



## No 8 - 12 September 2003

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### – Contents –

- International news in brief –
  1. EUCC is developing an ICZM progress indicator
  2. Discussion item: the definition of an island
  3. Birds and Habitats Directives: Commission pursues legal action
  4. IWC wants better protection for whales
  5. Safer ships – safer seas
  6. Last year's Epidemic killed half of seal population of the Wadden Sea
  7. Ecosystem approach to marine management: the Irish Sea Pilot
  8. ELOISE workshop 'Managing European Coasts: past, present and future'
  9. OSPAR and HELCOM joint ministerial meeting
  10. COMRISK-Workshop perception and participation in coastal protection
  11. LIFE-Nature: EUR 71 million for 77 new nature conservation projects
  12. LIFE-Third Countries: 17 environment projects in Third Countries
  13. LIFE-Environment: 104 environmental innovation projects
- International News Survey –
- New in the Coastal Guide website –
  14. New hyperlinks
- Coastal publications –
  15. Coastal and marine environmental site guide
  16. Radioactive traces in marine organisms
  17. Black Sea Wetlands Conservation Priorities
  18. Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands
  19. Ocean Margin Systems
  20. Coasts: form, process and evolution
  21. Aquaculture, environment and marine phytoplankton
  22. Mater database 1996-1999 (CD, 2001)
  23. Activités halieutiques aménagement et gestion en zone côtière
  24. The rivers of the Black Sea
  25. Breeding birds of Cape Wastochnia
  26. Breeding birds of Medusa Bay
  27. Monitoring and breeding ecology of arctic birds at Medusa Bay
  28. Coastline 2003-1
  29. Coastline 2003-2
  30. EUROSION, Living with Coastal Erosion In Europe
  31. Sustainable Coastal Management
  32. Beaches and Coasts
  33. The Status of Integrated Coastal Management
  34. Europe's environment: the third assessment
- Announcements –
  35. New on the Coastal Guide list of events
- Colofon –

## – International news in brief –

### **1. EUCC is developing an ICZM progress indicator**

In order to support the implementation process of the EU Recommendation on ICZM, the EU ICZM Expert Group set up a special working group to deal with indicators and data under the leadership of the European Topic Centre Terrestrial Environment (ETC-TE). This group decided that two sets of indicators were needed to measure the progress that Member States were making in the implementation of ICZM nationally, regionally and locally. One of these was a Progress indicator and the other was a set of indicators to measure the sustainability of coastal ICZM activities. ETC-TE contracted the EUCC to develop the Progress indicator and, for the last six months, EUCC has built upon previous work it has undertaken in this field to attempt the ground-breaking task of measuring how well a given country is conducting ICZM. Initial results were presented by Dr Alan Pickaver, who has been leading this effort within EUCC, at the 2nd meeting of the Expert Group in Brussels on 18 June. The countries present were all generally enthusiastic with the approach suggested and it has now been decided to continue to refine the methodology. In addition, a couple of countries will try out the current methodology to determine if it works in practice and also feed their responses back into the approach. It is intended to publish the methodology later this year, but the list of proposed indicators is already available in Annex 1 of the ETC-TE interim report.

More information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/interim\\_report.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/interim_report.pdf),  
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/iczm/home.htm> (Report of the Expert Group meeting)

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **2. Discussion item: the definition of an island**

This summer the German governmental institute "Niedersächsischen Landesbetriebes für Wasserwirtschaft und Küstenschutz" declared that the "Kachelotplate" a sand bank between the isles Juist and Borkum in the Wadden Sea has become an island. Within a week the Dutch isle of Texel claimed that the sand bank "Razende Bol" (or Noorderhaaks) near Texel is also a new island when the German criteria for an island status are followed: a surface of 160 hectare remains above sea level at average high tide, together with the observation that small dunes are developing and vegetation growth. The editorial board of EUCC Coastal News wonders if there is an international consensus on the scientific definition of the concept "island". If you know an answer to this question or if you have an opinion about it, please send it to [news@coastalguide.org](mailto:news@coastalguide.org), mentioning "island definition" as the subject. Your answers will be discussed in the next issue of this newsletter.

