

INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENT INITIATIVE

NEWSLETTER

Reporting ISI news to you quarterly

No. 29 Jul. 12, 2013

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UNESCO “国际泥沙计划” 简报

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NEWS

Updated Information of the 12th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Kyoto, Japan, Sep. 2-5, 2013)

Proceedings: 2 keynote papers and 274 technical papers have been included in the Proceedings published by CRC Press / Balkema (Taylor & Francis Group)

Tentative program: Tentative program is available to be downloaded in the Conference Website

Keynote Presentations: (1) A reverse flow system for the sediment flushing from large reservoirs (Dr. Tamotsu Takahashi, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University); (2) Mechanism and prediction of bank failure (Dr. Li Yi-tian, Professor of Wuhan University).

Invited speakers for Workshop on the International Sediment Advancements (WISA): (1) Manfred Speafico, University of Berne, Switzerland, Chairman of the International Sediment Initiative (ISI) of UNESCO; (2) Gerrit Basson, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, Vice President of the ICOLD; (3) Rollin Hotchkiss, Brigham Young University, Utah, U.S.A., IAHR; (4) Michael Stone, University of Waterloo, Canada, IAHS; (5) Giampaolo Di Silvio, University of Padua, Italy, President of WASER; (6) Hajime Nakagawa, Kyoto University, Japan, representing the Japanese research community.

Conference Website: <http://www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~ISRS2013/>

Program at a Glance

	SEP1(SUN)	SEP2(MON)	SEP3(TUE)	SEP4(WED)	SEP5(THU)
8:30	Registration Time: 13:30-17:00 (Sun), 8:30-17:00 (Mon & Tue)				
9:00		Opening Ceremony	WISA		Technical Sessions
9:30					
10:00		Coffee			Coffee
10:30					
11:00		Keynote Lectures	WISA		Technical Sessions
11:30					
12:00					
12:30		Poster Core-time		Technical Tour	
13:00					
13:30	Awards Committee Meeting				Technical Sessions
14:00		Technical Sessions			Technical Sessions
14:30					
15:00		Coffee			Coffee
15:30					WASER Assembly
16:00	WASER Council Meeting	Technical Sessions			Closing
16:30					
17:00					
17:30					
18:00	VIP Reception	Welcome Reception			Banquet
19:00					
20:00					
Accompanying Persons		Kyoto	Arashiyama	Technical Tour	Nara

China maps out blueprint to harness Yellow River

China will build three more large-scale reservoirs on the troublesome Yellow River, the nation's second-longest river, after authorities gave a green light to a harnessing plan earlier this month.

After six years of programming, the State Council, or China's cabinet, has approved the Comprehensive Plan for the Yellow River Basin (2012-2030), focusing on solving the problems of the Yellow River from now to 2030. According to the plan, the three new reservoirs will be Heishanxia, Qikou and Guxian. The Guxian Reservoir is expected to be completed around 2020. The Qikou reservoir will be built after Guxian and construction plans for the Heishanxia reservoir are still in the making.

The newly approved plan will mainly focus on water and silt control, flood prevention, water and soil erosion prevention, water resource allocation and utilization, water resource and water ecology protection and the drainage areas' comprehensive management. The further development of the Yellow River, as well as programs for irrigation and shipping, are also part of the plan.

The Yellow River, known as China's "Mother River" and the cradle of early Chinese civilization, runs through nine provinces and autonomous regions and empties into the Bohai Sea in east China's Shandong Province. With a length of 5,464 km, the Yellow River waters 12 percent of China's 1.3 billion population, 15 percent of its farmland and generates about 14 percent of its GDP.

"The Yellow River lacks water resources and the water supply obtained from the river at present is beyond its capacity," said Chen Xiaojiang, director of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission of the Ministry of Water Resources. Statistics show that nearly 160 million tonnes of sand is washed into the Yellow River each year. Records have shown that the Yellow River dried up frequently between the 1970s and 1990s. In 1997, statistics from a hydrological station indicated that a 704-km section of river had dried up for 226 days. The government, experts and other relevant organizations have taken action since 1999 to prolong the life of the river. "The key to bringing the river under control is to control its water and sand," said Chen. The development, protection and management of the Yellow River will have strategic significance for the promotion of China's sustainable development and environmental protection efforts, Chen added.

Because of excessive exploitation and a rapidly growing population in the past, the river has been plagued by droughts, water and soil erosion disasters in its middle and upper reaches, as well as sediment, floods and a rising riverbed caused by heavy silt in its lower reaches. So far, four water reservoirs have been built on the main stream of the river. Located on the upper reaches of the river, the Longyangxia and Liujiaxia reservoirs have helped to improve water management and electricity production, as well as reduce the number of ice-related natural disasters, on a section of river stretching between the Ningxia Hui and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions. However, a shrinking riverbed and increasing silt in recent

years have exerted a negative impact on flood relief efforts.

The establishment of the Heishanxia Reservoir will help the two overburdened reservoirs regulate water and silt in the upstream section of river. The Guxian and Qikou reservoirs will extend the life of the previously built Xiaolangdi Reservoir and work with it to control sand and provide water for industries, cities, towns and agriculture in the middle section, as well as ensure safety in the downstream river section. All three reservoirs will help to relieve the burden on the Sanmenxia Reservoir, the first to be built in the river's downstream area. The reservoir has played an important role in protecting the lives and property of people in the provinces of Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Anhui and Jiangsu.

Another two reservoirs, the Haibowan and Hekoucun reservoirs, are under construction. The Dongzhong reservoir, which is still being planned, will help form a water and sand control system for the river. The reservoirs are expected to reduce the amount of silt washed into the river by half to 80 million tonnes by 2030, as well as prevent water levels from rising. (Source: Xinhua)

Soil erosion is on the rise, scientists say (USA)

When a raindrop hits the soil, it acts as kind of a miniature bomb, displacing earth in tiny but collectively significant ways. So with all the heavy rain of recent weeks and the countless miniature bomb strikes, the state's cropland is showing serious signs of stress.

