



EUCC Coastal & Marine-News

No. 4 Sept. 2009



This publication is supported
by the European Union

EUCC Coastal & Marine-News is the international newsletter of the Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) for its members and for the press. We have ca. 4000 readers.

We gratefully acknowledge the EU annual grants that we are receiving for our work programme every year. However, the financial support of all members is still vital for this newsletter. EUCC-members are entitled to a variety of services and discounts: please check in www.eucc.net/en/members. Please transfer the appropriate amount to bank account 916 of EUCC, mentioning membership type. Name of bank: ING, IBAN-code: NL 85 INGB 0000 000 916, BIC Swift Code: INGBNL2A.

Contributions to the next issue due to: 30 October 2009. Please send to news@eucc.net

- CONTENTS -

- EUCC NEWS -

1. LitusGo new project initiative in the Mediterranean region

- CLIMATE CHANGE -

2. Study "The economics of climate change adaptation in EU coastal areas"
3. Losses from flooding not just from climate

- BIODIVERSITY -

4. Many of Europe's most vulnerable species and habitats under threat
5. Film "The Cove" seeks to expose dolphin killings
6. Plastics break down fast in ocean

- FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE -

7. "International agreement Port State control major blow to pirate fishing"
8. World fisheries collapse can be averted: study
9. Norway whale catches fall to lowest in a decade

- COASTAL MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH -

10. Study: Managing the twin risks of flooding and erosion in coastal areas
11. Publication - Tools and Criteria for sustainable Coastal Ecosystem Management
12. Publication: Beach erosion monitoring
13. Seaweed suspected in French death
14. Publication: Beach Management: Principles and Practice
15. COASTAL WIKI - latest updates

- MARITIME POLICY AND SPATIAL PLANNING -

16. EU strategy to improve maritime governance in the Mediterranean Sea
17. German wind power moves further out to sea
18. Floating challenge for offshore wind turbine

- EVENTS AGENDA -

- COLOPHON -

- EUCC NEWS -

1. LitusGo new project initiative in the Mediterranean region

Mediterranean coastal areas have usually a low resource base and at the same time are under severe anthropogenic pressure from over exploitation and inefficient management, especially in tourist areas, coupled with the impacts of climate change. According to data (e.g UNDP-ACT, Eurostat) there is a gap in information, training and capacity building on these issues in the Mediterranean at local level. Local Authorities and NGOs are often not able to take action and decisions that promote sustainable development, compiling the impacts of climate change with the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

The new project LitusGo aims to fill this training gap through the development of a well-structured, innovative, interactive, work-linked vocational training program, directly focused on Mediterranean Local Authorities and NGOs and through them to practitioners, tuned to accommodate Mediterranean particularities and needs especially in touristic coastal areas. The methodology is problem solving oriented including the development of two training Manuals, implementation of interactive ICT tools, on-the-job trainings, dedicated workshops, test-training sessions and field visits. The results will be translated in English, Greek, Maltese and Turkish.

The Coastal & Marine Union have joined a partnership composed by six other partners from Cyprus, Greece and Malta, representatives of the major coastal key actors: SMEs, Consultancies, NGOs and Local Authorities. For more information please contact [A. Pickaver](#)

[Back to: CONTENTS -](#)

- CLIMATE CHANGE -

2. Study "The economics of climate change adaptation in EU coastal areas"

The study "The economics of climate change adaptation in EU coastal areas" provides insights in the state-of-play and financial dimension of the actions undertaken to prepare Europe's coastal zones as well as the outermost regions for the effects of climate change. Furthermore, this study compares the different climate change adaptation aspects from an empirical perspective with results drawn from dedicated scientific literature. The study includes 23 specific reports for each of the 22 coastal Member States and the Outermost Regions. A comprehensive compilation of documentation on climate change adaptation in coastal and marine areas can be found in a CIRCA library, including specific information for each coastal Member State and the Outermost Regions.

