

## **EUCC Coastal News**

**No 4  
April 2004**

EUCC Coastal News is a monthly newsletter published by EUCC - The Coastal Union for its members. Readers and Network members (only entitled to newsletters) are encouraged to join the EUCC as a Private or Professional member. Members are entitled to a variety of services and discounts: check in [www.eucc.nl/en/members](http://www.eucc.nl/en/members). For free subscriptions, comments or contributions to this newsletter, please contact [news@coastalguide.org](mailto:news@coastalguide.org).

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*The following keywords are applied:*

*EU policies, ICZM, international conventions, biodiversity, coastal defence, climate change, water (management and policies), marine environment, fisheries and aquaculture, energy, transport, pollution, tourism, health*

## – EUCC news –

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### 1. Successful 2004 spring workshop of EUCC-France

*Keywords: coastal defence, tourism*

EUCC-France held a workshop on the Atlantic coast just north of the Gironde estuary, in the so-called Charente-Maritime, on March 31 and April 1, 2004. About fifty participants - scientists, practitioners, decision makers involved in coastal matters coming from all around the country - gathered in Châtelailon to discuss the coastal defence strategy of the community: hard defences -seawall, groynes, rock armouring- erected since the beginning of the 20th century were unable to stop erosion which led to a decline of the resort. From 1989, successful artificial nourishment operations restored the beach and, as a result, tourist numbers increased from 4,000 to 45,000. Another issue of discussion was the southern part of the Oleron island where recently built coastal defence structures are useless because here nothing valuable is at stake. Recommendations were formulated and an informative guidebook was handed out to the participants.

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## – EU news and initiatives–

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### 2. Welcome to new EU Member States

*Keywords: EU enlargement, biodiversity, ICZM*

The EUCC is extremely pleased about the historic enlargement of the European Union, on 1 May 2004. With the enlargement, the EU coastline has increased from 96,000 to 101,000 km. "I congratulate the governments and people of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta – as well as the European Commission", says Albert Salman, EUCC's Secretary General. "The countries now part of the European Union coastal network and they can be proud of it. Over the last year Europe has taken over global leadership in coastal management from the US. This is the result of intense collaboration between EUCC experts from East and West, and resulting into achievements such as CoastLearn, ICZM Progress Indicators (under the EEA), the Coastal Practice Network (CoPraNet), and EUROSION." Unfortunately, the new EU Member States are hardly represented in CoPraNet, while this will be the key mechanism for exchanging best practice and generating new ideas and approaches. The good news is that national agencies, coastal councils and individual practitioners can now join as CoPraNet associates (contact the EUCC directly). For more information on the biodiversity front, the new Member States bring major treasures in the form of natural habitats and species. "New" species in coastal regions include European bison (Poland), Steller's eider (Lithuania, Estonia) and Green Turtle (Cyprus). And more significantly, EU policies and legislation now apply to these coastal zones. More information about the implications for the nature directives can be found in:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/enlargement.htm>

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/habitats\\_summary.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/habitats_summary.pdf)

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/birds\\_summary.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/birds_summary.pdf)

A new Interpretation Manual of the Habitats can be found in:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/habitats\\_im\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/habitats_im_en.pdf)

An actualised map of the biogeographical regions can be found in:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/map.jpg>

At the occasion of the enlargement Prof. Dr. Inese Vaidere, Chair of the Helsinki Commission, has given an interview on the effects of the EU enlargement on the protection of the Baltic Sea. To read the interview please visit:

<http://www.helcom.fi/helcom/news/382.html>

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### 3. European Parliament vote paves the way for global fight against climate change

*Keywords: EU policies, climate change*

A new directive that will give a boost to the development of greenhouse gas emission reduction projects was favourably voted for by the European Parliament. The new directive will allow European companies participating in emissions trading to count credits from emission reduction projects around the world towards their obligations under the European Union's emissions trading scheme. The scheme builds on the project-based mechanisms "Clean Development Mechanism" and "Joint Implementation" created by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/505|0|RA PID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/505|0|RA PID&lg=EN&display)

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#### 4. EC measures for fishing activities in the Antarctic Area

*Keywords: EU policies, fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment*

The European Commission has adopted a regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 600/2004) which lays down certain technical matters regarding fishing activities in the area covered by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The matters concerned set minimum mesh sizes for nets used for catching a number of certain fish species, sets limitations on crab fisheries, prohibit the use of plastic packaging bands on Community fishing vessels, obliges all other plastic material not to be discarded at sea, and put limitations on long-line fishing with regard to the prevention of the killing of seabirds.

