

EUCC Coastal News

No 07-08 September 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).

DID YOU PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE?

All EUCC Network members are kindly encouraged to PAY their annual fee for 2006 (€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 - including Littoral 2006.

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1. Invitation to the EUCC Meeting at Littoral 2006

The board of EUCC – The Coastal Union is kindly inviting all Littoral participants who are interested (members and non-members) to attend the EUCC Meeting at Littoral 2006 on Wednesday 20 September. The meeting will start after the coffee break and run from 10:15 till 11:15h. We will start with a presentation about participation opportunities for all coastal practitioners in EUCC projects and programmes, followed by a discussion.

The EUCC General Assembly will be combined with this session, providing an open forum to everyone.

After 11:15 h there will be an EUCC Council meeting that will be open for EUCC-members.

A number of EUCC National Branches have already announced their representatives in the EUCC Council at Littoral. In addition, nominations have been received from Greece.

<http://www.littoral2006.gda.pl/cprogram.html>

2. CALL FOR HELP: volunteers needed for the "Year of the dolphin 2007" campaign!

Every day, almost a thousand dolphins choke and die in fishing nets, and many more suffer from marine pollution, prey depletion due to over-fishing, deliberate hunting and disturbance from sonar and noise. These are only some of the causes why experts predict extinction of dolphin species in the world's seas. To help stop this process, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-CMS) decided to launch the Year of the Dolphin 2007. This campaign will involve governments, NGOs and the private sector.

For many years EUCC is contributing to dolphin conservation in Europe in its ecological networks programme (EECONET, ECMEN) and in its marine programme. Therefore EUCC will develop a number of actions to support the UNEP campaign. However, we largely depend on volunteers to be engaged in e.g.:

- ❖ updating the 'Coastal Guide to Responsible Whale Watching' (in five languages)
- ❖ promoting this guide in de media and the tourism sector
- ❖ assist in fund raising campaigns to help develop and apply 'pingers' on fishing gear, that help to keep dolphins from the nets
- ❖ scientific and promotional guidance of EUCC's dolphin campaign.

See http://www.coastalguide.to/whale_watching/index.html

If you would like to be involved in any of the activities above, please send a message stating your interest to Marijke Kooijman at m.kooijman@eucc.net
Prince Albert of Monaco is the patron of the UNEP campaign, which will be launched in Monaco on 17 September 2006.

<http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=487&ArticleID=5352&l=en>

3. Call for experts for quality tourism development projects

The EUCC has been asked to identify and preselect senior and junior experts for a joint consortium to be involved in the development of a quality tourism strategies and sustainable tourism projects in several countries in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. We are looking for cv's of experts in:

- ❖ quality coastal and maritime tourism: strategies, planning and development
- ❖ integrated coastal management (ICM)
- ❖ strategic and environmental assessment (SEA, EIA)
- ❖ environmental engineering
- ❖ marina engineering.

For strategic reasons no further information can be provided on the countries nor on the projects. However, cv's will not be used or submitted to tenders without explicit approval of the experts. If you are interested, please send your cv to Marleen Smallegange, <mailto:m.smallegange@coastinfo.org>

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– EU News and Initiatives –

4. Commission proposes environmental strategy to protect the Mediterranean Sea

The European Commission on September 6 proposed a long-term environmental strategy for cleaning up and protecting the Mediterranean Sea. This unique ecosystem is deteriorating as environmental pressures such as pollution and construction increase. The major oil spill that occurred during the recent conflict in Lebanon has dramatically highlighted the vulnerability of the region's environment. The Mediterranean's decline threatens the health of the 143 million people living on its shores as well as the long-term development of key economic sectors that depend on the sea, such as fishing and tourism.

The strategy's key aims are to:

- ❖ Reduce pollution levels across the region
- ❖ Promote sustainable use of the sea and its coastline
- ❖ Encourage neighbouring countries to cooperate on environmental issues
- ❖ Assist partner countries in developing effective institutions and policies to protect the environment
- ❖ Involve NGOs and the public in environmental decisions affecting them.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1155&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

5. Climate change: Commission takes awareness-raising campaign into schools

As the new school year begins, the European Commission is making available a specially developed range of information tools and materials on climate change for use by teachers and students across the EU. Schoolchildren are also being invited to make a personal pledge to combat climate change. The schools programme marks a new phase in the Commission's "You control climate change" public awareness campaign launched in May. It will be supported by TV, press and internet advertising. The Commission has developed engaging material that can be used in class for discussing the challenges of climate change. A variety of tools are available for use in classroom activities, offering guidance, background information and interesting assignments to illustrate how individuals can play an important role in combating climate change.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1149&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

6. EU Commission proposes cuts, but no closure on Baltic cod

The European Commission opted to propose a 15 percent cut in fishing quotas for cod in the eastern Baltic, defying scientific advice to close the industry to protect stocks after years of overfishing. The EU executive said on September 5 that to ban fishing would undermine the economic basis of the industry and should be avoided if at all possible, especially given the large number of young cod it expected to boost numbers this year. Certain types of vessels would also face a small increase in days when they would not be allowed to fish for cod in the eastern Baltic in 2006, the Commission said in a statement.

