The 16th Biennial Meeting of the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits (SGA) will be held 15–18 November 2021 in Rotorua (New Zealand) (www.sga2021.org), and the International Association on the Genesis of Ore Deposits (IAGOD) are among the co-sponsors of the meeting. The SGA biennial meetings typically attract 550–800 delegates from universities, research organisations, the minerals industry, and government and consulting organisations.

The conference host city, Rotorua, is located in the Taupō Volcanic Zone and provides spectacular volcanic scenery and geothermal areas where delegates can view epithermal Au–Ag depositional processes in action. The city, with its 75,000 inhabitants, lies on the margin of Lake Rotorua, within the ~240 ka Rotorua caldera, and above the Rotorua geothermal system which generates the hot bubbling mud, mineral pools, and spectacular geysers that were the basis for the development of New Zealand’s tourism industry from the 1870s. Rotorua continues to be one of New Zealand’s main tourism destinations, having spas and a wide variety of other attractions and activities, including adventure tourism. Rotorua is also the heartland of indigenous Māori culture, and conference delegates will have the opportunity to experience the warm spirit of Māori culture and hospitality with a traditional pōwhiri (welcome) at the conference opening, as well as a concert and hangi (food cooked in an earth oven) during one of the evening social functions.

The 2021 SGA Biennial Meeting will feature four days of technical sessions, a trade exhibition, pre- and post-conference workshops, short courses, and field trips. Each day of the conference will also include tours for accompanying persons, partners, and families to enjoy, and there will be evening social functions for networking. The conference has the title “The Critical Role of Minerals in the Carbon-Neutral Future” and the programme will feature oral and poster presentations on topics related to mineral deposit research, exploration, sustainable development, and environmental and social aspects related to mineral deposits.

New Zealand’s location at the boundary of the Pacific and the Australian–Indian tectonic plates makes it a geologically active country. Its tectonically dynamic past has endowed it with spectacular geology and scenery and a wide variety of mineral deposit types. This diversity is reflected in the variety of conference field excursions, which include the local volcanic geology, the epithermal and geothermal systems of the central North Island, and the orogenic gold and placer gold deposits of the South Island. During travel to or from New Zealand, overseas visitors will also have the option of field trips to visit arc- and orogenic-associated mineral systems in Victoria (Australia); volcanic massive sulfide and porphyry Sn deposits of Tasmania (Australia); Au and Ni deposits in Western Australia; porphyry and epithermal systems of the Sunda-Banda Arc (Indonesia); and Ni and Cr deposits in the overseas French territory of New Caledonia.

The conference organisers are calling for proposals for technical session themes, workshops, short courses, and field trips. See www.sga2021.org for details, or contact sga2021@confer.co.nz. Participation by IAGOD includes an exhibition booth, a technical session, a keynote speaker and student support. The IAGOD Council encourages IAGOD members to attend this prestigious conference where they may register at the discounted member’s rate.