GEOMORPHORUM

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

Fall 2013, Issue No. 2 Chris S. Renschler, Editor

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SPECIALTY GROUP OFFICERS 2013-2014

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http://www.aag-gsg.org/geomorphorum.shtml

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

By Melinda Daniels

It is an honor to serve at Chair of the AAG-GSG this year. I still fondly remember my first AAG when, as a graduate student, I was so impressed by the close friendships clearly on display at GSG sponsored sessions and events. We are a tight knit community within a sometimes overwhelmingly large organization. The future of our GSG community is entirely dependent upon our student and early career members finding a receptive and welcoming specialty group home, as well as a stimulating offering of special sessions at our annual meeting.

Student Engagement

Although travel funds have become scarce in recent years, I want to encourage you to bring your students along to the AAG, our special sessions and our business meeting. We have recently made great strides to further integrate our students into the GSG. Our restructured student paper competition, which allows students to compete while presenting in any GSG sponsored session, has been very well received by students and professors alike. Although it does require a bit more advance planning on the part of the Awards Committee, the new format has increased the number of competitors, and they have been able to present to large audiences, receiving the exposure their excellent work deserves.

There are additional ways to increase student engagement that I believe we should explore. For example, several other specialty groups have student leadership positions, and I would like our leadership team to explore similar options for the GSG for discussion at the business meeting. Suggestions prior to the meeting are welcome!

GSG Sessions at the AAG

It is no secret that the scale of the AAG can make for a scattered, sometimes frustrating annual meeting. Many of us have wished aloud that we could develop a more focused, well-organized Geomorphology symposium within the broader AAG meeting context. It is also no secret that these frustrations have driven some of our colleagues to "drop out" of the AAG and instead favor the AGU or GSA meetings. Losing the participation of these scientists hurts the GSG, diminishes the reputation of Geography as a home to Geomorphology, and results in lost lineages of graduate students. At the same time, my sense is that the ranks of geomorphologists at the AGU meetings is growing, as evidenced by the relatively new Earth and Planetary Surface Processes Focus Group. It is my personal mission this year as Chair to work with the AAG conference organizing committee to have our sponsored sessions scheduled A) in a cluster of meeting days, B) in the same building/floor so that we can easily mingle and session hop, and C) to avoid obvious overlapping special session conflicts wherever possible. I will also organize a GSG sponsored poster session/mixer (with beer!) to reduce pressure on oral presentation slots within GSG sponsored paper sessions.

To make this work, I need you to develop interesting special session proposals that will engage colleagues from multiple institutions and broadly engage our community. Please start networking now with prospective co-organizers and communicate your plans to me as early as possible so efforts can be combined if appropriate (mdaniels@stroudcenter.org). Advertising sponsored sessions well in advance of the abstract deadline will enable us to choose the most appropriate forum for our work and reduce the chances of failed sessions. Please note that the AAG requires that all special sessions sponsored by a specialty group be approved by the specialty group chair, so this is yet another reason to get started early.

Gratitude

I close by thanking all those who came before me in service to the GSG, particularly the past Chair, Bob Pavlowski, and those who currently serve on the Awards, Leadership and Advisory teams. I look forward to seeing many of you in Tampa!

GSG AWARDS

2013 AAG Best Student Paper Awards

Jay Guarneri, MS Student, University of Arkansas at Monticello, School of Forest Resources, for his presentation *"Comparing Methods for Delineating Headwater Channels"*

Christy Swann, PhD Student, Department of Geography, Texas A&M University, for her presentation, "*Wind-Blown Sand: Threshold of Motion"*

2013 AAG Reds Wolman Graduate Student Research Awards

Helen W. Beeson, MS Student, Department of Geography, University of Oregon, "*The Influence of Deep-seated Landslides on Valley Width and In-channel Geomorphic Features in the Oregon Coast Range, USA"*

Matthew Goslin, PhD Student, Department of Geography, University of Oregon, "*Determining patterns of geomorphological change relative to spatial patterns of a river ecosystem engineer, Carex nudata"*

2013 Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished Career Award

2013: **Michael (Mike) Woldenberg** (University at Buffalo / SUNY Buffalo).

