

EUCC Coastal News

No 03 March/April 2006

EUCC Coastal News is a monthly newsletter published by EUCC - The Coastal Union for its members and for the press. 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.net/en/members. For free subscriptions, comments or contributions, please contact: news at coastalguide.org (apologies for anti-spam code).

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All EUCC Network members are kindly encouraged to PAY their annual fee for 2005 (€5) or to make their payment for 5 years (€20). Please transfer the requested amount to bank account 916 , EUCC (Name of bank: Postbank, IBAN-code: NL10 PSTB 0000 0009 16, Swift code: PSTBNL21).

Network Members and readers who now pay their fees for 5 years (total of € 20) will be provided membership discounts to EUCC conferences and events also in 2006.

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– EUCC News –

1. International project CAP NADOR launched in Morocco

The EUCC – The Coastal Union led international project CAP NADOR was launched at the Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Nador, Morocco, on 21st March. The project acronym stands for "Coastal Action Plan for Nador". The project is funded by the European Union's SMAPIII programme, which promotes cooperation between European Union organisations and Mediterranean countries with the aim of achieving sustainable development along South-Mediterranean shores.

The CAP NADOR launching event brought together about 70 representatives of all major interest groups in coastal resource use and conservation, such as coastal municipalities, national and regional public authorities, associations, scientists, private companies, and the media.

CAP NADOR is a three-year project, implemented by three Moroccan organisations, the École Nationale Forestière d'Ingénieurs (ENFI), the Commune of Boudinar, and the NGO Forum d'urbanisme, d'environnement et de développement (FUED) under the leadership of EUCC-The Coastal Union.

The overall goal of CAP NADOR is to promote sustainable development in the coastal area of the province of Nador through the establishment of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan. The coast of province of Nador has 4 sites of biological and ecological importance, including one of the largest lagoons of the southern Mediterranean, all of which suffer from degradation of environmental quality with consequences for the local economy.

The project CAP NADOR will start with an analysis of what are the most important ecological and socio-economic problems of the area and who are the main actors. Next step is to draft an ICZM Action Plan. To reach that aim, the project team will invite Moroccan coastal experts and interest groups (fishermen, farmers, teachers, NGO representatives, governmental institutions, etc) to share with the project team their knowledge and their ideas on what a better future could look like. The project furthermore foresees training measures for professionals.

For more information please contact Carolina Perez (Team Leader): c.perez@eucc.net , or Abdellatif Khattabi (National Project Coordinator): a.khattabi@email.com

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2. EUCC participation in Oceans and Climate Panel

Magdalena Muir, Advisory Board Member, Climate Change, EUCC, participated in the Oceans and Climate Panel, at the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands from January 23 to 28, 2006 (see <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2006/index.html>). Ms. Muir's participation included a background paper on Oceans and Climate issues for the panel, a summary and power point presentation on managing on monitoring vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems for climate change, and delivery of the panel's plenary remarks. The panel also produced a summary that reflected the overall presentations and discussions for inclusion in the final conference materials, the text is available at the EUCC website, <http://www.eucc.net/en/comm/Oceans&ClimatePanelSummary.pdf>

For more information and the documents presented at the conference please contact Ms Muir: makmuir@ieels.com

3. Articles on Climate Change now available on eucc.net

The articles on Climate Change that are written by our special editor and advisory board member Ms. Magdalena Muir have been added to the EUCC website as part of the Communications Programme. To view them visit <http://www.eucc.net/en/comm/index.htm> and click on "Articles on Climate Change". See also the Coastal and Climate Change section in this newsletter.

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- EECNET / NatureNet News – News for Friends of the Coast

4. Giant squid grabs London audience

One of the biggest and most complete giant squids ever found is on display at London's Natural History Museum. Measuring a monstrous 8.62m (28ft), the animal was caught off the coast of the Falkland Islands by a trawler. Researchers at the museum undertook a painstaking process to preserve the giant creature, which is now on show in a 9m- (30ft-) long glass tank.

