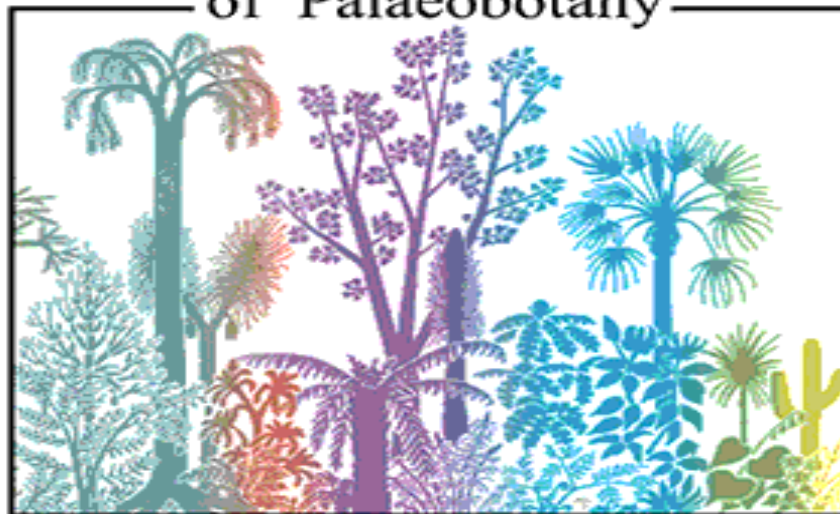


International Organisation of Palaeobotany



IOP NEWSLETTER 141

August 2026

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Letter from the president

Dear Colleagues,

It is hard to believe that this is already my eighth message to you. Summer in the Northern Hemisphere has been even hotter than last year, claiming many lives. I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy to all those who have been affected. The term *climate collapse* is now being used more often than *climate change*, and for those of us who study the history of life on Earth, the prospect of the future is deeply concerning. The world has largely turned a blind eye to the fact that ongoing wars are producing carbon dioxide emissions that far exceed the amount Japan reduced over the past year.

Fortunately, as reported throughout this Newsletter, paleobotany continues to produce new discoveries and share new knowledge with both the scientific community and society. At the same time, however, we cannot ignore the overall decline in the number of researchers and research institutions in our field. The financial resources available for operating the IOP are also far from sufficient, and I believe the time has come to consider increasing the membership fee. The current annual fee of US\$10 is, when viewed objectively, remarkably low.

I would also like to share some reports below. I wish you will enjoy photo gallery on p. 4.

The 35th IUBS General Assembly and attached ECRs Meeting

The 35th General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) was held in Bengaluru (Bangalore), India, from June 9 to 23, 2026. As a Scientific Member of the IUBS, the IOP is exempt from membership dues but retains voting rights. Since the General Assembly held in Cairo, Egypt., in 2004, I have attended as Japan's national delegate while also serving as the IOP representative, participating in both the discussions and voting.

There were no resolutions adopted at this General Assembly that directly affected the IOP. One point worth mentioning, however, is that the IUBS currently has only 21 member countries. Some of you may be surprised to find that your own country is not among them. For more information about the activities of the IUBS, please visit its website at <https://iubs.org>.

Prior to the GA, the IUBS-INQUA-ISZS-IOP Workshop for Early Career Researchers (ECRs), titled "How Palaeontological Proxies can inform us about Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity" was held. Twenty-seven ECRs from 12 countries were invited, and Carlos Jaramillo (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute) —recommended by the IOP—delivered one of the keynote speeches. Some contributions may be published in one of the INQUA journals. A detailed report, including perspectives on future networking and collaboration, has been compiled by the invited ECRs, which is presented here on p. 5.

Many of us will participate in the European Palaeobotany and Palynology Conference (**EPCC 2026**) which will take place in Münster, Germany from September 20–24. On behalf of the

organizers, I would like to remind everyone that the **final registration deadline of 31st August**. For any other information please visit the conference homepage at <https://www.uni-muenster.de/GeoPalaeontologie/en/eppc/index.html>

As usual, the IOP Business Meeting will be held during the EPPC this September. In addition to our regular agenda, we plan to discuss the future direction of our organization. Rising travel and accommodation costs make it increasingly difficult, especially for early-career researchers, to attend international meetings. Nevertheless, I sincerely hope that many of you will be able to participate.

