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Digital Newsletter the Drilling Dispatch September 2023

#### SC ENTIFIC OCEAN DR LLING

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## In the repository... Expedition 395: Reykjanes Mantle Convection and Climate

#### Ross Parnell-Turner and Anne Briais, Expedition 395 Co-Chief Scientists; Leah LeVay, Expedition 395 Project Manager

written by Jennifer Field, Expedition 395 Onboard Outreach Officer

**Science Objectives** Expedition 395 began in Ponta Delgada, Portugal on the 12th of June 2023 and finished in Reykjavik, Iceland on the 12th of August 2023. The objectives of this expedition were threefold: to explore the formation of the V-shaped ridges and troughs which are visible on the ocean floor south of Iceland, to discover the dynamic history of the oceanic gateways between the Norwegian Sea and Arctic Oceans and the North Atlantic, and to investigate the changes in hydrothermal fluid and basalt alteration over different types and ages of crust. The sites chosen for this expedition had an ideal combination of ocean spreading at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Iceland Plume interaction and the rapid accumulation of sediments via North Atlantic gateways.



Expedition 395 was preceded by Expedition 384 (engineering testing in 2020) and Expedition 395C that was run during strict COVID-19 protocols in 2021 without a science party on board. As a result, the scientists from this expedition have been actively working toward these three objectives for more than three years! The combined efforts of Expeditions 384, 395C, and 395 provided the scientists with over 400 m of oceanic basalt and over 5.8 km of sediment to examine.

After coring multiple holes along a transect through the Gardar and Björn sediment drifts and using data from Expeditions 395C and 384, Expedition 395 scientists are able to correlate complete sequences of sedimentary history through key Pleistocene and Pliocene Periods (roughly 5 million years ago). The newly drilled site off the east coast

TOP: Lab Officer, Cheih Peng, Expedition Project Manager Leah LeVay, and Co-Chiefs Ross Parnell-Turner and Anne Briais smile on the catwalk after the Expedition's first core came aboard. BOTTOM: Deepa Dwyer, Suzanne O'Connell, and Sarah Friedman look over some of the unusual core from site U1564 (Credit: Jennifer Field & IODP).

of Greenland on the Eirik drift provided scientists with tantalizing views of never-before-seen structures from this area and offered clues about sedimentation in the dynamic cycles between glacial and interglacial periods. The cores from the different sites will also provide information about how circulation through the Denmark strait has changed as a result of the action of the Iceland mantle plume. At the Eirik Drift, Expedition 395 achieved the second deepest hole drilled by the JR (1367 m) with only one drill bit! This site also provided the deepest sedimentary microbiological sample in the Atlantic Ocean. This sample, and the others taken, will be used to infer environmental conditions of the sediment, nutrient cycling, and the sediment-water interactions throughout the sedimentary profile.

In addition to sedimentary records, Expeditions 395, 395C, and 384 retrieved basalt cores that provide insights into the formation of the seafloor in and around the V-shaped ridges and troughs from which they were taken. Determination of the chemical composition of the basalt will indicate the conditions under which the ocean crust formed and the role that the Iceland mantle plume played in the area's unique morphology. Highly altered basalts will shed light on the interactions between these rocks and the surrounding hydrothermal fluids and sediments. The science party will have much work to do post-cruise to continue to sample, collate, and examine all of the data that they have gathered.

**Exciting Happenings for Expedition 395** There were plenty of non-science happenings onboard the JR for Expedition 395. This expedition may well have been called a birthday expedition with each of the co-chiefs celebrating their birthdays in addition to eight other scientists and technicians on board. There were a couple of holiday celebrations as well. The fourth of July and Bastille Day were celebrated and our Canadian and Belgian scientists were honored on their national days. Another event that added excitement was a rendezvous with the Icelandic Coast Guard Ship "Thor". Thor brought out a few expedition essentials including a thin section billet from College Station, TX and some severing tools. In addition to these necessities, they brought fresh vegetables and fruit which was welcomed by everyone on



TOP: Katharina Hochmuth and Anita DiChiara take a photo with the bald eagle made by the laboratory technicians in honor of the Fourth of July (Credit: Jennifer Field & IODP). BOTTOM: Takuma Suzuki and Saran Lee give a ship-to-shore tour in Japanese (Credit: Jennifer Field & IODP).