Soil scientists say they're seeing more erosion on farmland than they have in years. That could mean trouble for crops, particularly corn this season — and it could have long-term consequences for the state's farmland. After last year's historic drought, snow and rain in recent months have increased moisture content, but now things are shifting toward the other extreme.

"We had snow storms, we had rains, and these were significant in replenishing water," explained Newell Kitchen, a professor of soil science at the University of Missouri's College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. "But unfortunately it's come too fast, and when it rains an inch in an hour, it's too intense, and it takes the soil with it." The erosion, soil scientists say, could begin to reverse decades of progress. About 30 years ago, Missouri had among the worst soil erosion rates in the country. But, like farmers everywhere, more farmers here switched to "no-till" methods, meaning they no longer turned over the soil before planting — a long-held technique, but one that soil scientists determined was wrecking soil structure. With the no-till approach, farmers leave crop residue in the field after harvest, which act as a buffer against rain, further protecting the soil.

Also, in the mid-1980s, lawmakers and the public were convinced that erosion had become a major problem and got behind programs to address it. The 1985 farm bill required farmers to adopt soil conservation plans to receive federal benefits, while at the state level Missourians passed a sales tax, sending funds to soil conservation measures. In 1982, Missouri's erosion rate was 10.9 tons per acre, the second-highest in the country. By 2007, the rate was cut by more than half, to 5.3 tons.

"Missouri had more funding available," said Charlie Rahm, a public affairs officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, based in Columbia. "Our erosion rate has dropped more than any state in the country."

But now it appears to be going up again. Newell said the university's test plots have shown higher rates of erosion, and farmers are reporting sediment-covered crops and washed-out fields. While most of the state's grain crops are planted now — 90 percent of the state's corn and 70 percent of the state's soybeans as of last week — farmers were delayed by weeks, leading to more erosion, Kitchen believes, because plants' root systems weren't in place to hold the soil together. "A lot of fields got planted late. The preparation of the field was done late," he said. "Then the rains came, and now it seems erosion is more widespread. There are plenty of fields as you drive along 1-70 — you can see that erosion is wreaking havoc."

While USDA recently projected record yields of corn and soybeans this year, many analysts think that the predictions are unlikely because of delayed plantings. Erosion could further darken the picture because soil loss leads to weaker stands and, ultimately, lower yields.

The department's latest figures on erosion, documenting the stretch from 2007 to 2010, won't be released until later this year. But experts believe it will show that erosion rates started climbing with the recent agricultural boom. "We're expecting it will show an increase in our erosion rates, and we're basing that on the fact that more highly erodible land is back in production," Rahm said. "If you have high grain prices, and (farmers) see a chance to put more acres into grain, then they're going to put them into production."

Indeed, as grain prices have soared, more farmers have taken their marginal cropland out of the Conservation Reserve Program, a federal program in which farmers voluntarily agree to not farm certain land in exchange for a government payment.

In the past five years, nearly 10 million acres have been dropped from the program, representing a 26 percent drop, including about 500,000 acres in Missouri. (From 2005 through 2012, the state's farmers have received about \$1.9 billion, ranking sixth among recipient states. Illinois farmers received about \$1.8 billion, ranking the state eighth.) "I don't have research to back this up," Rahm said. "But it would make sense that if you take those highly erodible acres and put them back into crops — logic would tell you there's a link."

The Senate recently passed a five-year farm bill, the sweeping legislation that guides farm policy and spending. On Thursday, the House rejected its version of the bill, which called for cuts in the food stamp program. Both versions call for a reauthorization of the conservation program but reduce the enrollment caps by between 7 million and 8 million acres, from the current 32 million.

The good news, soil scientists say, is that more farmers are growing nitrogen-fixing crops, known as cover crops, that help rebuild the soil. Rahm's unit, for example, has held dozens of "soil health" seminars around the state, drawing hundreds of farmers. "These cover crops put down very deep roots, and they create openings in the soil — passageways for the water to infiltrate," Rahm explained. "Then micro-organisms in the soil, they eat the roots." That means healthier, more crumbly soil, that absorbs water and holds together better. "When you combine no-till with cover crops, you can really improve the health of the soil," Rahm said. "Farmers are really getting interested in this, and the reason is because farmers are saying this is working, and farmers listen to farmers. ... I think it's one of the most exciting things

happening in agriculture." (Source: <http://www.stltoday.com/>)

Two new technologies to curb soil erosion (India)

As part of conservation measures in the Nilgiris, the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI) in Ooty has developed two new technologies to control soil erosion and conservation of water. The two technologies- contour planting method and riser protection- will be taught to the farmers in the Nilgiris, said Dr P Sundarambal, senior scientist in CSWCRTI.

Speaking to TOI about the two technologies, Sundarambal said contour planting method involves cutting of trenches in between the lines where the tea saplings are planted. This is applicable to the new tea garden developers at slopes, she added. "Hence, during rains soil eroded, will not be washed away but get settled in the contour as a result of the cut trenches," said Sundarambal.

A trench that is 2 meters in length, 0.3 meters wide and 0.45 meters deep is perfect as per the contour planting method, she adds. Dr V Selvi, another scientist of CSWCRTI, said "The number of trenches or the intervals of trenches will vary according to the degree of the slope where there is new tea plantation." Research says the contour planting method of tea has proved to be about 18 per cent more yielding.

The other technology-riser protection- is meant for bench terrace cultivation. Usually, farmers develop straight cut terraces, which is vulnerable in rains. "The straight cut of terraces is prone to landslides during rains," said Dr K Kannan, senior scientist of CSWCRTI. According to Kannan, research has proved that planting tea or grasses or perennial beans on the 'riser slopes' of the bench terrace farming would anchor the soil and thus curtail soil erosion. "Our research has proved both the technologies are beneficial for curbing soil erosion as well as conserve water," he added.

