



HOT NEWS

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UNCCD Launches Business4Land Champions' Council to Scale Global Land Restoration

At the World Economic Forum in Davos, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification officially launched the Business4Land (B4L) Champions' Council, a high-level coalition of global business leaders committed to restoring land and building drought resilience at scale. The launch, co-hosted with InTent, brought together Champions and partners for a dynamic discussion on accelerating private sector action for sustainable land management.

Bringing together 10 visionary leaders across diverse regions and industries, including food, fashion and insurance, the B4L Champions' Council will serve as a high-profile advocacy platform under UNCCD's flagship B4L Initiative. Its mission is to mobilize corporate action to restore 1.5 billion hectares of degraded land by 2030, while inspiring other companies to adopt land-positive and regenerative business models that deliver both environmental and economic impact.

The Chair role will integrate the Council's work into UNCCD COP processes and align business leadership with national and global commitments on land restoration and drought resilience. The COP17 Presidency of Mongo-

lia, represented by the Deputy Minister of Environment Mr. Munkhtamir Batbayar, will assume the Chair in August 2026, continuing this leadership through the next year and beyond.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented at the launch by Deputy Minister of Environment and Advisor to the COP16 Presidency, Dr. Osama Ibrahim Faqeeha, serves as the inaugural Chair of the B4L Champions' Council.

As the world looks toward UNCCD COP17 in Mongolia, the B4L Champions' Council marks a key milestone in placing land at the center of business strategies. With resources and priorities stretched across multiple global challenges, it is more essential than ever that companies invest in regenerative, land-positive solutions to secure a sustainable future for people, nature, and economies.

News Source

<https://www.unccd.int/news-stories/stories/unccd-launches-business4land-champions-council-scale-global-land-restoration>

Guizhou Gives a New Lease of Life to Idle Land



Aerial photos show fragmented fields in a village in Qianxi, Guizhou province, reorganized into orderly plots after rehabilitation. The mountainous land, once prone to runoff that washed away water, topsoil, and fertilizer, has been converted into arable fields through soil and water conservation work. The local government has, in recent years, carried out small watershed management and implemented stone terraces, soil-and-water conservation forestry, and land-closure measures, reviving land that had lain idle for years. Guizhou lies at the center of China's karst region. With thin

soils, high mountains, steep slopes, concentrated rainfall, and historically unsustainable farming practices, soil erosion became a persistent ecological problem. According to a bulletin from the provincial water resources department, the province reduced its area affected by soil erosion by 715.26 square kilometers in 2024. The province's overall soil-and-water conservation rate reached 74.83 percent, up 0.41 percentage points from 2023.

News Source

https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202512/24/WS694bb95da310d6866eb30493_5.html

Mangroves Restoration Offers Hope Amid Extreme Weather Threatening Sundarbans



Extreme weather events are accelerating soil erosion and destroying mangroves, the ecological lifeline of the Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the world's largest mangrove forests.

Spanning more than 10,000 square kilometers across India and Bangladesh, the Sundarbans is home to nearly 350 Royal Bengal Tigers and about 220 saltwater crocodiles.

Conservative estimates indicate that between 1990 and 2020, deforestation on the Indian side alone destroyed roughly 138 square kilometers of forest. This degradation has led to severe soil erosion, widespread habitat loss and mounting threats to wildlife, including

the Royal Bengal Tiger.

In response, both government agencies and non-governmental organizations have intensified afforestation efforts to preserve mangroves as a natural shield for wildlife, biodiversity and the millions of people who depend on the fragile ecosystem.

According to the latest figures from the Indian government, mangrove cover in the eastern state of West Bengal, including the Sundarbans, expanded by approximately 22.16 square kilometers between 2013 and 2023.

Mangroves, highly specialized, salt-tolerant coastal plants, are critical to biodiversity con-

servation and climate mitigation. They protect coastlines from erosion and storms, absorb up to five times more carbon than terrestrial forests, help purify seawater, and serve as vital nurseries for marine life.

Environmentalists stress their indispensable role. Karunakar Reddy noted that mangroves absorb storm surges, stabilize coastlines, sustain biodiversity and protect local communities living in extremely vulnerable conditions.

Umashankar Mandal, widely known as the "Mangrove Man" for his decades-long dedication to planting mangrove saplings, told Xinhua that restoration efforts have delivered tangible economic benefits.

"Planting mangrove saplings has led to increased fishing and also greater honey-harvest, thus benefiting the locals living in the islands here," he said. "Over the years, higher yields have significantly improved their financial security."

Earlier this week, a large-scale mangrove plantation drive was launched in the Sundarbans under the Hara Hai To Bhara Hai (If It's Green, It's Full) #GreenIndiaChallenge initiative. Led by former federal lawmaker J. Santosh Kumar, the campaign saw nearly 10,000 mangrove saplings planted to promote long-term environmental sustainability.

Speaking to Xinhua, Kumar said the movement began nearly a decade ago in Telangana state and has since expanded nationwide. "We began our journey with the Sundarbans only last year. We resolve to plant mangroves in Sundarbans in the coming years and decades, thus doing our bit for nature and saving this area from deforestation."

