

# newsletter

Union Géographique Internationale  
International Geographical Union  
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Norbert P. Psuty, Editor

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**Objectives:** The Commission on Coastal Systems encourages the study of coastal systems throughout the world. The Commission sponsors and supports activities leading to the exchange of information regarding coastal systems among our members and throughout the IGU at large. The focus of attention is on interactive systems, both human and physical, and the areas of inquiry include issues such as sea-level rise, land-use changes, estuarine resources, coastal tourism and shoreline development, coastal recreation, and coastal zone management. The Commission will make concerted efforts to emphasize issues of Global Change.

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## Message from the Chair

Greetings. We have great news from the 30<sup>th</sup> congress of the International Geographical Union, convened in Glasgow, United Kingdom, in August. First, the Commission on Coastal Systems has been renewed for another four years (I guess this Newsletter would not be appearing otherwise). Of course, the privilege of renewal brings the responsibility of performance. As a Commission, we are challenged to continue to bring insight and innovation to the study of coastal systems. We are challenged to address local and regional issues that are of international significance. We are challenged to produce work that is of current and future value. The Coastal Commission has met these challenges successfully since 1976, and we must build on this success. Second, our CCS had excellent representation at the Congress, with six paper sessions, a poster session, and a post-congress field trip. We had participation from 14 countries. Special thanks to **James Hansom** (University of Glasgow) for organizing the field trip, a valuable contribution to making the meetings a success.

The Executive Committee of the IGU has changed the structure of the Commissions by replacing the Full Members (a *de facto* executive committee) with a Steering Committee. Our Steering Committee is being formed, partly with representation from the body of former Full members, to ensure broad, international representation and to recognize activity in promoting the objectives and goals of the CCS. The formation of the Steering Committee will be completed before the end of this year.

It is clear that the continued justification for the Commission on Coastal Systems is our contribution to the production and dissemination of a body of scientific knowledge and a body of management and planning principles and protocols. These contributions are manifested primarily through organized CCS activities such as conferences, symposia, and field trips, and the production of edited, thematic volumes. These activities can only succeed with your cooperation in the initiation of, and participation in, these activities. The Steering Committee can and will contribute toward the organization and promotion of these events, but ultimate success rides with the members. Please think about contributing. Examples that are under development include the production of an International Bibliography

of Human Impacts in the Coastal Zone (working title) being organized by **Hamish Rennie**, New Zealand. **Patrick Doody**, England is interested in producing, as a CCS project, an edited volume on coastal cliffs. **Bill Ritchie**, Scotland, has expressed interest in producing a collection on Machair systems in Scotland. **Dieter Kelleat** and **Anja Scheffers**, Germany, have offered to organize a field symposium on Bonaire Island with the theme "High Magnitude-Low Frequency Events at the Coast: Tsunami and Hurricanes," emphasizing field evidence for such events.

Finally, this brings us back to the next volume of the International Bibliography of Coastal Geomorphology. We are trying to close the books on this project. **Leonie Maesen** has been diligently pursuing contributions covering the period 1995-2002. **Charlie Finkl** has agreed to help us distribute the bibliography, as a CD, as a Special Issue of the *Journal of Coastal Research*. Unlike other special issues of JCR, this will be included as an enclosure in a regular issue, so that we will get a wide distribution. Further, we will mail a copy of the CD to all on our current, CCS mailing list. Please note that representatives from several countries have been slow in responding with their entries. Dr. Maesen has until mid-January, 2005, to complete her compilation. If you have been contacted about entries for your country, please respond promptly so that this collection will be as comprehensive as possible. Her email address is: [L.vanderMaesen@geog.uu.nl](mailto:L.vanderMaesen@geog.uu.nl)

**DOUG SHERMAN**

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**\*\*\*\*COASTAL COMMISSION MEETING\*\*\*\***

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**15-20 AUGUST 2004.**  
**30<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS,**  
**GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.**

**Report on IGU Excursion 10**  
**Coastal Processes and Management – Dornoch and Moray Firths, Scotland**  
**Friday, August 20 – Sunday, August 22, 2004**

Sessions sponsored by the International Geographical Union's (IGU) Commission on Coastal Systems (CCS) were followed by an excellent 2.5-day fieldtrip to the Firth of Moray region led by **Jim Hansom** and **Alistair Rennie** from the University of Glasgow. The weather was very cooperative for the 15 trip participants and the trip was enjoyed by all. Participants came from Canada, Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and the United States.

We began by travelling from Glasgow to Nairn through the Scottish Highlands. Recent landslides were evident along the route due to heavy rains during the preceding week. After a great meal at a local hotel in Nairn, we were treated to a review of the Geology and Holocene history of the Firth of Moray area.

The following day we visited a golf course in Nairn to consider the issue of coastal erosion. This was followed by a visit to the site of a salt marsh restoration (realignment) being undertaken by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). We were shown around the site by Kenna Chisholm who explained the history of the project and reviewed issues encountered to date. This was followed by a lengthy visit to RAF Tain at Morrish More where we looked at a prograding beach ridge sequence, salt marsh development, parabolic dunes, and an eroding shoreline. This site was very interesting in that it is still used for bombing practice by the RAF and NATO. The result is that most of the landforms in this large system are unaffected by human development and are thus easy to see on the landscape. During our

visit, a number of unexploded bombs were aided in reaching their full potential by RAF personnel (an interesting sidebar to say the least).



