



INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN DRILLING
PROGRAMME



European Consortium for
Ocean Research Drilling

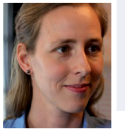
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NEWSLETTER





Guido Lüniger



Nadine Hallmann

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The International Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP³) - www.iodp3.org - is an international research programme dedicated to advancing the scientific understanding of the Earth through drilling, coring, and monitoring the sub-seafloor. The European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD) - www.ecord.org - supports the participation of European and Canadian scientific communities in IODP³ and provides funding for the implementation of mission-specific platform expeditions. ECORD is funded by 14 countries (*see back page*).

IODP³ depends on facilities funded by two platform providers with financial contributions from additional partner agencies. Together, these entities represent 17 nations whose scientists are selected to staff IODP³ research expeditions conducted throughout the world's oceans, and large-scale research projects using ocean drilling archives (Scientific Projects using Ocean Drilling Archives or SPARCs). Scientist activities are managed by the IODP³ Programme Member Offices.

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Thanks to all authors who contributed to this issue.

Cover photo: Core description during onshore operations of IODP³- NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology.
Credit: Diekamp@ECORD_IODP³_NSF.

ECORD in IODP³

ECORD included fourteen members at the start of IODP³ and is funded exclusively by its members. In 2025, the first year of IODP³, ECORD members' contributions amounted to €15.5M. Mission-specific platform (MSP) expeditions are ECORD's landmark since 2004 when this concept was first introduced to IODP-1 to "go where no scientific drilling project has gone before" and to tailor offshore expeditions to scientific objectives and environmental constraints. ECORD became one of the three Platform Providers in IODP-2, which has seen a remarkable development of ECORD's innovative approaches and concepts, especially the MSP concept that was expanded, thus providing the opportunity to drill in very diverse environments.

The first IODP³ expeditions

IODP³ investigations are based on research proposals that address the objectives of the 2050 Science Framework, or other outstanding new research ideas. IODP³ is implementing and funding: Offshore expeditions and Scientific Projects using Ocean Drilling ARChives (SPARCs). The duration of IODP³ expeditions is flexible and is determined by scientific requirements and available funds. The size of expedition Science Parties is flexible and is determined by scientific requirements.

Offshore expeditions - IODP³ offshore expeditions are implemented by the IODP³ Operators, ESO and/or JAMSTEC-MarE3 following an expanded Mission Specific Platform (MSP) concept by diversifying drilling and coring technologies - riserless and riser drilling, giant piston coring - and applying them to all drilling environments, as determined by scientific priorities, operational efficiency, and better value for money.

Two JAMSTEC vessels, *D/V Chikyu* and *R/V Kaimei*, are identified as MSP facilities.

ESO has implemented in 2025 the first IODP³ expedition: IODP³-NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology (Co-chief Scientists: Brandon Dugan, USA, and Rebecca Robinson, USA), which had the objectives to determine the origin and volume of offshore freshwater in the subseafloor of the New England Shelf and to better understand this hydrogeological phenomenon worldwide.

This expedition was previously scheduled in 2024 and postponed due to a lack of a suitable coring system/platform for summer 2024, has been successfully implemented by ESO from 19 May to 1 August 2025.

MARUM hosted the Onshore Operation for this expedition between 14 January and 11 February 2026 for processing the total amount of 871.83 meters of core, extended core description and standard measurements as well as sampling for post-expedition research.

Two expeditions have been implemented by JAMSTEC-MarE3 with *Chikyu*:

1) The IODP³ Expedition 502: Impact of Petit-Spot Magmatism on Subduction Zone Seismicity and Global Geochemical Cycles (Co-chief Scientists: Asuka Yamaguchi, Japan and Hiroko Kitajama, Japan) implemented from 30 October to 23 November 2025.

This expedition aimed at exploring the nature of the acoustic basement in the outer rise area of the NW Pacific subduction system to shed light on the impacts of subduction inputs and help to determine the global role of petit-spot magmatism.

2) The IODP³ Expedition 503: Hadal Trench Tsunamigenic Slip History (Co-chief Scientists: Ken Ikehara, Japan and Michael Strasser, ECORD-Austria) implemented from 24 November to 12 December 2025.

A trench basin in the Central Japan Trench has been drilled at a depth of 7,608.5 m to recover the whole trench-fill sequence and establish event-stratigraphy for paleoseismologic interpretations.

In March 2026, the IODP³ MSP Facility Board (MSP-FB) requested that ESO reschedules IODP³ Expedition 507: GLACE-NS: Late Cenozoic Glaciers, Landscapes, Climates, and Ecosystems of the North Sea for implementation in April/May 2027.

The aim is to unlock the North Sea sedimentary record of climate and environmental evolution in northwest Europe through the late Plio-Pleistocene. The expedition based on IODP³ proposal 1004: Nadir K-Pg Impact Crater, originally

intended for implementation in 2027, was now rescheduled to start in January 2028. The overarching aim is to test the hypothesis that the Nadir structure was caused by a Late Cretaceous / early Paleocene meteorite impact.

Scientific Projects using Ocean Drilling ARchives (SPARCs) - IODP³ ‘Scientific Projects using Ocean Drilling Archives’ (SPARCs) are the second type of IODP³ expeditions and provide a mechanism for the international scientific ocean drilling community to propose new large-scale projects that may address any aspect of the 2050 Science Framework and involving interdisciplinary collaborations.

SPARCs represent a real innovation and a new way to maximise the return on legacy assets (i.e. cores, samples, and data from current and past scientific ocean drilling programmes) without new drilling or other operations at sea.

SPARCs must address globally significant processes/problems and use innovative, creative, and multidisciplinary approaches that could include, for example, the production of large new datasets from samples, integration of data across multiple expeditions and/or multiple boreholes, and/or the application of new methods or technologies (e.g., AI, ‘big data’ approaches) that were not available when the legacy assets were collected. The scientific ambition of SPARC projects must far exceed that of standard requests for samples or data as they are intended to provide a new avenue to facilitate collaboration at scales larger than conventional single or multi-proponent sample requests. In parallel, standard requests for samples and data can be submitted at any time.

Each SPARC has a funded duration of three years and receives €300,000 for its implementation. SPARC proposals should have a maximum of five co-proponents. All co-proponents of a funded SPARC will automatically become Science Team members (with two selected as Co-Chief Scientists), but the remaining Science Team members will be selected following an open call for applications. The overall size of a final SPARC Science Team is flexible and can be adapted to project needs but will normally consist of a minimum of 15 scientists, with no fixed upper limit. SPARCs are open to the international science community.

The first three SPARC proposals have been submitted in 2025 and are implemented in 2026:

- P1102-S - OJP-ASH - The volcanic ash record from Ontong Java Plateau (Lead Proponent: Robert Musgrave, ANZIC-Australia);
- P1104-S - SIGNALS - Stratigraphic Integration of North Atlantic Legacy Sites (Lead Proponent: David Hodell, ECORD-UK);
- P1108-S - ENIGMA - Exploration Into a Global early Miocene Anomaly (Lead Proponent: Adam Woodhouse,

ECORD-UK).

The first IODP³ expeditions

Future IODP³ expedition schedule will partly rely on MSP proposals that currently reside at the IODP³ MSP-FB and at the Science Evaluation Panel (SEP), including Land-to-Sea Transects (L2S) requiring scientific drilling at both onshore and offshore sites or at shallow marine sites to be implemented jointly with the International Scientific Continental Drilling Program (ICDP) are one of prime objectives for IODP³.

At the IODP³ SEP meeting, which has been organised on 8-10 April 2026 in Fukuoka, Japan, SEP reviewed 12 proposals that were resubmitted to IODP³. These consisted of: (i) three Full offshore proposals; (ii) three Preliminary offshore proposals; (iii) three Land-To-Sea proposals, and (iv) three SPARC proposals. Two new SPARC proposals have been endorsed. At the moment, there are 28 active drilling proposals. Scientific objectives of active and upcoming MSP proposals are quite diverse in terms of science topics, drilling and coring systems and geographical areas, thus demonstrating the prominent role that the MSP concept will play in the future to fulfill scientific objectives of the 2050 Science Framework.

The ECORD-ICDP ‘MagellanPlus Workshop Series Programme’ continues in IODP³ as ‘Magellan³ Workshop Series’ to support scientists from IODP3 and ICDP to develop new and innovative proposals for ocean, land-to-sea, and SPARCs, drawing on both new expeditions and existing core materials. During IODP-2, 45 MagellanPlus workshops have been organized (on average 4 workshops per year), involving more than 1,700 scientists (24% of early-career scientists on average) from 45 countries (15 ECORD, 7 IODP partners and 23 non-IODP countries). Twenty-eight drilling proposals were submitted to IODP-2. The last three MagellanPlus workshops have been organized in 2025. The first Magellan³ workshops have been granted in 2025, but have been organized in 2026. All of those have an ECORD Lead Proponent:

- ZERO-AGE drilling at mid-ocean ridges (Lead Proponent: Michelle Harris, ECORD-UK);
- Young & Cool - Installing long-term observatories to study microbiological processes on the mid-Atlantic ridge flank (Lead Proponent: Florence Schubotz, ECORD-Germany);
- i-CREATE - Impact Crater Evolution and Terrestrial Environmental Consequences (Lead Proponent: Uisdean Nicholson, ECORD-UK);
- MANI_IN_PASTA - MAXimising existing and New Information IN Past circulation STABILITY (Lead Proponent: Michele Rebesco, ECORD-Italy).

The next Magellan³ workshop is entitled Go Beyond the Limit (GBL) - Defining the termination of habitability and the

nature of the non-biosphere and will be organized on 17-19 June 2026 at the Kochi Core Center, Japan (Lead Proponent: Yuki Morono, JAMSTEC, Japan). A call for Magellan³ workshop proposals with a deadline of 15 July has been issued.

IODP³ Partnership

As Platform Providers, ECORD and Japan are the IODP³ Core Members.

International governmental and non-governmental entities not regularly providing scientific ocean drilling platform(s) to IODP³ can become:

- Associate Members by making annual cash contributions to IODP³ (on the order of 1 M€); ANZIC has joined IODP³ in June 2025 as Associate Member. Brazil started discussions with ECORD regarding its potential participation to IODP³.
- Temporary Members by providing cash and/or project-based in-kind contributions (IKC) (with a minimum of 0.5 M€) to access IODP³ expedition(s); the National Science Foundation (NSF) was a Temporary Member in 2025 based on their cash contribution to the IODP³-NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology.

ECORD started to exchange ideas, views and information with other international research programmes that employ scientific drilling to explore Earth and planetary processes, including the U.S. Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program (S3P), China’s Deep Ocean Drilling Programme (DODP) and the International Scientific Continental Drilling (ICDP). ECORD considers the development of these partnerships to be necessary to ensure the success of IODP³ scientific objectives and to bringing benefits to the international scientific community.

ECORD educational activities

ECORD educational activities that were initiated and developed during IODP-1 and IODP-2 - ECORD Summer Schools and ECORD Research Grants - continue in IODP³. Training the next generation of scientists from ECORD members and promoting IODP³ science in ECORD and non-ECORD countries are major goals for ECORD. The outstanding portfolio of science and educational activities that ECORD has gradually developed during IODP-2 with high demand from scientists, students and early-career scientists. ECORD Summer Schools were initiated in 2007. They are well-established and attended annually by many Master and PhD students, as well as postdoctoral research fellows from ECORD member countries and beyond. Three ECORD Summer Schools will be sponsored by ECORD in 2026:

- the ECORD Bremen Summer School “Past ocean currents and their effects on sedimentation and benthic ecosystems”

will be held from 7 to 18 September at MARUM, University of Bremen, Germany;

- the ECORD Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology will be held from 22 July to 7 August in Urbino, Italy;
- the ECORD Summer School on “Downhole Logging for Marine Geoscience” will be organized from 8 to 14 August by the ECORD Petrophysics Consortium (EPC) at the University of Leicester, UK.

ECORD and IODP³ communication

In November 2025, the ECORD Communication Group started to redesign the ECORD website. The layout has been finalized. At the moment, the ECORD Communication Group is working on the content of the new website.

At the EGU General Assembly 2026 in Vienna on 3-8 May, ECORD and ICDP jointly organized the Scientific Drilling Booth and the scientific session ITS5.1/CL0.6 – Achievements and Perspectives in Scientific Ocean and Continental Drilling. During the EGU 2026, ECORD and ICDP jointly organized the ECORD-ICDP Townhall Meeting at the Austrian Academy of Sciences with speeches from the Austrian ocean and continental drilling community as well as an update from the programmes ECORD/IODP³ and ICDP.

The IODP³ Communication Task Force also met in Vienna in a hybrid mode to prepare the AGU 2026, discuss Science Communicators for upcoming expeditions, a repository of science communication and outreach activities as well as the overall communication strategy.

The first International Electronic Ocean Drilling Program (E-ODP) Workshop

One initiative concerning legacy assets is the [E-ODP Workshop](#), which will be organized by the Chinese Deep Ocean Drilling Program (DODP) and Tongji University, China. The workshop will be held on 9-11 September 2026 in Shanghai, China.

This workshop will convene experts in ocean drilling and data science to share recent scientific discoveries, assess existing multi-disciplinary databases, and establish a strategic roadmap for AI-supported ocean drilling research. About 100 participants are expected, of those 70 to 80 from the international community.

The Chair of the Organising Committee is Zhifei Liu from Tongji University. ANZIC and ECORD are partners and following ECORD scientists are involved: Gilbert Camoin (CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence, France) is Chair of the International Scientific Committee, Angelo Camerlenghi (OGS Trieste, Italy) is Member of the International Scientific Committee and Nadine Hallmann (CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence, France) is Member of the Organising Committee.



Other ECORD Initiatives

A small ECORD working group composed of Gilbert Camoin (CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence, France), Angelo Camerlenghi (OGS Trieste, Italy) and Nadine Hallmann (CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence, France) is exploring additional partnerships and strategic engagement at the European level.

Mission Neptune is a global public-private consortium dedicated to exploration, observation, innovation, education and international cooperation. IODP³ will identify scientific objectives for collaboration. The eight scientific challenges of this collaborative alliance include for example the polar oceans, hydrothermal systems and blue carbon sinks. A letter of intention will be sent to Mission Neptune.