[Main Report](#) and [Executive Summary](#)

All related documents are available on:

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/climate_change_en.html

3. Losses from flooding not just from climate

Economic losses from flooding disasters can be the result of both social and climate factors. A recent investigation into floods in Europe from 1970 to 2006 revealed that an observed trend in economic losses was mostly driven by societal factors, such as increases in population and wealth, rather than climate factors. This study, led by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), assessed flood damage in 31 European countries taking these factors into account. The 27 largest floods in Europe were considered. When the influence of socio-economic factors on floods was filtered out, the data suggest there is no significant increase in economic losses between 1970 and 2006. This indicates that socio-economic factors were in fact the main contributors to the original upward trend.

[European Water News, September 9 2009](#)

[Back to: CONTENTS -](#)

- BIODIVERSITY -

4. Many of Europe's most vulnerable species and habitats under threat

A report on the conservation status of over 1150 species and 200 habitat types protected under EU law has been published by the EU. Only a small proportion of these vulnerable habitats and species have achieved good conservation status and Member States will need to strengthen their efforts if this situation is to improve. The report, which covers 2001-2006 and is the most comprehensive survey of

EU biodiversity ever undertaken, provides an invaluable reference point for measuring future trends. Grasslands, wetlands and coastal habitats face the greatest threats, mainly due to the decline of traditional patterns of agriculture, tourist development and climate change. The picture is not uniformly gloomy, however, and some larger, emblematic species such as the wolf, Eurasian lynx, beaver and otter are beginning to re-colonize parts of their traditional range. Many Member States invested heavily to carry out the detailed monitoring, and despite a number of gaps, the reporting has been a great success. EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas said: "We are committed to halting the loss of biodiversity in Europe and today's report leaves no room for complacency. Bringing vulnerable habitats and species back to a good status takes time and considerable effort. EU nature legislation and the Natura 2000 network are the key elements in achieving our objectives for biodiversity protection in the EU. Now that the terrestrial part of the network is nearly complete, we can expect significant improvements over the next 10 to 20 years."

[Full report](#) and [More details](#)

5. Film "The Cove" seeks to expose dolphin killings

A tense new film shows Japanese fishermen luring thousands of wild dolphins into a hidden secret cove in Japan where activists say they are captured for marine amusement parks or slaughtered for food. "The Cove" follows a team of activists including former dolphin trainer from the "Flipper" television series Ric O'Barry. They battle Japanese police and fisherman to gain access to a cove in Taiji, Japan, where barbed wire blocks people from filming dolphin killings that begin in September each year. The documentary opened in the United States on August 7 but has yet to receive distribution in Japan, where O'Barry says 23,000 dolphins and porpoises are legally killed each year. The Japanese government said it has done nothing wrong and cites cultural differences in response to the film. Dolphin meat is eaten by a very small percentage of Japanese people. The film has already been praised by critics and won the audience award at this year's Sundance Film Festival. "Eco-activist documentaries don't get much more compelling than 'The Cove'," said Variety's review.

[Planet Ark World Environment News, August 3 2009](#)

[The Cove Movie website](#)

6. Plastics break down fast in ocean

Plastics decompose with surprising speed in the oceans, releasing contaminants into the water, according to new research. The huge amount of plastic waste in our seas has previously been regarded as a long-lasting pollutant that does not break down easily. Researchers who presented their work at a meeting of the American Chemical Society (ACS) suggest otherwise. Most attention has focused on dangers that visible items of plastic waste pose to seabirds and other wildlife. But the researchers found that plastic in the ocean actually decomposes as it is exposed to the rain and sun and other environmental conditions, giving rise to yet another source of global contamination that will continue into the future. Dr Saido, a chemist at Nihon University in Chiba, Japan, said his team found that when some plastics decompose they release the chemicals bisphenol A (BPA) and polystyrene (PS) oligomers into the water. Previous studies in animals suggest that, at particular doses, exposure to BPA can disrupt hormone systems. Plastics do not usually break down in an animal's body after being eaten. However, the substances released from decomposing plastic could be absorbed, say the researchers. But it is unclear whether marine animals are being exposed at sufficient concentrations to cause concern about the effects of these compounds.

