WASER
WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION RESEARCH

World Association for Sedimentation & Erosion Research – WASER

NEWSLETTER

Reporting WASER news to you regularly

2017 No.1

(Feb.15, 2017)

IN THIS ISSUE

世界泥沙研究学会简报

本期内容

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear WASER members,

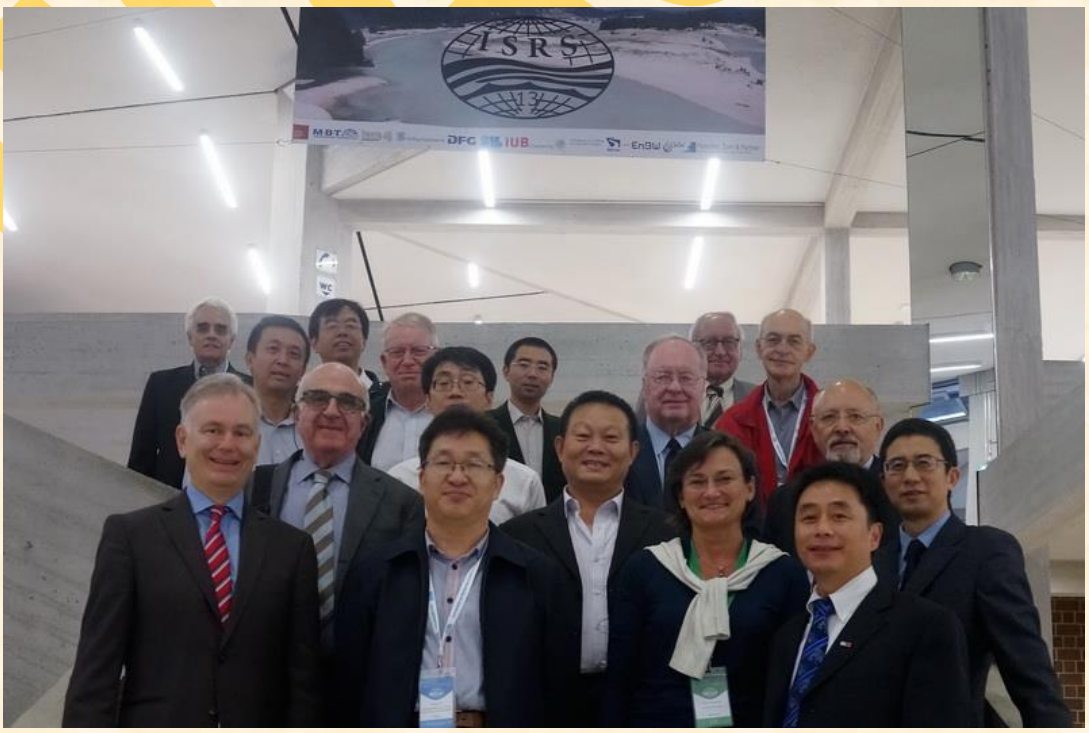
As 2016 has come to an end, the WASER Officers and Council would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your continuing support for the Association and wish all members a happy and prosperous New Year for 2017.

WASER aims to promote the understanding and management of erosion and sedimentation, through international contacts among scientists, engineers, and governments. In the past years WASER has grown considerably. Now, we are better prepared to adapt to socio-economic changes and professional challenges in the future. Our activities, which include conferences and training courses, welcome the participation of all sediment researchers and practitioners, including those who wish to share knowledge and developments in sediment science, those training to become sediment managers, and those whose ambition is to advance understanding in particular subfields of sedimentation and erosion. We have witnessed a steady increase in the numbers of participants in conferences organized by WASER and in the number of papers in WASER journals and proceedings volumes.

Sediment research has entered a new era, moving from a focus on the mechanics of sediment transport and fluvial processes to integrated management of erosion and sedimentation. In the coming year, WASER will continue to increase cooperation with other scientific societies. Our firmly established collaboration with IAHR has clearly shown that we can learn from each other, and have much to gain from developing joint conferences and workshops. WASER is inclusive and will continue to encourage all those who want to join our welcoming family. We will continue to be progressive and we will seek to promote innovation to advance sedimentation and erosion studies. We will continue to support young colleagues who want to become sediment researchers or engineers.

