

NEWS No. 4

December 2024


**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY
OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR**

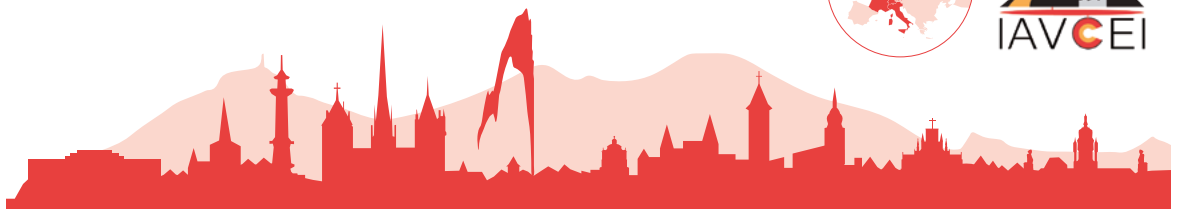


This Newsletter is intended to keep IAVCEI Members and individual scientists informed about the activities of the Association and its bodies, and the actions of the IAVCEI Executive Committee. Past issues are posted on the IAVCEI website. Your comments are welcome. The IAVCEI Newsletter may be forwarded to non-members who may benefit from the information.




The most recent eruption on the Reykajnes Peninsula in August 2024 (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Alberto Caracciolo ©)


IAVCEI 2025
Scientific Assembly
June 29 - July 4, Geneva, Switzerland
sa2025.iavceivolcano.org



CONTENTS

Click on section for hyperlink **The IAVCEI Scientific Assembly, Geneva – 2025** 3<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/>**Section 1. IAVCEI – Who we are and What we do****1.1 IAVCEI Commissions and Network Updates:** 7

News from the IAVCEI-IASPEI commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics”

1.2 The Voice of IAVCEI Early Career Researchers: 9

ECR profile: Benjamin De Jarnatt (University of Potsdam)

1.3 Insider Perspective: What's my job? 11

Sylvaine Jouhannel: Publications and Sample Archive Manager

1.4 Observatory News: 13

The Volcanological and Seismological Observatory of Guadeloupe: A Short History

Section 2. IAVCEI Conferences, Meetings and Workshops**2.1 The 6th edition of the Alfred Rittmann Conference, 18–20 September 2024, Catania** 16**2.2 The Alfred Rittmann Conference: An ECR Perspective** 18**2.3 Tephra 2024: COT-INTIMATE-THM conference (September 8–16, Catania)** 20**Section 3. IAVCEI – Down to Business****3.1 Call for nominations for the 2025 IAVCEI awards and medals:** 22

Fisher, Thorarinsson, Wager, Walker

3.2 IAVCEI Scientific Assembly 2025: Abstract Submission Information 23Abstract submission open until January 10, 2025: <https://on-line-form.eu/iavcei2025sa/abstracts/>**3.3 Events and Meetings 2024–2026** 24**3.4 IAVCEI/IACS Workshop on Volcano-Ice Interactions: Registration Open** 25**3.5 Bulletin of Volcanology: Executive Editor's Column** 26

Eight of the images used in this newsletter are from submissions
to the *IAVCEI ECR photo call*.¹

This is a perpetually open call to all IAVCEI ECRs and selected photos will appear
on the newsletter cover or in the internal pages.

So ECRs: PLEASE continue to submit your best photos!

¹Send your pictures to the social media team email so-me@iavceivolcano.org, with the subject “IAVCEI ECR photo call_LastName”

The IAVCEI Scientific Assembly, Geneva – 2025

<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/>

The next IAVCEI Scientific Assembly will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, from the 29th of June through the 4th of July, 2025. It will be held in the UNIMAL building of the University of Geneva, which is located downtown Geneva (<https://www.unige.ch/biblio/fr/infos/sites/mail/>).



*Downtown Geneva and UNIMAL (from Google Earth):
The conference and all workshops will take place here,
at the UNIMAIL building of the University of Geneva*

This is the first IAVCEI Scientific Assembly of its kind, as it involves members of the organizing committee from multiple countries (Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy), and a scientific committee including members from 13 European countries, plus USA and UK (<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/committee-members/>).

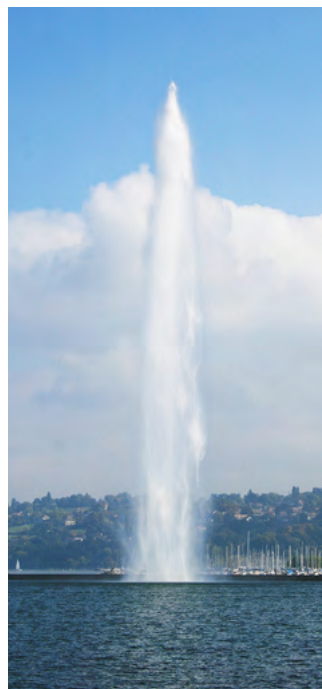
Geneva is Switzerland's second largest city. Located at the Western tip of Lake Geneva, it hosts many international associations and offices, amongst which the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Meteorological Organization, and the European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN). Geneva is well connected by train to all of Europe's major cities. The airport of Geneva (GVA) handles flights

every 10–15 minutes, and is only 10 minutes away from the central train station (<https://www.gva.ch/en/Site/Passagers/Access-Transports/Transports-publics-aeroport/Trains-Suisse-France>). The public transportation system is extensive, with numerous bus and tram lines linking the venue to all of Geneva (<https://www.tpg.ch/en>).

**All registrants will have a free travel pass for use
of the entire transport network.**

**This extends out to the airport
for transfer to downtown.**

Geneva is a lively and international city, hosting multiple accommodation options, restaurants, bistros and bars; all of which can meet all tastes and budgets. Although not quite a volcano, Geneva is renowned for the “Jet d'eau de Genève” aka the “Geneva Fountain”... which we hope will remind you of one of your favorite natural spectacles.



*Water fountain (140 m high fountain at Geneva fed by 500 l/h
with a muzzle velocity of 200 km/h (<https://www.geneve.com/en/see-do/attractions/the-jet-deau>). Photo source: IAVCEI.*

*Lava fountain (450 m high fountain from Kilauea Pu'u 'Ō'ō
eruption, September 19, 1984. Photo source: USGS
<https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/lava-fountain-450-m-1475-ft-high-kilauea-puu-oo-eruption>)*





Guayapungo volcano and a rainbow in Guamez-Sibundoy Monogenetic Volcanic Field (GSMVF) in southwestern Colombia (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Ana María Toro Agudelo©)

The meeting is entitled *The energies of magma: From volcanic eruptions and mineral resources to geothermal production and*

sustainability. The organizing committee chose this title because, on top of the fundamental themes on which we focus as IAVCEI scientists, it recognizes that volcanology and magmatology play, today more than ever, a central role in facing the challenge of climate change. Transitioning to renewable energy production necessitates our expertise not only to discover, and sustainably recover, the required resources. The expertise of geologists and volcanologists is thus of outmost importance steer the energy transition. Our role needs not only to be to point to the multiple challenges posed by a changing climate, but also to decrease inequalities and generate new opportunities for those that live around volcanoes to face new challenges forced by our changing climate.

For themes, the sessions have been grouped into seven main thematic sessions that reflect the will of the organizing committee to cover all aspects of fundamental importance for the study of volcanic and magmatic systems but also to highlight the wide variety of ways we can contribute to issues of societal importance. Finally an entire theme “The Future of Volcanology” will see presentations from ECRs of IAVCEI on their vision of



Fieldtrips will take place in: (a) Chaîne des Puys, Massive Central, France, (b) Massif Central, France, (c) The Eifel volcanic field, Western Germany, (d) The city of Napoli and its active volcanoes, Italy, (e) The Tuscan Quaternary-Miocene magmatic-hydrothermal transect (Italy), (f) Mt. Etna and Aeolian Arc active volcanoes (Stromboli, Vulcano and Lipari), Italy, (g) The Adamello batholith (Italy), (h) Vulcano Island, Italy, (i) Mont-Blanc & Aiguilles-Rouges Massifs, France and Switzerland



11 July 2024 paroxysmal explosion at Stromboli (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Federico Di Traglia ©)

the greatest challenges in the study of magmas (link to session themes). We received 70 session submissions to which you can submit your abstracts (link abstract submission). The sessions will be reorganised on the base of the abstract submissions to streamline the presentation of the different scientific themes.

