



International Association of Geomorphologists

Association Internationale des Géomorphologues

IAG/AIG Newsletter No. 27 (3_4/2011)

From the Editor's Desk

Dear Geomorphologists

I thank you all for your kind help and co-operation in enabling me to publish the newsletter on time. I request that you continue this co-operation in order that future issues of the newsletter continue to be published on time.

Sunil Kumar De

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1. Condolence Message

A Tribute to Dmitry A. Timofeev (1929-2010)



On July 17, 2010 Russian geomorphology lost one of its pioneering scientists, Dmitry Timofeev. He was recognized as a Laureate of the State of the USSR, the Chair of the Commission for Geomorphology of the Russian Academy of Science, Editor-in-Chief of the Russian language journal "Geomorphology" and Head of the Geomorphological Laboratory at the Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Science.

The senior author met Dima in 1976 at the field meeting of the IGU Commission on Present Processes in Geomorphology, based on Kiev and when we proceeded to meet at the Congress in Moscow he kindly opened his home, where I was welcomed by his most hospitable wife and young daughter. I met his daughter 35 years later at the IAG/AIG Regional Conference in Addis Abeba and she informed me of her father's passing.

In 1951, Dmitry A. Timofeev graduated from the Lomonosov Moscow State University's Geography Faculty, specializing in Geomorphology. He was appointed to the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Science and conducted field research in the Russian plain, in Kyzylkum, the Pamir, the Karakum channel region of central Asia and in the Kamchatka Peninsula.

In 1955 he wrote an article on pediments, in which he described the formation of planation surfaces through parallel retreat of slopes. The report was widely discussed both in the Institute of Geography and beyond. Sadly, the director, academician I.P. Gerasimov, prohibited its publication in the "Izvestia AS USSR".

From 1956-59, he took part in a joint Soviet-Chinese Academies of Science expedition to Inner Mongolia and China. In 1962 he successfully defended his thesis on the geomorphology of the Aldano-Olekminskoye Basin in Yakutia and in 1965 published his first monograph "Geomorphological Analysis of the middle and lower Olekma Basin. From 1963-70 he was Head of the Geomorphological Laboratory of the Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East at Irkutsk.

In 1971, he returned to Moscow to his home Institute of Geography and in 1978 successfully defended his doctoral thesis on "Planation Surfaces". In 1978 he received his Laureate of the State of the USSR for his contribution to a multi-volume collective work on the "Relief History of Siberia and the Far East"

From 1974-91, Dmitry Timofeev co-authored a series of 9 four language dictionaries of geomorphological terms with about 13,000 Russian terms and their equivalents in English, French and German. From the 1970s-1980s he participated in a Joint Soviet-Mongolian research programme under the auspices of the Academies of Science of the USSR and of the PRM. "The Geomorphology of the Peoples Republic of Mongolia" (1982) and the "Geomorphological Map of the PRM" (1985) included detailed relief analysis of the Trans-Altai Gobi Desert. During the 1980s he also worked out of the Kursk Institute of Geography's field station and co-authored work on southern European part of Russia.

During the difficult 1990s, as Head of the Geomorphological Laboratory at the Moscow Institute of Geography, he had to act as spokesman for the survival of geomorphological science in Russia. At the same time, he laid down the goals and objectives of Environmental Geomorphology which ensured that environmental geomorphology became an essential part of the theoretical and practical study of relief. The co-authored 'Environmental Geomorphology' appeared in 2004. 'Geomorphological Regimes of Eurasia' appeared in 2006 on the basis of a new concept of 'geomorphological regime' introduced by Timofeev in 2000.

It was already apparent in 1976 that Timofeev would contribute importantly to general systems understanding in geomorphology and I recall his oral presentation on "slopes as open systems" made to the IGU Commission on Present Processes in Geomorphology in that year. He subsequently developed the concept of an elementary morphological unit (EMU), an indivisible segment of land surface uniform in slope, aspect and morphology. This led him to develop his ideas on "spatio-temporal relations in land surface relief" and "geomorphological balance".