More information: [http://www.mediapunt.nl/navmp\\_nieuws16.html](http://www.mediapunt.nl/navmp_nieuws16.html) (Dutch),  
<http://www.wissenschaft-online.de/artikel/621464> (German)

### **3. Birds and Habitats Directives: Commission pursues legal action**

Last July the European Commission took action to conserve nature in Europe by pursuing infringement procedures against various Member States. The Commission has decided to refer the United Kingdom to the Court over shortcomings in its national legislation to implement the Habitats Directive. The Netherlands, France, UK, Spain, Italy and Ireland have all received requests to improve their implementation of EU nature conservation legislation. Some of them apply to coastal areas: in the Netherlands a project to deepen and widen the river Scheldt did not respect EU nature conservation legislation, in Spain a complaint concerning the negative environmental effects of a sea outfall is investigated and Ireland is not doing enough to safeguard the breeding and resting places of cetaceans. The Commission also decided to refer Spain to the Court due to gaps in the Spanish network of protected sites for wild birds. These requests take the form of final written warnings (reasoned opinions). The decisions taken highlight the need for nature conservation goals to be underpinned by adequate national legislation, designations and good practice.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1109|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1109|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display)

[back to – Contents –](#)

#### 4. IWC wants better protection for whales

On the 16th of June 2003, the International Whaling Commission (ICW) adopted a resolution at its annual meeting for better protection of whales with 25 (in favour) to 20 votes. The opponents, the three whaler countries Japan, Norway and Iceland, supported by a number of African countries and some of the Caribbean islands, are furious. Japanese fishermen catch hundreds of whales every year under the pretext of scientific research. Norway has not taken the slightest notice of the



moratorium for some time and has put up an annual whale quota of their own. Iceland has announced 'hunting for the sake of research', with the aim of resuming commercial whale hunting from 2006 onwards. According to the International Fund for Animal Welfare, 20,000 whales have been killed for commercial purposes since the moratorium of 1986. Based on the resolution, the protectors within the ICW want to tackle the so called scientific hunting vigorously. The supporters of the whale hunting already took a blow, when WWF published a research in May. The research proved that 300,000 whales and dolphins perish each year through suffocation, caused by entrapment in trawl nets. According to a DNA research published in Nature (25- 07- 03) the original number of whales in the Atlantic Ocean was much higher than previous estimations based on hunting data. Researchers concluded that because of the relatively small amount of common fin whales and humpback whales, hunting would endanger the species and would thus not be sustainable. Environmentalists, including the EUCC, have pointed out that whales are worth more alive than dead, especially because of the eco- tourism that is able to exist thanks to the animals.

More information: <http://www.iwcoffice.org/Reports2003.htm>

<http://www.wdcs.org/dan/publishing.nsf/allweb/>

[http://www.panda.org/news\\_facts/newsroom/press\\_releases/news.cfm?uNewsID=7462](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/press_releases/news.cfm?uNewsID=7462)

#### 5. Safer ships – safer seas

According to the Memo Safer ships - safer seas (European Commission, 23 July 2003), the Erika II package should have been transposed into national law by 22 July 2003. The package consists of two directives: 2001/105/EC on ship inspection and survey organisations and 2001/106/EC on Port State Control. On 23 July 2003 only Denmark, France, Germany, Spain and the UK had transposed both directives, while Belgium and Ireland only transposed 2001/106/EC and the Netherlands only transposed 2001/105/EC. Other member states had not yet notified the EC of their transposition. The Erika I package was followed by the Erika II package, aiming at the creation of the European Maritime Safety Agency and the establishment of monitoring and community information system. Following the Prestige accident, the commission proposed regulations to prohibit the transport of heavy fuel oil by single hulled tankers and to shorten the timetable for the withdrawal of single hulled tankers established in the Erika I package. The most severe criteria were proposed to eliminate the ships posing the greatest risk in even shorter deadlines; for example, tankers like the Erika and the Prestige would be forbidden entry as of the entry into force of the regulation. According to the Memo, agreement on this regulation has already been made and its final adoption by the European Parliament and Council in July/August 2003 should enable it into force in September 2003. In their meeting at 14-18 July 2003 the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) agreed on an accelerated phase-out for the most dangerous single hulled tankers (pre-MARPOL tankers). This would bring forward the final phasing-out date for these tankers from 2007 to 2005.

