

Curriculum Vitae of Dr. S.P. Sati (Sarswati Prakash Sati)



Present Status : Professor, Environmental Science

Official Address : Head, Department of Basic and Social Science
College of Forestry, Ranichauri Tehri Garhwal
(VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry
Bharsar,
Pauri Garhwal) Uttarakhand.

Present Address : 193, Gurukul Colony, Naya Gaon, Near Hardwar Bypass,
Ajabpur Khurd, Dehradun, 248001.

Parental Address : Village – Devesthan, Post-Pokhari Nagnath
District Chamoli, Uttarakhand – 246473.

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Date of Birth : 30 June 1966

Qualification : MSc. PhD

Specializations : Environmental Geology, Himalayan Geology, Disaster
Management

Tital of PhD thesis : Structure and Petrochemistry of the Rocks between Simli and
Dewalikhhal Area, Garhwal Himalaya

Publications : Peer Reviewed – 63

In Edited books/Proceedings-14

Popular Articles-above 500

Books/Journals/Guides (edited) – 05

Administrative Experience: a. Registrar, VCSGUUHF, 14+3 months

b. Head of the Department 30 months

c. ADSW – 3 Years

d. Hostel Walden – 2 Years

e. Member, Research Council of GB Pant National Institute of
Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi Katarmal, Almora.

Awards and Recognition/Honors-

1. Fellow of Geological society of India.
2. Fellow of Indian Geophysical Union.
3. Fellow of Indian Seismological Society.
4. Fellow of Indian Institute of Ecology
5. Life Member of CHEA.
6. Member of Governing Council of ATI.

Awards-

1. Golden Jubilee of Geological Society of India National award 2007 In
Workshop on:

Geo-Collision Zone Geodynamics (Geo-Collision-2007) for the paper entitle
“Fluvial and Tectonic Landforms in the Lower Alaknanda Valley, Garhwal
Himalaya”.

2. Appreciation Award for excellent paper presentation in International
Conference on:

IGNA-DAAD on Natural Hazard Mitigation, NGRI, Hyderabad, 2005 For the paperentitled “Landslides in Garhwal Himalaya: Causes, consequences and remedial measures”.

3. **Real Hero award 2023.** By Honorable Governor Uttarakhand for generating awareness among masses on the issues related to Environment.

Professional Qualifications

1. Certificate of DST Sponsored SERC module on Tectonic Geomorphology in C-MMACS Bangalore.
2. NNRMS course on Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Geo-sciences in IIRS Dehradun.
3. UGC. Orientation Program from Acadmic Staff College, Kumoun Univ. Nainital.
4. Direct Trainners Skill (DTS) Training Sponsored by Govt. of India. ATI Nainital.
5. Tier II training course, CGWB, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India.

Teaching Experience : 28 Years

1. Geology, 1995-2008 (HNBGU Part Time)
2. Geology 2008 to till date.

Research Experience : 30 Years

Major Research Projects

- a. Paleoseismic studies in Alkananda valley, Garhwal Himalaya, Uttarakhand, Sponsored by DST, Govt. of India (2007-2011).
- b. Reconstructing the monsoon variability since the last 10,000 years using lake records from the Alaknanda basin (In collaboration with the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad).

- c. Recent recessional trends in the glacier fluctuation in the Dhauliganga basin. (In collaboration with the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad).
- d. Strain Budget Plate Convergence And Earthquake Occurrence Processes In The Garhwal Kumoun Himalaya Using Permanent Campaign Mode Crustal Deformation Measurements (2011-2016)
- e. Crustal Deformation along Karakorum Fault (MoES)..2015-2018.
- f. The Pranmati Basin, Himalayan Critical Zone Observatory : MoES 2021-2024 (Ongoing)

Major scientific contributions

1. Social and environmental implications of the Hydroelectricity projects in Uttarakhand Himalaya, India: This study investigated the micro hydro projects in the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi valley. It was found that if the projects are not tuned to the existing hydrological condition, they may cause serious damage to the downstream aquatic life. Besides this, it is likely that the valleys may witness changes in its micro climate condition. This work was published in Jour. Mountain Science. Springer Publ. Vol. 4 (2007): 344-353.
2. It is almost a consensus among the scientists that vegetation has a net stabilizing role on slopes. However, studying the role of *Alnus* Spp. We have observed that this tree species has a overall negative role in the stability of the mountain slopes. Him. Geol. Vol. 28 (1). P. 75-78.2007.
3. Role of major and minor geological structures in evolution of riverine landforms in the Lesser Himalaya: This study was carried out in the Alaknanda velley in which we could identify a major new structure that has significant influence in modulating the Alaknanda river course near Kirtinagar. We suggested that this fault was active during the last 10,000 years and probably seems to be active in the recent times. This work was published in Current Science, Vol. 92. 6. P. 824-829., 2007.

