

EUCC Coastal News

No 09 & 10

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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 eucc.net (apologies for anti-spam code).

DID YOU PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE?

All EUCC Network members are kindly encouraged to PAY their annual fee for 2006 (€5) or to make their payment for 5 years (€20). Please transfer the requested amount to bank account 916 , EUCC (Name of bank: Postbank, IBAN-code: NL10 PSTB 0000 0009 16, Swift code: PSTBNL21).

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

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1. Opinions needed on the EU Maritime Policy Green Paper

Do you want to improve marine and maritime policies? Help the Eucc gain feedback and constructive criticism of the future EU Maritime Policy. Eva Mohan has just started to prepare an Eucc position statement on the subject and she needs member input.

In June 2006, the European Commission released a Green Paper "Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision for the oceans and seas" which can be found in: http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy_en.html. The consultation process will last until 30th June 2007. After this period, the Commission will use the information gained, and draft an actual Proposal that will form the basis of the future EU Maritime Policy.

Eucc-members are encouraged to take a look at the green paper in the EU-website. Then, you can keep the following questions in mind while reading: (i) What are your thoughts and comments on the paper? (ii) What would you like to see included or deleted? (iii) How would you improve the paper to include / delete concepts? (iv) What are your thoughts / comments / feedback / constructive criticisms on the integration of environmental, economic and socio-political issues within the paper?

This is the best part of policy development. At this phase, concerned citizens can voice their concerns in a forum where they will be taken seriously – How often do you really get this chance? Please contact Eva Mohan at e.c.mohan@umail.leidenuniv.nl

2. Striving for a sustainable future of Europe's shorelines: CoPraNet Final event – Baie de Somme, France

On 23rd and 24th October, the French district of Somme Bay became the meeting point for European practitioners committed to work towards the sustainable future of Europe's coastal populations. This event hosted by "Rivages de France" in partnership with Eucc, combined three events: the 2006 National Forum of Shores, the Final Workshop of the Coastal Practice Network (CoPraNet) project, and the Seminar organised by the French Interministerial Delegation for Planning and Competitiveness of Territories (DIACT) towards the local authorities committed to an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project.

These events gathered around 175 coastal practitioners, including active participation of the INTERREG III Programme Director: Mr. Michel Lamblin, and representatives of the European Commission: Mrs. Birgit Snoeren (DG Environment) and Mr. John Richardson (Head of the Task Force Maritime Affairs Directorate General for Fisheries and Maritime Policy).

It has been a great opportunity for sharing ideas among European local and regional decision makers and managers with fruitful discussions on the role of the network and its contributions during the 3 year INTERREG III project lifetime.

The Coastal Practice Network hopes to have contributed to the establishment of a truly European coastal practitioners network according to the EC Strategy on ICZM (European Commission, 2000). In this respect, the CoPraNet partnership supports the possible continuation of its work through submitting a new INTERREG IV Programme project, as well as continued support to a number of new initiatives which contribute to the enhancement of practitioners involvement in the equalisation of sustainable tourism and beach management practices in Europe.

The proceedings of this event will soon be made available.

More information available at www.coastalpractice.net

3. MOTIIVE project participation, subscribe to the moderated e-mail list

All those who wish to follow or participate in the on-going work of the MOTIIVE project (Marine Overlays on Topography) are cordially invited to sign up to the new moderated e-mail list of the project.

The MOTIIVE membership list will provide a one-stop-shop for relevant news specifically regarding developments on geospatial data harmonisation and interoperability technology and access; use and re-use policy across Europe, especially dealing with the expected adoption of the INSPIRE directive early in 2007. Furthermore, the list is opened up to membership in the newly created SeaDataNet Project list - SeaVoX - which will be discussing semantics, controlled vocabularies, marine metadata profiles, etc. It will also provide news announcements on other technical output from the project, results of the projects Cost-Benefit Analysis methodologies research and recommendations, and discussion of the first reports coming from the INSPIRE Drafting Teams on data specifications and metadata.

The list can be joined either by visiting the Web at <http://iodeweb2.vliz.be/wws/info/motiive> and choosing the "Subscribe" button from the menu, or by sending an e-mail to sympa@sympa.iode.org with the phrase "subscribe motiive" in the body of the message.