Therefore, CSWCRTI has planned to conduct training programmes for the farmers in the Nilgiris to make them aware about the benefits and use of these two technologies. "The only concern is that a few farmers will take the technology and apply in their field while many will not care," said Sundarambal.

According to CSWCRTI, the landslide that devastated the Nilgiris in 2009 was mainly due to bench terrace farming without 'riser protection.' The scientists also caution the farmers not to use ready-made mix of manure. "Use of straight fertilisers such as urea, super phosphate and potash will facilitate the farming land as well the crop," Sundarambal added.

According to CSWCRTI research, around 40 tonnes of soil per hectare is washed away every year in the slopes of the Nilgiris. (Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>)

China allots \$100m for soil and water conservation

The Ministry of Finance said Wednesday that the central government has allocated 616 million yuan (\$99.68 million) this year for soil and water conservation. The money will be spent on forestry and grass coverage projects in seven provinces and municipalities, the

ministry said. Although more efforts have been made in recent years to plant trees, halt desertification and bring erosion under control, 37 percent of China's land still suffers from soil erosion and 666 square km of farmland is lost every year due to soil and water loss, according to a recent report from the Chinese Academy of Sciences. (Source: Xinhua)

Third phase of forestation project begins (China):

China launched the third phase of the shelter forest project along the Yangtze and the Pearl River basins, as well as the greening project of the Taihang Mountain and the northern China plain, on Wednesday.

The State Forestry Administration said that 212.9 billion yuan (\$34.7 billion) will be spent to add 216.72 million hectares of forestation in these areas. By 2020, China's forest coverage will increase by 4.1 percent. A series of ecological conservation projects for rivers, lakes, mountains and plains have been launched since the 1980s. From 2001 to 2010, during the second phase of the project, the reconstruction of low-function forest and forestation areas was 3.14 million hectares and 117.42 million hectares respectively.

Despite the effort and amount spent, problems remain. Zhang Yongli, deputy director of the State Forestry Administration, said that soil erosion remains an issue in the Yangtze and the Pearl River basins. "The conditions for forestation continue to deteriorate in Taihang Mountain and the North China Plain, failing to meet the requirement of local agricultural development," he said. Zhang said that support from local governments and society as a whole are crucial for the project's success.

(Source: <http://chinadaily.com.cn>)

Sand-washing operation at Xiaolangdi Reservoir



Tourists watch water gushing out from the Xiaolangdi Reservoir on the Yellow River during a sand-washing operation in Luoyang, central China's Henan Province, July 5, 2013. The on-going operation, conducted on Friday, works by discharging water at a volume of 2,600 cubic meters per second from the reservoir to clear up the sediment in the Yellow River, the country's second-longest waterway. Speeding currents would carry tons of sand into the sea. The Yellow River has been plagued by an increasing amount of mud and sand. Each year, the river bed rises as silt deposits build up, slowing the water flow in the lower reaches. (Xinhua/Miao Qiu Nao)



More News in ISI Website

- First issue of the International Soil and Water Conservation Research released (WASWAC)

- China allots \$100m for soil and water conservation
- Third phase of forestation project begins (China)
- Storms across nation cause landslides, collapse bridges (China)
- How do braided river dynamics affect sediment storage?
- [PIC] Sand-washing operation at Xiaolangdi Reservoir
- DNR: Sediment traps don't work (USA)
- SedNet Symposium "Understanding sediment processes at catchment scale", Koblenz, Germany, June 2013
- NATO proposal for part II sediment training course Sava river basin
- WODCON XX - World Dredging Congress "The Art of Dredging", 3-7 June 2013, Brussels
- Two new technologies to curb soil erosion (India)
- Contents of IJSR (Vol. 28, No.2, 2013)
- Climate change expected to increase Snake River sediment tenfold (USA)
- Three Gorges Project veteran Zhang Guangdou death
- Work Begins on Largest Dam Removal Project in California History (USA)
- Soil erosion is on the rise, scientists say (USA)
- Nigerian Villages Threatened By Erosion
- China establishes groundwater monitoring network
- Sediment health in Central Puget Sound declining (USA) (2013-6-6 08:49) (Hits:29)
- Training Course on Soil & Water Conservation and Dryland Farming for Developing Countries held on 10-30 May 2013 in Yangling, China
- Vice Minister Jiao Yong presented at the EU-China Water Platform Coordination Meeting (China)
- MWR Chief Planner Zhou Xuewen presented at second APWS (China)
- Corps study addresses Missouri River sediment (USA)
- Gains made in Manawatu hill country erosion control (New Zealand)
- Obituary: Prof. Ding LianZhen
- Sediment Analysis Unveils Historic Life in Black Sea
- [PIC] Strong quake triggers landslide in Baosheng Township, SW China
- Landslide blocks SW China highway
- China maps out blueprint to harness Yellow River
- Niobrara River makes 'most endangered' list for sediment problems(USA)
- UN chief in 1000-day push for anti-poverty MDGs
- Drought affects 7.3 mln China farmland hectares

More

[\(http://www.irtces.org/isi/\)](http://www.irtces.org/isi/)

CONFERENCE REPORT

SedNet Symposium “Understanding sediment processes at catchment scale”, Koblenz, Germany, June 2013



(SedNet at the exhibition of the 6th IAHS International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Research: Water and Environmental Dynamics)

SedNet has organised a one day symposium at the 6th IAHS International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Research: Water and Environmental Dynamics, which has run from 3-7 June 2013 in Koblenz, Germany. The SedNet symposium was on “Understanding sediment processes at catchment scale” and was convened by Peter Heininger (Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany), Sue White (Cranfield University, UK), Susanne Heise (HAW Hamburg, Germany), and Ivana Teodorovich (University of Novi Sad, Serbia).

