

World Association for Sedimentation & Erosion Research – WASER

NEWSLETTER

Reporting WASER news to you regularly

2022 No. 2

(March 25, 2022)

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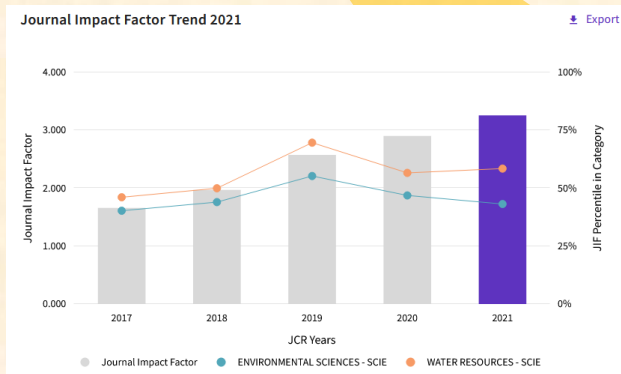
NEWS

Result of the poll for the election of the Officers and Members of the WASER Council for 2022-2025 declared

The result of the poll for the election of the Officers and Members of the WASER Council for 2022-2025 was declared in May 2022. Each of the 12 nominated candidates listed on the slate obtained very strong support from the voting members. The results will be approved and announced at the 7th WASER Council meeting to be held online in the near future and they will subsequently officially take on the responsibilities of the Officers and Members of the WASER Council for 2022-2025. Details of the result can be found on the WASER website.

A Nominations Committee was established in February 2022, under the chairmanship of past President, Professor Des E. Walling and this committee produced a slate of recommendations for both the Officers and Ordinary Council Members at the end of March. The ballot paper was sent out in early April and most of the WASER members had returned their votes by May 15.

Journal Impact Factor of the International Journal of Sediment Research increases to 3.259



The 2021 Journal Citation Reports (JCR) were released by Clarivate Analytics on June 28, 2022. The International Journal of Sediment Research (IJSR) Journal Impact Factor for 2021 is 3.259. Within the journals in the categories of Water Resources and Environmental Science, IJSR was ranked Q2 and Q3, respectively. The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a journal-level metric calculated from data indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection.

The IJSR is the official journal of the World Association for Sedimentation and Erosion Research (WASER). The journal is under the

administration of the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), PRC and is co-owned and sponsored by the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) and Tsinghua University. It is an international, peer reviewed journal, focusing on publication of original contributions related to theoretical advances, numerical modelling, field observational and laboratory studies and reviews dealing with processes, products and techniques in the field of sedimentation and erosion. Of particular importance are contributions covering topics linked to geography, geomorphology, soil erosion, watershed management, sediment transport, sedimentology, fluvial processes, fluvial geomorphology, reservoir sedimentation, coastal sedimentation and estuarine processes, sediment-related ecological and environmental problems, river management, and the social and economic effects of sedimentation.

All researchers in the sediment field are encouraged to submit their important papers to the International Journal of Sediment Research.

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

ISWCR received its third JIF of 7.481

Clarivate officially released the 2021 Journal Citation Reports (JCR) on June 28, 2022. For each SCIE indexed journal, the JCR presents a rich array of citation metrics, including the Journal Impact Factor (JIF), alongside descriptive data about a journal's open access content and contributing authors.

According to the latest JCR, the 2021 Impact Factor for the official journal of WASWAC - International Soil and Water Conservation Research (ISWCR) is 7.481.

ISWCR was officially indexed by Science Citation Index Expanded in July, 2019, and is included in three subject areas, namely Water Resources, Soil Science, and Environmental Sciences. ISWCR received its first official Impact Factor of 3.770 in 2020, and second JIF of 6.027 in 2021.

Amongst the total of 100 journals in the Water Resources category, ISWCR was ranked 6. In the Soil Science and Environmental Science categories, it is ranked as 3 out of 39 (Q1) and 46

out of 279 (Q1). ISWCR is now a Q1 journal in the three categories of Water Resources, Soil Science, and Environmental Sciences.