TOP: Boris Karatsolis, Justin Dodd, Deborah Eason, and Gabriel Pasquet discuss newly arrived basalt cores (Credit: Jennifer Field & IODP). MIDDLE: Icelandic Coast Guard Ship "Thor" brought necessary supplies to the JR (Credit: Jennifer Field & IODP). BOTTOM: Expedition scientists gather for a photo in front of the bridge (Credit: Tiffany Liao & IODP JRSO).

board! The supplies were plucked by the crane operator off the back of Thor and transferred to the helipad in moderate seas. While the science party was waiting for the installation of casing and a reentry funnel at site U1564F, they participated in a scavenger hunt that took them throughout the ship looking for clues. This was a fun and exciting way to get out of the labs and to meet new people onboard.

**Outreach** Outreach efforts were multi-modal and included a series of YouTube videos explaining the process of coring from the view of the drill floor and of the core flow in the core lab. Images and videos were disseminated to the public via Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. The Ship's log was also updated and twelve blog entries were posted throughout the 8-week expedition. These posts ranged from how the ship works to the science happening onboard. Many of these blogs were done in collaboration with scientists and Siem crew members. As the Expedition took place in the summer months, Ship-to-Shore events were focused on summer programs for students. A total of 24 Ship-to-Shore events were held which included two Open Houses and one Chinese Live Stream Event. These events combined reached over 400,825 people from more than 15 countries. Not only did these events include onshore participants, but they also involved the scientists on board. Every scientist on the ship and many of the marine technicians were involved in one or more outreach events. There were also tours given in Japanese, Chinese, and Tamil languages. This team effort on the part of the science party and the technicians made the Ship-to-Shore events a more educational and positive experience for the participants. Media coverage included a live interview on Nebraska TV (NTV) with the Expedition Project Manager, Dr. Leah LeVay, and the facilitation of an article written about Expedition 395 for Marine Technology Magazine.

## From the field... Establishing Early-Career Scientific Ocean Drilling Learning Communities

Editor's note: Earlier this month, the Establishing Early-Career Scientific Ocean Drilling Learning Communities workshop took place at the IODP-JRSO headquarters in College Station, TX. The workshop's organizers, a group of early-career scientists who met at a previous workshop and have been endeavoring to make scientific ocean drilling a more inclusive community, describe the workshop's goals as follows: (1) Encourage expansive participation by specifically targeting individuals and audiences from institutions that have not been involved in SciOD; (2) Provide hands-on activities and training to leverage existing core repository archives; (3) Create, share, and archive key workshop materials and products especially as they pertain to professional development and SciOD-related opportunities; and (4) Model and steward radical earthlearning environments by creating space to discuss the entangled histories, realities, and futures of SciOD. I was eager to travel to Texas to join this movement, but multiple flight cancellations forced me to attend the workshop virtually instead. But even from a remote perspective, the passion and dedication of the workshop's participants was tangible. In this article, three participants share their reflections.

#### Written by Brianna Hoegler, Brown University

To be guite frank, I was unsure of what to expect at the Establishing Early-Career Scientific Ocean Drilling Learning Communities workshop. The retirement of the JOIDES *Resolution* (JR) had been announced only a few months prior, and since then, early career researchers (ECRs) like myself had needed to face reality: we would be the first generation of scientific ocean drilling (SciOD) researchers who would never have the chance to step foot aboard the ship. The JR had long served as a pillar of earth science research—I remember learning about the vessel in my eighth grade science class and dreaming of exploring and doing lab work on the open seas. A decade later, on the first day of the workshop, I stepped out of the car at the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) building at Texas A&M with a head full of anxiety and a heart full of trepidation. Inside, I and a couple dozen other ECRs passionate about unlocking the secrets buried in the Earth's oceans would meet to discuss the future of our field and our careers. What will we be told about the future of scientific ocean drilling? How will scientists in the United States be able to take part in SciOD expeditions going forward? Will we be



