

INTERNATIONAL SEDIMENT INITIATIVE

NEWSLETTER

Reporting ISI news to you quarterly

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NEWS

Preliminary Agenda of 6th ISI Steering Committee Member Meeting & 7th IRTCES Advisory Council Meeting

November 5-7, 2008, Beijing, China

Time: November 5 – 7, 2008

Venue: IRTCES, Beijing, China

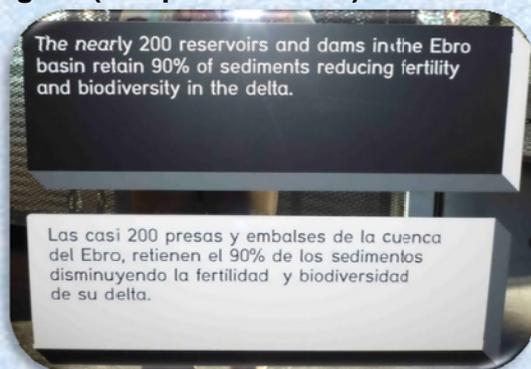
Participants: ISI Steering Committee members, IRTCES Advisory Council members, UNESCO, IRTCES, observers

Hotel: Jingling Hotel

	Nov. 5 (Wed.)	Nov. 6 (Thurs.)	Nov. 7 (Fri.)
Morning	Registration ISI SCM	ISI workshop (IRTCES Advisory Council members are welcomed)	Technical tour
Afternoon	ISI SCM	IRTCES ACM (ISI Steering Committee members are welcomed)	
Evening		Banquet	

Note: ISI SCM – ISI Steering Committee meeting;
IRTCES ACM – IRTCES Advisory Council meeting
Detail Agenda can be found in ISI Website

Sediment at EU Water Research Day in Zaragoza (8 September 2008)



Sediment management was integrated in the invited key-note lecture of Prof. Damia Barcelo, SedNet (www.SedNet.org) member and leader of one of the SedNet working groups in the first years of SedNet. Besides the lecture of Damia also several other highly interesting presentations and lectures were given, a.o. the lecture of Prof. Tony Allan on "Integrated water resource management, governance and policy". Prof. Allan received the 2008 Stockholm Water Prize laureate, which can be regarded as the Nobel price for water research. More information on this event - a.o. the abstracts of the key-note lectures - are available via: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/rtd/eesdwatkeact/library?/=european_research/

Furthermore, a dramatic fact on sediment retention by dams in the Ebro (see picture, taken by J. Brils) was mediated to the general public in the "shared water" pavilion at the Expo Zaragoza 2008 (www.expozaragoza2008.es). (by Jos Brils)

ISI participation in the UNESCO IHP workshop on "Adapting to the impacts of global changes on river basins and aquifer systems" 8 - 9 September 2008, Paris

ISI chair Prof. Manfred Spreafico and Steering Committee member Prof. Des Walling participated and presented papers in the IHP workshop on Adapting to the impacts of global changes on river basins and aquifer system held on 8 - 9 September 2008, Paris.

The workshop aimed at bringing together scientists from different IHP networks such as HELP, G-WADI, GRAPHIC, ISARM, FRIEND, IFI, ISI and Universities, research organizations and centres:

- to identify key research topics related to global change issues
- to identify common topics for synergy and coordination of research agendas for different IHP projects and networking partners focusing on the major drivers related to global change and their impacts on hydrology and water resources
- to develop a background paper on global change issues

During the workshop about 25 participants representing various organizations and UNESCO networks discussed the background paper -Adapting to the impacts of global changes on river basins and aquifer system. The background paper will help IHP and networks to foster and streamline the research on global change issues. (by Anil Mishra)

USA: Seven states sign Colorado River water pact

DENVER — In the midst of eight years of drought, the seven states of the Colorado River Basin have agreed to new rules to share and conserve scarce water in the region without resorting to lawsuits. The states — California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming — share the 1,450-mile river's water under a 1922 compact. The new rules, signed on Dec. 13, 2007 by Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne, include guidelines for which of the states will take water reductions and for how long in the event of a shortage. The states also pledged to negotiate water differences before going to court.