[BBC Science & Environment News, August 20 2009](#)

[Back to: CONTENTS –](#)

- FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE –

7. "International agreement Port State control major blow to pirate fishing"

The European Commission has welcomed the successful conclusion at the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of negotiations to establish an international agreement on port state measures as part of the global fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The measures agreed by delegates from the FAO Member States set minimum standards for the anti-IUU measures to be taken by Port States, and are a major contribution to the ongoing global fight against illegal fishing activities, the Commission states. The August 28 agreement is also significant as it is the first major international instrument on fisheries management to be established since the adoption of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement in 1996.

European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Joe Borg commented: "This is very good news for honest fishermen everywhere and very bad news for all those who continue to plunder the sea by taking advantage of lax control measures and weak sanctions to conceal their illegal activities. By strengthening the power to act of all states which provide port facilities to foreign vessels, the international community has closed a major loophole. Ports of convenience cannot be tolerated. The European Union has already taken similar steps to strengthen control in its own ports, and we have pushed to have them adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. I am delighted that this approach we have been actively promoting will now become the international norm."

[EU Press Releases, August 28, 2009](#)

8. World fisheries collapse can be averted: study

The world's commercial fisheries, pressured by overfishing and threatened with possible collapse by mid-century, could be rebuilt with careful management, researchers reported on July 30. In fact, a fisheries expert who in 2006 predicted total global collapse of fish and seafood populations by 2048 is more optimistic of recovery, based on a wide-ranging two-year study *Rebuilding Global Fisheries* published in the journal *Science* by scientists in North and South America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In 5 of 10 well-studied ecosystems, the average exploitation rate has recently declined and is now at or below the rate predicted to achieve maximum sustainable yield for seven systems. Still, 63 percent of fish stocks worldwide need to be rebuilt, the researchers said. Recovery tools include: restrictions on gear like nets so that smaller, younger fish can escape; limits on the total allowable catch; closing some areas to fishing; certifying fisheries as sustainable; offering shares of the total allowable catch to each person who fishes in a specified area. The researchers recommended setting fishing limits below the estimated maximum sustainable yield. Maximum sustainable yield should be an absolute upper limit, they said, rather than a target that is frequently exceeded.

[Planet Ark World Environment News, July 31 2009](#)

[BBC Science & Environment News, July 30 2009](#)

[Science, abstract, July 31 2009](#)

9. Norway whale catches fall to lowest in a decade

Norway's whale catches are set to fall to the lowest in more than a decade in 2009, a decline blamed by the industry on financial problems and by environmentalists on dwindling demand for the meat. A final catch of 485 minke whales in the summertime season that ends on August 31 would make 2009 the first year with a catch below 500 since 2000, when 487 were harpooned, and the lowest since 388 in 1996. The haul of minke whales, which Oslo says are plentiful in the North Atlantic, is far below this year's quota of 885. Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993 despite a ban by the International Whaling Commission. It is said that financial problems for industrial processing plants, which led to a brief suspension of hunts in June, were a main cause of the fall. But environmental group Greenpeace said ever fewer Norwegians eat whale meat. In 2004, parliament voted to raise quotas "considerably" -- whalers took that to mean a return to an average of 1,800 whales caught in the 1960s-70s. Since 1993, however, the peak year for whale catches was 647 in 2003.