Nomination and Citation by Frank Magilligan

I would like to take this opportunity to nominate Mike Woldenberg to receive the prestigious Mel Marcus Career Award from the Geomorphology Specialty Group (GSG). With a career spanning several decades, Mike has made fundamentally important contributions to quantitative fluvial geomorphology, and his work has resonated across several disciplines. He has left his mark on the discipline in many ways including his pioneering work on branching relationships of network structure and watershed topology.

More importantly, Mike has left an indelible mark on the field through his early involvement with and development of the Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium. Throughout his career he has been a tireless supporter of geography and of geomorphology, and he is clearly someone deserving to be awarded the prestigious Mel Marcus Career Award from the GSG.

We often take for granted that the methods and approaches available today have always been around. It hard to imagine a time before GIS or spatial modeling, but just like any scientific discipline, these approaches emerged often times quite suddenly or evolved gradually over time and Mike was there very much from their inception. Mike was a pivotal figure in the early years of quantitative geomorphology advancing on stream network theory and in developing analogies between rivers and organic branching systems. As a PhD student he published a single-authored piece in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America justifying Horton's laws of allometric growth and steady state in open systems -- quite an achievement for a grad student both in terms of quality of topic and in journal prestige! Mike has always been a polymath with enviable capaciousness; besides publishing in major geomorphological journals, including Water Resources Research and the Journal of Geology, he has also published in journals such as Journal of Theoretical Biology, Bulletin of Mathematical Biology, and The American Naturalist. His presence at the beginning of these disciplinary focal moments is not trivial. Mike was a Research Associate at Harvard's Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis and collaborated with William Warntz in developing the prototype for GIS.

The Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium has become the gold standard for geomorphology and its continued success and marquee value results from the tremendous initial intellectual and logistical devotion of Mike Woldenberg. With his colleague and good friend Athol Abrahams, Mike hosted several Binghamton Symposiums at SUNY- Buffalo, and he was also the editor of one of the more successful Binghamton volumes – Models in Geomorphology.

In summary, Mike Woldenberg has had an illustrious career and his work has made a lasting and important impact on the field of geomorphology. Through his publications, mentoring of students, and devoted support of geography, he is especially well-deserving to be this year's recipient of the Mel Marcus Award.

Response by Michael Woldenberg

It is an honor to be the recipient of the Mel Marcus Distinguished Career Award. Mel was a major figure in the study of high mountain and glacial environments and was a prolific scholar. He served on many committees and governing boards and was President of the AAG in 1978-79. (LaBelle 1997). Distinguished scholars have won the Mel Marcus Award and I am humbled to be in their company. (Geomorphology Specialty Group 2013). I want to thank Frank Magilligan for his letter nominating me and I also thank anonymous colleagues who sent letters. Finally, I thank the Award Committee: Chris Renschler; Inci Guneralp and Don Friend, and also President Bob Pavlovsky and the whole Geomorphology Specialty Group.

I want to say a few words about the importance of the Binghamton Symposium Series because it had an important impact on my career. I attended the first Binghamton symposium in 1970 as a young post-doc ,hosted another in 1983 and have been to a total of 33. Young scholars and seasoned professionals have a chance to present papers, to converse and to network. I met many of the major figures in geomorphology at these meetings. This is a wonderful, welcoming culture and a credit to the geographers and geologists who have built and maintained it. Marie Morisawa and Don Coates, the originators of the Binghamton Symposia, have created an institution.

As for my teaching, let me say that I am proud of the achievements of my former graduate and my undergraduate students. Members of both groups attended the AAG meeting at Los Angeles this year. Some are scientists who are well known to most of you. Others are in other walks of life, and they are doing great things. I am privileged to have been part of their education.

"Hypotheses are always suggested by analogy" (Gilbert 1896, p. 2-3).

At the meeting I spoke briefly about the use of analogy in my research. After spending more than a month on this project, it was getting much too long. I am currently writing a shorter version. However, at this moment I am responsible for the late appearance of this newsletter. I have decided to send my remarks in a follow up to this newsletter.