"The bad news is that the historic drought continues ... with no sign of ending," Kempthorne said. "The good news is that we have achieved remarkable victories in the basin that chart a course for the future through drought and surplus alike." Emergency "triggers" in the 18-year plan could trip as soon as 2010 if the worst dry spell in a

century doesn't subside, the agency that manages the river has warned. "Future hydrological inflows are very uncertain," says Terry Fulp of the Bureau of Reclamation. "There could be a chance (of restrictions) if the drought continues."

The agreement, which takes effect immediately and runs through 2026, enacts rules to improve efficiency by allowing the river's two huge reservoirs, Lake Powell and Lake Mead, to rise and fall in tandem. The drought has shrunk both bodies to less than half of capacity. If Lake Mead's level slips 36 feet below and Lake Powell's level 22 feet below today's watermarks, rationing and other measures would kick in. The pact encourages inventive efforts to conserve by giving states credits to draw 95% of the water they save now, once conditions improve.

Kempthorne noted one such innovation: the Drop 2 Reservoir to be built in California at Nevada's expense. The dam would store water for California's agricultural use now and credit Nevada for its needs in the next two decades. "If the seven states on the Colorado River can get together and work out a deal," he said, "then surely (anyone) can." Kempthorne noted a similar situation last month in the Southeast, where "a record drought" put Alabama, Florida and Georgia on the verge of a legal war over water. He met separately with the governors, who went to Washington to work out an agreement.

The new Colorado River Basin agreement was signed in Las Vegas at the annual meeting of the Colorado River Water Users Association. The group looks after a resource that serves the nation's biggest farm producer and most populous state, California, and several of the USA's fastest-growing states. (<http://www.usatoday.com>)

Yellow River sand washing a success



The eighth round of sand washing in the Yellow River took place from June 19 to July 3 and has achieved remarkable success, which will strengthen sand washing ability on the lower reaches of the waterway while improving ecological and environmental conditions.

After several trials during three consecutive years from 2002 to 2004, the practice of sand washing officially began in 2005, enjoying the victory of seven operations held successfully by the Yellow River Water Resources Committee.

This year's fresh round worked by discharging water from three reservoirs -- Wanjiashai, Sanmenxia and Xiaolangdi -- to clear up the sediment in the river, the country's second-longest waterway. Speeding currents carried tons of sand into the sea.

The 14-day project enabled the water to flow at a maximum volume of 4,000 cubic meters per second in the section below Xiaolangdi reservoir before it poured into the sea. Meanwhile, the maximum discharging water volume in Xiaolangdi reservoir reached 4,280 cubic meters per second. The bank-full discharge in the major lower reach now rises to 3,810 cubic meters per second from 1,800 cubic meters per second in 2002.

The technique, however, benefited the ecological and environmental protection work. Since it was first used in 2002, freshwater flooded into the sea, bringing recovery and reconstruction of the Yellow River region's ecosystem a step further.

The Yellow River, China's second longest at 5,464 km, flows from Qinghai Province in the northwest through Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan and Shandong before emptying into the Bohai Sea.

(Source: <http://www.yellowriver.gov.cn/>)

Invitation of contributions to the International Journal of Sediment Research

Dear Colleagues:

We would like to draw your attention to recent developments with the International Journal of Sediment Research. The Journal has been published by the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES) in cooperation with UNESCO for 23 years. Further, since 2004 it has also been the official Journal of the World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER).

In the last year, the Journal has greatly enhanced its international standing. Early this year the Journal was added to the Science Citation Index (SCI) by Thomson Scientific making part of the elite group of international journals. Also, the IRTCES has entered into an agreement with Elsevier to distribute the journal internationally. Beginning this year Elsevier has distributed the Journal online. Distribution of the Journal by Elsevier and inclusion of the Journal in the SCI greatly increase the prestige and visibility of the Journal.

