WASWAC

HOT NEWS

10, 2026



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Editor: Pengfei DU

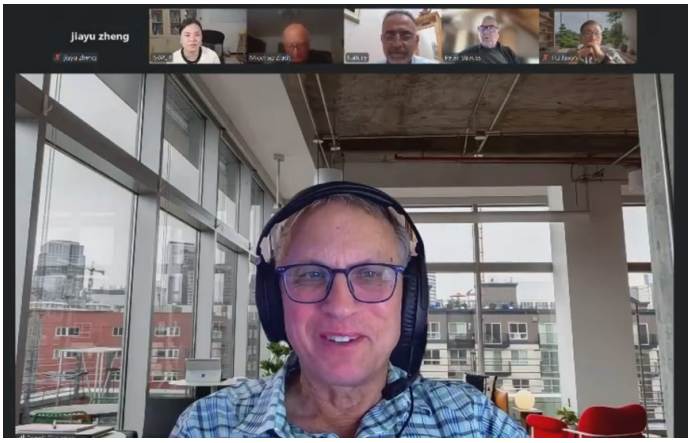
Assistant Editor: Songdi YANG

ISWCR Holds Editorial Board Meeting

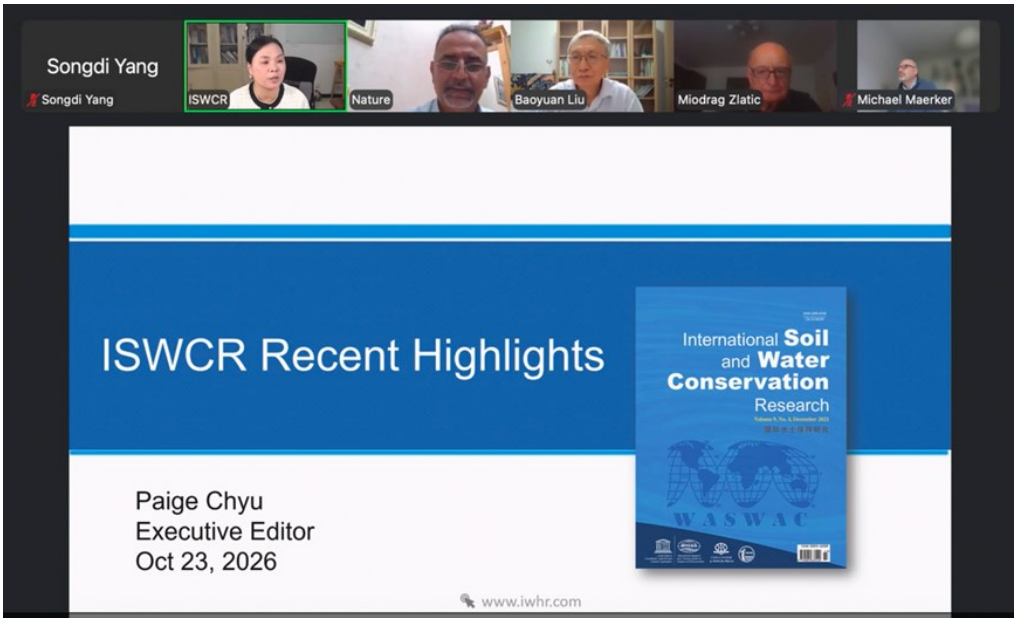
On October 23, the Editorial Board meeting of the offical journal of WASWAC, *International Soil and Water Conservation Research* (ISWCR) was held online. The Editors-in-Chief, some editorial board members, and invited speaker Dr. Jason Hu attended the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Prof. Paige Chyu, Executive Editor of the journal. Prof. Dennis Flanagan, Editor-in-Chief of ISWCR, greeted all board members and thanked them for their long-standing commitment and support for the journal. Prof. Baoyuan Liu, Editor-in-Chief, noted that the journal is working well. He hoped everyone would continue to work together to sustain positive development of the journal.

Prof. Paige Chyu then reported on recent highlights of the journal.