The focus of the 6th conference was set on fostering an integrative understanding of water and the environment, bringing together scientists from the fields of hydrology, environmental research, aquatic ecosystem research, water resources research and management as well as global change to discuss solutions for transient environmental boundary conditions. The SedNet symposium addressed sediment processes at the catchment scale, tackling sediment sources and transfer pathways, monitoring programmes, and sediment management.

Eleven abstracts were selected for presentation at the SedNet symposium, covering a large number of fundamental issues in environmental sciences and hydraulics. Contributions addressed the methods and strategies for measuring sediment transport processes including large databases such as those from watersheds in Ontario Canada or Austrian rivers, sediment transport modelling, calibration and validation, and how results from different approaches can be used for improved management of local watersheds. On the quality side, contributions addressed the evaluation of pollution sources and the mobilisation and transport of sediment bound contaminants at the catchment scale with case studies on traditional contaminants including metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, but also acid mine drainage, hazardous substances released from water construction

materials, and radioactive substances strongly attached to suspended sediment such as cesium-137. Case studies from Europe, Africa, America and Asia ensured a broad geographic coverage.

Four other sessions on the Analysis and modelling of sediment transfer in Mediterranean landscapes, Modern hydraulics structures for better hydrodynamics and hydromorphology of streams and rivers, Climate change and freshwater sediments and Climate change impacts on coastal waters and sediments also included contributions on methodological improvements and case studies on natural and anthropogenic modulation of sediment transport processes.

The outcome of the conference will be published as a cluster of peer reviewed papers by Springer in the book “Sediment matters: the challenges”. The book, edited by Dr. Peter Heininger (Federal Institute of Hydrology) and Dr. Johannes Cullmann (IHP/HWRP Secretariat) aims at presenting scientific progress in process and system understanding and management as well as sound foundations for policy development.

(Source: SedNet Newsletter July 2013)

Training Course on Soil & Water Conservation and Dryland Farming for Developing Countries held on 10-30 May 2013 in Yangling, China

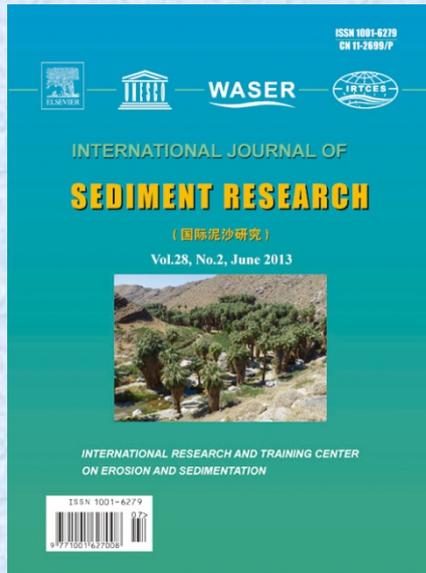


The Training Course on Soil & Water Conservation and Dryland Farming for Developing Countries in French was held on 10-30 of May 2013 in Yangling, China. There are 16 trainees from 10 developing countries. During 3 weeks training they have lectures and field trip on soil & water conservation and dryland farming.

This training course is supported by Chinese government. Every year there is at least one course in English and French respectively.

(Source: WASWAC, <http://www.waswac.org/>)

**Papers Published in Issue 2 Volume 28, 2013,
 International Journal of Sediment Research**



Volume 28, Number 2 June 2013

Technical Papers

Understanding and managing the morphology of branches incising into sand-clay deposits in the Dutch Rhine Delta
 Kees SLOFF (C.J.), Ary VAN SPIJK, Esther STOUTHAMER, and Arjan SIEBEN pp.127–138

Modeling of turbidity dynamics caused by wind-induced waves and current in the Taihu Lake
 Ting-feng WU, Bo-qiang QIN, Guang-wei ZHU, Meng-yuan ZHU, Wei LI, and Cheng-mei LUAN pp.139–148

The role of landscape setting in minimizing hydrogeomorphic impacts of flow regulation
 H. E. REID, G. J. BRIERLEY, K. MCFARLANE, S. E. COLEMAN, and S. TROWSDALE pp.149–161

Movement of tidal watersheds in the Wadden Sea and its consequences on the morphological development
 Z. B. WANG, J. VROOM, B. C. Van PROOIJEN, R. J. LABEUR, and M. J. F. STIVE pp.162–171

Toxicity assessment of metals in sediment from the lower reaches of the Haihe River Basin in China
 Si-yu ZENG, Xin DONG, and Ji-ning CHEN pp.172–181

Numerical modeling of sediment flushing from Lewis and Clark Lake
 Jungkyu AHN, Chih Ted YANG, Paul M. BOYD, Daniel B. PRIDAL, and John I. REMUS pp.182–193

Turbulence, suspension and downstream fining over a sand-gravel mixture bed
 K. GHOSHAL, Rahul MAZUMDER, C. CHAKRABORTY and B. S. MAZUMDER pp.194–209

Study of deposition of fine sediment within the pores of a coarse sediment bed stream
 N. K. KHULLAR, U. C. KOTHYARI, and K. G. Ranga RAJU pp.210–219

Estimate of fine sediment deposit dynamics over a gravel bar using photography analysis

B. CAMENEN, M. JODEAU, and M. JABALLAH pp.220–233

Technical Notes

Trace element study in Tisa River and Danube alluvial sediment in Serbia
 Sanja M. SAKAN, Nenad M. SAKAN, and Dragana S. ĐORĐEVIĆ pp.234–245

Effects of sediment particle morphology on adsorption of phosphorus elements
 Hong-wei FANG, Ming-hong CHEN, Zhi-he CHEN, Hui-ming ZHAO, and Guo-jian HE pp.246–253

Experimental study of the velocity of density currents in convergent and divergent channels
 Hasan Torabi POUDEH, Samad EMAMGHOLIZADEH, and Manoocher Fathi-MOGHADAM 2 pp.54–259

On the use of horizontal acoustic Doppler profilers for continuous bed shear stress monitoring
 B. VERMEULEN, AJF HOITINK, and MG SASSI pp.260–268

Cover Photo: A stream in desert-Palm Springs in USA

First issue of the International Soil and Water Conservation Research released

WASWAC official academic journal – International Soil and Water Conservation Research (ISWCR) was released in June.

