

<http://meteoriticalsociety.org>

THANKS TO OUR SOCIETY'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Meteoritical Society would like to extend its sincere thanks to all those members who are serving on society committees this year. We

have listed their names below, with the names of the committee chairs in bold. Without the generous help of these members, the MetSoc could not function. We greatly appreciate their help!

Officers and Council

Elected Officers and Councilors of the Society

Guy Consolmagno	President
Maria Schönbachler	Vice-President
Nancy Chabot	Past-President
Jutta Zipfel	Secretary
Cari Corrigan	Treasurer
Tasha Dunn	Deputy Treasurer
Byeon-Gak Choi	Councilor
Alvaro Crósta	Councilor
Elena Dobrică	Councilor
Juliane Gross	Councilor
Marina Ivanova	Councilor
Yangting Lin	Councilor
Yves Marrocchi	Councilor
Gordon Osinski	Councilor

Editorial Personnel

The editors of the Society's publications

Timothy Jull	Editor of <i>Meteoritics and Planetary Science</i> (2028)
Hailing Dong	Executive Editor of <i>Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta</i> (2029)
Emma Bullock	Editor of the Meteoritical Society contributions to <i>Elements</i> (2027)

Ethics Committee

Addresses ethics complaints brought to the attention of the Society, following guidelines laid out in the Code of Ethics

Nancy Chabot (Chair)	2026
Rhonda Stroud	2027
Martin Lee	2028

Leonard Medal Committee

Recommends candidates for the Leonard Medal, Nier Prize, and election of Fellows

Larry R. Nittler	2026
Audrey Bouvier (Chair)	2027
Gretchen Benedix	2028
Takashi Mikouchi	2029
Benjamin Weiss	2030

Barringer Award Committee

Recommends candidates for the Barringer Award for outstanding work in the field of impact cratering

Hasnaa Chennaoui	2026
Aoudjehane (Chair)	
Gareth Collins	2027
Luigi Folco	2028
Erickson Timmons	2029

Publications CommitteeOversight for the Society's journal *Meteoritics and Planetary Science*

Rhiannon Mayne (Chair)	2026
Daniel Glavin	2026
John Spray	2026
Agata Krzesinska	2027
Martin Suttle	2027
Josep M. Trigo-Rodriguez	2028
Ex officio member: the Society Treasurer, Cari Corrigan	

Joint Publications CommitteeOversight of the journal *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*

Juan Liu (GS)	2026
Shogo Tachibana (MS)	2026 (Chair)
Philippe Claeys (GS)	2027
Yang Liu (MS)	2027
Martin Reich (GS)	2028
Michael Kelly (MS)	2028

Endowment Committee

Oversees the Society's investment fund

Jennie Wadsworth	2026
Tasha Dunn (Chair)	2027
Dennis Harries	2027
Rhian Jones	2028
Candace Kohl	2028
Ex officio member: Treasurer of the Meteoritical Society, Cari Corrigan	

Nomenclature Committee

Defines guidelines for the naming of meteorites, and approves new names; publication of the Meteoritical Bulletin and the Meteoritical Bulletin Database.

Cyrena Goodrich	2026
Ansgar Greshake	Deputy Editor (2026)
Michael Weisberg (Chair)	2027
Jon Friedrich	2027
Katherine Joy	2027
Hikaru Yabuta	2027
Natasha Almeida	Deputy Database Editor
Allan Treiman	2028
Camille Carter	2028
Bidong Zhang	2028
Ex officio members: Vice-President of the Society (Maria Schönbachler) and the Editors of the Meteoritical Bulletin (Jerome Gattacceca) and the Meteoritical Bulletin Database (Jeff Grossman).	

Regional Consultants

Regional Consultants, who are familiar with the geography, language, and culture of regions, help the Nomenclature Committee to determine appropriate meteorite names, including names for dense collection regions.

Djelloul Belhai	Regional consultant for Algeria, Libya, and Mali (2027)
Elycheikh Naviée	Regional consultant for Mauritania (2027)
Hasnaa Chennaoui	Regional consultant for Morocco and Western Sahara (2027)
Bingkui Miao	Regional consultant for China (2028)

Pellas-Ryder Award Committee

Recommends candidates for the Pellas-Ryder Award for the Best Student Paper in Planetary Sciences

Jim Karner (MS)	2026
Lauren Jozwiak (GSA)	2026 (Chair)
Alex Morgan (GSA)	2027
Christian Vollmer (MS)	2027
Terik Daly (MS)	2028
Jan Hellmann (MS)	2028

Nominating Committee

Nominates Society's officers and councilors

Sarah Crowther (Chair)
Pierre Haenecour
Martin Lee
Amanda Ostwald
Minako Righter
Susanne Schwenzer

Membership Committee

Recruit and retain members; advise the Council on membership issues and the Service Award recipient

Queenie Chan (Chair)	2026
Maizey Benner	2026
Tomohiro Usui	2026
Kai Wünnemann	2026
Laura Noel Garcia	2027
Richard Greenwood	Ed Scott Lectures Lead (2027)
Hope Ishii	2028
Marina Martiez Jimenez	2028
Jinguou Chen	Online Member Forum (2028)
Alexander Kling	Early Career Lecture Series (2028)

McKay Award Committee

Nominates candidates for the best student presentation at the annual meeting

The committee for the 2026 Meeting will be decided closer to the Frankfurt meeting.

