

EUCC Coastal News

**No 5
May 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. For free subscriptions, comments or contributions to this newsletter, please contact 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. Week of the Sea highlights “good fish”

Oyster (e.g. Zeeland breed)
 Catfish (Dutch breed)
 Alaska salmon (MSC label)
 Hoki (MSC label)
 Mussel (breed)
 Pollock
 Herring
 Mackerel
 Haddock
 Sprat
 Walleye pollock
 Norwegian shrimp
 Rainbow trout
 Gurnard
 Red mullet
 Yellow fin / Skipjack tuna
 North Sea shrimp
 Icelandic cod
 Dab
 Norwegian salmon (breed)
 Gilthead seabream
 North Sea whiting
 Scottish salmon (breed)
 Turbot
 Tigerprawn (wild and breed)
 Eel (wild and breed)
 North Sea cod
 Hake
 Sole
 Redfish
 Plaice
 Swordfish
 Anglerfish, monkfish

In May the EUCC participated in the launch of an international campaign for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. A key concept in this campaign is the concept of “good fish”: fish and seafood that has been produced without jeopardising fish stocks or damaging the environment. The Dutch *North Sea Foundation* studied these aspects for various fish and seafood species and published a list showing which species can be eaten with a good conscience (green) and which you should avoid eating at all (red); the list that is shown here in English, is mainly applicable to the southern North Sea. In the Netherlands, the Week of the Sea (20-30 May) staged TV-personalities in connection with public “good fish frying” events; it received excellent media coverage and raised public awareness to marine issues throughout the country. The political as well as culinary “summit” was the National Sea Dinner that brought together 70 high level representatives of national and regional government, the fishing and aquaculture industry (e.g. Nutreco), the wholesale trade and the environment. The dinner was organised by the EUCC and hosted by the Provincial Government of Zeeland. It was the first in a series of *Atlantis Dinners* throughout Europe. With these dinners, the EUCC want to contribute to a positive attitude towards fish as a healthy and environmentally friendly product, provided that the right species are caught and bought (by the consumers) and the right technologies are used. Everyone who is interested in the concept of *Atlantis Dinners* is invited to contact Mr. Foppe Seekles or Ms. Marijke Kooijman at the EUCC, e-mail: admin@eucc.nl.

For more information on the Good Fish Guide visit <http://www.goedevnis.nl/english.html> or contact Carol Phua or Esther Luiten, North Sea Foundation goedevnis@noordzee.nl

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2. First CoPraNet newsletter available

CoPraNet (Coastal Practice Network) has published its first electronic newsletter (<http://www.coastalpractice.net>) which will soon be available also in 9 other languages. CoPraNet is an Interreg IIIC project, with EUCC – the Coastal Union as lead partner, which started January 2004 and will end December 2006. EUCC is working in close cooperation with 20 other partners, but possibilities are considered to expand the network with other coastal municipalities, provinces and interested stakeholders. The partners will take up the challenge for local governments to keep and control the quality of their coastal villages, towns, regions and islands. The objectives of the CoPraNet are to help establish a coastal practitioners network and bridge the gap between planners, managers and the research community throughout Europe; and to support interregional exchange of best practice information on sustainable tourism and coastal erosion and beach management through an integrated approach. Special attention will be given to sustainable tourism and to erosion and safety. Ultimately, through the network we hope to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies that are implemented in coastal regions.

<http://www.interreg3c.net/sixcms/detail.php?id=5125>

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3. Make your volunteer opportunities known in Friends of the Coast

In May 2003, EUCC – The Coastal Union started a new campaign “Friends of the Coast” to raise public awareness and support for the conservation of coastal areas. www.friendsofthecoast.net. In many places, natural and cultural values are at risk due to economic and political issues and as a result of this, voluntary organisations are having difficulties surviving. Some are now collaborating in the “Fellowship of the Coast”, a joint effort to protect our coastal and marine heritage from overexploitation and over fishing. The aim of the project is to mobilise public awareness and support for the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine wildlife, ecosystems, landscapes and cultural heritage. A very important element in the Friends of the Coast campaign is to stimulate people to become a volunteer in one of our projects and we would like to invite you (your organisation) to join the “Fellowship of the Coast”. By joining, you reach a broad audience of potential volunteers and get the opportunity to gain more name familiarity. As it is quite hard to reach volunteers, working in a large network is more attractive both for volunteers and NGO’s. The network aims to make it easier both for volunteers and NGO’s to find the best cooperation for both parties.