Dmitry was also interested in the history of geomorphology, tracing its origins back to Aristotle, Cicero and Heraclites and recognizing continuity with the ideas of Vernadsky.

Dmitry Timofeev was never permitted to attend international conferences in capitalist countries. Nevertheless he kept a close watch on western ideas and generously shared the results of his studies with Russian colleagues.

He had an engaging personality, was widely appreciated by his students in many parts of Russia and abroad. He was also a consummate administrator, especially in connection with the Academy of Science's Commission for Geomorphology, of which he was the Chair since 1985. He was an artist, a lyricist and a philatelist of distinction.

In 2002 he wrote "National borders, even when closed, cannot prevent scientific ideas and knowledge from spreading across the globe". Although my personal contact with Dima was brief, nevertheless his potential was obvious at that 1976 IGU Congress. The death of Dmitry Timofeev is truly a major loss for Russian science. The IAG/AIG salutes his memory.

Olav Slaymaker and Ekaterina Lebedeva¹, Vancouver and Moscow, October, 2011.

¹ *Much of the detail of this tribute was provided by Katya (now Dr. Ekaterina Lebedeva); hence she is junior author. The senior author is responsible for the personal expression of appreciation of Dmitry A. Timofeev's contribution to international geomorphology.*

2. IX Congress of Polish Geomorphologists -20-22 September 2011

The Association of Polish Geomorphologists (APG) was founded in 1991, from an inspiration of the late Professor Stefan Kozarski, a geographer and geomorphologist based at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. Last September, twenty years since the first congress, Polish geomorphologists gathered again in Poznan to celebrate the anniversary, to honour the long-standing President of the APG, Andrzej Kostrzewski, on his 50th anniversary of academic career, and to show the results of the most recent work carried out in Poland and abroad, including some of the very distant locations (Andes, African deserts, Himalaya, Spitsbergen). The conference was attended by more than 200 delegates, who presented 129 papers and 60 posters, in a wide range of thematic sessions and symposia. An invited plenary lecture on the current trends in geomorphometry was given by Professor Ian Evans (Durham, UK). The conference was accompanied by half-day field trips to the group of recent meteorite impact craters at Morasko and lowland glacial and fluvial landscapes of the Wielkopolski National Park, and followed by three post-conference excursions focused on geodiversity, glacial history, and human impact and geoarchaeology. Three thematic issues of *Landform Analysis* (vols. 14, 15, 16), a publication series of the APG, have been published on the occasion of the conference. Papers from these volumes (vol. 14 - in English, vols. 15, 16 - in Polish) may be freely downloaded from <http://www.sgp.org.pl/la/laintr.htm>. During the Council Meeting a new Executive of APG was elected. The President of the Association for the term 2011-2014 is Professor Zofia Rączkowska, from the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization in Kraków.

Piotr Migoń, IAG/AIG Vice President

3. 6th SEDIBUD Workshop Zakopane, Poland, 3-11 September 2011 on "Sedimentary fluxes dynamics in the changing mountain and polar environment- monitoring, record & consequences"

The IAG./AIG Working Group SEDIBUD (SEDiment BUDgets in cold environments) founded in 2005, gathers about 400 scientists interested in high-latitude and high-altitude sedimentary fluxes and budgets, and Holocene environmental change. The aim of SEDIBUD is a better understanding of Earth surface systems modification in relation to climate change, through the observation and analysis of past and present-day erosion, transport and deposition of sediments and the quantification of solute and sedimentary fluxes and yields.

From September 5 to 8, 2011, 20 participants met during a workshop held at the Sienkiewiczówka residence in Zakopane, Poland. Participants originated from 12 countries and 3 continents; and overall, 14 research institutes were represented.

The workshop was locally organized by Grzegorz Rachlewicz and Zbigniew Zwolinski, with logistical support from the Association of Polish Geomorphologists and Adam Mickiewicz University. It was composed of paper

and poster sessions covering a wide range of different cold climate environments (Spitsbergen, Antarctica, Norway, Pyreneans, Austrian Alps, Quebec, etc). A field excursion was included into the workshop, enabling the visit of active research sites in the High Tatra mountains (field presentations by Zofia Rączkowska and Adam Kotarba), focussing on sedimentary fluxes on experimental slopes.