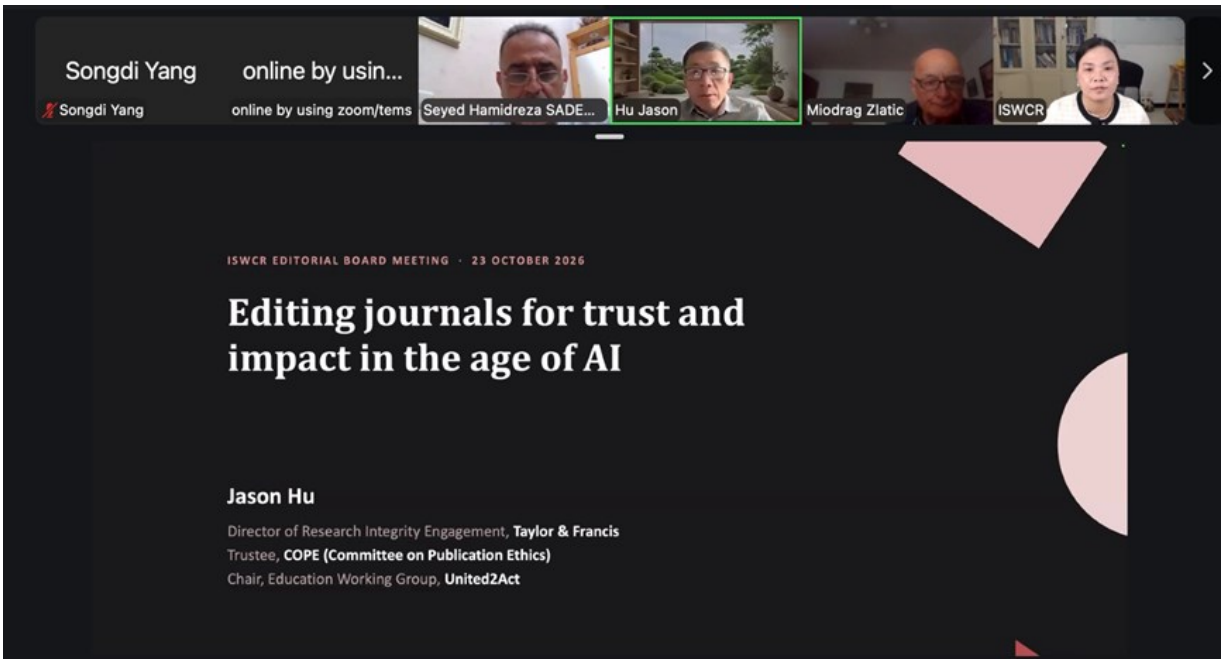






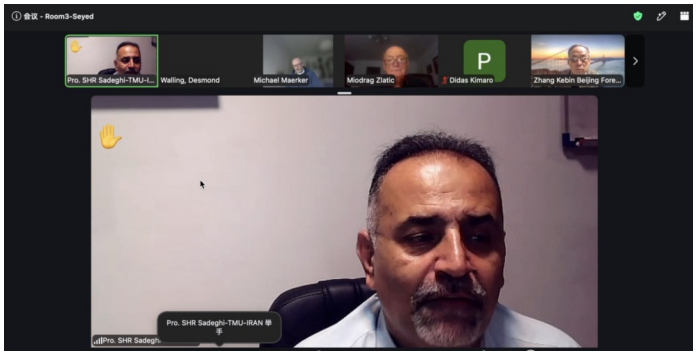
Dr. Jason Hu, Director of Research Integrity Engagement at Taylor & Francis Group, delivered a presentation entitled *Editing Journals for Trust and Impact in the Age of AI*. Drawing on the Oxo Tower case, he outlined core issues in research integrity governance and highlighted emerging integrity risks posed by generative AI and paper mills, whereby flawed findings are repeatedly circulated to create synthetic consensus. He identified three major drivers of such risks, persistent citations of retracted flawed papers, the rapid expansion of industrialized research fraud, and cumulative factual errors arising from recursive AI iteration. Citing statistics from Taylor & Francis, he said that publication ethics cases had increased 85-fold over seven years, bringing mounting pressure on integrity governance within academic publishing. The presentation unpacked relevant guidance from COPE and Taylor & Francis and clarified acceptable boundaries for AI use in publishing.

Participants agreed that current AI detection tools have limitations and should not be used as standalone evidence for make the decisions. Any AI tools deployed for manuscript handling should either be developed in-house or come from providers with full data security certification. The journal should maintain a dynamically updated AI policy and launch investigations and retraction procedures promptly if integrity concerns are identified in already published papers.



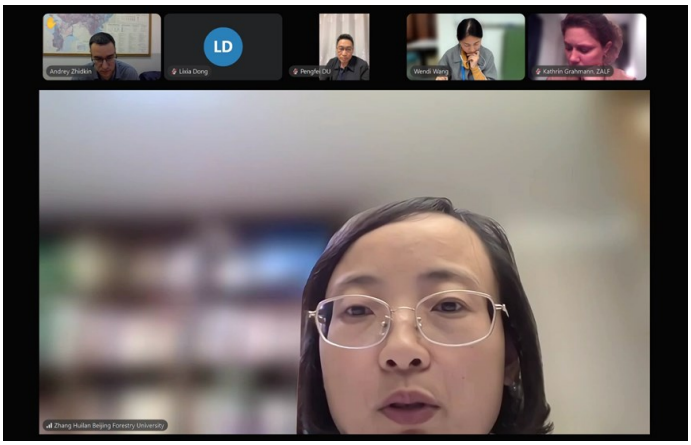
After the presentation, participants split into three breakout groups for focused discussions. Topics covered included How to Better Engage Editorial Board Members, Strategies for Attracting High-Quality Manuscripts, Supporting Early-Career Researchers, AI, Publication Ethics & Research Integrity, Journal Vision & Strategic Direction, Key Focus Areas in Peer Review. The sessions were moderated by Prof. Seyed Hamidreza Sadeghi, Prof. Ryan McGehee, Dr. Wendi Wang and Prof. Huilan Zhang. Each group exchanged views and offered practical suggestions for future development of the journal.

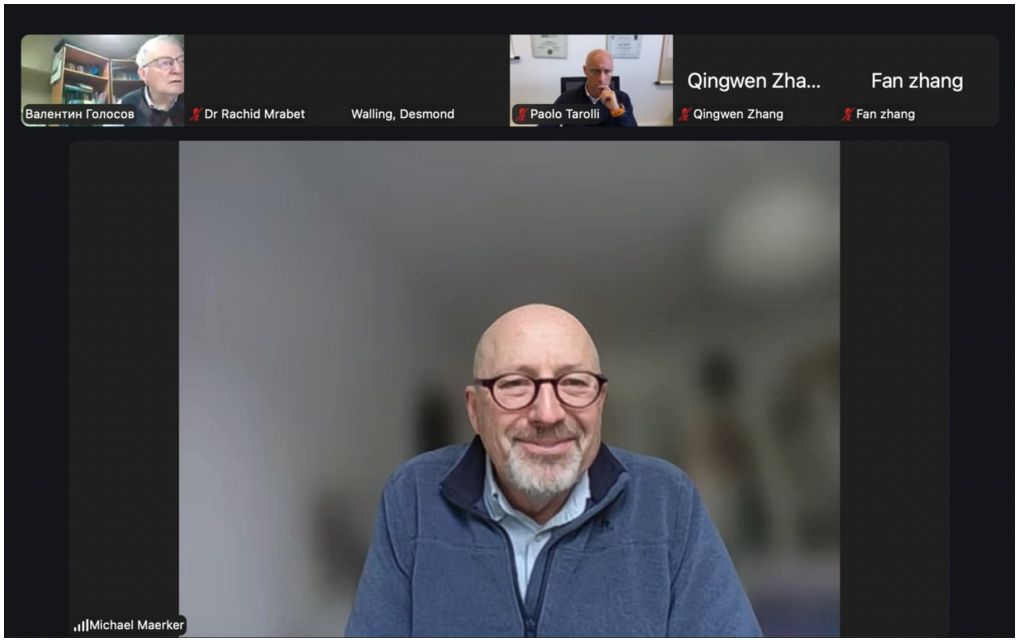
In closing the meeting, Editor-in-Chief Prof. Michael Meaker thanked the editorial board members for attending the journal development seminar despite their busy schedules. He encouraged more members to actively participate in the regular editorial board meetings and contribute further to the advancement of the journal.

