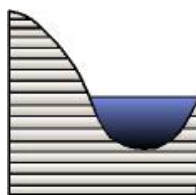


Limnogeology Division Newsletter

Volume 6. Number 1-2
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Limnogeology
Division



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From the Editor

Peter Drzewiecki
Storrs, CT

Greetings! It was great seeing many of you at the GSA meeting in Houston, and I hope you were able to enjoy all of the Division's activities.

If you pay attention to such things, you may notice that it has been a while since the last Limnogeology Division Newsletter – too long, in fact! Several activities have conspired to occupy too much of my time the past year. I have learned to fear the academic words *tenure*, *strategic plan*, and *reaccreditation*. Combine that with four young children, and time disappears. Unfortunately, through all this, I was not able to get the fall edition of the Newsletter out to you. However, things are beginning to slow down, and I can now focus on neglected duties.

You may also notice that this Newsletter is labeled *Volume 6, Numbers 1-2*. I would like to say that due to the economic downturn (or free-fall, as may be more accurate a descriptor), I am trying to prevent a letter shortage or conserve megabytes, but in reality, I am doing this to provide an official record of the fact that there was only one Newsletter this year. Our bylaws require two.

This edition of the Limnogeology Division Newsletter contains several informational items and an article on the core workshop at the 2008 GSA meeting. The information includes:

- A list of new division officers
- Kerry Kelts Research Award winners
- A report on the 2008 Annual GSA Meeting
- Information on the 2009 Annual GSA Meeting

As always, please send me any announcements, etc., you want distributed to other members of the division. I would love to receive more technical articles for the Newsletter. It is a great way to share your ideas with colleagues.

Message from the Chair

Michael Rosen
Carson City, NV

Welcome to the latest addition of the Limnogeology Division Newsletter. If you are not aware already, I am the new Chair of the Division, ensconced in this position since the GSA Annual Meeting in Houston. I would like to heartily thank my predecessor Kevin Bohacs for his leadership and mentoring during my vice-chair days on the committee. Although Kevin is a fine upstanding member of our profession, he could easily be classified as “homeless” due to all his time spent in the field. Kevin, you can now take the message off your answering machine that says “I am in the field in some remote part of the world that has no communication whatsoever. If you have any Limnogeology Division business, please contact the vice-chair, Michael Rosen, at....”



Photo of Michael Rosen in Spain provided by the author (this is so that Peter can't put me on horseback somewhere and Photoshop my head in!)

Because I was the vice-chair, it also follows that we have a new vice-chair, who is Dan Deocampo, from Georgia State University. Dan brings GSA experience and great enthusiasm to the Division, so I'm sure you will be hearing from him in the future.

So, what is the future of the Division? Well, we are pretty stable with about 230-250 members the last couple of years. However, we don't want to be stable, we want to grow! Unlike the market capitalist who got us into the current financial crisis (more on this below), I don't want us to grow unsustainably. Currently our dues are mostly used to give scholarships to students.

With the current membership, we have about \$2000 to play with for scholarships each year. Well, if we could at least add another 50 to 100 members, we could add additional money to the Kerry Kelts Student Scholarship Fund (Kelts Fund) each year, or we could give bigger scholarships. I've had several conversations with colleagues where they tell me, “Yes, I should join the Limnogeology Division....” So it is clear we have not exhausted our potential membership. If you know someone working on limnogeology who is not a member of the Division, please ask them if they will join. It isn't an enormous investment, but the benefit to students is great.

Our goal was to have the Kelts Fund over \$10,000 by this past fiscal year. We were well on our way to achieving this until the global financial crisis took a toll on the investments made on our behalf. Although our membership gave generously this past year, we are still hovering around the \$10,000 mark, so donations to the Kelts Fund are desperately needed to keep our funding of deserving students actively growing and sustainable.