The European Ocean Pact is the EU’s “comprehensive strategy to better protect the ocean, promote a thriving blue economy and support the well-being of people living in coastal areas”. The Ocean Act is one of the main deliverables of the European Ocean Pact. The European Commission launched a Call for Evidence to shape the European Ocean Act.

In February 2026, ECORD submitted a document in view of the implementation of the recently adopted European Ocean Pact, and with the purpose of contributing to the open problems in relation to Ocean Governance and Climate, Pollution and Environmental Pressure. ECORD’s aim is to gain visibility and recognition at the European Commission level. ECORD contributes to the European Ocean Act with archives of ocean floor cores, samples and data from European Marine Basins, linking the present-day ocean and its past evolution to its future evolution, contributing expertise and knowledge that are fundamental to forecasting, modelling, and planning, with specific reference to climate and natural hazards.

The European Ocean Board is a high-level expert group advising the European Commission on ocean policy. This group is established under the European Ocean Pact and will advise the Commission on and contribute to the effective implementation of the European Ocean Pact. In March 2026, ECORD sent an application to become member of the Commission high-level expert group ‘European Ocean Board’. The contribution of the knowledge of the ‘Brown Ocean - the ocean below the seafloor’ is considered novel, strategic, and fundamental in the development of a European strategy towards the Ocean and the Implementation of the European Ocean Pact in view of the increasing use of the seafloor in a safe and competitive framework, and the implementation of

innovative strategies for the mitigation of the impacts of climate change. Unfortunately, ECORD has not been selected as member.

Nadine Hallmann - hallmann@ceroge.fr
Director of the ECORD Managing Agency
and of the IODP³ Managing Agency

Guido Lüniger - guido.lueniger@dfg.de
Chair of the ECORD Council

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM (E-ODP) WORKSHOP

Shanghai, China

9 - 11 Sept. 2026

Six Decades of Legacy

Over 4,200 holes drilled and 500 km of sediment cores recovered worldwide, revolutionizing Earth system science.

A Goldmine of Fragmented Data

Encompasses 200+ data types that remain largely underutilized due to fragmented and heterogeneous formats.

The E-ODP Initiative

A strategic framework aligned with the 2050 Science Framework to integrate ocean drilling data using AI.

Workshop Objectives

Convening ocean drilling and data experts to assess existing databases and explore the strategic roadmap for AI-driven research.

Session 1

Ocean Drilling Research Discoveries

This session highlights breakthroughs derived from analyses of drilled cores or observed data. Studies using regional or global-scale data synthesis are particularly encouraged.

Session 2

Ocean Drilling Databases

This session invites presentations on ocean drilling databases and data-processing tools. Discussions will address the integration of fragmented records across disparate sources.

Session 3

AI-supported Research and Future Roadmap

This session explores big data and AI studies. The vision is to define a technical framework and a strategic roadmap for AI-supported discovery in ocean drilling.

Important Deadlines

June 30 Deadline for abstract submission, registration, and travel grant application

July 10 Notification of travel grant results

July 30 Release of the scientific program

Registration & Abstract Submission

Online registration, abstract submission can all be completed through the official E-ODP Workshop website. https://www.iodp-china.org/E-ODP_workshop

Registration for this workshop is free.

Travel Grants

Limited travel grants are available for eligible participants including early career researchers (ECRs). Travel grant application can be applied for on the official E-ODP website.

Local Contact

Prof. Luansiao Zhao
State Key Laboratory of Marine Geology, Tongji University
E-mail: science_dodp@tongji.edu.cn

Register Now



Partners



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ECORD and IODP³ News

ECORD and IODP³ News

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Antony Morris



Nobu Eguchi

The IODP³ Science Office (IODP³-SO) has now been operational since May 2024. In brief, our mandate is to:

- develop and implement a programme-wide [IODP³ Gateway system](#) to handle all aspects of IODP³ activities, including proposal submission and applications for expedition Science Team and Panel/Board memberships.
- develop, implement and maintain a Site Characterisation Database (SCDB) within the Gateway system, accessible to [Science Evaluation Panel \(SEP\)](#) and [Safety and Environment \(SEA\) Group](#) members for review purposes and to the open community as a resource.
- design and lead the open-access journal [Proceedings of the International Ocean Drilling Programme \(IODP\)](#), published by Copernicus Publications.
- organise and support meetings of the various IODP³ entities, as well as the Scientific Drilling Forum when held in IODP³ member nations.
- design and maintain the IODP³ website ([iodp3.org](#)), acting as the primary source of programmatic information for the community.
- gather and analyse data on participation in IODP³ to facilitate an inclusive culture in scientific ocean drilling and ensure that programmatic staffing quotas reflect member financial contributions to IODP³.

Introducing the IODP³ Science Office Team

As IODP³-SO Directors, we were delighted to be able to assemble a team of three outstanding Managers, each with their own areas of responsibility for helping to deliver our mandate and each with their own profiles as active researchers in marine geoscience:



■ Dr Chiara Amadori is our **Proposals and Meetings Manager**, overseeing the proposal submission and evaluation processes in IODP³ and providing logistical support for the various IODP³ meetings. Chiara's scientific expertise is in stratigraphic correlation, basin modelling and low temperature thermochronology. She was previously a Research Fellow/Adjunct Professor in Basin Analysis at the University of Pavia, Italy, and sailed on IODP Expedition 393 "South Atlantic Transect" as a physical properties specialist and stratigraphic correlator.

■ Dr Jodie Fisher is our **Scientific Communications, Applications and EDI Manager**, responsible for maintaining our IODP³ website, managing all forms of applications to participate in IODP³, and for monitoring and improving our efforts to achieve an inclusive culture in IODP³. Jodie's scientific expertise is in foraminiferal micropaleontology and stable isotope analysis. She is the co-founder of the "Girls into Geoscience" initiative, winner of the Geological Society of London R H Worth Award for achievements in outreach, public engagement and education.

■ Dr Myriam Kars is our **Publications Manager**, responsible to all aspects of our publication process as the Editor in Chief of the IODP³ Proceedings. Myriam's scientific expertise is in rock magnetism, paleomagnetism and the diagenesis of marine sediments. She worked previously for nine years as a researcher and Assistant Professor at Kochi University, Japan, and for two years as a Research Specialist on the JOIDES Resolution. She has sailed on nine IODP expeditions, including two as a member of the Science Party and seven as a JRSO staff member.

The IODP³ Gateway

In addition to our website, developed in conjunction with Matrix in Plymouth, our key IT system for delivering our mandate and for supporting our community and panels/boards is our IODP³ Gateway system. Developed and implemented in collaboration with Maas Software Engineering (Groningen, Netherlands), the first implementation of the Gateway was launched in early 2025.

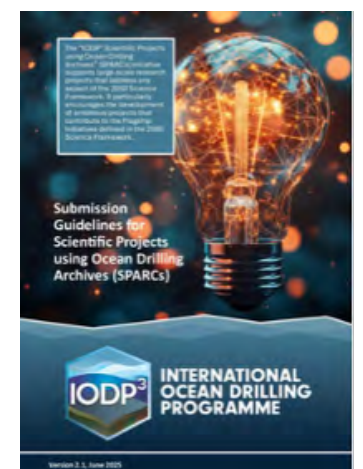
This allowed the community to submit all forms of proposals, including Pre- and Full drilling and SPARC proposals. It also centralised all applications for Science Team and Panel/Board membership from scientists across all IODP³ nations for the first time via a common application process and format.

Since then, the capability of the system has been expanded to include submission of Magellan³ Workshop Series proposals and a fully operational Site Characterisation Database (SCDB).

The latter contains all the site data associated with drilling proposals currently in the IODP³ system and is accessible to anyone with a Gateway account.

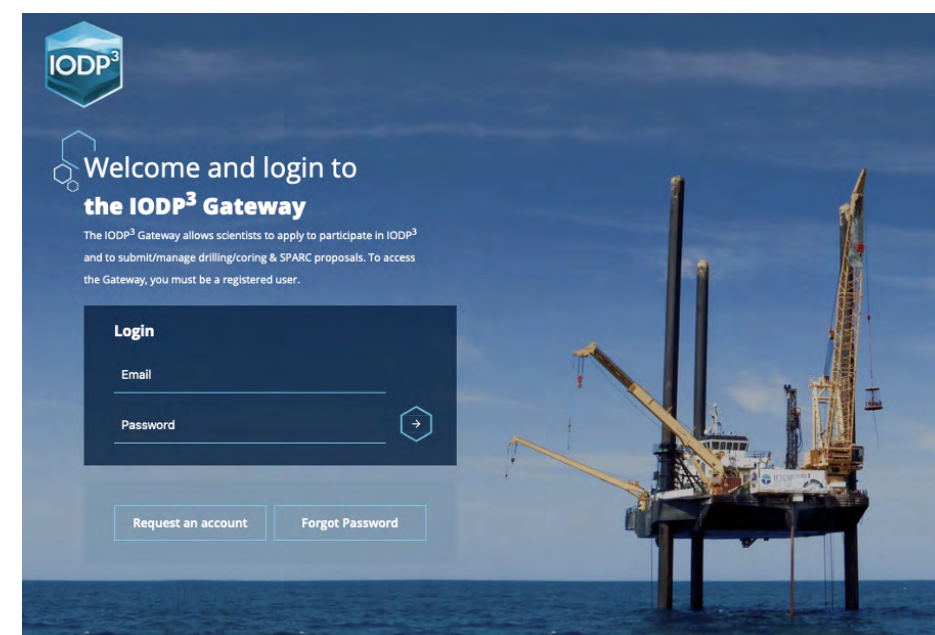
Work is currently underway to increase the functionality of the Gateway still further, to include SEP proposal review workflows. This will allow all stages of the IODP³ proposal submission and evaluation process to be centralised within one integrated system, with SEP members being able to access proposals and associated site characterisation data in one place and to develop their reviews in the same system.

Scientists wishing to submit a proposal of any type or to apply to join an IODP³ expedition Science Team or Panel/Board must first register for their own Gateway account. This requires completion of a very simple webform on the system at [gateway.iodp3.org](#). Instructions on how to register and use the system may be found in our various guideline documents:



We will also shortly be releasing a new guide on how to use the SCDB for proposal proponents and the wider community. We are pleased to see that the new Gateway system has already been extensively used by the scientific ocean drilling community. As of March 2026, there were already 578

scientists from 39 nations registered for Gateway accounts, and the system has handled 222 applications for IODP³ offshore drilling expedition Science Team membership, 212 applications for IODP³ SPARC expedition Science Teams, and 81 applications for Panel/Board membership.



SPARC Expeditions – video presentation

The SPARC initiative is central to our strategy for facilitating widespread engagement in IODP³ science. It supports large-scale, international projects addressing globally significant processes, linked to the vision for ocean research drilling outlined in the [2050 Science Framework](#).

Successful SPARC proposals lead to full-scale IODP³ expeditions that use innovative approaches to analyse legacy materials (cores and data) acquired during the 50+ years of ocean drilling. Each SPARC expedition involves a full-sized Science Team, that may include members from any nation that has been involved in scientific ocean drilling (not just IODP³ nations). Importantly, the SPARC initiative also provides unique opportunities for early career researchers to gain experience of leading major international, interdisciplinary IODP³ expeditions.

Full details of the SPARC initiative are provided in our [Submission Guidelines for Scientific Projects using Ocean Drilling Archives \(SPARCs\)](#).

However, the Science Office team have also produced a concise video presentation that covers everything from SPARC proposal submission and evaluation to the final reporting required from implemented SPARC expeditions.

You can find this video on the [Proposals page](#) of the IODP³ website or on [YouTube](#). Happy viewing!

Finally...

Our team is really looking forward to continuing to support and work with our IODP³ friends and colleagues around the world. We are always happy to answer any questions or enquiries about any aspect of IODP³, and of course we look forward to receiving your exciting and compelling proposals for offshore and SPARC expeditions and your applications to participate in the programme!

You can contact the IODP³-SO by email using these addresses:

- General enquiries: enquiries@iodp3.org
- Enquiries about applications: applications@iodp3.org
- Enquiries about all forms of proposal: proposals@iodp3.org
- Enquiries about publications: publications@iodp3.org

Links to directly email any of our team individually may be found on the [IODP³ Science Office page](#) on our website.



4 November 2025

Karsten Gohl

received the 16th ECORD Award
on the occasion of the 14th ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting, Edinburgh, UK



My role as the first Chair of the ECORD Facility Board from 2013 to 2015 was an absolute highlight in my engagement in international scientific committees. Faced with great opportunities and some challenges in the new organisational structure at the beginning of the second phase of IODP, I found myself in an organisation of high-level professionalism, great enthusiasm by all board members and joining ECORD and IODP entities as well as excellent support for my chairing role. I think we were quite successful in streamlining the MSP proposal implementation and scheduling procedure according to the dynamics of the available annual budgets. I mostly appreciated the immensely constructive discussions on both scientific and proposal implementation issues during the EFB meetings as well as when representing the EFB in other meetings such as the ECORD Council, SEP, IODP Forum, JR-FB and Chikyu IODP Board meetings. It comes with such a great satisfaction to bring successful proposals to implementation and scheduling for MSP drilling expeditions.

I feel extremely honoured for receiving the ECORD Award.



4 November 2025

Sasha Turchyn

received the 17th ECORD Award
on the occasion of the 14th ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting, Edinburgh, UK



Sasha was the chair of the ECORD facility board from January 2023, until the end of December, 2025, having joined the EFB in January 2020, with little prior experience within IODP other than as a shore-based scientist who made heavy use of the excellent core repositories. She is also a Professor of Biogeochemistry in the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Cambridge, where she runs a research group using light stable isotope geochemistry to explore questions about marine geology.

Although I was initially asked to step up and chair the facility board in 2022, I was profoundly grateful to Gabi Uenzelmann-Neben for staying on for another year, so I could learn more about how the facility board functioned. I was honored to start chairing the EFB in January 2023, which then became the iMSP-FB, and then the MSP-FB.

The path was not always linear, but it was really thrilling to be co-leading the facility board through the transition to the new program where there were new challenges and approaches needed every single day; what an honor to be part of the program through this transition. What I particularly enjoyed in this role was getting to know the operations side better, and working with ESO, in particular Dave and Leo, from whom I learned a tremendous amount.

