23 - 27 June
Université Toulouse III - Paul Sabatier

GeoTolosa
Toulouse France
2025
News from
the Paleozoic Worlds

20th ICCP International Congress on the Carboniferous and Permian

VARISCAN MEETING 2025

From the mantle to the biosphere

Second Circular

GeoTolosa2025 brings together scientists from around the globe who study the **geosphere, biosphere and atmosphere of Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian times**, scientific communities that usually gather separately at the International Congress on the Carboniferous and Permian (ICCP), VARISCAN or International Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy meetings. It is our ambition to provide an assembly where these communities can interact and improve our understanding of the complex history and evolution of the system Earth during late Paleozoic times.

GeoTolosa2025 explores a **wide range of topics and disciplines** related to the endogenic and exogenic processes such as stratigraphy, paleontology, sedimentology, basin evolution, paleoclimate, paleoceanography, as well as tectonics, geodynamics, paleogeography, mineral resources and orogenic systems such as the Variscan and Central Asian orogenic belts. All communities have the possibility to organize specialized sessions over the course of the four-day event. The program is completed by pre- and post-conference field trips.

UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE

GÉOSCIENCES ENVIRONNEMENT TOULOUSE

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General Information

Congress dates

Scientific sessions**: June, 24th - 27th 2025,** pre-conference field trips: **June, 22-23th,** post-conference field trips: **June 27th –July 1st**

Web site

https://geotolosa2025.sciencesconf.org

Contact

geotolosa2025@sciencesconf.org

Organizers

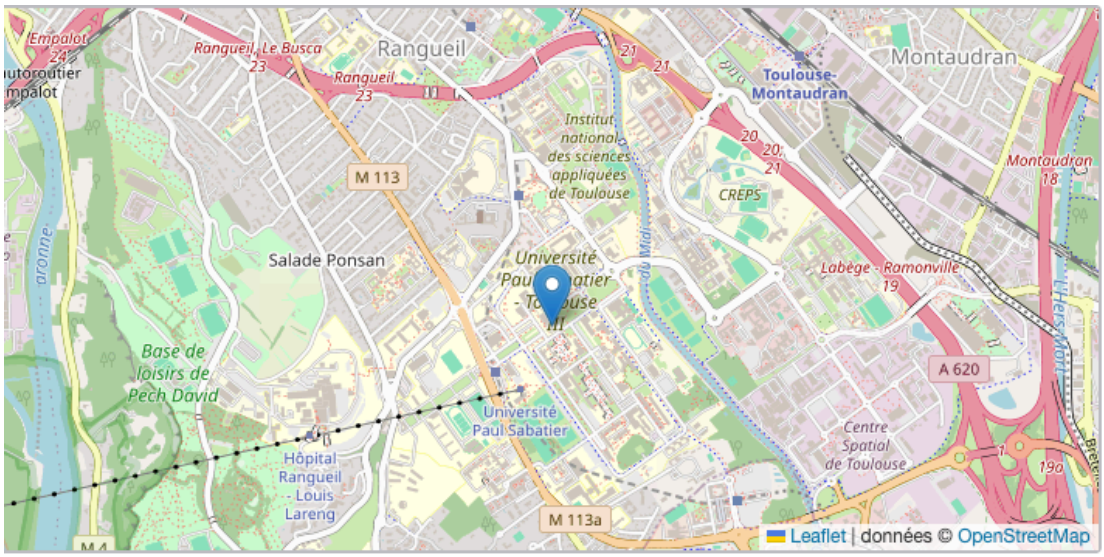
Chair: Markus Aretz, Vice-Chair: Dominique Chardon

