IAS Council

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Link to IAS National Correspondents:
https://www.sedimentologists.org/society/correspondents
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Newsletter 268 comes out six months after the February 2017 issue. The main reason is the lack of interest in sending to me contributions for the Newsletter. I am very sorry for this and take all the faults for not pressing very much those IAS members who have got contribute from IAS in organizing meetings, events and so on, but have not send to me any report or material to show how the event has been organized also thanks for IAS support.

The call for nomination for IAS Awards is open: the Sorby Medal, Johannes Walther Award, and Early-Career Scientist Award. Dead line is 30th September 2017. More info @ https://www.sedimentologists.org/society/awards

Newsletter 268 opens with the list of people nominated to become member of the next IAS 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.

Bob Ginsburg geological legend died on July 9, 2017. Peter Swart wrote the obituary on Bob.

In the central part of the Newsletter are two reports: the first on the “The 2nd International Turkish Sedimentology Working Group Workshop entitled “Sedimentary Basins, Their infills and Stratigraphy” organized in September 2016, and the second on the Flügel Course organized in March 2017.

Newsletter closes with the list of the students granted with the Postgraduate Grant Scheme (PGS) and Post-Doctoral Research Grant. Please note this last grant is a new research grant. More
info @ https://www.sedimentologists.org/grants

On behalf of the work carried by Early Career Scientists Committee IAS is on Facebook.

Student Grant applications guidelines close the Newsletter.

IAS has restyled the webpage (www.sedimentologists.org): please have a look at it, log in and fill the spaces under your profile, and renew your membership for 2017. Remember that being an IAS member gives you the following benefits:

► access to the online versions of Sedimentology and Basin Research, including all issues ever published;
► access to the printed versions of Sedimentology and Basin Research at very favourable rates;
► access to the IAS Member Directory;
► the Friendship Scheme which gives free membership to people in less-developed countries;
► the electronic Newsletter;
► a network of National Correspondents, which report on the activities in their countries;

International Sedimentological Congress every four years at reduced fees;

► annual Regional Meeting and meetings sponsored by the IAS at reduced fees;
► special lecturer tours allowing sedimentology groups to invite a well-known teacher to give talks and short courses in their country;
► travel grants for PhD student members to attend IAS sponsored meetings;
► research grants for PhD student members (maximum 1,000 Euros);
► institutional grants for capacity building in ‘Least Developed Countries’ (LDC), (maximum 10,000 Euros)
► biannual Summer Schools focused on cutting edge topics for PhD student members.

I would like to remind all IAS members that:

► the IAS Newsletter 268 is published on-line and is available at: http://www.sedimentologists.org/publications/newsletter
► the next IAS Meeting will be held in Toulouse (France) from 10 to 12 October 2017. For details, please click: https://www.sedimentologists.org/ims2017

The Electronic Newsletter (ENIAS), started in November 2011, continues to bring monthly information to members. For information on ENIAS contact ias-office@ugent.be

Check the new Announcements and Calendar. Meetings and events shown in CAPITAL LETTERS and/or with * are fully or partially sponsored by IAS. For all of these meetings, IAS Student Member travel grants are available. Students can apply through the IAS web site. To receive the travel grant, potential candidates must present the abstract of the sedimentological research they will present at the conference. More info @ www.sedimentologists.org

Vincenzo Pascucci
(IAS General Secretary)
CALL FOR NOMINATION FOR IAS AWARDS: DEAD LINE 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

Sorby Medal

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).

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.

The 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

The IAS Bureau will invite nominations from IAS members. National correspondents can 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, journal publications, ‘significant’ contributions to the field, diversity of research beyond the PhD, CV – notable other achievements. The IAS Council will assess the nominations and make a recommendation to the IAS Bureau, who will take the final decision. Recipient must be a member of the IAS at the time the award is made.

The Early-Career Scientist Award

The Early-Career 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 is given once every 2 years.

