



Eucc Coastal News

No. 6

December 2008



This publication is supported by the European Union

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

We gratefully acknowledge the EU annual grants that we are receiving for our work programme every year. However, the financial support of all members is still vital for this newsletter. Eucc-members are entitled to a variety of services and discounts: please check in www.eucc.net/en/members. Please transfer the appropriate amount to bank account 916 of Eucc, mentioning membership type. Name of bank: Postbank, IBAN-code: NL10 PSTB 0000 0009 16, Swift code: PSTBNL21.

Contributions to the next issue due to: 15 February 2009. Please send to news@eucc.net

Season's Greetings from the Eucc Coastal News Editors

- CONTENTS -

- Eucc NEWS -

1. Eucc Council adopts new name: "Coastal & Marine Union (Eucc)"
2. A new President for Eucc: Johan Vande Lanotte
3. David Green steps down but leads JCC and Advisory Board
4. Farewell to Irene Lucius, Eucc's International Programme Coordinator
5. Littoral'08 Conference in Venice gathers over 260 participants
6. "Venice Platform Declaration" broadly supported
7. Eucc joined the BioMarine Forum 2008
8. SPICOSA NEWS: ICZM-SPICOSA Forum and the official support of the Venice Declaration

- EU COASTAL AND MARINE NEWS & INITIATIVES -

9. EU Commission presents roadmap on Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)
10. Eucc welcomes the European Marine Research Strategy
11. EEA: Europe needs to intensify actions to adapt to climate change impacts
12. EU wants to cut quotas to protect deep sea fish
13. EU proposes penalties to combat Illegal fishing

- COASTAL & CLIMATE CHANGE: TRENDS & IMPACTS -

14. Accelerated melting continental icepacks major reason for sea level rise 2003-2008
15. Water vapour confirmed as major player in climate change
16. Climate change refugees to be resettled in Papua New Guinea
17. Man-Made climate change seen in Antarctica, Arctic

- COASTAL & CLIMATE CHANGE: RESPONSES -

18. Seaweed farms 'could fuel future'
19. New tsunami system in Indonesia

- NATURE AND CONSERVATION -

20. Ocean "Dead Zones" spread, fish more at risk - study
21. Man-Made noise in world's seas threatens wildlife
22. 'Deepest ever' living fish filmed
23. Mammals facing extinction, sea mammals most threatened
24. Gulf of Corinth drowned in toxic mud

- AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES -

25. Fisheries losing US\$50 Billion a year: World Bank & FAO
26. Mauritania bans most fish exports to feed locals
27. Closure call for tuna 'disgrace'
28. Scientists urge ban on catching Atlantic sharks

- PUBLICATIONS AND WEBSITES -

29. Saltmarsh Conservation, Management and Restoration
30. The effects of anthropogenic sound on marine mammals. A draft research strategy
31. EuroTurtle New and Improved Website Launched
32. INSPIRE Directive update report online
33. Risk assessment, coastal planning and climate change

- EVENTS & TRAINING: 1ST ANNOUNCEMENTS -

- COLOPHON -

- EUCC NEWS -

1. EUCC Council adopts new name: "Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC)"

At their meeting in Venice, 27 November 2008, the EUCC Council and General Members Assembly have decided to adopt a new name for the union: Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC). EUCC has already been active in the marine environment since 1995 with projects like ERSCC, ECMEN and PECMEC, but this change brings our name in line with our work programmes, mission and objectives. In order to stress the limited implications to our day-to-day work, the abbreviation of our new name remains "EUCC". The new name will be introduced in January 2009.

2. A new President for EUCC: Johan Vande Lanotte

At the EUCC Council and General Assembly meeting in Venice, Dr. Johan Vande Lanotte from Oostende (Belgium) has been elected President of EUCC – The Coastal Union. The nomination - from the Belgian national branch - was welcomed by all other national branches. The Council has chosen Dr. Vande Lanotte for his considerable political experience and for his policy efforts and achievements as the first North Sea minister of Belgium (2003-2005). Belgium has become a leading country in integrated coastal management; the adoption of the Duinendecreet by Parliament (1993) and the creation of a Coördination point for sustainable coastal management (2004) are important milestones setting an example to Europe.

Dr. Vande Lanotte is an active Member of the Senate of Belgium and Professor at the University of Ghent. He is committed to the further development of the Coastal Union (soon: the Coastal & Marine Union) and its national branches and he will represent the organisation towards the European Union and towards the marine and maritime sector.

3. David Green steps down but leads JCC and Advisory Board

Dr. David Green has stepped down as EUCC's President after having served the union for 8 years. At a special dinner in Venice the EUCC Council and Executive Committee have warmly thanked David Green for all his efforts. One of David's first milestones was the transformation of the "European Union for Coastal Conservation" into "EUCC – The Coastal Union" in 2001. And he promoted the cooperation process with other European NGOs such as ECNC. His biggest achievement was the re-launch of EUCC's scientific organ JCC into the Journal of Coastal Conservation: Planning and Management operated by Springer. David will remain Editor-in-chief and he has agreed to become the chairman of EUCC's new Advisory Board. The EUCC Council is very grateful that the cooperation with David Green will be continued in this way.

4. Farewell to Irene Lucius, EUCC's International Programme Coordinator

The EUCC Team regrets to announce that our devoted colleague Irene Lucius decided to look for new adventures. It has been extremely pleasant and rewarding to have worked with Irene since 12 years ago, when she started at EUCC's Coordinator Russia, managing projects in St. Petersburg in cooperation with local NGOs and administration. At the end of 1999, Irene took on the position as EUCC's Head of Information Unit in Leiden and for the past couple of years has been working as International Programme Coordinator with a mixed portfolio from various locations. Irene has done plenty of fundraising, led work packages of major information management related projects such as Coastbase, Coastwatch, EUROSION, ENCORA and SPICOSA, designed and steered the development of Coastlearn, was project director of a World Bank funded project in Turkey, and has played a role in ICZM projects in Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Morocco and Egypt. One of most relevant assignments was to support the establishment of EUCC's Mediterranean Office in Barcelona.

Irene Lucius has accepted a new position with the WWF International Danube Carpathian Programme (DCP) as its Senior Policy Officer based in Vienna, Austria. Irene will lead WWF-DCP's Policy and Campaign work on integrated river basin management within the entire Danube river basin.

With pain in our hearts we are thankful for all the good work and memories and wish our dear colleague and friend all the best and many successful moments in the new adventure! But we are also very pleased that Irene has agreed to join the EUCC Advisory Board.