Giant squid, once thought to be sea serpents, are very rarely seen and live at depths of 200-1,000m (650-3,300ft). Finding such a large, complete specimen is said to be something of a rarity. The creature has been nicknamed **Archie**, after its Latin name *Architeuthis dux*, but this may have to be revised after discovering that the squid is probably female.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4756514.stm>

5. Start of annual Seal Hunt in Canada sparks protests

Canadian hunters started shooting and clubbing harp seal pups on March 25th at the start of an annual hunt that is the focus of protests by animal rights groups. This year, 325,000 young seals will be killed on the ice floes off the East Coast where the animals gather. Canada says the hunt gives the local economy a crucial boost and helps keep a harp seal population of almost six million animals in check. The country's Prime Minister Stephen Harper said Canada was behaving responsibly and would enforce rules ensuring that the seals were killed humanely. As was to be expected, the Canadian decision to continue hunting seals has sparked protests and controversy. Animal rights activists and environmentalists condemn the hunting as cruel and unnecessary. One organisation is calling for a boycott of Canadian seafood. Celebrities such as former French film star Brigitte Bardot and ex-Beatle Paul McCartney called on Ottawa to stop the hunt.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/35788/newsDate/27-Mar-2006/story.htm>

6. El Salvador Turtle Die-Off linked to "Red Tide"

A lethal algal bloom dubbed "Red Tide" by scientists caused a mysterious mass die-off of sea turtles on the Pacific shores of El Salvador, a US conservation group said on Friday. "A 'Red Tide' event that occurred off the coast of El Salvador late last year directly caused the deaths of some 200 sea turtles," the New York-based Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) said in a statement. WCS said the cause of death was revealed by tests on tissue samples from the dead reptiles, which were mostly olive ridley turtles but also included green and hawksbill turtles. All are considered to be endangered. It said the tests showed traces of saxitoxin, which is produced by the species of algae and sea plankton that cause the phenomenon known as 'Red Tide'."

The deaths were reported in January but had initially baffled scientists. Red Tide events have become increasingly common around the world, causing significant impacts on wild marine animal populations, massive economic losses to shellfish producers, and occasionally human deaths. While the algal blooms are a natural occurrence, human wastes such as run-off containing fertilizers and sewage from urban areas have been postulated as triggers for these events.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/35791/newsDate/27-Mar-2006/story.htm>

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– International News –

7. UK: Environment Agency seeks power to halt major developments in flood risk zones

Releasing its 2004-05 Development and Flood Risk Report on February 20th, the United Kingdom's Environment Agency urges local authorities to heed the Government's sustainable development policies on flood risk and avoid development that places people and property at risk. This annual monitoring report from the agency together with the Local Government Association records the performance of all local authorities in England on developments where the agency has provided flood risk advice. Barbara Young, chief executive of the Environment Agency, is again putting forward the case for the Environment Agency to have statutory status as a consultee on flood risk. It presses in particular for the adoption of a proposal that would automatically refer any planning proposal by a local authority that runs counter to advice given by the Environmental Agency to the UK central government to reconsider. Over five million people and two million homes and businesses are said by the Environment Agency to be at risk from flooding in England and Wales.

Source: <http://www.ciobinternational.org>

8. Baltic: Overwhelming support for the HELCOM Action Plan

Last year, the HELCOM Member States and the EU decided to develop a Baltic Sea Action Plan, to ensure that all possible measures are taken to reduce pollution in the Baltic Sea and to repair the damage done to the marine environment. The HELCOM action plan, which has already been widely heralded as a pilot project for the European seas under the newly drafted EU Marine Strategy, will provide a unique opportunity to take joint wide-scale and decisive actions to achieve the ultimate target of having a healthy marine environment with balanced eco-systems for the present generation to enjoy. A concept of this ambitious action plan has received overwhelming support at a Stakeholder Conference, held on 7

March in Helsinki, Finland, where up to 200 participants, representing scientific and business communities, governments of the coastal countries, as well as major regional organisations met to discuss the objectives of the strategy and to provide input to its further development.

