

IAS

NEWSLETTER

N°143

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CONTENTS

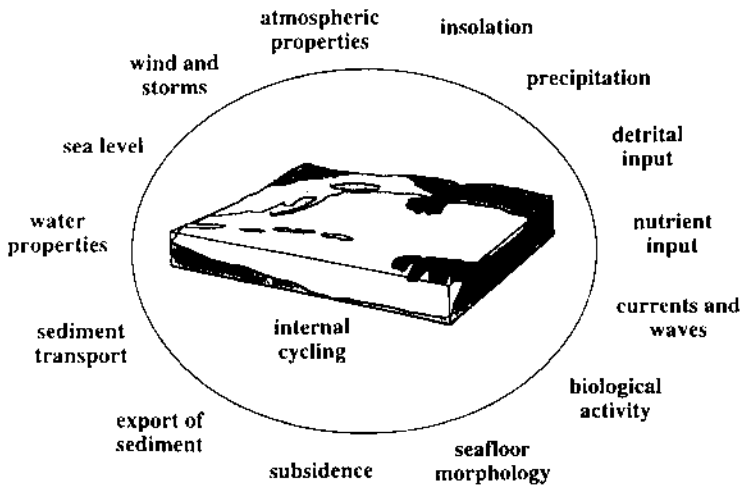
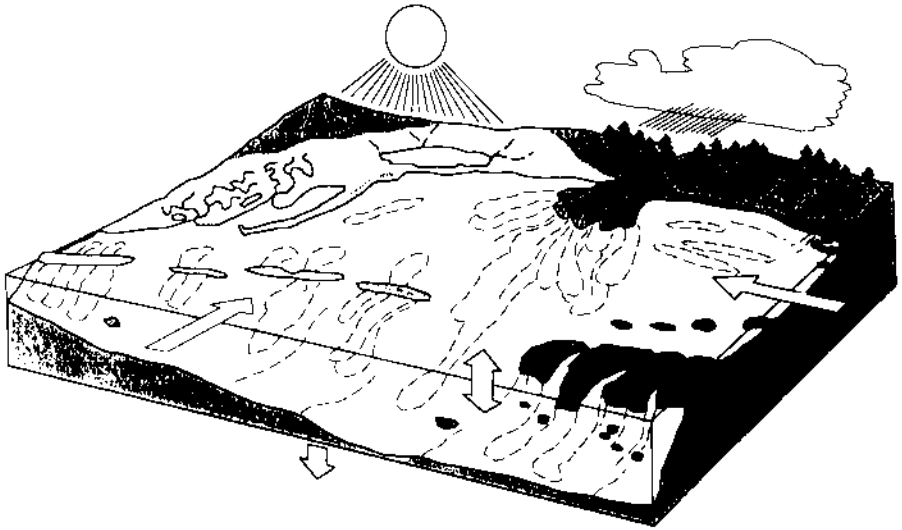
Chaos in Sedimentology	3
Carpatho - Balcan Congress	4
Lacustrine Systems	5
Deserts and Climatic Change	7
News from the Czech Republic	10
News from Switzerland	12
Marine Authigenesis	14
Second-Hand Book-Shop	15
Calendar	16

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INTERACTIONS IN SEDIMENTARY SYSTEMS: HOW FAR TO CHAOS ?



(Strasser 1995, unpubl.)

15TH CONGRESS OF THE CARPATHO-BALCAN GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

On September 17-20, 1995 the 15th Congress of the Carpatho-Balkan Geological Association (G.B.G.A.) was held in Athens because of the annulation of the congress in Belgrade in 1993 due to the unhappy circumstances in most countries of the Carpatho-Balkan area (CBR). The Carpatho-Balkan Geological Association comprises the following member countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republik, Slovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukania, and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. The congress was organized by the Greek Geological Society under the presidency of Prof. D. Papanikolaou and covered topics proposed by the scientific committees.