5. Littoral'08 Conference in Venice gathers over 260 participants

The 9th international LITTORAL conference took place in the Italian city of Venice, at the *Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista*. This successful event has been professionally organized by CORILA team and joined more than 260 participants, ranging from science, policy makers and the European Commission representatives of three Directorates: Maritime Affairs, Environment and Research. Between 25th and 28th November, topics such as EU Policies and ICZM implementation in Europe, global changes in the coastal zone and other specific aspects related to coastal and water processes, impacts and management were approached and debated. Simultaneously several workshops have been held as



well as presentations of key EU projects and initiatives, such as the ENCORA (FP6 –CA) workshops dedicated to Public Participation and the Coastal Wiki, the SPICOSA project (FP6-IP), the INSPIRE directive relevance for the coastal and marine community, as well as the International Coastal Atlas Network - ICAN and CONSCIENCE (Concept and Science for Coastal Erosion Management), to name a few.

As keynote speeches, Albert Salman, Director of Eucc presented the “EU Policies and ICZM implementation in Europe: furthering and measuring sustainability”, including the introduction of the QualityCoast Award, and Eucc lead initiative, which has been followed by an introduction to the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), the new Integrated Maritime Policy of the EU, presented by the EC representative Paul Nemitz (DG Maritime Affairs).

The Eucc Staff have actively participated in the presentations and footages will soon be available at: www.eucc.net/littoral2008/index.htm

6. “Venice Platform Declaration” broadly supported

Twenty-eight maritime, marine and coastal organisations and networks have committed themselves to the creation a common European platform. At the Littoral 2008 conference in Venice, Friday 28 November, the “Venice Declaration” was signed by 30 representatives on behalf of all these organisations and national networks. The “Venice Platform” is intended to offer an improved dialogue and cooperation between existing maritime, marine and coastal networks, representing stakeholders in the fields of science, technology, industry, management, policy and users of the coastal and marine environment.

The Venice Platform aims to contribute to developing interactions between partners (Member States, regional authorities, the research community, industry and other stakeholders) and it will support the future EU Maritime Policy, e.g. through the development and implementation of an ambitious European Strategy and programme on maritime, marine and coastal research.

The “Venice Platform” is an initiative proposed by Eucc, ENCORA, CoastNet, LOICZ and AMRIE and is was broadly welcomed by the participants at Littoral, including three representatives of the European Commission Mr. Paul Nemitz (DG Maritime Affairs), Mrs. Karen Fabbri (DG Research) and Mrs. Birgit Snoeren (DG Environment). Until the formal inauguration of the Venice Platform, Eucc, with the support of ENCORA and CORILA, will serve as its provisional Secretariat. It will operate four regional nodes connecting to the regional seas: Leiden (Eucc International), Venice (CORILA), Barcelona (Eucc Mediterranean Centre), and Warnemünde (Eucc Germany).

For the full information / press release please visit www.eucc.net/veniceplatform

The provisional contact address is: admin@eucc.net

7. Eucc joined the BioMarine Forum 2008



From 20 to 24 October scientists, politicians and business gathered in Toulon and Marseille (France) to debate the condition of our seas and the move towards sustainability at the international event BioMarine 2008. Though the conclusions and consensus among the participants regarding the state of our oceans and the problems that we face reflect a dark scenario, in the debate over the role of science the panellists agreed that scientists are on the front line of getting the right messages across to the general public and making it understand how serious the situation is without making them lose hope. Although the knowledge is still incomplete and some examples given about the European fishing policies showed

that science is only a very minor voice in decision-making, scientists could nevertheless provide real insights to policy makers about issues such as climate change, overfishing and the establishment of Marine Protected Areas. It was also added that the tendency of keeping science in a “closed world” should be avoided and scientists should step towards a more multidisciplinary approach.

Eucc’s Ambassadors Foppe Seekles and Marlyse Cremers (also representing Eucc Malta) and Eucc France board members Christine Clus-Auby and Yvonne Battieu have participated at this Forum. The next conference of BioMarine is to be held in Vancouver in 2009.

The final session summaries of this event can be read at:

www.biomarine.org/index.php/gb/Downloads/Session-Summaries

8. SPICOSA NEWS: ICZM-SPICOSA Forum and the official support of the Venice Declaration

The 1st edition of the ICZM-SPICOSA Forum has been a real success! 175 participants joined the forum on 16th of October, in Brest on the occasion of the SeaTechWeek event.

The diversified panel of presentations and the emerging linkages between existing EU initiatives such as the ENCORA network and the LOICZ project, as well as the experience in the Brittany region provided animated discussions and knowledge exchange among a large audience ranging from national, regional and local planners and managers as well as scientists. It was also a good opportunity to share the developments of the SPICOSA approach in particular illustrated by the field experiences of the SPICOSA study sites.

More recently, the SPICOSA project has been represented at the LITTORAL'08 Conference during which two workshops were held. This was another important occasion to promote the project initiative and to foster the synergies with other ongoing projects.

At this event, the SPICOSA project was one of the first to commit its support to the "Venice Platform Declaration" (see article 6) by the hand of Denis Bailly (SPICOSA Scientific Coordinator).

Please visit www.spicosa.eu for the latest news, and access the full ICZM-SPICOSA Forum programme, few presentations and videos of the event!

- EU COASTAL AND MARINE NEWS & INITIATIVES -

9. EU Commission presents roadmap on Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)

On November 25th, the Commission adopted a roadmap on maritime spatial planning – a new tool to address the challenges emerging from the growth in competing uses of the sea. The roadmap will facilitate the development of spatial planning for both marine and coastal spaces, in order to realise the growth potential of EU maritime sectors in a sustainable way. Maritime spatial planning can also help coastal areas to prepare for climate change impacts such as rising sea levels, floods, altered marine ecosystems and investments in coastal protection. European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Joe Borg commented: "Maritime spatial planning is a key tool for a more rational use of sea areas and for the sustainable development of the maritime economy. It is the only way in which we can provide a predictable framework for economic investments in offshore areas and is a precondition for striking a balance between the vested interests of different maritime activities while preserving the marine environment". The roadmap on maritime spatial planning is another important product of the EU's Integrated Maritime Policy. The fast growth in maritime activities such as maritime transport, port development, aquaculture, offshore drilling and tourism, combined with emerging and potentially new uses of the sea such as offshore renewable energy, blue biotech and underwater technologies, is increasing the pressure on already limited marine space.