4. A paper published in CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 97, NO. 10, 25 NOVEMBER 2009 have for the first time identified an area that lies between Chamoli and Karanprayag is undergoing an active uplift probably similar to what we observed in the vicinity of the Main Central Thrust. A major tectonic structure that traverses the area is known as the Alaknanda Fault (AF). Using a simple technique called the steepness index of the river profile a distinct higher value was obtained where river passes through the AF. In order to make an attempt towards developing a predictive model, the study suggested real time seismological monitoring to the AF.
5. Chronology of glaciations in Central Himalaya: In monsoon dominated and tectonically active Central Himalaya, where the sedimentary record of past glaciations are fragmentary, extensive field exploration by Dr Sati and his collaborator from PRL Ahmadabad could able to reconstruct the past glacial stratigraphy using the lateral moraines which suggested that during the past 60,000 years, i) higher Central Himalaya witnessed three major glaciations of decreasing magnitude; ii) the oldest and longest advancement pre-dates the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) suggesting that the extent of valley glaciations was precipitation and not temperature limited iii) for the first time the study demonstrated structural control on the extent of valley glaciation and iv) the recession of valley glaciations led to proglacial lakes that preserved a continuous records of past climate variability.
6. A recent publication in journal PPP, for the first time from Central Himalaya gives high resolution climatic data from a Himalayan lake.
7. Increase in rainfall during the early Holocene has been reported from different regions of Indian subcontinent. Data has been lacking from the high-altitude Central Himalayan region where orography plays an important role in the spatial variability in the rainfall pattern. Moreover, the vegetation reconstruction based on the carbon isotope (bulk) is at times misleading in terms of deciphering the past vegetation. Use of the alkane together with bulk organic matter isotopic analyses has been attempted

to improve the dating method. Samples were collected from a relict lake at Benital (Garhwal Himalaya, Pinder valley) to reconstruct monsoonal rainfall and vegetation for last 10.5 ka. The study indicates that the early Holocene was characterized by a wet phase between 10 ka and 9 ka. It is estimated that the rainfall was 25% higher compared to present while the middle-late Holocene was relatively arid. (Sambit Ghosh, Prasanta Sanyal, Sohom Roy, Ravi Bhushan, SP Sati, Anne Philippe and Navin Juyal (2020) Early Holocene Indian summer monsoon and its impact on vegetation in the Central Himalaya: Insight from δD and $\delta^{13}C$ values of leaf wax lipid, (The Holocene).

8. Determining the frequency, magnitude and causes of large floods over long periods in the flood-prone Himalaya is important for estimating the likelihood of future floods. In a significant contribution, a thousand-year record (with some information from 2600 years ago) of the frequency and some estimates of velocities and discharges of large floods has been reconstructed in the Upper Ganga catchment, India, using written reports, litho-stratigraphy and sedimentology, and dated by optical and radiocarbon methods. In the Upper Ganga catchment rainfall triggers large landslides that dam rivers and release large amounts of water when they burst, thereby amplifying the effects of rainfall. The large floods in the catchment may be the result of landslide dam bursts rather than glacial lake bursts, and these are likely to continue and possibly worsen as the monsoon intensifies over the next century. However preliminary information suggests that the recent devastating flood of June 2013 was the result of heavy rainfall not landslide dam bursts. The work is published in a prestigious Journal QSR in Oct 2013.
9. In a significant contribution, Bhagirathi Valley is investigated to understand the impact of various barrages and dams on natural river flow. The multiple barrages and dams in the valley have obstructed/disrupted natural flow of the river which has adversely impacted geomorphological and ecological functions of the river. Besides,

it is observed that during and after the implementation of the hydropower projects, the terrain stability was severely affected due to creation of fresh landslide zones, destruction of forest and rural infrastructures including the marginal agricultural lands. The study observes that lack of detailed geological, geomorphological and ecological investigation prior to the execution of the hydropower projects led to the terrain instability. Taking cognizance from the Bhagirathi valley, present study calls for a detailed multidisciplinary study in the Himalayan valleys where the rivers are likely to get impounded for harnessing hydropower. The study is published in a prestigious journal, *Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk*, in 2020.

