

International Association of Geomorphologists

Association Internationale des Géomorphologues

IAG/AIG Newsletter No. 30 (4/2014)



Sandstone sculpted by weathering and erosion in the Arches National Park, USA (picture: H. Viles).

Editorial

Geomorphology, like other vibrant academic disciplines, relies on effective publishing of the latest and best research results. We are fortunate in having several excellent international journals, which focus on geomorphology and offer a range of publishing outlets for our work. The editors of these journals work very hard to ensure that high quality geomorphological research is published efficiently, and is available to a very wide range of readers. There is increasing pressure on geomorphologists around the world to publish in the international literature and to make our research results available freely to all, leading to many more manuscript submissions, and a highly competitive journal publishing environment. The IAG is committed to supporting high quality geomorphological publishing from around the world – and have co-opted me onto the Executive Committee to pursue International Publishing initiatives. My first task has been to assemble a guide to publishing in international geomorphology journals which features later in this newsletter and will also be available on the IAG/AIG website.

Heather Viles

IAG/AIG EC member with responsibility for International Publishing

Words of the President

En cette période de tensions géopolitiques, je souhaite rendre hommage au rôle primordial du monde associatif pour maintenir des liens entre les peuples sans tenir compte des appartenances nationales, ethniques ou religieuses. L'Association internationale des géomorphologues est l'une de ces associations. A l'occasion de cette nouvelle année, je souhaite que notre discipline continue à rapprocher tous les membres de notre communauté scientifique à travers nos groupes de travail et à l'occasion de notre prochaine conférence de géomorphologie à Barnaoul en Russie (2-4 Juillet 2015). Venez nombreux ! Bonne et Heureuse Année à tous les géomorphologues du monde entier.

In this period of geopolitical tension I wish to pay homage to the important of associative world to maintain links between peoples without considering the national, ethnic or religious affiliations. The International Association of Geomorphologists is one of these associations. On the occasion of this New Year I wish that our discipline keeps on bringing together all members of our scientific community through our working groups as well as at the occasion of the next geomorphology conference that will take place in Barnaul (2-4 July 2015) in Russia. You are all welcome! Happy New Year to the Geomorphologists all over the World.

Eric Fouache, IAG/AIG President

Editor's Note

The success of the IAG/AIG Newsletter depends upon the contributions that we receive. On behalf of IAG/AIG we would ask 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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Deadline for the next issue:

1st February 2015

In memoriam – Prof. Ross Mackay (1915-2014)

Born on the last day of 1915 in Formosa (Taiwan), Ross was the son and grandson of Canadian missionaries; he commanded an intelligence unit in Darwin, Australia, during World War II after completing his BA (1939) and MA (1941) at Clark University and Boston University respectively. Appointed an Assistant Professor at McGill in 1946 he completed his PhD at the University of Montreal (1949) before joining the fledgling UBC Geography Department.



In 1951 he began fieldwork in the western Arctic, an area then little known to science, interpreting aerial photographs and investigating periglacial features. This work evolved through the next half century – Ross conducted fieldwork in the Arctic almost every year until 2004 – but remained focused on the development of ice-wedge polygons, pingos, ground ice and other aspects of periglacial geomorphology. Well before his retirement Ross was widely recognized as the world's leading authority on permafrost.

Ross published over 200 scholarly works, over 150 of which are single authored and more than half of which are in refereed journals. Fifty of the papers were published in Ross's post-"retirement" years. Michael Church and Olav Slaymaker edited a festschrift *Field and Theory* published in 1985 that marks the revolutionary impact of Ross's characteristic combination of careful field observation, experimental design, and analytical interpretation in moving physical geography toward an earth systems approach to understanding the behaviour of permafrost terrain.

Ross was President of the Canadian Association of Geographers (1953-54) and the Association of American Geographers (1969-70), and was Secretary-General of the International Permafrost Association for a decade after 1983. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1981, and received the Massey, Miller, and Logan medals. In 1986 the King of Sweden presented him with the Vega Medal, awarded internationally every two years since 1880. In 1993 Ross was appointed Senior Fellow of the International Association of Geomorphologists. He also received five honorary degrees. His commitment to scholarship was truly impressive, and he is remembered with fondness and respect. A new Graduate Student lounge in the UBC Geography Building is named in his honour.

