

GEOMORPHORUM

Newsletter of the Geomorphology Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers

Issue No. 1, 2002

Frank Magilligan, editor

Table of Contents

- [Minutes of the Business Meeting in Los Angeles](#)
- [Message from the Chair](#) - Frank Magilligan
- [G.K. Gilbert Award](#) for Excellence in Geomorphic Research - M. Malin & K. Edgett
- [Mel Marcus Distinguished Career Award](#)
 - [Nomination](#) by Vatche Tchakerian & Julie Laity
 - [Acceptance](#) by Anthony Orme
- [Student Awards](#)
 - [Graduate Research Grants](#)
 - [Student Paper Award](#)
- [AAG ANNUAL MEETING](#) Paper Sessions of Interest to GSG Members
 - [Human Impacts in Geomorphology](#)
 - [Fluvial geomorphology](#)
 - [Mountain Sessions](#)
 - [Soils in Archaeological & Cultural Context](#)
- [Call for Student Papers](#) - Greg Pope
- [Field Trips: SE FOP](#)
- [Workshops and Conferences](#)
 - [Binghamton Geomorph. Symp.](#) - Dams
 - [Palaeofloods](#)
 - [IAG Symp.](#)
 - [9th International Conference on River Research](#)
 - [3rd Internat. paleoflood workshop](#)
 - [Symposia: Deserts over last 100k](#) - INQUA - Reno, 2003
 - [Regolith & Landforms, Eastern Australia](#)
 - [Humans as Geologic Agents](#)
- [News from Members](#)

GROUP BUSINESS MEETING MARCH 20TH 2002, LOS ANGELES

I. AGENDA

1. Welcome and Introductions (Bauer)
2. Review/Discussion/ Approval of Minutes from 2001 Business Meeting in NYC
3. Treasurers Report (Magilligan)
4. By-laws Update (Lemke)
5. IAG dues (Bauer)
6. CD-ROM Project (Slattery)
7. General Announcements from the Membership
8. 2002 GSG Awards (Lemke)
9. Graduate Student Awards
10. Grove Karl Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research
11. Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished Career Award
12. Appointments and Elections (Bauer)
13. Secretary/Treasurer
14. Awards Committee Member
15. Other Business
16. Closure

The 2001 minutes were passed unanimously (motion by Don Friend, seconded by Andy Marcus). Bernie Bauer, fresh from the Chairs of Specialty Groups meeting described in his opening remarks the status of the GSG. The discussion, as it usually does, quickly, turned to financial matters. First, the AAG will be initiating a new dues structure that is based on anniversary dates. The AAG currently has ~6500 members, and there are currently 329 members of the GSG. We should think about ways of getting new members. The AAG has also stressed that it would be great if we did more "state of the art" sessions.

Minutes of the Business Meeting

AAG GEOMORPHOLOGY SPECIALTY

In terms of financial matters, we receive approximately \$2,000 - \$3,000 per year, and we spend approximately \$1500 - \$1800 per year, including named awards and student awards, IAG dues, and logistical expenses. A long, but fruitful, discussion occurred re: IAG dues. We recently received a \$1500 bill from IAG for the annual dues. However, IAG believes that we are the sole representative for Geomorphology in the US. Allan James suggested that we appropriate \$500 this year and then seek out financial support from GSA and AGU. Frank Magilligan (the new Chair of GSG) will pursue this option. Also, in terms of IAG, Carol Harden mentioned that we (the GSG as well as the US contingent as a whole) are poorly represented at the IAG meetings. The next meeting will be in Spain in 2005, and we need to come up with ways to send representatives. To help our financial matters, Mike Slattery discussed the sales of the CD-ROM of geomorphic images. Each CD contains 880 great images and is yours for the mere price of \$25.

Several announcements occurred. Basil Gomez, co-Editor of the Annals, urged us to submit more manuscripts. Only 19 physical geography articles were submitted last year. The journal Geomorphology is doing well, and Elsevier has allotted the journal 300 more pages per year. Submissions were down at Physical Geography, but the turnaround time has increased dramatically. All editors urged that we submit more manuscripts.

Before going on to the presentation of the GSG awards, Karen Lemke discussed some of the problems encountered by the committee in determining these awards, especially regarding dates of notification and application procedures (i.e. get material to the Awards Committee early). These suggestions were passed in a motion, and will be posted ASAP in the by-laws on the GSG webpage. Karen then announced the winners of the awards (see the rest of the newsletter for the complete nominations and acceptances). The winner of the best graduate student paper is Martin W. Doyle (E.H. Stanley & J. M. Harbor co-authors), Purdue University, for "Predicting nutrient retention and processing following dam removal by coupling geomorphic and biogeochemical models". Two awards were presented for the graduate student

research award: 1st place for \$400 and a certificate: Wendy Bigler, Arizona State University, for "Geomorphic impacts of gravel mining in an arid, rapidly urbanizing river system", and 2nd place for \$200 and a certificate: Lynn M. Resler, Southwest Texas State University, for "Spatial and temporal considerations of microtopographic-vegetation facilitation in the Northern Rocky Mountains". Michael Kenneth and Malin Edgett won this year's G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research for their paper entitled "Evidence for recent groundwater seepage and surface runoff on Mars", Science (2000), 288: 2330-2335. Anthony (Tony) Orme was this year's recipient of the Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished Career Award.

Lastly, we voted Dorothy Sack as the incoming Secretary-Treasurer of the GSG and Bob Pavlosky on to the Awards Committee.

The meeting was adjourned.

[Top](#)

Message from the Chair - Frank Magilligan

Message from the Chair of the Geomorphology Specialty Group.

While preparing and compiling the information for this newsletter, I couldn't help but realize how much material there was to include: conferences, sessions, workshops, and even jobs! As I assembled this material it made me realize how popular and fundamentally necessary Geomorphology has become over the years, both professionally and academically. There was a time several years ago when many feared the death knoll was ringing for Geomorphology, and this was especially voiced when several key Universities were refusing to replace their retiring Geomorphologist with another Geomorphologist. Yet now, job requests for Geomorphologists are becoming commonplace in academics, in federal and state agencies, and in professional ads to the point where you actually see (to my student's delight) the words "Geomorphologist Wanted". The vitality of Geomorphology in the discipline seems equally strong right now, and there are numerous metrics of

its strength. Although down from our peak of several years ago, our membership numbers remain strong. The number of special sessions and paper presentations has been escalating over the years, but more importantly, the quality of these sessions and papers has also increased. We are applying sophisticated analytical, field, and laboratory techniques to interesting and germane earth surface issues.

The resurgence of Geomorphology has occurred both as "new wine" and some "old wine in new bottles". Like any good discipline, we have changed with the times. In some ways we have re-fashioned ourselves tremendously over the past decade: a re-fashioning that has been driven by, and been in response to, our popularity. As part of that "new wine" we have developed new questions, new techniques, and new equipment. At the same time there has been a significant re-fashioning and re-packaging of Geomorphology as "Earth Systems Science." The re-packaging has certainly had a positive effect on Deans and Departmental Chairs who find it easier to pitch the job search as an Earth Systems Scientist, but the re-fashioning also has a lot to do with some major structural changes in Geomorphology that we in the GSG of the AAG need to become aware of and sensitive to, especially in terms of research questions, techniques, and methods.

The question remains then, how will we in the GSG fare and adapt as Geomorphology morphs into Earth Systems Science? Is Earth Systems Science a "new wine" or is it merely an "old wine in new bottles"? For the past several years, we have been exhorted to pay closer attention to policy related issues, and that our relevance as a sub-discipline was becoming progressively more conditioned by our close association with environmental policy. Although this attention to "real world" problems should continuously orbit around us in the field of Geomorphology, it is also incumbent and imperative for us in Geography to become especially aware of the not-so-subtle changes occurring throughout our peer organizations and to see the progressively greater attention being paid to Earth Systems Science. It is critically important that we demonstrate the scientific relevance of our work and not just its social relevance. There are numerous ways to demonstrate its scientific

relevance, but it starts first with doing good research, and it must end with getting that work out in key journals. As the Editor of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* Basil Gomez has noted, submissions by physical geographers to the *Annals* are woefully low. This is true for many other geomorphology and physical geography journals, and I would argue that our decreased relevance will not occur from a lack of attention to policy, but will occur from a lack of attention of getting key articles published in key journals. It is imperative that we not only do good science, but that we publish it where it can be read and recognized. Relevance comes from recognition.

But going back to the theme I presented in the beginning of this column, it is indeed an especially exciting time to be a geomorphologist. The field is hot and it is also evolving, and let's not forget that our continued bright future, of course, depends upon our graduate students. Our graduate students need to be exposed to new and exciting ideas, and that depends on them attending, and participating in, conferences and meetings. In particular, I have noticed that attendance by graduate students has declined dramatically at the Binghamton Geomorphology Conference. I strongly urge that we make sure that we all attend this year's meeting, but let's also make sure that we don't forget to bring along the grad students (or undergraduates). Patty Beyer has organized a fantastic meeting this year on "Dams and Geomorphology", and it will be held October 11th -13th in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania (For more information, please see the web page at <http://planetx.bloomu.edu/~geog/inghamton2002/>) . There will be paper presentations and posters, and it would be great to see this conference well attended, especially by graduate students. Also, to help identify and demonstrate some new directions in Geomorphology, there will be a Panel Presentation next year at the New Orleans' meetings on "New Directions and New Perspectives In Geomorphology" sponsored by the GSG and I hope to see you all there. Stay tuned for details.