Looking forward to seeing some of you in Münster, preferably after cease of world cruelties.

Best wishes to all,

Haru



*Harufumi Nishida, IOP President
Prof. Emeritus, Chuo University, Tokyo;
Patagon Institute of Palaeobotany (PIP), Chiba, Japan*

News from our members

Margaret Collinson would like to inform our community about a change in her institutional address. From August 1st 2026 she will be in a Department of Physical Sciences and Engineering. This new department results from a merger within Royal Holloway of the Departments of Earth Sciences, Electronic Engineering, and Physics - effective from 1st August 2026. The new postal address is below. There is no change to the e-mail address.

Professor Margaret E. Collinson, Professor of Plant Palaeobiology
Department of Physical Sciences and Engineering
Royal Holloway University of London
Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, UK

IUBS 35th GA (June 9-23, 2026) Photo Gallery / ECRs Workshop 6/4-8, 2026



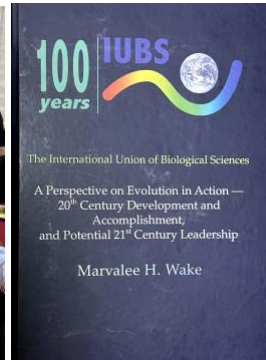
Left: Thijs van Kolfschoten (INQUA). Middle: Group discussions. Right: Currys and Currys (lunch).



Left: Working group planning a collaboration on the palaeoclimatic history of the Bay of Bengal discuss their project with Carlos Jaramillo. Middle & Right: Excursion to local silkworm nursery.



Left: Venue (Tata Memorial Hall, IISc). Middle: Opening. Left: Jack.



Left: Scientific Programs. Middle: Enjoyed continuous currie attack. Right: New book on IUBS history.

Meeting report:**IUBS-INQUA workshop “How paleontological proxies can inform us about climate change impacts on biodiversity”**

The International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) and the International Association of Quaternary Researchers (INQUA) jointly hosted a workshop for Early Career Researchers (ECRs) at the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, from June 4 to 8, 2026. The aim of the workshop was to introduce scholars from the disciplines of ecology and evolutionary biology to researchers from the disciplines of paleo-biology to incubate cross-disciplinary research that would allow great theoretical strides in biology and earth sciences. The International Organization of Palaeobotany and the International Society of Zoological Sciences were also involved.

Participants and resource persons at the workshop represented 12 countries, including Argentina, Germany, Japan, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Spain, Tanzania, the UK, and India. The first two days included talks by resource persons such as Dr. Carlos Jaramillo, Chair in Paleobiology at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute at Panama; Dr. Jason Ali, from the Museum of Senckenberg Dresden, Germany; Dr. Vandana Prasad, former Director of Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow, India; Dr. Lindsey Gillson, Director, Leverhulme Centre for Anthropocene Diversity, University of York, UK; Dr. Aniruddha Datta-Roy, Biological Sciences, National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER)-Odisha, India; Dr. Meghna Agarwala, Environmental Studies, Ashoka University, India; Dr. P. Ramya Bala, School of Natural Sciences and Engineering, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, India; Dr. Jahnavi Joshi, Centre for Cell and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, India; and Dr. Mahi Bansal, National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bangalore, India. While Dr. Jaramillo and Dr. Prasad spoke about the paleo-history of the continent of South America and India respectively, and the role of geology and historical legacies in plant communities, Dr. Ali, Dr. Datta-Roy and Dr. Joshi spoke about using molecular techniques such as biogeography to reconstruct geological histories, speciation, extinction and broader patterns in evolution. Dr. Ali focussed on colonisation processes in Madagascar. Dr. Bansal focused on using geology to reconstruct and understand drivers of angiosperm diversity. Dr. Gillson, Dr. Agarwala and Dr. Ramya Bala spoke about their work on using insights from paleo-ecology for present-day conservation and management of ecosystems.