The next most important step in the development of the Baltic Sea Action Plan, which is expected to be finalised and adopted by HELCOM in the latter part of 2007, will be to identify and detail the kind of actions needed to achieve the environmental objectives within a given timeframe for each of the main environmental priorities: curbing eutrophication, preventing pollution involving hazardous substances, improving safety of navigation and accident response capacity, as well as halting habitat destruction and the decline in biodiversity.

http://www.helcom.fi/press_office/news_helcom/en_GB/StakeholderConference2827/ and http://www.helcom.fi/press_office/news_helcom/en_GB/HELCOM27_Outcome/

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9. Bosnia-Herzegovina & Croatia: Possible environmental disaster in the Adriatic averted

According to the Hercegovina-Neretva County Alert Centre, a large amount of cooling oil, used for the transformer plant, had spilt on the evening of Sunday February 26th under unexplained circumstances from the container of the energy block into the Dobrnja River, a branch of the Neretva River near Jablanica. The Hercegovina-Neretva County Civil Protection Staff spokesman Pero Pavlović announced that more equipment was expected from Croatia to the Grabovica area to remove the oil from the river. The authorities have temporarily banned the sale of fish from all fish-farms downstream from the Grbavica Power Plant, as far as the Croatian border, and floating dams are being installed near Grabovica downstream to Mostar in order to prevent the oil flow. In addition it was decided to closely monitor all water pumping sites downstream of the power plant and all the way to the Croatian border. Croatia is concerned for an environmental disaster should the oil reach the Adriatic Sea, but it seems that the measures taken so far have sufficed to prevent this. There is suspicion that the pollution was caused by sabotage or theft.

Sources: Hrvatski information centre <http://www.hic.hr/english/>

http://www.terradaily.com/reports/Potentially_Carcinogenic_Oil_Leaks_Into_Bosnian_Lake.html

http://vroegevogels.vara.nl/portal?scr=news_newsitem1&id=168800 (in Dutch)

10. Netherlands: La Palma tsunami doom scenario partially confirmed

A volcanic eruption on the Canary Island of La Palma could indeed cause a tsunami that forms a very real threat to European coasts, particularly Spain's. The 2001 doom-scenario by scientists Simon Day and Steven Ward, given urgency in the wake of the Asian tsunami of 2004, has now partially been confirmed by Jan Nieuwenhuis, professor in hydraulic engineering at the TU Delft in the Netherlands. However, he disagrees with the researchers on the height of the waves that would be caused by the eruption.

A major eruption of the Cumbre Vieja Volcano could throw a part of the unstable west coast of the island into the sea, causing a catastrophic tsunami according to Day and Ward. Nieuwenhuis has duplicated the path of the waves in such an event in a computer program although the waves of up to 25 metres projected by Day and Ward are not reached in Nieuwenhuis' scenario, in which the amount of rock that would be thrown into the Atlantic in an eruption is also seven times lower than Day and Ward predict. Still, he considers the threat to Atlantic coasts to be very considerable. A two meter wave on the Spanish coasts would destroy everything below that height and the low lying US states of North and South Carolina will have considerable difficulties with a wave of even one meter. The consequences for the Canary Islands will in any case be catastrophic. Based on statistics of earlier eruptions Nieuwenhuis sees an eruption in the next fifty years as likely.

<http://www.water.tudelft.nl/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=285> (in Dutch)

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– Aquaculture and Fisheries –

11. 'Destructive fishing' ban for New Zealand

One-third of New Zealand's offshore waters is going to be declared off-limits to bottom-trawlers. The announcement was made in Wellington at the end of a fisheries conference held late February attended by delegates from 20 nations. If the decision is followed through, it would result in the world's largest total closure to bottom-trawl fishing within an Exclusive Economic Zone, EEZ. The fisheries conference was hosted by the New Zealand, Australian and Chilean governments. It was convened to discuss how to manage the international waters of the South Pacific, where there is currently little control over fishing methods or management of non-highly migratory fish stocks, such as orange roughy, squid and mackerel. The unprecedented deal with major fishing companies will mean that nearly 1.2 million sq km

of ocean floor around New Zealand will become "Benthic Protection Areas" (BPAs) where bottom-trawling and other types of invasive fishing operations will be banned.