The IAS Bureau will invite nominations from IAS members. National correspondents can 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, journal publications, ‘significant’ contributions to the field, diversity of research beyond the PhD, CV – notable other achievements. The IAS Council will assess the nominations and make a recommendation to the IAS Bureau, who will take the final decision. Recipient must be a member of the IAS at the time the award is made.
NOMINATION OF THE 2018-2022 IAS BUREAU AND COUNCIL

Below are listed people that accepted the nomination to become member of the next IAS Bureau (2018-2022). The list will be voted at the General Assembly during the ISC of Quebec City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Daniel Ariztegui</td>
<td>SWI (ARG)</td>
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<td>Past President</td>
<td>Adrian Immenhauser</td>
<td>GER (SWI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td>Christopher Jackson</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>David Van Rooij</td>
<td>BEL</td>
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<td>Vice Presidents</td>
<td>Giovanna della Porta</td>
<td>ITA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marc Aurell</td>
<td>ESP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tracy Frank</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chengshan Wang</td>
<td>CHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors of Sedimentology</td>
<td>Nigel Mountney</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peir Pufahl</td>
<td>CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of The Depositional Record</td>
<td>Peter Swart</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of the Special Publications</td>
<td>Stephen Lokier</td>
<td>UAE (UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of Basin Research</td>
<td>Cynthia Ebinger</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below are listed people that accepted the nomination to become member of the next IAS Council (2018-2022). The list will be voted at the General Assembly during the ISC of Quebec City.

