XXI Congress of the International Union for Quaternary Research

“Time for Change”

Second Circular and Call for Abstracts

https://inquaroma2023.org/

info@inquaroma2023.org
Congress and pandemic

Despite the fact that we are still dealing with the pandemic situation and many restrictions, we are optimistic about the future and about the possibility to organize in person the next INQUA Congress in summer 2023. In any case, thanks to the good weather we are expecting in Rome and the facilities of the Sapienza University Campus, we plan to have as many activities as possible in open spaces outdoors. However, if the situation is intermediate (to read which is unlikely in summer, but we have to foresee this possibility) we are not planning a hybrid format but we will adopt a number of measures to protect congress participants for instance: 1) set up a test centre at the Congress venue; 2) adopt ad-hoc measures during the meeting such as mask wearing, hand disinfection, lunch bag and dispersed seating for meals, specific strategies to avoid queues; 3) organize the oral sessions with a limited number of participants in the room, even duplicating the screen between two or more adjacent lecture rooms. Only if the situation is very bad and travel abroad becomes impossible due to formal rules or restrictions issued by Italy or by the originating country, we plan to fully reimburse all the expenses for registration, including bank transfer costs.
Porto San Paolo, Beach rocks and submerged cliffs, Sardinia
Posidonia oceanica meadows are present at the foot of the littoral wedge
ORGANISING COMMITTEES

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HABCOM-Humans and Biosphere
Anupama Krishnamurthy (Institute Francais de Pondichery, IN), Anna Maria Mercuri (Modena University, IT)

PALCOM-Palaeoclimates
Tom Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst, US), Lucilla Capotondi (CNR-ISMAR, IT)

SACCOM-Stratigraphy and Chronology
Lewis Owen (North Carolina State University, US), Adele Bertini (Firenze University, IT)

TERPRO-Terrestrial Processes, Deposits and History
James Mc Calpin (Geo-Haz consulting, Colorado US), Franz Livio (Insubria University, IT)

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IMPORTANT DEADLINES

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<td>15 July 2022</td>
<td>Financial support request opens</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 November 2022</td>
<td>Deadline abstract submission and financial support request, Early Bird registration opens</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 January 2023</td>
<td>Formal notification of acceptance for abstract and financial support</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Third Circular: final programme</td>
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<td>Regular registration closes and late registration opens</td>
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OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE XXI INQUA CONGRESS

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<td>Onsite registration opens, Exhibition setup, some business meetings</td>
<td>Thursday 13 July 2023</td>
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<td>Icebreaker party</td>
<td>Thursday evening, 13 July 2023</td>
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<td>Opening Ceremony and First Session</td>
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<td>Scientific Programme</td>
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<td>Congress Dinner</td>
<td>Tuesday 18 July 2023</td>
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<td>General Assembly and Closing Ceremony</td>
<td>Thursday 20 July 2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Congress Field Trips</td>
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REGISTRATION AND REFUND POLICY

Congress registration fees are reported hereafter.

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<tr>
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<td>580 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Registration</td>
<td>750 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Early Registration</td>
<td>180 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Regular Registration</td>
<td>220 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Late Registration</td>
<td>300 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day Registration</td>
<td>350 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accompanying person</td>
<td>200€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years old)</td>
<td>FREE</td>
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Registration fees will cover lunches, morning and afternoon refreshments, the icebreaker party and congress materials including a congress programme and abstracts (on pendrive). Early registration will be available until 20 February 2023, after which the regular registration fees will apply. On-site registration will be possible at higher rate (late registration).

Students (Bachelors, Masters and PhDs) will be required to submit their studentship certification. Accompanying persons’ fee cover lunches, morning and afternoon refreshments and the icebreaker party. The accompanying person and children will have special badges and will be granted access in the congress rooms only to follow the presentation of their related participant.

We are planning to provide the programme and abstracts on a Congress app, which will be downloadable for tablets and smartphones and will allow users to compile their own personalised programme.

Please note that due to potential unforeseen conditions in summer 2023, we reserve the possibility to cancel the Congress or part of it (fieldtrips, for instance). In case of Congress cancellation, the full registration fees that have been transferred will be reimbursed. In case the Congress will be confirmed, no refund policy will apply.
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

GENERAL INFORMATION
The Scientific Committee invites authors to submit their abstracts. The Scientific Committee proposes 209 sessions subdivided into 7 main themes and 30 sub-themes.

The accepted abstracts will be presented as posters or oral communications. Sessions not reaching the minimum number of abstracts will be combined with related sessions.

The presenting author will have to register to the conference for the abstract to be included in the final program.

✔ A maximum of TWO abstracts from each presenting author will be considered, in order to assure broad participation and scientific exchange (one oral and one poster, or two posters).
✔ Authors should indicate their preferred session and presentation mode (oral or poster) although the final decision will be made by session’s convener(s) and organizing committee.
✔ It is possible to change the presenting author at short notice in case of unforeseen absence of the registered presenter.

KEY DATES
✔ Abstract submission opens: in May 2022
✔ Abstract submission deadline: 1 November 2022.