[http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l\\_097/l\\_09720040401en00160029.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_097/l_09720040401en00160029.pdf)

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#### 5. Commission proposes quotas

*Keywords: EU policies, fisheries*

The EC proposes the adoption of total allowable catches for the stocks jointly managed by the European Union and Norway following an agreement between the two parties in January. On the basis of new scientific data, the Commission proposes to amend the boundaries of the cod protection area in the North Sea and to change the percentages of haddock that can be caught by vessels not holding a special license. Fishing with pots and creels as well as for mid-water species could be permitted in an area west of Scotland currently closed to all fisheries to protect cod. Also proposed is that time spent by a vessel subject to the days-out-of-port regime assisting another vessel in need of emergency aid is not counted against the vessel's allocation.

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/442|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/04/442|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display)

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#### 6. Creation of a global monitoring system by 2014

*Keywords: EU policies*

At the Earth Observation Summit ministers and ambassadors from 44 nations and 26 international groups, including the European Commission, agreed to a 10-year plan to kick start the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). The system will help countries share data from satellites, buoys and weather balloons around the world- helping to change and improve how we perceive and understand the Earth system. Delegates agreed to a non-legally binding framework to start up the system, with a follow-up summit in Brussels February 2005.

[http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/afp/20040425/sc\\_afp/environment\\_japan\\_040425133459](http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/afp/20040425/sc_afp/environment_japan_040425133459)

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### – International news in brief –

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#### 7. Decline of Sub polar Gulf Stream fits with Greenhouse effect

*Keywords: climate change, marine environment*

Big changes are taking place in the ocean currents in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Sirpa Häkkinen (NASA) and Peter Rhines (University of Washington) conclude from new satellite data that the water displacement in the enormous circular currents south of Greenland has diminished between 1992 and 2002 with 20%. Although the arithmetic series are still too short to draw long-term conclusions, the investigators observe that the indicated trend is consistent with predicted consequences of the Greenhouse effect. In Nature April 22 the research team at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute reported that the rate of ocean circulation varied remarkably following the last ice age, with strong reductions and abrupt reinvigorations closely tied to regional climate changes. "Strong overturning circulation leads to warm conditions in the North Atlantic region while weak overturning circulation leads to cold conditions. It has been known that changes in the chemistry of sea water itself was different at times of rapid climate changes, and it now appears the difference was related to changes in the rate of ocean circulation", stated Jerry McManus, study author, "It is thought that the input of fresh water to the surface ocean at a particularly sensitive location triggers the circulation collapse and possibly initiate abrupt climate change."

Science 23 April 2004: 555-559, online edition 15 April 2004

<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/vol304/issue5670/>

[http://www.innovations-report.com/html/reports/earth\\_sciences/report-28371.html](http://www.innovations-report.com/html/reports/earth_sciences/report-28371.html)

<http://www.whoi.edu/>

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## 8. Oceans rising faster near coasts

*Keywords: climate change*

It has recently confirmed - thanks to satellite measurements - that the sea is rising faster near the coast than in the mid-ocean. The Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory, UK, has established a system of measure consisting on bouncing microwaves off the ocean and timing them when coming back. Between 1993 and 2002 the water level within 100 kilometres of the coast raised by an average of 3.7 millimetres a year, instead of the general sea level rise of 2.8 millimetres, consequence of the global warming. The real problem is that the difference between coast and ocean can be getting bigger, and flooding can cause devastations.