The sedimentological contributions were organized under the following two major themes:

- Marine sedimentation and sedimentary dynamics in the CBR
 - a. Carbonate depositional systems;
 - b. Siliciclastic depositional systems.
- Non-marine sedimentation in the CBR.

The main goal of the papers presented in the sedimentological sessions was the better comprehension of the geodynamic evolution of the Carpatho-Balkan area, favouring exchange of

experience and ideas. Topics covered the entire field of sedimentology from petrofacies analysis to sequence stratigraphy with multi-disciplinary analytical techniques. Integrated models were presented including several depositional environments such as platforms, island arcs, turbiditic basins, as well as intensive tectonic regimes such as continental basins in collision zones.

During the last session, constructive discussions took place, and important conclusive remarks and proposals for the future were stated.

The 16th Congress will be held in Austria in September 1998, and all colleagues not only from CBR but from outside the area are invited to participate.

I also wish to welcome all colleagues interested in the fascinating geology of Greece to participate in the 8th Congress of the Greek Geological Society which will be held in 1997 in Crete.

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RECENT AND ANCIENT LACUSTRINE SYSTEMS IN CONVERGENT MARGINS

November 12th-18th, 1995 - IGCP 324 (GLOPALS) - IAS Fieldtrip-Workshop Seminar

Lakes are sensitive parts of the Earth system which require an increasingly multidisciplinary and global approach to understand the importance of their high-resolution records. This was one of the central focuses of the IGCP Project 324 on Global Paleoenvironmental Archives in Lacustrine Systems (GLOPALS). Because lakes represent a continuous spectrum and their major features change rapidly (i.e. salinity concentration, depth, biota) in response to environmental pressures it is necessary to view them in an unified framework which considers geologic settings, depositional frameworks and ecological features as parts of integrated systems.

In November 1995 an international meeting on "Recent and Ancient Lacustrine Systems in Convergent Margins" was co-organized by researchers of the Universidad Católica del Norte (Antofagasta, Chile) and the Universitat de Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain). The sessions were held on the campus of the Universidad Católica del Norte in Antofagasta and were endorsed by the IGCP Project 324 (GLOPALS) and the IAS.

This meeting brought together 35 researchers and students from over 13 countries with different specialities (stratigraphy, sedimentology, geochemistry, paleontology) and varied research interests which ranged from ancient to modern lacustrine systems.

Communications and discussion in the meeting sessions were centered on basin analysis and sedimentological topics (dating techniques, applications of paleomagnetic studies, paleobiological and sedimentological studies on ancient diatomitic and evaporitic lacustrine sequences, high-resolution paleontological record in the analysis of ancient lakes, etc). Other topics (mineralogical-geochemical studies on lacustrine facies) were also covered. Several communications dealt with the study and description of recent and ancient lake systems which developed in relation to convergent and colliding continental margins.

The field trip dealt mainly with the visit and study of the Neogene and recent lacustrine systems which developed in the forearc region in Northern Chile, i.e. the systems which developed from the Coastal

Range to the present magmatic arc (Western Cordillera): Neogene Salar Grande, Late Miocene Quillagua Formation lacustrine deposits, Salar de Atacama and finally a small Late Quaternary-Recent lake (Laguna Lejfa). The Salar de Atacama basin is without a doubt one of the most emblematic saline basins in the Andes which adds to its scientific and human meaning an important economic interest due to the increasing potential of the Lithium brine exploitation.

Both oral presentations and the field trip discussions emphasized the close interplay of Lithosphere, Atmosphere and Hydrosphere at active convergent margins. From the paleoclimatic point of view, the importance of the influence of global to regional tectonic features in convergent and colliding margins on the climatic evolution of the surrounding regions was emphasized, taking into account the noticeable changes of relief linked to the orogenic evolution. Tectonic and paleoclimatic influences are some of the main leading features of short- to long-term evolution of lacustrine systems, despite the common difficulty to demonstrate their relative influence. From both approaches (tectonics and paleoclimate), Neogene lacustrine basins and recent lacustrine systems in Northern Chile (southern Central Andes) arise as thought-provoking case studies where models of interplay between tectonic, magmatic

and sedimentary processes can be potentially tested.