Figure 1

We finished our outing by visiting another golf course at Dornoch and yet again considering the issues of sediment budget, coastal erosion, and public policy. Given that the Royal Dornoch Golf Club course is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in the world, there is some obvious interest in preserving it from coastal erosion. For trivia fans, you may want to memorize the fact that Madonna had her son baptized at Dornoch Cathedral. If you're really into trivia, you'll want to know that Dornoch also saw the last burning of a witch in Scotland in 1722. The day ended with another great meal and some locally derived, spiritually uplifting, refreshments.

The final day of the trip began with a visit to Nairn's waterfront and harbour. This was followed by a multi-stop visit to the Culbin Sands area, a significant nature reserve east of Nairn. Here we discussed the evolution of this area and debated a number of geomorphic issues. We were fortunate to meet Lord and Lady Gregg while in the dunes and Lord Gregg was kind enough to talk about the history of the area and his recollections of how the system had evolved since the 1940s. After this, we forded a couple of tidal creeks in order to cross a salt marsh to our lunch site. Here we discussed a number of spectacular gravel recurves that lie under a more recent foredune. This system appears to be erosional and yet it is fronted by a wide sand flat (more than 1 km wide at spring low tide) (fig. 1). This complex system warranted some lengthy discussions! After this we visited some sandstone cliffs east of Burghead. Excitement was added by an RAF helicopter practicing rescue manoeuvres near the site (Fig. 2). We finished our coastal tour by visiting a high-energy gravel beach in Kingston near the mouth of the River Spey. We made our way to Glasgow by following the River Spey back into the Highlands - a route which offered participants the chance to see a good number of spiritually important Scottish landmarks (also known as distilleries).



Figure 2

The trip offered all participants a super introduction to Scottish coastal geomorphology and coastal management issues. It was very well organized and our fearless leaders (those cliffs at Burghead are high!) were enthusiastic and gracious throughout the trip. On behalf of the IGU CCS and trip participants (Fig. 3), we would like to thank Jim and Alistair for organizing the trip and for hosting us in Scotland. It was truly a highlight of our visit.

**Jeff Ollerhead & Norb Psuty**





Figure 3.

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## CCS CO-SPONSORED MEETINGS

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### **8TH International Coastal Symposium (ICS\_04)**

**March 12- 20, 2004 Plaza Itapema, Santa Catarina, Brazil**

There were over 400 registrants with presenters coming from Western Europe (UK, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.), India, Australia, and North-Central-South America. **ANTONIO KLEIN** (Brazil) was the local organizer. Students from UNIVALI (University of the Valley of Itajaí) assisted the ICS in many ways, making for a more pleasant experience by presenters. Students manned the computers for all presentations and preloaded CD or flash drives so that sequencing presentations was seamless and efficient. There was no cumbersome switching of computers prior to talk or problems associated with incompatibility of hardware or software. The students, fluent in English, were quick to advance the correct slide in response to questions from the audience. This was the first time I ever saw such alacrity by support staff and I was duly impressed. Student alertness and effort was thus a great help to presenters answering questions because the graphic or table was already immediately displayed, sometimes even before the question was completed. This made for a more enjoyable and informative meeting. The students also assisted the symposium as guides (field trips, short courses, on the grounds of Plaza Itapema, and at UNIVALI), as helpers with travel arrangements, and provided transportation in UNIVALI vehicles (airport

pick-up and drop-off). They greatly expedited the symposium and are to be thanked for their interest and assistance.

The meeting was located at Plaza Itapema, an international resort area that was located several kilometers away from towns (80 km from Florianopolis, 10 km from Camboriu) and some distance from the overflow hotel. Buses provided transport for those staying in the cheaper overflow hotel. With full facilities (beach, indoor/outdoor swimming pools, tennis courts, golf course, etc.), some attendees managed to take advantage of the facilities. Most did not, however.

The symposium was preceded by a short-course and followed by field trips. Each day began with an early keynote address followed by a 30 minute coffee break. The keynote addresses were good, but the coffee breaks were stupendous! Not like those we see in the USA. There were wide choices of beverages (not just coffee, tea, or soft drink) including fresh juices and plenty of baked goods and fresh tropical fruits. Quite amazing! Afternoon coffee breaks were gastronomic delights as well. Providing a large format venue for coffee breaks provided good opportunity for networking (marketing) and for meeting new people, one of the main reasons for going to meetings. Poster sessions ran during lunch breaks (12:00 \_ 15:00) and were followed by afternoon meetings and finally an evening keynote address. The meetings officially ended by 19:40 but questions usually went on to 20:00 at least. The 12-hour days left most somewhat tired. A vast array of photos from the meetings and the field are available at: [www.cttmar.univali.br/~ics2004](http://www.cttmar.univali.br/~ics2004)

**Charlie Finkl**

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**SEPTEMBER 19-22 2004, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND  
LITTORAL 2004**

As a major European event, the Littoral series of conferences attracted an international audience of coastal researchers, managers and practitioners. Littoral 2004 was the second joint conference between EUROCOAST and the EUCC-The Coastal Union. **DAVID R. GREEN** (UK) was the Chair of Littoral 2004 and he brought together a very informative gathering. The mix of plenary sessions and separate topical sessions was further enlivened by an innovative series of discussion/workshops in which participants were given background about specific themes and then contributed to the further and future evolution of those themes. It is likely that several of them will become projects of the CCS.