The Officers and Council members of WASER would like to take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to IRTCES for its very important support in hosting and sustaining the Secretariat of our Association over the past year.

Zhaoyin Wang, President of WASER



NEWS

Meeting of the IJSR Editorial Board

A meeting of the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Sediment Research (IJSR) was held in Beijing, China on December 6, 2016. The meeting discussed how to increase the influence and reputation of the journal. Several of the Board members from China attended the meeting.

Prof. Duihu Ning, Deputy Director of the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), gave an introductory address. He expressed gratitude to the Editorial Board members for their contributions to the journal, and especially to the previous Editor-in-Chief, Prof. Zhaoyin Wang and the current Editor-in-Chief, Prof. Hongwei Fang for their major efforts in supporting and promoting the journal. Prof. Ning also expressed the hope that all Board members would continue to support the future development of the journal. In addition, Prof. Ning indicated that, as the sponsor of the journal, IRTCES was looking for suggestions and advice to make the journal even better.

Prof. Hongwei Fang, the Editor-in-Chief, introduced a review of the status of IJSR in 2016. The journal had made significant progress last year: its influence and its Impact Factor were gradually increasing, and the journal had received funding from the Project for Enhancing the International Impact of China STM Journals. However, several challenges existed for the further development of the journal: the percentage of accepted manuscripts was less than 10%, which was lower than normal; and the average turn-around time for a manuscript was nearly 2 years, which was too long and could result in the loss of high-quality manuscripts. Some active measures were being adopted to address these challenges. “Overall, our goals are to increase the Impact Factor from 1.388 to 1.5 or even 2.0, to publish 60 to 80 papers every year, and to turn IJSR into a truly international journal.” said Prof. Fang. Prof. Yuehong Chen, the Editor-in-Chief’s Assistant, subsequently provided further information on the status of the journal in 2016.

Prof. Fujun Liang, Associate Editor of the Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering, was invited to give a keynote speech on the topic “To Learn from Nature”.

The Editorial Board members had a wide-ranging and intensive discussion and brainstorming concerning new approaches to increasing the journal’s influence and reputation. Each of the Board members gave his opinions and made various suggestions from different perspectives, regarding, for example, article types, journal scope and sponsors.

Articles published in IJSR: Limit velocity and its mechanism for alluvial rivers

The number and quality of contributions to IJSR is increasing and the journal aims to provide both WASER members and the international community with an important source of information regarding important advances and achievements in the field of sedimentation and erosion. As just one of many possible examples, of recently published papers, reference can be made to a contribution on *Limit velocity and its mechanism for alluvial rivers*:

Observations from field investigations reported in this paper showed that flow velocities greater than 3 m/s rarely occur in nature, and that high flow velocities stress the bio-community and cause channel instability. For alluvial rivers without strong human disturbance, the flow velocity varies within a limited range, generally below 3 m/s, while the discharge and wetted area may vary over several orders of magnitude. This phenomenon was studied by analyzing hydrological data, including daily average discharge, stage, cross sections, and sediment concentration, collected from 25 stations on 20

rivers in China, including the Yangtze, Yellow, Songhua, Yalu, Daling, and Liaohe Rivers. The cross-sectional mean velocity was calculated from the discharge and wetted area using the continuity equation. For alluvial rivers, the wetted cross section may self-adjust in accordance with the varying flow discharge, so that the flow velocity does not exceed a limit value. In general, the average velocity increases as discharge increases at low discharge. As the discharge exceeds the discharge capacity of the banks, any further increase in discharge does not result in a great increase in velocity. The average velocity approaches an upper limit as the discharge increases. This limit velocity is in most cases less than 3 m/s. Human activities, especially levee construction, disturb the limit velocity law for alluvial rivers. In such cases, the average velocity may be approximately equal to or higher than the limit velocity. The limit velocity law has profound morphological and ecological implications for alluvial rivers and requires further study. Rivers should be trained and managed by mimicking natural processes and meeting the limit velocity law, so as to maintain ecologically-sound conditions and morphological stability.

Further details of these findings can be found in a technical paper published in the International Journal of Sediment Research:

Jia Y.H., Wang Z.Y., Zheng X.M., et al. 2016. A study on limit velocity and its mechanism and implications for alluvial rivers. International Journal of Sediment Research, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 205-211.