More information: [http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic\\_id=758&doc\\_id=3044](http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=758&doc_id=3044)

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/themes/maritime/security/2003\\_07\\_25\\_memo\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/themes/maritime/security/2003_07_25_memo_en.pdf)

[Back to- Contents -](#)

#### 6. Last year's Epidemic killed half of seal population of the Wadden Sea

At the end of June, beginning of July, the seals in the Dutch part of the Wadden Sea were counted by Alterra for the first time since the outbreak of the Phocine- distemper virus epidemic last year. During the counting from an airplane 2,345 animals were spotted, including 480 calves. During an observation animals are often missed or skipped accidentally, which is why the actual population is estimated on approximately 3,200 animals. The number of seals before the outbreak was estimated on 5,500 animals. According to Alterra- researcher Peter Reijnders, a maximum of 56 percent of the seals at the Wadden Sea has died from the virus. Possibly this picture will prove to be more positive after the second counting, for during the

first counting chances of skipping or missing seals is greater. Looking at the number of calves, the population appears to be in good health. This is why a quick recovery is to be expected.  
Source: <http://www.alterra.nl/actueel/completetekst.asp?iArtikelID=305> (Dutch)

### **7. Ecosystem approach to marine management: the Irish Sea Pilot**

The Irish Sea pilot, that started in May 2002 and is expected to end in March 2004, was charged with conducting a review of marine nature conservation legislation, enforcement and governance and making recommendations for changes to the current UK system. This pilot follows the recommendation of the interim report of the Review of Marine Nature Conservation (RMNC) to set up a pilot to test the potential for an ecosystem approach to managing the marine environment at a regional sea scale. The Irish Sea was selected because of its semi-enclosed geography and range of stakeholders and activities that make it perhaps the most recognisable and distinct sea in the UK. One of the key outputs from the Study will be a refined 'marine landscapes' classification of ecological units, along with a suite of habitats and species for conservation action within the pilot area. The Irish Sea Pilot has entered its final months and stakeholders are invited to comment on various reports generated by the project team and its contractors. Four reports are available, a summary of UK marine nature conservation legislation, a description of regulation and enforcement currently in force, an identification of gaps and shortcomings in the legislation and an analysis of responses from bodies with enforcement responsibilities to a questionnaire on the effectiveness of their powers. Other consultations concern identifying nationally important areas, criteria for the identification of nationally important marine features, a marine landscapes classification of the Irish Sea and marine area protection in the Irish Sea. These documents can be accessed through the website of the pilot.

More information: [http://www.jncc.gov.uk/Marine/irishsea\\_pilot/default.htm](http://www.jncc.gov.uk/Marine/irishsea_pilot/default.htm)

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **8. ELOISE workshop 'Managing European Coasts: past, present and future'**

At 2 to 5 June 2003 two back to back workshops were organised in Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands, by the Institute for Environmental Studies of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and the Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment of the University of East Anglia in assignment of the European Commission. The aim of both workshops was to contribute to the synthesis of the work in the ELOISE framework (the thematic research network on land-ocean interactions instigated by the European Commission). Some of the issues the workshops have dealt were the transfer of the Water Framework Directive into European coastal zone management and the relation between climate change and economic development. The results of the workshops will be published in a book by the end of the year.

Source: <http://www.eucc-d.de/pdf/news030813.pdf> (in German)

More information: <http://www-old.vu.nl/ivm/research/eloise/>

### **9. OSPAR and HELCOM joint ministerial meeting**

Environment ministers attending the first Joint Ministerial Meeting of the OSPAR and Helsinki Commissions at 25-26 June on the protection of the North East Atlantic and Baltic marine environment in Bremen have agreed to establish a network of marine protected areas by 2010. However, the environmental organisation Seas at Risk states that the ministers failed to adopt associated measures to protect those areas from shipping and fisheries, the two main threats to the health of European seas. The meeting was about the European Marine Strategy (COM 2002 539 final). During the conference they worked on several themes e.g. the introduction of the Ecosystem Approach, the introduction of a marine protected area, the connection with the protected NATURA 2000 areas and the consequences of fisheries for the marine ecosystem. A resulting recommendation is "Implementation of Integrated marine and coastal management activities in the Baltic Sea", which can be downloaded from the HELCOM website

More information: <http://www.helcom.fi/helcom/ministerial.html>,

<http://www.ospar.org/eng/html/welcome.html>

<http://www.seas-at-risk.org/jmm/press/Post-JMM%20PR%2026-06-03%20final%20jm.doc>

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **10. COMRISK-Workshop perception and participation in coastal protection**

At 12 and 13 June an international experts workshop on perception and participation in coastal protection took place in Eckerförde, Germany. 32 participants from Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium and England attended the workshop that marked the beginning of the third COMRISK subproject. COMRISK is a common project of North Sea Region coastal defence authorities, aiming at improved risk management for coastal flood prone areas. The aim of the third subproject is to give recommendations for methods to improve public perception of the risks of coastal flooding as well as public participation in coastal flood defence. During the workshop a comparison was made between the public perception and participation in different North Sea countries. The third subproject is being carried out by the Geographic Institute of University of Kiel.