The first issue ISWCR includes 8 scientific papers from 23 authors who are working in soil and water conservation and related fields, foreword written by Prof. Liu Ning - the Vice Minister of the MWR (the Ministry of Water Resources of P.R.China) & President of CSWSC (Chinese Society of Water and Soil Conservation), and message from WASWAC 3 presidents – Dr. Samran Sombatpanit (Past President), Prof. Miodrag Zlatic (Immediate Past President) and Prof. Li Rui (Present President).



Publications in ISI Information System

- Eroding Soils Darkening Our Future (Brown)
- Morphodynamic signatures of braiding mechanisms as expressed through change in sediment storage in a gravel-bed river (Wheaton et al.)
- Sediment Quality in Central Puget Sound, Changes over a Ten-Year Period (Partridge et al.)
- IRBM Publications (UNESCO)
- Changes in the sediment load of the Lancang-Mekong River over the period 1965-2003 (Liu et al.)
- Bulletin of First National Census for Water (China) More

(<http://www.irtces.org/isi/info.asp>)

COMING EVENTS

12th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Kyoto, Japan, Sep. 2-5, 2013)

Date: Sep. 2-5, 2013

Venue: KYOTO TERRSA, Kyoto, Japan

Summary: Erosion and sedimentation processes in river catchments as well as their management are of global importance. The social, economic, environmental and political impacts of these processes are significant. They pose great challenges for our human society on the way to the mid-21st century. The issue calls for integrated and sustainable solutions. On behalf of the entire Local Organizing Committee, we would like to take our great pleasure in inviting you to the 12th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (ISRS2013), September 2-5, Kyoto, Japan. Organized triennial from 1980 under the auspices of IRTCES (the International Research & Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation), the ISRS symposia have been successfully held in China, USA, Germany, India, Egypt, Hong Kong (China), Russia and South Africa, the symposium series provide an important forum for scientists, engineers and policy-makers to exchange ideas, share information and make collaborations. Japan experienced and is still experiencing a lot of challenges in erosion and sedimentation. With the rapid change of global climate, there is a greater demand on the improvement of sediment management know-how and practices. The Kamo River in the city of Kyoto provides an excellent demonstration on typical sediment-related problems & management methods in Japan. As the location resulted in the famous Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, we hope that the 12th ISRS in Kyoto will also become an event of special meaning. Kyoto University is one of the leading institutions in research & education on sediment hydraulics, erosion control engineering and river morphology. The University has a staff of well reputed scholars, capable students and is located in an excellent environment with advanced facilities.

The city and the university are ready to welcome participants from all over the world.

The online abstract submission system is open NOW and will be closed on 31 August, 2012. Accepted abstract will require a full paper to be submitted. Full papers will be peer-reviewed and be published in the symposium proceedings. ISRS2013 features Best Paper Award and Young Researcher Paper Award to award authors with superior quality paper submission to the symposium. Selected papers will be considered for a possible publication in the International Journal of Sediment Research.

Organizer: Research Center for Fluvial & Coastal Disasters Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

Sponsors: International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES); World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER)

Co-Sponsors: UNESCO; International Sediment Initiative (ISI); IAHR; Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE); Japan Society of Erosion Control Engineering (JSECE); Japan Society for Natural Disaster Science (JSNDS); Japan Society of Dam Engineers (JSDE); Ecology and Civil Engineering Society (ECES); Japan River Association (JRA)

Secretariat: Kyoto University

Permanent Secretariat: IRTCES

Theme and Topics: The theme of the symposium is Integrated Sediment Management for River Basin Sustainability: Challenges & Prospects towards Mid-21st

Century

Under this theme, the symposium topics include

1. Integrated sediment management in river basin scale
2. Sediment yield
3. Sediment transport & morphology in rivers & lakes
4. Local scour & erosion
5. Reservoir sedimentation and management
6. Sediment issues in estuarine & coastal area
7. Environmental & ecological aspects of sediment management
8. Modeling & measurement techniques
9. Sediment related disasters
10. Social, economic & political problems related to sediment management.

URL: <http://www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~ISRS2013/>

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Workshop on the International Sediment Advancements (WISA)(Japan, Sep. 3, 2013)

Date: Sep. 3, 2013

Venue: KYOTO TERRSA, Kyoto, Japan

Summary: The first edition of the Workshop on the International Sediment Advancements (WISA) will be launched during the 12th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (ISRS2013) to be held in Kyoto, Japan, on September 2-5, 2013. The Workshop, organized under the auspices of UNESCO-IHP-ISI, will constitute the morning plenary session of the second day of the ISRS2013 and will be devoted to disseminate beyond the limits of each membership the most significant progresses attained by several scientific associations operating in the field of sediment research and management. In order to involve the largest possible number of organizations and to cover their most recent advancements, the Workshop is intended to be replicated on the occasion of other important meetings of the same organizations. The format of WISA in fact is an itinerant, inter-organizational event which would tendentially be hosted during the subsequent years by all the societies, agencies and research groups dealing with sediments. Invited speakers for the WISA in Kyoto, Japan on Sep. 3, 2013:

- 1) Manfred Speafico, University of Berne, Switzerland, Chairman of the International Sediment Initiative (ISI) of UNESCO;
- 2) Gerrit Basson, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, Vice President of the ICOLD International Commission on Large Dams;
- 3) Rollin Hotchkiss, Brigham Young University, Utah, U.S.A., IAHR (International Association for Hydro-Environmental Engineering and Research);
- 4) Michael Stone, University of Waterloo, Canada, IAHS (International Association of Hydrological Sciences);
- 5) Giampaolo Di Silvio, University of Padua, Italy, President of WASER (World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research).
- 6) Hajime Nakagawa, Kyoto University, Japan, representing the Japanese research community.