[Planetark World Environment News, August 28 2009](#)

- COASTAL MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH -

10. Study: Managing the twin risks of flooding and erosion in coastal areas

Coastal areas are naturally at risk from erosion and flooding, but this risk is increased by the effects of climate change. A recent study has examined choices for regulators and coastline managers and suggests that successful management in high risk areas needs a fully integrated approach involving all stakeholders. Managing the interactions between the natural environment and socio-economic activity of coastal areas has become even more complicated by climate change, which threatens to increase coastal flooding and erosion through higher sea levels and more severe storms. Coastal erosion and flooding are typically assessed independently, but this study provides evidence that these seemingly two separate problems are in fact interdependent and management should be fully integrated.

The researchers investigated a 72 km stretch of coastline in Norfolk in the south east of the UK. A number of scenarios were modelled for the coming century that included the influence of global and regional climate change, particularly sea level rise, wave height and direction, together with local socio-economic development and coastal defence options.

The authors suggest that by removing cliff defences and allowing the coast to return to a more natural state, a greater problem of flooding would be reduced. However, this has significant implications for cliff-top communities and housing plans need to be integrated immediately into coastal management. Whilst further work is needed to better understand the socio-economic issues associated with coastal risk

management, visualisation of the results from these simulation models provides a potentially powerful tool for motivating and engaging policy makers and stakeholders.

Full article source: Source: ['Science for Environment Policy', issue 163](#) September 2009, *Managing the twin risks of flooding and erosion in coastal areas*, European Commission DG Environment News Alert Service.

Further information: This study underlies the conclusions and policy recommendations of the [EUROSION study](#) (EC DG-Environment 2001-2004).

11. Publication - Tools and Criteria for sustainable Coastal Ecosystem Management

This book discusses operational bioindicators for sustainable coastal management, criteria for coastal area sensitivity to eutrophication and an approach to set a biological value of coastal areas. These bioindicators should meet defined criteria for practical usefulness, e.g. they should be simple to understand and apply to managers and scientists. Central aspects for this book concern effect-load-sensitivity analyses. Three case-studies exemplify how local emissions of nutrients affect the receiving waters, how to find reference values for good ecological status and how a reconstruction of eutrophication can be carried out.

By L. Hakanson and A.C. Bryhn (2008, 292 pp.). Springer-Verlag, P.O. Box 105280, 69042, Heidelberg, Germany. Fax: +49 6221/345-4229. Web: www.springer.com. Email: SCSC-books@springer.com. ISBN 978 3 540 78361 9. Price: 106.95 euro.

12. Publication: Beach erosion monitoring

Quantitative analysis of the morphological and sedimentary evolution of coastlines plays an essential part in the integrated management of coastal zones, and it is especially critical when planning the implementation of future conservation initiatives and assessing their effectiveness. The results of OpTIMAL - *Optimisation of Integrated Monitoring Techniques Applied to Coastlines*, a sub project of the of BEACHMED-e, are presented in this publication. Edited by Enzo Pranzini and Lilian Wetzel. The publication is available to [download](#). More information at [BEACHMED-e. Site](#)

13. Seaweed suspected in French death

French investigators are examining whether a lorry driver has become the first victim of a toxic seaweed that is clogging parts of the Brittany coast. The driver died in July after carrying three truckloads of sea lettuce away from the beaches where it has been decaying, releasing poisonous gas. His death was originally recorded as a heart attack but prosecutors want to know if it was linked to the seaweed. France's PM warned of the health risk while visiting the beaches last month. Francois Fillon announced that the government would pay for cleaning up the beaches polluted by the sea lettuce, *Ulva lactuca*. Locals had raised the alarm after a horse, being ridden over the sands, collapsed and died. Its rider fell unconscious and had to be dragged off the algae-coated beach. By then, the lorry driver had already died. The man had been working for the annual operation to remove 2,000 tonnes of rotting sea lettuce from the beaches at Binic. Researchers from France's National Institute for Environmental Technology and Hazards (Ineris) have visited the same beach and found hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) in such concentration that it could be "deadly in few minutes". Sea lettuce is harmless in the sea, but as it decomposes on the beach it releases the deadly gas.

