerk Calaisis. Fieldwork report. Instituut voor aardwetenschappen. Vrije universiteit. Amsterdam, 56 pp.

Carter, R. W. G., (1988) Coastal Environments: An Introduction to the Physical, Ecological, and Cultural Systems of Coastlines, Academic Press, London, UK. 617pp.

Catuneanu, O., (2006) Principles of Sequence Stratigraphy, Elsevier 375 pp.

Davies, J. L., (1972). Geographical Variation in Coastal Development. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 204 pp.

Flint, S., Aitken, J. and Hampson, G., (1995) Application of sequence stratigraphy to coal development and exploitation. In: European Coal and coal-bearing strata (ed. by M. Whateley and D. Spears), Geol. Soc. London Spec. Publ. v. 82: 1-16.

Lambert, L., (1943) La coque (*Cardium edu-*

le I). Revue des Travaux de l'Institut des Pêches
Maritimes, 13(1-4), Open Access version: http://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00000/3393/
Jacobs, E. O., (1978). De Randzone van de noord Franse kustvlakte tussen millamen en
Looberghe. Fieldwork report. Vrije universiteit. Amsterdam, 77pp.
McCabe, P. J. & Parrish, J. T., (1992) Tectonic and climatic controls on the distribution and quality of Cretaceous coals. In: McCabe, P. J. & Parrish, J. T., (eds) Controls on the Distribution and Quality of Cretaceous Coals. Geological Society of America, Special Paper
267, 1-15.
Mrani Alaoui, M., (2006) Evolution des environnements sedimentaires holocènes de la Plaine Maritime Flamande du Nord de la France : Eustatisme et Processus, Unpublished PhD thesis, ULCO, Dunkerque, France, 165 pp + Ann.
Paris, P., (1977) Verslag van het fysisch-geografisch veldwerk in de omgeving van Calais, gedurende de Zomer van 1973. Fieldwork report. Instituut voor aardwetenschappen. Vrije universiteit. Amsterdam, 45 pp.
Posamentier, H. W. & Vail P. R., (1988) Eustatic controls on clastic deposition II - sequence and systems tract models. In: C. K. Wilgus, B. S. Hastings, C. G. St.C.Kendall, H. W. Posamentier, C. A. Ross and J. C. Van Wagoner, (eds), Sea Level Changes - An Integrated Approach. Special Publication val. 42, Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (SEPM) (1988), 125-154.

José Margotta
UMR 8217 Géosystèmes,
University Lille 1, Bat. SN5 59655
Villeneuve d'Ascq,
France

CALL

Nominations for the 2014 Sorby Medal, Johannes Walther Award and Young Scientist Award

We invite nominations for the following Awards and Medals to be presented during the 19th International Sedimentological Congress in Geneva (18-22 August 2014; Switzerland):

- Sorby Medal
- Johannes Walther Award
- Young Scientist Award

Please send your nominations to the IAS Secretary General (pascucci@uniss.it) before 31 August 2013.

CRITERIA

Medal

The medal would consist of a citation, announcement and summary of the recipients work in the Newsletter, and a medal. Winner would be expected to write a short response in the Newsletter and will be honoured and give a keynote at the ISC meeting. Citations and replies will be published in the Newsletter.

The **Sorby Medal** is the highest award of the International Association of Sedimentologists. It is awarded to **scientists of eminent distinction in sedimentology**. The Sorby Medal is awarded once every 4 years, at the occasion of the **«International Sedimentological Congress» (ISC).**

Nomination procedure: The IAS Council awards the medal on recommendation of the IAS Bureau who may invite nominations from Members. Proposals documenting the scientific contributions of potential candidates for the Sorby Medal should be sent to the IAS General Secretary.

2010 Sorby Medalist: At the 18th International Sedimentological Congress in Mendoza (2010), the Sorby Medal was awarded to **John Bridge**. The citation by Jim Best and Rudy Slingerland, and John Bridge's acceptance speech were published in the April 2011 issue of Sedimentology.

Previous Sorby Medalists:

- 1978 R.A. Bagnold, F.P. Shepard (Sedimentology 26, 157-165)
- 1982 F.J. Pettijohn (Sedimentology 30, 149-151)
- 1986 R.G.C. Bathurst (Sedimentology 34, 177-186)
- 1990 R.L. Folk (Sedimentology 38, 191-195)

- 1994 J.R.L. Allen (Sedimentology 42, 191-192)
- 1998 R.N. Ginsburg (Sedimentology 46, 201-203)
- 2002 R. Walker (Sedimentology 50, 113-118)
- 2006 C. Schreiber (Sedimentology 54, 1449-1452)

Awards

The awards would consist of a citation, announcement and summary of the recipients work in the Newsletter, and a certificate. Winners would be expected to write a short response in the Newsletter and will be honoured and give a keynote at the ISC meeting. Citations and replies will be published in the Newsletter.