A list of paper published in the most recent issue of IJSR is provided at the end of this Newsletter. Members are encouraged to read other recent papers and to contribute their own papers to IJSR.

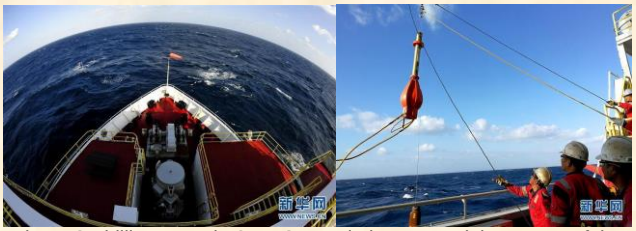
NEWS FROM THE SEDIMENT WORLD

China establishes South China Sea Lab to explore 8-million-year-old sediments

China has built a field laboratory in the northeastern South China Sea, the focus of which will primarily be deep-sea sediments from 8 million years ago.

An integrated observation system of the dynamic deep-sea sedimentary process has been built to collect important marine data and collect sediment samples from the deep sea. The South China Sea is an ideal place to study deep-sea deposits, given its unique geographical position and complicated pattern of currents, said Liu Zhifei, a Professor at the State Key Laboratory of Marine Geology under Tongji University.

Liu noted that his team has already proven the existence of contour currents in the northern basin of the South China Sea, in addition to identifying two typical mid-ocean canyons in the region. He pointed out that the third South China Sea exploration voyage aims to trace deep sea sedimentary processes, adding that the JOIDES Resolution vessel has drilled 600 meters into the South China Sea seabed, discovering sediment samples that serve as a record of evolution over 8 million years. (Source: People's Daily Online, http://en.people.cn/ ）



The U.S. drilling vessel JOIDES Resolution entered the waters of the South China Sea on the afternoon of Feb. 14 to conduct a third drilling session. Thirty-three scientists from China and abroad proceeded to board the vessel. The first sampling tube of submarine sediment was drilled on Feb. 15, the Xinhua News Agency reported.

Deepening Divide over Elbe Dredging

(Dec. 19, 2016) The struggle continues over a plan to deepen the Elbe River. Proponents say it will create jobs. Opponents raise environmental concerns. A Federal Court in Leipzig will hear arguments this week in a lawsuit brought by environmental groups against State and Federal planning authorities.

The background

The Elbe is Germany's most significant waterway. A crucial stretch is the 130 kilometers between Hamburg and the mouth of the North Sea near Cuxhaven. Global shipping uses this route to offload goods at the Port of Hamburg, the most important in the region and among the top ten worldwide. The port employs 150,000 people.

The river has been deepened eight times since 1818, from 3.5 meters then to 14.9 meters today, keeping pace with global commerce that has demanded ever larger ships. The newest project aims to accommodate the new generation of mega container ships, regardless of tidal flows. The Marco Polo, for example, carries 16,000 containers and has a draft (the vertical distance between waterline and ship's keel) of 16 meters. Given present river depths and tides, such ships can only enter Hamburg at certain times and when not fully loaded.

Planners want to change this so ships with a draft of 13.5 meters can safely enter the port at any time. Currently, a maximum draft of 12.5 meters is possible when unassisted by high tide.

The lawsuit's defendants and plan supporters consider river deepening essential to Hamburg's economic development. The project would create 40,000 jobs, experts estimate. If the project goes forward as envisaged, the port will handle 25 million containers by 2025, up from 8.8 million today. If the project is blocked, the State of Hamburg fears major shipping would turn more to larger ports at Antwerp and Rotterdam. Port-dependent business would suffer, tax revenue would decrease and unemployment would increase.

Planners seek to minimize impact on the existing river ecosystem. Tidal range, that is river levels between low and high tides, should not be affected.

Tidal range is a prime cause for erosion, which previous river dredging, as well as waves generated by passing ships, have exacerbated. Tidal range at the Port of Hamburg was measured at 1.5 meters 150 years ago. Since, it has risen to 3.6 meters.

"There is a direct relationship between deepening the Elbe and the increase of the tidal range, and how strongly it increases," said Malte Siegert, director of environmental policy at the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU). This organization, together with the support of WWF, and BUND, another German environment group, are the lead plaintiffs.