Prof. Marwan Hassan, Department of Geography, The University of British Columbia, Canada

In memoriam – Prof. Graham Chapman (1944-2014)

We are sorry to report the sudden death of Professor Graham Chapman on August 31st. He was a great friend of India, known to many Indian geographers. We have lost a good friend and an outstanding geographer.

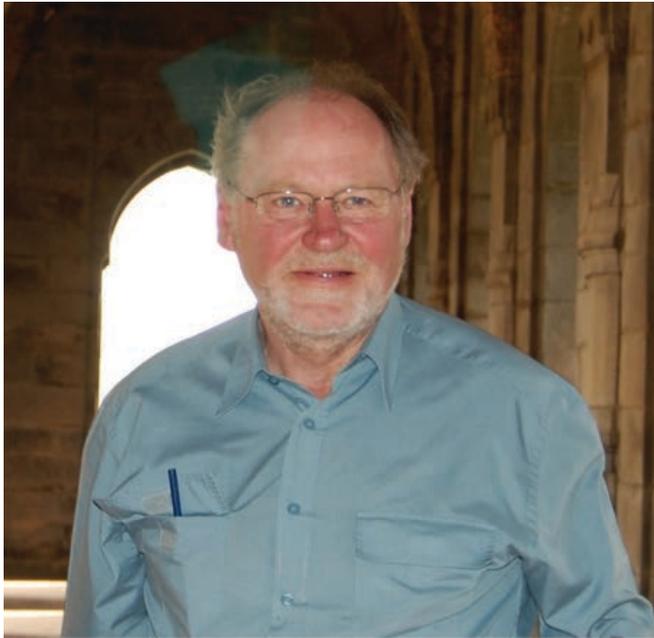
After graduating at Cambridge University, he spent a year in the Geography Department at Edinburgh, then moved back to Cambridge as a junior lecturer in South Asian geography alongside the great South Asian geographer, B.H. Farmer. In 1988, he moved to a professorial post at the School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS) before becoming chair and head of the Department of Geography at Lancaster in 1994, where he was based until his retirement – with emeritus professor status – in 2008. For many years, he was also Chairman of the British Association of South Asian Studies (BASAS).

In the mid 70s, Dr Chapman invented the Green Revolution Game that simulated Indian agriculture and demographics in constantly changing iterations. The game was eventually commercialised and used far and wide, from

Indian agricultural universities to the World Bank. Later, he added a non-farm economy (also based on field evidence) and a town to the game. He called it 'Exaction' and it was also a powerful learning tool.

Throughout his career, Professor Chapman was disappointed that the two main branches of geography – physical and human – were increasingly separated, seemingly always in tension; that regional studies were being abandoned by geographers; and that students of geography were less and less encouraged to have real knowledge of geographical facts. Indeed he published one paper entitled 'Geography: the Remains of a British Discipline'.

Professor Chapman became a champion for the holistic study of South Asia, writing prolifically about the region as a whole, its history, environment, agriculture, urbanisation and geopolitics. His definitive 'Geopolitics of South Asia from the early empires to the nuclear age' is into its third edition. He devoted himself to Area Studies through his long Presidency of BASAS, developing it as a professional association that encourages young scholars in an atmosphere of informal and constructive collegiality, internationalism and multi-disciplinarity.



He also made environment-development interactions a centre-piece of his South Asia research, and became a renowned authority on the geography of the Ganges and Brahmaputra water systems and the conflicts and politics involved in them.

He was also a core consultant and occasional participant in "Ganga", a project that looked at the river Ganga holistically through both mythology and environmental science. Funded the National Science Foundation, it produced both a six part radio documentary series broadcast on National Public Radio, as well as a

book (published in India by Random House India). Graham and Anne Gerd joined the expedition at Bhagalpur in Bihar and travelled down to Jangipur (West Bengal), enlivening it with wit, wisdom and good company.