The World River Happiness Report 2021 launched



The research reported was conducted to assess the performance of 15 of the world's major rivers in maintaining flood control security, providing reliable water resources, constituting livable water environments, boosting healthy aquatic ecosystems, and generating prosperous water cultures. The research findings are expected to assist policy makers in water-related decision-making and management, as well as to raise public awareness in the field of watershed protection.

The research team used the River Happiness Index (RHI), which is derived from "River of Happiness" and conceptualized a "River of Happiness" as a river that maintains its own health, supports the sustainable socio-economic development of the basin and the region, allows harmony between man and water, and brings a high sense of security, gain and satisfaction to the people in the watershed – to give each of the 15 rivers thorough evaluations. The RHI consists of five primary indicators, namely Security of Flood Control, Reliability of Water Resources, Livability of the Water Environment, Health of Aquatic Ecosystems, and Prosperity of Water Culture.

In 2020, the research team first applied the RHI and the assessment methods in the evaluation of major rivers and lakes in China. Based on the research outcomes, the Happiness Report of Rivers and Lakes in China was released in 2021, reaping positive feedbacks from society.

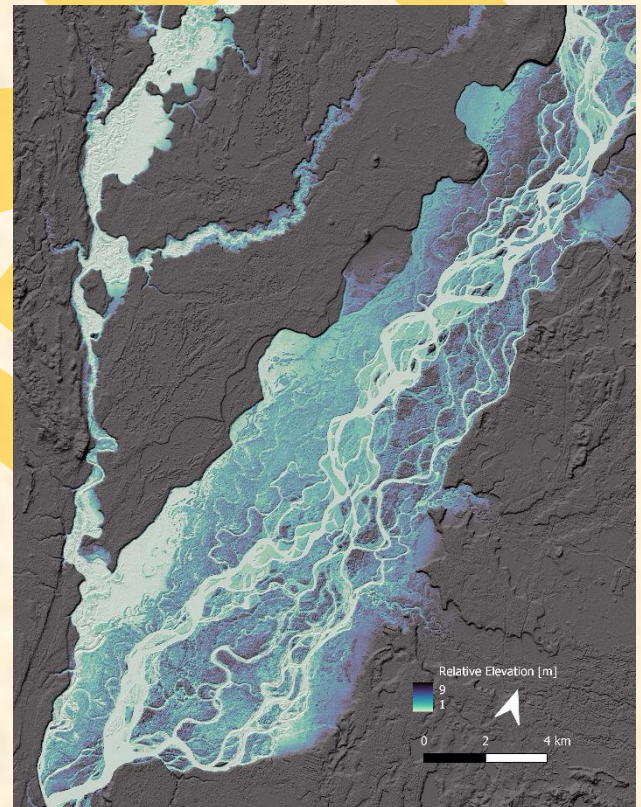
The analyses of world rivers reveals that most of them yield "medium" happiness. Only the Rhine is graded as "happy" with the highest score of 86.6, while the other 14 rivers are all graded as "medium". Specifically, the happiness of the St. Lawrence, Thames, Colorado, Yangtze and Mississippi is graded as "medium high"; the happiness of the Danube, Volga, Yellow, Murray-Darling, Amazon and Congo is graded as "medium"; and the happiness of the Euphrates-Tigris, Ganges and Nile is graded as "medium low".

The launch ceremony of the Report was jointly hosted by IWHR, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and China Water & Power Press. Distinguished guests expressed their congratulations on the launch of the Report and expectations for a future where humans and rivers co-exist in harmony.

The abstract of the report can be downloaded at:

<http://www.waser.cn/waser/uploadfile/2022/03/28/20220328170338289.pdf>

River belt discovery helps scientists understand ancient rivers



Long after a river has dried up, its channel belt lives on. Made up of swaths of sediment surrounding the river, channel belts, once hardened into rock, preserve the paths of former rivers. However, reconstructing details about an ancient river from channel belt deposits is a notoriously difficult task.