In terms of meeting philosophy, we have chosen to focus on exchanges between colleagues and have taken a transdisciplinary approach. Accordingly, we have reduced the number of parallel sessions to a maximum of four and increased the time for posters to two hours every day (except Wednesday to leave space to the mid conference fieldtrip ad Friday for the closing ceremony). Given that the oral will represent 25% of the total presentation time, and that there is no virtual poster session, which we consider was not worth as it would have significantly increased the cost of the conference for a result which is rarely satisfying, we decided that all presentations should be given by people present at the meeting. We think this was the most appropriate choice to limit to the maximum the costs of the meeting while maximising the quality of the exchanges within the magma and volcano community.

Nine fieldtrips have been organized by multiple IAVCEI colleagues in the countries involved in the conference organization, i.e., Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy. Tours

cover visits to active and dormant volcanoes, as well as plutons in the Alps (Chamonix, France) and on Elba Island (Italy). The fieldtrips aim to stimulate discussion on a wide range of topics, spanning fundamental science and volcanic risk assessment, to renewable energy and the resources required to transition to renewable energy production (<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/field-trips/>). *The mid-conference field trip will visit the Large Hadron Collider (CERN), a unique occasion for many of you to visit one of the “Temples of Science”.* The visit will be **free of cost** to the participants, **BUT** the number of available spaces is limited... so we ask you to register your interest in participating. This will allow us to organize access for the largest possible number of participants.

We have 15 workshops that will be held between the 28th and 29th June for pre-conference workshops, and across 2–6 July 2025 for syn- and post-conference workshops. Workshops span multiple IAVCEI themes (<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/call-for-workshops/>):

- Field studies to numerical modelling;
- Design of early warning systems to remote sensing;
- Collaborative science to challenges facing, and opportunities for, women in science;
- Needs of out Early Career Researchers to magmatic systems.

To take advantage of the proximity to International Organizations, a workshop has been organized during 7–9 July in collaboration with World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). *This workshop will focus on the Early Warning for All initiative of the United Nations* (<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all>).



The central crater of Mt. Etna during its last eruption during August 2024 (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Thomas Lemaire ©)

The registration fee grants access to all sessions and includes, as well as all lunches, coffee breaks and refreshments during the duration of the meeting in addition to the ice-breaker and closing ceremony, plus the mid conference fieldtrip to CERN.. Additionally, you will be given a 20 Swiss Francs voucher to cover a dinner in Geneva, as provided thanks to support from the Canton of Geneva.

We understand concerns regarding expenses.

As a result, we are working hard to secure affordable shared accommodation and have already secured rooms at reduced prices.

We are looking forward to welcoming many ECRs and IAVCEI colleagues in Geneva, so as to share our passion for the study of volcanoes, volcanic activity, and magmatic systems, and so as to make the first Scientific Assembly of IAVCEI held in Switzerland utterly memorable. The important deadlines for registration to conferences, workshops, fieldtrips and abstract submission can be found at the end of this newsletter (see: Section 3.1).

Travel Grants

The University of Geneva is kindly providing the conference venue free of charge. This, together with the support of several Swiss institutions. These include:

- The Swiss National committee of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG),
- The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF),
- The Faculty of Science and Department of Earth Sciences of the University of Geneva, the Swiss Academy of Sciences (SCNAT);
- The Volcanic Institute Immanuel Friedländer
- The Canton of Geneva.

The generous support of these institutions will allow us to dedicate funds to travel grants to support the participation of ECRs as well as colleagues from low- and middle-income countries who are presenting an abstract at SA2025 (<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/travel-grants/>).

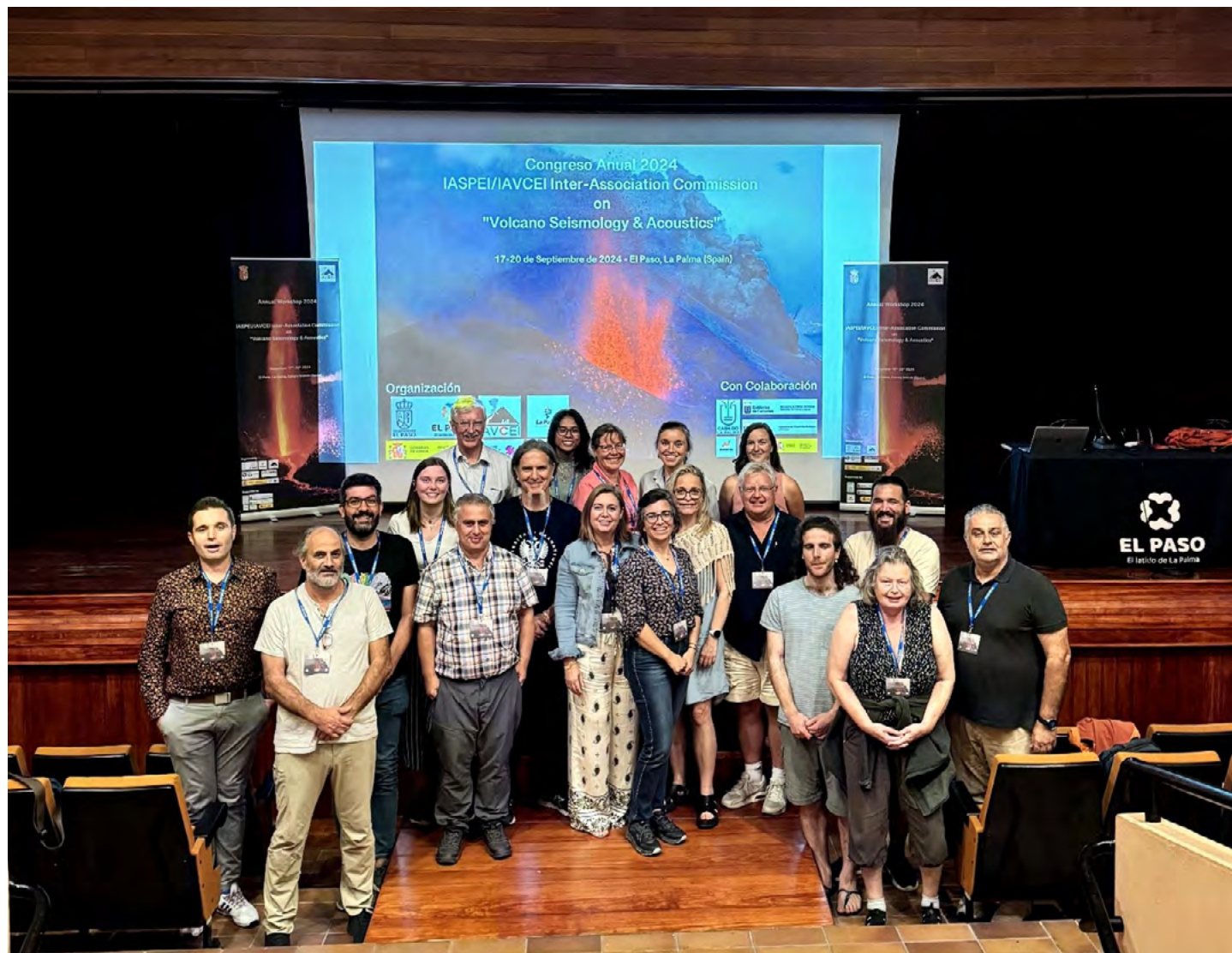


Activity at Stromboli during April 2024 (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Martin Pierre©). Martin writes "During the 30 seconds of exposure, three successive eruptions occurred at various craters, appearing on this shot as if they all erupted together"

SECTION 1. IAVCEI – WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

1.1 IAVCEI Commissions and Network Updates

The 2024 Annual Workshop of the Inter-Association IAVCEI-IASPEI Commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics”



Participants of the annual IAVCEI-IASPEI commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics” in El Paso (La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain)

The 31st annual workshop of the inter-association IAVCEI-IASPEI commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics” was held during September 17–20, 2024 in El Paso (La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain). Like in previous years it was jointly organized with the Working Group of the European Seismological Commission on “Seismic phenomena associated with volcanic activity”. This year, the meeting came back to the island of La Palma after 20 years, and to the Canary Islands after 5 years.

After almost a week of earthquake swarms and significant ground deformation, on 19 September 2021 an eruption began on La Palma in the most active region of the archipelago, the Cumbre Vieja rift. The eruption lasted for 85 days, and the final lava flow field had a surface area of 1218.87 hectares (12.18 km²). More than 7000 people were evacuated, 1676 buildings were buried by lava, and 73km of roads were destroyed. Damage caused by the eruption has been estimated at well over 1.2 billion euros.

Since the beginning of unrest, the “special plan” of the Canary Civil Protection was activated, which brought in a Scientific Committee support stakeholders by providing crucial information and advice.

