



NEWSLETTER

Reporting global SWC news to you quarterly

Volume 20, Number 2

President

Samran Sombatpanit, Thailand

Deputy President

Michael Zoebisch, Thailand

Immediate Past President

David Sanders, UK

Treasurer

Maurice Cook, USA

Executive Secretary

Jiao Juren, China

WASWC Secretariat

ICRTS, DSWC

Ministry of Water Resources

Jia 1, Fuxinglu, Beijing 100038

P.R. China

Phone: +86-10-63204370

Fax: +86-10-63204359

waswc@icrts.org

www.swcc.cn/waswc/

Newsletter Layout and

Production Khin Mar Cho,

IWDM Program, AIT,

Bangkok, Thailand

Cooperating Institutions

Asian Institute of Technology

(AIT), Bangkok, Thailand

WOCAT, NORTH-SOUTH, CDE,

Berne, Switzerland

ERECON Institute, Machida,

Tokyo, Japan

Int'l Soil Conservation Org.

(ISCO), Brisbane, Australia

Central Res. Inst. Dryland Agric.,

Hyderabad, India

Soil Conservation Service,

Gunnarsholt, Hella, Iceland

Int'l. Erosion Control Assoc.,

Steamboat Springs, CO, USA

Int'l. Erosion Control Assoc.,

Picton, NSW, Australia

Fujian Soil Conservation Office,

Fuzhou, Fujian, China

Fujian SWC Association, Fuzhou,

Fujian, China

Land Development Department,

Bangkok, Thailand

Wolverhampton University,

Wolverhampton, UK

Estonian Agricultural University,

Tartu, Estonia

Nat. Assoc. for Protection of

Icelandic Env. Iceland

Environmental Inst. ECO ASIA,

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

PCARRD, Los Baños, Laguna,

Philippines

Guangdong Huihua Env. S&T

Co., Guangzhou, China

Andy Science & Technology Dev.

Ltd., Zuhai, China

Guangzhou ECO Env. Sci. &

Tech., Co. Ltd., China

- ▶ **President's Message** 1
 - **Guest Message** 2
- ▶ **Association News** 3
- ▶ **New Officers** 4
- ▶ **Members' Forum** 5
- ▶ **Regional News** 6
 - **Response to Les Brown's China Article** 6
 - **Upstream and Downstream: Water Resources in a Thai Valley** 7
- ▶ **Features** 8
 - **Australian Association of Natural Resource Management** 8
 - **Landcare Highlights** 9
 - **WOCAT Highlights** 9
- ▶ **Research News and Abstracts** 10
- ▶ **Announcements—Meetings** 11
 - **Use of Vegetation for Slope Stabilization—Greece** 11
 - **Ecological Restoration in Loess Plateau—China** 12
 - **Ecotechnology for Sustainable Development—India** 12
 - **Water Resources & Global Change—Germany** 14
 - **Headwater Control VI—Norway** 15
 - **Forest Impact on Hydrology & Soil Erosion—Bulgaria** 16
- ▶ **Summary Reports** 18
 - **Effective Strategies for SWC—Tokyo, Japan** 18
 - **Soil Erosion under Climate Change—Tucson, USA** 18
 - **EC04 at the IECA Annual Conference, PA, USA** 19
- ▶ **Publication Reviews** 19
 - **Soil Erosion & Participatory Land Use Planning, China** 19
 - **Watershed Management in the Himalayas: Resource Analysis** 20
 - **The Expert and the Farmer in Rural Development Cooperation** 21
 - **World Water Wisdom: Annotated Bibliography – Indigenous Knowledge** 21
- ▶ **Information Sources** 21
 - **Institution – Demetra** 22
- ▶ **News in Brief** 23
- ▶ **WASWC Officers** 26

The World Association of Soil and Water Conservation Newsletter is sent quarterly to WASWC members. The newsletter seeks to keep conservationists worldwide informed of new developments in the field of soil and water conservation and land management issues. Please send editorial contributions to WASWC President Samran Sombatpanit at sombatpanit@yahoo.com.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Samran Sombatpanit

Election for a new WASWC Council. The present Council's term finishes at the end of this year so we need to have another Council ready to take over from next January. As in the past, we have appointed a Nominations Committee to search for candidates to stand for the positions of President, Deputy President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

The incumbent president will automatically serve as the Immediate Past President for another 3-year term. This time our Nominations Committee comprises three past presidents, i.e. Bill Moldenhauer, Hans Hurni and David Sanders, with myself serving ex officio. The committee will search for suitable candidates and nominate them for the elections due in October this year. A petition signed by five or more Individual, Life and/or Organization Members and endorsed by the candidate can also be made. Such nominations should be sent by letter or fax to the Executive Secretary by September 30, 2004. In case there are no additional nominations, the candidates in the list prepared by the Nominations Committee will automatically be elected and the new Council will start work on January 1, 2005.

We will present the list of candidates proposed by the Nominations Committee and their profiles in the next issue, 20(3). Elections will be held if more than one candidate is nominated for any post and the results will be announced in the last issue of this year.

WASWC's participation in IECA Conference 2004. Our Treasurer, Maurice Cook, participated in the EC04 program of the International Erosion Control Association's (IECA) 35th Annual Conference in February 16-20, 2003 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. We considered this an important step for the WASWC in broadening its scope and encompassing the work of another large group of people who are also concerned with erosion control but largely on non-agricultural lands and involving much engineering work, mostly handled by private enterprise. We will certainly learn a lot from each other in the years to come. Maurice's report can be seen in the Summary Reports section.

My visit to China in April/May 2004. I paid a visit to China from April 12-May 9, during which I had a chance to work with our Secretariat at the International Center for Research and Training in Seabuckthorn, Department of Water and Soil Conservation (DWSC), Ministry of Water Resources. We worked together mainly on the issue of personnel strengthening and improving our website, as well as planning for the future. While in Beijing I attended a lunch hosted by Mr. Liu Zhen, Director General of DWSC. One issue arising in our discussion was that, in order to fill a prevailing gap, WASWC should hold a theme-specific meeting in a developing country in alternate years to the ISCO conferences, with the aim of obtaining rapid answers to soil and water conservation problems that can be used immediately. Mr. Liu assured me that he would do his best to search for funding from his government to support such an activity, as well as to strengthen the Secretariat office.

Any country interested in holding a WASWC meeting in this way should send their proposals to our Executive Secretary. At present we are working with the Indian team and there is a possibility that the first ever theme-specific WASWC Meeting of this type may be held in New Delhi in November 2005. We will confirm this and give more details in the next issue.

While in Beijing, I met Prof Li Rui, Director of the Institute of Soil and Water Conservation in Shaanxi Province. He has been serving as our Vice President for Asia, responsible for China and now he has started to recruit members by appointing 27 Regional Representatives (RR) to take care of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. With this good strategy and hard work, it is certain that China will have a very large number of WASWC members in a year or two. WASWC will certainly play a big role in the exchange and transfer of information between China and other countries about land, water and other resources.

Where I could conveniently travel, I took the chance to visit a number of RRs. These included the RRs for Hubei, Fujian and Guangdong. The many large institutions dealing with the problems of soil and water impressed me. I visited the Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute (CRSRI – belonging to the Ministry of Water Resources) in Wuhan, Hubei and was shown the laboratories and models for studying the Yangtze River system, its flooding pattern and sedimentation potential in the upper part of the Three Gorges reservoir. When the construction of the Dam is completed in 2009, Chongqing, a city 600 km to the west of the Dam Site, will become the port city of this large inland lake. As the Yangtze River water comes into the reservoir it will tend to deposit sediment and this may cause serious problems for the port facilities of this city. I met several professionals of this Institute and an outcome is the following message from Dr. Guo Xiling, the CRSRI President.

GUEST MESSAGE from Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute (CRSRI), Wuhan, China



The Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute (CRSRI), founded in 1951, is a key scientific research institution in China's water sector. Under the administration of the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission, it is one of the non-profit scientific research bodies in the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR). CRSRI concentrates its efforts on water conservation and hydropower scientific research and provides scientific and technological support to the harnessing and development of the Changjiang River, as well as water administration management.

At the same time, it is orientated to sectors relating to building the national economy and it provides technical services and scientific and technological development. There are 12 professional research divisions, involved in such specialties as flood control and disaster mitigation, river sedimentation, water resources and the eco-environment, water and soil conservation, engineering safety and defect control, spatial information technology application, hydraulics, geo-mechanics and seepage, rock mechanics, hydraulic structures, foundation treatment, material science, blasting and earthquake prevention, mechanical and electrical control devices, automation and hydraulic instrumentation, and so on.

Since the 1950s the CRSRI has carried out a large number of effective scientific experiments and research for 200+ large and medium sized water conservation and hydropower projects, including the Changjiang River Three Gorges Project, the South-North Water Transfer Project and the Changjiang River embankment works for the river course regulation of the Changjiang River and its tributaries, and for the national natural science foundation projects, the water conservation infrastructure scientific research projects, projects of related sectors, as well as international assistance and cooperation projects. In doing this, it has produced more than 6,000 research findings and has appraised the results of nearly 100 findings in key scientific research studies for the State and provincial authorities. 300 of its studies have been awarded State or provincial prizes, and 30 have gained national patents.

The CRSRI has a staff of more than 800 people, of whom more than 200 are technically senior and 100 more have doctorate or master's degrees. There are 2 specialties authorized to award master's degrees. More than 4,000 advanced scientific research instruments and devices of various kinds are available at the CRSRI. Scientific research bases have been established respectively in Hankou, Yichang, Chongqing and Danjiangkou. The Changjiang River Flood Control Modeling Project, using a World Bank Loan, is located in the Wuhan Economic and Technical Development Zone. It occupies an area of about 40 ha and is the largest nationally invested water conservation scientific research project established since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The Quality Inspection and Test Center of the CRSRI of the MWR is responsible for quality inspections and tests for the projects in the Changjiang River Basin and the southwestern river systems. The Changjiang River Measurement and Calibration Center undertakes relevant scientific research and experimental measurement and instrument calibration. The CRSRI passed the ISO-9001 verification in July 2000. It has class II national archives. The Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute Journal is a core journal in China, being published both domestically and internationally. The CRSRI was awarded the National First of May Labor Prize in 2003.

If you are interested in knowing more about our Institute or would like to cooperate in some fields of mutual interest, you are welcome to write to me at guoxl@cjlw.com.cn, guoxl@mail.crsri.cn.

Guo Xiling, CRSRI President

ASSOCIATION NEWS

A WASWC Photo Website has recently been opened. Apart from the main website, www.swcc.cn/waswc/, where we post all technical materials (the latest being the proceedings from our Sofia conference) we have now rented a web space from the Webshots.com in USA for one year, at a cost of US \$29.88. Here we can post as many as 3,000 photos. This should be very useful for our members and non-members. You are welcome to browse in this site simply by clicking on at <http://community.webshots.com/user/waswc> and you will see more than 20 albums showing various SWC subjects, pictures of members, institutions, meetings and of the visit I made to China in April/May. Certainly, these albums are still at an early stage of development and far from being complete; so we welcome and encourage you to add to the collection and make it as comprehensive as possible. Pictures posted are freely downloadable for your use. Perhaps one of the first functions of this website is to help us get to know each other through the members' albums. This will enhance further contact and exchange of information – the ultimate purpose of our association. In the Members' Forum section of this issue you will see how some of our members like it. In this venture, 'simplicity' is perhaps our bottom line. For example, if you want to know what your president looks like you may just click on:

<http://community.webshots.com/scripts/editPhotos.fcgi?action=showMyPhoto&albumID=151017340&photoID=151778077&security=tKXtJw>. Apart from that, you can search for other items of interest in the rest of the Webshots community albums where our website belongs. For example, if you search for 'rice terraces' you will get several dozens of them in about one second. Altogether there are about 60 million photos stored with the website now; you just type any name in the SEARCH slot, click, and you will get at least a few and possibly a lot to see!

Internet and management of your mailbox. The operation of our association for more than two years has been possible because of our use of digital products, e-mail and Internet – thanks to Mr. Ray Tomlinson, an American engineer, who found the way to send mail by electronic means, i.e. e-mail, in the early 1970s – thus saving us from possible collapse and, instead, increasing our membership from less than 350 to around 1,000 today, with more services for members.