The meeting was an excellent opportunity to encourage the development of closer relationships between the researchers concerned with the study of ancient lacustrine sequences. An interdisciplinary approach of combined structural analysis, sedimentology, stratigraphy and paleobiology arose again as necessity to obtain good results in this field.

Two IAS-GLOPALS publications from this meeting will be available in the very near future: the Abstracts booklet and the Field Trip Guide:

Sáez, A. (ed.): Abstracts of the meeting on "Recent and ancient lacustrine systems in convergent margins. November 12th-18th, 1995. 46 pp. Barcelona-Antofagasta, 1995. ISBN 84-605-4181-9.

Cabrera, L., Chong, G., Jensen, A. Pueyo, J.J., Sáez, A., Wilke, H.G., Bevacqua, P. and Grosjean, M. (1995): Cenozoic and Quaternary lacustrine systems in Northern Chile (Central Andes, Arc and Fore-Arc Zones). Ed. by A. Sáez. 77 pp. Dept. Geologia Dinàmica, Geofísica i Paleontologia. Universitat de Barcelona. Dept. Ciències Geològiques, Universidad Católica del Norte. ISBN 84-605-4182-7.

These publications will be distributed through the IAS.

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CONFERENCE REPORT ON QUATERNARY DESERTS AND CLIMATIC CHANGE

Al Ain, United Arab Emirates, 9-11 December 1995

This international conference was held under the auspices of the International Geological Correlation Program IGCP-349. It was organized by Prof. A.S. Alsharhan, Dean of the Faculty of Science at the United Arab Emirates University Al Ain, and Dr. K.W. Glennie of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

The objectives of the conference were:

- to exchange and collate information on climate change within desert regions so as to better understand the reasons for local short- and long-term changes;
- to date the timing of past dune and wadi activity and so improve our understanding of natural subsurface water resources and the relative rates of depletion versus

recharge;

- to use Quaternary desert history as an analog for the better understanding of ancient desert sequences of economic importance (reservoirs for water and hydrocarbons in the North Sea, the U.S.A., the Arabian Gulf, and other localities);
- to learn from errors on the ecological management of arid areas
- to improve our understanding of all aspects of deserts. In this respect, Arabia and especially the Emirates have much to offer to the rest of the world.

The conference concentrated on seven main themes:

- Quaternary Climatic Changes
- Quaternary Sedimentation and Diagenesis
- Hydrogeology and Geochemical Applications to Quaternary Deserts

- Quaternary Analogs to Ancient and Recent Sediments
- Dunes and Inland Sabkhas
- Fluvial and Wadi Systems
- Remote Sensing and Archaeology

Two pre-conference field trips and a post-conference field trip were made. The *Dunes and Inland Sabkhas of the Emirates* trip was led by K.W. Glennie and T.M. Goodall. This trip was designed to show two contrasting areas of dunes and inland sabkhas along the northeastern margin of the Rub al Khali, from the Al Liwa oasis of central Abu Dhabi to the Sabkhat Matti of the western coast of Abu Dhabi near the Saudi Arabia border. The *Coastal Sabkhas of the Emirates* trip was led by C.G.St.C. Kendall, A.S. Alsharhan, and G.L. Whittle. The goal was to extend our understanding of how Holocene arid coastal sediment is accumulating and how similar ancient carbonate-evaporite depositional settings, now subsurface, produced comparable belts of sediments. The post-conference field trip, *Desert Areas of Oman*, was led by K.W. Glennie and S. Al Maskery, to provide a sense of the great size of the Arabian desert (of which only one corner was crossed), the variety of individual facies, and the large areas occupied by each.

