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This monthly newsletter is intended to keep IUGG Members and individual scientists informed about the activities of the Union, its Associations and interdisciplinary bodies, and the actions of the IUGG Secretariat, Bureau, and Executive Committee. Past issues are posted [here](#). E-Journals may be forwarded to those who will benefit from the information. Your comments are welcome.

Contents

1. IUGG – The People at the Forefront (XLIV): Daniela Thaller, Secretary General of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), 2023-2027
2. IUGG – At the EGU General Assembly 2025
3. IUGG – Joint Statement at the 8th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
4. IUGG ITALY – National Committee Reports 2024
5. IUGG ASSOCIATIONS – Scientific Assemblies 2025
6. IAG – New Website
7. IPCC – Expert Participation in IPCC Workshops: Call for Nominations
8. ISC – Statement on International Scientific Collaboration
9. ISC – Survey on Participation in Scientific Organisations
10. ISC – New Members of ISC Committees
11. Royal Society – Photography Competition 2025
12. Awards and Honours
13. Important IUGG Deadlines
14. Meeting Calendar

1. IUGG – The People at the Forefront (XLIV): Daniela Thaller, Secretary General of the International Association of Geodesy (IAG), 2023-2027

I am working at the German Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG) at the main location in Frankfurt, and I am leading the unit dealing with general aspects of geodesy and combination of space-geodetic techniques.

In my group at BKG, we are analysing and combining data from global networks of three space-geodetic techniques: VLBI (Very Long Baseline Interferometry), SLR (Satellite Laser Ranging) and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems). The resulting parameters of interest are primarily Earth rotation, global reference frames (terrestrial and celestial), satellite orbits and tropospheric

parameters. With this work we are contributing to various IAG components, most prominently the IAG Services and GGOS.

As Earth rotation parameters and global reference frames are the essential basis for all applications reliant on satellite missions – for navigation as well as all kinds of Earth observations – many of you involved in IUGG and its associations might have already used our products or heavily rely on them, maybe without knowing it.



Daniela Thaller (bottom right) with colleagues at the SLR Training Course 2019 in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

When I started studying geodesy at the TU Munich in 1996, I did not have in mind that I will eventually work in the field of global geodesy. My motivation to study geodesy was more the field of engineering geodesy and surveying. But finally, I changed my mind and dived more into space geodesy as I was lucky to have lectures by professors (namely Reiner Rummel, Markus Rothacher and Jürgen Müller) that could inspire me, as well as many other students to explore the fascinating field of space geodesy.

After finishing my diploma, I had the chance to work at TU Munich for a project on combination of space-geodetic techniques. Although before that moment it was not my plan to do a PhD, I took this chance and started my scientific career in 2001 – a decision that I do not regret. My project at that time was embedded in a huge German research funding program called ‘Geotechnologien’, which covered various geodetic topics. Although my research topics have been Earth rotation and global reference frames, this Geotechnologien program provided the chance to get into contact with many other PhD students and young researchers at my age working on other topics like gravity satellite missions, global gravity models and altimetry. Many of those former PhD students are still involved in the scientific geodesy community and taking a leading role at their institution and/or within IAG, so that I am quite happy to know many of those colleagues since many years.

In 2005, I moved to Potsdam and worked for about three years at the GeoForschungsZentrum (GFZ) in the Geodesy Department. During that time, I continued working on determining Earth rotation and global reference frames by combining GNSS, VLBI and SLR data. A special aspect of my studies

was to develop for the first time a method to combine tropospheric parameters from the space-geodetic techniques. The work on the combination topics entered into my PhD thesis that I defended in 2008 at TU Munich.

During my time at TU Munich and at GFZ, I also supported my supervisor Markus Rothacher in his role as Analysis Coordinator of the IERS (International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service). This work offered me the opportunity to get deeper involved in the services of the IAG, especially the IERS, from the very beginning of my scientific career. From this experience I strongly encourage everyone to get engaged in activities of the IAG (and I especially want to encourage early career scientists) as such involvements offer many different kinds of experiences beyond just the scientific topic you are working on.

