



**NEWSLETTER OF THE CANADIAN
GEOMORPHOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP**

**BULLETIN DU GROUPE CANADIEN DE
RECHERCHE EN GEOMORPHOLOGIE**

Number 19

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - MOT DU PRÉSIDENT

I wish to thank several CGRG members for their important contributions last year. To begin, Dave Sauchyn who served as President was instrumental in helping to bring about changes to the AGM model. It has been a tradition for some time for the CGRG AGM to be held on a rotating basis with the annual meetings of the four affiliated organizations (CAG, GAC, CANQUA and AQQUA). Though simple to administer, the inflexibility of this model has presented some limitations. Beginning this year with the AGM held at the CAG annual meeting at the University of Western Ontario, the executive will determine the location subject to a number of considerations. Foremost, it is desired that the AGM, and the CGRG sponsored sessions which often go with it, should be accessible over a short term to geomorphologists in all regions of the country. Travel costs are often an important consideration for participants, graduate students in particular. The new model will allow us to avoid the potential problem of holding the AGM in the same region over a sequence of annual meetings. It also will avail us the opportunity to hold the AGM in concert with a major initiative that is likely to draw a large number of participants, as for example, an international meeting hosted in Canada, or a domestic meeting paired with several very attractive and popular field trips. Further discussions this year will revisit the question of whether or not CGRG should host, perhaps on a three or four year basis, its own conference as a means of raising the national profile of the discipline and drawing together at once all forms

of 'geomorphologist'. We welcome your opinion on this important matter.

The CGRG executive has recently initiated discussion with the Canadian Geophysical Union (CGU) regarding affiliation. There have been successful sessions on aspects of erosion and sedimentation held in the last two years in association with CGU annual meetings: Banff 2003 as organized and led by Peter Ashmore (Western), and Montreal 2004 as organized and led by myself (Trent) and Patricia Wiberg (Virginia). An Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) Committee has operated within the Hydrology section of CGU for the last five years. The E&S committee has formally requested that CGRG co-sponsor sessions at CGU. In many respects, it makes sense to do so. There are a good many process geomorphologists working at Canadian institutions whose research is recognized as outstanding at international meetings, while on a national scale there is no centralized forum which fosters integration and collaboration among those with geophysical interests. As a number of CGRG Presidents have commented in recent years, this does not help us in NSERC grant reallocation exercises. Initial communication with CGU indicates that they are very receptive to affiliation with CGRG, and the matter is now before both executives to consider the formalities of how the arrangement might work.

At a meeting in early October 2004, the CGRG executive discussed CGRG sponsorship of 'special sessions' and what this means in practice. While these sessions have historically been tied to the AGM, there is no particular reason why they should be restricted to this setting. We encourage all geomorphologists involved in organizing annual meetings with our affiliates to consider CGRG sponsorship of special sessions on selected themes in geomorphology. These sessions are entitled to use of the CGRG logo in advertising and publication, and subject to demand versus resources, the provision of a Slaymaker Award and CGRG t-shirt for the best student presentation (oral or poster). A modest amount of funding is now available to help cover expenses related to the session, as for example, provisions for a coffee break. Still under consideration is the preparation of CGRG promotional materials for distribution at these sessions.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge the monumental contributions of both Yves Michaud (GSC), our newsletter editor since 1999, and Dan Smith (Victoria) who has tirelessly maintained the CGRG website, and the CANGEORG listserv. Yves' newsletters have set the *gold standard* which we will aim to uphold as Scott Lamoureux (Queen's) takes over the role of editor this year. If this first issue is any indication, Scott is off to a good start with several new initiatives while successfully preserving the time-tested format which Yves pioneered. Among these initiatives, we are introducing a column profiling new and promising researchers in geomorphology, as well as highlighting established research programs having significant impact. Should you wish to recommend an individual or group to be profiled in the CGRG newsletter, please send your suggestions to the editor.

The CGRG executive looks forward to serving you this year in representing the voice and identity of Canadian geomorphology. Your thoughts and suggestions are welcomed and will be given careful consideration.

