

EUCC Coastal News

No 8 August 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. For free subscriptions, comments or contributions, please contact: news at coastalguide.org (apologies for anti-spam code).

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

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– **EUCC News** –

1. White bicycles for EUCC's Nature Park in Poland

On Wednesday August 17th, 90 "white bicycles" of the Dutch National Park Hoge Veluwe were handed over to Kazimierz Rabski of EUCC-Poland for the Odra Delta National Park.

In Poland the bicycles will be used by the visitors of EUCC's new nature park, to be opened 7th October; the Odra Delta Nature Park. EUCC-Poland will then manage the largest private nature park in Central & Eastern Europe. With the establishment of the Nature Park EUCC and EUCC-Poland want to protect the area as a transit territory for migrating birds, as a habitat for threatened wildlife of European importance and for nature tourism. The Park area will be part of the Natura 2000 Network.

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- **EECONET / NatureNet News** –
News for Friends of the Coast

2. Re-introducing whales: Feasible or fanciful?

Scientists Andrew Ramsey and Owen Nevin of the University of Central Lancashire have a serious plan to re-introduce Gray whales in the Irish sea between Britain and Ireland starting in 2015. Around fifty leviathans from the ever growing Californian population could be transported and released off the coast of northern England, using cargo aircraft's. Their plan could boost the struggling fishing communities from the British Isles by stimulating a lucrative whale watching industry.

Gray whales were once common in the seas around Northern Europe, but have been locally extinct for 400 years due to whaling. Gray whales would not be competing with the local fishermen according to Dr. Ramsey, since Gray whales feed on worms and amphipods that live in sediment. Furthermore, introducing whales has widespread public support as: "a survey conducted in the Lake District during the summer of 2004 saw 90 per cent of people in favour of Gray whale reintroduction compared with just 56 per cent for wolves," said Dr Nevin. The slow swimming Gray whales are ideal for observation from boat, which could generate a tourism industry with hundreds of jobs.

However during this idea might seem, there are some serious critical questions that can be raised. Assuming that the overall health and wellbeing of whales can be guaranteed when removing them from their familiar environment and social context, it is disputable whether such a re-introduction can be successful. Or whether the introduction of fifty 15 meter long and 40 ton heavy whales will not have any effect on the ecosystem around the British Isles at all, not to mention the question whether there is enough food available. And although whaling might have ceased to a halt, there still exist some serious threats to the marine environment like pollution that might have a negative effect. Ramsey proposes to address these questions with a three-year feasibility study, but Mark Simmonds (director of the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society in Wiltshire, UK) sees that as a waste of money. "I don't think it's a scientifically sound idea," he says. But even when re-introduction would be possible and is carried out accordingly, it very much is the question what will restrain the whales to the Irish Sea.

For more information, please check out: <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/news/2005/web096.htm>

3. The return of the harbour porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) in Dutch coastal waters

The harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) became virtually extinct in Dutch coastal waters in the early 1960's. A systematic method to record seabird passage along the coast became established in the early 1970's and was used ever since. These observations allowed a reconstruction of the return of the elusive harbour porpoise in Dutch coastal waters. A small, but gradually increasing number of sightings in the mid-1980's to early 1990's was followed by a proportional rate of increase of 41% per annum over the last 15 years. At first, only full-grown animals were seen and the occurrence was virtually restricted to mid-winter. In later years, numbers sharply increased in winter, and more and more animals were seen also in summer and autumn, including mother calf combinations. Both the historic decline and the recent increase are concurrent with similar trends in strandings and at-sea survey data. Unambiguous explanations for the initial decline have never been given and it is equally difficult to fully understand the come-back. There is evidence, however, that distributional shifts rather than population fluctuations underlie the trends observed. The re-distribution of harbour porpoises in the North Sea may have been triggered by local reductions or shifts in principal prey availability.

Source: Kees Camphuysen, Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research

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4. Waves of jellyfish invade Spanish beaches

Unusually high concentrations of jellyfish have appeared along Spain's Mediterranean coast this summer, to the discomfort of thousands of tourists. The Red Cross said its lifeguards had treated almost 11,000 people for stings on beaches so far this season in the northeastern region of Catalonia alone, twice the number from the same period last year, when the jellyfish count had already begun to rise. Factors such

as drought, heat and overfishing are mentioned as potential factors contributing to a rising jellyfish count. Warming up of coastal waters encourage the creatures to venture closer to shore, in search of lower salt concentrations and nutrients in urban waste water and agricultural run-off. At the same time the Mediterranean's population of larger fish and turtles - which feed on jellyfish - has declined. "This year's crisis is not only affecting the Mediterranean," said Oceana's vice-president Xavier Pastor. "In the Azores (Portuguese islands in the Atlantic) we recently found high concentrations of Portuguese Man-of-War, which is much more dangerous."