The second day of the workshop also consisted of presentations from the ECRs. The ECRs presented their work on a range of topics. Some used traditional methods in paleontology to understand fossil horse bones (Karol Karbowski), mammoth bones (Ningnung Jakoniao) and the diet of fossil reindeer (Oliwia Oszczepalińska) to understand extinction, adaptation and range constriction in these mammals; others used traditional methods in ecology to understand the ecology of Przewalski's horses in Mongolia (Dorj Usukhjargal) or disease ecology in rodents in Tanzania (Mwajabu Selemani), while still others combined both paleo- and ecological perspectives to study paleo-parasites in South America (Augustin Bellusci). The ECRs presented work that used a wide range of proxies and methods: geochemistry and isotopes, macro- and microfossils of plants and animals, ecology of modern animals, molecular ecology and biomarkers and ancient DNA. The final two days of the workshop were dedicated to collaborative discussions and brainstorming sessions to foster new collaborations among ECRs participants. Renee M. Borges and Thijs van Kolfschoten, representatives of IUBS and INQUA respectively, opened the session by encouraging participants to interact with ECRs from different disciplines and continents, emphasizing the unique opportunity offered by the workshop to explore new collaborations and ideas. Participants added

keywords and concepts on a white-board that reflected the diversity of perspectives within the group. Some focused on time-scales, regions, or proxies, others on disciplines, or on more precise research project ideas. Groups of ECRs with common scientific interests and complementary expertise organically emerged around a range of research themes.

Five main working groups emerged, each with three to seven ECRs, and the proposed collaborations covered a broad range of topics. One working group emerged around the study of parasites, bringing together ecologists, paleoecologists, and specialists in parasitology from both modern and paleo perspectives. This group plans to explore the potential of parasitology and paleoparasitology, together with complementary approaches, for reconstructing past ecosystems. A second consortium brought together paleoecologists and archaeologists to investigate the distribution and habitats of mammals during the Pleistocene. Another group united modern and paleoecologists around the study of grasslands as alternative stable states through a multi-scale and multi-proxy approach. An additional initiative was launched by several participants to investigate the origins of tropical rainforest biodiversity in the Western Ghats, India, and compare them with the origin of other rainforests. Finally, a working group was established to develop a project focused on the paleoclimate history of the Bay of Bengal that examined the coupling between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Each working group then gathered separately to further develop their project ideas. Discussions focused on identifying the specific expertise, interests, and potential contributions of each ECR, reviewing the available literature, identifying knowledge gaps, and exploring potential research directions, and complementary collaborators. To define the most appropriate next steps for each initiative, group discussions explored the possibility and relevance of organizing a hands-on training workshop, a discussion workshop to involve additional collaborators, preparing a review paper, or developing grant proposals. Several groups considered applying for seed funding to facilitate future meetings, strengthen the consortium and enhance the expertise of members, and further consolidate the project team and its objectives before pursuing larger funding opportunities. Groups were provided feedback on their ideas from resource persons regularly. Funding opportunities such as the INQUA or IUBS seed grants were specifically highlighted as promising opportunities to support the continuation of these emerging collaborations.

The exchange sessions were productive and provided a particularly valuable platform for ECRs to establish new connections, strengthen interdisciplinary collaborations, and contributed to lay the foundations for new research initiatives. The global representation of the participants, with ECRs originating from almost all continents, and the variety of their disciplines and perspectives, supported the emergence of research questions that spanned regions, ecosystems, and timescales. Overall, the initiatives launched during these two days have the potential to grow well beyond their initial stages, by involving additional researchers and institutions to consolidate working groups, and with the potential to generate lasting scientific collaborations in the years to come.

The workshop received positive feedback from ECR participants, many of whom enthusiastically expressed their interest in sharing reflections on their workshop experience. While each participant had a unique experience engaging with researchers from diverse scientific disciplines, the workshop was widely praised as an intellectually stimulating platform that fostered new research ideas and multidisciplinary perspectives on the factors shaping biodiversity patterns and trends. The scientific sessions were praised for highlighting how palaeontological and palaeoecological evidence can be integrated with modern ecological and conservation studies to better understand biodiversity dynamics, climate change impacts,

species dispersal, resilience, and extinction processes through time. The ECRs highlighted insights gained from diverse scientific themes, including tropical biome evolution, vertebrate dispersal, angiosperm palaeobiogeography, and biodiversity conservation.