Jessberger Award Committee

Recommends candidates of outstanding mid-career female isotope geochemists for the Jessberger Award

Larry Nittler	Leonard Medal Committee liaison (2026)
Thomas Stephan (Chair)	2027
Monica Grady	2029
Jan Leitner	2031
Kuljeet Marhas	2031

Impact Cratering Committee

Defining criteria for the identification of impact craters/structures; publication of a terrestrial impact crater database

Sanna Alwmark	2026
Thomas Kenkmann	2026
Natalia Hauser	2027
Christian Koeberl	2027
Steven Goderis	2027
Aaron Cavosie (Chair)	2028
David Baratoux	2028
Anne-Marie Pickersgill	2028
Ex officio members: Maria Schönbachler (Vice-President) and Ludovic Ferrière (Database-Editor, 2026)	

Outreach Committee

Publicizes the Society's content to the broader scientific community

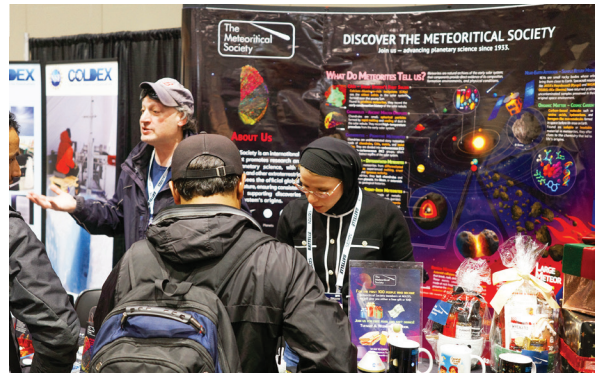
Dara Laczniak	2026
Kim Tait	2027
Dustin Dickens	2028
Ania Losiak	2028

METEORITICAL SOCIETY BOOTH AT AGU 2025: EXPANDING COMMUNITY AND ENGAGEMENT IN PLANETARY SCIENCE

The Meteoritical Society returned to the American Geophysical Union (AGU) Fall Meeting in 2025 with its second consecutive booth, following a successful debut at AGU 2024. Hosted in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, AGU25 provided a unique platform to expand the Society’s visibility within the broader geoscience and planetary science communities. The booth was co-organized by Dr. Thomas Burbine and Dr. Imene Kerraouch, with a strong emphasis on outreach, inclusivity, and community growth.

Dr. Kerraouch led the development of new outreach materials for the Society, including the design of an updated Meteoritical Society brochure that also served as the booth’s visual backdrop, as well as custom Society gifts distributed to new members. These efforts created a cohesive and inviting presence that attracted sustained interest throughout the meeting. The booth featured meteorite samples, educational materials, and direct engagement with scientists, students, and educators from diverse disciplines.

The booth functioned not only as a recruitment space, registering more than 48 new members, but also as a hub for conversations about planetary materials, sample-return missions, and the role of meteoritics in understanding Solar System formation and evolution. The booth was supported by the generous participation of Meteoritical Society members and volunteers throughout the meeting. By engaging early-career researchers and scientists new to the field, the Meteoritical Society booth contributed to broadening participation in planetary science and fostering the next generation of space research.



The success of the AGU25 booth underscores the value of sustained, scientist-led outreach in strengthening the planetary science community and advancing our collective understanding of the Solar System.

ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULE

2026	88 th Annual Meeting 9–14 August	Frankfurt, Germany
2027	89 th Annual Meeting July/August TBD	Flagstaff, Arizona, USA
2028	90 th Annual Meeting July 30–August 4 (tentative dates)	Antofagasta, Chile
2029	91 st Annual Meeting July 23–July 27 (tentative dates)	Firenze, Italy

WHAT DO METEORITES TELL US? Meteorites are natural archives of the early solar system; their components provide direct evidence of its composition, formation environments, and physical conditions.

CAIs – SOLAR SYSTEM’S FIRST SOLIDS
Calcium-Aluminum-rich Inclusions (CAIs) are the oldest solids in the solar system, formed near the young Sun. Found in primitive meteorites, they record the early condensation history of the solar nebula.