FIRST PART, "Advances in Sediment Research"

Chair: Manfred Spreafico (Steering Committee chairman of UNESCO-ISI)

SECOND PART, "Impact of Dams on Rivers and Sediment Management"

Chair: Gerrit Basson (ICOLD Vice President)

URL: <http://www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~ISRS2013/>

The 2nd WASWAC World Conference (Thailand, Sep. 4-7. 2013)

From 2013-09-04 to 2013-09-08

Venue: Chiang Rai, Thailand

Summary: The main theme of the conference includes following subthemes:

- Situation and evolution of land degradation
- Control measures to prevent and mitigate land degradation (mechanical, biological, agronomical, management) and to restore degraded land
- Evaluation of impact of land degradation on food production and the environment
- Effects of global climate change on land degradation and food security
- Law and policy to prevent and mitigate land degradation
- Water resource management

Invitation: You are cordially invited to participate in the International Conference on "The Threats to Land and Water Resources in the 21st Century: Prevention, Mitigation and Restoration" and the Second Councilor Meeting of WASWAC (LANDCON1305) to be held in Bangkok, Thailand from May 13-18, 2013. Land is foundation of human survival and development, but the degradation of land is intensifying in many parts of the world because of many reasons, including the improper land use and global climate change. Land degradation could induce the deterioration of the ecological functions and productivity of land. Land degradation has been threatening the socioeconomic and cultural development at regional and global scales. Fortunately, the increasing attention has been paid in combating land degradation all over the world that there have been a number of projects being operated by many agencies in various regions to cope with such problems. It is therefore timely to organize the next WASWAC World Conference (WASWAC WC) in May 2013, which will coincide with the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the Land Development Department of Thailand, our main host. We look forward to welcoming you in Thailand.

Organizers:

- Land Development Department (LDD), Bangkok, Thailand
- Soil and Water Conservation Society of Thailand (SWCST)
- Soil and Fertilizer Society of Thailand (SFST)
- International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES)
- Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences (ISWC-CAS), Shaanxi, China
- Guangdong Institute of Eco-Environmental and Soil Sciences (GIEESS), Guangzhou, China
- World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWAC)

E-mail: waswac2@idd.mail.go.th

URL: http://www.idd.go.th/web_waswac2/

35th IAHR World Congress: The Wise Find Pleasure in Water (China, Sept. 8-13, 2013)

From 2013-09-08 to 2013-09-13

Venue: Chengdu, China

Summary: The congress will focus on: Water Science and Civilization; Hydro-Environment and Eco-hydraulics;

Hydraulic Engineering and Integrated River-basin Management; Maritime Hydraulics and Coastal Engineering; Water Resources and Hydroinformatics Technology; and Hazards, Extreme Events and Adaptation to Climate Change.

Invitation: On behalf of the **35th IAHR World Congress Organizers** and **IAHR**, we would like to invite you to join us in Chengdu, China for the 35th World Congress of the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR). The Congress will be held with the central theme of **"THE WISE FIND PLEASURE IN WATER"** (*Confucius, BC 552-BC 479*). The congress will focus on: Water Science and Civilization; Hydro-Environment and Eco-hydraulics; Hydraulic Engineering and Integrated River-basin Management; Maritime Hydraulics and Coastal Engineering; Water Resources and Hydroinformatics Technology; and Hazards, Extreme Events and Adaptation to Climate Change. Chengdu is a charming city with a long history, fast advancing development, unique culture as well as delicious food. It will surely provide every delegate with a memorable experience. The congress will be accompanied with fascinating technical tours to Three Gorges, Tibet, Ancient Dujiangyan Irrigation Project and Chengdu Panda Base as well as the newly completed earthquake museum. The congress is co-hosted by three major Chinese universities and one research institute in water and environment science, namely, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR), Sichuan University (SCU), Tsinghua University (THU) and The University of Hong Kong (HKU). We look forward to welcoming you in September 2013 to what we are confident will be one of the most successful IAHR World Congress.

Organizers: International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR)

Contact Name: Congress Secretariat

E-mail: iahr2013@vip.163.com

URL: <http://www.iahr2013.org/>

International Workshop of Acoustic and Seismic Monitoring of Bedload and Mass Movements (Switzerland, Sep. 4-7. 2013)

Date: Sep. 4-7. 2013

Venue: Zürich, Switzerland

Summary: The difficulties in directly monitoring traction processes - bedload and mass movements - have prompted research into surrogate monitoring technologies, among which acoustic methods (geophones, hydrophones, ADCPs) are presently most developed, as demonstrated in the 2007 International Bedload Surrogate Monitoring Workshop held in Minneapolis. Since then it is apparent that acoustic techniques have been further developed with increasing interesting results in seismics. Hence, the objectives of this workshop are to (1) present first-hand principles of acoustics and seismics, (2) discuss first-hand signal processing techniques relevant to surrogate monitoring of bedload and mass movements, (3) consider calibration issues, and (4) describe monitoring methods that have been recently developed or improved. Workshop topics will encompass surrogate monitoring of bedload transport (river and coastal), debris flows, snow avalanches, landslides and rock avalanches with acoustic and seismic devices. Invited and submitted presentations will concentrate on research using acoustic and some relevant seismic methods.