1. Emese Bordy (South Africa)
2. Kathryn Amos (Australia)
3. Marianna Tuchkova (Russia)
4. Pierre Francus (Canada)
5. Ernesto Schwarz or Gonzalo Veiga (Argentina)
6. Jean-Francois Deconinck (France)
On July 9, 2017 a geological legend and former awardee of the Sorby Medal of the IAS, Robert Nathan Ginsburg died. Bob defined the profession of carbonate sedimentology and was one of the most influential thinkers in his field working in both industry and academia. Born in 1925, Bob has had a profound influence on how we search for oil using the Modern in order to understand the past. Most of his career was spent at the University of Miami’s Rosenstiel School which he placed firmly on the map as the world wide center of excellence for carbonate geology.
Bob briefly attended Texas A&M and World War II. Bob served in the Army as a welder. After the war, Bob fell in love with all things French and moved to Paris for a year before returning to the University of Illinois. By chance, he checked out the University of Chicago where he obtained a Master’s degree with the aim of working in the oil industry, like his father. Well the industry was a little in dumps at that time so a PhD seemed like a good idea and Bob’s geological career began in earnest when he left the University of Chicago to become a research assistant at the University of Miami’s Marine Laboratory, the precursor of the present Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science (RSMAS). He eventually obtained a PhD from the University of Chicago where some of his professors were Francis Pettijohn and Heinz Lowenstam, and his contemporaries included Cesare Emiliani, Keith Chave, Paul Potter, Ray Siever, Jerry Wasserburg, Irving Friedman, Harmon Craig, and others. Upon leading a field trip to South Florida in the early 1950s, Bob so impressed the Shell Development Company that he was hired to establish a laboratory with the then astonishing idea that the study of Modern environments might actually help find oil in ancient carbonate rocks. Together with Mike Lloyd Bob established the “Coral Gables Office” of Shell Development and a mafia of carbonate workers ensued. This was the golden age of carbonate research with the office being visited regularly by 100s of geologists and it was acknowledged that the work of Bob and his team significantly influenced the direction of oil exploration. During this time, Bob met and married Helen, a teacher of creative writing at the University of Miami. In 1965, Bob moved to Baltimore where he was reunited with Pettijohn and became Professor of Geology and Oceanography at The Johns Hopkins University (1965–70). Here he worked at the Bermuda
Biological Station and conducted a detailed study of the Andros tidal flats with Laurie Hardie. In 1970, he was persuaded by Cesare Emiliani to return to the University of Miami as a Professor of Sedimentology. At that time, The University of Miami had just acquired a long-term lease on a disused quarantine station on 15 acres of ocean-facing Fisher Island at the entrance to the Port of Miami. Back then, Fisher Island was empty except for the old Vanderbilt mansion, an empty mausoleum with the words Fisher on it, and the seven buildings comprising the quarantine station. Here Bob established the T. Wayland Vaughan Laboratory for Comparative Sedimentology, using one building for a dormitory, one for workspace, and one for an office. Getting to the island could be a challenge. Every morning at 8:30 a.m. a small ferry would pick up the students, staff, and professors from the tip of Miami Beach for the two minute crossing dodging the odd ocean liner or suspiciously heavily laden speed boat. The ferry went regularly every hour, but stopped at 4:30 p.m. meaning students frequently had to stay the night (if they were serious in getting their work done) in the dormitory. There were always plenty of cockroaches for company. The University also leased one of the remaining buildings to the United States Geological Survey where Gene Shinn, one of the original Shell Mafia from the Shell Laboratory in Coral Gables, and his associates established a small branch office and planned their studies of coral reefs, whitings, and other carbonate phenomenon. They interacted spiritedly with Bob and his happy band of students, staff, and postdoctoral associates. Wolfgang Schlager, Noel James, and Gregor Eberli were among the notable associates at Fisher Island during this time. Visitors to Fisher Island included a who is who of sedimentary geology, Pettijohn, Bathurst, Hardie, Wilson, Myers, Read, Wilkinson, Kastner, Siever, Potter, Pomar, and Boscence to name but a few. One of the many great traditions of Fisher Island was to plant a tree for every student, staff, or scientist who
spent time there and was moving on. When we finally vacated the island in 1991, it was a forest. Coincident with the sale of Fisher Island, the demolition of the buildings and the conversion of our utopia to expensive apartments, Bob embarked on one of his most ambitious projects, the drilling of two deep boreholes near the margin of Great Bahama Bank named Clino and Unda. The goals of the project were to test the interpretations made from seismic lines that he had manage to convince Texaco to give him. These lines, interpreted by Gregor Eberli, showed that the shape of the Bahamas had not always the same as it appears now. Rather Great Bahama Bank had been composed of a number of smaller platforms, which had over millions of years merged together. Was this true and if so, how long did this take? Answers to these questions (and much more as we learned later) could only be provided by drilling. Bob and myself wrote a proposal to the National Science Foundation in 1989 and with the help of a 33% contribution from industry drilled two cores from a jack-up barge positioned in 8 m of water along the seismic line. We had many adventures during the drilling that was challenging to say the least. Communication for example was by single side band radio and during one exchange when Bob was trying to purchase something vital for the drilling he broadcast his credit card number over the open air waves hoping he would not be over heard. Unfortunately for him someone was listening, with a pen in hand. Eventually we retrieved over 1000 m of cores with near perfect recovery. Years later these cores, together with an extension of the transect into the Straits of Florida where five other holes were cored using the JOIDES Resolution, continue to provide new insights into the history of the Bahamas. Post Fisher Island and now at the RSMAS campus of the University of Miami on Virginia Key, Bob continued to develop and pursue new avenues of study. Bob had always maintained a strong interest in coral reefs, having organized the 1977 International
Coral Reef Symposium in Miami. Now concerned about the apparent decline of corals reefs throughout the Caribbean he exchanged his role as head of the Sedimentology Laboratory for an effort to understand the origin of this tragedy. He soon discovered that there was an appalling lack of baseline data that could be used to document the perceived decrease so he set up a simple protocol which could be used by amateurs and professionals alike to survey reefs in a rapid quantitative manner. With these data obtained over a number of years the ugly truth about the decline in coral reefs could not be ignored. In this new direction, he touched an entirely new generation of scientists. Bob finally hung up his hammer and fins in 2011 at the age of 85.

