

EUCC Coastal News

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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.

**The EUCC Coastal News Editors wish you all
a wonderful Christmas and a happy New Year!**

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1. Eel committee presents Dutch management plan for the European eel

The 5th of December 2005 the chairman of the Dutch eel committee, member of the European Parliament Albert Jan Maat, presented the Dutch management plan for the European eel to Cees Veerman Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. Professional fishermen's, recreational fisheries and nature conservation organisations, supported by scientists, have developed a national management plan for the eel in the Netherlands. Joining forces and overcoming mutual opposition have proven essential for the rapid development of an appropriate recovery plan for the eel. This plan encompasses fishery dependent as well as fishery independent measures.

The stock and fishery of the European eel are in serious decline over the past decades. In 2003, the European Commission has taken the initiative to compile a recovery plan. The development of management plans at the national level is the central approach of the European Commission.. The other Member States are very interested in this first national management plan. For 2005 the European Commission proposes very rigorous fishing quota, unless a national recovery plan exists. At the heart of this management plan is the subsidiarity principle: responsibility for sustainable management can and must be delegated from the central government to lower levels. Co-operative management of stakeholders at the regional scale is the appropriate way as the eel lives in typical small-scaled, rural habitats. Central governmental interference can be restricted to coordination and control. The committee proposes to use the following preliminary criterion for sustainable management: an eel fishery in which 15% in numbers of the landings of yellow eel consists of eels above 50 cm in length is considered to be sustainable; or 35% for silver eel.

Sustainable management of the eel will further require management of mortalities due to hydropower and pumping stations, due to poaching, and due to cormorants. The Dutch nature conservation organisations WWF, Stichting the North Sea, Reinwater, Nature and Environment and the Coastal Union–EUCC were part of the committee. The Coastal Union participated in this initiative as part of her policy establishing a European Ecological Network (Nature Net), in which the European eel is one of her ambassador species. In a follow-up we will concentrate on the - coastal - barriers for the eel and other migratory fishes in the Netherlands

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2003/com2003_0573en01.pdf

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005_0472en01.pdf

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– NatureNet Coastal & Marine News – News for Friends of the Coast

2. Killer whale 'most toxic' Arctic mammal

Norwegian killer whales are the most toxic mammals in the Arctic, it was revealed mid- December. This also means that they are likely to be one of the most contaminated groups of animals on the planet, because the Arctic - perceived by most people to be the epitome of pristine environments - is severely polluted by hazardous man-made chemicals.

Previous Arctic research named the polar bear as "most contaminated mammal", but a new study shows that killer whales - or Orcas¹ - have even higher levels of PCBs, pesticides and a brominated flame retardant. So far no other Arctic mammals have been shown to have such high levels.

<http://www.peopleandplanet.net/doc.php?id=2619>

– International News –

3. US: First grid-connected, multi-turbine source of tidal energy

The notion that ocean tides can be harnessed to create pollution-free electricity made a crucial jump. After seven years of prototype testing and preliminary studies, state and federal regulators have approved Arlington, Virginia-based Verdant Power's plan to install six underwater turbines in New York City. This array—which could eventually include as many as 300 turbines—is expected to be the first grid-connected, multi-turbine source of tidal energy in the world. Resembling underwater windmills, the 15-foot-diameter turbines will tap the tidal flow of the East River when they are completed in 2007. The

¹ The Orca (Orcinus orca) is the largest member of the dolphin family. It is found throughout the world's oceans, but tends to prefer the cooler, more productive polar and temperate waters. Like all dolphins, orcas use sophisticated biological sonar, called echo-location and can swim up to 50kph and travel 120-160 kilometres per day. Males can be up to 9.5m long and weigh in excess of 6 tons. Females are smaller, reaching up to 8.5m and weighing about 5 tons.

narrow eastern channel of the river moves up to six miles an hour, making it one of the fastest water bodies. The sleek, three-pronged turbines swivel to face the oncoming tide, generating up to 35 kilowatts of electricity each.