More information on the e-mail list can be found in the PDF "[MOTIIVE – Why participate?](#)" available at <http://www.eucc.net/en/policy/>, for more information on the project visit www.motiive.net

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– EU News and Initiatives –

4. EU suggests quota cuts to save deep-sea fish, no ban.

In September Europe's fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg called for hefty quota cuts for exotic deep-sea species, some of which can live up to 150 years, instead of an outright ban on fishing them as scientific advice suggested. Bearing names like orange roughy, black scabbardfish, greater silver smelt and roundnose grenadier, Europe's deep-sea fish grow and reproduce far more slowly than fish in shallower waters and are far more vulnerable to overfishing. With the depletion of EU commercial stocks such as cod and hake in recent years, deep water fish have become an attractive catch as trawlers switch from traditional fishing grounds. Scientists have warned that many are at risk of disappearing and have urged a total ban on fishing them. But the European Commission says it prefers a volume cut of 33 percent for next year from 2005 in annual catches shared around the 25 EU states, then a further 33-percent cut in 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1291&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38307/story.htm

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38335/newsDate/3-Oct-2006/story.htm

5. Speeches by Commissioner Borg on the maritime policy

In October EU Commissioner Joe Borg delivered speeches on the maritime policy at meetings in Oslo, Aberdeen, and Malta. In these speeches he emphasised the importance of the development of this policy and stakeholder involvement by means of the Green Paper (see also item 1 in this newsletter). All speeches on this subject are gathered at:

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/speeches/speech_eucomm_en.html

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6. EU and Norway agree on closer collaboration on fisheries control

Representatives of the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, and of the government of Norway met in Oslo to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries. The text sets out a framework for mutual control and enforcement between EU Member States and Norway which will not only facilitate the management of shared fish stocks, but will also make a major contribution to both parties' fight against Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing. The purpose of the Memorandum is to establish common guidelines for arrangements which will ensure a practical approach to the control of both EU and Norwegian vessels in the waters of the other party. Future bilateral arrangements will be based on the terms of the MoU, and existing arrangements will be modified if necessary to take these new criteria into account.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1312&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

7. Commission decides allocation of EU aid under the European Fisheries Fund

The European Commission has adopted a decision fixing an annual indicative allocation, per Member State, of the funds made available under the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013. From the beginning of next year, the EFF will replace the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) as the EU's core instrument for financial support to the fisheries sector and fishing communities. It will run for seven years with a budget of €3.849 billion.

On October 13 a proposal has been adopted amending some rules of the Common Fisheries Policy to extend existing public aid for the enhancement of safety, hygiene, working conditions, product quality and energy efficiency on board fishing vessels. In line with the Common Fisheries Policy, EFF aid will not be used for measures that increase the fishing capacity of the European fleet. The EFF does however allow aid to be allocated to replace old engines with new but smaller engines, and for the creation of a 'GT (tonnage) bank' to promote better safety and hygiene conditions.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1310&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1399&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

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– International News –

8. Concern over oceans despite receding oil & chemical threats – 'dead zones' loom large

A rising tide of sewage is threatening the health and wealth of far too many of the world's seas and oceans, a new report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says. In many developing countries between 80 per cent and nearly 90 per cent of sewage entering the coastal zones is estimated to be raw and untreated. The pollution -linked with rising coastal populations, inadequate treatment infrastructure and waste handling facilities- is putting at risk human health and wildlife and livelihoods from fisheries to tourism. There is rising concern too over the increasing damage and destruction of essential and economically important coastal ecosystems like, mangrove forests, coral reefs and seagrass beds. The problems contrast sharply with a reduction in oil pollution. Globally, levels of oily wastes discharged from industry and cities has, since the mid 1980s, been cut by close to 90 per cent. Other successes are being scored in cutting marine contamination from toxic persistent organic pollutants like DDT and discharges of radioactive wastes.

The study, called the State of the Marine Environment report, says overall good progress is being made on three of nine key indicators, is mixed for two of them and is heading in the wrong direction for a further four including sewage, marine litter and 'nutrient' pollution. Nutrients, from sources like agriculture and animal wastes, are 'fertilizing' coastal zones triggering toxic algal blooms and a rising number of oxygen deficient 'dead zones'.

www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=486&ArticleID=5364&l=en
www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38362/newsDate/4-Oct-2006/story.htm
www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38577/story.htm

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9. Iceland to resume commercial whale hunts