The Session Convener(s) will review the abstracts and evaluate their acceptance and presentation form, in consultation with the Scientific Committee.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION
✔ All abstracts must be submitted in English.
✔ Number of words: minimum 250 maximum 350, excluding titles, authors and affiliations.
✔ Plain text should be used without any special characters.
✔ No references should be included.
✔ Graphics will not be accepted.

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS
In the following pages, you will find the list of the scientific sessions subdivided by scientific themes. For each session you will find the title and the convener(s) list.

Session details can be accessed through the website of the congress.
https://inquaroma2023.org/conference-sessions/

The organizing committee reserves the possibility to cancel or merge sessions if the number of abstracts is insufficient. The final decisions regarding the sessions that will be held at the Congress will be announced by mid-December 2022, and the overall session programme will be finalized by March 2023.
1. From Natural Processes to Geohazards

72 The role of Tephrochronology in the study of Earth system dynamics during the Quaternary: event timings, duration and frequencies
B. Giaccio, P. Albert, S. Wulf, G. Zanchetta

94 Quantifying carbon dioxide fluxes from carbonates: processes and proxies for the global geological carbon cycle and related climate changes
A. Mancini, F. Frondini, S. Kele, E. Capezzuoli

122 Applications of Ostracoda in Quaternary Research
P. Frenzel, A. Pint, S. Mischke

154 Quaternary research in South America: paleoclimate, tectonic, volcanic and surface processes
D.M. Kröhling, V.F. Novello, A. Alvarado, S.M. Moreiras, S. Hidalgo

179 From coastal geomorphology to earthquake hazard (F-Coast2EHZ): new perspectives and multidisciplinary approaches
C. Yildirim, J. Jara-Munoz, K. Tساناس، S. Racano

181 Transferring scientific knowledge on Quaternary geological processes and geohazards into disaster risk reduction activities
F.L. Chiocci, D. Di Bucci, M. Okuno, D.S. Torres, T.H. Jordan

1A. Earthquakes, palaeo-earthquakes and seismic hazard

4 Bridging earthquakes over time scales – from the seismic cycle to Quaternary landscape evolution: contributions from the EDITH INQUA-TERPRO-Terrestrial Processes, Deposits and History Project
F. Livio, S.P. Naik, S. Siman-Tov, Z. Mildon, S. Arora, P. Victor

34 Discussion Panel on Assessing Fault Capability in Different Geodynamic and Environmental Settings
L. Serva, P.M. Figueiredo, A. Sarmiento, L. Bonadeo

38 Reconciling deformation through Geomorphology, Active tectonics and Paleoseismology investigations along the India plate
T. Singh, C.P. Rajendran, R. Caputo

47 The geological record of capable faults
S. Baize, P. Boncio, O. Scotti, R. Caputo

78 Subduction zone in palaeosismology
E. Hocking, E. Garrett, J. Moermaut

107 More than the sum: fault re-ruptures and cumulative damage during seismic sequences
M.F. Ferrario, J. Rimando, G. Tringali, S. Vallanisti, M. Velazquez-Bucio

123 Advances in tectonic geomorphology, paleoseismology, and multi-disciplinary active fault studies
C. Grützner, T. King, J.D.B. Dianala, L. Pousse-Beltran

171 Detecting Active Deformation in Low-Strain Intraplate Regions
J. Thompson Jobe, P. Figueiredo, C. Grützner, J. van der Wal

176 Tectonic and Climate-driven Landscape Evolution a never-ending challenge for modern society (Thoughts from LEMON project, INQUA - AIQUA)
N. Parrino, E. Srivastava, P. Burrato, J.N. Malik, S. Todaro

178 TRAVITONICS twenty years later: the remarkable role of travertine in decoding big geological events from the past
A. Broggi, C. Alçiçek, E. Capezzuoli, V. Karabacak, T. Uysal

182 From Cores to Code: Data-Model Integration to Improve Reconstructions and Forecasts of Coastal Change
I. Piłarczyk, C. Hein, A. Lau, N. Ramos

184 Seismic hazard assessment in populated areas of Latin America: incorporating seismogenic faults

1B. Active volcanoes

5 Multidisciplinary hazard and risk study on active coastal and insular volcanoes
D. Casalbore, R. Quartau, P. Cole, N. Mitchell, M. Mulas, R. Ramalho

204 Late Quaternary Faulting and Earthquake Geology in volcanic areas
R. Nappi, A.M. Michetti, R.P. López, G. Groppelli, S. Porfido, T. Walter

1C. Tsunami and marine geohazards

75 Coupling onshore and offshore record of tsunami deposits
P.J.M. Costa, V.M.A. Heyvaert, S. Dawson, M. De Batist, M. Engel

93 Past, Present, and Future Risk: improving paleorecords of coastal geohazards using proxies and their modern analogues
J. Majewski, I. Hong, K. Joyse, L. Buck

180 Sedimentary record of past catastrophic coastal floodings (tsunami, storms)
W. Szczucińska, P.J.M. Costa, P.M. De Martini, F.C. Johnson, J.E. Piłarczyk

1D. Active tectonics as multi-scalar driving processes

185 Active faults evolution: revelations from different timescales
I. Puliti, L. Benedetti, J.F. Walker, A. Pizzi

209 Tectonics and sedimentation in the Quaternary of the Mediterranean Region
R. Butler, F. Gamberi, R. Maniscalco, A. Di Stefano