Thank you again for this honor.

References:

Geomorphology Specialty Group (2013). Past Recipients of the Melvin G. Marcus Distinguished Career Award. Homepage of the Geomorphology Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers. http://www.aag-gsg.org/awards/marcus_winners.shtml

Gilbert, G.K. (1896). The Origin of Hypotheses, Illustrated by the Discussion of a Topographic Problem, Science, N.S. v. 3, No. 53, pp. 1-13. (Presidential Address of the Geological Society of Washington; read Dec. 11, 1895. Published by the Society, March 1896).

La Belle, J.C. (1997). Melvin G. Marcus 1929-1997. Arctic v. 50, p. 374-375.

2013 G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphological Research

Jennifer L. Horwath Burnham and Donald L. Johnson for "Mima Mounds - The Case for Polygenesis and Bioturbation," *Geol. Soc. Am. Spec. Paper 490*.

Nomination and Citation by Randall (Randy) Schaetzl.

In 1990, Don Johnson and Donna Watson-Stegner won the G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research, for their paper "Evolution Model of Pedogenesis." This ground-breaking paper turned the soils community on its ear, arguing that soils can develop progressively, and they can regress. Today we are here for a similar reason, awarding the 2013 G.K. Gilbert Award to Jennifer Horwath Burnham and Don Johnson, for their work – overseeing, editing and writing - a 2012 GSA Special Paper entitled, "Mima mounds: The Case for Polygenesis and Bioturbation."

For over two centuries, scholars have argued about the origins of these small mounds. Are they products of eolian processes, seismic vibrations, frost heave, bioturbation, fluvial erosion, whirlwinds, or Indian activities? This special volume explains and confirms their polygenetic origins, being mainly products of point-centered bioturbation by soils fauna.

Beautifully put together by the GSA, the volume is essentially a small book. It starts with a dedication, followed by an introductory chapter by Don and Jennifer in which they overview the concepts, definitions, and principles associated with soil mounds. This chapter will stand as a landmark work, summarizing the essentials of point-centered bioturbation and biomantle theory. Then follow six chapters, the authors of which read like a virtual who's who of the Mima mound literature.

Lastly, the volume has six extremely useful Appendices. For example, Appendix B documents early observations of Mima mounds by two celebrated geologists: Joseph LeConte and, yes, G.K. Gilbert himself. Incidentally, in his explanations of the origins of these mounds, writing in 1875, Gilbert had it essentially right, believing that there is "little question that they are the vestiges of hummocks thrown up by … burrowing animals." Appendix C is also very useful, providing an exhaustive list of names gleaned from the literature for these mound-like features.

Rarely has such a documentation of nomenclature for a geomorphic feature been compiled. How many possible names could have been given to these kinds of features? Answer: 258.

For example: Earth mounds, hillocks, colossal gopher mounds, sleeping circles, monuments, polygonboden, shrub mounds, microterrain, biscuits, ant villages, tumors, pimples, mud lumps, and Indian corn hills. For each name listed in this appendix, the papers that used that name are provided, resulting in an incredible resource for future scholars. This list illustrates the tireless efforts put in by Jennifer and Don to cull the literature on Mima mounds – all of it. And when I say all of it I mean that, because Appendix F lists all dissertations and theses on Mima mounds of which the editors were aware at press time. Rarely, again, do publications scour the relevant literature to this extent. Appendix D is similarly a gem. In it, the authors provide a timeline of theories and explanations for the origins of Mima mounds.

Each chapter and each appendix provide a significant collective contribution on Mima mounds. There are no weak links here.

There are few areas of geomorphology where there have been so many disparate theories advanced for the origin of a landform. Mima mounds: The Case for Polygenesis and Bioturbation explains and documents that, while various physical processes impact these mounds, they are largely of biogenic origin. Suffice it to say, in my opinion, Don, Jennifer and the chapter contributors got it right. By making the argument that these features are formed primarily by biota, the authors have done great service to the field of biogeomorphology.