Local Committee Members

Scientific Committee Members

Congress Venue

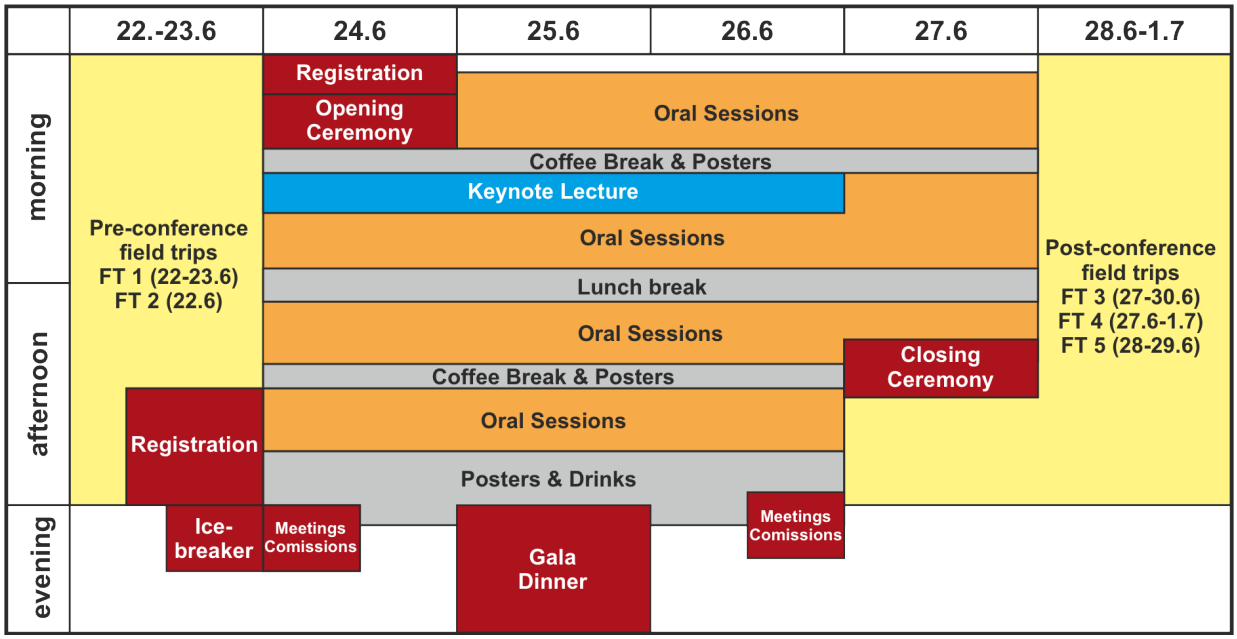
The congress will take place on the campus Rangueil of the University of Toulouse. Most of the activities will take place in the central building, e.g. congress desk, plenary sessions in the Marthe Condat Auditorium, poster sessions, coffee and lunch breaks. But we have also access to more lecture halls in the neighboring to organize the various sessions of the program.



Map of southern Toulouse with localisation of the central building with the Marthe Condat Auditorium.

The Rangueil Campus is located south of the city center, and can be easily reached Metro line B, stop: Université Paul Sabatier.

Congress Schedule



Registration and Fees

Registration is via the conference website starting February 15th, 2025. The registration includes the lunches for all four days of the conference, which will be organized on site.

	Early Registration	Late Registration
Students	300 €	500 €
Regular	400 €	600 €
Emeritus	300 €	500 €

Milestones and important dates

- **Opening abstract submission**: January 31st, 2025
- **Opening registration**: February 15th, 2025
- **Deadline abstract submission**: March 20th, 2025
- **Notification** oral and poster communication: April 15th, 2025
- **Deadline early bird registration**: April 30th, 2025
- **Deadline registration for field trips** and **gala dinner**: April 30th, 2025
- Publication of **final scientific program** and **third circular**: June 1st, 2025

Scientific program

June 21st - June 23rd 2025	Pre-conference field trips : FT 1 – FT 2
June 24th – June 27th 2025	Scientific symposia: Symposium A: Sedimentary record Symposium B: Reading time and Life on Earth Symposium C: Geodynamics Symposium D: Economic geology Symposium E: Paleoclimate Symposium F: Regional geology and geoheritage
June 27th – July 1st 2025	Post-conference field trips : FT 3 – FT 5

Symposium A: Sedimentary record

Session A1: Reading the sedimentary record - environments, facies and basin analysis

The sedimentary records of the middle and late Paleozoic contain a wealth of information, which allow to reconstruct and discuss various aspects of the functioning, organisation and evolution of sedimentary systems, as well as the various intrinsic and extrinsic factors and processes governing them. This session is open to all research questions focussing on the sedimentary record in the broadest sense and on all scales, from small-scaled objects and studies to basin wide reconstructions, being it in the continental or marine realm. Special focus is given to those questions, which are not explicitly addressed in other sessions.