New research from scientists at The University of Texas at Austin is making progress on that front. Lead author Tian Dong, a postdoctoral researcher at the UT Jackson School of Geosciences, said that by analyzing modern rivers they have been able to come up with a rule that connects channel belts to river patterns, finding that, in general, the more channels a river has, the narrower its channel belt.

Since the physics shaping rivers is the same over time and place, the rule should hold for ancient rivers and rivers on other planets, too, according to co-author Timothy Goudge, an Assistant Professor at the Jackson School.

"We can look at a river deposit from 100 million years ago on Earth or from 3.5 billion years ago on Mars and we can say something about what the actual river looked like," he said.

The results were published on June 13 in the journal *Geology*.

In addition to helping scientists envision ancient rivers, the rule can also help them interpret how these rivers influenced the broader landscape. Rivers with narrower channel belts are able to more readily access the surrounding floodplain—which shapes how landscapes are built up and material is deposited downstream.

"For multichannel systems, such as braided rivers, they actually sit in a very narrow channel belt so they're very close to the floodplain," said Dong. "So potentially there's more interaction between the river and floodplain material."

The rule does have some caveats. It does not hold for confined rivers that are kept from freely migrating by their surrounding landscape. But when rivers are free to move and meander across the land there is a direct connection between an increasing number of river channels and a narrowing channel belt. The scientists also found that as the belt narrows, it also becomes smoother with less sharp edges.

The researchers discovered the rule by analyzing 30 modern rivers and their channel belts, drawing on high-resolution images and elevation data captured by satellites. Dong said that he had a hunch about the connection, noticing a trend between river channel and channel belt width from scrolling around on Google Earth. But he wasn't sure if his intuition would prove correct once the data was computed.

"No one had really looked at the relationship between river and channel-belt planform shapes systematically, so we didn't really know what we'd expect," Dong said.

In addition to having narrower channel belts, the research also found that multichannel rivers

take up more space on the channel belt, taking up 50% or more of the channel belt area. In contrast, single-channel systems, like meandering rivers, take up as little as 1%. This further boosts the ability of multichannel rivers to pick up and move sediments, Dong said. Since organic matter from plants and animals is among those sediments, it means that multichannel rivers may not store organic carbon on their floodplains as long before transporting it into the ocean—where it can affect sea life.

Channel belts are a common feature on Mars, serving as a reminder of the Red Planet's wetter past. They are also probably found on Saturn's moon Titan, where rivers of liquid methane have been identified by space probes.

Both Goudge and Dong said they hope to apply their research on rivers to learn about the geology that shapes other worlds.

"For future work, we will be looking to apply these metrics to other planets in our solar system and see what we can see," Goudge said.

More information: Tian Y. Dong et al, Quantitative relationships between river and channel-belt planform patterns, *Geology* (2022). DOI: 10.1130/G49935.1

(Source: <https://phys.org/>)

China passes new law to strengthen black soil protection

BEIJING, June 24 (Xinhua) -- China's top legislature on Friday passed a law on black soil conservation, as part of efforts to ensure the country's grain security and protect the ecosystem.

The law, adopted after a vote at the closing meeting of the 35th standing committee session of the 13th National People's Congress, addresses the country's need for measures designed to specifically protect the black soil.

The black soil, or chernozem soil, found in China's northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning and in some parts of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, produces about a quarter of the country's total grain output, making it crucial to China's food supply.

However, excessive reclamation has eroded the soil's nutrients and its chernozem layer is thinning out, posing a threat to the country's ecological security and sustainable agricultural development.

Consisting of 38 provisions, the law specifies the responsibilities of the government and "agricultural production operators" to protect the black soil.

The law requires that black soil should be used in growing farm produce including grains, oil crops, sugar crops, and vegetables, while strict protection must be provided for the black soil that has been designated as part of the country's "permanent basic farmland" to ensure stable grain yields and quality.

Stipulating a surveying and monitoring system for the soil, the law says that when governments at or above the county level conduct land surveys, a similar survey on the distribution, quantity, quality, protection and other aspects of the black soil should meanwhile take place to establish a "black soil archive."