News Source

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2026-02-21/Mangroves-restoration-offers-hope-as-extreme-weather-hits-Sundarbans-1KWvRK7ovV6/index.html>

Cracks in the Earth: Major Gully Erosion Poses Humanitarian Crisis Threats

Recent fieldwork by Griffith University researchers has highlighted an African country that is facing a rapidly escalating environmental crisis as severe gully erosion—locally termed “mega gullies”—advances across valuable agricultural landscapes.

Associate Professor Andrew Brooks and Research Fellow Dr. Maarten Wynants from Griffith's Precision Erosion and Sediment Management Research Group (PrESM) found the affected areas in Tanzania supported high-value farmland critical to local food security and economic stability.

“Without swift and coordinated action, the situation is a 'time bomb' that could inflict irreversible social, economic, and ecological damage,” Dr. Wynants said.

“The onset of these mega gullies dates back 30–50 years, but recent evidence suggests they are now expanding on an exponential growth curve, meaning that each year they erode more and faster.”

Through their years of fieldwork and study, Associate Professor Brooks and Dr. Wynants said the trigger for this major erosion was caused by increasing human pressures and changes to how they interact with their envi-

ronment, including: Removal of natural vegetation for farmland, driven a rapidly growing population in Tanzania (doubling about every 25 years and currently at 70 million people); Forced settling of nomadic pastoralists; Loss of socio-economic capital (the loss of indigenous skills during the colonial period, a lack of governance of natural resources, and no investment in soil conservation).

“There are, of course, also some natural factors that make the region so vulnerable to this issue, such as volcanic and dispersive soils, variable rainfall with switching of droughts and extreme floods, and hilly terrain,” Associate Professor Brooks said.

But primarily, the major shift in human land use played the critical role.

“Following independence, many Maasai pastoralists relocated into permanent settlements, abandoning the nomadic grazing patterns that once allowed landscapes to recover during seasonal migrations,” Dr. Wynants said. “Today, land that was historically grazed only seasonally is permanently cropped and overgrazed, placing immense strain on fragile volcanic and dispersive soils.”

The research team said not only did the mega gullies threaten agricultural lands, grazing lands, roads, and bridges, they also posed risks to schools, homes and community areas. In a region where about 70% of people relied on subsistence farming, the loss of arable land directly jeopardized both income and food security.

“Infrastructure was equally at risk: two bridges in the study region, each costing about USD \$100,000, were destroyed within a decade of installation—an immense setback in a nation striving to develop essential services,” Dr. Wynants said.

“Collapsing roads and bridges also stop people from selling excess produce to distributors or taking it to the markets, so they cannot earn money.”

Downstream, sediment from eroded landscapes was rapidly filling reservoirs and lakes, degrading water quality and threatening biodiversity hotspots such as Lake Manyara National Park, a UNESCO Man and Biosphere reserve which is home to more than 350 bird species and a wide range of typical African terrestrial wildlife such as lions and elephants. In response to these erosion impacts, Griffith researchers, in collaboration with the Tanzanian Nelson Mandela African Institution for Sci-

ence and Technology, Ghent University, Belgium, and Tanzanian stakeholders and NGOs such as the Women's Agri-Enviro Vision, have initiated monitoring stations and demonstration projects using indigenous, low-cost erosion-control techniques—including slow-forming terraces, earth bunds, and leaky dams—but these measures can only stabilize smaller gullies.

The team emphasized large-scale restoration, significant financial investment, and major societal shifts in livestock management and soil stewardship were urgently needed to halt the further advancement of mega gullies to protect Tanzania's future.

“To completely stop this problem, we need a total shift where people destock and better regulate livestock grazing, but also invest in soil improvement and management,” Associate Professor Brooks said. “And there is also a need to set up a large investment fund supporting the ongoing restoration and future prevention of these mega gullies.”