The proposal contrasts with the Commission's traditional approach of cutting national catch quotas every year. Now, it prefers a longer-term strategy that gradually reduces numbers of fish taken from the sea as a proportion of available stock, more periods of closure, and limits on variations in annual catches.

Other species were faring better in the Baltic: the Commission proposed an overall catch increase for 2007 for herring and sprat, and no change in the plaice quota. However, the recommended quota for Atlantic salmon was cut by 20 percent.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37972/newsDate/6-Sep-2006/story.htm

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– International News –

7. PlanCoast project launched

On July 13 the website of the new INTERREG III B NP CADSES Project "PlanCoast" was officially launched during its kick-off conference held in Ancona, Italy. PlanCoast aims to develop the tools and capacities for an effective integrated planning in coastal zones and maritime areas of the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea. 16 different spatial planning departments and regional authorities from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Ukraine are participating in the project. PlanCoast will develop coordinated approaches in the following areas: systematic use of GIS, introduction of maritime planning as a new tool and developing the role of statutory spatial planning in ICZM. 15 pilot projects which mainly deal with new spatial/maritime plans are due to start in January 2007. Based on their results recommendations will be made as a contribution to the implementation of European maritime policies and related national strategies. PlanCoast is the very first project which brings together ICZM developments in the EU with those in UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan and the Black Sea Commission. The project receives co-finance from four different EU funding sources. It is managed by the Ministry of Labour, Construction and Regional Development in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, one of the forerunners in sea use planning initiatives. The kick-off conference was attended by EUCC's Senior Advisor on ICZM, Robbert Misdorp, as part of the Romanian delegation.

www.plancoast.eu

8. HELCOM Youth Forum involves young people in Baltic Sea management

For the third time, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety in the name of HELCOM invited students from the Baltic Sea riparian countries to discuss about the environmental problems of the Baltic and their mitigation. This year's HELCOM Youth Forum took place in the town hall of Flensburg in Germany, where 20 future practitioners and scientists met on the 16th and 17th of August 2006. The forum assembled international students from different disciplines such as environmental and political sciences, law, geography, marine chemistry and biology, geo-ecology and environmental engineering. Within self-organised workshops, the students were asked to discuss issues to be addressed in the Baltic Sea Action Plan. The BSAP is in preparation and will be presented in the fall of 2006. The results of the workshops were compiled and forwarded to HELCOM. Furthermore, representatives of the student group will be invited to report at a HELCOM meeting in Hamburg in December 2006. The HELCOM youth forum was initiated in 2004 to raise the youth's attention to regional environmental and sustainable development issues and proactively involving students in the work of the Helsinki Commission. In 2007, the youth forum is planned to be held in Hamburg and organised by the Baltic Sea Forum (<http://www.baltic-sea-forum.org>)

More information about the Youth Forum can be found at www.helcom.fi

9. Worries about oil leak Lebanon caused by Israeli bombing

Israel gave UN environmental experts permission on August 21 for an aerial survey of an oil slick that has spread along Lebanon's coast since Israel bombed a power station there during the recent outbreak of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon. Ecologists and UNEP have said the spill is threatening marine species, such as Bluefin tuna and sea turtles, including the Mediterranean's endangered green turtle. The fisheries and tourism sectors will most likely suffer from the effects of the oil spill as well. Israeli strikes on the fuel storage tanks at the Jiyeh power plant south of Beirut on July 13 and 15 led to a leaching of an estimated 10,000-15,000 tonnes of heavy fuel oil into the Mediterranean Sea, according to UN and Lebanese estimates. UNEP has compared it with a disaster off France in 1999, when the tanker Erika spilled an estimated 13,000 tonnes of oil into the Atlantic Ocean. Lebanese Environment Minister Yacoub Sarraf said the full extent of the crisis was impossible to gauge because an Israeli air and naval blockade prevented both a full survey of the damage and a serious clean-up.

