WASER
WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION RESEARCH

World Association for Sedimentation & Erosion Research – WASER

NEWSLETTER

Reporting WASER news to you regularly

2019 No. 1
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IN THIS ISSUE

世界泥沙研究学会简报

本期内容

NEWS

The 2019 International Qian Ning Prize for Erosion and Sedimentation Technology will soon be awarded

The International Qian Ning Prize for Erosion and Sedimentation Technology will be awarded in the 14th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Chengdu, China, Sept. 16-19, 2019). Nominations for the Prize for 2019 are being sought. You may contact the WASER Secretariat (chliu@iwhr.com or cliu.beijing@gmail.com) for more information.

Professor Qian Ning* (1922-1986) was a highly respected international authority in the field of erosion and sedimentation research, a professor of hydraulic engineering at Tsinghua University and a member (Academician) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the Board of Honorary Directors of the Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society and a Vice Chairman of the Advisory Council of the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES). He was one of the founders of the IRTCES. He devoted his entire professional life to scientific research in the field of erosion and sedimentation and his work spanned a wide range of topics, extending from soil erosion to channel morphology, bedload transport and the application of physical and numerical models. He also made highly important contributions to the regulation and improved management of two of the world's most important rivers, the Yellow River and the Yangtze River, and he directed research investigations on many rivers in China. Furthermore, he was very influential and successful in promoting international cooperation for the advancement of the state-of-the art in sediment research.

To commemorate Professor Qian's outstanding contribution to research on erosion and sedimentation, foster further advancement of the state-of-the art and recognize current leadership and major contributions in the field of erosion and sedimentation research, the World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER) and the Chinese Qian Ning Prize Foundation Committee, after much discussion, decided to jointly establish the International Qian Ning Prize for Erosion and Sedimentation Technology and to set up the International Qian Ning Prize Foundation Committee.

The International Qian Ning Prize is awarded to individuals. Professionals who are members of WASER, and who meet one or more of the following requirements, are eligible to be nominated as candidates for the Prize. Persons eligible for nomination shall be: i) Persons who have made outstanding scientific or technological contributions in the fields of erosion and sedimentation research, and/or related work on project planning, design and implementation; ii) Persons who have made outstanding contributions to promoting scientific and technological training of personnel in the field of erosion and sedimentation; and iii) Persons who have an outstanding record of achievement in the management and/or technical exchange of science and technology and its social benefits, as related to erosion and sedimentation.

Professionals, who are not members of WASER, but who meet one or more of above requirements and who are supported by three or more members of WASER or one member of the Nomination Committee, are also eligible to be nominated as candidates for receiving the Prize.

* Qian Ning: Qian is family name and Ning is given name. Ning Chien was used as author for his publication.

International Journal of Sediment Research becomes bimonthly

Due to a significant increase in the quantity and quality of manuscript submissions, the *International Journal of Sediment Research* changed from being a quarterly journal to a bimonthly journal in 2019.

The *International Journal of Sediment Research*, the official journal of the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation and the World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research, publishes scientific and technical papers on all aspects of erosion and sedimentation interpreted in its widest sense. The Journal Impact Factor for 2017 was 1.659.

The scope of the journal includes not only the mechanics of sediment transport and fluvial processes, but also aspects related to geography,

geomorphology, soil erosion, watershed management, sedimentology, environmental and ecological impacts of sedimentation, social and economic effects of sedimentation and its assessment, etc. Special attention is paid to engineering problems related to sedimentation and erosion.