More information on COMRISK: <http://www.comrisk.org>

### **11. LIFE-Nature: EUR 71 million for 77 new nature conservation projects**

The European Commission has approved funding for 77 nature conservation projects under the LIFE-Nature programme 2003. Sixty-three of the projects will be carried out in 12 EU Member States and fourteen in 6 candidate countries. The projects represent a total investment of €133 million in nature conservation to which the European Union will contribute €71 million. This year's LIFE-Nature projects will further contribute to the establishment of the EU-wide Natura 2000 network through the physical restoration of protected areas, the establishment of sustainable management structures and the strengthening of public awareness.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1202|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1202|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display)

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **12. LIFE-Third Countries: 17 environment projects in Third Countries**

The European Commission has approved 17 environment projects that will receive funding under the LIFE-Third Countries programme 2003. These new projects, which were selected from 70 proposals, will share a total of €6,567,232. The projects will be implemented in the following 11 countries: Algeria, Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Russia, Tunisia and Turkey. The co-funding by the Commission will contribute to improving the environment through capacity building and the establishment of administrative structures, as well as the development of environmental policies and action programmes in these countries. The projects will receive this financial support upon their compliance with the administrative and financial provisions.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1201|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1201|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display)

### **13. LIFE-Environment: 104 environmental innovation projects**

The European Commission has selected 104 environmental innovation projects for funding by the European Commission under the LIFE-Environment scheme. The projects selected will be carried out by fourteen EU Member States (all except Luxembourg) and six candidate countries (Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia). These projects represent a total investment of around €216 million to which LIFE-Environment will provide €69 million. The projects selected apply cutting edge technology to solve environmental problems in several areas. This year, the waste management and integrated production policy sectors predominate in terms of the number of projects selected and the EU funding allocated. The projects will receive this financial support upon their compliance with the administrative and financial provisions.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1200|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1200|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display)

[back to – Contents –](#)

## – International News Survey –

World – Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ), the core project of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) is now in a process of finalizing its science plan and preparing an implementation strategy.

More information: [http://www.nilu.no/projects/eloise/files/newsletter\\_june\\_2003.pdf](http://www.nilu.no/projects/eloise/files/newsletter_june_2003.pdf)

World - The cost to the community of coastal flooding could more than double in some areas in the next fifty years due to global warming.

More information: <http://www.dar.csiro.au/news/2003/mr07.html>

Europe – With help from the EUCC and EUROCOAST members of ELOISE, the thematic network on land-ocean interactions instigated by the European Commission, have been developing a European Joint Masters in Water and Coastal Management.

More information: [http://www.nilu.no/projects/eloise/files/newsletter\\_june\\_2003.pdf](http://www.nilu.no/projects/eloise/files/newsletter_june_2003.pdf)

EU - The project DINAS-COAST (Dynamic and Interactive Assessment of National, Regional and Global Vulnerability of Coastal Zones to Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise) builds on methods and expertise to develop a CD-ROM-based tool that will enable users to produce quantitative information on a range of coastal vulnerability indicators.

More information: [http://www.nioz.nl/loicz/newslett/LOICZ\\_N\\_SLETTER\\_No.27.pdf](http://www.nioz.nl/loicz/newslett/LOICZ_N_SLETTER_No.27.pdf),  
<http://www.dinas-coast.net/>

EU – To protect dolphins the European Commission has proposed a regulation, which prohibits fishing with drift-nets in the Baltic Sea, obliges acoustic deterrent devices and regulates coordinated monitoring of by-catches.

More information: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq6\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/pcp/faq6_en.htm)

[back to – Contents –](#)

EU – 4th MARBENA (MARine Biodiversity research in the European economic area and the Newly Associated states) e-conference on newly associated states and marine biodiversity research was again a success.

More information: <http://www.vliz.be/marbena/summaries.htm>,  
<http://www.vliz.be/marbena/proceedings/marbena4.pdf>

EU - As part of its ongoing efforts to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health, the European Commission has decided to take further legal action against France, United Kingdom, Portugal, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Ireland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece for non-compliance with EU laws on water quality.

More information:

[http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p\\_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1107|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=](http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=IP/03/1107|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

Baltic Sea - HELCOM successfully tests Baltic readiness to respond to oil accidents at sea. Over 20 ships, one aircraft and more than 50 observers from the Baltic coastal countries participated in BALEX DELTA 2003 - this year's international oil spill response exercise held in Helsinki, Finland, on 3 September 2003.