Some 150 delegates from 25 countries attended the conference. Many of the papers presented emphasized the alternation of wet and dry climatic phases experienced by today's deserts during the past

200,000 years in Arabia, North and South Africa, Australia, India, the Far East, and North America. They described recent applications of how lake and soil calcretes are used as paleoclimatic indicators, NaCl crystals as paleothermometers, and percentage of chlorine as a proxy for recharge. Groundwater character and its tie to the diagenetic history of the geologic record were discussed. Luminescence dating techniques, recording how the times of deposition of wind and water-transported sediment can now be dated with considerable accuracy, were shown. Some papers established a strong time correlation between extremes of aridity and the glacial maxima of high-latitude areas, especially those of the northern hemisphere. Similarly, wetter time periods of the northern hemisphere interglacials were matched. Nevertheless, some modern desert-margin areas experienced a higher rainfall during glacial maxima, so that for instance the coastal part of the Namib Desert in southern Africa has possibly been continuously hyperarid for the past 40 Ma, responding to the influence of the Benguela Current. Other papers dealt with remote sensing and archaeology, with an emphasis on evolving climate and man's response to desert change.

So much water went into forming land ice during the last glacial that at the glacial maximum global sea level fell by some 100 - 130 m, and the Arabian Gulf dried out to become the site of southward

migrating sand dunes. The post-glacial rise in sea level cut off the supply of sand to the United Arab Emirates. However the wind continued to blow so that in the present near-coastal areas the sand surface was deflated down to the water table, creating both coastal and inland sabkhas. The influence of wind, blowing from a somewhat different direction, later enabled sand to partly swamp the dunes of 'glacial age'.

Using 'the Present is the key to the Past', it is now clear that the evidence uncovered from Quaternary deserts and their climatic change has its counterparts in the geologic record. For instance, back in the Permian when desert conditions persisted in NW Europe and North America, glaciers existed over parts of Gondwana including southern Arabia. At this and other geologic times, aeolian sands were important climatic indicators but only tended to form thin units in the geologic record. It appears that glacial lowstands of sea level produced dry climatic periods in the vicinity of the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The products of dry periods were important but are commonly represented by quantitatively insignificant aeolian accumulation, aeolian erosion, and aeolian transport. This explains why thin wedges of tidal flat carbonates which accumulate on cratonic margins may represent such long periods of time in the geologic record: e.g., the thin highstand Khuff Formation (Permian) of the Arabian

Gulf was deposited over 40 Ma. Evidence supporting the hypothesis of little lowstand erosion and clastic sedimentation can be seen in the Rub al Khali which has a sedimentary fill that was deposited over 4 Ma but only reached 160 ± 50 m in thickness, because there was no major source for the aeolian sediment, little transport, and little erosion. Interestingly, the aeolian carbonate sands of the United Arab Emirates are confined to the coast because they were cemented early and in places where they remained uncemented there was little transport and erosion. Similarly, in the Namib desert of SE Africa there is an abrupt contact with the Kuisib River, while in the Wahiba sands of Oman there is an abrupt contact with the Wadi Batha and Wadi Andam. This indicates that fluvial transport in desert areas is more effective than aeolian processes, and that the quantities of transported desert sand were low.

It is planned that the Proceedings of the conference will be produced as a thematic volume, to be edited by A.S. Alsharhan, K.W. Glennie, G.L. Whittle, and C.G. St.C. Kendall. It is intended to be published by Balkema in Rotterdam, Netherlands, before the end of 1996.

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NEWS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

This report briefly lists the most important activities in sedimentary geology organized in the Czech Republic in 1995 and January 1996.