For further information:

<http://www.newscientist.com/news/news.jsp?id=ns99994903>

<http://www.agu.org/journals/gl/>

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## 9. Foresight Future Flooding report: looking ahead to reduce flood risks

*Keywords: climate change, coastal defence*

A reduction in green house gas emissions and enhanced long-term flood management are needed to control the risk to the UK from future flooding, according to a new report published 22 April 2004. The Foresight Future Flooding report quantifies the possible scale of the future challenges the UK faces. The report outlines the possible risks for the UK from flooding and coastal erosion, and highlights the decisions that need to be made to protect people, homes, businesses and the environment in the future. Since 2000 there has been a substantial increase in government money spent on flood and coastal defence. An initial action plan is being drawn up, in response to the report. Its conclusions will be incorporated into Defra's (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) new 20 year Flood and Coastal Defence Strategy. This will make a long-term assessment of all government policies on flood risk, including climate change policy. The strategy will be published for consultation later this year. Elliot Morley, Environment Minister said: "Managing future flood risk, including the latest climate change predictions, is a challenge Defra is addressing as it works on its new Strategy for Flood & Coastal Protection. "Government spending on flood and coastal defence has risen significantly in the last three years and the UK is firmly committed to combating climate change. But this very useful 'what if?' report underlines the need for the Government flood management programme to keep evolving to face up to new potential risks and challenges."

The full report and executive summary can be found at:

[www.foresight.gov.uk](http://www.foresight.gov.uk) Defra's flood policy [www.defra.gov.uk/envIRON/fcd/default.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/envIRON/fcd/default.htm)

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## 10. Phytoplankton major historical control on global warming

*Keywords: climate change, marine environment*

New research has revealed phytoplankton may be one of the main historical controls on global warming, and that fertilizing the oceans with iron may result on increased phytoplankton productivity. In order for phytoplankton to be a long-term sink for carbon, they need to get deposited in the deep ocean. If the phytoplankton are just eaten at the surface or don't sink to any great depths the carbon is eventually released back into the atmosphere. Although Hales, a professor in college of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences at Oregon State University, is excited about the scientific implications of the research he is reluctant to make any claims that fertilizing the ocean with iron would realistically help control global warming.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases.2004/04/040416014043.htm>

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## 11. Wind farms offshore: how far from the beach?

*Keywords: climate change, energy, biodiversity*

In Belgium the Minister for the North Sea Vande Lanotte have granted permission for a wind mill park on the Thornton Bank for the coast of Knokke-Heist 27 km from the beach. This is far enough from shipping and bird routes and far enough from the coast to avoid visual nuisance, according to the minister. In the Netherlands a discussion on the distance from the beach of wind mill parks is running: the company Noordzeewind B.V. (Shell and Nuon) has invested in a wind mill park 10 km from the beach of Egmond aan Zee ahead of a governmental decision and contrary to the advise of the government of 12 km. The Dutch NGO Stichting Duinbehoud even prefers 15 km. Another point for Stichting Duinbehoud is that no compensation measures are planned so far for damage to landscape and birds. No permission has been granted for wind mills on western groynes in the harbour of Zeebrugge, Belgium. Some of those wind mills could be reached at low tide. a safety concern.

Belgium LandBouwActualitieten, buitenland Vol14, nr 9, March 18, 2004

Information Egmond aan Zee Marc Janssen [marc@duinbehoud.nl](mailto:marc@duinbehoud.nl)

See also CNews 2004-3 items 13,14 (UK),15 (Germany),

(UK): [www.nothoyle.co.uk](http://www.nothoyle.co.uk) , [www.sepa.org.uk](http://www.sepa.org.uk)

[Back to: – Contents –](#)**12. UK: Action on marine environment***Keywords: marine environment, biodiversity*

Urgent action to protect the UK's marine environment was recommended by a report published by the House of Commons Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee on 22 March. However, the Committee drew back from supporting the two key initiatives sought by environmental organisations—a marine Act, and the introduction of marine spatial planning. The Committee's overall conclusion is that both the case for marine spatial plans and the detail of how they would work in practice have yet to be made out. The report also urges the Government to work with the European Commission to ensure that the Habitats Directive provides better coverage of marine species and habitats and to resolve conflicts between the Directive and the Common Fisheries Policy.