EUCC has welcomed the roadmap and Alan Pickaver, Head of Policy, said "Maritime spatial planning is a fairly new process which an increasing number of Member States are now developing in order to manage their maritime activities. By developing a common approach, EU Member States can deal in a more effective way with maritime matters which often are interlinked and transcend national borders. Action at European level can provide significant added value in facing common challenges such as climate change, the global competitiveness of the EU's maritime economy, cross-border issues and the management of maritime activities in line with ecosystem requirements".

The development of a common approach to maritime spatial planning forms part of the Integrated Maritime Policy for the EU, which aims to coordinate all EU policies with a maritime dimension in order to safeguard environmental sustainability and quality of life in coastal regions while promoting the growth potential of maritime industries.

In 2009 the Commission will organise a number of workshops to discuss the key principles for maritime spatial planning set out in the roadmap, launch pilot projects aimed at developing cross-border cooperation aspects and produce a progress report. A study on the legal aspects of maritime spatial planning has been issued to accompany the Communication.

The full communication document is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/pdf/com08_791_en.pdf

For more information:

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

10. EUCC welcomes the European Marine Research Strategy

EUCC warmly welcomes the approval, in the end of November, of the Council conclusions on the "European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research - A coherent European Research Area framework in support of a sustainable use of oceans and seas", following the communication from the Commission on ESMMR of 3 September 2008. The ESMMR enlightens the importance of marine and maritime values among Member States and the fundamental role that research plays in achieving a good status in the marine environment allowing also a sustainable and competitive economic development of Europe. The crucial aspect of coexistence between conservation of natural values in the marine environment, maritime economy and the increasing pressure of human activities in the sea and along the European coasts is the challenge that the Strategy is facing.

The ESMMR, which is also consistent with the European Research Area policy development, promotes the integration and promotion of various research disciplines in order to face such challenge. The Council recognises that marine and maritime research attempt to understand the complexity of the marine environment plays a key role for policymaking and for an efficient use of the available resources. The Council also recognises the need of harmonising the methods and standards of data collection for marine and maritime sciences and to assure access to this data for a broad-based international cooperation.

Following this perspective the Commission intends to involve all stakeholders in the European marine and maritime research in a forum to address research priorities, to improve research cooperation and promote the synergies between national programmes.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2008/pdf/com_2008_534_en.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/newsanddoc/article_4073_en.htm

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st16/st16019.en08.pdf>

11. EEA: Europe needs to intensify actions to adapt to climate change impacts

Increasing temperatures, changing precipitation, rising sea level, more intense and frequent extreme weather events and melting glaciers, ice sheets and Arctic sea ice are some of the challenges for Europe already triggered by global climate change, says a report released on September 29 by the European Environment Agency, the World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The report '[Impacts of Europe's changing climate](#)', based on 40 key indicators, stresses the consequences of both observed and projected changes, including an increased risk of floods and droughts, losses of biodiversity, threats to human health and damage to economic sectors such as energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, and tourism. The report proposes the setting up of a [European Clearing House on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation](#) to make such data widely available to users, with the support of the EU Shared Environmental Information System, the EU [Kopernikus](#) programme on global monitoring for environment and security, and in collaboration with the WHO Climate, Environment and Health Information System (CEHAIS).

www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/newsreleases/europe-needs-to-intensify-actions-to-adapt-to-climate-change-impacts

12. EU wants to cut quotas to protect deep sea fish

Europe's fisheries chief called for hefty quota cuts on October 1, which were indeed granted by the Council of Ministers on October 27, to protect exotic deepwater species, with trawling to be banned for deep-sea sharks and orange roughy from 2010. With names like forkbeard, black scabbardfish, greater silver smelt and roundnose grenadier, Europe's deep-sea fish grow and reproduce far more slowly than fish in shallower waters and are far more vulnerable to overfishing. With the depletion of mainstay commercial fish such as cod and hake in recent years, they have become an attractive catch as trawlers switch from their regular fishing grounds. In its recommendations for quota cuts, to be debated by EU fisheries ministers in November, the European Commission wants the 2009 reductions to range up to 50 percent, followed by cuts that extend up to 100 percent in 2010. In the cases of orange roughy and deep-sea sharks. This means no fishing at all in two years' time. France, Spain and Portugal rank among the EU countries with the most developed deep-sea fishing industries, followed by Britain and Ireland. In European waters, deep-sea fish are mainly found in the north Atlantic at depths of 400 metres (1,310 feet) and more. Orange roughy, one of the most valuable and vulnerable species, can live for 150 years. Speaking at a news conference following the ministers' October 27 meeting, EU Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg said that allowance had to be made for the fact that these fish were often scooped up as a by-catch with other species, and then thrown back into the sea when they did not survive. "We managed to secure a meaningful agreement which will considerably reduce fishing pressure on these vulnerable stocks, while at the same time trying to keep discards to the lowest possible level," Borg said.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50443/newsDate/2-Oct-2008/story.htm

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50401/newsDate/30-Sep-2008/story.htm

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50765/story.htm

13. EU proposes penalties to combat illegal fishing

On November 14, the EU Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg proposed toughening EU rules to crack down on illegal fishing, largely blamed for depleting fish stocks, by using a penalty point system similar to that for driving offences. Borg, who has often complained that existing controls are inadequate, proposed tightening up controls on inspections, monitoring and traceability requirements for the fishing industry. Many species of fish in European waters, especially cod, haddock and hake, been severely depleted by years of over fishing and some are at risk of disappearing entirely. Under the new points system, if a certain number of offences are racked up over three years - for example, if trawlers use small-mesh nets to trap extra fish, or fish in closed seasons - holders of fishing permits would lose their right to fish in EU waters, after suspension periods of six and then 12 months. "Control and enforcement should be the cornerstone of the Common Fisheries Policy. Instead, it is our Achilles' heel," Borg told a news conference, adding that a 'collective failure' to implement the rules made a mockery of EU fishing controls. The current system, dating back to 1993 and amended more than a dozen times, was inefficient, expensive and too complex, he said - and it was now time to ensure that 'those who break the rules do not reap the profits of their illegal actions'. Despite spending 400 million euros (\$500 million) a year on fishing controls, the EU still has unreliable data on fish catches, the EU Commission says. EU fisheries ministers will have to agree to the new measures before they can enter into force.