The ECRs felt that a key strength of the workshop was its interdisciplinary and international character, bringing together ECRs and experts from diverse scientific backgrounds, including palaeontology, palynology, ecology, evolutionary biology, and conservation science. Participants valued the opportunity to interact with scientific experts and fellow ECRs from different countries and disciplines, gaining exposure to a wide range of paleontological proxies, methodologies, and research priorities. The ECRs also appreciated the workshop for fostering interdisciplinary thinking, potential collaborative research proposals and strengthening international research networks that may facilitate future funding opportunities through INQUA, IUBS, and related initiatives.

Participants further appreciated the welcoming atmosphere, the excellent facilities and green campus of IISc, Bengaluru, India, and field excursion to the Sericulture facility, which provided practical insights into sustainable resource management and the relationship between biological resources and human livelihoods. Overall, the workshop was regarded as a highly successful platform for scientific learning, networking, and collaboration, leaving participants with new perspectives, valuable professional connections, and renewed motivation for future research.

Authored and compiled by: Meghna Agarwala, Ashoka University, Sonapat, India; Betty Gimenez, French Institute, Pondicherry, India; Shalini Parmar, Centre for Cell and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, India; Zarina Bismullina, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

Photocredits: Renee M. Borges



Presentation by ECR Dorj Usukhjargal from the National University of Mongolia.



Presentation by ECR Oyundelger Khurelpurev, from the Senckenberg Research Institute in Germany.



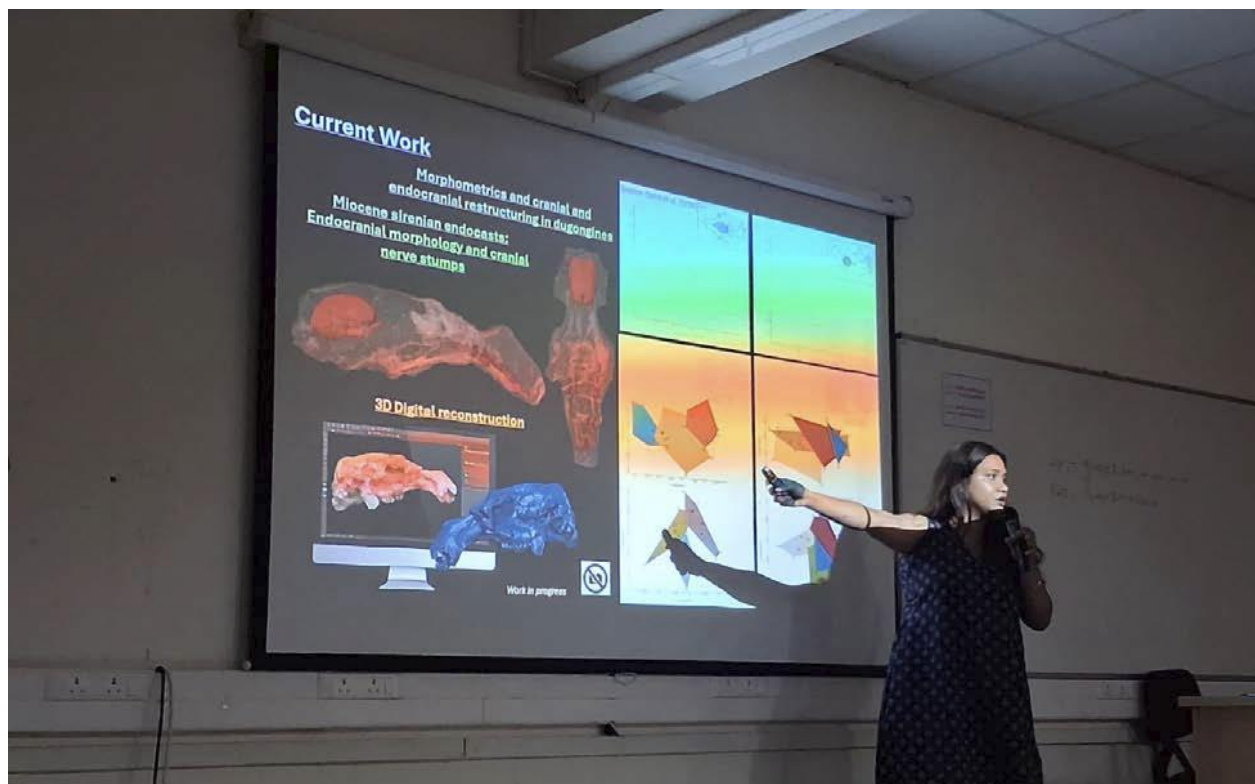
Presentations by ECR Paul Rummy, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.