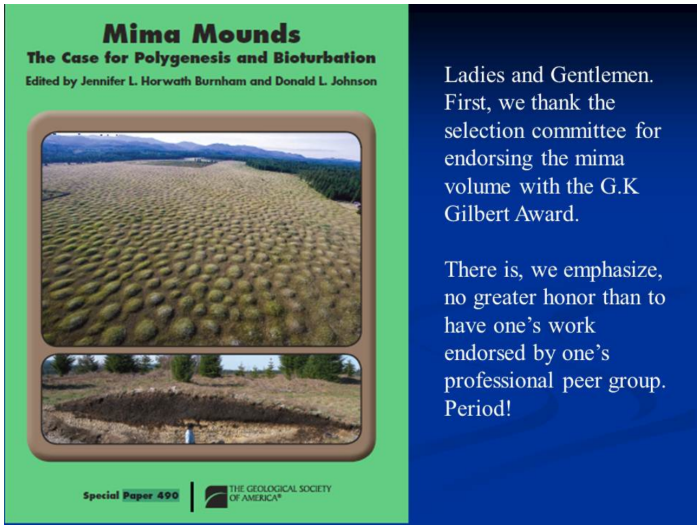
Lastly, I wish to note the contributions made by Don's wife, Diana, to this volume. She has been, for years, a trustworthy research partner on the long-and-winding Mima Mound trail. She is certainly a volume coeditor in substance, having herself edited every element of the volume, though not actually listed on the citation proper.

In conclusion, I observe that the 1990 G.K. Gilbert award-winning paper, written by Don Johnson and Donna Watson-Stegner in 1987, started something - a revolution in soil-geomorphology theory. Now, 22 years later, the Mima volume may end something - centuries of discussion, confusion, and untenable arguments on the origins of these features.

Please join me in congratulating Jenny Horwath Burnham and Don Johnson – winners of the 2013 G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research!!

Remarks and Slides presented at the 2013 AAG by Jennifer L. Horwath Burnham

Ladies and Gentlemen. First, we thank the selection committee for endorsing the mima volume with the G.K Gilbert Award.
There is, we emphasize, no greater honor than to have one's work endorsed by one's professional peer group. Period!

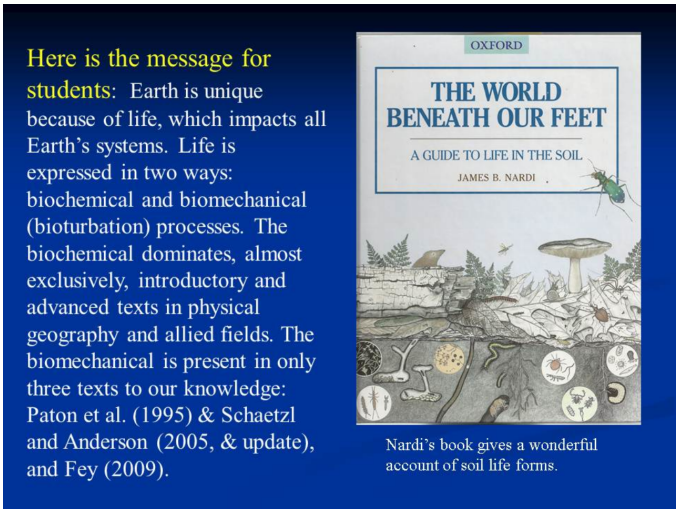


Since you are a captive audience, and there doubtless are students present, we wish to make a point . . . directed mainly to students. The point is to emphasize the key role of animals in landscape evolution, a role overlooked until very recently in physical geography and allied sciences. We begin with a story about George Catlin, famed 19th century painter of Western-Indian scenes.

When Catlin visited Minnesota's Pipestone quarries in 1836 and witnessed granite boulders resting directly on Sioux Quartzite he proclaimed it "truly a matter of surprise for the scientific world." Several years later—after glacial theory kicked in—the 'surprise' disappeared. The message? Without viable theory science is dead in the water!

A more recent theory that also explains landscapes is Dynamic Denudation. It is an approach that resolves otherwise seemingly intractable issues of physical geography and allied sciences—namely, the origin of stonelines and mima mounds. The approach emphasizes biogenetic impacts—bioturbation—of larger (non-microbial) life-forms, most notably animals, in landscape evolution. This is really what the mima volume is all about.