**Bill Ritchie** (UK) arranged a one-day field symposium with a focus on rock platforms, cliffs, and sea lochs. The rugged coast alternated between rocky headlands (Fig. 4) and small embayments catering to the fishing (Fig. 5) and oil industries. A variety of landscapes were encountered within the lengthy one-day excursion and it provided an ample exposure to the breadth of issues found on this headland coast.

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Figure 4



Figure 5.

## **OTHER MEETINGS**

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### **11-15 April, 2005, Barcelona, Spain 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Coastal Dynamics American Society of Civil Engineers**

The conference theme will be “coastal extremes”, referring both to drivers and responses, and including the behavior of models under such conditions. A non-exhaustive list of topics includes:

1. hydrodynamics
2. sediment transport
3. morphodynamics
4. hydro-meteorology
5. observational techniques
6. numerical simulation tools
7. interaction between time scales

Prospective authors are invited to submit five copies of an abstract dealing with the conference topic, either by electronic or paper format, by July 2, 2004. For further information contact **Prof. Agustin Sanchez-Arcilla**, Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya: [info.lim@upc.es](mailto:info.lim@upc.es)

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### **17-20 APRIL 2005 IN ALGARVE, PORTUGAL COASTAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN**

The objective of this Conference is to promote the international exchange of knowledge between researchers, managers and technicians, as well as professionals working in coastal zone conservation and management. The Conference also aims to share experiences and promote new working relations. Themes include: Strategic Environmental Assessment in Coastal Areas; Integrated Coastal Planning and Conservation; Rights and Duties; Living with Erosion; Tourism and Coastal Conservation; and Case Studies. **31 April 2004 is the deadline for submitting abstracts.** For further information, contact: [iccm2005\\_as@aeiou.pt](mailto:iccm2005_as@aeiou.pt)

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### **11-13 MAY 2005, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA. CARICOSTAS 2005 - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**

Topics include: Community work; Environmental health; Integrated Coastal Zone Management; Coastal zone vulnerability; Biodiversity and ecological processes; Impact of technology in coastal zones; Sustainable development of the coastal zones; Environmental education; Interdisciplinary teaching and research; and Gender issues related to ICZM. **20 March 2005 is the deadline for submitting abstracts.** For information, email **Dr. Pedro Beaton Soler**, [pbeaton@rect.uo.edu.cu](mailto:pbeaton@rect.uo.edu.cu) or **Dr. Liliana Gomez Luna**, [lilimagl@yahoo.com](mailto:lilimagl@yahoo.com).

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### **MAY 2005, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, USA. SOLUTIONS TO COASTAL DISASTERS CONFERENCE 2005**



Conference topics will focus on the science and management of: Erosion, Hurricanes, Coastal storms, Tsunamis, Seismic Events, Climate Change, Sea Level Rise, and Wind Hazards. The Conference is aimed at coastal planners, managers, scientists, engineers, geologists, economists, oceanographers, meteorologists, property owners, elected officials and others interested in the coasts. For further information, visit the conference website at: <http://www.asce.org/conferences/cd05/>

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**9-11 May, 2005, University of Hong Kong, SAR, China**  
**International Workshop on Sub-aerially exposed continental shelves since the Middle Pleistocene climatic transition**

This initial workshop forms part of a 3-year project (2004-2007) supported by INQUA through the Commission on Coastal & Marine Processes. The project is aimed at the study of terrestrial deposits in sub-aerially exposed continental shelves since the Middle Pleistocene climatic transition (MIS 13). An important focus is the role of sub-aerially exposed continental shelves in carbon storage and the likely contribution of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. **Abstract Deadline extended to December 15, 2004.** All aspects of continental shelf sciences are welcomed and possible topics covered may include:

- Land-sea correlation
- Sea-level changes
- Landslide deposits
- Fluvial and deltaic deposits
- Eolian deposits
- Karst deposits including coral reefs and speleothems
- Land bridges as migration routes
- Stratigraphy and geochronology
- Paleopedology and production of greenhouse gases
- Paleo-flora and paleo-fauna
- Tectonic stability and instability

Further information is available at the University of Hong Kong website: [http://www.hku.hk/earthsci/other/des\\_fram.htm](http://www.hku.hk/earthsci/other/des_fram.htm), click on "Conferences" The conference coordinator is:

Dr Wyss Yim, Convenor, Department of Earth Sciences,  
The University of Hong Kong  
Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong SAR, China  
Fax: 852-2517 6912  
Email: [wwsyim@hku.hk](mailto:wwsyim@hku.hk)  
Tel: 852- 2859 2829 (direct) / 852-2859 1084 (messages)

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**27-29 JUNE 2005, EGMOND AAN ZEE, NETHERLANDS,**  
**LOICZ II INAUGURAL OPEN SCIENCE MEETING**

The **Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ)** will be holding an inaugural open science meeting for its second decade of global environmental change research at Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands between 27 & 29 June, 2005. The purpose of the meeting is to provide a first forum to bring together the broad scientific community to address the geographic and scientific scope of LOICZ research for the next decade. The meeting organizers have made a call for abstracts that address one or more of the LOICZ II themes or cross-cutting activities.

The themes are:

- 1: Vulnerability of coastal systems and hazards to human.
- 2: Implications of global change for coastal ecosystems and sustainable.
- 3: Anthropogenic influences on the river basin and coastal zone interactions.
- 4: Fate and transformation of materials in coastal and shelf waters.
- 5: Towards coastal system sustainability by managing land-ocean interactions.

The themes are complemented by Cross-cutting activities addressing issues of the advancement of a coastal typology, data and modelling, as well as capacity building and stakeholder involvement.