Lastly, I would like to thank Mike Slattery for all his efforts at getting the CD-ROM going, and in getting it to market. I have just looked at our funds for next year, and the CD-ROM sales have been "berry berry good to us." I think we all owe Mike a big thanks.

See you in New Orleans!

Cheers,
Frank Magilligan
Chair, Geomorphology Specialty Group

[Top](#)

G.K. Gilbert Award

- GSG AWARDS:

G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research:

Michael C. Malin and Kenneth S. Edgett for "Evidence for recent groundwater seepage and surface runoff on Mars" *Science* (2000) vol. 288:pp. 2330-2335.

Nomination

This nomination was submitted by Martin Doyle, on behalf of the Purdue Geomorphology Group, and according to their nomination, there are 3 reasons why this paper provides a significant contribution to geomorphology: (1) its place within the history of geomorphology, specifically the spirit of G.K. Gilbert's work in studying extraterrestrial landforms, (2) its application within the current technological changes in geomorphic research, and (3) its role in exposing geomorphology to the general public and reestablishing the value of geomorphology to science in general.

First, Malin and Edgett's work is, in a sense, a continuation of Gilbert's classic 1893 study of extraterrestrial surfaces. While Gilbert threw clay and metal balls into target materials and compared these empirical results with observation of the shape of lunar craters, so Malin and Edgett compared the well-known morphology of terrestrial seep channels with those that they observed on the Martian surface. The similarities in the nature and approach between Malin and Edgett (2000) and Gilbert make their paper an appropriate candidate for the award bearing Gilbert's name.

Second, the Malin and Edgett study was conducted using state of the science technology. Geomorphologists are witnessing rapid changes in the fundamental methods used to conduct research. While a strong contingent of geomorphologists instinctively reach for a soil

auger or surveying level when the word "research" is mentioned, more and more research is being conducted with indirect methods, like those employed by Malin and Edgett. Continuing improvements in indirect measurement technology, such as remote sensing and analysis via geographical information systems, will only increase the value of this kind of data collection and analysis, as well as the scope of geomorphic research in general. Malin and Edgett should be acknowledged for applying some of the newest available technologies to an age-old problem that could not otherwise be approached.

Finally the subject of geomorphology has always been a bit of an academic foster child; never comfortable in geology departments, never fully comfortable in American geography departments, and alas, always suffering from "physics envy." The most significant aspect of the Malin and Edgett article is its importance to the overall international scientific community as well as the general public. Most of us have grown quite accustomed over the past several years to seeing DNA structures on the cover of the journals *Science* and *Nature*, so our excitement when landforms appeared on the cover of the June 30, 2000 issue of *Science* was warranted. Indeed, the science of geomorphology had the unique opportunity to shed light on an internationally significant age-old question (water, and therefore possible life on Mars), thus proving the value of geomorphology to geologists, geographers, and scientists in general.

It is for these reasons that we nominate Malin and Edgett's article for the G.K. Gilbert Award

[Top](#)

Mel Marcus Award

MELVIN MARCUS DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD

2002 RECIPIENT: DR. ANTHONY ORME

NOMINATION (Vatche Tchakerian and Julie Laity)

It gives us great pleasure to nominate Dr. Antony R. Orme for the Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished

Career Award. Professor Orme is a pillar in the global geographical community and one of its most outstanding citizens. We feel that Dr. Orme's contributions to teaching, research, and service in geomorphology are absolutely exceptional and hope that his contributions to the field will be honored at this year's Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, fittingly held in Los Angeles, the city in which he has taught and lived for most of his adult life.

Biography

Dr. Antony Orme was raised in Devon England, and at an early age, showed clear signs of promise in Geography. In 1941, at the age of five, to the astonishment of his somewhat "Victorian" schoolmaster, he drew a perfect map of England—coastlines in detail, cities accurately placed. As a winner of the Cadbury Prize in art, he seemed destined to pursue a career in drawing and painting. His "A" levels proved his talents in Art, French and Geography—but his choice for Birmingham University (his father's "hometown"), would see his work emerge with a First Class Honours BA in Geography and a PhD at the age of 24.

His academic career began in 1960 at University College Dublin amidst the then "black-cloaked" clergy. Founding the journal *Irish Geography* and an association for teachers and geographical education, Tony caught the eye of several rather different academic institutions. Working on a research grant investigating barrier beaches, he taught at the University of Natal (South Africa) in 1966. Following this, he visited the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1967 and was invited to join the faculty in 1968. At UCLA he served as Chair (1974-1977) and Dean of Social Sciences (1977-1983). Bypassing the "headhunters" who sought Tony for higher administration, he returned to research and teaching—focusing on his diverse geomorphic interests.

Tony is still actively teaching at UCLA where his artistic skills are manifested in phenomenal geomorphic sketches rendered with equal facility using either his right or left hand! He is married to fellow geomorphologist Dr. Amalie Orme, a

Professor of Geography at California State University, Northridge. They live in Woodland Hills, California with their daughter Devon. He is an active tennis player and recently coached his daughter in the AYSO national soccer games. His eldest son Mark is a sculptor in Portland, Oregon and his younger son Kevin "deals the cards" in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Academic Contributions

Research

Professor Orme's influential academic contributions to geography and geomorphology are exceptionally diverse and are international in scope. In about 135 published papers from 1960 to 2002 he has contributed to our understanding of coastal processes and landforms; Quaternary tectonic, coastal and lacustrine environments; and mass movement phenomena. His wide-ranging geographic interests and truly unique contributions are illustrated by a range of articles spanning landscape drawing, marine cartography, routes of explorations, vegetation cover, glaciation, conservation, environmental planning, remote sensing and photogeologic interpretation, timber harvesting, and the role of physical geography in the university curriculum. Notwithstanding these diverse topics, his lifelong focus has been on geomorphology, and he has undertaken fieldwork in the United Kingdom, Africa, Mexico, the Philippines, the Caribbean, and the United States. His continuous flow of work and publication continues not only unabated to this date (with four papers published in 2002 already), but appears to be intensifying as he brings to fruition the results of a multitude of research projects which have been ongoing over the past decade.

Some of Professor Orme's most significant contributions have been in coastal processes and landforms, spanning the Quaternary period. His early work on coastal landforms and Quaternary environments of Ireland culminated with the publication of the book *Ireland* (1970, Longman), which encompassed both the physical, cultural and historical geography of this island. In the early 1970's he contributed pioneering papers on the nature and dynamics of lagoons, barrier islands and coastal dunes in Natal, South Africa. His next

major research focus concerned the yet unresolved issue of rates and magnitudes of Quaternary deformation of marine terraces in upper Baja California, a topic that he recently revisited (1998) in a Geological Society of London Special Publication. Other significant coastal research includes studies of beach processes around groins in southern California; beach changes and sediment budgets along the coast of Ventura County in California; the behavior and migration of longshore bars; ridge and runnel systems in the nearshore zone; mass movement and seacliff retreat along the southern California coast; and key papers on wetland morphology, hydrodynamics and sedimentation, among others. The chronology, geomorphology and Quaternary evolution of coastal dune complexes along the North American coast, from the Santa Maria Basin in central California to the Vizcaino Basin in Baja California, have been established primarily as a result of this meticulous work and research leadership. His ongoing coastal studies consider the estuarine processes and sediments of Morro Bay in Central California, and their relationship to the evolution of the California coast; and, more recently, he has tackled the geomorphology and sediment budget of Malibu Creek and Lagoon and the Topanga Canyon watershed. Beyond these individual studies, Professor Orme has an exceptional ability to synthesize, based on his own research, extensive reading, and vast editorial expertise. This is evident in the numerous book chapters on coasts and coastal processes he has written as well as edited volumes on global coastal systems, particularly his contributions to *The Physical Geography of Africa*, published in 1996 by Oxford University Press.

Beyond his significant contributions to coastal geomorphology, his body of work includes seminal studies of the Late Quaternary tectonic geomorphology of Africa and California, groundbreaking work on the initiation and mechanics of debris avalanches on steep forested terrains, the nature and dynamics of humid alluvial fans in Washington State, and his many papers and monographs on the geomorphology and hydrology of the Transverse Ranges of southern California.

