

7th SEDIBUD Workshop and Summer School 2012

Trondheim, Loen (Nordfjord), Norvegia

10 – 17 September 2012

Grouped under the generic name of 7th SEDIBUD Workshop - *Towards an integrated analysis of environmental drivers and rates of contemporary solute and sedimentary fluxes in changing cold climate environments - From coordinated field data generation to integration and modeling* - and SEDIBUD Summer School for Doctoral Students *Quantitative analysis of geomorphologic processes: Field methods, experimental techniques and modeling*, scientific manifestations of the 7th SEDIBUD (Sediment Budgets in Cold Environments) Workshop were organized by the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG), Working Group on Sediment Budgets in Cold Environments (SEDIBUD) and Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) in Trondheim and Loen (Nordfjord), Norway, from 10 to 17 September 2012.

The 30 participants came from 10 countries, their works being published in the first issue of the volume “Abstract and Proceeding of the Geological Society of Norway”. The topics covered a wide range of aspects dedicated to alpine, Subarctic, Arctic or Antarctic areas: slope processes evolution from Holocene to the present, debris flows, avalanches, mass displacement, the dynamics of glaciers, permafrost, fluvial processes, fluvial transportation, sedimentation, channel development, slope - channel coupling, slope sedimentary budgets, landscape development. Among those who held presentations there were A. Beylich, Armelle Decaulne, C. Le Coeur, J. Dixon, Z. Zwoliński, A. Nesje.

Summer School applications were held in Loen region along the Nordfjord. Various locations were visited, measurements and observations being conducted in the area of Erdalen and Bodalen glacial drainage basins up to the present base of Jostedalbreen glacier. Numerous local aspects were observed, especially those related to ongoing glacier retreat in recent decades. Among the theoretical and practical methodologies presented by Armelle Decaulne were the dendro-geomorphological ones, especially those that can be used for various studies on avalanches.

An important focus point of the application was the place where the greatest natural tragedy in the history of Norway occurred; in 1936, in Bodal locality, blocks collapsed from a slope, from more than 1000 m. The blocks fell into a glacial lake from the end of a fjord, the wave formed burying the nearby villages and killing 74 people.

The event, through the variety of cold areas approaches, was a good opportunity for promoting the awareness on extreme processes in Scandinavian areas, but also in the world, for detailing some of those typical for certain mountain areas, representing an exchange of experience for the participants.

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