As the official institution legally responsible for volcano monitoring in Spain, the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) situation communicated updates during the precursory activity, and then participated as part of the Scientific Committee during and after the eruption. As part of this, IGN provided data from IGN monitoring networks and supported emergency management actions. As a result, we decided to organize our annual workshop for 2024 on the island of La Palma, giving the participants the opportunity to learn more about the milestones achieved during monitoring of the unrest, the eruption, and its aftermath, which involved supporting the supporting the local community and administration in recover, reconstruction and replacement.



The group with the cone of the 2021 eruption of La Palma behind them

Workshop organization was shared between the IASPEI/ IAVCEI Inter-Association Commission, IGN, the Municipality of El Paso, the Cabildo of La Palma (through SODEPaL) and a local company, Volcanic Life. The workshop took place during September 16–21 at the Casa de la Cultura, located in the city of El Paso. All attendees presented projects and results on volcanic seismicity and acoustics from exciting places all over the world – with special emphasis on the recent eruptions in Iceland and

La Palma. In addition, much time was dedicated to extensive discussions, where views and experiences were exchanged. This is the signature characteristic of our workshops: *time for open-floor discussion*.

During the workshop, two excursions were organized. The first was to the Astrophysical Observatory of Roque de los Muchachos (belonging to Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias – IAC) where we marveled at, and enjoyed, the high levels of science and engineering. The second fieldtrip was to the area of 2021 eruption. Participants were able to approach the new cone (which is still degassing), examine the lava flows and observe the destruction brought to the valley of Aridane. The field tour concluded with a visit lava tubes of the 1949 eruption.

The workshop was a great success thanks to the synergy with, and collaboration of, the local community and administration, the associations that co-organized and supported the event, and, of course, the enthusiasm of the participants.

This is the second time that the IAVCEI-IASPEI “*Volcano Seismology and Acoustics*” workshop has been held on La Palma, and we very much hope that it is not the last!

Itahiza Domínguez
Stavros Meletlidis
Jurgen (Locko) Neuberg



Field trip to the astronomical observatory of Roque de los Muchachos

1.2 The Voice of IAVCEI Early Career Researchers

ECR profile: Benjamin De Jarnatt (University of Potsdam)

Hello, I'm Benjamin De Jarnatt. I'm originally from Texas but currently working in Potsdam, Germany. My path to where I am now is not the most straightforward or typical path one would usually take. My interest in volcanology came quite unexpectedly and started when I served as a helicopter crew chief in the U.S. Marine Corps. During this time, we had a humanitarian operation in the Philippines; one day, during this operation, the aircraft I flew on needed to avoid a tropical storm that was between us and the naval ship we were operating from. The pilot of the helicopter, who received a degree in Geology before his military service, suggested that we wait out the storm and fly into Mount Pinatubo. During the flight, he explained the extent of the eruption while we flew inside the crater and along the lahars.



Ben at the Liti-Hrútur eruption of 2023 (Iceland)

This experience was a monumental transformation for me. Before this day, I had no experience with volcanoes, but I became absolutely fascinated. I was hooked and wanted to know more. Once my military contract was fulfilled, I pursued my education at the University of California Santa Cruz, where I received my bachelor's and master's degrees in Earth Science. Immediately following graduation, a post-doc from the University of California asked me to help him as a field assistant in Germany studying paleomagnetic anomalies in the Ries Crater of Bavaria. This project, unfortunately, was cut short because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic; therefore, I needed to seek

another means of employment. Finding a job in Geoscience at the time was very difficult. Still, I was able to locate a position at the United Nations University, assisting in disaster management and response courses. Even though I enjoyed my time at the United Nations, I wanted to return to the geosciences.

It took a little over a year to find the right fit for me, but as of January 2023, I started my Ph.D. at the German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) and the University of Potsdam (Germany) under the advisement of Thomas R. Walter of GFZ, and Mike Heap at the University of Strasbourg (France).

Since 2023, my PhD research has focused on investigating volcano crater rim and flank instability controlled by hydrothermal alteration by combining remote sensing, field, and laboratory techniques. Since the beginning of my PhD, I have discovered what I have been searching for, that is: an opportunity and volcanoes.



Ben and Emanuela De Beni (INGV) searching for locations of hydrothermal alteration at the summit of Mt. Etna in 2023. (photo taken by Thomas Walter)

Last year, I had the pleasure of participating in field excursions to Iceland, as well as to Vulcano Island and Mt. Etna (Italy). As of November 2023, I was assigned as part of the GFZ Hazard and Risk Team (HART). Just right before the eruptions occurred near Grindavík, Iceland, I was tasked to perform a drone survey before the eruption with my colleague Maria Hurley. Also, starting this year, I will be part of a European Research Council (ERC) funded project called Rott'n'Rock. The project, led by Thomas R. Walter (GFZ Potsdam), Valentin R. Troll (Uppsala University), Mike Heap (University of Strasbourg), and Claire Harnett (University College Dublin), will address the effects of hydrothermal alteration on



Ben on the first day of his Iceland field campaign in front of the Liti-Hrútur lava flow of 2023. (photo taken by Thomas Walter)

volcanoes and their associated hazards. So, I believe that my search for opportunity and volcanoes has been answered. I'm thankful not only for the opportunities given to me, but also for my wife, who has supported me the entire way by moving to Potsdam with me and helping care for our little but growing family; I would not be able to pursue this path without her.

My choice to pursue a career in Volcanology was absolutely the right one. My curiosity in this field has never been stronger, and I feel I'll never be bored again. I hope to continue growing as an early career researcher from everything I learned during this



Ben hiking with his drone in search of a good take-off location to survey the 2021 Tajogaite eruption site (La Palma, Spain). (photo taken by Maria Hurley)

last year from my colleagues in our department, my advisors, and other organizations I've worked with, such as INGV and the University of Iceland.

I can't wait to see what this next year has to offer because I will not only be returning to the field but also be presenting my research from last year's excursions at several conferences, such as Physics of Volcanoes and EGU. So, as I said before, the path that led me here was not so straightforward, but it has been incredibly rewarding, and I am very grateful to be a part of a community that shares the same passion as I do.

1.3 Insider Perspective: What's my job?

Sylvaine Jouhannel

Manager of the document center at the Magmas et Volcans Laboratory (Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, IRD, OPGC) (<https://lmv.uca.fr/jouhannel-sylvaine/>).



I've had a rather atypical career path for someone who now works in scientific research. First of all, back in 1992 I gained a *baccalauréat* (high school diploma) in literature from the *Lycée Polyvalent* in Issoire (France). Then, in 1994, I gained an Advanced Technician's Diploma (*Brevet Technicien Supérieur*)

in the field of tourism, with a speciality in creating and leading tourism activities. This I completed as a correspondence course, so that I could continue to do little jobs alongside my studies, where I enjoyed courses focused on publication and processing of documents. These studies confirmed my desire to work in the documentation-archiving sector. But the sad thing was, at the time, there were no appropriate university degree opportunities to prepare me for such a profession.

Thus, motivated to pursue a career as a specialized librarian, I spent five years (1995–1999) as replacement staff to the main library of the Université d'Auvergne (Clermont Ferrand, France). Then, in 1999, I obtained a license in "*Culture, Communication, Production and Dissemination of Knowledge – Scientific and Technical Information, Documentation and Heritage Collection*". This allowed me to join the Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans (LMV, Clermont Ferrand, France), where a collection of geological and mineralogical samples was first established in 1856 (<https://lmv.uca.fr/Collection/presentation.php>). The collection is tied to a library of geological publications and maps relating to the geology of Central France and the French language literature (books and society journals) for volcanology, geochemistry and petrology. This collection comprises around 20 original documents from the 18th century, and more than 500 from the



Sylvaine in the sample storage area of LMV, which contains drawer after drawer of rare and precious samples (video-still taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2nn6uwzeYJs>)

19th century. Managing and maintaining such an antique collection requires an approach based on conservation, so that these rare documents, maps, books and treatises survive to serve as assets for current research. My philosophy is that, *today's research needs to be based on initial, even if old, observations; after which a memory of the evolution of thought must be retained.*

Since the beginning of my journey, the evolution of a librarian's work has evolved from an "all paper" era, to a time characterized digital technology and virtual archives. This transition has transformed the library environment. But: *my attachment to "paper" documents remains a priority for me.* For me, a documentation center must remain a place where readers can work and browse a wide range of quality material from distant times in a format that is well-preserved, organized and openly available. *This is what I strive to maintain.*

User training is an important part of my job. As a research support facility, I train researchers and students in the use of bibliographic data bases for research purposes, ethical standards in publishing, and application of bibliographic search and archiving tools. As part of this, I oversee the *Hyper Article en Ligne* or HAL system. HAL is an open archive portal set up by the *Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur* (HCERES: <https://hal-hceres.archives-ouvertes.fr/>), which hosts pre-prints so as to allow access to publications for which Open Access may not be available. I ensure that LMV's contribution to this resource is complete and up-to-date, and that we respect and comply with the HAL approach, guidelines and rules.