1E. Short to long-term environmental changes (floodings, landslides, desertification, tectonics), and societal response

95 Impacts of abrupt climate change on ecosystems, landscapes and societies through INTergration of Ice-core, MARine and Terrestrial records (INTIMATE)
D. Sachse, C. Blanchet, R. Kearney, Z. van Kemenade, C. Lane

97 Mediterranean Islands: tectonics, climate, sea level, chronology, evolution, & archaeology of a Quaternary “Galapagos”
E. Scerri, V. Herridge, A. van der Geer, D. Richards, G. Lyra, M. Meschis

132 The role of Holocene architecture in driving land subsidence and saltwater intrusion in deltas, estuaries, lagoons and coastal plains
D. Ruberti, C. Buffardi, P. Teatini, L. Tosi, P.S.J. Minderhoud

159 Human-environment interactions in coastal areas: new ways to learn from the past

166 Quaternary palaeohydrology: from the reconstruction of spatial impact of extreme events to long-term changes in catchments and landscapes
A. Fontana, J. Herget, L. Schulte, J. A. Ballesteros Cánovas
| 37 | Reconstructing Quaternary ice sheets | A.S. Dalton, E.J. Gowan, A.L.C. Hughes, B.J. Davies |
| 48 | Quaternary climate, landscape and surface processes in mountain belts | P. Srivastava, B. Phartiyal, R. Theide, V. Jain |
| 49 | Time lags and lag times in sedimentary environments | T. Kolb, G. Rixhon, D. Faust |
| 68 | Rivers and fans: sediment and landform archives of long-term Quaternary landscape development and environmental change | M. Stokes, P. Proença Cunha, P. Mozi, B. Thalmeier, G. Peri |
| 91 | Micromorphological investigations of Quaternary environments | B. Reinardy, L. Linch, A. Palmer |
| 145 | Climate Records from Coastal Systems | D. Ellerton, C. Nixon, J. Shulmeister, M. Kylander |
| 156 | Multidisciplinary approaches of calcareous tufts and travertines: investigating environments and climates from Prehistory to today | J. Dabkowski, J. Aranbarri, M. Gradzinski, S. Kele, E. Tagliasacchi |
| 183 | Frontiers in drylands research | A. Stone, K. Fitzsimmons, N. Lancaster, D. Thomas, J. Sinagaray |

### 2A - Geomorphic processes and sedimentary record

| 20 | Subglacial erosion, transport, and deposition: from landform and sediment evidence to modeling | R.C. Paulen, N. Putkinnen, M. Krabbendam, N. Eyles, M. Ross |
| 24 | Fluid venting as a submarine geomorphic process | D. Spatola, D. Casalbore, A. Micallef, C. Gorini, D. Praeg |
| 63 | Late Quaternary fluvial archives from the time of Homo sapiens: Stratigraphical, sedimentological, palaeontological and geochronological records | T. Kalicki, T. Lauer, D. Bridgland |
| 111 | The impact of climate change on continental hydro-systems and their environmental response: a diachronic perspective from the East African Rift System | C. Mologni, A. Asrat, A. Zerboni, M. Schuster, I. Maizini |
| 112 | Micromorphology as a tool in Quaternary studies to reconstruct changes in natural and anthropogenic sequences | G.S. Mariani, V. Aldeias, N. Éguez, A. González |
| 146 | Developing an understanding of past sea-level changes in the low latitudes: challenges and opportunities | S. Woodroffe, J. Sefton, N. Khan, F. Hibbert, L. Toth |
| 158 | The geomorphic signature of marine and continental Quaternary deposits | E. Valente, C. Cerrone, F. Pavan |
| 160 | Geoheritage: role of scientists to keep earth scientific treasures for future generations | H.J. Pierik, H. Alkemade, C. Giovagnoli, C. Glanville |
| 198 | Late Quaternary Hydroclimate Records of Dryland Endorheic Basins | B. Fenerty, J. Windingstad |

### 2B - Glacial and periglacial geomorphology

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| 33 | Quaternary Glaciations: Processes, Sediments and Landforms | L. Linch, D. Pearce, J. Piotrowski, D. Evans |
| 51 | Infill history and formation of glacial overdeepenings as paleoenvironmental archives | F. Preusser, F. Anselmetti, M. Fiebig, G. Gabrielly |
| 117 | Proglacial lakes: insights from the Quaternary record on physical properties, glaciological and downstream impacts, and glacier floods | J. Sutherland, J. Carrivik, J. Yde, F. Tweed, A. Emmer, G. Veh |
| 1 | Quaternary Mediterranean Glaciers | A. Ribolini, M. Delmas, M. Žebre, M. Spagnolo |
| 206 | Himalayan glacial response to post-glacial climate variability and its implication for understanding the recent and future climate change | P. Hughes, M.A. Sarikaya, S. Sharma, N. Rana |