Brianna (right) poses with three other workshop participants in the Gulf Coast Repository (Credit: Angela Slagle & USSSP).

able to continue research on key intervals to understanding Earth's past climate, like the PETM, as legacy samples are consumed? Will the others here be anxious, too? Frustrated? Excited? Something else? I walked up to the building with shaky hands— Remember, deep breaths—and opened the door.

After breakfast and introductions, we started our first session of the workshop: IODP History. We reviewed the many ways scientific ocean drilling had made an impact, from unearthing hydrocarbons in the Gulf of Mexico during the first leg of the Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP Leg 1), to confirming the massive extraterrestrial impact that created the Chicxulub crater and brought about the extinction of non-avian dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous (IODP Exp. 364). We also learned about the aspects of SciOD that make this community so unique—and consequentially, so impactful—in the world of scientific research. Deep sea sediments' ability to record continuous records of Earth history is unparalleled by other paleoproxies, and the internationally-collaborative nature of the work done to collect cores, in addition to post-expedition study, has allowed for broad scientific inquiry spanning a variety of disciplines to occur. The goals outlined by earlier iterations of IODP have guided our interdisciplinary science for decades, and the 2050 Science Framework will direct our inquiry for decades to come.

We then heard stories and advice from ECRs who had worked with IODP, both on expeditions and in other ways, such as through the Schlanger Fellowship. We also discussed new opportunities for the SciOD community, such as Ocean Drilling Legacy Assets Projects, or LEAPS, initiative proposed by the JR Facility Board (JRFB) Working Group on Virtual Expeditions (WG-VE) earlier this year. After learning about SciOD research opportunities, we were introduced to all things IODP legacy data: what it is, how it was collected, and how to access it. Then, we split into groups and designed a mock mini proposal for a future legacy data-based research project. My group decided to dig into the data from IODP Expedition 313, the New Jersey Shallow Shelf, and proposed a project investigating paleoenvironmental and sedimentary response to sea level change. It was a quick exercise, only about 45 minutes, but it was eye-opening to see how much data is at our fingertips.

The afternoon of the second day, we ECRs got to experience what I would argue was the most exciting part of the workshop: seeing inside the Gulf Coast Repository! We peered up and down the aisles upon aisles of D-tubes filled with sediments. Some cores were collected years ago; others, decades. Each was a part of a truly priceless collection, one that took millions of years to accumulate on the seafloor, and millenia of scientific and technological advancement to reach. When we reached the lab where they took samples from the core, we got to see dozens of archived sediments, including some from DSDP Leg 1 and IODP Exp. 364. The diversity of the cores was incredible— some contained corals, some had ice rafted debris, and still others featured igneous intrusions. Even though I work with sediments from cores like those daily, a sense of wonder still washes over me occasionally when I hold them. *I am holding particles that last saw the sun millions of years ago. I have the bottom of the ocean in my hand!* As we walked through the repository, a similar feeling washed over me. *To study these sediments is to attempt to piece together the shared past of our beautiful, ever-changing planet and the huge, chaotic universe of which it is a part. To walk among them is a gift.* 