Documentation doesn't just include archiving of "paper", it also includes archiving of "objects". Such objects include rock and mineral samples, as well as old scientific equipment. I thus also manage LMV's sample storage area. This is a ~500 m² basement area, where 63,000 samples are stored. Managing the collection requires a different expertise to managing the library, as the objects stored in this archive can be used to support past, current and future research and teaching projects. Thus all samples need to be thoroughly catalogues and linked to a theme and/or research project, whether on-going or closed-out; and, frequently updated so as to allow data-sets and analyses to be cross-checked using the original samples. To deliver this resource, and having no formal training in geology, I had to invest a lot of time and effort to bring myself up-to-speed on subjects such as volcanology, petrology, geochemistry, mineralogy, and structural volcanology. This I achieved by following classes for four years at the Universities of Blaise Pascal and Clermont Auvergne.

As part of the Open Science program, LMV has implemented the International Generic Sample Number (IGSN) referencing system (<https://ev.igsn.org/about-igsn/>). This system assigns a unique and permanent identifier to any archived sample, allowing us to provide a comprehensive inventory which, sometimes, leads to the discovery of an unsuspected geological treasure in our collection! With the virtual world beginning to take over, I have also focused on enhancing

the value of our rock and mineral collection by making 3D photogrammetric models of our archived samples. These are available to teaching, research and educational/outreach projects through: <https://lmv.uca.fr/Collection/>

I am very happy that my career path has been so rich and varied. My path has required an ability to adapt, as the evolution of documentation, and sample cataloging, has changed so much over the quarter-of-a-century during which I have been working at LMV. However, after 25 years in this "new" game, I'm now able to write scientific articles, give lectures, and contribute to symposia on Earth Science collections.

I feel lucky, because: this is my job and my passion!



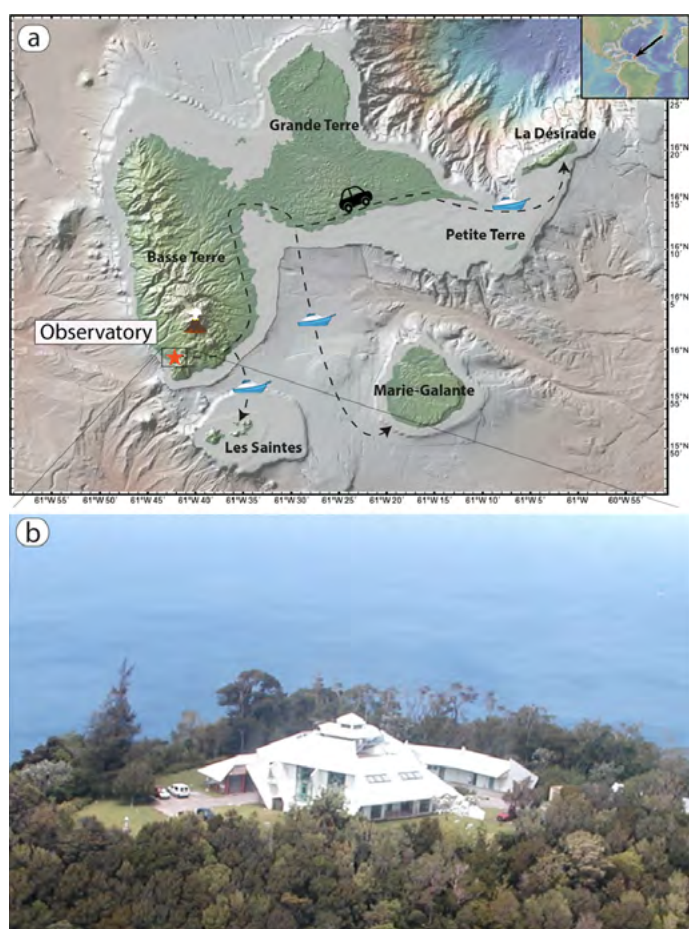
Sylvaine explaining a part of the LMV collection to "Jamy" during the filming of an episode of the "World of Jamy", as produced by France Television 3 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=riPermGDFq0>)

1.4 Observatory News

The Volcanological and Seismological Observatory of Guadeloupe (Lesser Antilles) of the Institut de physique du globe de Paris: A Short History

La Guadeloupe archipelago

The Lesser Antilles Arc is an active volcanic arc in the Caribbean, formed due to subduction of the American plate beneath the Caribbean plate at a rate of 1.0–2.4 cm/yr. The arc includes 21 subaerial and submarine volcanoes active in the Holocene. La Soufrière de Guadeloupe is one of these active volcanoes and is monitored by the Volcanological and Seismological Observatory of Guadeloupe (OVSG-IPGP) located in the south of the island of Basse Terre.



a) Map of Guadeloupe archipelago showing the different ways to reach the OVSG monitoring stations, b) Picture of the observatory located on the Houëlmont dome

The observatory

OVSG is one of four French volcano observatories, managed by the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (IPGP, www.ipgp.fr), dedicated to monitoring France's active volcanoes, these being²:

- Soufrière in Guadeloupe,
- Montagne Pelée in Martinique,
- Piton de la Fournaise on Reunion Island, and
- The submarine volcanism off of Mayotte (Indian Ocean)

The latter is monitored via the Réseau de surveillance volcanologique et sismologique de Mayotte (REVOSIMA), in collaboration with BRGM, CNRS, and IFREMER.

The Guadeloupe observatory was set up in 1950 at Saint Claude on the flanks of La Grande Découverte-La Soufrière complex, and within 2 km of the summit of La Soufrière dome and its active fumarole fields. This strategic position facilitated the numerous field visits, in particular at the onset of the installation and management of the early wired-monitoring network. In 1975 and 1976, this monitoring network recorded the seismic crisis preceding the 1976 phreatic eruption. When the Saint-Claude / Basse-Terre region was evacuated in July–August 1976, the observatory was re-installed in the Grande Poudrière du Fort St-Charles in Basse-Terre, later renamed Fort Delgrès. During the peak of the 1976–1977 crisis, scientists were present in the observatory of Fort Delgrès only during the day, but spent nights outside of the evacuated zone. Thus, the 1976 phreatic eruption showed that the initial observatory site in Saint-Claude was too close to the volcano. As the 1976 eruption also coincided with technological developments enabling improved data transmission, a new building was constructed about 10 km from the volcano on the Houëlmont dome. The foundation stone for the current building was laid in 1991 and the observatory was inaugurated in 1993.

The OVSG-IPGP mission and team

The observatory's missions are to:

- (1) Monitor La Soufrière de Guadeloupe volcano,
- (2) Monitor regional seismic activity,
- (3) Inform authorities of the changes in the activity and its possible scenarios of evolution,
- (4) Contribute to research in geosciences,
- (5) Inform the public, and
- (6) Contribute to tsunami warning in the Caribbean (SATCAR) by transmitting seismic and tide gauge data, in real time, to international warning centers (currently the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Hawaii) in the framework of UNESCO.

Eleven people work at the observatory, technicians, engineers and computer systems specialists making up the backbone of the team. This essential part of our observatory enables us to ensure the operation of 85 permanent telemetered stations scattered throughout the archipelago. This includes seismic, geodesic, geochemical and meteorological measurement sensors. A further 85 sites are maintained for periodic measurement.

²See: "Meeting of the French volcanological community (SNOV): October 19–20, 2023" in the March 2024 IAVCEI newsletter: (https://www.iavceivolcano.org/content/uploads/2024/04/iavcei_newsno1_march2024_final.pdf)



The OVSG team outside the observatory on Houelmont dome

La Guadeloupe is an archipelago consisting of several islands including the mainland, Basse Terre and Grande Terre, La Désirade, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes and Petite Terre. The archipelago-island layout is a great advantage for studying regional seismicity as it allows us to have a wider dispersion of seismic stations than if we were a single island, allowing better location of earthquakes. However, the archipelago setting makes maintaining the monitoring network challenging, as reaching stations on nearby islands is difficult requiring both car and boat travel, and a few days of field time for each trip. The OVSG also has stations on the islands of Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy, around 45 minutes' flight north of Guadeloupe.

Guadeloupe is also located in a tropical zone, with a rainfall of 4–8 m per year. This, coupled with jungle and steep slopes, means that the OVSG team is constantly fighting against the dense vegetation to ensure that monitoring stations are not buried and, indeed, to access them.