For further information:

<http://www.endsreport.com/index.cfm?action=report.article&articleID=11864>

[http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary\\_committees/environment\\_\\_food\\_and\\_rural\\_affairs/efra\\_pn37\\_040321.cfm](http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/environment__food_and_rural_affairs/efra_pn37_040321.cfm)

**13. Ireland: opening up of gas field threatens sea mammals***Keywords: biodiversity, marine environment, energy*

The pipeline that would be constructed between a gas field west of the Irish coast to the county Mayo (North-western Ireland) goes right through an important breeding and living area for several sea mammals. This has come to light from an investigation conducted by the University College Cork in 2001 and 2002. Despite the fact that the area concerned is on the nomination of candidate Special Protected Area, an investigation was not necessary according to the licensing institution, the Ministry of Communication, Marine and Natural Resources. The constructor of the pipeline had asked for the investigation because during the preliminary work in the area he run upon many sea mammals. Although in the license application the importance of the area for sea mammals was denied, it appears from the rapport that in the area seven whale and dolphin species, two species of seals, dogfishes and turtles have been observed. According to the investigators it is difficult to protect these animals from the effects of drillings and explosions. The results of the study will, according to the company, be taken into consideration in the manner in which the work will be conducted, when the necessary licences have been obtained.

Source: LandBouwActualiteiten Vol 14, nr 7, 20 February 2004

[Back to: – Contents –](#)**14. UK: Managing coastal activities: new help for local authorities***Keywords: ICZM, coastal defence, tourism, biodiversity*

New guidance to help local authorities manage the increasing recreational demands on England's coasts and estuaries was published today 7 April by Rural Affairs Minister Alun Michael. The guide recognises that many coastal activities require some form of management by local authorities to reduce potential conflict between different user groups, ensure the physical safety of individuals, and to protect the natural environment.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2004/040331c.htm>

[Back to: – Contents –](#)**15. Denmark: discard untenable***Keywords: fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment*

Danish Minister Mariann Fischer Boel considers the discard of fish in the seas around Denmark an untenable situation and has discussed the problem with her British colleague Bradshaw. The Danish minister considers some measures: "We have to find technological solutions in the form of sensors and the like. The management of the fishing areas can be improved, e.g. by the closing of certain areas." Danish research has concluded that a great deal of discard is practised. With sole fishing in the North Sea almost 50% is discard, with beam trawlers in the Skagerrak 40 %, with shrimp fishing in the Skagerrak 38% and with standing nets in the Baltic Sea 2%. A number of reasons are given: the fish may be too small and therefore not suitable for bringing ashore, the fish could be damaged by nets or porpoises and therefore not suitable as fish for consumption. Further, some species of fish are not regarded as fish for consumption and finally the fish might be thrown back because the EU-quota for a particular species has already been caught. Unfortunately, the greatest part of the fish that is thrown back does not survive this.

Source: LandBouwActualiteiten, Vol. 14, nr 9, 18 March 2004

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#### 16. Denmark: dioxin in salmon from the Baltic

*Keywords: health, pollution, fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment*

Because of too high level of dioxin in salmon, the Danish minister Mariann Fischer Boel has decided not to permit salmon fishing and to issue a prohibition on trading in salmon from the Baltic from April 1 on. As a result of new extensive research this spring, probably a limitation on salmon fishing in the Baltic will follow. The dioxin in the Baltic originates from waste incinerators and industries. The pollution has decreased since the 1970s, but dioxin decomposes only slowly and accumulates in the food chain. That is why the problem can be determined with salmon, being the last link in the food chain and a relatively long living species. In smaller and less fat fish species problematical dioxin concentrations have not yet been found.

Source : LBA volume. 14 nr. 14, 23 April 2004, Dutch

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#### 17. UK: contamination of crustaceans and shellfish

*Keywords: health, fisheries and aquaculture, pollution, marine environment*

The British Food Standards Agency (FSA) has been ordered by the Commission of the House of Commons for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) to determine with all involved parties the cause of the rather atypical research results of contamination of crustaceans and shellfish and to develop a common approach to solutions of future pollutions before the start of the new season (summer). The Ministry of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs had to close down cockle beds on the basis of the results of FSA-investigations after the occurrence of certain from the point of view of food safety dangerous material in crustaceans and shellfish, especially cockles. Although the closure of cockle areas was limited as far as possible it had great consequences for the crustacean and shellfish sector.

