

# EUCC Coastal News

## No 1 January 2005

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](http://www.eucc.net/en/members). For free subscriptions, comments or contributions, please contact: news at coastalguide.org (apologies for anti-spam code).

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## – Climate Change –

### 1. Meeting the Climate Challenge: 10 years to go?

In its report, 'Meeting the Climate Challenge', the International Climate Change Taskforce urges governments to agree to a long-term objective of preventing global average temperatures exceeding the levels before the Industrial Revolution by more than 2°C. It suggests that atmospheric carbon dioxide levels that would trigger this rise could possibly be reached in about 10 years or so.

The report is aimed at policymakers in every country, and has been timed to coincide with Tony Blair's promised efforts to advance climate change policy in 2005 as chairman of both the G8 group of countries and the European Union. It breaks new ground by putting a figure - for the first time in such a high-level document - on the temperature rise beyond which the world would be irretrievably committed to disastrous changes. These could include widespread agricultural failure, water shortages and major droughts, increased disease, sea-level rise and the death of forests - with the added possibility of abrupt catastrophic events such as "runaway" global warming, the melting of the Greenland ice sheet, or the switching-off of the North Atlantic Gulf Stream.

The report says this point will be two degrees centigrade above the average world temperature prevailing in 1750 before the industrial revolution, when human activities - mainly the production of waste gases such as carbon dioxide, which retain the sun's heat in the atmosphere - first started to affect the climate. But it points out that global average temperature has already risen by 0.8 degrees since then, with more rises underway - so the world has little more than a single degree of temperature latitude before the crucial point is reached. More ominously still, it assesses the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere after which the two-degree rise will become inevitable, and says it will be 400 parts per million by volume (ppm) of CO<sub>2</sub>.

<http://www.ippr.org.uk/home/>

<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/environment/story.jsp?story=603975>

The report Meeting the Climate Challenge can be found at:

[http://www.tai.org.au/Publications\\_Files/Papers&Sub\\_Files/Meeting%20the%20Climate%20Challenge%20FV.pdf](http://www.tai.org.au/Publications_Files/Papers&Sub_Files/Meeting%20the%20Climate%20Challenge%20FV.pdf)

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### 2. Coastal vulnerability and climate change

Recent events such as the tsunami resulting from the earthquake in southeast Asia of December, and the January windstorms in northern Europe have highlighted the vulnerability of coasts to extreme waves and winds. These events have also precipitated a discussion on global and European early warning systems, and an analysis of the vulnerability of coast and cities to future wind and wave events, as they occur now or as they may be augmented in the future by climatic changes.

There has been a discussion of the vulnerabilities of both large cities and rural areas to future tsunamis, wave events and tidal surges, flooding; as well as the intensification of seasonal weather patterns such as hurricanes, tornados, winds, and monsoons that can lead to damage and desertification. There is a discussion of the use and reliance on early warning systems, as well as precautionary measures, and a recognition of the differing demands for densely populated urban centres and less rural populated regions.

We are witnessing increasing concentrations of populations throughout the world residing in coastal regions, even as these regions become more vulnerable to weather events. The cities of Europe located on the coasts and watersheds are particularly vulnerable. There is the example of greater London and the Thames watershed, and the greater coastal populations that are expected throughout the Mediterranean Sea. While cities in developing nations may suffer the most when disaster strikes, some of the world's most modern urban areas are also at risk, both from dramatic events such as earthquakes and tsunamis, and far more frequent events like floods.

Our knowledge of global warming of oceans, seas, and the atmosphere, and its impact on the circulatory patterns of these oceans, seas, and winds, has increased substantively in recent years. More complex global modelling approaches have been developed, though we are still in the rudimentary stage of developing regional and smaller models. Further, there is some recognition of the interplay between climatic changes, and environmental and development factors, such as the impacts of human development in coastal zones. This greater knowledge is occurring on a global, Arctic and Antarctic, and European level, as well as for regional seas such as Baltic, Mediterranean and North Seas. The greater warming at the Earth's poles, and recent extreme weather events may be preliminary glimpses of impending impacts on Europe's coasts.