[BBC Science & Environment News, September 7 2009](#)



14. Publication: Beach Management: Principles and Practice

Whether a sunbathing beach in the Mediterranean, a surf beach in Australia, a conservation area in the UK or a wild section of wind and wave-swept dunes on the Oregon coast, beaches are among most widely loved and heavily used and abused areas in the world. Competing social or recreational, economic and conservation uses, and the needs of many users, make beach management particularly challenging, but vitally important. This comprehensive book provides full coverage of beach management principles and practice, with an emphasis on needs-based management. The book comprises two sections. Part One covers beach management principles and theory and addresses practical management tools and guidelines, including how to determine the best management strategy for different beach types (linear, pocket, resort, urban, village, rural and remote) as well as how to include user preferences and priorities in effective management plans. Part Two provides a wealth of case studies of best and worst practice, authored by a cast of international beach management experts from the UK, USA, New Zealand, the Mediterranean and Latin America. The emphasis throughout the book is on optimizing economic, social and environmental outcomes, and reconciling competing needs in management planning for beach areas.

This book is an indispensable tool kit for all professionals in beach and coastal/beach zone management, including local and regional authorities, planners, park and protected area managers, societies, resort beach owners and managers. It is also a comprehensive primer for university under and post-graduate students of land, coastal zone and beach management, coastal geography as well as tourism and conservation planning and management.

By Allan Williams and Anton Micallef with contributors (2009, 464 pp.), Earthscan Publications, Dunstan House 14a St. Cross Street London EC1N 8XA UK, E-mail earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk, Website www.earthscan.co.uk/, ISBN 978-1-84407-435-8, £ 52.00



15. COASTAL WIKI – latest updates

The Coastal Wiki - short name for Coastal and Marine Wikipedia - is an Internet encyclopaedia providing up-to-date high quality information for coastal professionals, which is continuously improved, complemented and updated by expert users. The Coastal Wiki is an excellent place to share your ideas and learn from others. Need to find specific coastal and marine related information? If you want to learn about the most recent additions to the Wiki, please check "This month's featured article" at www.coastalwiki.org/

[Back to: CONTENTS –](#)

- MARITIME POLICY AND SPATIAL PLANNING –

16. EU strategy to improve maritime governance in the Mediterranean Sea

The European Commission presented a strategy aimed at countering the various maritime challenges in the Mediterranean Sea basin. The improved governance of maritime affairs would be an important driver for more sustainable growth in the region, while at the same addressing common issues of concern. Competition for marine space, threats to maritime safety, environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change all point to the need for a more coordinated response of maritime governance in the region, also in cooperation with non-EU Mediterranean partners.

European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Joe Borg, said: "The development of more integrated decision-making processes in the Mediterranean region will certainly be beneficial to all stakeholders and administrations. Our success in ensuring a strong and sustainable future for the maritime industries and the preservation of the marine environment in the Mediterranean region will depend on how much effort we put into improving maritime governance in all its aspects. The EU must work for a more integrated and inclusive maritime policy not only for the EU, but also in partnership with all our neighbours."

[Full Strategy document...](#)

For more information visit the [Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean](#) web page

17. German wind power moves further out to sea

A pioneering German wind power plant's new high-tech equipment, to capture higher winds further offshore and for longer periods, is exciting the industry. The Alpha Ventus wind park started this month and operates 45 km off the German-Dutch coast. Existing European wind parks operate only 20 km offshore at the most. Alpha Ventus was forced by German environmental laws to build in deeper waters further out to protect tidelands. The 250 million euros test field, also known as Borkum West, lies near the German-Dutch border with steel foundations 30 meters deep. During August, three of the 12 Alpha Ventus turbines of five megawatts each began test runs and the rest are expected to start by the end of 2009. Not just the big utilities that clubbed together for Alpha Ventus - E.ON, Vattenfall Europe and smaller rival EWE - are betting on its success. German Repower and French Areva jointly supply the turbines for Alpha Ventus.