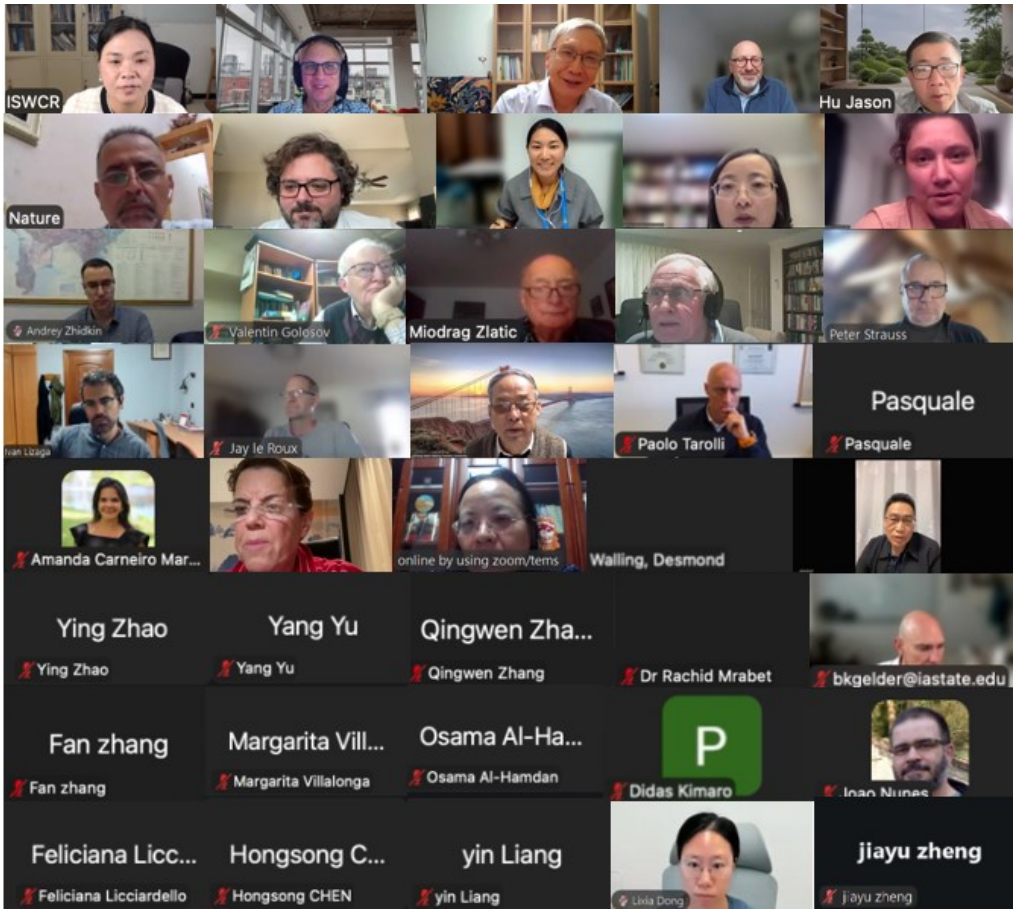









Валентин Голосов
Dr Rachid Mrabet
Walling, Desmond
Paolo Tarolli
Qingwen Zha...
Qingwen Zhang
Fan zhang
Fan zhang
Michael Maerker


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Hu Jason
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Valentin Golosov
Miodrag Zlatic
Peter Strauss
Jay le Roux
Paolo Tarolli
Pasquale
Pasquale
Amanda Carneiro Mar...
online by using zoom/tems
Walling, Desmond
Ying Zhao
Ying Zhao
Yang Yu
Yang Yu
Qingwen Zha...
Qingwen Zhang
Dr Rachid Mrabet
bkgelder@iastate.edu
Fan zhang
Fan zhang
Margarita Vill...
Margarita Villalonga
Osama Al-Ha...
Osama Al-Hamdan
Didas Kimaro
Feliciana Licc...
Feliciana Licciardello
Hongsong C...
Hongsong CHEN
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Flagship Climate Project in El Salvador Prepares 50,000 Farmers for Climate Extremes



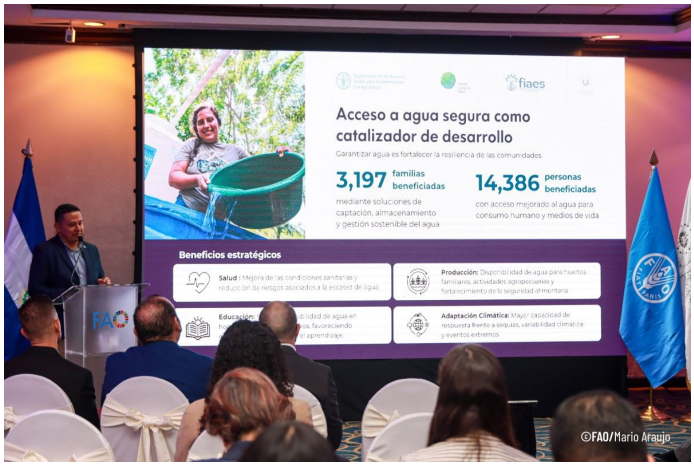
Over 50 000 farmers in El Salvador's Dry Corridor are now adopting climate-resilient farming practices that boost production and conserve scarce water resources in drought-prone areas. Many have moved away from burning agricultural residues after harvests, known locally as chema, in favour of practices that retain moisture in the soil and help crops survive when rains fail.