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/32009/story.htm>

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5. Finland: increasing seal population

The population of Grey seals in the Finnish waters is increasing according to the Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute. A census, taken in the early summer, indicated a seal population of 8675 animals, an increase by 700 animals in comparison with last summer. The Finish census is part of an international investigation on seals in the Baltic sea, in which also Estonia, Russia and Sweden participate.

Source: LBA no 23, 1 July 2005, year 15

6. Ship zones recommended to help whales

Scientists are recommending speed zones for ship traffic as one way to help to help the endangered North Atlantic right whale population. Whale experts studying the right whale said that while there are more calves than usual, too many of the slow-moving leviathans are being killed in ship collisions. A new report by marine scientists says the right whale faces extinction within the next 100 years if current mortality rates continue. There are only 325 to 350 North Atlantic right whales left in the world. Scientists and environmentalists have called on the U.S. government to implement a number of changes to protect right whales as they migrate along the Atlantic coast. The recommendations include route changes for shipping lanes and speed limits when ships are entering areas at a time when right whales are known to be present.

<http://www.enn.com/today.html?id=8576>

– Aquaculture and Fisheries –

7. Fish study shows decline in tuna, 'game' fish

Tuna, swordfish and other species favoured by fishing fleets gather in "hotspots" across the world's oceans - but these are in serious decline, according to a survey published recently.

The hotspots - off the east coasts of the United States, Australia, and Sri Lanka; south of Hawaii; and in the southeastern Pacific - seem to be linked to a type of zooplankton, researchers found to their surprise. Writing in the journal *Science*, they said overfishing had clearly caused the biggest declines in both numbers and diversity, although climate change also apparently played a role.

"Hotspots" today are only relics of what was once there," one researcher concludes. "It's not yet extinction - it's local fishing-out of species," added another. Measures ought to be taken quickly, the researchers plead.

See: <http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/31822/story.htm>

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8. Arctic ocean depths teeming with life

The remotest depths of the Arctic ocean are surprisingly full of life, including previously unknown species of jellyfish and worms, concludes a scientific team which just finished exploring the area. The scientists, led by the University of Alaska, used robot submarines and sonar to probe an isolated 12,470-foot (3,800-metre) basin off Canada's Arctic coast where they fear species could be at risk from global warming.

"We were surprised by the abundance and the diversity of life in this environment. Even at a depth of 3,000 meters we found animals on the sea floor, we found sea cucumbers ... and all kinds of jellyfish and crustaceans," said Rolf Gradinger of the University of Alaska, the chief scientist on the voyage.

"Some of the species that we saw are completely new to science, they have not been described in any area of the earth so far," he told reporters on a conference call. The species are a jellyfish and three kinds of benthic bristle worms.

The team also found unexpectedly high numbers of cod as well as the first squid, octopus and flea-like crustaceans ever seen in an icy environment.

UN studies say the Arctic could be largely ice-free in summer by 2100 because of global warming, blamed mostly on gas emissions from cars, power plants and factories.

The scientists say that if the northern polar cap melts, more southerly species could enter Arctic waters and disrupt the ecology. Some of the exotic life forms they found can be seen at:

<http://www.coml.org/medres/iceocean/iceocean.htm>

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9. UK: new system decision taking fisheries from 2007

The EU Commissioner for Fisheries, Joe Borg, is planning to introduce a new system for decision taking on quota's and TACs. He wants to end the present system, in which from the end of November to shortly before Christmas a hectic decision making takes place on TACs and fish quota. He wants to introduce a fishery-year that begins in March/April, leaving more time for thorough decision making. He also wishes to bring the European Parliament into this process. Commissioner Borg has announced this in an interview with the British paper Fishing News on June 17th and claims to draw great support for his plans from the fishery-sector. Borg says in the interview that he wants to introduce proposals for changing the fishery-year at the end of this year (under UK-chairmanship of the EU) to be able to decide on this in 2006. In his opinion too many mistakes are made in the hectic negotiation process, leading to corrections during the current fishery-year.