Iceland decided on October 16 to resume commercial whale hunts for the first time in two decades, ignoring the international moratorium. Iceland will allow whalers to harpoon a small commercial quota of 39 whales - 30 minke whales and nine fin whales - in the year to the end of August 2007. Fin whales are on a Red List of endangered species. Iceland joins Norway in sanctioning commercial hunts of the giant marine mammals, often eaten as steaks. Japan, the other main whaling nation, says its hunts are for 'scientific research'. Environmental group Greenpeace denounced the decision and said the Icelandic commercial quotas were small, apparently to test international reaction. Iceland shot the first fin whale, second largest species, on October 21. A second whale was shot three days later. The EU has already condemned the resumed hunt. A group of 25 countries including the UK, France, The Netherlands, USA, Australia, New Zealand and Brazil, have joined forces to urge Iceland to reconsider their policies.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38527/newsDate/18-Oct-2006/story.htm
www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38598/newsDate/23-Oct-2006/story.htm
<http://www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38755/newsDate/1-Nov-2006/story.htm>

10. Russia cancels Shell's Sakhalin ecological approval – but denies scrapping deal altogether

Russia's resources ministry said on September 18 it had cancelled its own ecological approvals for Royal Dutch Shell's Sakhalin-2 project but this did not mean the US\$20 billion development would close. The cancellation follows weeks of wrangling between the ministry and the company over ecological compliance and the ministry promised last week to sue Shell in courts to withdraw all permissions. Analysts have said Russia's ultimate goal is not to withdraw production licences or paralyse the project but to help the state get a stake in it on better terms. On October 16 Shell has announced that it has taken less than a month to sort out most of the ecological violations Russian authorities have identified at its Sakhalin oil and gas project, but official probes continue.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38161/story.htm
www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38521/newsDate/16-Oct-2006/story.htm

11. New research puts 'killer La Palma tsunami' in distant future

The volcanic island of La Palma in the Canaries is much more stable than is generally assumed, Dutch scientists working at the TU Delft have found. The southwestern flank of the island isn't likely to fall into the sea, potentially causing a 'mega tsunami', for at least another 10,000 years, professor Jan Nieuwenhuis states in the September edition of the university's science magazine Delft Integraal.

Six years ago, geologists proposed that La Palma is so unstable that it might lose one of its flanks during a volcanic eruption in the near future. This would cause a 'mega tsunami' with massive waves up to hundreds of meters in height. Earlier research by Nieuwenhuis partially confirmed this doom scenario, his calculations showed the strength of the waves to be less than predicted, but still devastating (see also Coastal News 2006-3). However, according to the new TU Delft research, the Cumbre Vieja volcano on the island simply isn't large enough to fall apart at this moment. To reach substantial danger, a time span in the order of 10,000 years will be required.

www.tudelft.nl/live/pagina.jsp?id=22974e9e-6e53-43c0-9447-e7a035a419a0&lang=en

12. UK: North Sea grey seals switch diet

Grey seals in the North Sea have changed their eating habits, a scientific study carried out by the Sea Mammal Research Unit at the University of St Andrews revealed. The report shows that seals were generally eating the same species in 2002 as in 1985. The most significant part of their diet remains sandeels. However, an individual seal consumed around a third less cod, but three times more plaice in 2002. In addition to this change in eating habits, a substantial increase in the size of the seal population means that all of the seals' favourite fish, including cod, have been consumed in greater amounts. UK Fisheries Minister Ben Bradshaw said: "The new study shows that grey seal predation on commercially important fish stocks in the North Sea is much greater now than it was in 1985. However it does not, on its own, tell us what impact grey seals have on fish catches, or whether they may limit the ability of cod to recover in the North Sea." The report can be found at :

http://www2.defra.gov.uk/research/project_data/More.asp?I=MF0319&M=KWS&V=MF0319&SUBMIT1=Search&SCOPE=0

13. Petition against planned route for 'Via Baltica' in Poland

Proposed road construction in Poland for the Helsinki to Warsaw international transport corridor called "Via Baltica" threatens to destroy valuable wildlife and habitats protected under European law. The current road development proposals cut through Augustow and Knyszyn Primeval Forests, the Biebrza Marshes National Park and skirt Narew River National Park. All four are recognised as IBAs by BirdLife and are Special Protected Areas (SPA) under the Birds Directive and proposed as Sites of Community Interest (SCI) under the Habitats Directive. OTOPI, the Polish partner of BirdLife International, WWF Poland and the CEE Bankwatch Network are asking the Polish government to stop work immediately on four projects and await the results of a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The public is asked to express their concerns by signing an e-petition at: <http://www.viabalticainfo.org/spip.php?rubrique20>