If you have any questions when submitting your paper, please email sedimentpaper@foxmail.com

The Journal website can be found at：https://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-sediment-research

WASER President contributes to a UNESCO publication on river control strategies

The latest UNESCO-ISI publication entitled “Controlling the Yellow River: 2000 years of debate on control strategies” authored by Prof. Zhaoyin Wang and Prof. Cheng Liu is now available online in the UNESCO Digital Library (https://unesdoc.unesco.org/). This new ISI publication reviews 2000 years of debate on the relative merits of two very different strategies for controlling the Yellow River, i.e. the “wide river and depositing sediment” strategy and the “narrow river and scouring sediment” strategy. The levee breaches and flood disasters over the past 2000 years are analyzed and the success of the two strategies is compared. The “narrow river and scouring sediment” strategy has only short term effects for controlling levee breaches and flood mitigation. The “wide river and depositing sediment” strategy can essentially mitigate flood disasters and reduce levee breaches for a long period of time. Lessons learned from the past can not only help to clarify the historical origins of the modern Yellow River control strategy, but also shed light on the future management of the Yellow River and other river systems around the world.

The authors Prof. Zhaoyin Wang and Prof. Cheng Liu are President and Executive Secretary General of WASER, respectively.

“Controlling the Yellow River: 2000 years of debate on control strategies” can be downloaded online at:

UNESCO Digital Library: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000366591.locale=en

UNESCO-ISI Website: http://isi.irtces.org/isi/Publication/BooksandReports/webinfo/2019/03/1552617672270515.htm

WASER Website: http://www.waser.cn/waser/EL/PapersReports/webinfo/2019/03/1552617671515980.htm

Updated information on the 14th ISRS

The LOC of the 14th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Chengdu, China, Sep. 16-19, 2019) has indicated that 312 abstracts from over 22 countries or regions have been received by the deadline for abstract submission. A total of 10 Keynote speakers have been invited, including:

Astrid Blom, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands;

Panayiotis (Panos) Diplas, Lehigh University, USA;

Marcelo H. Garcia, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA;

Marwan A. Hassan, The University of British Columbia, Canada;

Hajime Nakagawa, Kyoto University, Japan;

Jeffrey A. Nittrouer, Rice University, USA;

Jinren Ni, Peking University, China;

Zhaoying Wang, Tsinghua University, China;

Xudong Fu, Tsinghua University, China; and

Chao Liu and Xingnian Liu, Sichuan University China.

If you would like to submit a paper to the 14th ISRS, despite having missed the deadline for abstract submission, please contact the LOC (isrs2019@126.com) for special permission to submit your full length paper directly. The Symposium website is: http://www.isrs2019.cn/ .

NEWS FROM THE SEDIMENT WORLD

Articles on Reservoir Sedimentation shared in the IAHR magazine *Hydrolink*

Articles on reservoir sedimentation with the following content are available with free access via the IAHR website: https://iahr.org/Web/Portal/Journals/Previous_Issues_of_Hydrolink_-_2018.aspx

Issue 3, 2018 - Reservoir Sedimentation

Editorial. By Kamal EL Kadi Abderrezzak & Angelos N. Findikakis

Dams, Sediment Discontinuity, and Management Responses. By G. Mathias Kondolf and Rafael J. Schmitt

Reservoir Sedimentation Management: A Sustainable Development Challenge. By George W. Annadale, Timothy J. Randle, Eddy J. Langendoen, Rollin H. Hotchkiss, and the United States National Reservoir Sedimentation and Sustainability Team(NRSST)

What is the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) Doing About Reservoir Sedimentation? By MartinJ. Teal

Rescon 2: A Tool For Rapid Assessment of Alternative Options For Managing Sedimenation in Reservoirs. By Nikolaos P. Efthymiou, Sebastian Palt, George W. Annandale and Pravin Karki

Charm - Challenges of Reservoir Management - Meeting Environmental and Social Requirements. By Felix Beckers, Stefan Haun, Sabine U. Gerbersdorf, Markus Noack, Daniel R. Dietrich, Dominik Martin-Creuzburg, Frank Peeters, Hilmar Hofmann, Rüdiger GlaserL and Silke Wieprecht

On Sediment - Induced Problems under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project in India. By Sanjay Giri and Pramod Narayan

Predicting Reservoir Capacity Loss from Sedimentation at Large Indian Dams. By David C. Froehlich