Workshop's provisional timetable:

Oral and poster presentations 4 - 5 Sept. 2013

Field trip 1: Bedload transport and geophone measurements in the Erlenbach 6 Sept. 2013

(Alptal valley, near Zürich)

Field trip 2: Debris-flow monitoring installations in the Illgraben (Rhône valley, 7 Sept. 2013 near Sion)

Organizers: Dieter Rickenmann (WSL Birmensdorf, Switzerland), dieter.rickenmann@wsl.ch Jonathan Laronne (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel), john@bgu.ac.il Jens Turowski (WSL Birmensdorf, Switzerland), jens.turowski@wsl.ch Damia Vericat (University of Lleida, Spain), dvericat@macs.udl.cat

Contact: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL

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8th International SedNet conference (Portugal, 6-9 November 2013)

Date: 6-9 November 2013

Venue: Libson, Portugal

Summary: Sediment management has proven to be a significant issue in European rivers, estuaries and coastal areas. This has both a quantity and a quality aspect, as prior SedNet activities have clearly shown. Human interventions, such as river regulation, dredging, coastal and port construction and soil degradation often have large impacts on sediment supply, sediment transport and river and coastal morphology. Sediment-starved systems, particularly in coastal, lowland areas, are more vulnerable to extreme events, putting people, infrastructure and natural capital at risk. Mitigation measures may be technically feasible, but are quickly becoming too costly. Sediment and biota in river systems have been exposed to multiple and interacting stressors for decades or even centuries. Europe has responded to the most apparent contaminants and pressures with a range of policies and measures since the 1970s. Clear improvements in water quality can be attributed to integrated river basin action plans and to the Programmes of Measures that resulted from the major and coordinated effort of the Water Framework Directive. However, improvements in sediment and longer-lived or bottom feeding biota lag behind due to storage and accumulation of contaminants, costly and laborious monitoring techniques, and sometimes lack of sufficient legal integration of sediment management into legislation. To sustainably manage sediments, innovative and cost-efficient approaches and solutions are needed. Sediment management, which tends to be focused only on the apparent areas of concern, comes with the challenge of avoiding measures which have only short-term and locally positive effects, whilst having unforeseen negative consequences elsewhere. Against this background SedNet is organising its 8th international conference in Lisbon. Given the tremendous diversity of Europe's southwest coast, Lisbon is a highly appropriate venue for a conference that will pay special attention to estuarine and coastal sediment management.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

SedNet would be pleased to receive abstracts addressing one or more of the following topics:

- Sediment and ecosystems (and their services);
- Sediment quantity issues;
- Sediment quality issues;
- Interaction between fluvial, estuarine and coastal sediment (dynamics);
- Sustainable dredged material management.

Abstracts on these topics will preferably relate to improved sediment management in terms of more efficient, less costly, more sustainable solutions. Conceptual approaches (such as for instance eco-engineering or 'working-with-nature'

approaches), and application of scientific results will be particularly welcomed. Case studies are of special importance in these fields; success stories but also accounts of actions that did not work out as planned are specifically invited. Abstracts should address sediment management in the context of rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal and/or marine areas.

Abstracts will be selected by the SedNet Steering Group either for platform presentation or for poster presentation.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Special sessions will form part of the conference program.

Two special sessions are scheduled already:

1) Changing hydrodynamics of estuaries and tidal river systems; organised by ECSA (Estuarine & Coastal Sciences Association)

2) Management of multiple pressures on estuaries and lagoons in a changing climate; organised by ARCH (Architecture and roadmap to manage multiple pressures on lagoons).

YOUR ABSTRACT

A template for abstracts can be downloaded from www.sednet.org.

On the website you will also find a format for submitting proposals for special sessions.

Abstracts and session proposals can be sent to the SedNet secretariat: marjan.euser@deltares.nl

SedNet Secretariat:

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email marjan.euser@deltares.nl; www.sednet.org

6th International Conference on Flood Management (Brazil, Sep. 16-18, 2014)

Date: September 16-18, 2014

Venue: São Paulo – Brazil

Summary: The 6th International Conference on Flood Management (ICFM6) marks the continued advancement of flood management practices and policies around the world. The name change from "Defence" as used in the previous four events to "Management" is reflective of the more integrative approaches to flood management that nations are increasingly employing. The first International Symposium on Flood Defence, held in Kassel, Germany in 2000, emphasized flood defence measures with each successive event (Beijing 2002, Nijmegen 2005, Toronto 2008 and Tsukuba 2011) evolving towards more integrative approaches, including risk, vulnerability and capacity building. The ICFM6 theme is "Floods in a changing Environment". ICFM is the only recurring international conference wholly focused on flood related issues. It is designed to bring together practitioners and researchers alike, including engineers, planners, health specialists, disaster managers, decision makers, and policy makers engaged in various aspects of flood management. It provides a unique opportunity for these various specialists to come together to exchange ideas and experiences. ICFM6 will be held in São Paulo (SP), Brazil September 16-18, 2014, and will be organised by the Brazilian Water Resources Association and Acquacon Consultoria.

Key Themes: The event will focus on the following seven key themes:

1. Urban Floods
2. Floods in a changing climate
3. Flood risk management in mega cities
4. Impact of climate change on flood risk
5. Land use and Floods, landslides and erosion

6. Flood forecasting and early warning systems
 7. Flood resilient societies through community preparedness

URL: <http://icmf6.com/>

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ECSCA 53: Estuaries and coastal areas in times of intense change (China, Oct. 13–17, 2013)

Date: Oct. 13–17, 2013

Venue: Shanghai, China

Summary: ECSCA's next major Symposium, ECSCA 53 will take place in partnership with the State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research (SKLEC) at East China Normal University, Shanghai, China. The close links between ECSCA and Elsevier (Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science) have already proven to be very beneficial and based on that historical success we propose to further intensify our long lasting co-operation. This time this co-operation is to organize a meeting in a part of the world from where we expect further excellent scientific results: China. The fast economic growth and related human activities in China during the last few decades are dramatically influencing the environment, from river catchments to estuaries and seas; and natural phenomena further amplify these effects. One of these rapidly changing systems is the Yangtze estuary, with Shanghai, the largest city in China, located close to it. The Yangtze is the 3rd largest river in the world, and constitutes an excellent case study for large scale impacts on ecosystems due to human activities and an excellent place for one of the major global events in 2013. Submit abstracts by 12 April 2013. Abstracts for oral and poster presentations are invited on the below topics and should be submitted using the online submission system.