From the 1990s to the present, Dr. Orme has been engaged in research and publication dealing with coastal tectonism, coastal wetlands and dunes, mass

movement, fluvial erosion and sediment transfers, especially after fire, late Quaternary lacustrine and aeolian systems, and coastal and watershed management. He has launched four specific field research studies, two of which are now complete, and two of which are continuing. These funded projects include studies of post-fire erosion and sediment transfers in the Santa Monica Mountains, the resource enhancement and management of lower Malibu creek and Malibu Lagoon, late Quaternary responses to tectonism and climate change at Owens Lake, eastern California, and the geomorphology and Quaternary geology of former Lake Thompson, Western Mojave Desert, California. Lake Thompson in the Mojave Desert is one of the least studied lacustrine/playa complexes in the western Mojave Desert and Professor Orme successfully completed the first deep-drilled core from the playa. This research is significant in its contribution to the better understanding of climate change and basin adjustments in the southwestern United States during Quaternary times. Finally, in 2001, he edited *The Physical Geography of North America*, a 25 chapter-volume monograph of over 650 pages published by Oxford University Press, a major undertaking and accomplishment. He personally contributed four chapters concerning tectonism, the Pleistocene legacy beyond the ice front, ocean coasts and continental margins and human imprints on the primeval landscape. In summary, Dr. Orme's body of work covers time, space, and process and represents the contributions of one of the keenest and most original minds in geomorphology.

Teaching

Professor Orme has been the senior physical geographer at the University of California at Los Angeles since 1973 and has taught and mentored undergraduate and graduate students. During his tenure he has directed 21 Ph.D.s and 32 M.A.s. These students have gone on to achieve tenure in academic institutions, become department heads, been awarded named chairs, or alternatively enter and achieved seniority in the environmental, government and business arenas. As former doctoral students of Professor Orme, we could only add our voice to those of many others in stating that Tony is the ultimate professor: urbane, witty, dedicated, passionate and one of the best (and most

demanding) mentors that any graduate student can wish for. Professor Orme single handedly built the geomorphology program at UCLA, later augmented by his colleagues. His lectures (with exquisitely hand drawn geomorphic sketches), demonstrations (particularly the flumes that he had specifically built) and field trips (the famous Death Valley trips) have become legendary! Professor Orme has taught at all levels, from introductory physical geography to graduate level seminars in Quaternary environments. He has been an advisor, mentor, teacher, chair, colleague, and friend to many of us who have passed through the corridors of Bunche Hall at UCLA. He has been the consummate pedagogue and enriched the lives of thousands of undergraduate and graduate students during his almost 35 years of service to UCLA.

Service to the University and to the Profession

In service, Professor Orme has been Chair of the Department of Geography at UCLA from 1974 to 1977, Dean of the College of Social Sciences from 1977 to 1983, as well as serving on a myriad of committees. One of his most lasting contributions to Geography was the founding of the journal *Physical Geography* in 1980 to serve as an outlet for physical geographers in North America. The aim of this publication was to serve as a forum that would be more receptive to new ideas than traditional journals. He has served as Editor-in-Chief since the founding and still oversees the final detailed editing of all journal articles. Under his leadership, *Physical Geography* has become one of the premiere and most respected journals in the discipline; one in which all aspects of physical geography are represented (land, air, water, soil and vegetation). His many other editorial activities include completed terms on the editorial boards of *Catena*, the Springer-Verlag Series in the Physical Environment, and the University of California Publications in Geography. He recently completed six years as North American member on the International Geographical Union's Commission on Mediterranean Environments. Additionally, he was one of the founders of the British Geomorphological Research Group forty years ago, and was invited to give the 40th Anniversary Lecture in September 2000. He was awarded the Founder's Medal.

For many years, Professor Orme has championed the importance of physical geography within the confines of the discipline and published numerous papers on this topic. Professor Orme once remarked that Geography without its physical component could be dismissed as sociology. He has long championed the unity of Geography and, in this context, Physical Geography is his most significant and fitting contribution to the discipline – a continuing legacy attesting to the strength of the field and Tony's tireless efforts to ensure Geography's future in academia.

In summary, we can think of no one more fitting to receive the Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished Career Award from the Geomorphology Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers. Dr. Orme is an exceptional scholar, has contributed unselfishly to the promotion of physical geography throughout his career, and has left a legacy of successful students. It is with sincerest gratitude for his many contributions to the field that we nominate him for this award.

[Top](#)

Acceptance by Antony Orme

It is with both pleasure and humility that I accept the Mel Marcus Distinguished Career Award from the Geomorphology Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers. The pleasure derives from having one's efforts recognized. The humility stems from the reality that our field contains so many fine practitioners. I wish to thank the Specialty Group and the Awards Committee for their efforts. I particularly appreciate the award's link to the late Mel Marcus who was such an ardent supporter of geomorphology during his distinguished career. And I especially thank Julie Laity and Vatche Tchakerian for nominating me - Julie and Vatche completed their graduate studies with me at UCLA in the 1980s and have remained dear friends ever since - yet this award comes as a complete surprise. I am delighted to be reunited in this forum with so many former graduate students who have progressed to fine careers in their own right.

Geomorphology is a worthy pursuit, stronger now than at any time in the past. This may be due partly to leadership from established scholars but more especially to the enthusiasm and enterprise of many thoughtful younger practitioners. Geomorphology has changed greatly over the course of my career. The field I entered in the 1950s was dominated by stabilist paradigms, by then untestable hypotheses of landform evolution, and by relative ignorance of physical processes, controlled experimentation, and quantitative reasoning. But change was coming - in the guise of plate tectonics, revitalized concepts of climate change, dating techniques, process studies, quantitative analysis, remote sensing, and computer technology. Such changes were essential to the refurbishment of geomorphology as we know it today. Future changes are inevitable as fresh generations of scholars, and many in this audience, continue to question the accepted tenets of our field. More power to you all!

Geomorphology continues to fascinate me - perhaps that is why I have dabbled in so many aspects of the field (not something I would recommend to emerging scholars). And yet two challenges are as important today as ever. First, the explanation of landform evolution over various timescales remains important because it helps us to predict future scenarios, for example by invoking marine terrace deformation to predict earthquake occurrence or by evaluating the effect of past storm events for the future behavior of hillslopes and river channels. Second, it is incumbent upon geomorphologists to understand human inter-relationships with the environment and to relate their findings to societal needs, for example in the realms of watershed management and coastal planning. We must be forceful in ensuring that relevant data are presented to and understood by the many stewards of our environment and be willing to assist indecision-making processes.

Thank you again; and go forth and multiply!

[Top](#)

STUDENT AWARDS

STUDENT AWARDS:

Graduate Student Research Grants:

Each year the GSG awards two graduate student research grants to help cover the costs of data acquisition, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis required to complete thesis research. The awards are \$200 to a Masters student and \$400 to a PhD student. This year we had no entries at the masters level, but a number of excellent proposals at the PhD level. Although it would be nice to find all of them, we can't, but we did decide to fund two of them.

1st place for \$400 and a certificate: Wendy Bigler, Arizona State University, for "Geomorphologic impacts of gravel mining in an arid, rapidly urbanizing river system"

2nd place for \$200 and a certificate: Lynn M. Resler, Southwest Texas State University, for "Spatial and temporal considerations of microtopographic-vegetation facilitation in the Northern Rocky Mountains"

Graduate Student Paper Competition:

We had 5 excellent entries - the most entries we've had in the past 3 years. The winner is Martin W. Doyle (E.H. Stanley & J. M. Harbor co-authors), Purdue University, for "Predicting nutrient retention and processing following dam removal by coupling geomorphic and biogeochemical models"

[Top](#)

SESSIONS AT THE AAG NATIONAL MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS, 2003.

Human Impacts in Geomorphology

Special Sessions for the 2003 AAG Annual Meeting, New Orleans (March 5th-8th) and Special Issue of Geomorphology.
Organizers: Jon Harbor, Purdue University and Dick Marston, Oklahoma State University.

The Human Impacts in Geomorphology sessions at the 2003 Association of American Geographers annual meeting in New Orleans will focus on the interaction between humans and geomorphology. The scope of these sessions includes both the role of human disturbance in changing rates and types of

geomorphic processes, as well as the controls that geomorphic processes and forms exert on human activity. Theoretical, monitoring, historical and applied/management papers are welcome. Papers are encouraged that seek to separate human influence on geomorphological change from change that would have occurred without human interference. We particularly encourage papers that involve collaboration with human geographers and other non-geomorphologists, as well as papers from those doing work outside academia (e.g., consulting, industry, government).

The special sessions will include both traditional oral sessions (10-15 minute presentations) and an illustrated paper format. The illustrated paper sessions begin with each presenter giving a brief (1-3 minute) oral introduction to his/her work, and this is then followed by one-on-one or small group discussion in poster format. Illustrated paper sessions have 8 to 12 presenters. This format received excellent reviews from presenters and audiences at previous AAG Human Impacts sessions, and we particularly encourage presentations of this type.

Please note that the AAG is now using online submission of abstracts and registration materials. To take part in a special session you need to go through the online submission, which will be available at the AAG website (<http://www.aag.org/>) beginning August 1st. Once you have registered online, send Jon Harbor an email containing:

- a. your name, presentation title, and abstract
- b. the "Participant Number" assigned to you by the online registration system.