They were always available on the other end of a zoom call and always made me feel that my suggestions or questions were not the dumbest thing they had heard that day, although I am certain the reality was different. I am also so grateful for Gilbert, Gabi, and Tony, who were always there to make sure I didn't stray too far from the desired path and to offer support. To the countless others with whom I have had the pleasure to work, I thank you! I didn't realise how much exciting science I would learn in this role, and it has been a wonderful part of my career to date.



4 November 2025

The ECORD Council

received the **18th ECORD Award**
on the occasion of the 14th ECORD Council-ESSAC Meeting, Edinburgh, UK



ECORD council members in Edinburgh. Credit: @ECORD_IODP³.



IODP³ Expedition 502E. Credit: Letexier @JAMSTEC_IODP³.

Offshore expeditions in 2025

IODP³ - NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology

Co-chief Scientists:	Brandon Dugan, Karen Johannesson, and Rebecca Robinson
Offshore Operation:	1 May – 1 August 2025
Onshore Operation:	14 January - 11 February 2026 MARUM and IODP Bremen Core Repository, University of Bremen.
Vessel:	Liftboat Robert
Port:	Bridgeport, CT.

This expedition cored into the Atlantic continental shelf offshore New England, USA, to explore current and past states of fluid composition, pressure, and temperature in continental shelf environments. This location is a remarkable example of where the distribution of freshwater within the continental shelf sediments is far out of equilibrium with modern sea level, with low salinity groundwater in shallow Pliocene-Pleistocene sand aquifers over 100 km from shore. Freshwater-saltwater boundaries are abrupt, indicating the disequilibrium nature of such systems. This expedition will help to better constrain rates, directions, and mechanisms of groundwater flow and chemical fluxes in continental shelf systems, and will test process-based models for shelf freshwater off New England and other systems around the world.

In early 2024, the ECORD Facility Board rescheduled this expedition for spring-summer 2025, after an unsuccessful tendering exercise in late 2023 for drilling and platform services. Throughout the summer of 2024, the ESO team prepared to run a new tendering exercise for an offshore operation in May-August 2025. The ESO team met with multiple suppliers in formal and informal market engagement sessions to convey the special requirements of this expedition.

After a formal tendering and evaluation period throughout autumn 2024, ESO awarded the drilling contract to Matrix Offshore Services, Tennessee, who provided the *Liftboat*

Robert equipped with a land-based Boart Longyear mining rig. In parallel, the ESO Team prepared their own equipment and services, namely equipment maintenance, testing, and certification, stock checks, organising shipping, and supporting staff to obtain travel documentation to work in the USA. Other critical activities included science planning, with ESO and the Co-Chiefs handling and evaluating incoming sample requests and designing the shipboard workflows, which included groundwater testing and sampling procedures.

Mobilisation for the expedition took place in Bridgeport, Connecticut, between 28-30 April 2025, attended by various team members from all ESO partners. The main tasks were to install the ESO lab containers on the vessel, check and test the equipment, make the necessary cable runs, finalise the IT network, make final detailed plans with the Matrix drilling team and ship crew, and introduce the Science Team to the vessel.

The expedition was originally planned to depart on May 1st. Ultimately, the final permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers was awarded on 17 May, with two days wait-on-weather required before sailing on the 19 May. Please consult the daily and weekly reports at <https://www.ecord.org/expedition-501-reports/> for detailed information on how the expedition progressed, and also the expedition blog at <https://expedition501.wordpress.com/> for further background explanations, including contributions by ESO team members.

The *L/B Robert* left port on the 19 May and transited to the first Site M0111. Being a standing platform, a pre-load sequence was required, after which the vessel jacked up to working height, approximately 10m above wave height.

Operations began immediately following the standard approach of running casing into the seabed, followed by hydraulic piston coring (HPC). HPC was switched to Extended Nose Coring (EXN) or rotary Alien Coring (ALN) when recovery and/or advance became poor. After modest coring success, Hole M0111A was abandoned at 67 mbsf due to a stuck core barrel, and adjacent Hole M0111B was started. Any lithologies that showed resistance to coring (for example, suspected

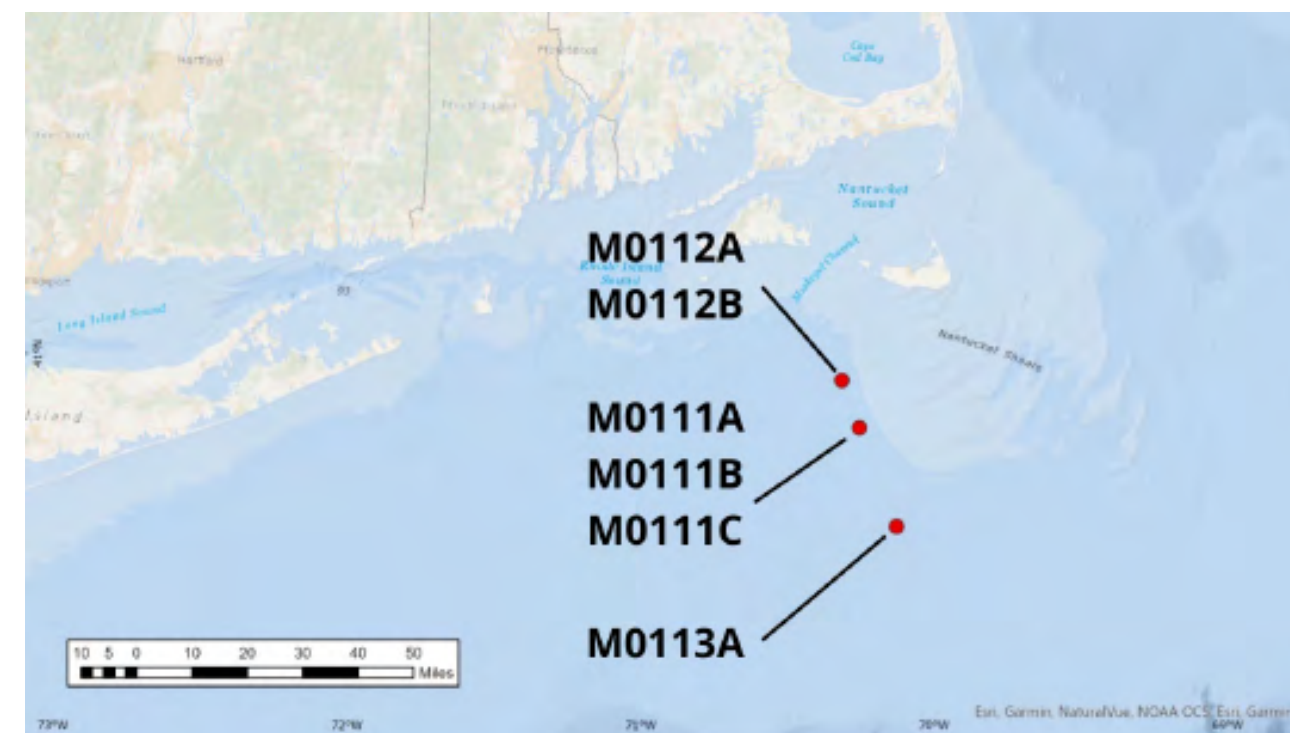
glauconitic sands) were overcome by non-coring rotary drilling through such intervals, then switching back to HPC or EXN coring.

During these early stages of the Offshore Operation, the Expedition 501 Science Team began initial description of cores, analysis of water chemistry, and bulk physical properties based on multi-sensor core logger (MSCL) data. The sedimentology team provided a preliminary lithological description based on core section photographs taken while the cores were in the liners. The aqueous geochemistry team collected interstitial water samples using Rhizon and squeeze cake sampling methods for salinity, ammonium, alkalinity, and pH analyses. In addition, the geochemistry team and microbiology team completed sample splits and preservation for shore-based interstitial water and microbiological analyses.

The physical properties team conducted non-invasive measurements of P-wave velocity, bulk density, magnetic susceptibility, electrical resistivity, and natural

were run for coring. This is a 'piggy-back' approach which was also used successfully in Expedition 313: New Jersey Shallow Shelf in 2009.

On 29 May, the first groundwater pump test was carried out at around 231 mbsf, in an interval that was not recovering well, suggesting a major change in lithology. No formation water was recovered, yet the test provided learning opportunities for the rig crew, the ESO team, and the Science Team. These initial tests also confirmed the functionality of the packer system, submersible pump, and sampling manifold system. Coring resumed, and further groundwater pump tests were attempted at 272 mbsf, eventually achieving a stable flowrate that enabled the cleaning of the borehole and samples of formation fluid to be taken. Multiple drawdown and recovery periods provided valuable data to determine in situ hydrogeological properties. Water quality monitoring during the test provided information on fluid electrical conductivity, temperature, and pH. All these data are crucial to meeting the objectives of Expedition 501.



gamma radiation using the MSCL. The data was ready offshore for initial interpretation and correlation with seismic interpretations, preliminary core descriptions, and interstitial water data.

Hole M0111B progress initially stalled due to a break in the casing. To overcome this issue, the PQ drill rods were run back into the hole to 120 mbsf, and used as casing through which smaller-diameter HQ drill rods and BHA

After the pump test, coring resumed. Loose sands continued to affect recovery in places, and a stuck core barrel eventually parted, leading to the removal of the drill string from the borehole. After re-running the BHA, gamma ray logging through pipe was conducted. On completion, PVC casing was successfully run to a depth of 343 mbsf, and the metal drill pipe removed. PVC casing was selected to prevent the loose lithologies from collapsing and trapping the logging tools, while the non-metal PVC material did not interfere with the tool sensors. Logging through the PVC casing then followed,

using gamma radiation (total and spectral), magnetic susceptibility, electrical resistivity, and nuclear magnetic resonance. Logging of Hole M0111B finished on 7 June, and the *L/B Robert* was moved to Hole M0111C.

The top 150 mbsf of Hole M0111C was punctuated by HPC coring attempts and open hole drilling, after which the rotary Alien Corer (ALN) was used. At 171 mbsf, the packer was deployed and groundwater pumping commenced, eventually reaching a steady flow of 6 L/min. Groundwater and noble gas samples were successfully taken, after which coring resumed. At TD (231 mbsf), a second groundwater pump test was carried out, followed by a through-pipe gamma log run before successful removal of the packer. All downhole equipment was recovered on 17 June, and the LB Robert transited to site M0112.

Coring commenced at Hole M0112A using a combination of HPC and ALN corers with excellent recovery (up to 89%). Coring of Hole M0112A was completed on 29 June to a depth of 328.71 mbsf, which was followed by the downhole logging program.

After switching to a new hole location, coring commenced at Hole M0112B. Three groundwater pump tests and water sampling were carried out at around 110 mbsf, 171 mbsf and 255 mbsf (TD). At TD, a through-pipe gamma ray log was run successfully, followed by the installation of a SCIMPI, a Simple Cabled Instrument for Measuring Parameters In-Situ. The ship crew, drillers, and Expedition 501 team helped to deploy the SCIMPI, which was successfully installed in less than three hours. The SCIMPI system has four measurement modules at four depths that will be sealed in the borehole as it collapses. Each measurement module will record in situ pressure, temperature, and electrical resistivity for multiple years before being recovered during a future, non-drilling operation. The drill pipe and casing was then tripped out and the deck cleared for transit to new Site M0113.

Coring proceeded at M0113A until 273 mbsf, when a potential aquifer sand was recovered. After proving sufficient thickness, it was decided to set the packer and attempt to extract water from the formation. The initial extraction of water from the drill string proceeded well until the pump failed. Rebound of the water level was recorded but after an hour it was noted there was no further increase in water into the string.

After resuming coring for short interval, a second pump test was attempted, and groundwater was successfully extracted from the borehole. Once the level of the head had settled, the water was replenished at a constant rate and there was little need to adjust the pump speed to maintain the flow. This final test was extremely successful, and all samples requested were collected and consistent data recorded. The pumping test provided significant volumes of water for aqueous geochemical, noble gas, and microbiological

analyses and sample collection. The test also provided a large time-series data set to help address the physical and chemical hydrogeology of this offshore freshened groundwater aquifer. Coring resumed and TD was reached after steady progress using the HPC & ALN core barrels. A through-pipe gamma ray log was run, followed by the full logging suite through PVC casing. On completion, the second and final SCIMPI was successfully deployed into the borehole before midnight, marking the last science operation of Expedition 501.

The *L/B Robert* jacked down and was floating free of the seabed at 1740 hrs on 31 July. The vessel, with its full complement comprising Expedition 501 Science Team members, the ESO team, contractors from Matrix Offshore Services, drilling crew from Boart Longyear, mud engineering team from IMDEX, and the ship's crew from Seacor Marine, departed for Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The *L/B Robert* docked in Bridgeport on the 1st of August, 74 days after leaving, and the tremendously successful Offshore Operation phase of Expedition 501 officially came to an end.

The Offshore Operation recovered a total of 871.33 m of core from six holes across three sites, with an average recovery of 71%. See Table 1 for a summary of the holes completed, and Figure 1 for the actual locations of the drilled holes.

Expedition 501 webpage: <https://www.ecord.org/expedition501/>

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Hole	Proposal site	Lat ,Long WGS84	Water depth (m)	Hole depth (mbsf)	Sum of cored intervals (m)	Core recovery (m)	No. of cores	No. of cores
M0111A	MV-03C	40.8747 -70.2697	42	63.65	49.58	48.85	29	98.5%
M0111B	MV-03C	40.8746 -70.2697	42	392.93	336.05	201.06	171	59.8%
M0111C	MV-03C	40.87411 -70.2697	42	231.36	96.26	65.57	38	68.1%
M0112A	MV-08A	40.87411 -70.2697	41	328.71	319.51	255.96	217	80.1%
M0112B	MV-08B	40.9976 -70.333383	41	339.82	103.26	59.25	55	57.4%
M0113A	MV-04C	40.618333 -70.136972	54	325	323.19	241.14	208	74.6%

Table 1: Summary of Expedition 501 holes completed.
Note: hole depth includes open hole intervals (no coring attempted).

IODP³ Expedition 502E: Extended Monitoring and Resurveying of Japan Trench Borehole Observatories

Co-chief Scientists:	Patrick Fulton (Cornell Univ.) and Nur Schuba (UTIG)
Expedition Project Manager	Lena Maeda (Mar3)
Operation:	18 - 29 October 2025
Vessel:	Chikyu
Port:	Shimizu / Sendai



Engineering Expedition IODP³ Expedition 502E aimed to test key hypotheses about the long-term hydrogeologic and mechanical evolution of the Japan Trench megathrust by redeploying temperature sensor strings in observatory Holes C0019D and C0019Q and conducting surveys of downhole deformation.