<http://www.emagazine.com/view/?2920>

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4. UK: Defra² to attempt difficult balancing act at sea

The Government has announced plans to protect marine ecosystems as well as the industries and communities that rely on the sea.

In a joint report, Defra and the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland said they are committed to working towards clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.

The report outlines how they intend to pull off this difficult balancing act and reconcile the competing needs of wildlife, fishermen, environmentalists and oil riggers, to name but a few.

It responds to 16 key recommendations made in the Review of Marine Nature Conservation.

The report points out that the administrations are already carrying out much of the work recommended in the review.

In addition, it sets out how the UK will use wider marine management regimes, including spatial planning, to meet its sustainable development objectives.

http://www.edie.net/news/news_story.asp?id=10901&channel=4

5. Sensitive Baltic Sea areas now protected from shipping activities

The Baltic Sea, as well as the Torres Straits, the Galapagos Islands and the Canary Islands, have officially been classified by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA).

A PSSA designation - which requires ships to take special care when navigating through areas of ecological, economic, cultural or scientific significance - can be used to protect a variety of marine and coastal habitats.

After adopting several associated protected measures (APM) at a recent meeting of the IMO, two areas within Sweden's territorial waters - Hoburgs Bank and Norra Midsjöbanken - will now be "areas to be avoided", especially by shipping activities, in order to protect this part of the Baltic Sea.

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/europe/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=52820

6. Census reveals oceans' secrets

An unprecedented audit of the oceans has discovered hordes of unusual creatures, forcing scientists to rethink their ideas about the world's wildest marine life.

Among the organisms to be identified are tiny carnivorous sea sponges that engulf passing prey with their mouths and single-celled animals that protect themselves by building football-like shells. The species were spotted by two separate expeditions that set out to probe the little-known depths of the South Atlantic and Southern oceans. Scientists aboard the vessels say that up to 90% of the creatures they encountered have never been seen before.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk_news/story/0,3604,1667577,00.html

7. Albania protects Lake Skadar and the Buna Delta

Lake Skadar at the border of Albania and Montenegro (also called Lake Scutari or Lake Shkodra) is a dynamic natural lake, changing its surface area from 350 km² in dry summers to up to 542 km² after heavy rainfall. The Lake is connected to the Adriatic Sea by the Buna River (called Bojana in Montenegro) and divided by the border. Now, 495 km² on the Albanian side are being protected as "Shkodra Lake Natural Reserve" by a decision of the Albanian Council of Ministers taken on November 2nd 2005. Lake Skadar, the Buna river, a 15 km long beach, lagoons, marshlands and wide pastureland are part of the new protected area. Dolphins, golden eagles, pelicans and bears can be found in one coherent natural area. "The beauty and natural wealth of this former iron curtain border area are remarkable and probably unique in Europe," Dr. Martin Schneider-Jacoby of European Nature Heritage Fund (Euronatur) puts his enthusiasm into words. Euronatur has been working for the protection of the area as part of the "Balkan Green Belt" - project for three years. This initiative wants to save key habitats running from arctic Russia to the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

http://www.euronatur.org/Lake_Skadar_PI.514.0.html

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² Defra: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

– Aquaculture and Fisheries –

8. EU Court raps Ireland for faulty fisheries data

The European Union's highest court ruled that Ireland broke EU fishery laws some six years ago by not giving proper data on stocks and numbers of fish caught by its national fleet.

Ireland, which did not contest the case brought by the European Commission, had failed to submit the data for 1999 and 2000 on time. Dublin argued that its fisheries authority was poorly staffed at the time and needed to update its technology.

While Ireland has improved in both areas and escaped a hefty fine at the European Court of Justice (ECJ), Commission officials hinted the court case was effectively a first warning to Dublin to get its house in order.

But Dublin is not alone in failing to comply with EU fisheries laws. By 2003, none of the 13 EU countries affected by the same reporting obligation had fully met the provisions.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/33932/story.htm>

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9. "Fish with chips" reveal ocean migration routes

Thousands of salmon, tuna and other fish with electronic tags are revealing mysterious Pacific Ocean migration highways that may give clues about how to rebuild dwindling stocks, scientists said recently.