Impacts of Land use Change on the Sedimentation of the Manala Reservoir, Pakistan. By I. Hussain, A. Cattapan and M. J. Franca

Reservoirs Silting in Morocco. By D. Loudyi, M. Chagdali, S. Belmatrik and K. El Kadi Abderrezzak

Issue 4, 2018 - Reservoir Sedimentation Part 2

Guest Editor: Kamal EL Kadi Abderrezzak, EDF, France

Editorial. By Kamal EL Kadi Abderrezzak & Angelos N. Findikakis

Innovative Strategies for Managing Reservoir Sedimentation in Japan. By Tetsuya Sumi and Sameh A. Kantoush

Research Projects on Reservoir Sedimentation and Sediment Routing at VAW,Eth Zurich, Switzerland. By Ismail Albayrak, David Felix, Lukas Schmocker, Robert M. Boes

Reservoir Sedimentation Management in Taiwan, China. By Hsiao-Wen Wang, Wei-Cheng Kuo

Sustainable Management of Sediment Fluxes in the Rhone River Cascade. By Christophe Peteuil

Silting of Recharge Dams in Oman: Problems and Management Strategies. By Ali Al-Maktoumi

Sedimentation and Flushing in a Reservoir - The Paute - Cardenillo Dam in Ecuador. By Luis G. Castillo and Jose M.Carrillo

Building Reservoir Sediment Modeling Capabilities with The Lao PDR Ministry of Energy and Mines. By John Shelley, Paul Boyd, Stanford Gibson, Daniel Pridal, Travis Dahl

NASA says China and India are making the planet greener

(CNN)The Earth is facing a climate crisis, but it

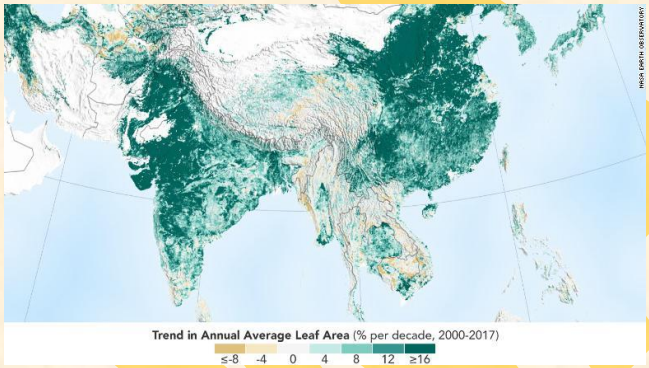
is also getting greener and leafier. According to new research, the change is largely courtesy of China and India.

A study by NASA, based on extensive satellite imagery and published in the journal *Nature Sustainability*, has revealed that the two countries with the world's biggest populations are also responsible for the largest increase in green foliage.

Since the turn of the new millennium, the planet's green leaf area has increased by 5%, or over two million square miles. That's an area equivalent to the sum total of the Amazon rainforests, NASA says. But researchers stressed that the new greenery does not neutralize deforestation and its negative impacts on ecosystems elsewhere.

A third of the leaf increase is attributable to China and India, due to the implementation of major tree planting projects alongside a vast increase in agriculture.

"China and India account for one-third of the greening, but contain only 9% of the planet's land area covered in vegetation -- a surprising finding, considering the general notion of land degradation in populous countries from overexploitation," Chi Chen, the study's lead author and a graduate researcher at Boston University's Department of Earth and Environment, said in a statement.



NASA satellite data reveals the Earth is greening, with China and India jointly responsible for a third of the increase.

Between 2000 and 2017, a NASA sensor known as the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) gathered high-resolution data of the Earth's surface from aboard two satellites, the Terra and the Aqua.

Using the MODIS data, researchers discovered that China is the source of a quarter of the increase in green leaf area, despite possessing only 6.6% of the world's vegetated area. Forests account for 42% of that increase, while croplands make up a further 32%.

China's increase in forest area is the result of forest conservation and expansion programs, NASA said, established to combat the impacts of climate change, air pollution and soil erosion.