The transformation is the result of a seven-year Green Climate Fund (GCF) initiative that covered 43.5 percent of the country, titled Increased Climate Resilience Measures in the Agroecosystems of El Salvador's Dry Corridor (RECLIMA).

More than 1,500 Farmer Field Schools were established through the initiative, which was co-implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government of El Salvador. With support from El Salvador's National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA), farmers learned how to retain soil moisture through mulching, stabilize slopes with trees, and harvest rainwater to improve water availability during dry periods.

"For FAO El Salvador, it is rewarding to see the changes that are now evident in people's lives. They themselves say that, thanks to the techniques implemented, they have increased

their production; they now have more food, higher incomes and greater access to water," said Mariano Peñate, National Coordinator of the RECLIMA project.





Farmer-to-farmer learning played a key role in driving adoption. Using their own plots as demonstration sites, farmers showcased how climate-resilient practices improved soil health, increased productivity and reduced vulnerability to drought.

Don Nery Osorio, a farmer-turned community promoter, is one of them. After returning to his community in Ahuachapán from San Salvador, he transformed a degraded hillside plot into a productive and climate-resilient farm. Today, he grows maize, beans, cassava and vegetables while integrating fruit trees, agroforestry and soil conservation measures. To the farmers who visit his 1.5-manzana (1 hectare) farm, his message is simple: "Don't stop. Put the practices into action. They work."

The benefits extend beyond food production. Around 3,000 families, including schoolchildren, now have improved access to water through rainwater harvesting systems. These systems collect rainwater from rooftops and store it in tanks, providing a reliable source of water during the long dry periods that characterize the Dry Corridor.

The project, which closed on 17 July 2026, also helped restore degraded hillsides and critical water recharge areas. Over 5 million trees were planted and 34,831 hectares of land restored, helping replenish groundwater supplies, protect ecosystems and store carbon.

Farmers in El Salvador's Dry Corridor face increasing climate extremes in an area already affected by erratic rainfall and chronic water

scarcity. In 2015, during an El Niño event, 190,000 people experienced food insecurity, and 60 percent of maize crops were lost.

In El Salvador, El Niño events typically bring below-average rainfall, delayed rainy seasons and longer dry spells that disrupt planting calendars, particularly for maize and beans. Climate change is amplifying these impacts, increasing the likelihood of more frequent and severe weather extremes.

According to El Salvador's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), El Niño is expected to strengthen throughout 2026, with climate models indicating that it could reach a very strong category towards the end of the year.

For farmers in the Dry Corridor, that could mean less reliable rainfall, longer dry spells and greater water stress. Through the RECLIMA project, however, they will be better prepared to withstand drought and climate extremes.

The RECLIMA project was implemented by FAO in coordination with the Government of El Salvador and local partners.

The USD 127.6 million investment – including USD 35.8 million from GCF and USD 13.8 million from the Environmental Investment Fund of El Salvador (FIAES) – helped vulnerable farming communities across El Salvador's Dry Corridor strengthen their resilience to drought, climate variability and water scarcity through climate-resilient agriculture, ecosystem restoration and water management.

News Source

https://www.fao.org/gcf/news/news-detail/flagship-climate-project-in-el-salvador-prepares-50-000-farmers-for-climate-extremes/

Boost for Ecosystem Restoration in St. Vincent and Grenadines as GEF Approves New US$ 6.1 Million UNEP Project

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has approved a new project to safeguard socio-economic activities and promote sustainable land management through nature-based solutions in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The US $ 6.1 million Watershed Action for Restoring Ecosystems in the South Corridor of St. Vincent project was approved during the 71st GEF Council, held alongside the Eighth GEF Assembly in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. It will be led by the UN Environment Programme and executed by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC-Caribbean).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines' southwest corridor is one of the country's most important agricultural regions and a key sweet potato belt, supporting thousands of farmers and rural livelihoods. However, unsustainable land-use practices combined with limited soil conservation practices have accelerated land degradation and soil erosion across the area. These pressures threaten biodiversity-rich ecosystems, including forest reserves that are vital to fisheries, tourism, and climate resilience.

The five-year project will deliver global environmental benefits, including restoring at least 200 hectares of degraded landscapes, mitigating 114,564 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, and improving management of 3,300 hectares within the Arnos Vale, Calliaqua, and Diamond watersheds. About 1,000 people, including farmers, community groups, the private sector, and government personnel, are expected to benefit directly from the project.

The project will also support St. Vincent and the Grenadines' degradation neutrality targets under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Sustainable land approaches implemented within the target area will be scaled nationally.

News Source

https://www.unep.org/gef/news-and-stories/press-release/boost-ecosystem-restoration-st-vincent-and-grenadines-gef-approves

China, Arab States Launch a Five-year Action Plan to Combat Drought, Desertification and Land Degradation



China and Arab states have launched a five-year action plan to combat drought, desertification and land degradation, which expand their cooperation beyond traditional desertification control to technological innovation in areas such as grassland conservation, watershed management and wetland protection, during a UN conference in combating desertification, the Global Times learned from China's National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA) on Sunday.

