



# GEOPHEMERA

The newsletter of the  
**British Society for Geomorphology**  
(incorporating the BGRG)  
Registered charity 1054260  
[www.geomorphology.org.uk](http://www.geomorphology.org.uk)

**Postgraduate Symposium**  
**Leeson House Field Studies Centre**  
**Swanage, Dorset**  
**2-4 April 2007**



## **In this issue**

Recent conference reports

BSG Annual Conference, 4-6 July 2007, Birmingham

Postgraduate Symposium, 2-4 April 2007, Swanage

Proposals for Special Issue

All the latest news and listings from the BSG

**Winter**  
**2007**  
**No.99**

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## Editorial

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The Spring issue of *Geophemera* will be the 100<sup>th</sup> edition. To celebrate this milestone, the BSG would like to put together a Special Issue containing memories spanning the past decades.

- Do you have a full collection of *Geophemera* on a dusty shelf somewhere in your office?
- Do you have any anecdotes that you'd like to share with the BSG membership? Stories of events, past conferences, field visits, and meetings? Photographs are particularly welcome.
- Do you have any memories of the foundation or early days of the BGRG?
- What features or information would you like to see included in future editions of *Geophemera*? Articles on topical issues? Website reviews? Research reviews?

Please get in touch with the Editor if you have any contributions, ideas or comments.

There are also plans for *Geophemera* to have an ISSN in the near future.

*Geophemera* is there for it's members, and relies on contributions from them.

The deadline for contributions to *Geophemera* 100 is **31st March 2007**.

Best regards

Dave Simm

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**Geophemera** is the newsletter of the *British Society for Geomorphology (incorporating the BGRG)* and is published 3 times a year (Spring-Summer, Autumn, Winter). Available online at [www.geomorphology.org.uk](http://www.geomorphology.org.uk) Compiled by Dave Simm, Department of Geography, Bath Spa University. **PLEASE SUBMIT MATERIAL FOR Geophemera 100 BY 31<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2007.**

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## CONFERENCE REPORTS

### **BGRG ANNUAL MEETING 2006**

### **Geomorphology and Earth System Science**

**Loughborough University, 28-30 June 2006**

The annual meeting in 2006 was notable on two counts: for the important constitutional changes that were carried during the AGM and which confirmed the renaming of the Group to the *British Society for Geomorphology* and for the excellent array of presentations that explored the position of geomorphology within Earth System Science. There were approximately 160 delegates in attendance. The majority were from universities in the UK and Europe but delegates also joined us from places further away, including Tasmania and Irkutsk.

Several key themes underpinned the meeting: interaction of surface processes with climate, land-use and tectonics; the manifestation, propagation and preservation of geomorphological indications of Earth System change; managing and mitigating the geomorphological implications of large scale environmental change; and tools for understanding the roles of geomorphology in the Earth System, including modelling and remote sensing. These themes were considered across eight different geomorphological systems (aeolian, biogenic, coastal, fluvial, glacial, hillslope, lacustrine and pedogenic) in eight sessions over the course of three days. In addition, there was a dedicated poster session and a session of invited talks on cross-cutting themes.

Posters were on display throughout the meeting and generated substantial interest. Authors answered questions and discussed their work during the dedi-

cated poster session which was a noisy but stimulating affair with approximately 90 excellent posters to investigate. Posters were positioned to maximise interaction between researchers working on similar issues and groupings included 'Geomorphology, Nature and Culture', 'Palaeohydrology' and 'Karst and Weathering' as well as groups aligned with the eight spoken sessions.



*Prize winners: Professors Angela Gurnell (Chair of the BSG Executive 2005-06), Tom Coulthard, Bill Dietrich and Chris Linton.*

There were a total of 37 spoken presentations, twelve by invited keynote speakers. It would be unfair of us to pick out individual presentations for special praise because quality was consistently high. The following selection of title snippets gives an indication of the breadth of topics and approaches that we were treated to: *Modelling eco-geomorphic Earth surface systems, From biofilms to global change, Responses*

*of submarine slopes to climate change, Megafloods and Earth System Science, Mountain glaciers: a controlling or limiting factor in orogen development, People and pixels revisited, Planetary landscape systems, Tropical lakes as windows on global biogeochemical cycles, Geomorphology and carbon dynamics, Landslides and geomorphic effectiveness.* A selection of these papers will appear in a special issue of *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms*, the Society's journal.

In addition to the main academic sessions there were several special presentations. The conference opened with a thought-provoking plenary address by Keith Richards and Nick Clifford concerning the nature and social construction of geomorphological knowledge and

**BGRG ANNUAL MEETING 2006 Conference Report** (contd.)

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the relations between geomorphology, physical geography and Earth System Science. Several elements of this talk were brought into sharp focus later the same day when Ian Reid delivered an expansive and entertaining Frost lecture on his experience of the tensions and synergies that bind 'blue skies' and applied geomorphological science. These talks were of great interest and relevance, not least because they both touched on a shared concern of many geomorphologists: defining fundable questions while establishing valuable knowledge in the ultra-competitive arena that characterises contemporary science funding. The annual Wiley lecture was delivered by Simon Dadson (on behalf of himself and co-author Michael Church) for their ESPL paper that was judged to be the best in the journal in 2005. Simon gave an outstanding, wide-ranging talk concerning modelling approaches to understanding landscape responses to climate change.

At the awards ceremony, Tom Coulthard received the Gordon Warwick award for the important contributions that he has made to fluvial geomorphology and reduced-complexity modelling in the relatively short period since completing his PhD. The Marjorie Sweeting prize was awarded to Gary Bilotta (Sheffield University) for his undergraduate dissertation enti-

tled "A laboratory investigation into the effectiveness of grass buffer strips at removing sediment from surface runoff". Twenty years after he received the Warwick award, Bill Dietrich was presented with the David Linton award, by David Linton's grandson Chris, for his world-class leadership over several decades across a wide range of geomorphological research including fluvial systems, sediment transport, hydrology, slope processes, and numerical modelling. Bill's lecture, "Is there a topographic signature of life on Earth" was followed by a very pleasant drinks reception provided by Loughborough Geography Department. Photos appeared in the last issue of *Geophemera*.

We would like to thank all of the authors and delegates for their excellent presentations and stimulating discussions. We look forward to meeting up again in Birmingham in July 2007 for "BSG 2007: Geomorphology, a 2020 vision".

**Stephen Rice**

*University of Loughborough*

**Mark Macklin**

*University of Wales, Aberystwyth*

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***Sediment Dynamics and Hydromorphology of Fluvial Systems***  
**Intercontinental Commission on Continental Erosion, IAHS**  
**Dundee, Scotland, 3-7 July 2006**

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Participants overwhelmingly agreed that this conference was a roaring success. Indeed, eminent Professors such as Des Walling commented on how this was the best conference they'd attended in 35 years. From my perspective, as a relative newcomer to this specific fluvial geomorphology community, I found the conference environment incredibly welcoming and interactive. So 'hat's off' to the conference organisers for running such an efficient, effective and fun week.

There are a few key reasons why I think the conference was such a tremendous learning experience for all participants. First, the organisers demanded respect – they kept to a tightly scheduled programme and all authors were within time, with scope for questions. Poster sessions were also well planned with enough time for participants to speak with the authors. Practically posters were in the same room as the main conference. Together, this meant that the posters were actually read and discussed by most participants. A model

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**Sediment Dynamics and Hydromorphology of Fluvial Systems Conference Report** (contd.)

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certainly worth replicating. Second, the structure fostered a steady flow of engaging discussions, rigorous questions and salient comments throughout the week. I think this was due to a good mixture of well-subscribed, fun social activities and a field trip interspersed amongst the papers. Lastly, the small size and interactive nature of the conference (in sessions as well as at the bar) made for a stimulating week.