In association with the special sessions, we will also be producing a theme issue of Geomorphology (manuscript submission deadline March 31st, 2003). Please contact Jon Harbor if you are interested in submitting a manuscript for this.

Jon Harbor (jharbor@purdue.edu)
Dick Marston (marstor@okstate.edu)

Fluvial Session

Special Session at AAG Annual Meeting in New Orleans Fluvial geomorphology (sponsored by the

Geomorphology Specialty group). For the past three years, I have organized sessions entitled Sediment Transport in Fluvial Systems, which have been successful and well-supported. This year I would like to broaden the scope to include papers on sedimentation, floodplains, channel dynamics etc, so I would like to put together a session(s) called FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY. Please submit your abstracts, with fee and registration, to me by the deadline (as per AAG). It will be nice to have papers on sediment transport and all things related to river channels under one roof. I will arrange them thematically. Papers on human impact (dams, etc) should be submitted to the sessions being organized by John Harbor. Many thanks.

Dr. Mike Slattery
Department of Geology
Texas Christian University
PO Box 298830
Fort Worth, TX 76129
(817) 257-7506
Email: m.slattery@tcu.edu

Mountain Sessions (From Carol Harden)
(Cultural Ecology, Geomorphology, Hazards, Human Dimensions of Global Change, and Water Resources Specialty Groups):

Through the Mountain Geography Specialty Group, I am organizing two sessions for the upcoming AAG meeting in New Orleans that might be of interest to members of your subgroups. I invite you to spread the word. These are:

1. a regular paper session on "Mountain Environments"
2. an illustrated paper session on "Human-Environment Interactions in Mountains"

Presenters should submit their abstracts directly to the AAG website, and then send me the registration number, title, and abstract (charden@utk.edu). The AAG submission deadline is September 30, 2002. I will need to receive this information on September 29 in order to submit it as organized sessions on Sept. 30.

Carol P. Harden
Professor, Department of Geography
304 Burchfiel Geography Building

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-0925

(865) 974-8357 phone
(865) 974-6025 fax
charden@utk.edu

Soils in Archaeological and Cultural Context
AAG 2003 New Orleans Illustrated Paper Session
Call for Papers
Soils in Archaeological and Cultural
Context: Illustrated Paper Session

Sponsored by the AAG's Geomorphology and
Cultural and Political Ecology Specialty Groups,
Association of American Geographers (AAG)
Special Session, 4-8 March 2003 in New Orleans

Organizers: Garry Running (University of
Wisconsin-Eau Claire), Tim Beach (Georgetown
University) and Nicholas Dunning (University of
Cincinnati)

A call for contributions to an oral paper session(s)
entitled, "Soils in Archaeological and Cultural
Context" organized by Tim Beach and Nicholas
Dunning has already been announced (full text
provided below). This announcement is a call for
contributions to an Illustrated Paper session to be
held in conjunction with the oral paper session.

The purpose of the Illustrated Paper session is to
"cast a wider net" by expanding opportunities for an
even wider array of geoarchaeological and cultural
ecological contributions. Traditionally,
geoarchaeological investigations address pedologic,
geomorphic, or stratigraphic problems (e.g., site
formation, site distribution, paleoenvironmental
context, and
post-depositional site disturbance
processes). Cultural Ecological investigations
address indigenous soil fertility, techniques of
indigenous land management, anthrosols,
ethnopedology, ancient intensive agriculture,
ancient soil conservation and evidence for
fertilization, soil geomorphology and archaeological
evidence, and geomorphic impacts of past
environmental change (e.g., drought, El Nino,
eruptions). However, such research is increasingly
becoming the purview of research teams using a

wide array of approaches and techniques. We invite
contributions that address geoarchaeological and
cultural ecological research approaches, techniques,
or case studies that illustrate such approaches and
techniques. We are soliciting contributions from
researchers that employ GIS, dGPS, geophysics (or
other near-surface investigative and sampling
techniques), biogeographical, climatic, cartographic,
photogrammetric, laboratory, or archival techniques
in any phase of geoarchaeological or cultural
ecological research. Moreover, we invite
researchers to present approaches or techniques that
they believe have geoarchaeological or cultural
ecological applications but are not, as yet, actively
involved in such research. If you wish to register
for this Illustrated Paper session, please register on-
line (<http://www.aag.org/>) and send Garry Running
(at the address listed below) your registration
number, and the title and authors of your illustrated
paper contribution. Please also make your plans
and hotel reservations early because this meeting
starts the day after Mardi Gras!

Send Registration Information to:
Garry Leonard Running IV
Department of Geography and Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
Office phone: 715 836 2731
Fax: 715 836 6027
Email: runningl@uwec.edu

(the original oral paper session announcement
repeated below)
AAG 2003 New Orleans Oral Paper Session Call
for Papers
Soils in Archaeological and Cultural Context
Sponsored by the AAG's Geomorphology and
Cultural and Political Ecology Specialty Groups,
Association of American Geographers (AAG)
Special Session, 4-8 March 2003 in New Orleans
Due Date is 25 September 2002
Organizers: Tim Beach (Georgetown University)
and Nicholas Dunning (University of Cincinnati)
Many geographers, geologists, archaeologists,
cultural ecologists, and others are working on
interdisciplinary problems of soils and
geomorphology in archaeological and cultural
ecological contexts. For the fifth time in the last ten
years, this special session invites papers from

anyone in these disciplines with recent and ongoing field work to take part. Topics can range broadly: indigenous soil fertility, techniques of indigenous land management, anthrosols, ethnopedology, ancient intensive agriculture, ancient soil conservation and evidence for fertilization, soils geomorphology and archaeological evidence, and geomorphic impacts of past environmental change (e.g., drought, El Nino, eruptions). Most papers thus far are about soils and archaeology in the Neotropics, but we encourage a wider variety of papers on topics from around the world. We hope to have one of the sessions address indigenous drained and raised fields. Each paper has 20 minutes for presentation and discussion, and each session is 100 minutes in duration. In our previous meetings, we have usually had three sessions. If you wish to register for this session, please send Tim Beach (at the address listed below) a packet that includes the AAG registration form soon available at the AAG website (<http://www.aag.org/>), a check for the Program Participation fee made out to the AAG, and your abstract on diskette (Word or Wordperfect) and on paper. Soon you can also register on-line and send Tim Beach the title and authors of the papers. Please also make your plans early because this Meeting starts the day after Mardi Gras! Please make your Hotel Reservations early. We will collect all the packets, organize them into sessions, and send them to the AAG central office by the AAG's September 30 due date.

Send Registration Materials to:

Tim Beach (out of the USA between 6-30 and 7-24-2002)

Director, Center for the Environment
Program in Science, Technology, and International Affairs

School of Foreign Service
Georgetown University
37th and O Streets
Washington, D.C. 22307
beacht@georgetown.edu

<<AAG 2003_geoarch_III_session_call2.doc>>

Dr. Garry Leonard Running IV
Department of Geography and Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
Office: 715-836-2731
Fax: 715-836-6027
email: runningl@uwec.edu

Web: <http://www.uwec.edu/Academic/Curric/runnngl/running/index.html>

Top

Call for Papers

Calls for GEOMORPHOLOGY SPECIALTY GROUP GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER

With slightly less than a week before the posted deadline, the AAG Geomorphology Specialty Group has not received any submissions for the Graduate Student Paper competition. In addition to the \$200 prize, the winner receives immediate recognition within one of the most prominent geomorphology professional societies.

Details for submission can be found at the GSG web site:

http://www.cla.sc.edu/geog/gsgdocs/awards/call4awards_4.html

Students must register for the AAG Annual Meeting (and can do so through AAG's web site at www.aag.org). Then, send a copy of the AAG abstract and 3 copies of the extended abstract (up to 1000 words) to me at the address below. (Because we need the 3 copies for judging, I would prefer not to receive e-mail attachments). Faculty advisors, don't let your students miss out. Cajole, persuade, bribe, or otherwise encourage them to take part. It's worth it!

Greg Pope,
Dept. of Earth & Environmental Studies,
Montclair State University,
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043

Top

Top

FIELD TRIPS

From: "Gregory S. Springer" -
laramide@bedrockstreams.org

SE FOP Trip Announcement

The fall fieldtrip for Southeastern Friends of the Pleistocene (SEFOP) will take place from 4-6 October in southeastern West Virginia. The trip is being lead by Dr. Greg Springer of Ohio University

and is entitled, "Substrate, Incision Processes, and Hydraulics in Bedrock Streams Incising Soluble and Insoluble Strata". Trip highlights include channel processes in surface and subsurface bedrock streams, profile integration across an alluvial reach, and sculpted forms that are the basis for a newly published model of channel margin erosion (lateral potholes, etc...).

Full details can be found at: <http://www.bedrockstreams.org/sefop/2002/> Participants will stay at a pair of fieldstations, which possess kitchens, showers, and bunks for the minimal cost of \$3/night (included in registration). Students are welcome. The number of trip participants is limited, so early registration is encouraged.