However, there are certain limitations to using e-mail, which at present is considered the lifeline between you and us. Some providers give a small mailbox, e.g. Hotmail.com gives 2 MB free (and can give 10 MB if you want to pay); many other providers also give similarly small capacity mailboxes. Yahoo.com used to give more than others, i.e. 4 MB, but it has had a big shakeup recently and now gives a mailbox of 100 MB free – enough for practically every purpose. Also, if you pay \$19.99 a year you will get a huge mailbox of 2,000 MB (2 GB). We therefore encourage our members to use e-mail efficiently by selecting providers who give a sufficiently large mailbox to accommodate the WASWC Newsletter easily. At the same time, please take care of your mailbox so that you will always have sufficient space for the newsletter or e-mail communications from us.

Please always let us know when you change your e-mail address or acquire another address. This will prevent our e-mails and newsletters from bouncing back. Perhaps you should register with at least two addresses (with one or two providers, up to you) and inform us so that if our mail or newsletter gets bounced back we can try the other address. If you want to register with Yahoo.com for a free 100 MB mailbox, you simply click www.yahoo.com. After having registered, you can download free Yahoo! Messenger software for online chatting with any other Yahoo users, including me; I am on the net often.

Special News Service for WASWC members. During the past two years we have regularly sent news about important meetings, events and publications of interest, as well as some urgent WASWC messages to our officers (Vice Presidents, National Representatives, Past Presidents, Councilors) about 2-3 times a month. This helps update them without them having to wait for the newsletter. Some messages may even be too large to get published in the newsletter in full. The files are from about 20-30 kb to 300-400 kb. We do not want to send these files to every member for fear of them being considered junk e-mails. Another reason is that, in this information age, we are almost smothered with news – and additional pieces of news may not be welcome.

However, we consider these messages to be important for our WASWC members to know about and make known to colleagues at various institutions, so we are going to establish a mailing list to accommodate e-mails for members who are NOT officers and who would like to receive the additional information.

If you would like to receive these information files through our 'Special News Service' please inform our Secretariat and send your e-mail addresses.

Special Publication No. 2 (SPII) is now ready. The SP II on *Carbon Trading, Agriculture and Poverty* by Mike Robbins, a UK author, is now ready and we will start distributing it at the 13th ISCO in Brisbane, Australia. We want to hand-carry them to reduce costs as much as possible. If you don't go to the ISCO but your colleague(s) do, please let us know, so that we can ask them to carry your copy. The weight of each booklet is only 50 g.

We believe that we have distributed the SPI on *The USLE Story* to most of the members but, if you have not yet received your copy, please let us know at once and we will send it to you immediately. It is a history book that will be useful for researchers and field workers for a long time.

NEW OFFICERS

Prof. João L.M.P. de Lima, WASWC Representative for Portugal

João de Lima was born in Portugal in 1959 and has a Civil Engineering Degree from the University of Coimbra (Portugal) and a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Environmental Sciences from the Wageningen University (The Netherlands). He is now Associate Professor of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Coimbra and Director of the Laboratory of Hydraulics, Water Resources and Environment at the same University. He is also President of the Institute for Scientific and Technological Advanced Studies (ISTAS - Portugal). He has published and presented over 100 scientific papers at international and national conferences and in journals. His main scientific area

of research is hydrology; however, he has also been working in hydraulics, drainage systems and soil and water conservation. He is now coordinating several research projects. He is very much interested in the combined effect of wind and rain in the water erosion process, in particular the effect of storm movement on the hydraulics of overland flow. His hobbies are tennis, table tennis, canoeing and stamp collecting.

Dr. Sanginov Sanginboy, WASWC Representative for Tajikistan

Sanginov Sanginboy, graduated from the Tajik Agrarian University, in Soil Science and Agro-chemistry in 1980 and obtained a Master's degree in Agro-chemistry from the All-Union Research Institute of Soil Science and Fertilizers, Moscow, USSR, in 1985. He joined Tajik Agrarian University in 1984 as a Junior Scientist in Soil Fertility Management. The Research Institute of Soil Science and

Agrochemistry, Tashkent, Uzbekistan awarded him a D. Sc. degree, in 1994, in the field of Plant Nutrition Management. In 1995 he was appointed Director of Soil Science. He now supervises research in the field of soil genesis, classification, soil fertility and plant nutrition management, soil erosion control, soil physics, soil biology and soil and water conservation technologies. As the same time he works as Associate Professor of Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition Management at the Department for Soil Science, Faculty of Agronomy, Agrarian University of Tajikistan. He has presented 120 scientific papers at international and national conferences, symposia and meetings in the field of plant nutrition and soil fertility management for sustainable agriculture.

He is Vice-President of the NGO, Soil Science Society of Tajikistan, and he is National Coordinator of an ICARDA project "On-farm soil and water management for sustainable agriculture in Tajikistan". Dr. Sanginboy is also working as a WOCAT National Coordinator.

MEMBERS' FORUM

What members say about our new photo website, <http://community.webshots.com/user/waswc>:

* This is a very good move to share photos through this photo message.

Romy Labios, University of the Philippines, The Philippines

* Thank you so much for the pictures on the website. It looks really good and easy to use.

Lies Kerkhoff, ICIMOD, Nepal

* I will also send a recent photo for the album. I think the album is a great idea.

Ted Napier, Ohio State University, USA

* Thank you very much for posting the photo. I like it! And other albums show your worldwide activities. Very impressive!!! Thank you for creating the site and sharing the great photos with us.

Yuji Niino, FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand

* Samran, you have started a marvelous website to get conservationists involved in sharing with each other. Thanks. You are doing a lot of good as President of WASWC, again our thanks.

Dick Arnold, American soil scientist

What agendas should we discuss at the ISCO's WASWC Forum?

The above question was sent out to our officers a few weeks ago and we got back the following replies:

Paola Rossi, NR for Italy:

- Problems of land degradation connected to land use change
- Academic activity in the field of land and water conservation

Manuel Paulet, NR for Peru:

- I still do not understand why there is a USLE and a RUSLE, when the applied concepts are the same and of course new research is bound to improve its applicability. But, it is still USLE.
- You might want to explore the issue concerning the increasing importance of defending the land from an ever greater demand for the natural resources to enable economic growth of nations; specially the more developed countries, as always, encroaching on the less developed ones over their forest and biodiversity, minerals, gas and oil; will it ever stop? Will there be a solution to find a sustainable way of living? Can WASWC play a role for this purpose?

Members, you are welcome to voice your opinion about what we should discuss at the WASWC Forum in Australia next month. We suggest that we concentrate on WASWC activities that can benefit members and make our association grow rather than technical subjects that should be covered in the general ISCO program. It has been proved that this kind of face-to-face discussion for just one hour is worth months of e-mail exchanges.

Please send your opinions to me as soon as you can, so we can write down the agenda for discussion in good time.

Dr. José Rubio receives a Golden Award from Poland



Dr. José Luis Rubio, President of the European Society for Soil Conservation and a WASWC member, was granted the Golden Award of the Polish Society of Soil Science on September 9, 2003. We offer you our most sincere congratulations, José! We have also received recent information that Dr. Rubio has been re-elected at the recent 4th ESSC Congress in Budapest, Hungary, as the ESSC President for another 4-year term, from 2004 to 2008. We therefore expect an even stronger tie with you and ESSC and expect to work closer with our European members.

Dr. K.G. Tejwani is 83 years old



Dr. Tejwani, a founder member of WASWC and founder Vice President, now Honorary Member, has reached the grand age of 83!

Dr. Khubchand G. (Tej) Tejwani has devoted his working life to the conservation and management of natural resources. He is a researcher, teacher, speaker, author, manager and builder of institutions. He received his BSc and MSc from the University of Bombay, India and PhD from the University of Adelaide, Australia. He is currently Director, Land Use Consultants (Int'1), New Delhi and was a Resident Associate at ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal, 1985-1989 and Founder Director, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI), Dehradun, India, 1975-1981. He has held national and international posts in soil and water conservation.

A highlight of his career was when he integrated eight regional Soil and Water Conservation Research Centers in India and established the now famous CSWCRTI at Dehradun. The concept of operational research projects was developed and implemented by him during those years. In view of his outstanding contributions in India, many international agencies have utilized his services and he has worked in 15 countries.

He has been a foundation member and has served on the committees of numerous national and international associations and organizations including ISCO where he still sits on the Board of Directors. He established the Tejwani Charitable Trust in 1985, an organization that is engaged in promoting professional, social and cultural activities.

He has established a biennial award for the best performance in soil and water conservation research and development in India. Four such awards have been given during the last 8 years. Lately, he has made a substantial contribution to the cost of publishing the WASWC Special Publication No. 2 in loving memory of his wife who passed away in 2003.

He has made a huge contribution towards the care and conservation of natural resources and we wish Tej many more years to enjoy seeing the fruits of his efforts.

REGIONAL NEWS

Response to Lester Brown's Article on "China Losing War with Advancing Deserts" (issue 19/4), Ian Hannam, WASWC VP for Australasia, Ian.Hannam@dipnr.nsw.gov.au

Land degradation in China: China has many of the most serious land degradation problems in the world, with over 40 percent of its land area, or between 3-4 million km², adversely affected. Land degradation has been accelerated by human activities, especially over the past 50 years and, combined with the pressures generated by the country's rapid economic development, has had serious offsite effects ranging from sedimentation of rivers and reservoirs, deposition of blown sand onto roads and railways, dust storms affecting transport systems and the health of people, loss of biomass in grasslands resulting in poor livestock nutrition, and deforestation causing disturbances to the hydrological balance in river basins, resulting in erratic river flows. China's arable land per capita is 0.11 hectares (ha) - very low by world standards but annual soil loss has been estimated at around 5 billion tons (t). Over 90 percent of the 1.3 million km² of China's grasslands suffers from moderate to severe degradation and, in the arid areas; rapidly increasing livestock numbers have exacerbated the spread of deserts. Most land degradation is found in the vast western region that encompasses 6.8 million km², or 71 percent of the total area of China. Land degradation of moderate to very severe intensity occurs in nearly half of the western region, with 27 percent of the land currently experiencing wind erosion, 16 percent affected by water erosion, and 10 percent with actual desertification processes. The western region supports a population of at least 350 million, including many of the country's poorest and most vulnerable people. Lowland productivity is caused in part by fragile soils, water scarcity and

erratic rainfall patterns. Desertification is concentrated in the northern and northwestern regions lying in the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid zones.

In answer to this serious land degradation situation, and with the assistance of various external institutions (including the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility), China has embarked on a comprehensive plan of projects to improve its understanding of land degradation and reform its legislation, policy and institutional strategies relating to land management. In recent years, studies have looked at combating desertification in the western region, developing national soil and water conservation strategies, monitoring fragile ecosystems and looking at the effects of dust storms. Some of the barriers recognized to effective land degradation control include a weak policy and legislative environment, sector-driven policy fragmentation, poor application of lessons learned from previous experience, undeveloped participatory approaches to address root causes of degradation, poorly developed locality-specific land use planning, and inadequate financial arrangements and incentives. Key lessons learned from these studies have been invaluable in deciding future direction, including addressing institutional coordination and plan harmonization, a consistent legislative and regulatory framework, devolving implementation responsibility, developing sustainable approaches and improving the quality of data collection and monitoring.

Integrated ecosystem management: It is now fundamentally recognized in China that ecosystem degradation, of which land degradation is a major component, is caused primarily by an interacting set of socioeconomic factors (such as overexploitation of natural resources, poverty, and population pressure). China has decided to incorporate the concept of Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) into its long-term plan for the prevention and management of land degradation. IEM has been incorporated into a number of international conventions concerning the environment and development and international experience is beginning to demonstrate the benefits of this innovative approach. IEM is a holistic approach to addressing the linkages between ecosystem functions and services (such as carbon uptake and storage, climatic stabilization and watershed protection, and medicinal products) and human social, economic, and production systems (such as crop production, nomadic and sedentary livestock raising, and provision of infrastructure). IEM recognizes that people and the natural resources they depend upon, directly or indirectly, such as land, water, and forests, are inextricably linked. Rather than treat each resource in isolation, IEM offers the option of treating all elements of ecosystems together to produce multiple benefits. For China, IEM offers useful and pragmatic insights into optimizing ecological and socioeconomic benefits while maintaining and restoring ecosystem structure and functions. The following program areas have been selected as areas for improvement:

- * The policy, legal and regulatory framework.
- * National and provincial institutional coordination.
- * Operational arrangements at the provincial and county level.
- * Institutional capacity.
- * Monitoring and evaluation systems.