The International Journal of Sediment Research has traditionally been characterized by two strengths. First, through the connection with UNESCO and WASER, the journal has truly been an international journal providing an outlet for papers from the developing world. Approximately, forty percent of the papers have come from China, 20 percent from developing countries, and 40 percent from western countries. Second, the Journal has typically had a quick turnaround time from paper acceptance to publication of 6 months or less. Further, the number of papers published in the journal annually will increase by about 50% in 2009, further speeding the publication time.

We are writing to encourage you to consider submitting your upcoming papers on sediment and river related topics to the International Journal of Sediment Research. Your paper will get the high visibility of an Elsevier and SCI journal, and it can get printed more

quickly than in many other journals. Further, the Journal needs to maintain and improve the quality that got it in the SCI, and your submission of quality papers will help us maintain and increase the quality standards of the Journal.

Zhaoyin Wang, Chief Editor
Steve Melching, Associate Editor
International Journal of Sediment Research

Danube becoming cleaner but more work needed, ways new survey by ICPDR

The Danube and its tributaries are becoming cleaner, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) announced recently, presenting the scientific results of the Joint Danube Survey 2 (JDS2) - possibly the world's biggest river research expedition ever.

"The JDS2 was a major undertaking that fulfilled its planned expectations," said Sasa Dragin, ICPDR President and Minister for Agriculture and Water of Serbia. "It was intended to provide a good snapshot of the conditions of the Danube River and its tributaries, and it did just that."

The findings confirm that the cooperation among Danube countries to reduce pollution is bringing positive results. Progress has been made in many areas since the Joint Danube Survey 1 of 2001. Water quality is generally improving, but more work is needed. People can swim in parts of the Danube River Basin, but not everywhere. People can eat fish without health risk, but further investigation of mercury concentrations is needed in some areas.

The Danube still contains significant natural populations of plants and animals. The first ever systematic survey of the river's "hydromorphology" (the physical characteristics of its shape, boundaries and content) identified large areas that remain in good natural condition. Positive efforts that have been made to restore damaged natural areas, such as floodplains near Vienna and in the Danube Delta, need to continue if a good

ecological condition of the river is to be achieved everywhere.

At the same time, the survey confirms that a further reduction of nutrients and organic pollution is needed. The Danube continues to show signs of degradation downstream of major cities and in a number of important tributaries because of poor municipal waste treatment. Efforts to establish waste water treatment plants in the basin, particularly in cities such as Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest, need to be accelerated. Some countries need to intensify the pollution control efforts by industry on major tributaries. Overall, the reduction of pollution from agriculture (both nutrients and pesticides) must continue. Some toxic hot-spots also require more active attention.

Areas for further research and investigation were also identified. This includes levels of mercury in some samples, particularly in fish, as well as the sources of pollutants in some tributaries. The large number of non-native fish and other organisms in the Danube also require further assessment.

"More intensive discussions with stakeholders - such as the navigation and agriculture sectors, hydropower and the detergent industry - about measures to reduce particular pressures are needed," says ICPDR Executive Secretary Philip Weller "The cooperative climate that exists among many stakeholders for addressing the problems needs to be maintained."

See further www.icpdr.org/jds/about (Source: www.SedNet.org)

More News in ISI Website

- Workshop Sustainable Sediment Management-A systems approach from a resilience point of view
- Proposed research project (Stevan Bruk)
- Sand washing begins in Yellow River

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

CONFERENCE REPORT

ACTIVITY REPORT: ISI/LAC Working Group Coordination Meeting (Panama, Aug. 25-28, 2008)

During the period of August 25-28 2008, took place in Panama City, the Coordination Meeting of the ISI/LAC Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (August 25, 2008), and the Sediments Workshop (26-28 August, 2008). The first of such events gathered together the national coordinators of the ISI Program of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba and México, as well as Panamanian specialists from the Panama Canal Authority and the Technological University of Panama. The Chairman of the Steering Committee, and a UNESCO-Paris staff member, also joined the meeting. In addition, about 25 persons from various institutions of Panama participated in the second event, the Sediments Workshop, which included presentation by the ISI specialists and local specialists. (Dr. Roberto Pizarro T., University of Talca-Chile)