Environmental organisations, notably Greenpeace were present at the conference but seemed to be surprised by the proposal. Although the New Zealand fisheries minister called the proposal a 'win-win' for fishing industries and conservationists alike, Greenpeace and the WWF showed reservations.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/4735474.stm>

12. Pirate trawlers face crackdown on overfishing

Pirate trawlers will be tracked by a new database as part of a planned crackdown on illegal fish catches worth \$9.5 billion a year that are adding to strains on global stocks, a report issued in Paris said on Friday March 3rd. The so-called High Seas Task Force, comprising six governments and three conservation organizations, also urged tighter rules for trawlers, better monitoring of marine stocks and improved international cooperation to catch pirates. A new database, the Global Information System on High Seas Fishing Vessels, would help identify pirate trawlers as a step toward limiting exploitation of already depleted world fish stocks. The task force comprised fisheries ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, Chile, Namibia and New Zealand along with the World Conservation Union, the WWF environmental group and the Earth Institute. The task force came up with a nine-point plan, to be implemented immediately by participating governments, including the new database and aid to regional fisheries organizations "to detect, apprehend and sanction" pirate trawlers.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm?newsid=35456&newsdate=06-Mar-2006>

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13. European Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Joe Borg outlines progress on the Maritime Policy

European Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Joe Borg addressed the opening plenary of the World Maritime Technology Conference (WMTTC) at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in London, where he outlined progress with the preparation of the Commission's Green Paper on Maritime Policy. He emphasised the role of research and training in securing sustainable growth and better jobs throughout the European maritime sector.

The full text of the speech is available at:

<http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/143&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

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– Coastal & Climate Change –

14. North Sea rocks 'could store all Europe's CO₂'

The entire carbon dioxide emissions created in Europe could be stored underneath the North Sea if the infrastructure were put in place, a Norwegian company has claimed. Gas and oil firm Statoil said the undersea aquifer beneath its Sleipner platforms in the North Sea, 200 miles off the Norwegian coast, is capable of permanently holding carbon dioxide (CO₂) - a gas linked to climate change. The Sleipner platform provides methane to countries throughout western mainland Europe and is capable of exporting 20 million cubic metres of gas every day. But it is also the first of a handful of geological sites where CO₂ is stored.

Norway's Statoil and Anglo-Dutch Shell have developed a plan for storage of CO₂, due to start in 2010-12 and including construction of a gas-fired power plant in west Norway, but also state this would need "substantial government funding and involvement". The Norway and UK governments show a growing interest in the storage idea, but have made no clear promise of support. The claim is made that this could solve Europe's carbon dioxide problem for hundreds of years. Statoil however admitted it would be very expensive to transport CO₂ from all over Europe to subsea reservoirs.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4717578.stm>

<http://www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm?newsid=35559>

15. Monitoring and Managing for Climate Change in Vulnerable Oceans and Coastal Ecosystems, and Integrating Results into Policy Responses

By Magdalena A K Muir, Advisory Board Member, Climate Change

The world's coasts and oceans are vulnerable ecosystems and important indicators of climate change. These ecosystems are diverse, including Arctic coasts, tidal rivers, estuaries, deltas, lagoons and enclosed seas, tropical and deepwater corals, and seamounts. Vulnerable ecosystems can assist in understanding the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation strategies for climate change. Climate change is very pressing in the Arctic, as documented in the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment Scientific

Report, but also relevant for Europe and globally. Despite apparent differences, there are significant and parallel sensitivities to climate change across diverse vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems, which support the sharing of information and management approaches across all these ecosystems.

Further global and regional linkages are required across these vulnerable areas to respond to climate impacts on oceans and coasts. The United Nations Environmental Program has focused on two vulnerable regions, the Arctic and Small Island Developing States, to publicize effects of climate change and to develop a joint project for the development of adaptation strategies. Other links are also required. The Third Global Conference (January 2006, Paris) can provide an opportunity to draw links between ecosystems and climate change in other regions of the world, to bridge the divide between developing and developed countries, and to develop a shared understanding and information and adaptive management approaches. Given the increasing frequency of severe storm events, such as Hurricane Katrina, it would be useful to develop emergency responses to climatically influenced storm events.

The full text of this article can be found at:

<http://www.eucc.net/en/comm/MonitoringandManaging.pdf>

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– EU News and Initiatives –

16. Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council operational

A Commission decision of March 1 2006 has declared operational the Regional Advisory Council for the Baltic Sea under the common fisheries policy. The creation of Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) was one of the pillars of the 2002 reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) in response to the EU and stakeholders' desire to increase the latter's participation in the CFP process.