Marine experts also found 78 new species of fish in 2005 along with scores of other creatures ranging from a 3-metre (10 ft) rocket-shaped jellyfish in the Arctic to a tiny carnivorous sponge in the South Atlantic.

"Fish with chips" - hi-tech implants that enable either satellite or seabed tracking - were one of the breakthroughs to uncover ocean migration paths, scientists in the 73-nation Census of Marine Life (COML) said.

One blue-fin tuna swam the Pacific three times in 600 days according to satellite records - an enormous 40,000 km (24,850 miles) or the distance around the world. This indicated that Japanese and American tuna stocks were one and the same.

"Our studies show that the oceans are a much more complex system than we thought," said Fred Grassle, chair of the COML steering committee. The census aims to document the oceans as part of efforts to protect marine resources.

Separately, 2,700 salmon were implanted with electronic chips the size of a little fingernail, up from 1,050 in 2004, that are tracked by seabed stations off North America to see where they go after leaving rivers where they are born.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/34032/story.htm>

10. Sweden: plan for eel

The Swedish organisation for Fisheries is demanding that the cormorant is dealt with in order to protect of the eel. A recent report of this organisation states that cormorants consume 310,000 eels each year.

Source: LBA year 15 no. 39, 25 November 2005

11. UK: durable fishing methods for bass

The South West Handline Fishermen's Association (SWHFA) has together with Seafood Cornwall, the organisation for the promotion of fish sales in the region, developed a system by which the consumer of a manually caught bass can see exactly how his fish is caught. The catching of bass using nets results in a considerable by-catch of dolphins and other sea mammals. Junior minister Bradshaw, responsible for fishery policy, prohibited, for this reason, the fishing of bass in British coastal water with British fishing boats. The SWHFA has developed a website on which every caught fish is registered. If a consumer buys a fish with such a unique registration number (with a mark attached to the fish) he/she can key in the number on the website and see exactly how his fish was caught. The manually caught mackerel from Cornwall earlier obtained a durability mark from the Marine Stewardship Council.

Source: LBA, Year 15, no. 40 December 2005

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– Coastal & Climate Change –

12. Scientists warn that weaker Gulf Stream will cool Europe

The Gulf Stream current is 30% weaker today than half a century ago, scientists from the UK's National Oceanography Centre have discovered after taking measurements across the Atlantic.

The team of scientists warn that the slowing down could mean a rapid cooling for the UK and the rest of Western Europe, "not in a matter of days [...], but probably within a decade." If the current were to stop, they say, cold Canadian style winters would become the norm in Western Europe.

The measurements were taken across the Atlantic from Morocco to Florida between Spring 2004 and Spring 2005. They included temperature, salinity, currents and pressure and were taken at various depths about every 50 kilometres.

"Similar measurements have already been taken along the same latitude in the past, in 1957, 1981, 1992 and 1998", said Harry Bryden of the National Oceanography Centre, "but this is the first time that they are showing signs of a decline in the current's circulation".

However, the scientific journal "Nature" quotes other scientists as saying the available data only gives a snapshot of the situation. They point out that natural fluctuations should be considered too. Instruments have been installed that will monitor the current's circulation at all depths. They should give us a clearer picture in about four years, "Nature" says.

<http://www.euractiv.com/Article?tcaturi=tcm:29-150183-16&type=News>

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13. Norwegians, Dutch mix sea and river to make power

The Dutch Centre for Sustainable Water Technology or Wetsus, and Norway's independent research organisation SINTEF, working with power company Statkraft, have invented devices that generate electricity by mixing sea and river water.

It might seem like an exercise in scientific theory destined only for high-tech laboratories, but the process' creators and the European Union, which is funding the Norwegian research, believe the idea's time might have come.

"There is huge potential in Europe to use this new way of producing electricity," Philippe Schild, scientific officer at the European Commission's energy directorate, said.