10. No great earthquake has occurred in the Garhwal–Kumaun region of NW Himalaya in the past 500 years or more. We report results of continuous GPS measurements from 28 sites from the region to suggest that the convergence rate in this part of the Himalaya is about 18 mm/yr which is leading to strain accumulation in the region. The Main Himalayan Thrust (MHT) in the frontal part of the Himalaya under the Outer and southern Lesser Himalaya is strongly coupled for a width of about 85 km. A high rate of strain accumulation, which has continued for more than 500 years on a strongly coupled MHT makes this one of the most earthquake-vulnerable segments of the Himalayan arc. The study is published in Very prestigious Journal *EPSL* in 2019.
11. Another Important Research published in *Current Science* in 2019 outlines major concerns and potential environmental consequences of the proposed Pancheshwar high dam in Uttarakhand (Central Himalaya), India. We evaluate the risks associated with the project in the light of environmental impact observed for the Tehri project in the region and the geological understanding developed over the years. We highlight the need to reassess geo-environmental implications of the project in the ecologically sensitive Kaliganga valley.
12. A very unique phenomenon has been reported of crustal deformation caused by the seasonal water level changes of Tehri reservoir in the Garhwal region

of NW Himalaya from GPS measurements and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) analysis. All GPS sites along the Himalaya are strongly influenced by seasonal hydrological and atmospheric loading. However, the GPS site KUNR located near the reservoir additionally exhibits anomalous variations due to seasonal water loading and unloading by the reservoir. Understanding crustal deformation processes due to such anthropogenic sources helps in separating deformation caused by tectonic, hydrological and atmospheric effects from that caused by these activities. The study is published in GJI in 2017.

Academic Visit to Abroad

1. July 3 – 13th, 2007 IUGG International conference at Perugia Italy and presented a paper on Landslide Damming Induced Hazards in Garhwal Himalaya, Uttarakhand, India.
2. July 6-11, 2009 The 7th International conference on Geomorphology (ANZIAG), Melbourne, Australia and presented a paper on Study of Seismogenic Landslides in the Alaknanda Valley, Uttarakhand Himalaya, India.
3. 35th International Geological Congress (IGC), 27th Aug-4th Sep. 2016. Cape Town South Africa. Presented 3 Papers.

Special Deliberations

1. Visiting Faculty to SSB Academy Srinagar Garhwal to teach Disaster Management to Officer Trainings.
2. IGNOU Councilor for Disaster Management and Environmental Science courses.
3. Official Consultant of Government of Uttaranchal for Geological investigations of various development projects in the state.

4. Prepared disaster management micro level relief and rescue plan for 30 villages of the earthquake prone Uttarkashi District. The study was sponsored by SBMA-PLAN International.

Lectures Delivered outside the Department

1. 2006,07,08,09,10,11,12,13 On Disaster Management in SSB Academy Srinagar Garhwal.
2. Environmental Science, HNB Garhwal University: 1995
3. Rural Technology Department, HNB Garhwal University: 1993, 94.
4. MBA Department : 2011, 12 and 13.
5. INSPIRE Programme: HNB Garhwal University, 2010, 11,12.
6. INSPIRE Programme: Kuchh University, Bhuj: 2012.
7. Department of Environmental Science: Gurukul Kangri University: 2011, 12.
8. 2008, NGRI Hyderabad
9. 2013. Sridev Suman University,
- 10.2013CHEA (FRI Dehradun),
- 11.2013Indraprastha University,
- 12.2013 SBMA, AnjaniSain.
- 13.Delivered Lectures on Disaster Management to SDRF(22-27March 2021).
- 14.Lectures on Geology for MSc Students of Doon University (2019-20 and 2021.)