Source: LBA, Vol. 14, no 8, 27 February 2004

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#### 18. Spain: Ebro transfer cancellation sets new standard

*Keywords: biodiversity, water (management and policies)*

The Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero has recently announced that the Ebro transfer is going to be held during his term of office. Eucc Secretary General congratulates the Prime Minister with the decision to abandon the original plan. The Ebro transfer is only one part of the Spanish National Hydrological Plan (SNHP), including 22 transfer projects and 118 dams. The Ebro Delta is one of the most important areas of the Natura 2000 Network in the European Union, designated as Special Protection Area for birds (SPA), Natural Park, Ramsar site and Important Bird Area (IBA). The SNHP was initially planned for a diversion of the waters coming from the northern part of Spain to the southern part of the country in order to irrigate some arid areas. However, most parts of the transfer are admitted to be a huge threat to people and nature in all those regions, and they need to be stopped, and replaced by new more efficient, cheaper and environmentally friendly infrastructure.

For further information:

[http://www.panda.org/about\\_wwf/where\\_we\\_work/mediterranean/news/news.cfm?uNewsID=12582](http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/mediterranean/news/news.cfm?uNewsID=12582)

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#### 19. New fishing hook could reduce turtle deaths by 90 per cent

*Keywords: biodiversity, fisheries and aquaculture*

WWF has recently made public that it is possible to reduce the number of turtles accidentally killed by long-line fisheries by up to 90 per cent, if the shape of the fishing hook is changed for a circular one. The organisation has announced it together with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and scientists of the fishing industry. In consequence, in order to encourage the use of this new system, a partnership between fishermen, industry leaders and scientists has been created, and its first action is to launch the International Smart Gear Competition at the World Fisheries Congress in Vancouver, where you can win a cash prize and technical assistance in bringing to market the most innovative bycatch reduction technology.

For further information:

[http://www.panda.org/about\\_wwf/where\\_we\\_work/mediterranean/news/news.cfm?uNewsID=12842](http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/mediterranean/news/news.cfm?uNewsID=12842)

#### 20. Guide to Ocean Friendly Seafood

The Guide to Ocean Friendly Seafood is produced by the Blue Ocean Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to ocean conservation. The ranking of seafood is based on the analysis of five criteria. Wild species are evaluated for their life history characteristics, current level of abundance, habitat quality, management effectiveness, and bycatch. Farming systems are evaluated for their on-site operations, feed composition, water quality, biological effects, and ecological effects. The Guide is available at

<http://www.blueoceaninstitute.org/seafood/>

## – Publications –

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### **2003 Environment Policy review**

Consolidating the environmental pillar of sustainable development  
European Commission COM (2003, 100 pp) 745 final of 3.12.2003, ISBN 92-894-3576-3  
[publications.eu.int](http://publications.eu.int)

### **Alien species and nature conservation in the EU**

The role of the LIFE program  
European Communities, 2004 56 pp, ISBN 92-894-6022-9

### **Exploitation et surexploitation des ressources marines vivantes**

(L. Laubier edit.), Academy of Sciences, Lavoisier, Paris, 2003, 503 p. in French  
The analysis of current trends in global fisheries clearly shows four phenomena that are directly linked to over fishing: the overexploitation of natural marine resources, an excess of fishing capacity, a deterioration of the ecosystems, conflicts between economic partners. The report also deals with sea farming because it can produce complementary resources. The final chapter focuses on the various existing possibilities concerning mechanisms for controlling the access to the resources.

### **Journal of Coastal Research**

The latest edition of the Journal of Coastal Research ( Vol. 20, no 1, winter 2004) contains the following articles regarding European coasts:

- Impact of Marine aggregate dredging on the Benthic Macrofauna off the south coast of the United Kingdom, R.C. Newell and others, p. 115
- Morphological and Sedimental Changes on an artificially Nourished Beach, Lincolnshire, UK. Simon J. Blott & Kenneth Pye, p. 214
- Spatial Distribution and Dynamics of Special Shore forms (Tomboles, Flads and Glo Lakes in an Uplifting Archipelago of the Baltic Sea, Harri Tolvanen and others, p. 234
- Impact of Short-Wavelength Sea-Level Oscillations on Coastal Biological Zoning: Evidence from Nisyros Island (Aegean Sea), and Implications for the Use of the Biological Mean Sea Level as a Geodetic Datum, S.C. Stiros & P. A. Pirazolli, p. 244
- Morphodynamic Behaviour and Sedimentary Variation of Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches, Suffolk, UK, Nigel I. Pontee and others, p. 256
- Beach-Dune Interactions in Nourishment Areas along the Dutch Coast, Daphne van der Wal, p. 317