[Planet Ark World Environment News, August 26 2009](#)

18. Floating challenge for offshore wind turbine

Norwegian energy giant StatoilHydro has constructed the world's first full-scale floating wind turbine a couple of hours out of sea from the oil town Stavanger, in the hope that one day vast wind farms could be constructed far offshore in water depths of up to 700m. The turbine stands as firm as if it was pinned to the seabed, the way conventional offshore turbines are, its 65m tubular carbon steel tower and slowly rotating 80m diameter blades, together stretching 100m above the sea. The most interesting aspects of the turbine can be found in the depths of the sea, where a 100m long steel cylinder weighing 3,000 tonnes thanks to its ballast of water and rocks is anchored to the sea-bed with mooring lines that can hold the structure at depths of up to 700m. So-called slack anchors are used, allowing the structure to move with the seas. In fact, in spite of its apparent sturdiness, the 138 tonne turbine is constantly moving. The Hywind turbine will be tested over a two-year period, at the end of which StatoilHydro hopes to have found proof that offshore wind farms can be built, and that they are economically viable - perhaps even competitive with conventional offshore wind.



[BBC Science & Environment News, September 8 2009](#)

[Back to: CONTENTS –](#)

– EVENTS AGENDA –

September 30 – 1 October 2009, Granville, France

Conference Pollution of Coastal Waters in Wet Weather

The SMBCG (French public entity formed by local communities in the Granville Coastal Basin), is organising a European conference in Granville (France) to provide a complete overview of the reduction in the quality of coastal waters in wet weather. The conference covers: a summary of regulations and developments introduced by new European directives; the methods available for identifying pollution phenomena; the solutions developed to date, encouraging active management and sustainable preventive measures in coastal waters; and public information and management issues

[More information and registration](#)

October 2nd 2009, Clarion Hotel Sign, Stockholm, Sweden

Workshop and Concluding Conference on Maritime Spatial Planning

This workshop is organised by the European Commission in close cooperation with the Swedish EU Presidency. This will be a combined event to conclude the debate on the practical implementation of the key principles, including a concluding conference and the last workshop on Maritime Spatial Planning in 2009. Key principles to be discussed: Stakeholder participation ; and Cross-border cooperation.

[Draft Programme](#) and [Registration online](#). More information available at [EC DG Maritime Affairs website](#).

November 2nd – 6th 2009, Stralsund, Germany**2nd International Conference on PROGRESS IN MARINE CONSERVATION IN EUROPE 2009**

Hosted by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in cooperation with the German Oceanographic Museum (DMM) (www.meeresmuseum.de) and financed by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (www.bmu.de). The conference covers current marine nature conservation issues in Europe aimed at a wide range of participants such as policy makers, conservation managers, scientists and inter- and non-governmental organizations. This 2nd conference is the continuation of the successful initial conference in 2006 and offers a regular international forum for in-depth discussion of new and emerging issues in this field. [Additional information](#)

November 24th - 25th 2009, Stockholm, Sweden**SPICOSA SETNET Training Workshop: Improving ICZM Using a Systems Approach**

For SPICOSA study site training representatives, and policy makers with an interest in the latest ICZM tools, this workshop will learn you how to implement a systems approach in your local area.

The training course is free, although you will need to meet your own travel, accommodation and subsistence costs. To register, please contact Hania Ladkowska mocehl@ug.edu.pl

[Stockholm flyer](#)

April 11th – 17th, 2010, Estoril, Cascais, Portugal**ICCCM'10 International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean**

The New University of Lisbon, the Cascais Municipality, the Cascais Energy Agency, the Cascais Atlantic Agency and the Organizing Committee, are pleased to announce the International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean (ICCCM 2010). The Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) supports the organization of the conference.