Anyone interested in attending this meeting should see [www.loicz.org/conference](http://www.loicz.org/conference) or contact the LOICZ International Project Office conference secretariat at [loicz.conference@nioz.nl](mailto:loicz.conference@nioz.nl). Some financial support for attendance may be available.

Important dates:

**14 February 2005**      Deadline for submission of abstracts. (**NEW DEADLINE**)

**31 March 2005**      Deadline for Early Bird Registration.

**30 April 2005**      Deadline for Full Registration.

**31 May 2005**      Deadline for submission of papers for inclusion in Meeting proceedings.

LOICZ International Project Office  
Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research  
PO Box 59, NL-1790 AB Den Burg - Texel - Netherlands  
phone: +31-222-369404  
fax: +31-222-369430  
e-mail: [loicz@nioz.nl](mailto:loicz@nioz.nl)  
<http://www.loicz.org>

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**17-21 July 2005, Coastal Zone '05, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA**  
**Balancing on the Edge**

The coastal management is continually balancing the issues and interests of land and sea. How to encourage coastal tourism yet manage growth? How to reduce erosion but maintain natural coastal processes? Issues such as these will be among the topics at Coastal Zone 05 held at the New Orleans Marriott. Presentations will focus on tools, strategies, case studies, and lessons learned. You are invited to submit an abstract of 250 words or less. All abstracts must be submitted by Monday, October 4, 2004, via the on-line submission form at [www.csc.noaa.gov/cz/](http://www.csc.noaa.gov/cz/). For further information, visit the web site or contact Jan Kucklick at [Jan.Kucklick@noaa.gov](mailto:Jan.Kucklick@noaa.gov) or phone 843-740-1279.

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**21-23 July 2005, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK**  
**6th International Symposium on Computer Mapping and GIS for Coastal Zone Management: Defining and Building a Marine and Coastal Spatial Data Infrastructure**

As a major event, the CoastGIS series of conferences attracts an international audience of coastal researchers, managers and practitioners who use one or more of the geospatial technologies. CoastGIS 2005 (<http://www.coastgis2005.org.uk>) will be held in Aberdeen, Scotland at the Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre <<http://www.aecc.co.uk/>> (AECC).

Aberdeen is an ideal location for CoastGIS 2005 with a long coastal and maritime history, most notably the fishing industry and more recently as the Oil capital of Europe. Today coastal and marine research is a major activity of universities, research institutions, companies, consultancies and government agencies located both in and around Aberdeen City. The North East of Scotland is also fortunate in having some of the most beautiful and dynamic coastlines and beaches in Europe, a unique coastal heritage trail through the history of fishing and oil, as well as several maritime museums, harbours, and estuarine wildlife habitat. Inland Aberdeen is also blessed with being in close proximity to the beautiful landscapes of Royal Deeside and Balmoral Castle, castle country, golf courses, and the whisky trail providing an opportunity for sightseeing to enjoy the fresh air and scenery of Scotland.

Abstracts focussing on Innovation, Technique, Theory, Practice or Case Studies and Application are invited NOW - please see <http://www.coastgis2005.org.uk>) and click on the link to 'Paper's for information on submission and topic areas.

Important Dates

- \* Abstract Deadline 17 December 2004
- \* Abstract Acceptance 14 January 2005
- \* Manuscript Deadline 31 March 2005

**David R. Green**

Chair of CoastGIS 2005 Organising Committee

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**22-26 August 2005, Cairns, Queensland, Australia**  
**Dynamic Planet 2005**

The International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans (IAPSO) will hold a Joint Assembly in cooperation with the International Association of Biological Oceanography (IABO) and the International Association of Geodesy (IAG) <http://www.dynamicplanet2005.com>

The Organising Committee invites YOU to register for Dynamic Planet 2005. Register now to take advantage of the Early Bird Registration Fee CUT OFF DATE 30 MAY 2005

[https://ei.im.com.au/ei/getdemo.ei?id=223&s=\\_19U0MQFQP](https://ei.im.com.au/ei/getdemo.ei?id=223&s=_19U0MQFQP)

CALL FOR PAPERS - CLOSING DATE 29 APRIL 2005

The Scientific Program Committee is calling for abstracts for oral and poster at the conference – all information on themes and abstract submission can be found on the conference website

<http://www.dynamicplanet2005.com/callforpapers>.

**Abstract submissions close on 29 April 2005.**

ACCOMMODATIONS You are encouraged to book your accommodation through the Conference Secretariat to ensure that you receive very competitive rates. The Accommodation Page of the website contains information on hotels and rates and all bookings can be taken on-line.

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**7-11 SEPTEMBER, 2005, ZARAGOZA, SPAIN**  
**Sixth International Conference on Geomorphology**

The Conference Organizing Committee, on behalf of the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG), has the pleasure in inviting all geomorphologists and others in related fields to participate in the



scientific and social program of the Sixth International Conference on Geomorphology in Zaragoza (Spain).