In addition, a pre-conference and a post-conference excursion were proposed. The pre-conference excursion led us to the Baltic Sea coast and to the Field Station Biala Gora. The focus was twofold, first on coastal erosion of the cliff formed by the Wolin frontal moraine; second on the Gardno Lake experimental catchment. This excursion also offered the possibility to visit the facilities of the Poznań Geocological Station in Storkowo, and the faculty of Geographical and Geological Science in Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The post-conference excursion offered the opportunity to discover the Tatra Massif from the Polish and Slovakian sides, and also from "inside" with the visit of the Demianovska ice cave.



6th SEDIBUD Workshop participants in front of the Sienkiewiczówka residence in Zakopane, Poland (photo: Grzegorz Rachlewicz, Sept. 8, 2011)



6th SEDIBUD Workshop participants during the High Tatra Excursion day, in front of the Czarny Lake (photo: Grzegorz Rachlewicz, Sept. 9, 2011)

During the SEDIBUD Business Meeting on September 8, 2011, the following issues were discussed:

- Defined SEDIBUD key tasks for the coming years include: (i) the continued generation and compilation of comparable longer-term datasets on contemporary sedimentary fluxes and sediment yields from SEDIBUD key test sites worldwide; (ii) the continued extension of the SEDIBUD metadata database with these datasets; (iii) the testing of defined SEDIBUD hypotheses by using the datasets continuously compiled in the SEDIBUD metadata database.
- New SEDIBUD publications (in press, in review or planned): (i) Special Volume to *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie* (56/1, 2012) after the International Conference on Geomorphology, Melbourne, Australia, 2009. (ii) Special Issue to *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* arising from the 4th SEDIBUD Workshop in Kingston, Canada, 2009 (in review); (iii) Special Issue to *Geomorphology*, arising from the 5th SEDIBUD Workshop in Sauðárkrúkur, Iceland (in review); (iv) Planned Special Volume (to *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie* or *Quaestiones Geographicae*) arising from the 6th SEDIBUD Workshop, Zakopane, Poland; (v) Planned *SEDIBUD key paper* with first inter-site comparisons and analyses of metadata (after March 2012).
- A call for annual data from SEDIBUD key test sites will be sent out in November 2011, with a deadline in March 2012. Following the closing of this call the key test site database, the fact sheets volume and the key test site list will be updated.
- Possible comments on and revisions of the present SEDIBUD hypotheses are invited until October 15, 2011. A revised version of the SEDIBUD hypotheses will be published online after October 15, 2011.
- SEDIBUD at relevant conferences: SEDIBUD will be presented at the IPY Conference in Montreal, Canada, April 22-27, 2012 and at the EGU Conference in Vienna, Austria, April 22-27, 2012. A SEDIBUD session is planned to be organised at the International Conference on Geomorphology in Paris, France, 2013.
- The 7th IAG/AIG. SEDIBUD Workshop will be organised in Loen / Nordfjord (Norway) during 10-17 September 2012. The workshop might be combined with a SEDIBUD summer school for doctoral students.
- The existing links between SEDIBUD and the APECS working group on Sediment Budgets in Cold Environments will be developed further.

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4. Young Geomorphologists Section

i. Report on the FORMOSE Post-graduate Training School “Costal hazard assessment and management” Caen, France, 19-25 June 2011

a. **Prof. Olivier MAQUAIRE & Prof. Stéphane COSTA**, Local Organizers

The FORM-OSE Post-Graduate Training School ‘Coastal hazard assessment and risk management’ took place in Caen (France) between the 19th and 25th of June 2011. The training school has been organized by the ‘European Centre on Geomorphological Hazards’ (CERG, Strasbourg, France), in close collaboration with the ‘Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Insular Coastal Dynamics’ (ICoD, Valletta, Malta) which are two of the 27 centres of the EUR-OPA Agreement of the Council of Europe.