We opened the last day of the workshop with a panel about the ethical considerations of working with archives. The panelists shared with us their perspectives regarding the responsible use of archived materials, and they challenged us to consider both how we would use the legacy cores we inherited and how we want to leave them for use in the future. One comment that stood out to me was regarding the importance of making sure the results of your work are open and accessible; as we are working with an archive that may not be replenished for decades, we can ensure our data, methods, and contact information are

available to others who could use it in future studies to extend the lifespan of our archive's utility. We also had several productive discussions during the panel about the ethics of creating an archive, something we need to consider now especially, as we transition to the next stage of scientific ocean drilling. One example of what we discussed was how essential it is to respect the communities with which we work, both onboard and onshore. Scientific ocean drilling, and much of science in general, purposefully excluded many communities and people for much of its history. While the SciOD community is more diverse than ever, we must progress further before our science is truly open to everyone. How can we respectfully include collaborators indigenous to the regions in which we are drilling? How can we make sure that scientists of all identities, abilities, and walks of life can contribute to and learn from our work? At the end of the panel, many of us agreed: eliminating restrictive, discriminatory practices in SciOD— ones that keep communities from utilizing, accessing, and generating data, or that result in the exclusion of diverse perspectives in our field— must remain a priority if we are to produce our science in a productive, ethical manner.

We concluded the workshop with a discussion about the possible futures of scientific ocean drilling. In both the session and in conversations throughout the week, I found that many of my peers had concerns regarding the future of SciOD research. Time and time again throughout the workshop—and throughout our early careers—the utility of SciOD research and the brilliant, innovative creativity and scholarship of our peers had been proven to us. We had wandered through aisles containing over a hundred kilometers of core, and we were inspired to lead efforts into the future to use our legacy samples and data to answer mankind's most pressing questions about our world. However, we had also been shown images of repeatedly-sampled, highly-requested cores from the most consequential intervals in Earth's history; not all of the 450 km of sediment in the IODP archives can tell us the same story. We also worried about current practices in the SciOD community that could result in these key intervals being consumed even more quickly, such as the lack of a designated fund for the return of IODP samples to repositories once researchers had completed their work. Until we again have a dedicated vessel for scientific ocean drilling research, we risk depleting the most valuable portions of our archive with limited chance for replacement. Despite these challenges, our conversation remained primarily optimistic. While the future of scientific ocean drilling remains uncertain, one thing is clear: this is a transitional period in our field, and the work we do now will benefit researchers for generations to come. As today's early career researchers, many participants were incredibly excited for future possibilities in SciOD: proposing or contributing to LEAPs, expanding outreach and education initiatives about our work, expanding accessibility to IODP data, and fostering a culture of collaboration, innovation, and transparency throughout our community.

To say the *Establishing Early-Career Scientific Ocean Drilling Learning Communities* workshop was inspiring would be an understatement. Indeed, the workshop had further fanned the flame in me fueling my scientific curiosity, and it had given me the opportunity to establish new connections with my peers that may eventually fruit interdisciplinary collaboration and decades of scholarly achievement. But more importantly, the knowledge, network, and conversations of that week sparked in me—and, hopefully, many of my colleagues—the motivation necessary to propel SciOD research forward now and into the future. We ECRs have inherited an invaluable legacy of cores and data through IODP and its predecessors, and alongside this physical inheritance, we have been given a responsibility: to steward these materials with care and to prepare for the future of scientific ocean drilling so we can continue to use key deep sea sediments to unlock Earth's secrets for generations to come.

#### Written by René Castillo, Ohio State University

When I think of science, I think of storytelling. The story each scientist uncovers is unique to the place being studied and the samples used, which makes ocean drilling and all its products like a puzzle. The future for my generation of scientists that is growing into the subdisciplines within ocean drilling is uncertain, but that is a unique position because it gives us more power to take ownership of authoring what we want the story of the field to be moving forward. We now have the choice to be discouraged or be innovative, while our puzzle feels like it might be missing a piece, I think perhaps it was prior to our workshop group convening. I spent a week with a room full of other scientists, some my peers, some a little more advanced in their careers brainstorming how we should begin to move forward.