India has contributed a further 6.8% rise in green leaf area, with 82% from croplands and 4.4% from forests.

Both countries have engineered a significant increase in food production, thanks to "multiple cropping practices," which see fields replanted and crops harvested multiple times each year. "Production of grains, vegetables, fruits and more have increased by about 35-40% since 2000 to feed their large populations," NASA said.

Rama Nemani, a co-author of the study and a researcher at NASA's Ames Research Center, said in a statement, "When the greening of the Earth was first observed, we thought it was due to a warmer, wetter climate and fertilization from the added carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to more leaf growth in northern forests, for instance."

"Now, with the MODIS data that lets us understand the phenomenon at really small scales, we see that humans are also contributing," Nemani said. "This will help scientists make better predictions about the behavior of different Earth systems, which will help countries make better decisions about how and when to take action."

The researchers emphasized, however, that this phenomenon does not make up for negative impacts on environmental ecosystems elsewhere. "The gain in greenness, which mostly occurred in the Northern temperate and high latitudes, does not offset the damage from loss of leaf area in tropical natural vegetation," the study authors wrote, citing depleted areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil and Indonesia.

Still, the researchers are optimistic about the results of the study. "Once people realize there's a problem, they tend to fix it," Nemani said. "In the '70s and '80s in India and China, the situation around vegetation loss wasn't good. In the '90s, people realized it. And today things have improved. Humans are incredibly resilient. That's what we see in the satellite data."

Thomas Pugh, an Associate Professor at the University of Birmingham's School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, said the NASA report expands scientists' understanding of the causes behind global greening. Previously, Pugh told CNN, the increase in green vegetation over the past two decades was attributed to higher levels of atmospheric CO_2.

Global greening is a "tangible sign of how the biosphere is responding to human activities, whether through climate change or how we use the land," he said. "It generally implies an increase in vegetation coverage or productivity of that vegetation, or both, although neither of those relationships are unambiguous and universally

consistent."

Pugh cautioned that a direct line cannot be drawn between an increase in global greening and a decrease in adverse impacts of climate change. "In some ecosystems, such as forests, greening may imply more net carbon removal from the atmosphere, but the relationship isn't direct," he explained. "In croplands the relation of greening to carbon storage is even less clear. Then there is the effect on the reflectivity of the Earth, which again can go in both warming and cooling directions, depending on the local context."

"What green surfaces do less ambiguously is increase the fraction of energy that goes into evaporating water, rather than heating the surface, so they tend to cool the surrounding area, which can offset some of the impacts of climate change."

(Source: CNN, https://edition.cnn.com/. By Emily Dixon)

PUBLICATIONS

Papers Published in the International Journal of Sediment Research Volume 34, No. 1, 2019

Pages 1-84 (January 2019)

Estimation of debris flow discharge coefficient considering sediment concentration
Namgyun Kim, Hajime Nakagawa, Kenji Kawaike, Hao Zhang
Pages 1-7

The effects of hydrogen bonding on the shear viscosity of liquid water
Hongwei Fang, Ke Ni, Jian Wu, Jun Li, ... Danny Reible
Pages 8-13

Impact of environmental variables on spatial and seasonal internal phosphorus loading in a mesoeutrophic lake
Katarzyna Kowalczewska-Madura, Ryszard Gołdyn, Julia Bogucka, Katarzyna Strzelczyk
Pages 14-26

Prediction of sedimentation in reservoirs by combining catchment based model and stream based model with limited data
Abebe Tadesse, Wenhong Dai
Pages 27-37

Portable rainfall simulator for plot-scale investigation of rainfall-runoff, and transport of sediment and pollutants
Julien Boulange, Farag Malhat, Piyanuch Jaikaew, Kazuki Nanko, Hirozumi Watanabe
Pages 38-47

Trophic functioning of macrobenthic fauna in a tropical acidified Bornean estuary (Southeast Asia)
Mohammad Belal Hossain
Pages 48-57