Symposium B: Reading time and Life on Earth

Session B1: **Integrated stratigraphy from Milanković to Million-year timescales**

This session is aimed at research concerning cyclo-, bio-, chemo-, and chronostratigraphy, with a special focus on integrated stratigraphic approaches across Milanković to Myr timescales. This includes both stratigraphy-forward (e.g., synthesis of regional stratigraphic frameworks, establishing absolute durations for stages, resolving challenging time-intervals) and paleoenvironment-forward research (e.g., placing climatic changes into a stratigraphic context or assessing the duration of mass extinctions).

Session B2: **Life and Bioevents during Devonian time**

During the Devonian, the continental landmass grew. This led to the spread of many groups of organisms on land, including vascular plants, arthropods (including hexapods) and first tetrapods. As a result, new terrestrial ecosystems developed in the Middle and Late Devonian. The Devonian was a period of enormous carbonate production with a peak in reef growth. It is also characterised by the greatest diversity of marine fauna in the entire Paleozoic, and, by a large number of major faunal changes (bioevents including extinctions). In this session we

welcome presentations of studies and results on Devonian biota from different paleoenvironments, showing in particular its response to biotic crises. The session is also open to various other Devonian topics.

Session B3: **Stratigrahic subdivision of the Carboniferous and its paleontological content**

The stratigraphic division of the Carboniferous and the definition of the remaining GSSPS remains a major challenge for the Carboniferous Community, which is partly rooted in the strong climatic gradients and paleogeographical barriers characterising Carboniferous times. The Carboniferous biospheres has experienced major changes and crises, but also times of major rediversification, adaptations to changing environments and major innovations, especially in the continental realm. This session welcomes stratigraphic and paleontological contributions in the broadest sense, which addresses the Carboniferous biosphere and the division of time.

Session B4: **Permian biota and stratigraphy**

The Permian Period is characterised by major geological, climatic and biological events. Almost all continual masses are united in a single supercontinent, Pangea. The Permian sees the end of the Late Paleozoic Ice Age and its transition into the hote late Permian climate. The Permian biota had to adapt to this constantly changing world with often high ecological pressure. All this cumulated in the end-Permian biological mass extinction, which wiped out large parts of the marine and continental biota. This session welcomes stratigraphic and paleontological studies, which addresses the evolution of the Permian biosphere and/or approaches to divide the Permian Period.

Session B5: **Co-evolution of life and environments under high-resolution Pennsylvanian time scale**

Various geologic and biotic events happened during the Pennsylvanian in both marine and terrestrial realms. Stratigraphic successions with variable completeness are preserved across the globe. The Paleo-Tethyan regions, in particular, have the most complete record of sedimentary sequences and fossil successions, which can provide a high potential to recover both biotic events and environmental changes under a high-resolution time scale. Here we call this session to offer a platform for specialists presenting their studies on biodiversity, and bio-, chrono-, and chemo-stratigraphy, sedimentology, and geochemistry of the Pennsylvanian in the Paleo-Tethyan region and elsewhere, and discussing the timing, tempo, and mechanism of the environmental and biological events during the Pennsylvanian, locally and globally.