The RACs prepare recommendations and suggestions on fisheries aspects in the area they cover and transmit them to the Commission or to the relevant national authorities. Submissions may be in response to a request from these bodies or on the RACs own initiative. The RACs are made up of representatives of the fisheries sector and other groups affected by the CFP while scientists are invited to participate in the meetings of the RACs as experts. The Commission and regional and national representatives of Member States may be present at the meetings as observers.

Five RACs have been established to cover the following areas or fisheries: Baltic Sea, North Sea, North-western waters, South-western waters and pelagic stocks (blue whiting, mackerel, horse mackerel and herring) in all areas. Two more are still to be established viz. Mediterranean Sea & Distant water fisheries
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_066/l_06620060308en00500050.pdf

17. Management of bathing water quality

A new EU law on bathing water quality entered into force on March 24, 2006. This new directive is a repeal of the directive that has been in force since 1976. The continued importance of a Community bathing water policy is evident each bathing season as it protects the public from accidental and chronic pollution discharged in or near Community bathing areas. The new directive has been brought up to date with current scientific and technical knowledge. Member States should carry out a bathing water quality assessment and based on that classify their bathing waters as "poor", "sufficient", "good, or "excellent". Member States have to ensure that by the end of the 2015 bathing season all bathing waters are at least "sufficient". Public participation has to be encouraged and important information regarding the bathing water quality has to be provided to the public.

The full text of the directive can be found in the *Official Journal of the European Union*:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_064/l_06420060304en00370051.pdf

18. Council decision on Community strategic guidelines for rural development

The Community strategic guidelines for rural development, programming period 2007 to 2013, have been adopted as from 20 February 2006. These strategic guidelines should reflect the multifunctional role farming plays in the richness and diversity of landscapes, food products and cultural and natural heritage throughout the Community. On the basis of these strategic guidelines, each Member State should prepare its national strategy plan as the reference framework for the preparation of rural development Programmes. These guidelines will, among others, help to ensure consistency with other EU policies, in particular in the fields of cohesion and environment. Key actions could include promoting environmental services and animal-friendly farming practices and combating climate change. Agriculture and forestry are at the forefront of the development of renewable energy and material sources for bio-energy installations. Appropriate agricultural and forestry practices can contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and preservation of the carbon sink effect and organic matter in soil composition, and can also help in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_055/l_05520060225en00200029.pdf

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- Publications and Websites -

CoPraNet ICM Special available on line

The CoPraNet ICM brochure "Integrated coastal management; do we *really* have a choice?" is now also available as a PDF at the CoPraNet web site: <http://www.coastalpractice.net/>

Küsten Newsletter 2/2006

The second newsletter for 2006 of EUCC Germany has been issued in German. If you wish to subscribe to this newsletter please send an email to: newsletter@eucc-d.de. The newsletter can be found at: http://www.eucc-d.de/plugins/kuestennewsletter/pdf/Kuesten_Newsletter_2_2006.pdf

Coastal Planning and Management (second edition)

By Robert Kay and Jacqueline Alder (1999, 2005, 380 pp.). Taylor and Francis Group, 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX 14 4RN, UK. Fax +1264 343005. ISBN 0 415 31773 8. Price £ 29.99. In this book the important link between coastal planning and management is presented, with emphasis on tools for the development, evaluation and implementation of all key types of coastal management plans. It gives the opportunity to choose from a variety of established planning and management techniques.

Ostfriesische Inseln

By Jörg Petersen and Richard Pott (2005, 160 pp. + vegetation maps). Schlütersche Verlagsgesellschaft, Hans Böckler-Allee 7, 30173 Hannover, Germany. ISBN 3 89993 654X.

This publication (in German) contains a view on the birth of the coastal North Sea landscape and on the history and vegetation of the East Frisian islands. The vegetation is demonstrated with a wide photographic documentation. Twelve vegetation maps have been added in a separate volume.

Dynamics of Coastal Systems

By Job Dronkers (2005, 519 pp.). World Scientific Publishing, 57 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London WC2H 9HE, U.K. ISBN 981 256 349 0.