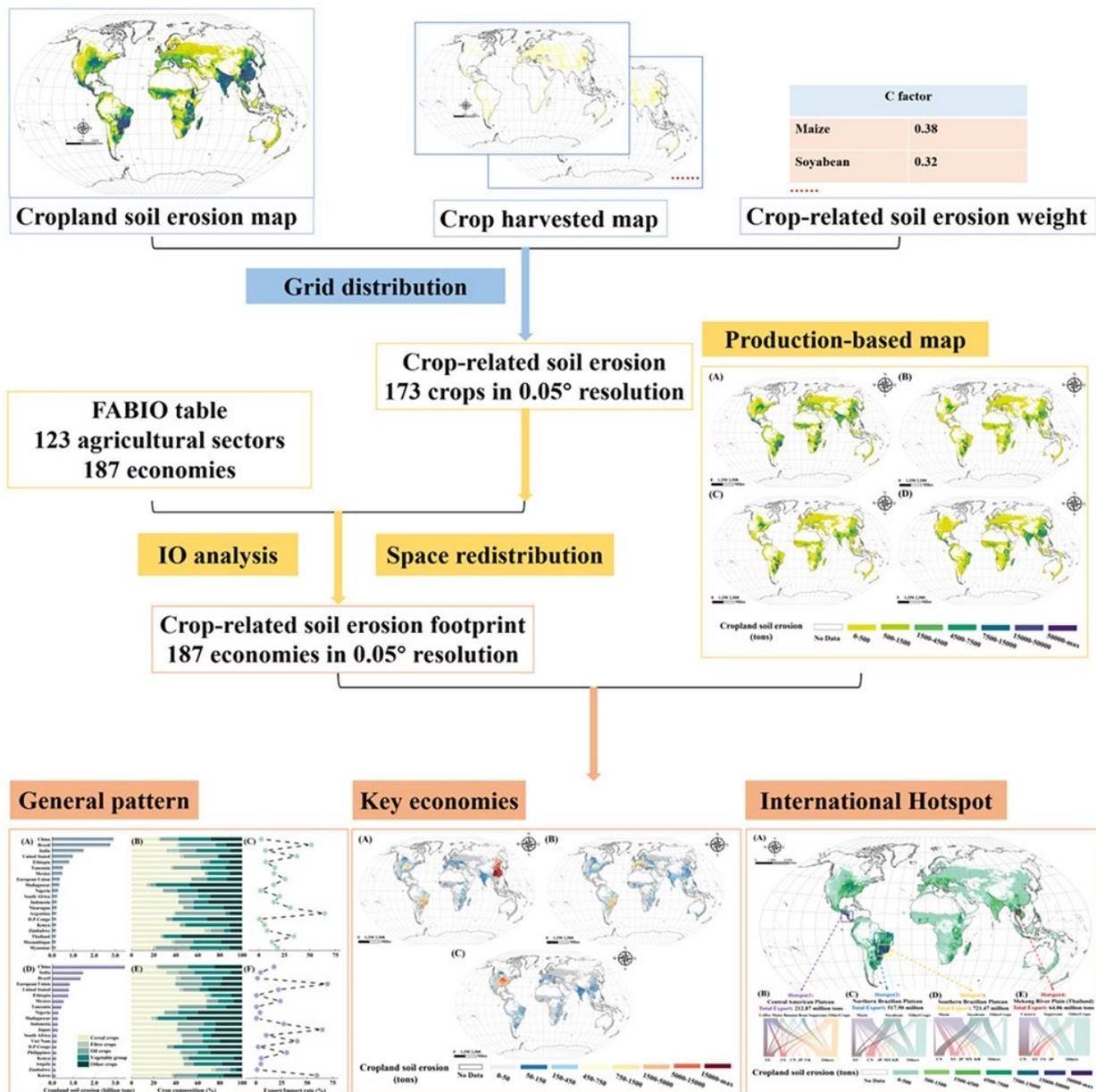
News Source

<https://www.preventionweb.net/news/cracks-earth-major-gully-erosion-poses-humanitarian-crisis-threats>

Production- and Consumption-Driven Spatially Explicit Hotspots of Global Cropland Soil Erosion

Recent scientific consensus recognizes globalization’s indirect role in exacerbating soil erosion through trade, yet evidence predominantly stems from country-scale aggregate analyses of production-consumption linkages for major crops. A critical knowledge gap per-

sists in spatially attributing fine-scale cropland soil erosion hotspots to specific production-consumption activities, given the highly heterogeneous nature of soil erosion. We generate high-resolution, crop-specific maps at 0.05° resolution for 123 crop sectors



and 187 economies, revealing that 30% of global croplands contribute to over 90% of total cropland soil erosion. International supply chains mediate more than 20% of global cropland soil erosion. Within high-erosion hotspots (top 10,000 erosion points) in major agricultural exporting countries like Brazil and Argentina, over 50% of soil erosion is export driven. This study addresses significant gaps in understanding fine-scale, crop-specific drivers while providing unprecedented spatial resolution in supply chain attribution.

Soil erosion threatens global agricultural and environmental sustainability. Previous studies connected soil erosion to supply chains by using national aggregates, but this approach lacks crop-specific and spatially precise responsibility allocation. Here, we integrate 0.05° gridded cropland soil erosion data, crop distributions, and a physical-unit Food and Agriculture Biomass Input-Output (FABIO) model to trace soil erosion footprints across 123 crop sectors and 187 economies in 2019. We found that ~30% of hotspots (southern Brazil, southwestern China, and the central United States) contribute >90% of total soil erosion. Furthermore, global supply chains shape convergent consumption among major economies, with agricultural imports predom-

inantly sourced from neighboring regions and Brazil. We showcase the hotspots driven specifically by international trade. Our study provides the first subnational-scale quantification of the consumption drivers of cropland soil erosion hotspots, highlighting the imperative for multi-scale governance frameworks spanning local to global scales to regulate production-consumption dynamics effectively.