Je désire remercier plusieurs membres du GCRG pour leurs importantes contributions au cours de l'année passée. En premier lieu, Dave Sauchyn qui a agi à titre de président, a joué un rôle de premier plan dans les changements apportés au modèle de l'assemblée générale annuelle (AGA). La tenue de l'AGA du GCRG en alternance avec les rencontres annuelles des quatre associations affiliées (ACG, AGC, CANQUA et AQQUA) est devenue avec le temps une tradition. Bien que simple à administrer, la rigidité de ce modèle a présenté quelques contraintes. Dorénavant, le comité exécutif du GCRG déterminera l'emplacement de l'AGA sur la base de plusieurs critères. Ce processus débutera cette année à l'AGA qui sera tenue lors de la rencontre annuelle du ACG, à l'Université de Western Ontario. De plus, il est de notre souhait que l'AGA, ainsi que les sessions commanditées par le GCRG qui lui sont souvent associées, soient accessibles dans les plus brefs délais aux géomorphologues de toutes les régions du pays. Les coûts de transport constituent souvent une limite à la participation, particulièrement chez les étudiants gradués. Ainsi, le nouveau modèle permettra d'éviter de tenir de façon répétée les rencontres annuelles dans une même région. Ce modèle nous permettra également de tenir l'AGA de concert avec des événements majeurs aptes à attirer un grand nombre de participants. Par exemple l'AGA pourrait être tenue concurremment avec une rencontre internationale tenue au Canada ou avec une rencontre nationale offrant plusieurs visites de terrains attrayantes. Le débat continuera cette année afin de déterminer si le GCRG devrait tenir sa propre rencontre sur une base triennale ou quadriennale, dans le but de réunir les géomorphologues de tous horizons et d'accroître notre visibilité sur le plan national. Votre opinion sur ce point important est bienvenue.

Le comité exécutif du GCRG est depuis peu en discussion avec l'Union Géophysique Canadienne (UGC) concernant une affiliation. Des sessions couronnées de succès ont été tenues sur les thèmes de l'érosion et de la sédimentation, en association avec les rencontres

annuelles de l'UGC des deux dernières années. Ces sessions ont été organisées et menées à Banff en 2003 par Peter Ashmore (Western) et à Montréal en 2004 par Patricia Wiberg (Virginia) et moi-même (Trent). Un comité Érosion et Sédimentation (E&S) a opéré au sein de la section Hydrologie de l'UGC au cours des cinq dernières années. Le comité E&S a fait la demande formelle que le GCRG co-commandite des sessions à l'UGC. De plusieurs points de vue, cette demande apparaît fondée. De nombreux géomorphologues des processus travaillant dans des institutions canadiennes sont reconnus au niveau international pour leurs recherches. Cependant, à l'échelle nationale, il n'existe pas de forum permettant l'intégration et la collaboration entre les chercheurs dans le domaine de la géophysique. Tel que mentionné au cours de ces dernières années par plusieurs présidents du GCRG, ce problème constitue un handicap lors des exercices de réallocation des subventions du CRSNG. Les premiers contacts avec l'UGC indiquent que cette dernière est très réceptive à une association avec le GCRG. Il revient maintenant aux comités exécutifs des deux groupes de considérer comment cet arrangement peut formellement prendre forme.

Lors d'une rencontre au début du mois d'octobre 2004, le comité exécutif du GCRG a discuté de l'aspect pratique des commandites de sessions spéciales par le GCRG. Bien que ces sessions aient historiquement été liées à l'AGA, il n'y a aucune raison pour qu'il en demeure ainsi dans le futur. Nous encourageons tous et toutes les géomorphologues impliqué(e)s dans l'organisation de rencontres annuelles avec les groupes auxquels nous sommes affiliés, de considérer la commandite par le GCRG de sessions spéciales sur des thèmes choisis en géomorphologie. Ces sessions pourront utiliser le logo du GCRG pour leurs publicités et leurs publications et, en fonction des ressources,

pourront offrir le prix Slaymaker et un gaminet du GCRG pour la meilleure présentation étudiante (orale ou par affiche). Un modeste financement est maintenant disponible afin de couvrir les dépenses liées aux sessions, par exemple pour couvrir les frais de la pause-café. Nous considérons également la préparation de matériel promotionnel pour le GCRG pouvant être distribué lors de ces sessions.