### 2C - Wetlands and paralic environments - no session proposals

### 2D - Coastline changes under the effects of climate and geological processes

| 43 | Millennial paleo-landscape reconstructions of coastal areas. From field data to modelling approaches | G. Mattei, C. Caporizzo, A. Novak, L. Ronchi, N. Seeliger |
| 106 | Evolution of coastal environments under natural and anthropogenic processes: the role of geoscience | S. Cappucci, D. Bertoni, A. Trembanis, S. Andreucci, J. Benjamin |
| 155 | Linking land and sea - multiple approaches to investigating human-environment interactions in the coastal zone | H.L. Filipsson, K. Hirose, K. Ljung |
| 189 | Deciphering the record of Arctic palaeo-storms and coastal changes from proxy data | M.C. Strzelecki, W. van der Bilt, S. Lindhorst |

### 2E - Geomorphology and stratigraphy of continental margins

| 6 | Recent advances in understanding the Quaternary geomorphological evolution of continental margins | D. Casas, D. Casalbore, G. Ercilla, A. Micallef, A. Savini, S. Krastel |
| 129 | The shelf-edge: the dynamics of a physiographic and environmental boundary in Quaternary climatic and sea-level variations | F. Gamberi, A. McArthur, C. Olariu, S. Distefano |

### 2F - Karst processes, deposits, landforms, and landscape

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| 203 | Quaternary cave faunal remains in Mediterranean realm | M. Raguz, T. Makhubela, R. Pickering, M. Markowska, P. Randolph-Quinney |
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Etna, Sicily: the largest active volcano in Europe
Workshops and Short Courses

Four short courses and two workshops are proposed. They will be activated ONLY if the minimum number of participants is reached. If short courses or workshops will be cancelled by the organisation or because the minimum number of participants is not reached, the fee (if any) will be fully reimbursed.

The deadline to register for workshops and short courses is 20 February 2023. We will accept registrants above the maximum number of participants and create a waiting list.

More information on our website
https://inquaroma2023.org/

For specific information about each workshop and short course please refer to the relative convener.

Short course 1

Introduction to Ostracoda with A Focus on Quaternary

Ostracoda is one of the main groups of biological proxies in Quaternary geosciences. The offered course is designed to provide an overview of the taxonomy, (palaeo)ecology, biodiversity, geological history, and applied biostratigraphy of ostracods. It is intended for young scientists and industrial staff interested in micropalaeontology, palaeoceanography, palaeoclimatology, biology, and environmental applications. We will present and train methods and concepts of ostracodology including systematics, biostratigraphic applications, ecology and life history spanning their fossil record from the Paleozoic to the Holocene with a focus on Quaternary faunas and applications and covering the recent fauna as well. Case studies from marine and continental systems as well as practical training for identification, preparation, documentation, and analysis will be an important part of the course. The course is primarily intended for young researchers at the PhD or MSc stages of their careers and industrial staff who intends to work with ostracods or just started to do so. People holding a postdoctoral position are also welcome.

This is a training course that takes place every year since 2015, as European School on Ostracoda. The 2023 edition, ESO8, will be specifically focussed on Quaternary. The lectures are given by several experts (see here as an example).

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<td>Peter Frenzel, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena; <a href="mailto:peter.frenzel@uni-jena.de">peter.frenzel@uni-jena.de</a></td>
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Short course 2

An introduction to CRESTR, an R package to perform probabilistic climate reconstructions from palaeoecological datasets

In this course an R package developed to perform probabilistic climate reconstructions using palaeoecological datasets (pollen, forams, etc) will be introduced. The course will be split in 3 phases:
1. The mathematical bases of the method and discussion about the different assumptions necessary to model the datasets. This will be followed by a short Q&A session.
2. Application of the package using an example dataset. This part will be interactive and will allow linking the different functionalities of the package with the theoretical elements presented during Phase 1.
3. Finally, the participants will be given the opportunity to start using the package with their own data.

This package is designed to enable the broader community to perform reliable climate quantifications and improve the global coverage of existing datasets at various spatial and temporal timescales. Colleagues who produce and/or use palaeoecological datasets to understand past climate change are welcome to join the short-course.

Useful documentation here

Required skills: understanding the nature and limitations of palaeoecological datasets, such as pollen data. Beginner notions of R programming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>Introduction to a modelling tool to perform climate quantifications</th>
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<td>CONVENER</td>
<td>Manuel Chevalier, University of Bonn, Meteorology Department, Bonn, Germany</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:chevalier.manuel@gmail.com">chevalier.manuel@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Past climate states allow tests of the models that are used to project climate responses to changes in atmospheric composition and land use. Direct measurements of climate only extend back to the seventeenth century and in many regions are not available before the twentieth century. Reconstructions for earlier, and more different, palaeoclimatic states have to be inferred from indicators that respond to climate. Most reconstructions of terrestrial palaeoclimates are based on biotic assemblages, including pollen, chironomids and diatoms preserved in sedimentary archives. The prevalence of pollen across environmental settings has made palynology one of the most ubiquitous and valuable tools for studying past environmental and climatic change globally for decades.

The course focuses on four different statistical techniques (MAT, WA, WA-PLS and fXTWA-PLS) used to derive quantitative estimates of climatic conditions, in particular of the Holocene and Pleistocene, from pollen assemblages. A short introduction of each statistical technique will be followed by a practical session in R environment.