Full report can be downloaded in the ISI Websites:
<http://www.irtces.org/isi/>



Conference "Engineering geology, hydrogeology and geodynamic of bank areas and floor of reservoirs" held (Sept. 9-11, 2008, Russia)

Conference "Engineering geology, hydrogeology and geodynamic of bank areas and floor of reservoirs" had been held 9-11 September 2008 in Perm University (Russia, Middle Ural region). About 100 participants from Russia and former USSR republics participated in conference. The main part of presentations was concerned the problem of bank erosion within relatively old large reservoirs, which are very typical for former USSR. The most part reservoirs were constructed about 50-60 years ago and prognosis was made after 10 years of exploitation, that bank erosion rates should decrease seriously during next decades. However results of monitoring demonstrate that in the most case bank erosion rate are still high and in some cases they even increase recently (for example, Kamskoe and Votkinskoe reservoirs, the Kama river basin; Kuibyshevskoe reservoir, the middle reach of the Volga river. Bank erosion is still very important source of sediment for reservoirs. It was shown very high correlation between processes of sediment redistribution within reservoir floor and intensity of bank destruction by erosion and other geomorphological processes (landslide, gully erosion, karst). Also the new data about sediment deposition within reservoirs and examples of effective reservoir bank protection were presented. (Prof. N.N. Nazarov, Perm University)



Fig.1. Active landslide within Cheboksary city, bank of Cheboksarskoe reservoir, the Volga river

5th SETAC World Congress (Aug. 3-7, 2008, Australia)

On August 3rd to 7th, 2008, the 5th SETAC world congress was held in Sydney with more than 1000 registered participants. Sediments were an important issue, which was reflected by 6 sessions that dealt with the topics of characterization, ecotoxicology, chemistry, conceptual approaches to sediment risk assessment, risk characterization and remediation and bioavailability of organic contaminants in sediments. Altogether 55 contributions (posters and presentations) dealt with sediments. A meeting of SEDAG, the Setac sediment advisory group, during the congress was visited by 20 participants. The current activities of SEDAG comprise the start-up of 8 work groups that over the next years will be temporary projects in order to extensively elaborate on a specific task. Any interested people who would like to commit

themselves to the tasks below are invited to state their interest in SEDAG in the SETAC community forum (no membership of SETAC required) and to contact the WG leaders which will soon be published on the SEDAG website <http://www.setac.org/node/35> :

Emerging Contaminants; PAH; Quality in Developing Countries; Understanding and pre-paring for the response of sediment-contaminant systems to natural and anthropogenic disturbances; climate change sediment impacts on ecological condition and the development of sediment targets for testing in the catchment; managing sediments in an ecosystem-based framework, considering ecosystem structure, function and services; Harmonization of methods; bioavailability of particle bound contaminants in changing aquatic environments. (Source: www.SedNet.org)

5th International SedNet Conference 27th-29th May 2008

Urban Sediment Management and Port Redevelopment / Sediment in River Basin Management Plans

The 5th International SedNet Conference was hosted and co-organised by the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute. It took place in Oslo, Norway. More than 50 presentations were given and about 40 posters were shown. The conference was attended by 180 sediment experts from 19 countries.