The Scottish fishery-organisations however claim the end-of-the-year crisis has more to do with the policy of the Commission to connect decisions on TACs and quota's with other policy-sensitive matters leading up to packages with something for everyone, or otherwise sharing the pain more evenly. The Scottish fishery-organisations claim this can be avoided by concentrating the last Agriculture and Fisheries Council of the year on TACs and quota's and to discuss all other matters earlier in the year ('front-loading').

Source: LBA no 23, 1 July 2005, year 15

10. EU, Morocco strike fisheries deal after 6-year gap

European Union fishermen will be allowed back into Moroccan waters after six years of exclusion under a deal signed recently that partly reflects warmer ties between Rabat and its northern neighbour Spain since the socialist Zapatero-government replaced the conservative Aznar's last year.

The 25-nation EU will pay Morocco 144 million euros (\$173.8 million) over four years for 119 EU trawlers, mostly Spanish and Portuguese, to fish in the North African state's Atlantic coastal waters.

The accord is smaller in scale than the previous 1995-99 agreement, which was worth 500 million euros and covered all of Morocco's coastline, including the Mediterranean, giving access to 629 European vessels.

A total of 11 EU states - France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Spain - want to fish in Morocco's waters.

Since only 119 vessels will be allowed to fish there, while 500 applications have so far been filed, EU-diplomats expect a great deal of inter-EU haggling.

See: <http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/31827/story.htm>

– Coastal & Climate Change –

11. Melting Arctic iceberg

The Arctic Sunrise continues its voyage along the east coast of Greenland, investigating and documenting the latest evidence of global warming. Scientists on board have been conducting research, including measuring glaciers and icebergs to see how they have changed since previous measurements were taken. They are currently at Kangerdlussuaq where we have discovered unprecedented melting.

Scientists onboard from the university of Maine today checked their preliminary data from the Kangerdlussuaq Glacier and were astounded to find that it could be one of the world's fastest moving glaciers. The glacier is moving at a rate of 13.8km / year. That's almost 40m per day! (The terminus has also retreated some 5km from where the scientists expected to find it). "Outlet" glaciers such as Kangerdlussuaq drain or remove ice from the Greenland Ice sheet and transport it to the sea. The Kangerdlussuaq Glacier transports / drains ice from four percent of the Greenland Ice sheet. That's one glacier draining four percent of the ice sheet that covers 85 percent of Greenland. That's tremendous, with devastating significance in terms of sea level rise resulting from loss of the Greenland Ice Sheet.

This latest discovery confirms scientists' fears that the IPCC predictions of 21st century sea level rise (0.9 – 88cm) were conservative and we are facing a much bigger and faster rise in sea level due to the melting of the Greenland ice sheet as well as the West Antarctic ice sheet.

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12. Siberia is melting

In Siberia a permafrost area, the size of France and Germany combined, is starting to melt. This may cause billions of tons of greenhouse gasses to be emitted into the atmosphere.

The British newspaper The Guardian reported this. The area concerned has been permanently frozen for the past 11,000 years. There is an estimated 70 billion tonnes of methane in the peat soil, which is about one quarter of all methane trapped underground worldwide. The methane is now trapped by the freezing temperatures, but will be emitted when the soil thaws.

The method by which methane gas strengthens the greenhouse effect is twenty times stronger than carbon-dioxide. Therefore, the frozen peat areas in Siberia are so-called tip-over areas, where a slight rise in the earth's temperature may cause drastic changes to the worldwide climate.

http://vroegevogels.vara.nl/portal?scr=news_newsitem&id=128994

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– EU News and Initiatives –

13. EU Directive against oil slicks and bilge-dumping

Prison sentences, heavy fines and the withdrawal of subsidies and economic aid from individuals and companies involved are some of the measures covered by the new legislation.

The more than 90,000 illegal hydrocarbon spillages that take place every year in European waters from the vessels that sail across them have given rise to fierce debates at the very heart of European institutions that have lasted for two years now, and which have culminated in the approval of a Directive against pollution and the introduction of penalties, including criminal sanctions, against offenders.

The issues dealt with recently at an EU Council meeting included the approval of this Directive, which was already debated and approved by the European Parliament in February.

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

14. Regional approach to the future European Maritime Policy

On the 13th of July the Conference "Sea our Future: The Regional Approach to an Integrated European Maritime Policy" took place at the premises of the Committee of Regions in Brussels. The Conference was organised by the Land of Schleswig-Holstein in co-operation with the Northern German Regions of Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern as well as the Committee of the Regions (CoR) and the Conference of the Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR) in Europe.

