

10th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE JURASSIC SYSTEM
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, MEXICO, 2018
10thISJS2018

General information

The 10th International Congress on the Jurassic System (10thICJS) will be held on the 4th to 10th February of 2018 at the Centro Cultural Bicentenario of the Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí. The city of San Luis Potosí, is an old colonial mining town in the central Mexico Altiplano. The organizing committee chaired by Ana Bertha Villaseñor is happy to invite you to this event. Preparatory work for the congress started in 2013, and we are now working at full speed to make this an unforgettable academic and cultural experience. The 10th ICJS will be co-organized by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) and the Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP).

Meeting Cost

	Before 15 January 2017	After 15 January 2017
Full Registration	\$550 USDlls	\$650
Student	\$300	\$350
Accompanying person	\$300	\$350
Abstract registration fee		\$30

Registration entitles full participation as well as the following: Sunday Ice Breaker Party, Every day lunch; Wednesday mid-congress excursion with Mexican Ranch Party at Peotillos Hacienda; Tuesday Poster and Wine; Friday Farewell Cocktail. The fee will be received by the organizing committee and will grant you the abstract book. This fee is non-refundable.

Further information will be able in January 2016 at: <http://www.10thjurassic2018.com.mx>

No abstracts will be accepted without payment of the registration fee. You will able to edit your abstract up until the closing date for abstract reception. There is a maximum of two abstracts permitted per registrant. A maximum of one abstract can be selected to be given as an oral presentation. No refunds of registration fees paid will be granted after 15th March 2017. Prior to this date a 20% charge will be made on cancellation to cover administration costs. Registration can only be carried out online. Full instructions will be on the website

Grants: A limited number of grants will be available to postgraduate students. The application form will be available from the website. You will be required to submit your abstract(s) at the same time as registering.

Transportation

The city of San Luis Potosí can be reached by air; the airport is 10 km north of the city off Hwy 57. Aeroméxico Connect offers direct service to/from Mexico City and Monterrey with connecting flights to various US, Europe, and South America cities. From the U.S.,

direct flights are available on American from Dallas and on United from Houston. There are also flights from Cancún to San Luis Potosi by Volaris and Interjet, but with restricted dates. It is recommended to fly to Mexico City and take a bus to SLP, if you prefer to save.

Bus travel in Mexico is safe and comfortable. Various companies offer non-stop overnight buses from Mexico City to San Luis Potosí (7.0 hours). From other cities there are frequent buses to SLP. In order to travel by bus, first a taxi should be taken from the airport to the bus station. Bus companies:

ETN <http://www.etn.com.mx/>

Primera Plus <http://www.primeraplus.com.mx>

Omnibus de México <http://www.odm.com.mx/>

Taxi travel in San Luis Potosí is cheap and easy. Many yellow taxis will be seen travelling down the streets and can easily be flagged down for local travel. Taxis do not use taximeters and the price can vary between US\$4 and US\$10. Limited official transportation will be offered to take participants from local airports and from hotels during the event. Information will be published on the website.

Accommodation

Chain hotels and locally run hotels are mostly located in the "Zona Hotelera", just outside the city, on the highway near the bus station. The meeting will be hosted by the Hilton, Ankara, and Real Plaza hotels, all near the meeting venue. Inexpensive independent hotels are mostly downtown. Upper end hotels are priced at about M\$1800, with moderate hotels at about M\$600

Meeting Scientific Program

With a superb stratigraphic record of the Jurassic System in basinal, shallow marine, continental, and transitional environments, in a wide variety of tectonic settings from continental rifts, to marginal basin, to epicontinental shelves, Mexico offers a splendid opportunity for field experience and academic growth. The Jurassic sections of northern Mexico were recognized in the now classic studies of Castillo & Aquilera (1895), Carl E. Burckhardt (1904-1930), and Ralph W. Imlay (1936-1989). These historical sections and their fauna will be re-visited during the Congress. The theme of the Congress will be "Marine and Non-marine Jurassic Systems", and a variety of scientific sessions will include: 1) Marine and non-marine Jurassic boundaries and stratotypes; 2) Biostratigraphy, sequence stratigraphy, isotopic stratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy, and cycle stratigraphy of the Jurassic; 3) Biodiversity dynamics and evolution of Jurassic life; 4) Depositional facies, palaeogeography, environmental change, and ecosystem reconstruction of the Tethys ocean; 5) Jurassic paleoclimate and paleo-atmospheric CO₂; 6) Biotic, climatic and ocean chemistry effects of CAMP; 7) Major bio- and geological events of the Jurassic and their causes and mechanics; 8) Mineral and energy resources (oil, gas and coals, etc.) of Jurassic deposits; 9) Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean evolution, Jurassic source rock and reservoirs; 10) Jurassic Geoparks and museums: their roles in geological relic protection and public education, etc.

We invite researchers of the Jurassic who are interested in acting as session conveners to submit further proposals for organizing sessions. Preparation of field excursions has also progressed during these two years.

Field Trips

Among the field trips prepared, at this time we would like to highlight the following:

- A. Paleoenvironment and biostratigraphy of the upper Sinemurian (Lower Jurassic) of east-central Mexico. Chair Dr. Carlos Esquivel Macias
- B. The Hettangian-Sinemurian record of NW Sonora. Chairs Drs. Carlos González León, Timothy Lawton
- C. Two canyons through the Jurassic: Sedimentological and Paleontological records of Oaxaca, southern Mexico
- D. Remnants of the ancient western equatorial margin of Pangea and the epicontinental shelf of the Altiplano, the Zuloaga and La Caja Formations in northern Zacatecas. Chairs Drs. Ana Bertha Villaseñor, Rafael Barboza Gudiño, Federico Olóriz
- E. Gulf of Mexico rift to drift transition recorded in Chiapas. Chair Dr. Roberto Molina Garza.