The working group planning a collaboration on the palaeoclimatic history of the Bay of Bengal discuss their project with Dr. Carlos Jaramillo, of Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute at Panama.



The working group planning a collaboration on paleo-parasitology included ECRs from multiple continents: Asia, South America, Africa and Europe.



ECR Aatreyee Saha presents her work on reconstruction of skulls and palaeoneurology in Sirenians.



ECR Oliwia Oszczepalińska, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, presents her work on the diet of fossil reindeer.

Meeting report: Paleo4Alps



PALEO4ALPS 2026, the first joint meeting of the Austrian, German, Italian, and Swiss Paleontological Societies took place from July 19 to 23, 2026, at the Free University of Bolzano-Bozen (Italy). The meeting corresponded to the XXVI Paleodays of the Società Paleontologica Italiana (SPI), the 96th Annual Meeting of the Paläontologische Gesellschaft (PalGes), the 30th Annual Meeting of the Österreichischen Paläontologischen Gesellschaft (ÖPG) and the Meeting of the Swiss Paleontological Society. As intended the conference created an open shared forum of paleontologist at the heart of the Alpine region. Co-organized by Evelyn Kustatscher, Tyrolean State Museum, Innsbruck, Austria and Camilla Wellstein, Free University of Bolzano, Italy and their teams the conference was explicitly open beyond the membership of these societies and welcomes participants from all areas of paleontological research worldwide.

The conference brought together more than 320 participants from 25 countries for five days of science, discussions, field trips, and outreach. It was a truly remarkable experience for all participants. Please find the official group photo of the conference below.

Fossil plant sciences were present within three sessions: *Plants and biodiversity under pressure in a changing climate*, *Reading the past through palynology* and *Fossil-Lagerstätten*. The Wolf House award for the best talk by Junior scientists regarding plant fossils was bestowed on Emily Giehl (Master student; *A diverse Carnian (Late Triassic) flora from Monte Pora (Southern Alps, Italy): systematics, paleoecology, and implications for vegetation dynamics during the Carnian Pluvial Episode*), and Ivan R. Barreiro (postdoc; *The Cisuralian of the Southern Alps: A supervolcano complex key for Permian palynostratigraphy*). The best poster award by the general audience went to Marco Foggett (*Is Acitheca isomorpha De Stefani a younger synonym of Acitheca polymorpha?*). Among other session that were held *AI in paleontology*, *Conservation Paleobiology* and *Advanced techniques* were remarkable. Invited keynotes were given by Valentina Rossi: *In the Darkness Bind Them: Deciphering Melanin Molecular Taphonomy*, by Derek Briggs: *Opening and closing taphonomic windows*, and by Nikolay Oskolkov: *aDNA as a tool for paleoecology*. Roundtable discussions focused on the following topics: *Early Career Researchers and fossil enthusiasts in European Paleontology*, *Challenges and Perspectives in Modern Paleontological Museology (virtual museums, AI, augmented reality)*, and *Future of Paleontology*.

The conference museum partners, the Museum of Nature South Tyrol in Bolzano and MUSE – Museo delle Scienze in Trento, offered free admission to all conference participants. In addition to the scientific sessions, participants joined field excursions to key localities in the Alpine region, including the Dolomites, the Carnic Alps, the Lavini di Marco and Bolca, or they went on a self-guided excursion through the city of Bolzano, entitled “From the caldera rim to cathedral stones - A self-guided geoheritage walk through Bolzano/Bozen (South Tyrol, Italy) across the Athesian Volcanic Group”, which had been prepared in connection with the conference. Opened during the conference icebreaker the exhibition *Ancient Horizons* presenting artistic drawings of paleontological themes was presented during the entire conference.



Group photo of Paleo4Alps participants at Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Italy (photo: Matteo Vagetti).