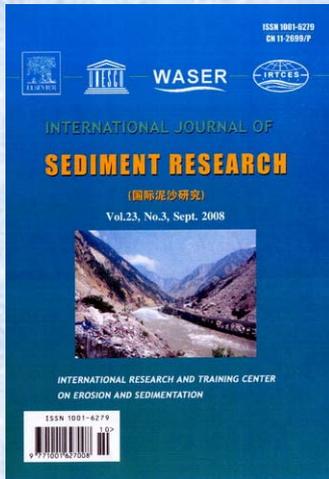
The first part of the conference was dedicated to the main title. Sediment in rivers, harbours and marine coastal zones in urban areas is often historically contaminated. Contamination originates from industrial activities, dockyard and harbour operations as well as discharges of municipal wastewater and urban surface water run-off. This 'legacy of the past' complicates the redevelopment of harbour areas and the waterfront of cities for housing or commercial purposes. A proper sediment management strategy is required that takes into account environmental risks associated with contaminated sediment as well as the identification of appropriate remediation options for use in the urban environment. Furthermore, European legislation increasingly requires the involvement of stakeholders, who may have conflicting viewpoints and concerns. How to manage such complexity? What challenges with regard to the management of contaminated sediments have been met and what experiences gained in port redevelopment cases in urban areas?

The second part of the conference was dedicated to the state-of-the-art on sediment management in river basin management planning. By this conference part a European discussion was continued which was started in 2006 in Venice with the SedNet Round Table Discussion "Sediment Management – an essential element of River Basin Management Plans".

At the end of each session, the session chairman summarized the highlights or conclusions. It is foreseen to give a more in-depth summary in the Journal of Soils and Sediments in 2009.

For details, please visit: www.SedNet.org (Source: www.SedNet.org)

**Papers Published in Issue 3, Volume 21, 2008,
International Journal of Sediment Research**



Volume 23, Number 3

September 2008

Technical Papers

Modeling of state of vegetation and soil erosion over large areas

Zhao-Yin Wang, Guangqian Wang, and Guohe Huang

GSTARS computer models and their applications, part I: theoretical development

Chih Ted YANG and Francisco J. M. SIMÕES

Experimental and numerical modelling of sedimentation in a rectangular shallow basin

Sameh A. KANTOUSH, Erik BOLLAERT, and Anton J. SCHLEISS

Numerical simulation of laboratory experiments in detention pond routing with long rainfall duration

Yao-Ming HONG

Predicting global landslide spatiotemporal distribution: Integrating landslide susceptibility zoning techniques and real-time satellite rainfall estimates

Yang HONG and Robert F. ADLER

Characteristics of developing scour-holes at a sand-embedded cylinder

Oscar LINK, Florian PFLEGER, and Ulrich ZANKE

Technical Notes

Possible effect of ENSO on annual sediment discharge of debris flows at Jiangjia Ravine based on Morlet wavelet transforms

J. H. ZHANG, F. Q. WEI, S. Z. LIU, and C. GAO

Estimating the size and travel distance of Klapperhorn Mountain debris flows for risk analysis along railway, Canada

Hengxing LAN, C. Derek MARTIN, and C. H. ZHOU

Studying the Impact of Global Change on Erosion and Sediment Dynamics: Current Progress and Future Challenges (D. E. Walling)

The document was prepared for discussion for the ISI Workshop, IRTCES, Beijing, November 6, 2008. Full document can be found in the ISI Websites: <http://www.irtces.org/isi/>

Publications in ISI Information System

- Documents of the "Living with Sediments"
- New study on "Assessment of risks from particle bound substances in the Elbe River Catchment"
- Draft Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters (EPA 841-B-05-005)
- Contribution to a better understanding of sediment transport processes in the Danube river (Marina Babic-Mladenovic)
- Erosion and sediment dynamics from catchment to coast (Di Silvio & Basson)
- Selected Publications of Luna Leopold

More

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

COMING EVENTS

3rd International Conference on Estuaries & Coasts (September 14-16, 2009)

Date: September 14-16, 2009

Conference Venue : Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.

Summary: After great success of ICEC2003 (Hangzhou, China) and ICEC2006 (Guangzhou, China), ICEC2009 will be held in Sendai, Japan, co-organized by Department of Civil Engineering, Tohoku University and the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES). You are invited to attend the conference to exchange our knowledge and experiences related to estuarine and coastal issues.