The OVSG team in Guadeloupe is supported by colleagues from IPGP in Paris (including J-C Komorowski, J-M Saurel, P. Sakic, J-B de Chabaliere, F. Beauducel, A. Burtin, S. Bonaimé, A. Lemarchand, and A. Le Friant) and from the Observatoire de Physique du Globe de Clermont-Ferrand (OPGC, <https://opgc.uca.fr/>) at Université Clermont Auvergne in Clermont-Ferrand (S. Moune and D. Jessop).

In addition, regional collaborators of OVSG are:

- Université des Antilles in Guadeloupe,
- The Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières (BRGM),
- The Seismic Research Center of the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and its Montserrat Volcano Observatory,
- The Royal Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands (KNMI) for their overseas volcanoes in the Lesser Antilles region,
- The United States Geological Survey in Puerto Rico,
- The Fundación Venezolana de Investigaciones Sismológicas (FUNVISIS)
- The Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Sismológicas de Cuba (CENAIIS),
- The Université d'Etat d'Haïti, and
- The Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie (Haïti).

The OVSG team also has frequent interactions and collaborations with the Volcanological and seismological observatory of Martinique (OVSM-IPGP), which is located 200 km south of Guadeloupe on the island of Martinique (France).

Fumarole geochemistry

The dome of La Soufrière de Guadeloupe has its summit at 1467 m and hosts an extensive and very active hydrothermal system. Gas composition is monitored by measurements taken directly in the dilute plume using a portable MultiGAS analyzer, and gas sampling at the fumarole source. For the latter approach, we use

the Giggenbach technique. As initiated in the 1920s by Sicardi (1955) at Vulcano, the approach involves collecting gases in depressurized glass flasks containing NaOH. By bubbling gases through the NaOH, condensable chemical species (including H₂O and SO₂) are trapped, while non-condensable species (He, Ar, CH₄, N₂, H₂S, CO₂, O₂) remain in the upper vacuum of the flask (Giggenbach 1975). The NaOH-condensed phase and the gas are analyzed at OVSG through ion chromatography and using gas source mass spectrometry, respectively. The combination of these two independent measurements enables us to reconstruct the composition of the total gas phase and geochemically track the activity at the hydrothermal system.



(a-b) Accessing the flanks of La Soufrière de Guadeloupe to sample hot water springs. (c) Fighting vegetation to reach a seismic station

Tarissan crater

OVSG also monitors the acid lake at the bottom of the 80-m-deep Tarissan crater, which is located at the summit of La Soufrière de Guadeloupe (Perrier 1992). The Tarissan crater was first studied by two speleologists in 1990 who descended to the lake and reported a water temperature of around 50°C and a sulfurous smell. They also witnessed sudden boiling of the lake.

The danger posed by the reactivation of fumarolic activity in 2000 prevented any further exploration and, today, the level of the lake is measured every month using a depth gauge lowered from the pit rim. During monthly visits, lake water is also sampled using a vial lowered into the lake so to track changes in its chemistry

and temperature. The rainfall input into the lake is monitored with the summit's meteorological station as well as other nearby pluviometers.

I. Vlastelic, C. Berthod, A. Bosson, E. Chilin-Eusebe, I. Defferrard, C., S. Deroussi, T. Kitou, C. Lambert, J. Novar, J. Pierre
(The OVSG-IPGP team)

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(a) The summit of la Soufrière de Guadeloupe in the “Cratère-Sud” area. (b) Gas sampling on the “Napoléon-Nord” fumarole. (c) Gas source mass spectrometer at OVSG

SECTION 2. IAVCEI CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

2.1 The 6th edition of the Alfred Rittmann Conference, 18–20 September 2024, Catania (Italy)

<https://www.conferenzarittmann.it/>



The group of participants just before the closing ceremony of September 20, 2024

From the 18th to the 20th of September 2024, the Monastery of the Benedictines in Catania (Italy) served as the venue for the sixth edition of the Alfred Rittmann Conference, the most significant scientific event on a national scale in the field of Volcanology. This event was organized by the Italian Association of Volcanology (AIV), The National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV), the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI), and the University of Catania, under the patronage of the Italian Geological Society and the Etna Park.

The 2024 edition of the Conference attracted an extraordinary participation of approximately 350 researchers, including 325 from Italy and 23 from other countries. Notably, 42% of the attendees were Early Career Scientists, whereas 39% of the participants were women, highlighting a good balance concerning

diversity and inclusivity. The Alfred Rittmann Conference has now become a fixed appointment in the agendas of many researchers, and this is largely thanks to the fact that, for last three editions, it has been re-proposed on a regular biennial basis. This regularity is making the conference a point of reference even for the international volcanological community, as there have been several non-Italian researchers working abroad who are systematically attending the event over the last years.

The sixth edition of the Alfred Rittmann Conference lasted for three days and comprised 16 thematic sessions, covering a significant number of scientific topics related to Volcanology, including aspects relating to the communication and dissemination of the volcanological culture and great attention to the management of risks deriving especially from volcanic activity in Italy. These sessions fostered a highly multidisciplinary discussion approach

with around 170 oral presentations and 130 posters. The full scientific program is available at <https://www.conferenzarittmann.it/sessioni/programma.html>, and the abstract volume at <https://editoria.ingv.it/miscellanea/2024/miscellanea83/>.



The President of IAVCEI, Prof. Costanza Bonadonna, during the opening lecture

The program was further enriched by two plenary events. The conference was opened by the first, this being an introductory lecture by Professor Costanza Bonadonna (President of IAVCEI) entitled “*The Role of Communities in Advancing Scientific Knowledge: The IAVCEI Example*”.

The second plenary event provided insights into the ongoing crisis at the Campi Flegrei caldera, featuring three contributions from:

- 1) Dr. Mauro Di Vito (Director of the INGV-Osservatorio Vesuviano) with the lecture entitled “*Campi Flegrei: monitoring and present state of the volcano*”;
- 2) Professor Mauro Rosi (National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks – Volcanic Risk Sector) with the lecture entitled “*The role of scientists in the management of the crisis at Campi Flegrei*”;
- 3) Dr. Titti Postiglione (Deputy Head of the Civil Protection Department) with the lecture entitled “*Campi Flegrei: risk prevention and management of the crisis*”.

Both plenary lectures were followed by an open discussion moderated by Professor Marco Viccaro (President of AIV), with questions and participation of the audience.



The plenary event dedicated to the unrest at the Campi Flegrei caldera

During the Conference, members of the Italian Association of Volcanology met for the 2024 general assembly and the ceremony for the awarding of the Rittmann Medal 2024. This prestigious award is assigned to outstanding young scholars who have made original and innovative contributions to the advancement of volcanological knowledge. The Rittmann Medal 2024 has been assigned to Dr. Silvia Massaro (University of Bari “Aldo Moro”).

The conference also provided an opportunity for a delightful informal gathering with the “Volcanic Party” held in one of Catania’s most stunning palaces, Palazzo Biscari, which was attended by around 250 conference participants.



Some informal moments during the Volcanic Party at Palazzo Biscari in Catania

At the closing ceremony, the President of AIV exchanged warm farewells with all participants. We are looking forward to meeting you all again in September 2026 for the seventh edition of the Alfred Rittmann Conference!

Marco Viccaro (President of AIV)

2.2 The Alfred Rittmann Conference: An ECR Perspective



Simone Aveni during the 2024 Rittmann Conference in Catania

I am Simone Aveni, a third-year PhD candidate at the University of Turin, Italy. My research focuses on developing automatic, robust techniques to quantify thermal energy from moderate-to-low-temperature thermal anomalies on volcanoes, such as those caused by fumarole fields, volcanic crater lakes, and geothermal systems. My work is aimed at detecting early signs of unrest, while contributing to global thermal output inventories for active volcanic systems.

Since the beginning of my PhD journey, I have been eager to attend the Rittmann Conference in

person. This conference holds special significance for me; my first experience with it in 2021 was my first conference ever. Back then, it was held in its “for young researchers” format, making it an accessible gateway into the broader volcanology community for ECRs. For an early-career researcher, such initial conferences create a lasting impression—they are formative, unforgettable, and shape our paths forward. The 2024 Rittmann Conference in Catania marked a full-circle moment for me, and I was thrilled to participate this time alongside researchers of all career stages.

This year, the conference was hosted at the stunning Monastero dei Benedettini di San Nicolò l’Arena, a UNESCO World Heritage site in Catania. Nestled under the gaze of Mount Etna, this former Benedictine monastery combines architectural wonder with volcanic history. Here, one can witness part of the lava flow from the 1669 eruption that reached and surrounded Catania, partially breaching the massive monastery walls—a powerful reminder of the volcanic heritage of the city.