The Division also decided last year that we would like to recognize a Limnogeologist each year who has contributed to teaching and research in the field of limnogeology in a sustained manner. Each GSA Division is allowed one “named” award, and after much discussion we decided to initiate the **Israel C. Russell Award**. Russell (1852 - 1906) was a pioneer in limnogeology and lake studies in general, working at both the US Geological Survey and the University of Michigan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. His best known lake work was in Utah and Nevada outlining the Quaternary history of lakes and other features along the 40th parallel. At the University of Michigan he wrote a book published in 1895 entitled *Lakes of North America*, for students, which was based on his earlier work. His work in government and academia makes him a great choice for our award. Currently, there is no endowment behind this award and it will consist only of a certificate and perhaps a medal, but once we get the Kelts Fund squared away, we would like to provide a monetary award as well. If you know someone who is looking to provide large amounts of money to some worthy cause, this would be a good one (or the Kelts Fund, or both)! The award is currently being voted upon by GSA Council so hopefully it will be active in 2010, and we will solicit nominations from the membership.

Although our Division is relatively small and young, we have achieved quite a bit since we were formed. In Houston, we provided a free core workshop (see article below), and 5 technical sessions. In Portland in 2009, we will hopefully have two sponsored technical sessions (please submit abstracts!), which is actually relatively light for us. Please think about ideas for Denver in 2010 so we are ready when the next call for sessions begins. We plan to have a core workshop in Denver, so hopefully we will build our presence back up. However, don't ignore Portland; it will be a great meeting with sessions on Cenozoic Lakes and using limnogeology in volcanic lakes to assess hazards and climate change.

I hope to see you there!

Michael

Changes in Limnogeology Division Leadership

As Michael mentioned in his inaugural chair report, as of the 2008 GSA Annual Meeting in Houston, we have acquired new officers in both the Chair and Vice-Chair positions. David Finkelstein and I have agreed to continue on as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. The officers for the next two years are:

- **Michael Rosen - Limnogeology Division Chair**
- **Daniel Deocampo - Limnogeology Division Vice-Chair**
- **David Finkelstein - Limnogeology Division Treasurer**
- **Peter Drzewiecki - Limnogeology Division Secretary**

In addition, after serving as division webmaster for many years, **John Johnston** is stepping down. I would like to extend our appreciation to John for keeping the website current. I know I could always check on the website for current information, such as upcoming meetings, when putting together the newsletter. Thanks, John!

We have a new webmaster...

David Warburton, from Florida Atlantic University, has agreed to take over the website. We thank you in advance for stepping in and helping out!

2008 GSA Lake Core Workshop

Lake Cores: Climate Change and Tectonics

Peter Drzewiecki
Storrs, CT

With contributions from Michael Rosen (Carson City, NV)

The Limnogeology Division's activities at the 2008 GSA Annual Meeting kicked off with a core workshop that contained four cores from distinctly different lake types. The workshop was attended by about 30 members of the division. Food was plentiful, and generously provided by ExxonMobil.

Tim Demko and Kevin Bohacs presented cores from ExxonMobil's extensive collection. Tim provided a core of lake and associated continental strata from the Jurassic Morrison Formation of Utah. Kevin walked workshop attendees through an Eocene lake core from Australia that contained oil shale. Michael Rosen provided cores from Bristol Dry Lake of California. Finally, Michael Whitelaw provided a core from a sinkhole lake in Tennessee that contains a remarkable assemblage of vertebrate fossils from the



Miocene and Pliocene of SE North America.

Attendees of the workshop went through the cores as a group, progressing, in general, from overfilled to underfilled lakes. The workshop provided an educational and social experience for those new to the world of Limnogeology, and to the veterans. After walking through the cores, we shared cake celebrating the annual 29th birthday of former Division Chair Beth Gierlowski-Kordesch, as well as the birthday of Kevin Webster from the University of Colorado.



Michael Rosen (top) and Tim Demko (bottom) present cores to Division members at the 2008 core workshop

Each of the cores is described below.



Chaotic mud salt from the center of Bristol Dry Lake

Bristol Dry Lake Cores (contributed by Michael Rosen)

About 25 meters each of two 400 m cores from Bristol Dry Lake, a playa lake in the Mojave Desert of California, were shown at the core workshop. The cores were drilled by Southern California Edison in the mid 1980's and are stored at the Core Repository of the Bureau of Economic Geology in Austin, Texas, and are available for viewing on request. One core was from the basin center and the other was from the playa margin. These cores represent a saline discharge playa that deposited red muds and halite in the basin center that did not record detailed records of climate change over about a 4 million year record.