Johannes Walther Award

The Johannes Walther Award is awarded to scientists at any stage in their career who are considered to have made **a significant impact in the field of sedimentology**. Although not a definite rule or policy, special consideration will be given to **scientists in their mid-careers**. The award will be given **once every 2 years.**

Nomination procedure: The IAS Bureau will invite nominations from Members. National correspondents could be encouraged to press for nominations. Nominations require at least one letter –to be sent to the Secretary General– outlining the reasons for nomination from a senior proposer and one support letter from another academic to second the proposal. The nominations may be judged on the following criteria:

- Letters of support (all)
- Journal publications
- 'Significant' contributions to the field
- Diversity of research beyond the PhD
- CV - notable other achievements
- Recipient must be a member of the IAS at the time the award is made

The IAS Council will assess the nominations and make a recommendation to the IAS Bureau, who will take the final decision.

2012 Johannes Walther Award: At the 29th Meeting of Sedimentology in Schladming (2012), the Johannes Walther Award was awarded to **Gregor Eberli.**

Young Scientist Award

The Young Scientist Award is awarded to **recognize contributions and potential of outstanding early-career scientists working in any area of sedimentology.** Candidates should not have obtained their PhD more than 7 years before the date of the award ceremony. The award will be given **once every 2 years.**

Nomination procedure: The IAS Bureau will invite nominations from Members. National correspondents could be encouraged to press for nominations. Nominations require at least one letter –to be sent to the Secretary General– outlining the reasons for nomination from a senior proposer and one support letter from another academic to second the proposal. The nominations may be judged on the following criteria:

- Letters of support (all)
- Journal publications
- 'Significant' contributions to the field
- Diversity of research beyond the PhD
- CV - notable other achievements
- Recipient must be a member of the IAS at the time the award is made

The IAS Council will assess the nominations and make a recommendation to the IAS Bureau, who will take the final decision.

2012 Young Scientist Award: At the 29th Meeting of Sedimentology in Schladming (2012), the Young Scientist Award was awarded to **Stefano Andreucci.**

Honorary Member

Honorary Membership of the International Association of Sedimentologists can be awarded to **distinguished sedimentologists who have played an important role in the affairs of the Association.** Honorary Membership is awarded once **every 4 years**, at the occasion of the **International Sedimentological Congress.**

2010 Honorary Memberships:

At the 18th International Sedimentological Congress in Mendoza (2010), **John Hudson** and **Maurice Tucker** were awarded an Honorary Membership of the International Association of Sedimentologists. Citations and acceptance speeches were published in Sedimentology of April 2011.

Previous Honorary memberships:

- 1975 A. Vatan
- 1978 Y. Gubler, P. Allen (Sedimentology 26, 157-165)
- 1986 G.M. Friedman, G.V. Middleton (Sedimentology 34, 177-186)
- 1991 H.G. Reading (Sedimentology 39, 353-354)
- 1998 H. Füchtbauer, K.H. Hsu (Sedimentology 46, 205-206)
- 2002 L. Spaletti (Sedimentology 49, 1001-1019)
- 2006 A. Strasser (Sedimentology 54, 1453-1454)

NEWS

2012 SCI Impact Factor of our journals

The new Impact Factors for 2012 have recently been released. We are happy to announce that IAS's flagship journal Sedimentology has made a significant step forward, increasing from 2.295 in 2011 to 2.611 in 2012, making it the highest ranked journal in the field of sedimentology and the 6th highest ranked for geology overall.

Also Basin Research has drastically increased its impact factor, from 2.061 in 2011 to 2.912 in 2012.

Our congratulations to the Editors and to the Editorial Boards but certainly also to our authors and reviewers, who jointly made this possible.

IAS at the AGU 2013 Fall Meeting, San Francisco

AGU FALL MEETING
San Francisco | 9–13 December 2013

Following the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between IAS and the American Geophysical Union (AGU), IAS will co-sponsor two sessions at the upcoming AGU 2013 Fall Meeting in San Francisco (2-3 December 2013, USA):

The sessions are:

OS019. Sediment transport by turbidity currents: simulation and observation (convenors: J. Eggenhuisen, G. Parker, B. Romans);

Turbidity currents are simulated with a range of physical and numerical techniques. A unifying challenge to all workers in this field is realistic behaviour of sediment particles in the flows and erosion and deposition on the flow-bed interface. This limits understanding and prediction of sea floor morphology and depositional architecture in deep marine systems. The session brings together a diverse community working on turbidity current simulation. We strongly encourage contributions related to monitoring active turbidity current systems or turbidity current deposits that can constrain process simulations with observational data. This session will be co-sponsored by AGU and the International Association of Sedimentology.