En conclusion, je voudrais remercier les contributions monumentales d'Yves Michaud (CGC), l'éditeur de notre bulletin depuis 1999, ainsi que de Dan Smith (Victoria), qui a tenu à jour sans relâche le site web du GCRG et le CANGEORG listserver. Le bulletin de Yves constitue un étalon que nous visons à maintenir maintenant que Scott Lamoureux (Queen's) a pris cette année la relève dans le rôle d'éditeur. Si ce numéro peut nous servir d'indice, Scott connaît un départ réussi. Scott a ainsi su conserver le format éprouvé institué par Yves tout en y ajoutant de nouvelles initiatives. L'introduction d'une chronique présentant de nouvelles chercheuses et de nouveaux chercheurs en géomorphologie, ainsi que la présentation de programmes de recherches établis ayant un impact significatif, se trouvent au nombre de ces initiatives. Si vous désirez recommander un individu ou un groupe pouvant être présenté dans le bulletin du GCRG, faites parvenir vos suggestions à l'éditeur.

Le comité exécutif du GCRG attend avec impatience de vous servir au cours de cette nouvelle année en représentant la voix et l'identité de la géomorphologie canadienne. Vos commentaires et suggestions sont les bienvenus et seront examinés avec soin.

Cheryl McKenna Neuman

[Ed.- Thanks to David Fortin for translation]

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The CGRG continues to maintain a strong financial position. Our current bank balance is \$2,795. Since our last newsletter, our most recent significant expenses have been for the Mackay (\$1,304) award, the Slaymaker (\$500) awards and executive teleconferences (\$530). Year-to-date revenues are \$2,630.50 and year-to-date expenses are \$3,646.20. We are still anticipating funding from our sister societies which will bring the membership numbers and revenues up. Also, looking forward to next year, given the current strength of the Canadian dollar, it is possible that the 2005 IAG annual dues (500 Euros) could be as much as \$40 less than 2004 once currencies are converted.

Membership has dropped slightly to about 150 members from Canada, the U.S., England, Iran and Bangladesh.

So far, we have sold 13 t-shirts with our new CGRG logo. These t-shirts may now be ordered by mail within Canada for \$15. For those who didn't see them at the AGM, the t-shirts are sand-coloured with the new CGRG logo in shades of brown. The t-shirts are available in L and XL sizes. To order, please send a cheque payable to the CGRG to me at:

Kevin Driscoll
71 Equestrian Drive
Kanata, ON, K2M 1H7

Kevin Driscoll

J. ROSS MACKAY AWARD CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Canadian Geomorphological Research Group gives the J. Ross Mackay Award to a young geomorphologist in Canada in recognition of a significant achievement. The purpose of the award is to foster the development of geomorphology in Canada and to provide recognition of young scientists in this field.

Nomination criteria for The J. Ross Mackay award can be found below and at:
<http://cgrg.geog.uvic.ca/jrm1.htm>

CRITERIA

1. The award is to be given for a significant contribution to geomorphology, which may be a synthesis or a regional study, a new concept, a significant advance in a sub-field of geomorphology, or the development of a technique.
2. Recipients of the award must be:
 - a member of one of the following: CGRG, AAQUA, CAG, CANQUA, or GAC.
 - a Canadian citizen or resident working in Canada.

- within 12 years of graduation from a Ph.D., Masters or undergraduate program, OR under the age of 40 on December 31 of the year of the award.