Specifically, the expedition hypothesized that permeability within the fault damage zone remained elevated relative to the plate boundary fault core and that hydrogeologic properties continued to evolve due to healing processes. The redeployed temperature sensors were intended to assess changes over time by capturing thermal anomalies associated with fluid migration and hydrogeologic transients. The expedition further hypothesized that horizontal fluid flow past the borehole varied with depth, reflecting structural heterogeneities within the fault zone. A Thermal Response Test was conducted to quantify background flow rates past the borehole casing, providing direct constraints on lateral fluid migration and its role in pressure redistribution. These data were integrated with geochemical observations and temperature time-series analyses to assess the role of fluids in modulating fault strength.

IODP³ Expedition 502: Impact of Petit-Spot Magmatism on Subduction Zone Seismicity and the Global Geochemical Cycle

Co-chief Scientists:	Asuka Yamaguchi (AORI) and Hiroko Kitajima (TAMU)
Expedition Project Manager	Natsumi Okutsu (MarE3)
Operation:	30 October - 23 November 2025
Vessel:	Chikyu
Port:	Sendai / Sendai



Expedition 502 aimed to drill the outer rise area of the Japan Trench, where the sediment layer above the acoustic basement was unusually thin. The expedition tested the hypothesis that this thin sediment was caused by basalt intrusions or lava flows related to a type of volcanic activity known as petit-spot magmatism.

The goal of the expedition was to determine whether this volcanic activity was more widespread than previously thought. If confirmed, the findings would have significant implications for understanding the functioning of subduction zones, including earthquake processes, volcanic activity, and global chemical cycles. This research contributed to a better understanding of the role of petit-spot magmatism and its impact on Earth's systems.

IODP³ Expedition 503: Hadal Trench Tsunamigenic Slip History

Co-chief Scientists:	Ken Ikehara (AIST) and Michael Strasser (U Innsbruck)
Expedition Project Manager	Lena Maeda (Mar3)
Operation:	24 November - 12 December 2025
Vessel:	Chikyu
Port:	Sendai / Shimizu



Expedition 503 aimed to drill a trench basin in the central Japan Trench to recover the complete trench-fill sequence for dating and establishing an event stratigraphy for paleoseismological interpretations, as well as for investigating earthquake-related elemental cycles in the hadal trench environment. By combining the stratigraphy and chronology of thick event deposits, interstitial-water geochemical proxy data for past fluid-flow pulses, and core-to-seismic correlations with paleo-slip-to-trench events, the expedition sought to determine how frequently slip-to-trench events had occurred. Recovering the complete trench-fill sedimentary record and pore-water profile significantly advanced understanding of the nature and recurrence of hadal trench tsunamigenic slip, the underlying megathrust earthquakes and associated geohazards, and the role of these processes in enhancing carbon accumulation within the hadal trench, potentially stimulating carbon transformation and its eventual export into the subduction zone.



IODP³ Expedition 502E.Credit: Letexier@JAMSTEC_IODP³.

Forthcoming Expeditions

Expedition 507: GLACE-NS

One offshore expedition has been planned for 2026: Expedition 507 GLACE-NS. The expedition addresses the Plio-Pleistocene history of glacial-interglacial cycles in the North Sea Basin (NSB). The first ice sheet advances into the NSB shall be reconstructed, and the link between ice-ocean-climate in NW Europe and global forcing shall be studied. Sedimentary successions will be characterised and connections with landscape forming processes determined to test hypotheses on global ice volume changes and ice sheet geometries. Another important topic are the climate evolution through the mid-Pleistocene Transition, productivity turnover in marine and lowland terrestrial ecosystems as well as the role of the Carbon cycle.

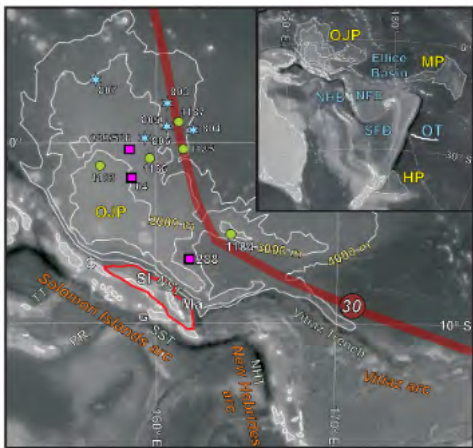
Unfortunately, the sole bidder withdrew his offer at a very late stage, which resulted in a postponement of Expedition 507 to 2027.

SPARCs

- Expedition 504S – The Volcanic Ash Record from the Ontong Java Plateau

Co-Chief Scientists: Bob Musgrave (University of Newcastle, Australia), Ann Dunlea (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA)

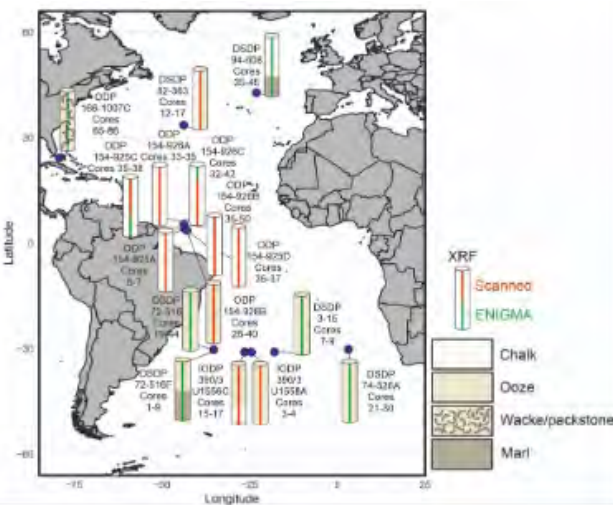
The principal tectonic objective of the expedition is to investigate the mechanism of subduction reversal. The secondary tectonic objectives relate to the history of the Samoan hotspot activity and to the role of petit-spot volcanism prior to plateau collision. The principal paleoclimate objective is to unravel the sources of dust and volcanic ash to the OJP and reconstruct the history of aeolian deposition in this part of the western equatorial Pacific over key periods in the Cenozoic, including the onset of the East Asian Monsoon.



- Expedition 505S – ENIGMA: Exploration into a Global Early Miocene Anomaly

Co-Chief Scientists: Adam Woodhouse (Cardiff University, UK), Jennifer Kasbohm (Carnegie Institution for Science, USA)

The chronostratigraphic age models of all studied records shall be refined, to assess the synchronicity of oceanographic and biotic changes during the early Miocene. Records of early Miocene environmental change in the Atlantic Ocean will be generated and synthesized. The early Miocene biotic change will be collated and records created. Another important goal is the assessment of the collective response of marine organisms to environmental changes using ecologically-motivated statistical and mechanistic models.

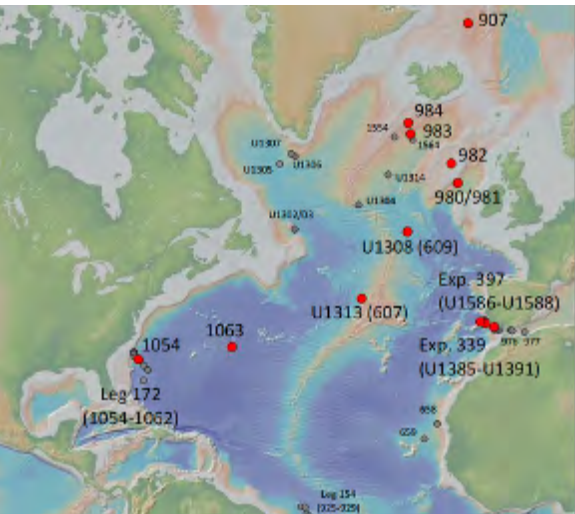


- Expedition 506S – SIGNALS: Stratigraphic Integration of North Atlantic Legacy Sites

Co-Chief Scientists: David Hodell (University of Cambridge, UK), Arisa Seki (Shinshu University, Japan)

Gabriele Uenzelmann-Neben and Nobi Seama
Co-Chairs, IODP³ MSP-Facility Board

The North Atlantic Climate Evolution (focus key transitions) will be reconstructed. The is a key for understanding the AMOC. The causes for cyclic sedimentation are a main target of the SPARC. Understanding Millennial-scale climate variability (what is the origin of abrupt climate change forcing), climate variability across timescales (interactions between millennial/orbital/longer), and linking surface, intermediate, and deep ocean changes (heat transport, circulation, N. Atlantic role in global climate) are additional topics that shall be addressed.



SPARC proposals and discussed implementation plans for 2027 and 2028. The consensus was to recommend the Nadir Impact Crater for drilling in 2027, pending the outcome of an extended risk assessment.

Upcoming IODP³ expeditions

IODP³ Expedition 507: GLACE-NS: Late Cenozoic Glaciers, Landscapes, Climates, and Ecosystems of the North Sea in 2027

IODP³ Expedition based on IODP proposal 1004: Nadir K-Pg Impact Crater in 2028

SPARCs - Scientific Projects using ocean drilling ARCHives

IODP³ Expedition 504S: Volcanic ash record from the Ontong Java Plateau: testing models of subduction reversal and wind transport in the western equatorial Pacific

IODP³ Expedition 505S: ENIGMA: Exploration Into a Global early Miocene Anomaly

IODP³ Expedition 506S: SIGNALS: Stratigraphic InteGration of North Atlantic Legacy Sites



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAMME

SPECIAL CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

IODP³ Expedition 507

Late Cenozoic Glaciers, Landscapes, Climates,
and Ecosystems of the North Sea

Deadline: 30 July 2026

Active Proposals

During 2024–2025, work within the new programme has focused on strategic planning and scientific prioritization to support the implementation of high-impact offshore scientific ocean drilling expeditions. Particular attention has been given to maintaining a strong proposal pipeline and identifying proposals that are scientifically compelling, operationally feasible, and cost-effective within the IODP³ framework.

Future offshore expeditions continue to address major questions in Earth system science, including climate sensitivity, ocean circulation change, cryosphere dynamics, natural hazards, subseafloor biosphere processes, and the energy transition.

The interim MSP Facility Board met in Kobe, Japan, in March 2024 to discuss procedures for the new programme and to recommend implementation of three proposals: Proposal 637 (New England Shelf Hydrogeology) as Expedition 501, Proposal 939 (Tohoku Petit Spot Magmatism) as Expedition 502, and Proposal 1010 (JTRACK Deep-Time Paleoseismology) as Expedition 503. All three expeditions were scheduled and completed in 2025.

In addition to these implementation decisions, the interim MSP Facility Board reviewed scientific priorities for the new programme together with vessel capabilities, vessel availability, and anticipated implementation costs.

The final meeting of the ECORD Facility Board, held jointly with the *Chikyu* IODP Board in Cambridge, England, in September 2024, focused on proposals remaining within the ECORD portfolio and their potential progression into the new programme. Discussions considered scientific priorities, cost-effectiveness, geographic distribution, proposals that represented achievable implementation opportunities, and collaboration with other ocean drilling programmes. Representatives from NSF and the *JOIDES Resolution* Facility Board also participated.

Following the meeting, tailored letters were sent to proponents with proposals at the ECORD Facility Board. These letters provided suggestions for strengthening future implementation plans, including revised operational approaches and opportunities for in-kind contributions where appropriate.

A total of 16 proposals were submitted initially into IODP³. These were evaluated at a Science Evaluation Panel meeting in February 2025 and subsequently considered by an online meeting of the interim MSP Facility Board. The Board recommended implementation of Proposal 1012 (North Sea Paleoclimate) in 2026. Factors contributing to this

decision included the scientific objectives of the proposal, the likelihood of securing a suitable vessel, and the reduced likelihood of permitting challenges.

Three additional proposals were considered at the in-person MSP Facility Board meeting held in Yokohama, Japan, in May 2025, together with three SPARC proposals involving legacy assets. All three SPARC proposals were endorsed and are currently being implemented as Expeditions 504S, 505S, and 506S.

At the same meeting, the MSP Facility Board recommended implementation of Proposal 1004 (Nadir Impact Crater) in 2027, and Proposal 1106 as Expedition 502e, an engineering leg associated with Expedition 502: Tohoku Petit Spot Magmatism.

The following proposals are currently active within the MSP Facility Board portfolio for potential implementation in the coming years:

- P708 – Arctic Ocean Paleoceanography (ArcOP)
- P730 – Sabine Bank Paleosealevel
- P813 – Antarctic Cenozoic Paleoclimate
- P839 – Amundsen Sea Ice Sheet History
- P857C – Messinian Evaporite Demise
- P864 – Equatorial Atlantic Gateway
- P941 – Godzilla Megamullion Lithospheric Architecture
- P945 – Brazilian Equatorial Margin Paleoceanography
- P967 – Ontong Java Nui LIP
- P971 – Kane Megamullion Deep Drilling
- P976 – North Iceland Rift Propagation
- P979 – Arctic Atlantic Gateway Paleoclimate
- P998 – Antarctic Cryosphere Origins
- P1005 – Sunda Shelf Sea Level
- P1015 – Campeche Bank Sediment Drifts
- P1105 – Hyuga-Nada Observatory

These active proposals represent a diverse range of scientific targets, including Arctic and Antarctic paleoclimate, ice-sheet history, sea-level change, ocean gateways, mantle and lithospheric processes, large igneous provinces, sediment drift systems, and offshore observatory development.

During 2024–2025, continued work has supported the maturation of these proposals, including consideration of vessel suitability, permitting pathways, scheduling opportunities, technical requirements, and opportunities for international collaboration. Particular attention has also been given to proposals that may benefit from co-badged implementation with international partners.

Looking ahead, planning continues for future offshore expeditions, including potential clustering of polar proposals in the lead-up to the International Polar Year 2032.