OS022. The Stratigraphic Record of Carbonate Platforms and Ramps (convenors: T. Frank, P. Swart)

This session will be sponsored jointly by AGU and the International Association of Sedimentology (IAS). Because of their formation from a combination of biological, chemical and physical processes, marine carbonate platforms and ramps are sensitive recorders of climatic and oceanographic change. Contributions will explore a range of geochemical, biological and stratigraphic proxies and their applications to understanding particular intervals of Earth history. In particular we welcome comparisons of oceanic and platform records over time periods in which both types of records are present as well as interpretations of Paleozoic and older carbonate records.

We invite you to submit abstracts to these sessions and to celebrate with us this first official presence at one of the largest earth science meetings in the World. Abstracts should be submitted on the AGU website.

Deadline for abstract submission is 6 August 2013.

An additional benefit of the new collaboration between IAS and AGU is that IAS members will be able to register at reduced (member) rates.

REPORT

Emiliano Mutti's visit to Jakarta 13th - 16th March 2013

Professor Emiliano Mutti visited Jakarta from the 13th to the 16th of March 2013 to deliver two lectures. One to the Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) and one to Trisakti University. The Lecture tour to Jakarta was made possible through sponsorship by the IAS and Statoil.

On Thursday 14th March a talk entitled «Turbidites from Tectonically-Active Basins» was given at the Le Meridien Hotel in Jakarta. The talk was hosted by the Indonesian Petroleum Association Professional Division and was attended by 49 participants from oil and gas operating companies. Amongst the companies represented were Chevron, ENI, BP, Statoil, ExxonMobil, Mubadala, Tately, Niko Resources, CNOOC, Inpex, GDF Suez and Repsol.

On Friday March 15th Professor Mutti gave a presentation entitled «Flood-dominated fluvio- deltaic systems» at

Figure 1. Emilano Mutti and participants at his lecture in the Trisakti University (Indonesia).

Figure 2. IPA Luncheon Talk, Le Meridien Hotel Jakarta. 15th March 2013.

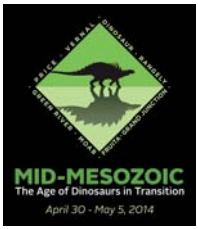
Figure 3. Professor Mutti receiving a memento *from Stephen Hay, Chairman of the IPA Luncheon Talks.*

Figure 4. Professor Mutti addressing and attentive audience at Trisakti University.

Figure 5. Professor Mutti receiving a memento *of the occasion from a Trisakti University student.*

Jakarta's Trisakti University. The talk was attended by around 50 participants comprising undergraduate students, postgraduate students and teaching staff. The event was hosted by Professor Agus Guntoro and was also attended by Awang Harun Satyana the Chief Geologist of the government of Indonesia's upstream oil and gas regulator, SKK MIGAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT



Mid-Mesozoic: The Age of Dinosaurs in Transition

FRUITA, COLORADO & GREEN RIVER, UTAH (30TH APRIL – 5TH MAY 2014)

The Morrison Formation is world famous for its Upper Jurassic dinosaur fossils and is one of the most extensively studied dinosaur bearing units in the world. It is exceptionally well-exposed across the Colorado Plateau and preserves at least two dinosaur faunas. In contrast the overlying Lower Cretaceous Cedar Mountain Formation spans roughly 35 million years, in comparison to the Morrison Formation's 7 million years. The Cedar Mountain is approximately half the stratigraphic thickness, but represents about 5 times as much in geologic time, in comparison to the two closely related faunas in the Morrison; the Cedar Mountain preserves at least 6 different distinct faunas.

Colorado Plateau's Morrison-Cedar Mountain Formations are contributing critical information about an important period of time in the history of terrestrial life in the Northern Hemisphere. Globally, this was a time of changing climatic conditions and exceptionally high atmospheric carbon dioxide levels causing «super-greenhousing» (a world with no polar ice caps and a sluggish, poorly oxygenated ocean), major restructuring of biogeographic migration corridors, and a complete restructuring of plant communities with the origin and rapid rise to dominance of flowering plants. The density of biostratigraphic, chronostratigraphic, and paleoclimatic data make the Colorado Plateau a standard on which to resolve the geological and paleobiological history of the mid-Mesozoic in the northern hemisphere.