The basin center core consists of alternating thick layers (1 -10 m) of halite

and red mud. The halite is a chaotic mud salt that has little preservation of primary fabrics due to diagenesis near the surface. No fossils have been found in the sediments except for an occasional ostracod. The cores on display showed multiple ash layers that provide the basis for time constraints on the sediment record. The playa margin core showed alternating distal alluvial fan sequences interbedded with vertically aligned groundwater derived gypsum (now anhydrite) from the middle of the core to the base. The upper part of the core shows a thick sequence of chaotic mud salt, again with no primary depositional fabrics preserved. Bristol Dry Lake cores were important in determining that a connection between the Colorado River and Death Valley systems could not have occurred in the last 4 million years. Scientific articles and a thesis that give more detail on these cores include:

- Brown, W.J., & Rosen, M.R., 1995, Was there a Pliocene-Pleistocene fluvial-lacustrine connection between Death Valley and the Colorado River? *Quaternary Research*, 43, 286-296.
- Rosen, M.R., 1989, Sedimentologic, geochemical, and hydrologic evolution of an intracontinental, closed-basin playa (Bristol Dry Lake, CA): a model for playa development and its implications for paleoclimate. Unpublished dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.
- Rosen, M.R. & Warren, J.K., 1990, The origin and significance of groundwater seepage gypsum from Bristol Dry Lake Ca., USA. *Sedimentology*, 37, 983-996.
- Rosen, M.R., 1991, Sedimentologic and geochemical constraints on the hydrologic evolution of Bristol Dry Lake, California, USA. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 84, 229-257.
- Rosen, M.R., 1994, The importance of groundwater in playas: A review of playa classifications and the sedimentology and hydrology of playas. In Rosen, M.R., (ed), *Paleoclimate and Basin Evolution of Playa Systems*, Geological Society of America Special Paper No. 289, 1-18.
- Rosen, M.R., 2000, Sedimentology, stratigraphy, and hydrochemistry of Bristol Dry Lake, California, USA. In Gierlowski-Kordesch, E. and Kelts, K. (eds.) *Lake Basins Through Time and Space*, AAPG Studies in Geology #46, 597-604.



Close-up of the Bristol Dry Lakes Core (2 inch thumb drive for scale)

Core from Rundle and Curlew Formations (see Bohacs, 2008)

The ERD-110 core from the Eocene Rundle and Curlew Formations of Australia contains oil shale and associated facies that represent a full lacustrine cycle from a fluvial environment through overfilled, balanced-filled, and underfilled lakes, and then back through balanced-filled and overfilled lakes to a fluvial environment. The core



Kevin Bohacs emphatically explains the lake lithofacies preserved in the ERD-110 core.

records these systematic changes within its lithofacies and biofacies.

The fluvial-lacustrine lithofacies (lowermost interval of the Rundle Formation and uppermost Curlew Formation) contains up to 19.5% organic carbon. It preserves *Pediastrum* and

Cleistosphaeridium algae and *Azolla capricornica* megaspores, disarticulated osteoglossid fish remains, common *Planorbis* gastropods and some ostracods.

The fluctuating-profundal lithofacies in the Curlew Fm contains common fern spores, angiosperm pollen, and *Pediastrum* and *Cleistosphaeridium* algae. Invertebrate fauna includes gastropods and ostracods. In addition, fish and reptile vertebrate fossils, including lungfish, turtles and crocodillians are preserved in this facies. Organic carbon content reaches 34.77%.

The evaporative lithofacies association is preserved in the central Telegraph Creek seam of the Rundle Formation, and contains abundant desiccation cracks and insect

burrows. Restricted biota includes only *Botryococcus* algae. Organic carbon content ranges up to 15.27%, but is restricted to thin layers.

- Bohacs, K. M., 2008, Paleofloral, Paleofaunal, and Organic Geochemical Record of a Full Spectrum of Evolving Lake-Basin Types In the Oil Shales and Associated Lithofacies of the Rundle and Curlew Formations (Middle-Late Eocene), Queensland, Australia. Abstracts with Programs - Geological Society of America, v. 40, no. 6, pp.165.

