The International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG/AIG) is a scientific organisation, whose principal objectives are the development and promotion of geomorphology as a science through international cooperation and dissemination of knowledge of geomorphology. It will organise four Geomorphology sessions at the 33rd International Geographical Congress with the aim to strengthen links between geomorphologists and the community of Geographers. The proposed sessions are mostly focused on the links between geomorphology and society:

**Geomorphological hazards for a sustainable society**
Organised by IGU Commission “Geomorphology and Society” and the IAG Working Group on Natural Hazards.
Conveners: Bianca Carvalho Vieira (biancacy@usp.br) and Jiun-Chuan Lin (jclin@ntu.edu.tw)

Disaster Risk takes place when a vulnerable society can be affected by natural hazards. Among them, Geomorphological hazards are key elements for comprehending the interaction between the dynamic of the Earth’s surface and human groups. Quite recently, major attention has been paid to the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and their relation to sustainable development aiming at the construction of sustainable societies. Basic and applied research on Geomorphological hazards, from local to global scales, can provide a solid ground to undertake specific actions that can contribute to build sustainable communities. This session will consist of papers devoted to research concerning the understanding of Geomorphological hazards and their applicability in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. Also, intends to discuss topics such as: Geospatial techniques and Geomorphological hazards; Methods including inventory maps, statistical tools, frequency analysis and physically-based models that are used to predict and help identifying and predicting susceptibility, risk and vulnerability areas; Techniques and methods for risk monitoring.

**Geomorphology, geomorphosites and landscape**
Organised by IGU Commission “Geomorphology and Society” and the IAG Working Group on Geomorphosites.
Conveners: Emmanuel Reynard (emmanuel.reynard@unil.ch) and Jiun-Chuan Lin (jclin@ntu.edu.tw)

Geomorphosites – i.e. geomorphological sites of interest for the reconstruction of Earth history, that are worth to be protected, promoted and transmitted to the future generations – present some specific characteristics if compared with other types of geoheritage: they are often active site, evolving with time, they present often imbricated time and spatial scale components, and they are very often aesthetic sites, that have been considered as “natural monuments” by society, decision-makers and tourist sector. Addressing this landscape value of geomorphosites, and geomorphology in general, is the main focus of the proposed session. Communications and posters dealing with the following issues are particularly welcome: methodological papers (assessment and mapping) and case studies dealing with landscape component of geomorphosites and geomorphology; geomorphological processes and landscape evolution; landscape value of geomorphological sites and tourist promotion; geomorphology and cultural landscapes (in particular terraced farmland landscapes).
Interactions between geomorphic processes and human activities and geographical aspects in geoarchaeology

Sponsored by IAG. Conveners: Xiaoping Yang (xpyang@mail.igcas.ac.cn) and Eric Fouache (Eric.Fouache@psuad.ac.ae)

Interactions between geomorphic processes and human activities in the landscapes have profound impacts on the entire Earth system. Research on geomorphology and its interactions with human activities has progressed rapidly in recent years, with significant new studies of aeolian, fluvial, lacustrine and glacial processes and their interactions in various climate zones being conducted worldwide. This session will address the geomorphic, climatic and hydrologic (including surface and ground waters) processes shaping geomorphic systems, landforms and human adaptations in various regions, rates and causes of landscape change, and the effects of such change on regional and global environment systems. Both natural and human aspects of this change and the complex linkages between them in combination of remote sensing and GIS technics will also be discussed. Papers reporting new research are warmly invited.

Symposium on comparative study of Danxia landform between different countries

Organized by Red Beds and Danxia Geomorphology Working Group of IAG and World Heritage Protection Committee of Danxia Landform. Conveners: Hua Peng (eesph@mail.sysu.edu.cn) and Piotr Migon (pmigon@yahoo.com)

Danxia landform began first in China, and Academic research of Danxia landform is mainly in China, fundamental and applied research achievement have attracted worldwide attention. As the research, application, and management of Danxia landform world heritage and global geopark progressed, some new problems has arisen: Danxia landform have a wide distribution; The contribution of comparative study on Danxia landform and global geoscience; The synergic Innovations of protection and exploitation of Danxia world heritage; The comparison of micro landform in Danxia landform in different climatic region; The training and education of professionals who are Danxia landform literate.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION


Abstracts (up to 250 words) must be submitted in Microsoft Word format and should be written in English or French. Abstract sample is available for downloading on [http://www.igc2016.org/dct/page/70047](http://www.igc2016.org/dct/page/70047)

Deadline for abstract submission is 15 February 2016. Notification of the results of the abstract review will be done before 16 April 2016.

MORE INFORMATION

IAG Website: [www.geomorph.org](http://www.geomorph.org)