NOMINATION

Nominations are to be made in a letter to the Chair of the Award Committee signed by two members of the CGRG. The letter of support should first identify the nominees' contribution in a concise statement. The reasons why the contribution is considered significant should then be given. Nominations should be accompanied by a current C.V. and five (5) copies of a publication or part of a publication presenting the contribution.

Nominations should be sent by **February 15, 2004** to:

Dr. Dave Sauchyn, Research Professor
Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative
150 - 10 Research Drive
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306-337-2299, 306-337-2301 (fax)
Sauchyn@uregina.ca

SCHEDULING OF CGRG MEETINGS

Since 1995, the CGRG has met in regular rotation with four host societies: the GAC, GAC, AQQUA and CANQUA. Over the past several years, various CGRG members have voiced constructive criticism of the meeting schedule. There seems to be unanimous, mild to strong dissatisfaction with the format of rotating meetings with the four geoscience societies. A former CGRG president expressed a common opinion: "it's about time that CGRG broke the mould of the four year rotating cycle. It was started as a mechanism to float the organisation about 10 years ago and it leads to a very patchy turnout in certain years."

As an alternative to the current format, it was suggested that the CGRG sponsor or co-sponsor sessions at various conferences of geoscience societies in a given year. The business meeting would be held at one of these locations, where members have shown an interest and willingness to organize, rather than impose the AGM on a host society in a fixed rotation, whether or not local CGRG members have taken the initiative to organize technical sessions. With the new approach, the CGRG will have a presence at the meetings of our host societies more often than once every four years. Also, there could be other host societies besides the current four. In particular, several members have noted that CGU meetings have as much geomorphology or more than the conferences of the other four societies.

I informed the membership of this proposed new format via the CANGEORG listserv and the May 2004 newsletter. There being no serious objections, the executive committee has adopted this new approach. In 2005 the AGM will be held, in accordance with the traditional rotation, with the CAG at Western Ontario, where several CGRG-sponsored technical sessions are planned

and thus a large contingent of members is expected. Also during 2005, CGRG-sponsored technical sessions are being contemplated for the CGU in Banff and CANQUA in Winnipeg. The first test of the new meeting model could be in 2006 when the traditional rotation would have the CGRG AGM at the GAC meeting in Montreal, which is entirely possible, but only if CGRG members organize technical sessions that would draw a reasonable number of members to the business meeting.

The new approach is consistent with the CGRG constitution and bylaws. According to Article IV.5.:

- (a) Business Meetings: The Annual General Meeting of CGRG shall be held, whenever possible, at the Annual Meeting of one of the parent associations. ...
- (b) Technical Meetings: Consistent with the objectives of CGRG, local groups of CGRG members may, from time to time, convene regional meetings and will be encouraged by the CGRG to do so. These meetings should not conflict in schedule or content with the annual meetings of the parent associations.

This new format is not a radical departure from the previous model, but it provides more flexibility for the scheduling of business meetings and technical sessions. The CGRG could be represented at the meetings of more than one host society each year and in various regions, facilitating student participation. The annual business meeting can be scheduled on relatively short notice according to the preference of the executive committee.

Dave Sauchyn
Past-President

IGCP REPORT

This year, the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP) approved nine new 5-year projects including:

IGCP-500: Dryland Change: Past, Present, Future

Full Title: Westerlies and Monsoons: Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Dryland Environments, Hydrogeology and People

The objectives of IGCP-500 are:

1. To enhance the welfare of dryland societies by contributing to a better understanding of what drives climate change and variability, environmental change and key resource availability over timescales ranging from millennia to subdecadal.
2. To investigate the dynamics of key dryland landscape and resource elements, especially hydrological dynamics and aeolian system dynamics, and their impacts on and interactions with the human use of drylands.
3. Through the above scientific goals, enhance capacity in cutting edge dryland science and to provide a significant dryland input to the co-IGCP CHANGES initiative.