Join the fellowship and register online at www.friendsofthecoast.net/fellowregistration

4. Voluntary summer camps in Samothraki and Sifnos islands, Greece.

MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network invites you to participate in its summer voluntary programs concerning natural protected areas. This program also aims to encourage the dissemination of best practices as regards sustainable management of the coastal zone and takes place in the framework of the European program INTERREG IIIC “Coastal Practice Network” in which MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network and the Municipality of Samothraki participate. For information on both project, see:

<http://www.friendsofthecoast.net/medsos/index.htm>

For stating your willingness to participate in one of the above summer camps, please send an email to Michalis Theodoropoulos at medsos@medsos.gr

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5. EUCC Network Members: Membership fees and Conference discounts

As from 2004, EUCC Network Members will be requested a small membership fee (€20 for a period of 5 years). In return, these members will qualify for the discounts on EUCC related conference fees such as Littoral '04 (Scotland), ICCCM '05 (Algarve) and Dunes & Estuaries '05 (Belgium; for all conferences, please visit <http://www.coastalguide.org/meetings/index.html>), and on EUCC-publications (<http://www.coastalguide.org/pub/index.html>). However, such discounts, that can easily amount €50 or more, can only be granted in the year the fee is paid. During the entire 5-year period Network Members are entitled to a free subscription to EUCC’s electronic newsletters (in English, German, Dutch; soon also in French). The EUCC board has agreed on these new terms in their meeting in Brussels, 16 May. Other categories of EUCC members (except Private Members) are also entitled to conference discounts.

6. Election of EUCC Council members

The EUCC Council, the highest policy organ of the Union, will have a breakfast meeting at Littoral '05, on 21 September. Main tasks are to agree on EUCC’s strategic objectives and plans (especially the formation of international alliances) and to appoint a new Executive Committee (see next item). To this end, the members of all EUCC national branches are encouraged to elect a new representative in the Council who will be able to attend the meeting at Littoral. Members from all countries (except the Netherlands and UK) are encouraged to consider nomination and to contact the EUCC focal point in their country (please visit <http://www.eucc.nl/en/eucc/nb.htm>). In case the branches do not anymore meet before Littoral, they can still agree to elect their Councillor at the EUCC General Assembly meetings on 20 September, also at Littoral.

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7. Call for active EUCC Board members 2004-2008

At their last meeting the EUCC Executive Committee have adopted a new division of tasks for the new board (2004-2008). Individual Committee will need to assume a responsibility in an important working field and become more actively involved in the implementation of projects.

Committee members are now sought for who are ready to assume one of the following tasks or assignments:

- President: strategic cooperation at European level, together with the Secretary General
- Treasurer: financial and fund raising policy, financial administration and auditing
- EUCC coordination for the Baltic region, especially between the EUCC International Secretariat, the EUCC Baltic Office (Klaipeda) and National Branches (Vice-President position)
- EUCC coordination for the Mediterranean region, especially between the EUCC International Secretariat, the Centro Mediterraneo EUCC (Barcelona) and National Branches (Vice-President position)
- Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management (IMCAM, ICZM)
- Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

- Coastal Erosion Management
- Marine Management: Marine Protected Areas, Aquaculture, Fisheries, Ocean Farming
- Information (IT/ICT/GIS) & Training for practitioners
- Environmental Education and Public Awareness.

Candidates should be aware that the EUCC will dispose of project funds to cover the costs of travel and meetings. If you are interested you are invited to contact the EUCC International Secretariat admin@eucc.nl.