*Delegates viewing the upper reaches of the Tay Estuary looking northwards into Perthshire*

Scientifically, the range and calibre of the papers presented was excellent. Papers were presented by scientists from 6 continents, and ranged from detailed local-scale studies quantifying sediment fluxes (e.g. Gell *et al.*) to examining the use of historical records to extend the flood and drought record beyond the earliest flow measurements (e.g. MacDonald). Papers also addressed applied and methodological as well as theoretical questions. For example, Rowan, Naylor, Brazier, Droppo and co-authors outlined methods for complying with policy levers such as the EC Water Framework Directive. Several papers presented new methods or new approaches/applications of existing methods for measuring sediments (e.g. Zakikhani *et al.*, Xinbao *et al.*, Figueiredo *et al.*). Meanwhile, Southwell and Thoms used recent research to pose questions about whether dryland rivers actually have textural gradients or whether they have shifting mosaics of patches.

The IAHS awards at the end – not sure if they were created by the local organisers or whether they are a



*The symposium banquet following a tour of the Research Vessel RRS Discovery in Dundee*

standard IAHS procedure – were brilliant and will keep the science and people fresh in our minds for a while. From Frank Magilligan who asked the most questions (*My name is Frank, I'm from Brooklyn and I like to talk*) to Roger Wotton who fascinated and repulsed the audience with the science of faecal pellets – which may necessitate changes in how sediment strength is modelled.

**Larissa Naylor**

*Environment Agency and Research Associate  
University of Oxford*



*Stanimir Kostadinov (Serbia), Mel Neave (Australia) and John Rowan (UK) enjoying sunshine on the Allt Dubaig*

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## ***Environmental Change, Geomorphic Processes, Land Degradation and Rehabilitation in Tropical and Subtropical Highlands***

Mekelle, Ethiopia, 19– 22 September 2006

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The impressive line-up of dignitaries at the opening ceremony for this conference, including an ambassador, a regional president, a president of one university and the vice-rector of another, set the tone of this meeting: it was not just about scientific understanding, but also about international cooperation in using science to address the problems of a degraded landscape. The conference addressed three themes: 1) changing environments and intensities of geomorphic processes since late Pleistocene times, 2) natural and anthropogenic controls of land degradation, and 3) techniques and implementation of soil and water conservation. In the opening ceremony Jean Poesen posed three questions to be addressed by these themes: 1) how have environmental changes impacted on the type and intensity of geomorphic processes since late Pleistocene time? 2) What factors control the intensity of land degradation, its on-site and off-site impacts? 3) What is the effectiveness and efficiency of traditional and recently introduced soil and water conservation techniques?

Each theme was introduced by a keynote paper (Francesco Dramis on Travertine dams in theme 1; Tony Parsons on Hillslope processes, vegetation change and land degradation in theme 2; and Eric Roose on Soil and water conservation strategies in theme 3); and followed by some oral presentations in the lecture hall, some presentations in the field, and some posters (totalling ca. 100 presentations). This mix of presentation styles and the scheduling of them made for a most varied and enjoyable programme. Days one and four were in the lecture hall, and each of these days was broken by an extensive period for viewing poster presentations. The technique of allowing poster presenters one minute and

one overhead in which to introduce their posters is, in our experience, a most effective way of getting the audience to engage with posters: each person knows quickly and efficiently which posters they are going to seek out.

After a day in the lecture hall it was good to get out into the field (especially for those of us new to Tigray) and see some of the things we'd heard about, and some new things as well. The two field days had presentations on all three themes and, for logistical purposes, it was not possible to keep the three separate, but that is under-



*Stone bunds and small farm dams constructed in recent years to control soil erosion and to provide water for irrigated crops*

standable and it made eminent sense to have presentations about research in the local area where presenters were able to demonstrate the experiments, practices and effects of soil conservation as well as the context and land degradation problems. Over the two days we had twenty three such field presentations in a very well organised programme.

Aspects of this conference that were particularly impressive included the high quality of presentations from young researchers, especially in the field, and the

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***Environmental Change, Geomorphic Processes, Land Degradation and Rehabilitation in Tropical and Subtropical Highlands Conference Report*** (contd.)

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amount of research and of actual application of soil conservation practices that is going on. Some of the experiments and practices are of longstanding such that effects on runoff, sediment yields, land degradation and crop fertility can now be assessed. There is a very high degree of cooperation between researchers and local people, admirably nurtured by the Belgian programmes and Mekelle University.

In the final session of the conference two rapporteurs for each of the three themes were asked to reflect on what they had heard, identify gaps in research and new questions to be addressed. As the conference was being held at the point when existing funding period was ending and a new one being planned, this session held more than intellectual interest for the local researchers.

Although the conference formally ended on the Friday, a number of post-conference activities followed: one- and two-day excursions to the Danakil depression (the hottest place on Earth), a one-day meeting between scientists and farmers, and a three-day UNESCO workshop on sediment transport as part of the FRIEND Nile project.

It is not easy to organise a conference for around 200 delegates from 20 countries in a regional town in the

fourth poorest country in the world. The task is made even more difficult when the ruling party of the country is holding its party conference in the town at the same time. Some last-minute changes of hotel accommodation, and sudden disappearances of hotel reservations, caused some late nights for the organisers but these hiccups were addressed with admirable skill such that disruptions for the participants were minimal. Our congratulations go to Dr. Jan Nyssen and Dr. Mitiku Haile from Mekelle University, and Sophie Bruneel, Viviane Crabbe and Martine Dekoninck from K.U.Leuven.

Late September proved to be the ideal time (from a climatic perspective) to have a conference in Tigray. The summer rains (this year very good) are over, the crops are growing and the landscape looks green and promising. We think everyone there left hoping that the conference had helped in the efforts to make that promise both realisable and sustainable.

**Tony Parsons**  
*University of Leicester*

**Janet Hooke**  
*University of Portsmouth*

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**Publication dates of Geophemera**

The moving of the BSG's Annual Meeting to July each year means that the circulation of the newsletter has changed. Please note the following deadlines and circulation dates:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Deadline for contributions</b>	<b>Circulation</b>
Autmun	31 <sup>st</sup> September	October
Winter	31 <sup>st</sup> December	February
Spring-Summer	31 <sup>st</sup> March	May

**BSG - BGRG Geomorphology Conference:  
4 - 6 July 2007, Birmingham UK**

***BSG - BGRG Annual Conference: 4 - 6 July 2007, University of Birmingham, UK***

**Conference Title: Geomorphology - a 2020 Vision**

**Call for Papers and Posters: Abstracts due by FRIDAY 26 JANUARY 2007**

A few people have asked whether the Abstract submission date could be extended: please note, therefore, the new due date of FRIDAY 26 JANUARY (Abstract format is given below). Thanks.



**CONFERENCE DETAILS**

The Annual Conference of the British Society for Geomorphology (BSG) - formerly the British Geomorphological Research Group (BGRG) - will take place on Wednesday 4 – Friday 6 July 2007 at the University of Birmingham, UK. This will be the first meeting of the BSG since its change of name from the BGRG in 2006.

It will be an international Open Conference, where all geomorphological fields will be welcome. It will also be a forward-looking meeting, with the overarching theme: Geomorphology: a 2020 Vision.

The last few years have seen significant and exciting developments in Geomorphology, not least in concepts, models, modelling approaches, monitoring methodologies and dating techniques. These have delivered numerous novel, high-quality and high-resolution datasets and modelling simulations, and substantial advances in the understanding of geomorphological processes, form-process feedbacks, scale impacts, long term landform evolution, effects of climate and environmental change and human impacts and management strategies.