There is also an increasing knowledge of the interrelationship of earth processes with solar processes, including the potential contribution of the sun to climate change. As science becomes clearer, it is possible to more clearly understand management opportunities and needs. It is unclear if it will be possible to undertake a sufficiently timely response to mitigate climate change, as the window of opportunity may be very narrow.

Efforts will focus on adaptation, and minimization of economic and social costs of change. Even if mitigating measures are undertaken, such as greater use of renewable energy, there will be significant impacts on coastal zone from offshore wind farms and future wave and tidal energy generation. From a precautionary perspective, it will be difficult to defend all coasts through purely engineering means, so it may be necessary to incorporate controlled flooding, and make the difficult choice of abandoning certain defences. Last, there will be some role for insurance and government support when failure occurs.

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### **3. Global dimming: is it masking the speed of the greenhouse effect?**

Recent research has led to the disturbing conclusion that the amount of solar energy reaching the Earth's surface has been gradually falling. Paradoxically, the decline in sunlight may mean that global warming is a far greater threat to society than previously thought. Sunlight was falling by 10% over the USA, nearly 30% in parts of the former Soviet Union, and even by 16% in parts of the British Isles. Although the effect varied greatly from place to place, overall the decline amounted to one to two per cent globally every decade between the 1950s and the 1990s. Dr Stanhill called it "global dimming", but his research, published in 2001, was met with a sceptical response by other scientists. It was only recently, when his conclusions were confirmed by Australian scientists using a completely different method to estimate solar radiation, that climate scientists accepted the reality of global dimming.

Dimming appears to be caused by air pollution. Burning coal, oil and wood, whether in cars, power stations or cooking fires, produces not only invisible carbon dioxide - the principal greenhouse gas responsible for global warming - but also tiny airborne particles of soot, ash, sulphur compounds and other pollutants. This visible air pollution reflects sunlight back into space, preventing it from reaching the surface. But the pollution also changes the optical properties of clouds. Because the particles seed the formation of water droplets, polluted clouds contain a larger number of droplets than unpolluted clouds. Recent research shows that this makes them more reflective than they would otherwise be, again reflecting the Sun's rays back into space.

Scientists are now worried that dimming, by shielding the oceans from the full power of the sun, may be disrupting the pattern of the world's rainfall. There are suggestions that dimming was behind the droughts in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1970s and 1980s, and disturbing hints the same thing may be happening today in Asia. A strong concern is the impact on the Asian monsoon.

The most alarming aspect of global dimming is that it may have led scientists to underestimate the magnitude of the greenhouse effect. It is known how much extra energy is being trapped in the Earth's atmosphere by the extra carbon dioxide that is being emitted. What has been surprising is that this extra energy has so far resulted in a temperature rise of just 0.6 degree Celsius. This has led many scientists to conclude that the present-day climate is less sensitive to the effects of carbon dioxide than it was, say, during the ice age, when a similar rise in CO<sub>2</sub> led to a temperature rise of six degrees Celsius. But it now appears the warming from greenhouse gases has been offset by a strong cooling effect from dimming - in effect two of our pollutants have been cancelling each other out.

This means that the climate may in fact be more sensitive to the greenhouse effect than previously thought. Over the coming decades, carbon dioxide levels are projected to rise strongly, while there are encouraging signs that particle pollution is at last being brought under control. As a result, even the most pessimistic forecasts of global warming may now have to be drastically revised upwards.

Global Dimming bibliography: [http://www.greenhouse.crc.org.au/crc/research/c2\\_bibliog.htm](http://www.greenhouse.crc.org.au/crc/research/c2_bibliog.htm)

### **4. Greatest wildlife extinction ever caused by global warming?**

Global warming and not a giant asteroid may have nearly wiped out life on Earth some 250 million years ago, an international team of scientists reports. The mass extinction, known as the "Great Dying," extinguished 90 percent of sea life and nearly three-quarters of land-based plants and animals. There has been recent evidence that a big asteroid or meteor hit the Earth and triggered the catastrophe, but researchers say they now have evidence that something much more long-term - global warming - was the culprit. An Australian University studied sediment cores drilled off the coasts of Australia and China and found evidence the ocean was lacking oxygen and full of sulfur-loving bacteria at that time. This finding would be consistent with an atmosphere low in oxygen and poisoned by hot, sulfurous, volcanic emissions, they wrote in a report published in the journal Science. A second team led the University of Washington looked at fossil evidence in South Africa and found little evidence of a catastrophe and instead signs of a gradual die-off. They examined 126 reptile and amphibian skulls from the Karoo Basin in South Africa, where there is an exposed piece of dried sediment from the end of the Permian Era and the beginning of the Triassic, 250 million years ago. They found two patterns, one showing gradual extinction over about 10 million years leading up to the time of the extinction, and then a spike in extinction rates that lasted another 5 million years. Animals and plants both on land and in the sea were dying at the same time, and apparently from the same causes, too much heat and too little oxygen.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/29138/story.htm>