The plan was launched at a meeting on the sidelines of the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (COP17), now underway in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

Under the action plan, China and Arab states will deepen practical cooperation over the next five years in key areas including desertification and degraded land restoration, sand and dust storm monitoring and early warning, grassland management, biodiversity conservation, and wetland protection and restoration, according to a press release sent to the Global Times by the NFGA.

The two sides will step up technological innovation and the application of research outcomes by developing platforms for sharing

technologies, data and research results, conducting interdisciplinary research, and developing technologies such as remote sensing and intelligent assessment of land degradation. The plan also calls for establishing demonstration bases supporting the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

The plan also calls for strengthening China-Arab cooperation networks on desertification control, improving mechanisms for sharing policies, technologies and research outcomes, and expanding partnerships under the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative. Governments, research institutions, businesses, social organizations and local communities will be encouraged to participate.

Cooperation on capacity building will also be expanded through exchanges among young experts, joint research, field demonstrations and technical training.

The meeting was jointly hosted by China's NFGA and the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, and organized by the Chinese Academy of Forestry and the China-Arab States International Research Center for Drought, Desertification and Land Degradation.

Cui Lijuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Forestry noted that some initiatives are already taking shape. China and Egypt, for example, are exploring a comparative study of the basins of Yellow River and Nile River, with the aim of exchanging experience in ecological protection and integrated watershed management.

The initiative, according to Cui, has received support from the Chinese Academy of Forestry and attracted interest from international non-governmental organizations.

Future cooperation between China and Arab states will also focus on desertification monitoring and early warning, ecological technologies, and exchanges and training for young professionals.

News Source

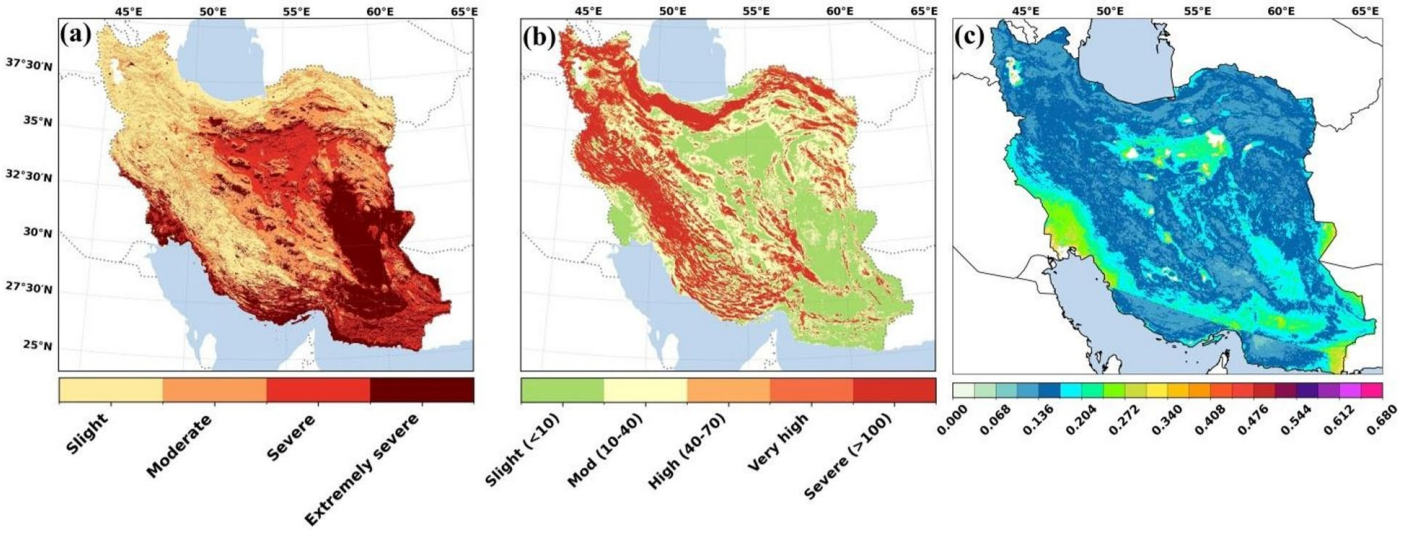
https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202608/1368813.shtml#:~:text=China%20and%20Arab%20states%20have%20launched%20a%20five-year,National%20Forestry%20and%20Grassland%20Administration%20%28NFGA%29%20on%20Sunday.

Synergistic Effects of Climatic Drivers and Anthropogenic Land Degradation on Cascading Geomorphic Hazards in Iran

Environmental hazard adaptation frameworks have predominantly focused on susceptibility to isolated hazards, often overlooking the complex dynamics of cascading land degradation. This study assessed the synergistic impacts of anthropogenic and climatic drivers on cascading geomorphic hazards in Iran. Our framework integrated land degradation models (MEDALUS and RUSLE) with downscaled outputs from 23 General Circulation Models. We introduced the Dust Hotspot Severity Index (DHSI) utilizing a multi-threshold spatial intersection of Aerosol Optical Depth anomalies. Our analysis revealed hydro-aeolian telecoupling, in which upstream hydrological alterations drive downstream aeolian dynamics. Severe upstream soil erosion and the expansion of hydrological infrastructure have reduced environmental flows to downstream wetlands, triggering neo-playa formation. The subsequent accumulation of erodible sediments transforms desiccated wetland and lake beds- such as Lakes Urmia and Hamun-into hyper-productive dust sources (DHSI > 20%). Copula-based ensemble projections under the SSP2-4.5 scenario for the near-future period (2026–2050) indicate that desertification and water erosion rates will increase by 17.53% and 15.30%, respectively. The spatial extent of moderate-to-severe cascading hazard potential (encompassing desertification, water erosion, and dust emissions) is projected to expand from a historical baseline of 45.30% to 58.60%. These findings demonstrate how the convergence of unsustainable resource management and climatic drivers pushes arid landscapes toward cascading multi-hazard regimes.