Conference Topics:

- Estuarine and Coastal Processes
- Estuarine Eco-Environment and Its Protection
- Maintenance and Management of Waterways in Estuaries and Harbors
- Research Technologies for Estuarine Engineering

URL: <http://donko.civil.tohoku.ac.jp/icec2009/index.html>

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Workshop on 'Sediment problems and sediment management in Asian river basins'

Date: 06-12 September, 2009

Venue: Hyderabad, India

Introduction: Sediment problems are assuming increasing importance in many areas of the world. These problems relate to the adverse effects of sediment in both water resource development and river management and to the wider environmental impact of sediment in degrading aquatic ecosystems. Changing sediment fluxes can also have important implications for nutrient inputs to freshwater and coastal ecosystems and for the stability of channels and floodplains and river deltas. With their high sediment fluxes and the sensitivity of these fluxes to climate change and to land use change and other human impacts, such as dam construction and river regulation, Asian river basins currently face many sediment-related problems. There is a need for improved understanding of these problems and the sediment budgets of river basins and for the development of effective management strategies. This workshop, organised in collaboration with UNESCO ISI and WASER, will seek to review the nature and extent of sediment problems in Asian River Basins and current progress towards developing effective sediment management strategies. Topics to be addressed will include the present and future impacts of climate change, the interaction of different factors causing changing sediment fluxes, sediment management strategies and their effectiveness, and the development of sediment monitoring networks to support effective sediment management.

Convener: Des Walling (UK), d.e.walling@exeter.ac.uk

Co-conveners: Jim Bogen (Norway)

Chunghong Hu (China)

Anil Mishra (UNESCO)

S.C. Rai (India)

Manfred Spreafico (Switzerland)

URL: <http://www.appliedhydrology.org/iahs/>

High-level International Forum on Water Resources and Hydropower

Date: Oct. 16 ~18, 2008

Venue: China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR), Beijing, China

Summary: This year happens to be the 50th anniversary of China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR). In order to celebrate this great event, IWHR is planning to hold a series of academic exchange and celebration activities. The Organizing Committee of the International Water Resources and Hydropower Forum would like to invite all the participants of this Forum to take part in the celebration ceremony of IWHR which will be arranged right after the Forum on Oct.18th, 2008. We are confident that this event will leave you a deep impression and a happy memory.

Themes (draft):

- Climate Change and Countermeasures
- Water Resources and Management
- Hydropower, Renewable Energy and Dam Safety
- Water and Food Security
- Water and Environment
- Flood Management and Drought Mitigation
- Water and Soil Conservation

Sponsor: Ministry of Water Resources of People's Republic of China

Organizer: China Institute of Water Resources & Hydropower Research

Co-sponsor: ICLD, IAHR, ICID, WASER, Chinese National Committee on Large Dams, ICOLD, NSFC-China, China Society for Hydropower Engineering, Chinese National Committee on Large Dams, Global Water Partnership China-GWP, China Chapter of IAHR, Chinese National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, IRTCES, SinoHydro Corporation, China Huaneng Group, China Huadian Corporation, China WaterPower Press, Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute, Wuhan University. Other co-sponsors to be decided.

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Global Change-Challenges for Soil Management

Date: May 27- 30, 2009

Venue: Tara Mountain/Serbia

Background: Soil, like air and water, is essential to support life on earth. Over 90 % of all human food and livestock feed are produced from the land and from on soils which vary in quality and extent. Of the earth's 13 million hectares

of ice free-land surface, only 3 % is covered with highly productive soils, just 6% with moderate productive, and 13 % with slightly productive soils. The remaining 78% of the land has limitations that inhibit the sustainable cultivation of its soils and sometimes even limit grazing. However, it is in such marginal lands that most land and soil degradation occurs (Hurni et al, 1996). It is from this context that we launch this International Conference of the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC) with the hope that, together, our Association will discover new and better ways of counteracting the effects of land degradation and building more secure and self-sustainable patterns of agricultural land husbandry.