The points system would apply to the fishing vessel, and to the crew's master and officers. Offences would be collated in a points register in the ship's home country. The new rules would apply to EU vessels even if they fish outside European waters. They would also cover non-EU vessels within the European Union. However, any existing bilateral arrangements would take precedence. Borg also proposed making it compulsory for EU countries to inspect fish landings, processing, transport and marketing, as well as to monitor criteria such as a vessel's fishing capacity and its engine power. If a country breaks the rules, its EU subsidies could be cut or suspended, annual catch quotas reduced and even fishing forbidden in its waters, Borg said. Under Borg's proposal, EU inspectors could check vessels outside their national waters, and officials from one country could inspect the ships of another. Under current rules, each country may only inspect its own fishing fleet.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/51071/newsDate/17-Nov-2008/story.htm

- COASTAL & CLIMATE CHANGE: TRENDS & IMPACTS -

14. Accelerated melting continental icepacks major reason for sea level rise 2003-2008

Researchers at the Laboratoire d'Etudes en Géophysique et Océanographie Spatiales (1) (CNRS/Université Toulouse 3/CNES/IRD) and at a subsidiary of CNES (CLS) have discovered that the accelerated melting of continental icepacks is the major reason for the rise in sea level over the 2003 to 2008 period, something which has minimized the effect of thermal expansion of seawater. This question was resolved thanks to data from the French-American Satellite Jason-1, from two satellites of the GRACE space gravimetry mission and from the buoys of the Argo system. These results have been published online on the website of the journal Global and Planetary Change. Between 1993 and 2003, the global mean sea level, measured very accurately by the French-American Topex/Poseidon satellites and their successor Jason-1, showed a relatively constant progression of 3 mm/yr. The last GIEC report, published in 2007, showed that more than half of this rise (approximately 1.5 mm/yr) was due to sea water expansion as it warmed up (steric contribution), while 1.2 mm/yr resulted from the reduction in mass of polar ice sheets and mountain glaciers. Since 2003 however, the situation has changed; a quite rapid rise (2.5 mm/yr) in sea water levels is still observed but, over the same period, the warming of the oceans is showing a plateau, only accounting for a rise of 0.4 mm/yr. The increase in the mass of the oceans is equivalent to a rise of 1.9 mm/yr of the mean sea level. What is the source of this extra water in the oceans? Melting continental ice sheets. Data from GRACE has made it possible to measure changes in the mass of the two polar ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland. These were responsible for a 1 mm/yr increase in sea level (i.e. twice as much as in the previous decade). For mountain glaciers, the most recent estimates from glaciologists show a contribution of 1.1 mm/yr (also higher than during previous years). Thus, losses from glacial masses can easily account for why the mass of sea water is increasing and are responsible for 80 % of the average rise in sea level in recent years. Given the accelerated melting of glaciers and polar ice sheets, if the steric contribution returned to the values of the 1990s, a rise in sea level of around 4 mm/yr could not be excluded.

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/11/081129094609.htm

15. Water vapour confirmed as major player in climate change

Water vapour is known to be Earth's most abundant greenhouse gas, but the extent of its contribution to global warming has been debated. Using recent NASA satellite data, researchers have estimated more precisely than ever the heat-trapping effect of water in the air, validating the role of the gas as a critical component of climate change. Andrew Dessler and colleagues from Texas A&M University in College Station confirmed that the heat-amplifying effect of water vapour is potent enough to double the climate warming caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

With new observations, the scientists confirmed experimentally what existing climate models had anticipated theoretically. The research team used novel data from the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) on NASA's Aqua satellite to measure precisely the humidity throughout the lowest 10 miles of the atmosphere. That information was combined with global observations of shifts in temperature, allowing researchers to build a comprehensive picture of the interplay between water vapour, carbon dioxide, and other atmosphere-warming gases. The NASA-funded research was published recently in the American Geophysical Union's Geophysical Research Letters.

"Everyone agrees that if you add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, then warming will result," ... "So the real question is, how much warming?" The answer can be found by estimating the magnitude of water vapour feedback. Increasing water vapour leads to warmer temperatures, which causes more water vapour to be absorbed into the air. Warming and water absorption increase in a spiralling cycle.

Water vapour feedback can also amplify the warming effect of other greenhouse gases, such that the warming brought about by increased carbon dioxide allows more water vapour to enter the atmosphere. "The difference in an atmosphere with a strong water vapour feedback and one with a weak feedback is enormous," ... "This new data set shows that as surface temperature increases, so does atmospheric humidity," Dessler said. "Dumping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere makes the atmosphere more

humid. And since water vapour is itself a greenhouse gas, the increase in humidity amplifies the warming from carbon dioxide."

"This study confirms that what was predicted by the models is really happening in the atmosphere," said Eric Fetzer, an atmospheric scientist who works with AIRS data at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. "Water vapour is the big player in the atmosphere as far as climate is concerned."

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/11/081117193013.htm

www.agu.org/journals/scripts/highlight.php?pid=2008GL035333

16. Climate change refugees to be resettled in Papua New Guinea

The world's first climate change refugees will be relocated from their Pacific island home to Papua New Guinea by March next year. The Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation says 40 families from north of Ontong Java in the Solomon Island's Malaita Province will be relocated to Bougainville. Flooding has made parts of their islands completely uninhabitable and the islands are expected to be fully submerged by 2015. The relocation is estimated to cost the Autonomous Bougainville and PNG Government millions of dollars over the next six years. One third of the 1,500 residents have refused to leave the islands. The Solomon Islands cover less than 30,000 square km. and consist of six big and up to a thousand smaller islands, inhabited by approximately half a million people.

Source: Dutch paper NRC Handelsblad, 6 November 2008 and

www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/11/05/2411248.htm

17. Man-Made climate change seen in Antarctica, Arctic

Both Antarctica and the Arctic are getting less icy because of global warming, scientists said on October 30 in a study that extends evidence of man-made climate change to every continent. Detection of a human cause of warming at both ends of the earth also strengthens a need to understand ice sheets on Antarctica and Greenland that would raise world sea levels by about 70 metres if they all melted, they said. "We're able for the first time to directly attribute warming in both the Arctic and the Antarctic to human influences," said Nathan Gillett of England's University of East Anglia of a study he led with colleagues in the United States, Britain and Japan. The Arctic has warmed sharply in recent years and sea ice shrank in 2007 to a record low. But Antarctic trends have been confusing - some winter sea ice has expanded in recent decades, leaving doubts for some about whether warming was global. The UN Climate Panel, which draws on work by 2,500 experts, said last year that the human fingerprint on climate "has been detected in every continent except Antarctica", which has insufficient observational coverage to make an assessment. The scientists, writing in the journal Nature Geoscience, said the new findings filled that gap. The study, comparing temperature records and four computer climate models, found a warming in both polar regions that could be best explained by a buildup of greenhouse gases, mainly from burning fossil fuels, rather than natural shifts. The link with human activities had been elusive in the polar regions because there are fewer than 100 temperature stations in the Arctic and just 20 in Antarctica, they said. The scientists said temperatures had risen about 2° C in the past 40 years in the Arctic. Temperatures in Antarctica had gained by a few tenths of a degree. The Arctic is warming fast because darker water and ground soak up more heat than ice and snow that reflect the sun's rays. The study also formally linked greenhouse gas emissions to rising temperatures in the Arctic, where big natural variations included a sharp temperature rise in the 1930s and 1940s.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50856/story.htm