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## 5. New hope for coral reefs amid warming oceans

For some time, scientists have predicted that the world's coral reefs will be among the first ecosystems to suffer devastating damage from global warming. Some reefs, however, are proving surprisingly resilient, researchers say, not because of qualities of the corals, but because of heat-tolerant algae that live with them. It may even be possible that heat-related episodes of coral bleaching, which had been viewed as ominous previews of mass coral death to come, could allow these robust algae to spread, leaving corals better able to survive in a warmer world. The scientists say this strength in the face of warming will not be enough to save the world's coral reefs, which are threatened by pollution, overfishing, tourism and other human activities. But if the findings hold up, they essentially give extra time to address those issues.

<http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn6763>

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## – Tsunamis –

## 6. Developing a Tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean and Europe

At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, it was agreed to set up a tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean by 2006 under UN leadership. The technology to detect tsunamis in the Indian Ocean region should be up and running within 12 to 18 months. Developing plans for an effective response to any warning, and educating local communities, will take between two to three years. UN agencies and other organisations will now take responsibility, under the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Mitigating the damage from any future tsunami through better building practices and coastal protection is crucial and the World Meteorological Organization, the UN Development Programme and financial institutions will work with individual countries to develop effective programs. The exact form of the early warning system, and how it might be used and extended to provide warnings of other natural hazards, has yet to be determined. Establishment of the contours of the Indian Ocean system will provide a good model to extending the system to other seas and oceans. (<http://www.unisdr.org/isdrindex.htm>)

There has been discussion about establishing an early warning system for Europe, particularly in the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic. Historical evidence suggests underwater earthquakes caused tsunamis affecting Sicily (1693), Lisbon (1755), Calabria (1783), and Messina (1908). Underwater sediment slides and volcanic collapses, although rarer events, may also increase the likelihood of dramatic coastal floods and loss of life. (Nanayama F, Satake K, Furukawa R, et al. Unusually large earthquakes inferred from tsunami deposits along the Kuril trench. *Nature* 2003; 424: 660-63. [PubMed]) Dawson AG, Lockett P, Shi S. Tsunami hazards in Europe. *Env Internat* 2004; 30: 577-85. [PubMed]). David King, the UK government's chief scientific adviser, has gone further. He has argued that, although earthquake science is in its infancy seismologists can pinpoint geographical regions predisposed to volcanic activity. (King D. Just suppose it was us. *Independent* on Sunday Jan 2, 2005: 17.)

The biggest risk for Europe lies in the Mediterranean, especially the vulnerability of Greece. The eastern Mediterranean basin, where the Anatolian plate extends, is one of the world's most intense seismic zones with frequent large destructive earthquakes. The most recent destructive earthquakes and tsunamis in the Aegean Sea occurred on 9 July 1956 near the southwest coast of the island of Amorgos, which killed 53 people, injured 100, and destroyed hundreds of houses.

Greece is not the only European to have suffered from tsunamis. For example, the Messina earthquake in 1908, resulted in a tsunami that was responsible for up to of the 60,000 deaths. A few years ago, during the Stromboli eruption in Italy, a tsunami has caused severe damage to the coastal structures of nearby islands. Tsunamis also caused the loss of 174 lives in Norway in Loen and Tafjord in the twentieth century.

During the last forty years, large amounts of earthquake data has been collected and catalogues have been published for the eastern Mediterranean and Greek area. During the same period, very detailed catalogues of earthquakes, which contain references to coincidental tsunami events, were compiled and published. An analysis shows that a tsunami (on the Ambraseys-Sieberg six grade Intensity Scale) with intensity III or larger, wave height +1.6 m, occur on average every 4 years. The return periods of tsunamis with intensity IV or larger, wave height +4.8 m is 26 years, whereas tsunamis with intensity V or larger, wave height +11.5 m occur on average every 170 years. Wave heights are based on the waves on shore.