Regular seminars on sedimentary geology at the Department of Geology, Charles University, Prague, included the following topics:

Terraces of the Ohre (Eger) River (J. Tyráček, Czech Geol. Survey);

Mesozoic vegetation and climate: data and modelling (R.A. Spicer, Open University, UK);

Diagenetic and thermal history of the Pridolí Formation, Barrandian Basin: (V. Suchy et al., Czech Academy of Sciences);

Stratigraphic evolution of the Ordovician of the Prague basin (O. Fatka et al., Charles University);

Tectonic evolution of a complex arc-trench system, SW Pacific (G. Nichols, Royal Holloway, UK);

Fire in the stratigraphic record: is fire a geologically important surface process? (G. Nichols, UK);

Fluvial and alluvial distributary systems and their tectonic controls (G. Nichols, UK);

Cantabrian terranes, Devonian facies and geological relationships (J. Hladil, Czech Academy of Sciences).

In April 1995, the 11th conference on the Neogene of the West Carpathians was held in the city of Brno. The conference, sponsored by the MND Oil and Gas Company and organized by the Masaryk University, Brno, in cooperation with the Czech Geological Survey, was attended by 80 participants and involved 38 presentations by Czech, Slovak, and Austrian geologists. Within the framework of the Tempus programme, sponsored by the EC, a short course "*Paleodynamic evolution of the Tethyan ocean (Permian to Recent)*" by Jean Dercourt & Maurice Vrielynck took place at the Charles University, Prague, on April 6 and 7, 1995.

A very important contribution to education in sedimentary geology in the Czech Republic was a one-semester course "Sedimentary Basins" given by Gary Nichols (Royal Holloway, Egham, UK) in Autumn 1995, at the Charles University, Prague. The visiting lecturership of Gary Nichols was sponsored by the Czech Ministry of Education. The course as well as the research seminars of Gary Nichols had a great impact on our sedimentological community: the audience included not only students from the Charles University, but also

specialists from the Geological Survey, Academy of Sciences, and geologists from private companies. Gary Nichols gave a six-day short course on the same topic at the Masaryk University, Brno, and was invited to lecture at the Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. For Czech students it was a unique opportunity to work throughout the whole semester with an experienced specialist in basin analysis, and to systematically improve their knowledge of both sedimentary geology and English language.

On January 23 and 24, 1996, a national conference "Sedimentary Geology in the Czech Republic" was held at the Charles University, Prague. The aim of the conference was to give a representative overview of the broad range of topics studied by Czech sedimentologists, to open some still frozen communication paths within our geological community, and bring new energy to activities in sedimentary geology in the Czech Republic. The conference was attended by 70 participants, including guests from Slovakia and Poland. Forty presentations were given in three sections:

(1) Dynamics of depositional systems (facies sedimentology, sedimentary processes, sequence stratigraphy);

(2) Evolution of sedimentary basins (tectonics of sedimentary basins, basin modelling, large-scale regional studies);

(3) Sedimentary record of paleoclimatic and paleoecologic changes (multi-disciplinary studies, involving sedimentology, paleontology, geochemistry).

The formation of the Czech Sedimentary Geology Group was announced at the conference. The activities of the group will include organizing regular conferences, field workshops, courses, and the group will focus on support for students of sedimentary geology at Czech universities. Czech universities remain in very difficult financial conditions; it is critically important to improve the state of our libraries and financing of students' research work.

In 1996, we are looking forward to meeting Emiliano Mutti, the 1996 IAS Special Lecturer, who will visit the geology departments at the Prague and Brno universities on April 24-27.

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REPORT ON THE FOURTH MEETING OF SWISS SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

January 27, Fribourg

Last Saturdays in January are frequently marked red in Swiss sedimentologist's agendas because, on that day, it is by now a firmly established tradition to take the early train to Fribourg and convene in the framework of the annual one-day SwissSed Meeting. This year, the Fourth Annual Meeting attracted exactly 60 participants from mostly Swiss, but also French, German, and Austrian institutions and laboratories. As at previous occasions, this meeting offered a good opportunity to obtain insight into the present-day course of (mostly) Swiss research projects related to sedimentology (compare IAS Newsletter 137, April 1995, p. 6-7). The following is a report on the different contributions that were given during this meeting.