– EU news and initiatives–

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8. European conference welcomes EUROSION Recommendations

Keywords: EU Policies, ICZM, Coastal Defence

Europe's coast is under growing threat from erosion. Coastal erosion is the gradual destruction of land by the sea. A fifth of the enlarged EU's coastline is already severely affected, with coastlines retreating by between 0.5 and 2 metres per year, and in a few dramatic cases even by 15 metres. These are some of the findings of the most comprehensive study on the problem of human-induced erosion ever done, "Living with Coastal Erosion in Europe: Sediment and Space for Sustainability," which was commissioned by the European Commission. The results and recommendations of the study will feed into the EU's forthcoming "Thematic Strategy on Soil". The vision of the EUROSION consortium on managing coastal erosion in Europe is obtaining broad support. That was the outcome of the EUROSION final symposium held in Brussels 18th of May where 160 experts learnt of the results and policy recommendations. European Commissioner Margot Wallström promised that the Commission will increase its efforts for sustainable coastal management; besides she pointed to the need to improve the passage of sediment in and along the rivers. EUROSION has demonstrated that coastal erosion is indeed a natural phenomenon, but in most cases erosion problems are caused by human intervention along the coasts and rivers, mostly through dams that hold on to sediment. During the symposium, EU Director-General for the Environment, Catherine Day, welcomed the findings and policy recommendations of EUROSION. She announced that the Commission will take them into account when finalising its new Thematic Soil Strategy and in the research program Environment and Risk and existing policy instruments like the Habitat and the Water Framework Directive. The EUROSION vision and the recommendations were drawn up by EUCC- the Coastal Union, on the basis of the research findings and in dialogue with RIKZ. They state that most important is to improve the resilience of the coast against erosion and floods. This should happen through (a) recovery of the sediment-balance, (b) making place in the planning for coastal processes and (c) the indication of strategically sediment resources. In view of the availability of sediment and space for sediment-transport (from rivers, along the coast and in sea) EUROSION introduces the concept "favourable sediment status to recover of the flexibility and the conservation of dynamic coastal environments. According to Albert Salman, the first author of the policy-recommendations, this is necessary "because dynamic coastal-environments are victims of the present policy in many countries, where erosion of dune-areas is allowed to deliver sediment for the sand-shortages alongside built-on coasts and harbours: sandy coasts and nature areas disappear slowly but steady through reduction or through artificial tie-up. This has to end." Other EUROSION recommendations are that costs and risks of erosion reduction have to be taken into account in planning and investments: the taxpayer should no longer be saddled for the risks of private investments. Coastal erosion combating must be accounted for on cost-effectiveness. Finally the knowledge-basis for coastal erosion policy must be strengthened. EUCC is responsible for the spread of the EUROSION results and recommendations. All EUCC-members (except Network-members) will receive in time a specimen of the 40 page brochure "Living with Coastal Erosion in Europe: Sediment and Space for Sustainability". In the meantime those interested in more information can visit the website: <http://www.euroSION.org/reports-online/part1.pdf>

From this website the complete set EUROSION reports can be downloaded, including the brochure.

For more information, also visit:

<http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/647&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/euroSION.pdf>

on Integrated Coastal Zone Management policies:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/home.htm>

the Soil Thematic strategy:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/soil/index.htm>

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9. Germany: Good news for marine nature conservation!

Keywords: EU policies, marine environment, international conventions

On May 26, 2004, Germany nominated a set of 10 offshore sites in the German Exclusive Economical Zones (EEZ) of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea to the European Commission to become part of the European NATURA 2000 network according to the Habitats and Birds directives of the EU. With this step, Germany now puts more than 38 % of its total marine area (including the current nominations of its states) or approx 31 % of its EEZ. Several of these Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) will also become components of the MPA networks of other agreements and conventions such as OSPAR and Helsinki Convention or Biodiversity Convention (including the PA-concept proposed by WSSD in Johannesburg). Information on the 10 sites, the selection procedure and relevant new research results may be obtained from the website: <http://www.habitatmarenatura2000.de>

An English version of the website is under preparation and will be available at latest by end of July, an English DVD on the selection process can be sent to you on request.

For further information, contact Henning van Nordheim,
e-mail: henning.von.nordheim@bfv-vilm.de or visit <http://www.bfv.de>

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10. Putin wants to ratify Kyoto-agreement

Keywords: international conventions, climate change, EU policies

Russian president Vladimir Putin wants Russia to ratify the Kyoto protocol on the reduction of the greenhouse effect as soon as possible. After the half yearly top conference with the European Union, Putin declared to speed up ratification of the protocol by the Duma, the Russian Parliament. During the conference agreement was also reached on Russian admission to the World Trade Organisation WTO. Though both parties denied a connection between the negotiations, Putin did say that European concessions in the field of mutual trade relations stimulated a " positive starting point on behalf of the ratification of Kyoto". Rumours had been circulating for weeks that Russia and the EU had reached agreement on both subjects. Despite earlier indication of strong resistance to "Kyoto", some European diplomats have said behind the screens that Moscow in reality was not very interested in the protocol. The Russian quorum for carbon dioxide emission is based on the situation in 1990: since then the Russian emission has diminished by a third due to the collapse of heavy industry. Russia seems for now to be able to earn billions of dollars with the trade in emission quota, although some economist predict that given the present fast growth the limit will be reached in 2007.