Further support was provided by the University of Caen Basse-Normandie (Department of Geography, the Laboratory ‘Physical Geography and Environment’ GEOPHEN - LETG UMR 6554 CNRS), the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG/AIG) represented the first day of the course by the French IAG/AIG Vice-President (Eric Fouache) and the French Geomorphology Group (GFG) represented the first day by Monique Fort as President of the French Geomorphology Group and former IAG/AIG Vice-President.

The aim of the course was to provide the participants with updated knowledge on traditional and innovative multi-disciplinary methods and techniques for the analysis of geomorphological coastal instability processes and related hazards and risks. The attendees have gained knowledge on the following topics:

- 1) Principles of sustainable coastal risk management strategies,
- 2) Techniques for coastal processes investigation and monitoring,
- 3) Methods for quantitative hazard and risk analysis at various temporal and spatial scales,
- 4) Implementation of the risk analysis in land-use planning procedures.

Courses were given by international scientists from the field of geomorphology, engineering geology, geophysics and image processing. Twenty lectures from teachers (geomorphology, engineering geology, geophysics and image processing) coming from France, Italy, United Kingdom, Malta, Portugal and The Netherlands were organized, together with practical training in the field for slope processes recognition and monitoring, practical training in data processing and field visits (Mont Saint Michel bay ‘UNESCO World Heritage Site’ & Etretat-Fécamp shoreline).

Twenty one participants have assisted to the Intensive Course (18 PhD-students and 3 technicians and engineers who work in ‘management and/or applied research services’) from eight countries (United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal and China). Eleven of them were supported by means of IAG/AIG, EUROPA & CERG grants.

All presentations of the course could be downloaded on the CERG website: <http://www.cerg.eu> (Training activities).

b. **Mara Nunes**, Faro, Portugal (IAG/AIG Grant Holder)



O. Maquaire, M. Fort, M. Nunes, M. Soldati, Eric Fouache

The training school “Coastal hazards assessment and risk management” was a well-organized and interesting event with a range of relevant contents for post-graduate students working in coastal geomorphology.

Theoretical lessons were complemented with practical exercises and field trips. The talks encompassed interesting subjects with different perspectives by considering coastal processes, risks, management and monitoring equipment in geomorphological studies. Personally, I found particularly interesting the presentation of specific study cases in

an informal environment with opportunity for discussion and students questions during the presentation. Field trips (*Etretat-Fécamp* shoreline) and practical training (*Villerville* landslides) were widely beneficial as they allowed us to visit some study sites of the department's researchers and learn on-site about their field of work, purpose of data collection, techniques and equipments being used. Processing of data acquired in field allowed geomorphological processes interpretation. The fieldtrip to the imposing Mont Saint Michel, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, provided the opportunity to know about the management throughout its natural and anthropic evolution. The follow-up of professors during talks and fieldtrips was important as they promoted the discussion by bringing up questions not raised by the participants.

The training school was also an opportunity for networking with who also work in coastal geomorphology; an occasion to know experienced researchers and PhD students working in the same field of work, or in different perspectives of the same field of work, which enable me to broaden my knowledge and be aware of application possibilities in the future.

Personally the FORM-OSE post-graduate training school was a constructive experience, not only by the opportunity to meet a new city and friendly people, but also by the chance to increase my knowledge in important areas directly related to my field of work.



Participants of FORMOSE 2011, Caen, France

ii. Report on the International Symposium on Geosite Management, Savoie - Mont-Blanc, 5-10 September 2011

a. **Emmanuel Reynard**, University of Lausanne, Chair of IAG/AIG WG on Geomorphosites

The *International Symposium on Geosite Management*, organised by the Laboratory EDYTEM, University of Savoie, was held in Savoie – Mont Blanc region (France) from 5 to 10 September 2011, under the auspices of the working group on geomorphosites of the IAG/AIG. The Symposium was divided in three parts.