In 2006-07, Professor Chapman collaborated with Mrs Pat Saunders, an independent historical geographer, in the first phase of a project then entitled "Human Intervention and Dynamic Environmental Change in Bengal" funded by the British Academy and based in Lancaster University. It was Professor Chapman's enthusiasm for this work and his skill in finding the initial funding which enabled this important research on the history of river changes in greater Bengal to take place.

Graham was a 'family man'; a scholar with original ideas who constantly collaborated and was fun to work with; a generous supervisor, much loved as well as somewhat feared by his students; a talented artist and photographer, with an eye not only for great sweeps of landscape but also for its fine detail; someone with close family and professional ties with Scandinavia; and an accomplished fell- and mountain-walker. Above all, he was a person who took an interest in everyone he came across from flood-victims of West Bengal to Norwegian cruise-liner passengers.

Graham's scholarship was creative and unusually wide-ranging. With his enthusiasm for so much that life offers, he was 'larger than life'. His death is a huge loss to geography and those who knew him, and we send our deep sympathy to his wife Anne Gerd and their family.

May his soul rest in peace.

Kalyan Rudra, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, India

The IAG/AIG guide to publishing in international geomorphology journals

For all scientists today the aphorism 'publish or perish' has never been more apt. We are all under increasing pressure to maintain a very high level of publications in the international literature in order to secure tenured positions and to ensure that the outputs of funded research projects are made widely available. Whilst the IAG/AIG already has a publications policy on its website (see <http://www.geomorph.org/pb/pbstat.html>) this mainly covers the importance of having an IAG/AIG newsletter, and encourages the production of books such as conference proceedings and edited volumes which come out of the activities of IAG/AIG working groups. For most geomorphologists, publishing articles in international scientific journals is the major goal, and getting started can be a difficult exercise for many young geomorphologists and those from non-English speaking backgrounds (as the international literature is now largely written in English). The following 'How to' Guide on publishing in geomorphological journals is designed to provide a starting point for every geomorphologist who wants to get their research published.

How to publish in international geomorphological journals

1. *The ethics of journal publishing.* The first consideration when planning to write a journal article is to ensure that everything that you have done, from designing the project to writing it up, has been based on the highest ethical standards. Most journals provide an outline of what this means on their website (see, for example, what ESurf says about the general obligations of authors at http://www.earth-surface-dynamics.net/submission/obligations_for_authors.html). Ethical publishing involves amongst other things the following:
 - a. ensuring that the paper concisely describes the research performed, giving enough information so that other scientists could repeat the study;
 - b. making sure that all those who contributed to the research are properly credited;
 - c. ensuring that all named authors have played a clear role in producing the research and the paper and have read the final submitted version;
 - d. giving proper credit to previous research that has inspired your work.

A fuller statement for authors on the ethics of journal publishing is available from the Committee on Publication Ethics website (http://publicationethics.org/files/International%20standards_authors_for%20website_11_Nov_2011.pdf) and is well worth reading.