Here is the message for students: Earth is unique because of life, which impacts all Earth's systems. Life is expressed in two ways: biochemical and biomechanical (bioturbation) processes. The biochemical dominates, almost exclusively, introductory and advanced texts in physical geography and allied fields. The biomechanical is present in only three texts to our knowledge: Paton et al. (1995) & Schaetzl and Anderson (2005, & update), and Fey (2009).



When examining Nardi's (2003) Pyramid of Life, which shows that higher life-forms -- those that move, wriggle and bioturbate --dominate the pyramid. Most life spends part of their life cycle in or on Earth's substrates -- soil and ocean-lake bottom sediments. Since every species bioturbates differently, and we have studied the effects of only several in any detail—many tens of thousands of soil animals are waiting to be studied for thesis work!

Thank you for allowing us this shameless plug for bioturbation.

"Discoveries and innovations arise by the observation of little things." Alexander Graham Bell

OTHER AWARDS NEWS

The **Geological Society of America (GSA)** just presented its Honors and Awards at the October meeting. Congratulations to Randy Schaetzl, Frank Magilligan, and Karl Nordstrom for recently being elected as GSA Fellows. They join fellow Geographers Dennis Dahms, John (Rick) Giardino, Ron Dorn, Will Graf, Bill Johnson, Dick Marston, Andrew Marcus, John Pitlick, Jack Schroder, and Jack Vitek as GSA Fellows." (Apologies if we left anyone off)."

OBITUARY

Donald L. Johnson

As send out through Geomorph-list
By Bruce Rhoads

Donald L. Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Geography and Geographic Information Science, passed away on Friday, May 10, 2013. Don was a distinguished scholar and scientist who conducted pioneering research on soil geomorphologic theory, particularly the role of biota in soil and landscape evolution. He received the Melvin Marcus Distinguished Career Award from the Association of American Geographers in 2005, and twice received the G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research, most recently in March 2013. Don taught in the department for more than three decades and mentored many students who have gone on to successful careers in the field.

Donald L. Johnson

Provided by Jennifer L. Horwath Burnham

Donald Lee Johnson, Professor of Geography at the University of Illinois from 1970-2003 and Emeritus Professor from 2003, passed on May 10, 2013. He was born March 8, 1934, in Long Beach CA. Diana Johnson was his life partner for 53 years, and wife for 49 of them. His life and career were an inspiration to many. Though retired, he never stopped his research and writing. He was one of those blessed individuals whose career was his hobby, and he never tired of his work.

Over the course of his career, Don taught 10 different courses in physical geography, soil-geomorphology and zoogeography at Illinois. He loved what he taught and his enthusiasm was infectious. Don was always entertaining and positive in the classroom, and his students truly loved him. One never knew what Don might pull out of his sleeve, what he might have forgotten on his way to the classroom, or what kind of genius or interesting story might come from his mouth during one of his famed classroom digressions. Don took his enthusiasm for research into the classroom, taking his student on field trips every semester. He led 28 different undergraduates on independent study projects. His list of advisees and graduate committees includes 10 with Senior Theses, 23 with Master's Theses, and 26 with PhD Dissertations. Many of his students have gone on to highly visible careers, but most importantly, they all continued to stay in touch with him. And he with them. Don truly loved the relationships that he developed with students.

Perhaps the best testament to Don's teaching are reports given by his former students. His students left his classroom believing that soils--of all things--could truly be interesting, exciting and important, and that there is still much to learn about them. Never one to simply cite the party line, Don continually challenged the status quo and asked his students to do the same. Most importantly, he taught his students to question what they saw, and to always think outside of the box. He simply asked them to learn by looking. He was a keen observer of natural systems, often seeing things that others ignored. He called it his intellectual filter. There's no doubt - he viewed the world through different intellectual filters than most, and in so doing he saw things that other people looked at but didn't quite see. If you've noticed the signature at the end of Don's emails, you'll even see the quote "We don't see things as they are, but as we are."