Each participant should bring his/her own computer with R software and the packages rioja and fXTWAPLS installed.
Short course 4

**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LANDSLIDE SCIENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GEOMORPHIC MODELING, HAZARD ASSESSMENT, AND PALEOClimATE PROXIES**

The proposed short course would be aimed at showing INQUA members the latest techniques in landslide mapping, landslide inventories, landslide dating, and hazard assessment. Much good work has been accomplished in Italy, starting with the Italian nationwide landslide inventory (https://www.progettoiffi.isprambiente.it/) and extending into 2020-2021 papers on dating landslides in northern Italy. Required skills: understanding the nature and limitations of palaeoecological datasets, such as pollen data. Beginner notions of R programming.

Landscape shaping was accomplished roughly equally by fluvial erosion/deposition, hillslope processes (including mass movements such as landslides), and tectonics uplift/subsidence. In the Congress there will be many papers presented on the latest advances in tectonic geomorphology and earthquakes, much of it based on lidar DEMs. But the geologic record of landslides is equally important and has also experienced many recent technological advances using lidar and GIS.

We believe many INQUA members would be interested in a Workshop that displayed how these new technologies are used in practice to reconstruct landslide movement histories, and how they have affected our interpretive paradigms for mass movement (e.g., von Wartburg et al., 2020; Aksay et al, 2021). Traditional methods of landslide dating were aimed at establishing the initial age of failure. But almost every landslide mass also contains a history of partial-area reactivations. If landslide chronologies can be precisely dated (e.g., Panek, 2014), reactivations could constitute a paleoclimate proxy, one not currently used by paleoclimate specialists.

Requirements: Basic understanding of landslide identification and mapping; helpful to be familiar with digital elevation models and geographic information systems (McCalpin examples will be shown in Global Mapper GIS, but any GIS experience will be OK).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPICS</th>
<th>Geomorphology, modeling, geohazards, paleoclimate</th>
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| CONVENERS | James P. McCalpin, GEO-HAZ Consulting, mccalpin@geohaz.com  
Anika Braun, Tech. University of Berlin, anika.braun@tu-berlin.de  
Paola Reichenbach, Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche, paola.reichenbach@irpi.cnr.it  
Fausto Guzzetti, fausto.guzzetti@cnr.it, f.guzzetti@irpi.cnr.it |
| PARTICIPANTS | Maximum 40, minimum 10 |
| DURATION | 8 Hours |
| TENTATIVE DATE | 13 July |

*The Park of the Friulian Dolomites include in its territory the Vajont landslide area detached from the northern slopes of Mount Toc on October 9, 1963 at 10:39 PM.*
Workshop 1

Reconstructing the Quaternary explosive volcanic history of the Anatolian Peninsula: Implications for volcanic hazard assessments in Turkey

The aim of this workshop is to discuss about the Quaternary explosive volcanism in the Anatolian peninsula, with special interest at the most recent studies on the larger and active volcanic structures located in Central and Eastern volcanic provinces. This will include the results of the P SK R M project, funded by the EU HORIZON 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions), which is studying the proximal pyroclastic deposits within the Central Anatolian Volcanic Province (CAVP) and their related distal tephra layers in order to reconstruct the explosive volcanic history of the region (including eruption magnitudes and frequency).

The workshop will be dedicated to examining different strategies aiming at improving volcanic hazard assessment in Turkey. Anatolian volcanic eruptions can be highly destructive and dispersed ash over hundreds of kilometres away, threatening lives an damaging important cities, such as Aksaray - located only 20 km NW of Hasan Dag volcano within the CAVP, which has seen a recent increase in volcanoseismic and fumarolic activity; and also Kayseri city with 1 million of inhabitants and located on the northern flank of Erciyes volcano, which has generated voluminous Holocene eruptions. In the Eastern Anatolian Volcanic Province (EAVP) there are also several active volcanoes, being the most dangerous the Nemrut caldera that collapsed <30 ka ago and is still producing post-caldera explosive eruptions, being the last on April the 13th of 1692.

This workshop will be supported by the IAVCEI Commission on Tephrochronology (CoT), the old INQUA International Focus Group on Tephrochronology (INTAV).

**TOPICS**

Active volcanoes tephrostratigraphic correlation and geochronological technics

**CONVENERS**

Ivan Suny Puchol, Sapienza, University of Rome
ivan.sunyepuchol@uniroma1.it

Rebecca Kearney, GFZ – Potsdam, rebecca.kearney@gfz-potsdam.de

Victoria Smith, University of Oxford, victoria.smith@arch.ox.ac.uk

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Silvio Mollo, Sapienza, University of Rome, silvio.mollo@uniroma1.it

**PARTICIPANTS**

Maximum 25

**FEES**

the workshop will be free of charge for all the participants

**DURATION**

6-hours (10-13h and 15-18h)

**TENTATIVE DATE**

12 July

*A volcanic maar formed 100-2000.000 years BP by freatomagmactic activity*
**Workshop 2**

**Integrative paleo-approaches for global conservation challenges**

With the growing need in the Quaternary Science community to make paleo-data more relevant for addressing future global challenges, the PAGES DiverseK WG is promoting cross-disciplinary research at the interface between Palaeoecology, Dendroecology, Conservation Biogeography, Fire ecology and related disciplines. The aims of this workshop are to:

1. discuss the role of paleo-data for supporting conservation and sustainable management of forest and climate mitigation goals, as recently highlighted by the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26);
2. Identify key areas where emerging conflicts between conservation targets, socio-ecological and environmental needs can be tackled by an integrative paleo-perspective;
3. Discuss future DiverseK activities, including workshops and group publications.