It was a kick-off event to discuss the regional approach to a future European Maritime Policy as an input to the forthcoming Green Paper on Maritime Policy by the European Commission. The draft of the CoR initiative opinion on Maritime Policy, the CPMR project "Europe of the Sea" and some individual regional approaches as well as examples from outside the European Union were presented and discussed.

Dr. Joe Borg, EU Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, who is leading the development of the Maritime Policy, stated that the forthcoming policy instrument will contribute to the welfare of Europeans by enabling sustainable use of the oceans and seas resources for their benefit. He pledged that it would:

- Promote highly-skilled jobs in the maritime field
- Encourage growth in sectors such as tourism, fish farming and sea-ranching
- Reduce red-tape
- Oppose a "one size fits all" approach
- Ensure maritime policy is developed in line with the principle of subsidiarity to ensure sufficient flexibility to meet specific regional needs.

There was however no discussion on how the new policy relates to the European Marine Strategy that is nearing completion. Dr. Borg indicated that The Green Paper will be subject to extensive dialogue among all stakeholders at all levels before being finalised as the White Paper. The Green Paper is expected to be completed by end 2005 or early 2006 and the White Paper in mid 2006.

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15. Thematic call in the area of 'Global change and ecosystems'

The European Commission has published a call for proposals in the area of 'Global change and ecosystems' under the Sixth Framework Programme's 'Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems' activity. This is one of the areas covered by the 'Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area' specific programme.

The total indicative budget for this call is 205 million euro. The deadline for submitting proposal documents is 3 November 2005.

Before contacting the Commission, proposers are strongly advised to consult the original call text.

Source: CORDIS

16. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: Can the EU meet the challenge?

For the first time in history, stock has been taken of the state of the world's ecosystems. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was carried out from 2001 – 2005, by over 1300 scientists, under the auspices of the UN. The assessment clearly defines the importance of ecosystem services for human wellbeing and assessed the state of the ecosystems that deliver these services. The results of this exercise will be published in a series of reports, the first which came out on March 30, 2005 and the fourth just recently (see Publications).

Ecosystems provide society with food, fresh water, wood and fibres. They regulate and protect against floods, regulate the climate, purify water and support the formation of soils, to name but a few of the many benefits society derives from ecosystems.

Source: Metamorphosis, the European Environmental Bureau Newsletter, no 38 August 2005

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– Publications –

ENRISK report: "Environmental risks from agriculture in Europe"

Europe's agricultural policy and its relation to our natural environment has been the subject of much debate over recent years. The report "Environmental Risks from Agriculture in Europe" is the key output of three years of investigations by an experienced and inter-disciplinary team of 11 European scientists funded by the EC's 5th Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration Activities. The project was under the leadership of ECNC.

Intensified agricultural practices in Europe have led to loss of habitat through removal of field boundaries, destruction of archaeological monuments and detrimental impacts on the environment such as pesticide and herbicide pollution and eutrophication of river water, and hence coastal waters, and methane gas emissions.

EUCC's contribution was a chapter entitled "Eutrophication risks and biodiversity in the Baltic Sea". Current research shows that it is not just phytoplankton blooms that are associated with excess nitrogen and phosphorus in the water. Bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) has been displaced 2.5m upwards and its growth is now less dense as a result of turbidity caused by increased algae. This seaweed is home and shelter for a whole community of animals including commercially important fish. Kelp (*Laminaria* spp.) is another seaweed group that supports a diverse flora and fauna as well as food source for lobsters and crabs; it too is declining. The red-seaweed species collectively called Maerl, the stoneworts (*Chara* spp.) and eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.) meadows also showed much reduced productivity. As a result, and perhaps not surprisingly, benthic communities are also suffering. At the top of the food chain, fish are also vulnerable. Apart from the well-recorded mass deaths of fish as a result of oxygen depletion, there are other, less obvious signs of damage – flounders swimming towards the surface. Of greatest impact, recruitment can also be affected. It has been shown that cod eggs cannot hatch at dissolved oxygen levels of less than 2ml/l. Given that the cod fishery, as well as herring, salmon and eel fisheries are now all unsustainable and dwindling. Agricultural practices must change to reverse eutrophication i.e. to introduce cultivation techniques that decrease erosion and provide more efficient use of nutrients; to not spread liquid manure in important ground water areas; and to develop farm specific nutrient balances.

Overall, with respect to farming practices and their relation to environmental risks, the report recommends that for biodiversity conservation, priority should be given to those areas identified as highly sensitive, soil protection measures to prevent soil loss through water erosion are most required for perennial crops and semi-natural grasslands should be treated with high priority.