"It's a renewable source which does not cause any environmental damage and we think it can play a big role in helping meet our target to increase renewable energy".

Global warming and high oil prices have renewed interest in sustainable energy, with solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen fuel cells, tidal and wave power getting most attention.

But researchers in Norway and the Netherlands, known for their water technology know-how, say there is room for other alternatives given the world's ever-growing appetite for energy.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/34044/story.htm>

14. Third Global Conference on oceans, coasts and islands

A major conference in Paris, running from January 23rd – 28th, will address how to move the global oceans agenda forward – with climate change as a key issue for discussion.

The Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, organised by UNESCO, will address the issue of climate impacts on these systems as one of two unresolved and emerging ocean issues, the other being high seas governance. Issues to be discussed include arctic change, sea level rise & storm vulnerability, and ocean acidification & carbon sequestration.

The Conference will focus on climate change at a time when scientific understanding of these impacts is increasing. Approximately three hundred representatives of governments, international agencies and environmental organizations are expected to attend the meeting and consider a range of ocean and coastal issues. Daily web-based reporting will be available from the conference by the Earth Negotiations Bulletin.

This Third Global Conference provides the opportunity to draw links between ecosystems and climate change in other regions of the world, and to bridge the divide between developing and developed countries. It is hoped that the meeting increases understanding, as well as the beginning of shared information and adaptive management approaches for climate change. Given the increasing frequency of severe storm events, such as the Hurricane Katrina, the meeting could also assist in developing emergency responses to climatically-influenced storm events. Lessons can also be drawn from regional approaches including innovative adaptive and mitigative measures for climate change, including coastal and marine ecosystems.

Written by: Magdalena Ariadne Kim Muir

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15. WMO statement on status of world climate, 2005

On December 15, the World Meteorological Organization issued a statement on the status of the global climate. The global mean surface temperature in 2005 is currently estimated to be +0.48°C above the 1961-1990 annual average (14°C), according to the records maintained by Members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 2005 is currently the second warmest year on record and 2005 is likely to be among the warmest 4 years in the temperature record since 1861, but official figures will not be released until February. The year 1998 remains the warmest year, with optimum average surface temperatures averaging +0.54°C above the same 30-year mean. The uncertainty in the global temperature values, arising mainly from gaps in data coverage, are such that 2005 could be the warmest year or the eighth warmest year on record. The last 10 years (1996-2005), with the exception of 1996, are the warmest years on record.

This preliminary information for 2005 is based on observations up to the end of November from networks of land-based weather stations, ships and buoys. The data are collected and disseminated on a

continuing basis by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of WMO Member countries. More extensive, updated information will be made available in the annual WMO statement on the status of the Global Climate in 2005, to be published in early March 2006. Please see the attached link for a complete statement.

World Meteorological Organization, <http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html>

Written by: Magdalena Ariadne Kim Muir

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– EU News and Initiatives –

16. EU long-term plan to prevent collapse of cod stocks

The European Commission has announced smaller cuts in fish catches next year as part of its long-term plans to boost the recovery of endangered species. It will recommend, for the 2006 fish quotas, a number of modest reductions - far less drastic than in previous years - coupled with a few seasonal closures of waters to protect species where stocks are dangerously low.

Cod has been depleted after years of over-fishing, and although current stocks are only in a slightly less perilous state than last year, many vessels catching species like haddock and monkfish are still picking up too much cod by accident.

"Scientific advice indicates that the state of cod (stocks) is not good," said Mireille Thom, the Commission's spokeswoman for fisheries. "The problem is finding ways for fishing to continue without wiping out the stock".

Cuts of up to 15 percent have been proposed for the 2006 cod catch depending on the area, but have been raised for the Baltic where seasonal fishery closures are already in force.

Certain trawlers catching Norway lobster and flatfish like plaice will be allowed fewer days at sea.

A two-month closure is planned for Celtic Sea cod fishing.