Giacinto Platania’s 17th-century fresco, held in the sacristy of Catania’s Duomo, illustrating the 1669 Mount Etna lava flow reaching the city. The red box highlights the Monastero dei Benedettini, as depicted by Platania, with lava pressing against its exterior walls. Adapted from Digital Archive MDF, Wikimedia Commons

Organized by the Italian Association of Volcanology (AIV), the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV), the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI), and the University of Catania, under the patronage of the Italian Geological Society and the Etna Park, the Rittmann Conference is one of the most significant events for Italy's volcanology community, also drawing a large international audience. The strong involvement was evident in the extensive scientific committee, comprising representatives from numerous universities, institutions, and organizations that work together to ensure scientific rigor and relevance across the 16 thematic sessions held during the event.

The conference began with a warm, meticulously organized welcome from the organizing committee. The official opening included greetings from the presidents of AIV, INGV, and IAVCEI. The first talk was a plenary lecture by Dr. Costanza Bonadonna, who highlighted the vital role of IAVCEI in the international volcanological community. Dr. Bonadonna's lecture also touched on key areas for improvement in the association's structure, with a strong emphasis on IAVCEI's commitment to fostering equality and inclusivity. She repeatedly stressed the invaluable contributions of Early Career Researchers and the need for more resources and attention to support new generations of scientists. This reinforced the sense of community and inclusivity that defined the conference and underscored the important role ECRs play in the future of volcanology.

Following the opening lecture, we enjoyed a coffee break featuring an array of Sicilian specialties, such as granita, cannoli, and an assortment of pastries. The day then unfolded with a packed schedule of scientific sessions held across three rooms, with topics carefully arranged to minimize overlaps between similar presentations. The layout of the monastery facilitated easy movement between rooms, so attendees could transition smoothly between back-to-back talks held in different spaces. After a delightful lunch of Sicilian fare, the afternoon sessions resumed, providing ample opportunities to discuss and exchange ideas with the presenting authors.

The conference schedule continued in this way over the next days, skillfully balancing rigorous scientific discourse with moments for collegial exchange. What stood out for me was the welcoming and inclusive atmosphere that encouraged participants to connect with one another, regardless of career stage or background. The event gathered researchers from diverse fields, each contributing unique insights and approaches, sparking rich conversations and collaborative ideas. As an ECR, I found these interactions especially valuable, offering a chance to see how my research fits into a broader, global context and to engage with experts whose work has influenced the field.

One of my personal highlights was the chance to engage in deep discussions, explore new ideas, and consider possible collaborations. With our busy daily schedules and the distances between us, face-to-face moments for meaningful dialogue are rare. *What if future conferences dedicated an afternoon exclusively to open, spontaneous conversations?* This could provide time for individual or small group talks, giving attendees a chance to immerse in exchanges without missing presentations.

The conference concluded with a fitting "volcanic" finale: a field trip to Mount Etna. Under almost ideal weather conditions, we spent the weekend on Etna's slopes in the town of Nicolosi, where I reunited with several conference colleagues. We explored "a Muntagna," as locals affectionately call it, trekking to the 1971 Serracozzo lava tube and finally ascending towards the summit to see the cooling lava flows from the Voragine's summer 2024 paroxysms. This ballistic-littered landscape and its field of impact craters vividly showcased the power echoing in these volcanic settings. It was a landscape that demanded reflection: being able to see this unique natural art—a fleeting chapter in Etna's ongoing story—was a privilege, as it would last only until the next eruption transformed it forever.



A few moments at the summit of Mount Etna, capturing the stunning views and perceiving the dynamic power of Europe's most active volcano

The Rittmann Conference and my time in Catania were unforgettable experiences. My thanks go to the organizing committee for their immense effort in making this event a success. It was a remarkable opportunity to reconnect with old friends, make new ones, and engage in thought-provoking discussions that crossed boundaries of age, experience, and nationality. I am truly delighted to have been part of it, and I eagerly anticipate the next edition.

I leave with renewed enthusiasm, deeper connections, and a growing appreciation for the ever-evolving landscape of volcanology—a reminder that, like Etna's ever-changing contours, our science is constantly reshaped by new discoveries and the dynamic forces of nature that inspire us all.

Simone Aveni

2.3 COT-INTIMATE-THM International Conference

Tephra 2024: Chronology, Stratigraphy, Hazards, & Climate

September 8–16, 2024 (Catania, Sicily)

Commission on Tephrochronology (<https://cot.iavceivolcano.org/>)

Commission on Tephra Hazard Modelling (<https://thm.iavceivolcano.org/>)



Top Left: Poster presentations in the courtyard. Top right: Presentations in the auditorium. Bottom left: Crater Silvestri of Etna during the mid-conference field trip. Bottom right: putting in the golden spike at the Plio-Pleistocene GSSP at Gela

This past September, IAVCEI's Commissions on Tephrochronology (COT) and Tephra Hazard Modelling (THM), in conjunction with the INTegration of Ice-core, MARine, and TERrestrial palaeoclimate records (INTIMATE) network of the International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA), held their 10th conference on tephra research in Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. The University of Catania and the Department of Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences generously

hosted us at the Monastero dei Benedettini di San Nicolò l'Arena, a beautiful venue for the conference.

Beginning with our icebreaker on September 8, we had three days of excellent oral and poster presentations, and a mid-conference fieldtrip to Mount Etna. For those wishing to extend their stay, we also held two post-conference field trips. Paul Albert (Swansea University) and Federico Lucchi (University of Bologna) led a four-

day visit to the Aeolian Islands exploring the silicic volcanism of the last 50 ka. A second trip led by Simon Blockley (Royal Holloway University of London) took a three-day tour around the Sicily to see sites including the official Global Stratotype Section and Point (GSSP) for the Plio-Pleistocene boundary and more of Mount Etna. Upon returning home, one of our ECR attendees, Anjali Dhunna, made a fun video that we are happy to share here through linking to Anjali's YouTube site: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYZ56BlrNFo>

This conference was designed without concurrent sessions, with lunch and coffee breaks on site, to encourage mingling, networking and the sharing of ideas. It also has a history of supporting early career researchers (ECR) through reduced fees, travel grants, awards, and ensuring a supportive environment for ECRs to share their research. For Tephra 2024, out of the 80 attendees, around 65% were early career researchers with participants from 16 different countries, including most of Western Europe, Canada, USA, Armenia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand. Thanks to the generous support from IAVCEI and INQUA, we were able to support 19 ECRs through travel grants. We also awarded six ECR presentation prizes, a tough decision to make given the quality of the posters and talks we all had the opportunity to enjoy.

Exploring the Aeolian Islands during the post-conference field trip to Lipari, Stromboli and Vulcano

Winners /Runners-up of the ECR presentation awards for Tephra 2024:

Best Poster Presentation (all ECR), Winner	Jacqueline Grech Licari, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	Eruptive histories of New Zealand's nearshore volcanoes: Insights from marine cores around Tūhua and Whakaari volcanoes
Best Poster Presentation (all ECR), Runner up	Jade Hrintchuk, University of Liverpool, UK	Unravelling the eruption dynamics of the Little Mount scoria cone, Budj Bim Volcanic Complex, south-east Australia
Best Oral Presentation (all ECR), Winner	Eloise Wilkinson-Rowe, University of Cambridge, UK	Late Holocene eruption history of the Main Ethiopian Rift at lake Babogaya, Bishoftu Volcanic Field – new insights into the volume and reach of the Wendo Koshe Younger Pumice eruption
Best Oral Presentation (all ECR), Runner up	Danielle Mclean, University of Oxford, UK	Opportunities to synchronise and date archaeological and climate records in Northwest Africa using volcanic ash (tephra) layers
Best Oral Presentation (Graduate student), Winner	Helen Innes, University of St. Andrews, UK	Recent developments in geochemical analysis of extremely fine-grained cryptotephra and their application to ice core deposits
Best Oral Presentation (Graduate student), Runner up	Hanaa Yousif, University of Alberta, Canada	Paleovolcanic Records from Mount Logan: The Prospector-Russell and Summit Plateau Ice Cores

Despite a couple of weather-related setbacks, the conference was a great success, and as with the first tephra conference post-COVID, we hope it will be a springboard to future conferences at more regular intervals. *With this in mind, we plan on having our next meeting in 2028, in a location to be determined.*

Consider this an official call of interest!

If being the host for the next tephra conference sounds like something you might be interested in, please reach out to the COT executive.

We hope to be able to announce the next location at the 2025 IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva.