If you are interested in participating in the Canadian component of IGCP-500, please contact

Dave Sauchyn, Canadian Representative
IGCP-500 Management Team
sauchyn@uregina.ca



RESEARCHER PROFILE

Dr. Darren Sjogren

Darren grew up on a farm in south-central Saskatchewan, graduating from high school in the town of Bengough. He started his academic career at the University of Saskatchewan where he earned a BSc (Geography) in 1990, and he then earned an MSc (Geography) in 1993 and a PhD (Earth and Atmospheric Sciences) in 1999, both at the University of Alberta. He was hired into the Earth Science Program at the University of Calgary in 1997, where his primary duties are in the Department of Geography. To date, his main teaching foci have been in physical geography, geomorphology and remote sensing.



Research Interests

Darren's research interests and love of a good pint were greatly influenced by his graduate supervisor/mentor, Dr. Bruce Rains (UofA). Both his MSc and PhD research projects were conducted in east-central Alberta. This research demonstrated that many glacial landforms in east-central Alberta, normally attributed to ice marginal processes, were more likely related to subglacial processes, thereby questioning the traditional models of deglaciation on the prairies. An important aspect of his graduate



research was the utilization of digital elevation models (DEMs) for visualization and classification of glaciated landscapes. Since his graduate work, Darren has broadened his research to combine sedimentology, geomorphology, GIS/terrain modeling, remote sensing and geophysical techniques. He

has published several papers on topics ranging from the evidence for subglacial lakes to the formation of tunnel channels to imaging

geomorphic processes using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR).

The current focus of Darren's NSERC funded research program is on glacial landscapes in the southwestern sector of the Laurentide ice sheet and southern Cordilleran ice sheet. In one project, he is collaborating with Drs. T. Brennand (SFU) and B. Moorman (UofC) to investigate the sedimentological and geomorphological evidence of late-glacial hydrologic systems. Of primary interest are the linkages between eskers and proglacial/subglacial lakes. One component of this project centres on the examination of the sedimentary architecture of prairie eskers using traditional sedimentology, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electrical Resistivity imaging (ERI). This work is placed into geographic context using terrain modeling and GIS techniques.

In a related project, Darren is collaborating with Dr. M. Munro-Stasiuk (Kent State) to investigate hummocky terrain. In this work he is attempting to infer the thermal, hydrologic and dynamic conditions of the ice sheet from the landforms and sediments. This work is closely linked with the graduate research of R. Smith (UofC) and G. Fortier (UofC) who incorporate ERI and GIS modeling with sedimentology.



In another ongoing project, he is collaborating with Dr. T. Brennand (SFU) to understand the glacial history of the southern Rocky Mountain Trench in British Columbia and Montana. Of particular interest are the stratigraphic and geomorphic relationships of drumlins that are pervasive in the area. To investigate these landforms they are utilizing ERI, terrain modeling and sedimentology.

In the future, Darren plans to continue his work on paleoglacial environments while refining and testing emerging models with new techniques.

PUBLICATIONS

Late glacial lakes of the Thompson basins, southern interior of British Columbia: paleogeography and paleoenvironment

Student: Timothy J. Johnsen

Supervisor: Tracy Brennand

2004, M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Geography, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, 164 pp.

During the decay of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet (CIS), ~10 to 12 ka ¹⁴C BP, numerous ribbon lakes developed within the moderately deep valleys of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. A rich geomorphic and sedimentary record of these lakes remains. This study integrates geomorphology, sedimentology, aerial photographs, differential global positioning system data, ground penetrating radar data and a digital elevation model (DEM) in a geographic information system (GIS) to (i) investigate, survey and correlate paleolake levels, (ii) reconstruct paleolake geography, evolution and environment, and (iii) reconstruct glacio-isostatic rebound.

Two definable glacial paleolake levels were identified, associated with Glacial Lake Thompson and Glacial Lake Deadman. DEMs of paleolake levels, inferred lake bottom and modern topography were integrated in a GIS to quantify lake parameters. Lakes were ribbon-shaped (width to length ratio of ~3:100), deep

(~140 and ~50 m, respectively), and of significant volumes (84 and 24 km³, respectively). Glacio-isostatic tilts of these lake shorelines (1.8 - 1.7 m km⁻¹) are among the highest measured in the world and are related to a thin lithosphere, a low viscosity mantle and rapid deglaciation. Glacio-isostatic depression in the interior was likely hundreds of metres.