One thing I have never experienced in science was the empowerment to speak my truth and my truth be both validated and upheld. As a Native American, my people were the first scientists – telling stories of the natural world and keeping a record through physical and oral art. Now, as I step into this field where we will be losing access to



René and three other workshop participants analyze cores in the Gulf Coast Repository (Credit: René Castillo).

research vessels dedicated to ocean drilling and instead gaining focus on archive utilization, I hear talk of investigating the connection between the ocean samples and land-based drilling. My truth is this as a Native Scientist, my people's rock holds many secrets of the historical oceans. Western science as it is today, does not hold the same values that Native science does. One person or group does not own the Earth and all its secrets, instead we are all responsible for its stewardship, a collective. Yet, as we have seen time and time again throughout western science history, access and caretaking of the earth and scientific samples or work has been coveted by groups or individuals. Within the recent years there has been a shift to open access of many scientific resources and work.

In brainstorming our future, collectively this group of scientists sought to address these issues in many of our discussions. My fear for the connection between the sea and the shore is based in what will become of the rock of my native community. We are not seen as scientists or respected as such in most western science. To me, we are not stakeholders, we are not collaborators, if you are doing science with Native Americans, we are partners. There are two definitions that first appear when one googles "collaborator" that is heavily used in western science. 1. a person who works jointly on an activity or project; an associate. and 2. a person who cooperates traitorously with an enemy; a defector. – Oxford languages. If we are to uncover the link between the sea and the shore, we must work brilliantly together as partners and not as either of the definitions of westernized terms of collaborators or stakeholders. The previously stated definitions give leeway for scientists to use us only when they feel necessary and take samples of the rock without the continuation of stewardship of the land or the rock they take. If we are partners, we share that responsibility throughout the entirety of this process we call science. We share the product, and we share in the success and in the losses. When you google the definition of the word partner, this concept is expressed, 1. any of a number of individuals with interests and investments, among whom expenses, profits, and losses are shared. – Oxford languages.

With this at the forefront of the conversation, many steps forward were discussed and considered. I feel confident as a Native scientist in every pathway we envisioned as partners towards the development of our future in science. We share in the responsibility of what is to come, both the losses and the gains. The future for us requires innovation, and we are ready to write a new chapter rather than staying focused on trying to get back to what was written in the last one.

#### Written by Lindsay R. Moon, US Navy Electrical Engineer

I normally pride myself as someone who is over prepared and meticulous as the nature of my military job demands nothing short of being three steps ahead of the game at all time. That being said, I was horribly unprepared for this workshop. To give myself credit, I don't think there was any way I could have actually prepared myself for it even if I had known more initially. I only say that because it has been six years since I have been actively involved in the science community and five of those years were spent filling my brain space with everything involved in keeping a warship's engineering plant functional and prepared (takes up A LOT of space). Don't get me wrong, I love the complexities of my job and have masteries in equipment that 98% of people will never have the opportunity to lay eyes on which is something I value highly alongside my service to my country. The time we spent in Texas, however, made me realize that it might not be as easy as I had previously expected to jump back into the climate science community and definitely has me second-guessing whether it's a feasible career for me anymore.

Regardless of any of those slightly disheartening feelings, it was nostalgia to the n<sup>th</sup> degree. Listening to a room full of people discuss science and climate so passionately was, if nothing else, inspiring. Every one of the many wonderful students and faculty that were able to participate, both virtually and in-person, reinforced the belief that as long as we have a curiosity and a passion to protect our planet and learn what we can from it science will always prevail. Seeing the cores themselves in particular made me reminiscent of a time when I held my own first fossil subjects as an undergrad many moons (no pun intended) ago. The feeling of physically holding time in your own two hands and what you could do with all that potential is unlike any other to those that understand it. The Chicxulub Crater was an excellent example of this. You're looking at the minute that earth was changed forever and the birth of a new age. It all sounds very dramatic the way I describe it I suppose but, again, as someone who was basically an ignorant bystander at this workshop it's nice to be able to zoom out from the complexities of papers, projects, defenses, presentations, and deadlines that may have been plaguing others to really just appreciate the program for what it is.