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– Aquaculture and Fisheries –

14. UK: fisheries statistics

The UK fisheries statistics for 2005 have become available. The UK continues to control overall fleet capacity to make sure it stays within agreed capacity limits as well as running EU-wide effort control regimes. The total statistic overview can be found at <http://www.mfa.gov.uk/statistics/ukseafish.htm>

15. UK: limited reconstruction measure for sole

The British department of Environment, Food and Countryside Affairs has started a consultation round with interested parties on a proposal for a limited reconstruction measure for fishing ships that will be affected by the sole and plaice recovery plan for the VII-e area (Western Channel zone). Such a measure should be implemented after the recovery plan has been announced and should apply to beamtrawl fishingships of ten metres and longer. The text of the consultation can be found at :

www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/decomm-scheme/index.htm

16. Spain: high water temperature dangerous for fish populations

The dean of the Scientific Faculty of the Catholic University of Valencia has declared that the high temperatures that were measured in the Mediterranean last July were occasionally 6°C higher than ever before measured. He warns that this increase could have serious consequences for the fishing grounds on the continental shelf: this in turn will have negative consequences for fisheries because 80% of the fish consumed by people is caught there.

www9.minlnv.nl/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/MINLNV/LNV/BELEID/BELEID_IZ/LBA/2006/LBA200628.PDF

17. EU urged to ban fishing for North Sea cod in 2007

Europe's fishermen should stop catching North Sea cod and Bay of Biscay anchovy next year if the two species are to stand a chance of survival after years of chronic overfishing, scientists said on October 16. Despite improvements in the numbers of northern hake, herring and mackerel, other species living in northeast Atlantic waters need more time to rebuild stocks, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) said. European Commission fisheries experts use the ICES advice to calculate quotas for each commercial species for the following year. These are presented to EU ministers for approval.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38530/newsDate/18-Oct-2006/story.htm

For the ICES proposal see: www.ices.dk/advice/icesadvice.asp

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– Coastal & Climate Change –

18. World has 10-year window to act on climate - expert

A leading US climate researcher said on September 13 the world has a 10-year window of opportunity to take decisive action on global warming and avert a weather catastrophe. NASA scientist James Hansen, widely considered the doyen of American climate researchers, said governments must adopt an alternative scenario to keep carbon dioxide emission growth in check and limit the increase in global temperatures to 1 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit). Hansen, who heads NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, has made waves before by saying that President George W. Bush's administration tried to silence him and heavily edited his and other scientists' findings on a warmer world.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38105/story.htm

19. Polar bears drown, islands appear in Arctic thaw

Polar bears are drowning and receding Arctic glaciers have uncovered previously unknown islands in a drastic 2006 summer thaw widely blamed on global warming. Some bears have been found apparently stranded at sea by melting ice. The Polar bears generally live around the fringes of the ice where they find it easiest to hunt seals. Three new islands this year have been uncovered because the glaciers have retreated. The largest is about 300 by 100 metres.

NASA projected that Arctic sea ice is likely to recede in 2006 close to a low recorded in 2005 as part of a melting trend in recent decades. A stormy August in 2006 had slightly slowed the 2006 melt. One international study in 2004 projected that summer ice could disappear completely by 2100, undermining the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and driving creatures such as polar bears towards extinction.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38124/newsDate/18-Sep-2006/story.htm

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20. Norway to build world's biggest CO2 capture facility

Norway's centre-left government said on October 12 it would finance the bulk of a pioneering project, carried out with oil company Statoil, to build the world's biggest facility to capture and store carbon dioxide emissions. The announcement comes amid pressure from energy industry officials for state help in cutting financial and legal barriers blocking CO2 storage - seen as the world's best shot at curbing emissions of gasses that cause global warming. The plan calls for the creation of a technology company, in which the state would initially own an 80 percent stake, to develop CO2 capture and storage in Mongstad, where Statoil plans to build a gas-fired power plant to feed its nearby refinery. The technology advances made by the company could pave way for even bigger CO2 capture projects, which have so far been held up by high costs and unclear or undeveloped regulation. Statoil explicitly demanded government aid and guarantees if it were to take on the project.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38487/story.htm