Stressing that fiscal spending on black soil protection shall be ensured, the law says that governments at or above the county level should earmark funds for black soil protection in their budgets and report their work on black soil protection to people's congresses of the corresponding level or the standing committees of the people's congresses.

The country encourages the participation of social capital and protects the rights and interests of those investing in the protection of the black soil, according to the law.

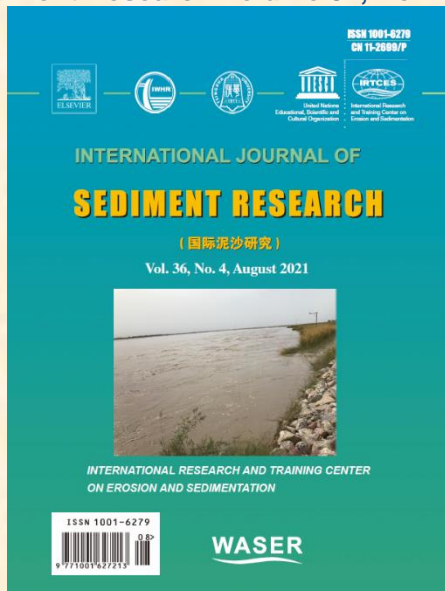
It also stipulates harsher punishment for those who cause pollution or soil erosion in black soil areas in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and asks state farms to contribute more to black soil protection efforts and set a good example.

The law will take effect on Aug 1, 2022.

(Source: Xinhua)

PUBLICATIONS

Papers Published in the International Journal of Sediment Research Volume 37, No. 4, 2022



Volume 36, Issue 4
Pages 449-566 (August 2021)

Interfacial instability of sand patterns induced by turbulent shear flow
Sk Zeeshan Ali, Subhasish Dey
Pages 449-456

Channel morphologic processes of a highly sinuous bend approaching neck cutoff by bank erosion in the middle Yangtze River
Zhiwei Li, Hanyuan Yang, Junqiang Xia, Meirong Zhou, ... Yingzhen Wang
Pages 457-467

Effects of length and application rate of rice straw mulch on surface runoff and soil loss under laboratory simulated rainfall
Misagh Parhizkar, Mahmood Shabanpour, Manuel Esteban Lucas-Borja, Demetrio Antonio Zema, ... Artemio Cerdà
Pages 468-478

Bioremediation perspective of historically contaminated sediment with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Snežana Maletić, Jelena Beljin, Dragana Tamindžija, Marko Grgić, ... Srđan Rončević
Pages 479-488

Multifractal features of the particle-size distribution of suspended sediment in the Three Gorges Reservoir, China
Jinlin Li, Xiubin He, Jie Wei, Yuhai Bao, ... Dil Khurram
Pages 489-500

Factors influencing the removal of fine non-cohesive sediment by vortex settling basin at small river abstraction works
Kuria Kiringu, Gerrit Basson
Pages 501-511

Comparative study of multilayer perceptron-stochastic gradient descent and gradient boosted trees for predicting daily suspended sediment load: The case study of the Mississippi River, U.S.
Sadra Shadkani, Akram Abbaspour, Saeed Samadianfard, Sajjad Hashemi, ... Shahab S. Band
Pages 512-523

Adsorption of cobalt by using inorganic components of sediment samples from water bodies
Rocio Montes de Oca-Palma, Marcos Solache-Ríos, Melania Jiménez-Reyes, José Juan García-Sánchez, Perla Tatiana Almazán-Sánchez
Pages 524-531

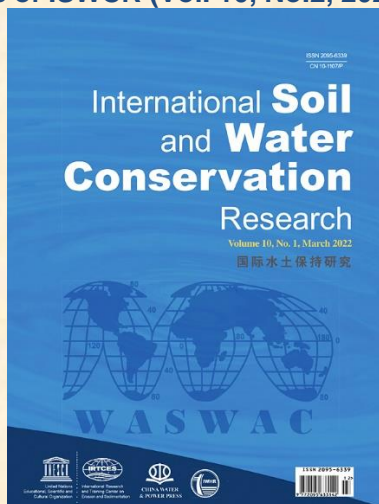
Phosphate mineral accumulation in lake sediment to form a secondary phosphate source: A case study in lake sediment around Eppawala Phosphate Deposit (EPD) in Sri Lanka
Nimila Dushyantha, Nalin Ratnayake, Hemalal Panagoda, Chulantha Jayawardena, Amila Sandaruwan Ratnayake
Pages 532-541