The spatiotemporal gradients of desertification susceptibility across Iran's landscape. Areas in the center, southwest, southeast, east, and the southern coastal strip are experiencing homogeneous potential for severe and extremely severe desertification. Many of these areas correspond to natural playas in central Iran and anthropogenically desiccated lake and wetland beds such as Hamun-e Sistan, Jazmourian, Bakhtegan, Maharlou, Abarghu, Gavkhouni, Hoor-al-Azim, and Shadegan. Northeastern Iran and the retreating peripheries of Lake Urmia in the northwest are heterogencously experiencing intermediate desertification potential. Low desertification potential mainly concentrates in the Alborz and Zagros

mountain belts. Gradients of water erosion-driven soil degradation exhibit significant variations across Iran. The Zagros Mountains, extending from the northwest to the southwest the Alborz Mountains in the north; Kop-e Dagh and Aladagh-Binaloud Mountain belts in the northeast, and dispersed mountain ranges of eastern Iran illustrate severe erosion rates exceeding 100 (tha^{-1} yr^{-1}). The central interior basins, such as the Dasht-e Kavir and Lut Desert, and southeastern Iran exhibit the lowest erosion susceptibility (<10 t ha^{-1} yr^{-1}).



Article Source

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-026-75801-9

Soil Erosion and Land Degradation Across Scales: A Process-based Framework for Coupled Dynamics and Adaptive Management

Abstract

Soil erosion and land degradation are coupled, cross-scale processes arising from interactions among Earth-surface dynamics, environmental forcing, human activities, and ecological feedbacks. Despite extensive advances in erosion-process characterization, monitoring, modeling, and ecological management, a coherent framework for resolving multi process coupling, cross-scale transitions, driver attribution, and feed backs within social–ecological systems remains underdeveloped. This review synthesizes recent progress in hydraulic, aeolian, gravitational, and compound erosion, together with advances and methodological limitations in field observations and tracer techniques, remote sensing and geographic information systems, empirical and process-based modeling, and artificial intelligence. Particular attention is given to how erosion processes propagate across spatial and temporal scales, interact with land degradation, and respond to global environmental change and human interventions. We further develop an integrated framework of "process observation–heterogeneity identification–mechanistic interpretation–risk prediction–management feedback," which connects multisource observations, process-based models, data-driven approaches, and adaptive management through an "observation–interpretation–prediction–decision" chain. The framework identifies multi process interactions, cross-scale transitions, threshold responses, uncertainty propagation, and recovery capacity as key frontiers for advancing erosion–degradation research. The central contribution is to reposition soil erosion and land degradation from separately assessed processes toward an integrated, process based social–ecological system, providing a conceptual and methodological basis for cross-scale prediction, resilience-oriented assessment, and adaptive land management.

Conclusion

(1) Soil erosion and land degradation are best understood as a coupled and evolving social–ecological system in which Earth-surface processes, soil properties, ecosystem functions, and human activities interact across spatial and temporal scales. This review synthesizes recent advances in erosion mechanisms, moni-

toring and assessment, driver attribution, ecological responses, and sustainable management, highlighting that erosion involves not only soil detachment, transport, and deposition but also changes in soil structure, hydrological regulation, nutrient cycling, carbon dynamics, and ecosystem functioning. Conversely, degradation-induced changes in vegetation cover, soil properties, and surface hydrological conditions can modify subsequent erosion susceptibility, establishing reciprocal feedbacks between geomorphic disturbance and ecosystem change. Methodological progress in field observation, tracer techniques, remote sensing, process based modeling, geospatial data integration, and AI has increasingly enabled these coupled processes to be examined across complementary spatial and temporal scales.

(2) A major research challenge is no longer the identification of individual erosion processes, but the quantification of their interactions and cross-scale propagation within heterogeneous landscapes. Hydraulic, aeolian, and gravitational erosion differ in their triggering conditions, transport mechanisms, and characteristic timescales, yet their effects can become interconnected through sediment redistribution, changes in surface structure and vegetation cover, and modifications of hydrological connectivity. Hill slope-scale detachment and transport can propagate through channel networks and depositional systems, while associated changes in soil fertility, habitat conditions, and ecosystem functioning may influence vegetation recovery and subsequent land -use decisions. Current evidence remains fragmented across process domains and observational scales, limiting the ability to establish quantitative links from micro scale soil and surface changes to hill slope erosion, watershed sediment dynamics, and ecosystem responses. Global environmental change and anthropogenic disturbance further introduce temporal variability, nonlinear responses, thresholds, and recovery lags. Future research should consequently prioritize process-chain identification, interaction quantification, and cross-scale integration rather than treating erosion processes as isolated components.

(3) On this basis, this review proposes an integrated research framework linking “process observation heterogeneity identification–mechanistic interpretation–risk prediction–management feedback.” Long-term field measurements, tracer techniques, and multi-

source remote sensing provide complementary observations of erosion processes, material redistribution, and changing land-system states across characteristic spatial and temporal scales. Process-based models provide mechanistic interpretation and physically constrained scenario analysis, while data assimilation and AI can support parameter estimation, nonlinear relationship learning, multi-source data fusion, and scale transformation. Digital monitoring, scenario simulation, and adaptive management then connect scientific assessment with practical decision-making. These approaches should not be regarded as interchangeable technologies; their scientific value lies in their complementary roles within an integrated observation–interpretation–prediction–decision chain. The principal methodological priority is to establish traceable connections among observations, process mechanisms, model outputs, uncertainty, and management objectives, thereby overcoming the fragmentation that has traditionally sepa rated monitoring, modeling, and land-management research.