Questions to Greg Springer
(laramide@bedrockstreams.org).
Gregory S. Springer, PhD, Asst. Professor
Department of Geological Sciences
316 Clippinger
Ohio University
Athens OH 45701
740-593-9436
740-593-0486
laramide@bedrockstreams.org
<http://www.bedrockstreams.org/>

[Top](#)

Workshops & Conferences

Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium: Dams and Geomorphology

Dams profoundly impact the geomorphology of rivers by altering the natural patterns of water, sediment, and energy flow in those rivers. The over 75,000 dams in the continental United States alone are capable of impounding a volume of water almost equaling one year's mean runoff from that area (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1996; Graf, 1999). These changes have a largely negative impact on aquatic and riparian ecosystems upstream and downstream of the dam. Natural dams also impact river geomorphology, although with both positive and negative repercussions for aquatic and riparian organisms. Williams and Wolman (1984) summarizes what was understood about the impact

of dams on rivers at that time. In the almost two decades since then, significant research has expanded our understanding and influenced water resources policy in the United States, as in the case of Glen Canyon Dam. Dams and reservoirs have finite lifespans due largely to sedimentation in the reservoir, deterioration of dam materials, or obsolescence. The past few years has seen an increase in the number of dam removals, in part to remove structures that are likely to catastrophically fail without significant repairs and in part to allow for more natural flow regimes and for migratory fish passage. Geomorphologists study dam removal in order to understand the response of the fluvial system to the more natural flow regime and also to understand the fate of the sediment and, in many cases, contaminants stored behind the dam. Resources managers require such information in order to make appropriate decisions regarding the style of dam removal, goals of river restoration efforts, and pollution control.

Despite the strong interest and need for information, there exists no authoritative collection of research on this subject since Williams and Wolman (1984). "Dams and Geomorphology," the proposed topic of the 2002 Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium, will create a touchstone for present and future scientists, resource managers, and policy-makers regarding the geomorphic impacts of dams and dam removal. Other sciences have held or are planning to hold similar symposia, including Association of American Geographers, Geological Society of America, Ecological Society of America, Benthological Society of America, and American Fisheries Society. In short, the time is ripe for geomorphologists to gather their ideas and compile them; the Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium is the ideal forum for such a gathering.

The "Dams and Geomorphology" Symposium will divide papers into three topic areas; additionally, overview or contextual papers are included at the beginning of the Symposium. (A tentative Symposium schedule is provided below in section 5.) The first topic area, Natural Dams, includes papers on impoundments of ice, rock debris, and/or organic material created by non-human forces. The second topic area, Artificial Dams, contains papers on dams created and managed (more or less) by humans. The distinction between natural and

artificial dams is significant because the formation and function of natural dams, no matter their size and/or frequency, is part of a "natural" hydrologic, biologic, geomorphic regime. Artificial dams, on the other hand, all disrupt natural regimes to some extent. The third topic area, Dam Removal, includes papers on the impacts of the recent increase in the removal of dams for safety or environmental reasons.

Date October 12 and 13, 2002

Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania

Organizer: Patricia J. Beyer

Department of Geography & Geosciences

College of Science and Technology

Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania

400 E. Second Street

Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Phone: 570-389-4108

Fax: 570-389-3028

Email: pbeyer@bloomu.edu

For more information regarding registration, lodging, and speaker information, please check out the web page

at: <http://planetx.bloomu.edu/%7egeog/binhamton2002/>

Registration: Regular: \$75 Regular student: \$50 Student poster author (presenting): \$35

Invited author: \$0

Registration fees include program material, abstracts of papers and posters, continental breakfasts, coffee breaks, and lunch and banquet on Saturday (10/12).

Presentation laptop and projectors (Powerpoint, slide, and overhead) will be provided.

Note: There is an optional field trip on Friday, October 11, is free. Space is limited. If wish to participate in the field trip, please note this need in your registration materials.

Palaeofloods, Historical Data & Climatic Variability: Applications in Flood Risk Assessment

An International Workshop to be held in Barcelona, Spain; 16-19th October, 2002

<http://www.ccma.csic.es/dpts/suelos/hidro/phefra/index.htm>

2nd circular available on-line now

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS - 30TH JUNE 2002

Organized by: Gerardo Benito (CSIC, Madrid) & Carmen Llasat (University of Barcelona)

Objectives of the Conference:

Flooding is arguably the most pervasive, diverse and destructive of all natural hazards. Flood records from gauging stations typically have insufficient length to adequately characterize the actual temporal context of hydrologic extremes like large floods. Palaeoflood discharge estimates from geological and historical flood evidence provide the opportunity to lengthen the systematic gauging station record of extreme flood events, improving the accuracy of flood risk estimation and management. Long records of extreme floods are then applied successfully in the risk analysis, together with the more traditional empirical, statistical and deterministic methods, to estimate the largest floods.

This workshop will provide a multi-disciplinary forum for the dissemination and critical discussion of new advances in the use of long-term non-systematic flood data in flood management by inviting the attendance of geomorphologists, earth scientists, hydrologists, environmental historians, hydraulic modelers, statisticians and professionals from civil protection, water boards, and insurance companies.

Workshop Format:

The two day Workshop (17-18th October) will be organised into 3-4 sessions covering methodological advances on flood risk assessment using non-systematic information, from data collection to the analysis and applications. Invited keynote speakers will talk on key methodological developments within their research area.

Dissemination of ongoing research of the SPHERE Project (EU contract no. EVG1-CT-1999-00010) will be achieved through talks, computer demonstration of software, databases, implemented decision support systems and the SPHERE-GIS. In addition there will be two field excursions to illustrate methodological aspects of data collection and analysis.

Themes of the Conference:

- * Palaeoflood evidence of extreme flood events
- * Historical evidence of extreme flood events
- * Climate/flood relationships
- * Hydraulic modeling of palaeoflood stages
- * Flood frequency analysis using non-systematic and non-stationary data
- * Demonstration of software tools - e.g. statistical

analysis, flood databases & GIS applications

* Application of past flood information on damage assessment, operational and emergency planning and flood risk education

Field Excursion (optional):

A pre-meeting excursion (16th October) and a post-meeting excursion (19th October) have been organised in order to illustrate methodological aspects of palaeoflood and historical data collection. The excursions will include visits to the ancient city of Girona and the River Llobregat below the steep sided Montserrat mountain, site of a famous monastery.

* Pre-meeting: Historical flood evidence in Girona

* Post-meeting: Palaeoflood deposits of the River Llobregat

Location:

The Workshop will be held at the CSIC in Barcelona (Instituto de Ciencias del Mar-CSIC, Paseig Marítim de la Barceloneta). Barcelona, capital of Catalunya, is located on the Mediterranean coast in the NE of Spain. conference. Further information on the Conference location, transport, hotels, etc. will be provided within the second circular.

Call for papers and posters:

Participants wishing to present a paper/poster are requested to submit a title and a brief abstract in English (300 words) by June 30, 2002. Selected full papers will be published after the Conference.

Registration Fee:

170 Euros (80 Euros for students). Abstract volume and other materials, coffee and reception included. The cost of the fieldtrip will be 50 Euros each day. This will include transportation and lunches. Students may apply for financial support for attending the Workshop. Priority will be given to students from Eastern European countries.

Registration:

To register please fill in the form at the back of the 2nd circular and mail to Varyl Thorndycraft. The 2nd circular is available on-line

at: <http://www.ccma.csic.es/dpts/suelos/hidro/phefra/registration.htm>

Dr Varyl Thorndycraft

Centro de Ciencias Medioambientales-CSIC

C/ Serrano 115-Bis, 28006 Madrid

Teléfono 91 745 25 00 ext. 213

varyl@ccma.csic.es

Workshop

Webpage: <http://www.ccma.csic.es/dpts/suelos/hid>

[ro/phefra/index.htm](http://www.ccma.csic.es/dpts/suelos/hidro/phefra/index.htm)

Important Deadlines:

* June 30th, 2002: Deadline for abstract submission.

* July 10th, 2002: Notification to authors.

* July 25th, 2002: Final registration and hotel payment

International Scientific Committee:

Victor Baker (University of Arizona, Tucson)

Andras Bardossy (University of Stuttgart)

Gerardo Benito (CSIC, Madrid)

Dario Camuffo (CNR, Bologna)

Denis Coeur (ACTHYS-Diffusion, Grenoble)

Paule-Annick Davoine (INPG-IMAG, Grenoble)

Yehouda Enzel (Hebrew University Jerusalem)

Felix Frances (Polytechnic University of Valencia)

Ken Gregory (University of Southampton)

Jaume Guamis (Generalitat de Catalunya)

Michel Lang (Cemagref, Lyon)

Jerone Lorente (University of Barcelona)

Harry F. Lins (USGS, USA/ WCP-WATER)

Carmen Llasat (University of Barcelona)

Taha Ouarda (INRS-Eau, University of Quebec)

Christian Pfister (University of Bern)

Contact:

Dr Varyl Thorndycraft

Centro de Ciencias Medioambientales-CSIC

C/ Serrano 115-Bis, 28006 Madrid

Teléfono 91 745 25 00 ext. 213

E-mail: varyl@ccma.csic.es

Bedrock Rivers Discussion Forum

The International Association of Geomorphologists is sponsoring a "Working Group on Hydrology and Geomorphology of Bedrock Rivers" see:

<http://www.geomorph.org/wg/wghgbr.html>

As part of this initiative a web-based discussion forum has been established at the address below.