The Spanish territory is characterized by marked topographic contrasts and a high mean altitude (660 m) due to the presence of extensive plateaus and numerous ranges, with peaks up to 3000 m in the Pyrenees, Betic Cordillera and Canary Islands. The location of the Iberian Peninsula, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, causes a significant climatic variability. The northern sector of Spain has a humid climate, whereas most of the rest of the Peninsula is dominated by semiarid conditions. The alpine and subtropical environments are represented in the high mountains and in the Canary Islands, respectively. This climatic variability controls the type of active geomorphic processes and the resulting landforms. On the other hand, the Spanish coasts have splendid landscapes, like extensive marshes, rías and rugged cliffs. The Iberian Peninsula, affected by the Hercynian and Alpine tectonic cycles, has a great lithological diversity, favoring the development of structural landforms. There are magnificent examples of granitic, volcanic, karst and badlands landscapes. This high geomorphological diversity, with amazing environmental contrasts in a small portion of the Planet is an excellent excuse **to invite all geomorphologists to this International Conference.**

A wide variety of pre- and post-conference field trips and social events have been planned. Additionally, several social events, cultural visits and trips will be prepared for accompanying persons.

**Abstracts must be received by the Conference Secretariat no later than March 1, 2005.** The authors are advised to type their abstracts on the text of the sample abstract supplied at the website of the Conference: <http://wzar.unizar.es/actos/SEG/>. This is the easiest way to adapt your abstract to the required layout. The Abstract Submission Form (**Form D**) may be also used. Visit the website to learn more about the organization of the Conference, the field trips, and the registration format.

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**19-23 September, 2005, Koksijde, Belgium**

**Dunes and Estuaries 2005**

**International Conference on: Nature Restoration Practices in European Coastal Habitats**

The conference program runs over four days and consists of invited papers, plenary oral presentations, a series of parallel thematic workshops, excursions and a poster session. Emphasis is on a maximal contact between participants and on the interchange of practical information, by including two half-a-day excursions, and two blocks of three (parallel) thematic workshops. There are two types of oral presentations: (1) plenary oral presentations of 20' each; (2) short 'provocative' presentations of ca. 5' each as an introduction to the thematic workshops. Both types of orals will be fully acknowledged in the proceedings and guarantee a full response of the audience.

There will be seven topics, most of them shaped into a plenary oral session and a thematic workshop:

- (1) Coastal Conservation Policies: acquisition of target areas & inventory of initiatives;**
- (2) Technical aspects of nature restoration activities & management planning;**
- (3) Role of scientific research in the planning and the monitoring phase;**
- (4) Tourism/recreation and nature development/restoration;**
- (5) Nature restoration/development in harbours;**
- (6) Shore-line management;**
- (7) Hydrology and management of dunes & estuaries.**

Further information is available at: <http://www.vliz.be/de2005>

Or contact the conference secretariat:

Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)  
Vismijn Pakhuizen 45-52  
B-8400 Oostende, Belgium  
Fax: +32-(0)59-34 21 31  
E-mail: [de2005@vliz.be](mailto:de2005@vliz.be)

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**25-29 OCTOBER, 2005, MEDCOAST, KUSADASI, TURKEY**

The Seventh International Conference on the Mediterranean Coastal Environment will convene at Pine Bay Holiday Resort Hotel, a five-star conference hotel located at a small private bay of the Aegean Sea. Kusadasi, which is an hour away from the Izmir International Airport, is one of the earliest coastal resorts on the Turkish Aegean coast. Numerous tourist attractions including the remains of the ancient City of Ephesus, the House of Virgin Mary, Selcuk Museum, Dilek Peninsula National Park, the coast and wetlands of Buyuk Menderes Delta (an important Ramsar site), and the Greek Island of Samos are located in the vicinity of Kusadasi.

The conference program will contain keynote sessions, oral and poster presentations, workshops and special sessions organized in collaboration with other institutions. An exhibit of coastal and marine products and services, research and educational activities will take place in parallel with the conference. A half-day cultural excursion, a full-day technical trip and a rich selection of social events will be included in the program.

The deadline for abstract submission is 31 January 2005. More information about MEDCOAST 05, the list of conference topics and the abstract submission procedure can be found in the MEDCOASTs web page [www.medcoast.org.tr](http://www.medcoast.org.tr)

We invite you to propose an abstract (or abstracts) and to participate in the seventh MEDCOAST Conference on the Mediterranean Coastal Environment.

Prof. Erdal Ozhan  
Chairman of MEDCOAST and MEDCOAST 05 International Conference  
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<http://www.medcoast.org.tr>

### **Grist and Grains**

**MICHAEL BUTLER (CANADA)** shares a wide variety of coastal information with us. His Newsletter is the source of the following information, it is available at: <http://www.dal.ca/aczisc/new>

### **FINAL REPORT: US COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY**

The US Commission on Ocean Policy delivered its final report, "**An Ocean Blueprint for the 21st Century**", on 20 September 2004. The report calls for a new governance framework, more investment in marine science and a new stewardship ethic by all Americans - all within the context of an ecosystem-

based management approach - to halt the decline of the nation's oceans and coasts. The Commission put forward 212 recommendations for a new national ocean policy in the 610-page report available at <http://www.oceancommission.gov/>. An executive summary is also available.

- The paper "**Scientific and Technical Aspects of Climate Change, including impacts and adaptation and associated costs**" is available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/07.htm>. Recently published by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), it reviews the evidence for climate change, its human causes, projections for future climate change, its likely impacts and related adaptation issues, and the scientific issues surrounding stabilisation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

- The University of South Alabama's Coastal Transportation Engineering Research and Education Center has made a preliminary assessment of the coastal roadway damage caused by Hurricane Ivan in September. The goal was to rapidly capture some information on the types and causes of damage in order to aid in future analysis and design of more hurricane-resistant roads and bridges. A preliminary report is available at <http://www.southalabama.edu/usacterec/index.html>

- The report entitled "**Canada's Ocean Industries: Contribution to the Economy 1988-2000**" provides estimates of the direct impact of each industry segment of the ocean sector on the national, Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic regional gross domestic product (GDP). It is available at [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/oceans/economy/contribution/index\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/statistics/oceans/economy/contribution/index_e.htm). Two earlier reports, published by DFO, provided ocean industry data for the period between 1988 and 1998.

