

INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENT INITIATIVE

NEWSLETTER

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Newsletter Layout and Production:

ISI Technical Secretariat

The ISI Newsletter is sent quarterly to ISI-Steering Committee members and interested experts. Please send your contributions to the Chairman of ISI SC at manfred.spreafico@bafu.admin.ch or ISI technical Secretariat at chliu@iwahr.com.

NEWS

Mr. Abdin Salih, Representative and Director of UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, visited IRTCES

Mr. Abdin Salih, Representative and Director of UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, visited International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES) on June 19, 2007. Mr. Qiyang Yu, Deputy Director of IRTCES welcomed the guests and had a good talk together. During the meeting, issues like the potential cooperation between IRTCES and countries covered by the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, cooperation among the UNESCO category II centers, the Asia Pacific Category II Water related Centers Meeting to be held in the UNESCO Bangkok office in September, training workshop to be organized by IRTCES in October and potential cooperation between IRTCES and related institutes or organizations in Sudan were discussed. Dr R. Jayakumar, Programme Specialist, and Ms. Duan, Intern of the UNESCO Beijing office, Ms. Yuling Tong, Dr. Cheng Liu, Prof. Xiaoying Liu and Ms. Hongling Shi of IRTCES presented the meeting (by Cheng Liu).



Meeting



Group photo

The Expert meeting on Erosion and Sedimentation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions was successfully held in Iran on April 15-19, 2007

The Expert Meeting on Erosion and Sedimentation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions (Expert Meeting in short) was successfully held at the Kalar Abad Natural Resources Education Center in Chalous, Iran on April 15-19, 2007. The Expert Meeting is organized by Forests Range and Watershed Management Organization of Iran, in collaboration with UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, Water

Research Institute of Iran, Watershed Management Society of Iran, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Soil Conservation & Watershed Management Research Center. More than 50 experts and academicians from different countries of China, Afghan, Turkmenistan, Canada, Sudan, Tunisia and Iran attended the conference.

The Expert Meeting on Erosion and Sedimentation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions aims to learn about science and policy issues that influence the development of effective solutions to minimize soil erosion and off-site sedimentation. The Expert Meeting will form a platform to discuss erosion and sedimentation management for sustainable development. So this Meeting is an opportunity to invite international and regional resource persons, agencies and individuals to come up with an initiative to deal with soil erosion and sediment issues. Such initiative is expected to help regional communities achieve practical outputs through partnership, pooling resources, focusing science, coordinating efforts, sharing information and experiences, and generating a broad basis of support. Besides, it helps build the capacity of the human and institutions involved and enhance their role in watershed management.



In the opening ceremony, Mr. Sohrabi, Director-General for Engineering and Evaluation Bureau of the Forests Range and Watershed Management Organization, Dr. Abdin Salih, Director and Representative of UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, Dr. Farhad Yazdandoost, President of Iranian Water Research Institute, Dr. Naser Taleb Beydokhti, President of Iranian Watershed Management Society, and Dr. Forood Sharifi, Chair of the Expert Meeting and Deputy Head for the Iranian Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization, delivered their welcome speeches respectively:

In the four day's meeting, 2 keynote speeches, 4 different country reports and more than 20 lectures were presented and discussed in sequent 10 sessions. The topics includes:

- ✧ Review the available techniques and technology in the field of soil erosion, sediment; monitoring, assessment;
- ✧ Develop guidelines for a code of practice in the soil erosion and sediment field;
- ✧ To improve and adopt new models and techniques for erosion and sedimentation estimate at different time and space scales;
- ✧ To better articulate the role of the erosion and sedimentation in the watershed systems;
- ✧ To develop new capabilities for erosion and sedimentation monitoring and assessment;

- ✧ Assess the impact of soil erosion and sediment on water resources, environment and socio-economy;

The keynote speeches are:

- ✧ Prof. Zhaoyin Wang (China), Application of Vegetation-Erosion Dynamics in the Loess Plateau
- ✧ Dr. Ahmed Salih (Sudan), Conservation of Reservoir Storage --- with special reference to Sudan's experience

The 4 Country reports of Afghanistan, China, Tunisia and Turkmenistan are exchanged and discussed in the meeting sessions.