We welcome ECR’s and more experienced researchers across a wide range of disciplines, particularly Paleoecology, Dendroecology, Archaeology and related disciplines. Participants are welcome to bring their own dataset for discussion. This workshop is supported by the PAGES DiverseK WG, the Leverhulme Wildfires Centre and the PAGES IPN.

Related links

**PAGES DiverseK WG**

**COP26**

**Leverhulme Wildfires Centre**

**TOPICS**

- Multi-proxy, high-resolution, applied palaeoecology, fire ecology

**CONVENER**

Dr Daniele Colombaroli (Centre for Quaternary Research, Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London) and PAGES DiverseK members; daniele.colombaroli@rhul.ac.uk

**PARTICIPANTS**

Maximum 25

**FEES**

The workshop will be free of charge for all the participants

**DURATION**

4-6-hours (10-13h and 15-18h)

**TENTATIVE DATE**

16 July

**Punta Piccola (Agrigento, Sicilia).**

**Trubi Formation (alternating limestone and marl sedimented in some 1.000m water depth)**

**GSSP of the base of the Piacienzian**
CONGRESS PARTICIPATION

All members of the global Quaternary community are welcome to participate in the INQUA Congress and are cordially invited to attend. The INQUA monthly newsletter, the congress website (http://www.inquaroma2023.org) and our social media platforms will keep you informed about the Congress. All delegates are required to register online and pay the appropriate Congress registration fee, which is compulsory for having their oral or poster presentation included in the final program.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

The entry formalities and vaccination requirements for Italy vary according to the country of origin. The website of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains information about visa requirements and can be accessed here.

It is the delegate’s responsibility to investigate the visa requirements for Italy and to apply for a visa, if necessary. The Organizing Committee will inform the Italian embassies that the congress is happening and that researchers may apply for visa to participate in the congress.

Generally, visas should be requested at least 4 months before departure as the application process can take several weeks. Please consult the Italian embassies in your home country for further details.

Letter of Invitation

The congress organisers will be pleased to send a formal letter of invitation to delegates requesting an invitation letter for visa or to help potential delegates to raise funds. This letter is not a commitment from the organisers to provide any financial support. Letters of invitation may be requested to the congress secretariat. The letters will be sent via email.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

INQUA will provide financial support to Early Career and Developing Country Researchers (https://inqua.org/funding/definitions) to participate to the XXI INQUA CONGRESS. Those wishing to be considered for support will have to complete the application form and agree to present a paper or poster during the XXI INQUA.

Funding will cover (fully or partially) registration fee, travel and accommodation costs.

The request for funding will be made through the INQUA website (www.inqua.org) starting from 15 July 2022 and the result of the selection will be communicated by 20 January 2023.

SOCIAL MEDIA

We will be using social media platforms to keep you informed and feeling connected to INQUA both before the Congress, during the meeting, and beyond!

On Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, please use the hashtag #INQUARoma2023.

Check for our accounts and follow us online to stay current with all the latest developments, plans and deadlines. We will be posting updates and reminders – and we look forward to connecting with you and meeting you in Rome!

OUTREACH

One of the aims of INQUA Roma 2023 is to increase public awareness of the scientific work of the Quaternary scientific community and to facilitate dissemination of information beyond our community.

The INQUA Roma 2023 webinar series “All road leads to Rome 2023” has already started and you can find more information on our social media and website.
FIELD TRIPS

A diverse array of Field Trips is being organised for delegates and accompanying persons. Field Trips will be held in Italy and in some other Mediterranean Countries. Field Trips will run both prior to and after the XXI INQUA Congress. Please consider that we will be in full tourist season especially after the Congress so that the number of pre-Congress fieldtrips is greater than post-Congress. There will also be various one-day mid-congress trips on Sunday 16 July, both in Rome and its surroundings.

The deadline for fieldtrip registration is 20 February 2023.

The cancellation policy due to possible Covid restriction will be the same as that of the Congress registration (full reimbursement if due to travelling limitation).

If you have any queries regarding the Field Trips, please contact: fieldtrips@inquaroma2023.org