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7700387.stm>

www.nature.com/ngeo/

A largely British expedition to study the ice sheets in Antarctica is due, see

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50647/story.htm

[Back to: - CONTENTS -](#)

- COASTAL & CLIMATE CHANGE: RESPONSES -

18. Seaweed farms 'could fuel future'

Pilot seaweed and algae farms are needed to assess Scotland's marine biomass potential, experts have urged. The recommendation comes in a report on using biomass for heating and fuel while avoiding the use of valuable agricultural land. Scientists want to see pilot farms and research into the most energy-rich types of seaweed. The report was compiled by the Scottish Association for Marine Science for The Crown Estate. Prof Mike Cowling, science and research manager at The Crown Estate, said: "Given Scotland's rugged western coastline and island groups, and relatively clean seas, it is sensible to examine the farming of seaweeds and sustainable harvesting of natural supplies as a source of energy, to heat our homes and fuel our vehicles. One key advantage of using seaweed is that it avoids the problems associated with agricultural crop biofuels such as pressure on arable land and fresh water.

Dundee University professor of microbiology Geoffrey Codd has also been promoting the idea of using seaweed and other algae as fuel. He feels the practice could help revive traditional UK industries such as harvesting seaweed and create viable and sustainable biofuel sources. The Crown Estate owns almost all of the seabed out to 12 nautical miles and has rights on energy development out to 200 nautical miles. It recently opened up the Pentland Firth seabed for leasing to developers, with interest shown in creating a massive underwater tidal farm.

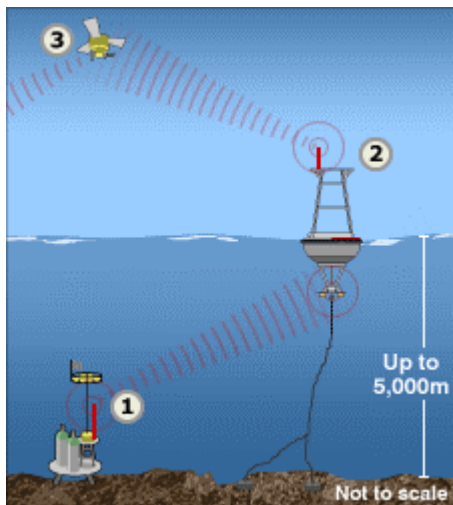
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/7690973.stm

19. New tsunami system in Indonesia

Indonesia has launched a new tsunami early warning system, designed to give people in coastal areas enough time to escape tsunamis before they reach land. But experts involved in setting up the system admit that some areas of the country, including the province of Aceh, are not fully protected by it. The project is a direct result of the devastating Indian Ocean tsunami which hit the country in 2004. A quarter of a million people died, more than half of them in Aceh. The new early warning system was launched in Jakarta by Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

But Dr Lauterjung, a spokesman for the German government which is assisting in the programme, said that deep sea buoys - the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (Dart) system - responsible for detecting changes in sea levels had not yet been installed around the islands of Bali, Flores and the northern part of Sumatra, which includes Aceh, meaning there would be a "time delay" in predicting a tsunami. And Dr Sri Woro, the head of Indonesia's meteorological agency, said there were still what she called "infrastructure problems" in making the network of sensors and stations work smoothly together. November 11th ceremony marked the formal launch of the system, which is expected to be fully completed by 2010, though much of it is already operational.

Since the Indian Ocean tsunami four years ago, Indonesia has experienced two other waves along its Javan and Sumatran coastlines. The last of these, in September last year, was successfully predicted by the new system. The new system relies on three main parts: first, seismographs warn of any earthquakes that are likely to trigger a tsunami, then satellites monitor changes in the earth's crust, while tide gauges and deep-sea buoys measure whether sea levels are actually changing as a result. Indonesia sits at the meeting point of three of the earth's tectonic plates and almost 60% of its vast coastline is at risk of tsunamis. The new network has been built with the help of several foreign donors, including Germany, Japan and China.



Example of the system:

1. Recorder on seabed measures pressure and sends data to buoy.
2. Buoy also detects changes in sea level and motion. Tide gauges, usually sited on land, detect tidal changes.
3. Information is transmitted via satellite to ground stations which assess risk of tsunami.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7721312.stm>

[Back to: - CONTENTS -](#)

- NATURE AND CONSERVATION -

20. Ocean "Dead Zones" spread, fish more at risk - study

The number of polluted "dead zones" in the world's oceans is rising fast and coastal fish stocks are more vulnerable to collapse than previously feared, scientists said on September 29. The spread of "dead zones" - areas of oxygen-starved water - "is emerging as a major threat to coastal ecosystems globally," the scientists wrote in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Such zones are found from the Gulf of Mexico to the Baltic Sea in areas where algae blooms suck oxygen from the water, feeding on fertilisers washed from fields, sewage, animal wastes and pollutants from the burning of fossil fuels. Marine organisms are more vulnerable to low oxygen content than currently

recognised, with fish and crustaceans being the most vulnerable. The number of reported hypoxic (low oxygen) zones is growing globally at a rate of 5 percent a year. The number of "dead zones" had risen to more than 140 in 2004 from almost none until the late 1970s. Higher temperatures tied to global warming, blamed by the UN Climate Panel on human use of fossil fuels, may aggravate the problem of "dead zones", partly because oxygen dissolves less readily in warmer water, the study said.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50422/newsDate/1-Oct-2008/story.htm
www.pnas.org/content/early/2008/09/26/0803833105.abstract?sid=90859ec5-9141-4295-a5cc-76f6d255038b (Abstract, article not free)