**Oil shale from the ERD-110 core
(2 inch thumb drive for scale)**



Sinkhole Lake Core (see Liutkus and Whitelaw, 2008)

A 39m core containing laminated, organic-rich, and fossiliferous sediments from an interpreted sinkhole lake in Tennessee was provided and described by Michael Whitelaw. This lake deposit contains a spectacular record of latest Miocene – earliest Pliocene vertebrate biota (pollen from the base of the core suggests a Paleocene age). The core is characterized by grain size laminations (clay-silt couplets) with varying organic content, thick organic-rich layers (approximately every 4 cm between 10 m and 20 m depth), and some sand layers near the base of the core. Cyclicality in the core between 10 and 20 m is interpreted to suggest climate changes, with black organics and gray-brown clays likely representing wetter periods and orange, coarser units representing shallower lake conditions during dry periods.



- Liutkus, C. M. and Whitelaw, M. J., 2008, Sedimentologic and stratigraphic investigations into the origin and fill history of a Tertiary sinkhole lake: gray fossil site, TN. Abstracts with Programs - Geological Society of America, v. 40, no. 6, pp.165.

Laminated sediment (sealed in plastic) from a sinkhole lake in Tennessee (2 inch thumb drive for scale).

Shooter Canyon Core

Tim Demko brought and described the ExxonMobil Shooter Canyon #1 core from Utah. This core preserves strata from a number of continental facies. The base of the core penetrated the top of the Jurassic Entrada Formation. This fine-grained, light brown to white sandstone unit is interpreted to represent aeolian deposits, and contains thin laminations, cross-bedding, and beetle burrows. The overlying Summerville Formation contains lacustrine facies (primarily fine-grained limestone and mudstone) interbedded with alluvial plain facies, composed of mudstone that commonly contains pedogenic alteration and continental trace fossils. The top portion of the core is from



the Tidwell Member of the Morrison Formation. It contains fine to medium-grained rippled and trough cross-bedded fluvial sandstone interbedded with floodplain mudstone. The core preserves a number of interesting sedimentary features within the alluvial facies including termite nests and paleosols.

Tim Demko describing the Shooting Canyon core to workshop participants. The Entrada Sandstone at the base of the core is in the foreground.



The Shooting Canyon Core exhibits a number of interesting continental facies and sedimentary structures, including paleosols (at left), light colored termite nests in darker matrix (in the middle), and lacustrine mudstone (dark) and limestone (light) (at right). (2 inch thumb drive for scale)



Past Division Chair Elizabeth Geirlowski-Kordesch and Kevin Webster (University of Colorado) enjoy being serenaded by the Limnogeology Division singing Happy Birthday at the core workshop in Houston (top). Beth blows out the candles at her annual 29th birthday celebration (bottom).

2009 Kerry Kelts Award

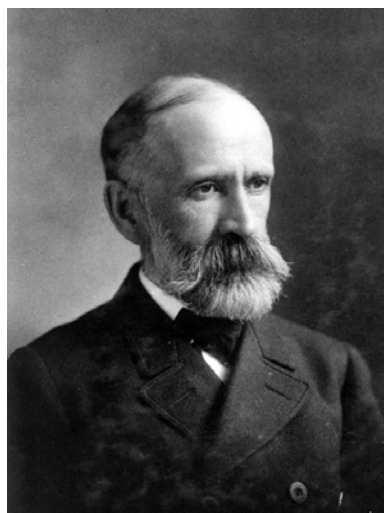
This year, three students were presented with the annual Kerry Kelts Award at the Limnogeology Division Business Meeting on October 6, 2008. Each student received a monetary award of \$500. The award winners include:

- **Jennifer Hargrave** (University of Oklahoma, Norman)
- **Daren Nelson** (University of Utah)
- **Heidi Roop** (Northern Arizona University)

The application process for the 2009 Kerry Kelts Research Awards of the Limnogeology Division will be announced shortly. These awards used to support undergraduate or graduate student research. Up to three awards of \$400 each for use in research related to limnogeology, limnology, and paleolimnology are available. Application for this award is simple and consists of a summary of the proposed research, its significance, and how the award will be used (five-page maximum). Please send your summary in PDF format along with your name and a short (two-page maximum) CV to the chair of the Limnogeology Division, Michael Rosen, mrosen@usgs.gov. **Application Deadline: August 3, 2009.**

As mentioned in the *Message from the Chair*, donations to are needed to grow this fund to a sustainable level. Donations can be sent to the Kerry Kelts Research Awards of the Limnogeology Division at GSA, P. O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO, 80301-9140, USA. It is also easy to make donations when you pay your membership dues – the Kerry Kelts Research Award is listed on the donations page.