This field conference has been structured to minimize the participant's cost ($230.00 US). It consists of four day long field trips to visit pivotal sections and localities with an optional pre-meeting trip to Dinosaur National Monument ($50.00 US). Additionally, there are two days for conference talks and posters of international scope on all aspects of Mid-Mesozoic

Figure 1. Dinosaurs foot prints

stratigraphy, chronostratigraphy, paleontology, biostratigraphy paleobiogeography, and paleoclimatology

Check the conference website at http://www.utahpaleo.org/mid-mesozoic-conference.html

James I. Kirkland Ph. D.,
P.G. State Paleontologist
Utah Geological Survey
jameskirkland@utah.gov

ANNOUNCEMENT

6th International Symposium on Lithographic Limestone and Plattenkalk

MUSEO DEL DESIERTO, SALTILLO, MEXICO, 15TH-19TH SEPTEMBER 2014

The Museo del Desierto invites you to the 6th International Symposium on Lithographic Limestones and Plattenkalk. This multidisciplinary meeting is planned to address aspects of the study of lithographic limestones and plattenkalk deposits across all disciplines, from palaeontology (taxonomy, palaeoecology, taphonomy), to geology (stratigraphy, sedimentology, palaeoenvironments), and also mineralogy and petrology of Plattenkalk deposits and related Fossil-Lagerstätten. The meeting is organized in collaboration with the Institute of Earth Sciences of the University of Heidelberg, Germany. We plan fieldtrips to the famous plattenkalk deposits of Vallecillo, Cuatro Cienegas and possibly Muzquiz.

Please visit the conference website: http://isllpsaltillo.uni-hd.de/ for updates.

Dr. Christina Ifrim
Institut für Geowissenschaften
Ruprecht-Karls-Universität
Heidelberg, Germany
ISLLP2014@geow.uni-heidelberg.de

IAS Student members granted in the 1st 2013 session

Names applicants	E-mail addresses applicants	Names supervisors	Allocated
Rory Flood	rflood02@qub.ac.uk	Julian Orford	1.000 €
Kamaldeen Omosanya	kamaloomosanya@yahoo.com	A. M Alves	999 €
Jesse Korus	jkorus3@unl.edu	Chris Fielding	755 €
Thilo Wrona	t.wrona11@imperial.ac.uk	Christopher A.L. Jackson	1.000 €
Andrea Croci	andrea.croci85@gmail.com	Giovanna Della Porta	980 €
Wei Wang	zirconwei@gmail.com	Mei-Fu Zhou	993 €
Balázs Törö *	torobala@gmail.com	Robin Renaut	1.000 €
Rattanaporn Fongngern	rattanapornf@utexas.edu	Ronald Steel	1.000 €
Adam Jeffery *	a.j.jeffery@keele.ac.uk	Ralf Gertisser	1.080 €
Chelsea Pederson	cpederson@rsmas.miami.edu	Jim Klaus	1.000 €

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)

CALENDAR

9th International Symposium on the Cretaceous System*

1st-5th September 2013
Ankara
Turkey

www.cretaceous2013.org

30th IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGY*

2nd-5th September 2013
Manchester,
United Kingdom

Merren Jones
merren.jones@manchester.ac.uk
www.ias2013.com

7th European Symposium on Fossil Algae

9th-11th September 2013
Schladming
Austria

Hans-Juergen Gawlick
ifaa2013@unileoben.ac.at
http://web.ku.edu/~ifaa/home.html

11th Workshop on Alpine Geological Studies

9th-12th September 2013
Schladming, Austria

Walter Kurz
alpine-workshop2013@uni-graz.at
http://alpine-workshop2013.uni-graz.at/

Second Latin American Symposium on Ichnology - Slic 2013*

13th-22nd September 2013
Santa Rosa Argentina

Ricardo Néstor Melchor
slic2013@gmail.com
http://slic2013.wordpress.com

XI GeoSed - Meeting of Italian Association of Sedimentary Geology

22nd-28th September 2013
Roma Italy

Marco Brandano & Salvatore Milli
marco.brandano@uniroma1.it
www.geosed.it

5th Chinese Congress of Sedimentology*

16th -20th October 2013
Hangzhou China

Dr. Rukai Zhu
Research Institute of Petroleum E & D, PetroChina
zrk@petrochina.com.cn

11th Swiss Geoscience Meeting «Cycles and Events in the Earth System»

15th-16th November 2013
Lausanne, Switzerland

Karl Föllmi and Pierre Dèzes
karl.foellmi@unil.ch, pierre.dezes@scnat.ch
http://geoscience-meeting.scnatweb.ch/sgm2013/index.html

Mid-Mesozoic: The Age of Dinosaurs in Transition

30th April – 5th May 2014
Fruita, Colorado & Green River, Uta (USA)

James I. Kirkland Ph. D.,
jameskirkland@utah.gov
http://www.utahpaleo.org/mid-mesozoic-conference.html

6th International Symposium on Lithographic Limestone and Plattenkalk

15th-19th September 2014
Museo del Desierto, Saltillo, Mexico

Christina Ifrim
ISLLP2014@geow.uni-heidelberg.de
http://isllpsaltillo.uni-hd.de

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

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

Contributions to be sent to:

Vincenzo Pascucci
IAS General Secretary
Dip. to Scienze della Natura
e del Territorio
Università di Sassari
Via Piandanna, 4
07100 Sassari, Italy
Tel.: +39 079228685
pascucci@uniss.it


IAS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS
www.sedimentologists.org