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## - EUCC News -

### 7. Editors asked for Coastline magazine

The EUCC searches for editors for its English language quarterly EUCC Coastline. The editors approach potential authors to write articles and to edit the delivered work. Furthermore editors can think along on possible subjects for articles in thematic issues and on possibilities to find sponsored contributions. In order not to attach to much time on the editors we aspire to assemble as little as possible and to communicate as much as possible by e-mail. Unfortunately the budget for Coastline is so tight that it is not possible to pay a fee for work delivered. From an editor it is expected that he/she will be informed of the developments on the area of coastal zone management and management of marine areas in Europe and that he/she is capable of editing texts in English.

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## - EU News and Initiatives -

### 8. GIS to monitor how clean Europe's coasts are

Like anywhere in the world, Europe's coastlines face potential exposure to pollution. The EU-backed project called I-MARQ (Information System for Marine Aquatic Resource Quality) is finalising a prototype geographical information system (GIS) which aims to deliver real-time data on coastal water quality. This information can, in turn, be used to help decision-makers take appropriate action against contamination. The system can be used by a range of users, such as beach-side hotels to predict bathing water quality. Tourism in coastal areas is demanding ever-increasing environmental quality and requires daily and seasonal information on coastal environment quality and stress. I-MARQ is currently validating its system and will test run it in the Solent estuary off southern England and at two locations on the Cote D'Azur in France. The project is funded by the Union's Information Society Technologies (IST) programme and includes 11 European partners.

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/research/headlines/news/article\\_05\\_01\\_11\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/research/headlines/news/article_05_01_11_en.html)

### 9. Monitoring & Managing of European Sea grass Ecosystems - M&MS

The goal of the M&MS project is to define the habitat requirements of sea grasses in the European coasts, the present threats to the sustainability of the ecosystem they form, and their resilience to disturbance in order to strengthen our forecast capacity and formulate cost-effective monitoring plans and management strategies. The project is using a multidisciplinary approach to compile and analyse existing monitoring data, performing broad-scale and detailed field studies and making experimental manipulations and detailed process studies in the field and laboratory.

For more information please visit the website, which serves as the main information and data exchange site for the M&MS project under the EU Fifth Framework Programme.

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

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## - International news in brief -

### 10. Monitoring North Sea Alga in WADI

WADI, the new Water Data Infrastructure of the Dutch water managing institute Rijkswaterstaat has received an additional function. From now on satellite-images of chlorophyll-concentrations in the southern North Sea can be consulted.

To keep an eye on the quality of the North Sea, Rijkswaterstaat takes regular samples by ship, in part to establish the concentration of chlorophyll and floating dust. Chlorophyll is a pigment inside algae through which these can use light as energy source for the production of sugar, the fuel for the grow of algae. So the chlorophyll-concentration is used as a measure for the number of algae in the waters. The number of alga is partly a measure for the pollution of the sea with fertilizers. Now with the help of satellites frequent and area-covering information can be delivered in addition to this: a number (figure) for every square kilometre. A combination of monthly ship-observations and frequent satellite observation to generate the necessary data is now the objective. The required ship-deployment would be halved. The satellite-images will be published on WADI, drastically increasing their availability

<http://www.trendsınwater.nl/index.cfm?page=laatste>

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### 11. Portugal uses cameras to monitor beach erosion

Portuguese officials began using computer-controlled surveillance cameras to monitor beach erosion along an 18-kilometre stretch of coast in the north of the country. The five cameras will collect round-the-clock images of the shoreline located in a protected zone near Esposende, some 400 kilometres north of Lisbon, to allow scientists to better understand the erosion which is affecting the area. Portugal and its

two Atlantic archipelagos of Azores and Madeira have 1,793 kilometres of coastline and many sections are suffering from beach thinning and cliff erosion.