Israel C. Russell Award



As Michael Rosen mentioned in the *Message from the Chair*, the Division established the Israel C. Russell Award to honor those who have made significant contributions to lake research and education.

Start thinking about nominees!

Israel Russell (1852-1906), circa 1900

Public Domain image from:
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e1/Israel_Russell.jpg

Report on 2008 GSA Annual Meeting

Peter Drzewiecki
Storrs, CT



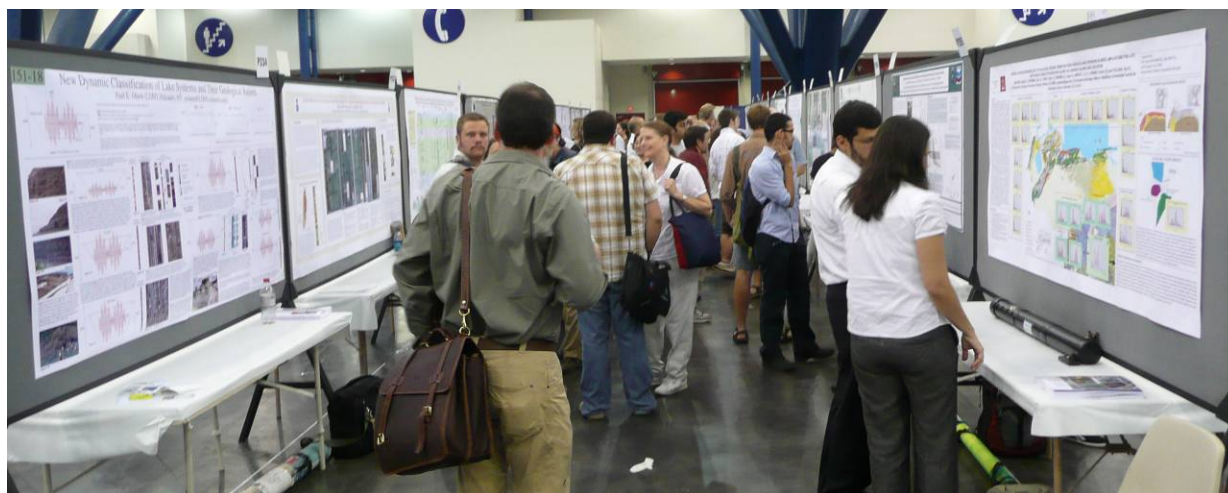
George R. Brown Convention Center, Houston, TX

The Limnogeology Division was active at the 2008 GSA Annual Meeting, sponsoring and co-sponsoring 4 oral sessions, a poster session, and a core workshop. These included:

- **GSA Limnogeology Division Core Workshop: “Lake Cores: Climate Change and Tectonics”** (Saturday, 4 October 2008: 9:00 AM; George R. Brown Convention Center, Exhibit Hall E)
 - Four cores from lakes in the Morrison Formation (Utah), Rundle Formation (Australia), Bristol Dry Lake (California), and a Pliocene Sinkhole (Tennessee) were examined.
- **T26. Lake Cores: Climate Change and Tectonics** (Posters; Sunday, 5 October 2008: 8:00 AM; George R. Brown Convention Center, Exhibit Hall E; Presiding: Kevin M. Bohacs and Elizabeth H. Gierlowski-Kordesch)
- **T87. Magnetism of Sedimentary Rocks and Sediments** (Sunday, 5 October 2008: 8:00 AM; George R. Brown Convention Center, 350DEF; Presiding: Kenneth P. Kodama, John W. Geissman and R. Douglas Elmore)
- **T25. Terrestrial Response to Climate Variability during the Medieval Warm Period: Lakes, Tree-Rings, and Human Adaptation** (Monday, 6 October 2008:

8:00 AM; George R. Brown Convention Center, 310CF; Presiding: Kenneth D. Adams , David M. Miller and Edward R. Cook)