Any interested party can log-on within this site, which is intended to promote discussion of relevant issues, advertise forthcoming meetings and provide access to materials such as images for research and teaching. <http://www.geog.soton.ac.uk/research/bedrock/>

Prof. Paul A. Carling

Department of Geography

Highfield

Southampton University

SO17 1BJ

Tel: +44 (0)2380 59 2214

Fax: +44 (0)2380 59 3295

email: P.A.Carling@soton.ac.uk

<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~envsci/>
<http://www.geog.soton.ac.uk/home/default.asp>
<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~geog>

IAG Symposium:

From: Mauro Soldati <soldati@unimo.it> (by way of "Zb.ZWOLINSKI" <zbzw@amu.edu.pl>)

Dear All,

The SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT AND FINAL PROGRAMME (pdf file) of the IAG Symposium to be held in Dornbirn (Austria) on July 14th, 2002 are published on the IAG Website (www.geomorph.org).

Best wishes, Mauro Soldati

Prof. Mauro Soldati

Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra

Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia

Largo S. Eufemia, 19

41100 Modena, ITALY

e-mail: soldati@unimo.it

phone: +39-059-205 5842

fax: +39-059-205 5887

Ninth International Conference on River Research and Applications

(Formerly Ninth International Symposium on Regulated Streams (NISORS))

First Call for Papers.

The Ninth International Conference on River Research and Applications will be held on the banks of the River Murray at Albury, New South Wales, Australia, from Sunday 6 July to Friday 11 July, 2003. It will be an opportunity for environmental scientists, managers and students from throughout the world to share their discoveries and ideas about river ecosystems. The theme for the meeting is **THE NATURE OF VARIABILITY IN RIVER ENVIRONMENTS**

By their nature, rivers extend over large areas and persist for long periods of time, and to understand them we need to relate observations made at many different scales of space and time. The ways that patterns and processes are distributed across scales, from days to centuries and reaches to catchments, may be what most distinguishes the big rivers of the world. Yet we know little of the nature of this

variability, its environmental and evolutionary consequences and its significance for resource management.

The theme is not exclusive, as papers on all aspects of river regulation will be considered. Papers submitted for presentation may be considered for publication in the international journal *River Research & Applications*, published by John Wiley and Sons.

Albury is a small city (regional population 100,000) near the headwaters of Australia's major river, the Murray. It offers excellent conference facilities and proximity to a wide variety of attractions, including the famous Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme and the Barmah-Millewa Forest, the finest stand of river red gums in Australia. Albury has air links to major capitals and is within a few hours' drive of Canberra and Melbourne. The host for the conference is the Cooperative Research Centre for Freshwater Ecology, a network of scientists and managers with headquarters at the University of Canberra. The CRC maintains a river laboratory in Albury.

For more general information, see the Internet at: <http://www.conlog.com.au/NISORS>. Registration details and other logistic information should be directed to Ms. Elizabeth Medley (conference@conlog.com.au).

Inquiries about the scientific program should be directed to A/Professor Martin Thoms (thoms@scides.canberra.edu.au).

Floods, Floods & FLOODS!

Third International Paleoflood Workshop

Aug. 1 - 7, 2003; Hood River, Oregon, USA

The 3rd International Paleoflood Workshop will highlight new methods and results in the expanding field of Paleohydrology. The Workshop will focus in particular on the distinguishing characteristics of floods generated by different mechanisms, such as direct meteorological events, failure of natural dams or man-made structures, and glacial outburst floods. The 7-day workshop will consist of a two-day field trip examining Pleistocene Missoula Flood features and Holocene Columbia River flood deposits in the Columbia River Gorge, a two-day technical session of invited and submitted talks and posters, and a three-day raft trip on the Deschutes River, Oregon

examining evidence of a variety of large Quaternary flood features.

The workshop will be held in Hood River, Oregon, in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. It is scheduled immediately after the 2003 INQUA meeting in Reno, Nevada, so that participants can easily attend both meetings. For additional information see the 3rd International Paleoflood Conference web site at:

<http://www.nbmj.unr.edu/meetings.htm> or the attached flyer.

Please e-mail Lisa Ely (ely@cwu.edu) with your name, mailing address and e-mail if you are interested in attending and wish to receive the Second Informational Circular and registration instructions.

**XVI INQUA Congress in Reno, Nevada, USA
(23-31 July 2003):**

Symposia on "Deserts over the last 100,000 years".

Organisers: - Dr Sue McLaren (University of Leicester, UK); Dr David Nash (University of Brighton, U.K.) and Professor Dave Thomas (University of Sheffield, U.K)

Call for Papers: This session is linked to the IGCP413 'Understanding Future Drylands from Past Dynamics' Project.

The Symposium organisers are inviting people to submit proposals of papers (for the consideration of the Conveners), for presentation either as a 15-minute talk (with 5 further minutes for questions) or posters. There are a number of Keynote speakers for the session but the majority of contributions will come from a selection of submitted papers outlining new research findings on drylands over the last 100,000 years.

Interested colleagues should send an e-mail to Sue McLaren at: sjm11@le.ac.uk as soon as possible: In the email could you let me know the following: -
The title of the paper

The names and affiliation of the author(s)

A brief summary / abstract outlining the main points that will be covered. An indication of whether you would prefer to either give an oral presentation or submit a poster or whether you have no preference at all

Authors of accepted poster/oral proposals will be asked to submit full abstracts electronically by way of the Congress website.

CURRENTLY THE DEADLINE FOR

**SUBMISSION OF THIS INFORMATION TO ME
IS DECEMBER 1st 2002**

Dr Sue McLaren
Department of Geography,
University of Leicester,
Leicester,
LE1 7RH

Tel: +44 (0)116 2523829

Fax: +44 (0)116 2523854

e-mail: sjm11@le.ac.uk

**CRC LEME SHORT CONFERENCE 2002:
REGOLITH AND LANDFORMS IN EASTERN
AUSTRALIA**

Dear Colleagues,

Planning for the CRC LEME short conference 2002:

Regolith and Landforms in Eastern Australia

continues apace. I take this opportunity to remind you all of important dates for the conference:

Final abstract submission deadline - 30 September

Final registration deadline - 31 October

Conference - 21 & 22 November, University of Canberra

Abstracts will be peer-reviewed and need to be submitted on or before deadline so that the editorial team can go to work. The team contains a number of prominent eastern Australian regolith geoscientists including:

- Dr Patrice De Caritat, Geoscience Australia

- Professor Tony Eggleton, Australian National University

- Dr John Field, Australian National University

- Dr Steve Hill, University of Canberra

- Associate Professor Ken McQueen, University of Canberra

- Dr Colin Pain, Geoscience Australia

- Associate Professor Graham Taylor, University of Canberra

Registration fees:

The conference is free to all CRC LEME students, \$55 for other students and \$110 for all others.

Registrations may be posted or faxed directly to:

Mrs Bernadette Kovacs

CRC LEME

Division of Science and Design

University of Canberra

ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6201 5453

Fax: (02) 6201 5728

Email: kovacs@scides.canberra.edu.au

More Information:

Visit the Centre for Australian Regolith Studies
WWW site at <http://scides.canberra.edu.au/cars/> for
more information including 1st circular, sample
abstract and registration forms.

Contact - For further information and registration
details please contact the conference organisers:

Mrs Bernadette Kovacs, secretariat, Email:

kovacs@scides.canberra.edu.au, or

Dr Ian Roach, convener.

CRC LEME

Division of Science and Design

University of Canberra

CANBERRA ACT 2601

AUSTRALIA

Ph: (+61 2) 6201 5967

Fax: (+61 2) 6201 5728

Email: mailto:Ian.Roach@canberra.edu.au

Please take the time to write your abstract and
register early, presentation spaces are limited!

Looking forward to seeing you there,

Ian Roach

Dr Ian Roach

CRC LEME/MTEC Lecturer in Regolith Geology

Principal Address:

CRC LEME

Division of Science and Design

University of Canberra

CANBERRA ACT 2601

AUSTRALIA

Ph: (+61 2) 6201 5967

Fax: (+61 2) 6201 5728

Email: mailto:Ian.Roach@canberra.edu.au

And:

CRC LEME

Department of Geology

Australian National University

CANBERRA ACT 0200

AUSTRALIA

Humans as Geologic Agents - CALL FOR PAPERS

A proposed volume in the Geological Society of
America's Reviews in Engineering Geology series.
We are organizing a volume of peer-reviewed

papers on the topic "Humans as Geologic Agents"
in honor of the late George Kiersch. The volume is
proposed for the Geological Society of America's
Reviews in Engineering Geology series. Papers
from presentations at the 2002 Annual Meeting of
the GSA on the same subject will form a core for
the volume.

