Paleoclimate records contain valuable information on long-term climate variability, providing important insights into possible future climate. Producing such records requires collaboration between researchers from many disciplines, including oceanography, climatology, physics, biology, chemistry, and geochemistry. Every three years, researchers from these disciplines gather for the International Conference on Paleoceanography (ICP), to share new findings, present methodological advances, and discuss current challenges.

The 13th ICP (icp13.com.au) was held in September 2019 in Sydney, Australia, at the University of New South Wales, and was the first ICP to be held in the Southern Hemisphere. Over 430 delegates – including 140 students – from 31 different countries were warmly welcomed by the Bedegal People, the traditional custodians of this part of Australian country. Twenty-eight students and early-career researchers were awarded travel grants, including six grants awarded by PAGES.

The meeting followed the established ICP format of a small number of invited plenary speakers complemented by dedicated poster sessions. Presentations were grouped according to six main themes, covering new developments in proxies and models, the relationship of paleoclimate with biology and chemistry, and the broader aspects of paleoceanography including atmospheric CO₂ variability on different timescales, new strategies for modeling complex marine ecosystems, and improved paleoceanographic reconstructions.

The breadth of paleoceanographic research being undertaken by the community was also reflected in the poster sessions, where approximately 400 posters covered spatial and temporal scales of investigation ranging from local to global, and from days to millions of years, respectively (Fig. 1). These poster sessions provided fertile ground for discussion of new research, which is a key tenet of the ICP.

Plenary talks and posters were supported by four perspective lectures and four special talks. The perspective presentations covered the importance of ice-ocean interactions and deep-time studies, and the challenges of bringing together information from proxy data and numerical simulations.

The special talks included a tribute to the late Wally Broecker, a demystification of publishing in Nature, and highlights from two ongoing programs: the Australian and New Zealand International Ocean Discovery Program Consortium (ANZIC, iodp.org.au) and the global ocean trace elements program (GEOTRACES, geotraces.org). Throughout the conference, the outstanding quality of research being undertaken by early-career researchers was highlighted by plenary speakers frequently citing ECR contributions to the work being presented. Ten graduate students also earned awards for outstanding poster presentations.

The ICP traditionally encourages social interactions and development of new collaborations, and ICP13 was no exception. Wednesday’s conference dinner was held aboard the “Starship Sydney”, cruising the picturesque Sydney Harbour. Delegates enjoyed spectacular sunset views of the iconic Opera House and Harbour Bridge – a perfect backdrop for networking. The (infamous) “Paleomusicology” concert featured performances as diverse as the scientific presentations at ICP13, with styles ranging across classical, country, and comedy.

Many thanks to the ICP13 organizing committee and sponsors for such an inspiring meeting. Now it’s time to look forward to the next ICP, which will be held in Bergen, Norway, from 28 August to 2 September 2022 – don’t forget your umbrella! More information at info.icp14@uib.no.

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Figure 1: Word cloud created from all abstracts submitted to ICP13. The size of each word reflects the number of times it appears in the abstract book.