21. Antarctic ice collapse tied to greenhouse gases – said to be first direct evidence of human impact

Scientists said on October 16 that they had found the first direct evidence linking the collapse of an ice shelf in Antarctica to global warming widely blamed on human activities. Shifts in winds whipping around the southern Ocean, tied to human emissions of greenhouse gases, had warmed the Antarctic peninsula jutting up toward South America and contributed to the break-up of the Larsen B ice shelf in 2002, they said. The chunk that collapsed into the Weddell Sea in 2002 was 3,250 sq kms (1,255 sq miles), bigger than Luxembourg or the US state of Rhode Island. Scientists thus far have in the main been wary of linking individual events - such as a heat wave or a storm - to warming. But the British and Belgian scientists, writing in the Journal of Climate, said there was evidence that global warming and a thinning of the ozone layer over Antarctica, caused by human chemicals, had strengthened winds blowing clockwise around Antarctica.

www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38546/newsDate/18-Oct-2006/story.htm

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

22. Sharks among 52 new species found off Indonesia

Scientists announced on September 18 they found two types of shark, exotic "flasher" fish and corals among 52 new species in seas off Indonesia, confirming the western Pacific as the richest marine habitat on earth. They urged more protection for seas around the Bird's Head peninsula at the western end of New Guinea island from threats including mining and dynamite fishing that can smash coral reefs. The site was labelled "the epicentre of marine biodiversity" in the world. It is said the region, covering about 18,000 sq km (6,950 sq miles), has a greater concentration of species than Australia's Great Barrier Reef. The scientists found 24 new species of fish, including two types of epaulette shark, slim and spotty growing up to about 1.2 metres (4 ft) long. Among other finds were 20 new species of coral and eight previously unknown types of shrimp.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38120/newsDate/18-Sep-2006/story.htm

23. Artificial reef made of tires becomes ecological disaster

What began 30 years ago as an idealistic plan to shape an artificial coral reef has become an underwater wasteland. A plan in the early 1970s to create a massive artificial reef off Fort Lauderdale has turned into an environmental mess with the U.S. Navy, Broward County and others trying to figure out how to remove about two million tires covering 36 acres of ocean floor. What was intended to lure game fish now is damaging sensitive coral reefs and littering Broward's tourist-populated shoreline. Today, the loose tires are damaging the environment because the tide tosses them about, causing them to bang against delicate marine life. The tires also emit a minor toxin, environmentalists say.

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/15560115.htm>

24. Millions of dead anchovies found on Spanish beach

Millions of dead anchovies have been found on a northern Spanish beach, baffling experts who said they may have been chased into shallow waters by predator fish. La Griega beach near the town of Colunga in the northern Spanish region of Asturias was thickly covered with dead fish. "The most likely hypothesis is predators. Sea bass, dolphins or tunas might be chasing them too close to the shore," said Luis Laria, president of Spain's Marine Species Study and Protection Centre. Other possibilities include sea currents and unusually high water temperatures, he said.

www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/38334/newsDate/3-Oct-2006/story.htm

25. Early humans may have followed the coast while spreading the globe

Learning how to live off the sea may have played a key role in the expansion of early humans around the globe. After leaving Africa, human groups probably followed coastal routes to the Americas and South-East Asia. Professor Jon Erlandson says the maritime capabilities of ancient humans have been greatly underestimated. He has found evidence that early peoples in California pursued a sophisticated seafaring lifestyle 10,000 years ago. Anthropologists have long regarded the exploitation of marine resources as a recent development in human history, and as peripheral to the development of civilisation.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/5398850.stm>

– **Publications and Websites –**

Küsten Newsletter 5/2006

The fifth newsletter for 2006 of EUCC Germany has 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/plugins/kuستنnewsletter/pdf/Kuesten_Newsletter_5_2006.pdf

GAUFRE – a spatial planning study for the Belgian part of the North Sea (BPNS)

In 2003 a study on spatial planning for the BPNS called GAUFRE was funded by the Belgian Science Policy (BELSPO). The outcomes were intended to provide a starting point for discussion on forms of decisionmaking and public participation. The project results, a scientific report and a book *A flood of Space* can be downloaded at <http://server.host2mpact.be/main.cgi?id=158>

A few copies of the book and CD are available for free from CoastNet. For a copy contact Patt Stitt at Pat.stitt@coastnet.org.uk

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EcoMedia magazine online

The fourth issue of the EcoMedia magazine is online. This issue is entirely devoted to the results of the Antalya Conference on Monk Seals Conservation that took place last September in Turkey.

