

different ECORD member countries, for projects covering a wide range of topics - <http://www.ecord.org/education/research-grant>. This scheme is designed to maximise the benefits of the fantastic archives of core samples and data that have accumulated over 50 years of scientific ocean drilling by funding innovative projects that draw upon these resources (*report by Jakub Ciazela, pages 23-25*). These awards at the same time help research students and early-career researchers to build personal networks that will benefit their future careers by enhancing their mobility within the ECORD nations.

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Call for abstracts

EGU 2019, 7-12 April,
Vienna, Austria

SSP1.2/CL/EMRP3.11/GD2.9/GMPV1.7/NH5.12/TS -
Achievements and perspectives in scientific ocean
and continental drilling (co-sponsored by JpGU)

<https://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2019/session/31032>

Deadline: 10 January 2019

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IODP in the press

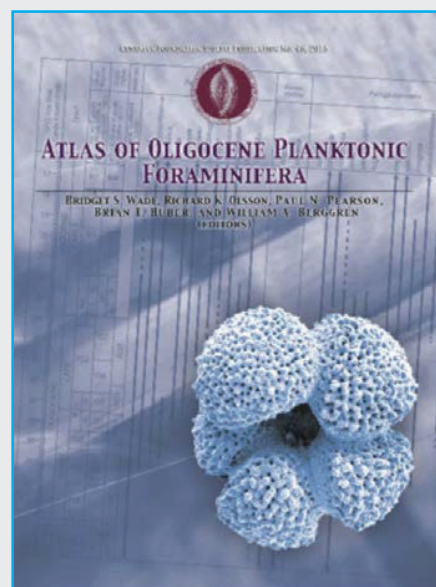
Ocean drilling archives and their importance to planktonic foraminiferal taxonomy, biostratigraphy and evolution

Bridget S. Wade*

The International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) and its predecessors have made a major contribution to the understanding of planktonic foraminifera evolutionary history through the recovery of expanded sedimentary successions, rich in microfossils. Ocean drilling cores allows the examination of how planktonic foraminifera responded through time, document their stratigraphic range and their reaction to climatic perturbations. The Paleogene Planktonic Foraminifera Working Group (PPFWG) of the International Subcommission on Paleogene Stratigraphy, International Union of Geological Sciences, has been active over 30 years dealing with comprehensive revisions to the taxonomy and biostratigraphy of Paleogene taxa. The **Atlas of Oligocene Planktonic Foraminifera** presents a thorough diagnosis of the stratigraphic ranges, phylogeny, taxonomy and paleobiology of all planktonic foraminifera and their synonyms from the Oligocene epoch, including many

early Miocene species that become key components of the Neogene. Our aim was to establish a clear and workable taxonomy for all Oligocene planktonic foraminifera.

Through re-analysis of ocean drilling cores we have been able to assess and test taxonomic concepts and variability within a morphospecies and examine the paleogeographic distribution of each species. Most importantly, the records from ocean drilling have allowed us to build the phylogenies and constrain the biostratigraphic ranges of 128 morphospecies. As part of our work we have sampled and re-studied foraminifera from 49 ocean drilling sites, including some of the earliest records collected by DSDP. Our work emphasizes the importance for these archives for ongoing taxonomic and phylogenetic research. The Atlas of Oligocene Planktonic Foraminifera contains over 800 scanning electron microscope (SEM) images from DSDP,



ODP and IODP records. We have assessed the distribution, stratigraphic ranges and phylogeny of each morphospecies, as well as the literature on their stable isotope paleobiology. The Atlas of Oligocene Planktonic Foraminifera will be invaluable to those studying the paleoceanography of the Oligocene ocean and anyone undertaking Oligocene and early Miocene planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy or geochemistry.

Wade, B.S., Olsson, R.K., Pearson, P.N., Huber, B.T. and Berggren, W.A., 2018 (eds.), Atlas of Oligocene Planktonic Foraminifera, Cushman Foundation

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