After finishing my PhD in 2008, I moved from Germany to Switzerland and started working at the Astronomical Institute of the University of Bern (AIUB) which is the home institute of the well-known Bernese GNSS Software. As the name suggests, the software has originally been developed for GNSS data analysis, and my responsibility at AIUB was to implement the analysis of SLR data so that a standard SLR analysis became possible. Fortunately, I already worked with the Bernese GNSS Software since my studies at TU Munich, and already expanded the software with features related to multi-technique combination during my PhD work, so that I was quite optimistic that I could make these developments and help to bring the Bernese GNSS Software on the path to a true multi-technique software. Of course, some bigger obstacles appeared during this way forward, but finally we managed to pass the validation process within the ILRS in 2010, so that from that time onwards, a state-of-the-art SLR processing is possible. By coincidence, my group today at BKG is doing the SLR processing based on these developments as a day-by-day contribution to the ILRS. As AIUB is heavily involved in global GNSS analysis, it was quite obvious that I use my SLR developments also to bring them together with the global GNSS analysis for performing a combination of both techniques by using the GNSS satellites as the co-location platform.

Although I really enjoyed my time in Bern, I decided to take the opportunity to move to BKG in 2013 to take up my current position as the head of the unit dealing with space geodetic data analysis and combination. This has been a big career step for me as it marked the change from a scientific post-doc position to a position with responsibility for an entire unit with several staff members. As BKG is hosting the Central Bureau of the IERS, I became also the Director of the IERS Central Bureau. With this experience, I had a rough understanding what the job as IAG Secretary General might be when I was asked in 2022 whether I was willing to stand for the election. I still feel honoured that I have been elected and I am happy to work on the advancement of the IAG. My first IAG / IUGG conference was the General Assembly 2003 in Sapporo, and I could attend also all the subsequent IUGG General Assemblies. All of them have been a great experience for me, and I am very grateful that I could attend these conferences even during my time as a PhD student.

Finally, as I was asked to provide a recommendation for students and Early Career Scientists (ECS), I can only encourage ECS to attend IAG / IUGG meetings, present your work and become involved in working groups, etc. Hopefully, every ECS has a supervisor who actively supports her/him and helps them to connect to the exciting world of geosciences. And especially from a woman's point of view I can advise every young woman in geodesy: don't be discouraged that geodesy is still dominated by men. Make your connections with other women and actively present your work to the community.

2. IUGG – At the EGU General Assembly 2025

IUGG and its Associations were well represented at the EGU General Assembly 2025 (EGU2025), which was held from 27 April to 2 May 2025 in Vienna, Austria.



Exhibition Booth

IUGG was present with an exhibition booth to advertise the Union as well as important upcoming meetings such as the Association Scientific Assemblies 2025 and the IUGG General Assembly 2027.



At the exhibition booth with Franz Kuglitsch, IUGG Executive Secretary, and Odile Poulain, C-IN Sponsorship and Exhibition Manager

Leadership Meeting

IUGG took the opportunity of many IUGG and Association Officers attending EGU2025 to host a leadership meeting for a general exchange on the latest developments. Points of discussion included (i) the upcoming Association Scientific Assemblies, (ii) the future of online and hybrid meetings, (iii) the IUGG Strategic Plan, (iv) the participation of early career scientists in IUGG activities, (v) individual membership programs of the Associations, (vi) the role of Association Council Delegates, and (viii) the impact of the new U.S. administration on global science. The IUGG Secretariat is considering repeating this format at future conferences, and opening it up to national delegates and representatives of adhering bodies.

Great Debate

IUGG together with the American Geophysical Union (AGU), the European Geosciences Union (EGU), the Geological Society of London (GSL), the Japan Geoscience Union (JpGU), the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), and other globally active geoscience unions and societies organised a Great Debate on *Out of the bubble: Can you become a better science communicator if you leave your comfort zone?* This event (GDB6) was well attended and featured a broad and open panel discussion. The session was also [recorded](#).

Global Geoscience Societies Meeting

Among others, Alexander Rudloff, IUGG Secretary General, took part in the Global Geoscience Societies Meeting, which has now become a regular opportunity for international geoscience societies and associations to exchange ideas. Topics of discussion included (i) science under pressure, (ii) inclusion of the Global South, (iii) membership issues – both at the individual and country level, (iv) upcoming meetings, etc. Representatives from AGU, the German Geophysical Society (DGG), EGU, JpGU, the Geological Society of America (GSA), GSL, and IUGG participated.

IUGG thanks the EGU for providing an excellent platform for scientific exchange and for inviting the IUGG leadership to attend the President's Reception on the Monday.