Britta Jensen

SECTION 3. IAVCEI – DOWN TO BUSINESS

3.1 Call for nominations for the 2025 IAVCEI awards

The call for nominations for the following 2025 IAVCEI medals and awards is now open:

- **The Fisher Medal**
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/guidelines-for-iavcei-awards/fisher-medal/>
- **The Thorarinsson Medal**
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/guidelines-for-iavcei-awards/thorarinsson-medal/>
- **The Wager Medal**
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/guidelines-for-iavcei-awards/wager-medal/>
- **The George Walker Award**
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/guidelines-for-iavcei-awards/george-walker-award/>

These will be delivered in July 2025 during the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva (Switzerland). Nominations must be submitted by **7 March 2025** (midnight Central European Time) and sent to the IAVCEI secretariat (secretary@iavceivolcano.org). Details on the nomination process, award criteria and description are given on:

<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/guidelines-for-iavcei-awards/>

Nomination forms are available at the same site.

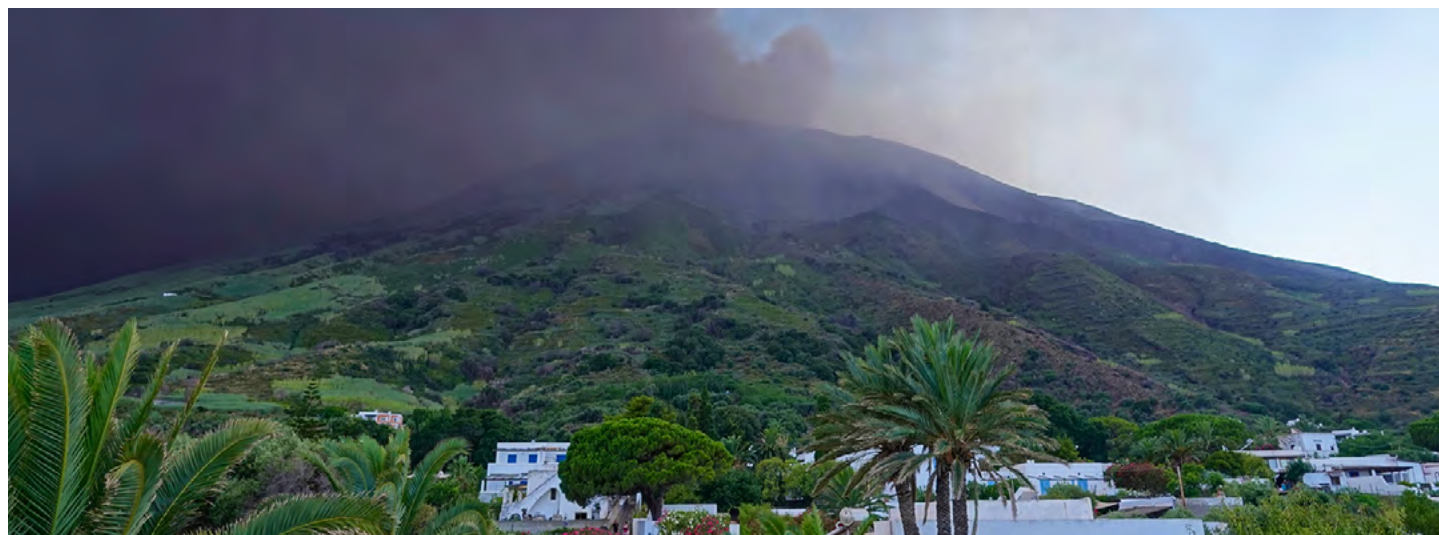
Each nomination must have one lead nominator and three supporting nominators. Only members of IAVCEI can be lead nominators, and only members of IAVCEI can be nominated for IAVCEI awards. No more than 2 nominators can be from the same country, and the lead and nominators must meet IAVCEI's conflict of interest requirements:

<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/bulletin-of-volcanology/awards/conflict-of-interest-policy/>

The nomination package must include:

- One-page nomination letter containing the lead nominator name, title, institution, and contact information detailing how the nominee meets the selection criteria, as well as the names and affiliations of the three supporting nominators;
- Nomination forms completed by the three supporting nominators (one form per supporting nominator) describing the nominee's alignment with the spirit of the selected award. Additional support information will not be accepted;
- Up-to-date two-page CV of the nominee;
- One-page bibliography stating the total number and types of publications or/and other products (e.g. videos, policy reports) as appropriate. The bibliography should include papers that encompass the nominee's overall research and scientific contributions. Rather than selecting the most recent publications, nominators are encouraged to choose those that best support the spirit of the selected award.

The nomination package comprising the nomination letter (1 page), CV (2 pages), bibliography (1 page) and the three compiled forms (maximum of 9 pages in total) must not exceed 13 pages (minimum font 10 and single space). Any pages in excess of the limit will be removed prior to sharing with the award committee tasked to assess the submissions.



The 11th July 2024 pyroclastic flow of Stromboli (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Sophie Martin ©).

3.2 IAVCEI Scientific Assembly 2025: Abstract Submission Information

<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/>

The next IAVCEI scientific assembly will take place from June 29 to July 4, 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland. Registration is now open at <https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/registration/>, where Early Bird Registration is available until 31 March 2025, and costs 550 CHF for IAVCEI members, and 300 CHF for Early Career Researchers. Thereafter registration fees will be 700 and 400 CHF, respectively.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION IS OPEN FOR JUST 40 MORE DAYS

Abstract submission open until January 10, 2025:
<https://on-line-form.eu/iavcei2025sa/abstracts/>

Maximum abstract length is 250 words. A corresponding author/presenter can submit a maximum of one abstract as an oral presentation and one as an additional poster presentation. The abstract submission process is free, but a fee of 50 CHF will be applied later, during conference registration, for accepted abstracts. All presenting authors must be in Geneva to present their abstracts. *Registration spaces are limited, so early registration is encouraged.*



Strombolian explosion from the crater Voragine of the Mount Etna, an iconic volcano that will be visited during one of the field trips attached to the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly, 2024 (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Vittorio Cannamela ©).

3.3 Events and Meetings 2024–2026

IAVCEI events 2024

Cities on Volcanoes 12

February 11–16, 2024, Antigua, Guatemala

[commission Cities and Volcanoes]

<https://citiesonvolcanoes.wordpress.com/>

<https://congress.iavceivolcano.org>

Volcandpark 2024

May 20–24, 2024, Jičín, Czech Republic

[supported by commission on Volcanic Geoheritage and Protected Landscapes]

www.volcandpark2024.geocon.eu

1st international workshop on volcanic and igneous plumbing systems

June 18–20, 2024, Liverpool, UK

[commission Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing System]

<https://vipscommission.org/>

<https://vipscommission.org/event/1st-international-conference/>

2nd edition of the Carpathian Fluid Geochemistry Summer School

July 15–21, 2024, Eastern Carpathians, Romania

[commissions Chemistry of Volcanic Gases; Volcanic Lakes]

<https://ccvg.iavceivolcano.org/>

<https://iavcei-cvl.org/>

<https://forms.gle/PzSQxAQyDMnf5biYA>

10th International Conference on Tephra Studies

September 8–15, Catania, Italy

[commissions Tephrochronology; Tephra Hazard Modelling]

<https://cot.iavceivolcano.org/>

<https://thm.iavceivolcano.org/>

IASPEI/IAVCEI Commission on Volcano Seismology and Acoustic annual meeting

September 16–21, El Paso, Canary Islands

[IASPEI/IAVCEI Commission]

<https://www.ign.es/web/ign/portal/vlc-congreso-la-palma-2024>

6th Conference Alfred Rittmann

September 18–20, Catania, Italy

[IAVCEI-sponsored]

<https://www.conferenzarittmann.it>

9th school on Convective and Volcanic Clouds (CVC) detecting, monitoring and modelling

October 5–13, Nicolosi, Italy

[IAVCEI-sponsored]:

<http://www.cvctrainingschool.org/school/>

EMSEV 2024: Workshop on electromagnetic studies of earthquakes and volcanoes

October 6–9, Chania, Crete, Greece

[IUGG Inter-Association IAGA-IASPEI-IAVCEI]

<https://www.emsev2024.org>

1st International Monogenetic Conference

November 4–8, San Pedro de Atacama, Chile

[commission Monogenetic Volcanism]

<https://cmv.iavceivolcano.org/>

<https://cmv.iavceivolcano.org/international-monogenetic-conference-2024/>

IAVCEI events 2025

7th Volcano Geology workshop, Colombia

January 11–17

[Volcano Geology commission]:

<https://volcanogeology.iavceivolcano.org>

Field Workshop in Iceland (in planning)

May 18–24

[Volcano-Ice Interactions Commission]

Working on Active Volcanoes: Learning the Tools of Modern Volcanology

4th International Summer School (Lipari, Vulcano and Stromboli)