List of important seminars/workshops attended/Organised

1. National Workshop on “Low – cost Housing for earthquake prone region of Garhwal” – BJBS, HNBGU – 1993.
2. National Seminar on “Geological Aspects of Environment. Dept. of Geol Punjab University. 1998.

3. National Seminar on “Land-use practices and Watershed Development” Dept of Geography, HNBGU Srinagar Garhwal. 1998.
4. International Symposium of “Indian Association of Sedimentologists” Dept. of Geol. Jammu University, 1999.
5. Nat. Sem. “Environmental Management and regional Development in the Himalaya”, Dept of Geog. HNBGU. 1999.
6. Nat. workshop on “Rehabilitation problem of landslide affected people of Okhimath” Dept of Geol. HNBGU 1999.
7. Siver Jublee Sem. Wadia Institute of Him Geol. 2000.
8. National Workshop on “Natural Disaster Mitigation”. Dept. of Geography HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, 2000.
9. National Sem. On “Geodynamics and Env. Management” Dept. of Geology, HNBGU. 2000.
10. National convention of “IND. Ass. Sedimentologists” Dept. of Geography HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, 2003.
11. National Sem. On “Natural Resource Management” Dept. of Geography HNBGU, 2004.
12. International Conference on “Geo-Risks”, NGRI Hyderabad, 2004.
13. International Conference of IGNA-DAAD on Natural Hazard Mitigation, NGRI, Hyderabad, 2005.
14. International Conference of Indian association of sedimentologists, Wadia Inst. of Him. Geol. 2005.
15. Nat. Sem. On “Natural Resource and their management” Dept og Geology, Govt. PG College, Gopeshwar, U.A. 2006.
16. International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics-2007, (An International conference), Perugia, Italy. July 2-13, 2007.

17. International Symposium on mountain building and Climate-tectonic Interaction. Wadia Ins. Him. Geol. Dehradun, Jan 2009.
18. The 7th International Conference on Geomorphology (ANZIAG), Melbourne, Australia, 6-11 July 2009.
19. DST Field conference on Himalaya, vol. 15-16, 2010. Organised by Department of Geology, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal.
20. International Seminar on “International Conference on Indian Monsoon and Himalayan Geodynamics” Nov. 2-5, 2011 at WIHG, Dehradun.
21. National Seminar On “Himalayan Glaciers” on 16-17 September 2011, organized by Department of Geology, Lucknow University.
22. DST Meeting on Gangotri Glacier, on 23.08.2012, at SASE Chandigarh.
23. Seminar attended/Lecture delivered on Kedarnath Tragedy of June 2013:
 - 17 Aug. 2013. Nagrik Sammelan, Srinagar Garhwal.
 - 14 September 2013: Ledy Harding Medical college, New Delhi
 - September 19, 2013, Uttarakhand 6/16: Analysis, Lessons and Mitigation Strategies: Organised by CHEA, at FRI Dehradun.
 - September 21st 2013. Group Discussion meeting on the recent Uttarakhand disaster held at the INSA premises (New Delhi) supported by INSA.
 - National Seminar on “Uttarakhand Disaster: Contemporary Issues of Climate Change and Development with a Holistic Approach” Organised by Sridevsuman University, Tehri, on 25 October 2013.
 - Interactive Workshop on Uttarakhand Disaster: Way Forward: organized by Indraprasth University, New Delhi 26th October 2013.
 - 21 December, 2013: Special Lecture on Kedarnath Tragedy: Garhwal Sabha, Chandigarh.