Environment advocates have several reasons to raise alarm about the project, foremost being increased sediment deposition, Siegert said. As the river deepens, more seawater from the North Sea flows at a faster rate towards Hamburg, bringing sediment that builds up on the river bed. The Hamburg Port Authority dredges the river to counteract the build up, which cost taxpayers 120 million euros ($125 million) in 2015.

The Elbe's banks are feeding grounds for migratory birds, which the project would hinder. "Between erosion of the shore zones and sand deposits, the banks would be sandy regions where birds could no longer feed," she said.

Divert to JadeWeserPort

Shippers could turn to the JadeWeserPort, a deepwater hub at Wilhelmshaven that opened in 2012. The State of Hamburg was part of the original construction project, agreed to in 2000 with the Federal Government, Lower Saxony and Bremen. It backed out two years later and announced plans to deepen the Elbe.

The two projects amount to an expensive redundancy, Siegert said, with the JadeWeserPort costing $1.6 billion and the Elbe project an additional $940 million. "This is the reason for our protest: They decided on the first port, and now they should coordinate traffic, so that the really large ships can go to Wilhelmshaven or, under certain restrictions, to Hamburg." (Source: DW, http://www.dw.com/)

USGS uses state-of-the-art science techniques to estimate phosphorus and suspended-sediment inputs to Upper Klamath Lake in the Klamath Basin.

PORTLAND, Ore. — The U.S. Geological Survey has employed state-of-the-art science techniques to estimate phosphorus and suspended-sediment inputs to Upper Klamath Lake in the Klamath Basin. Large algal blooms are attributed to high phosphorus concentrations in the lake during the summer causing numerous water-quality problems. The blooms are considered a contributor to survival problems for the endangered Lost River and shortnose suckers, which are culturally significant fish for the Klamath Tribes located near the lake.

The proof-of-concept study shows continuous monitoring data can be used as surrogates to successfully estimate phosphorus and sediment loads on monthly, daily and hourly time scales in this basin. “Understanding nutrient load dynamics that affect algal growth and decay, as well as water quality in Upper Klamath Lake, is crucial for management of the endangered sucker populations,” said Liam Schenk, USGS hydrologist leading the study.

The study, conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, Klamath Basin Area Office and the Klamath Tribes, uses continuously measured turbidity data related to the scattering of light from particles suspended in the water. These data are then combined with streamflow data and statistical methods are used to calculate concentrations and loads of sediment and phosphorus for the two main tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake, the Wood and Williamson rivers. Suspended sediment is an important contributing factor to phosphorus loading because it acts as a transport mechanism for phosphorus from the upper watersheds to the lake. Results from this study highlight the usefulness of surrogate techniques to assess loading to the lake and the ability to report loads and model uncertainties in near real-time. The Oregon Real-time Water Quality page

shows a graph with estimated suspended sediment concentrations on the Williamson River computed using this technique.

A 2002 Clean Water Act “Total Maximum Daily Load” standard for Upper Klamath Lake targeted a 40 percent reduction in external total-phosphorus loads to reduce the dense algal blooms that occur during the summer and fall months. Near real-time monitoring of total phosphorus and suspended sediment on the two main tributaries using these techniques will demonstrate whether the targeted reductions are being reached through the combined effect of restoration projects in the upper Klamath Basin. Long-term datasets will be necessary to assess the trends in nutrient and sediment reductions over time. The application of surrogate techniques described in this report provides a cost-effective tool to measure these trends.

Results of the study are available in U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2016-5167.

(Source: USGS, https://www.usgs.gov/)

PUBLICATIONS

Papers Published in the International Journal of Sediment Research Volume 31, No. 4, 2016

Pages 279-394

Stream turbidity responses to storm events in a pristine rainforest watershed on the Coral Coast of southern Fiji
Pages 279-290
Arishma R. Ram, James P. Terry

Characteristics of particle size distributions for the collapsed riverbank along the desert reach of the upper Yellow River
Pages 291-298
Anping Shu, Fanghua Li, Haifei Liu, Guosheng Duan, Xing Zhou

Simulating bed evolution following the Barlin Dam (Taiwan, China) failure with implications for sediment dynamics modeling of dam removal
Pages 299-310
Hsiao-Wen Wang, Desiree Tullos, Wei-Cheng Kuo