The aim of this Conference is to stimulate debate on these new advances, evaluate their potential for further development and application across Geomorphology and beyond, and also to look forward to the next decade and the promise of exploiting emerging approaches to solve key challenges throughout pure and applied Geomorphology. It will thus be an excellent opportunity to cross-fertilise ideas from across the discipline, and from cognate fields, at all time and space scales.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited for all geomorphological processes, landforms, environments and applications. Please bring your best ideas, concepts, models, datasets and methodologies! Oral paper and poster sessions will be supported by demonstrations, the BSG AGM, Awards announcements, Special Lectures and Conference Dinner. Please see the BSG website for periodic updates: <http://www.geomorphology.org.uk/>

**Systematic Sessions** being planned include (known Chairs in brackets; others TBC):

- \* Fluvial and floodplain processes
- \* Hillslope processes and water-sediment interactions (Tim Burt)
- \* Advances in Quaternary Geomorphology (Jim Rose)
- \* Karst systems (Ian Fairchild)
- \* Coastal, tidal and estuarine systems
- \* Glacial and periglacial geomorphology
- \* Desert and Dryland environments
- \* Mountain environments



**Plus the following Cross-Cutting Sessions:**

- \* Process modelling in Geomorphology (Stuart Lane)
- \* Long-term landform development, tectonics and dating advances (Paul Bishop)
- \* Hydrogeomorphological impacts of climate change (Damian Lawler & Mark Macklin)
- \* Sediment delivery, budgets and dynamics
- \* Weathering systems and soils; Ecogeomorphology
- \* Human impacts, applied geomorphology and management challenges
- \* Young Workers session: how do those in early career see the 'Future of Geomorphology'?

Please feel free to suggest additional sessions and speakers.

## ABSTRACT SUBMISSION DETAILS

Please email 1-page Abstracts as attachments, using the following format, by **Friday 26 January 2007** to Damian Lawler at: [d.m.lawler@bham.ac.uk](mailto:d.m.lawler@bham.ac.uk)

- \* Use for your email subject for all abstracts: BSG 2007 Abstract: add your name
- \* Abstract itself as a Word attachment with:
  - \* Title in 14-point Arial bold font
  - \* Immediately under the Abstract title, add FULL author names, full institution addresses, and email addresses
  - \* Main text follows (300 words maximum) in 12-point Arial font
  - \* In the Abstract, please also include reference to the key research needs/problems/challenges in the field which remain to be addressed.
  - \* State at the end your preference for Oral/Poster presentation and likely session(s)

Slots for papers, as ever, will be in short supply, but we plan fully-supported poster sessions.

**PUBLICATION.** Publication of selected papers in an international journal Special Issue is planned. An edited volume of research papers entitled: 'Geomorphology – a 2020 Vision' is also being explored to mark this forward-looking event.

**Birmingham** lies at the heart of central England and, as the UK's second largest city, enjoys excellent air, rail and motorway links, including Birmingham International Airport 40 minutes drive/train from the University.

## ***Geophemera 99***

We look forward to welcoming you to the University of Birmingham in July 2007!

Convenors: Damian Lawler and Ian Fairchild

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<http://www.gees.bham.ac.uk/people/index.asp?ID=112>



**Conference web pages for periodic updates:**

Link from Home page of BSG-BGRG site: <http://www.geomorphology.org.uk/>

Also: <http://www.gees.bham.ac.uk/research/hydrogeomorphology/BSGConference/index.htm>



**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGY**  
INCORPORATING THE BGRG

**Postgraduate Symposium**

Leeson House Field Studies Centre, Nr. Swanage, Dorset

**2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> April 2007**



This meeting is a fantastic opportunity for postgraduate students to present and discuss their research in an informal, relaxed atmosphere, to network and to share experiences.

If you would like to present a paper or poster, on any theme in geomorphology, please register your interest by emailing

[matthew.blackett@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:matthew.blackett@kcl.ac.uk) or [c.setchell@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:c.setchell@imperial.ac.uk)

(No forms required for now just an e-mail to say you will be attending)

**Deadline for abstracts and registration of interest: Contact organiser a.s.a.p.**

Further details and registration form available on the BSG website:

<http://geomorphology.org.uk/pages/postgraduates/>



Image courtesy of <http://www.jurassiccoast.com>



BCRA

**18<sup>th</sup> British Cave Research Association  
Cave Science Symposium  
Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> March 2007  
University of Huddersfield**

**Second Circular: 13 December 2006**

The British Cave Research Association is pleased to confirm that its next one-day annual Cave Science Symposium will be held at the University of Huddersfield (<http://www.hud.ac.uk/>) on Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> March 2007. The meeting will be hosted by Professor John Gunn, Director of the Limestone Research Group (<http://www.hud.ac.uk/sas/geog/lrg/>) and joint editor of BCRA's science journal, Cave & Karst Science.

Whether you are an academic, an amateur scientist or a caver wanting to find out more about the underground environment, you will find something of interest at the Symposium. Each year the verbal presentations and posters cover a wide range of cave science topics - from archaeology to hydrology, and from biology to geology.

Presentations are invited on any cave science topic, and especially those that fall within the BCRA cave science themes (see the cave science policy via [http://www.bcra.org.uk/detail/cstri\\_info.html](http://www.bcra.org.uk/detail/cstri_info.html)). Presentations from students, including undergraduates, are particularly welcome. Full papers are not required, but may be offered subsequently to C&KS. To offer a verbal or poster presentation, please contact the lecture secretary, Trevor Faulkner, preferably by email at: [t.faulkner@bcra.org.uk](mailto:t.faulkner@bcra.org.uk) or, for initial queries, by telephone at: +44 (0)1625 531558. Titles and abstracts of up to one side of A4 should be sent as Word files by email by **Friday 12 January 2007**. Talks will probably be allocated 15–20 minutes, and poster presentations 5 minutes.

Registration will take place at the start of the Seminar. A small admission charge will cover refreshments. Further information, including directions to the venue and informal lunch arrangements, will appear on the BCRA website [www.bcra.org.uk](http://www.bcra.org.uk) and in a third Circular in February 2007.

## 4<sup>th</sup> International Palaeoflood Workshop

### Crete, Greece, 24<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> June 2007



The 4<sup>th</sup> International Palaeoflood Workshop, sponsored by the British Society for Geomorphology (incorporating the BGRG), will highlight new methods, empirical datasets, conceptual models, and theoretical developments in palaeoflood hydrology. It will be an opportunity to take stock of recent developments in the field and to identify avenues for future research. In line with previous workshops, themes will include the following:

- hydroclimatic controls and characteristics of palaeofloods in different environmental settings;
- the impact of climate and land-use changes on palaeoflood magnitude and frequency;
- Pleistocene and Holocene geomorphic and sedimentary records of large or extreme palaeofloods;
- river channel and catchment responses/recovery to large or extreme palaeofloods;
- use of palaeoflood hydrology in flood risk assessment;
- palaeofloods in the geological record and on other planetary bodies.

**Format:** Evening ice-breaker and introductory talk, 2 full days of technical papers, 1-day mid-workshop field excursion, conference dinner, 3-day optional post-workshop field excursion.

**Venue:** The technical sessions will be held at the MAICH Conference Centre, located near Chania on the northwest part of the island (<http://www.maich.gr/conference/>). The post-workshop field trip will be based for two nights at Kastri/Keratokampou on the south central coast.

**Registration and costs:** To register for the conference, please visit the conference web site (<http://users.aber.ac.uk/set/createworkshopfolder/crete1home.htm>) and download, complete, and return a registration form. N.B. costs include registration, ice-breaker event, full-board accommodation, field excursion and conference dinner; price ranges below reflect differences in accommodation room type.

**Package A)** an all-inclusive package for the workshop and mid-workshop field excursion: £380 - £440

**Package B)** an optional all-inclusive package for the post-workshop field trip: £200 - £250

**Important dates:** Please note the following:

- The deadline for abstract submission is **31 October 2006**
- Notification of acceptance for an oral or poster presentation will be given by **30 November 2006**
- The deadline for registration (no surcharge) is **1 March 2007**
- The deadline for registration (15% surcharge) is **1 April 2007**

The intention is to publish some presentations as a special issue of 'Global and Planetary Change' (2007 publication date). The deadline for submission of the full manuscript for review is **15 January 2007**. Depending on the level of interest, consideration will be given to publishing other presentations in another journal special issue following the conference (2008 publication date).