3. IUGG – Joint Statement at the 8th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

From 2 to 6 June 2025, national representatives, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders gathered at the 8th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland, to take stock of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, share new knowledge, exchange best practice, and discuss the latest developments and trends in reducing disaster risk.

IUGG together with Geology for Global Development (GfGD), the American Geophysical Union (AGU), the European Geosciences Union (EGU), the Geological Society of London (GSL), and the Global Volcano Risk Alliance (GVRA) published the following [joint statement](#):

Natural hazards – such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, hurricanes, avalanches or landslides – when combined with exposure and vulnerability have devastating effects on lives, health and well-being, access to education, livelihoods and economic growth. The *Report of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework 2015–2030*, however, notes that risks are being created and accumulated faster than our ability to anticipate, manage and reduce them, and that progress towards a more resilient future has stalled, in part, because of barriers between risk science and risk-informed decision-making (UNDRR, 2023).

Tackling these challenges is critical if we are to deliver the high-level objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to achieve a more sustainable and equitable world. As members of the global Earth and environmental science community, we recognise our responsibilities to contribute to dialogue at the Global Platform, to identify opportunities to accelerate progress in reducing risk, and to contribute to the wider actions supporting implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, leaving no one behind.

Here we outline three themes we believe should be part of conversations at the Global Platform and embedded into any post-event strategy for enhancing risk reduction:

Enhancing Environmental Data Availability to Understand Current and Future Disaster Risks. A key theme of the 2025 Global Platform is the need to manage current and future disaster risks and uncertainties in a rapidly changing climate and global context. Understanding the complexities of dynamic risks requires Earth and environmental data to constrain hazard characteristics and how these may respond to a changing climate. Scientific institutions and operational services involved in Earth and environmental data collection, management, integration, and analysis (e.g., volcano observatories, seismic networks, geological surveys, ministries of water, or meteorological stations) must receive sustained and long-term support to ensure we have a comprehensive and evolving understanding of hazards and risks. Such institutions play an important role in providing public goods and securing development gains.

Strengthening Support for Scientific Institutions in Low-Income and Least-Developed Countries. Given previous comments about their value, the international community must identify ways to accelerate support to scientific institutions in low-income and least-developed countries. These regions often face multiple, interconnected hazards, yet local institutions monitoring and reducing these risks often lack essential equipment and access to training. International collaborations, essential for capacity-building and technology transfer, are under threat due to cuts in Official Development Assistance. To ensure that no one is left behind, all actors must prioritise and

strengthen support for these vital institutions, listening to their needs and aligning resources accordingly.

Improving Public Understanding of the Natural Environment, to Support Education for Sustainable Development. Public understanding of the dynamics of environmental systems and the human pressure on the environment can help to encourage appropriate and decisive actions, at all levels, to deliver the ambitions of the Sendai Framework. Embedding earth and environmental science into both formal and informal education settings, provides knowledge and skills that can empower communities and inform their advocacy for and delivery of effective risk management solutions.

Collectively, we believe these actions will increase the availability of Earth and environmental science for disaster risk reduction, helping to drive progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring that no one is left behind.

4. IUGG ITALY – National Committee Reports 2024



Each year, the members of the IUGG National Committee for Italy prepare reports summarising the main scientific and organisational activities. The 2024 annual report is now available on a [website](#) and linked to the [Nation Committee Reports section](#) of the IUGG website.

I take this opportunity to thank my fellow National Delegates of the International Associations and their deputies, as well as my deputy Claudia Pasquero, for the work they have done to promote the IUGG and to organise the activities within the International Associations. I would also like to thank the coordinator and the staff of the CNR International Relations Unit for their constant support to the activities of the CNR-IUGG Commission.

Fausto Guzzetti, IUGG National Delegate for Italy

IUGG National Committees are invited to submit their annual/quadrennial reports at any time.