Effects of biological soil crusts on water infiltration and evaporation Yanchi Ningxia, Maowusu Desert, China
Pages 311-323
Bai Li, Jiarong Gao, Xiuru Wang, Lan Ma, Qiang Cui, Maik Vest

Heavy metal content in relation to particle size and organic content of surficial sediments in Miami River and transport potential
Pages 324-329
Berrin Tansel, Syed Rafiuddin

Hurricane impacts on turbidity and sediment in the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Florida, USA
Pages 330-340
Sha Lou, Wenrui Huang, Shuguang Liu, Guihui Zhong, Elijah Johnson

Quantitative, SEM-based shape analysis of sediment particles in the Yellow River
Pages 341-350
Daming Li, Yangyang Li, Zhichao Wang, Xiao Wang, Yanqing Li

Revisiting functional no-flow events in the Lower Yellow River
Pages 351-359
Rong Huang, Tianhong Li, Lianjun Zhao

Sediment transport under the presence and absence of emergent vegetation in a natural alluvial channel from Brazil
Pages 360-367
Yuri Jacques Agra Bezerra da Silva, José Ramon Barros Cantalice, Vijay P. Singh, Cinthia Maria Cordeiro Atanázio Cruz, Wagner Luís da Silva Souza

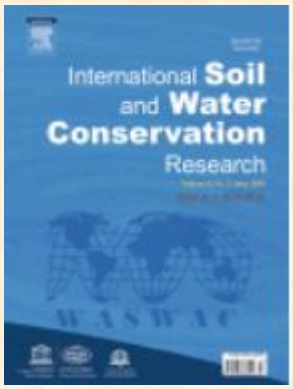
An evaluation of visual and measurement-based methods for estimating deposited fine sediment
Pages 368-375
Elizabeth Conroy, Jonathan N. Turner, Anna Rymszewicz, Michael Bruen, John J. O′Sullivan, Mary Kelly-Quinn

Graded and uniform bed load sediment transport in a degrading channel
Pages 376-385
Zhijing Li, Zhixian Cao, Huaihan Liu, Gareth Pender

Effect of best management practice implementation on sediment and phosphorus load reductions at

subwatershed and watershed scale using SWAT model
Pages 386-394
Jasmeet Lamba, Anita M. Thompson, K.G. Karthikeyan, John C. Panuska, Laura W. Good

Full papers are available at ScienceDirect: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10016279 with free access to the paper abstracts.



Contents of ISWCR (Vol. 4, No.4, 2016)

International Soil and Water Conservation Research
Volume 4, Issue 4, Pages 237-314(Dec. 2016)

Use of the Nitrogen Index to assess nitrate leaching and water drainage from plastic-mulched horticultural cropping systems of Florida
Pages 237-244
Edilene C.S. Marchi, Lincoln Zotarelli, Jorge A. Delgado, Diane L. Rowland, Giuliano Marchi

On-farm gains and losses of soil organic carbon in terrestrial hydrological pathways: A review of empirical research
Pages 245-259
Gunasekhar Nachimuthu, Nilantha Hulugalle

Understanding the attitudes and practices of paddy farmers for enhancing soil and water conservation in Northern Iran
Pages 260-266
Dariush Ashoori, Asghar Bagheri, Mohammad Sadegh Allahyari, Anastasios Michailidis

Effect of land cover on channel form adjustment of headwater streams in a lateritic belt of West Bengal (India)
Pages 267-277
Suvendu Roy, Abhay Sankar Sahu

Understanding the spatial distribution of hydrologic sensitive areas in the landscape using soil topographic index approach
Pages 278-283
Yiwen Wu, Subhasis Giri, Zeyuan Qiu

Assessment of spatial and seasonal water quality variation of Oum Er Rbia River (Morocco) using multivariate statistical techniques
Pages 284-292
Ahmed Barakat, Mohamed El Baghdadi, Jamila Rais, Brahim Aghezzaf, Mohamed Slassi

Spatial distribution of heavy metals in the middle Nile delta of Egypt
Pages 293-303
Mohamed S. Shokr, Ahmed A. El Baroudy, Michael A. Fullen, Talaat R. El-beshbeshy, Ali R. Ramadan, A. Abd El Halim, Antonio J.T. Guerra, Maria C.O. Jorge