Visa Requirements

A foreigner who has any of the following documents does not require a Mexican visa:

- a) A document certifying permanent residence in Canada, USA, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or any of the countries of the Schengen area.
- b) A valid visa from the United States of America.

Those citizens of other countries or regions must obtain a visa to travel to Mexico. You must apply in any Mexican consulate for a visitor visa without permission to engage in gainful activity.

Additional information in: http://www.inm.gob.mx/index.php/page/paises_visas/en.html

General Information

San Luis Potosí is the capital of the Mexican state of San Luis Potosí. The city lies at an elevation of 1,850 meters. It has an estimated population of about one million inhabitants in its metropolitan area which is formed with the neighbor city of Soledad and some other small townships inside the urban area. The city is located in the west-central part of the state, at 22.16°N, 100.98°W.

The city is named after Louis IX of France (Saint Louis, King of France), who is the city's patron saint. Potosí was added in reference to the fabulously rich mines of Potosí, Bolivia, discovered some forty years before the city was founded, as the exploitation of silver and gold mines in Cerro de San Pedro near San Luis was the main reason for the founding of the city in 1592.

In pre-Hispanic times this territory included cultural groups of Aridoamerica. In the south of the state was occupied by the Otomi kingdoms, its northern and central-west regions, where the city of San Luis now is located, were inhabited by Chichimeca tribes. The eastern mountainous terrane was occupied by huestacan people. Still today the region keeps important symbolism for the Wixarrica/Huichol Indians, who in their pilgrimage visit the Wirikuta territory. Wirikuta is a site, sacred to the Huichol Indians high in the mountains of central Mexico, between the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Zacatecas ranges. In Wixarricas's mythology it is believed the world was created in Wirikuta.

Climate

San Luis Potosí features a semiarid climate (BSh) under the Köppen climate classification. Due to its high altitude, the city experiences only a handful of hot days each year. While the climate exhibits noticeably cooler (January and February) and warmer periods (April and May), temperatures are relatively consistent throughout the course of the year. The bulk of the city's precipitation is seen from May through October. San Luis Potosí receives, on average, 400 mm of precipitation annually. The daily mean temperature in the winter is about 8°C, with a high of about 20°C.

Currency

The national currency of Mexico is the Mexican Peso. Prices throughout the country are commonly shown with a dollar-sign (\$) in front of the Peso amount. Although in some parts of the country businesses willingly accept US\$, it is almost always more advantageous (less expensive) for travelers to pay with Mexican Pesos (M\$). Remember there is a difference between the sell rate and the buy rate. Always try to use larger bills first, as it is often difficult to find change when you need it. Don't get stuck trying to pay a 40-pesos cab fare with a 200M\$ bill - and a driver who says he doesn't have enough change. Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), which are widespread, often provide the best possible exchange rate. Currency bills are 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and rare \$1000 Mexican Pesos.

On a related topic, it is also strongly advised that travelers call their bank(s) and/or credit-card companies, prior to departure, to inform them of their impending travel plans. Failing to do often leads to card use restrictions or cards been suspended.

Organizing Committee

Chair Dra. Ana Bertha Villaseñor Martínez	Instituto de Geología, UNAM	Ciudad de México
Vicechair Dr. Rafael Barboza Gudiño	Instituto Geológico de San Luis Potosí, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí
Secretary Dr. Roberto Molina Garza	Centro de Geociencias, UNAM	Juriquilla, Querétaro
Technical sessions Dr. Isabel López Palomino	Servicio Geológico Mexicano, Secretaría de Economía	Pachuca, Hidalgo
Editors Dr. María del Carmen Rosales Domínguez and Dr. Federico Olóriz Sáez	Freeland researcher	Mexico city
	Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Granada	Granada, Spain
Fundraising Dr. Manuel Grajales Nishimura	Instituto de Geología. UNAM	Mexico City
Field trips co-ordinators Dr. Timothy Lawton and Ing. Enrique Espinoza	Centro de Geociencias, UNAM Servicio Geológico Mexicano, Secretaría de Economía	Juriquilla, Querétaro Pachuca, Hidalgo

Honorary Committee
Dra. Gloria Alencáster Ybarra
Dra. Celestina González Arreola
Dr. Fernando Ortega Gutiérrez
Dr. Dante Morán Zenteno
Dr. Javier Meneses Rocha
Dr. Raymond Enay
Dr. Axel Hillebrandt
Dr. Alberto Riccardi
Dr. Giulio Pavia

Scientific Committee
Dra. Beatriz Aguirre Urreta mbaguirreurreta@yahoo.com
Dra. Susana Damborenea sdambore@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar
Dr. Miguel Manceñido mmancen@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar
Dr. Christian Meister christian.meister@ville-ge.ch
Dra. Daniela Rehakova rehakova@fns.uniba.sk
Dr. Wolfgang Stinnesbeck wolfgang.stinnesbeck@geow.uni-heidelberg.de

Dr. Luca Martire luca.martire@unito.it
Dr. Jozsef Palfy palfy@nhmus.hu
Dr. Andrzej Wierzbowski awzw@geo.uw.edu.pl
Dra. Ewa Glowniak Glowniak_EK@uw.edu.pl
Dr. Jan Schögl schlogl@ns.uniba.sk
Dr. Sabyasach Shome sabyasachi60@hotmail.com
Dra. Blanca Estela Buitrón blancab@unam.mx
Dr. Gustavo Murillo Muñetón gmurill@imp.mx
Dr. Ricardo Torres Vargas rtorresv@imp.mx