5. IUGG ASSOCIATIONS – Scientific Assemblies 2025

Between June and October 2025, our eight Union Associations will organise the following (some joint) Scientific Assemblies:



[Geneva, Switzerland](#)
[29 June-4 July 2025](#)



[Busan, Rep. of Korea](#)
[20-25 July 2025](#)



[Lisbon, Portugal](#)
[31 August-5 September 2025](#)



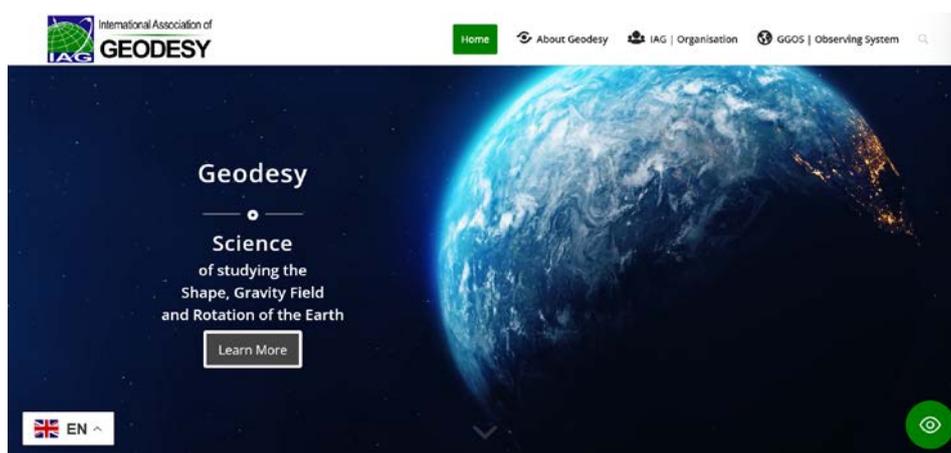
[Rimini, Italy](#)
[1-5 September 2025](#)



[Roorkee, India](#)
[5-10 October 2025](#)

6. IAG – New Website

We are excited to announce the launch of the new website of the International Association of Geodesy ([IAG](#)). This modern platform marks a major milestone in our effort to make geodesy more visible, accessible, and connected - both within the scientific community and to the broader public. The site features a fresh design, easier navigation, and new content, including an accessible [About Geodesy](#) section. Visitors can explore the latest news, upcoming events, job opportunities, and ways to get involved with IAG. We invite everyone to visit, share, and help us grow a vibrant and engaged geodetic community.



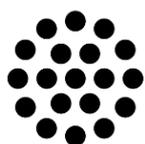
7. IPCC – Expert Participation in IPCC Workshops: Call for Nominations

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ([IPCC](#)) is calling for experts to participate in two upcoming co-located IPCC workshops: (1) workshop on engaging diverse knowledge systems, and (2) workshop on methods of assessment. More information can be found [here](#).



Observer organisations, including IUGG, are invited to submit nominations. If you are interested in being nominated, please contact [Jianping Li](#), IUGG Liaison Officer to IPCC by 10 July 2025.

8. ISC – Statement on International Scientific Collaboration



**International
Science Council**

The Governing Board of the International Science Council ([ISC](#)) has issued the following statement to underscore the urgent need to protect and strengthen global cooperation in science:

International scientific collaboration: Vital yet vulnerable

As global challenges grow more complex, the foundations of international scientific collaboration are increasingly under threat. In this statement, the International Science Council's Governing Board underscores the urgent need to protect and strengthen global cooperation in science – essential not only for advancing knowledge and innovation, but for safeguarding the wellbeing of people and planet alike.

Science is a special form of globally shared knowledge which the world needs more than ever in addressing the challenges that all face. The international collaboration that is at its heart has been created over many decades, but is now vulnerable and fragile. Given the enormous importance of science to national and global wellbeing, the International Science Council appeals to all decision makers to ensure that the principles of science and its institutions are protected, and that international scientific cooperation is maintained and ideally strengthened.

Over the past 200 years, science has played a major role in improving the quality of human life, fostering economic growth, and deepening broader understanding of nature and society. All nations use science to advance their interests – through health, social progress and economic development. Much of this national benefit is achieved through significant investments in research, including by the private sector and philanthropies, and via collaborations within the global scientific community – for knowledge transcends national boundaries. This collective approach has become more critical given existential threats to planetary and societal health that we now face.

Science also plays an important role in nations advancing their economic, security, and geostrategic goals. The increasingly used policy mantra of science being ‘as open as possible and as closed as necessary’ must not be extended beyond legitimate need.

Science has both contributed to, and exposed, the issues of the impact of humans and their technologies on the planet at every level, from local to global. Over the last few decades, nations and their scientists have collaborated to identify, seek to mitigate, and adapt to these risks. That collaboration has often transcended geostrategic tensions because it is in every nation’s own vested interest to protect the global commons.