Civil-GIS incorporated approach for water resource management in a developed catchment for urban-geomorphic sustainability: Tallowa Dam, southeastern Australia
Pages 304-313
Ali K.M. Al-Nasrawi, Brian G. Jones, Yasir M. Alyazichi, Sarah M. Hamylton, Mohammed T. Jameel, Ali Faraj Hammadi

Free full papers and open access are available at ScienceDirect : http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/20956339

COMING EVENTS

CONSOWA 2017 (Spain, 12-16 June, 2017)

1st World Conference on Soil and Water Conservation under Global Change
Date: 12-16 June 2017
Venue: Lleida, Spain
Summary: A joint Conference of the "International Soil Conservation Organization" (19th ISCO Conference), the "World Association for Soil and Water Conservation" (Conference on Soil and Water Conservation of WASWAC), the "European Society for Soil Conservation" (8th ESSC Congress), the "International Union of Soil Science (USS-Comnmissions 3.2, 3.6), the Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS), the "International Erosion Control Association" (IECA) and the "World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research" (WASER), in parallel with the VIII Simposio Nacional sobre Control de la Degradación y Restauración de Suelos (SECS).
Sponsors: Universitat de Lleida (UdL), Spanish Society of Soil Science (SECS), ISCO, WASWAC, ESSC, IUSS, SWCS, WASER, IECA and ICEA
URL: http://www.consowalleida2017.com/
Contacts: fundacio@udl.cat

2nd International Workshop on Sediment Bypass Tunnels (Kyoto Japan, May 9-12 2017)

Workshop Statement: Sediment bypass tunnels (SBT) are hydraulic structures that gain worldwide importance as a measure to counter reservoir sedimentation. Sediments are bypassed around a dam to the tail water reach reducing sediment aggradation in the reservoir on the one hand and allowing for re-establishing sediment continuity on the other. The latter is more and more aimed at from an ecological point of view since river bed erosion downstream of the dam is decelerated along with an increase of morphological and ecological variability. The 1st IWSBT in April 2015 hosted by the Laboratory of Hydraulics, Hydrology and Glaciology at ETH Zurich, Switzerland, was a great success with 89 participants from 12 countries gathering to exchange and discuss latest research findings and experiences. We joyously invite you to participate at the 2nd IWSBT taking place in Kyoto, Japan, to further discuss newest SBT-related topics. A 1.5 day workshop will be held at Kyoto University, Uji Campus, accompanied by a 2 day field trip to Nagano Prefecture to visit the Miwa, Koshibu and Matsukawa sediment bypass tunnels. The workshop encompasses keynotes, oral presentations, poster sessions and sound discussions. We look forward to seeing you in Kyoto!
Themes: We kindly invite you to submit your abstract on one of the following topics:
A Upstream Aspects
1 Hydrology
2 Sediment Erosion & Inflow
B Tunnel
1 Hydraulics & Sediment Transport
2 Planning & Design
3 Tunnel & Inlet Works
4 Invert Abrasion
5 Maintenance
C Downstream Aspects
1 Morphological Changes
2 Ecological Effects
D Operation
1 Monitoring & Instrumentation
2 Real-time Operation
Contact: Water Resources Research Center
Disaster Prevention Research Institute
Kyoto University
Goka-sho, Uji 601-0011, Japan
email: kyoto.ecohydro@gmail.com
web: http://ecohyd.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index/2nd+Bypass+Tunnel+Wokshop.html

The 14th International Symposium on the Interactions between Sediments and Water (Italy, June 17-22, 2017)