Article Source

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2949790625001843>

Rethinking Global Soil Degradation: Drivers, Impacts, and Solutions

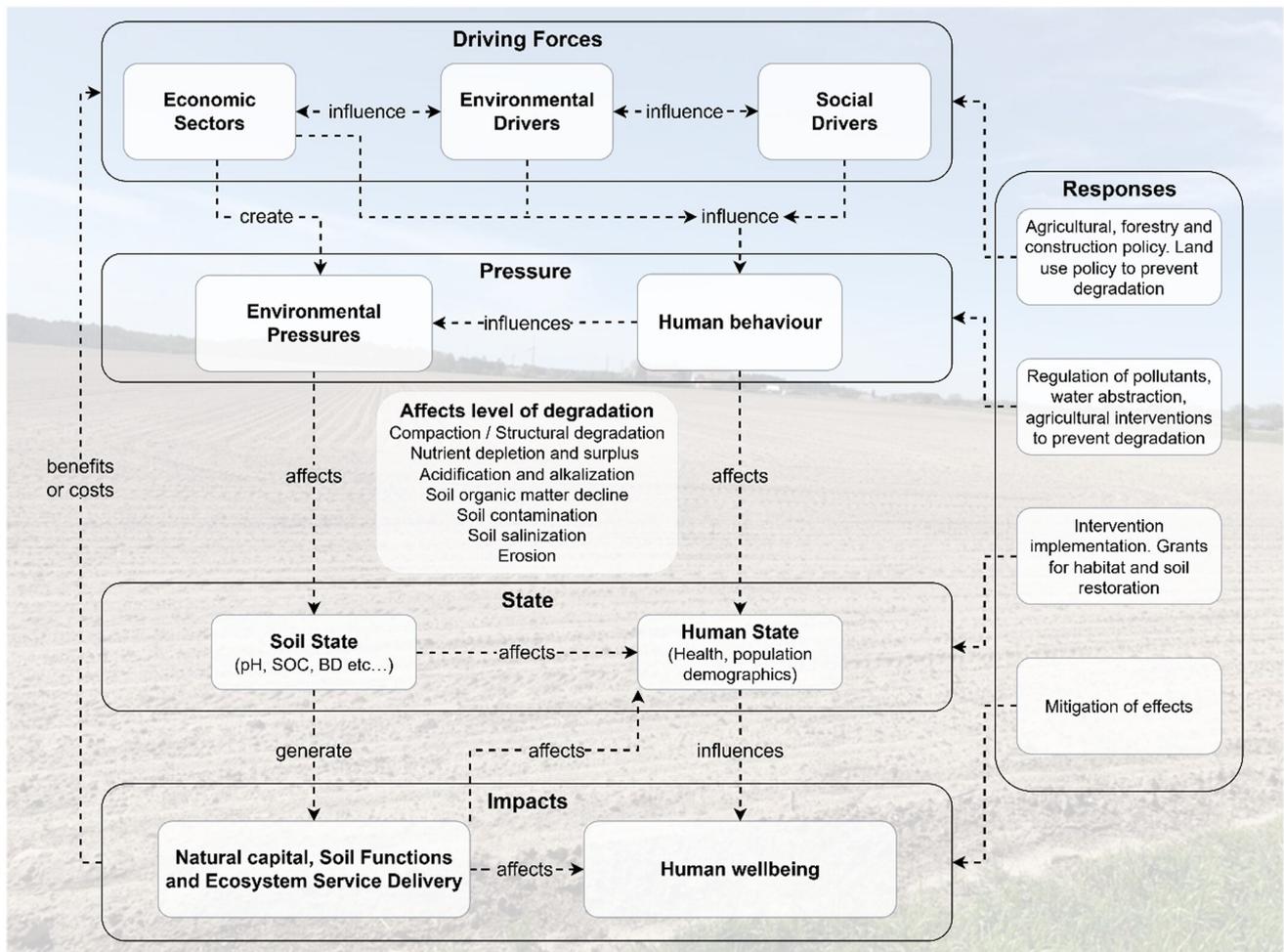
The increasing threat of soil degradation presents significant challenges to soil health, especially within agroecosystems that are vital for food security, climate regulation, and economic stability. This growing concern arises from intricate interactions between land use practices and climatic conditions, which, if not addressed, could jeopardize sustainable development and environmental resilience. This review offers a comprehensive examination of soil degradation, including its definitions, global prevalence, underlying mechanisms, and methods of measurement. It underscores the connections between soil degradation and land use, with a focus on socio-economic consequences. Current assessment methods frequently depend on insufficient data, concentrate on singular factors, and utilize arbitrary thresholds, potentially resulting in misclassification and misguided decisions. We analyze these shortcomings and investigate emerging methodologies that provide scalable and objective evaluations, offering a more accurate representation of soil vulnerability. Additionally, the review assesses both physical and biological indicators, as well as the potential of technologies such as remote sensing, artificial

intelligence, and big data analytics for enhanced monitoring and forecasting. Key factors driving soil degradation, including unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, industrial activities, and extreme climate events, are thoroughly examined. The review emphasizes the importance of healthy soils in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly concerning food and water security, ecosystem health, poverty alleviation, and climate action. It suggests future research directions that prioritize standardized metrics, interdisciplinary collaboration, and predictive modeling to facilitate more integrated and effective management of soil degradation in the context of global environmental changes.