### **Toward a New Era for Cetaceans?**

William C.G. Burns, The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission, 13(1) Review of European Community & International Environmental Law 72-84 (2004). An electronic PDF reprint is available upon request:

[asilwildlife@internationalwildlifelaw.org](mailto:asilwildlife@internationalwildlifelaw.org)

### **Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World**

- Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World, S.B. Olsen ed. 2003, ISBN #1-885454-50-3, pp 376
  - Sharing the Experience: Coastal management in a rapidly changing world, ISBN #1-885454-49-X
- Recently, two interesting issues appeared on ICZM. They are published by the Coastal Resources Centre, of the University of Rhode Island, USA, well known for its publications on ICZM. The publications draw from CRC's 18 years of partnership with USAID, the U.S. Agency for International Development. Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World includes a selection of case studies. The case studies present a wide diversity of settings worldwide and they reflect CRC's experience in advancing a learning-based approach to coastal management. The book starts with a chapter "From principles to practice", then follows a part with case studies; it concludes with a part on "Priority themes for the next generation of coastal governance". This latter part deals with themes like, nested systems of governance (management, power and responsibility are shared cross-scale, among a hierarchy of management institutions, to match the cross-scale nature of management issues), gender and ICZM, ICZM and poverty alleviation. The Sharing the Experience CD offers a compilation of a full range of documents produced during the CRC-USAID Coastal Resources Management Program Partnership. It shows much of the evolution of CRC's approach to ICZM.

[www.crc.uri.edu](http://www.crc.uri.edu)

## – Newsletters and new websites–

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### **Kyoto protocol and the EU web sites**

Kyoto protocol Thermometer

[http://unfccc.int/resource/kpthermo\\_if.html](http://unfccc.int/resource/kpthermo_if.html)

EU monitoring report

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/greenhouse\\_monitoring.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/greenhouse_monitoring.htm)

EU and climate change

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home_en.htm)

### **Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator (CIRCA)**

"Monitoring and the nature directives" is now publicly accessible. newsLETTER March 04, issue 2004/1

<http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/env/Home/main?index>

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### **The World's Coasts: Online**

Kluwer Academic Publishers has recently launched The World's Coasts: Online (TWCO), an online-only encyclopedia which pulls together the vast data available on coastlines around the world. Edited by Dr. Eric Bird (University of Melbourne, Australia), TWCO provides up to date, detailed information on all coastal environments, and includes thousands of full colour photographs and illustrations of all coastlines covered. The work features contributions from more than 150 coastline experts from all parts of the world and will be updated regularly to include new information on the ever-changing coastline environments. While various information on specific regional coastlines has been available in print form, this is the first resource to pull together the entire world data in to one easily accessible and continually updated online database. Sample chapters and further details are available at

[www.wkap.nl/subjects/TWCO](http://www.wkap.nl/subjects/TWCO).

### **Nitrate in Aquifers and influences on carbon cycling in Marine Ecosystems (NAME)**

NAME is a research project on the influences on marine ecosystems from nitrate bearing groundwater reaching into the marine environment. The NAME research project is sponsored by the European Commission under the Fifth Framework Program and the project is part of the implementation of the Key Action 3 "Sustainable Marine Ecosystems" within the Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development. The NAME Project is a joint venture between scientists from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

<http://www.natur.ribeamt.dk/name>

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### **Marine and Coastal Policy Research Group, University of Plymouth**

Interdisciplinary research group. Currently leads EU project 'European Lifestyles and Marine Ecosystems'

<http://www.research.plymouth.ac.uk/marine-policy/>

### **Satellite Images: Sea Surface Temperature.**

In Spanish

<http://www.teledeteccion-oceanografica.net>

### **Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP)**

Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) is an independent body set up jointly by the Dutch private and public water sector to act as an international focal point for the exchange of information related to water and water activities.