For additional reading, see Asian Development Bank, 2002. Framework Brief for the PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems, ADB, Manila, The Philippines.

Upstream and Downstream: Water Resources in a Thai Valley

Andrew Walker, Australia National University, Canberra, Australia. Andrew.walker@anu.edu.au
(Abstract from Andrew Walker 2003. Agricultural transformation and the politics of hydrology in Northern Thailand. *Development and Change*, 34(5): 941-964.)

Conflicts over water resources are a matter of increasing global concern. In Thailand there is a modern history of seasonal water shortages in the lowlands. This is often blamed on the deforestation of the uplands, in turn blamed largely on the minority peoples who form a significant fraction of their populations. Yet the natural runoff in northern Thailand is quite unusually low by international standards, and neither streamflow volumes nor sediment loads have changed markedly during the past 50 years of rapid deforestation. However, rainfall and streamflow do vary significantly each year.

Based on a study of a small sub-catchment in the headwaters of the Chao Phraya basin, Andrew Walker of the A.N.U. has shown reason to doubt the official and popular notion that the problem is one of diminishing water supply due to deforestation. He presents evidence that greatly increased demand for dry-season irrigation water is a far more basic cause. The valley has 3,500 people in seven villages; two in the upper valley are communities of the long-established Karen minority, others are northern Thai. With major new construction work since 1970, all but 17 percent of farmers have some irrigated valley land. Most farmers also use rainfed upland fields. Most of these upland fields are now under annual crops and the total area occupied by them has diminished since 1985.

Throughout northern Thailand, major changes have taken place since the 1960s and 1970s. In the catchment studied, with substantial external assistance, a number of new weirs have been built, and road access has improved. A range of new cash crops entered the economy, some of which grow well in the relatively cool but very dry winter season if they can be irrigated. Soya beans have rapidly been adopted since 1980.

Modeling shows that the water demands of the dry-season crops can approach and exceed supply during years of lower rainfall. However, farmers in the lower valley blame the largely Karen farmers in the upper valley, and especially those who use hill-slope fields, clearing the supposed forest 'sponge'. This view meshes with an aggressively promoted official policy to restrict and even eliminate hill-slope farming in the once-forested areas.

Walker shows that this attribution of blame cannot be supported, and that increased demand for dry-season water has occurred in all villages. The hill-slope farmers make minimal demands on the available resource. In particular, he argues that the intensification that has taken place be respected, especially with regard to the disadvantaged upper-valley farmers, who should be viewed as legitimate consumers of water, not simply as guardians of a mythical forest sponge for the benefit of the lowlanders.

The argument has wide relevance not only in Thailand, but also in many areas of upstream-downstream conflict over water supplies.

FEATURES

Australian Association of Natural Resource Management (AANRM)

Baden Williams, Executive Officer, AANRM, P.O. Box 173 Lyneham, ACT 2602, Australia. badenw@ozemail.com.au

AANRM is the result of a natural progression from an earlier focus on soil and water conservation to the much wider issues of natural resource management being addressed today. The original Soil and Water Conservation Association of Australia (SAWCAA) started in the early 80s when various State Soil Conservation Associations decided to combine into a single national body.

SAWCAA was very much dominated by a soil conservation ethos as most members were actively engaged in soil and water conservation through State Departments, universities and CSIRO. Those Departments actively encouraged their research and extension officers to join SAWCAA as a professional Association in which they could network across Australia and across employment agencies. Conferences and workshops were the common means of exchanging information and in November 1988 the Australian Journal of Soil & Water Conservation came into existence. This journal was strongly supported by both State and Federal agencies and in many ways became a substitute for State Soil Conservation journals, which were being phased out.

By the late 1980s a new 'Landcare' ethos was being fostered amongst farmers and urban communities. This resulted in a Decade of Landcare through the 1990s and continues even stronger and more effectively today. There are now over 4,000 community Landcare Groups in existence across the country. Thus the emphasis on soil and water conservation has broadened to include all aspects of environmental care, including the social aspects. At the same time new forms of departmental management and restructuring have come into existence. This has led to a major shift in career structures for employees of all rankings and a marked decline in support for employee interactions – physically and intellectually. Many employees now find themselves 'too busy' to put in the time necessary to maintain an active 'Association'. Thus, from a peak of about 1,300 members in the early 90s, membership now fluctuates at around 600. Even then a considerable proportion of 'members' are actually libraries that just receive our journals.

In 1997 government and industry support for publishing the SAWCAA journal came to an end and the Association was faced with a serious financial situation. Any journal would have to be supported from membership fees alone. The result was a change of name to AANRM, reducing the journal issues to two per year and major administrative changes to save money. At the same time the Australian Landcare magazine came into existence and we were able to negotiate a sponsorship that sees our members receiving this magazine 4 times per year. Thus our members receive 2 issues per year of a refereed, technical journal as well as the more popularly styled articles concerning Landcare activities and various reports from a range of natural resource departments.

In response to the growing trend for research information to be posted on websites rather than through refereed journals, AANRM has also recently overhauled its website (www.soil-water.org.au) to include pdf copies of all the journals, for members. The abstracts are freely accessible to the public. The site also provides a forum for members to post news, opinions and notices. Whether this facility will improve networking amongst members remains to be seen.

As a wise man once said – "any organization will work as long as its members work".

Landcare Highlights

Sue Marriott (smarriott@silc.com.au, Phone +61-3-52505252) and Victoria Mack, (vmack@silc.com.au) Secretariat for International Landcare, Hamilton, Victoria, Australia

In 2003 the Australian Government initiated a review of its National Landcare Program (NLP) – a timely review to evaluate the impact of the many programs that have developed since the inception of the national program in 1989. The outcome of the review, released on May 11th 2004, was a commitment by the Australian Government for the continuation of the National Landcare Program.

This is good news, but the road ahead is full of new challenges. The review confirmed the need to continue the program because it was so effective in engaging land managers. The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry stated, “The National Landcare Program has become an icon program in natural resource management”

Farmers and landholder started Landcare, in 1986. Over the past 18 years it has been tugged “this way and that” as different sectors of the community, industry and government came to see the marketability of the Landcare brand. Currently there are disturbing signs of bureaucratization emerging in Australia on the back of Landcare’s success.

The basic principle however has remained the same over time – a remarkable grass-roots movement of people developing and implementing ideas to find a “better” way to tackle natural resource management challenges. The results have been significant and positive including the involvement of approximately 135,000 members and the Landcare symbol of the caring hands being recognized by over 75% of the Australian community. Not bad for a volunteer grassroots organization that to date has set its own agenda.

As the Executive Director of Land and Water Australia, Andrew Campbell, said recently (Australian Landcare, March 2004), “Landcare has built a platform of community participation without parallel – a uniquely Australian contribution to the global sustainability toolkit.”

An holistic approach is needed, not only in fine tuning land management practices, but more significantly in managing the political agenda that in turn impacts on policies relating to a raft of related issues including energy and green house emissions, land use planning, population management, foreign aid, global poverty and food insecurity.

Australian Landcare has already demonstrated that grass-roots action is a powerful driver of change. The question now needs to be asked: is this enough, or can we do more? Could we engage 10, 25, 50 or 100% of the world’s population in managing and preserving their own resource base and thereby collectively working together to fight global resource depletion - the single greatest challenge facing our world.

The key ingredient is the grass-roots people driving the total process from the very beginning.

Since 1997, the Secretariat for International Landcare (www.silc.com.au) has been instrumental in helping other countries explore Australian Landcare. These groups have in turn contributed to discussion and new networks around the world.

Further reading, reports and ideas from the National Landcare Conference held in Darwin, Northern Territories are available on the websites www.landcarefacilitator.com.au and www.landcareconference.nt.gov.au.

WOCAT Highlights

WOCAT in Serbia and Montenegro (S&M)

Miodrag Zlatic, National Representative for S&M, mizlatic@yubc.net

These are the activities in S&M covered since WWSM8 (Katmandu, Nepal):

- Global map: We had a meeting of experts for erosion control at the Faculty of Forestry where we decided what were the most important SWC measures in the country. Stanimir Kostadinov, Ratko Kadovic and Miodrag Zlatic, professors at the Department for Erosion Control of the Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University, participated.

- Over the past half-year we were involved in establishing the initiative “Community-based Rehabilitation of Degraded Land of Central Balkan Mountains and Northern Turkey” supported by the United Nations University (UNU). This involved several activities. M. Zlatic and Martin Haigh, Vice President of WASWC for Europe and consultant for this program, visited relevant institutions and possible demonstration sites in FYR Macedonia and Turkey in March, and M. Zlatic visited Bulgaria in April. All institutions involved are preparing data for the workshop in Belgrade/Predejane in July 8-10, 2004, to clarify the possibility of establishing a regional program/project that could implement a number of WOCAT technologies/ approaches. More WOCAT activities should be carried out in July, after the workshop.

- The Water Management Enterprise "Erozija" (which means 'erosion'), a private firm, is working on QM for Nis District.
- The main problems of running WOCAT are in funding, as always. For this year there has been no funding to date. All WOCAT activities have been carried out together with those covered by the UNU seed money for regional initiatives.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The firm, Erozija of Valjevo, Serbia and Montenegro, generously gave financial support for the organization of the international conference "Natural and Socio-Economic Effects of Erosion Control in Mountainous Regions" under the International Year of Mountains (IYM – held in Belgrade in December 2002) that was organized by the Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University and WASWC at a time of economic difficulties for the country. This conference resulted in the organizing of another conference in Sofia, Bulgaria, that encompassed more of the WASWC network in the Balkans and several other regional activities. WASWC Council would therefore like to take this opportunity to thank the firm Erozija Valjevo and wish them every success in their professional work in the future.

Erozija Valjevo is a water management enterprise with activities such as: erosion and torrent control; planning, constructing and maintaining hydropower installations; the development of green areas and landscape architecture; and the production of rock aggregate and materials for plant nurseries. This firm is well known for its work at home and abroad and is distinguished for its utilization of science for sustainable management of natural resources. erozija@ptt.yu, www.erozija_valjevo.com.

RESEARCH NEWS AND ABSTRACTS

Abstract: Soil Quality Improvement for Crop Production in Semi-arid West Africa

Elisée Ouédraogo, PhD Dissertation of Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Erosion and SWC Group, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 2004, jolanda.hendriks@wur.nl, www.dow.wau.nl/eswc/

Soil quality maintenance and crop production improvement in semi-arid West Africa require appropriate cropping technologies, which are ecologically sound and economically viable. Thus, on-farm and on-station experiments have been carried out on the central plateau in the south of Burkina Faso. The results show that the adoption of improved soil fertility technologies, such as composting by farmers, is determined by soil fertility status, access to the market and social reasons. Organic amendments increase crop production but their effects on soil carbon depend on their quality. Soil tillage improves crop performance as a result of enhanced crop nutrient uptake and water use efficiency but decreases soil carbon and fertility. A combination of crop residues and urea may reverse the negative effect. Soil fauna accounted for 50% of crop production. Termites assisted the disappearance of low-quality organic amendments. Soil carbon build-up in the presence of soil fauna requires the use of easily decomposable organic material or combined low quality material with nitrogen fertilizer. Phosphate rock-derived phosphorus availability is four times higher in earthworm casts than in surrounding soil. The use of nitrogen fertilizer alone leads to low crop use efficiency and leads to low to negative economic benefits. Without both organic and mineral inputs, soil quality maintenance and crop production improvement cannot be achieved at the same time in semi-arid West Africa. Improving soil quality and crop performance in semi-arid West Africa is best achieved with integrated soil fertility management including external inputs (organic and mineral), the contribution of soil fauna and soil and water conservation.

Abstract: Using Eucalyptus for Soil and Water Conservation on the Highland Vertisols of Ethiopia

Selamyihun Kidanu, PhD Dissertation of Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Erosion and SWC Group, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 2004, jolanda.hendriks@wur.nl, www.dow.wau.nl/eswc/

Resource degradation is a critical problem in the highlands of Ethiopia. With agricultural productivity lingering behind population growth, the gap between the availability and the demand for agricultural land continues to grow. This results in severe land use conflicts.