Don's list of published papers in refereed journals and books numbers over 80. And yet the numbers don't do justice to his contribution to these disciplines, nor of the long-lasting impact that his work will have on future generations. Not once but twice, Don won the GK Gilbert award for Excellence in Geomorphic Research. His second Gilbert Award - won just this year with colleague and former student Jennifer Burnham for their GSA Special Paper on Mima Mounds - illustrates that Don never stopped doing what he loved -- research and fieldwork. In 2005, he received the Distinguished Career Award from the GSG of the AAG. Don was a truly interdisciplinary scholar, as evidenced by the Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award that he had also received from the Geological Society of America. Don was equally at home with geographers, geologists, soil scientists, archaeologists, and biologists and published in journals of all these disciplines.

Almost single-handedly, Don published paper after paper, gave talk after talk, and had one-on-one conversations with people from all walks of life, all designed to open the eyes of the uninitiated to the importance of bioturbation and biomechanical processes on soil formation. His theoretical papers on soil genesis and evolution dramatically changed the way that the academic community views soil formation. This work has particularly assisted archeologists and tropical soil scientists by helping to explain the formation of stone lines, enigmatic features whose origins had been debated for decades. And his work on mima mounds helped settle a centuries-long debate on the origins of these features. Don's theoretical contributions continue to be truly revolutionary and of lasting import. His body of work will enjoy a position among the very best soil theoreticians in recent history. And of course, much of this work was done in full collaboration with his career-long field partner - Diana.

Don was an explorer, a field person, and an adventurer. Ever curious, Don and Diana traveled the world seek¬ing answers to the question: How do Earth systems really work? Don was a thoughtful and generous man, always taking the time to be kind and gracious to everyone he met, forging many strong friendships. He was a true inspiration to everyone he met. He also loved working in the garden, playing racquetball and writing poems. Don's family, friends, and colleagues will miss him dearly, but he lives on in our hearts and minds, and his passion for the soil lives on in what he has written.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Call for GSG Sessions at the Tampa 2014 AAG

April 8-12th – 2014

The Natural and Human Structuring of Rivers and other Geomorphic Systems: A Special Session in Honor of Will Graf

Organizers:
Bruce Rhoads (University of Illinois)
Mark Fonstad (University of Oregon)

Throughout his career, Will Graf has made fundamental contributions to river science that have generated new insights into the dynamics of rivers and other geomorphic systems, human interaction with these systems, and public policy and geomorphic systems. This special session honors Will Graf's remarkable professional contributions and accomplishments.

We invite papers on topics ranging from (a) the understanding of rivers and other geomorphic systems in the midst of dynamic physical change, (b) human influences on geomorphic processes, (c) the intersection of geomorphology and public policy, and (d) the fusion of geomorphic analysis and GIScience.

If you are interested in being part of this exciting session, please send your title, abstract, and registration pin number to either Bruce Rhoads (brhoads@illinois.edu) or Mark Fonstad (fonstad@uoregon.edu) no later than Nov. 15 2013.

Call for GSG Awards Nominations and Student Competitions

If you are interested in nominating a colleague for one of the GSG Awards or send your application for any of the student Competitions, please contact the GSG Awards Committee Chair Don A. Friend at donald.friend@mnsu.edu and/or check for related information at http://www.aag-gsg.org/awards.shtml

Also:Be sure to also attend the Taylor-Francis/Routledge Distinguished Lecture on Geomorphology and Society

Taylor & Francis
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OTHER MEETINGS

Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium

By the editor

The 2013 BGS took place on 18-20 October 2013 at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark, NJ. The theme for the 2013 BGS is **"Coastal Geomorphology and Restoration."** Organizers for the 2013 BGS eere Nancy Jackson (jacksonn@njit.edu), Karl Nordstrom, William Smith, and Rusty Feagin. More Information available at http://web.njit.edu/~jacksonn/

The **2014 BGS** on **"Planetary Geomorphology."** Dates and location TBA. Organizers for the 2014 BGS are Devon Burr (dburr!@utk.edu), Alan Howard, and Doug Jerolmack.

