

Fluvial Sedimentology

Preface

At the 8th International Conference on Fluvial Sedimentology in Delft in 2005 it was decided to make a special issue on fluvial sedimentary research in The Netherlands. The current special issue comprises research presented at the conference and other studies that focus on the same theme: research methods, sedimentary and morphological processes and sedimentary products in the Netherlands on different time scales (10^6 yr-present). In this volume, the papers are ordered according to the time scale of the deposits that have been investigated.

Kombrink et al. (2007) describe the alluvial architecture and paleogeographic development of the Upper Carboniferous Coevorden gas field in the northeastern part of the Netherlands. Berendsen and Volleberg (2007) present a revolutionary new geomorphological and geological mapping technique with detailed digital elevation maps based on laser altimetry and give examples from the Holocene Rhine-Meuse delta. Gouw and Erkens (2007) describe the architecture and controlling factors of the Holocene Rhine-Meuse delta. Bakker et al. (2007) developed a new methodology for determination of vertical sedimentation rates on embanked floodplains. This method follows a multidisciplinary approach in which geophysics, coring, geochemical analysis and OSL dating (in this order) are incorporated. Thonon et al. (2007) describe the relationship between floodplain morphology, hydraulic patterns of overland flow and patterns of sediment deposition along the present Rivers Waal and IJssel. Schielen et al. (2007) look towards the next ten years and discuss how measures aimed at widening and deepening the Rhine branches, to accommodate larger floods, may be carried out without initiating undesirable morphological processes.

We hope you agree with us that these six papers give a good impression of the state-of-the-art fluvial sedimentary research in the Dutch delta of Rhine and Meuse.

The guest editors,

Esther Stouthamer and Wilfried ten Brinke

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