In the afternoon of April 18, 2007, the Expert Meeting wrapped up its sessions and issued "Draft Declaration" as conclusion. It summarized that the Regional Expert Meeting on Erosion and Sedimentation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions should be a sequent activities, which would make great effort to erosion and sedimentation control, and names this expert meeting is the 1st one. It restates that an array of economic, social, environmental, ecological health and hygiene impacts are attribute to erosion and sedimentation. It also puts forward some constructive suggestion to hold the sequent meetings successfully, including to gain the support of International organizations, to adhere to the benefit from the UNESCO ISI, etc.

The participants made technical visit to Iran national Botanic Garden in April 15 and Sefidrud Dam in April 19, respectively. (by Hongling SHI, IRTCES)

Second Yangtze Forum Held in Changsha, China on 15-17 April 2007

The Second Yangtze Forum, hosted by the Hunan Provincial Government and co-organized by Changjiang Water Resources Commission (CWRC) of the Ministry of Water Resources, was held on 15-17 April 2007.

Mr. Jiang Zhenghua, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr. Zhou Qiang, Governor of Hunan Province, Mr. Wang Shucheng, Minister of Ministry of Water Resources, Mr. Li Ganjie, Vice Minister of State Environmental Protection Administration, and Mr. Zhu Lieke, Vice Minister of State Forestry Administration attended the Forum and delivered speeches. Mr. Cai Qihua, commissioner of the Changjiang Water Resources Commission presided the opening ceremony of the forum.



The Second Yangtze Forum, themed with "The Yangtze and Lake Dongting", focused on flood safety, ecological safety, drinking water safety and sustainable development. It consisted of a Summit Forum (Opening and Plenary Session) and five parallel Sub-forums, i.e. Integrated River Basin Management, Healthy River, Dongting Lake Management, Sino-Swiss Flood Control and Disaster Relief, and Corporate

Engagement. The forum aimed at establishing a platform for dialogue and technical discussions of stakeholders of the Yangtze River Basin, ensuring a healthy Yangtze and promoting the harmony between human and water, and promoting an integrated management and sustainable development of the Yangtze.

A declaration - termed the Guiding Principles for Dongting Lake Conservation - was announced at the forum, calling for all stakeholders to face impending threats by promoting flood prevention and disaster relief, water resource management, integrated pollution prevention and ecosystem protection in the lake.

Over 400 representatives attended the Forum. The Third Yangtze Forum will be undertaken by Shanghai Municipal Government. (Source: Yangtze Forum Secretariat)



4th European Conference on Contaminated Sediments was held in Antwerp, Belgium on June 20-22, 2007

Delegates at the 4th European Conference on Contaminated Sediments in Antwerp formulated some important conclusions at the end of the Conference.

The theme of the Conference "Public-Private Cooperation in Sediment Remediation" was fully supported and lead to the conclusion that Europe needs more Public-Private cooperation in tackling the Contaminated Sediments problem. Thereby only efficient assessment and effective management in a "public-private way" can lead to successful remediation of contaminated sediments.

It was found that European legislation must be better defined where it concerns sediments. There is good legislation for waste, draft legislation for soil and for water, but where is the legislation for sediments, especially contaminated sediments? In such legislation transport of treated or even untreated sediments between European Countries must also be better arranged.



Public-Private cooperation works in some European Countries, such as in the host country Belgium, but it takes too long and some other countries are not active enough to make use of this opportunity. Important issues in this respect are standardization of Quality and Quantity Assessment

Methods and European Standards for Monitoring and Aftercare. They will give clarity when benchmarks are done between the European Countries.

The 4th European Contaminated Sediments Conference was held at the Havenhuis of the Port of Antwerp, main sponsor of the conference and was organized by the REUSED Foundation of the Netherlands. The next REUSED conference will be held in Springtime 2008 in London and will focus on the Remediation of the Olympic Games 2012 Canal Development Area with support from British Waterways. More info on: www.reused.nl (from REUSED)



The sixth International Conference on Coastal Sediments at New Orleans (12 to 17 May 2007)

The international conferences on Coastal Sediments and Coastal Dynamics are eminent specialized conferences attracting international researchers in the field of coastal morphology, hydrodynamics and sediment transport. The conferences were held biannually in countries with expertise on coastal engineering.

This year, in a 30-year-celebration of Conference on Coastal Sediments (first held in South Carolina, US in 1997), the conference was held during the week 12 to 17 May 2007 at New Orleans, Louisiana, US. This place witnessed the disastrous Katrina storm in 2005, and also locates at the mouth of Mississippi river, where a worldwide-typical deltaic area is formed. Nearly 500 participants from different countries in the world attended the event with almost 200 scientific reports on diverse fields relating to coastal sediment (from <http://coastal.wru.edu.vn/>).