Session B6: **Correlation of late Carboniferous to early Triassic continental deposits to the marine chronostratigraphic scale - progress and future tasks**

Continental deposits and basins are important archives of late Carboniferous to early Triassic times. Establishing precise stratigraphic divisions and correlations over larger distances has been and is still a challenge, although major progress has been made in various regions over the last decades. This is especially true in the regions, where a multitude of different stratigraphic methods have been successfully applied, and resulted in surprisingly precise scales. Despite these recent advances, the correlation into the marine realm and especially to the chronostratigraphic units remains a matter of debate. The aim of the session is to present the recent progress but also to identify further tasks and research directions.

Symposium C: Geodynamics

Session C1: **Oceans and continents in time and space - everything around paleogeography and tectonic reconstructions during the Paleozoic**

This session welcomes all contributions dealing with palinspastic, paleogeographic and paleoenvironmental reconstructions of the earth surface configuration during the Paleozoic, from the regional to the global scale. Topics include, but are not restricted to, (i) the evolving nature of oceanic domains, continental margins, continental masses and their topography, and the distribution of igneous and sedimentary rocks, (ii) their relations to core/mantle dynamics and/or climate evolution, (iii) the role of paleogeographic/structural inheritance in Late Paleozoic orogenies, or (iv) the surface evolution of Late Paleozoic orogens and continents.

Session C2: **Rifting, convergence, mountain building and late- to post-orogenic evolution: views from the magmatic systems**

Magmatism is a key indicator of plate interactions, providing essential insights into the nature and timing of geodynamic processes, the thermal state of the lithosphere, and the formation and differentiation of the oceanic and continental crusts. This session invites contributions focusing on magmatism associated with the development of peri-Gondwanan margins, pre-collision convergence leading to the assembly of Pangea, and syn- to post-orogenic processes operating through Late Paleozoic belts formed after the closure of the Rheic, Paleo-Tethys? and other ocean basins. Submissions exploring the relationships among magmatism, tectonics, and sedimentary basins evolution are also highly encouraged.

Session C3: **Structure and evolution of ocean basins, continental margins and orogens: constraints from tectonic and geophysical studies**

The session welcomes contributions investigating the crustal/lithospheric architecture and tectonic evolution of continental domains at all scales, with bearing on Late Paleozoic orogens, and their precursor continental margins and ocean basins. Geological approaches may include, but are not restricted to, structural geology, geochronology, metamorphic/igneous petrology, basin/sediment provenance analysis or paleo-altimetry.

Session C4: **Unraveling metamorphism in Late Paleozoic orogens: new tools, new timelines, new tangles**

Understanding the evolution of orogens requires using a broad toolbox able to operate from atomic to lithospheric scales. Petrochronology has established as a decisive tool that bridges the gaps between natural observations and analytical results among mineral phases and tectonic interpretations. Recent advances in analytical techniques, thermodynamic modelling and experimental petrology are designing new avenues to test and refine timing, duration and pressure - temperature - composition conditions of geological processes in Late Paleozoic orogenic systems. This session proposes to: (1) present new findings in the P-T-t evolution of metamorphic terranes, (2) explore case studies in which cutting-edge techniques lead to great leaps and (3) venture overviews of new metamorphic research that help (re)shaping our ideas of orogeny. We welcome contributions using metamorphic geology to unravel the Late Paleozoic orogens timeline and dynamics. Moreover, as with great resolution comes great complications, this session also aims to provide an opportunity to shed light on the tangles encountered and to promote refreshing and forward-driven discussions.

Session C5: **From rift to collision: paleogeography and geodynamic evolution of the Iberian Variscides** (*Special session promoted by the Geological Society of Portugal (SGP) interest groups GGET and GRESBASE*)

The focus of this session is the evolution of the Iberian Massif of the Variscan belt, from the Early Paleozoic rifting of the Rheic Ocean to the continental collision in the Carboniferous. What implications did the rifting process have on the architecture of the Iberian crust, and on paleogeography, sedimentation and magmatism of northern Gondwana? What is the relationship between the Upper Devonian-lower Carboniferous basins and the lithosphere evolution, and the role of Mississippian high temperature-low pressure metamorphism and related structures? What modifications were imposed on Devonian and Carboniferous sedimentation and ecosystems during the accretionary and collisional orogenic stages? We welcome contributions combining a wide-range of disciplines and approaches at multiple scales, from field-based observations to the microscale, and employing various analytical techniques. We are keen to have ECR works featuring in this session.