More information: <http://www.helcom.fi/helcom/news/284.html>

The Arctic – Arctic countries collaborate to promote global protection of arctic migratory birds.

More information: <http://www.ngo.grida.no/wwfap/pdf/AB0203.pdf> (p20)

Barents Sea – Developments in the Russian oil industry threaten sensitive coastal areas. WWF wants Russia to join Norway's plans to give the Barents Sea status as a particularly sensitive area (PSSA) under the UN International Maritime Organisation (IMO).

More information: <http://www.ngo.grida.no/wwfap/pdf/AB0203.pdf> (p19)

Croatia - Green activists are up in arms over an oil deal hatched with Russia, which they say could inflict incalculable harm on the natural resources of the Adriatic Sea.

More information: <http://see.oneworld.net/article/view/54226/1/3195>

Norway – Several coldwater coral reefs, including the worlds largest (the Røst reef), have been protected against harmful fishery activities.

More information: <http://www.ngo.grida.no/wwfap/pdf/AB0203.pdf> (p7)

Iceland – The Icelandic Tourist Industry Association recognises that whaling is bad for business. Whale watching generated around \$ 8 million in the Icelandic economy last year.

More information: <http://www.ngo.grida.no/wwfap/pdf/AB0203.pdf> (p18)

Germany – Mecklenburg-Vorpommeren wants to double its designations for Natura 2000 upto 250,000 ha Coastal and other terrestrial areas.

Source: Natur und Landschaft 2003-7 (German magazine about nature management):

<http://www.natur-und-landschaft.de/>

[back to – Contents –](#)

Switzerland - A new study by WWF shows that marine reserves help depleted stocks of commercially important fish to rapidly recover. WWF believes both the number of marine protected areas and the area of the oceans covered by reserves should be dramatically expanded to preserve the world's fisheries.

More information:

[http://www.panda.org/news\\_facts/newsroom/press\\_releases/news.cfm?uNewsID=8488](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/press_releases/news.cfm?uNewsID=8488)

Great Britain – In June 2003 the world's first offshore tidal energy turbine off the Devon coast has been launched.

More information: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/news\\_features/2003/tidal\\_turbine.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/news_features/2003/tidal_turbine.shtml)

Great Britain – Researchers note that the British sand- and pebble-beaches might disappear during the following 100 years. The cause is the climate change.

More information: <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/livingwiththesea/>

## – New in the Coastal Guide website –

### 14. New hyperlinks

#### **EurOcean**

<http://www.eurocean.org> is a focal point for information in Europe on marine science and technology. The EurOcean Internet portal intends to be an electronic platform of communication and information for all actors with interest in marine science and technology in Europe. One of its functions is to be the IOC regional portal for Europe. The EurOcean portal provides information in three main domains: marine research infrastructures, national and European RTD programmes.

#### **The UNEP/GRID-Arendal "Baltic Environment Atlas"**

<http://maps.grida.no/baltic> An interactive map that lets you make your own maps, explore a region of interest and investigate several environmental themes, all in the Baltic Sea drainage basin.

[back to – Contents –](#)

## – Coastal publications –

### 15. Coastal and marine environmental site guide

Martin Budd et al., Ciria, London, 2003, 164 pp, £20, ISBN 086017 5847. This environmental site guide provides practical and accessible advice for front-line supervisors, managers and engineers working in the coastal and marine environment. It gives information on how to control the impacts of construction projects on the often sensitive nature of the habitats. It is intended to be a reference book, a user-friendly guide and a training aid.

### **16. Radioactive traces in marine organisms**

Jean-François Chiffoleau et al., Dosage de certains métaux traces (Ag, Cd, Cu, Cr, Ni, Pb, V, Zn) dans les organismes marins par absorption atomique Ifremer, Brest, 2003, 36pp, 10 euro, ISBN 2 84433 114 9. This manual (in French) describes a method of determination for some trace metals in marine organisms used in international monitoring programs or involved in more specific studies in cases of regional contamination. This document is one the series "Procedures of analyses in the marine environment".

### **17. Black Sea Wetlands Conservation Priorities**

Sunay Demircan et al., Wetlands International, Wageningen, 2002, 28 pp. ISBN 90 5882 983 9. This publication, bearing the fruits of two international workshops held in 2000 in Odessa, includes descriptions of the current status of the Black Sea wetlands and their conservation, and priorities for their conservation with recommended actions.