Progress of preparations of the ISI-sponsored conference "Erosion and Torrent Control as a Factor in Sustainable River Basin Management" (25-28 September 2007, Belgrade, Serbia)

To date, 76 abstracts were received by the organizers, out of which 46 from abroad - several countries in Europe, Asia, Australia, etc. By conference topics, the papers are distributed as below:

- 41 papers on Topic A - Degradation processes;
 - 26 papers on Topic B – Erosion and Torrent Control Works and Watershed Management;
 - 9 papers on Topic C – Social and Economic Aspects of Erosion and Torrent Control;
- Interested scientists and professionals are invited to contact the organizers:
- Prof. Dr. Stanimir Kostadinov (kost@Eunet.yu)
 - Prof. Dr. Nada Dragovic (nadad@verat.net)
- (by Stevan Bruk)

CONFERENCE REPORT

Regional Workshop about Sediment Observation and Management for Latin America and the Caribes Jiutepe, Morelos, Mexico 19. - 23. March 2007

Organization

In the framework of the UNESCO-International Sediment Initiative (ISI) a workshop was organized by the Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua, the Instituto de Ingeniería Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment.

Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were the following:

- Actualize the professional interchange of knowledge of sediment monitoring, evaluation and management.
- Discuss possibilities to define frames of action in sediment management for Central America and the Caribes

Presentations

- Sediment monitoring in Switzerland
Dr. Manfred Spreafico (Servicio Hidrológico-Suiza)
- Sediment monitoring in Mexico
Dr. Fabián Rivera (UJAT-México)
- Impacts of sediment
Dr. Christoph Lehmann (Consultor-Suiza)
- Case study: Erosion, transport and deposition of sediment in the Rio Lerma basin
Dr. Juan Antonio García Aragón (CIRA-México)
- Hydraulic modeling in rivers
Dr. Peter Schmocker (Universidad de Burgdorf - Suiza)
- Modeling of erosion and sedimentation in small catchments
Dr. Henrique Chaves (U. de Brasilia)
- Sediment control in river basins
M. C. Raúl Medina Mendoza (IMTA-México)
- Case study: Sediment transport in the fluvial system of Mezcalapa - Samaria -Carrizal
Dr. Fabián Rivera (UJAT-México)
- Reservoir sedimentation
M. I. Alfredo Jiménez Trigos (CFE-México)
- Estimation of erosion and sedimentation in experimental plots
Dr. Roberto Pizarro (Universidad de Talca – Chile)
- Efecto en la estimación del factor erosivo de la lluvia en el aporte de sedimento
Dr. Carlos Escalante (México-FI, UNAM)
- Case study: Sediment transport in the Biobio river
Dr. José Vargas (Universidad de Concepción-Chile)
- Measurement of sediment transport in the laboratory by optical laser device
Dr. Oscar Link (Universidad de Concepción-Chile)
- Impacts of sediment transport
M. I. Horacio Rubio, (Conagua-México)
- Flash floods and sediment transport (Experiences from Switzerland
Dr. Manfred Spreafico (Servicio Hidrológico Suizo-Suiza)
- Mexican experiences with hyperconcentrated flows
M. I. Gilberto Salgado (IMTA-México)
- Dynamics of meanders and interaction with hydraulic infrastructural works
Ing. Daniel Brea (INA-Argentina)

- Hazard and risk maps
Dr. Christoph Lehmann – (Consultor-Suiza)
- Sediment management in the Suchiate river
Dr. Jesús Gracia Sánchez (México-I. I., UNAM)
- Case study: Arroyo Pocahullo en la Patagonia
Prof. Marcelo Gaviño Novillo (U. Nacional de La Plata-Argentina)
Ing. Daniel Brea (INA-Argentina)

Remarks

- The workshop was a very interesting forum for the interchange of ideas and methods in regard to sediment management between European and Latin American experts.
- In many countries of Latin America sophisticated research in the field of sediment has been done.
- The main problem is the effective adaptation of research results to practical application. More efforts in this regard are necessary.
- Good experiences have been made with the discussion of practical examples of sediment management problems from Mexico. The specific problem could be studied and advantages and disadvantages of solutions could be discussed.

Follow up

The workshop in Mexico was the first workshop in the framework of the cooperation between Latin America and Europe under the umbrella of ISI.

The next workshop with the title "Sediment Management" will be held from August 28 to August 30 in La Plata, Argentina.