Bob’s first scientific paper appeared soon after his arrival in Miami in 1953. Entitled ‘Intertidal Erosion on the Florida Keys’, it was a harbinger of his future career as it questioned the prevailing chemical explanation for shoreline erosion by offering a biological alternative. In the following half century, with his associates, post-doctoral fellows and students he has authored a series of seminal papers, books and reports on the links between contemporary and Holocene processes and products of carbonate deposition and their fossil counterparts. These publications have ranged from the formation of dolomite, precipitation of cements in reefs, health of coral reefs, sedimentation and history of carbonate platforms, and stromatolites. These studies, combined with countless field trips and lecture tours in North America, Europe, North Africa and Australia, have had a significant worldwide influence on research, teaching and the petroleum potential of carbonate deposits. A measure of this impact was the award of Fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of America, the Twenhofel Medal of the Society for Sedimentary Geology, the Sorby Medal of the IAS and honorary membership in four professional societies. One of Bob’s most impressive contributions to geology was his ability to ask the “So what?” question. A field trip with Bob was not merely descriptive, but interrogative. “What do suppose this is?” “Umm...” “Do you suppose that...?” “What does this tell us?” . In the lab I would proudly describe my accomplishment for the day only to be faced with the “so what?” question. Irritating as it was it would force one to reexamine the rationale for performing an experiment and delve deeper into its significance.

While his impact on his profession has been immeasurable, he has also been an inspiring teacher and the principal advisor for more than 20 graduate students as well as numerous post-doctoral associates. Naming them all here would be a folly as I might forget one. While some of his students and post-doctoral associates stayed at home in Miami, others have become distinguished teachers and geologists throughout the world. It would almost be an understatement to say that Bob Ginsburg’s influence upon the study of carbonate environments has been immeasurable. While never a member of the IAS bureau, he was on the council for several years and provided valuable service during times of crises.

Peter K. Swart
Miami July 2017
REPORT

THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL TURKISH SEDIMENTOLOGY WORKING GROUP WORKSHOP ENTITLED “SEDIMENTARY BASINS, THEIR INFILLS AND STRATIGRAPHY”

SEPTEMBER 22-25, 2016

On September 22-25, 2016, the 2nd workshop of Turkish Sedimentology Working Group was held with the theme of “Sedimentary Basins, Their Infills and Stratigraphy” in Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Geological Engineering Department, Eskişehir, Turkey. It has been co-organized with the Stratigraphy Committee of Turkey and Eskişehir Osmangazi University,

Figure 1. The participants of the 2nd SÇG Workshop after the Gala dinner.
Geological Engineering Department. The organizing committee of the Workshop was: Faruk Ocakolu (Chair; Eskişehir Osmangazi University), Mehmet Özkul (Pamukkale University), Nizamettin Kazancı (Ankara University), Erhan Altunel (Eskişehir Osmangazi University), Özgür Karaoğlu (Eskişehir Osmangazi University), Nurdan Yavuz (General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration), Erhan Yılmaz (TPAO), Özlem Toygar (Secretary; Eskişehir Osmangazi University). The scientific committee of the workshop comprised the following researcher: Alastair Robertson (Edinburgh University, UK), Alexis Licht (Washington University, USA), Alihsan Karayiit (Hacettepe University), Attila Çiner (istanbul Technical University).
The purpose of the workshop was to gather researchers who study on sedimentology, geochronology, palaeoclimate, palaeontology, palaeogeography, geodynamics, and structural geology associated with basin development and the students (bachelor, MSc and PhD). The workshop attracted more than 50 registered participants from almost all different
parts of Turkey (Fig. 1). There were individual researchers and research groups that presented very remarkable results. Master and PhD students actively involved in the workshop by presenting talks and posters.

In the oral presentation sessions, a total of 28 talk were done two of which have been invited speeches. The presented talks were organized into several thematic sets. These are generally related to sedimentological, geochemical, geomorphological properties of Mesozoic, Neogene and
Quaternary basins. The themes of workshop are listed below.