Source: Dutch Paper NRC Handelsblad 22 May 2004

<http://www.peopleandplanet.net/doc.php?id=2237>

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11. EEA Signals 2004

Keywords: water policies, biodiversity, marine environment, waste, energy, transport, air pollution, climate change

The 2004 edition of the European Environment Agency's annual survey of environmental trends in its member countries covers aspects of agriculture, water pollution, nature protection, packaging waste, energy, transport, air pollution and climate change. It also provides an environmental perspective on the economic and social situation in Europe, including trends in demography and resource use, in the context of progress towards sustainability. The future of nature protection, thus, lies in integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and environmental policies and maximising the utility of existing protected sites. To this aim, more needs to be done to protect marine biodiversity.

<http://reports.eea.eu.int/signals-2004>

12. Commission and stakeholders met to look at future EU fisheries fund

Keywords: fisheries, EU policy

On the May 28, 2004, in Bundoran, Ireland, a two-day conference took place organised by the European Commission with the aim to analyse the EU funding to fishing after 2006. The main objective was to discuss the role of the Fisheries Fund during the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) as well as to promote the development of fishing areas in the next period, until 2013. All the stakeholders working in issues related with fisheries were invited to participate in it.

<http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/04/692&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

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– International news in brief –

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13. New plant species will proliferate through climate change

Keywords: biodiversity, climate change

A proliferation of invading plant species is threatening as a result of climate change. Trees and plants are marching from south to north without taking their natural enemies like soil fungus and little eels with them, causing strong proliferation. Prof. Dr. Ir. Wim van der Putten concluded this after research on the absence of soil diseases with the American Bird Cherrie in the Dutch dunes and forests, imported from America. Van der Putten therefore stresses the importance of healthy soil ecosystems as a condition for the introduction of new plant species. Prof. Van der Putten stated this in his inauguration speech as extraordinary professor functional biodiversity at Wageningen University.

<http://www.wau.nl/pers/04/046wu.html> (in Dutch)

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14. Historic Galway Declaration on Europe's Oceans

Keywords: EU policies, marine environment

Over 500 leading marine scientists, policy makers, and representatives of the marine sector from all corners of the European Union endorsed the Galway Declaration on the Ocean at the EurOCEAN Conference on Marine Science and Ocean Technology held in Galway, Ireland on May 13, 2004.

The Galway Declaration aims to ensure that recognition is taken at Member State and European Community Level of:

- The crucial role of the oceans in climate, carbon cycle and Life on Earth
- The Major contribution maritime industries can make to the achievement of the objectives outlined in the Lisbon Agenda
- The essential role of marine science and technology in generating the knowledge needed to fuel this economic achievement in harmony with the environment.
- The critical role the European Research Area/7th Framework Programme must play in supporting world-class excellence in marine science and technology.

The objective of the conference was to determine how marine science and technology can contribute to the achievement of European Union objectives stated in the Lisbon, Gothenburg and Barcelona Declaration. Namely, to make the European Union the most competitive knowledge based economy in the world based on the application of science and technology and the principles of sustainable development. The full Galway Declaration and further information on EurOcean2004 can be found at:

<http://www.eurocean2004.com/>

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15. Sea level rise partially caused by earthquakes

Keywords: climate change

Big earthquakes were responsible for about 10 percent of the sea level rise measured in the last century. That is the conclusion of research done by five Italian Geophysicians and a physician, published in Geophysical Research Letters 5 May. Temperature risings are thus responsible for 10% less rise in sea level than has been hitherto thought. The investigation concerns the correction of a measure error. Earthquakes are concentrated near prescribed zones. The measuring stations that measure the sea level fluctuations to investigate the effects of a changing climate are also not arbitrarily spread over the earth, but their positions are mainly prescribed by logistical considerations. That turns out to have an unexpected effect: there are (by 'coincidence') more stations that measure a sea level rise as a result of earthquakes than stations that register descend.