Lebanon has called upon the EU's civil protection mechanism to contain environmental damage and has requested assistance in the form of significant amounts of dispersants, booms, absorbents, skimmers, as well as specialised boats and any other material/equipment needed for a clean-up operation.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm?newsid=37452&newsdate=01-Aug-2006

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/5255966.stm>

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37766/story.htm

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1078&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

10. Black Sea residents want to aid marine recovery

People living around the Black Sea seem willing to pay more to help the sea recover from near-collapse after decades of pollution and overfishing, a UN-sponsored survey showed on August 14. The Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project said it would put the findings -- based on 400 interviews with residents around the Black Sea in Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Georgia - to governments in the region to encourage action.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37657/story.htm

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11. Caviar, oil targeted by Caspian Convention protection plan

A five-nation deal entering into force from August 12 is meant to clean up the badly polluted Caspian Sea. The Caspian Convention - grouping Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan - is the first legally binding document on any subject adopted by the five shoreline states with widely differing political systems. The accord mirrors existing deals for the Mediterranean or Baltic seas and aims to stop pollution, protect wildlife, monitor the environment and work out joint responses to any emergencies. The Caspian Sea's fragile environment is extremely vulnerable to the region's current boom in oil and gas exploration. Caspian sturgeon, the fish whose black caviar eggs are one of the world's most expensive delicacies, are close to extinction because of decades of overfishing, dams that block access to spawning grounds and pollution. Countries aim to cut pollution - toxic and radioactive wastes, agricultural run-off, sewage and leaks from oil extraction and refining. About 11 million people live around the Caspian shores.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37641/newsDate/14-Aug-2006/story.htm

The text of the Caspian Convention:

www.caspianenvironment.org/NewSite/Convention-FrameworkConventionText.htm

12. Spain's Galicia grapples with toxic river spill

Officials in Spain's Galicia region battled to reduce a highly toxic river spill on Sunday September 2 in yet another environmental blow for the verdant region following dramatic summer forest fires. A poisonous five-km (three-mile) stain, caused by a fire at a chemicals plant near the River Umia in the province of Pontevedra, and heading slowly towards the sea meant that residents could not drink tap water. Footage of the river showed a cloudy turquoise colour peppered with dead fish. As a precautionary measure, officials closed two shellfish banks at the mouth of the river, and were seeking alternative water supplies for around 80,000 people affected. The government said it was taking various measures to try to filter the river and reduce the toxicity of the spill. So soon after the forest fires, this is yet another blow for the environment in one of Spain's most prized regions for fish and shellfish, which in 2003 suffered a huge oil spill along its coastline from an old oil tanker, the Prestige.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37936/newsDate/4-Sep-2006/story.htm

13. Netherlands: Emissions from shipping put on the map

The Dutch authorities would like to see that shipping pollutes the environment as little as possible. To that end two new fact sheets have been published by the National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ) with information concerning the pressure on the Dutch salt water from chemicals produced by shipping. The first one describes the pressure on the Dutch Continental Shelf from PAC's caused by oil slicks. The second fact sheet gives estimates on the pressure on the Dutch salt waters from chemicals in the atmosphere and the contribution sea traffic makes to this.

<http://www.trendsinfo.nl/index.cfm?page=leartikel.Editie%2019%2C%20aug%202006.Monitoringres ultaten&artikel=425&editie=21&katern=&zoekveld=&zoek> (in Dutch)

14. Study shows that oceans teem with bacteria, many unknown

The oceans are teeming with 10 to 100 times more types of bacteria than previously believed, many of them unknown, according to a study released on July 31 that has jolted scientists' understanding of evolution in the seas. Using a new genetic mapping technique, US, Dutch and Spanish scientists said they found more than 20,000 different types of microbe in a single litre of water from deep sites in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

"These observations blow away all previous estimates of bacterial diversity in the ocean," said lead author Mitchell Sogin of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/37454/newsDate/1-Aug-2006/story.htm

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– Aquaculture and Fisheries –

15. Boosts for aquaculture in Belgium and Ireland

In Belgium experiments will be started to cultivate lobsters and grey prawn on land and investors are searching for space to start with the cultivation on land of North Sea sole. Slowly aquaculture is becoming an alternative for classical agriculture. Beside the cultivation on land there are also new possibilities at sea. The Flemish authorities have a department of the Institute for Agriculture and Fisheries investigation that sees great perspectives into fish cultivation in North Sea waters.