- Dynamics of Sedimentary Basin Formation
- Geometry of Sedimentary Basins
- Stratigraphic Techniques in Handling Sedimentary Basins
- Infill Architecture
- Computer-based Sedimentary Modelling
- Infill Facies, Vertical and Lateral Changes
- Fossil Fuels and Sedimentary Basins
- Geothermal Resources and Sedimentary Basins

The introductory keynote lecture was given by Faruk OCAKOŞLU (Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey) about the history of basin research in Turkey. He concluded that the domestic basin research studies were becoming increasingly multi-disciplinary in recent years. Cenk YALTIRAK ( İstanbul Technical University) critically discussed the evolution of west Anatolian Neogene basins with a special emphasis upon regional tectonics.

The workshop program was supplemented by two field trips. First day of the field trip was dedicated to the foreland geometry and stratigraphy of Eocene age in vicinity of Eski chir.

Figure 8. Faulted northern margin of the modern Eski chir graben.

Figure 9. A noon picknique following the visit of Neogene sediments.
Participants have seen and discussed various siliciclastic as well as volcaniclastic facies (Fig. 5, 6, 7).

In the second day of the field trip, the participants observed and discussed sedimentological properties and morphotectonic landscape of the Eskişehir Graben and surroundings (Figs. 8 and 10)

The organising committee is thankful to all people and organizations involved. Financial support (travel grant) from the IAS was encouraging, so thanks a lot, IAS!!!

The organization is perfect for thanks all people. In last day of this workshop, the members of Sedimentology Working Group have decided to hold the next meeting in Rize in the NE of Turkey. The theme of the meeting will be the Terrestrial Depositional Systems. This international meeting will be held in 14-17 September 2017. We hope that the coming similar organizations will be held in the next edition. Furthermore, it was a great pleasure to have all participants in the 2nd SÇG Workshop.

Hope to see you next meetings...

Dr. Ezher (TOKER)
TAGLIASACCHI
The secretary of the SÇG (Sedimentology Working Group) IAS National Correspondent of Turkey
The International Courses on Carbonate Microfacies, also known as the Flügel Course, has been offered at University of Erlangen-Nuremberg since 1974 and attracted more than 1500 students and colleagues from around the world. Thanks to IAS travel grants, this year’s two week-long courses could be attended by students from the USA, Brazil, Australia, Italy, and Denmark. The participants were subjected to a full-immersion course lasting from
8:30 in the morning until late evening. The heart of the course is a collection of almost 400 sets of thin sections (i.e. more than 6000 thin sections) and 70 loose sediment samples from the most exotic settings – methane seeps, travertines, mass-extinction horizons, sabkha and eolian settings, cold- and warm-water temperate, polar, Precambrian, lacustrine carbonates and many more. The participants were guided through the basics of microfacies analysis: component identification, classification, main climatic zones, and then immersed in integrated environmental analysis, including the application of quantitative methods, staining of thin sections, and reconstruction of diagenetic history. The programme of the course is updated each year. This year Dr. Marcello Natalicchio (Hamburg University) joined the team with a lecture and practical on evaporites and carbonates in evaporitic settings. What is more, the participants were encouraged to bring their own samples and discuss with the teachers. For many students this was the only opportunity to learn microfacies analysis as this discipline is absent in many universities.
POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH GRANTS: 1ST SESSION 2017