- According to research presented at a symposium organized by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Council for Science's Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), the world's oceans are absorbing an unprecedented amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), that is increasing their acidity and possibly threatening the long-term survival of many marine species. This in turn could disrupt marine food chains and alter ocean biogeochemistry in ways that are not yet understood or predictable. For information, access [http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=21758&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=21758&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

- The report entitled "**Cold-water Coral Reefs: Out of Sight - No Longer Out of Mind**" includes a set of recommendations aimed at providing national and international policy makers and stakeholders from developed and developing countries with a 'toolbox' of options to be considered in the conservation, protection and sustainable management of cold-water corals within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The report is available at [http://www.unep-wcmc.org/press/cold\\_water\\_coral\\_reefs/report.htm](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/press/cold_water_coral_reefs/report.htm).

#### **LAND USE - COASTAL ECOSYSTEM STUDY**

This US Study is a five-year project to develop scientifically based models that can be used by natural resource agencies and policy makers to identify and develop minimal impact scenarios for development within the coastal plain of South Carolina and Georgia. The research will focus on biological processes in critical tidal creek ecosystems in the region's salt marsh estuaries. The approach includes technical development that will allow the models generated from the field research to be extrapolated. For information, access <http://www.lu-ces.org/overview.htm>

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**Darius Bartlett** (Ireland) and **Jennifer Smith** (Canada) have edited a volume treating us to an up-to-date overview of the state-of-the-art in coastal zone GIS. It is available from the CRC Press. It consists of 21



chapters, 336 pp., contributed by users from a wide geographical area. The full citation is: Darius Bartlett & Jennifer Smith, editors, 2004., GIS for Coastal Zone Management, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.  
Email: [orders@crcpress.com](mailto:orders@crcpress.com)

### **INCORPORATING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO THE EIA PROCESS**

ClimAdapt (<http://www.climadapt.com>) is a partnership involving private sector environmental firms, non-governmental associations, and three levels of government. Some ClimAdapt members have developed a methodology for integrating climate change into an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process that forms the basis for the "Practitioner's Guide to Incorporating Climate Change into the Environmental Impact Assessment Process" – available at

<http://www.climadapt.com/Climatapt%20PDFs/EIA%20Guide%20Oct20%202003.pdf>

### **ATLANTIC LITTORAL INTELLIGENCE RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE EXPERIMENT (ALIX)**

ALIX is designed to integrate tactical, operational and strategic decision making within the Canadian Department of National Defence (DND) as well as other interested government departments. An Uninhabited Aerial Vehicle (UAV) will conduct a mission of about thirty hours duration and provide information from sensors such as electro-optical, infrared and multi-mode maritime radar. ALIX flights will focus on the Arctic; the Gulf of St Lawrence and the Canadian Forces Base at Gagetown, New Brunswick; and the Grand Banks. There is potential to support the needs of other departments with respect to surveillance requirements that coincide with the ALIX geographical areas. For information, access <http://www.dal.ca/aczisc/alix.doc> and <http://www.dal.ca/aczisc/alix.ppt>.

### **LARGE-SCALE SALINITY CHANGES IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN**

Scientists have analyzed a wealth of salinity measurements collected over recent decades along a key transect in the Atlantic Ocean, from the tip of Greenland to the tip of South America. They observed that surface waters in tropical and subtropical Atlantic Ocean regions have become markedly more saline. Simultaneously, much of the water column in the high latitudes of the North and South Atlantic have become fresher. These large-scale, relatively rapid oceanic changes suggest that recent climate changes, including global warming, may be altering the fundamental planetary system that regulates evaporation and precipitation and cycles fresh water around the globe. For information, access [http://www.whoi.edu/institutes/occi/currenttopics/abruptclimate\\_rcurry\\_pr.html](http://www.whoi.edu/institutes/occi/currenttopics/abruptclimate_rcurry_pr.html)

### **GLOBAL GIS DATA**

Global GIS data products available for purchase from General Dynamics include: the Global Maritime Boundaries Database (GMBD) CD-ROM; the Global Maritime Ports Database (GMPD); the Global Shoreline Database and the Global Maritime Wrecks Database. For information, access <http://www.veridian.com/offering/subOffering.asp?offeringID=538&historyIDs=0,536,538>

Published by the American Fisheries Society in 2004, "**Geographic Information Systems in Fisheries**" introduces ways GIS can be applied to fisheries, identifies challenges associated with using GIS in aquatic environments, reviews fisheries applications of GIS in freshwater (streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs) and marine (nearshore and offshore) environments and in aquaculture, examines GIS as a tool for fisheries decision making, and concludes with the future of GIS in fisheries. For ordering information, access <http://64.224.98.53/publications/catbooks/x55041.shtml>

### **MONITORING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT WITH SATELLITES**

At any given time more than 30 civilian Earth-observation satellite sensors are monitoring the marine environment. Their applications are relevant to all of the primary disciplines of oceanography. The marine applications, limitations and technical details of all of these satellites are documented in the OEA Technologies website at <http://www.oatech.com/eos.htm>. The site also includes a link to the satellite's

home website and the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing online remote sensing tutorial.