21. Man-Made noise in world's seas threatens wildlife

Man-made noise in the world's seas and oceans is becoming an increasing threat to whales, dolphins and turtles which use sound to communicate, forage for food and find mates, wildlife experts said on December 3. Rumbling ship engines, seismic surveys by oil and gas companies, and intrusive military sonars are triggering an "acoustic fog and cacophony of sounds" underwater, scaring marine animals and affecting their behaviour. There are also growing indications that certain tissue damage in cetaceans is linked to noise. Experts suspect that startled animals may tend to dive erratically and suffer something similar to human divers getting the "bends" - illness symptoms experienced when divers do not carry out proper decompression stops after a long or deep dive. According to "Ocean Noise: Turn It Down," a new report by the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the distance over which blue whales can communicate has been cut by 90 percent as a result of higher noise levels. Marine conservationists are urging governments and industry to adopt quieter ship engines, tighter rules on seismic surveys and less disrupting sonar technologies by navies. The European Union has submitted a draft resolution to the convention calling on members to consider a wide range of measures to reduce underwater noise.

www.planetark.com/enviro-news/item/50775

22. 'Deepest ever' living fish filmed

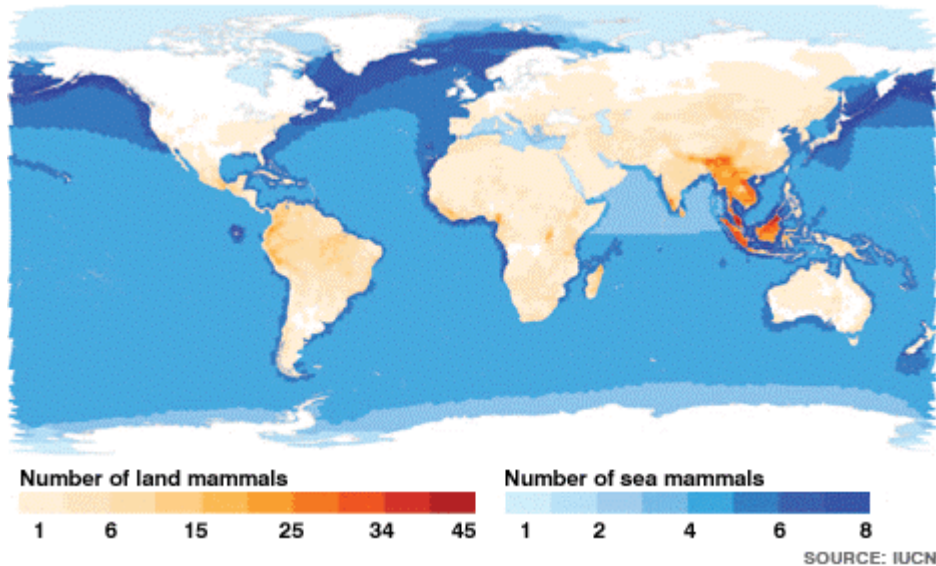
The "deepest ever" living fish have been discovered, scientists believe. A UK-Japan team found the 17-strong shoal at depths of 7.7km (4.8 miles) in the Japan Trench in the Pacific - and captured the deep sea animals on film. The scientists have been using remote-operated landers designed to withstand immense pressures to comb the world's deepest depths for marine life. Monty Priede from the University of Aberdeen said the 30cm-long (12in), deep-sea fish were surprisingly "cute". The fish, known as *Pseudoliparis amblystomopsis*, can be seen darting about in the darkness of the depths, scooping up shrimps. The deepest record for any fish is *Abyssobrotula galathea*, which was dredged from the bottom of the Puerto Rico Trench at a depth of more than 8km (5 miles) in 1970. However, it was dead by the time it reached the surface. The previous record for any fish to have been spotted alive was thought to have stood at about 7km (4 miles). The Hadeep project, which began in 2007, is a collaboration between the University of Aberdeen's Oceanlab and the University of Tokyo's Ocean Research Institute (Ori) and aims to expand our knowledge of biology in the deepest depths of the ocean.



<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7655358.stm>

23. Mammals facing extinction, sea mammals most threatened

At least 25% of the world's mammal species are at risk of extinction, according to the first assessment of their status for a decade. The Red List of Threatened Species says populations of more than half of mammalian species are falling, with Asian primates particularly at risk. The biggest threat to mammals is loss of habitat, including deforestation. This year's Red List looks at 5,487 mammals, and concludes that 1,141 are currently on the path towards disappearance. This may be an under-estimate, the authors caution, as there is not enough data to make an assessment in more than 800 cases. The true figure could be nearer to one-third. In the seas, bycatch - entanglement in fishing nets, which is usually although not always accidental - emerges as the biggest factor behind current declines, affecting a staggering 79% of marine mammals (underlining CN).

NUMBER OF GLOBALLY THREATENED SPECIES

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7651981.stm>

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/species_journey.pdf IUCN Red List

24. Gulf of Corinth drowned in toxic mud

According to Professors Giorgio Ferentino and Giorgos Papatheodoros of the University of Patras, more than 300,000 acres of seabed in the Gulf of Corinth in Greece's Korinthia Prefecture are covered with toxic sediment. Since 1972, wastes from the Aluminum Company of Greece have been discharged into the Gulf. The brick-red sediment contains lead, nickel, titanium, chromium, and cobalt, with up to 16 times the legal limits of radioactive uranium, radium, and thorium. Papatheodoros said that two mounds of sludge had reached over 30 m in height. It can take up to 12 years for marine life to recover once the deposit of heavy-metal residues stops. Yannis Karabitis, spokesman for the Aluminium Company of Greece, announced that the firm was building a second filtration unit to decrease the output of sediment by 65%.

www.sahra.arizona.edu/newswatch/

[Back to: - CONTENTS -](#)

- AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES -**25. Fisheries losing US\$50 Billion a year: World Bank & FAO**

As more and more fishermen chase fewer and fewer fish, US\$50 billion is lost each year in potential economic benefits to the fishing industry, a report released October 8 said. Released by the World Bank and the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization, the report *Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform* blamed poor management, inefficiencies and overfishing for more than US\$2 trillion of avoidable economic losses over the last three decades. In a time of worldwide financial turmoil, the amount may seem like "small change," said Kieran Kelleher, the World Bank's fisheries team leader, but fisheries are in a global crisis and are adding to lost opportunities for economic growth. Better management and a move to more sustainable fishing practices could turn much of the billions of dollars lost each year into economic benefits for fishers and coastal communities, the report said. Significant financial losses in marine fishing operations are the result of depleted fish stocks and fleet overcapacity. Shrinking fish populations, a result of pollution and habitat loss, have kept annual global marine catches at around 85 million tons for the past decade despite advanced fishing technologies and larger fishing fleets. Fewer fish cause productivity - or the catch per fisher or per vessel - to decline. So as fishing fleets grow in size, they add only to redundant investments and harvesting efforts. The report said only half of the current global fishing effort would be needed to maintain current catch levels if fish stocks were rebuilt.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50559/story.htm

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1215724937571/SunkenBillionsAdvanceWebEd.pdf> (The Report)

26. Mauritania bans most fish exports to feed locals

Mauritania banned most fish exports begin November to try to meet domestic needs, angering local fisherman and those workers laid off by fish factories.