CHONDRULES – ANCIENT MOLTEN DROPLETS
Chondrules are small, spherical particles formed by rapid melting and cooling of dust in the solar nebula. They record high-temperature processes from the early solar system.

CHONDRITES – PRIMITIVE METEORITES
Chondrites are undifferentiated stony meteorites made of chondrules, CAIs, matrix, and metal grains. They are divided into carbonaceous (CC) and non-carbonaceous (NC) groups, which formed in distinct regions of the solar system.

ACHONDRITES – DIFFERENTIATED METEORITES
These stony meteorites from differentiated parent bodies experienced melting, crust formation, and igneous activity. Unlike chondrites, they lack chondrules and originate from planets, the Moon, or asteroids with complex geological histories.

PALLASITES – STONY-IRON METEORITES
These are meteorites made of metallic iron-nickel and green olivine crystals (peridot). They likely formed at the core-mantle boundary of a differentiated asteroid, offering insight into planetary interiors.

IRON METEORITES – PLANETARY CORE FRAGMENTS
Composed mostly of iron-nickel metal, these meteorites come from the cores of differentiated asteroids. Their structure reveals how planetary cores form and cool over time.

LUNAR METEORITES
These Moon rocks are ejected by impacts, found on Earth, and identified by composition and isotopic signatures matching Apollo samples. They reveal the Moon’s crust, volcanism, and impact history.

MARTIAN METEORITES
Rocks are blasted off Mars by large impacts and land on Earth. They are identified as Martian by their distinct chemical and isotopic signatures that match spacecraft data. They reveal Mars’ geology, volcanism, and past water activity.

BRECCIA METEORITES & IMPACT PROCESSES
Asteroid collisions generate powerful impacts that break, melt, and mix surface materials. These events create breccias—meteorites made of rock fragments fused together—which preserve the shock history, surface mixing, and evolution of asteroids.

IMPACT CRATERS – TRACES OF COSMIC IMPACTS
Impact craters form when asteroids or comets collide with a planetary surface at high speed. They preserve the energy and geological effects of these violent events, offering insight into the solar system’s dynamic history.

NEAR-EARTH ASTEROIDS – SAMPLE RETURN MISSIONS
NEAs are small rocky bodies whose orbits bring them close to Earth. Spacecraft missions like JAXA’s Hayabusa2 (Ryugu) and NASA’s OSIRIS-REx (Bennu) have returned pristine, uncontaminated samples preserved in their original space environment.

ORGANIC MATTER – COSMIC CARBON
Carbon-based molecules such as amino acids, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen-like macromolecules formed in space before life arose on Earth. Found as soluble or insoluble material in meteorites, they offer clues to the chemistry that led to life’s origins.

ASTEROIDS – ANCIENT ROCKY REMNANTS
They are small, airless, rocky objects that orbit the Sun, mostly found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. They are remnants of the early solar system—primitive bodies that never grew large enough to become planets—and range in size from tiny pebbles to hundreds of km across.

COSMIC DUST – TINY GRAINS FROM SPACE
Cosmic dust are microscopic particles of rock and ice drifting through space. These ancient grains, formed in stars and the early solar nebula, continuously fall to Earth, carrying clues to the origins of planets and organic matter.

COMETS – ICY BODIES WITH GLOWING TAILS
Comets are icy solar system bodies that release gas and dust when near the Sun, forming bright comas and tails. They preserve volatile elements and organic compounds that may have contributed to the emergence of life on Earth.

METEORITIDS – FRAGMENTS TRAVELING THROUGH SPACE
They are solid objects, typically ranging from dust-sized grains to meter-scale fragments, traveling through interplanetary space. Most originate from asteroids or comets and occasionally collide with planets.

FIREBALLS – EXCEPTIONAL BRIGHT METEOR
They are very bright meteors caused by large meteoroids entering Earth’s atmosphere. They help scientists track research falls, study entry dynamics, and reconstruct their orbits, revealing where in the solar system the material originated.

METEORS – BRIGHT STREAK OF LIGHT
The visible streak of light (“shooting stars”) produced when a meteoroid enters Earth’s atmosphere at high velocity causes the surrounding air and the object itself to heat and glow due to frictional ablation.

METEORITES – SINCE ROCK REACHES EARTH
Fragments of meteoroids that survive their intense heating as they pass through Earth’s atmosphere and land on the surface are called meteorites. When freshly fallen, they often have a thin fusion crust—a thin, glassy layer formed by melting during entry. Some are recovered soon after landing (falls), while others are discovered later on the ground (finds). Meteorites provide direct evidence of the composition and evolution of asteroids and planets.

Large Meteor
Small Meteor
Meteorite
Impact Crater

METEORITE IMAGES: © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London. White clast in the Murchison CM2 chondrite. © Institut für Planetologie, University of Münster.