### **18. Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands**

Gennadly Marushevsky Wetlands International, Wageningen, 2002, 229 pp., ISBN 90 5882 985 5. This directory consists of an introduction and a series of national reports, followed in Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine.

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **19. Ocean Margin Systems**

Gerold Wefer et al. (Eds.), Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 2003, 495 pp., 139 euro, ISBN 3 540 43921 8. Ocean margins are the transitional zones between the oceans and the continents. They represent dynamic systems in which numerous processes shape the environment and result in impacting the utilization and hazard potential for humans. These processes are influenced by a variety of steering mechanisms, from mountain building and climate on the land to tectonics and sea-level fluctuations in ocean margins. This book examines various aspects of regulation for the long-term development of ocean margins, of the impact of fluids and the dynamics of benthic life at and below the seafloor in ocean margin systems.

### **20. Coasts: form, process and evolution**

Colin D. Woodroffe Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003, 623 pp., £ 29.95, ISBN 0 521 01183 3. This book provides a necessary background in geomorphology for those studying coastal systems. It describes the landforms that occur on the coast, their responses to the processes that shape them and the pattern of evolution that can be determined for different types of coast over thousands of years. Numerous examples from around the world are used to illustrate the variety of environments. Particular attention is paid to coastal morphodynamics, the co-adjustment of process and form, on rocky, reef, sandy, deltaic-estuarine and muddy coasts. This text for students is also of great interest to environmental scientists, geologists and coastal managers.

### **21. Aquaculture, environment and marine phytoplankton**

Geneviève Arzul (coord.), proceedings of a symposium in Brest, May 2001, Éditions Ifremer, Brest, 2002, 246 pp., 38 euro, ISBN 2 84433 072 X. Aquaculture impact has been demonstrated as well as the response of phytoplankton to aquacole wastes input and climatical variations (including UV). Prevention from economical losses due to a degraded milieu and caused by ichthyotoxic algae is based on predictive models. A sustainable aquaculture will depend on new detection tools and techniques reducing the wastes.

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **22. Mater database 1996-1999 (CD, 2001)**

Éditions Ifremer, Brest, France, 50 euro. MTPII-MATER 1996-1999 (Mass transfer and ecosystem response) project database includes information and data collected during the largest regional integrated project of the European MAST 3 (MARine Science and Technology) framework programme. The 108 project sea cruises (about 1.000 days of work at sea), 3.700 stations, 130 time series, as well as the equipment used are described. All the multidisciplinary data collected and validated by some fifty laboratories are available in a unique Medatlas format. This high-quality database is a major tool for scientific and technical programmes in the Mediterranean.

### **23. Activités halieutiques aménagement et gestion en zone côtière**

D. Gascuel and G. Fontenelle, proceedings of a meeting in Rennes, March 2001, Éditions Ifremer, Brest, 2003, 234 pp., in French, 38 euro, ISBN 2 84433 112 2, ISSN 0761-3962. These proceedings show the coastal zone as a strategic challenge for fisheries and aquaculture where there are many interactions coming from the diversity of uses. A state of regulatory regimes is attempted before proposing objectives and modes of an integrated management.

### **24. The rivers of the Black Sea**

Shalva Jaoshvili, European Environment Agency, 2003, 186 pp. This document (in Russian and English) presents the result of a study of the discharge of river water and river load into the Black Sea. The volume of river water and load is investigated by individual river, by region and in total over the whole sea. The report is downloadable from

[http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical\\_report\\_2002\\_71/en/tech71\\_en.pdf](http://reports.eea.eu.int/technical_report_2002_71/en/tech71_en.pdf)

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **25. Breeding birds of Cape Wastochnia**

Holmer Vonk, Breeding birds of Cape Wastochnia, Pyasina Delta, Taimyr, Russia, in 1994, WIWO-report 52, 2003, 65 pp., 9 euro. The report presents the results of the research on breeding densities and success of the local breeding birds with special emphasis on waders.

### **26. Breeding birds of Medusa Bay**

Frank Willems et al., Breeding birds of Medusa Bay, Taimyr, Russia, Methods for biological monitoring in the Arctic with results in 1998 and 1999, WIWO-report 77, 2002, 172 pp., 16 euro. The project in 1998 aimed specially at the development and application of a standardized breeding bird monitoring method.

### **27. Monitoring and breeding ecology of arctic birds at Medusa Bay**

Raymond H.G. Klaassen et al., Monitoring and breeding ecology of arctic birds at Medusa Bay, Taimyr, Russia, in 2000, WIWO-report 78, 2003, 80 pp., 14 euro.