The other main fisheries closure that the EU plans is for anchovy in the Bay of Biscay, the key trawling ground for the fish living off the North Atlantic coasts of France and Spain.

<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/33757/story.htm>

17. European Commission consults public on action to halt loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond

The European Commission launched, on the 12th of December, an 8-week long Internet consultation on the measures which the European Union could adopt to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and restore biodiversity in the longer-term. A rich biodiversity is essential to our economic prosperity, security, health and other aspects of our daily life. The results of the Commission's consultation will be taken into account in finalising a Communication designed to address the commitments made by the EU Heads of State and Government to halt the loss of biodiversity in the EU and to significantly reduce the rate of loss worldwide by 2010.

The general public and experts are invited to give their views on EU biodiversity policy by filling out the questionnaire at the following address:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/consultations_en.htm

The consultation suggests a number of key challenges and 'delivery measures' to 2010 and beyond, such as safeguarding priority sites and species; conserving and restoring biodiversity in the wider countryside and marine environment outside of protected areas; reconciling territorial development with biodiversity; supporting biodiversity adaptation to climate change; reducing the impact of invasive alien species; and integrating biodiversity concerns into policy-making.

Suggested delivery measures include: the institutional framework for delivery; raising awareness and engaging the public; building partnerships; and assessment, monitoring and research.

The consultation also seeks opinion on how important biodiversity and ecosystem services are for our prosperity, security and quality of life, and on the general policy approach proposed. Finally, the consultation calls for case studies which demonstrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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– Publications and New Websites –

Coastline Report 2005-6

The new issue of EUCC-Coastline Reports, published by EUCC Germany and Poland, is available online: B. Glaeser, A. Sekscinska and N. Löser (2005): Integrated Coastal Zone Management at the Szczecin Lagoon: Exchange of experiences in the region.

http://www.eucc-d.de/plugins/coastline_reports/coastline_reports.php

Free copy: The printed version is freely available for Eucc Full Member Organisations and can be requested per email: admin at eucc.net (apologies for anti-spam code).

Coastal atlas for Belgium: now available on-line on www.kustatlas.be

On 16 November 2005, the Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Belgium launched the on-line version of the Coastal atlas for Belgium (www.kustatlas.be). The site provides information for the Belgian coast on themes such as nature, culture and architecture, living at the coast, the physical environment, tourism, industry, fisheries, use of the sea and coastal defence. The website is available in English, French, German and Dutch.

De site is quite unique! The flexibility and interactive options allow you to draw your own maps, to export maps for use in presentations and publications, to download GIS files and lots of data. Furthermore, the site provides a link to about 50 sustainability indicators for the coast, though which a direct link with coastal policy is possible.

This website is an extension of the book "The Coastal Atlas Flanders/Belgium", which is available in English and Dutch. This publication, which was launched in October 2004, could count on a lot of interest in Belgium and abroad. In order to satisfy the questions from students, teachers, scientists and policy makers for using the maps and accessing the most recent data, the Coordination centre ICZM decided to develop an interactive website.

For more information: Kathy.belpaeme@vliz.be, www.kustbeheer.be, 0032/59/34.21.47.

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Summary and minutes of the Ocean Policy Summit 2005 now online

The Ocean Policy Summit 2005 took place in Lisbon, Portugal from 11-13 October 2005. The event brought together 218 participants from 53 countries, with governments, regional organizations, UN agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations and industry represented. It was organized by the International Ocean Governance Network with support from the Nippon Foundation, the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, the Portuguese Inter-sectoral Ocean Commission, Portugal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Port Authority of Lisbon, the International Coastal and Ocean Organization, the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy at the University of Delaware, and the Marine and Environmental Law Institute at Dalhousie University.

The Summit took as its theme, "Integrated Ocean Policy: National and Regional Experiences, Prospects and Emerging Practices." Delegates met for eight panel discussions on various aspects of integrated ocean policy, including: the growing interest in integrated national and regional ocean policies; learning lessons from countries that have made the most progress to date; achieving cross-sectoral harmonization of ocean use and agencies; identifying principles for governance; and implementing an integrated policy and factoring in operational and financial considerations.

