

of an adequate legend (PAULISSEN, 1978; VANMAERCKE-GOTTIGNY, 1978; GULLENTOPS et al., 1982). In recent years special attention has been paid to typifying and classifying individual landforms, especially under the direction of GULLENTOPS. A paper on the geomorphological classification of the Scheldt Polders (MYS, 1981) may be considered as a first example.

Most progress in knowledge of relief forms is related to paleohydrographical reconstructions (VANDENBERGHE and DE SMEDT, 1979; HEYSE, 1983; MYS et al., 1983) and in eolian relief, namely a late glacial transversal coversand ridge in the Flemish Valley (HEYSE, 1979), the general phenomenon of pleniglacial 'windwallen' in the coversand area (GULLENTOPS, 1981) and the pleniglacial primary loess ridges in the loess area (PAULISSEN, 1981).

General geomorphological maps emphasize long-term landscape evolution, but an interest in short-term geomorphological evolution also exists, for purposes of direct applied research. Field survey and mapping of dynamics in the present environment have been done by PEETERS (1979, 1981). Current erosion has been mapped by computer after modelling of erosion rates (BOLLINNE et al., 1979, 1980; BOON and SAVAT, 1980).

Applied research studies are mostly in the form of unpublished reports. Some examples from contributions in developing countries are given by MARIUS and WEYNS (1981), WEYNS and MARIUS (1981) and VERHEYE (1981), while PAULISSEN (1981) has attempted a feedback analysis between the geomorphological map and the regional plan "Limburgs Maasland". Geomorphological maps are also introduced as an element for landscape studies in secondary schools (PAULISSEN and VLASSENBOECK Eds., 1979).

In our country, the hydrographical map will probably have great practical implications. DE SMEDT and GULLENTOPS (1981) published the first Belgian example of a detailed hydrographical map (1:50.000) and propose a legend based on the different elements of the hydrological cycle.

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13. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

L. WALSCHOT (1975) attempted to define the place of quantitative geomorphology within general geomorphology. He concludes that it is not a separate science but involves the compilation of techniques and methods that should be based on fieldwork.

The use and relevance of geomorphological map for planning purpose were discussed by PAULISSEN (1981).

A general review of all the papers dealing with partial planation levels and old peneplains was presented by ALEXANDRE (1976). Later, DEMOULIN (1980) dealt with the north slope of the Hautes Fagnes Plateau, trying to identify remnants of pre-Cretaceous and pre-Oligocene surfaces and to detect tectonic movements that occurred after the marine transgressions.

Descriptions of the alluvial deposits of the river basins of the Demer, Dyle and Senne were presented by DE SMEDT (1975) in order to understand the hydrogeologic characteristics of the deposits.

Aerial photographs of different regions of Belgium were presented for teaching purposes (PAULISSEN and de VEUSTER, 1979; PAULISSEN et al., 1979a, 1979b; VLASSENBROECK et al., 1979).

Only a few papers have been published on the use of Earth Satellite imagery. The research by STERCKX and DE PLOEY (1974) and DE PLOEY (1976) on the evaluation of ERTS-I view of Central Africa and the contribution of OZER (1981) and OZER and GRIMBERIEUX (1981) to a neotectonic map of Sardinia are worthy of note.

Also with reference to Sardinia, OZER (1977) has described the terraces of the Coghinas, the main river of the north, and has proposed a chronological interpretation of its deposits in relation to variations in sea level during the Quaternary.

The genesis of the English Channel was discussed in the light of block tectonics, and it was proposed that the strait appeared in relation to a fractured zone (COLBEAUX et al., 1980).

A general presentation of the morphology of the Moon was given by EK (1978). The description was followed by a discussion of the formation of lunar landscapes.

Several papers on sedimentology were given: ROTTHIER et al., (1981) compared different granulometric curves and showed how it is possible to derive erroneous interpretations from the use of the phi scale; LAURANT (1975a, 1975b) presented calculations and nomograms to prepare density gradients; MICHEL-DEWEZ and EK (1982) have published a paper showing how a modified Bernard calcimeter can give not only values of calcium carbonate content but also a fair approximation of its dolomitic content; and JUVIGNE (1982) has argued that organic substances should be eliminated for valid granulometric analyses.

RICHARDEAU (1977) has studied the distribution of magnetic spherules deriving from iron industry in the south of Belgium.

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