(4) Future progress will depend on strengthening the capacity of erosion and land-degradation research to explain system-state transitions, recovery trajectories, and resilience under changing environmental and socioeconomic conditions. Mechanistic studies should place greater emphasis on process thresholds, recov ery constraints, and interactions among hydraulic, aeolian, gravitational, and ecological processes, particu larly under extreme climatic events and rapid land-use change. Methodological development should integrate long-term observations, tracers, UAV and satellite remote sensing, process-based models, data assimilation, and physics-informed or hybrid AI, while explicitly addressing scale dependence, uncertainty propagation, model transferability, and scenario uncertainty. Management research should further incorporate resource-carrying capacity, ecosystem recovery potential, land-use decisions, economic incentives, and governance mechanisms into an adaptive cycle of "risk identification–process diagnosis–measure allocation–performance assessment–dynamic adjustment." Such integration would move the field beyond the conventional sequence of monitoring erosion, assessing degradation, and implementing control measures toward a process-based and resilience-oriented paradigm that connects Earth-surface dynamics

with ecosystem functioning and social–ecological governance. This shift can provide a stronger scientific basis for maintaining ecosystem functions, improving the sustainability of land and water management, and supporting progress toward land degradation neutrality and broader ecological and food-security objectives.

Article Source

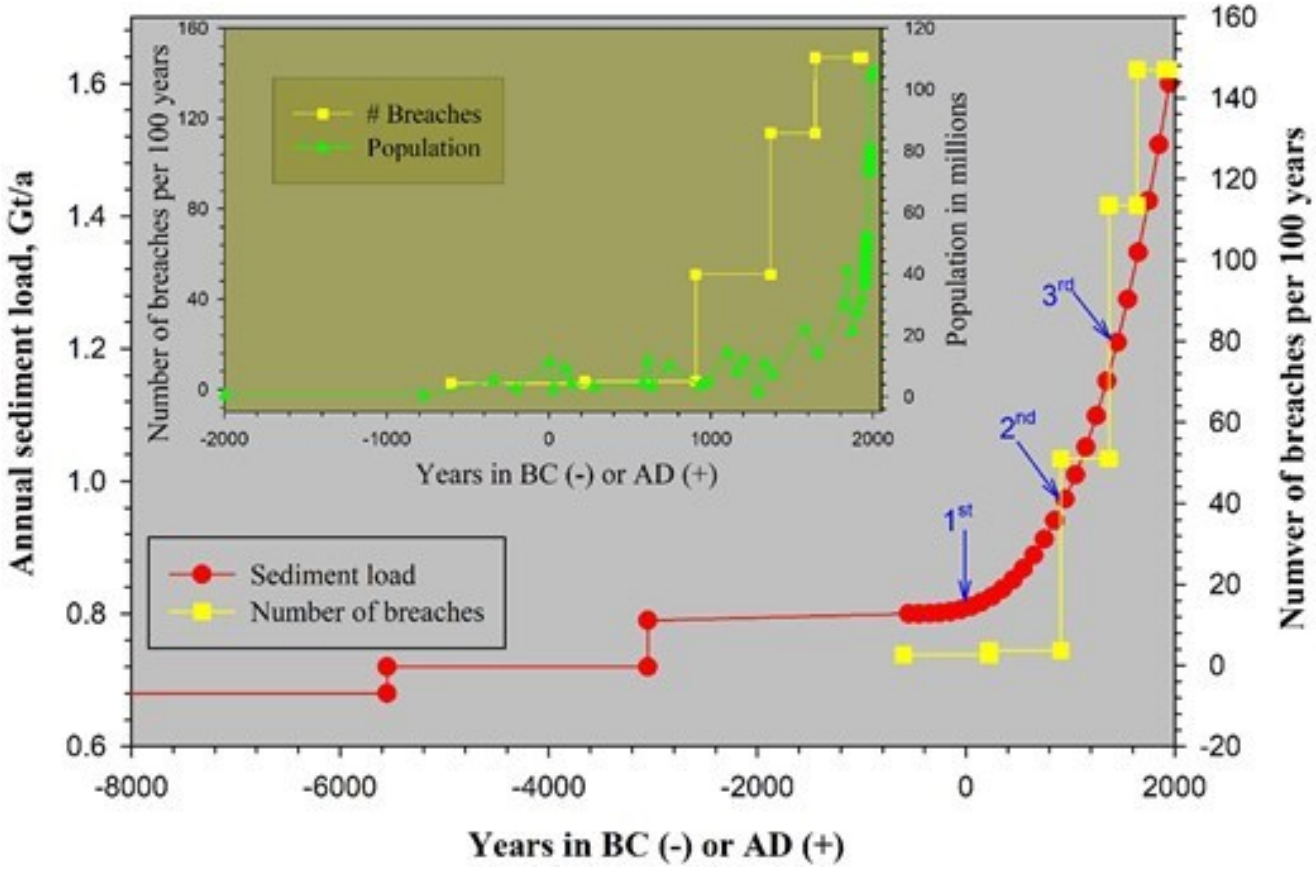
https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/grb/5/0/5_877/_pdf/-char/en

Humans Can Rebuild Severely Eroded Resilience: Demo with Millennia-long Records in China's Loess Plateau

There exists growing interest in integrating social and ecological sciences to elucidate human–nature interactions from the perspective of social–ecological systems (SES). The compelling logic in the past is that people inevitably harm nature as they use it; however, people have learned to use it while protecting or even improving it. Nowadays though there is a growing emphasis on transformability into a more desirable SES with deliberate human actions rather than adapting to the existing conditions, this theory has not been tested, due to the lack of large-scale and long-term records. The millennia-long records of humans to alter SES in China's Loess Plateau provide a unique means to test ecological theories and heuristic models. Here, we demonstrated human activities can erode ecological resilience or improve it to provide better ecoservices than the pristine. Relative resilience, calculated as a ratio of annual sediment discharge anomaly to the pristine rate, decreased from 0 at the pristine state to −1 in the 1950s due to deforestation and agricultural expansion, whereas increased to about 0.8 at the present by human intervention of environmental slow variables. Building resilience by attending slow variables rather than controlling disturbance should be the goal of adaptive ecosystem management in a SES.