**Further details:** For further information and updates relating to registration and abstract submission, and for some images of Crete and other flood-prone landscapes, please see the 4th International Palaeoflood Workshop website at: <http://users.aber.ac.uk/set/createworkshopfolder/crete1home.htm>

**International Association of Geomorphologists  
Regional Conference  
Borneo, June 2007**

The International Association of Geomorphologists Regional Conference 2007 will take place in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 25-29 June 2007. This IAG-AIG event is jointly hosted by the National University of Singapore, Yayasan Sabah (The Sabah Foundation) and the Universiti Malaysia Sabah. Preliminary information about the event is hosted on the Department of Geography, NUS website at: [http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/iag\\_conf/iag\\_conf.html](http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/iag_conf/iag_conf.html)

Though there will be a focus on geomorphological challenges in low latitude environments, all geomorphologists are invited to attend and to enjoy the varied and exhilarating landscapes of Northeast Borneo. A number of one day field excursions and longer pre- and post-conference trips are being planned. Several of the IAG-AIG Working Groups will convene specialist sessions at the conference.

The website will be updated at regular intervals, so please bookmark. Please note that the deadline for abstract submission is 30 November 2006 and an early bird registration will be available until 15 March 2007. Enquiries can be sent to: [IAGCONF@nus.edu.sg](mailto:IAGCONF@nus.edu.sg) or contact David Higgitt, Department of Geography, National University of Singapore, 1 Arts Link, Singapore 117570. Email [geodlh@nus.edu.sg](mailto:geodlh@nus.edu.sg)



**UK Luminescence and ESR Meeting  
Department of Geography  
University of Sheffield  
12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September 2007**

The annual UK luminescence and ESR dating research meeting will be held at the University of Sheffield from the 12-14<sup>th</sup> September 2007. This meeting will be of interest to luminescence dating specialists, Quaternary geologists, archaeologists, dosimetric scientists and some physics researchers by providing an opportunity to discuss the latest research in trapped charge dating and related work. Presentations covering basic physics, methodological issues and the application of these techniques are all welcome. The meeting will consist of both oral and poster presentations, and presentations by research students are especially encouraged.

For further information send an e-mail to: [Luminescence@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:Luminescence@sheffield.ac.uk) or visit the University of Sheffield Geography department website at <http://www.shef.ac.uk/geography/>

## RESEARCH REPORTS

### ***BSG Postgraduate Research Fund Award***

#### ***Fieldwork Report: Environmental impact of polluted street sediments in south-east Brazil***

Lauren Buchanan  
Queen's University Belfast

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The six-week field visit in February and March 2006 to Argentina and Brazil proved an extremely useful reconnaissance visit. It was the first visit to my main area of study in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and was supported by the BGRG Postgraduate Research Fund. The aim of my research is to understand the complex pollution situation in the polarized societies of South America by characterising specific urban pollutants through identification of sediment sources and pathways and to relate this to a wider human impact on local communities through collaboration with medics and local aid organisations. I spent the first two weeks in Argentina exploring opportunities to extend my research into another area of the developing world to see if these specific pollutants are isolated to Brazil or impact South America as a whole.

The aim of the field work was to conduct a preliminary environmental sample of the area and to establish working relationships with the organisations and agencies in the Niterói area.

The outcomes of the field work are:

- The specific spatial locations for potential study were chosen and observations taken including rough mapping out of the areas. Within these areas preliminary pollution sampling of both dust and street sediments were collected.
- Contacts within the local university UFF were established and arrangements put into place for students to carry out ongoing pollution sampling to reflect the differences in wet and dry seasons. Inter-disciplinary contacts were also made to enable suc-

cessful research in 2007.

- Contacts with key persons and organisations involved in work with street children and people most at risk of contamination with the pollution were made and contracts drawn up about the nature of research next year. These groups were both non-governmental and governmental in nature.

In Argentina some preliminary samples were taken and projects working with street children agreed access and have remained in contact.

This reconnaissance visit proved to be invaluable in my research as it has helped focus my work and prepare me for the extended period of fieldwork in 2007. I have been able to identify the strengths and limitations of the project and therefore can carry out my research more effectively during the main fieldwork period in 2007.

I would like to thank the British Geomorphological Research Group for awarding me the money that enabled me to extend my research into Argentina and undertake a vitally important first visit to my study areas.

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### ***Report on the Conferences attended with the aid of the BSG Postgraduate Conference Fund***

Alexander Antonarakis  
University of Cambridge

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With the financial help from the BSG Conference fund of £390 I attended the two conferences of "Atelier LiDAR" in Montpellier, France from the 7-8<sup>th</sup> of December, and the American Geophysics Union (AGU) in San Francisco, USA from the 11-15<sup>th</sup> of December. The funding received was used to pay for the airplane tickets to the two respective venues, and for the registration cost of the AGU. Copies of these are attached.

I was to present part of my Doctoral research at these

conferences with the title; “The potential of LiDAR in recovering physical data on floodplain vegetation to parameterize flow resistance.” My field is that of hydrology, but I also involve aspects of biogeography, and remote sensing in which I have keen interest.

The “Atelier LiDAR” Conference in Montpellier, France was based on the theory and usage of LiDAR as well as some of its applications. I presented a poster at this session and also a short oral presentation of my work on the first day (7<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006). The session first engaged in the introduction to LiDAR (Airborne and Terrestrial) and its initial manipulation. Then it went on describe the uses of Airborne LiDAR in Atmospheric processes such as wind and particulate detection. Then different sessions within the conference explored the Infrastructural advances to LiDAR, the hydrographic uses of LiDAR, as well as the Vegetation characterization through LiDAR. This conference was useful not only in my field of Vegetation characterization, but also for understanding other people’s work and the future scope of LiDAR becoming more mainstream.

The AGU conference offered a session that was very relevant to part of my research. This was under a joint hosting session (Biogeography and Hydrology) called “Remote Characterization of Vegetation Structure”. Under this session I presented a poster on the 14<sup>th</sup> December, which received much interest. Over the week, I also attended numerous sessions spanning from Remote Sensing to Hydrology, River Restoration, LiDAR, Biogeography, as well as sessions that were not directly related to my research and interests.

I have received an invoice from the ‘Journal of Geophysical Research – Biogeosciences’ that invites the presenters of the “Remote Characterization of Vegetation Structure” Session to write an article characterizing the recent research in the field. I will be aiming to publish in this journal. The publication will focus on the characterization techniques I have used to define the vegetation, but will also include a mention of how the factors obtained from the LiDAR will be applied to hydraulic resistance.

## **BSG Postgraduate Research Fund Award**

### ***Fieldwork Report: Dynamic and kinematic evolution of a fold-thrust belt, with particular focus on deformation front migration***

Caroline Setchell  
Imperial College London

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Fieldwork in the Sawtooth Range, Montana, in summer 2006, forms part of a programme investigating the deformation rate and styles of development of fold types in fold-thrust belts. This complements earlier use of geomorphological attributes interpreted from satellite images to study the development of folds in the Zagros. Folds developed in similar lithologies and in similar structural settings were examined in both mountain belts.



*A view of the Teton Anticline, looking NW into the hinterland of the thrust belt.*

The Teton Canyon provides a clear cross-section of two fold structures (the Teton and Little Teton Anticlines). Using GPS, a detailed study of the geometry of the anticlines was made. Bedding orientation was collected, as well as the orientations of joints, veins and faults. Lastly, the locations, dimensions and orientations of sub-map scale folds were recorded.