2. *Writing your paper – getting started.* Geomorphology journals usually have a lot of helpful information for authors on their website, but many authors only look at this information at a rather late stage in producing their papers. Taking a look at what is required at a very early stage is really helpful, and can save a lot of wasted time later. The key things to check are:
 - a. Word limits – what are the preferred lengths of different types of articles?
 - b. Structure – what is the recommended style for structuring the text of your article?
 - c. Figures and tables – how many are allowed and what style is preferred?
 - d. Bibliography – what is the format for references both in the text and in the reference list?
3. *The importance of a good title, abstract and keywords.* As titles, abstracts and keywords are now freely and easily available to everyone via online search tools, it is crucial that you write them so that they are found easily. The publisher Sage, for example, provides a good set of guidelines on how to ‘help readers find your article’ (<http://www.uk.sagepub.com/journalgateway/findArticle.htm>) through a clear and descriptive title, sensible repetition of key phrases in the abstract and well-chosen key words. In essence, you want to grab people’s attention and ensure that they read your work in full, rather than simply glossing over it and moving on to something else. Make sure you think hard about an informative title, and read carefully any guidelines that geomorphological journals provide about the purpose, length and format of an abstract. Good advice, for example, is given in the Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie ‘Instructions to authors’ which notes that “The summary should not be a list of intentions, but a concise presentation of the highlights and results of the paper” (<http://www.schweizerbart.de/journals/zfg/instructions>).
4. *Writing in good English.* The importance of using good, correct and concise English in manuscripts being submitted to international journals cannot be over-stated. Reviewers of papers cannot be expected to correct the English, and journal editors may well reject a badly written paper straight away however good the science might be. If English is not your first language there are several ways to ensure a good quality English text, and thus maximise your chances of getting the paper properly reviewed and evaluated:
 - a. Find a native-English speaking colleague who would be prepared to correct the English.
 - b. Pay for a translator from your institution to check the English.
 - c. Use the English language editing service that some large publishers provide or recommend (e.g. Elsevier (see <http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/>) or Wiley (see <http://wileyeditingservices.com/en/>)).
5. *Highlights.* Several international geomorphology journals now also ask authors to submit ‘highlights’ – usually around 3 bullet points which summarise why the paper is worth publishing. If the journal you are aiming for asks for these, then think carefully about what to write so that you demonstrate why your paper is timely, of international appeal, and of geomorphological importance.
6. *Supplementary information.* Many international geomorphology journals also encourage the submission of supplementary information (data, methods, technical information, movies etc.) which will be available online linked to your paper. This information will also be evaluated when the manuscript is reviewed, and is a useful opportunity to convey more details of your research.
7. *Open Access and publication charges.* Most scientists and organisations are in favour of the outputs of publicly-funded research being openly and freely available. As a step towards this, most international geomorphology journals offer an Open Access route (often called ‘Gold Open Access’) whilst many journals also acknowledge the right of authors to make available drafts (i.e. without journal formatting etc., and after an appropriate embargo period) on data archives (often called ‘Green Open Access’). There are different models of ‘Gold Open Access’, and the landscape of Open Access is changing very rapidly, so it is important to be informed and keep up to date with this. Some international geomorphology journals are entirely open access and charge every author or their institution or funding body for publishing; other journals are hybrid ones – where authors can decide whether or not they want their papers to be available openly or only to those who subscribe to the journal. Usually, ‘Gold Open Access’ requires the authors to fund an Article Processing Charge (APC) which is usually in the range of \$1500 to £3500 per article. On top of this charge, some international geomorphology journals levy a publication charge (for example, the Journal of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface which currently charges \$1000 per article). These charges are sometimes called ‘page charges’. Many journals, which charge for publication and/or open access also waive these charges under certain conditions, so it is worth checking what the rules are.

Sources of further information

The following international geomorphology journals (listed in alphabetical order) all have very helpful websites with many resources for authors, which will help you prepare good quality manuscripts:

Catena
Guide for authors <http://www.elsevier.com/journals/catena/0341-8162/guide-for-authors>

Earth Surface Dynamics (ESurf)
Manuscript preparation guidelines <http://www.earth-surface-dynamics.net/submission/manuscript-preparation.html>
APC information <http://www.earth-surface-dynamics.net/general-information/article-processing-charges.htm>

Earth Surface Processes and Landforms
Author guidelines <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291096-9837/homepage/ForAuthors.html>
Open access arrangements <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291096-9837/homepage/FundedAccess.html>

Géomorphologie : relief, processus, environnement
Guide for authors <http://geomorphologie.revues.org/701>

Geomorphology
Guide for authors (includes their open access policy) <http://www.elsevier.com/journals/geomorphology/0169-555X/guide-for-authors>

Journal of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface
Author instructions http://jgr-earthsurface-submit.agu.org/cgi-bin/main.plex?form_type=display_auth_instructions

Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie
Guidelines for authors <http://www.schweizerbart.de/journals/zfg/instructions>

Heather Viles
IAG/AIG EC member with responsibility for
International Publishing

Working Groups

We publish the report of two important meetings organised respectively by the SEDIBUD and the Geomorphosites working groups.