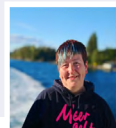
Active proposals

Proposal	Type	Short Title	Lead proponent	Country
708	Add 5	Arctic Ocean Paleooceanography (ArcOP)	Juliane Müller	Germany
730	Full 2	Sabine Bank Sea Level	Frederick Taylor	USA
813	Full	Antarctic Cenozoic Paleoclimate	Trevor Williams	USA
839	Full	Amundsen Sea Ice Sheet History	Karsten Gohl	Germany
857C	Add 2	Messinian Evaporite Demises	Claudia Bertoni	UK
864	Full 2	Equatorial Atlantic Gateway	Tom Dunkley Jones	UK
941	Full 2	Godzilla Megamullion Lithospheric Architecture	Yasuhiko Ohara	Japan
945	Full 2	Brazilian Equatorial Margin Paleooceanography	Luigi Jovane	Brazil
967	Full 2	Ontong Java Nui LIP	Takashi Sano	Japan
971	Full 2	Kane Megamullion Deep Drilling	Alessio Sanfilippo	Italy
976	Full	North Iceland Rift Propagation	Hans Christian Larsen	Denmark
979	Full 2	Arctic Atlantic Gateway Paleoclimate	Wolfram Geissler	Germany
998	Full	Antarctic Cryosphere Origins	Robert McKay	New Zealand
1005	Full 2	Sunda Shelf Sea Level	Peter Clift	UK
1015	Full	Campeche Bank Sediment Drifts	Christopher Lowery	US
1105	Full	Hyuga-Nada Observatory		





MagellanPlus and Magellan³ Workshops Series



Catalina Gebhardt



Jun-ichiro Ishibashi

The Magellan³ Workshop Programme

The Magellan³ Workshop Programme brings together the international scientific drilling community to spark new ideas and collaborations for the next generation of Earth, life, and environmental research.

Designed to bridge continents and disciplines, the programme supports workshops that develop innovative proposals for ocean, land-to-sea, and Scientific Projects using Archived Research Collections (SPARC), drawing on both new expeditions and existing core materials.

Funding of up to €15,000 is available per workshop, enabling researchers to convene, exchange ideas, and refine their proposals. In addition, individual travel grants are offered

to support researchers in participating in related scientific activities, fostering broader engagement and knowledge exchange. Jointly supported by ECORD, ANZIC, and J-DESC, Magellan³ aims to nurture creative science that aligns with the 2050 Science Framework and the ICDP Science Plan, helping to define the future directions of scientific drilling.

Guidance and oversight are provided by the Magellan³ Science Steering Committee (SSC), comprising 13 members from the three partner entities, who work together to shape the programme's vision and ensure a balanced and forward-looking portfolio of workshops. Proposals can be submitted to the steering committee twice a year.

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Past MagellanPlus workshops

Land-to-Sea Shaking Studies (L2S3) Workshop: **Unlocking the full potential of subaqueous paleoseismology at active plate boundaries**

(20–24 October 2025, Taipei, Taiwan)

Our scientific understanding of seismic hazard is continually revised by unexpectedly large events, such as the 2011 CE Tōhoku-oki earthquake, demonstrating that the historical period has not yet experienced the full earthquake potential. Extending the observational period by studying sedimentary imprints of past earthquakes is therefore essential. There is emerging consensus that tracking earthquake shaking across land-to-sea transects in lake and marine records has the potential to elevate fundamental understanding of rupture processes, earthquake recurrence, and associated hazards. Hence, the Land-to-Sea Shaking Studies (L2S3) workshop aimed to gather a diverse range of international experts to coordinate impactful future scientific endeavors and amphibious drilling proposals to collectively advance scientific understanding of seismic hazard at active plate boundaries.

Taiwan was chosen as the workshop venue due to its dynamic tectonic setting and the recent 2024 M7.3 Hualien earthquake. With major support from MagellanPlus (ECORD/ICDP), Taiwan's NSTC and NTU, and co-funding from

USSSP, ANZIC, GeoDiscoveryNZ, JAMSTEC, and IAS, the event gathered 80 participants (including 39 early-career researchers) from 12 countries at National Taiwan University on 20–24th October 2025. Led by an early-career organizing committee and senior steering team, the four-day program advanced discussions on paleoseismology at active margins.

Day 1 defined key challenges and future directions, anchored by Harold Tobin's keynote on using paleoseismology as a tool for natural hazard investigation. Other keynotes addressed chronological uncertainties (L. Staisch), statistical robustness (J. Moernaut), distinguishing seismic vs. climatic triggers (Y.-S. Lin), and quantifying earthquake parameters from deposits (H. Naruse). Discussion groups identified priorities including: improving age correlations, validating triggers experimentally, constraining deposit modelling to infer earthquake parameters, integrating geophysical imaging, enhancing core-scanning characterization, targeting stable sites to avoid non-stationarity, and strengthening dialogue with hazard modelers.

Among a stimulating day in the field spent observing active landscape responses to recent earthquakes and typhoons.

Days 2–4 of the workshop focused on linking the outlined paleoseismology challenges to new scientific drilling proposals. Talks outlined IODP³ and U.S. drilling program capabilities and summarized regional paleoseismic progress across New Zealand, Chile, Alaska, Japan, Indonesia, and the Caribbean. Breakout groups developed roadmaps defining hypotheses, site suitability, readiness, and team composition. The Hikurangi margin (New Zealand) and Alaska emerged as high-priority, IODP³-ready targets for exploring spatiotemporal patterns in large earthquake recurrence. The Caribbean was also highlighted for potential land-to-sea proposal development to complement current ICDP initiatives, with strong support in the US and abroad.

Importantly, Taiwan was emphasized as a key region for calibrating seismic and non-seismic triggers through rapid-response and monitoring studies.

Overall, the L2S3 workshop successfully united an international, multidisciplinary community to reach consensus on key paleoseismology research gaps: integration of marine and lacustrine records, improved chronological control, and stronger mechanistic understanding of earthquake–sediment relationships. This, alongside the coordinated efforts to develop future hypothesis-driven land-to-sea paleoseismic initiatives, marks an important step toward advancing global understanding of seismic hazard at active plate boundaries and its impact on society in line with the IODP³ and ICDP 2050 Science Framework objectives.

Organising committee

*C. Pizer¹, *J.-J. S. Huang², M. Strasser¹, J. Howarth³, *K. Wils⁴, K. Ikehara⁵, *R. Nakanishi⁵, *Y. Yokoyama⁶, C. McHugh⁷, *Chloe Seibert⁸, *T.-T. Chen²

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Additional funding was provided by National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), Geological Society Located in Taipei, National Academy of Marine Research and National Taiwan University (NTU), NSF through the United States Science Support Programme (USSSP; C. McHugh), Australian & New Zealand International Scientific Drilling Consortium (ANZIC), GeoDiscoveryNZ, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), and the International Association of Sedimentologists (IAS).



Participants of the October 2025 MagellanPlus workshop 'Land-to-Sea Shaking Studies' at The Chelungpu Fault Preservation Park, location of the 1999 Mw 7.7 Chi-chi earthquake in western Taiwan.

Magellan³ workshops

So far, five Magellan³ workshops are planned for 2026 based on the Magellan³ workshop proposals received in 2025:

- Michelle Harris (University of Plymouth, UK) et al.: ZERO-AGE drilling at mid-ocean ridges; Southampton, UK, 8-9 January 2026
- Florence Schubotz (MARUM, University of Bremen, Germany) et al.: Young & Cool - Installing long-term observatories to study microbiological processes on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge flank; MARUM, University of Bremen, 11-13 March 2026
- Uisdean Nicholson (Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK) et al.: Impact Crater Evolution and Terrestrial Environmental Consequences (i-CREATE); Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, 27 April - 1 May 2026. Co-funded by USSSP.
- Michele Rebesco (OGS Trieste, Italy) et al.: MANI_IN_PASTA - Maximising existing and New Information IN Past circulation STability; Trieste, Italy, 11-13 May 2026
- Yuki Morono (JAMSTEC, Japan) et al.: Go Beyond the Limit (GBL) - Defining the termination of habitability and the nature of the non-biosphere; Kochi Core Center, Japan, 17-19 June 2026

Magellan³: ZERO-AGE drillig at mid-ocean ridges (8–9 January 2026, Southampton, UK)

Mid-ocean ridges (MOR) are a major component of the plate tectonic cycle. Newly formed ocean crust at MOR (“zero-age” crust) undergoes significant changes soon after formation, including the onset of hydrothermal alteration, the development of microbial life, and changes in physical and magnetic properties. Despite the importance of these early processes, sampling of “zero-age” crust, particularly in the subsurface, has remained very limited.

The workshop explored the scientific rationale and potential locations for a zero-age drilling proposal using seabed drilling technology to be submitted to IODP³. It also examined opportunities to link potential drill sites with other seagoing experiments to maximise scientific return. The workshop encouraged participation from communities that had not previously engaged with scientific drilling and provided a forum for discussing future collaborations and research opportunities.

Magellan³: Young and Cool (11–13 March 2026, Bremen, Germany)

Over the course of three days, around 40 scientists from Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America gathered for a workshop at MARUM – Center for Marine Environmental Sciences at the University of Bremen. The international meeting focused on the question of whether and in what form new observatories could be established in the basaltic ocean crust at the Reykjanes Ridge.

The workshop, entitled “Young and Cool,” was part of the Magellan³ Workshop Series program and aimed to further deepen the biogeochemical understanding of the deep marine biosphere. Low-temperature hydrothermal circulation along mid-ocean ridge flanks is one of Earth’s most extensive and dynamic processes, transferring heat and chemicals between the ocean and the crust while supporting a unique deep biosphere. Previous scientific drilling and observatories, including those at the Juan de Fuca Ridge, North Pond on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, and the Dorado outcrop, provided important insights into subsurface fluid flow, microbial activity, and carbon cycling.

Despite these advances, no dedicated international observatory had existed for long-term monitoring of low-temperature processes in young ocean crust. The “Young and Cool” Magellan³ workshop focused on developing plans for new subseafloor observatories at 57°30’N on the Reykjanes Ridge. The proposed site, known as Squid Pond, was investigated through previous MARUM-led expeditions, which identified active seawater recharge and discharge pathways, making it an ideal location to study fluid circulation, element cycling, and microbial processes.

The workshop brought together international experts to define key scientific questions, identify priority experiments and technologies, select potential observatory locations, and develop strategies for long-term operation and future IODP³ Mission Specific Platform drilling proposals. The initiative aimed to improve understanding of young ocean crust, subseafloor life, and the global cycling of energy and matter.



Magellan³ Workshop

ZERO-AGE drilling at mid-ocean ridges

Registration QR Code:



Deadline 5/12/25

Southampton, UK
8th-9th of January 2026

To date, sampling unsedimented young crust has been fraught by low recoveries, but such samples offer significant science return.

By bringing together a diverse group of scientists we will explore targets to recover zero-age basaltic crust using seabed rock drills.

We will investigate integrating ocean drilling with other experiments.

Hybrid: In person and online

University of Southampton

Organising Committee:

Co-lead: Michelle Harris, University of Plymouth, UK
Co-lead: Andy Evans, University of Southampton, UK
Co-lead: David Albers, OGS Trieste, Italy
Co-lead: Claire Gendron, University of Plymouth, UK
Co-lead: Emma Lipp, University of Southampton, UK
Co-lead: Francesco Rossetti, University of Southampton, UK
Co-lead: Charles Ross, University of Southampton, UK
Co-lead: Gordon Smith, University of Southampton, UK



University of Bremen, Germany

YOUNG & COOL

INSTALLING LONG-TERM OBSERVATORIES TO STUDY MICROBIOLOGICAL PROCESSES ON THE MID-ATLANTIC RIDGE FLANK

11th to 13th MARCH 2026

GOALS

- Bring together the deep biosphere crustal community
- Conceptualize the installation of subseafloor observatories dedicated to conduct microbiological and geochemical work in young and cool ocean crust
- Identify optimal observatory locations
- Discuss the technology needed to perform the desired experiments
- Develop an outline for an IODP³ Mission Specific Platform (MSP) proposal

CO-ORGANIZERS

Florence Schubotz | Univ. Bremen
Elmar Albers | Alfred Wegener Institute

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Wolfgang Bach | Univ. Bremen
Yuki Morono | JAMSTEC
William Oni | Ludwig Maximilian Univ.
Eoghan Reeves | Univ. Bergen

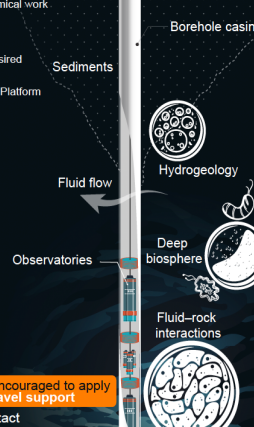
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Sabine Kastner | Alfred Wegener Institute
Yuki Morono | JAMSTEC
Sun Shih-Wen | Univ. Delaware
Geoffrey Wheat | Univ. Alaska Fairbanks
Matthias Zabel | Univ. Bremen

REGISTER HERE!

Early career researchers are encouraged to apply and will receive preference in travel support

Questions? Contact
fschubotz@marum.de e.albers@uni-bremen.de





Group photo of Magellan³ workshop Young and Cool participants. Photo: MARUM – Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen. Credit: V. Diekamp@ECORD_IODP³.

Magellan³: i-CREATE: Impact Crater Evolution and Terrestrial Environmental Consequences (27–29 April 2026, Edinburgh, UK)

Hypervelocity impacts are among the most important planetary processes across the Solar System, fundamentally altering the physical properties of planetary crust. They represent significant regional to global hazards but can also create habitable environments that persist long after impact events.

The i-CREATE workshop was a 3-day meeting held in Edinburgh, including a field trip to the NW Highlands to visit the Stac Fada Member impact ejecta deposits.