We estimated that annual sediment discharge increased exponentially from 0.8 Gt/a at 2500 BP to 1.6 Gt/a in the 1950s, which matched well to the number of breaches per 100 years in the lower Yellow River (YR). The increasing trends are well explained by the three waves of deforestation and agricultural expansion (17–19), which began near 0 AD for the first wave and further accelerated during 907–1950 AD as a result of the two subsequent waves due to increased population pressure and human needs. The first wave of deforestation largely occurred in the fluvial plains within LP, resulting in limited increases in sediment discharge. As the population increased, land clearing and reclamation gradually moved to steep slopes and low mountains during the second wave (907–1368 AD), in which grazing -dominated agriculture gradually changed into cultivation-dominated systems. The natural vegetation destruction and species homogenization under cultivation greatly accelerated in the third wave (1369–1950 AD). The reconstruction of the Great Wall and military recla-

mation campaign in the Ming Dynasty in the northern LP as well as mass population migration to the region in the Qing Dynasty destroyed forests and grassland at large scales. As population and food demand increased, steeper land was cleared for food production over time, leading to more soil erosion. Higher soil and nutrient losses led to lower crop yields and thus greater poverty, which forced farmers to reclaim more land. This vicious cycle of "more cultivation and greater poverty" created a poverty trap that caused a spiral of poverty and ecosystem degradation. Humans modified the ecosystem by clearing land and received feedback of more severe soil erosion from the ecosystem.



Article Source

https://academic.oup.com/pnasnexus/article/5/5/pgag127/8654692?login=true

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Xiang Zhang, Jialin Chen, Liangwen Lin, Haitao Wang, ... Jinshi Lin

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New insights on optimizing aeolian–fluvial sediment source fingerprinting using geomorphic controls and correction factors—Case study: Lake Urmia sand dunes, NW Iran

Mehdi Samadpour-Benab, Hesam Ahmady-Birgani, Hirad Abghari

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Influence of sand fence opening shapes on aeolian sand transport and deposition under fixed porosity

Guowei Xin, Youchun Ding, Yanlu Qi, Jiaxin Xu, ... Guanghui Tang

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Xingyue Guo, Tian Wang, Zhanbin Li, Peng Li, ... Fan Yue

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Guorui Shen, Dongxian Kong, Yongcai Jing, Mo Liu, Chiyuan Miao

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Erosion-deposition patterns in large, deep reservoirs dominated by intervening-catchment sediment inputs: A case study of the cascade of reservoirs in the Lower Jinsha River, China

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Murilo Barros Saibro, Maria Virginia Alves Martins, Orangel Antonio Aguilera Socorro, Denise Terroso, ... Fernando Rocha

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Arora Sanjay
Baoyuan Liu
Bořivoj Šarapatka
Carmelo Dazzi
Chinapatana Sukvibool
Clemencia Licona Manzur
Dennis C. Flanagan
Duihu Ning
Eli Pavlova-Traykova
Fei Wang
Fenli Zheng
Goran Skataric
Ian Hannam
Ivan Blinkov
Ivan Minchev
Jorge A. Delgado
José Alfonso Gomez
Laura Bertha Reyes Sanchez
Lillian Øygarden
Mahmoud A. Abdelfattah
Mark Nearing
Michael Maerker
Moshood Tijani
Nigussie Haregeweyn Ayehu
Nikola Živanović
Panos Panagos
Paola Andrea Campitelli
Paulo Tarso S. Oliveira
Qin Chen
Qingbin Pan
Rachid Mrabet
Sergey Chalov
Sevilay Haciyakupoglu
Seyed Hamidreza Sadeghi
Shabbir Ahmad Shahid
Shachi Pandey
Stefanos Stefanidis
Thomas W. Goddard
Tijana Vulević
Tolga Görüm
Valentin Golosov
Velibor Spalevic
Wanwisa.Pansak
Xiubin He
Zachary Gichuru Mainuri

WASWAC Advisors

Chihua Huang
Coen Ritsema
Des E. Walling
Dingqiang Li
Donald C.Reicosky
Faouzi Bekkaoui
Franco Obando-Moncayo
Gustavo Henrique Merten
Hans Hurni
Illdefonso Pla Sentis
James Owino
Jean Poesen
Kingshuk Roy
Machito Mihara
Mike Fullen
Miroslav Dumbrovsky
Peter Strauss
Rattan Lal
Roberto A. Peiretti
Rosa M. Poch
Surinder Singh Kukal
Syaiful Anwar
Ted L. Napier
William Critchley
Xiaoying Liu

WASWAC Honor Presidents

Jose Luis Rubio
Miodrag Zlatic
Rui Li

(Names are arranged in alphabetical order)

WASWAC

The Secretariat of WASWAC
No.20 Chegongzhuang Road West
Beijing 100048 P.R.China
Website: www.waswac.org.cn
Tel.: +86 10 6878 6579
Fax.: +86 10 6841 1174
Email: waswac@foxmail.com
waswac@vip.163.com