Date: June 17-22, 2017
Venue: Taormina, Italy
Invitation: The role of sediment in aquatic systems has attracted increasing attention in the last few decades from both an applied and a research perspective. Sediments act as both a pollutant in natural habitats as well as a vector for the transfer of chemicals such as nutrients and contaminants. Recognition of the environmental influence of both sediment and sediment-associated chemical (nutrients and contaminants) transfers and storage on aquatic ecosystems has generated much concern within both research and regulatory agencies. Studies have been undertaken by a variety of individuals in a wide range of disciplines as the environmental problems are found in rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries and oceans and affect the biological, chemical, physical and social components of the system.
The International Association for Sediment Water Science (IASWS), bringing together a wide range of researchers from different disciplines, seeks to promote, encourage and recognize excellence in scientific research related to sediments and their interactions with water and biota in fluvial, lacustrine and marine systems and with particular reference to problems of environmental concern.
The symposium that began in Amsterdam, Netherlands (1976) has continued on a three-year cycle, meeting in Canada (1981), Switzerland (1984), Australia (1987), Sweden (1990), U.S. (1993), Italy (1996), China (1999), Canada (2002), Slovenia (2005), Australia (2008), England (2011) and South Africa (2014). These tri-annual symposiums provide a forum for interdisciplinary discussions with the aim of better integrating knowledge of the biological, physical and chemical processes between sediments and water. The scale of the meeting is such that the exchange of ideas, techniques and approaches is fostered encouraging this integration and enabling future collaboration.
We invite you to participate in this conference. We hope that your attendance at the 14th International Symposium on the Interactions between Sediments and Water will be interesting and enjoyable for you, both scientifically and socially, and that you will enjoy your stay in Taormina.
Paolo Porto & Vito Ferro, Conference Chairs, Local organising Committee, IASWS 2017
IASWS 2017 website: http://www.iasws2017.altervista.org/
Deadline for abstract submission is August 15th 2016.
The selected papers presented in the conference will be

published in a special issue of "Journal of Soils and Sediments".
Contact: Prof. Paolo Porto
Conference Chair
Department of Agraria
University Mediterranea of Reggio Calabria
paolo.porto@unirc.it
KEY THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE
During the IASWS 2017 the following main topics will be addressed:
Theme A: Assessing and/or Restoring Disturbed Watersheds
Sediment Related Risk Assessment
Fine Particle Behavior
Sediment Geochemistry
Disturbed Catchments: Modelling and Measurement
Organic Matter and Particle Behavior
Contaminant fluxes and storage in disturbed systems
Sediment fluxes in natural and disturbed systems
Managing sediment quality/remediation of sediments
Catchment research platforms and management policy
Contaminant and nutrient behaviour in disturbed systems
Impact of wildfires on water ecosystems
Theme B: Sediment-Water Linkages in Terrestrial and Aquatic Environments
Sediment Budgets: Catchment Transfers
Sediment Budgets: Supply and Storage
Floodplain Sediment Storage
Sediment Associated Contaminant Transfers
Sediment Associated Nutrient Transfers
Sediment Transport
Soil Erosion
Monitoring/modelling sediment yields at multiple scales
Use of tracer technologies in sediment-water science
Dynamics of fine cohesive sediments
Theme C: Evaluating Change in Saline and/or Freshwater Habitats
Bio-Sediment Interactions
Sediment Associated Contaminants Sediment Dynamics in Aquatic Systems Hydrodynamic Effects on Sediment Processes Paleo-sediment Approach Sediment reconstruction, contaminants
Wood and fluvial ecosystems
Effect of wood on sediment structure and sorting
Theme D: Developments in monitoring and measuring sediment-water interactions and dynamics
Theme E: The role of sediment within catchment, river basin and coastal management

10th International SedNet Conference "Sediments on the move" (Genoa, Italy, June 14-17, 2017)

