



AGU FALL MEETING

San Francisco | 14–18 December 2015

H51A-1344

The UNESCO-IHP Working Group on Land Subsidence: Four Decades of International Contributions to Hydrogeological Related Subsidence Research and Knowledge Exchange

Friday, 18 December 2015

Poster Hall (Moscone South)

Devin Lynn Galloway, U.S. Geological Survey, Solsberry, IN, United States, **Dora Carreon-Freyre**, UNAM National Autonomous University of Mexico, Geosciencias, Queretaro, Mexico, **Pietro Teatini**, University of Padua, Padua, Italy and **Shujun Ye**, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

Abstract:

Subsidence is globally prevalent and because much of it is related to hydrological processes affected by human development of local land and water resources, “Land Subsidence” was included in the UNESCO programme of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD), 1965–1974 and an ad hoc working group on land subsidence was formed. In 1975 subsidence was retained under the framework of the UNESCO IHP (subproject 8.4: “Investigation of Land Subsidence due to Groundwater Exploitation”), and UNESCO IHP formerly codified the Working Group on Land Subsidence (WGLS). In 1984 the WGLS produced a comprehensive guidebook to serve scientists and engineers, confronting land subsidence problems, particularly in developing countries (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/other/unesdoc/pdf/065167eo.pdf>).

During the IHD, UNESCO IHP convened the 1st International Symposium on Land Subsidence in 1969 in Tokyo, Japan. In collaboration with UNESCO IHP, IAHS, and other scientific organizations, the WGLS has convened eight more International Symposia on Land Subsidence in different countries in Asia, Europe and North America. The 9 published symposia proceedings constitute an important source of global subsidence research and case studies during the past 45 years, covering both anthropogenic and natural subsidence processes.

AGU.org | About AGU | About the AGU Fall Meeting | AGU Meetings | FAQs | Sitemap | © 2014 American Geophysical Union. All Rights Reserved.
Currently, the WGLS comprising 20 subsidence experts from 9 countries promotes and facilitates the international exchange of information regarding the design, implementation and evaluation of risk assessments and mitigation measures, the definition of water and land subsidence management strategies that support sustainable development in areas vulnerable to subsidence (<http://landsubsidence-unesco.org>), and the assessment of related geological risks such as earth fissuring and fault activation (www.igcp641.org). The WGLS has become an important global leader in promoting subsidence awareness, scientific research and its application to subsidence monitoring, analysis and management.

[<< Previous Abstract](#) | [Next Abstract >>](#)

SEARCH

BROWSE PROGRAM

BROWSE BY PERSON