The settling of resuspended lake sediment related to physicochemical properties of particles of different sizes: Implication for environmental remediation
Zhao Wei, Youze Xu, Yanyan Zhao, Yuanyuan Zhao, ... Changhui Wang
Pages 542-554

The effects of adsorptive materials on microbial community composition and PAH degradation at the sediment cap-water interface
Giovanna Pagnozzi, Danny D. Reible, Kayleigh Millerick
Pages 555-565

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. 10, No.2, 2022)



Volume 10, Issue 2
Pages 161-342 (June 2022)

Global analysis of cover management and support practice factors that control soil erosion and conservation
Kindiye Ebabu, Atsushi Tsunekawa, Nigussie Haregeweyn, Mitsuru Tsubo, ... Jean Poesen
Pages 161-176

Modeling hydrologic responses using multi-site and single-site rainfall generators in a semi-arid watershed
Ying Zhao, Mark A. Nearing, David Phillip Guertin
Pages 177-187

Conservation management decreases surface runoff and soil erosion
Xuan Du, Jinshi Jian, Can Du, Ryan D. Stewart
Pages 188-196

Runoff and sediment yield in relation to precipitation, temperature and glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau
Fan Zhang, Chen Zeng, Guanxing Wang, Li Wang, Xiaonan Shi
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Determination of runoff coefficient (C) in catchments based on analysis of precipitation and flow events
Ronaldton Evandro Machado, Tais Oliveira Cardoso, Matheus Henrique Mortene
Pages 208-216

Drivers of soil erosion and subsurface loss by soil leakage during karst rocky desertification in SW China
Xudong Peng, Quanhou Dai
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Responses of flood peaks to land use and landscape patterns under extreme rainstorms in small catchments - A case study of the rainstorm of Typhoon Lekima in Shandong, China
Yuanhao Liu, Jianqiao Han, Juying Jiao, Baoyuan Liu, ... Fei Wang
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Multi-temporal modeling of road-induced overland flow alterations in a terraced landscape characterized by shallow landslides
Luca Mauri, Eugenio Straffellini, Paolo Tarolli
Pages 240-253

Using a modified PAP/RAC model and GIS-for mapping

water erosion and causal risk factors: Case study of the Asfalou watershed, Morocco
Jad Tahouri, Abdelhamid Sadiki, L'houcine Karrat, Verner Carl Johnson, ... Hsiang Te Kung
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Overland flow resistance and its components for slope surfaces covered with gravel and grass
Lan Ma, Chengzhong Pan, Jingjing Liu
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Synergetic variations of active layer soil water and salt in a permafrost-affected meadow in the headwater area of the Yellow River, northeastern Qinghai-Tibet plateau
Qingfeng Wang, Huijun Jin, Ziqiang Yuan, Chengsong Yang
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Augmenting freshwater availability in mountain headwater streams: Assessing the sustainability under baseline and future climate change scenarios
Bisrat Ayalew Yifru, Il-Moon Chung, Min-Gyu Kim, Sun Woo Chang
Pages 293-307

Runoff and nutrient losses in alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L) production with tied-ridge-furrow rainwater harvesting on sloping land
Qi Wang, Fuchun Li, Xiaole Zhao, Wucheng Zhao, ... Jin Chen
Pages 308-323

Study on phosphorus loss and influencing factors in the water source area
Rongjia Wang, Chunju Cai, Jianfeng Zhang, Shiyong Sun, Handan Zhang
Pages 324-334

Biochar derived from agricultural wastes and wood residues for sustainable agricultural and environmental applications
Saowanee Wijitkosum
Pages 335-341

Free full papers and open access are available at ScienceDirect :

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-soil-and-water-conservation-research>.