Date: June 14-17, 2017, with pre-conference sessions on 13 June 2017
Venue: the Palazzo San Giorgio, Genoa, Italy
Summary: SedNet is pleased to inform you that the 10th International SedNet Conference will be organized on 14-17 June 2017, in collaboration with DISTAV-University of Genoa and the Port Authority of Genoa.
Co-organized by DISTAV – University of Genoa, Italy
Hosted/sponsored by the Port Authority of Genoa
The conference title "Sediments on the move" refers to the fact that sediment moves from the mountains to the sea and from fresh water to marine environments thus passing cultural, political and geographical borders. But sediment is also on the move in terms of its evolving management that has been guarded, publicly discussed and jointly advanced by SedNet already for 15 years now. For more details see the brochure on the website First announcement and Call for Abstracts.
The Call for Abstracts is now open! And we kindly invite you to submit abstracts for the following conference themes:
1. Sediments moving to land, and soil moving to water
2. Sediment Balance
3. Policy for sediment management: Finding the balance; "everything is contaminated"
4. Using sediments as a resource – Sediments in a circular economy
5. Transboundary sediments
6. Innovative maintenance of river-delta-sea systems
7. Effects of remedial measures
8. Climate change; PIANC and SedNet Think Climate!
9. Sediment quality
10. Sediment quality criteria: derivation, implementation and enforcement
11. Disposal of sediments at sea
Please use the "Format for abstract" – see section "Downloads" on the right side of the conference webpage (http://sednet.org/events/sednet-conference-2017/).
Abstracts will be selected by the SedNet Steering Group either for platform presentation or for poster presentation.
Deadline: Abstracts must be submitted by email to the SedNet Secretariat before: 16 January 2017
Pre-conference sessions: The European projects Sediterra and Sedriport will organise pre-conference sessions on 13 June 2017. Participation to these sessions is free.
SEDITERRA – Guidelines for the treatment of dredged sediments consistent with a strategy and an assessment of the risks related to a land handling of sediments – provides for the capitalization of the knowledge gained from previous projects that have studied management models and treatment technologies applied to brackish and marine sediments, and the consequent experience gained by the French project partner to promote the reuse of treated dredged sediments in order to create a new supply chain in circular economy.
SEDRIPORT – Sediments, Dredging and Harbor risks – deals with problems common to the area of cooperation, arising from the emergency of the port silting: difficult to program ordinary and extraordinary dredging; incomplete and uncoordinated legislation; inconsistent regulations for the reuse of materials excavated from the port seabed; obligation to the global remediation with unsustainable costs.
Further information: Detailed information about the conference will be provided in the Conference Programme that will be published early spring 2017. Registration will also open early spring 2017.
In the meantime, if you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact the SedNet Secretariat.
Marjan Euser
SedNet Secretariat
www.sednet.org
T: +31(0)88335 7843
M: +31(0)65128 6087
E: marjan.euser@deltares.nl

37th IAHR World Congress (Malaysia, August 13-18, 2017)

Date: August 13 - 18, 2017
Venue: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Invitation: On behalf of the IAHR World Congress 2017 LOC, we are delighted to extend an invitation to you to join us in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for the IAHR World Congress 2017. The National Hydraulics Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM), Department of Irrigation and Drainage

Malaysia (DID) and the River Engineering and Urban Drainage Research Centre (REDAC), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) are collaborating with IAHR to organize the IAHR World Congress 2017.

The Congress theme "Managing Water for Sustainable Development - Learning from the Past for the Future" focuses on the central roles of river and sediment management, flood management, environmental hydraulics and industrial flows, coastal, estuarine and lakes management, urban water management, water resources management, and hydroinformatics / computational methods as well as experimental methods in our changing world, and how these roles link to the broader issues. Careful management and innovative solutions are required and to deal with uncertainty in the natural world as well as the changing human world. We look forward to welcoming you to Kuala Lumpur in August 2017.

Ir. Dr. Azuhan Mohamed
Director General NAHRIM

Key Dates:
Abstract Submission: August 1, 2016
Abstract Notification: November 1, 2016
Paper Submission: February 1, 2017
Paper Notification: April 1, 2017
Paper Correction: May 1, 2017
Early Bird Registration: April 30, 2017
Congress: August 13 - 18, 2017

URL: http://www.iahrworldcongress.org/
Contact:iahr@iahr.org

World Association for Sedimentation & Erosion Research

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International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES)
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P.O. Box 366, 20 Chegongzhuang West Rd.
Beijing, 100048, China
Fax: +86-10-68411174
http://www.irtces.org/

Liu, Guangquan (Secretary General) China
Liu, Cheng (Executive Secretary General and Treasurer) China

CONTACTS

Prof. LIU Guangquan
P.O. Box 366, 20 Chegongzhuang West Rd.
Beijing, 100048, China
Tel: +86-10-68786410(O)
Fax: +86-10-68411174
E-mail: gqliu@iwhr.com

Prof. LIU Cheng
P.O. Box 366, 20 Chegongzhuang West Rd.
Beijing, 100048, China
Tel: +86-10-68786410(O)
Fax: +86-10-68411174
E-mail: chliu@iwhr.com; cliu.beijing@gmail.com

WASER URL: http://www.waser.cn

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Editor: Liu Cheng
P.O. Box 366, 20 Chegongzhuang West Rd.
Beijing, 100048, China
Fax: +86-10-68411174
E-mail: chliu@iwhr.com
Advisor: Prof. Des. E. Walling
Editor Assistant: Mr. Liu An

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