The summary and minutes of the Ocean Policy Summit can be found at:

<http://www.iisd.ca/sd/tops2005/ymbvol117num1e.html>

Report of European Environmental Agency - "The European Environment - State and Outlook 2005"

A five year assessment of Europe's environment across 31 countries by the Copenhagen based European Environment Agency (EEA), reports on rapidly melting glaciers and climate change on a scale not seen for 5,000 years. 'The European Environment - State and Outlook 2005' reveals the four hottest years on record were 1998, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Ten per cent of Alpine glaciers disappeared during the summer of 2003 alone. At current rates, three quarters of Switzerland's glaciers will have melted by 2050.

The report provides an overview of Europe's environment and points to challenges of which climate change is just one. Other areas of concern include biodiversity, marine ecosystems, land and water resources, air pollution and health. The report says Europe's average temperature rose by 0.95 degrees Celsius during the 20th Century. This is 35% higher than the global average increase of 0.7 degrees and temperatures will continue to rise. As a result, the EU has set a target limiting the global temperature increase to 2 degrees above pre industrial levels.

"Without effective action over several decades, global warming will see ice sheets melting in the north and the spread of deserts from the south. The continent's population could effectively become concentrated in the centre. Even if we constrain global warming to the EU target of a 2 degree increase, we will be living in atmospheric conditions that human beings have never experienced. Deeper cuts in emissions are needed," says Jacqueline McGlade, executive director of the EEA.

The European Environment Agency is based in Copenhagen. The agency aims to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of information to policy makers and the public. As part of its mandate, the EEA provides a comprehensive review of the state of the European Environment every five years. Please see the link for the complete report.

http://reports.eea.eu.int/state_of_environment_report_2005_1/en/tab_content_RLR

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Europe needs to adapt to climate change

Climate change is happening, and will affect all aspects of European life. Our ecosystems, biodiversity, agricultural practices, fisheries, forestry, water resources, tourism, human health and energy systems are all likely to change during this century, according to a briefing report released recently by the European Environment Agency. Mountain regions, coastal zones, wetlands and the Mediterranean are especially vulnerable to climate change. Europe needs to adapt.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) had published EEA Briefing 3/2005: Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in Europe and EEA Technical Report: Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Europe which can be found at:

<http://org.eea.eu.int/news/Ann1133967119/index.html>

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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.

January 23 – 28, 2006 – Paris, France

Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands

www.globaloceans.org

February 21, 2006 – Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Implementing the New Bathing Water Directive

http://www.ciwem.org/events/Bathing_water_feb06.pdf

March 6 – 10, 2006 - London, United Kingdom

WMTc 2006 - second World Maritime Technology Conference

www.wmtc2006.com

April 2 – 4, 2006 – Cork, Ireland

CoPraNet workshop - Addressing Public Perception of Changing Coasts for Improved ICZM

http://www.coastalpractice.net/en/workshops/Programme_Cork_%20Preliminary.pdf

The first 2 days will be fully dedicated to CoPraNet network activities and the public workshop will take place on 4th-5th April.

For more information, please contact Cathal OMahony at c.omahony@ucc.ie, phone: +353 (0)21 4703100 or visit their website <http://cmrc.ucc.ie>.

May 8-10, 2006 – Istanbul, Turkey

The 1st Biannual Scientific Conference of the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution

<http://www.blacksea-commission.org/Misc/1BSCSciConf.htm>

July 4 – 6, 2006 – York, United Kingdom

41st Defra Conference of River and Coastal Engineers

www.procon-events.com

September 18-20, 2006 – Gdansk, Poland

Littoral 2006 Conference "Coastal Innovation and Initiatives"

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

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– Colophon –

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

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

Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 2006/01: 24 January 2006

Established in 1989, EUCC - The Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2750 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POB 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands, tel.: +31-71-5122900, internet: <http://www.eucc.net>



The European
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