June 8–16

[IAVCEI-Endorsed Event]

[WOAV I-SITE Web Link](#)

IAVCEI Scientific Assembly

June 29 – July 4, Geneva, Switzerland

[Scientific Assembly]:

<https://sa2025.iavceivolcano.org/>

Workshop of the ‘Tephra Hazard Modelling’ commission Before or after the 2025 IAVCEI Scientific Assembly

In planning, Catania, Sicily, Italy

[commission Tephra Hazard Modelling]:

LASI VII workshop on “The physical geology of subvolcanic systems: laccoliths, sills & dykes”

September 9–11, Hveragerði, Iceland

[supported by Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems Commission]

<https://lasi7.hi.is/>

IAVCEI events 2026

12th Workshop on Volcanic Lakes

March 9–17, 2026, Luzon, Philippines

[commission on Volcanic Lakes]:

<https://iavcei-cvl.org/>

3.4 Workshop on Volcano-Ice Interactions

**IAVCEI/IACS Joint Commission on Volcano-Ice Interactions Online Workshop:
13–15 January 2025**

The IAVCEI/IACS Joint Commission on Volcano-Ice Interactions (<https://viic.iavceivolcano.org/>; <https://cryosphericsscience.org/>) is holding an online workshop during 13–15 January 2025. *The workshop will focus on volcano-ice interactions, and should be of interest to, and bring together, both volcanologists and glaciologists.*

The workshop will be a mixture of talks given by different groups, spanning senior researchers, early career scientists, and volcano observatory members. Each presentation module will be followed by a hands-on exercises on each of the three days. The workshop is organized in three (half-day) blocks involving a general introduction to glaciology and volcanology on the first day, followed by a focus on glaciovolcanism in the geological record (second day) and present-day glaciovolcanism (third day). Practical sessions will cover aspects such as remote sensing of glaciers, the Polar Rock Repository Database, and glaciovolcanic hazard modelling.

You can register for this workshop by sending an email to Tryggvi Unnsteinsson (t.unnsteinsson.23@abdn.ac.uk).

In the email, please give your full name, degree and current affiliation, and preferred email contact address. We also ask you to provide a brief description about your scientific background and/or why you are interested in attending the workshop.

What: Workshop on volcano-ice interactions
When: 13–15 January 2025, 16:00 to 20:00 GMT
Where: Online via Zoom

Registration: Via email to Tryggvi Unnsteinsson (t.unnsteinsson.23@abdn.ac.uk)

Deadline: 6 January 2025

More information will follow after the registration and closer to the start of the workshop.

Do not hesitate to ask if you have any further questions

Best wishes,
Iestyn, Linda, and Tryggvi



Volcano-ice interactions in the crater of Mount St. Helens (Washington, USA) lead to the formation of subglacial cave systems. Shown here are the entrances to the Hedorah and Ghidorah Caves (Photo: Linda Sobolewski, July 2022)

3.5 Bulletin of Volcanology: Executive Editor's Column

The Bulletin of Volcanology is the official journal of IAVCEI and we encourage all of the IAVCEI community to consider submitting their work to the journal. The journal is going from strength to strength: we have seen a rise in the number of submissions in 2024: 158 papers submitted by 14 October (with 75 of those accepted), compared to 135–153 papers per year for years between between 2021 and 2023.

Turnaround times for the journal are now averaging at 21 days for the first decision (review/reject) and around 180 days on average to publication for a paper that is finally accepted, but we are working hard on getting this turnaround time down further, recognising that this is incredibly important, particularly for early career researchers.

The 5-year impact factor is currently 3.6:
This lies on a continually rising trajectory
from 2.0 in 2019 through 2.9 in 2021

We are thrilled to announce two years' worth of 'Most Highly Cited' awards for papers published in the Bulletin of Volcanology for 2022 and 2023. These awards are:

Most Cited Early Career Researcher 2022:

- Hannah Buckland, for her paper '[Sources of uncertainty in the Mazama isopachs and the implications for interpreting distal tephra deposits from large magnitude eruptions](#)'

Most Cited Early Career Researcher 2023:

- Allan Lerner, for his paper '[The petrologic and degassing behavior of sulfur and other magmatic volatiles from the 2018 eruption of Kilauea, Hawai'i: melt concentrations, magma storage depths, and magma recycling](#)'

Most Cited Researcher for 2022:

- Guido Giordano for his paper '[The summer 2019 basaltic Vulcanian eruptions \(paroxysms\) of Stromboli](#)'

Most Cited Researcher for 2023:

- Lauren Marshall for her paper '[Volcanic effects on climate: recent advances and future avenues](#)'

To Hannah, Allan, Guido and Lauren: Congratulations!

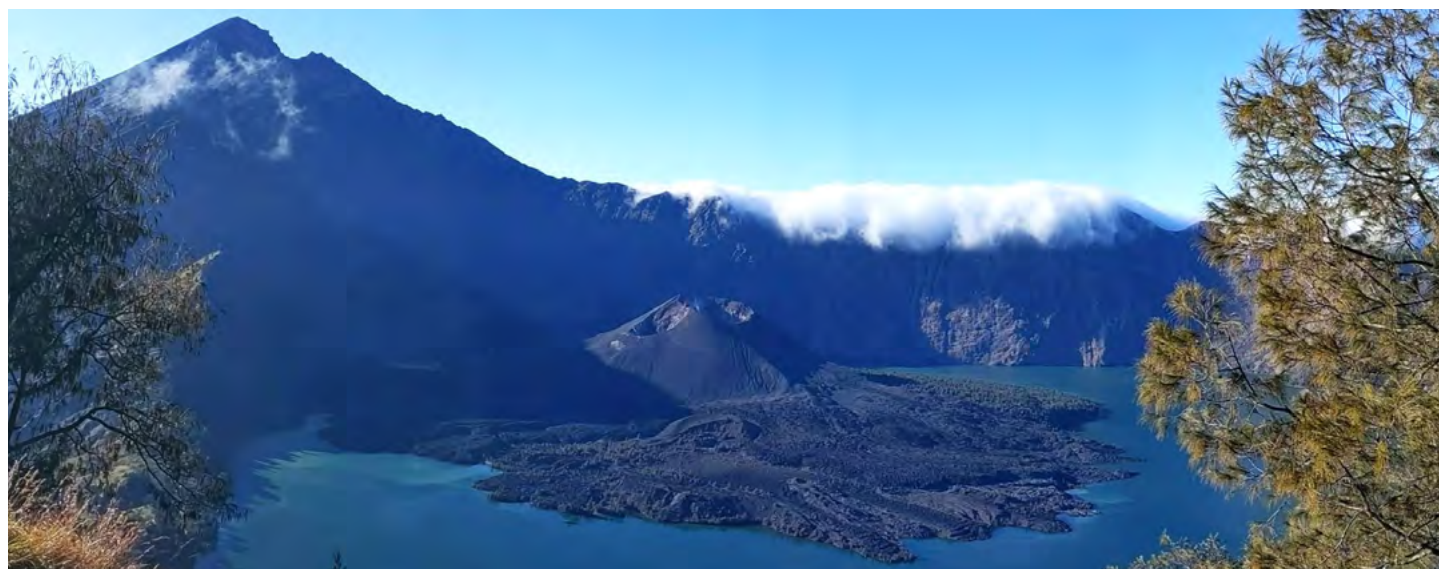
Awards will be given during closing ceremony of the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva next June.

We would like to remind authors of the option for open access publication in the Bulletin of Volcanology. Transformative agreements with Springer to cover the article processing charge (APC) exist now for many countries and institutions globally; corresponding authors may qualify for open access on that basis, so do check among your authors. Note that articles may have more than one corresponding author. If you are in any doubt about whether agreements exist for your co-authors check the [website](#).

Marie Edmonds

(Executive Editor, Bulletin of Volcanology)

<https://link.springer.com/journal/445>



Samalas caldera and Mount Rinjani (Lombok, Indonesia), taken in August 2024. This caldera was formed by the caldera-forming eruption of Mount Samalas in A.D. 1257, adjacent to Mount Rinjani (3726m, on the left of the picture). This eruption was one of the largest volcanic eruptions of the historic period and the source of this mystery eruption was only recently identified. It solved an enigma that puzzled many scientists from different communities (glaciologists, volcanologists and climatologists) for more than three decades, leading to the rise of the existence of a "forgotten Pompeii in the far East" (Lavigne et al., 2013). The caldera is now filled with a lake, the Segara Anak Lake, as well as the Barujari cone, where eruptive activity as been focused since records began in 1847 (IAVCEI ECR Photo by Lea Ostorero ©).