Lutz Kunzmann (Dresden, Germany) & Evelyn Kustatscher (Innsbruck, Austria)

Paleobryology Course

19° SIMPOSIO ARGENTINO DE PALEOBOTÁNICA Y PALINOLOGÍA
58° AASP – THE PALYNOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING



PALEOBRYOLOGY

Objectives:

- The course aims to provide a space for exchange among researchers, students, and anyone interested in the evolutionary history of bryophytes and, in particular, their fossil record.
- Additionally, the course seeks to provide conceptual and methodological tools that will enable:
 - Paleobotanists, palynologists, paleopalynologists, and geologists to incorporate bryophytes into their observations, descriptions, and ecological and paleoecological interpretations.
 - Bryologists to integrate information from the fossil record into phylogenetic studies.
 - Undergraduate and technical-level students to acquire general knowledge and practical tools in the fields of bryology and paleobryology.

Instructors: Drs. Adolfini Savoretti and Michael Ignatov

Academic Coordinator: Dr. Cynthia González

Collaborators: Juan Bernardo Larraín, Juan Carlos Villarreal, Bernard Goffinet, Mihail Tomescu, Candela Blanco-Moreno, Kathrin Feldberg, Catalina Juárez Martínez, Jorge Rafael Flores, Andrea Pereira Luiz-Ponzo, Milis Alix, Marcelo de Araujo Carvalho, Zane Walker, Bárbara Cariglino, Mercedes Di Pasquo, and Ya Li.

Dates: August 31 – September 7, 2026

- Five online sessions: August 31 – September 4
- One in-person session (optional): September 7

Workload: 32 hours

Language: Efforts are underway to ensure the course is multilingual via live subtitled translation. Alternatively, the course will be conducted in English.

Academic Accreditation: This graduate course is endorsed by the National University of Patagonia San Juan Bosco (Resolution CDFCNyCS No. 1076/2026).

Venue: In-person laboratory session at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Health Sciences, National University of Patagonia San Juan Bosco, Trelew Campus (Chubut, Argentina).

Eligibility: Advanced undergraduate and technical-program students in the natural sciences, doctoral students, researchers, and university faculty members.

Note: Registration to the 19th Argentine Symposium on Paleobotany and Palynology and the 58th Annual Meeting of AASP–The Palynological Society is not required to participate in this course.

Course Fees:

- Graduate students: ARS 30,000 (USD 20 for participants from foreign institutions)
- Undergraduate students: ARS 15,000 (USD 10 for participants from foreign institutions)

Registration deadline: August 15, 2026

Information and Registration: savoretti.m.a@gmail.com (Adolfina Savoretti)

Evaluation and Completion Requirements:

1. Minimum attendance of 80% of synchronous online classes.
2. Active participation in synchronous activities.
3. Successful completion of a comprehensive final assessment covering course content.
4. Laboratory practical activity (optional but strongly recommended).

Participants who only meet requirements 1 and 2 will receive a Certificate of Attendance.

Syllabus:

Unit 1. Present Diversity, Evolution, and the Fossil Record

- Date: August 31, 2026
- Tentative Schedule: 10:00–15:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: Online
- Course introduction (Adolfina Savoretti and Michael Ignatov)
- Topic 1: Extant bryophytes: mosses (Juan Bernardo Larraín)
- Topic 2: Extant bryophytes: liverworts and hornworts (Juan Carlos Villarreal)
- Topic 3: Patterns and processes of bryophyte evolution (Bernard Goffinet)
- Topic 4: How well does the known bryophyte fossil record reflect past bryophyte diversity? (Mihail Tomescu)

Unit 2. Fossil Liverworts and Hornworts

- Date: September 1, 2026
- Tentative Schedule: 10:00–15:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: Online
- Topic 5: Paleozoic liverworts (Adolfina Savoretti and Jorge Flores)

- Case Study 1: Bryophytes from Fm Potrerillos (Triassic from Mendoza, Argentina) (Bárbara Cariglino)
- Topic 6: The scarcity of hornworts in the fossil record: a whole plant from the Miocene as an example (Candela Blanco-Moreno)
- Topic 7: The Diversity of Liverwort Fossils in Amber from the Mid-Cretaceous to the Paleogene (Kathrin Feldberg)
- Topic 8: Paleo-bryophytes in Miocene amber: diversity and occurrence in tropical regions (Catalina Juárez Martínez)