[www.nwp.nl/](http://www.nwp.nl/)

### **Electronic monthly magazines of EUCC:**

In the Netherlands: Kustmail (for subscription mail to: [nieuwsbrief@kustenzee.nl](mailto:nieuwsbrief@kustenzee.nl), o.v.v.aanmelding)

In Germany:

[www.eucc-d.de/newsletter](http://www.eucc-d.de/newsletter).

## – Events and training –

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**May 25-26, 2004**, Dunchurch Park, Rugby, UK

**June 22-23, 2004**, Dublin City University, Dublin, UK

Reed beds and Constructed Wetlands,

Topics to be discussed at this course include removal mechanisms in reed beds, horizontal and vertical flow systems, cultivating and planting of reeds, engineering for biodiversity and in-depth case studies. Aqua Enviro on Fax. 0044 (0)113 2442166

**May 28-29, 2004**

Regional Stakeholders' Forum "Integrated Coastal Management in the Mediterranean: Towards Regional Protocol", Cagliari, Italy

[http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/ICAM\\_forum/](http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/ICAM_forum/)

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**June 18 – 19, 2004**

AquaMedit 2004, 2nd International Congress on Aquaculture, Fisheries Technology and Environmental Management, Congress will be held together with the 4th International Exhibition on Fisheries & Aquaculture "AquaPartners 2004", Athens, Greece

For more news visit often the site <http://connect.to/pasti>

**June 30, 2004**

The 2004 National Aquatic Litter Group Annual Supporters Meeting will be held the Offices of Defra, Ashdown House, Victoria Street, London.

For details contact [www.coastms.co.uk](http://www.coastms.co.uk)

**July 13, 2004**

Integrated River Basin /Catchment management, Water Framework Directive, SOAS London

[bob.earll@coastms.co.uk](mailto:bob.earll@coastms.co.uk)

**August 23 - 28, 2004**

International Summer Course on Coastal Zone Management in the Atlantic Coast: the II Advanced Training Course, University of the Azores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal.

<http://www.uac.pt/~geografia/WEB/2.htm>

**September 1 – 4, 2004**

IXth conference on environmental education in Europe. Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, organized by the NGO "Ecosouthwest".

<http://ecosw.dir.bg/ceee2004>. questions to [ecosw@dir.bg](mailto:ecosw@dir.bg)

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**September 13 - 17, 2004**

Changes in land uses, Consequences on estuaries and coastal zones. ECSA 38<sup>th</sup> Symposium, co-organisation Seine – Aval programme and ECSA in collaboration with ERF, Rouen, France

[http://seine-aval.crihan.fr/ecsa38\\_symposium](http://seine-aval.crihan.fr/ecsa38_symposium)

**September 20 – 22, 2004**

Littoral 2004, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

Delivering sustainable coasts: Connecting Science and Policy

A joint EUROCOAST and EUCC-The Coastal Union conference, supported by CoastNET, the UK's national coastal network

[www.littoral.org](http://www.littoral.org)

**September 23-15, 2004**

Anthropogenic influence on wetlands biodiversity and sustainable management of wetlands, Narew National Park Poland

[m.jarecka@levis.sggw.waw.pl](mailto:m.jarecka@levis.sggw.waw.pl)

**April 17 - 20, 2005**

International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, Vilamoura, Algarve, Portugal. Info : ICCCM2005 Secretariat, Tel: 351 966055637, E-mail: [icccm2005\\_as@aeiou.pt](mailto:icccm2005_as@aeiou.pt), <http://icccm2005.tripod.com>

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**September 19 - 23, 2005**

Dunes & Estuaries 2005, Ministry of the Flemish Community (AMINAL-Nature Division). Organised by: Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ), EUCC - The Coastal Union and Municipality of Koksijde, with support from the LIFE-nature project 'FEYDRA' Casino Koksijde, Belgium. [www.vliz.be/de2005/](http://www.vliz.be/de2005/)

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## – Colophon –

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**Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 5 2004:  
25 May 2004.**

Established in 1989, EUCC - the Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2500 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POB 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands, tel.: +31-71-5122900, internet: <http://www.eucc.nl>



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