The 2015 BGS will convene 18-20 September 2015 (tentative dates) at the University of Buffalo in Buffalo, NY. The theme for the **2015 BGS** is **"Laboratory Experiments in Geomorphology."** Organizers for the 2015 BGS are Sean Bennett (seanb@buffalo.edu), Peter Ashmore, and Cheryl McKenna Neuman. More Information available at https://www.ubevents.org/event/bgs46

If you are interested in organizing a Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium, please contact the Chair of the Steering Committee, Jonatahan Phillips (jdp@uky.edu).

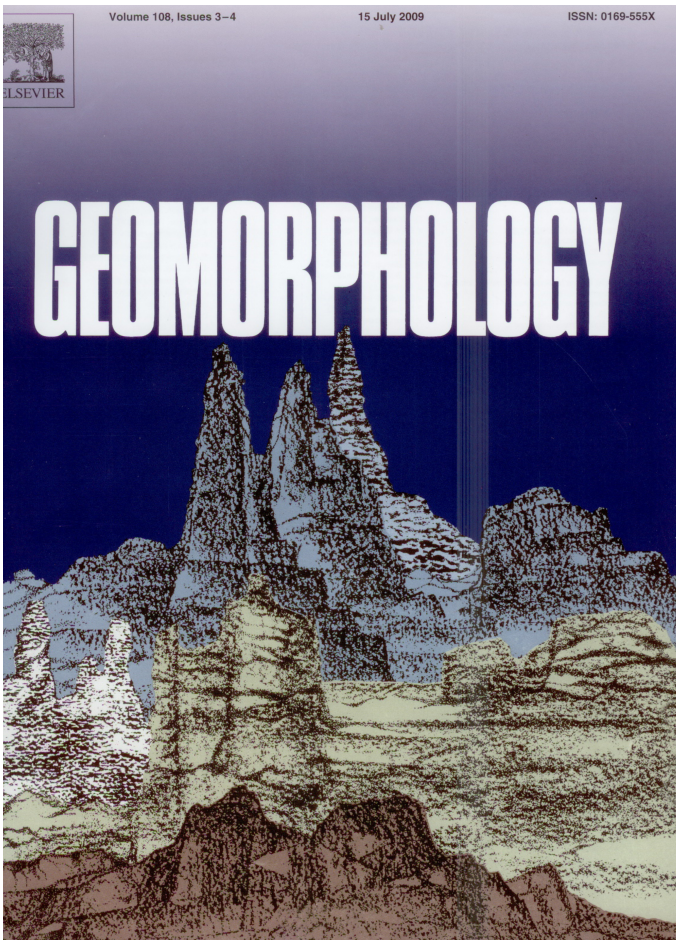
PUBLICATIONS

Geomorphology

By Dick Marston

2013 marked the 26th year that Elsevier has published the journal, Geomorphology. It is now published 24 times per year, with over 4500 pages scheduled for 2013. A Virtual Special Issue was published to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Geomorphology, available at http://www.journals.elsevier.com/geomorphology/virtual-special-issues/virtual-special-issue-for-geomorphologys-25th-anniversary/

This Virtual Special Issue consists of a collection of highly downloaded and top-cited papers published in the journal, and our selection was refined using a keyword search to include as many papers as we can that truly reflect the full spectrum of the discipline, from fundamental theory and science to applied research of relevance to sustainable management of the environment. Our selection also showcases a few more recent papers that reflect our current understanding of the field too.



The three co-editors-in-chief remain Richard Marston (since 1999, loacted at Kansas State University), Andy Plater (since 2005, located at the University of Liverpool), and Takashi Oguchi (since 2003, located at the University of Tokyo). The senior editor for special issues in the Americas is Jack Vitek and for the rest of the world is Adrian Harvey. The book review editor is Dave Butler. The Editorial Board is comprised of 65 members from around the world. Vic Baker and Nel Caine have served on the Editorial Board since the beginning in 1987! David Alexander, Ellen Wohl, and Oliver Korup have each reviewed over 100 manuscripts since 2005! Over 60,000 pages have been published since the first issue in July 1987. 113 special issues have been published, including the five below for 2013 (through 15 November).