Homo sapiens are the only known species to
consciously effect change to the Earth's geologic
environment. We reshape the Earth; intensify and/or
eliminate erosion; modify and divert rivers; change
local climates; pollute our water resources, soils and
geologic media; and alter soils and the biosphere.
We dig holes in it, remove parts of it, and bury
highly toxic materials in it. In this session, we will
explore human impact on the Earth and attempt to
answer the following questions. What have we done
to Terra? How fast have we effected change? Are
the changes permanent? Are they good, or have we
inadvertently caused more damage? Can we, should
we, repair some or all of the changes we have made?
The answers to these questions depends in part on
our point of view. Do we consider ourselves part of
the environment in which we live or separate from
it? These are important questions to geologists
because, as those most knowledgeable about Earth
and her resources, we play a major role in
sustaining and preserving the Earth.

The proposed volume of papers will be a
memorial to the late Dr. George A. Kiersch (1917-
2001), who suggested the topic. Dr. Kiersch was the
premier engineering geologist in North America for
many decades, and participated as a human geologic
agent throughout his career.

Please consider submitting a paper for this
volume. Papers are encouraged that document
human impact on the earth from all fields of the
geosciences. If you would like to discuss your ideas
for a paper or submit one contact Judy Ehlen
(jehlen@tec.army.mil), Bill Haneberg
(bill@haneberg.com), or Robert Larson
(ralarson@rampageusa.com).

The deadline for submittal of a draft paper is April
15, 2003. See
<http://www.geosociety.org/pubs/bookguid.htm> for
GSA's book format requirements.

News from Members

GEOMORPHOLOGY IN THE U.K.*

*University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky Department of Geography recently added Sean Campbell, a recent PhD from the University of Arkansas, to its faculty. Campbell, whose specialties include landscape geochemistry, hydrology, weathering, and arctic and alpine environments, is the third geomorphologist/physical geographer hired since U.K. initiated a geomorphology-oriented physical geography component in its research and graduate programs in 2000. Campbell joins Alice Turkington (weathering, urban geomorphology) and Jonathan Phillips (fluvial and soil geomorphology, pedology) on the faculty. Additionally, the department has added Dan Marion as an adjunct faculty member. Marion, a Research Hydrologist with the USDA Forest Service in Oxford, MS, has been collaborating with several U.K. faculty and graduate students, and specializes in fluvial geomorphology and hydrology.

While each of the faculty have independent research interests (Phillips with coastal plain and Marion with gravel-bed rivers and Turkington with urban and Campbell with arctic/alpine environments), several areas of overlap and collaboration have emerged. These include the role of weathering in landscape evolution, the use of rock weathering properties in regolith evolution and fluvial sediment residence time studies, the interaction of karst and fluvial processes, and micro-scale analogs of broad-scale landform evolution. Field sites for current research include central and eastern Kentucky, southwest Arkansas, east Texas, the arid western U.S., Northern Ireland, and Sweden.

Kentucky's first class of geomorphology graduate students is beginning its second year, with Linda Martin (fluvial geomorphology, earth surface systems), Viva Nordberg (hydrology, fluvial), Zach Musselman (fluvial), and Kristin Adams (weathering).

Water Resource Student Competitions through AAG

PLEASE URGE YOUR STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATE!

If your student (or you, the student) has already submitted an abstract for the March 2003 AAG meeting, please have them enter a competition. This competition is an excellent opportunity for students to get their work done, to get their work out into world, and to potentially add something to a CV, not to mention get a little money.

The Water Resources Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) announces three student competitions for 2003: student paper competition, student poster competition, and student research grant competition. The paper, poster or research must clearly address a water resources related issue, be solely authored by a student, and may not be submitted for any other AAG or Specialty Group competitions. The paper and poster competitions offer awards for both undergraduate and graduate students. The paper must be presented at an AAG regional or national meeting; the poster must be presented at the AAG national meeting in March, 2003, in New Orleans. For complete guidelines, see our website <http://www.cla.sc.edu/geog/wrsg/Awards/Awards.htm> or contact the Awards Committee Chair, Patricia Beyer, at pbeyer@bloomu.edu.

NEWS FROM DICK MARSTON

Richard Marston has been appointed to another 4-year term as co-editor-in-chief of the Elsevier journal *Geomorphology* and Dick wants to urge AAG Geomorphology Specialty Group members to submit papers. GSG members can subscribe to *Geomorphology* at the discounted rate of US\$96. Well over 2000 pages will be published in calendar year 2002. Subscription information may be obtained from Elsevier Science, Regional Sales Office, P.O. Box 945, New York, NY 10159-0945 (phone 1-888-437-4636) (fax 1-212-633-3680) (email: usinfo-f@elsevier.com). You will be asked for your AAG membership number to confirm eligibility for the discounted rate. Additional information can also be found at <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/geomorph>. If you wish to propose a special issue of the journal, please contact Dick at marstor@okstate.edu

Special issues are forthcoming on "Advances in

Cold Climate Geomorphology," "Eolian Geomorphology," "Large Woody Debris and Channel Processes," "Mountain Geomorphology," and "Computer Modelling of Field Observations in Geomorphology," "Floodplain Processes," and other topics.

He has also received four research grants:

1. National Science Foundation, International Program (Africa, Far East, So. Asia): \$36,000. Investigation of Activity along the Himalayan Main Central Thrust: Present Geomorphology and Past Slip, Garhwal, NW India. Co-PI (with Elizabeth Catlos). Funded for period 9/1/02 - 8/31/05.
2. National Science Foundation, Astronomy Program, Research Experience for Undergraduates: \$210,810 (primary award to University of Arkansas; subcontract for \$70,770 to Oklahoma State University). New Frontiers: Research Experience for Undergraduates in the Space and Planetary Sciences Co-Investigator (with S. McKeever at OSU, and D. Sears & T. Kral at UArk). Funded for period 5/15/02-5/31/05.
3. U.S. Department of Education: \$314,165. Hypothesis-Based Learning in Earth Science. Co-PI (with Tom Wikle, OSU Geography). Funded for period 11/1/01-4/15/02
4. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation: \$150,000. Factors Influencing Fish Populations in Oklahoma Waters. Co-PI (with William Fisher). Proposal submitted 7/26/01. Funded for period 7/1/02 - 6/30/05.

New IAG publications

Dear Geomorphologists,
Please find below information about two new IAG publications. Further information can be found at the IAG website: <http://www.geomorph.org>
Best wishes, Mauro Soldati

NEW BOOK - A collection of extended abstracts for papers and posters plus excursion guide presented at the Workshop "GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SITES: research, assessment and improvement" held in Modena (Italy) last June. Coratza, P. and Marchetti, M. (eds.): Geomorphological Sites: research, assessment and improvement. IAG Workshop Proceedings. Modena (Italy), 19-22 June 2002. Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, 2002. 118

pp. Available from Paola Coratza:

<coratza.paola@unimore.it>.

The FIRST 50 APPLICANTS will receive it free of charge.

NEW BOOK - Extended abstracts of invited lectures, papers and posters presented at the IAG Symposium on the "Relationships between man and the mountain environment in terms of geomorphological hazards and human impact in Europe" held in Dornbirn last July. Borgatti, L. and Soldati, M. (eds.): Relationships between man and the mountain environment in terms of geomorphological hazards and human impact in Europe. IAG Symposium Proceedings, Dornbirn (Austria), 14 July 2002. Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, 2002. 109 pp. Available from Lisa Borgatti: <borgatti.lisa@unimore.it>. The FIRST 50 APPLICANTS will receive it free of charge.

MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS 55455. University of Minnesota.

The Department of Geography invites nominations and applications for *two faculty positions in Physical Geography*: one tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor; and one open-rank position at the rank of assistant professor, associate professor or professor (assistant would be tenure-track, associate and professor would be tenured), beginning 25 August 2003. These positions will further develop our graduate and undergraduate studies in Physical Geography, which currently emphasize climatology, environmental reconstruction, and biogeography. All specialties within Physical Geography will be considered. The minimum qualification for the assistant professor position is a Ph.D. in geography or a closely-related field by the time of appointment. (Those with ABD can be appointed at the rank of tenure-track Instructor until the Ph.D. is conferred.) The minimum qualification for the associate or full professor position is a Ph.D. in geography or a closely-related field and a record of scholarship and teaching that meets the qualifications for a tenured-position in the Department of Geography at the University of Minnesota. These appointments are nine-month, 100%-time, and will be at the rank of tenure-track assistant professor, tenured associate professor, or tenured professor, depending on

qualifications and experience, and consistent with collegiate and University policy. Salary will depend on the qualifications and experience of the individual and will be consistent with collegiate and University policy. The successful candidates will be expected to maintain a strong program of research and publication, including regular applications for external research support. The successful candidates also will be expected to develop and participate in a superior instructional program at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

Applications should include a letter of interest; curriculum vitae; and the names, addresses, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of three referees. Materials should be sent to the address below. AUG 02-127.