In Ireland funding of €13.3 million has been announced for the aquaculture industry. This grant aid will support a total investment of approximately €29 million. The projects that benefit from the aid cover a wide range of activities such as development of new species, expansion and modernisation of salmon and trout farms together with expansion of shellfish farm facilities.

www9.minlnv.nl/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/MINLNV/LNV/BELEID/BELEID_IJ/LBA/2006/LBA200623.PDF
<http://www.ndp.ie/viewdoc.asp?Docid=1808&mn=newi&nID=&UserLang=EN&CatID=15&StartDate=1+January+2006>

16. UN study: new shrimp nets help save troubled fish stocks

According to a UN study, presented on August 6, fishing nets with "exit holes" being introduced under a project to salvage depleted world fisheries are helping shrimp trawlers reduce unwanted extra catches. The project in 12 tropical nations, including Mexico and the Philippines, "has dramatically cut the unwanted catch of young fish, turtles and other 'by-catch' by as much as 30 to 70 percent," the UN Environment Programme said in a statement.

<http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=484&ArticleID=5327&=en>

17. New environment friendly shrimp farm opened near Rotterdam

On September 2 the Dutch agriculture minister Veerman opened a new shrimp farm on the Maasvlakte near Rotterdam that combines economy and ecology. The 'Happy Shrimp Farm' is the first tropical shrimp farm in Europe. It uses waste heat, that would otherwise be released in the air, from the nearby powerplant as its energy source. It offers an environment friendly alternative to many existing shrimp farms on the southern hemisphere that put a strain on mangroves.

The company web site: www.happyshrimp.nl

18. MSC eco-label gains ground in Germany and USA

German seafood processor Deutsche See will launch a new range of 19 fish products with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) eco-label in September. The charity's blue fish-tick logo is an easy way to identify seafood from sustainable fisheries and can be found on almost 400 products worldwide. Another MSC-range initiative has been made by US supermarket giant Walmart Stores Inc. It announced on August 31 that shoppers can now find the MSC's independent blue eco-label on ten fish products, including the world's first MSC-labeled surimi products, in Supercenter and Neighborhood Market locations across the United States.

http://www.msc.org/html/np_10.htm

19. Iceland resumes whale exports after 15-year gap

Iceland is resuming whale meat exports after a gap of more than 15 years with sales to the Faroe Islands despite objections from environmentalists that the shipments undermine a global trade ban. Iceland caught 60 minke whales in the North Atlantic in 2006 as part of a 'scientific research programme'. Iceland resumed whaling in 2003 despite a global moratorium on hunts imposed two decades ago by the International Whaling Commission. It has not exported meat since some sales to Japan around 1990. Icelandic Whaling Commissioner Asmundsson said the sales were legal even though trade in whales is banned under the UN's Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). "The Faroe Islands are not covered by CITES," he said. Environmentalists dispute this. Asmundsson said Iceland's whaling research was coming to an end - about 160 minke whales have been caught of a planned total of 200 set in 2003. He said that there were no current plans for a new research programme.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38028/newsDate/11-Sep-2006/story.htm

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- Coastal & Climate Change -

20. Report: The Future Oceans- Warming Up, Rising High, Turning Sour

The German Advisory Council on Climate Change has issued a report, The Future Oceans- Warming Up, Rising High, Turning Sour, which is available in print version or downloadable from their website. The report indicates that failure to check mankind's emissions of carbon dioxide will have severe consequences for the world's oceans. The marine environment is doubly affected: continuing warming and ongoing acidification both pose threats. In combination with over-fishing, these two threats are further jeopardizing already weakened fish stocks. Sea-level rise is exposing coastal regions to mounting flood and hurricane risks. To keep the adverse effects on human society and ecosystems within manageable limits, it will be essential to adopt new coastal protection approaches, designate marine protected areas and agree on ways to deal with refugees from endangered coastal areas. All such measures, however, can only succeed if global warming and ocean acidification are combated vigorously. Ambitious climate protection is therefore a key precondition to successful marine conservation and coastal protection.

http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_sn2006_en.html

21. Humans affect sea warming in hurricane zones according to study

Hurricanes feed on warm water, and a study shows a link between warmer ocean temperatures and human use of fossil fuels, challenging skeptics who blame them on natural climate cycles. A paper suggests that it's human-induced burning of fossil fuels that have altered the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that have led to this warming in regions where Atlantic and Pacific hurricanes form. The researchers found only a combination of human-made and natural climate influences could account for the rise in sea surface temperatures by 0.32 to 0.67 degrees Celsius over the last century. The scientists estimated an 84 percent chance that at least two-thirds of the sea surface temperature increase were due to human activity.