**"A guide to coastal erosion management practices in Europe"**, prepared by the National Institute of Coastal and Marine Management of the Netherlands, includes: an introduction to the criteria used to select the case studies reviewed during the project and the methodology adopted to collect information on these case studies; an extensive summary of the major lessons learned from this review; an analysis report, organised by regional seas and assessment levels; and 60 condensed reports related to the cases studies reviewed. The guide is available at

[http://www.euroSION.org/shoreline/Shoreline\\_management\\_guide\\_jan04.pdf](http://www.euroSION.org/shoreline/Shoreline_management_guide_jan04.pdf)

**HYPERSPECTRAL REMOTE SENSING: APPLICATIONS FOR MARINE, COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS** The Canadian Space Agency is currently examining the possibility of developing a Canadian hyperspectral earth observation satellite mission. Possible applications include the agricultural, forestry, military, environmental, and marine sectors. Hyperspectral data will contribute significantly to coastline and shoal mapping and monitoring and mapping: coastal and inland water phytoplankton biomass and blooms, river plumes, beach and seaweed surveys, wetlands, and events related to ships, fishing activity and pollution. For information, access

[http://www.space.gc.ca/asc/eng/csa\\_sectors/earth/hyper\\_marine.asp](http://www.space.gc.ca/asc/eng/csa_sectors/earth/hyper_marine.asp)

**ICZM IN THE UK: A STOCKADE** This report, commissioned by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, was published in April 2004. It provides a detailed analysis of how different organisations interact with each other at the coast by: describing the environmental, social and economic characteristics and natural resources of the UK's coast; identifying the different laws, agencies and other stakeholders that influence the planning and management of activities on the coast; and analysing how these bodies integrate with each other and identifying any gaps, overlaps or opportunities. The report is available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/iczm/>

**REDUCING FLOOD RISKS IN THE UK** A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and enhanced long-term flood management are needed to control the risk to the UK from future flooding, according to a recent report. The Foresight Future Flooding report looks 30-100 years ahead. It outlines the possible risks to the UK from flooding and coastal erosion, and highlights the decisions that need to be made to protect people, homes, businesses and the environment in the future. The report is available at

<http://www.foresight.gov.uk/fcd.html>

**HOW IS YOUR MPA DOING?** A Guidebook of Natural and Social Indicators for Evaluating Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness, provides a process and methods to evaluate the effectiveness of MPAs for the purposes of adaptive management. The evaluation is based on biophysical, socio-economic and governance indicators. The Guidebook is available at

<http://www.effectivempa.noaa.gov/guidebook/guidebook.html> .

**MANUAL FOR RESTORATION MONITORING** A new manual developed by NOAA, entitled "Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats", outlines the steps for developing an effective restoration monitoring program and offers a means to determine if the restoration is on track, to gauge how well a restoration site is functioning, and to coordinate projects and efforts for consistent and successful restoration. The manual is available at

[http://coastalscience.noaa.gov/ecosystems/estuaries/restoration\\_monitoring.html](http://coastalscience.noaa.gov/ecosystems/estuaries/restoration_monitoring.html)

**EUROPE'S COASTLINES ERODING INTO THE SEA** A fifth of the coastline of the newly enlarged European Union is eroding, in a few cases as much as 15 metres a year, according to a comprehensive study on the problem of human-induced erosion. The report "Living with Coastal Erosion in Europe: Sediment and Space for Sustainability," was commissioned by the European Commission. It is available at

<http://www.euroasion.org/reports-online/reports.html>

"GIS for Coastal Zone Management", the proceedings of the CoastGIS 2001 Conference held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, feature coastal applications of GIS-based decision support tools, spatial data infrastructures, remote sensing technology including LiDAR and CASI, and more. They are available for purchase from CRC Press at

[http://www.crcpress.com/shopping\\_cart/products/product\\_detail.asp?sku=TF1714&parent\\_id=404&pc=.](http://www.crcpress.com/shopping_cart/products/product_detail.asp?sku=TF1714&parent_id=404&pc=)

"Coping with Global Climate Change: The Role of Adaptation in the United States", prepared for the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, states that natural ecosystems, such as coral reefs and coastal wetlands, are facing dire consequences if the climate changes at the rates and magnitude currently predicted. It is available online at

[http://www.pewclimate.org/global-warming-in-depth/all\\_reports/adaptation/index.cfm](http://www.pewclimate.org/global-warming-in-depth/all_reports/adaptation/index.cfm)

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The following publications have recently been released by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

ERDC/CHL TR-04-3

Demonstration Project on Dredging and Marsh Development Using a Flexible-Discharge Dustpan Dredge at Head of Passes/Southwest Pass Mississippi River by Timothy L. Welp, James E. Clausner, Doug Thompson, Joaquin Mujica, George Boddie

If you wish to access/download the document (82 pages, 3.6 MB) in pdf format, the address is:

<http://libweb.wes.army.mil/uhtbin/hyperion/CHL-TR-04-3.pdf>

ERDC/CHL TR-04-12

ENPAC 2003: A Tidal Constituent Database for Eastern North Pacific Ocean by Emily A. Spargo, Joannes J. Westerink, Richard A. Luettich, Jr., and David J. Mark

If you wish to access/download the document (191 pages, 9.0 MB) in pdf format, the address is:

<http://libweb.wes.army.mil/uhtbin/hyperion/CHL-TR-04-12.pdf>

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## COMMISSION PROJECTS -- COASTAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

### REQUEST TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY (1995-2002)

One of the important activities of the IGU Commission on Coastal Systems is the compilation of a bibliography of the various countries involved in coastal research every four years. Good examples are the CCS-Bibliography for the period 1987-1990, compiled by **DOUGLAS SHERMAN** (Journal of Coastal Research, S.I. No. 16, 1992) and for the period 1991-1994, compiled by **DIETER H. KELLETAT** (Journal of Coastal Research, S.I. No. 19, 1996). An attempt was made for the period 1995-1998, however, this has not been successful although several members submitted their contribution.