The third workshop is planned for April 2008 in Berne, Switzerland

(by Manfred Spreafico, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, CH - 3003 Berne)



Swiss experts preparing their presentations



Measuring station with cable way

Meeting Report: Expert meeting on Erosion and Sedimentation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions(April 15-19, 2007)

BACKGROUND

Arid and semi arid areas face globally the greatest pressures to deliver and manage soil & water resources. Soil erosion produces sediment, which is the greatest pollutant by volume entering our lakes, streams, and wetlands. Farming, logging, and construction activities are the major contributors to erosion and off-site sedimentation.

Erosion may result in:

- Loss in the fertility of the topsoil
- Damage to natural resources
- Damage to buildings, roads, and other infrastructures

Sediment deposition may result in:

- Increased flooding due to clogged ditches, culverts, and storm drains
- Increased muddy or turbid water
- Filling of lakes, streams, and wetlands
- Damage to aquatic and terrestrial habitats
- Damage to plant and animal life
- Decreased in desirable fish communities
- Increased maintenance costs to keep harbors and waterways
- Decreased in recreational opportunities

The aim of this Expert Meeting is to learn about science and policy issues that influence the development of effective solutions to minimize soil erosion and off-site sedimentation. The Expert Meeting will form a platform to discuss erosion and sedimentation management for sustainable development. So this Meeting is an opportunity to invite international and regional resource persons, agencies and individuals to come up with an initiative to deal with soil erosion and sediment issues. Such initiative is expected to help regional communities achieve practical outputs through partnership, pooling resources, focusing science, coordinating efforts, sharing information and experiences, and generating a broad basis of support. Besides, it helps build the capacity of the human and institutions involved and enhance their role in watershed management.

Objectives

- Review the available techniques and technology in the field of soil erosion, sediment; monitoring, assessment;
- Develop guidelines for a code of practice in the soil erosion and sediment field;
- To improve and adopt new models and techniques for erosion and sedimentation estimate at different time and space scales;
- To better articulate the role of the erosion and sedimentation in the watershed systems;
- To develop new capabilities for erosion and sedimentation monitoring and assessment;
- Assess the impact of soil erosion and sediment on water resources, environment and socio-economy;
- Create an opportunity for trainers and scientists to exchange ideas and experience;
- Look for a proper mechanism for research and capacity building on these issues;
- Come up with a regional setup to deal with sediment and erosion issues

Date: 14 – 19 April, 2007

Venue: Ministry of Jihad Agriculture, Kelarabad Training Center, Chalooos/Iran

ORGANIZERS:

UNESCO Tehran office
Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization
Water Research Institute
Watershed Management Society of Iran
Iranian National Commission for UNESCO
Soil Conservation & Watershed Management Research Center

ATTENDANTS:

Resources person and trainees come from different counties of China, Afghan, Turkmenistan, Canada, Sudan, Tunisia and Iran, totally more than 50 participants.



Group photo

ACTIVITIES:

1. Opening ceremony (16, April 2007)

Welcome speech:

Mr. Sohrabi, Director-General for Engineering and Evaluation Bureau of the Forests Range and Watershed Management Organization
Dr. Abdin Salih, Director and Representative of UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office;
Dr. Farhad Yazdandoost, President of Iranian Water Research Institute
Dr. Naser Taleb Beydokhti, President of Iranian Watershed Management Society
Dr. Forood Sharifi, Chair of the Expert Meeting and Deputy Head for the Iranian Forests, Range and Watershed Management Organization



Opening ceremony

2. Keynote speeches:

APPLICATION OF VEGETATION-EROSION DYNAMICS IN THE LOESS PLATEAU
Prof. Zhaoyin Wang, Tsinghua University, China



Knowledge points:

- 1) Introduction of Loess Plateau, the huge semi-arid area with high soil erosion
- 2) Vegetation-erosion dynamics and the basic theoretical equation funded
- 3) Construction of Vegetation-erosion chart and classified 4 zones for vegetation and soil erosion relationship, from poor vegetation (vulnerable erosion) to well developed vegetation (stable areas).
- 4) Application of Vegetation-erosion dynamics in the loess plateau
- 5) The efficient methods to control soil erosion by Small watershed management projects in the loess plateau

CONSERVATION OF RESERVOIR STORAGE — With Special Reference To Sudan's Experience
Dr. Ahmed Salih, Sudan



Knowledge points:

- 1) The global water supply and storage situation implicated that more emphasis on storage conservation; convert today's non-sustainable reservoirs into sustainable assets for future generation
- 2) Reservoir capacity conservation types: minimize incoming sediment (source control); minimize sediment deposition within the reservoir; remove previously accumulated sediment; and replace lost reservoir capacity
- 3) Each reservoir is unique and appropriate conservation measures are site- and case-specific;
- 4) The provision of properly sized low-level sluices is a key structural element for sediment management in reservoirs;
- 5) Future conservation measures may shift more towards catchment management and removal of accumulated sediment.
- 6) Cost effective and environmentally sound technologies for catchment management, sediment removal, conveyance and disposal are urgently needed.