Session C6: **Late Paleozoic sedimentary basins: from paleoenvironments to geodynamics**

This session aims at gathering scientists working on syn to post orogenic sedimentary basins associated with the Late Paleozoic orogens (Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian). We are expecting contributions in the fields of structural geology, tectonics-sedimentation relationships, basin dynamics and paleoenvironmental reconstructions, as well as their links with internal and external forcing factors. This session also deals with sedimentology, geochemistry, geochronology, tectonics, sediment sources tracing, paleoenvironmental and climate proxies. It aims to better understand the links between first-order factors and their retroactions governing surface processes and the preservation of sedimentary systems, as well as those controlling syn- to post-collision processes and long-term climate change.

Symposium D: Economic geology - from ore deposits to non-conventional resources

Session D1: **Mineral systems of the Late Paleozoic orogens**

The understanding of mineral deposits of the Late Paleozoic orogenic belts has historically been a key for the development of Geology associated with the Industrial Revolution. Indeed, the first edited regional scale geological maps in North America, Great Britain, Germany and France, mostly representing the Variscan belt, were driven by the urge to find mineral and energy resources to build the infrastructures of the consumption society but also induced a spectacular development of geological concepts and knowledge. Two hundred years later, the world is facing new challenges related to access to the so-called high-tech metals such as Li or Nd but also to the reassessment of the potential for more classical metals such as Cu or Ni, in order to meet the needs of the numerical and energy transitions. In this session, we encourage contributions addressing mineral systems of the Late Paleozoic orogenic belts that might serve as a guide for future assessment of the potential of the Paleozoic basement for mineral and energy resources.

Session D2: **Carboniferous-Permian basins in the energy transition**

Carboniferous-Permian sedimentary basins have become vital components of the energy transition. This session will cover, without being restrictive, the themes of mineral resources (e.g. CRM), exploration and/or exploitation of underground reservoirs for geothermal energy, hydrogen and natural helium, and studies on the storage of resources (H2, thermal storage) or waste (i.e. CO_2). We aim to open this session up to a broad community addressing all related geological themes (e.g. sedimentology, stratigraphy, diagenesis, structural geology, geophysics, geochemistry, geochronology, etc.), and across all scales, from individual samples (collected in the field or through borehole drilling) to reservoirs and entire basins.

Symposium E: Paleoclimate

Session E1: **Reconstructing paleoclimates - from data to models**

This session aims to explore climate reconstructions and processes throughout the Devonian to Permian times. In recent years, the number of available data has grown exponentially, including paleontological, sedimentological, isotopic, and geochemical data. Several questions arise, as (i) is there a unified picture emerging from this large amount of data, or (ii) how do we separate the global evolution and long-term trends from regional conditions and more pronounced changes or (iii) are results from numerical models and geological observations a good fit? The session is open to all studies and approaches shedding light on the upper Paleozoic climate.

Session E2: **Global carbon cycling, paleoclimate changes and marine redox landscape during the Late Paleozoic Ice Age**

The Late Paleozoic Ice Age (LPIA, 360–260 million years ago) is the thus far longest-lived icehouse climate in the Phanerozoic and the only one that recorded a transition from an icehouse to a greenhouse climate since the appearance of advanced plants and a complex terrestrial ecosystem. The LPIA is often compared to the Cenozoic icehouse, which may provide a unique deep-time geological analogue to modern global warming. The LPIA is featured by dynamic global carbon cycling and paleoclimate changes, which are only moderately studied. Although the atmospheric paleo-O_2 during the LPIA is hypothesized to be the highest during the entire Earth history, the marine redox landscape remains poorly constrained. This session aims to provide a platform for colleagues to introduce their recent research progress and to exchange their knowledge on the LPIA, including, but not limited to, the following subjects: (1) global and regional carbon cycling, (2) continental weathering, (3) marine primary productivity and redox conditions, and (4) biogeochemical and Earth system modeling of the LPIA. All these subjects from astronomical (“Milanković”) timescale to tectonic timescale are all welcome.