Partition-coordinated control of soil and water loss for chestnut forests in the Yanshan Mountain Region, China
Xinhui Ding, Guangquan Liu, Xiaoying Liu, Yongsheng Xie, Zhichun Yue
Pages 58-64

Assessment of water body change and sedimentation rate in Moulay Bousselham wetland, Morocco, using geospatial technologies
Mounir Karim, Mehdi Maanan, Mohamed Maanan, Hassan Rhinane, ... Lahssen Baidder
Pages 65-72

Two-thousand years of debates and practices of Yellow River training strategies
Zhaoyin Wang, Cheng Liu
Pages 73-83

Papers Published in the International Journal of Sediment Research Volume 34, No. 2, 2019

Pages 85-190 (April 2019)

A SEM-based method to determine the mineralogical composition and the particle size distribution of suspended sediment
Sylvain Pinet, Bruno Lartiges, Jean-Michel Martinez, Sylvain Ouillon
Pages 85-94

Artificial neural network simulation for prediction of suspended sediment concentration in the River Ramganga, Ganges Basin, India
Mohd Yawar Ali Khan, Fuqiang Tian, Faisal Hasan, Govind Joseph Chakrapani
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Unexpected sedimentation patterns upstream and downstream of the Three Gorges Reservoir: Future risks
Yifan Huang, Jinsheng Wang, Mei Yang
Pages 108-117

Characterization of horseshoe vortex in a developing scour hole at a cylindrical bridge pier
Dawei Guan, Yee-Meng Chiew, Maoxing Wei, Shih-Chun Hsieh
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Prediction of daily sediment discharge using a back propagation neural network training algorithm: A case study of the Narmada River, India
Nibedita Bisoyi, Harish Gupta, Narayan Prasad Padhy, Govind Joseph Chakrapani
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Effects of non-submerged boulder on flow characteristics – A field investigation
Hossein Afzalimehr, Mohammad Reza Maddahi, Danial Naziri, Jueyi Sui
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Erodibility study of sediment in a fast-flowing river
Cheng He, David Nguyen
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Dynamic characterization of the migration of a mining pit

in an alluvial channel
Bandita Barman, Bimlesh Kumar, Arup Kumar Sarma
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Modeling aggregate size distribution of eroded sediment resulting from rain-splash and raindrop impacted flow processes
Selen Deviren Saygin, Gunay Erpul
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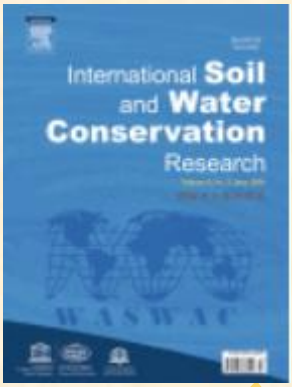
Evaluation of redox-sensitive metals in marine surface sediments influenced by the oxygen minimum zone of the Humboldt Current System, Northern Chile
Alexis Castillo, Jorge Valdés, Abdel Sifeddine, Sue-Ellen Vega, ... Yery Marambio
Pages 178-190

Full papers are available at ScienceDirect: https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-sediment-research with free access to the paper abstracts.



Contents of ISWCR (Vol. 7, No.1, 2019)

International Soil and Water Conservation Research
Volume 7, Issue 1
Pages 1-108 (March 2019)

Pisha sandstone: Causes, processes and erosion options for its control and prospects
Zhishui Liang, Zhiren Wu, Wenyi Yao, Mohammad Noori, ... Lin Deng
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Modelling surface runoff using the soil conservation service-curve number method in a drought prone agro-ecological zone in Rwanda
Dieudonne Uwizeyimana, Stephen M. Mureithi, Simon M. Mvuyekure, George Karuku, Geoffrey Kironchi
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Sustainable land management practices, off-farm work participation and vulnerability among farmers in Ghana: Is there a nexus?
Gazali Issahaku, Awal Abdul-Rahaman
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The assessment of water-borne erosion at catchment level using GIS-based RUSLE and remote sensing: A review
Kwanele Phinzi, Njoya Silas Ngetar