The advantage of multidisciplinary approaches using paleontologic, microfacies, sequence-stratigraphic, and clay-mineralogic analyses was nicely shown in the presentations by the Neuchâtel group on mid-Jurassic carbonates of the western Swiss Jura Mountains (Marie-Pierre Bolle), on the Barremian-Aptian "Urgonian" shallow-water platform carbonates of eastern France (Séverine Wermeille), and on sediments around the Paleocene-

Eocene boundary in the Mediterranean Tethys realm (Thierry Adatte).

Luca Bombardiere and Georges Gorin of the Geneva sedimentology group directed our attention towards the correlation of sequence stratigraphical and palynological trends in Upper Jurassic sediments of SE France. Sedimentologists in Geneva are also taking a critical look at basinal sediments deposited in the early Tertiary Alpine realm: Benoît Piguet and Pascal Kindler discussed the occurrence of sedimentary structures in a chaotic complex from the French Prealpes, and Bernardt Ujetz and Pascal Kindler debated the age and sedimentary setting of the Voirons sandstones of Haute-Savoie.

The advantages and shortcomings of sequence stratigraphic methods and interpretations were at the center of critical overviews by sedimentologists of Fribourg (André Strasser, Jean-Bruno Pasquier, and Bernard Pittet; Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sediments from Switzerland, France and Spain) and Freiburg im Breisgau (Adam Vescei, Katja Generlich, and Karsten Hohage; Triassic sediments in Luxemburg and France). Jean-Pierre

Berger of Fribourg showed a set of detailed paleogeographic maps of the northern perialpine Molasse foreland basin spanning the time from early Oligocene to the middle Miocene. Stephan Dall'Agnolo, a representative of the Fribourg group working on the sedimentary history of the Prealpes, gave an overview on the development of Cretaceous sediments in the Breccia Nappe. Heiko Hillgärtner, also from Fribourg, discussed the importance of a proper evaluation of sedimentary surfaces, using the Berriasian-Valanginian Vions and Chambotte Formation as examples (Jura Mountains).

The Zürich group working on mid-Italian carbonate platform systems was represented by Jan-Henk van Konijnenburg (co-authored by Michèle Caron and Daniel Bernoulli), who demonstrated the presence of fairly complete K-T boundary sections in carbonate slope sediments, and by Ivan Stössel (co-authored by Maria Mutti and Daniel Bernoulli), who discussed the cyclic development of Upper Cretaceous rudist occurrences in the Maiella Platform. An intriguing geochemical approach was used by Oliver Kuhn, who discussed the coincidence of manganese enrichment and a positive stable carbon isotope excursion in Valanginian pelagic sediments of different basins. A further Zürich contribution consisted in the detailed account of the interplay of Neogene continental sedimentation and deformation in Andean basins of southern Ecuador (by Michael

Steinmann, Dominik Hungerbühler, and Wilfried Winkler). William Anderson, also of Zürich, gave an overview on his work on latest Pleistocene-Holocene stable isotopes of Lake Seneca, New York.

Adrian Immenhauser of Bern gave a new and plausible interpretation of chaotic ophiolite-sediment complexes occurring in Oman. Diethard Sanders from Innsbruck reported on Late Cretaceous erosion and sedimentary reworking of lithified carbonate shores observed in Tyrol. From the Basel group, Pierre-Alain Niklaus and Andreas Wetzel discussed the sedimentary infill of a Carboniferous trough that presently outcrops in Valais, and Robin Allenbach presented a new paleobathymetric reconstruction of the Oxfordian Wildeggen Formation (Jura Mountains).

The contribution by Stefan Hesske (Lausanne) on the use of chromium as a mineral trace element in hydrological studies of the Molasse Basin was a fine example of a more applied direction, whereas the contribution of John Tipper (Freiburg im Breisgau) on the numerical simulation of cross-stratification made us alert of the importance of a good physical understanding of sedimentological processes.