The sedimentary record of these lakes reflects the adjustments of a landscape undergoing deglaciation. Seventeen glaciolacustrine lithofacies were identified and record deltas, subaqueous fans, high rates of sedimentation, numerous hyperpycnal flows and a diversity of sediment dispersal and deposition processes. High sedimentation rates and numerous hyperpycnal flows suggest that ribbon lakes likely received their meltwater and sediment supply from ice remnant on the plateau.

Glacial Lake Deadman drained catastrophically with the breach of an ice dam, producing drainage bedforms and erosional surfaces within the basin, and discharging ~20 km³ of water. It is possible that this event may have triggered the failure of glacial lakes downstream or upstream in the Fraser River system. Eventually the floodwaters reached the Strait of Georgia, a distance of ~250 km. Here exotic sediments dated between ~9,200 ¹⁴C yr BP and 10,800 ¹⁴C yr BP may record this jökulhlaup.

UPCOMING SPECIAL SESSION AT CAG 2005, LONDON

River Symposium

We invite submissions for a series of interconnected oral and poster sessions on recent research on the geomorphology, hydrology and biogeography of rivers and floodplains, especially in Canada, with applications to environmental change, human effects on rivers and riparian corridor management. Papers that combine two or more of these aspects of and fluvial science are strongly encouraged. There

will be a session devoted to urban rivers in particular.

Prof. Stewart Rood (University of Lethbridge) will give a keynote talk. The session is sponsored by Canadian Geomorphology Research Group.

Peter Ashmore

UPCOMING SPECIAL SESSION AT CAG 2005, LONDON

Coastal and Northern Processes, Landforms, and Sediments

The Canadian Association of Geographers Annual Meeting will be held at University of Western Ontario in June 2005. I am writing to invite you to present a paper in a special session in memory of Brian McCann and his contribution to Geomorphology in Canada sponsored by the Canadian Geomorphology Research Group. The session will be called Coastal and Northern Processes, Landforms, and Sediments and will be held on Wednesday June 1, 2005.

The CAG organizing committee has allowed time that day for as many time slots as we can fill. I plan on circulating a general call for papers at the beginning of November and would like to list the names of invited presenters. Please respond to let me know if you are willing and able to participate. I will be approaching GPQ with a list of papers and hope to publish a special issue from the conference.

I look forward to hearing positively from you soon.

Mary Lou Byrne

UPCOMING MEETING

35th Annual International Arctic Workshop 2005

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

Wednesday 9th - Saturday 12th March 2005
Timms Centre for the Arts, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
<https://arcticworkshop.onware.ca>

In conjunction with the University of Alberta's NSERC Northern Chair (to J. England), the Canadian Circumpolar Institute (CCI) and the Department of Earth & Atmospheric Science (EAS) at the University of Alberta (UofA) in Edmonton are proud to host the 35th Annual International Arctic Workshop. Arising from a series of informal annual meetings at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) at the University of Colorado -

Boulder, the Arctic Workshop has grown into an international meeting hosted by academic institutions worldwide. Organized around posters and presentations and covering both past and present Arctic environments, the workshop aims to reflect the whole interdisciplinary spectrum of research in the circumpolar regions, north and south. All those with an interest in high-latitude environments are encouraged to attend. Previous Arctic Workshops have included presentations on Arctic and Antarctic climate, archaeology, anthropology, environmental geochemistry, geomorphology, hydrology, glaciology, soils, ecology, oceanography, and Quaternary history. A glance at the abstract volumes for the 2003 and 2004 meetings provides a sense of the wide variety of topics traditionally covered.

John England

UPCOMING MEETING

Tephra Rush 2005

The INQUA Subcommission on Tephrochronology and Volcanology is holding its next International Field Workshop and Conference in Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, July, 31st to August 8th, 2005. This meeting includes three days of field excursions in the Klondike Goldfields and central Yukon Territory.