The following students are granted with 1000 euro each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lechte Maxwell</td>
<td>University of Melbourne</td>
<td>Trace element and metal isotope geochemistry of the syn-glacial iron formations of the Neoproterozoic Kingston Peak Formation, Death Valley, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joubert Reena</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
<td>Facies mapping and petrography of a large negative δ13Ccarb excursion in the Ediacaran of Southern Norway, with implications for global correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atar Elizabeth</td>
<td>Durham University</td>
<td>Constraining the multiscale controls on the deposition of organic rich rocks: a petrographic and geochemical approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussain Arif</td>
<td>University College Dublin</td>
<td>Event bed-scale clay distribution in Sediment gravity flow deposits: implications for reservoir quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breislin Catherine</td>
<td>University of Manchester</td>
<td>Basin-scale mineral and fluid processes at a platform margin, Lower Carboniferous, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Elson</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
<td>Miocene mixed heterozoan-photozoan ramp systems in tropical settings: Developing predictive sequence stratigraphic and sedimentologic models for reservoir characterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Topic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remírez Mariano</td>
<td>University of La Plata</td>
<td>Sedimentology and geochemistry of carbonates and shales of Pilmatué Member, Agrio Formation, Neuquén Basin, western Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Álvarez-Trentini Gastón</td>
<td>National University of La Plata</td>
<td>High resolution palaeoenvironmental &amp; sequence stratigraphic analysis of lower cretaceous mixed carbonate-siliciclastic successions in the Neuquén Basin: implications on reservoir characterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badr Raed</td>
<td>Cairo University</td>
<td>Sequence stratigraphy and architecture of syn-rift sediments, Eastern margin of the Gulf of Suez, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseby Zoë</td>
<td>University of Southampton</td>
<td>Spatial and temporal variations in grounding line proximal sedimentation in the Anvers Palaeo-Ice Stream Trough, western Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otosigbo Gloria</td>
<td>University of Ibadan</td>
<td>The effects of diagenetic minerals, sedimentary and biogenic structures on the clastic reservoir rocks in the western part of the Niger Delta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EARLY CARRIER SCIENTIST GRANTS: 1ST SESSION 2017

The following persons are granted with 2500 euro each:

1. Pierre Dietrich, working on Permian glacial/interglacial;
2. Them Theodore, working on redox conditions of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic;
3. Li Fei, working on REE in ooids Bahamian.
EARLY CAREER SCIENTISTS RESEARCH GRANTS

Post-Doctoral Research Grants are intended as a seed to assist early-career post-doctoral researchers in either establishing a proof of concept, in order to support applications to national research funding bodies, or to fund areas of a project that were not included in the original project scope. Up to 4 grants, each to a maximum of £2,500, are awarded twice per year to Early Career IAS members – those that have secured their Ph.D. within the previous 7 years.

Applicants should apply for a Post-Doctoral Research Grant via the IAS website. The application requires submission of a research proposal with budget and CV (template provided on the submission webpage), and a letter of support from the researcher’s supervisor, line manager or Head of School.

Eligibility:

- Applicants must be full members of the IAS.
- Applicants must have secured their Ph.D. within the previous 7 years.
- Applicants can only benefit from a Post-Doctoral grant on one occasion.

Proposals will be ranked on the following criteria:

- Scientific quality of research, novelty and timeliness, likely output.
- Feasibility.
- Cost effectiveness.
- The scientific and publication track record of the investigator.
- Demonstration that the proposed work cannot be conducted without a grant.
- Researchers that are not supported by substantial funding.
- Preference is given to applications for a single purpose (rather than top-ups of other grant applications).

Application requirements:

Applications must be made via the IAS website.

- Research Proposal, maximum 3 pages A4, including:
  - Rationale and scientific hypothesis to be addressed
  - Specific objectives of the research
  - Anticipated achievements and outputs
  - Methodology and approach
  - Research plan
A list of pending and previous applications for funds to support this or related research.

- CV of the applicant, maximum 2 pages A4.
- Justification of the proposed expenditure, up to 1 page of A4. If other individuals are to be involved with the project, this document must include a clear explanation of their role and costs.

Examples of funding

- Direct costs of fieldwork.
- Laboratory analysis.
- Specialist equipment (not computers).

Funding exclusions

The IAS does not offer funding for the following costs:

- Investigator’s salary costs.
- Travel to attend a scientific conference, workshop or exhibition.
- Core funding or overheads for institutions.
- Student tuition fees and summer research bursaries.