Conference Topics

- Functioning of estuarine and coastal waters
- Estuarine Wetlands, their understanding, restoration, rehabilitation, filter function and role in human health
- Inputs to aquatic ecosystems of contaminants, nanoparticles, nutrients; partitioning, bioavailability, bioaccumulation and health
- Coastal water - Catchment links, implications and sustainable solutions
- Eutrophication, anoxia and harmful algal blooms
- Environmental challenges and remediation in view of climate change and related phenomena
- Geomorphological, physical and ecological effects of engineering constructions within estuarine systems and coastal waters
- Estuarine ecosystem health and governance
- EMECS Session "Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas"
- Quantifying economic and ecological sustainability
- Economic development and ecological and socio-cultural risks: the socio-cultural-economic-ecology interface
- Technical developments in detecting change and managing heavily modified estuaries
- Strategies and Tools for improved estuarine management
- Special Session/Workshop "Writing, refereeing and publishing scientific papers"

Conference Chairs:

Victor N. de Jonge, University of Hull, UK
 Yunxuan Zhou, State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
 Zhongyuan Chen, State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China (Conference Co-chair)

URL: <http://www.estuarinecoastalconference.com/>

River Flow 2014 (Switzerland, Sep. 3-5, 2014)

Date: Sep. 3-5, 2014

Venue: Lausanne, Switzerland

Summary: On behalf of the IAHR Committee on Fluvial Hydraulics it is our pleasure to invite you to participate at River Flow 2014 – the 7th International Conference on Fluvial Hydraulics – at EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland. The conference intends to create an environment for reflection, discussion and exchange of knowledge regarding fluvial hydraulics and river morphology. It is an opportunity to meet, to discuss and to learn about the interaction between water, sediments and structures in natural or built environments. The conference offers scientific presentations, site visits and master classes given by experts from different countries. It further aims to link science with river engineering practice. It would be a pleasure to meet you at EPFL in September 2014!

Organizer: IAHR Committee on Fluvial Hydraulics

Theme and Topics:

- A. River hydrodynamics
- B. River morphology and sediment transport
- C. River engineering and restoration
- D. Reservoir sedimentation
- E. Swiss competences in river engineering and restoration (KOHS).

URL: <http://riverflow2014.epfl.ch/>

Contacts:

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 Station 18, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
 Web: <http://lch.epfl.ch> (website LCH)
 Email: riverflow2014@epfl.ch
 Phone: +41(21)693.63.24
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ICCE Symposium on Erosion and Sediment (USA, Dec 11-14, 2014)

Date: Dec 11-14, 2014

Venue: New Orleans, USA

Summary: An international symposium on erosion and sediment, ICCE 2014, will be held in the city of New Orleans, USA, December 11-14, 2014. The symposium is a series of symposia organized under the auspices of the International Commission on Continental Erosion (ICCE), which is one of the ten commissions of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS). The first ICCE symposium was held in Florence, Italy in 1981, and recent symposia have been held in Moscow, Russia in 2004, Dundee, United Kingdom in 2006, Christchurch, New Zealand in 2008, Warsaw, Poland in 2010, and Chengdu, China in 2012. The 2014 ICCE Symposium in New Orleans will have the following themes:

- Monitoring and modeling erosion on hills, floodplains, and coastal shorelines
- Monitoring and modeling sediment transport in streams, rivers, and estuaries
- Erosion and sediment-associated chemical transport across landscape and waterscape

- Land use and climate change effects on erosion and sediment transport
 - Interactions between sediment hydrodynamics, channel morphodynamics, river delta, and coastal processes
- URL:** <http://www.rnr.lsu.edu/icce2014/>
Contact: Symposium Organizing Committee
ICCE2014NO@gmail.com

More Coming Events in ISI Website

- ICCE Symposium on Erosion and Sediment (USA, Dec 11-14, 2014)
- 6th International Conference on Flood Management (Brazil, Sep. 16-18, 2014)
- River Flow 2014 (Switzerland, Sep. 3-5, 2014)
- Water Convention 2014 (Singapore, 1-5 Jun, 2014)
- International Conference on Climate Change, Water and Disaster in Mountainous Areas (Nepal, Nov.27-29, 2013)
- 8th International SedNet conference (Portugal, 6-9 November 2013)
- ECSA 53: Estuaries and coastal areas in times of intense change (China, Oct. 13–17, 2013)
- 35th IAHR World Congress: The Wise Find Pleasure in Water (China, Sept. 8-13, 2013)
- Special Seminar “Challenges and Issues in Water Resources Management in Africa” in the 35th IAHR Congress (China, Sep.8-13, 2013)
- The 2nd WASWAC World Conference (Thailand, Sep. 4-8, 2013)
- International Workshop of Acoustic and Seismic Monitoring of Bedload and Mass Movements (Switzerland, Sep. 4-7. 2013)
- Workshop on the International Sediment Advancements (WISA)(Japan, Sep. 3, 2013)
- 12th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Kyoto, Japan, Sep. 2-5, 2013)

More

(<http://www.irtces.org/isi/>)



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ISI URL: <http://www.irtces.org/isi/>

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Newsletter Layout and Production:

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