The first one was a 2-day intensive course for master and PhD students, as well as geopark and nature park managers. Placed under the scientific responsibility of Nathalie Cayla (University of Savoie), it focused on the use of numerical technologies for the assessment and the promotion of geosites. After other editions organised in Lausanne, Lesbos and Braga, this new edition of the intensive course had again a great success. 35 persons attended the course (24 as students and 11 as teachers), three of them with financial support of the IAG/AIG: Inès Fuertes-Gutierrez (Spain), Lucie Kubalikova (Czech Republic), Joana Rodrigues (Portugal).

The international conference on “Managing geosites in protected areas” was held from 7 to 9 September 2011 at the University of Savoie (Chambéry) and in the Massif des Bauges Natural Park. Perfectly organised by Fabien Hobléa and his team, it allowed the 79 participants, coming from 18

countries, to share their work on geosites and management of geomorphological heritage in protected areas. Two field trips allowed the participants to discover practical experiences of promotion of geomorphology within the park. During the last day of the symposium the participants could discover the area of Chamonix – Mont Blanc.

The conference was inaugurated by Prof. Mario Panizza, former President of the IAG/AIG and “Father” of the concept of Geomorphosites; Prof. Piotr Migon and Prof. Eric Fouache, existing Vice-Presidents of the IAG/AIG represented the International Association of Geomorphologists; Prof. Monique Fort, former Vice-President of IAG/AIG and existing President of the French Group of Geomorphology, who supported the symposium as well. The proceedings of the Symposium will be published partly in the journals *Geoheritage* and *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie* (both in English & French).

b. **Joana Rodrigues**, Naturtejo Geopark, Portugal

I’m geologist, M.Sc. in Geoconservation and I attended the International Symposium on Geosite Management, held in Savoie – Mont-Blanc, on 5-10 September 2011, awarded by IAG/AIG grant. In the first part of the Symposium there was the Intensive Course dedicated to new technologies applied to geosite management, with lectures, workshops and fieldwork for collecting data. On the first evening there was the presentation of some projects, and I presented “Naturtejo Geopark: Geoconservation versus Geotourism: how could new technologies help managing a wide territory (4617 km²)”. The Course was very helpful, presenting me several solutions about 3D reconstitutions and virtual tours with geovisualization, some more basic other more advanced. During classes there were presented several tools and support materials still available for us on Savoie University website and our teachers, to whom I have to thank, were very dedicated and are still always disposable to solve problems despite the distance. These days were very full but allowed me to exchange contacts, share professional experiences and, as the group was not so big, it was possible to contact close together with colleagues from all parts of Europe, some of them with whom I still keep on professional and/or social contact.

The International Conference: Managing Geosites in Protected Areas involved a large number of experts. I presented the oral communication “Geosite management in Naturtejo Geopark (Portugal): geomorphological viewpoints”, under the topic “Geosites in protected areas: Which development and for which public?”, a subject that I’m starting to develop. Although there was no time to many questions after the presentation, I had some interesting conversations during the Conference days that gave new point of views and suggestions of other analysis and approaches to the subject. This Conference included an important field component in a very interesting region that gave me the opportunity to know a part of Bauges Massif, which integrated the European and Global Geoparks Network, under UNESCO, few days later.

Attending opening conferences, oral and poster communications, discussing approaches and methodologies with colleagues from other countries was a very enriching experience, where we always learn a lot and bring new ideas to our projects.

The location of both events was very good and comfortable with the accommodation, restaurant, work sessions, bar, living room and internet point at the same unity. I have to congratulate all the organization that was exceptional, with all the details always under control and providing a very pleasant atmosphere in all the contexts.

In my personal point of view, it was a enriching and inspiring opportunity, a unique experience, where I could share my ideas and projects, learn and bring new tools, know about different practices and methods, discuss ideas and share thoughts, receive new knowledge, meet new colleagues, make new professional contacts, have new ideas, who knows for future common projects and visit Savoie region.

c. **Lucie Kubalikova**, Czech Republic

The Intensive Course, in general, was focused on the use of new technologies that could facilitate the inventory, exploration and evaluation of the geoheritage. The workshop also offered the possibility of manipulating simple tools (especially web-mapping and virtual tours) and helped us to understand these new technologies.