Thus, high potential and more resilient soils need intensification to sustain human needs. This thesis discusses the opportunities of a short rotation (3 years) eucalyptus-based agroforestry system

to intensify annual cropping on the highland vertisols. This soil type represents a major production resource in this agroecosystem but is vastly underutilized due to severe waterlogging. A typical Vertisols-Nitisols toposequence in Ginchi watershed in the central highlands of Ethiopia was selected for this study. The productive and protective functions, alternative resource utilization, the farm economics and the allelopathic potential of a Eucalyptus globules based agroforestry system were investigated. The proposed agroforestry system increases land productivity, cuts down soil erosion rates to tolerable limits, reduces runoff and increases the proportion of available water for biomass production without inducing significant nutrient depletion.

Eucalyptus trees capture parts of the runoff and soil which otherwise get lost for agricultural crops. This justifies their integration into cropping systems, thereby compensating for the extra resources required for their growth. Therefore, the farmers' choice to plant Eucalyptus species on seasonally waterlogged highland Vertisols must be acknowledged by policymakers. It is impossible to get other species, be they indigenous or exotic that can replace Eucalyptus in the full range of benefits they provide on highland Vertisols. A presumed allelopathic effect of Eucalyptus has little ecological relevance and the role of eucalyptus is far reaching when it is evaluated in its potential contribution to the substitution of dung. Under appropriate management practices dung is a renewable and sustainable soil improvement resource because of its role in the maintenance of the soil's physical and chemical properties. Eucalyptus boundary plantings are also economically viable and wood and wood products from eucalyptus boundaries help to reduce pressure on biodiversity and this has global environmental implications.

ANNOUNCE- MENTS

An international conference on eco-engineering



*" The use of vegetation
to improve slope stability "*

THESSALONIKI, Greece 13-17 September 2004

International Conference on

Eco-engineering: The Use of Vegetation to Improve Slope Stability

Thessaloniki, Greece 13-17 September 2004

www.ecoslopes.com, stokes@lrbb3.pierroton.inra.fr

The organizing committee would like to welcome you to the first international conference devoted to the use of eco-engineering with regard to slope stability and soil erosion problems. Although little studied in the past, interest in this subject has increased over the last few years in Europe, thanks to the development of new techniques and an interest in "environmentally friendly" methods to remedy degraded soils. This conference will provide an opportunity for researchers, practitioners, foresters, ecologists, geotechnical and civil engineers to discuss the latest advances in all aspects of eco-engineering research (with regard to slope stability), with a special emphasis on the interaction between vegetation and soil.

Oral and poster presentations will be held, authors of posters being allowed a few minutes to present their poster orally before their session. "Hands on" sessions, where participants are invited to present or attend technical workshops will be held, allowing attendees to discuss together in an informal atmosphere. Demonstrations of 'state-of-the-art' software and equipment will also be made throughout the conference.

We will be extending a warm welcome to you in Thessaloniki, and look forward to a scientifically inspiring week in one of the most historic regions in the world. The holding of the Olympic Games in Athens just before the conference will also allow you to combine two stimulating events, and make your stay in Greece 2004 a lifetime memory!

International Conference on

Land Resource Management and Ecological Restoration in the Loess Plateau:

Rural Development Strategy in China

Yangling, Shaanxi, China September 20-22, 2004

This meeting, supported by UNESCO and the German Government, is the third conference of the ERSEC assistance program. It has involvement of relevant stakeholders and the public in pursuit of the fundamental objective of supporting the practical implementation of environmentally friendly solutions generated by scientific research. The main output should be specific policy statements and implementation recommendations. The meeting encompasses the following topics:

1. Combating soil erosion.
 - * Implementation approaches
 - * Land use methods adapted to soil erosion (slope, economic consequences, ecological background)

2. Rebuilding vegetation under socioeconomic conditions.
 - * Near natural restoration of vegetation
 - * Forestry in the framework of ecological restoration

3. Land use planning (LUP) for rural development under socioeconomic aspects.
 - * Comprehensive LUP to enhance local peoples' income and improve the condition of the environment
 - * Alternative livelihoods: regulations and structure of enterprises in rural regions

A 2-day post-conference field trip will visit the following places: Yangling University, the Loess Plateau and picturesque but intimidating erosion gullies at Luochuan, restored forest at Huangling, experimental and demonstration field stations, with the possibility of a visit to the tomb of the mystical first Emperor Huangdi (>2,000 yrs BP).

The organizers invite participation of academics and professionals who have worked, or have been working, at the Loess Plateau, women speakers in particular are strongly urged to participate. WASWC members who have appropriate experience will have a chance to be invited and sponsored. Non-sponsored delegates who are interested in participating are also welcome but are required to travel to Yangling and to pay for accommodation (\$25/day) themselves.

If you have papers to deliver at this conference, or you are interested in learning more of the famous Loess Plateau of China, you are welcome to attend. Prof Li Rui is our Vice President for Asia and he will do his best to facilitate the visit of his fellow members. Contact Prof Li Rui at lirui@ms.iswc.ac.cn.

International Seminar on

Ecotechnology for Sustainable Development – Ecotech 2004

**Post Graduate and Research Department of Zoology, the New College, Chennai –
600014, India October 4-6, 2004**

Life and environment are inextricably interrelated as we entirely depend on earlier natural systems and resources. We are today on the threshold of the "Environment Millennium", where pollution and environmental degradation are the biggest threats to human survival.

The need of the hour is environmental, social and economic sustainability. Environmental issues and problems and their impact are without barriers and are global in nature. Ecotechnology has immense potential and application in overcoming environmental degradation and depredation. It is environmentally, economically and socially sustainable and helps to maintain nature's overall ecological balance. Ecotech 2004 will address these concerns and bring together groups of experts, policymakers and the people, involving all stakeholders, to explore environmental issues that affect the globe. It is hoped that this seminar will promote discussions and find solutions for the sustainable management of bio-resources and the environment.

THEMES OF THE SEMINAR

I - BIODIVERSITY

- Conservation of Natural Resources (Plant, Animal, Microbes)

II – ENVIRONMENT AND ITS MANAGEMENT

A) Industrial waste and its management, including:

- Agriculture and food processing industry
- Petroleum and hydrocarbon industry
- Paper and pulp industry
- Textile and dyeing industry
- Dairy industry
- Biomedical waste

B) Urban waste management

- Municipal solid waste management
- Domestic sewage and wastewater treatment

III – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

- EIA – Case studies
- Environment Risk Assessment
- Environment Monitoring – Bioindicators

IV – EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN POLLUTION CONTROL

- Bioremediation, Phytoremediation
- Immunotechnology, Xenobiotics
- Alternative Technologies, Renewable resources, Solar Technology
- Global Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing
- Environment Information System (ENVIS)

Contact: Dr. S. Dawood Sharief, Organizing Secretary, Phone: 91-44-28352584, Fax: 91-44-2835288, Mobile: 91-9840182319, seminar2k4@hotmail.com, sdawood-sharief@yahoo.co.in

International Conference on

Integrated Assessment of Water Resources and Global Change:

A North-South Analysis

Bonn, Germany February 23-25, 2005

Convened jointly by Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), National Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany for the International Hydrological Program (IHP) of UNESCO and the Operational Hydrology Program (OHP) of WMO, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Bonn University, International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS), German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Global Water System Project and CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food.

Objective and themes of the conference: The main objective of the conference is to analyze the challenges that, in the context of global change, are encountered in the integrated assessment and management of water resources in large river basins. By bringing together scientists and managers from North and South, it is expected that international research efforts concerning water related issues will be translated into more practical methods and coherent approaches.

The following themes will be explicitly addressed at the conference:

* **Water resources data**

How can large datasets, originating from different scientific disciplines, be managed and translated into useful information? How can we deal with data gaps, especially in the often data poor South?

* **Stakeholders' Perspectives**

Although it is generally wise to include stakeholders in proposals for watershed research and analysis, there are many practical and methodological problems associated with stakeholder involvement. How are stakeholders consulted? How can communication be improved and how does this differ between countries in the North and South?

* **Scaling**

How can we deal with the increased number and complexity of water relevant processes within the boundaries of river basins? What are the key challenges in integrating biophysical and socioeconomic factors?

* **Integration**

Social and political processes dominate the distribution and relative availability of water at the level of river basins, yet the absolute water availability depends on such physical factors as climate, soils, and vegetation. How can we integrate physical and social factors that affect the distribution and availability of water in river basins?

* **Water science and policy**

How does science influence policy at regional, national and global levels? How do we ensure that relevant scientific information reaches decision makers in an appropriate form?

* **Summary of International Water Programs**

How do the different global water initiatives contribute to the integrated assessment and management of water resources in river basins?

Call for Posters: Posters addressing the issue of integrated watershed research and management are solicited. It is anticipated that the number of conference participants will be limited to around 100. Preference will be given to those presentations that address integrated analysis and the linkage between scientists, stakeholders, and managers. Invited oral presenters are expected to submit a full article that will be published after peer review. Authors of poster papers may also submit full articles and their hard-copy publication is

subject to selection. Please submit an abstract (250 words) of your presentation by way of the Online Registration Form before 30 September 2004. An interpretative summary should give the reviewers a contextualized idea of the research activities and include problem statement, approach, and relevance of the outcome. Notification of acceptance will be sent in November 2004.

Proceedings: Extended abstracts of oral and poster presentations will be pre-published and distributed at the conference. Selected articles will be published in a peer-reviewed book. The full set of submitted articles that are not selected will be published online.

Language: The working language of the conference will be English.

Participation fee: Euro 150, including the proceedings of the conference

Important dates: April 2004: Second announcement with preliminary program and keynote speakers
September 2004: Deadline for submission of abstracts

November 2004: Notification of acceptance

December 2004: Final program

January 2005: Submission deadline of full articles

February 23-25, 2005: Conference

Correspondence: Dr. Eric Craswell, Global Water System Project (GWSP), Walter-Flex-Str. 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany. eric.craswell@uni-bonn.de, waterconference@uni-bonn.de, www.giwa.net

International Conference on

Headwater Control VI: Hydrology, Ecology and Water Resources in Headwaters Bergen, Norway June 20-23, 2005

Conference contributing to UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme IHP VI (2002-7)

The conference will address a wide range of water related topics, linking together several themes in rural development, and soil and water conservation. It will also focus on the way different societies throughout history have perceived and used headwater areas in relation to their culture, tradition and religion. **The conference is jointly convened by:**

- The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)
- International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)
- International Association on Headwater Control (IAHC)
- University of Bergen (UiB)

With support also from:

- UNESCO/ Division of Water Sciences
- FAO/ Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds
- International Union of Forest Research Organization (IUFRO)
- World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)
- European Observatory of Mountain Forests (EOMF)

Objectives and Scope:

Headwaters are the places where rivers and streams originate and where the precipitation (rain, snow) is high. They are the ultimate source of a great portion of terrestrial freshwater.

Headwaters today face a variety of problems that affect not only the people in the headwater region, but also all people living downstream and ecosystems in the associated catchments.

Frequently, headwaters are wilderness and steepland. Economic activities in headwaters often include agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, hydroelectric power generation and water supply. The water sources are threatened by atmospheric acid deposition, by erosion associated with accelerating land use change and deforestation, and associated pollution.

Headwaters may also be of major importance for the preservation of natural ecosystems and wildlife. Headwater ecosystems are fragile (higher elevation, steeper slope, extreme precipitation and temperature), and particularly sensitive to environmental pollution. Climate change may in the near future have widespread effects on headwaters, and on how the water sources can be utilized.

The management of headwaters will always have to be concerned in one way or another with the role that cultures, traditions and religions play with respect to natural resources. The conference also aims to highlight the way people have perceived and utilized the headwaters in different periods and in different societies.

The conference will focus on the interdisciplinary aspects of scientific and applied water resource management. It will aim to link the perspectives of the research scientists, land users and policy makers through consideration of the problems caused by pollution, land erosion, environmental degradation, and culture and traditions. The conference will provide an international forum for the evaluation of alternative land use management, environmental protection and land reclamation practices and policies.