- 1-3rd June 2026. Delivered lecture in **Himalayan Action School – Co-Shaping Sustainable Futures**
 - 28-29 Oct. 2014: National Seminar on Geo-environmental hazards: SRT Campus Badshahi Thaul: HNB Garhwal University, Invited talk.
24. “Mountain Specific Research in the Context of Himalaya”, during November 19-20, 2013, at Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi Organised by INSA, GBPIHED and ICEMOD.
25. 30-31 October 2014. National Seminar on Glaciology: Organised by DST- Himachal Pradesh Space Application Centre Shimla: Paper Presented.
26. 30th June 2026. Lecture delivered on “Forest Fires in Western Himalaya” in an International Conference on ‘**India Forest Strategy**’ organized by “[Environmental Defense Fund](#)”, (an America based international Funding Agency), Jehan Numa Palace Hotel, Bhopal.
27. 5th June 2026. Lecture delivered on, ‘Environmental Aspects of the Himalaya’ on World Environment Day in Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology.
28. Nov. 13-15, 2025. Lecture Delivered on ‘Urbanization in the Himalaya’ in ‘Himalayan Conclave’ Organised Jointly by ICEMOD and GBPNIHD, at Kosi Katarmal, Almora.
29. 22nd Feb. 2025. Invited lecture delivered in an International Conference on, ‘**International Conference on Science, Spirituality, and Sustainability**’ organised by Graphic Era, University, Dehradun.
30. 1-3rd June 2026. Lecture delivered in ‘**Himalayan Action School – Co-Shaping Sustainable Futures**’ organized by Doon University, Dehradun.
31. 18-22 Sep. 2024. Lecture delivered in a workshop “ Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Himalayas: Integrating Biodiversity, Water Resources, Sustainable Tourism and Livelihood” organized by GBPNIHD, Leh Unit, Leh, Ladakh.
- 32.

List of Publications

Peer reviewed journals:

1. S Thapliyal, SP Sati, B Singh, D Rawat, VP Khanduri, MK Riyal, C Singh, ..., 2024. Effect of altitudes and aspects on carbon sequestration potential of *Quercus floribunda* forests of Garhwal Himalayas. *Trees, Forests and People* 18, 100690.
2. R Negi, SP Sati, V Sharma, M Samanta, V Kumar, MK Puniya, SS Rana, 2024. Evaluating instability & failure pattern of landslides, Giri valley, Northwest Himalaya, India. *Bulletin of Engineering Geology and the Environment* 83 (7), 271.
3. R Negi, N Rana, SP Sati, AD Shukla, N Juyal, S Sharma, 2024. The Beas river floods 2023: a watershed moment for paradigm shift towards urbanization and development in the Higher Himalayan valleys. *Curr. Sc.* 121(1)65.
4. Deepa Rawat, Anuja Kohli, Vinod Prasad Khanduri, Bhupendra Singh, Manoj Kumar Riyal, SP Sati, 2024. Seedball technology: Facets and prospects for restoration of degraded lands. In, *Sustainable Land Management in India*. Springer, Singapore. 149-166.
5. R Negi, N Rana, SP Sati, A Shukla, N Juyal, S Sharma, 2024. Beas River Floods 2023: Watershed moment for paradigm shift towards urbanization and development in the Higher Himalayan valleys. *Current Sc.* 127 (1), 65-77
6. J Dubey, DS Singh, SP Sati, 2025. Cryosphere Response to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Arid Northwestern Ladakh Himalaya. In, *EcoSocial Work for Disaster Risk Reduction*: Eds.YD Imran Khan Mrinalini. Springer. 3-28.

7. S Kumar, SP Sati, VP Khanduri, 2025. Tree density, distribution and regeneration status in relation to soil quality at different alpine treeline regions of North-west Himalaya. EGU General Assembly Conference Abstracts, EGU25-1094.
8. Ningwa Hangma Limboo, SP Sati, Bhupendra Singh, Deepa Rawat, Manoj Kumar Riyal, Vinod Prasad Khanduri, 2025. Carbon sequestration potential of *Alnus nepalensis* at different land use systems and elevations of Gyalshing Forest Division, Sikkim, Eastern Himalaya, India. *Trees, Forests and People*. Elsevier. 100939.
9. Raghuveer Negi, SP Sati, Manojit Samanta, Vikram Sharma, Mohit Kumar, Ibrar Liaqat, Ajay Kumar Biyani, 2025. Engineering geological assessment of the Barwas landslide Himachal Pradesh. *Discover Geoscience*. 3(1), 1-16.
10. YP Sundriyal, SP Sati, N Juyal, 2025. Is Climate Change a Convenient Narrative for Recent Himalayan Disasters?. *JGSI*, 101(12), 1861-1862.
11. VK Gahalaut, N Gurjar, A Kumar, S Rajewar, A Mohanty, A Kumar, S. P. Sati, 2023. Creeping slopes in NW Himalaya and Joshimath slide: constraints from GPS measurements. *. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk*. 14 (1), 2263622.