I am eternally grateful for the opportunity to have been a physical observer for this culmination of great minds in pursuit of continuing the incredible work that this program has produced over its many iterations and to those that orchestrated such. As an indigenous person who has strayed very far and wide in terms of life experience, it was also extremely encouraging to hear the ethics discussion and the importance of incorporating all parties in the dispersal of knowledge derived from tribal land as we continue to evolve as a country who respects all cultures and their proprietors. I truly hope nothing but promise for the future for all those involved with the repository and its associated expeditions as they continue to provide invaluable insight into the life of earth and all that it encompasses.

## How to... Request archived samples from the core repositories

written by Maya Pincus (USSSP)

In three repositories around the world, almost 500 kilometers of core are preserved. These samples, collected from every ocean on Earth over the past five decades, are the record of scientific ocean drilling since its infancy. If the hundreds of expeditions that have already taken place are any indication, these core samples are the key to understanding many of Earth's secrets, from the formation of the planet as we know it, to the very origins of life.

The core repositories serve as vast libraries representing the future of ocean research. Anyone can request samples, completely free of charge. The core samples can be used to supplement ongoing investigations, inspire new ones, or teach students new geologic concepts and sampling methods. Follow the steps below to request samples of your own, and learn more about the <u>IODP</u> <u>core repositories</u> online.

**Step 1**: Navigate to the <u>Sample, Data, and Research Request Manager</u> (SDRM) website.

Scientists gather in the Gulf Coast Repository (GCR) (Credit: Christopher Lyons & IODP).

- **Step 2:** Log in if you have an existing account, or create a new account.
- **Step 3:** Click "Create new sample and research request" and fill out the requested information. Note that samples can be made for research, or for education and outreach.

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• Step 4: For additional information about cores and sample types, visit the <u>IODP-JRSO curation page</u>.



- **Step 5:** When describing your research or education objectives, be as detailed as possible. The more the curators know about your intended outcomes, the better they will be able to provide samples that will meet your needs.
- **Step 6:** Fill out and attach the IODP Sample Request Template spreadsheet to identify the site, hole, core, section, section half, interval, and sample volume you wish to use.

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- **Step 7:** Provide a response to all remaining fields and submit your request.
- Step 8: Check your email regularly in case the curators have questions about your request.



Where the samples were drilled determines which repository will store and curate the cores. GCR = Culf Coast Repository, located in College Station, TX, USA. BCR = Bremen Core Repository, located in Bremen, Germany. KCC = Kochi Core Center, located in Kochi, Japan (Credit: U. Röhl adapted from Firth, JV, Gupta, LP and Röhl, U., 2009).

### FEATURED VIDEO

#### **Open Data for Climate Research**

Why do we keep core samples that are over 40 years old? The history of scientific ocean drilling, and of the Earth itself, is recorded in these geologic libraries. In this video, take a tour of the repositories in the US, Germany, and Japan and learn how scientists use archived samples to advance their research.

- Submit an abstract for OSM 2024 (Deadline: 13 September 2023; learn more here)
- Propose a session for the 2024 EGU General Assembly
  (Deadline: 14 September 2023; learn more here)
- Apply to sail on Expedition 405: Tracking Tsunamigenic Slip Across the Japan Trench

(Deadline: 15 September 2023; learn more here)

- Decadal Survey of Ocean Sciences Virtual Town Hall
  (Deadline: 15 September 2023; learn more here)
- Propose a novel project or activity in support of SciOD
  (Deadline: 20 October 2023; learn more here)

SCI COMM RESOURCE OF THE MONTH



Chapter 12 Interpreting Antarctic Sediment Cores: A Record of Dynamic Neogene Climate



This informative workbook teaches advanced learners sedimentary how facies (lithologies interpreted to record particular depositional environments) are used to interpret paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic changes in Neogene sediment cores from the Antarctic margin.

> Interpreting Antarctic Sediment Cores

## Spotlight on... Josehanny Ortiz

written by Maya Pincus (USSSP)

The U.S. Science Support Program is thrilled to welcome its newest team member, Division Business Manager Josehanny Ortiz.