<http://www.terradaily.com/2005/050103190956.07qisf6x.html>

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### **12. Developments in Spain not sustainable**

An official report on Spain's environment presented on Tuesday by socialist environment minister Cristina Narbona warns of an "unsustainable" pattern of economic growth leading towards environmental crisis and criticises policy failures under the previous conservative administration. The "Environmental profile of Spain" describes economic growth as chaotic – largely concentrated on the coast, heavily dependent on road transport and bringing with it huge increases in waste production and water and energy use. Tourism, construction and transport are identified as sectors in which "a major effort" is needed to redirect development.

Source: Environment Daily 1805, 20/01/05

### **13. Italy sounds alarm over shrinking beaches**

Italy faced a "national emergency" as over-development was causing its beaches to shrink at an alarming rate, posing a threat both to nature and to the country's huge holiday trade. Due to construction, often of holiday homes which have sprung up in huge numbers in recent decades, beaches are affected. Seawalls and harbours, land reclamation and dredging can all have a long-term impact on the flow of sediments which make and maintain beaches. Such man-made impacts cause more problems than natural erosion, according to the EU's EUROSION report.

<http://www.euroSION.org>

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/29199/story.htm>

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### **14. Norway is allowed to catch more whales in 2005**

Norwegian whalers are allowed to catch more whales in 2005. The Norwegian government decided to increase the total allowable catch until 797, in spite of international criticism. It's the biggest number since the whale catch restarted in 1993, the Norwegian minister of Fishery pronounced. Last year the Norwegian were allowed to catch 670 Minke Whales. Norway is the only country in the world that allows commercial whale catch. The government of Oslo does not care about the international catch interdiction, which was established in 1986.

According to Oslo the population of Minke Whales is not threatened. Iceland and Japan are also ignoring the interdiction, but these two countries give scientific research as the reason for their catches.

<http://www.time2dive.nl/nieuws.htm>

### **15. Caisson disease possible cause stranded whales**

The massive stranding of whales and dolphins on 27 December 2004 might be the consequence of the caisson disease. Scientists found tracks of considerable damage in bones of stranded Sperm Whales. This damage, osteonecrosis, shows that the whales are suffering from the disease if they are coming to the surface too fast. This can lead to dying of muscular tissue. For years marine biologists taught that whales are immune for the disease. The scientists think that noises under water, like sonar systems of submarines or seismic explosions for the oil industry, scares the whales causing a sprint to the surface. Whales can dive up to two kilometres searching for food. Until now there is no hard evidence over the damaging influence of underwater noises because some whalebones of hundred year old are showing tracks of the caisson disease.

<http://www.time2dive.nl/nieuws.htm>

## **- Publications -**

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### **Küsten Newsletter 6/2004**

The sixth newsletter of EUCC Germany had been issued in German. If you wish to subscribe to this newsletter please send an email to: [newsletter@eucc-d.de](mailto:newsletter@eucc-d.de). The newsletter can be found at: <http://www.eucc-d.de>

### **May Integrated Coastal Management be decided?**

A strategic approach to ICM implementation and evaluation written by Raphaël Billé, PhD dissertation, ENGREF - Paris, 2004. Available online (in French only) at <http://pastel.paristech.org/archive/00000985/>

### **State of the World 2005: Redefining Global Security**

By Worldwatch Institute (2005, 237 pp) ISBN: 0-393-32666-7

Security concerns remain high on the world's agenda. In this year's annual report, Worldwatch researchers explore underlying sources of global insecurity including poverty, infectious disease,

environmental degradation, and rising competition over oil and other resources. It warns for the dangers of climate change and states that we should devote more resources to the crucial search for energy alternatives.

<http://www.worldwatch.org/press/news/2005/01/12/>

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### **Who's Who in ICZM around the North Sea**

The SAIL project has published Who's Who in ICZM in the Eastern Channel and the Southern North Sea. In it are recorded all organisations and agencies in the public, private and voluntary sectors whose primary function is to promote, support or enact coastal policy-making, planning and management utilising an integrated approach. Copies of this directory are available from SAIL Co-ordination Unit, Provinciehuis Boeverbos, Koning Leopold III-laan, 41 B-8200 Sint Andries, Belgium. In the near future the report can also be accessed on the SAIL website: [www.sailcoast.org](http://www.sailcoast.org)

### **Marine Protected Areas for Whales, Dolphins and Porpoise. A World handbook for Cetacean Habitat Conservation**

By Eric Hoyt, (2005, xviii, 492 pp.), Earthscan, 8-12 Camden High Street, London NW1 OJH, UK, Fax +44 (0) 20 7387 8998, E-mail [earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk](mailto:earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk), Web [www.earthscan.co.uk](http://www.earthscan.co.uk), ISBN 1-84407-063-8 hardback, 1-84407-064-6 paperback.