Mauritania, an arid country at the western end of the Sahara which boasts rich fisheries off its Atlantic coast, was among the countries worst hit by a surge in food prices earlier this year as it depends heavily on imports of staple foods like rice. "This ban is intended to redirect output to prioritise the needs of Mauritians, who have a right to eat their own fish," Fisheries Minister Hassena Ould Ely told Reuters after the ban took effect.

But the export ban on three popular fish, imposed from November 3 by the fisheries minister installed after an August military coup, flies in the face of advice from some economists that curbs on exports risk disrupting vital food industries. The ban covers sea bream and two species of grouper known locally as thiof and merou, which together account for around 80 percent of fish exported from Mauritania by local operators. "I cannot accept that Mauritanian fish is cheaper abroad than in Mauritania. This measure will lower the price of fish on the local market by rebalancing supply and demand," Ely said.

The ban does not affect ships operating offshore under a deal with the European Union which nets the Mauritanian government 86 million euros (US\$110 million) a year.

But with the vast majority of fish landed in Mauritania heading for export, fishermen have been reluctant to head out to sea and fish factories in the capital Nouakchott have been forced to shut down this week. Of 100,000 tonnes of fish a year landed in Mauritania, all but 30,000 tonnes are exported, according to a World Bank study. The fisheries sector employs around 39,000 people - or 4 percent of the active workforce in Mauritania - most of them in land-based jobs such as the fish processing factories.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50930/newsDate/6-Nov-2008/story.htm

27. Closure call for tuna 'disgrace'

Major tuna-fishing nations have backed calls for a temporary closure of the Mediterranean tuna fishery, branded a "disgrace" by a recent expert report. The World Conservation Congress passed a motion calling for closure of the bluefin fishery until scientifically sound recovery plans are in place. Catches are estimated to be about four times higher than scientists recommend. Spain, which has the biggest quota for Mediterranean tuna, and Japan, the biggest consumer, voted in favour. The organisation responsible for managing the fishery, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), was pilloried in a recent independent report which it had been obliged to commission. Experts from Australia, Japan and Canada noted that the body's performance was "widely regarded as an international disgrace", and that the international community in whose interests ICCAT operates "deserves better performance than it has received to date". The report put the blame firmly on the shoulders of ICCAT's member nations which, it said, did not stamp down on illegal fishing, did not provide accurate catch data, and failed to implement proper monitoring arrangements for its fleets. It concluded there were far too many boats chasing too few fish. The report recommended an interim ban on fishing in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic, a measure that the US has previously backed.

The conservation foundation IUCN has also called for a ban on Mediterranean tuna fishing.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7669167.stm>

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50607/newsDate/15-Oct-2008/story.htm

Report of the Independent Review International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (Iccat) on www.euractiv.fr/fileadmin/Documents/ICCAT_Eval_2008.pdf

On November 25, ICCAT did indeed agree to limit the fishing of bluefin tuna, an endangered species, in the Mediterranean. Officials meeting in the Moroccan city of Marrakesh decided to cut bluefin tuna quotas by 30 percent to 19,950 tonnes in 2010. ICCAT's own scientists had, however, recommended a maximum quota of 15,000 tonnes to prevent stocks from collapsing. Environmental groups said the new limits were inadequate and would not stop a sharp decline in the species, Greenpeace calling the agreement "a disaster".

www.planetark.com/enviro-news/item/50664

28. Scientists urge ban on catching Atlantic sharks

An international team of scientists wants to ban the catching of eight species of Atlantic Ocean sharks and put a strict limit on the catch of two others to try to prevent population crashes. Sharks are particularly vulnerable to overfishing because they reproduce and grow slowly, but there are currently no international limits on shark catch, according to the non-profit Lenfest Ocean Program, which convened a meeting of shark experts to study the problem. The group found in a study released on October 27 that 10 species of Atlantic sharks are at serious risk of being overfished. Many of the world's open ocean shark species are declining, in part because they get caught in long fishing lines meant to catch tuna and swordfish. As the number of traditional target fish like tuna and swordfish declines, demand for shark meat and shark fins increases, said Charlotte Hudson of the Lenfest program. Because sharks are global ocean predators that range from the east coast of the United States to the west coast of Europe, determining their numbers - and figuring out whether or how much they are decreasing - is a difficult task. The group recommended banning the catch of bigeye thresher, longfin mako, oceanic whitetip, porbeagle, common thresher, silky, smooth hammerhead and crocodile sharks. They urged a strict limit on the catch of blue and shortfin mako sharks. Their recommendations were aimed at the

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, known as ICCAT, whose members - including the European Union - met November 17-24 in Morocco. ICCAT mostly manages tuna populations, but conservationists and scientists see this organization as the only body that could impose Atlantic-wide restrictions on the taking of sharks in tuna fishing gear.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50798/newsDate/29-Oct-2008/story.htm

www.lenfestocean.org/ICCAT_sharks_catch_limits09_08.pdf The Report

The IUCN also issued a warning on November 10, especially for North Atlantic sharks, a quarter of which are threatened with being fished out of existence. This is far above the threat level globally, reflecting the activity of fishing nations such as Spain, Portugal, France and Britain: some 26% of sharks and rays in the Northeast Atlantic region were classified as threatened, compared to 18% for the same species globally.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50977/newsDate/10-Nov-2008/story.htm

www.iucn.org/index.cfm?uNewsID=2213

Rising demand for shark fin soup in Asia is also spurring illegal fishing and contributing to a plunge in stocks, a report said on November 3. The study, by the Australian government and the wildlife trade monitoring network Traffic, urged governments to crack down on illegal catches.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/50898/story.htm

www.traffic.org/home/2008/11/3/illegal-shark-fishing-compounds-global-management-shortfall.html

[Back to: - CONTENTS -](#)

- PUBLICATIONS AND WEBSITES -

29. Saltmarsh Conservation, Management and Restoration

"This work focuses on the values of temperate salt marshes, problems associated with anthropogenic impacts, and methods of achieving positive changes. The text is extremely well organized. The wealth of information in this book comprises a valuable resource, not only for professional managers and policy makers, indeed for anyone who cares about saving these ecologically valuable land-sea interfaces. Summing Up: Highly recommended. General readers; upper-division undergraduates through professionals."