Water quality and sediment contamination assessment of Pazarsuyu Stream, Turkey using multivariate statistical methods and pollution indicators
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Impact of mine waters on chemical composition of soil in the Partizansk Coal Basin, Russia
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Prediction of spatial land use changes based on LCM in a GIS environment for Desert Wetlands – A case study: Meighan Wetland, Iran
Amir Ansari, Mohammad H. Golabi
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Spatial assessment of the areas sensitive to degradation in the rural area of the municipality Čukarica
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Effects of patchy distributed Artemisia capillaris on overland flow hydrodynamic characteristics
Guanhua Zhang, Jiajun Hu
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A reference evapotranspiration map for Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sabrija Čadro, Salwa Cherni-Čadro, Mihajlo Marković, Jasminka Žurovec
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The contribution of the European Society for Soil Conservation (ESSC) to scientific knowledge, education and sustainability
Carmelo Dazzi, Wim Cornelis, Edoardo A.C. Costantini, Mihail Dumitru, ... Ivan Vasenev
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Free full papers and open access are available at ScienceDirect : https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-soil-and-water-conservation-research

COMING EVENTS

International Conference on Silk-roads Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development (Beijing, May 11-12, 2019)

Date: May 11-12, 2019
Venue: Beijing, China
Summary: The Silk Road, beginning in the Han Dynasty (207 BC-220 BC), crosses more than 70 countries and affects some 4.4 billion people (63% of the world). For centuries, the Silk Road has played an essential role in connecting the East and the West, through the exchange of trade, science technology and civilization. However, due to active underlying geological structures, including rapid tectonic uplift, climate change, and natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes, landslides, floods, typhoons, tsunamis, etc.) that occur frequently, these conditions place threats on both social development and livelihoods along the Silk Road. Furthermore, numerous challenges related to disaster risk reduction exist in this area, including a lack of background information and data sharing mechanism, as well as an absence of a scientific risk assessment method, and mitigation countermeasures, etc. As a result of this serious situation, and integrated with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, there is an urgent need to promote international cooperation in disaster risk reduction and sustainable development along the Silk Road. Resilience against natural hazards must be improved and an international platform for joint research and information sharing relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development is needed. Therefore, an international research program for the disaster risk reduction along the Silk Roads is being implemented under the umbrella of SiDRR (Silk-roads Disaster Risk Reduction) by Chinese Academy of Sciences. The implementation of this program will enhance disaster prevention and will contribute to our ability to guarantee the security of livelihood of the affected countries. Based on this understanding, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China Association for Science and Technology, and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and International Scientific Partners will jointly host the International Conference on Silk-roads Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development in Beijing, on May 11-12, 2019.
Hosts: Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); China Association for Science and Technology; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Conference website: http://www.sidrr.com/
Contacts:
E-mail: sidrr@imde.ac.cn
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Dr. Xiaoqing Chen
Email: xqchen@imde.ac.cn
Tel:13008104468
Dr. Chaojun Ouyang
Email: cjouyang@imde.ac.cn
Tel:15928089209
Dr. Gordon G. D. Zhou
Email: gordon@imde.ac.cn
Tel:13980660182

2019 World Hydropower Congress (France, May 14 -16, 2019)

Date: 14-16 May 2019
Venue: Paris, France
Summary: The World Hydropower Congress brings together industry, government, finance, academia and civil society to set priorities for the future direction of the hydropower sector. The seventh Congress, organised by the International Hydropower Association (IHA), is to be hosted in partnership with UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme. With the theme of 'The Power of Water for a Sustainable World', the biennial event in May 2019 will focus on hydropower's role in delivering on the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. Up to 100 countries are expected to be represented at the Congress. Details on registration, the agenda and speakers will be announced in the coming months. Contact us to express your interest in participating in or sponsoring the Congress.
Conference website: https://www.hydropower.org/congress/