Dutch Paper NRC Handelsblad, 22 May 2004

<http://www.agu.org/pubs/crossref/2004/2003GL019347.shtml>

16. No more cod in 15 years

Keywords: biodiversity, fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment, climate change

A new WWF report shows that global cod catch has suffered a 70 per cent drop over the last 30 years, and if this trend continues, the world's cod stocks will disappear in 15 years. The report shows that threats to the Barents Sea cod stock are increasing with the expansion of industrial development, such as petroleum exploration and shipping activities. WWF also fears that the growing cod farming industry could result in disease transfer to wild cod or genetic interbreeding with escaped farm fish. Climate change could also add further pressure on fish stocks in the Arctic, including cod.

13, May 2004

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/press_releases/news.cfm?uNewsID=13051

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17. Rising tide of micro-plastics plaguing the seas

Keywords: biodiversity, marine environment, health, pollution

Microscopic fragments of plastic are floating in the ocean, settling on sea beds, and washing up onshore with unknown consequences for marine ecosystems, according to a new study. Research led by Richard C Thompson, a marine ecologist at the University of Plymouth, UK set out to survey specks of plastic about 20 microns wide. They scooped up sand around Great Britain, sampling sections of beach that are periodically exposed at low tide as well as sediment submerged beneath about 15 metres of water. Analysis showed that about a third of these particles were synthetic polymers such as acrylic and polyester, and most were found in deep water. He suspects the source may be plastic packaging and pieces of nets that are broken down by waves. The team also discovered a rising tide of micro-plastics over the last 40 years. Merchant ships sailing along two routes in the North Sea have voluntarily trailed dustbin-sized filters behind them since the 1960s: the number of small plastic particles has tripled since then. The micro plastics may have consequences for marine life. When the researchers put the tiny shavings into tanks with three marine species - amphipods, lugworms, and barnacles, all of the animals ate the plastic.

Science (vol 304, p 838), <http://www.newscientist.com/news/news.jsp?id=ns99994966>

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18. New study on the relationship between sea mammals and fishers

Keywords: fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment, biodiversity

A new study states that there might be little to argue about the debate in which fishers accuse whales and seals of eating their diminishing fish stocks, leading to renewed calls for them to be culled while conservationist and animal welfare advocates argue the other way round: overfishing is taking food from the mouths of some of the world's most endangered animals. In the first global study on the subject it is argued that marine mammals and fishing fleets rarely prey heavily on the same fish stocks. The findings are provisional, but they suggest that scientists and policy makers should only rarely need to make a choice between the economic needs of fishers and their desire to protect threatened marine animals. Despite numerous previous researches, until now no one has known how important conflicts between marine mammals and fisheries might be on a global scale. Kristin Kaschner, marine biologist at the university of British Columbia in Vancouver, has conducted the study. She suggests that conflicts between fisheries and sea mammals might cause problems locally, but not on a global scale.

Source: New Scientist nr. 7, 15 May 2004 <http://www.newscientist.com/>

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19. Norway: parliamentary debate on sea mammals

Keywords: fisheries and aquaculture, marine environment, biodiversity, international conventions

The Norwegian parliament has debated a report on the management of sea mammals. Agreement seems to have been reached on the importance of a good sea mammals policy, to preserve the balance between sea species. During the debate a number of speakers referred to the basic assumptions for ecosystem management of the conference on sustainable development in Johannesburg in 2002. As a result of the debate there have been four requests to the Norwegian government:

- the parliament requests the de government to investigate if the North Atlantic sea mammal commission can have a role in the determination of the total quota and the division of that quota between Norway and other countries
- a request to increase the quota for the hunt on the dwarf rorqual substantially, in agreement with the scientific advices of Norwegian biologists
- a proposal to consider the hunt on other whale species, to obtain knowledge on behalf of a possible future opening of the hunt on this species
- a request to publish a new report on sea mammals, at the very latest in 2008, or if there are new stock data available, on the dwarf rorqual

Source: LBA jrg. 14 nr. 17, 28 May 2004

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20. Germany: Joint Water Management Forum was held in Lüneburg

Keywords: EU policies, water policies

The Joint Water Management Forum held in Lüneburg from 10 to 11 May, 2004 was the first joint INTERREG III B forum focusing on experiences on management of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) in four programme areas (North Sea, Baltic Sea Region, North West Europe and CADES). The primary aim was to share experiences and elaborate methods and a legal framework in connection with the implementation of the WFD in various countries, transnationally and in different types of water and coastal zone areas.