Table of contents: Introduction.- Human influences.- Nature conservation.- States and values.- The physical states.- Physical states, restoration methods.- Vegetation states.- Grazing management.- Spartina.- Conclusions.- Appendices. The volume includes a CD-ROM containing electronic versions in full colour of the colour figures which are printed in black-and-white in the book.

By J. Patrick Doody (2008, 237 pp.). Springer-Verlag, P.O. Box 105280, 69042, Heidelberg, Germany. Fax: +49 62 21/487-8366. Web: www.springer.com ISBN 978 1 4020 4603 2. Net price: €99,95

30. The effects of anthropogenic sound on marine mammals. A draft research strategy

Marine mammals rely largely on sound for their communication and organisation. Furthermore, many human ocean-based activities such as oil exploitation, fisheries or defence activities, rely on emission of sounds of various frequencies and intensity. Outcomes of workshops of European Science Foundation and Marine Board presented in this publication reach the same consensus: interaction between anthropogenic sound and marine mammals is a complex problem. A scientific research strategy is clearly needed.

By Ian Boyd (ed.) (2008, 92 pp.) European Science Foundation/Marine Board, Wandelaarskaai 7, B-8800 Ostend, Belgium, Website www.esf.org/research-areas/marine-board.html

Download the report on

www.esf.org/research-areas/marine-board/publications.html

31. EuroTurtle New and Improved Website Launched

MEDASSET and King's College, Taunton have launched the updated EuroTurtle website www.euroturtle.org to celebrate MEDASSET's 20th Anniversary. EuroTurtle has served since 1997 as a valuable and unique on-line information centre, exclusively devoted to sea turtles in the Mediterranean and around the world. After a year of research and redesign this website for Science and Environmental Education now draws on the most contemporary sea turtle research and environmental threats faced globally. New resources have been added and it is packed with high quality information, graphics, photographs, scientific data, work sheets, diagrams, tools and educational kits. The website covers sea turtle biology, distribution of the seven species of marine turtle, threats facing sea turtles today, conservation efforts and practices, as well as accurate reporting on all sea turtle species as well as the Nile Soft-shelled turtle. Also included is a comprehensive sea turtle glossary, 'Suzy's' Frequently Asked Questions and links to relevant conventions, environmental organizations and sites. EuroTurtle is also a portal for UK Turtle Code, a code for reporting marine turtle sightings in the UK.

32. INSPIRE Directive update report online

A report outlining the current status of the INSPIRE Implementing Rules development and related activities has been published on the INSPIRE Site.

Link to full report: http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reports/newsletters/INSPIRE_status_20081118.pdf

INSPIRE Site <http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

INSPIRE Conference in 2009: http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/events/conferences/inspire_2009

33. Risk assessment, coastal planning and climate change

The report entitled "Exploring Issues: Engaging Partners - Risk Assessment, Coastal Planning and Climate Change" contains the results of an exploratory research project carried out between June and September 2008. The project engaged stakeholders in the insurance, land development, and real-estate industries in discussion on climate change and risk management issues as they relate to Nova Scotia's coastline. The report is available at <http://www.ecologyaction.ca/files/images/file/Exploring.pdf>

[Back to: - CONTENTS -](#)

- EVENTS & TRAINING: 1ST ANNOUNCEMENTS -

This list includes the 1st Announcements of conferences and training courses, and highlights Eucc Conferences and Workshops. For a complete overview of conferences please visit:

www.coastalguide.org/meetings

April 13th-18th, 2009, Lisbon, Portugal

10th International Coastal Symposium, ICS 2009

The ICS 2009 will be held in Lisbon (Portugal) from 13th to 18th April 2009, a joint organization of the e-Geo - Geography and Regional Planning Research Centre of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Coastal Education & Research Foundation . All papers accepted, after being peer-reviewed, will be published in a Special Issue of the Journal of Coastal Research , one of the leading journals in the field of coastal research. The conference themes are: Acoustic Remote Sensing, Barrier Islands, Beach Processes, Climate Change, Coastal Dunes, Coastal Ecosystems, Coastal Engineering, Coastal Evolution, Coastal Geomorphology, Coastal Hazards and Pollution, Coastal Modelling, Coastal Restoration & Mitigation, Coastal Tourism, Coastal Zone Management, Delta Plain Management, Estuarine & Wetland Restoration, GIS and Remote Sensing Applications, Impact of Extreme Storms, Integrated Catchment and Coastal Zone Management

Important date: Late Registration Until 13th of March '09

For more information please visit <http://e-geo.fcsb.unl.pt/ICS2009/index.html>

August 10th-14th, 2009, OZEANEUM /DMM, Stralsund, Germany

2nd International Conference on Progress in Marine Conservation in Europe 2009

The conference covers current marine nature conservation issues in Europe aimed at a wide range of participants such as policy makers, conservation managers, scientists and inter- and non-governmental organizations. This 2nd conference is the continuation of the successful initial conference in 2006 and offers a regular international forum for in-depth discussion of new and emerging issues in this field. Attendance is limited to 250 participants.

Invited presentations of scientists, conservation managers, policy makers, IGOs and NGOs will focus on:

- Reviewing the current status of the implementation of European marine protected area networks with regard to the 2010 marine conservation aims;
- Assessing progress, success and problems encountered in the management of anthropogenic impacts and climate change;
- Discussing the necessary first steps towards meeting the biodiversity aims of the new European Marine Strategy Directive.

More information on the conference will be posted in due course on our website: www.habitatmare.de

– COLOPHON –

Disclaimer: EUCC Coastal News is a news service; articles do not necessarily reflect the official views of EUCC – The Coastal Union.

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

EUCC Coastal News Editorial Team: Albert Salman, Maria Ferreira, Alan Pickaver, René Beckerschmidt, and Ben Spaans.

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

Established in 1989, EUCC - The Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with more than 3000 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, PO. Box 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands
Tel.: +31-71-5122900, internet: <http://www.eucc.net>