The field excursion will provide a unique insight into the volcanic history of Yukon and Alaska and the technical sessions will enable the discussion of pioneering new methods and results from other parts of the globe within the broad themes of the meeting. Multidisciplinary researchers are keenly encouraged to attend.

The meeting will be convened by Duane Froese (University of Alberta) and John Westgate (University of Toronto). Field Workshop & Conference related information can be found at the website listed below.

<http://conferences.eas.ualberta.ca/tephrarush2005>

Please note that attendance is limited to 60 participants on a first come-first-serve basis... so we urge you to register for this event as soon as conveniently possible. The Field Workshop and Conference promises to be an excellent and informative meeting.

Duane Froese
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CALENDAR

Arctic Workshop, University of Alberta,
Edmonton, March 9-12
<https://arcticworkshop.onware.ca>

CAG Meeting, University of Western Ontario,
London, May 31-June 4
<http://geography.ssc.uwo.ca/cag/index.htm>

CANQUA Meeting, Winnipeg, June 5-8
<http://www.umanitoba.ca/canqua/>

IAG Meeting, Zaragoza September 7-11, 2005
The meeting includes a interesting range of pre- and post-conference field trips. Information at
www.geomorph.org



LINKS TO WEBSITES

American Geophysical Union
<http://www.agu.org>

AQQUA
<http://cgcq.mcan.gc.ca/aqqua/>

Association of American Geographers
<http://www.aag.org>

British Geomorphological Research Group
<http://boris.qub.ac.uk/bgrg>

CANQUA
<http://www.mun.ca/canqua/>

Canadian Geophysical Union
<http://www.cgu-ugc.ca>

European Union of Geosciences
<http://eost.u-strasbg.fr/EUG>

Geological Society of America
<http://www.geosociety.org>

Geomorphology Speciality Group Homepage
<http://www.cla.sc.edu/geog/gsgdocs>

International Association of Geomorphologists
<http://www.geomorph.org>

International Association of Sedimentologists
<http://www.blackwell-science.com/uk/society/ias>

International Union for Quaternary Research
<http://inqua.nlh.no>

NSF – Geography and Regional Science
<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/geograph/start.htm>

Ouranos – Consortium en Changements
climatiques au Québec
www.ouranos.ca

Quaternary Geology and Geomorphology
Division – Geological Society of America
<http://www.ocean.odu.edu>

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUTURE CGRG NEWSLETTERS

The CGRG newsletter is published twice annually. As with all such newsletters, its success is directly dependent on the contributions that we receive. CGRG welcomes contributions to future newsletters from any of our members. These should be of interest to the Canadian geomorphology community and could include discussions, commentaries, photographs, reviews of regional or national meetings and field trips, summaries of issues pertinent to geomorphology, and announcements of future meetings and workshops. We will also be profiling research groups, students and members of our group in future issues. Suggestions for future profiles are most welcome. Thanks to Darren Sjogren for contributing to this inaugural effort.

Please forward your contributions to:

lamoureux@lake.geog.queensu.ca

CGRG was established in 1993 at the International Association of Geomorphology Congress in Hamilton, Ontario. It provides a strong voice for geomorphology in Canada. Its objectives are to advance the science of geomorphology in Canada by 1) organizing and sponsoring technical sessions, workshops, and field trips, 2) publishing newsletters twice a year, 3) operating a listserver (CANGEORG) which maintains a comprehensive bibliography of Canadian geomorphological, Quaternary, and environmental geoscience publications, 4) supporting publication of technical reports and field guides, 5) presenting the J. Ross Mackay Award in recognition of a significant achievement by a young geomorphologist in Canada, and 6) cooperating with related earth science associations within Canada (GAC, AQQUA, CAG, CANQUA). We encourage all earth scientists with an interest in geomorphology to join CGRG

CANADIAN GEOMORPHOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

Registration Form

2005

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