This report presents the results of two months of monitoring research on all breeding birds in the study area at Medusa Bay.

### **28. Coastline 2003-1**

Contents

- Towards Policy Recommendations for Coastal Erosion management
- BALTCOAST – Integrated Coastal Zone Development in the Baltic Sea Region
- Exciting times for ICZM in the Baltic Region
- Coastal sands as biocatalytical filters (COSA)
- BIOMARE – MARine BIOdiversity research in Europe
- EUCC Barcelona Office

Details of this magazine: <http://www.coastalguide.org/pub/coast.html>

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **29. Coastline 2003-2**

Annual Report 2002, EUCC – The Coastal Union

Contents

- Policy Programme
- Demonstration Programme
- Information Programme
- Future Projects
- Financial Report
- Offices and Branches

Details of this magazine: <http://www.coastalguide.org/pub/coast.html>

### **30. EUROSION, Living with Coastal Erosion In Europe**

By Stéphane Lombardo et al., Publications Office EU, 2003, 12 pp. Brochure on the EUROSION project. Available through EUCC International Secretariat.

### **31. Sustainable Coastal Management**

Biliana Cicin Sain, Sustainable Coastal Management, A Transatlantic and Euro-Mediterranean Perspective, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 2002, 304 pp., 51,35 euro. Regional Coastal Management in Europe and the Mediterranean area.

### **32. Beaches and Coasts**

Richard Davis Jr. and Duncan Fitzgerald, Blackwell Science, 2003, 448 pp.

[back to – Contents –](#)

### **33. The Status of Integrated Coastal Management**

Jens Soerensen and Larry Hildebrand, University of Massachusetts, 2002. The report is downloadable from <http://www.uhi.umb.edu/b2k/baseline2000.pdf>

### **34. Europe's environment: the third assessment**

European Environment Agency, 2003. The third pan-European state of the environment report is downloadable from [http://reports.eea.eu.int/environmental\\_assessment\\_report\\_2003\\_10/en](http://reports.eea.eu.int/environmental_assessment_report_2003_10/en)

## **– Announcements –**

### **35. New on the Coastal Guide list of events**

September 14 - 17, 2003

Flooding and Environmental Challenges for Venice and its Lagoon: State of Knowledge 2003. Info: Website <http://ccru.geog.cam.ac.uk/events/venice2003/>

September 15 - 18, 2003

Monitoring Tailor-Made, Sint- Michielsgestel, The Netherlands. Info: phone: +31 (0)320 298894, e-mail: [mtm@riza.rws.minvenw.nl](mailto:mtm@riza.rws.minvenw.nl), Website <http://www.mtm-conference.nl>

September 22 – November 13, 2003

Towards better incorporation of CBD elements in IMCAM approaches, the second IMCAM online discussion. Info: AIDEnvironment <http://www.aidenvironment.org/imcam>

October 1, 2003

Spatial Planning in the Coastal and Marine Environment: Next Steps to Action, London, UK. Info: Bob Earll, tel/fax: + 44 (0) 1531 890415 or [bob.earll@coastms.co.uk](mailto:bob.earll@coastms.co.uk), Website <http://www.coastms.co.uk>

[back to – Contents –](#)

October 13 - 18, 2003

International conference, Scientific and Policy Challenges Towards an Effective Management of the Marine Environment in Support of Regional Sustainable Development (emphasis on the black sea and the mediterranean regions). Varna, Bulgaria. Info: Phone: +359-52-370485 Fax: +359-52-370485 - Website <http://www.cesum-bs.bg/conference>

October 14 - 16, 2003

7th International Effects of Oil on Wildlife Conference, Hamburg, Germany . Info: Tel.: +49 40 3569 2345, [ankevan.zuetphen@cch.de](mailto:ankevan.zuetphen@cch.de), Website <http://www.eowconference.org>

October 15 - 17, 2003

2003 Canadian Coastal Conference. Canadian Coastal Science and Engineering Association (CCSEA) organises the event at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Info: Website [http://www.cciw.ca/ccsea/cc03\\_1stanne.htm](http://www.cciw.ca/ccsea/cc03_1stanne.htm)

October 16 - 17, 2003

4th International Symposium of the Pan-European Ecological Network, Dubrovnik, Croatia. Info: Tel.: +33 (0)388412259, [eladio.fernandez-galiano@coe.int](mailto:eladio.fernandez-galiano@coe.int), Website <http://nature.coe.int>