The report (184pp) is available from ECNC, PO Box 90154, 6000 LG Tilburg.

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Governance of the Mediterranean Sea: What is it about?

In legal terms the conservation of marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea requires the existence of a set of integrated rules that are effectively enforced. In the Mediterranean, several international legal instruments deal with every aspect of the marine environment – most of them drafted in the past 20 years. However, the legal status of the Mediterranean Sea is relatively complex and this makes the current marine biodiversity conservation and management system uncoordinated and inadequate. The IUCN (World Conservation Union) Centre for Mediterranean cooperation (IUCN-Med) along with the IUCN Global Marine Programme and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre have been working for the last 18 months on the governance of the Mediterranean Sea, a relatively new issue. This IUCN initiative which draws on the experience of the Environmental Law Commission's Ocean governance task force aims at establishing a dialogue between key actors and sectors in the region. To better understand this issue a CD-rom has been launched – it includes recommendations by experts, case studies, relevant documents and describes the challenges lying ahead which can inform the international processes designing an integrated legal system for the conservation of the marine biodiversity and sustainable fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.

<http://www.uicn.org/places/medoffice/CDGovernance/index.html>

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The Mediterranean deep-sea: Highly valuable ecosystems in need of protection

Submarine canyons, cold seeps, brine pools, cold water corals and seamount are the hidden secrets of the Mediterranean deep seas. Deep water ecosystems are highly vulnerable to commercial exploitation due to the low turnover rates of the species adapted to these environments and the lack of adaptation of deep ecosystems to cope with strong external perturbations. The CoP-7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Kuala Lumpur, 2004) invites states to raise their concerns regarding the issue of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of the deep sea bed beyond limits of national jurisdiction. A proposal to ensure the long-term sustainability of Mediterranean deep-sea ecosystems based upon sound scientific information currently available has been recently published by a joint initiative between WWF Mediterranean Programme and the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation. You can now get access on-line to this publication and to a short summary in three languages.

<http://www.iucn.org/places/medoffice/wcc/BookMedDeepSea.pdf>

First record of a stranded Gervais beaked whale, *Mesoplodon europaeus* (Gervais, 1855), in the Mediterranean waters

The paper reports the first Mediterranean stranding of a Gervais beaked whale (*Mesoplodon europaeus*) that took place in 2001 along the North Tyrrhenian coasts of Italy. The specimen was an adult female. The skeleton is presently part of the collections of the Museum of Natural History of Milan. Species diagnosis was made based on measurements of the skull and mandible, review of the literature and comparison with other specimens of beaked whales belonging to several species maintained in consulting Institutions. To the best of the Authors knowledge, this is the first report of a *Mesoplodon europaeus* in the Mediterranean waters.

Reprint request may be addressed to: michela_podesta@hotmail.com

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Environmental concerns increase opportunities and challenges for business

Launched in July, the fourth Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) report, Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Opportunities and Challenges for Business and Industry, synthesizes and integrates findings related to both small and large businesses throughout the industrial and developing world. The 34-page report connects the dots between environmental changes and the private sector. The report highlights ways in which businesses depend on services provided by ecosystems, how those ecosystem services are changing, and the ramifications for business and industry.

<http://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/index.aspx>

Sixth annual survey on the implementation and enforcement of community environmental law 2004

The Sixth Annual Survey, which covers the year 2004, follows on previous Surveys by providing up-to-date information on the state of application of Community environmental law. This is in response to the Commission Communication on implementing Community environmental law (COM(96)500 final) and the related Resolutions thereon of the Council and European Parliament.

The survey can be downloaded at:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/law/as04.htm>

The Nature Guide to the Coto Doñana and surrounding coastal lowlands

By Dirk Hilbers (2005, 159 pp.). Crossbill Guides Foundation, Nijmegen/The Netherlands and KNNV Publishing, Utrecht/The Netherlands, Websites www.crossbillguides.org and www.knnvpublishing.nl, ISBN 90 5011 210 2.

South of Seville, Spain, lie the marshes or marismas of the Coto Doñana, an area with a rugged and special charm. Take in the landscape of cracked clay, big blue skies and endless plains of flowery bushes, suddenly interrupted by shadowy swamp forests and spacious pine woods. The unique shallow marshland forms the heart of the area and attracts birds like a magnet. The Coto Doñana is famous for its exotic and colourful flamingos, bee-eaters, purple gallinules, vultures, ibises, eagles and much more which flock in by the tens of thousands. Remnant populations of extremely rare animals, such as the Iberian lynx and Spanish Imperial eagle further contribute to the Doñana's immeasurable natural value. The Coto Doñana and its unique countryside offers an irresistible mix of splendid nature, wonderful birds and traditional Spanish culture.