The workshop aimed to develop new drilling proposals to investigate buried impact craters, test fundamental theories of impact cratering physics, and explore the environmental consequences of such events.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY
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IODP
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAMME

ECORD
European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling

ICDP
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
ON DRILLING OF THE PLANET

TEXAS
The University of Texas at Austin

Magellan³ & USSSP workshop: Impact Crater Evolution and Terrestrial Environmental Consequences (i-CREATE)

2 km

End-Cretaceous seafloor

reverse faults (horizontals)

crater fill (orange)

sediments loaded following impact

graben basin fault

central graben zone

curved radial reverse faults

pre-existing normal faults

East

West

IODP

drilling beyond crater basin

graben

East

West

Images above: top left – 200 confirmed impact craters in the Impact Earth database (<https://impact.uwo.ca/>); mid left – 3D view of the Nörd Crater (1004 proposal); right – Chicxulub core from IODP Exp. 364

Dates: April 27th to May 1st 2026 | **Venue:** Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK

Hosts: Uisdean Nicholson, Sean Gulick. **Watchdog:** Christian Koebert

Summary: Hypervelocity impacts are the most important planetary process across the Solar System and fundamentally change the physical properties of planetary crust. They represent significant regional to global hazards but can also generate habitable environments that persist long after impact. This 3-day workshop in Edinburgh, followed by an optional field trip to the spectacular Stac Fada Member impact ejecta sequence in the NW Highlands, aims to develop new IODP³/ICDP drilling proposals investigating buried impact craters. These will allow us to understand the fundamental physics of impact cratering and investigate the environmental consequences of such

ECORD
European Consortium for
Ocean Research Drilling

**ECORD Magellan3
Workshop**

MANI_IN_PASTA
Maximising existing and New Information
IN Past circulation STABILITY

Trieste, May 11th-13th, 2026

Aims: defining a clear idea and identifying the writing team for a SPARC proposal to be submitted to the 31/1/2027 deadline to investigate Antarctic bottom water formation and slowdown of Atlantic meridional overturning circulation during past warm periods. The focus will be on extracting the maximum information from existing drilling data from key deep-water formation sites in both hemispheres, with new consistent analytical approaches and machine learning.
The expected impact is an increased understanding of hemispheric phase relationships allowing better forecasting of future scenarios in our warming world.

Deadline for registration: 27th of February, 2026

[Please register here](#)

Contact: Michele Rebesco, mrebesco@ogs.it

Participation at the workshop is **free**.

Icebreaker, breaks and workshop dinner are all provided.

Funding for accommodation, and contribution towards travel expenses will be prioritised for keynote speakers and ECRs (PhD and <5 years post-PhD).

Organisers:

Michele Rebesco (OGS), Cédric John (Queen Mary University of London).



Group photo of Magellan³ workshop MANI_IN_PASTA participants.

Magellan³: Go Beyond the Limit (GBL) – Defining the termination of habitability and the nature of the non-biosphere through deep subseafloor drilling
(16–19 June 2026, Kochi, Japan)

The Go Beyond the Limit (GBL) Magellan³ workshop focused on maximizing the scientific potential of the GBL drilling project, which aims to identify the transition from habitable to non-habitable conditions in the deep seafloor. With drilling sites selected and a Full Drilling Proposal submitted, the workshop shifted the emphasis from site selection to the scientific strategy for investigating this unique boundary.

The workshop brought together experts in microbiology, geochemistry, geophysics, sedimentology, and energetic modeling to refine the key scientific questions, integrate multidisciplinary approaches, and develop a coherent framework for identifying and interpreting the end of the deep biosphere.

Go Beyond the Limit (GBL)

Defining the termination of habitability and the nature of the non-biosphere

Where does Earth's biosphere end, and how can this boundary be defined scientifically?

The termination of life in the deep subsurface remains poorly constrained, as no drilling has yet crossed a continuous transition from habitable to clearly non-habitable conditions

The Go Beyond the Limit (GBL) project targets deep geothermal gradients to directly sample his transition

June 17th-19th, 2026
Kochi Core Center, Japan

Hybrid: In person and online

SCOPE OF THE WORKSHOP

- Defining key questions at the biosphere
- non-biosphere transition
- Redefining how the end of the biosphere is identified and quantified
- Integrating biological, chemical, physical, and energetic perspectives

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Yuki Morono (JAMSTEC), Masataka Kinoshita (Univ. Tokyo), Makoto Yamano (Univ. Tokyo), Junshiro Kuroda (Univ. Tokyo), Yatsuyuki Nakamura (JAMSTEC), Verena Heuer (Bremen Univ.), Florence Scholze (Bremen Univ.), Steven D'Hondt (Univ. Rhode Island), Robert Pockalny (Univ. Rhode Island)

KEY SCIENTIFIC THEMES

- Defining biosphere termination – Is the end of the biosphere gradual, abrupt, or heterogeneous?
- How do energy supply and reaction kinetics constrain habitability?
- Which geochemical and molecular signals persist after viability?
- The role of timescales – How can biological processes be linked to sedimentary and geological records?

Contact: morono@jamstec.go.jp

REGISTER HERE!
DEADLINE Apr 30, 2026



Myriam Kars

IODP³ is committed to making the scientific data and findings generated by its activities freely available. This is achieved via the Proceedings of the International Ocean Drilling Programme, a gold open access, peer-reviewed, online journal published by Copernicus Publications.

2025-2026 has seen the first publications in the Proceedings (available at <https://www.proceedings-iodp3.net/>): as of 1 May 2026, these are the Scientific Prospectuses of three offshore expeditions (IODP³-NSF Expedition 501, IODP³ Expeditions 502 and 503) and two SPARC expeditions (IODP³ Expeditions 504S and 506S). Each expedition has its own dedicated volume which contains reports and research results generated by the Science Team using samples and data acquired during the expedition.

Proceedings Editorial Board and open call for Topic Editors

The Proceedings Editorial Board is composed of three Chief Editors – Myriam Kars, Antony Morris, and Nobu Eguchi – and a team of 11 Topic Editors with expertise in various disciplines related to scientific ocean drilling, to help handle the peer-review process.

Applications from scientists from all career stages based at institutions in IODP³ member nations who are interested in joining our team of Topic Editors are welcome anytime through an open call (<https://iodp3.org/open-call-for-topic-editors-for-the-iodp3-proceedings-journal-now-open/>). Expressions of interest, including a CV containing a list of publications and information on any prior involvement in scientific ocean drilling (if any), can be sent at any time to the IODP³ Publications Manager at publications@iodp3.org.



Proceedings Topic Editors



THOMAS BELGRANO
Topic Editor
University College Dublin, Ireland
Expertise: Ocean lithosphere, magmatic systems, hydrothermal systems, geochronology, geochemistry



MORGANE BRUNET
Topic Editor
Institut des Sciences de la Mer (ISMER), Canada and Université de Brest/IFREMER, France
Expertise: Marine geology, sedimentology, natural hazards, gas hydrates, subduction zones



CLAIRE CARVALLO
Topic Editor
Sorbonne Université, France
Expertise: Paleomagnetism, rock magnetism



KIICHIRO KAWAMURA
Topic Editor
Yamaguchi University, Japan
Expertise: Submarine geohazards, microplastics, submarine geological risks, burial diagenesis, microfossils



STEFFEN KUTTEROLF
Topic Editor
GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, Germany
Expertise: Tephrochronostratigraphy, explosive volcanism, volcanic hazards, magmatic petrology, volcanoclastic sediment petrography and geochemistry



EUN YOUNG LEE
Topic Editor
University of Vienna, Austria
Expertise: Sedimentary geology, tectonics, climate, earth system interaction



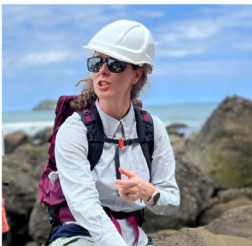
GERALD DICKENS
University of Dublin
Expertise: Low temperature geochemistry, paleoceanography, gas hydrates, sedimentology



SIMON GEORGE
Topic Editor
Macquarie University, Australia
Expertise: Organic geochemistry, sedimentology, paleoceanography, marine geology



SIMON JUNG
Topic Editor
University of Edinburgh, UK
Expertise: Marine geology, sedimentology, paleoceanography and paleoclimatology



LORNA STRACHAN
Topic Editor
University of Auckland, New Zealand
Expertise: Physical sedimentology, stratigraphy, geohazards, paleoclimate



LOTTA TERNIETEN
Topic Editor
Utrecht University, Netherlands
Expertise: Hydrothermal systems, mineral spectroscopy, environmental geochemistry

IODP³-NSF Expedition 501 Editorial Meeting

Following the successful offshore and onshore operational phases of this expedition, at sea off New England (19th of May to 1st of August, 2025) and at the Bremen Core Repository (14th of January to 11th of February, 2026), the Co-Chief Scientists (Brandon Dugan and Rebecca Robinson), EPMs (Jeremy Everest, Margaret Stewart and Raushan Arnhardt), ESO staff (Chang Liu and Bentje Brauns) and 13 Science Team members from Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, UK, and the USA, gathered at the British Geological Survey in Edinburgh (Scotland) from the 20th to 24th of April, 2026 for the Editorial Meeting.

After an introduction to the meeting organisation on the first day by EPM Jeremy Everest, Science Team members worked on revising the Expedition 501 Methods and Site Reports. Questions and discussions punctuated days of reading and editing in a friendly atmosphere. Scientists were catered and fueled by coffee, tea, and cookies.

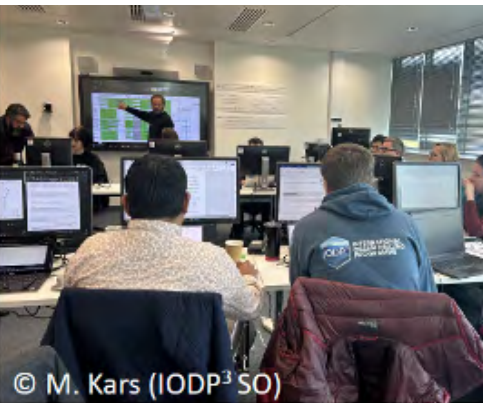
A social dinner in downtown Edinburgh was organised on Thursday evening. The five-day meeting concluded with the completion of the revised manuscripts that will now be published in Volume 501 of the Proceedings at the end of the moratorium period. Big thanks to the ESO staff at the BGS for the flawless organisation of the first IODP³ Editorial Meeting!



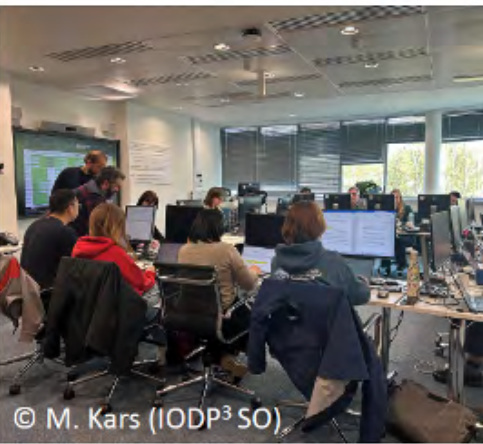
J. Everest (ESO)



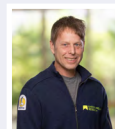
E. Le Ber (ESO)



M. Kars (IODP³ SO)



M. Kars (IODP³ SO)



Matt O'Regan



Hanno Kinkel

ECORD Educational Activities

ECORD Summer schools 2026

This year ECORD supports three summer schools, in Urbino, Leicester, and Bremen.

All summer schools created large interest of PhD students and Early Career Scientists, so the schools could easily fill the places and we are looking forward to an other exciting summer of training the next generation of scientific drilling ocean scientistst.

ECORD Summer School: Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology

University of Urbino, Italy (22 July – 7 August 2026)

The summer school of the USSP consortium focuses on past climate dynamics with special emphasis on the analysis of long-term carbon cycling and its implications in the understanding of present and future climates. USSP integrates lectures, symposia, field trips, and exercises on the many different areas of paleoclimatology including biogeochemical cycling, paleoceanography, continental systems, and all aspects of deep-time climate modelling. These techniques and systems are explored through interactive discussions of Cretaceous OAEs, P/E hyperthermals, the Greenhouse-Icehouse transition, Neogene and Quaternary climate dynamics.

The goal of USSP is to provide participants with an advanced working knowledge on the paleobiological and geochemical proxy data and their use in reconstructing and modelling of past climates.

USSP is taught by ~15-25 leading scientists from around the world, with teacher rotations between years, and can accommodate ~50 students (end-MSc or early career Graduate and post-Graduate) based on their submitted CVs.

In July 2022, following a 2-year break in the summer school, we experimented with a 13-day format, as opposed to the traditional 3-week format. Based on feedback, in summer 2023 we came back to a longer 16-day format, with more free days! For 2024, we have adapted the course in response to student and instructor feedback on both content, length, and organization; one result of this is that the “careers and community” sessions are now fully integrated into the daytime programme. We have also added a “USSP Conference” full day, which mixes participant and instructor

In addition, ESSAC will support up to five ECORD ECRs to participate in the Kochi Core School 2026.

The Kochi Core School is part of the JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) Core to Core Program “Warm Period Climate Change Research Centre) which is coordinated by the ESSAC Office for all ECORD partners.

presentations and poster sessions. In 2025, we adjusted the scientific content to improve our coverage of terrestrial paleoclimate.

Read more on:
<https://urbinoosp.wordpress.com/>



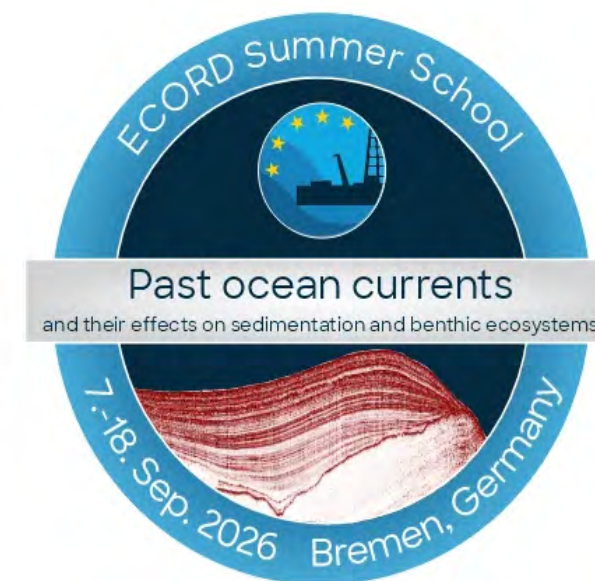
ECORD Summer School: Past ocean currents and their effects on sedimentation and benthic ecosystems

MARUM – Center for Marine Environmental Sciences and the Bremen Core Repository, University of Bremen, Germany (7 –18 September 2026)

The 2026 ECORD Summer School in Bremen explores the interactions between deep-ocean circulation, sedimentation, and benthic ecosystems, with a particular focus on how these processes have evolved through geological time. Ocean currents play a fundamental role in transporting sediments, nutrients, oxygen, and carbon across the seafloor, shaping marine landscapes and influencing the distribution and diversity of deep-sea ecosystems.