PRE-CONGRESS FIELDTRIPS

1) Late Pleistocene-Holocene uplift and active tectonics at the southern margin of the Central Anatolian Plateau (Southern Turkey). Cosentino et al.
2) Late Quaternary landscapes and palaeoenvironments through the Mediterranean and the Alps. Ollivier et al.
3) Pleistocene slope, shallow-marine and continental deposits of eastern central Italy wedge-top basin: a record of sea-level changes and mountain building. Celma et al.
4) Life with geohazard at the contact of the Alps, the Dinarides and the Pannonian Basin. Jamšek Rupnik et al.
5) Palaeolithic Cave deposits and Karst evolution in the Venetian Pre-Alps. Peresani and Sauro
6) Large landslides, climate changes and human impact in the Italian Dolomites since the Lateglacial. Soldati et al.
7) The Bradanic Trough: stratigraphic response to subsidence, shortening and uplift of the Quaternary south-Apennine’s foreland-basin. Tropeano et al.
8) LGM and Lateglacial at the southern end of the Alps (Maritime Alps). Ribolini et al.
9) Decoding Upper Pleistocene in Sardinia (Western Mediterranean). Orru et al.
10) Palaeogeographical evolution of the Egadi Islands (western Sicily, Italy). Implications for Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene sea-crossings by humans and other mammals. Antonioli et al.
11) Active Tectonics, Earthquake Geology, Palaeoenvironment and Quaternary sequences: A transverse along the Corinth Gulf Rift to Zakynthos Island. Papanikolau et al.
12) Santorini island (Greece): four days in a volcano. Nomikou et al.
13) Quaternary glacialism of the Aosta Valley: a transept from the Ivrea end moraine system to the Monte Bianco Massif. Gianotti et al.
14) A tour through volcanology and archaeology at the Neapolitan volcanoes. Petrosino et al.
15) Geology, Geomorphology in active zones, Archaeology in active zones. Doumaz et al.
16) MIS 5, Relative Sea-level, U/Th dating, Cave stratigraphy, Archaeology. Isola et al.
17) Palaeosols across the N. Apennines: insights into the Late Quaternary dynamics of an active orogen. Andreotta et al.
18) The Lower Pleistocene of Ionian Calabria (Southern Italy) and the Vrica GSSP. Capraro and Maiorano
19) The Middle Pleistocene to Early Holocene of southern Apulia (southern Italy). Sardella et al.
POST-CONGRESS FILELTRIPS

1) Active tectonics and major seismicity in Central Italy. Gori et al.
2) When tectonics and climate take over: Quaternary depositional history of extensional Tuscan basins. Bertini et al.
3) Glacial history of Croatian Dinarides. Ljerka Marjanac et al.
4) LGM glacial and glaciofluvial environments in a tectonically active area (southeastern Alps). Monegato et al.
5) The Quaternary evolution of Sulmona basin, central Italy. Giaccio et al.
6) Drainage system adjustment in response to the opening of the Rieti intermontane basin. Fubelli et al.
7) Quaternary archives in the Northeastern Adriatic karst environments. Furlani et al.
8) Holocene marine and lake landscapes of Dalmatia- the National Parks Krka and Kornati. Slobodan et al.
9) Messinian/Zanclean, Zanclean/Piacenzian and Piacenzian/Gelasian GSSPs in Sicily. Caruso et al.

MID-CONGRESS FIELDLTRIPS

1) Late Holocene sea-level changes and the Roman fish tanks (Civitavecchia). Enei et al.
2) The INGV National earthquake center. Stramondo et al.
3) The secrets of the Albano crater lake. Anzidei et al.
4) Archaeoseismological evidence of past earthquakes in Rome. Galadini et al.
5) Volcanology of Roma. Palladino et al.
6) Late Holocene evolution of the Tiber River delta plain. Mazzini et al.
CONGRESS VENUE

Sapienza University of Rome is an ancient (700 years) Institution and the largest in Europe; the main campus (Città Universitaria) is an architectural masterpiece of the rationalist style. It is located in central Rome, a few hundred metres from main railway station where shuttle trains and buses from international airports arrive. Countless hotels and tourist facilities are present nearby, as well as along the subway lines, at walking distance from the campus. Within the wall encircling the main campus we have 25 seminar rooms with 100-400 seats each available for the Congress, plus open spaces to relax and have informal discussions, bars, a post office, a bank, a police station and a kindergarten. Many smaller seminar rooms will be available for group meetings.

Free Wi-Fi access will be available in the University campus.
Website: https://www.uniroma1.it/en

Physical Address: Piazzale Aldo Moro 5 00185 - Roma, Italy. GPS Co-ordinates: 41.9038° N, 12.5144° E

SPONSORSHIP AND EXPO

With the expectation to attract more than 3,000 scientific experts in the specializations of geology, palaeoclimatology, natural risks, marine and continental ecosystems, human evolution, environmental changes and other related fields, the INQUA XXI Congress 2023 represents a unique opportunity to expand promotion, attract talented future employees and engage with future collaborators.

Sponsors and exhibitors are invited to participate in the Congress and will receive headline status on all Congress marketing materials, all press releases and media coverage, and promotion at the time of the event. All sponsors and exhibitors will be acknowledged on the Congress website, in promotional materials and onsite at the Congress venue. We will support our sponsors to ensure they receive maximum return on their investment and receive the exposure to which we agree.

INQUA Rome 2023 offers different sponsorship levels. For further information contact fabrizio.lirer@uniroma1.it

REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE XXI INQUA CONGRESS

Recent years have seen a growing focus on sustainability, recycling and ecology. Sapienza University has joined the Network of Universities for Sustainable Development and is aiming to reduce the use of disposable plastic objects. Plastic bottles and cups have been banned at the speakers’ tables during conferences in Sapienza since 2019.

While organising the XXI INQUA Roma 2023, we are also focusing on sustainability. Firstly, because we want to take responsibility for the Society, we are part of, and secondly because we can save resources by thinking in different ways than we are used to. We will keep you informed about all the initiatives and we welcome your input to reduce the environmental impact of INQUA Roma 2023.
INQUA 2023 welcomes families!

INQUA 2023 is committed to providing a good conference experience for attendees bringing their children to Rome. The following section gives a general overview of facilities for parents at the conference. More details in the third circular.