Symposium F: Regional geology and geoheritage

Session F 1: **Regional geology and case studies: from the outcrop to global implications**

Regional geological studies often encompass multiple geological disciplines and techniques to study important geological features of a region. They are essential cornerstones for the geological knowledge. This session welcomes all kind of regional geological studies of the late

Paleozoic (Devonian-Permian); ranging from the description of particular outcrops or geological phenomena to large regional synthesis.

Session F 2: **Geoheritage and geoconservation of the Late Paleozoic**

Geoheritage includes the most representative, unique and interesting elements of the geological record with a significant scientific, educational, and aesthetic value. It is a legacy for the future generations. The Late Paleozoic is a key period for the knowledge of Earth and its history. The most valuable geological elements result from geological processes, whether assets, features, landforms or structures, important to any geoscience such as stratigraphy, paleontology, tectonics, geodynamics, etc. This session aims to discuss on the conservation, management and promotion of the relevant geological sites of interest and outstanding collections associated with orogens and basins during Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian times.

Workshops and other meetings

Workshop 1: **OneStratigraphy: A Synthesized Database for Modern Stratigraphy**

Stratigraphy has become an increasingly data-driven discipline, with researchers and professionals relying on vast amounts of stratigraphic data to understand Earth's history, sedimentary processes, and resource potential. OneStratigraphy seeks to address the need for a unified, comprehensive database for modern stratigraphy, offering a platform where researchers can access and analyse stratigraphic information with unprecedented precision and efficiency. This workshop will introduce the OneStratigraphy database, covering database structure, current content and hands-on techniques for inputting, managing and outputting datasets. Participants will gain exposure to the latest advancements in the database design, stratigraphic correlation, and data integration, making this workshop an essential experience for geoscientists interested in achieving breakthroughs in stratigraphy.
See for more information here:
Duration: half day
Note: An onsite registration is not possible, you have to register in advance (see conference website)

Forum 1: **Géosciences et Société : sous-sol, bien commun, ressource et patrimoine *(Geosciences and Society: subsurface, common good, resource and heritage)***

The French Scientific program, PEPR (Priority Research Programs and Equipment PEPR) "Subsurface, a Common Good" aims to assess the future national demand for subsurface resources and uses, to characterize its geological potentials, and to study the environmental impacts of its uses, the politicization of the subsurface, and the legal aspects involved. One of the targets of this program is the French Massif Central, exposing the Variscan basement of Western Europe. The specific goals of the project on the FMC is to develop an interdisciplinary approach at the cross roads between geosciences and humanities in order to nourish the debate on the future of this region in the frame of the ongoing energy, ecological and societal transitions.

Following session D1, a forum will be organized, where participants of GeoTolosa will mix with colleagues specialized in social sciences. This forum will be entirely organized by the leaders of the PEPR project on the French Massif Central.

For more information about the PEPR look here:

Meeting 1: Business Meeting of the Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy (2h, late afternoon, anticipated date: June, 24th)

Meeting 2: Business Meeting of the Subcommission on Carboniferous Stratigraphy (2h, late afternoon, anticipated date: June, 26th)

Meeting 3: Business Meeting of the Subcommission on Permian Stratigraphy (2h, late afternoon, anticipated date: June, 24th)

Meeting 4: The future of the VARISCAN Meeting (possibly after one of the sessions in symposium C)

Please contact the organisers if you wish to organize further meetings or gatherings during GeoTolosa 25.