Apply: Professor Richard H. Skaggs, Chair, Search Committee; Department of Geography; University of Minnesota; Minneapolis, MN 55455. Voice 612-625-6643. Fax 612-624-1044. Internet skaggs@atlas.socsci.umn.edu. Evaluation of applications begins on 1 October 2002 and continues until the positions are filled.

The GEOGRAPHY Department at the State University of New York at Buffalo has two (2) faculty positions open.

POSITION 1 - ASSISTANT PROFESSOR - Physical Geography

The person will have primary responsibility for conducting research, providing graduate and undergraduate instruction, and supervising graduate student research in one of two broadly defined areas, either microclimatology and meteorology or fluvial geomorphology and hydrology. The candidates should have a strong competence in systems analysis and modeling and/or Geographic Information Systems. Candidates should have an interest in environmental issues at a watershed scale.

Candidates must have PhD in Geography or

closely related discipline. The successful candidate is expected to publish and obtain external funding.

POSITION 2 - ASSISTANT or ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR specializing in GIS

The person will have primary responsibility for conducting research, providing graduate and undergraduate instruction, and supervising graduate student research in geographic information systems (GIS) with specialized interests in one of the following: a) technical aspects of GIS; b) GIS and society issues, data policy and legal aspects of GIS; or c) application of GIS in the government and/or private sectors.

Candidates must have a PhD in Geography or other discipline involving GIS, with specialization in either the technical aspects of GIS, or GIS and society issues. The successful candidate is expected to publish and obtain external funding.

Apply to:

Dawn E. Becker

Assistant to the Chair

SUNY at Buffalo

Dept. of Geography

105 Wilkeson Quad.

Buffalo, NY 14261

Or E-mail: dbecker@acsu.buffalo.edu

APPLICATION DEADLINE: NOVEMBER 15, 2002 or until filled The State University of New York at Buffalo is an

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employee

Two research positions available in **Cumulative Watershed Effects Prediction and Observation** (Specialist or Associate Specialist, depending on qualifications)

Candidates are sought to fill two distinct research positions in a study focused on developing tools for predicting and quantifying cumulative watershed effects in forested landscapes. Employment can begin by October 15, 2002 (or when filled) and will continue until June 30, 2004. The work will be carried out at the University of California, Berkeley, with William Dietrich of the Department of Earth and Planetary Science as the Principal Investigator, and be administered through the Center for Forestry, in the College of Natural Resources. This research is expected to produce new tools and insights for

managing California's forested watersheds based on an ability to anticipate and explain cumulative watershed effects for specific timber practices. It is anticipated that both researchers will interact strongly with Berkeley faculty and graduate students, as well as with technical staff in various California state agencies.

Position 1 - This position will serve as project leader, and will review, apply and develop new digital terrain-based models for predicting the flux of water, sediment, wood and heat (stream temperature) through a watershed as influenced by timber harvest practices. Candidates for this position must have experience in creating and applying numerical models of landscape processes.

Position 2 - This position will focus on field studies that quantify river channel response to watershed activities, with primary emphasis being on documenting the linkages between sediment supply and biologically significant channel attributes. The project field sites will be in Northern California forested

watersheds. Candidates for this position must have extensive field experience in river channel studies and ideally would have knowledge of both ecologic and geomorphic processes. Salary for either position will depend on experience, ranging from a post-doctoral salary of about \$41,352 to more senior appointments of up to \$71,592.

Interested candidates may contact William Dietrich for more information (bill@seismo.berkeley.edu) and may make formal application to him by sending him a letter of research interest, curriculum vitae, relevant publications and contacts for three references who could provide a letter of recommendation. The position will remain open until the two positions are filled. Send applications to William E. Dietrich, Department of Earth and Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley, CA , 94720 by October 15.

Summer Research Internships with the Arkansas-Oklahoma Center for Space and Planetary Science (National Science Foundation, Research Experience for Undergraduates Program in Summer 2003) University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

The Arkansas-Oklahoma Center for Space and

Planetary Sciences will host a National Science Foundation supported summer research program for undergraduate science and engineering majors (including geomorphology students!) at the University of Arkansas and Oklahoma State University starting May 26, 2003 (special schedule arrangements may be possible). Students in chemistry, physics, biology, geology and mechanical engineering are especially encouraged to apply. In this 10-week program, students will carry out research in the center at the UArk or OSU campus, includes (but not limited to) the study of landforms and processes on the surfaces of other planets. 2003 will be the second of an initial 3-year program. In the summer 2002 program, undergraduate geomorphology students worked on gullies and rock glaciers on Mars. Participants will receive a stipend of \$3500. Accommodation will be provided by the program. Both dormitory and off-campus housing is available. Participants will visit the Eagle Picher facility and the NASA's Johnson Space Center (expenses paid by program). In addition, \$300 in travel support will be allotted for each participant to attend a national or regional chemical conference in the 2003 - 2004 academic year.

An application form is available below. The program will end with a meeting on August 1, 2003 at which the participants will present the results of their summer projects. For more information contact, visit the web site (<http://www.uark.edu/misc/csaps/reu.html>) or contact:

Professor Derek Sears
Arkansas-Oklahoma Center for Space and Planetary Sciences,
Chemistry Building
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR 72701
Phone: 501-575-5190
Fax: 501-575-4049
mail: csaps@uark.edu

Applications should be completed by February 1st, 2003. Positions will be filled starting February 28th, 2003.

Top

IN MEMORIAM In Memory of Prof. Asher P. Schick (1931-2002)

Asher (Peter) Schick was born in Brno

(Czechoslovakia) in 1931, and immigrated to Israel as an eight-year-old boy. Inspired by his geography teacher he became a lover and a dedicated investigator of the landscape around him. Asher started his academic career as a physical geographer in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His main scientific interest was in the understanding of earth surface processes as a tool for understanding landscape evolution and environmental management. From the very beginning of his academic career he understood the necessity to adopt an interdisciplinary approach, coupled with the need to conduct long-term observations and detailed measurements of rainfall, runoff, and sediment movement in the frame of a whole watershed. In view of the limited data base available on arid environments. Shortly after his return from a Post Doctorate at Johns Hopkins University, Asher established in the extremely arid desert of the Southern Negev of Israel the well-known experimental Nahal Yael Watershed. The approach adopted and the layout of the watershed served as a model for experimental watersheds constructed later on all over the globe. A unique record covering a period of 38 years is now available on the precipitation regime, hydrological processes, infiltration, groundwater recharge, transport and deposition of bedload and fine sediment along arid channels. The Yael watershed served as a field laboratory for many of his students and became a magnet for foreign students and colleagues from all over the globe. His devotion to his students was well known; above all he gave them full academic freedom in their attempts to explore new ideas.

The extensive data collected in Nahal Yael served Asher and his students in understanding of the generation and routing of desert floods; in the evaluation of the impact of climate change on the arid environment, as well as for the assessment of urban hydrology on the planning of cities built on arid alluvial fans.

Asher's careful and innovative work in the desert encountered admiration and respect by his colleagues abroad. Asher served as chairman of commissions in the frame of the International Geographical Union and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences. He is a recipient of the Linton Award. Asher stressed again and again the need to collect field data in order to base hydrological modeling on real world

catchment processes. He often used to say: "Instead of just more numbers, we need more knowledge". We have no doubt that his colleagues and students will follow his legacy.

His colleagues, friends and students.
Department of Geography, the Hebrew University.

JIM ALLEN

James R. Allen, a coastal geomorphologist with the U.S. Geological Survey and National Park Service, passed away of a heart attack July 30. Others knew Jim much better and are better equipped to relate both his professional contributions and near-limitless supply of Jimbo-in-the-field stories.

The purpose of this note is to highlight another of Dr. Allen's contributions; that of highly informal but extremely important support of the career of young geomorphologists. I will speak only of my experience, from back when I was young, but I know Jimbo played a similar role in other careers.

Jim and I had some common field sites, some overlapping interests, a peripheral connection on a couple of projects in the early 1980s when I was a student, and ran in the same social-professional circles. One of his great, and all-too-rare abilities, was to be a rigorous and even brutal but somehow still good-humored critic. He could lay the smack down on you, metaphorically speaking, and make you like it, or at least take it. However bad much of my early-career work might be, it would have been worse without Jim.

More importantly, Jim actively supported and encouraged me in those early postdoctoral years when you haven't yet decided (for good or ill) whether you can "run with the big dogs." He not only provided friendly one-on-one help and encouragement, but I know he actively promoted me and my work with others. We all do this for our students and collaborators and old college buddies, but don't always take the time to do it for anybody else.

Thanks, Jim. I hope I can pass it on.
Jonathan Phillips

•