October 27 - 30, 2003

PiM 2003 Conference. A year after Johannesburg. Ocean Governance and Sustainable Development: Ocean and Coasts - a Glimpse into the Future. Kiev, Ukraine. Info: Dr. V.N. Radchenko. E-mail: [radalpin@ibss.iuf.net](mailto:radalpin@ibss.iuf.net) Website <http://www.30pim.sevinfo.net>

November 11 - 14, 2003

MERIS User Workshop – ESA ESRIN (Frascati, Rome) Info: Peter Regner and Veronica Arpaia ESA/ESRIN Tel: +39-06-94180 605, Fax +39-06-94 180 552, E-mail: [envmail@esa.int](mailto:envmail@esa.int), Website [http://envisat.esa.int/meris\\_workshop/reg/](http://envisat.esa.int/meris_workshop/reg/)

November 12, 2003

The Water Framework Directive: the ecological implications, London, UK. Info: [bob.earl@coastms.co.uk](mailto:bob.earl@coastms.co.uk), fax: +44 (0)1531 890415, Website <http://www.coastms.co.uk>

[back to – Contents –](#)

November 13 - 14, 2003

Climate Change and Biodiversity, The North Sea Commission Environment Group. Leeuwarden, The Netherlands. Info: Hans van Meerendonk: phone +31 58 292 5402, e-mail [j.h.vanmeerendonk@fryslan.nl](mailto:j.h.vanmeerendonk@fryslan.nl), Website <http://www.northsea.org>

November 26 - 28, 2003

4th GMES Forum. Baveno (Lago Maggiore - Italy) Info: Website <http://www.gmes.info/forums/index.html>

February 15 - 20, 2004

2004 Ocean Research Conference! Honolulu, Hawaii, Info: [business@aslo.org](mailto:business@aslo.org) or [info@tos.org](mailto:info@tos.org), Website <http://aslo.org/honolulu2004/>

March 14 - 19, 2004

8th International Coastal Symposium – ICS. Universidade do Vale do Itajaí – UNIVALI. Centro de Ciências Tecnológicas da Terra e do Mar – CTTMar. Itajaí - SC – Brazil Info: Website <http://www.cttmar.univali.br/~ics2004>

March 31 - April 3, 2004

Quantitative Ecosystem Indicators for Fisheries Management. Paris, France. Info: Website <http://www.ecosystemindicators.org/>

April 1 – 2, 2004

International Workshop: Marine Sandwave and River Dune Dynamics II. Enschede, The Netherlands. Info: University of Twente, Fax: +31 53 489+5377, E-mail: [marid2004@ctw.utwente.nl](mailto:marid2004@ctw.utwente.nl) Website <http://www.marid2004.utwente.nl/>

April 21 - 22, 2004

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Fact or Fiction?, organised by University of Plymouth, UK. For more information go to [www.science.plym.ac.uk/pass](http://www.science.plym.ac.uk/pass) and for registration please contact Dr Rose Gillon at [rgillon@plymouth.ac.uk](mailto:rgillon@plymouth.ac.uk)

[back to – Contents –](#)

April 26 - 28, 2004

Coastal Environment 2004: Fifth International Conference on Environmental Problems in Coastal Regions, Alicante, Spain. Info: Website <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2004/coastalenvironment04/>

May 25 - 27, 2004

24th EARSeL Symposium: New Strategies for European Remote Sensing. Followed by Workshop: Remote Sensing of Land Use and Land Cover 28-29 May 2004. Dubrovnic, Croatia. Info: Website <http://www.earsel.geosat.hr/>

September 27 – October 2, 2004

The 3rd International Conference on Marine Waste Water Discharges and Marine Environment. Catania, Sicily. Info: Website <http://www.mwwd2004.com/>

October 20 – 23, 2004

Aquaculture Europe 2004. Biotechnologies for Quality. Barcelona, Spain. Info: EAS, E-mail: ae2004@aquaculture.cc Website: <http://www.easonline.org/agenda/en/AquaEuro2004/default.asp>

April 17-20, 2005

International Conference on Coastal Conservation and Management in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, Vilamoura, Algarve, Portugal. Info : ICCCM2005 Secretariat, Tel: 351 966055637, E-mail: icccm2005\_as@aeiou.pt Website <http://icccm2005.tripod.com>

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### **Deadline for submitting contributions to EUCC Coastal News No 9, 2003: 10 October 2003**

Established in 1989, EUCC - the Coastal Union is an association involving the largest coastal network in Europe with 750 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.nl>



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