<http://www.spatial.baltic.net/news.html>

[Back to: – Contents –](#)**21. Greece: Turtles losers in Olympic fund run?***Keywords: EU policies, biodiversity, marine environment, tourism*

Lack of cash has closed the Zakynthos National Marine Park (ZNMP), which provides protection for the endangered loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta*. The costs of the ZNMP are being paid by the ministry of environment, public works and urban planning. Certainly, with its triple bill of responsibilities, the ministry of environment, public works and urban planning does have a lot on its pre-Olympics plate - it is responsible for some 40 percent of the venue constructions as well as all the road works around Attica. By the time the Games are over and cash is freed up for this project, conservationists say the last remaining stronghold of loggerhead turtles in the Mediterranean may have been lost. The European Commission has given its share of the funding towards the ZNMP, an agreed 2001-2004 LIFE-Environment project. "If there is no surveillance of the nesting beaches this year, if there's no protection of turtles and everyone does what they want on the beaches, when the EU Commission visits this summer we will have to send a letter of reasoned opinion to the Greek government. The case will then most likely go to court again and there will be a daily penalty to pay," the Commission source explains. "It's much better to pay the ZNMP's costs now than to pay more later." In January 2002, the court ruled that Greece had failed to fulfil its obligations concerning the protection of sea turtles under Article 12 (1) (b) and (d) of Directive 92/43/EEC.

ATHENS NEWS , 21/05/2004, page: A09 Article code: C13067A091

www.medasset.org, www.euroturtle.org

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According to a recent study carried out in the US, water contaminated with arsenic can be cleaned if ferns are planted in it. A specific fern called *Pteris vittata* helps to extract the arsenic from the water by reducing its concentration below the safety limit put by the US Environment Agency (EPA). The new EPA limit for drinking water is 10 micrograms per litre, and will be coming into effect in January 2006, while the existing limit is 5 times higher than this one. The process is called phytoremediation and has some advantages compared with other methods used until now, such as providing a cheaper way to remove arsenic from water supplies. This is important because especially in Bangladesh and in India arsenic pollution has become a huge problem, but not only for the drinking water, but also to the irrigation water. The origin of the problem is that when the water is used to irrigate rice paddles, arsenic accumulates also in the crops. Other advantages are that the process does not produce an arsenic-rich chemical sludge (hard to dispose) and, finally, that squeezing the sap from plants in presses can remove up to ¾ of arsenic, which can be extracted for industrial use.

<http://www.nature.com/nsu/040510/040510-4.html>

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Emblow, C.S.; Vanden Berghe, E.; Appeltans, W.; Cuvelier, D.; van Avesaath, P.H.; Hummel, H.; Heip, C.H.R.; Mees, J., eds (2004). Electronic conference on 'Sustaining Livelihoods and Biodiversity - attaining the 2010 target in the European Biodiversity Strategy' - Summary of discussions, 13 to 30 April, 2004. Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ): Oostende, Belgium. iii, 30 pp.

This volume includes introductions and summaries of discussions. All the discussion points raised during the conference can be reviewed by registering on <http://www.vliz.be/marbenasummaries.htm>. The topics and issues raised in the electronic conference on 'Sustaining Livelihoods and Biodiversity - attaining the 2010 target in the European Biodiversity Strategy' have been presented to the EPBRS meeting held on 21-24 May 2004 in Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland, under the Irish EU presidency.

The PowerPoint presentation is available at <http://www.vliz.be/marbenasixthsummaries.htm>

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Les Littoraux des Mascareignes entre Nature et Aménagement.