Human-induced drivers and pressures present various threats to soil health, including loss of fertility, increased erosion, pollution, compaction, salinization, acidification, and depletion of organic matter, among others (FAO and ITPS, 2015; Hassani et al., 2024; Právělie et al., 2024). These threats heighten the susceptibility of soils to degradation processes. We focus on anthropogenic actions that contribute to soil degradation, especially

doing “the wrong action, at the wrong time, in the wrong location.” Consequently, part of the solution involves educating stakeholders to undertake initiatives in appropriate locations

and at suitable times. Achieving this necessitates a comprehensive understanding of both the processes of degradation and the inherent vulnerabilities of soils to various drivers and



Drivers and pressures contributing to soil degradation, indicating the complex socio-economic and environmental interactions that contribute. Based on the Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact, Responses (DPSIR) framework.

pressures, which can be set within a global context of the intersection between soils, biomes, and the centers of increasing human activity and population.

Article Source

<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2025RG000883>

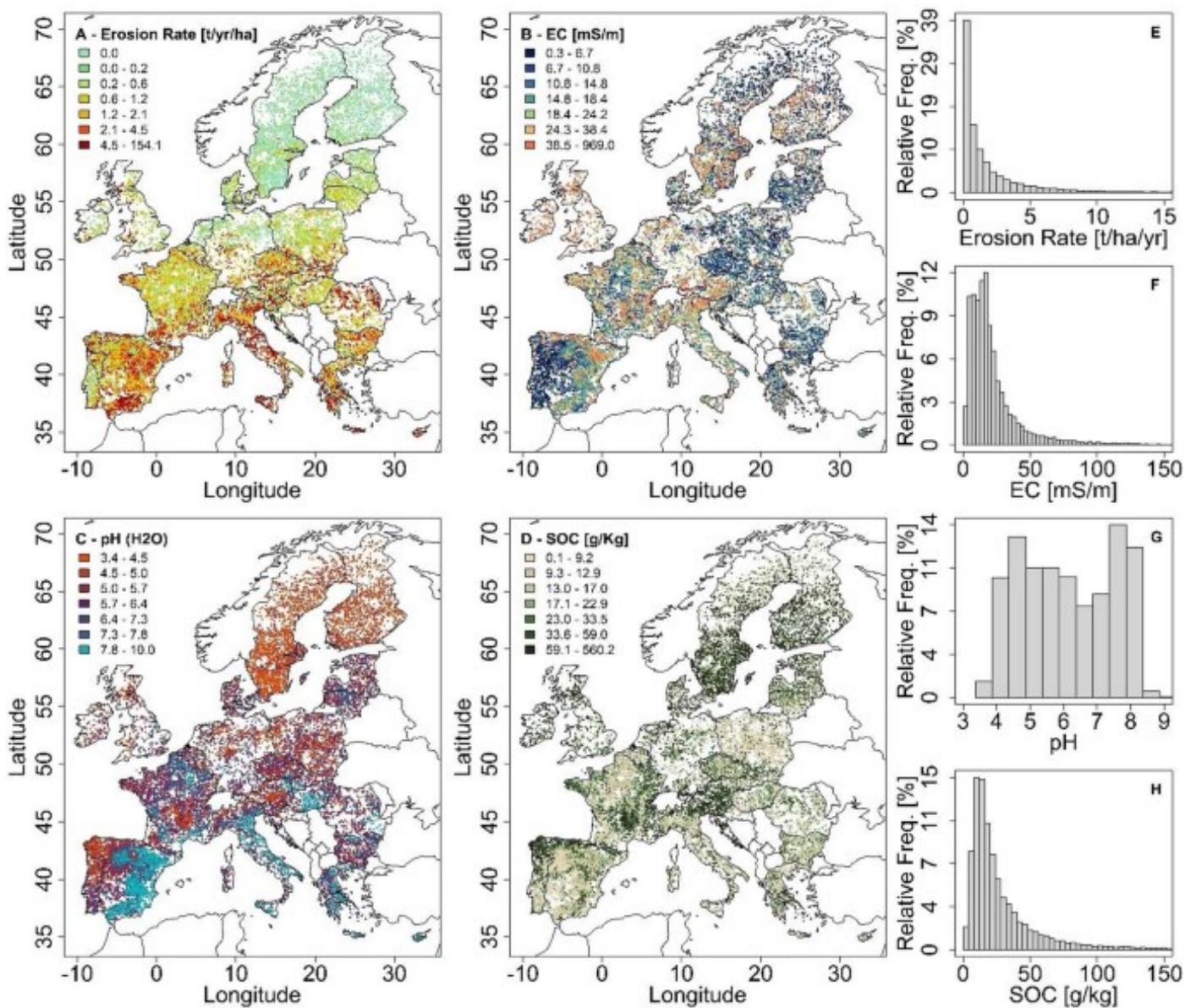
Spatial and Temporal Assessment of Soil Degradation Risk in Europe

Soil degradation threatens agricultural productivity and ecosystem resilience across Europe, yet spatially consistent assessments of its intensity and drivers remain limited. In this study, we used Soil Degradation Proxy (SDP), that integrates four key indicators of soil degradation, including erosion rate, soil pH, electrical conductivity, and organic carbon content, to quantify soil degradation risk. Using over 38,000 LUCAS topsoil observations and a machine learning model trained on climate, land cover, topographic, soil parent material properties, and spectral variables, we map annual SDP values between years 2000 to 2022 across Europe. Results show soil degradation risk is highest in southern Europe, especially in intensively managed and sparsely vegetated landscapes. Over the past two decades, approximately 7.1% of land area across the EU and the UK has experienced increasing degradation risk (most notably across Eastern Europe), with rainfed croplands emerging as the most affected land cover type. Land cover is the most influential driver, modulating effects of climatic variables such as precipitation and temperature on SDP. This data-driven framework provides a consistent and scalable ap-

proach for monitoring soil degradation risk and offers actionable insights to support targeted conservation and EU-wide policy implementation.