8th SEDIBUD workshop "Sediment Cascades in Cold Climate Geosystems" Environmental Research Station "Schneefernerhaus", Zugspitze/Reintal, Bavaria, Germany, 1-4 September 2014

The IAG working group SEDIBUD (SEDiment BUDgets in Cold environments), founded in 2005, aims at better understanding Earth surface systems modification in relation with climate change, through the observation and quantification of past and present-day erosion, transport and deposition of sediments and fluxes.

From September 1 to 4, 2014, 21 participants met during a workshop held at the Environmental Research Station "Schneefernerhaus" right below the highest point of Germany, Zugspitze (2962 m). The workshop was organised by David Morche and Michael Krautblatter. It was composed of paper and poster sessions covering a wide range of different cold climate environments as well as extended working group discussions and a field excursion through the most gorgeous Alpine valley in Germany, the Reintal. Nine countries were represented and 17 research institutes, both from Europe and overseas. The SEDIBUD working group addressed central issues during this workshop, concerning (i) recent research progress report of SEDIBUD members and (ii) the progress of the SEDIBUD book.

The next SEDIBUD workshop will be held in the Kaunertal valley (Tyrol, Austria) from August 31 to September 3, 2015. Further information on the workshop and on the SEDIBUD program can be found at <http://www.geomorph.org/wg/wgsb.html>



Above the clouds at the Zugspitzplatt (view SE to the Reintal) and below the clouds in the Reintal (photos by David Morche).

David Morche, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg & Catholic University, Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany
Achim A. Beylich, Geological Survey of Norway, Trondheim, Norway
Michael Krautblatter, Technical University Munich, Germany
Tobias Heckmann, Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany

International Workshop “Geomorphosites, lever of local socio-economic development: From European experiences to Maghrebian and African projects”, Beni Mellal, Morocco, 1–3 October 2014

An International Workshop “Geomorphosites, lever of local socio-economic development: From European experiences to Maghrebian and African projects”, organized by the Research Laboratory «Landscape Dynamics, Risks and Heritage» of the University Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco, the Institute of Geography and Sustainability of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland), the Moroccan Association of Geomorphology and the M’Goun Geopark Project (Morocco), was held at the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences, University Sultan Moulay Slimane (Morocco).

The Workshop included two days of indoor paper/poster sessions (October 2–4), preceded by a one-day Intensive Course on “Geomorphosites. Definitions and methods of investigation”. More than eighty participants have attended the workshop from different countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia) and forty interesting and varied oral papers and twelve posters were presented. The objective of this workshop was to enable geomorphology experts and local actors from the



A view of the workshop venue (photo: Emmanuel Reynard).

Maghreb and African countries to build upon existing European experiences in material recovery and socio-economic development and try to adapt these experiences to requirement on the ground.

The pre-workshop one-day Intensive Course on “Geomorphosites. Definitions and methods of investigation” was co-organized by the IAG WG on Geomorphosites and Lausanne University and aimed at students interested in geomorphosite issues. More than fifty Master's and PhD students from major universities of Maghreb countries attended the course. Topic on definitions and characteristics of geomorphosites, as well as various investigation methods, especially assessment and mapping, were actively discussed during the lessons and in the field. One student from Tunisia was financially supported by a grant offered by IAG (see IAG Newsletter 3/2014).

This first meeting in a non-European country is part of the strategy of the WG on Geomorphosites to

diffuse the activities in developing countries for the 2013-2017 period of activities.

Paola Coratza, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy, Chair of IAG working group on Geomorphosites

Young Geomorphologists

IAG grant for the BSG Postgraduate Training Course, Windsor, UK, 8-11 December 2014

Two grants of 250 euros each have been awarded to the following PhD Students in Geomorphology selected among 11 eligible applicants, from four countries: Calogero Schillaci (Italy/Germany) and Laura Vezzola (Italy).