Field trips

Pre-conference Field trips

FT 1: **Late Orogenic collapse and Stephanian basins: Decazeville and Saint Perdoux (French Massif Central)**

This two-day excursion will allow us to tackle the problem of the opening of late orogenic basins in the Variscan chain of the French Massif Central. These coal-bearing basins opened at the end of the Carboniferous (Stephanian) in the heart of the axial zone of the Variscan chain, in a strike-slip and/or extensive context related to the late orogenic collapse of the chain.
This field trip will focus on two Stephanian basins in the southwest of the French Massif Central: the Saint Perdoux and Decazeville basins. Using key sections and outcrops to illustrate tectonic/sedimentation relationships, we will discuss the context in which these basins were opened up. Particular emphasis will be placed on the provenance of the sediments that filled these basins and the lessons that can be learned about the development and evolution of drainage networks at the end of the Variscan orogeny.

Date: June, 22nd – 23rd
Prize: 250 €

FT 2: **Devonian-Carboniferous successions of the Barousse Area (central Pyrenees)**

The general succession of the Late Devonian to Carboniferous strata is relatively comparable in the many parts of eastern and central Pyrenees. We will illustrate this during a one-day field trip in the Barousse area. Here the Late Devonian outer platform carbonate deposits are topped by Tournaisian to middle Visean starved basin facies, often siliceous. In the late Visean starts the syn-orogenic sedimentation phase. Thick detritic deposits (turbidites, etc.) locally contain large limestone olistolithes; which will here be illustrated by the so-called Ardengost

Limestone. The basin is filled after the Serpukhovian and Bashkirian and younger Carboniferous marine deposits are only known further west. In the Barousse area, continental Permian sedimentary rocks witnesses small continental basins, which formed unconformably on top of the Carboniferous.

Date: June, 22nd
Prize: 50 €

Post-conference Field trips

FT 3: A geotraverse of the southern French Massif Central: from rifting of the Gondwana margin to Variscan orogeny

The field trip will follow a North-South cross-section from the fold-and-thrust belt at the southern flank of the Montagne Noire, in the South, to the HP-HT metamorphic units of the orogenic hinterland in the Rouergue region, in the North. We will explore geological markers of key processes of the pre- and syn-orogenic evolution of the Variscan belt of Europe:
(i) Cambro-Ordovician rifting and magmatism; (ii) Devonian-Early Carboniferous tectonics and metamorphism related to subduction and collision; (iii) Late/post collisional deformation, magmatism and ore deposits.
The field trip takes advantage of a renewed research interest for the Variscan French Massif Central and its mineral resources. In particular, field observations will put into perspective the recent advances made at (i) dating high pressure and high temperature metamorphism, (ii) reassessing the kinematics of syn- and late collisional deformation and (iii) reappraising the links among magmatism, tectonics and mineralisations.

Date: June, 27th (PM)- July, 1st
Prize:440 € (double room), 600 € (single room)

FT 4: Late Carboniferous and Permian geology and paleontology of the Lodève-Graissessac basin

The main objective of this fieldtrip is to provide a comprehensive overview of the tectonics, sedimentology, and paleontology of the late Carboniferous and Permian Lodève-Graissessac Basin over 3 days. The excursion will be multi-scale, from large-scale basin evolution to detailed outcrop, with the aim to link forcing mechanisms with the basin architecture and depositional processes. The trip will end with the visit of the permanent exhibition « Traces of Life » in the Lodève Museum, covering 540 million years of Earth's history with only locally discovered fossils, some of which being mentioned in the field.

Date: June, 27th (PM)- July, 1st
Prize: 480 €

FT 5: The Devonian and Carboniferous successions of the southern Montagne Noire

The south-eastern part of the Montagne Noire is famous for its Paleozoic sedimentary successions, which is found in a series of large tectonic nappes. During this field-trip we will explore the Devonian succession of the Minervois-Nappe in the Caunes-Minervois area, which is famous for the 'red marble' of Caunes (building stone). One of the highlights in the area are so-called stromatactis (carbonate) mounds of Emsian age. The second part of the field trip is dedicated to the Mont Peyroux-Nappe and the Cabrières area. This region is not only well-

known for its three GSSPs (bases Frasnian, Famennian, and Tournaisian), but offers a wide array of outcrops to illustrate the pre-orogenic and syn-orogenic sedimentation phases. There is some thematic overlap with FT2, since general patterns can be quite comparable.