The overall coverage of sedimentological topics during this meeting was very broad, both with regards to the geological timespans

and types of sedimentary settings of interest, as well as to the use of different methodologies. The success of the 1996 Swiss-Sed meeting showed that there is a continued interest in having this possibility to look over the fence of our own institutes and laboratories and meet and discuss with people from other

places with different approaches and insights.

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NEW SEPM RESEARCH GROUP ON MARINE AUTHIGENESIS

A new SEPM Research Group has been established that will include target studies on phosphorites, glauconites, siderites, manganese-iron associations and other marine chemical sediments / sedimentary rocks of low temperature, early authigenic / diagenetic origin, particularly those which overlap in space, time, and genesis. One key element of the research potential of the new SEPM Research Group is that it represents an extension and expansion of two pre-existing programs. It comes at the time of the ending of two highly successful UNESCO/IGCP working groups, IGCP Project 156 ("Phosphorites") which ran from 1977 to 1988, and its successor IGCP Project 325 ("Palaeogeography of Authigenic Minerals and Phosphorites") which

extended from 1992 through 1996. Both were successful in that they resulted in numerous international meetings, symposia, workshops and field trips, as well as many research publications (including 3 books and a special publication of the Geological Society). Co-chairs of the new Research Group are Craig R. Glenn and William C. Burnett.

Individuals interested in joining the new SEPM Research Group on Marine Authigenesis should contact:

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Honolulu, HI 96822,
Tel: 808-956-2200,
email: glenn@mano.soest.hawaii.edu.*

SECOND-HAND BOOK-SHOP

Here are some book requests from Slavek Nehyba (Masaryk University, Brno). Their Geology Library would appreciate any of the following:

IAS Special Publications: 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, and any of the recent textbooks on sedimentology and basin analysis.

The geology library of the Charles University, Prague, is in a slightly different situation: some of the more recent textbooks were obtained through grants, and what is missing here are IAS (and many other) journals.

If you have any books or journals you would like to offer, please contact:

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Such help would be of great importance for the development of sedimentary geology in the Czech Republic and would be greatly appreciated by both scientists and students.

CALENDAR

6TH SPANISH CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY AND LAND-USE PLANNING

April 24-27, 1996

SPAIN (Granada)

Contact: Technical Secretariat, VI

CNGAOT, Dpto. de Congresos de Viajes

Sacromonte, C/ Angel Ganivet 6, 18009

Granada, Spain.

Tel: 34-58-225598/9; Fax: 224617

Telex: 78484

* * *

SEDPLETT - Sedimentology Field School, comparing Modern to Cretaceous Tidalite and other Coastal Deposits

May 3-7, 1996

SOUTH AFRICA (Plettenberg Bay)

Contact: Shelagh Matthews,

Geol. Dept., Univ. of Port Elizabeth, PO

Box 1600, Port Elizabeth, 6000, South

Africa.

Fax: +27 41 5042 369

* * *

SEDIMENT '96

II. Sedimentologentreffen

May 9-15, 1996

AUSTRIA (Vienna)

Contact: Dr. M. Wagneich, Institut für

Geologie, Geo-Zentrum, Althanstr. 14,

A-1090 Vienna.

Tel: +43 1-31336-1965

Fax: +43 1-31336-782

TIDALITES '96

International Tidal Sedimentology Conference

May 13-16, 1996

U.S.A. (Savannah, Georgia)

General Chair: V.J. Henry, Jr., Coastal

Research Laboratory, Georgia Southern

University, 10 Ocean Science Circle,

Savannah, GA 31411, U.S.A.

Fax: +1 912 598 22366

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Technical Program Chair: Richard A. Davis,

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Science Circle, Savannah, GA 31411,

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* * *

CONGRESS "PALEOGENE OF SOUTH AMERICA"

May 14-18, 1996

ARGENTINA (Santa Rosa, La Pampa)

Contact: Dr. Silvio Casadío, Dpto. Ciencias

Naturales, Universidad Nacional de La

Pampa, Uruguay 151, 6300 Santa Rosa, La

Pampa, Argentina.