Registration Fee: ~Euro 500-550 and ~Euro 600-650 after April 1, 2005

The conference will include plenary oral and poster presentations.

Important dates: 20 May 2004: Abstract form available on web-site

1 October 2004: Receipt of abstracts

5 January 2005: Notification of acceptance of abstracts

1 March 2005: Submission of papers (max 10 A4 pages) for publication on CD

1 April 2005: Registration and payment

20-23 June 2005: Conference

24-25 June 2005: Post-conference Excursion

Conference secretariat: Kongress og Kultur AS, Torgalmenningen 1a, P.O. Box 947 Sentrum, N-5808 Bergen, Norway. Phone: +47-55-553655, Fax: +47-55-553656, mail@kongress.no, www.nve.no/headwater05

More information is available at:

http://www.nve.no/modules/module_109/publisher_view_product.asp?iEntityId=6924&lang=e

**International Conference on
FOREST IMPACT ON HYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES AND SOIL EROSION
40 years of the foundation of Experimental Watershed Research Basin**

“Y u n d o l a ’ 2 0 0 5 “

October 5-8, 2005 Yundola, Bulgaria

Organized by: University of Forestry; Forest Research Institute; Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”; Ministry of Environment and Water; and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

In cooperation with: World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC), Bulgarian National Water Association, European Research Basins Program, Friend-AMHY

Background: The EWRB is located on the Yundola locality, which is on the watershed divide between the Rodopes and the Rila mountains. Because the place is far away from industrial areas and in the

hearth of the mountain, it suits very well as a hydro-meteorological and forest area reference data source. The total area includes small catchments of 321 ha at 1,500-1,600 m asl, with different exposition. The area is covered with mixed coniferous forests.

The EWRB "Yundola" provides regular observations since 1964-65. It is a good place for research on soil erosion, forest cover, forest regeneration, run-off formation, river sediment load, spatial variation and chemistry of precipitations, influence of logging technology on water supply etc. The main purpose of EWRB is the systematic study of the processes of liquid and solid run-off formation with a special emphasis on the role of forest ecosystems and the factors of coniferous forest management.

Conference Venue: Yundola is 120 km from Sofia, and 15 km from the town of Velingrad, a famous spa resort. The EWRB runs as an annual student training campus in forest management.

Conference topics

- Runoff formation in forested area
- Forest impact on the water quality
- Afforestation and deforestation
- Soil erosion and sediment load formation in forested area
- Erosion control measures, rehabilitation of forest, land and water protection
- Indigenous practice and experience in soil and water conservation, forest management
- Mathematical modeling of the processes by the use of GIS
- Water and soil management practices

The official language will be English. No simultaneous translation will be provided.

Deadlines: 30. Oct. 2004 – abstract

10. Dec. 2004 – notification of abstract acceptance

30 Apr. 2005 – receipt of the full papers

10 Sept. 2005 – normal registration and fee payment

4 Oct. 2005 – Registration at the reception desk of the Symposium

Second announcement will be available to each, who have signed First Registration Form and on the Internet, beginning the of May 1, 2005.

Registration fee - 120 Euro, **Accompanying persons** – 80 Euro, **Students** – 50 Euro. The fee includes: ice breaker, coffee breaks, conference dinner, transportation costs (Sofia-Yundola), and proceedings.

Accommodation: The participants will be offered accommodation at the place of the Symposium. At special requests some guests might get the accommodation in the near (15 km) spa town hotels (3*-4*). The cost at the local hotel will be 20-40 Euro, but at the spa town - about 50 Euro per night.

Excursions: One-day field trips to Western Rhodopes focusing on coniferous forest management and water protection. Other excursions will be organized to several historical and cultural places: excavations on the ancient towns of Plovdiv, Hisar and Starosel, Sofia monuments or Rila monastery by special requests.

Communication: Mrs. Elena Rafailova, University of Forestry, "Kliment Ohridski Blvd. 10", 1756 Sofia, Bulgaria. erafailova@yahoo.com and Yundola2005@yahoo.com

SUMMARY REPORTS

WASWC Japan Meeting on **Effective Strategies for Soil and Water Conservation** in Tokyo on November 8, 2003

The primary objectives of WASWC are to provide information relating to sustainable land and water use, and to hold conferences and assist activities of related conferences. WASWC Japan Meeting 2003 was organized by WASWC Japan and co-organized by the Institute of Regional Environment of Tokyo University of Agriculture and the Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON).

Dr. Rokuro Yasutomi, National Representative of WASWC Japan, gave a lecture about the approach of WASWC and WASWC Japan in his opening speech. Then four invited scientists gave lectures about effective strategies for soil and water conservation.

- Dr. Menachem Agassi, National Representative of WASWC for Israel, made a presentation on the "Effects of mulching with composted municipal solid wastes for minimizing rainwater losses and hazards to the environment."
- Dr. Taku Nishimura, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, reported on the "Effects of gypsum and polyacrylamide application on infiltration and soil loss."
- Dr. Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, the University of Tokyo, presented "Soil and water conservation practices under integrated watershed management programs in India."
- Ms. Janya Sang-Arun, the University of Tokyo, reported on the "Effects of tillage systems and ground cover on soil and nutrient component losses."

Additionally, there were reports on strategies by farmers through their research. The meeting was useful for discussing better soil and water conservation strategies and for exchanging ideas among participants.

At the closing ceremony, Dr. Yasutomi announced that the winners of WASWC Japan Awards for 2003 were Dr. Eiji Yamaji, the University of Tokyo; Dr. Machito Mihara, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Dr. Chaiyanam Dissataporn, Thai Department of Land Development. All WASWC members in Japan may apply for awards from WASWC Japan. The winners of 2004 will be announced at the meeting of WASWC Japan to be held in Tokyo in November 2004. – *Machito Mihara, Vice President for Asia*

An International Meeting on Soil Erosion under Climate Change: Rates, Implications and Feedbacks, Tucson, Arizona, USA, November 17-19, 2003

The theme of this Soil Erosion Network meeting was climate change and soil erosion. This included considerations of rates, processes, impacts, and feedbacks within the context of an interdependent hydrologic system. Global climate has changed notably over the past century: this change is expected to continue in the future. As global and regional temperatures have risen, a more vigorous hydrologic cycle has ensued in many parts of the world. On average, global precipitation is increasing and in many places the intensity of rainstorms has also become greater. However, some regions of the world have become drier, with significant implications for both wind- and water-induced erosion. In many areas the seasonal distributions of rainfall have changed, with significant implications for patterns of vegetation growth and hence for soil erosion.

A specific objective of the Tucson meeting was the evaluation of erosion models for global change studies. To quantify the impacts of future climate change and major land use change upon erosion, we need to identify the most appropriate tools. This was addressed in this third stage of the Soil Erosion Network comparison of erosion models. The models were run using common datasets. Approximately 30 people attended: 9 models participated in the model comparison. This was carried out using data from two catchments (Ganspoel, Belgium, and Lucky Hills, Walnut Gulch, USA). Models were run with perturbed present-day climate and land use data, i.e. this was a sensitivity analysis which aimed to test model sensitivity to the kinds of input variables which are likely to be affected by global change. The main findings will be published in the *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*.

The future plan for the SEM model comparison work includes a meeting to be held in Belfast in early January 2005. The main aim of the Belfast meeting is to move on from sensitivity analysis. We plan to start by exploring model responses to future land use change. We realized at Tucson that we could, realistically, only hope to anticipate future land use for a maximum of 15 years or so in the future. This contrasts with the typical timescale of future climate scenarios, which are often for somewhere around 2050. For Belfast, we envisage using the existing US and Belgian catchment data, ideally adding data for one new catchment in a developing country. – Mark Nearing, mnearing@tucson.ars.ag.gov. See more at: <http://soilerosion.net/tucson2003/>

Report from EC04 at the IECA 35th Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA, USA

I represented WASWC at the annual meeting of the International Erosion Control Association (IECA), February 17-20, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Specifically, WASWC was a partner in IECA's Environmental Connection (EC) program starting in 2004. As such, the Association was granted exhibit space and given recognition in the IECA Program Brochure.

The EC04 program was on Wednesday, February 18. About 20 partners participated in the program this year. Each partner was given a table at the EXPO Hall to display their products and/or services. There was a steady flow of meeting participants by our table from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., the duration of the EC04 displays. Regarding our display:

1. Promotional materials were handed out and the remaining copies were left in the bookstore/reading resource room.
2. Michael Zoebisch's posters are very attractive but could not be displayed properly due to the lack of a vertical tack board; this being the only downside of our exhibit.
3. Several people expressed interest in becoming members and took forms with them. One Nigerian delegate applied for membership on the spot.
4. Several people also expressed interest in the books available from Science Publishers, but needed to discuss possible purchases with their employer.

General Comments:

1. The EC04 program was a new venture by IECA to broaden its base of appeal. I think the IECA leaders were pleased with the first year effort and, thus, they are planning to have EC05, EC06, etc. at future meetings.
2. At the luncheon organized by IECA, Ben Northcutt, Executive Director, was very appreciative of everyone's participation. He expressed the desire that the partners become more actively involved in future IECA programs. So we may take that as an invitation for more WASWC involvement!!!
3. The emphasis of IECA is quite different from ours. IECA is based on heavy industrial and commercial applications of erosion control, e.g. highway roadbank stabilization, construction sites, etc. Nevertheless, as we all know, many of the principles of erosion control are the same regardless of the application. IECA deserves to be more accepted in the environmental community and that is one of the reasons the organization is reaching out for EC partners.
4. IECA is a growing and maturing organization, in my opinion. I have attended several IECA meetings in the past but not for several years. The improvements impressed me. This year's meeting was conducted in a smooth, professional manner. The EXPO has grown in size and attractiveness. IECA has perhaps the finest exhibitor show of any I have seen. The erosion control industry is now a BIG industry! The size and specialization of the equipment is mind-boggling. Also, the scope of the industry has grown immensely.
5. I think it is well for us to maintain our collaboration with IECA. Although our purposes and objectives are quite different, as noted in (3) above, I think each of our organizations can learn something from the other. Also, I foresee the EC aspect growing each year and that will give us more visibility with more groups and individuals.

NEXT YEAR'S IECA MEETING: February 20-24, 2005, Dallas, Texas, USA, and an EC05 program can be expected.

PUBLICATION REVIEWS

Soil Erosion and Participatory Land Use Planning on the Loess Plateau in China

Catena 54 (1-2), 2003, Edited by Coen J. Ritsema, coen.ritsema@wur.nl, Euro 192/copy. Send your order to Leila Berl, Elsevier Regional Sales Office, P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Phone: +31 (0) 20-4853757, Fax: +31 (0) 20-4853432, nlinfo-f@elsevier.nl, <http://www.elsevier.com>

This special issue of *Catena* focuses on the Erochina Project conducted by three Chinese and three European research institutes and universities. The Erochina Project focused on the small (3.5 km²) Danangou watershed and was designed to evaluate an approach to land use planning that combines planning by the land users, land evaluation, and soil erosion modeling. The special issue, with 19 papers and an editorial, was separated into four areas: (1) Plants and soil properties; (2) Gully ero-

sion processes; (3) Watershed hydrology and land suitability, and (4) Soil erosion modeling and participatory land use planning.

There was a wide range of papers, all of which I enjoyed, but several stand out because of their unusual subject matter. These subjects include:

- Estimating Manning's roughness coefficient for steep slopes
- Soil conditions within a relatively small watershed in this loess watershed
- Soil moisture in gully sidewalls and bottoms
- Modeling runoff and sediment yield using LISEM
- Modeling gully erosion using a stability model
- Criteria for land suitability evaluation
- Participatory approach to landuse planning findings – the case study results

I found the papers most interesting because they presented a lot of data and information. Of particular interest to me – for widely different reasons – were the papers by Fagerstrom et al. on the participatory approach and the several papers presenting data on runoff and sediment delivery.

There seemed to be considerable similarity between the results reported by Fagerstrom et al. and other experiences around the world. Determining what is a sustainable system, and then acceptance and implementation of a sustainable system is not an easy task. Fagerstrom et al.'s work in this area should be of interest to those in sustainable agriculture all over the world, and should be instructive to anyone developing practices for adoption by farmers.