This publication is about the dynamic interaction between water motion and seabed topography, which affects the natural response of coastal systems to change in external conditions and to human interventions - from the scale of seabed ripples up to the scale of entire barrier and delta systems. The book highlights major concepts developed during the past 50 years for the description of current topography, tide-topography and wave-topography interactions. It provides simple analytical tools and models for diagnosing and predicting coastal response to change, with references to a great variety of coastal systems around the world. These concepts and tools are crucial for sustainable management of beaches, deltas and coastal wetlands.

The book is based on a master course on coastal morpho-dynamics given at the universities of Utrecht and Delft in The Netherlands for graduate students who are familiar with the basic concepts of coastal hydrodynamics. It enables coastal engineers to complete their background knowledge and to facilitate access to cutting-edge scientific literature on specific topics. The book may also serve to familiarise consultants, practitioners and academics in related coastal disciplines with modern concepts of land-sea interaction.

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Salzwiesen an der Westküste von Schleswig-Holstein (in German)

By M. Stock et al. (2005, 240 pp & 183 maps). Boyens & Co, Wulf Isebrand Platz 1-3, 25746 Heide, Germany. Fax +481 68 86 467. Website: www.boyens-medien.de. E-mail: buchverlag@boyens-medien.de. ISBN 3 8042 0703 0. Price 20 euro.

The salt meadows in the transition area from sea to land make a particular and sensitive ecosystem in Schleswig-Holstein. They are housing typical flora and fauna and offer breeding ground, rest and food to far-off feathered guests. Therefore, the meadows are protected as Network Natura 2000 areas. This book describes the evolution of the vegetation, the balancing of the salt meadow levels and their change as a result of national park management.

Erlebnisorte Nationalpark Schleswig-Holsteinisches Wattenmeer (in German)

By H. Landeck (2005, 140 pp & 26 maps). Boyens & Co, Wulf Isebrand Platz 1-3, 25746 Heide, Germany. Fax +481 68 86 467. Website: www.boyens-medien.de. E-mail: buchverlag@boyens-medien.de. ISBN 3 8042 1161 5. Price 9.90 euro.

This pictorial guide of the national park points out entries, excursions, inquiry stations, exhibitions, tourist facilities and location.

Watt. Lebensraum zwischen Land und meer (in German)

By M. Stock et al. (2005, 140 pp). Boyens & Co, Wulf Isebrand Platz 1-3, 25746 Heide, Germany. Fax +481 68 86 467. Website: www.boyens-medien.de. E-mail: buchverlag@boyens-medien.de. ISBN 3 8042 0679 4. Price 9.90 euro.

The Wadden Sea is a unique nature area although it is threatened by algae masses, seal mortality and other threats of human influence. This publication describes the Wadden Sea ecosystem and makes also a plea for an effective protection.

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The following are all publications from Éditions Ifremer

BP 70, 29280 Plouzané, France. Fax + 02 98 22 45 86. E-mail: editions@ifremer.fr

Bio-indicateur de la toxicité potentielle de milieux aqueux: bio-essai "développement embryonnaire de bivalve" (in French)

By Fran_oise Quiniou et al. (2005, 24 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 146 7. Price 10 euro.

Assessing the quality of a marine environment subjected to numerous discharges or substances from human activities and fixing regulations to authorise discharges at sea require bio-monitoring tools.

Analyse de contaminants organiques (PCB, OCP, HAP) dans les organismes marins (in French)

By Catherine Munsch et al. (2005, 44 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 144 0. Price 10 euro.

Analyse de contaminants organiques (PCB, OCP, HAP) dans les sédiments marins (in French)

By Jjacek Tronczynski et al. (2005, 44 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 145 9. Price 10 euro.

These two documents describe the analytical methods developed in the Organic contaminant biogeochemistry laboratory of Ifremer's Biogeochemistry and Ecotoxicology department.

Analyse de contaminants organiques (PCB, OCP, HAP) dans les eaux estuariennes et marines côtières (in French)

By Jjacek Tronczynski et al. (2005, 52 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 148 3. Price 10 euro.

This publication presents the analytical methods developed for the quantitative study of some organic contaminants dissolved in sea water.

Les marqueurs biologiques des effets de polluants: l'acétylcholinestérase (in French)

By Gilles Bocquené and François Galagani (2004, 28 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 137 8. Price 10 euro.