The new technologies were presented during the first day at the morning. The presentations offered the overall overview of the technologies that can be used for the geosites and geomorphosites inventory, promotion or management. Both theoretical and practical examples were discussed.

Monday afternoon was dedicated to the field trip where we visited some specific geosites in the Park Natural Chablais. The most interesting geo-features were the kames (area of Voua) and the erratic block that were really good examples of geosites with great added value.

During the evening we discussed the practical approach of the new technologies and we worked on the concrete projects concerning the web-mapping, visualization of the geomorphological processes etc.

During the evening, the presentations about the HINT project and about the problems of Naturtejo geopark were exposed.

Tuesday morning was focused on practical workshop, we formed teams and created real projects about geoheritage based on the data collected and recorded the previous day. Our group created simple presentation of Voua geosite including the processes that formed the geosite, historical approach and explication of the geomorphological processes for the laic public.

Tuesday afternoon we heard various presentations of the current projects and methods used for managing and promoting geoheritage, especially the presentation about using the LiDAR survey was interesting. Then we discussed some general aspects of the e-tourism and the most discussed question was: Could the new technologies replace the "real" human guide and explication?

I really appreciate the possibility of participate this workshop because it offered a lot of new ideas and showed the new ways how to promote and manage geoheritage. The organization of the workshop was excellent and I am sure that it will help me in my future investigation and work.

d. **Inés Fuertes-Gutiérrez**, Universidad de León, Spain

Last September EDYTEM Laboratory team of the University of Savoie (Switzerland) organized the International Symposium on Geosite Management. It consisted of an intensive course of two days developed in Evian (France) and an international conference, both developed in Le Bourget du Lac and Eterlou (France). Evian is an internationally known town because of its water. But it is also the main town of the Chablais Massif, a territory which is doing a big effort to become a Geopark. Eterlou is a small village in the hearth of the Bauges Massif Natural Park. A couple of weeks after the end of the Conference this territory received the good news of being joined to the International Network of Geoparks. Remarking these aspects of the places visited during those days is the best way to express that the places for celebrating both the course and the conference were very appropriate and well chosen. Thus, the fieldtrips were really constructive and interesting. It is also worth-mentioning that apart from the geological interest and the natural value of both territories, their landscapes were impressive.

The intensive course was very useful. As a GIS user, this was my first approximation to these new technologies used in the inventory, exploration, knowledge and valorization of the geoheritage. I found them particularly helpful for the popularization and dissemination of the geosites, but also for modeling some processes during the approximation phase of the knowledge of a locality. Although these technologies are not the main topic of my personal research, it is always important to know the available tools and their main peculiarities. The course was well structured, as it started with the general concepts (aims and public of the cartographic representation of geosites) and continued gradually getting deeper into the techniques and their main advantages, disadvantages, applications and peculiarities. Another good point was that we were able to experience the different stages by designing the spatial representation of the geosites: the decision of the tool to be used, the collection of the necessary data in the field and the processing of these data afterwards. This practical approach was essential to make us aware of the problems, handicaps, opportunities, limits and challenges of each type of geosite to be represented and also of the diverse technologies used for this representation.

Additionally, the course was also very important because it allowed me to get in touch with some other young researchers and other professionals working in geoheritage in different countries. The atmosphere was very appropriate to share issues and experiences and to discuss several matters, as we were working in groups and facing up together the different circumstances and problems which occurred during the fieldtrips and training workshops.

The conference was also very productive for me. It was a good chance to see what other researchers are doing. Many contributions were helpful for me, particularly those related with methodological principles for managing geoheritage. It was also interesting showing the rest of participants several results of my own research. I got some useful feedback to implement into my work and had many constructive discussions about not only various classical topics in geoheritage management but also about some other new approaches and difficulties. Most sessions were dynamic with very different proposals and projects. During the breaks, discussions and questions continued and the seed of some future contributions and collaborations was planted. It was my pleasure.