Date: June, 28th – June, 29th
Prize: 250 €

Gala Dinner

The conference dinner will be held in the Hotel Dieu, which is one of the iconic historical buildings of Toulouse. It is situated on the western bank of the Garonne River and offers a splendid view on the city centre of Toulouse. The access is very easy and the Hotel Dieu is in walking distance of most hotels in the City Centre.

Prize: 70€

Venue and Accomodation

Toulouse is the **4th largest French city,** in the heart of southwestern France. The town is ideally located, halfway between the Pyrenees Mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Toulouse is traversed by the Garonne River and the charming *Canal du Midi*. This city tingles your spine with a latin heat that inspires both its temperature and architecture.

The city seduces by its small sinuous streets and diverse medieval to modern monuments, as the City Hall and its Donjon (16th century), or the numerous noble townhouses (16th-19th centuries). Toulouse is a cosmopolitan and enthusiastic town, mixing historical heritage and modern lifestyle. Gastronomic specialties include the famous '*saucisse de Toulouse*', the '*Cassoulet*', and the delicate '*foie gras*'. The university, founded in 1229, is the third largest in France, one of the oldest in Europe.

Toulouse offers a diverse range of stylish hotels, comfortable vacation apartments, guesthouses, and youth hostels. Prices for suitable accommodations start at 55 €/night.
We suggest you choose a hotel in the City Centre, close to the metro line B. It will take you 15 to 20 min to reach the conference venue by metro. You can find a large list of accommodations on the website of the **Tourist Office,** click here.

Travel

Toulouse can be easily reached by car (Motorways A61, A62, A64, A68), train (Toulouse Matabiau station) and airplane (Toulouse-Blagnac international airport, TLS). The Rangueil Campus of the University of Toulouse campus is situated in the south of Toulouse and easily reached by public transport (metro line B, stop Université Paul Sabatier) or by car.

Toulouse-Blagnac international airport is situated at about 8 km northwest of Toulouse. The city center is easily reached by airport shuttle service, public transport, or taxi. Toulouse Matabiau Train Station is situated in the city center (voyage-sncf or tgv-europe). You can also hire a car from one of the many rental car companies at the airport or at the train station.

Please check if your visit in France will require a visa. On request, we will provide official invitation letters to delegates who need to apply for a visa.

Guidelines for Abstracts

Abstract submission will be handled entirely by our system. Please follow the guidelines given in the submission workflow. The abstract text body should be limited to 500 words. The abstract submission deadline is March 20th, 2025.

- To submit an abstract you need to be connected to the SciencesConf system. If you are not registered you will be asked to do so. If you are already pre-registered, please enter your username and password.
- At the beginning you will be asked to enter or paste the title and then the abstract text. A maximum of 500 words is allowed for the main text. Your abstract should only contain text, nor references neither figures are allowed. Please add few keywords to help the convenors to manage their session.
- Then follow the submission step by selecting the session. Oral or poster presentation options are available for selection.
- Next step will bring you to the authors' page. Fill the form as required.
- At the end you will be redirected to a summary page where you can either accept your upload or return and edit your content. Once you finished the submission, you will receive an acknowledgement of your submission by email.
- Abstract can be modified online until the deadline.

Acceptance and the next steps

Abstract will be considered only if the corresponding author is fully registered (including payment). Please notice that an abstract not accompanied with a full registration will be deleted after the April 30th.

- The submitted abstracts will be evaluated and the acceptance will be communicated no later than April, 15th 2025. The authors should suggest their preferred mode of presentation (oral, poster), but the scientific committee will decide the final destinations of the abstracts.
- The program will be available no later than June, 1st 2025. The online version of the program along with the abstracts will be available on line during the meeting.

Enquiries and questions about abstracts and their submissions can be sent to geotolosa2025@sciencesconf.org.

See you in June in Toulouse !