7th International Conference on Debris Flow Hazards Mitigation (USA, June 10 -13, 2019)

Date: 10 June 2019 - 13 June 2019
Venue: Golden, Colorado USA
Summary: We are pleased to announce that the 7th International Conference on Debris-Flow Hazards Mitigation will be held June 10 - 13, 2019 in Golden, Colorado, USA on the campus of Colorado School of Mines. With the beautiful Rocky Mountains covering half the state, Colorado shares the problem of debris-flow hazards with other mountainous areas of the world. Against this backdrop, scientists, engineers, and policy makers from around the world will be able to share new research and ideas in the field of debris flows. This website provides initial details of the conference and venue. Additional information will be added as the conference date approaches.
Conference website: http://dfhm7.csmspace.com/

38th IAHR World Congress (Panama, Sep. 1-6, 2019)

Date: 01 September 2019 - 06 September 2019
Venue: Panama City, Panama
Summary: Global interest in water has increased rapidly in recent years. Many water issues are high on the political agenda, whether it concerns the lack of access to safe water and sanitation or the increase in water - related disasters due to floods and droughts. This challenge must be addressed by management and policy decisions informed by science and engineering knowledge that is relevant, credible, legitimate and delivered in a timely manner. Therefore the discipline of hydro-environment engineering and research is more important than ever. The 38th IAHR World Congress will bring together the key players in the sector from around the globe in "Water – Connecting the World", from 1-6 September 2019 in Panama. We look forward to meeting you there! (Peter

Goodwin, IAHR President)
Conference website: http://iahrworldcongress.org/

14th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Chengdu, China, Sep. 16-19, 2019)

Date: September 16 – 19, 2019
Venue: Chengdu, China
Organizer: Sichuan University
Sponsors: International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sediment Research (IRTCES); World Association for Erosion and Sediment Research (WASER)
Co-sponsors: IHAR, IAHS, International Sediment Initiative (ISI)-IHP-UNESCO....(to be invited)
Summary: China's water-related infrastructure has developed by leaps and bounds leading to further advances in scientific and technical research. Consequently, the role of sediment research is becoming more challenging than ever before. In the midst of these advances, the International Symposium on River Sedimentation (ISRS) will return to China after the successful Yichang Symposium 12 years ago. On behalf of the 14th ISRS Organizers, we would like to warmly invite you to join us in Chengdu, China for the 14th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (ISRS-2019). The Symposium will be held with the theme of "Integrated Sediment Management in Rivers and Coasts". We look forward to welcoming you to Chengdu in September 2019 and we are confident that this symposium will be one of the most successful in the ISRS series. . (Weilin Xu, Chairperson of the LOC)

Symposium Theme and Topics:
The theme of the symposium is:
Integrated Sediment Management in Rivers and Coasts
Under this theme, the symposium topics include:
A. Sediment yield and erosion processes;
B. Sediment transport;
C. Sedimentation in estuarine and coastal areas;
D. Reservoir sedimentation;
E. Erosion processes;
F. Environmental and ecological sediment;
G. Sediment related disasters;
H. Modelling and measurement techniques;
I. Integrated sediment management.

Technical Tours:
- Ancient Dujiangyan irrigation project, one of the oldest water projects in the world (2270 years old), which is stll working today for flood control and irrigation, due to its success in dealing with problems caused by sediment deposition and scour.

Post Symposium Tours:
Two post-symposium tours (3-5 days each) will be organized:
- Jiuzhaigou valley (UNESCO world heritage site);
- Three Gorges Project.