- 12.R Negi, SP Sati, S Sharma, N Rana, A Shukla, 2023. Drainage characteristics, and sediment mobilization from paraglacial valleys in the upper Ganga catchment (Dhauli Ganga) Central Himalaya. AGU, 2023.
- 13.D Rawat, D Mukhopadhyay, VP Khanduri, B Singh, MK Riyal, SP Sati, 2023. Harnessing Soil Ecosystem Services for Achieving Soil-Based SDGs in Indian Himalaya. Soil Carbon Dynamics in Indian Himalayan Region, 147-169.
- 14.Raghuveer Negi, Saraswati Prasad Sati, Deepak Kumar, 2023. Assessment of Active Tectonics of Giri Valley, NW Himalaya: Insights from Geomorphic Signature Using Remote Sensing and GIS. Disaster Development 12 (1), 173-204.
- 15.Raghuveer Negi, Saraswati Prasad Sati, Deepak Kumar, 2023. Assessment of soil erosion using WSA and SPR techniques for Giri watershed, Himachal Pradesh, NW Himalaya, India. Disaster Advances 124 (<https://doi.org/10.25303/1606da18044>), 10.
- 16.SP Sati, Maria Asim, YP Sundriyal, Naresh Rana, Vijay Bahuguna, Shubhra Sharma, 2023. Unstable slopes and threatened livelihoods of the historical Joshimath town, Uttarakhand Himalaya, India. Curr Sc. 124(12), 1384-1392.
- 17.Shubhra Sharma and S. P. Sati, 2022. Dayara Bugyal (pasture): a sensitive ecosystem requiring critical care. Curr. Sc. 123(11), 1302-1304.
- 18.SP Sati, Shubhra Sharma, Girish Ch Kothiyari, Maria Asim, YP Sundriyal, Kapil Malik, Ayush Joshi, Harsh Dobhal, Naresh Rana, Navin Juyal, 2022. Mountain

highway stability threading on the fragile terrain of upper Ganga catchment (Uttarakhand Himalaya), India. Jour. Mountain Sc. 19(12), 3407-3425.

19. Deepa Rawat, Pradeep Mishra, Soumik Ray, Himasha Harshani Fernando Warnakulasooriya, Sarswati Prakash Sati, Gaurav Mishra, Hussein Alkattan, Mostafa Abotaleb, 2022. Modeling of rainfall time series using NAR and ARIMA model over western Himalaya, India. Arabian Journal of Geosciences. 15(23). 1696.
20. Shubhra Sharma, SP Sati, N Basaviaha, Shilpa Pandey, YP Sundriyal, Naresh Rana, Priyanka Singh, Subhendu Pradhan, AD Shukla, R Bhushan, Rakesh Bhatt, Navin Juyal, 2022. Mid to late Holocene climate variability, forest fires and floods entwined with human occupation in the upper Ganga catchment, India . Quaternary Science Reviews. 293, 107725.
21. Girish Ch Kothiyari ,....., S.P. Sati d , Y.P. Sundriyal, 2022. Reconstruction of active surface deformation in the Rishi Ganga basin, Central Himalaya using PSInSAR: A feedback towards understanding the 7th February 2021 Flash Flood. Advances in Space Research. Volume 69, Issue 4, Pages 1894-1914.
22. Naresh Rana, shubhra Sharma.....S. P. Sati ...and Navin juyal. 2021. A preliminary assessment of the 7th February 2021 flash flood in lower Dhauli Ganga valley, Central Himalaya, India. Jour. Of Asian Earth Sciences.
23. Naresh Rana, Yaspal Sundriyal, Shubhra Sharma----- S. P. Sati,and Navin Juyal. 2021. Hydrological characteristics of 7th February 2021 Rishi Ganga flood: implication towards understanding flood hazards in higher Himalaya. Jour. Geol. Soc. India. 827-835.