This nature guide is part of a new series of innovative guides for nature enthusiasts. The Crossbill Guides combine interesting and insightful stories with up-to-date and practical tourist information. Detailed descriptions of hiking trails and car routes are conveniently linked to information on everything you want to know about the whats, wheres and whys of the Coto Doñana's splendid nature.

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– **Newsletters and new websites** –

Küsten Newsletter 4/2005

The fourth 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. The newsletter can be found at: <http://www.eucc-d.de>

Interesting websites about the environmental quality of holiday destinations:

<http://grid2.cr.usgs.gov/OnePlanetManyPeople/index.php>

Separate chapter about coastal areas:

http://grid2.cr.usgs.gov/OnePlanetManyPeople/AtlasDownload/UNEP_Atlas/Atlas_3-2-Coastal_Screen.pdf

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– **Events and training, 1st Announcements** –

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

**For a complete overview of conferences please visit: <http://www.coastalguide.org/meetings>
EUCC related conferences are added in boxes.**

September 6-10, 2005 – Sefton, UK

**CoPraNet workshop: Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Coastal Defences
International Seminar and Study Tour: North West England**

<http://www.coastalpractice.net/en/workshops/index.htm>

October 4-8, 2005 – Aalden, the Netherlands

**Workshop: "Dissemination of ecological knowledge and practical experiences for sound
planning and management in raised bogs and sea dunes"**

<http://www.barqer.science.ru.nl/life/>

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October 5-8, 2005 – Stepnica, Odra Delta, Poland

CoPraNet workshop and Opening of the "EECONET Park" of EUCC Poland

October 6:

Workshop: Network of Natura 2000 in Poland with special attention to the coast

Workshop: Policy of the Polish Government in Natura 2000 network implementation

Workshop: Financing of Natura 2000 in Poland

Workshop: Remarks from the Polish practitioners: Maritime Office, Local Communities and Authorities, individual farmers, NGOs working for nature

Workshop: Particular local examples in Europe (fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, coastal defence)

CoPraNet Business Meeting

October 7:

Workshop: European experiences in Natura 2000 implementation (stakeholders involvements, identification of sites, financing, conflicts identification, benefits, threats)

October 7 pm:

Opening Event of the Odra Delta Nature Park: the "EECONET Park"

October 8:

Seminar & Workshop: ODNP example of NATURA 2000 site implementation

CoPraNet Seminar conclusion, closing session and field trip to the EECONET Park (EUCC-Poland).

October 9

Field trip to Podgrodzie wetlands and visitor centre (EUCC-Poland)

October 11-13, 2005 – Kent, England

Beyond Consultation : A three Day Training Course in Good Practice in Stakeholder Participation

For more information please contact: diana.pound@dialoguematters.co.uk

October 24 – 27, 2005 – Nice, France

Action Educative Internationale en Faveur d'une Gestion Integree Durable Des Zones Cotieres en Mediterranee

For more information please contact: morelli@unice.fr

October 25, 2005 – Brussels, Belgium

First EWA Brussels Conference: European River Basin Management Policy

<http://www.ewaonline.de/pages/workshops.htm#EWAB>

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October 25, 2005 – London, UK

Coastal Futures: Towards a Marine Bill, realising the opportunity

www.coastms.co.uk

November 15 – 17, 2005 – Kent, England

Beyond Consultation : A three Day Training Course in Good Practice in Stakeholder Participation

For more information please contact: diana.pound@dialoguematters.co.uk

November 26 – 29, 2005 – Haren, the Netherlands

Symposium: Ecosystems in Changing Estuaries

<http://www.ecsa-coast.org/>

May 19 – June 16, 2005 – Rhode Island, US

Summer Institute in Coastal Management

<http://www.crc.uri.edu>

– Colophon –

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Please note that back issues will be transferred to <http://www.eucc.net>

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Magdalena Ariadne Kim Muir (EUCC Advisory Board Member): Climate Change.

Bart van Engeldorp Gastelaars, Sancia van der Meij and Cora Seip (Centre for Environmental Science, University of Leiden): Marine Conservation and Management.

Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 2005/09 : 23 September 2005.

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