COMING EVENTS

The 2022 International Symposium on Ecohydraulics (Nanjing, China, October 10-14, 2022)

Date: October 10-14, 2022

Venue: Nanjing, China

Invitation: On behalf of the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research and the local organizing committee, we cordially invite you to the 14th International Symposium on Ecohydraulics that will be held from October 10th to 14th 2022 in Nanjing, China, an ancient capital of ten dynasties in Chinese history, boasting numerous historic sites, splendid cultural heritage, beautiful cityscape and sceneries.

Ecohydraulics is a rapidly developing inter-discipline of ecology and hydraulics brought about by the ever-growing concern of aquatic and riparian ecology. Since its first edition in 1994, the International Symposia on Ecohydraulics have provided platforms for scientists and engineers worldwide to discuss cutting-edge scientific progress, compared and evaluated state-of-the-art technical methods, and recommended them to the end-users.

ISE 2022 covers a wide spectrum of topics related to ecohydraulics in theory and in practice, including the hydrological, hydraulic, morphodynamic, structural, ecologic, biologic, and technical aspects of the discipline. Six high-profile keynote speeches will be presented. We are expecting you to present at the symposium and share the latest advancement of your research with the international scientific community. Both oral and poster presentations are welcome. A special issue of Environmental Science & Ecotechnology focusing on this conference will be published. Traditionally, ISE features an ECoENet pre-conference workshop which helps early career researchers (ECR) working in ecohydraulics find opportunities and overcome challenges. Starting from the current edition, ISE plans to provide an interactive lecture of a helpful technical tool applied in one of these three topics (1) fieldwork, (2) lab experiments (3) numerical simulation, and rotate among them in the future. (ZHANG Jianyun, Yangtze Institute for Conservation & Development, China, Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute, China)

URL: <https://ise2022.org/>

Contact

ISE2022 Secretariat
sec@ise2022.org
+86-25-85828956

IAHS/ICCE International Symposium River sediment quality and quantity (Poland, Oct. 17-21, 2022)

Date: October 17-21, 2022

Venue: Bydgoszcz, Poland (hybrid conference formula)

Invitation: It is a pleasure on behalf of International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) – Commission on Continental Erosion (ICCE) to invite you to: The International Symposium on River sediment quality and quantity: environmental, geochemical and ecological perspectives, 17 - 21 October 2022, Bydgoszcz, Poland (hybrid conference formula).

Subjects of the Conference:

Sediment quantity – cascades, budgets, yields

Sediment impacts on river channel hydromorphology and management

Sediment quality – geochemistry, nutrients, contaminants, emerging issues

Sediment-biota interactions

Business Day - inland waterways development in Middle-East Europe

Conference programme will include:

Oral and poster thematic sessions

Social events and post-conference tours

Gala-dinner at Mill Island - a green oasis in the city centre

Business Day

The first IAHS/ICCE International Symposium was held in Florence, Italy more than 30 years ago, and recent symposia have been held in Dundee, UK in 2006; Christchurch, New Zealand in 2008; Warsaw, Poland in 2010; Chengdu, China in 2012; New Orleans, USA in 2014; Okehampton, UK in 2016 and in Moscow, Russia in 2018. The 2022 ICCE Symposium will be held at Bydgoszcz in Poland, at the Kazimierz Wielki University.

URL: <https://icce2022.ukw.edu.pl/>

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1st IACRR International Conference on Coastal Reservoirs and Sustainable Water Management (Nanjing, China, October 17-20, 2022)

Date: October 17-20, 2022

Venue: Nanjing, China

Summary: The 1st International Conference on Coastal Reservoirs and Sustainable Water Management will be held by Hohai University in Nanjing (China) in November 6th-9th, 2023. Coastal reservoirs could provide a solution to the water problems of many coastal cities, but their successful development faces various challenges. These challenges require close cooperation between scientists, engineers, water resources managers and policy makers. In this regard, the conference will provide a forum bringing together participants from academia, consulting firms, local, provincial and national government agencies, and offering them an opportunity to interact in an informal and relaxed environment. The conference will provide students an opportunity to discuss with renowned and well-established researchers and professionals in this field.