3. Country report

Country report of Afghanistan
Country report of China
Country report of Tunisia
Country report of Turkmenistan



4. Presentations:

According to the objectives and topics of this meeting, many presentations submitted. The themes cover widely and completely about relative fields, such as watershed management, soil erosion, landform classification, river sediment transportation, reservoir sedimentation, etc. In order to soil erosion and sedimentation control, some sophisticated techniques are summarized and fresh technologies are discussed. such as geomorphology approach, sampling and monitoring measures, traditional methods, remedial & mitigation measures, physical modeling, mathematical modeling, etc.

5. Study tour:

Visit Sefidrud Reservoir: Sefidrud Reservoir locates in Sefidrud River, with 105m high and 18 million m³ capacity. It is far from the biggest reservoir but it is a typical reservoir with high sediment load and serious sedimentation problems in Iran. The main functions of Sefidrud Reservoir are irrigation, power plant and flood control.

Visit Botanic Garden in Tehran: The national botanic garden of Iran was founded in 1968 with area of 150 ha. The local precipitation of botanic garden is about 240mm between November and May next year. The temperature reaches as much as 42~43 °C during July and August; and falls to -10°C or lower in winter. The natural vegetation of the area is dry *Artemisia sieberi* steppe. There are totally 14 sections in the garden, besides one nursery and greenhouse. The national botanic garden is planned to be the main centre for horticulture and plant taxonomy in Iran.



Sefidrud dam



Botanic garden

(by Hongling SHI, IRTCES)

COMING EVENTS

Advanced Training Workshop on Reservoir Sedimentation Management

From 2007-10-10 to 2007-10-16

Venue: International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), Beijing, China

Summary: Reservoir sedimentation will occur after impoundment of a reservoir due to reduction in water surface slope and velocity. Many impacts can be induced by reservoir sedimentation, such as on life-span of reservoir, flood control, power generation, water quality, obstruction to navigation, headward extension of backwater deposits and degradation below reservoirs, etc. In China there are lots of reservoirs constructed on heavily sediment-laden rivers, so reservoir sedimentation problems are very serious. Chinese scientists and engineers involved in sediment research have accumulated rich experiences and taken effective methods in the reservoir sedimentation management for a long time. IRTCES wishes to share these findings and issues with all people engaging in sediment research of the world.

The Advanced Training Workshop on Reservoir Sedimentation Management is designed in fulfilling demands and needs for hydraulic engineers, managers, stakeholders and decision-makers in the countries suffering of serious reservoir sedimentation. Through lectures, discussions, exchanges and one-day field study the participants can improve their professional sediment theory and knowledge, get much latest concepts and techniques, and information and establish linkage among participants.

The Advanced Training Workshop on Reservoir Sedimentation will be organized as a major activity of the International Sedimentation Initiative (ISI) of UNESCO for 2006-2007. It should meet the fourth objective of ISI "Education and capacity building for sustainable sediment management". In the next few decades more than 50% of the world's reservoir storage capacity may be lost due to sedimentation, and realizing that appropriate sites for water storage are limited so that the sediment management practice in rivers, watersheds and reservoirs is of great importance and should be improved.

Organizer: IRTCES

Sponsors: International Sedimentation Initiative (ISI)-UNESCO-IHP; Ministry of Water Resources, Government of China

Co-sponsors: World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER); The Chinese National Committee for IHP

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Tenth International Symposium on River Sedimentation (10th ISRS)

From 2007-08-01 to 2007-08-04

Venue: MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, Moscow, Russia

Summary: The central theme of Symposium is "Effects of River Sediment and Channel Processes on social, economical and environmental safety".