Participants will examine how changes in ocean circulation, driven by climatic and tectonic processes, are recorded in marine sediments. These sedimentary archives provide valuable insights into past environmental and climatic conditions, including variations in bottom-water flow, carbon storage, productivity, and the response of benthic communities to environmental change. The programme also addresses the importance of contourite deposits, sediment transport processes, and the links between deep-water circulation, marine geohazards, and the global carbon cycle.

Combining lectures with practical training using sediment cores from the Bremen Core Repository, the course highlights the role of scientific ocean drilling in reconstructing Earth's environmental history and improving our understanding of the interactions between the ocean, climate, and the deep biosphere.



Read more on:
<https://www.marum.de/research-academy/ECORD-training/ECORD-Summer-Schools.html>

ECORD Summer School: Downhole Logging for Marine Geoscience

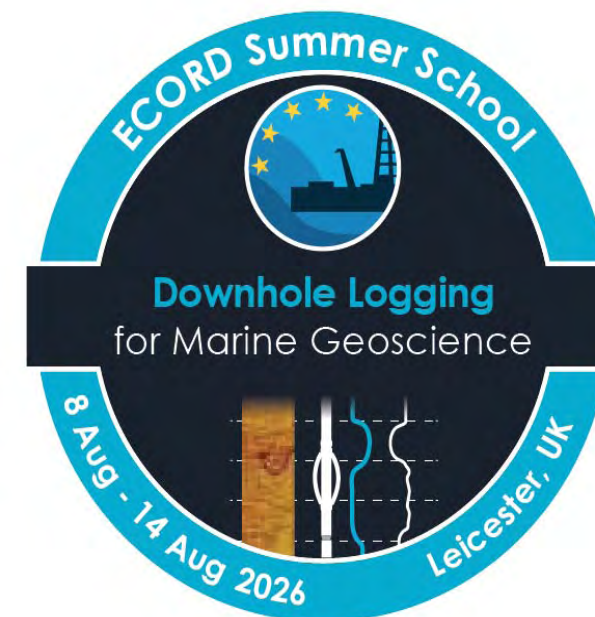
University of Leicester (8- 14 August 2026)

This Summer School introduces the interpretation and application of downhole logs and physical property data, primarily from the International Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP³). The course explores how these datasets provide unique insights into paleoclimatology, sedimentology, hydrogeology, and broader marine geological and ecological processes, including sediment provenance and water column productivity.

Open to participants from all career stages and geoscience backgrounds, the Summer School is particularly aimed at early-career researchers and those interested in incorporating physical properties data into their research or becoming more involved in IODP³ through data use or expedition participation.

Participants will gain knowledge of offshore logging operations, core physical property measurements, data processing and quality assessment, scientific log interpretation, and the applications of downhole logging and petrophysics. Through lectures, practical exercises, and real-world case studies, the course provides hands-on experience in integrating geophysical, geological, and petrophysical datasets to address key marine geoscience questions.

Read more on:
<https://le.ac.uk/iodp/summer-schools>





ECORD Summer Schools 2026

Several summer schools are sponsored every year by ECORD to further foster the education of young scientists in marine-related sciences and to train a new generation to participate in future ocean drilling expeditions.



Leicester, UK



Bremen, Germany



Urbino, Italy



ECORD summer school on Downhole Logging for Marine Geoscience. Credit: LEBER@ECORD_IODP³_EPC_BGS.

ECORD Educational Activities

ECORD Grants and Scholarships:

Following a very competitive round of applications, ESSAC has selected 10 ECORD Research Grants to be funded in 2026. The research grants enable the PhDs and ECRs to add further knowledge and data to their research utilizing existing DSDP, ODP, or IODP material or data. Furthermore, the ECORD Research Grants require mobility, in order to enhance the network building and mentoring of young scientists.

Candidate	Country	Home Institution	Topic	Host Institution	Host Country
Rodriguez Barreiro, Iván	ITA	Naturmuseum Südtirol	UV-B irradiance as a potential driver of Normapolles	University of Nottingham	UK
Zhu, Fangjingcheng	UK	University Southampton	What are the phase relationships between astronomical forcing and Iberian Margin sedimentation during the Messinian? Insights from biomarker and stable isotopic analyses from IODP Site U1587.	Brown University	USA
Bahr, Louisa	GER	University of Hamburg	X-ray-computed microtomography analyses of drill core samples from IODP-ICDP Expedition 364 as part of a doctoral thesis on the deformation of peak-ring rocks from the Chicxulub meteorite impact crater	Geological Survey of Finland	FIN
Chouar, Meriam	UK	University of Portsmouth	Clumped isotope Analysis on Southern Pacific coccolith-rich sediments (CLASP-cocco)	Andalusian Earth Sciences Institute	ESP
González-Lanchas, Alba	ESP	University of Salamanca	Decoding late Pliocene Arctic climate from IODP Site U1620 sediments	Columbia University Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory	USA
Cornard, Pauline	GER	University of Bremen	Deciphering turbidity current initiation processes during sea-level high and low stands along the Japan Trench	University Innsbruck	AUT
Storey, Freja	NOR	University of Oslo	Carbonate formation temperatures in Eocene tephra and basalts drilled by IODP expeditions (Leg 104, and Expedition 396)	Bremen/ North Cumbria Universit	GER/UK

Dogan, Ayseguk	GER	Bonn University	Constraining the age of Mass Transport Deposits west of Svalbard (IODP Expedition 403, Site U1622)	Norwegin Polar Institute	NOR
Suárez_Ibarra, Jaime	FRA	CEREGE	Documenting Globigerinoides elongatus and G. ruber evolutionary history: a morphometric framework to improve biostratigraphic schemes and palaeoceanographic data	University College London	UK
Corradin, Cristina	ITA	National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics - OGS	Chemostratigraphy and 3D core imaging to constrain facies controls on offshore freshened groundwater emplacement on the New England Shelf (IODP ³ Exp. 501)	MARUM Bremen	GER

ESSAC has provided 28 scholarships for travel support to students visiting the Schools in Europe and is currently selecting five more for the Kochi core school

Kochi Core School 2026

Stratigraphy and Paleooceanography: Toward Better Utilization of Legacy Cores

November 16-24, 2026
Kochi (Japan)



- **Nov 16 (Mon):** Special Lectures, Icebreaker
- **Nov 17 (Tue) –19 (Thu):** Training in Basic Core Analysis (Lithological Description)
- **Nov 20 (Fri):** Field Trip (Tatsukushi Coast), Dinner
- **Nov 21(Sat)–23(Mon):** Training in Specialized Core Analysis (Microfossil, XRF scanning, Stable Isotope, Paleomagnetism)
- **Nov 24 (Tue):** Summary & Discussion

Kochi Core School provides an intensive, comprehensive training program that combines scientific lectures with hands-on marine core analysis to prepare early-career researchers for IODP³ expeditions and legacy-core projects such as ReCoRD and SPARCs.

School Website

Contact: Yuji KATO
yuji.kato@kochi-u.ac.jp









Deadline
for applications:
**1 Sept
2026**

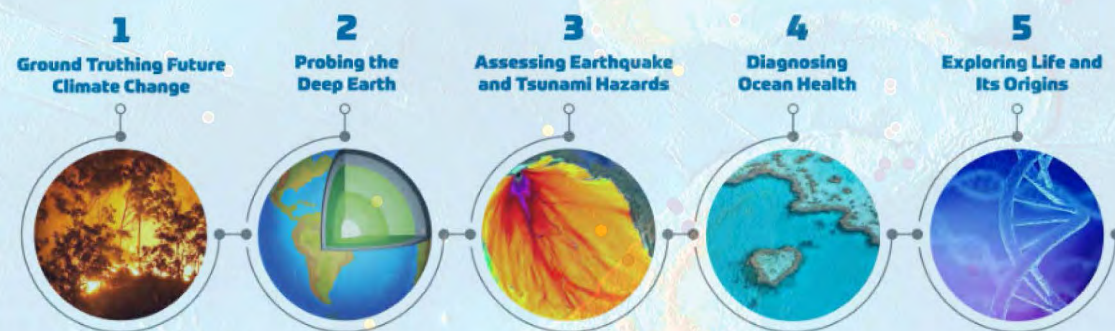
CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The **European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD)** sponsors an initiative for an in-person lecture series to be given by leading scientists involved with the **International Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP³)**.

The **ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme** is designed to bring the exciting scientific discoveries of the DSDP/ODP/IODP/IODP³ to the geosciences community in ECORD and non-ECORD countries. Selected lecturers will be funded by ESSAC to travel to the Research Centres and/or Universities that ask to host them.

FACTS/TOPICS *:

It is anticipated that Distinguished Lecturers will be nominated for the period of fall/winter 2026 (starting November 1, 2026), with lecturers addressing either one of the 7 strategic objectives, or one of the 5 Flagship Initiatives laid out in the The 2050 Science Framework: Exploring Earth by Scientific Drilling (<https://iodp3.org/about/our-science/>).



Previous distinguished lecturers and their lectures since 2007: <http://www.ecord.org/education/dlp/>

Deadline
for applications:
**1 Sept
2026**

LOCATIONS:

As soon as the lecturers are selected, institutions across ECORD member countries will be invited to apply to host a lecture by one of the speakers. Each lecturer will be expected to deliver at least 5 lectures during their term as Distinguished Lecturer.

ESSAC will assist the lecturers in putting together a programme for the period given above. The host institutions are asked to provide accommodation, meals and local transportation for the speaker.

Each Distinguished Lecturer is expected to provide a recorded version of his/her presentation to be circulated to a wider audience via the ECORD Web page.

APPLICATION:

The ECORD Science Support & Advisory Committee (ESSAC) is now inviting nominations of lecturers, including self-nominations.

Applications for the 2026 schedule should be sent via e-mail (with 'DLP Application' in the subject line) to the **ESSAC Office at essac@geo.su.se**.

In case of self-nominations, please attach current CV (1-2 pages). If you are nominating someone else, please first establish his/her willingness to participate and then ask him/her to send a CV to the ESSAC Office.

Applicants should indicate a draft title for their proposed lecture, which should be strongly linked to IODP³ science.

The deadline for applications: 1 September 2026

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT:

ECORD Science Support & Advisory Committee:

Matt O'Regan (ESSAC Chair)
Hanno Kinkel (ESSAC Science Coordinator)

Department of Geological Sciences
Stockholm University
Frescativägen 8, 106 91 Stockholm,
Sweden

e-mail: essac@geo.su.se
website: www.ecord.org



Previous distinguished lecturers and their lectures since 2007: <http://www.ecord.org/education/dlp/>

ECORD Communication: news and activities

In 2026, the ECORD Communication Group will continue to support the implementation of the IODP³ programme identity by ensuring that communication materials, visual resources, and digital content are aligned with the new framework.

A major milestone for the group will be the redevelopment of the ECORD website, providing a refreshed, modern, and user-oriented platform designed to improve access to information, enhance user experience, and strengthen ECORD's online presence. The new website is expected to be launched by the end of summer 2026 and will serve as a key communication tool for showcasing ECORD activities, programme updates, and outreach initiatives.

Alongside the website redevelopment, the ECORD Communication Group will continue to implement a coordinated communication and outreach strategy aimed at enhancing the visibility of ECORD and promoting scientific drilling activities among researchers, stakeholders, and the

wider public. This includes harmonizing communication tools, improving consistency in messaging, and developing new resources adapted to different audiences.

Another key highlight of 2026 was the communication activities surrounding the onshore operations of IODP³-NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology, which took place at the Bremen Core Repository at MARUM, University of Bremen, in January–February 2026.

Throughout 2026, the ECORD Communication Group will maintain its engagement with the international scientific drilling community through participation in major conferences, events, and collaborative activities. These efforts will contribute to increasing awareness of ECORD's role within IODP³ and highlighting the importance of scientific drilling in understanding Earth systems.

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ECORD Outreach Manager

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ESO Media Relations and outreach Manager

Outreach for Expedition 501 - Onshore Operations

The onshore phase of IODP³-NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology took place at the Bremen Core Repository at MARUM, University of Bremen, from 14 January to 11 February 2026. During this phase, the sediment cores recovered during the offshore operations were opened, described, and sampled, marking an important step in the expedition's scientific programme.

The Expedition 501 blogsite was used to document the progress of the onshore operations, with 17 articles published during this phase. The posts shared updates on the scientific work carried out at MARUM, daily activities, and the people involved in the expedition. Social media channels complemented the blogsite by sharing news, images, and highlights from the onshore operations.

A dedicated Media Day was held on Wednesday, 4 February 2026, to present the expedition activities and first results to national and international media. The event included an in-person session for German journalists at MARUM at 11:00 CET (10:00 GMT), followed by an online session at 17:00 CET (16:00 GMT) for international media representatives.

The expedition received coverage from several media outlets. SAT.1 Regional featured the onshore operations in the report [“Süßwasser in Sedimenten: Wissenschaftler aus Bremen untersuchen Bohrkern”](#), focusing on the core handling and scientific work carried out at MARUM.

Deutschlandfunk, with journalist Dagmar Röhrlich, reported on the significance of the expedition's findings in [“Reserven aus der Eiszeit: Könnte fossiles Grundwasser New York versorgen?”](#), highlighting the potential implications of the research after both the offshore and onshore phases.

A press release, [“Extensive freshened water beneath ocean floor confirmed”](#), was published to communicate the main scientific outcomes of Expedition 501 and highlight the significance of the findings beyond the scientific drilling community.

These outreach activities helped raise awareness of Expedition 501 and provided insight into the scientific process behind analysing material recovered through international scientific drilling efforts.

- Expedition webpage: <https://www.ecord.org/expedition501/> Expedition blog: <https://expedition501.wordpress.com>

At the bottom: Scientific Drilling Booth at AGU 2025.
On the right page core splitting during OnO at MARUM.
Credit: Beneventi@ECORD/IODP³



ECORD in museums and exhibitions

The ECORD Communication Group has been working to strengthen ECORD's presence at permanent and short-term exhibitions in museums across Europe. This includes the fabrication and donation (or long-term loans) of materials for museums and research institutions, as well as loans of the ECORD Sphere for dedicated exhibitions.

Since 2022, ECORD is proud to have its presence at three permanent exhibitions:

- The Cosquer Méditerranée Museum in Marseille, France (since 2022)
- The Natural History Museum (NHM) Vienna, Austria (since 2023)
- The German Maritime Museum (DSM), Germany (since 2024).