Here is a part of their reports. The full reports are available on the IAG website: <http://geomorph.org/mt/grants.html>

Mauro Soldati
IAG/AIG Vice-President and Training Officer

“Time flies when you are having a good time: this is probably the best way to summarize in a sentence the BSG Post-Graduate training workshop. The workshop took place in one of the most wonderful places I’ve ever been until now: the Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park. The very high quality of the accommodation and meals warmly contributed to the good time I had there. With me, this year, other 35 students in geomorphology participated to the event. We were an international group characterized by

people coming from England, Italy, Germany, China, France, Ireland, South America. Some of us did not start the PhD yet, Others (like me) have already some months of experience. One of the most important aspects of the workshop was the possibility to talk with other PhD students working in my same field. For me it was really important to discuss about the major problems of a PhD student, the different aspects of the work, the importance to “enjoy the process”, no matter how difficult it is sometimes. By talking about my PhD project with other students and in another language, I also had the chance to get more confident about my project at an international level.

During these four days I had the possibility to think again, after almost one year of work, about the objectives of my project, the organization of the timeline, what I already did and what are the perspectives for the next two years of PhD. Based on my experience, I can only warmly recommend the participation to this workshop to all the students at the beginning of their PhD and to the ones that will start their PhD in a few months.”

Laura Vezzola, PhD student at the Department of Earth Sciences “A. Desio”, University of Milan, Italy

Day one started with a welcome introduction from Professors Tom Coulthard and Brian Whalley about the British Geomorphological Society and the aim of the Workshop. They explained that the Workshop has been carried on since the 80s and several young PhD students gained a lot of benefits from this experience. [...] After that, Professor Antony Parsons gave a talk about the nature of PhD, and addressed a clear message to the class: we need scientific innovation. [...] From my point of view the Workshop itself has been full of contents and insights and I would suggest to every first year PhD student to take part in it.

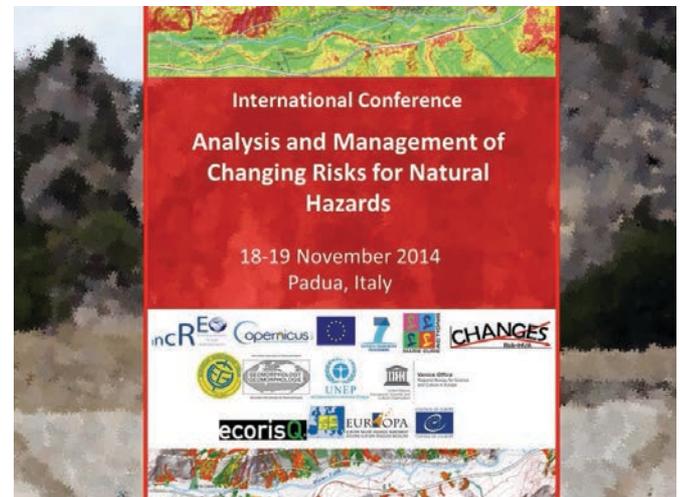
Calogero Schillaci, PhD candidate Department of Geography, Tübingen University, Germany

International Conference on the Analysis and Management of Changing Risk for Natural Hazards

Hydro-meteorological hazards such as landslides, snow avalanches, debris flows, flash floods and river flooding have severe impact on society and economy, especially in mountain areas. The observed increase in disastrous events over the last decade, associated with an often low perception of most natural risks by the communities involved, along with the lack of efficient, socially accepted and environmentally sound remedial measures are amongst the drivers behind the increasing effects of hydro-meteorological risks. It is also evident that the effects of land use changes have to be taken into account not only within the risk analysis, but also in the planning strategies. Considering such challenges, it is important to continue to develop an advanced understanding of how environmental, climate and socio-economic changes will affect the temporal and spatial patterns of hydro-meteorological hazards and associated risks, how these changes can be assessed, modelled, and incorporated into sustainable risk management strategies (focusing on spatial planning, emergency preparedness, risk communication and early warning systems).

The International Conference on the Analysis and Management of Changing Risk for Natural Hazards was organized to present and discuss research results in the above-mentioned fields. The conference was held on 18 and 19 November, in Padua, Italy. The conference provided an opportunity to discuss multi-hazard risks and multi-disciplinary research results on the effects of changing hydro-meteorological risks and their effects on planning strategies.