What underpins all sciences is a set of principles based on empiricism, transparency, quality assurance and openness that allow science to be a universal system of knowledge. However, the application of scientific knowledge is rightfully determined by the societies in which it is embedded. Scientific communities are right to be concerned about the forces that are challenging them. International scientific collaboration must continue; the responsibility for sustaining research must be more equitably shared — not only to safeguard scientific outcomes, but because nations that invest in and support science also grow from its many benefits. Ignoring science increases the risks to the global commons. Scientific cooperation promotes peaceful dialogue among countries. For its part, the scientific community must remain true to its core principles but must be more closely and meaningfully connected to society. The contract between science and society must be continually renewed allowing science to make essential contributions to peace, security and well-being.

As the global NGO mainly comprising scientific unions, associations and academies, the ISC is committed to our vision of science as a global public good. We call upon all sectors of society to recognize that the free and responsible practice of science is a community endeavour crucial to the advancement of all humanity.

The statement can be downloaded [here](#).

9. ISC – Survey on Participation in Scientific Organisations

The International Science Council ([ISC](#)), together with the InterAcademy Partnership ([IAP](#)) and the Standing Committee for Gender Equality in Science ([SCGES](#)), has launched a [global qualitative survey](#) to understand how scientists experience participation in scientific organisations. The survey explores access, roles, and leadership pathways; perceived benefits and barriers; organisational culture and inclusion; as well as policies, recognition, and experiences of discrimination. Your insights will help shape recommendations to foster more equitable and inclusive participation. All individual scientists affiliated with scientific organisations, including academies, unions and associations, societies, science councils, and young scientist organisations are invited and highly encouraged to participate by **6 July 2025**.

10. ISC – New Members of ISC Committees

The following ISC Committees have been renewed or newly established to advise and support the ISC Governing Board and secretariat:

- Committee for Finance, Compliance and Risk
- Committee for Freedom and Responsibility in Science
- Committee for Membership

More information on the composition of each committee is available [here](#).

11. Royal Society – Photography Competition 2025

Royal Society Publishing has issued a call to submit Earth science and climatology images for the Photography Competition by **15 August 2025**.

More information can be found [here](#).



12. Awards and Honours

International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)

Vinícius Bogo Portal Chagas (Brasil) was awarded the IAHS Falkenmark Award.

International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI)

Lionel Wilson (UK) was awarded the 2025 IAVCEI Thorarinsson Medal, IAVCEI's highest distinction, to acknowledge his lifelong, transformative contributions to understanding volcanic processes.

Paraskevi Nomikou (Greece) was awarded the 2025 IAVCEI Fisher Medal, recognising her pioneering contributions to marine volcanology, particularly in seafloor mapping and submarine volcanic processes.

Teresa Ubide (Spain) was awarded the 2025 IAVCEI Wager Medal, recognising her pioneering work in igneous petrology and for advancing our understanding of crystal-scale magmatic processes.

Claire Harnett (Ireland) was awarded the 2025 IAVCEI George Walker Award, recognising her innovative research and significant contributions to the understanding of volcanic hazards and processes.

Congratulations!

13. Important IUGG Deadlines

30 September 2025: [Submit Applications for IUGG Meeting Support 2026.](#)

14. Meeting Calendar

This calendar includes meetings which are planned to be organised under the umbrella of IUGG, and major conferences of IUGG's partner organisations (in *italics*). The calendar is updated regularly and is also available [online](#). If you would like to add a meeting, or report changes, please contact the [IUGG Secretariat](#).

July

- 7-9, IAVCEI, IFRC, UNDRR, WMO, Geneva, Switzerland, [Early Warning For All Workshop](#)
- 8, IHFC, IASPEI, IAPSO, IAVCEI, Potsdam, Germany, [Global Heat Flow Data Portal Release](#)
- 8-11, IASPEI, Shenyang, China, [International Symposium on Earthquake Forecasting to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1975 Haicheng M7.3 Earthquake](#)
- 9-11, IUGG, IAMAS, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, [21st Global Emission Initiative Conference](#)
- 13-18, IAG, Guadalajara, Spain, [1st GGOS IA Summer School](#)
- 15-18, IUGG, Incheon, Rep. of Korea, IUGG Business Meetings 2025
- 19-21, IAHS, Tokyo, Japan, [2nd International Sociohydrology Conference](#)
- 20-25, IACS, IAMAS, IAPSO, Busan, Rep. of Korea, [IACS-IAMAS-IAPSO Joint Scientific Assembly 2025](#)
- 27 – 1 August, AOGS, Singapore, [AOGS Annual Meeting 2025](#)
- 31 – 1 August, IAHS, Munich, Germany, [International Workshop on Leveraging Technology and Societal Innovation in Urban Water Management](#)