(Coastal systems of the Mascarene Archipelago between Nature and Development)

By Virginie Cazes-Duvat & Roland Paskoff, L'Hartmatann, (2004, 186 pages), ISBN 2-7475-6356-1, €18 (in French)

This publication provides an introduction to the coastal systems of the Mascarene archipelago in the Indian Ocean. Particular attention is paid to the coral reefs fringing the island of La Réunion, Maurice and Rodrigues, and their influence - both positive and negative - on the coastline resilience. The publication examines the long term effectiveness of coastal management practices, mainly based on hard structures, which have prevailed in the archipelago for the past 20 years in order to protect tourism assets and villages from chronic coastal erosion and flooding. The publication finally formulates good sense recommendations to improve coastline management in the area and sketches an evolution scenario in the light of sea level rise and increased severity of storms induced by climate change.

Changing Sea Levels. Effects of tides, weather and climate.

By David Pugh, (2004, 265 pp.), Cambridge University Press, The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge, CB2 2RU, UK, ISBN 0521 82532 6 hardback, ISBN 0521 53218 3, Price £ 30 (US\$ 50 .00) paperback, £ 70 (US\$ 115) hardback

Changing Sea Levels is a basis sea-level text for all related interdisciplinary studies. It presents an introduction to measurements techniques including satellite altimetry, tidal analysis and prediction, storm surges, and flooding risks and how they are estimated. The author explains the concepts involved in understanding and forecasting future sea-level changes and impacts. Examples and illustrations are drawn from all around the world, as befits the nature of the topic. This book is aimed at undergraduate students at all levels, but will also inform professionals as hydrographers, coastal engineers, geologists and biologists, as well as coastal planners and economists.

<http://publishing.cambridge.org/resources/0521532183/>

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Évolution morpho-sédimentaire du domaine littoral et marin de la Seine-Maritime

By Claude Augris (editor), (2004, 159 p.), Editions Ifremer, BP 70, F-29280 Plouzané, editions@ifremer.fr, ISBN 2-84433-132-7, ISSN 1279-8339, Price 30 euro, in French

Four year systematic seabed mapping surveys have been conducted between Dieppe and Le Tréport (Seine-Maritime) since 1988, within the framework of environmental monitoring of the EDF power station at Penly. The results obtained, merged and analysed in this summary provide the basis for characterisation of coastal sedimentary mechanisms on a regional scale. Changes in coastal cliffs and very shallow areas are also addressed.

Atlas of Cetacean, distribution in north-west European waters

By James B. Reid, Peter G.H. Evans and Simon P. Northridge (editors), (2003, 76 p.), JNCC, Communications Team, JNCC, Monkstone House, City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY, communications@jncc.gov.uk, ISBN 1 86107 550 2

This Atlas aims to provide an account and snapshot of the distribution of all 28 cetacean species that are known certainly to have occurred in the waters off north-west Europe in the last 25 years, but including also narwhal and melon-headed whale for which records are as recent only as the 1940's. Most of the book comprises chapters covering individual species.

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– Events and training –

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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 22-23, 2004

Reed beds and Constructed Wetlands, Dublin City University, Dublin, UK

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

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

July 8 – 9, 2004

International Congress on Marine and Coastal Environment in the Euro-Mediterranean Area, Genoa, Italy

Themes: Water transport and environment, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Port management and Environment, Business, technological innovation and environment.

Language: Italian & English, organised by APAT (Italian Environmental Agency) ; ARPAL (Environmental Protection Agency - Liguria Region)

www.sca2004.com

July 13, 2004

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

bob.earll@coastms.co.uk

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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>

August 31 - September 14, 2004

The Seventh International Training Program on Coastal Management in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, MEDCOAST Institute 2004, Dalyan, Turkey.

www.medcoast.org.tr

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

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September 13 - 17, 2004

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

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

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[Back to: – Contents –](#)**September 15 - 23, 2004**

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

m.jarecka@levis.sggw.waw.pl

November 29 - December 1, 2004,**Ocean Biodiversity Informatics - International Conference on Marine Biodiversity Data Management, Hamburg, Germany**

Discussion of new technologies and linking between networks. Conference topics will be restricted to marine biological data management - taxon-based, biogeography and also environmental, non-taxon based data management.

<http://www.vliz.be/obi/>

April 11-15, 2005

Coastal Dynamics 2005, Multi-scale dynamics of the coastal system, Barcelona, Spain Organization: LIM/UPC <http://www.coastaldynamics.org>

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, <http://icccm2005.tripod.com>

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/

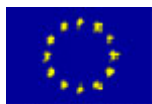
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Established in 1989, EUCC - the Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2500 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POB 11232,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



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