Hence, I am grateful to the IAG/AIG for the Grant they offered me. I also want to highlight the efforts of the Edytem Team, which not only made a great work of organization, but also fulfill the logistic and particular needs of every single participant. Thank you to all the organization team and especially thanks to Fabien Hoglea, Nathalie Cayla, Simon Martin, Amandine Perret and Anne Guyomard.



Group photo of Participants during field visit at Savoie



IAG-grant holders at Savoie

iii. IAG/AIG Grants

IAG/AIG Grants for the BSG Postgraduate Training Workshop, Windsor, UK, 12-15 December 2011
The IAG/AIG GRANT of 300 (three-hundred) euros, intended to favour participation in the Workshop of one PhD student in Geomorphology from EUROPE, has been awarded as follows.

Winner

Edouard DE BELIZAL (France)

5. IAG/AIG Executive Committee Meeting

The next IAG/AIG Executive Meeting is going to be held on 21st April, 2012 at 10.00 a.m. at the Department of Geography, University of Vienna, Austria.

6. Upcoming Seminars/Conferences/Workshops/Trainings Programmes

i. Poland

Sandstone Landscapes III conference, Kudowa-Zdrój, Poland, 25-28 April 2012.

IAG/AIG Danxia Geomorphology Working Group has become co-organizer of the Sandstone Landscapes III conference, to be held in Kudowa-Zdrój, SW Poland, on 25-28 April 2012. Details about the conference and registration can be found at www.geogr.uni.wroc.pl/sandstone

ii. Italy

16th Joint Geomorphological Meeting Morphoevolution of tectonically active belts. Rome, Italy, July 1-5, 2012. Associazione Italiana di Geografia fisica e Geomorfologia, Associata Geomorfologilor din Romania, Belgian Association of Geomorphologists, Groupe Français de Géomorphologie and Hellenic Committee for Geomorphology and Environment under the auspices of the IAG/AIG invite you at the 16th Joint Geomorphological Meeting (JGM) Morphoevolution of Tectonically Active Belts which will be held in Rome, Italy. For first circular please visit: http://www.geomorph.org/sp/arch/16_JGM_Circ1.pdf

iii. Italy

EUROSOIL2012, Bari, Italy, 2-6 July 2012. Final List of Symposia, Workshops and Other Events is available on: www.eurosoil2012.eu

iv. Norway

7th SEDIBUD Workshop, Trondheim (September 10–13, 2012) and LoenNordfjord (September 13 – 17, 2012), Norway is going to be organized towards an integrated analysis of environmental drivers and rates of contemporary solute and sedimentary fluxes in changing cold climate environments: From coordinated field data generation to integration and modeling and SEDIBUD Summer School for Doctoral Students Quantitative analysis of geomorphologic processes: Field methods, experimental techniques and modeling. For first circular please visit: http://www.geomorph.org/wg/sb/SEDIBUD_WSS2012.pdf

v. Spain

XII Reunión Nacional de Geomorfología, organized by the Sociedad Española de Geomorfología, 17-21 September 2012, Spain. For more details please visit: <http://www.segsantander2012.unican.es/index.html>.

vi. Italy

IAG/AIG International Workshop on Objective Geomorphological Representation Models: Breaking through a New Geomorphological Mapping Frontier Salerno, October 15-19, 2012, Italy. For first circular please visit: http://www.geomorph.org/wg/arch/Salerno2012_1circ.pdf

Editor's Note

The success of the IAG/AIG Newsletter depends upon the contributions that we receive. On behalf of IAG/AIG, I would request you to assist us by supplying information related to the forthcoming activities and innovations in geomorphology in your respective countries (commentaries, reviews of regional or national meetings and field trips, summaries of issues pertinent to geomorphology and announcements of future meetings and workshops. Your contributions should be forwarded to the IAG/AIG Publications Officer.

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