New exhibitions are planned for development in the coming years.

ECORD online

The ECORD Communication Group keeps working on the active presence of ECORD in the Internet through social media (Facebook, X, Instagram, Youtube, Mastodon). Recently te ECG opened the ECORD Blusky account (@ecord.bsky.social) and the ECORD Linkedin account. The ECORD website is also undergoing a redesign and reorganization of its content to provide a clearer structure and an improved user experience, making information and resources easier to access and navigate.



Resources

Core replicas

Eight replicas of ODP and IODP drilled cores are available for various activities and display at temporary exhibitions and conferences in Europe and Canada.

How to loan a core replica?

To order a loan, contact Nicole Beneventi at EMA (nicole.beneventi@osupytheas.fr) with inquiry about the availability of any of the core replicas.

ECORD shares these materials on a temporary basis with scientists and teachers under the conditions described in the loan document. The materials are loaned free of charge with the ordering university/research institution covering the shipment of core replicas back to EMA.

donated to museums and other found their home at the EPC (University of Leicester) as the ECORD hub for replica loans within the UK.

Institutions interested in borrowing ECORD core replicas for educational or exhibition purposes can submit a request through the ECORD website. Detailed information about each core, including expedition details and scientific findings, is also available online. Each replica comes with an A3-format poster, available in English and Spanish. Additional languages will be available in the future.



The ECORD Communication Group ordered the fabrication of several new core replicas, from among which, some were

More: <https://www.ecord.org/resources/>

IODP³ Communication Task Force group news

The CTF

The IODP³ Communications Task Force (CTF) is the body responsible for coordinating communication and promotion activities related to the scientific and operational work, achievements, and impact of IODP³.

The CTF coordinates IODP³ outreach, public information, and educational activities, ensuring effective communication across the programme's partners and stakeholders. The Task Force brings together representatives from ECORD, ESO, ESSAC, JAMSTEC/MarE³, J-SSO, ANZIC, ICDP, and the IODP³ Science Office, with SODCO participating as a liaison.

The CTF meets twice a year in a hybrid format, with additional meetings scheduled when needed. Key meeting highlights and updates about the group's activities are shared through iodp3.org.

Activities

The IODP³ Communications Task Force (CTF) is working to support the communication and promotion of IODP³ science, expeditions, and achievements through a range of outreach and engagement activities.

A major focus of the Task Force is the involvement of Science Communicators in IODP³ expeditions. The CTF manages

the call for applications, coordinates the selection process, and supports the preparation of Scientific Communication Summary papers for publication in the Proceedings.

The CTF is also developing a strategic communication framework for IODP³, including a communications matrix linking scientific outcomes with target audiences, communication channels, and formats. This work will support the development of a broader communication strategy and help ensure that outreach activities are coordinated and effective. Other activities include creating a shared repository of communication materials, monitoring media coverage and online engagement, and developing metrics to evaluate the impact of IODP³ outreach.

To increase the visibility of IODP³ activities, the CTF supports participation in international scientific meetings such as EGU, JpGU, and AGU, and contributes to the production of promotional materials, including flyers, videos, and other resources. Information on IODP³ projects and activities is also shared through partners' websites, newsletters, and social media channels. Through these activities, the CTF helps communicate the achievements of IODP³ to the scientific community, stakeholders, and wider audiences.

The IODP³ Communication Task Force chairs:

Nicole Beneventi - nicole.beneventi@osupytheas.fr

Sean Toczko - sean@jamstec.go.jp



Some of the CTF members at AGU 2025.

ECORD and IODP³ at conferences, events and meetings

EGU 2026 (3- 8 May 2026, Vienna, Austria)

The outreach teams of ECORD, IODP³ and ICDP welcomed visitors at the joint ECORD/IODP³-ICDP booth under the banner of Scientific Drilling. Participants had the opportunity to learn more about the latest activities, achievements, and future perspectives in scientific drilling.

In 2026, the booth featured a new format of pop-up events, providing additional opportunities for engagement with the scientific community. The programme included three talks on SPARCS, as well as a screening of the IODP documentary on Expedition 405.

A joint ECORD-ICDP Town Hall Meeting was held on 4 May 2026 at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, bringing together the scientific drilling community and attracting approximately 200 attendees. The meeting provided a forum to discuss recent achievements, ongoing activities, and future directions in scientific ocean and continental drilling.



AGU 2026 (7 - 11 December 2026, San Francisco, USA)

The outreach teams of ECORD, ICDP, IODP³ and SODCO are pleased to invite you to visit the joint IODP³/SODCO/ICDP booth under the banner of Scientific Drilling at the upcoming AGU 2026 Annual Meeting. Join us to learn more about the latest developments and discoveries from the international scientific drilling programs. Meet our teams, explore current and future projects, and find out how ocean and continental drilling initiatives are advancing our understanding of Earth's dynamic systems.

Group photo at the joint ECORD/IODP³/ICDP booth at EGU 2026 in Vienna.



**ECORD-ICDP
TOWNHALL MEETING**
Monday 4 May 2026
Austrian Academy of Sciences

2026			
8-9 January Magellan³ ZERO AGE Southampton, UK	11-13 March Magellan³ Young and Cool Bremen, Germany	27-29 April Magellan³ iCREATE Edinburgh, UK	3-8 May EGU 2026 Vienna, Austria
11-13 My Magellan³ MANI_IN_PASTA Trieste, Italy	2-3 June MSP-Facility Board Granada, Spain	5 June IODP³ Executive Board Granada, Spain	9-11 June ESSAC meeting Aarhus, Denmark
16-19 June Magellan³ Go Beyond Limit Kochi, Japan	25 June ECORD Council spring meeting #12 Online	9- 11 September International Electronic Ocean Drilling Program (E-ODP) Workshop Shanghai, China	16-17 September SEP meeting Online
19-23 October ECORD week Berlin, Germany	27-30 October 2nd International Scientific Drilling Forum São Paulo, Brazil	7-11 December AGU 2026 San Francisco, USA	

[ECORD meetings](#) |
 [IODP³ meetings](#) |
 [Conferences](#) |
 [Workshops and colloquia](#)

On the right page: the CT scanning image and core correlation practical at the ECORD summr school at MARUM. Credit: Diekamp@MARUM_ECORD_IODP³.





Ana Rei

ICDP Proposal Review: A Strong and Steady Year

The latest ICDP submission round brought in an impressive 23 scientific proposals, showing the continued strong engagement of our community.

The ICDP Science Advisory Group reviewed all submissions, including eight Full Proposals, 10 Pre-Proposals, three Workshop Proposals, and three Land-to-Sea (L2S) Proposals.

2026 ICDP events

ICDP at EGU 2026

ICDP was present at the EGU General Assembly 2026 in Vienna from 3–8 May. Visitors had the opportunity to meet the ICDP team at the joint “Scientific Drilling” booth #50/51 in the exhibition area, which was open Monday to Thursday from 10:00 to 18:00 and Friday from 10:00 to 13:00.

The joint ICDP–IODP³–ECORD Town Hall took place on Monday, 4 May, at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Doors opened at 18:30, and the talks began at 19:00.

ICDP also hosted its signature session, ITS5.1/CL0.6 – Achievements and Perspectives in Scientific Ocean and Continental Drilling, co-convened by ICDP OSG member Cindy Kunkel and ICDP ECR Net member Kazuki Matsuyama, on Tuesday, 5 May. The oral presentations were held in Room 2.62 from 14:00–15:45, followed by the on-site poster session in Hall X5 from 16:15–18:00.

JpGU–AGU Joint Meeting – Chiba, Japan

ICDP took part in the JpGU Annual Meeting 2026 in Chiba, Japan. Visitors met the ICDP team at booth #40, attended the J-DESC–ICDP Town Hall Meeting on the evening of 25 May, and participated in the session Hard-Rock Drilling Science: Continental and Deep-Sea Drilling, and Ophiolite (S-CG60) on Wednesday, 27 May, in Room A20.

The meeting provided an excellent opportunity to connect with colleagues in Chiba and exchange ideas across the scientific drilling community.

ICDP ECR Workshop – Next Generation

The second ICDP Early Career Researcher (ECR) Workshop – Next Generation was held from 21–23 May 2026 in Chiba, Japan, just before the JpGU–AGU Joint Meeting.

The workshop attracted strong international interest from early-career scientists eager to join the ICDP community. It served as the entry point to the ICDP Mentorship Program, connecting participants with experienced mentors and

Recommendations were made for the Full, Workshop, and L2S Proposals, while decisions on the Pre-Proposals have now been taken; applicants will receive their decision letters soon.

The ICDP Executive Committee and the Assembly of Governors will meet 20–25 May to discuss and decide on the proposals submitted by the 15 January deadline.

supporting career development in continental scientific drilling. ICDP welcomed the selected participants to Chiba for three days of networking, learning, and collaboration.

ICDP 2026 Training Course at the KTB, Windischeschenbach (7–12 June 2026)

ICDP held its annual training course from 7–12 June 2026 at the historic KTB deep drilling site in Windischeschenbach, Germany.

The six-day course provided a hands-on introduction to the full lifecycle of a scientific drilling project, combining expert lectures, practical sessions, and interactive group work. The program brought together participants and experts from across the ICDP community to explore key topics such as drilling engineering, borehole logging, and proposal development.

Workshop: Deep Chew Bahir Drilling Project – Getting to the Bottom of the Quaternary

The Deep Chew Bahir Drilling Project (DeepCHB) workshop will take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 June to 3 July 2026. The Chew Bahir basin in southern Ethiopia is an exceptional archive for studying climate, tectonics, ecosystems, and human history during the Pleistocene.

Building on earlier successes, DeepCHB plans to drill to 1,200 m and open up new interdisciplinary research opportunities. The workshop will bring together researchers to discuss the project’s scientific goals and next steps.

Workshop Call: Horoman Mantle Drilling and Carbon Injection (Horoman DC)

Applications are open for the Horoman DC workshop, taking place 25–28 August 2026 in Hokkaido, Japan.

This international ICDP workshop will develop a drilling proposal targeting the Horoman peridotite massif, with a focus on mantle carbonation processes through CO₂ injection

experiments. The project addresses key questions in global carbon sink dynamics and advances research on subsurface CO₂ sequestration.

Workshop: PLUS

The workshop Probing the Lithosphere Under Samoa: A 2500-meter drill core to explore hotspot-trench interactions, continental recycling, the deep biosphere, and geothermal resources (PLUS) will bring together researchers to develop the scientific concept and next steps for this new ICDP initiative.

It offers a platform for discussion, collaboration, and shaping the project’s future direction within the ICDP community. Further details, including the date and venue, will be announced soon.



icdp
WORKSHOP

DeepCHB
Deep Chew Bahir
Drilling Project

30 June - 03 July
2026
ADDIS ABABA
ETHIOPIA

ACEX: Arctic Coring Expedition
AGU: American Geophysical Union
AMS: Arctic Marine Solutions
ANZIC: Australian and New Zealand IODP Consortium
ArcOP: Arctic Ocean Paleoceanography, IODP Expedition 377
BCR: Bremen Core Repository
BGR: Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe - Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources
BGS: British Geological Survey
BMS: Boring Machine System
CCOD: Canadian Consortium for Ocean Drilling
CIB: *Chikyu* IODP Board
CNR: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche – National Research Council, Italy
CNRS: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - National Center for Scientific Research, France
DAFSHE: Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education
DFG: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - German Research Foundation
ECORD: European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling
EFB: ECORD Facility Board
EGU: European Geosciences Union
EMA: ECORD Managing Agency
EPC: European Petrophysics Consortium
EPSP: Environmental Protection and Safety Panel
ESO: ECORD Science Operator
ESSAC: ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee
EVTF: ECORD Vision Task Force
FB: Facility Board
FCT: Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia - National Funding Agency for Science and Technology
FNS: Fonds National Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique - Swiss National Science Foundation
FY: Fiscal Year
GPC: Giant Piston Corer
GSI: Geological Survey of Ireland
IBM: Izu Bonin Mariana
ICDP: International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
IKC: In-kind contribution
IODP: Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (2003-2013) & International Ocean Discovery Program (2013-2024)
IODP³: (IODP cubed) International Ocean Drilling Programme (from 2025)

JAMSTEC: Japan Agency for Marine Earth Science and Technology
J-DESC: Japan Drilling Earth Science Consortium
JOIDES: Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling
JpGU: Japan Geoscience Union
JR: *JOIDES Resolution*
JRFB: *JOIDES Resolution* Facility Board
JRSO: *JOIDES Resolution* Science Operator
MarE3: Institute for Marine-Earth Exploration and Engineering
MARUM: Zentrum für Marine Umweltwissenschaften der Universität Bremen - Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen
mbsf: metres below seafloor
mbsl: metres below sea level
MCIN: Ministry for Science and Innovation, Spain
MeBo: Meeresboden-Bohrgerät - seafloor drill
MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology, Japan
MoU: Memorandum of Understanding
MSP: Mission-specific platform
NHM: Natural History Museum
NSF: National Science Foundation, USA
NWO: Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
ÖAW: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften - Austrian Academy of Sciences
OGS: Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale – National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics
ODP: Ocean Drilling Program
OSP: Onshore Science Party
PI: Principal Investigator
PMO: Program Member Office
PSP: Personal Sampling Party
SEP: Science Evaluation Panel
SMR: Science Mission Requirements
SODCO: Scientific Ocean Drilling Coordination Office
SPRS: Swedish Polar Research Secretariat
SSO: Science Support Office
UKRI: UK Research and Innovation
USSSP: U.S. Science Support Program

IODP³: NSF Expedition 501: New England Shelf Hydrogeology; Onshore Phase.
 Credit: Diekamp@MARUM_ECORD_IODP³_NSF.





ECORD Member Countries

Austria	1	Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (ÖAW)
Canada	2	Canadian Consortium for Ocean Drilling (CCOD)
Denmark	3	Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education
France	4	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
Germany	5	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)
Ireland	6	The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)
Italy	7	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)
Netherlands	8	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO)
Norway	9	Forskingsradet
Portugal	10	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)
Spain	11	Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación (MCIN)
Sweden	12	Vetenskapsradet (VR)
Switzerland	13	Fonds National Suisse (FNS)
United Kingdom	14	United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI)



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