Therefore, this request is addressed to all members of the IGU Commission on Coastal Systems who would like to be contributors to a new edition of the bibliography 1995-2002. It is directed to those members who have already mailed their contributions to the bibliography 1995-1998, as well as to members of the CCS, who would like to assist us to compile the bibliography for the period 1999-2002.

Those members who are interested in participating in the preparation of the Bibliography for the period **1995-2002** are kindly asked to send their entries to:

**DR. LEONIE VAN DER MAESEN**

Dept of Physical Geography  
 University of Utrecht  
 Heidelberglaan 2  
 P.O. Box 80.115  
 3508 TC Utrecht THE NETHERLANDS  
 e-mail: [L.vanderMaesen@geog.uu.nl](mailto:L.vanderMaesen@geog.uu.nl)

It is worth remembering that the bibliography aims at compiling as many references to coastal geomorphology and related disciplines (as sedimentology, ecology, structural geology, tectonics, coastal zone management, global changes, etc) as possible.

**The philosophy of CCS Bibliography**

1. to show the role of geomorphology in understanding of specific features of different coastal environments, their dynamics and evolution;
2. to raise awareness of the important contribution of coastal geomorphology to a better understanding of the changing coastal society e.g. the spatial management in the coastal areas;
3. to assist coastal researchers with an easily accessible reference list.

**Kind of references included in the bibliography**

1. The bibliography will contain books, articles, and notes written in English, French, German, and Spanish. In case of other languages, such as e.g. Chinese, Danish, Russian, etc., articles, books, etc. should have an English or French title and abstract. References of atlases and maps may also be included in the bibliography.
2. Congress, conference, and symposium abstracts will not be included in the bibliography.

**Additional information**

It would be good if every reference additionally had a short information as: country which analysed coastal area is located / situated in, and 1-3 key words. Below there is the list of key words used in previous parts of the bibliography.

Aeolian Processes	Coastal habitats	Human impact	Sea level
Aeolianite	Coastal landforms	Hurricanes	Sea walls
Barriers	Coastal management	Hydrodynamics	Sediment budget
Bays	Coastal plains	Islands	Sediment transport
Beach	Coastal protection	Jetties	Sedimentation
Beach nourishment	Coastal resources	Lagoons	Sedimentology
Beach ridges	Coastal risks	Longshore currents	Shore platforms
Beach rock	Coastal structures	Longshore drift	Shore protection
Beaches, Gravel beaches, Sand beaches	Coastal tourism	Mangroves	Spits
Bedforms	Coastal wetlands	Mapping	Storm surges
Bibliography	Coastal stability	Maps	Storms

Breakwaters	Continental shelf	Marshes	Stratigraphy
Cheniers	Dating methods, Radiocarbon dating	Methods	Submarine canyons
Climate	Deltaic sedimentation	Models	Surf zone
Coarse sediments	Deltas	Morphodynamics	Suspended sediments
Coastal barriers	Dunes	Nearshore bars	Tectonics
Coastal cliffs	Edge waves	Overwash	Terraces
Coastal conservation	Estuaries	Paleoceanography	Theory
Coastal dynamics	Fine sediments	Pleistocene	Tidal flats
Coastal ecology	Fjords	Profiles	Tides
Coastal engineering	Groins	Quaternary	Tomboles
Coastal erosion	Harbors	Reefs	Tracers
Coastal evolution	Heavy minerals	River mouths	Tsunami
Coastal geography	History	Sand banks	Wave climate
Coastal geology	(Including case studies)	Sand Mining	Waves
Coastal geomorphology	Holocene	Sand waves	Zonality

**You are encouraged to forward a copy of your resume that has entries for the years 1995-2002, bibliographies that you have generated, or any list of citations that apply to the coastal topics noted above. It is especially valuable to include materials that are not in the major journals because these are much more difficult to access through the traditional sources. Because the bibliography is organized principally on a geographical basis, your knowledge of the citations that apply to your country is a great asset to the successful completion of this project. All contributors will receive a copy of the CD of the bibliography. Please send your information to:**

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## **BECOME A CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE IGU COMMISSION ON COASTAL SYSTEMS**

The membership dues consist of your involvement in the activities in the Commission and/or your contributions to the Newsletter. The absence of participation will cause your membership to lapse.

### **If you wish to be a member:**

Please complete and return the form located on this page of the Newsletter, preferably by email.

### **To maintain your membership:**

Share your information and experiences. Provide information on your professional activity and the items you think will be of interest to your fellow members.

### **Please provide the following:**

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**I personally request that you take a moment to distribute this newsletter to those who you believe will be interested in its contents. The newsletter will be distributed twice yearly, primarily by email. Please take a moment to forward this copy of the newsletter to those on your coastal emailing list and encourage them to join by forwarding their email address to me.**

**Thank you for your cooperation. NORB PSUTY**

### **Communication with the editor**

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