The fold shapes and asymmetry are reflected in the shape of the hillside (concordant morphology). A broad hinge can be seen as well as distinct ridges where resistant beds outcrop. The western limb has a constant dip along strike and has a gentler dip than the eastern limb.

In contrast, the eastern limb becomes steeper to the south along strike, and is most pronounced where the smaller eastern fold dies out.

Well data indicates that the geometry is more complex at depth than the surface analysis would suggest. The folds form in the triangle zone in the frontal region of the thrust belt. Interaction with a basement lineament in the Great Falls Tectonic Zone may control the extent of the Little Teton Anticline, and the corresponding steepening of the eastern limb of Teton Anticline.

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### **BSG Postgraduate Research Fund Award**

#### **Fieldwork report: Tectonic geomorphology in an area of active strike-slip faulting: The Hatay Graben, Turkey**

Dr Sarah Boulton  
University of Plymouth

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I thank BGRG for the £200 received from the Research Fund. The award was used to pay for accommodation and part of the car hire costs incurred during the fieldwork in Southern Turkey in June 2006; other costs were met by the School of Earth Ocean and Environmental Science at the University of Plymouth and privately by the applicant.

Fieldwork was undertaken in the Hatay region of Turkey, near the city of Antakya (known as Antioch in ancient times) in a tectonically active graben. The main aim of the field work was reconnaissance, in order to investigate the nature of the Quaternary geomorphology of the area and evaluate the potential for future geomorphic research in the area. Wind gaps, terrace levels and river morphology were investigated. In addition, meetings were held with a number of local academics, providing useful information and contacts for future collaboration.

*Continued top of Column 2*

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*Continued from base of Column 1*

The fieldwork successfully showed that this area is rich in a range of interesting tectonic geomorphic features too numerous and complex to fully catalog on a single visit, it is hoped that this initial fieldwork will lead to future funding and return visits to fully investigate the area, ideally this would take the form of a doctoral research project. In the shorter term the river profile information is currently being written up to be published in a peer reviewed paper, which will acknowledge the support of the BGRG.

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### **Research Report**

#### **The structure and sedimentology of Paluma Shoals, a nearshore, turbid-zone coral reef located within a terrigenous sediment-dominated environment**

Suzanne Palmer

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### **Introduction**

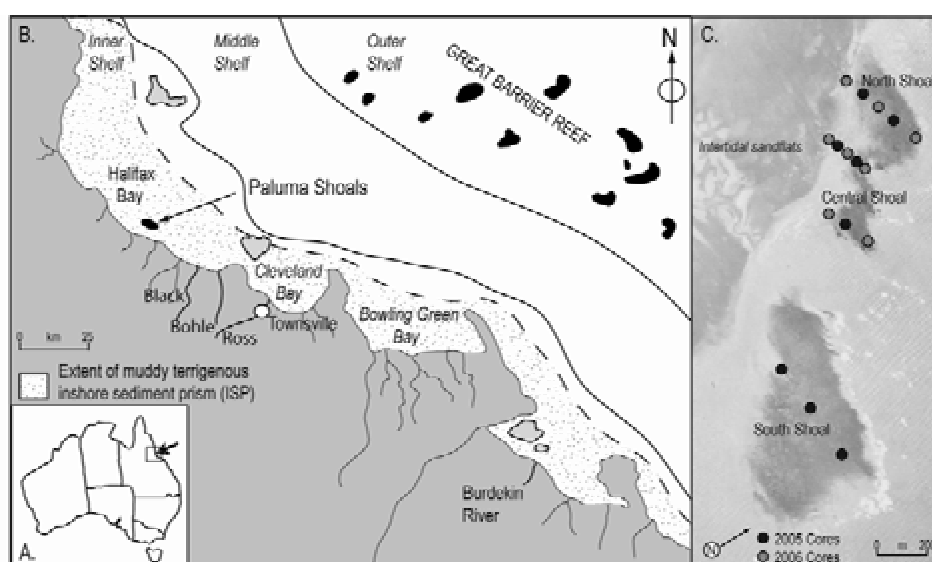
The aim of the research is to establish the internal structure and evolutionary development of a Paluma Shoals, a modern turbid-zone coral reef on the central Great Barrier Reef (GBR) coastline (Fig. 1 A-C). Following 2005 8 percussion cores were recovered across the reef flats (Fig. 1C) and detailed stratigraphic logging and sub-sampling of the cores has allowed for preliminary sedimentary facies units to be identified. Five reef facies were identified through the Holocene reef sequence (Fig. 2A) based on clast composition, the extent of clast- to matrix-support and on standard textural and sedimentary characteristics (grain size following the Udden-Wentworth scale and sorting following the visual comparison charts of Compton, 1962). The sedimentary facies units revealed (1) a distinctive diagenetic signature, with pyritization of selective sand sized carbonate constituents throughout the matrix; (2) a presence of benthic

foraminifera throughout the whole reef facies, with possible species assemblages throughout the profile and, (3) a restricted bioclast assemblage compared to that of 'typical' reef facies. Due to the recent findings on the internal structure of Paluma Shoals the direction of the project has now changed direction from the original aim which was to compare the growth histories of two contrasting turbid-zone coral reefs. The research is to focus on the depositional history and Holocene reef growth of Paluma Shoals and in particular the distinctive sedimentology of the system. Following the change in direction the objectives of field season 2 (August/September, 2006) were revised to (1) Core the Northern and Central Shoals reef flat and intertidal zone to further constrain the reef growth. This would also provide new samples for geochemistry work to investigate the diagenesis. (2) Recover grab samples off the seaward reef edge to further determine the surrounding sedimentary environment. (3) Survey the nearshore profile along shore-normal transects using an RTK survey to; a. determine the reef topography and elevation; b. level in the location of the cores with respect to sea level, and, c. provide a profile of the surrounding sedimentary environment. Following two field seasons (2005 and 2006) 14 percussion cores have been recovered across the reef profile (Fig. 1C), 6 of which have recovered the full Holocene reefal sequence, and as a result there now exists the largest dataset for coral reefs of this type.

**Preliminary results on the sedimentary facies development of Paluma Shoals**

Paluma Shoals presently exhibit well-developed reef flats with 3 main areas of active reef development; North, Central and South (Fig. 1C). The South Shoal is the largest and most defined area of development, is located 500 m seaward of the shoreline. The reef flat extends ~750 m alongshore and ~300m sea-

wards. It is presently detached from the intertidal flats by a subtidal muddy sand channel which lies ~3-4 m below the MLWS. The South Shoal is the most extensive and well-defined area of contemporary coral growth and is currently detached from the intertidal sands by a subtidal muddy channel. The dominant coral species are *Galaxea fascicularis* which comprise irregular large low lying colonies. Bommie fields of *Goniastrea* microatolls (>2 m), *Platygyra* sp. and *Favia* sp. dominate the windward reef flat with live coral cover up to 90%. In contrast the landward reef flat comprises a low *Porites rus* platform with extensive colonies of *Acropora* sp. and a decreasing live coral cover towards the landward edge.



**Fig. 1** A Map to show the location of Halifax Bay, GBR. B Map to show the location of Paluma Shoals, Halifax Bay. C Aerial photograph to show the location of the cores recovered from across the reef and intertidal flats.