This publication deals with measuring acetylcholinesterase activity in various marine species and its inhibition as a biomarker of neurotoxic effects of certain families of contaminants, especially pesticides. Using it for environmental diagnosis requires both thorough knowledge of the enzyme's kinetics and its natural variability, as well as strict characterisation of the conditions for extraction, sample storage and measuring the activity.

Mesure de l'activité enzymatique éthoxyrésorufine-O-dééthylase (ÉROD) chez les poissons marins (in French)

By Thierry Burgeot and Dominique Ménard (2004, 28 pp.). ISBN 2 84433 136 X. Price 10 euro.

Pilot studies conducted in the English Channel and North Sea have helped validate the method for measuring of ethoxyresorufin-O-diethylase (ÉROD) which is dependent on the CYP4501A system. These stages have provided the basis to develop a detoxification biomarker for use in monitoring applications.

Atlas thématique de l'environnement marin de la baie de Douarnenez

By Claude Augris et al (2005, 136 pp. & 10 thematic maps). Éditions Ifremer, BP 70, 29280 Plouzané, France. Fax + 02 98 22 45 86. E-mail: editions@ifremer.fr. ISBN 2 84433 139 4. Price 70 euro.

Between 2000 and 2003, the Bay of Douarnenez underwent systematic mapping. The geological and biological results demonstrate the environmental diversity of the bay and will act as a reference in the preparation of current and future local projects.

Morpho-bathymetry of the Mediterranean Sea (2005, 2 maps)

Éditions Ifremer, BP 70, 29280 Plouzané, France. Fax + 02 98 22 45 86. E-mail: editions@ifremer.fr. ISBN 2 84433 147 5. Price 30 euro.

Swath mapping of the Mediterranean Sea is being progressively completed within a cooperative framework comprising several national research, oceanographic and hydrographic institutions. The CIESM Geosciences Marines committee and Ifremer's mapping office have jointly promoted compilations and publications of synthesis maps of the eastern and western Mediterranean basins. The two maps reveal several active geological features of tectonic, volcanic, sedimentary and biochemical origin imprinted on the seafloor. They illustrate the startling contribution of seafloor mapping with modern swath bathymetry systems to the knowledge of deep basins and the understanding of submarine geological processes. Institutions and laboratories have provided data files and digital terrain models at a 500 m grid spacing extracted from their own swath bathymetry data sets for Ifremer mapping office to produce synthesis maps.

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– Events and training, 1st Announcements –

This list only includes the 1st Announcements of conferences and training courses.

For a complete overview of conferences please visit: <http://www.coastalguide.org/meetings>

April 19-20, 2006 – Southampton, United Kingdom

UK Young Coastal Scientists' and Engineers' Conference 06

<http://cozone.org.uk/meeting.htm>

April 30, 2006 – Dead Sea Panorama Complex, Jordan

Red Dead Sea Conduit Conference

<http://www.foeme.org/events.php?ind=18>

May 9-12, 2006 – Caen, France

7th International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas

<http://emecs7.free.fr/>

May 22-23, 2006 – Göteborg, Sweden

First International Conference on the Assessment of Climate Change for the Baltic Sea Basin

<http://dvsun3.gkss.de/bacc/>

June 5-7, 2006 – Rhodes, Greece

Coastal Environment 2006: 6th International Conference on Environmental Problems in Coastal Regions Including Oil and Chemical Spill Studies

<http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2006/coast06/index.html>

June 15, 2006 – Vannes, Brittany, France

Making the best use of existing policy tools in the delivery of ICZM

<http://www.coastnet.org.uk/?a=3,1&u=26>

June 20-23, 2006 – Nyborg, Denmark

Research and Management of Eutrophication in Coastal Ecosystems

<http://eutro2006.dhi.dk>

September 4-8, 2006 – Cork, Ireland

41st European Marine Biology Symposium

<http://www.embs41.ucc.ie/>

September 4-8, 2006 – Nice, France

The 7th international conference on hydroinformatics

<http://www.hic2006.org/>

September 25-29, 2006 – Santander, Spain

4th International Conference on Marine Waste Water Discharges and Coastal Environment

<http://www.mwwd.org/>

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– Colophon –

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Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 2006/04 : 28 April 2006.

Established in 1989, EUCC - The Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2750 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POBox 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands
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