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

Marine Managed Areas: Best Practices for Boundary Making

This 66-page handbook provides a brief, useful "best practices" guide for writing and developing marine boundaries within a geographic information system framework for federal, state, or local marine managed areas in US waters. The handbook was a two-year development effort created by the US Federal Geographic Data Committee's Marine Boundary Working Group. The handbook was sponsored by the National Marine Protected Areas Center (see http://mpa.gov/mpa_center/mpa_center.html), which includes a Training and Technical Assistance Institute and a Science Institute, and supports the MPA Federal Advisory Committee. An electronic copy (PDF) of the manual can be downloaded at:

http://www.csc.noaa.gov/products/mb_handbook/MMA_Boundaries_Handbook.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.

November 21-23, 2006 – Oujda, Morocco

Des littoraux et des hommes: questions d'aménagement et de protection

A homage to Professor Roland Paskoff (in French)

http://www.univ-oujda.ac.ma/manifestations/Colloque_littoral%20Hommage%20Paskoff.htm

November 23-24, 2006 – Athens, Greece

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: From theory to collaborative action towards a sustainable future (CoPraNet Greek national event and international conference)

<http://www.coastalpractice.net/en/news/athens.pdf>

November 23-24, 2006 – Venice, Italy

Sediment key-issues between the river and the sea

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=34644&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

November 23-24, 2006 – Heraklion, Crete, Greece

Sustainability in Mediterranean Mass Tourism Regions

<http://www.greenconference.gr/>

November 28-30, 2006 – Guangzhou, China

ICEC 2006 – 2nd International Conference on Estuaries and Coasts

<http://www.prwri.com.cn/icec2006-eindex.htm>

November 28-30, 2006 – Imperial College Wye Campus, Kent, United Kingdom

Good Practice in Stakeholder Participation (three day training course)

<http://www.dialoguematters.co.uk/docs/applicationform.doc>

March 20-22, 2007 – Międzyzdroje, Poland

German-Polish Coastal Dialogues in the Baltic Framework II. Conditions and Perspectives for Development of ICZM

http://www.ikzm-oder.de/kuestendialogue_misdroy_2007.html

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March 22-26, 2007 – Hammamet, Tunisia

International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean (ICCCM07)

[Http://www.fe.up.pt/ihrh/icccm07/](http://www.fe.up.pt/ihrh/icccm07/)

July 3-5, 2007 – York, United Kingdom

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Conference 2007

www.procon-events.com

September 25-28 – Murcia, Spain

European Symposium on Marine Protected Areas

www.mpasymposium2007.eu

October 3-5, 2007 – Santander, Spain

ICCD07 – International Conference on Management and Restoration of Coastal Dunes

<http://www.iccd07.com>

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– **TourBench information** –

TourBench – a tool to compare the consumption of resources of an accommodation business

The demands on the management of a tourism business will be more and more comprehensive. In times of increasing competition it is necessary to know its own reliable costs readily, to calculate and use saving opportunities accordingly. With regard to the environment further cost increases for energy, water and waste may be expected in future.

The LIFE programme of the European Commission and the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt have supported the development of the European monitoring and benchmarking system TourBench, which is available on the Internet for free, with immediate effect.

With this tool you can put in your consumption data and costs at any time, step by step and print out your individual environmental report immediately.

We recommend you to register and create an account for free at www.tourbench.info and test TourBench.

EUCC – The Coastal Union supports a sustainable tourism development and tools contributing to that. Therefore, we disseminate this information which has been developed by among others the European organisation ECOTRANS of which we are member.

On behalf of the TourBench project partners we would like you to have a look at the information in the attached PDF leaflet and ask you to forward it to accommodation businesses and/or your members.

If there are any questions left please do not hesitate to contact the administrator of TourBench at: http://www.tourbench.info/index.pl/help_de or ECOTRANS, Futterstr. 17-19, D-66111 Saarbrücken, Tel +49681374679, info@ecotrans.de

Kind regards,

Albert Salman
Director EUCC – The Coastal Union.



– **Colophon** –

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Established in 1989, EUCC - The Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 2750 members and member organisations in 40 countries. For more information please contact EUCC International Secretariat, POBox 11232, NL-2301 EE Leiden, the Netherlands
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