The researchers started work on the project soon after Hurricane Katrina slammed into the US Gulf Coast a year ago. They questioned US government statements in 2005 that rising global temperatures were due entirely to natural fluctuations.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38055/story.htm

22. New regional climate change report "Up in Smoke? Latin America and the Caribbean"

A new report from a coalition of development and environment groups recommends to act quickly on climate change in Latin America. A prior report on Africa was previously highlighted in this newsletter. The report finds that extreme weather, exacerbated by climate change, is having a significant effect on the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean. The report also highlights the hard work and ingenuity that poor, local communities are using to cope with and adapt to these changes. The report, 'Up in Smoke? Latin America and the Caribbean', confirms that largely regular and predictable temperature and rainfall patterns, are changing, becoming less predictable and often more extreme. It catalogues the impact of climate change and environmental degradation ranging from drought in the Amazon to floods in Haiti and elsewhere; vanishing glaciers in Colombia to extreme cold in the Andes; and hurricanes, not only in Central America and the Caribbean, but also in southern Brazil.

Across the region the capacity of natural ecosystems to act as buffers against extreme weather events and other shocks is being undermined leaving people more vulnerable.

The report calls on wealthy, developed countries to take responsibility for the damage that climate change is already causing, to reduce and stabilise emissions and, critically, for a new development model for Latin America and the Caribbean that will set the region on a path to sustainable development. The impact of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean is magnified by other types of environmental abuse. Poor communities have little say in, or are themselves victims of 'mega projects' such as road schemes through tropical forests, as well as illegal logging and deforestation, over-fishing, mining, and government neglect. Such environmental damage makes it more difficult for poor communities to cope with climate change, with often devastating consequences.

http://www.neweconomics.org/gen/z_sys_PublicationDetail.aspx?PID=226

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- Publications and Websites -

CAMPUS ECOMEDIA

A new on-line magazine has been launched by INFO/RAC-MAP to promote the Mediterranean strategy for sustainable development. Campus EcoMedia is a preliminary and experimental internet tool aimed at providing members of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, UNEP/MAP Components, governments adhering to the Barcelona Convention and the civil society with a "one stop shop" to exchange views and comments on how to set up and improve an information and communication strategy for the MSSD.

The site is divided into two main sections. A more institutional section providing information on the Strategy and the Commission and a more interactive section devoted to civil society, featuring articles, news, images and a forum where themes and ideas regarding the creation of information and communication initiatives can be discussed.

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

Global Coastal Changes

by Ivan Valiela (2006, 368 pp.). Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ, U.K. Fax +1865 714591. Web: www.blackwellpublishing.com. ISBN 1405136855. Price £ 44.99.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the environmental factors changing the marine systems of the world. Evaluating the evidence of change at a local and global level, this important text examines a wide range of factors affecting coastal environments. These factors include atmospheric changes, sea level rise, alterations in freshwater and sediment use and transport, toxins, overfishing, alien species, and eutrophication. Each chapter presents a different topic and includes case studies, a review of the evidence of changes with possible solutions to resulting problems and references to the primary literature. In brief, this publication brings together important information about the changing marine environments

Health effects of some major aquatic pollutants in European flounder: Laboratory experiments with emphasis on histopathological and immunological aspects

By G.C.M.(Guy) Grinwis (2006, 121 bl.). ISBN 90 393 4268 7.

This thesis (University Utrecht) concerns laboratory experiments on possible causal relationship between chemical environmental pollution and diseases in flounder. Results from experiments using pollution levels that are comparable to high levels in the field indicate a risk factor that may contribute to an increased occurrence of diseases in wild populations.

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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>
EUCC related conferences are added in boxes.

September 18-20, 2006 – Gdansk, Poland
Littoral 2006 Conference "Coastal Innovation and Initiatives"
<http://www.littoral2006.gda.pl/>

October 17-20, 2006 – Newcastle-Gateshead, UK
15th International Salmonid Conference
http://www.associationofrivertrusts.org.uk/salmonid_conf/

October 23-24, 2006, Baie de Somme, France
Coastal Practice Network (CoPraNet) Final Event
<http://www.coastalpractice.net>

November 13-15, 2006, Helsinki, Finland
Baltic Sea and European Marine Strategy - Linking Science and Policy Conference
www.eu2006balticsea.net/index.asp?id=1D40C441659E403B838C4E3ECEBD3657

November 20-21, 2006 Södertörn University College, Sweden
Change and Sustainability in the Baltic Sea Area
www.sh.se/sustainability06

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– Colophon –

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EUCC Coastal News Editorial Team: Albert Salman, Alan Pickaver, Marleen Smallegange, Ben Spaans.
Special Editor: Magdalena Ariadne Kim Muir (EUCC Advisory Board Member): Climate Change.

Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 2006/09 : 29 September 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
Tel.: +31-71-5122900, internet: <http://www.eucc.net>



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