- **T21. Lakes, Playas, and Soils** (Monday, 6 October 2008: 1:30 PM; George R. Brown Convention Center, 320F; Presiding: Elizabeth H. Gierlowski-Kordesch)
- **T24. Lakes in Extreme Environments: Earth and Beyond** (Tuesday, 7 October 2008: 1:30 PM; George R. Brown Convention Center, 330A; Presiding: David B. Finkelstein and Thomas R. Kulp)



Limnogeology Posters at the 2009 GSA Meeting

About 15 division members attended the joint Limnogeology and Sedimentary Geology Division Business Meeting on October 6th at the George R. Brown Convention Center. At this meeting, the Kerry Kelts Research Award was presented to three deserving individuals (see below). Each was awarded \$500. Speakers included Dr. Kevin Bohacs (Limnogeology Chair) and Dr. Peter DeCelles, who was awarded the Lawrence L. Sloss Award from the Sedimentary Geology Division of GSA.

The following individuals were presented with the Kerry Kelts Award in 2008 at the business meeting:

- **Jennifer Hargrave** (University of Oklahoma, Norman) Lithostratigraphy and Fossil Avifauna of the Pleistocene Fossil Lake Formation, Oregon, and the Oligocene Etadunna Formation, Tirari Desert, South Australia
- **Daren Nelson** (University of Utah) Refining the Paleoclimatic Record of Lake Bonneville: The Analysis of the Transgressive Lacustrine Record and its Implications for Regional Climatic Change During the Late Pleistocene
- **Heidi Roop** (Northern Arizona University) Late Holocene Climatic Variability in South-Central Alaska: Using Clastic Varves to Reconstruct Regional Climate

2009 Annual GSA Meeting Announcement

Peter Drzewiecki
Storrs, CT

The 2009 annual meeting of the Geological Society of America will take place on October 18-21, in Portland, Oregon. The theme for the conference is *From Volcanoes to Vineyards: Living with Dynamic Landscapes*. There are two sessions sponsored by the Limnogeology Division at this meeting:

T35. Cenozoic Lakes

GSA Limnogeology Division; GSA Sedimentary Geology Division, GSA Quaternary Geology and Geomorphology Division

Elizabeth Gierlowski-Kordesch, Broxton W. Bird, Nathan D. Stansell

Many lake deposits accumulated under the influence of divergent and convergent tectonics as well as climate changes through the Cenozoic to today. Sediment accumulation patterns from cores and outcrops will be highlighted.

T36. Living with Volcanic Lakes: Geologic and Limnologic Tools for Disaster Management

GSA Limnogeology Division; GSA Geology and Health Division

Michael Rosen, Carol Stewart

Volcanic lakes are beneficial but also have risks. This session will focus on impacts of volcanic hazards on water supplies, how abrupt changes can affect the sedimentary record of lake deposits, and how to determine recurrence intervals for hazardous events.

In addition to these sessions, abstracts can always be submitted to the Limnogeology topical session. The meeting website is: <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2009/>

We hope to see you all in Portland!



(<http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2009/>)

Upcoming Meetings

International Association for Great Lakes Research (IAGLR)

May 18-22, 2009

The 52st Annual Conference of the International Association for Great Lakes Research (IAGLR) will take place at the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA.

The conference website is: <http://iaglr.org/conference/IAGLR-2009-brochure.pdf>

International Paleolimnology Association (PLA)

June 23-26, 2009

The 11th International Paleolimnology Symposium of the International Paleolimnology Association will take place at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

The conference website is: <http://www.geofisica.unam.mx/paleolimnologia/>

Geological Society of America (GSA) Annual Convention

October 18-21, 2009

The Geological Society of America will hold its Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon, USA. The conference theme is *From Volcanoes to Vineyards: Living with Dynamic Landscapes*. Abstract Deadline: August 11, 2009. Submit an abstract at <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/>.

The meeting website is: <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2009/>

Future Meetings are scheduled for:

2010 - Denver, Colorado USA: 31 Oct.–3 November

2011 - Minneapolis, Minnesota USA: 9–12 October

2012 - Charlotte, North Carolina: 4-7 November

International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (SIL)

October 24-27, 2009

The International Society of Limnology will host a **Symposium on Global Change and Freshwater Environments in Nanjing, China**. Abstract Deadline: June 30, 2009

The conference website is: <http://www.limnology.org/news/symposium2009.shtml>

Global Continental Paleohydrology (GLOCOPH)

October 25 – November 3, 2009

Global Continental Paleohydrology (GLOCOPH) is organizing the GLOCOPH Israel 2009 workshop under the Terrestrial Processes (TERPRO) Commission of the International Quaternary Association (INQUA).