It was interesting to compare the storm rainfall and runoff reported by Elsen et al. with some of our United States experience. They concluded that it took 11 mm of rain to produce runoff – in the United States, in the development of the Universal Soil Loss Equation, Wischmeier and Smith did not compute a rainfall factor for storms smaller than one-half inch (12.5 mm) because such storms seldom have runoff. Earlier hydrologic modeling didn't compute runoff for storms smaller than one-half inch, they assumed that it all infiltrated. I did note that the storms reported by Elsen et al. were all small storms – none exceeded 20 mm of total rainfall. What will be the experience when a big storm arrives?

The work of the project is summed up well in the editorial written by Ritsema. This special issue is a very good work, as was the Erochina Project. I would recommend to anyone involved in sustainable agriculture that they read this issue of *Catena*. And, my congratulations to the scientists for conducting such a good research program and to Cone Ritsema for editing this special edition of *Catena*. – *John Laflen*, National Representative for USA

Watershed Management in the Himalayas: A Resource Analysis Approach

Krishna Prasad Poudel, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. 2003. 361 pp. ISBN 81-87392-33-9, Hardbound: US\$20/copy, incl. delivery. Adroit Publishers, Delhi, India. akhilbooks@yahoo.com.

Dr. Poudel's book has rather a misleading title. This is not a general guide to improving watershed management in the Himalayas, but rather an analytical study of one area – the Annapurna Region in Nepal. In fact the book is a PhD study, and this shows: it is not easy reading. Neither do the findings or conclusions stand out clearly. The various chapters contain, however, considerable detail of both the natural and human resources of this 1,450 km² region. Dr Poudel has used a variety of methods to gather his data – GIS, field investigations, surveys, and perception studies. Clearly, considerable dedicated work has gone into his research. He uses the so-called 'POREL' triangle as a basis for his analysis: this is a conceptual framework that links population, natural resources and various limiting factors. Amongst his most important conclusions is that a low population density (around 45 people per km²) is not a safeguard to the environment. "The study area had a low population: despite that there were severe environmental problems. The study confirmed the irrelevancy of... 'more people more erosion'...". Dr Poudel argues that the government should be doing more to encourage people to stay, and should invest more in the area. There is a potential for higher value crops to be introduced, and local people should benefit more from tourism in this area of outstanding natural beauty.

Unfortunately, the book is marred by a rather poor standard of writing, and its main value is likely to be as a reference volume – but a valuable one to those interested in the dynamics of Himalayan watersheds.

– *Will Critchley*

The expert and the farmer in rural development cooperation

Eelko Bergsma, ITC, Enschede, The Netherlands.

Eelko Bergsma is a soil scientist who has specialized in the field of erosion and soil conservation. He has worked on field projects in several developing countries and, as a lecturer at the ITC in the Netherlands; he has come in contact with dozens of young scientists from the developing world. Like many of us with this type of background, over the years he has become concerned at the lack of success of programs in developing countries and has become more and more interested in the social aspects of development, particularly the relationship between the development "expert" and the farmer. In this rather unusual little booklet, (36 pages) he explores this relationship through three short articles. Interspersed between these articles are poems that he has written and quotes taken from doctoral theses.

This booklet is not only a useful reference but also entertaining reading. Eelko has kindly agreed to make this booklet available free to fellow WASWC members. Contact him at bodem@wanadoo.nl.
– David Sanders

World Water Wisdom – An Annotated Bibliography of Indigenous Knowledge and Water

William Critchley, Marit Brommer and Wendelien Tuyp, Centre for International Cooperation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1105, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2004. 80 pp. WRS.Critchley@dienst.vu.nl. Contact cis@vu.nl for your copy, and it will be posted on the websites www.cis.vu.nl and www.swcc.cn/waswc/.

The first part of this annotated bibliography consists of four sections, Indigenous Knowledge (IK), Water, Indigenous Knowledge and Development and Indigenous Knowledge and Water. As stated by the authors, the literature used was gathered with the intention of eventually publishing it in a journal. Although limited in numbers, the papers cover recent and major literature on the creative use of IK. It is well put together, annotated and with indicative keywords. The publication will help to raise awareness of the multiple ways of using indigenous knowledge to manage and manipulate water for domestic and agricultural uses. Some papers also address interesting subjects such as intellectual property rights, knowledge systems, IK in development strategies, planning frameworks and biodiversity.

The second section lists websites, mainly of the organizations that provide information and publication lists. This is a good source book for those engaged in rural development as well as SWC for finding and adapting IK to cope with population growth, resource management and environmental degradation as agriculture intensifies. – Yuji Niino, *FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok*.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Announcements or reviews for the WASWC newsletter may be sent to the President or any other Council member. Please state clearly if a publication is available free or priced (including or excluding delivery). Also please indicate the e-mail address and website.

Books, Proceedings & Reports

- UNEP's Strategy on Land Use Management and Soil Conservation. A 60-page factual book, authored by many well-known UNEP scientists. Contact Jens Mackensen at UNEP, P.O. Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya, www.unep.org, Phone: +254-20-621234, Fax: +254-20-623927, jens.mackensen@unep.org, or Bakary Kante at bakary.kante@unep.org. Every WASWC member should have one.

- Some copies of the Proceedings of the 1st Interagency Conference on Research in the Watersheds, held in Benson, AZ in October 2003 are still available (see www.tucson.ars.ag.gov/unit/ICRW.htm for details). Organizations that would like to obtain copies may contact: Mark Nearing, Southwest Watershed Research Center, 2000 E Allen Rd., Tucson, AZ 85719, USA. Phone: +1-520-670-6481 ext. 152, mnearing@tucson.ars.ag.gov.

- Stubble over the Soil: The Vital Role of Plant Residue in Soil Management to Improve Soil Quality, a 245-p book on no-till agriculture written by Carlos Crovetto Lamarca, our NR for Chile, and published in 1996 by the American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin, USA. Contact Carlos at crovetto@entelchile.net. He is preparing for the second edition, to be published soon.

- Land and Institutional Frameworks for Sustainable Soils, by Ian Hannam with Ben Boar, published in 2002 as an IUCN Environment Policy and Law Paper No. 45, 88 pp. ISBN 2-8317-0653-X. Contact: IUCN Publications Services Unit, 219c, Huntingdon Rd., Cambridge CD3 0DL, UK, www.iucn.org/bookstore

- 8th WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting Proceedings, a 142-p proceedings from the last workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal, and hosted by the ICIMOID, from October 28 to November 2, 2003. 142 pp. Mats Gurtner and Gudrun Schwilch edited it. Request your copy from Franziska Jöhr, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern, Steigerhubelstrasse 3, 3008, Bern, Switzerland. Wocat@giub.unibe.ch and www.wocat.net.

Journals, Magazines & Newsletters

- APO news, a monthly 8-page newsletter of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO). This newsletter reports news on productivity in Asian countries, mainly the industrial sector, but with a substantial proportion on the agricultural sector too. We can often simulate in industry some innovations applicable to agriculture, including natural resource conservation. A column called 'Common Sense Talk', appearing regularly on p. 8, is of great teaching value. Ask Kenneth Mok at APO, Hirakawa-cho Dai-Ichi Seimei Bldg. 2F 1-2-10 Hiragawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan, Kmok@apo-tokyo.org, to include your name on the mailing list.

- FloraCulture International, a 70-page magazine for floraculture worldwide. Will give you ideas on how to beautify your 'well conserved' landscape. Write for a free subscription to FCI, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 15728, North Hollywood, CA 91615-5728, USA, or subscribe online at www.floracultureintl.com.

Institutions and Websites:

DEMETRA, P.O. Box: 56698, CY-3309, Lemesos-Cyprus. Phone/Fax: (357)-25585364, www.demetra-net.org, demetra.org@cytanet.com.cy, dmitry.evdochenko@cytanet.com.cy,

DEMETRA is an international association of scholars, activists, and politicians who are deeply alarmed about food security issues, and who are dedicated to promoting food security for the present and future generations. Our major goal is to educate the public, especially the younger generation, about a) the importance of integration of sustainability into food production; b) the importance of conservation and efficient utilization of genetic resources, c) environmental stewardship, d) possibilities to achieve the benefits of a more sustainable agriculture, and e) cultural heritage related to food.

Being invited by WASWC President Samran Sombatpanit to provide WASWC Newsletter readers with general information about DEMETRA, we would like to use this opportunity to attract readers' attention to our recent project – The Lighthouse, a free biweekly e-newsletter dedicated to issues surrounding environmental ethics, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, food-related facts etc. We will be pleased to see WASWC Newsletter readership among our readers too. You can either subscribe to the e-newsletter or regularly visit our web page for the latest issue. To take out a subscription to The Lighthouse, just send an e-mail to dmitry.evdochenko@cytanet.com.cy with the word "subscribe" in the subject line.

For more information about our educational activities and current projects, please contact us by e-mail at demetra.org@cytanet.com.cy. We are eager to cooperate with individuals and commercial organizations that share our goals for a better tomorrow.

– Dmitry N. Evdochenko, Online News Editor

NEWS IN BRIEF

Meetings

*The organizers of meetings in the field of SWC and related subjects are invited to send announcements for publishing in the WASWC Newsletter. Note: Events identified with **asterisk (*)** are organized, co-organized by or in cooperation with the WASWC, events with **date in bold** are presented in the list for the first time.*

2004

- June 7-11, 2004. Int'l Conference on Paleosols: Memory of Ancient Landscapes and Living Bodies of Present Ecosystems, Florence, Italy. Contact: paleosolstoscana@issds.it, www.issds.it/paleo/
- June 22-25, 2004. 19th Argentine Congress of Soil Science, "Land Use Change: Education and Sustainability" (Cambio en el Uso de la Tierra: Educacion Y Sustentabilidad), Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina. Contact: Geóg. Rosa María Di Giacomo, Phone: +54-11-46211448 ext. 2096, Fax: 54-11-4481-1688, rmaria@cirn.inta.gov.ar, www.inta.gov.ar
- June 27-July 2, 2004. 1st World Congress of Agroforestry: Working together for Sustainable Land-use System, Orlando, Florida, USA. Organized by Univ. of Florida, World Agroforestry Center, etc. Contact: P.K. Nair or Mandy Padgett, Phone: +1-352-3925930, Fax: +1-352-3929734, pknair@ufl.edu, mrpadgett@mail.ifas.ufl.edu, http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/WCA/. See more details in Announcement section, 19(2) issue.
- *July 4-9, 2004. 13th Int'l Soil Conservation Organization (ISCO) Conference in the theme: Conserving Soil and Water for Society: Sharing Solutions, Brisbane, Australia. Contact: Mike Grundy, Phone: +61-7-38969395, Fax: +61-7-38969898, grundym@nrm.qld.gov.au, mik_beth@bigpond.net.au, and the Conference Secretariat, isco2004@icms.com.au. See more details in Announcement section of 19(1) issue and more updated information in www.isco2004.org
- July 24-28, 2004. Annual Conference of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, St. Paul, MN, USA. Themes include: 1) Soil and Environmental Quality, 2) Agricultural Management and Environmental Quality, 3) Assessing the Effectiveness of Conservation and Environmental Programs, and 4) Geo-spatial Technology for Conservation – Soil, Water, and Land. Contact: Nancy Herselius, Phone: +1-515-2892331, nancy.herselius@swcs.org, www.swcs.org
- August 2-6, 2004. Int'l Symposium on Sediment Transfer through Fluvial System, Moscow, Russia. Contact: Duke de Boer at deboer@duke.usask.ca, http://duke.usask.ca/~deboer/ICCE/
- August 16-20, 2004. World Water Week. The 14th Stockholm Water Symposium: Drainage Basin Management – Regional Approaches for Food and Urban Security, Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: Stockholm International Water Institute, Hantverkargatan 5, SE-11221 Stockholm, Sweden. sympos@siwi.org, www.siw.org
- *September 1-4, 2004. Conference on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development – Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Best Practice, Kampala, Uganda. Contact: NARO Conference Organizing Committee, c/o Director SAARI, P.O. Sordi, Uganda. Phone: +256-77-221351/ 702553, Fax: +256-77-280351/ 250553, narconf@narosaari.org. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- September 4-12, 2004. 2nd Congress of EUROSOL, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany. Contact: Thorsten Gaertig, Phone/Fax: +49-761-2039144, Thorsten.Gaertig@bodenkunde.uni-freiburg.de. See more details in Announcement section, 19(4) issue.
- September 7-9, 2004. Second National South African LandCare Conference, Cape Town, South Africa. Contact Francis Elsenburg at francis@elsenburg.com. There will be an International LandCare day at the conference as in the case of Darwin.
- September 8-10, 2004. Int'l Symposium on Earth System (ISES 2004), Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: ODS Congress Management, Yildiz Cicegi 12/1 34337 Etiler, Istanbul, Turkey. Phone: +90-212-2875800, Fax: +90-212-3522660, secretariat@earthsystem2004.org. See more details in Announcement section, 19(4) issue.
- *September 12-17, 2004. 4th Int'l Conference on Land Degradation (ICLD4), Cartagena, Murcia, Spain. Contact: Gregorio Garcia, icld4@upct.es, www.upct.es/icld4/. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- *September 13-17, 2004. Int'l Conference on Eco-engineering: The Use of Vegetation to Improve Slope Stability, Thessaloniki, Greece. Co-organized by ESSC, WASWC and IUFRO. Contact: Sanna Depui, Phone: +33-5-57122836, Fax: +33-5-56680713, sanna@lrbb3.pierroton.inra.fr, www.ecoslopes.com, www.lrbb3.pierroton.inra.fr. See more details in Announcement section, 19(3) and 20(2) issues.
- September 15-17, 2004. Int'l Workshop on Digital Soil Mapping, Montpellier, France. Contact: Philippe Lagacherie at lagacherie@ensam.inra.fr
- September 20-22, 2004. Int'l Conference on Land Resource Management and Ecological Restoration in the Loess Plateau: Rural Development Strategy in China, Yangling, Shaanxi, China. Contact: Li Rui at lirui@ms.iswc.ac.cn. See more details in Announcement section, 20(2) issue.
- September 27-October 1, 2004. 4th Int'l Crop Science Congress, Brisbane, Australia. www.crops2004.com
- *September 27-October 1, 2004, Int'l Conference on Ecoagriculture, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Sara J. Scherr, Phone: +1-301-4058360, +1-703-7582548, Fax: +1-301-3149091, sjscherr@aol.com, ssscherr@futureharvest.org. See more details in Announcement section, 19(3) issue.
- September 29-October 1, 2004. 2nd Int'l Conference on Waste Management and the Environment, Rhodes, Greece. Information available in www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2004/waste04/index.html
- October 4-6, 2004. Int'l Seminar on Ecotechnology for Sustainable Development – Ecotech 2004, Post Graduate and Research Department of Zoology, the New College, Chennai – 600 014, India, October 4-6, 2004. Contact: S. Dawood Sharief, Organizing Secretary, Phone: 91-44-28352584, Fax: 91-44-2835288, Mobile: 91-