This study introduces a new data-driven framework for assessing soil degradation risk across Europe through the development and application of the SDP. The SDP was developed using four indicators of soil degradation, including erosion rate, soil pH, EC, and SOC to provide a continuous and spatially consistent measure of soil vulnerability to degradation. Leveraging a machine learning model trained to link SDP to different environmental and land cover predictors, we generated spatial predictions of SDP across Europe and evaluated its long-term dynamics between 2000 and 2022.

Beyond its methodological contribution, the developed approach offers valuable implications for soil policy, management practices, and environmental reporting. The SDP provides a harmonized basis for identifying degradation hotspots, tracking progresses toward soil degradation neutrality targets, and supporting implementation of the EU Soil Monitoring and Resilience Directive and the Soil



Deal for Europe. Its capacity to integrate diverse environmental predictors also facilitates early warning systems for soil degradation.

Looking forward, further work could focus on coupling the SDP with local soil districts delineations to refine regional assessments, incorporating additional indicators of biological and structural soil health, and expanding the

framework to predict future degradation trajectories under policy or management scenarios.

Article Source

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-025-33318-7>

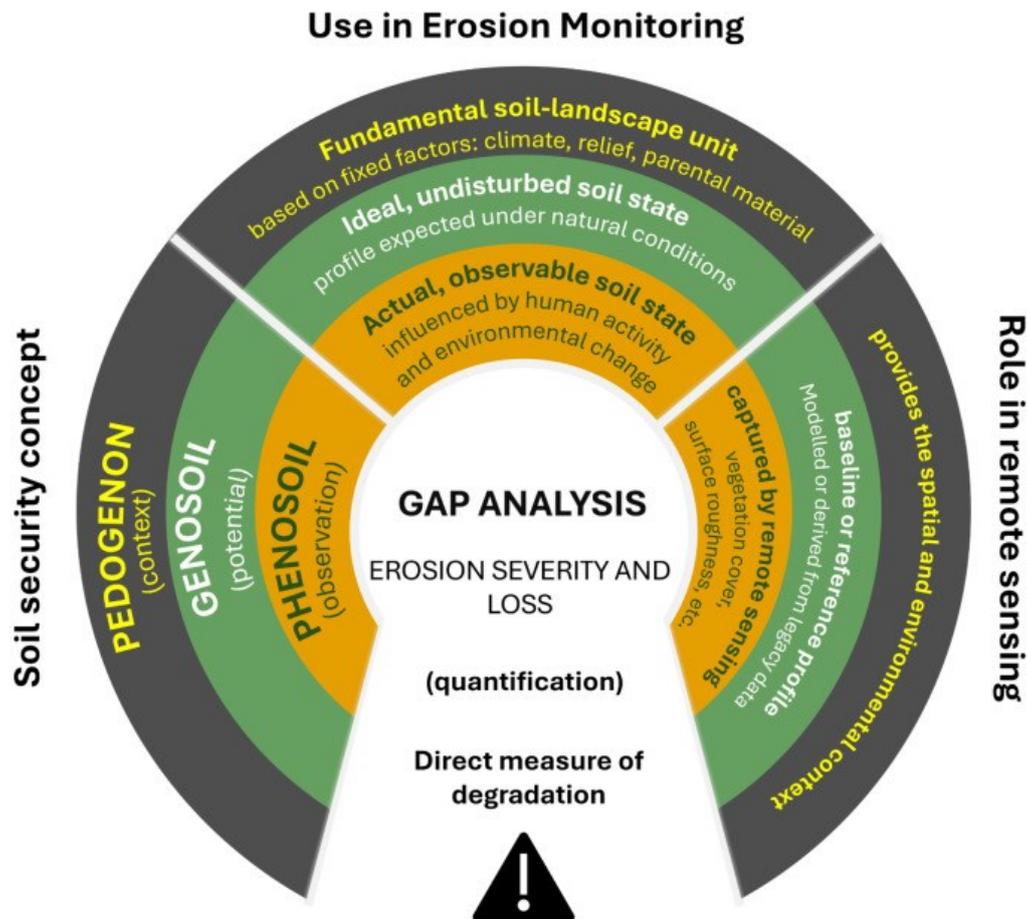
From Satellite Data to Soil Security: Closing the Science-Policy Gap in Soil Erosion Monitoring in West Africa