Though Josie is new to the Marine/Large Programs office, she and Columbia University go way back. She first joined the Columbia University Medical Center in 2001, working in the Averting Maternal Death and Disability department. In that role she traveled around the world, supporting her department in reducing maternal harm in places where the mortality rate is

Credit: Josehanny Ortiz

significantly higher than in the United States. From there, she went on to oversee grants for two preschools under the Columbia child care program then managed the MRI lab at the School of Psychiatry, bringing her first tenure at Columbia to 12 years.

One of the reasons that we at USSSP are so excited to have Josie join us is that she has a work ethic that cannot be beat. While working at Columbia full time, she also enrolled in the Program in Public Policy and Administration, earning her masters degree in just four years. After that, she took on an additional job working nights as an administrator for American Airlines. She only halted her two-career hustle when she became pregnant with her first child. Josie ended up choosing American Airlines for the stability (and the perks—she loves to travel!), but leaving Columbia was bittersweet. When she heard that there was another opening a few years after giving birth to her second child, she was ready to come back. The primary driver for this second career change was her kids. At American Airlines her busiest work days were weekends and holidays, leaving her limited time to spend with the little ones. She views her return to the university as "coming back to reality."

I'd be surprised if you weren't already inspired by how well Josie can accomplish anything she puts her mind to, no matter how ambitious. But what makes Josie my personal role model is her confidence and the way she exudes comfort in her own skin. Within just half an hour of sitting down to talk with her, we were lamenting the pressures that people (especially women) face in modern society in terms of going to college, getting married, and having kids. Josie is adamant: "My timeline is not yours. It's not hers, it's not theirs. Everybody has their own timeline, and things will happen for you when it's the right time for you." She's the perfect hype-woman for inspiring trust in yourself.

When I asked Josie what she does for fun, she laughed and said "What don't I do? Of course, I'm Latina!" She loves to go dancing, play dominoes, host barbecues, and bring people together. In her world, "everyone's your family. Even neighbors that grew up together with you, you call them cousins."

At the end of her chat, Josie once again emphasized how happy she is to now work with USSSP and Marine/Large Programs.

The feeling is mutual.

# **Creative COREner**

Celebrate International Podcast Day with us! Check out Tales from the Deep: Stories of Scientific Ocean Drilling.



## Find us on the web!



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You don't need to wait for next month's newsletter to keep up-to-date with our adventures in science! We update our blog and social media regularly. Get involved, and stay in touch!

Twitter: **TheJR** Facebook: **JOIDES Resolution** Instagram: **joides\_resolution** Web: **https://joidesresolution.org** 

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## **Call for contributions**

If there's one thing that can be said about the International Ocean Discovery Program (and the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program, and the Ocean Drilling Program, and the Deep Sea Drilling Program), it's that we are a tight-knit community. Just as much as this newsletter is for you, we want it to be from you, too! In future editions we will highlight our readers by featuring the following community contributions:

- From the Field Have you had an experience with scientific ocean drilling that you want to share? Write a piece to tell us your perspective "from the field" for our next edition. Bonus points if you include some pictures!
- **Scientist Spotlight** Do you know someone who's making waves in the ocean drilling scene, whether it's a grad student or accomplished scientist? Send us a nomination! Briefly tell us why this person deserves a shout-out, and ideally how to get in touch with them. Self-nominations are also accepted.
- **Photo Montage** Thanks to everyone who submitted photos for past themes! For the next issue please send in your photos that illustrate the theme **Selfies at Sea**.
- **Creative COREner** Scientists are creators too! Send in your paintings, drawings, digital designs, poems, short stories, sculptures, or any other ocean science art you've made.

Send your contributions (and questions and concerns) to **mpincus@ldeo.columbia.edu** no later than September 20, 2023 to be featured in next month's newsletter.

## See you next month!