Initiated by: World Association of Soil and Water Conservation – WASWC; Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University, Serbia

Organized jointly with: World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research - (WASER); European Society of Soil Conservation (ESSC)

Convened in line with the objectives of: International Sediment Initiative (ISI – UNESCO)

Conference topics: Topic 1: Global Change and Soil Degradation; Topic 2: Water Management; Topic 3: Soil Erosion, Sediment Transport and Sedimentation Processes; Topic 4: Erosion and Torrent Control in Environmental Change; Topic 5: Desertification; Topic 6: Socio – Economic, Legal and Institutional Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation; Topic 7: Implementing Global/Regional Projects; Topic 8: Work of Younger Scholars;

Contacts to Conference Organizers: Prof. Dr. Miodrag Zlatic - E-mail: miodrag.zla@sbb.rs ; mizlatic@yahoo.com

33rd IAHR CONGRESS

Co-located with the 19th CANADIAN HYDROTECHNICAL CONFERENCE and Co-sponsored by the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering

Date: August 10-14, 2009

Venue: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

WELCOME: On behalf of the entire local organizing committee and IAHR council members, we invite you to join us in Vancouver, British Columbia for an event you will not want to miss! We take great pleasure in announcing the 33rd IAHR Biennial Congress, August 10-14, 2009. Themed "Water Engineering for a Sustainable Environment," the Congress focuses on the central roles of hydraulic engineering and hydroinformatics in water engineering for a sustainable environment, and how these roles link to broader aspects of environment sustainability in watershed and coastal settings. By 2009, it will have been 12 years since an IAHR Biennial Congress was held in North America. The last North American venue was San Francisco, in 1997. That Congress was well received and attracted approximately 1,000 registrants. The North American hydraulics community is extensively represented in IAHR's membership (some 15-20% of the total) and looks forward to once again welcoming international colleagues to an IAHR Congress at an attractive North American location. Several organizations with broad representation from the North American water engineering community – namely EWRI-ASCE, COPRI-ASCE, UBC, and CSCE – are collaborating with IAHR to organize the 33RD IAHR Congress and the co-located 19th Canadian Hydrotechnical Conference.

CONGRESS TOPICS:

- Topic A. Advances in the Fundamentals of Water Science and Engineering
- Topic B. Water Engineering in Support of Built Environments

- Topic C. Water Engineering for the Protection and Enhancement of Natural Watershed and Aquifer Environments
- Topic D. Water Engineering for Sustainable Coastal and Offshore Environments (Built and Natural)
- Topic E. Advances in Hydroinformatics for Integrated Watershed and Coast Management

URL: <http://content.asce.org/conferences/iahr09/>

CONTACTS:

Congress Manager & overall conference administration:
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International Symposium on 'Sediment dynamics in changing environments'

Date: 1-5 December 2008

Venue: Christchurch, New Zealand

Introduction: Mankind is facing changes of unknown magnitude and speed in the 21st century. We are just beginning to grasp the magnitude of our impact on the environment and the related risks for our societies – and the whole globe. This century will be a century of changes – of changing environments. We have a choice to partly control these changes by our present actions; and to estimate and prepare for / adapt to these global changes. As more scientific evidence accumulates about the magnitude and speed of past environmental changes from sedimentary histories and sediment archives we can learn to manage present and future changes. This century must be a century of concerted research and actions in order to control and adapt to environmental, economical and social changes – involving scientists from all disciplines – in particular water-related and earth surface processes sciences. On behalf of the International Commission on Continental Erosion (ICCE) we would like to invite you to Christchurch in December 2008.

To share your knowledge about "Sediment dynamics in changing environments".

To inspire and to be inspired to study Erosion and Sediment Dynamics.

To work together for a better future.