Soil erosion threatens food systems, water regulation, and ecosystem health in West Africa. The region faces both water erosion, yet monitoring remains fragmented and weakly connected to policy. This short communication synthesises fit for purpose Earth observation approaches for erosion monitoring and sets out a practical route to embed them in decision making. We summarise optical and radar approaches, including SAR time series and interferometry, aerosol products for dust, and new hyperspectral and high revisit constellations. We emphasise calibration and validation with plots, gully surveys, drones, and community observations. We diagnose key barriers to policy uptake, including limited human and technical capacity, institutional fragmentation, lack of standard methods, product usability gaps, financing constraints, and few documented success cases. We then propose an operational pathway aligned with UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality and SDG 15.3.1 reporting, with clear roles for national agencies and regional initiatives such as WASCAL, SERVIR West Africa, Digital Earth Africa, and the network of African geomatics professionals. Embedding validated satellite

indicators into routine policy cycles can identify hotspots, target measures, and track outcomes, advancing soil security while supporting countries' 2030 LDN commitments.

Soil security concepts such as pedogenon, genosol, and phenosol help connect observation to process and policy (Dobarco et al., 2021; Styc et al., 2025). A genosol represents the potential, idealised soil profile expected to form under its specific genetic factors (climate, organisms, relief, parent material, time) absent significant human disturbance or accelerated erosion. Conversely, a phenosol is the actual, observable soil profile as it currently exists, reflecting the cumulative impacts of land management and degradation processes.

RS enhances erosion monitoring by providing consistent, multiscale data on land surface properties and dynamics. It is particularly effective for capturing the phenosol state across large areas. These observations range from multispectral satellite imagery that analyses soil spectral signatures to high-resolution digital elevation models (DEMs) derived from LiDAR or UAV photogrammetry, which can detect rills and gullies. The true innovation lies in using RS to measure the discrepancy be-



tween the baseline genosoil (often modelled or derived from legacy data) and the observed phenosoil. This “gap analysis” directly quantifies soil loss and changes in soil properties (like organic carbon) attributable to erosion. This entire framework is contextualized by the pedogenon, the fundamental unit of soil-landscape formation (Francos et al., 2025). By defining monitoring units based on pedogenon, scientists can compare the phenotype (the RS-observed soil) against its genotype (the expected soil) to assess erosion severity relative to the soil's inherent formation processes, thereby directly linking erosion moni-

toring to the functional capacity and security of the soil.

These concepts are complementary: RS captures phenosoil signals such as vegetation cover, surface sealing, and dust emission, while mapped pedogenon and genosoil provide the structural and climatic context for interpreting those signals and prioritising interventions.

Article Source

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S266700622600018>

A First Quantitative Assessment of Soil Health at European Scale Considering Soil Genesis

Soil health degradation is a major threat to European food security, biodiversity, and climate stability. While scientists have debated how to define soil health during recent decades, a quantifiable framework for monitoring, management, and policy remains lacking. We introduce SHERPA (Soil Health Evaluation, Rating Protocol, and Assessment) as a framework for discussion and present a first quantitative soil health assessment across Europe. All major soil degradation processes (with the exception of organic contamination) were scored, averaged, and subtracted from the intrinsic soil health resulting in quantitative final scores. As reported before, cropland soils throughout Europe are highly degraded. Surprisingly, soil health of grasslands is also very negatively impacted. Soil erosion, nutrient surplus, and pesticide risk are largely driving poor soil health aligning with reported high biodiversity loss in agricultural land. Forest soils are also surprisingly low in health, mainly because of nitrogen surplus, reflecting documented widespread forest decline from nutrient imbalances. Interactive maps highlight specific threats to soil health across Europe, offering valuable insights for targeted

action. SHERPA is able to quantify soil health across Europe. However, at the current state of data availability, soil health is likely to be overestimated. Monitoring data of soil structure, compaction, pesticide spread and, in forest ecosystems, disturbance of humus layer are urgently needed for final assessment of soil health.

The EU Soil Monitoring & Resilience Law defines soil health as “the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services” (SML 2023). Our working definition of soil health for the Soil Health Evaluation, Rating Protocol, and Assessment (SHERPA) is that a soil is healthy if its natural functions in relation to its land use type are not subject to degradation in any significant way.

Article Source

<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC142355>

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Global patterns of gully occurrence and their sensitivity to environmental changes

Yixian Chen, Sofie De Geeter, Jean Poesen, Francis Matthews, ... Matthias Vanmaercke

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Quantifying gully erosion in the black soil region of Northeast China by long-term RTK GPS survey

Zhuodong Zhang, Yuxin Feng, Rui Xu, Ting Xu, ... Yongqiu Wu

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Novel deep learning algorithm in soil erodibility factor predicting at a continental scale

Ataollah Shirzadi, Himan Shahabi, Maryam Rahimzad, Aryan Salvati, ... Panos Panagos

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Carbon sequestration in Australian Vertisols under conservation agriculture – Facts and public perception

Bettina Faehrich, Gunnar Kirchhof, Nilantha Hulugalle, Bernhard Goebel

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Convolutional neural networks-driven bias correction of satellite precipitation improves rainfall-runoff-inundation modeling

Oudom Satia Huong, Xuan-Hien Le, Linh Nguyen Van, Giha Lee, Ty Sok

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Assessing the impact of residue cover on hillslope soil loss in the Midwest US: insights from the daily erosion project modeling framework