Please find more information at <http://icccm.dcea.fct.unl.pt>

>>> **Reduced registration fee for EUCC – members** <<<

Important dates:

Pre-registration is open

25th September 2009 - Abstract submission deadline

30th November 2009- Acceptance notification

15th January 2010 - End of reduced fee for registration

26th February 2010 - Submission of papers for publication in the Journal of Coastal Conservation, Planning and Management.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the organizing committee at:

icccm@cascaisenergia.org

May 3rd - 7th 2010, UNESCO Paris, France**Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands - Global Oceans Conference 2010 Advancing Integrated Ocean Governance At National, Regional, And Global Levels**

The Global Oceans Conferences provide the major opportunity for all sectors of the global oceans community-- governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and scientific groups-- to address the major policy issues affecting the oceans at global, regional, and national levels and to make progress in advancing the global oceans agenda. 2010 is a year of major importance for the world's oceans. [Programme flyer](#)

September 21st – 23rd, 2010, London, UK**LITTORAL 2010 "Adapting to global change at the coast: Leadership, Innovation, and Investment"**

CoastNet, Eurocoast and the Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) have the pleasure to invite you to participate in this LITTORAL 2010, 10th International Conference. That will be held at the Royal Geographical Society, London.

Important dates:

Registration to the event will be available online soon!

30th September 2009 – Call for papers

21st December 2009 – Abstract submission deadline

28th February 2010 - Acceptance notification

28th June 2010 - Submission of camera-ready papers and posters

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the organizing committee at:

admin@coastnet.org.uk

[Conference website](#)

September 29th - October 1st, 2010, Rotterdam, The Netherlands**Deltas in Times of Climate Change**

Two Dutch research programmes on climate change and spatial planning, Climate changes Spatial Planning and Knowledge for Climate, the city of Rotterdam and the Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate invite scientists, politicians, policymakers and practitioners to share their experience and knowledge in a major international conference. The overall scope of the conference is planning and investments in times of climate change.

Themes to be discussed include: subsidence, climate change and spatial planning, flood risk management, salt water intrusion and fresh water supply, salt water aquaculture and brackish agriculture, urban heat island effect, governance and innovative policy instruments.

An important event during the conference is the launching of the Delta Alliance: an international alliance promoting effective cooperation among deltas in their efforts to manage existing and new challenges.

For further information, see www.climatedeltaconference.org/

October 5th –9th, 2010 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA**XXIII International Coastal Conference - honour of 100 anniversary of Prof. Vsevolod Zenkovich COASTAL EVOLUTION STUDIES: TRADITIONS AND MODERN CONCEPTS**

This international conference will be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, under the auspices of the Russian State Hydrometeorological University (RSHU). The 2010 Conference is expected to be a landmark event for the capacity development and a valuable contribution to the 50th anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The prospects for effective capacity development through education and training will be considered and proposals made for putting into practice new ideas, methods, institutions and measures of implementation.

More details available at RSHU_IOC50_website

EVENTS UPDATE - for a complete list of the planned events and conferences please visit:

www.coastalguide.org/meetings If you have news, announcements and events of interest for the coastal & marine community do not hesitate to contact us!

[Back to: CONTENTS –](#)

– COLOPHON –

Disclaimer: EUCC Coastal & Marine-News is a news service; articles do not necessarily reflect the official views of Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC).

© Articles may be reproduced free of charge with acknowledgement and citation of EUCC Coastal & Marine News and the URL of Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) (www.eucc.net). The articles of this and previous issues of EUCC Coastal News can be found at www.eucc.net/en/news/index.htm

EUCC Coastal & Marine-News Editorial Team: Albert Salman, Maria Ferreira, Alan Pickaver, Erik Devilee, René Beckerschmidt and Ben Spaans.

Special Editors: Magdalena A. Kim Muir (EUCC Advisory Board Member): Climate Change; and Roger Longhorn (EUCC Advisory Board Member): Information Policy

Established in 1989, the Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) is an association involving the largest coastal and marine network in Europe with more than 3000 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International, P.O. Box 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands, Tel.: +31-71-5122900, Internet: www.eucc.net