The North and Central Shoals form a disjointed series of reefs located ~500m seaward of the shoreline and ~200m north of the South Shoal. The reef flats extend ~750m alongshore and between ~100-200m seaward. They are presently attached on their landward side to the intertidal sand flats. The Central Shoal is adjoined to the North Shoal where they forms a disjointed series of narrow reef flats, extending 200m seaward and ~700m alongshore. They are presently attached at their landward side to the intertidal sandflats. The sand flats appear to be prograding over the landward edge of the reef flat with greatest burial on the North Shoal. The Central Shoal comprises a low relief (<0.4m) structure of *Galaxea fascicularis*. *Goniastrea* sp. microatolls

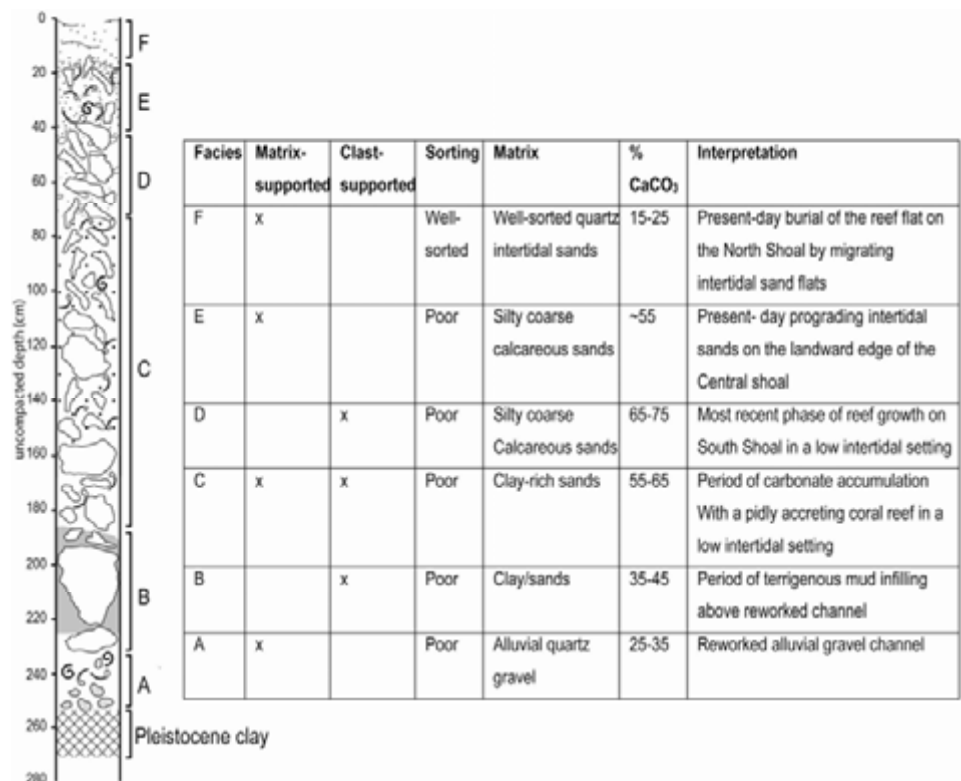
form wide extensive fields among which there are *Acropora* sp. and *Turbinaria reniformis*. The structure of the reef flat is comparable to that of the Southern Shoal however with sparse coral cover.

Cores recovered across the reef complex indicate a relatively recent phase of Holocene reef growth with 2.5-2.6 m of reef 'framework' accretion above late Pleistocene stiff, grey, mottled clay (Smithers & Larcombe, 2003). AMS dating of reef rubble from the cores confirms that reef accumulation has occurred since ~1,200yrs BP. A distinctive feature of the internal structure of Paluma Shoals is the unconsolidated framework of reef rubble set within a mixed carbonate/terrigenous matrix. Further, there is a distinct lack of biological binding or cementation. Recovery of the stiff, grey mottled Pleistocene clays indicate the entire Holocene reef sequence was recovered above which there five main reef facies documenting the reef growth history of Paluma Shoals. Using the sedimentary facies data an idealised core profile (Fig. 1 A) has been constructed to illustrate the distribution of the reef facies and a preliminary interpretation of how the facies units represent various phases of Holocene reef growth of Paluma Shoals (Fig 1 B).

**Ongoing and future work**

Ongoing work to establish the internal structure and sediment facies development of Paluma Shoals comprises 3 main areas: (1) Sedimentary facies; (2) Microfossils, and (3) Diagenesis. Work on the sedimentary facies entails detailed microscopic identification of primary constituent's skeletal components within the sediment facies and XRD analysis has recently been carried out to determine the mineralogy of the

facies units. Of which will further characterise the sedimentary units. Investigation of the microfossil assemblages within the reef facies will involve microscopic identification and quantification on the sediment facies units for benthic foraminifera. This will be supported with SEM analysis to aid identification and structural conditions of the microfossils. To determine the diagenesis of the system the research will focus on the origins and implications of pyrite, however a broad picture of the carbon-Fe-sulphur chemistry of the sedi-



**Fig. 2** A Schematic diagram illustrating the distribution of facies in an idealised core recovered from Paluma Shoals. **B** Sedimentary facies development

ments will be analysed. This will involve determining the pyrite morphology, quantifying the pyrite is present, and determining how much of the Fe (iron) in the sediment has been pyritised and how much remains as iron oxides. This will assist in the understanding of the diagenesis of the system.

*Smithers, S. and Larcombe P. (2003) Late Holocene initiation and growth of a nearshore turbid-zone coral reef: Paluma Shoals, central Great Barrier Reef, Australia. Coral Reefs, 22, 499-505.*

## NEW THESIS

### **LATE QUATERNARY CLIMATE RECORDED IN CHINESE LOESS: OSL ANALYSIS OF RECORD CONTINUITY AND PRESERVATION**

Thomas Stevens 2006

D.Phil. thesis

Jesus College, Oxford  
Oxford University Centre for the Environment

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Chinese loess is widely considered to hold uninterrupted and highly resolved records of late Cenozoic East Asian monsoon change. This contention is founded on the assumptions that sedimentation is essentially continuous and that post depositional processes do not obscure or remove syn-depositional records of palaeoclimate. This study aims to test these assumptions by applying Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating systematically at a high sampling resolution to four sites across the Chinese Loess Plateau. Age models developed using these dates are utilised to re-interpret monsoon proxies as part of a new methodology for understanding past climate using loess.

Through the combined application of detailed vertical sampling in the field, the use of new laboratory protocols and efficient data analysis tools, a robust and thorough examination of loess sedimentary and diagenetic processes over the late Quaternary is possible. This is crucial in understanding how past climate change is recorded in loess. The results suggest that far from

being continuous, loess sedimentation is episodic and exhibits abrupt changes over millennial timescales. In addition, site-specific processes are more important than previously believed, with diagenesis obscuring large portions of the past climate record, invalidating assumptions underpinning non-independent age models. The implication of these findings is that much past palaeoclimate work on loess should be regarded with caution, and re-evaluated.

Application of derived independent and time-continuous late Quaternary age models to climate proxies from loess, forms part of a new methodological framework for the palaeoclimatic analysis of the deposit. Findings from this approach indicate that the monsoon responds in a complex manner to a variety of forcing mechanisms. The system shows an apparent long-term, lagged and non-linear response to orbital forcing, punctuated by abrupt shifts in winter circulation intensity. These shifts appear to be synchronous with episodes of massive iceberg discharge in the North Atlantic during the Late Pleistocene.

British Society for Geomorphology  
(incorporating the BGRG)  
**Special Issue of Geophemera**  
**Call for Submissions**

**Deadline for expressions of interest: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**

**Deadline for contributions: 31<sup>st</sup> May 2007**

To commemorate the BSG becoming a learned society and also to provide a general marketing publication, it is proposed that a future edition of Geophemera should be a Special Issue.

The Editor would welcome any ideas and, more importantly, contributions. It is proposed that this SE should contain several articles on topical geomorphological issues that will be of interest to other academics, students of both HE and FE, and the lay-person.