- August 2-6, 2004. Int'l Symposium on Sediment Transfer through Fluvial System, Moscow, Russia. Contact: Duke de Boer at deboer@duke.usask.ca, <http://duke.usask.ca/~deboer/ICCE/>
- *September 1-4, 2004. Conference on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development – Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Best Practice, Kampala, Uganda. Contact: NARO Conference Organizing Committee, c/o Director SAARI, P.O. Sordi, Uganda. Phone: +256-77-221351/ 702553, Fax: +256-77-280351/ 250553, narocnf@narosaari.org. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- September 4-12, 2004. 2nd Congress of EUROSOL, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany. Contact: Thorsten Gaertig, Phone/Fax: +49-761-2039144, Thorsten.Gaertig@bodenkunde.uni-freiburg.de. See more details in Announcement section, 19(4) issue.
- September 8-10, 2004. Int'l Symposium on Earth System (ISES 2004), Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: ODS Congress Management, Yildiz Cicegi 12/1 34337 Etiler, Istanbul, Turkey. Phone: +90-212-2875800, Fax: +90-212-3522660, secretariat@earthsystem2004.org. See more details in Announcement section, 19(4) issue.
- September 12-17, 2004. 4th Int'l Conference on Land Degradation (ICLD4), Cartagena, Murcia, Spain. Contact: Gregorio García, icld4@upct.es, www.upct.es/icld4/. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- *September 13-17, 2004. Int'l Conference on Eco-engineering: The Use of Vegetation to Improve Slope Stability, Thessaloniki, Greece. Co-organized by ESSC, WASWC and IUFRO. Contact: Sanna Depui, Phone: +33-5-57122836, Fax: +33-5-56680713, sanna@lrbb3.pierroton.inra.fr, www.ecoslopes.com, www.lrbb3.pierroton.inra.fr. See more details in Announcement section, 19(3) issue.
- September 15-17, 2004. Int'l Workshop on Digital Soil Mapping, Montpellier, France. Contact: Philippe Lagacherie at lagacherie@ensam.inra.fr
- September 27-October 1, 2004. 4th Int'l Crop Science Congress, Brisbane, Australia. www.cropscience2004.com
- *September 27-October 1, 2004, Int'l Conference on Ecoagriculture, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Sara J. Scherr, Phone: +1-301-4058360, +1-703-7582548, Fax: +1-301-3149091, sjscherr@aol.com, sscherr@futureharvest.org. See more details in Announcement section, 19(3) issue.
- October 18-21, 2004. 9th Int'l Symposium on River Sedimentation: Interaction Between Fluvial Systems and Hydroprojects and Their Impact, Yichang, China. Contact: Hu Chunhong, Phone: +86-10-68415522/684156576/68413372, Fax: +86-10-68411174, irtces@public.bta.net.cn, irtces@95777.com
- October 20-24, 2004. Agroenviron-2004: Role of Multi-Purpose Agriculture in Sustaining Global Environment, Udine University, Udine, Italy. Contact: Guiseppe Zerbi, Phone: +39-328-0908099, Fax: +39-043-2558603, zerbi@dpvta.uniud.it, www.dpvta.uniud.it/~agroenv, or Sajid Mahmood, Phone: +92-300-6607290, Fax: +92-41647846, smahmoodpk@yahoo.com
- October 31-November 4, 2004. Annual Meeting of the Soil Science Society of America, Seattle, Washington, USA. See details in www.asa.cssa.sssa.org/anmeet/
- November 7-14, 2004. 9th Int'l Annual WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting (WWSM9), Chongqing(?), China. Contact: Xu Feng (xufeng@mwr.gov.cn) and Godert van Lynden (godert.vanlynden@wur.nl)
- November 17-25, 2004. 4th IUCN World Congress "People and Nature – Making the Difference", Bangkok, Thailand. www.iucn.org, <http://www.iucn.org/about/wcc/wcc.pdf>
- *November 27-28, 2004. Int'l Symposium on Participatory Strategy for Soil & Water Conservation, Tokyo, Japan. Contact: Rokuro Yasutomi, Organizing Chairman, Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), 2987-1 Onoji Machida-shi, Tokyo 195-0064, Japan. Phone/Fax: +81-42-7368972, erecon@nifty.com, <http://homepage3.nifty.com/erecon/WASWCtop.htm>. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- December 8-12, 2004. 4th Congress on Water Planning and Management, (IV Congreso Ibérico sobre Gestión y Planificación del Agua - Ciencia, técnica y ciudadanía: claves para una gestión sostenible del agua), Tortosa, Cataluña, Spain. Contact: João Pedroso de Lima, Phone: +351-239-797-183; Fax: +351-239-797-179/ +351-239-797-123, plima@dec.uc.pt, www.us.es/ciberico. See more details in Announcement section issue 20/4.
- December 20-22, 2004, 2nd Int'l Symposium on Land Use Change and Geomorphic, Soil and Water Processes in Tropical Mountain Environments, Luang Phrabang, Lao PDR. Contact: Christian Valentin at valentinird@laopdr.com. Source of fund to provide travel assistance to a limited number of participants are currently being sought. Participants needing travel support should contact the committee soonest.

2005

- February 20-24, 2005. 36th Annual Conference of the International Erosion Control Association, Dallas, Texas, USA. Contact: Kate Novak, kate@ieca.org
- February 23-25, 2005. Int'l Conference on Integrated Assessment of Water Resources and Global Change: A North-South Analysis, Bonn, Germany. Contact: Eric Craswell, Global Water System Project (GWSP), Walter-Flex-Str. 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany, eric.craswell@uni-bonn.de, waterconference@uni-bonn.de, www.giwa.net. See more details in Announcement section, 20(2) issue.
- March 29-April 6, 2005. Int'l Conference on Global Soil Change: Time-scale and Rates of Pedogenic Processes, Montecillo, Mexico. Contact: Elizabeth Solleiro-Rebolledo, solleiro@geologia.umam.mx
- April 25-27, 2005. Int'l Study Forum on Managing Saline Soils and Water: Science, Technology and Social Issues, Riverside, CA, USA. Contact: Donald Suarez, Phone: +1-909-3694815, dsuarez@ussl.ars.usda.gov
- *June 20-23, 2005. VI Headwater Control Conference: Hydrology, Ecology and Water Resources in Headwaters, Bergen, Norway. Contact: Martin Haigh (mhaigh@brookes.ac.uk) and Josef Krecek (krecek@cesnet.cz). See more details in Announcement section issue 20(2).

See more details in Announcement section issue 20(2).

- September 7-11, 2005. 6th Int'l Conference on Geomorphology: Geomorphology in regions of environmental contrasts, Zaragoza, Spain. Contact: Organizing Secretary, Geomorphologia, Edificio C. Facultad de Ciencias, Univ. de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain. Fax: +34-976-761106, iag2005@posta.unizar.es, <http://wzar.unizar.es/actos/SEG>
- September 10-18, 2005. 19th Int'l Congress on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), Beijing, China. Contact the Chinese National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, Phone: +86-10-68415522/ 68416506, cncid@iwhr.com, www.icid.org/index_e.html
- ***October 5-8, 2005.** "Yundola 2005", Forest Impact on Hydrological Processes and Soil Erosion: 40 years of the foundation of Experimental Watershed Research Basin, Yundola, Bulgaria. Contact: Elena Rafailova, erfailova@hotmail.com, Georgi Gergov, g_gergov@internet-bg.net. See more details in Announcement section issue 20(2).

2006

- March, 2006. 4th World Water Forum: Local Actions for a Global Challenge, Mexico City, Mexico. See http://www.cna.gob.mx/publica/doctos/eventos/Cuarto_Foro_Mundial/Paginas/Inicio_ingles.htm
- July 9-15, 2006. 18th World Congress of Soil Science. Frontiers of Soil Science: Technology and the Information Age, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Contact The Organizing Executive Committee at 18wcss@soils.org, www.18wcss.org. First Announcement is available at www7.nationalacademies.org/usncss/WCSS_First_Announcement.html.

2010

- July 2010. 19th World Congress of Soil Science. Brisbane, Australia. Contact: Soil Science Society of Australia.