August

- 16-22, ICA, Vancouver BC, Canada, [32nd International Cartographic Conference](#)
- 25-29, IUGG, IAGA, IASPEI, Lisbon, Portugal, [1st IAGA/IASPEI Early Career Scientists School](#)
- 25-5 September, IUGG, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, [12th Workshop on the Theory and Use of Regional Climate Models](#)
- 26-18, IAG, Aalborg, Denmark, [Summer School on 'Satellite-based Hydrological Data Assimilation'](#)
- 31 August – 5 September, IAGA, IASPEI, Lisbon, Portugal, [IAGA-IASPEI Joint Scientific Assembly 2025](#)
- 31 August – 7 September, IAVCEI, Hokkaido, Japan, [14th Workshop of the Commission on the Chemistry of Volcanic Gases \(CCVG\)](#)

September

- 1-5, IAG, Rimini, Italy, [IAG Scientific Assembly 2025](#)
- 1-5, IAG, Rimini, Italy, [GGOS Days 2025](#)
- 7-12, EPSC-DPS, Helsinki, Finland, [EPSC-DPS Joint Meeting 2025](#)
- 8-12, CTBTO, Vienna, Austria, [SnT 2025. CTBT: Science and Technology Conference](#)
- 9-11, IAVCEI, Hveragerði, Iceland, [LASI VII Conference on 'The Physical Geology of Subvolcanic Systems: Laccoliths, Sills and Dykes'](#)
- 14-18, IACS, Innsbruck, Austria, [International Mountain Conference 2025](#)
- 15-19, IAG, Dwingeloo, Netherlands, [JIVE VLBI School](#)
- 15-19, GFZ, Potsdam, Germany, [Potsdam Summer School 2025 – Trajectories and Priorities for a Sustainable Future](#)
- 16-18, IUGG, IAMAS, Paris, France, [20 years celebration of the Huygens landing and the Cassini mission's success](#)
- 23 – 1 October, IUGG, IAVCEI, Vulcano Island, Italy, [10th Training School on Convective and Volcanic Clouds \(CVC\) Detection, Monitoring and Modelling](#)

October

- Tbc, IUGG, IAMAS, Dakar, Senegal, Workshop on 'Data Science for Weather and Climate Research' and Training School on 'Climate Data Analysis and AI in the Global South'
- 5-10, IAHS, Roorkee, India, [IAHS Scientific Assembly 2025](#)
- 5-18, GFZ, IASPEI, Antananarivo, Madagascar, [International Training Course on Seismology, Seismic Data Analysis, Hazard Assessment and Risk Mitigation](#)
- 13-16, IAG, Cairo, Egypt, [The Arab Conference on Astronomy and Geophysics \(ACAG 9\)](#)
- 13-24, IUGG, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, [Workshop on the Deformation at the Intersection Between Physics of Earthquakes and Volcanic Processes](#)
- 19-22, GSA, San Antonio TX, USA, [GSA Connects 2025](#)
- 17-18, CODATA, Brisbane, Australia, [34th CODATA General Assembly](#)
- 20 – 1 November, IAVCEI, Olot, La Palma, Spain, [Curso internacional de volcanología](#)
- 27 – 1 November, IAG, IAGA, San Juan, Argentina, [XVI Escuela SIRGAS 'Procesamiento de datos VLBI y SLR'](#)
- 29-31, SCOR, Santa Marta, Colombia, [SCOR Annual Meeting 2025](#)

November

- 3-7, IUGG, GRC, Suva, Fiji, GeTEWS Oceania Joint Workshop
- 12-14, IUGG, Joint Tsunami Commission, Hyderabad, India, [International Tsunami Symposium](#)
- 17-21, IAHS, Astana, Kazakhstan, [International Conference on 'Sediment and Pollutants Transport in River Catchments: Radionuclides and Fingerprinting Techniques Applications for Assessment, Monitoring, and Risk Prevention'](#)

December

- 1-5, IUGG, IAPSO, Puerto Madryn, Argentina, [20th Oceanography Colloquium and 12th National Marine Sciences Conference](#)
- 15-19, AGU, New Orleans LA, USA, [AGU Fall Meeting 2025](#)

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