Kids’ corner and family room
For parents spending a break together with their children, we will provide a space indoor where all children can play when accompanied by a parent. The space can be used at their own risk.

Breastfeeding facilities
The breastfeeding room will be close to the family room. It is equipped with a diaper bucket, chairs, and a microwave.

Childcare
The INQUA 2023 committee is willing to provide professional childcare. Childcare will be activated depending on the age groups and on the number of children participating. For this reason, we ask the parents to fill in the registration form with all the requested information.

ACCESSIBLE INQUA2023

At the Sapienza University Campus, many buildings have undergone renovation to allow greater accessibility, but not all barriers have been eliminated to date because of the sheer size of the university, as well as cultural heritage restrictions that have often made it hard to achieve a correct balance between conservation and accessibility.
Participants with physical disabilities are recommended to contact info@inquaroma2023.org to organize ad hoc support during the entire congress.
DESTINATION: ROME, ITALY

Enjoy the opportunity of INQUA 2023 to discover Rome and Italy - our diverse country is overflowing with rich traditions, delicious food, culture and abundant history. Italy is a country of 20 regions, each of them proudly distinct, offering their own unique culinary, architectural, art, history, fashion, sightseeing, and cultural scenes. Please note that summer is Italy’s high season. The coastal towns and sandy beaches attract both international tourists and Italians who want to escape the heat. Thus, we suggest you to organise your travel and book your accommodation well in advance.

TRAVELLING TO ROME

By plane
Fiumicino Airport (IATA code FCO) is Rome’s main international airport 30 km from the city centre. Rome is easy to reach from anywhere in Europe with a maximum of one stopover. Direct flights are also available from most of the major European hubs. Once you arrive in Rome, the Conference venue is about 35 min by car from FCO. FCO can be easily reached by taxi or with two different trains. The Leonardo express is the non-stop train service that connects Roma Termini station and Roma Fiumicino airport in just 32 minutes, with programmed departures every 15 minutes (every 30 minutes during certain time periods). The FL1 regional line trains from/to other Rome stations have programmed departures every 15 minutes on working days and every 30 minutes on weekends and holidays.

Ciampino Airport (IATA code CIA) is 15 km far from the city centre. CIA is mostly served by low-cost airlines. It can be easily reached by taxi. The Conference venue is about 40 min by car from CIA. A bus shuttle service takes passengers to the closest train station, where you can catch a train to Roma Termini Station. More convenient is the direct shuttle bus from the airport to the city centre.

By train
High speed trains connect Rome with every major Italian city and many European hubs. Rome’s main railway station, Roma Termini Station, is located 15 minutes walking distance from the Sapienza University. The station handles trains from Italy’s neighbouring countries. Purchase your tickets as early as possible to get the best deal and book a high-speed train whenever possible. If you have a ticket for a regional train, make sure you validate it before boarding.

By Car
Rome is accessible by E45 / E80 roads from the north and E45 from the east. You can also arrange to hire a car from Fiumicino or Ciampino International Airports before you arrive. In Italy, one drives on the right-hand side of the road, and the cars (automatic and manual gearbox) – rental cars included – are left-hand drive vehicles. All distances, speed limits (and speedometers) are in kilometres. The law requires wearing of seat belts and using hand-held phones while driving is against the law. If you plan to travel to Rome by car, please note that Sapienza University will not provide parking for private vehicles during the event. Parking spaces in the city centre are scarce and can be expensive.

By Coach
Long-distance national and international buses use Autostazione Tiburtina. It is linked with the city centre by metro line B and is 15 minutes walking distance from Sapienza University.

Fiumicino airport, on Tiber river delta. In the background the Traiano harbor, built 2,000 years ago; since then the coastline prograded more than 3 km.
ACCkommodation in Rome

Rome is a major tourist destination that can offer all kinds of accommodation, from luxury hotels to bed & breakfast and hostels. Being July holiday season, we recommend to book in advance the accommodation of your choice. We suggest choosing a hotel near the University Campus, in the following districts: Colosseo, Esquilino, Rione Monti, San Lorenzo, Nomentano. Another option is an accommodation close to a metro station. A list of accommodations in the city, including hostels and camping sites, can be found through the following link.

The city of Rome also offers accommodations in several monasteries. These are cheaper than hotels, but we suggest checking the opening hours. Some of monasteries close rather early at night. Monasteries can be booked though the following link.

Please note that accommodation booking and payment will not be arranged by INQUA Roma 2023 organisers.

PERSONAL INSURANCE

Please consider buying a personal insurance covering your flight(s) and booking(s), to guarantee for any unforeseen individual circumstances preventing your participation to the congress.

MOVING IN ROME

The best way to move in Rome, to avoid traffic jams, is the metro.

The Rome Metro is split into three lines: A, B, and C.

The congress venue is located a few minutes’ walk from Line B’s Policlinico station. Termini station is just 15 minutes from the University Campus.

All information regarding public transportation in Rome, including lines, fares, and route planning facilities, can be found clicking here.

A map of Rome commuter rail system can be found here.

You can also use car-sharing or bike sharing services to move around, use the romamobilità website for more information.

The Colosseum in Rome rests on Quaternary sediments