URL: http://www.isrs2019.cn /
Contacts:
Email: isrs2019@126.com
Telephone: +86-28-85403957
Fax: +86-28-85401807
Mailing address: State Key Laboratory of Hydraulics and Mountain River Engineering, Sichuan University, No.24 South Section 1, Yihuan Road, Chengdu , P.R. China, 610065

10th International Conference on Asian and Pacific Coasts (Vietnam, September 25-28, 2019)

Date: September 25-28, 2019
Venue: Thuyloi University, Hanoi,Vietnam
Summary: The International Conference on Asian and Pacific Coasts (APAC) is an international conference to promote academic and technical exchange on coastal related studies that include coastal engineering and coastal environmental problems, among the Asian and Pacific countries/regions. A wide range of organizations from Asian and Pacific countries/regions are its active participants or sponsors. The Conference is held once every two years.
The 10th International Conference on Asian and Pacific Coasts (APAC2019) will extend the series of biennial conferences with the first one being held in Dalian, China in 2001 with the name of Asian and Pacific Coastal Engineering (APACE). To reflect a broader scope, the conference was renamed Asian and Pacific Coasts (APAC) and it was subsequently held every two years in different countries and regions including Japan (2004), Korea (2005), China (2007), Singapore (2009), HongKong SAR (2011), Indonesia (2013), India (2015), and the Philippines (2017). These conferences have acted as a welcome forum for reporting and discussing the latest advancements in Coastal, Ocean and Port Engineering and as such, have always been highly valued by all participants.
Organizers:
·The Chinese Ocean Engineering Society (COES)
·The Coastal Engineering Committee of the Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE)
·The Korean Society of Coastal and Ocean Engineers (KSCOE).
Theme of the Conference: Living with nature, coping with coastal changes
Topics of the Conference:
1. Ocean wave, tides, storm surge and tsunami
2. Beach erosion and coastal sediment transport
3. Coastal and estuarine hydrodynamics
4. Lowland development and reclamation
5. Beach development and coastal protection
6. Marine ecology and coastal environments
7. Marine and offshore renewable energy
8. Climate change and coastal adaptation
9. Coastal hazards and risk assessment
10. Mekong Delta, beach erosion and saltwater intrusion

Conference website:
http://apac2019.tlu.edu.vn/
Contacts:
Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Cao Don
Thuyloi University,
175 Tay Son Str., Dong Da, Hanoi,Vietnam
Email: apac2019@tlu.edu.vn
Phone: +84 24 3654 1053
Fax: +84 243 653 3351

River Flow 2020 (The Netherlands, 7-10 July 2020)

Date: 7-10 July 2020
Venue: Delft, Netherlands
Summary: The 10th Conference on Fluvial Hydraulics under the auspices of IAHR, River Flow 2020, will be held in Delft, Netherlands, from 7 to 10 July 2020, (with masterclasses on the 6th of July).The conference themes are: rivers in urbanised areas; climate change and extreme events; river functions under pressure; nature based solutions; the healthy river; river resources: food, energy, water; the digital river; river fundamentals.
Deadline for abstract submission: 15 August 2019.
URL: http://www.riverflow2020.nl

World's Large Rivers Conference 2020 (Russia, 3-7 August 2020)

Date: 3-7 August 2020
Venue: Moscow, Russia
Summary: This WASER- / ISI-co-sponsored conference aims to provide a global forum for a wide-ranging discussion of key issues related to research on large rivers and to their effective and sustainable management, involving both scientists and decision makers. The conference will be organised by MSU - Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia, and BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria. We kindly ask all interested authors to submit their work within the topics of
- Hydrology, Hydraulics & Hydroclimatic Impacts
- Sediment Transport & River Morphology
- River Pollution, Ecology & Restoration
- Integrated River Management

Special focus will be given this time to **Climate Change** and its impact - not only in general, but also specifically related to **Russian and Arctic Rivers**.
Supported by: WASER World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research; **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; **IAHR** International Association of Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research; **IAHS** International Association of Hydrological Sciences; **IAG** International Association of Geomorphologists
All WASER- and ISI-members can benefit from a reduction of conference fees of 10%.
More information:
URL: http://worldslargerivers.boku.ac.at/wlr/
E-Flyer:
http://worldslargerivers.boku.ac.at/wlr/images/stories/downloads/wlr2020_flyer.pdf

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