109. Studying Water-Erosion Processes with Geoinformatics (Guest Editors: Tal Svoray and Peter M. Atkinson)
110. Geomorphology in Spain: Special Issue in Honour of Prof. Mateo Gutierrez (Guest Editors: F. Gutiérrez, A.M. Harvey, A. Cendrero, J.M. García-Ruiz and P.G. Silva)
111. Coastal Geomorphology and Restoration--44th Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium (Guest Editors: Nancy L. Jackson, Karl F. Nordstrom, Rusty A. Feagin and William K. Smith)
112. The Field Tradition in Geomorphology: 43rd Binghamton Geomorphology Symposium (Guest Editors: Carl Legleiter and Richard Marston)

113. Process Geomorphology and Ecosystems: Disturbance Regimes and Interactions (Guest Editors: Markus Stoffel, Stephen Rice and Jens M. Torowski
The 2-year Impact Factor is 2.552, an all-time high for the journal, which places it very high among Geology journals. The 5-year Impact factor = 3.066. The number of manuscripts being submitted to the journal continues to grow at a high rate and will exceed 700 for 2013. Over 900,000 full-text articles were downloaded from the journal worldwide in 2013 via Elsevier's Science Direct website. The rejection rate for manuscripts is approximately 50%. It is now possible to publish Open Access articles in Geomorphology by simply selecting the sponsored article option after your acceptance. See http://www.journals.elsevier.com/geomorphology/how-to-publish-open-access/ . "Article Usage Alerts" is a new free service offered by Geomorphology that enables authors to measure the impact of their article via its usage on ScienceDirect.At the journal website one can find a list of the "Most Downloaded Articles" and another list of the "Most Cited Articles." members of the AAG Geomorphology Specialty Group occupy spots on both lists. The quality of reviews has never been better. In addition to regular articles, we are now encouraging submission of review articles, and some have already been published. Please contact one of the co-editors-in-chief if you are interested in submitting a review article on your favorite topic or if you are interested in organizing a special issue.

BOOKS

Fields and Streams - Stream Restoration, Neoliberalism, and the Future of Environmental Science

By Rebecca Lave

Examining the science of stream restoration, Rebecca Lave argues that the neoliberal emphasis on the privatization and commercialization of knowledge has fundamentally changed the way that science is funded, organized, and viewed in the United States.
What a hot-buttoned environmental issue can tell us about the changing relationship between universities and science.

Rebecca Lave is an assistant professor and the director of undergraduate studies in the Department of Geography at Indiana University.

Series/imprint:
Geographies of Justice and Social Transformation

Page count: 184 pp.
1 b&w photo, 9 tables, 15 figures

SOFTWARE

Free Research and Teaching Software GeoWEPP ArcGIS 10.1 released

By Chris Renschler

The new ArcGIS 10.1 version of the Geo-spatial interface for WEPP (GeoWEPP) is now available for free. GeoWEPP (Renschler, 2003) utilizes digital geo-referenced information such as digital elevation models (DEM) and topographical maps to derive and prepare valid model input parameters and defaults to start site-specific soil and water conservation planning for a small watershed with a single soil and land use for each sub-catchment.

The Water Erosion Prediction Project (WEPP) (Laflen et al., 1991; Flanagan and Nearing, 1995) model is a continuous simulation, process-based model that allows simulation of small watersheds and hillslope profiles within those watersheds for assessing various soil and water conservation management options for agricultural, rangeland, and forest sites.

For more Information and downloads go to
http://geowepp.geog.buffalo.edu/

Geomorphorum is issued twice a year by the Geomorphology Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers. The purpose of this newsletter is to exchange ideas and news about geomorphology, and to foster improved communication within our community of scholars. The editor of *Geomorphorum* welcomes news, comments, and suggestions from all members of the geomorphological community. Issues of *Geomorphorum* are posted on the website of the GSG; new issues are announced through the Geomorphlist listing service currently maintained by Chris Houser at Texas A&M University

http://www.aag-gsg.org/geomorphorum.shtml