List of WASWC Officers for the period up to December 2004

WASWC Council

President: Samran Sombatpanit, 67/141 Amonphant 9, Soi Sena 1, Bangkok 10230, Thailand. sombatpanit@yahoo.com
Deputy President: Michael Zoebisch, AIT, P.O. Box 4 Klong Luang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand. zoebisch@ait.ac.th
Executive Secretary: Jiao Juren, ICRTS, DSWC/MWR, Jia 1, Fuxinglu, Beijing 100038, Beijing, China. waswc@icrts.org
Treasurer: Maurice G. Cook, 3458 Leonard Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607, USA. mgcook@mindspring.com
Immediate Past President: David W. Sanders, Flat No. 1, Queen Quay, Welsh Back, Bristol, UK. dsanders@clara.net
(Assistant Treasurer: William C. Moldenhauer, 17 Marvin Dr., Volga, S. Dakota 57071, USA. moldwc@itctel.com)

Past Presidents

1983-1985: William C. Moldenhauer, USA; 1986-1988: Norman W. Hudson, UK (deceased); 1989-1991: Rattan Lal, USA. lal.1@osu.edu; 1991-1997: Hans Hurni, Switzerland. hurni@giub.unibe.ch; 1997-2001: David W. Sanders, UK

WASWC Secretariat WASWC Council

Address: c/o International Center for Research and Training for Seabuckthorn, DSWC/MWR, Jia 1, Fuxinglu, Beijing 100038, China. Phone: +86-10-63204370, Fax: +86-10-63204359, waswc@icrts.org
Secretary General: Henry Lu, Phone: +86-10-63204362, henry@icrts.org
Deputy Secretary General: Zhong Yong, Phone: +86-10-63204370, waswc@icrts.org, zhongyong09@sina.com
Assistants: Tu Xiaoning, Xu Tao, Chen Xuechun

Regional Vice Presidents

Africa: Zachee Boli, IRAD, BP 2123, Yaounde, Cameroon. m.tengantchouang@cgiar.org
Paul S. Tarimo, Dept. of Agriculture and Food Security, P.O. Box 9071, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. tarimops@hotmail.com
Asia: Dimyati Nangju, Jl Mertilang c. Jl Maleo, Blok JE8, 15, Sekt 9, B. Jaya, Jakarta, Indonesia. dimynangju@yahoo.com
D.C. Das, 19 Parijat Apartments, 4 Outer Ring Road, Pitampura, New Delhi 110 034, India. kkgupta2@yahoo.com
Li Rui, Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, 26 Xinong Rd., Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China. lirui@ms.iswc.ac.cn
Machito Mihara, Tokyo Univ. of Agric., 1.1.1 Sakuragaoka Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156-8502, Japan. m-mihara@nodai.ac.jp
Australasia: Ian Hannam, Dept. of Land & Water Cons., 10 Valentine, Paramatta, Australia. ian.hannam@dipnr.nsw.gov.au
Europe: Martin Haigh, Geography Unit (S.S.), Oxford Brookes Univ., Oxford OX3 0BP, UK. mhaigh@brookes.ac.uk
Eric Roose, ORSTOM, B.P. 5045, Montpellier, F 34043, France. eric.roose@mpl.ird.fr
Georgi Gergov, National Inst. of Meteorology and Hydrology, B. Tzarigradski, 1784 Sofia, Bulgaria. g_gergov@internet-bg.net
C. America/Caribbean: Pedro Ferreira, Trop Agr Res & Higher Edu Center (CATIE), Turrialba, Costa Rica. ferreira@catie.ac.cr
L. America: Rolf Derpsch, Conservation Consultant, CC13223, Shopping del Sol, Asunción, Paraguay. rderpsch@quanta.com.py
Ildelfonso Pla Sentis, Universitat de Lleida, Av. Alcade Rovira Route 177, E-25198 Lleida, Spain. ipla@macs.udl.es
Middle East: Shabbir Shahid, ERWDA, P.O. Box 45553 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. sshahid@erwda.gov.ae
Pacific: Samir A. El-Swaify, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA. elswaify@hawaii.edu
Mohammad H. Golabi, College of Agric. and Life Sci., Univ. of Guam, Mangilao, Guam. mgolabi@guam.uog.edu
Pradip Baisyet, 2 Lachlan Place, Favona, Mangere, Auckland, New Zealand, Baisyet@ihug.co.nz

National Representatives

Albania: Ramazan Saraci, Rr. Shinasi Dishnica No. 5, Tirana. ramazansaraci@yahoo.co.uk
Argentina: Eduardo Rienzi, Fac. of Agronomy, Univ. of Buenos Aires, Av. San Martin, Buenos Aires, rienzi@mail.agro.uba.ar
Bangladesh: J.U. Shoaib, Soil Resource Development Institute, Dhaka 1215. shahnor@aitbd.net
Belgium: Donald Gabriels, University of Ghent, Compure links 653, B-9000 Ghent. donald.gabriels@rug.ac.be
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Hamid Custovic, Agricultural Faculty, St. Zmaja od Bosne 8, 71000 Sarajevo. hcustovic@smartnet.ba
Brazil: Antonio Ramalho-Filho, Embrapa Solos, Rua Jardim Botânico, 1024, Rio de Janeiro 22460-000. ramalho@cnps.embrapa.br
Bulgaria: Elena Rafailova, Univ. of Forestry, Kliment Ohridski Str. 10, Sofia 1756. erafailova@yahoo.com
Burkina Faso: François Lompo, INERA, BP 8645 Ouagadougou 04. frlombo@fasonet.bf
Canada: David Lobb, Soil Science, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2 lobbd@ms.umanitoba.ca
Chile: Carlos Crovetto, No-Till Dev. Cen. (CEDECELA), P.O. Box 1626, Las Heras 2095, Concepción. crovetto@entelchile.net
Colombia: Franco Obando-Moncayo, University of Caldas, Calle 65 No 26-10 AA:275, Manizales-Caldas. fobando1@yahoo.com
Cuba: Leslie Molerio León, Gr. of Terrestrial Waters, Min. of Sci., Tech. and Env., CP 10600, Habana 6, leslie@cesigma.com.cu
Czech Republic: Josef Krecek, Czech Technical University, Thakurova 7, CZ-16629 Prague 6. krecek@cesnet.cz
Ecuador: Pedro Cisneros E., Faculty of Agriculture, University of Cuenca, Cuenca. jineteveloz@yahoo.com
Estonia: Raimo Kolli, Dept. of Soil Sci. and Agrochemistry, Estonian Agric. University, Erika, EE-51014 Tartu. raimo@eau.ee
Ethiopia: Daniel Danano Dale, Ministry of Agriculture, P.O. Box 62758, Addis Ababa. Ethiocat@telecom.net.et
Ghana: Charles Quansah, Kwame Nkrumah Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Kumasi. crop-ust@africaonline.com.gh
Greece: Christos Tsadilas, Inst. Soil Class. Map. Nat. Agr. Res. Found., Theophrastos 1 St., Larissa 41335. tsadilas@lar.forthnet.gr

Hungary: Ádám Kertész, Geogr. Res. Inst., Hungarian Academy of Sci., Budaörsi út 45, H-1112 Budapest. kertesza@helka.iif.hu
Iceland: Andrés Arnalds, Soil Conservation Service, Gunnarsholt, 850 Hella. andres.arnalds@land.is
Indonesia: Dwiatmo Siswomartono, J. Raya Sindabarang 167, Bogor. dwiatmo_sm@yahoo.com
Iran: Ali Najafi Najad, Watershed Mgmt Dept., Univ. of Gorgan, Golestan Province. najafinejad@yahoo.com
Israel: Menahem Agassi, Soil Erosion Res Sta., Ruppin Institute, Emeq Hefer. mena@alrc.tottori-u.ac.jp
Italy: Michele Pisante, University of Teramo, Via Spagna, 1, 64023 Mosciano S. Angelo (TE). pisante@unite.it
Italy: Paola Rossi, Dept. of Agr. Science and Tech., Univ. of Bologna, Bologna. ppisa@agrsci.unibo.it
Kazakhstan: Zulfira Zikrina, Kazakhstan Center for Pollution Prevention, Microdist. 6, 46, 59, 480036 Almaty. om@zik.samal.kz
Kenya: James O. Owino, Dept. of Agric Eng., Egerton University, P.O.B. 536 Njoro, Kenya. joowin@yahoo.com
Korea: Yeong-Sang Jung, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon 200-701, Kangwon-Do. jungys7@kangwon.ac.kr
Kuwait: Ghulam Shabbir, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, P.O.Box 24885 Safat 13109, gshabbir@kisir.edu.kw
Kyrgyzstan: Abdybek F. Asanaliev, Agronomy Faculty, Kyrgyz Agrarian University, Bishkek. asanaly61@mail.ru
Latvia: Aldis Karklins, Dept. of Soil Sci. and Agrochemistry, Latvia Agric. Univ., Jelgava, LV-3001. karklins@cs.llu.lv
Lithuania: Benediktas Jankauskas, Lithuania Institute of Agriculture, Silale District LT 5926. kaltbs@kaltbs.lzi.lt
Macedonia: Ivan Blinkov, University "Sv. Kiril i Metodij", 1000 Skopje. blinkov@ukim.edu.mk
Madagascar: Razafindraboto Etienne, FCER Project, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar. ETR@chemonics.mg
Morocco: Abdelaziz Merzouk, Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Rabat 10101. merzouk@mtds.com
Nepal: Mohan P. Wagley, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu. mpwagley@yahoo.com
Netherlands: Leo Stroosnijder, Wageningen University, Nieuwe Kanaal 11, 6709 PA Wageningen. leo.stroosnijder@wur.nl
New Zealand: Garth Eyles, 1 Kent Ter., Teradale, Napier. garth@hbrc.govt.nz
Nigeria: O.S. Bello, Department of Agronomy, University of Ibadan, Ibadan 40. salibello2002@yahoo.com
Pakistan: M. Ehsan Akhtar, Inst. for Nat. Res. Sci., Nat. Agric. Res. Center, P.O. NIH Chak Shehzad. ehsan_narc1@yahoo.com
Pakistan: Khalida Khan, Center for Integrated Mountain Research, Punjab University, Lahore. cimrpu@yahoo.com
Peru: Manuel Paulet, IICA Sede Central-Area II, Av Jorge Basadre 1120, San Isidro, Lima 27. mpauleti@terra.com.pe
Philippines: Romeo V. Labios, FSSRI, University of the Philippines, Los Baños. romylabios@yahoo.com
Philippines: Jose D. Rondal, Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Diliman, Quezon City. jrondal@info.com.ph
Poland: Jan Jadczyzyn, Inst. of Soil Sci. and Plant Cultivation, ul Czartoryskich 8, Pulawy 24-100. janj@iung.pulawy.pl
Romania: Gheorgh Cretu, "POLITEHNICA" University of Timișoara, Timișoara 1900. gcr@mail.dnttm.ro
Russia: Ludmila Frolova, Dept. of Ecology, Kazan State University, Kremlevskaya St. 18, Kazan. lucy.frolova@ksu.ru
Serbia and Montenegro: Miodrag Zlatic, University of Belgrade, Kneza Viseslava 1, Belgrade. mizlatic@yubc.net
Slovak Republic: Beata Houskova, Soil Sci. & Cons. Res. Inst., Gagarinova 10, 82713 Bratislava. beata,houskova@jrc.it
Slovenia: Ales Horvat, Podjetje za urejanje hudournikov, Hajdrihova 28, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia. ales.horvat@puh.si
South Africa: Rinda van der Merwe, Inst. of Soil, Climate & Water, Private Bag X29, Pretoria 0001. rinda@iscw.agric.za
Spain: Artemi Cerdà, Departament de Geografia, Universitat de València, 46010-Valencia, Spain, acerda@uv.es
Sri Lanka: E.R.N. Gunawardena, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya. nimalgun@mail.pdn.ac.lk
Taiwan: Huei-long Wu, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, Taipei. hueilong@mail.swcb.gov.tw
Tajikistan: Sanginboy R. Sanginov, Soil Science Research Institute, Rudaki av. 21 A, 734025 Dushanbe. soil@tajik.net
Thailand (N): Mattiga Panomtaranichagul, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50002. mattiga@chiangmai.ac.th
Thailand (NE): Patma Vityakon, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40000. patma@kku.ac.th
Thailand (S): Charlchai Tanavud, Prince of Songkhla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112. tcharl@ratree.psu.ac.th
Thailand (C): Nongkran Maneewan, SWCST, Land Development Dept., Bangkok 10900. nongkran@ldd.go.th
Turkey: Sevilay Hacıyakupoglu, Istanbul Technical University, 80626 Maslak, Istanbul. haciyakup1@itu.edu.tr
Uganda: John Ssendawula, SWCSU, Dept. of Soil Sci., Makerere Univ., P.O. Box 7062, Kampala. swcsu@infocom.co.ug
Ukraine: Vasyl Gutsuleak, Geography Institute, Chernivtsy University, 58000 Chernivtsy. lidia@unicom.cv.ua
Uruguay: Fernando García-Préchac, Faculty of Agronomy, University of the Republic, Montevideo. fgarciap@fagro.edu.uy
Venezuela: Fernando Delgado, CIDIAT, University of Los Andes, Mérida. delgado@cidiat.ing.ula.ve
Viet Nam: Dao Chau Thu, Hanoi Agricultural University, Gia Lam, Hanoi. chauthu-hau@fpt.vn
Zimbabwe: Edward Chuma, Inst. of Env. Studies, Univ. of Zimbabwe, Box MP 167 Mt. Pleasant, Harare. chuma@africaonline.co.zw

Special Representative

Will Critchley, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, de Boelelaan 1105-2G, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. WRS.Critchley@dienst.vu.nl