Tel: 54 954 33093; Fax: 54 954 33408

E-mail: RPELCHO@ARCRIBA

**6TH ARGENTINIAN
SEDIMENTOLOGICAL MEETING**

**"La Sedimentología, el medio
Ambiente y la Productividad"**

May 17-23, 1996

ARGENTINA (Bahía Blanca)

Contact: G. M. E. Perillo, Presidente de la
VI Reunión Argentina de Sedimentología,
Instituto Argentino de Oceanografía,
Avda. Alem 53, 8000-Bahía Blanca,
Argentina.

Tel: 54-91-23555 / 20704

Fax: 54 91-553933

E-mail: Perillo@CRIBA.edu.ar

**TAPHOS '96 - "El análisis
tafonomico y su proyección sobre
las disciplinas geológicas y
arqueológicas"**

June 13-15, 1996

SPAIN (Zaragoza)

Contact: Guillermo Meléndez, Secretaría de
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**BASIN ANALYSIS AND MODERN
SEDIMENTOLOGY**

5th Annual Meeting of Polish

Sedimentologists

June 17-21, 1996

POLAND (Warsaw)

Contact: Dr. Pawel Karnkowski, Instytut
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**CARBONATES AND GLOBAL
CHANGE: A
MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH**

SEPM / IAS Research Conference

June 22-27, 1996

SWITZERLAND (Wildhaus)

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**CORAL REEFS AND CARBONATE
PLATFORMS WITHIN
SILICICLASTIC SETTINGS -
MODERN AND ANCIENT**

**Sub-symposium on the occasion of
the 8th International Coral Reef
Symposium**

June 24-29, 1996

PANAMA (Panama City)

Contact: Prof. Reinhold Leinfelder, Institut
für Geologie und Paläontologie, Universität
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Fax: +49 711 121 1341

or: Prof. Robert Ginsburg, University of
Miami, RSMAS, 4600 Rickenbacker
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**CARBONATE RAMPS :
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND
BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS,
MODELLING AND PLAY
CHARACTERISTICS**

BSRG Research Conference

July 2-3, 1996

ENGLAND (London)

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**FOSSIL AND RECENT
DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS
BETWEEN NORTH SEA AND
LAKE CONSTANCE**

**11th Annual Meeting of the Aachen
Sedimentology Group**

September 12-14, 1996

GERMANY (Aachen)

Contact: Prof. A. Muller, RWTH Aachen,
Germany.

Tel: 241-80 5726; Fax: 241-88 88 151

E-mail: A.Muller@RWTH-Aachen.de

**ITALIAN SEDIMENTOLOGICAL
GROUP**

Annual General Meeting

October 10-14, 1996

ITALY (Catania)

Contact: Prof. Albina Colella

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Università di Catania

Corso Italia 55, 95129 Catania, Italy.

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E-mail: Al.Colella@agora.stm.it

**COMPARTMENTALIZED
RESERVOIRS: their Detection,
Characterization and Management**

October 20-26, 1996

U.S.A. (Houston)

Contact: Dr. Susan Longacre, Texaco

EPTD, 3901 Briarpark, Houston TX

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U.S.A.

Tel: +1 713 954 6068

Fax: +1 713 954 6113

GEOFLUIDS II

March 10-14, 1997

U. K. (Belfast)

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Geosciences, The Queen's University of
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Fax: +44 1232 321280

E-mail: J.Parnell@qub.ac.uk

**6th INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON FLUVIAL
SEDIMENTOLOGY**

September 22-27, 1997

SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town)

Contact: Mrs Sally Elliott

The Conference Organiser, 6 ICFS,

Postgraduate Conference Division,

UCT Medical School, Observatory 7925,
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