What does it mean to save the whales if their habitat is left unprotected? Marine Protected Areas for Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises is the definitive handbook on this pressing issue and the first to bridge the gap between the disciplines of marine protected areas and cetacean conservation. It launches a new chapter cetacean conservation with its investigation into the crucial habitat needs and protection requirements of some 84 species.

## **- Newsletters and new websites -**

### **New homepage for EUCC website**

EUCC's website has a new homepage, also as a portal to EUCC's various project websites: [www.eucc.net](http://www.eucc.net). The rest of the EUCC website will also be transformed.

### **MARBEF - Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning EU Network of Excellence**

Marbef, a network funded by the European Union and consisting of 56 European marine institutes, is a platform to integrate and disseminate knowledge and expertise on marine biodiversity, with links to researchers, industry, stakeholders and the general public.

<http://www.marbef.org/index.php>

### **Website about grazing animals and ecological networks**

The website gives information about the main lines of the Dutch nature policy and in particular one of its most important aspects, the National Ecological Network.

<http://www.grazingnetworks.nl>

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## **- Events and training, 1<sup>st</sup> Announcements -**

**This list only includes the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.**

February 1-4, 2005 - Fuerteventura, Canary Isles, Spain

### **Sustainable Tourism and Marine Protected Areas**

**This CoPraNet workshop is especially devoted to the preparation of a quality label for tourism destinations, highlighting environmental and sustainability milestones (or benchmarks). The workshop will also discuss options to improve information provision on sustainability issues to visitors.**

<http://www.coastalpractice.net/>, contact: Ms. Yaiza Fernández Palacios [yaizafv@iccm.rcanaria.es](mailto:yaizafv@iccm.rcanaria.es)

March 10-12, 2005 – Zandvoort, the Netherlands

**Sustainable Beach Management**

**During this CoPraNet workshop delegates will experience the various ways in which local, regional, national government(s), governmental and non-governmental organisations work together on various fields concerning sustainable beach management and sustainable tourism.**

<http://www.coastalpractice.net/> , contact: Ms. Simone Bezuijen [s.bezuijen@zandvoort.nl](mailto:s.bezuijen@zandvoort.nl)

March 14-15 2005, 2005, Bournemouth, United Kingdom

**Water Safety Congress**

<http://www.rospace.com/water/>

March 20-23, 2005 – Sardinia, Italy

**1<sup>st</sup> Mediterranean Symposium on Birds of the Mediterranean Action Plan**

For more information: [medmaraxm@wanadoo.fr](mailto:medmaraxm@wanadoo.fr)

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March 30-31, 2005 – Cotentin, France

**Beach Erosion at the Eastern coast of Cotentin**

Workshop organised by EUCC- France (Erosion des plages sur la côte occidentale du Cotentin)

For more information : [valerie.morel@univ-artois.fr](mailto:valerie.morel@univ-artois.fr)

April 17-20, 2005 - Tavira, Algarve, Portugal

**International CoPraNet Conference: Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean (ICCCM)**

Info : ICCCM2005 Secretariat, Tel: 351 966055637, E-mail: [icccm2005\\_as@aeiou.pt](mailto:icccm2005_as@aeiou.pt)

Internet: <http://www.fe.up.pt/ihrh/icccm>

May 25-27, 2005 – Nijmegen, the Netherlands

**International Symposium on Flood Defence**

<http://www.isfd3.nl/>

September 5-9, 2005 – Porto, Portugal

**International Training Course on Coastal Erosion Management**

<http://www.fe.up.pt/~fpinto/Erosion>

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## – Colophon –

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EUCC Coastal News Editorial Team: Miranda Wien, Magdalena Ariadne Kim Muir, Ben Spaans, Marijke Kooijman, Arnoud van der Meulen, Albert Salman, Marleen Smallegange.

**Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 2005/02 :  
23 February 2005.**

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



The European  
Commission

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