The conference focus was put both 1) on technical sessions presenting the state of the art research in the understanding of the natural processes and in the development of innovative methodologies for quantitative hazard and risk forecasts, and 2) on the practical integration of natural, engineering, economical and human sciences within multi-scale methodologies for risk management and prevention planning.



The conference represented the culmination of the EC's co-funded projects CHANGES (Changing Hydro-meteorological risks as Analysed by a New Generation of European Scientists, www.changes-itn.eu), and IncREO (Increasing Resilience through Earth Observation, www.increo-fp7.eu). The conference was supported by different organizations, from which the International Association of Geomorphologists.

The conference was attended by 170 participants, from 34 countries. A keynote lecture on the "Benefits and Limitations of Quantitative Risk Assessment in Dealing with Natural Hazards" was given by Dr. Suzanne Lacasse from the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute. There were 46 oral presentations and 62 poster organized in the 7 scientific sessions. One of these sessions was a Joint session with the IAG Working Group on Geomorphological hazards: Lessons learned and transferability of multi-hazard risk assessment methods to developing countries (Moderators: Sunil Kumar De and Mauro Soldati).

The proceedings of the conference are available on the following website: www.changes-itn.eu

C.J. van Westen, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, The Netherlands



Upcoming Events

Note:

This calendar proposes a list of events organized by IAG, IAG working groups, and large international conferences concerning geomorphology. It is based on information transmitted by IAG members. For more information see also the IAG website: www.geomorph.org

United Arab Emirates

Conference "Karstology in Arid Regions", Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 2–9 March 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 31 January 2015. Website: <http://abudhabi.zrc-sazu.si>

Czech Republic

15th Annual Conference of the Czech Association of Geomorphologists "Role of fieldwork in geomorphology", Pilsen, Czech Republic, 11–13 March 2015. Information: anna.smetanova@gmail.com

Argentina

Argentine Congress on Geomorphology and Quaternary Studies, Ushuaia, Argentina, 8–13 April 2015. Website: <http://6cadecyq.wordpress.com>
Information: jrabassa@gmail.com

Austria

European Geosciences Union General Assembly, Vienna, Austria 12–17 April 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 7 January 2015. Website: <http://egu2015.eu/>

Canada

Joint Assembly American Geophysical Union – Canadian Geophysical Union – Geological Association of <http://www.hou.usra.edu/meetings/craterstats2015/>

United States

Workshop on Issues in Crater Studies and the Dating of Planetary Surfaces, Laurel, United States, 19–22 May 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 5 March 2015. Website: <http://ja.agu.org/2015/>

Poland

Geomorphometry 2015 "Geomorphometry for natural hazards geomodeling", Poznan, Poland, 22–26 June 2015. Website: <http://geomorphometry.org/2015>

The Netherlands

Water History Conference, Delft, The Netherlands, 24–26 June 2015. Website: <http://www.iwha.net/conference/date-and-location>

France

International Colloquium "The Geoarchaeology of Mediterranean Islands", Cargèse, France, 30 June – 2 July 2015. Website: <http://www.geomedislands.org/>

Russia

IAG Regional Conference 2015 "Gradualism vs Catastrophism in Landscape Evolution", Barnaul, Russia, 2–4 July 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 1st February 2015. Website: <http://iaq2015.rurs.net/>

Spain

8th Littoral Geomorphology Conference, Marbella, Spain, 3–5 July 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 31 January 2015. Website: <http://glupo2015.wix.com/glupo2015>

Japan

XIX INQUA Congress, Nagoya, Japan, 27 July – 2 August 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 8 January 2015. Website: <http://inqua2015.jp/>

France

European Congress "Geological Heritage Inventories: Achievements, Challenges and Perspectives" Toulouse, France, 22–26 September 2015. Deadline for abstract submission: 15 February 2015. Website: <http://www.progeo.se/Inventaires-du-patrimoine-FR-2015.pdf>



A granite boulder with tafoni (cavernous weathering) developed in it, Anti Atlas mountains, Morocco (picture: H. Viles)

International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG / AIG)

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Full list of the committee members:
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abexec.html](http://www.geomorph.org/ab/abexec.html)

Visit the IAG/AIG Website at:
<http://www.geomorph.org>

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