24. Raghuvir Negi, S. P. Sati.....2021. Assessment of Landslides Susceptibility in Giri Watershed, Northwest Himalaya, Himachal Pradesh, India. J. Mountain Res. Vol. 16(1), (2021), 45-59.
25. Shubhra Sharma, S. P. Sati.....2021. The 23rd April '21 Snow Avalanche, Girthi Ganga post the 7th February '21 Rishi Ganga Flash Flood: Are these Events Linked to Climate Warming in the Western Himalaya? JOURNAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA Vol.97, pp.975-979.
26. Shubhra Sharma, S. P. Sati.....2021. Quest for disaster-resilient roads in the Himalaya. CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 121, NO. 11, 1399-1401.
27. D Rawat, VP Khanduri, SP Sati, T Ahmad, M Riyal, P Mishra. 2020 .Impact of forest fire on soil quality and resilience potential: A review. ADRRI Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences 4 (6 (4)), 59-81.
28. SP Sati, S. Sharma, YP Sundriyal. D. Rawat and M. riyal. 2020. Geo-environmental consequences of obstructiong the Bhagirathi River, Uttarakhand Himalaya, India. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk. Vol11.(1) 887-905. I. F. 3.3
29. S. Ghosh, Prashant Sanyal, Sohom Roy, R. Bhushan, SP. Sati, A. Philippe and N Juyal. 2020. Early Holocene Indian Summer Monsoon and its impact on vegetation in the Central Himalaya. Insight from D and C13 Values of leaf wax lipid. The Holocene. 1-12. Impact factor 2.8

30. Yadav RK, Gahlaut, V.and S. P. Sati. 2020. Geodetic monitoring of landslide movement at two sites in the Garhwal Himalaya. *Himalayan Geology*, vol41(1), 21-30. I. F. 0.42.
31. SP. Sati, Shubhra Sharma, Naresh Rana, Harsh Dobhal and Navin Juyal. 2019. Environmental Implication of Pancheshwar Dam in Uttarakhand, India. *Current Science*. Vol116(9)1483-1496.
32. Yadav R.K., Gahlaut, V, Bansal A. K., Sati, S. P., Joshi, C, Gautam, P, Kumar, K. and Rana, N. 2019. Strong Seismic Coupling underneath Garhwal-Kumaoun region, NW Himalaya, India. *Earth and Planetary Science Letter*. 506(2019)8-14. Impact Factor. 4.8.
33. R. Bhushan, S.P. Sati, N. Ranac, A.D. Shukla, A.S. Mazumdar, N. Juyal, 2017 (2018). High-resolution millennial and centennial scale Holocene monsoon variability in the Higher Central Himalayas. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 489 (2018) 95-104. I.F.:2.525.
34. V.K. Gahlaut, Rajeev K Yadav, K.M. Sreejith, Kalpna Gahlaut, Roland Burgmann, Ritesh Agarwal, S.P. Sati and Amit Kumar 2017. InSAR and GPS measurements of crustal deformation due to seasonal loading of Tehri reservoir in Garhwal Himalaya, India. *Geophys. J. Int.* Advance Access publication 2017 January 17 *GJI Geodynamics and tectonics*. I.F.:2.420.
35. S.P. Sati, N. Juyal, 2017. Recent forest Fires in Uttarakhand. *Current Science*. CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 111, NO. 12, 25 DECEMBER 2016. I. F.:0.926.

36. Naresh Rana, S. P. Sati, Yaspal Sundriyal, Navin Juyal, 2016. Genesis and implication of soft-sediment deformation structures in high-energy fluvial deposits of the Alaknanda Valley, Garhwal Himalaya, India. *Sedimentary Geology*. 344 (2016) 263-276. I. F.: 2.665.
37. S.P. Sati and Y.P. Raiwani, 2016. Response of Himalayan Ecosystem to anticipate Climate Change. *Journal of Climate Change*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2016), pp. 71-82.
38. Y.P. Sundriyal, A Shukla, N. Rana, R. Perumal, P. Srivastava, L. Chamila, S. P. Sati and N. Juyal, 2015. Terrain response to extreme rainfall event on June 2013: Evidence from Alaknanda and Mandakini River Valleys, Garhwal Himalaya, India. *Episodes*, Vol. 38 (3), 179-188. I. F.: 2.00.
39. S. P. Sati, Sheikh Nawaz Ali, Naresh Rana, Falguni Bhattacharya, Ravi Bhushan, Anil Dutt Shukla, Yaspal Sundriyal, Navin Juyal. 2014. Timing and Extent of Holocene glaciations in the monsoon dominated Dunagiri valley (Bangni glacier), Central Himalaya, India. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 91 (2014), 125-136. I. F.: 2.741.
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