Deliverables

- The IAS should be acknowledged in all reports, presentations and publications produced as a result of the awarded grant.
- A report should be submitted to the IAS detailing the outcomes of the research.
- Where a publication is produced then this may be submitted in lieu of a report.
INSTITUTIONAL IAS GRANT SCHEME (IIGS)

IIGS Guidelines

Special IAS Grants or Institutional IAS Grants are meant for capacity building in third 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 Full Members. Applications should be submitted by email to the Office of the Treasurer (ias-office@ugent.be) and contain 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 money will be transferred to the grant recipient.
POSTGRADUATE GRANT SCHEME (PGS)

PG Guidelines
IAS has established a grant scheme designed to help PhD students with their studies by offering financial support for fieldwork, data acquisition and analysis, visits to other institutes to use specialized facilities, or participation in field excursions directly related to the PhD research subject.

Up to 10 grants, each of about 1,000 Euro are awarded, twice a year. These grants are available for IAS Student Members only. Students enrolled in MSc programs are not eligible for funding and research grants are not given for travel to attend a scientific conference, nor for the acquisition of equipment.

Applicants should apply for a postgraduate grant via the IAS website. The application requires submitting a research proposal with budget and CV (template provided on the submission webpage) and a letter of support from the student’s supervisor. After the deadline has passed, the IAS Bureau evaluates the submitted applications and makes a final selection. Applicants are personally informed by the Office of the Treasurer about their grant. The grants are transferred to the applicants’ bank account upon submission of a short scientific and financial report.

Eligibility and selection criteria:
- Applicants must be enrolled as a PhD student;
- Applicants can only benefit from a postgraduate grant once during their PhD;
- In the evaluation process preference will be given to those applications that i) can convincingly demonstrate that the proposed work cannot be conducted without the grant, and ii) are not supported by substantial industry funding.

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.

A recommendation letter from the PhD supervisor supporting the applicant is mandatory, as well as a recommendation letter from the Head of Department/Laboratory of guest institution in case of laboratory visit. The letter needs to be uploaded by the candidate, when submitting his/her application, and not be sent separately to the Office of the Treasurer.

Please make sure to adequately answer all questions.

**Deadlines and notifications**

Application deadline 1st session: 31 March.

Application deadline 2nd session: 30 September.

Recipient notification 1st session: before 30 June.

Recipient notification 2nd session: before 31 December.

NOTE: Students who got a grant in a past session need to wait 2 sessions (1 year) before submitting a Postgraduate Grant Scheme grant application again.

Students whose application was rejected in one session can apply again after the notification deadline of the rejected grant application.

**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**
  The recommendation letter from the supervisor should provide an evaluation of the capability of the applicant to carry out the proposed research, the significance and necessity of the research, and reasonableness of the budget request. The recommendation letter must be uploaded by the applicant together with the rest of the application content. Applications without letter of support will be rejected. It will be considered as a plus for your application if your PhD supervisor is also a member of IAS.

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 add a letter of support from him/her with your application.

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 have contact in the past with the Head of the Guest Department/Laboratory (if appropriate)
CALENDAR

10th International Symposium on the Cretaceous*

21th-26th August
2017
Vienna,
Austria

Michael Wagreich
michael.wagreich@univie.ac.at
https://10cretysym.univie.ac.at/

Summer School on Speleothem Science 2017*

21th-26th August
2017
Burgos,
Spain

https://summerschoolspeleothemscience.wordpress.com/

Deep-Water Circulation Conference 2017*

14th-16th September
2017
Wuhan,
China

Xinong XIE and Tao JIANG
3dwc2017@cug.edu.cn
http://www.3dwc2017.org/
2**nd** International Conference of Continental Ichnology*
ICCI 2017

* THESE EVENTS HAVE FULL OR PARTIAL IAS SPONSORSHIP

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**2**nd International Conference of Continental Ichnology*

*ICC* 2017

2**th**-8**th** October 2017

Western Cape, South Africa

Delphine Rouby
ims2017@scienceconf.org
http://ims2017.sciencesconf.org/

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**3**3**rd** IAS MEETING OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS*

10**th**-12**th** October 2017

Toulouse, France

Delphine Rouby
ims2017@scienceconf.org
http://ims2017.sciencesconf.org/