The workshop website is: <http://geography.huji.ac.il/GLOCOPH/index.htm>

See *News Ripples* below for more information.

North American Lake Management Society (NALMS)

October 27-31, 2009

The 29th International Symposium of the North American Lake Management Society will take place in Hartford, Connecticut, USA. Abstract Deadline: May 15, 2009

The website is:

<http://www.nalms.org/pdf/2009%20Symposium%20Call%20for%20Papers,%2002.23.09.pdf>

International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC)

Nov. 1-5, 2009

The 13th World Lakes Conference (WLC) will take place in Wuhan, China. Abstract Deadline: July 31, 2009

The conference website is: <http://www.ilec.or.jp/eg/wlc/index.html>

The English website is: <http://www.wlc2009-ilec.org/html/en/>

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO)

2010 ASLO Ocean Science Meeting (February 22-26, 2010)

The summer conference of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography will be held in Portland, Oregon, USA. Deadline: Not published yet

2010 ASLO Summer Conference (June 6-11, 2010)

The summer conference of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography will be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA. Deadline: Not published yet

2010 ASLO Aquatic Science Meeting (February 13-18, 2011)

The summer conference of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA. Deadline: Not published yet

The website listing all these conferences is:
<http://www.aslo.org/meetings/aslomeetings.html>

International Society of Limnology (SIL)

August 15-20, 2010

The International Society of Limnology will hold a conference in Capetown, South Africa in August of 2010. Stay tuned for updates.

The Society's website is: <http://www.limnology.org/index.html>

Future Meetings will be held in Debrecen, Hungary (2013) and Turin, Italy (2016).

International Society for Salt Lake Research (ISSLR)

2011

There is currently no information on the 11th International Conference on Salt Lake Research (ISSLR) that should take place in 2011.

The society website is: <http://www.isslr.org/>

News Ripples...



GLOCOPH Israel 2009 - At the request of The Global Continental Paleohydrology (GLOCOPH) we are organizing the GLOCOPH Israel 2009 workshop under the Terrestrial Processes (TERPRO) Commission of the International Quaternary Association (INQUA).

The conveners of the workshop, Yehouda Enzel, Noam Greenbaum and Tamir Grodek, together with our field guides and our respective institutions, are looking forward to seeing you at the workshop and visiting together the remarkable field research sites, geologic settings, and landscapes. Our promise: We will draw on our long experience with visitors to these areas to ensure that you have a great professional – and touristic – experience. Most of the fieldtrip will deal with the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea and its Pleistocene and Holocene precursors. It is tailored for anyone who is interested in lacustrine and delta environments,

fluvial-lacustrine interaction, clastic and evaporite sediments (and evaporites dissolution and Sedom salt diapir), shorelines and lake levels, sequence stratigraphy, paleohydrology, and paleoclimatology, paleo- and modern groundwater responses to lake levels. Several of the field trip guides in these environments include: Yehouda Enzel, Moti Stein, Yuval Bartov.

Prof Yehouda Enzel
Institute of Earth Sciences
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
yenzel@huji.ac.il

IAVCEI committee on volcanic lakes (CVL)

The International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) committee on volcanic lakes (CVL) is organizing its next meeting at Poas crater lake in Costa Rica during spring 2010. If you have questions or would like more information, please contact Joop Varekamp.

The website for the IAVCEI is: <http://www.iavcei.org/>

Joop Varekamp
Wesleyan University
e-mail: jvarekamp@wesleyan.edu
<http://www.wesleyan.edu/ees/JCV/varekamp.html>

If you have any news you would like to be sent out to the division, please submit it to Peter Drzewiecki at drzewiecki@easternct.edu

Go to the Limnogeology Division website at:

<http://rock.geosociety.org/limno/index.html>

To get the latest information on other Limnogeology meetings and workshops...

David Warburton, Webmaster

If you don't have access to our website, please contact a Division officer for a list of meetings.