The main topics to present are as follows:

1. Processes within drainage basins as sources of river sediment: study, modeling, and forecasting in natural and anthropogenic condition
2. An estimation of natural and technogenic factors contribution to the change of river sediment yield
3. River sediment estimation at studying and modeling of channel processes
4. Sediment yield in river mouths
5. River sediment in the environment
6. Management of river sediment formation and transport processes

Organizers:

Moscow State University

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International Conference on Fluvial Hydraulics (River Flow 2008)

From: 2008-09-03 to 2008-09-05

Venue: Altinyunus Hotel, Çeşme-İzmir-Turkey

Summary: Rivers are continuously eroding or depositing under normal natural conditions. However, these changes can be either reversible or irreversible. Reversible changes result from the natural cycle of water and sediment runoff from a catchment. However, irreversible changes normally occur under natural conditions in the upper or lower reaches of a river. Within the context of reversible and irreversible water-sediment processes, Fluvial Hydraulics was born as one of the fundamental discipline in engineering practice and scientific research. Recent developments in fluid and sediment mechanics have provided Fluvial Hydraulics the integration of basic phenomenal knowledge into practical engineering works. New engineering tools revealed from advances in physical understanding, computation methods and measuring techniques.

River Flow 2008 will be organized with the support of Fluvial Hydraulic Section (FHS) of the International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research (IAHR). This conference intends to be a forum for all researchers involved in River Hydraulics studies. It would be an opportunity to meet together for scientists working on both complementary aspects of hydrodynamic processes and sediment transport phenomena in rivers, using theoretical, experimental or

numerical approaches. The conference will concentrate on the hydraulics fundamentals, its application in engineering or environmental related problems.

The conference, River Flow 2008 in Turkey, will be a three-day-long simulation of the work of the scientists studying on Fluvial Hydraulics. The conference will begin on Wednesday, September 3. Technical sessions will be held in four parallel tracks from Wednesday to Friday. During the conference, one or two plenary lectures will be planned each day to deliver by expert scientists. Master classes, which are an important feature of the River Flow Conference Series, will be held the day preceding the formal opening of the Conference.

Organizer: Local Organizing Committee (LOC) for River Flow 2008 of Turkey. The LOC members consist of the following Universities/ Institutions:

State Hydraulic Works of Turkey
Middle East Technical University (METU)
Gazi University (GU)
Istanbul Technical University (ITU)
Dokuz Eylül University (DEU)
İzmir Institute of Technology (IYTE)
Cukurova University (CU)
The University of Mississippi, USA

Sponsors/co-sponsors:

International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research (IAHR)-Fluvial Hydraulics Committee (FHC)
UNESCO- International Hydrological Programme-(IHP)
International Sedimentation Initiative (ISI)-IHP

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International Symposium on Sediment Management

From 2008-07-10 to 2008-07-12

Venue: I2SM, Lille, July 10-12th, 2008, France

Summary: For many decades, waterways have been exposed to a wide variety of contaminants. Over the ages, river estuaries have given economic prosperity to those who live on their embankments. Much of this prosperity is based on the sediments brought by the rivers.

Even if regulations and a better control of contaminants have been established to reduce their emission, many contaminants are still present in bottom sediments. In fact, some of them are persistent and continue to pose a risk to the environment.

Since contaminated sediment problematic is extended throughout the world, this symposium will be international event. The symposium will review recent advances on sediments management related research and focus on engineering aspects. It will provide a unique opportunity for experts and engineers all over the world to meet and share their experience.

The organising committee cordially invites you to attend I2SM, which will be held on July 10 -12th 2008 in Lille, France

Organizer: Ecole des Mines de Douai France,

Co-sponsors : Région Nord-Pas de Calais, ADEME and Europe

Contacts: Prof. ABRIAK N.E
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Secretary of the International Symposium on Sediment Management

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Erosion and Torrent Control as a Factor in Sustainable River Basin Management

From 2007-09-25 to 2007-09-28

Venue: Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University; Kneza Višeslava 1, 11030 Belgrade, Serbia

Summary: The significance of sediment issues for river basin management is widely recognized. It is well-known that sediment problems are strongly related to erosion, sediment yield and torrent processes in the upland areas of river basins. Thus, erosion and torrent control should be an important element of river basin management plans. The appropriate approach to this problem should be based on the assessment of the land degradation processes in the river basin, and their monitoring and modeling. The design of erosion and torrent control works should include risk analysis of all mountain hazards, and encompass the different measures of soil conservation, sediment management and ecological engineering. In the view of the complexity of erosion and torrent control issues, river basin management plans should take into consideration the social and economic aspects of these activities

Organizers: Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University - marking 100 years of experience with erosion and torrent control in Serbia

Organised jointly with:

World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)

World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER)

United Nations University (UNU)

The International Sediment Initiative (ISI-UNESCO)

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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Serbia, Directorate of Water

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