URL: <http://www.civil.canterbury.ac.nz/icce2008/index.shtml>

Contact: All enquiries should in the first instance be directed to Jochen Schmidt, PO Box 8602, Christchurch, New Zealand.

phone: 64 (0)3 343 8058

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International Conference on Hydrology and Climate Change in the Mountainous Areas

Date : November 15 to 17, 2008 and abstract dead line : 31 January, 2008

Venue: The conference will be held in Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. Draped along the greatest heights of the Himalaya, Nepal is a land of sublime scenery, timeworn temples, and some of the best walking trails on earth. November is the best season for tourist and trekkers because of likely no rains and neither hot nor cold. It is a best season to enjoy lots of green and blue sky as well as for out door activities like trekking, rafting, and wild life jungle safari.

Organized by: SOHAM-NEPAL and in collaboration with DHM

Supports : UNESCO, NAST, NEA, DWIDP have expressed their interest too support this conference SOHAM-Nepal invites and welcomes supports and cooperation from local and international agencies, scientific communities and individuals.

Introduction: To emphasize the reality that water is critical for sustainable development, environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, UN General Assembly the Fifty-eighth session, agenda item 95 targeted years 2005-2015 as "International Decade for Action-Water for Life". Changes in the environment have been worrying issues to the scientific communities and planners. In order to open forum in these pertinent topics, SOHAM-Nepal is organizing an international conference on "Hydrology and Climate Change in the Mountainous Areas". The proposed conference date is November 2008. The main objective of the conference is to involve scientists, engineers, development workers and planners as well as experts on related fields and create an opportunity for discussion and sharing information on observations, researches, best practices, lessons learnt etc. Broadly, the conference aims to address on - review the available technology in the field related to climate change and its impact on snow, glaciers and hydro-meteorological processes, assessment of the impact of sediment on water resources, environment, and socio-economy and to look for a mechanism for research and capacity building on understanding of hydrological system of mountainous areas. The main topics of the conference are: 1) Climate change impacts and adaptations 2) Snow and glacier hydrology, 3) Sedimentation and Mass wasting, 4) Hydrological modeling 5) Flood forecasting and early warning systems 6) Water induced disaster management 7) Droughts and low flows

Contact & Conference Secretariat

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Fourth International Conference on Scour and Erosion

Date: 1-7 November 2008

Venue: Tokyo, Japan

Invitation: The International Conference on Scour and Erosion has become a respected event in the technical conference calendar for engineers, scientists, decision makers and administrators working in all areas of hydraulics and geo-engineering. Its importance and reputation was established by the technical successes of the first three conferences: College Station in USA(2002), Singapore(2004) and Amsterdam(2006). We are delighted to host the fourth International Conference on Scour and Erosion in Tokyo, Japan. The conference provides a forum to discuss new developments, concepts and practices, and to share field experiences, problems and solutions dealing with scour and erosion issues in hillslope, fluvial, estuarine and coastal environments. It also inspires cross-disciplinary contributions pertaining to morphodynamics and sedimentary evolution, with increased appreciation of multi-scaled nature in sediment processes. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, has been selected as the location for the conference.

It is one of the world's most vibrant cities, with an outstanding reputation for the cultural activities and entertainment in diversity. You are invited to attend ICSE-4 (2008) in Tokyo.

Sponsor: ISSMGE Technical Committee TC33 on Geotechnics of Soil Erosion

Organizer: JGS(The Japanese Geotechnical Society)

Sponsoring societies: The Japanese Geotechnical Society, Japan Society of Civil Engineers, Japan Society of Erosion Control Engineering, The Japan Landslide Society
Venue: Surugadai Memorial Hall, Chuo University (Tokyo, Japan)

URL: <http://icse-4.kz.tsukuba.ac.jp/>

Conference Secretariat: icse-4@jtp.jp ,
trnatsu@kz.tsukuba.ac.jp , icse@gakkai-web.net

More Coming Events in ISI Website

- 4th Int. Symposium on Contaminated Sediments: Sustainable Management and Remediation (Ireland, June 30-July 3, 2009)
- The First World Landslide Forum (Japan, Nov. 18-21, 2008)
- 16th IAHR-APD 2008 and ISHS-IAHR (Nanjing, Oct.20-23, 2008)

More

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



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