Hohai University, founded in 1915, has the largest number of researchers studying water-related problems in the world and has gained worldwide reputation for its focus on water. Hohai is a state key university under the direct administration of the Ministry of Education of China. The university has been collaborating closely with various academic organizations including the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR). Seven colleges at Hohai are relevant to the topic of coastal reservoirs, including the College of Environment, College of Hydrology and Water Resources, College of Water Conservancy and Hydropower Engineering, College of Harbor, Coastal and Offshore

Engineering, College of Oceanography, College of Civil and Transportation Engineering, and College of Mechanics and Materials. Professor Hongwu Tang, the Chair of the University Council and the Founding-chair of the China Chapter of the International Association for Coastal Reservoir Research (IACRR), cordially invites you to attend the conference.

URL: <http://www.iacrr2020.com/>

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River Flow 2022 (Online, Nov. 8-10, 2022)

Date: Nov. 8-10, 2022

Venue: Online

Invitation: Welcome to River Flow 2022, the 11th International Conference on Fluvial Hydraulics. Organized since 2002 under the auspices of the Fluvial Hydraulics Committee of the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR), the River Flow Conference Series has become the main international event focusing on fluvial hydraulics and river engineering. River Flow 2022 will be a unique occasion to present and discuss the latest experimental, theoretical and computational findings on fundamental river flow and transport processes, river morphology and morphodynamics. The conference will as well cover issues related, but not limited to: the effects of hydraulic structures on flow regime, river morphology and ecology; sustainable river engineering practices (including stream restoration and re-naturalization); and effects of climate change including extreme flood events. Given the present uncertainty related to COVID-19, the conference will be held virtually.

Following on the tradition and success of previous editions of River Flow conferences, River Flow 2022 will feature a day devoted to Master Classes for young researchers, daily keynote lectures, ample time for the presentation and discussion of accepted contributions (full papers and extended abstracts), and the presentation of the Stephen E. Coleman Award distinguishing the best paper first authored by a young researcher.

URL: <https://www.rf2022.com/>

Contacts:

The LOC of River Flow 2022

➔ Follow us on Twitter: @riverflow2022

riverflow2022.org@queensu.ca

The 15th International Symposium on River Sedimentation (Florence, Italy, Sept. 5-8, 2023)

Date: September 5-8, 2023

Venue: Florence, Italy

Organizer: University of Florence and University of Padua

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

Co-sponsors: International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR).....(to be invited)

Secretariat: University of Florence, Italy

Permanent Secretariat: IRTCES

Summary: The triennial International Symposium on River Sedimentation (ISRS) was initiated in 1980. Since its foundation, IRTCES has served as the permanent secretariat of ISRS. WASER was inaugurated at the 9th ISRS in 2004, and the ISRS has since become the official Symposium of WASER. The objective of the ISRS is to provide a forum for scientists, engineers, researchers and decision makers to exchange ideas, research results and technical advances, and to share experience and information relating to the study of sediment and its management.

Symposium Theme and Topics:

The theme of the symposium is Sustainable Sediment Management in a changing Environment (tentative)

The symposium topics include (tentative):

1. Sediment transport
2. Reservoir sedimentation
3. River morphodynamics
4. Coastal morphodynamics
5. Ecomorphodynamics
6. Sediment related disaster
7. Plastic in river and coastal systems
8. Interaction between sediment dynamics and hydraulic structures
9. Integrated Sediment Management at the River Basin Scale
10. Social, economic & political problems related to sediment and water management

URL: <https://www.isrs2022.it/>

Organisation & Contacts:

Organized by the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence, Italy

Organizing Committee Co-Chairs

Stefano Lanzoni, Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering, University of Padova, Italy

Luca Solari, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Florence, Italy

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World Association for Sedimentation & Erosion Research

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