Eduardo Luquin, Daryl Herzmann, Brian Gelder, Richard Cruse

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An evaluation of conservation tillage based on long-term experiments in winter crop rotations in NE Spain

Carlos Cantero-Martínez, Gonçalo Nascimento, Jesús Fernández-Ortega

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Endmember spectral variability and index determination for retrieving fractional vegetation cover in the Loess Plateau

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Renaturation on the Loess Plateau: significant increase in soil organic carbon under different soil types over two decades

Wenwen Li, Yinku Liang, Kazem Zamanian, Xiaoning Zhao

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Understanding dispersion effects on soil detachment by overland flow: Insights from desiccated cracks flume simulations

Azlan Shah Nerwan Shah, Nor Shahidah Mohd Nazer, Mohd Hariri Arifin

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Enhancing soil structure and water dynamics through long-term mulched drip irrigation in arid reclaimed saline soils

Pengcheng Luo, Rui Chen, Juanjuan Yang, Tehseen Javed, ... Zhenhua Wang

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Velocity distribution and hydrodynamic characteristics of overland flow on biocrust-covered slopes

Chenxi Dan, Gang Liu, Enshuai Shen, Chang Liu, ... Xining Zhao

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Peak soil: Is it a useful concept?

Alex McBratney, Budiman Minasny, Amin Sharififar, Pasquale Borrelli, ... Jae E. Yang

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Can increased cover crop diversity increase root-soil binding and reduce soil loss during over-land flow?

Cristina McBride-Serrano, Alison J. Karley, Timothy S. George, Ian C. Dodd, John N. Quinton

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Analyzing soil erosion trends and future predictions using the RUSLE model: A case study of the Dwarakeswar River Basin, West Bengal

Basudeb Pyne, Sushobhan Majumdar, Jaidul Islam, Edris Alam, Md Kamrul Islam

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Assessment of the aeolian transport characteristics and protection status of sand-blocking and sand-fixing belts in the Hexi Corridor, northwest China

Yajing Zhang, Chunlai Zhang, Xuesong Wang, Wenping Li, ... Xiaofeng Zuo

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Mapping soil organic carbon as soil health indicator of cocoa landscapes in middle Côte d'Ivoire

Guillaume Kouassi, Kpade Ozias Laurentin Hounkpatin, Ebagnerin Jérôme Tondoh, Lucien Diby, Christophe Kouamé

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Spatial variations in runoff, sediment, and nutrient losses induced by toposequence and biochar application in upland maize farming

Wanwisa Pansak, Jean-Louis Janeau, Suphannika Intanon, Chanisara Rodprai, ... Séraphine Grel-lier

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A modified CSLE for soil loss prediction under different vegetation patterns at slope scale in China

Wenhai Shi, Jiachi Bao, Miaomiao Wang, Zhongming Chen, ... Yan Xin

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Is pre-fire soil moisture an important factor affecting post-fire soil susceptibility to erosion?

Tingye Wu, Lunjiang Wang, Jiawei Wu, Cheng Yang

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Soybean yield in response to soil erosion under different dry and wet conditions

Yun Xie, Chuan Liu, Jie Tang, Shuang Li

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Modeling forest road runoff and erosion at multiple temporal scales in Florida panhandle region, USA

Jingqiu Chen, Shuyuan Wang, William J. Elliot, Bernard A. Engel, ... Johnny M. Grace

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Distribution patterns of SOC fractions and mineralization on sloping erosion-prone farmland in the black soil region

Mengni Li, Qingwen Zhang, Jeroen Meersmans, Aurore Degré

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Inorganic amendments increase soil carbon sequestration across global acidic agroecosystems: A meta-analysis

Tianfu Han, Zhe Shen, Kailou Liu, Jing Huang, ... Andong Cai

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Runoff and soil erosion influenced by abandonment of sloping land on the Loess Plateau: Insights from eight years of monitoring

He Bian, Bing Wang, Yanfen Yang, Chengfang Li, ... Jinlong Ma

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Assessing plant soil water availability in drought conditions: A comparative analysis of conventional and minimum tillage, example from Slovenia

Matic Noč, Urša Pečan, Vesna Zupanc, Marina Pintar, Matjaž Glavan

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Examining hydrographs, sediment graphs, and rating loops of the Arda-Mignano Dam Watershed, Italy

Seyed Hamidreza Sadeghi, Manuel La Licata, Azadeh Katebikord, Andrea Terret, Michael Maerker

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HWGEN: An hourly wind stochastic GENERator

Hao Wang, Jing Liu, Shuiqing Yin, Huanrui Qiao, ... Jim W. Hall

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Optimizing water and nutrient application for Caragana korshinskii-based vegetation restoration in coal-mine-degraded arid lands

Rana Roy, Tanwne Sarker, Fakhrul Islam Monshi, Jinxin Wang

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095633925001133>

Evaluation of climate and land use change impacts on discharge variability in the Mekong River's largest tributary

Nantawoot Inseepong, Pavisorn Chuenchum, Bofu Yu, Mengzhen Xu

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095633925001224>

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