Unit 3. Fossil Mosses

- Date: September 2, 2026
- Tentative Schedule: 10:00–15:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: Online
- Topic 9: Fossil mosses, Paleozoic and selected Mesozoic taxa diversity (Michael Ignatov)
- Case Study 2: Mosses from Chinese Jurassic Deposits and Cretaceous Burmese Amber (Ya Li)
- Topic 10: Anatomically preserved Mesozoic mosses (Adolfina Savoretti)
- Case Study 3: Antarctic Fossil Bryoflora Reveals Late Cretaceous Diversity of Mosses in Gondwana (Zane Walker)
- Topic 11: Mosses of Eocene amber from Europe (Michael Ignatov)

Unit 4. Palynology and Paleopalynology

- Date: September 3, 2026
- Tentative Schedule: 10:00–15:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: Online
- Topic 12: Morphology of bryophyte spores: applications in taxonomic and ecological studies (Andrea Pereira Luiz-Ponzo)
- Topic 13: How to discover fine-scale past climates through spores (Milis Alix)
- Topic 14: Bryophyte spores in the Cretaceous palynological record: paleoecological and paleoclimatic implications (Marcelo de Araujo Carvalho)
- Case Study 4: First record of cryptospore *Pseudodyadospora petas* (Upper Ordovician, USA): Biostratigraphic and paleobiogeographic implications (Mercedes Di Pasquo)

Unit 5. Phylogeny and Course Synthesis

- Date: September 4, 2026
- Tentative Schedule: 10:00–15:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: Online
- Topic 15: Fossil bryophytes in phylogenetic studies: theoretical and practical aspects (Jorge Flores)
- Concluding session and synthesis of online course topics (Michael Ignatov and Adolfina Savoretti)

Unit 6. Laboratory Practical Session

- Date: September 7, 2026
- Schedule: 09:00–18:00 (Argentina Time)
- Format: In-person (optional)
- Practical 1: Extant bryophytes: observation and description of morphological and anatomical characters (Adolfina Savoretti)
- Practical 2: Fossil bryophytes: observation of morphological and anatomical characters; character coding for phylogenetic matrices (Jorge Flores and Adolfina Savoretti)

Upcoming meetings

12th European Palaeobotany and Palynology Conference, 20.–24.09.2026, Münster, Germany



Conference information, registration and abstract submission on:

<https://www.uni-muenster.de/GeoPalaeontologie/en/eppc/index.html>

Welcome to the city of peace, bicycles and science!

The XII European Palaeobotany and Palynology Conference 2026 will be organised by the Palaeobotany Group of the University of Münster, Germany. Supporting partners include the LWL-Museum of Natural History, also from Münster.

Münster is a beautiful medium-sized city in the heart of the Münsterland Cretaceous Basin, steeped in more than 1,200 years of history. The city was the site of the Anabaptist

Rebellion during the Protestant Reformation in 1534, and hosted the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years' War in Europe in 1648. Münster is the cultural centre of Westphalia and a famous “bicycle capital” of Germany.

Science has always shaped the image of the city. As one of the largest academic locations in Germany, it has around 65,000 students at nine universities and colleges. With more than 43,000 students and over 120 fields of study in 15 departments, the University of Münster is Germany's fifth largest university and one of the foremost centres of German intellectual life.

Important dates and deadlines:

- 31st May 2026: Abstract submission deadline
- 30th June 2026: Early bird registration deadline
- 31st August 2026: Final registration deadline

Organisers:

Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, University of Münster

Professor Benjamin Bomfleur (Palaeobotany Group)

Dr Haytham El-Atfy (Palaeobotany Group)

Dr Phillip Jardine (Palaeobotany Group)

Dr Steffen Trümper (Palaeontology Group; Curator of Palaeontology, Geomuseum)

Partner Institution: LWL-Museum of Natural History

Dr Christian Pott (Curator of Palaeobotany, Palaeontology Department)



7th International Paleontological Congress, 30.11.–03.12.2026, Cape Town, South Africa

For more information please visit: <https://www.ipc7.site/>

Disclaimer:

Newsletter edited by Lutz Kunzmann & Harufumi Nishida.

The views expressed in the newsletter are those of its correspondents, and do not necessarily reflect the policy of IOP.

Newsletters are regularly issued in February, June and October every year.

Please send us your contributions for the next edition of our newsletter (142) until end of October 2026.

Contributions should be sent to Lutz.Kunzmann(at)senckenberg.de.



Homepage: www.palaeobotany.org



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<https://www.instagram.com/explore/tags/paleobotany/?hl=en>