**Volunteer authors are sought** for the contributions on the following areas—the topic and content is open for negotiation:

1. **A review of geomorphology research in the UK** - An outline of the state of geomorphology research in the UK.
2. **The state of geomorphology education** - A review of recent trends in geomorphology teaching, such as the teaching-research nexus, and the importance of forging links and influencing curricula design at FE in order to maintain interest in geomorphology and to strengthen recruitment to HE.
3. **Geomorphology and Society** - A review of the applications of geomorphology (e.g. flood studies and water resources, environmental hazards, river restoration, coastal erosion, global warming) aimed at enticing A-level students (and their teachers) to pursue an interest in geomorphology. This could be a general overview or focused on a specific topic.
4. **BSG research, education and strategy** - Where should geomorphology be going in the next 20 years? What will be the key issues, opportunities and threats? What are the current and future issues that geomorphologists should be getting involved in? (e.g. global warming, water resources, environmental degradation, school/FE education, third-world development issues, etc.) How will we get there? What role should the BSG be playing?

Send any ideas and comments, expressions of interest, and contributions to the Geophemera Editor. The deadline for contributions is **31<sup>st</sup> May 2007**.

Dr Dave Simm, Geophemera Editor

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**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGY**  
*incorporating the British Geomorphological Research Group*



Registered Charity Number 1054260

## **The Dick Chorley Award for Postgraduate Research**

One of Dick Chorley's lasting contributions to geomorphology lies in the post-graduate students whom he inspired and guided at the start of their academic careers. Many have gone on to academic careers themselves, and include several of the leading figures in British geomorphology. In recognition of Dick's commitment to serving the future of the discipline, the BSG has decided to honour his memory by creating the **Dick Chorley Award for Postgraduate Research**. This award, to be made annually at the BSG AGM, is for "the most significant original published contribution to geomorphology by a current or recently graduated post-graduate student".

### **Rules**

1. the Awards Committee will consider one paper published (electronic or paper form) in a research journal within the specified calendar year of the award;
2. work published in all English-language academic journals is eligible for consideration
3. nominations can only be made for the calendar year of graduation or earlier
4. nominations are to be made by PhD supervisors and must include: (a) a 500-word maximum statement from the supervisor outlining the contribution made by the student to the submitted paper, and (b) a 500-word maximum supporting statement outlining the significance of the work.
5. Nominations for a calendar year must be received by the Honorary Secretary of the BSG by 1<sup>st</sup> February of the following calendar year
6. The Awards Committee will make a decision by 31<sup>st</sup> May, so that the Award can be presented at the AGM.

The first Award will be made for 2006, and will be presented at the 2007 AGM. The first award will be presented by Dick's widow Mrs Rosemary Chorley.

### **Assessment criteria**

The following criteria will be used by the Awards Committee in making their decision. Number 2 specifically reflects the area in which Dick made his own major contribution to the science.

1. Originality of the contribution to the study of geomorphology
2. Significance of the contribution to the development of geomorphological theory and principles
3. Clarity of explanation and presentation

### **Submissions**

Nomination forms and full instructions for nominees and proposers will appear on the BSG website .

## **BSG WEB RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT GRANT**

The *British Society for Geomorphology* is the leading academic society in the UK for the promotion of research and education of geomorphology. The BSG has consolidated its position as a provider of reliable and topical sources of information on geomorphology through high-quality teaching resources such as *COLDWEB* (available at [www.geomorphology.org.uk/pages/education/](http://www.geomorphology.org.uk/pages/education/)). In response to the needs of teachers and students at Secondary and Further Education levels, the BSG is keen to develop the range of educational resources it provides.

Proposals are invited for the production of educational web-based resources for the BSG's Education website. Content should be aimed primarily at A-level standards, but GCSE will be considered. Rather than focus on the syllabi of one examination board, materials should be generic to all. Demonstration of an educational emphasis and outcomes is essential. This may include a topic overview, notes for teachers, worksheets and/or lesson plans.

We are looking for energetic, enthusiastic educators with subject knowledge, who are passionate about geomorphology to contribute resources to the BSG Education website. It is essential for authors to have experience of secondary, FE or introductory HE levels, and appreciative of teaching needs whilst not losing sight of the need for academic rigour. Experience of web-authoring software is preferred but not essential. Proposals are actively encouraged from teachers.

Up to 3 proposals will be commissioned each year. A remuneration of £250-500 is available for each module produced. Applications are welcome at any time; an Editorial Panel will consider applications every 3 months. Further details can be obtained from the BSG website at [www.geomorphology.org.uk](http://www.geomorphology.org.uk)

We look forward to receiving your proposal and working with you.

### **APPLICATION FORM**

*Applications should contain the following categories:*

- Name
- Contact details (address/telephone number: work, mobile, home/fax number/e-mail)
- Name of School/College/Institution
- Title of proposed module
- Keywords of module content (no more than 5 words)
- Outline of proposal (no more than 500 words)
- Teaching outcomes (no more than 250 words)

*Submit to:* BSG Administrator  
Royal Geographical Society  
Kensington Gore  
London  
SW7 2AR

## MISCELLANEOUS

### NEW RESEARCH GRANTS

Institution	Investigators	Project title	Funding body	Amount
University of Wales Swansea	Stefan Doerr	Fundamental controls on soil hydrophobic behaviour: addressing the critical soil particle scale	NERC	£179k 2005-2008
University of Wales Swansea	Rick Shakesby, Coen Ritsema	Integrated Project DESIRE— Desertification Mitigation and Remediation of Degraded Land	EU-FP6 grant	€225k 2007-2012
University of Leeds	Jonathan Carrivick	Modelling rapidly landscape change due to lahar from Mt Ruapehu, New Zealand	Royal Society	£8580
University of Leeds	Pippa Chapman	The current colour status of subcatchments	Yorkshire Water	£13,800
University of Leeds	Paul Kay	Developing an agricultural land man- agement strategy for YW's catch- ments 1. Review of land management option for improving raw water qual- ity	Yorkshire Water	£27,500
University of Leeds	Lee Brown	The influence of extreme FLOOD events on River EcoSystem Evolution Trajectories (FLOODRESET) in re- cently deglaciated terrain	NERC (Urgency)	£111,684 The share to Leeds University is £9827

### NEW APPOINTMENTS

Institution	Name	Position	From	Previous appointment
University of Wales Swansea	Dr Shuying Cheng	Research Officer	November 2006	PhD (Swansea)
University of Wales Swansea	Ms Candida Rocha	Visiting Researcher	July 2006	MSc (Portugal)
University of Wales Swansea	Dr Emilia Urbanek	Research Officer	September 2006	
University of Leeds	Dr Rebecca Bartlett	Research Fellow	July 2006	PhD student
University of Leeds	Miss Nanlin Jin	Research Officer	June 2006	PhD student
University of Leeds	Dr Sergey Venevskiy	Lecturer	September 2006	Research Officer (Met Office)

## DIARY

### Events convened or supported by the BSG

Date	Conference	Location	Website & Contact
2-4 April 2007	BSG Postgraduate Symposium	Swanage, Dorset, UK	<a href="http://geomorphology.org.uk/pages/postgraduates/">http://geomorphology.org.uk/pages/postgraduates/</a> c.setchell@imperial.ac.uk
5-7 July 2007	BSG Annual Conference: Geomorphology - A 2020 Vision	Birmingham, UK	<a href="http://www.geomorphology.org.uk">www.geomorphology.org.uk</a> <a href="http://www.gees.bham.ac.uk">www.gees.bham.ac.uk</a> d.m.lawler@bham.ac.uk

### Events convened by organisations other than the BSG

Date	Conference	Location	Website & Contact
5-8 February 2007	River Restoration North-west: International Stream Restoration Design Symposium	Stevenson, Washington, USA	<a href="http://rrnw.org">http://rrnw.org</a> gkoonce@interfluve.com
15-20 April 2007	European Geosciences Union General Assembly	Vienna, Austria	<a href="http://meetings.copernicus.org/egu2007/annotation.html">http://meetings.copernicus.org/egu2007/annotation.html</a>
17-21 April 2007	Annual Meeting of the American Association of Geographers	San Francisco, California	<a href="http://www.aag.org">www.aag.org</a>
18-19 April 2007	RRC 8 <sup>th</sup> Annual Conference	Chester, UK	<a href="http://www.therrc.ac.uk">www.therrc.ac.uk</a> rrc@therrc.ac.uk
25-27 April 2007	Italo-Maltese Workshop: Integration of geomorphological environment and cultural heritage	Valletta, Malta	<a href="http://www.terra.unimore.it/download/Geomorfologia/Italo-Maltese%20Workshop/soldati@unimore.it">www.terra.unimore.it/download/Geomorfologia/Italo-Maltese%20Workshop/soldati@unimore.it</a>
22-25 May 2007	AGU Joint Assembly	Acapulco, Mexico	<a href="http://www.agu.org/meetings/ja07/">www.agu.org/meetings/ja07/</a>
24-26 May 2007	SWAPNET: Bioclastic limestone weathering	Malta	<a href="http://www.qub.ac.uk/geog/documents/research/geomaterials/epsrc/swapnet/swapnet2007.htm">http://www.qub.ac.uk/geog/documents/research/geomaterials/epsrc/swapnet/swapnet2007.htm</a> swapnet@limestonedecay.org
4-8 June 2007	Canadian Quaternary Association	Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	<a href="http://www.canquaottawa2007.ca">www.canquaottawa2007.ca</a> gbrooks@nrca.gc.ca
5-8 June 2007	GeoMed2007 – International Symposium on Geography	Antalya, Turkey	<a href="http://geomed2007.balikesir.edu.tr">http://geomed2007.balikesir.edu.tr</a> refe@balikesir.edu.tr

<b>Date</b>	<b>Conference</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Website &amp; Contact</b>
7-10 June 2007	International Symposium on Landform - structure, evolution, process control	Bonn, Germany	<a href="http://www.geographie.uni-bonn.de/grksymposium2007">www.geographie.uni-bonn.de/grksymposium2007</a>
18-22 June 2007	Alluvial Fans 2007	Banff, Alberta Canada	<a href="http://husky1.stmarys.ca/~pgiles/AF2007/AlluvialFans2007.htm">http://husky1.stmarys.ca/~pgiles/AF2007/AlluvialFans2007.htm</a> alluvialfans2007@smu.ca
24-30 June 2007	4 <sup>th</sup> International Palaeoflood Workshop	Crete, Greece	<a href="http://users.aber.ac.uk/set/createworkshopfolder/crete1home.htm">http://users.aber.ac.uk/set/createworkshopfolder/crete1home.htm</a> set@aber.ac.uk
24 June - 1 July 2007	IAG - Large Rivers Meeting	Lyon, France	jean.paul.bravard@univ-lyon2.fr
25-29 June 2007	IAG/AIG Regional Conference	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	<a href="http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/iag_conf/iag_conf.html">www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/iag_conf/iag_conf.html</a> geodlh@nus.edu.sg
3-9 July 2007	IUGG Assembly	Perugia, Italy	<a href="http://www.iugg2007.perugia.it">www.iugg2007.perugia.it</a>
28 July - 3 August 2007	INQUA 2007	Cairns, Australia	<a href="http://www.inqua2007.net.au">www.inqua2007.net.au</a>
2-5 August 2007	IAG/AIG Regional Conference on Geomorphology	Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen	<a href="http://www.geomorph.org">www.geomorph.org</a> iag@amu.edu.pl
9-13 September 2007	ModelCARE2007: Calibration and Reliability in Groundwater Modelling	Copenhagen, Denmark	<a href="http://www.polytec.dk/modelcare2007">www.polytec.dk/modelcare2007</a> karel.kovar@mnp.nl
28-31 August 2007	RGS-IBG Annual Conference	London	<a href="http://www.rgs.org/AC2007">www.rgs.org/AC2007</a>
10-12 September 2007	Geological Society of London Bicentennial Conference	Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London,	<a href="http://www.geolsoc.org.uk">www.geolsoc.org.uk</a> bicentenary@geolsoc.org.uk
10-17 September 2007	International Workshop on Environmental Changes and Sustainable Development in Arid and Semi-arid Regions	Inner Mongolia, China	<a href="http://www.iggcas.ac.cn/iwo7/index.htm">www.iggcas.ac.cn/iwo7/index.htm</a>
12-14 September 2007	UK Luminescence & ESR Dating Meeting	Sheffield, UK	<a href="http://www.shef.ac.uk/geography">www.shef.ac.uk/geography</a> Luminescence@sheffield.ac.uk
24-27 October 2007	IAG/AIG Carpatho-Balcan-Dinaric Regional Conference	Pécs, Hungary	<a href="http://earth.boisestate.edu/home/dwilkins/geomorphlist/Geomorphlinks2.htm">http://earth.boisestate.edu/home/dwilkins/geomorphlist/Geomorphlinks2.htm</a> jones@gamma.ttk.pte.hu
17-22 February 2008	IASWS 11th International Symposium on the Interactions between Sediments and Water	Esperance, Australia	<a href="http://www.iasws.org">www.iasws.org</a>

## BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR GEOMORPHOLOGY (BSG)

### **Why join the BSG?**

- Contact with a world-wide body of geomorphologists;
- *Geophemera*, the tri-annual newsletter of the BSG containing news, views, reports, forthcoming conference announcements, registers of new students and grants and much, much more;
- Access to a variety of research and conferences funding opportunities;
- Funds targeted directly at postgraduates;
- Opportunities to attend fixed-term working groups on specific developments or topic areas within Geomorphology, postgraduate training workshops, conferences and field trips;
- Discounted subscriptions to *Earth Surface Processes & Landforms* and other journals – e.g. *Hydrological Processes*, *Journal of Quaternary Science* and *Geomorphology*.

### **How do I join & how much does it cost?**

- Please print out a membership form from the BSG website, complete the form, and send it to the Hon. Sec. together with your subscription. The form will be used both as a record of your wish to take up membership of the BSG and to establish a computerised database of members. The information will be used in the strictest confidence (under the Data Protection Act) all members will have access to their own records on request. The annual subscription rate to the BSG is:

£30 for full membership per year (or £75 for five years for overseas members).

Unwaged, fulltime students and retired members pay £12 per year whilst postgraduate students may pay £45 for a three-year membership, commencing at the beginning of their research project.

- Subscriptions may be paid by standing order (by completing the form from the website and sending to your bank and the Membership Secretary), cheque, or money order. Administration costs can be reduced if members pay by standing order. Cheques should be made payable to the *British Society for Geomorphology* and made out in pounds sterling. Other currencies cannot be accepted.

### **Grants available from the BSG**

The BSG runs a range of different grant programmes spanning research & education initiatives and conference travel. Full details of eligibility, and application forms are available at [www.geomorphology.org.uk](http://www.geomorphology.org.uk)

The main categories of grant available are:

#### **Research Grants:**

These are available to contribute to small projects or specific costs of research. Grants are available to all non-postgraduate members of the BSG and are judged on their scientific merit.

Maximum of £1000.

#### **Postgraduate Research Funds:**

Available to all postgraduate members registered for a higher degree. They are primarily to support students who do not receive full funding, or where an opportunity has arisen to add value to an existing PhD programme. Maximum of £500.

#### **Postgraduate Conference Fund:**

Assists postgraduate members in presenting a paper/poster at a conference & is intended to cover part of the total cost of registration, accommodation and travel.

#### **BSG Fixed Term Working Groups:**

The BSG funds up to 3 working groups at one time to enable members to meet to discuss specific topic areas. Funding up to £500/year.

#### **Long Term Geomorphological Monitoring:**

To supply small sums (up to £200 pa) to support individuals to maintain long term monitoring sites (at least 10 years).

#### **Web Resources Development Grant:**

Grants of up to £500 for projects to develop web resources or involving school teachers and pupils that will raise the profile of Geomorphology in schools.

#### **Task forces to develop proposals for major research projects:**

Funding of up to £1000 available for groups of members aiming to develop major proposals for submission to external funding bodies.