IALE-MEETINGS

IALE 1991 CONGRESS PROGRAM TAKING SHAPE

By G. Merriam

Invitations to propose symposia for the IALE World Congress (to be held in Ottawa, July 1991) were circulated via regional representatives last winter. The Scientific Program Committee was selected, from about 25 submissions, the following as IALE Symposia to form a core of the Congress:

- Temporal and Spatial Aspects of Fragmentation
  organized by Paul Opdam (The Netherlands)
- Effects of Habitat Fragmentation in Boreal Landscapes
  organized by Lennart Hansson and Per Angelstam (Sweden)
- Buffer Ecosystems and Matter Cycling in Agricultural Landscapes
  organized by Ole Mander (Estonia)
- Regional Ecological Risk Assessment
  organized by C. Hunsaker (USA)
- Land System Processes in Regional Landscapes
  organized by Michael Moss (Canada)

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Land Abandonment in Rural Landscapes organized by A. Farina (Italy).

These will be half day symposia with normally, five speakers and ample opportunity for discussion from the audience.

Many of the other proposed symposia were of good quality and the proposers have been invited to consider organizing a less formal colloquium on their subject which we will facilitate on request.

In addition to the Symposia, there will be workshop/discussions on topics where more participation by the audience will synthesize a more comprehensive view of a problem. In these, a smaller number of platform participants will challenge the audience with some elements of and fundamental questions about the problem.

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The IALE BULLETIN is published 4 times yearly. News items, articles, comments and suggestions are welcomed.

**ADDRESSES (see also page 20)**

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These are still being organized but examples are:

- Landscape Ecology as a Basis for Regional Conservation Planning organized by Bert Harms (The Netherlands)
- Cultural Forces influencing Landscape Structure and Function organized by Zev Naveh (Israel)

There also will be plenary lectures to review or to introduce large facets of landscape ecology. Examples are:
- Landscape Ecology as a Basis for Conservation Planning
  Paul Opdam (RKI, Leersum, The Netherlands)
- Landscape Ecology of Rivers
  Henri DéCamps (CNRIS, Toulouse, France)

IALE-submeeting in Padova
28 September 1990

by Almo Farina

As suggested by dr. Brandt, General Secretary of the IALE, the Italian section of IALE held an informal meeting open to all people interested in Landscape Ecology during the International Symposium on Agroecology and Conservation Issues in Temperate and Tropical Regions, organized by the Department of Biology of the Padova University (28-30 September 1990).

The discussion was opened by Almo Farina (president of the Italian Association for Landscape Ecology) and the topics discussed were:

1. Agroecology and landscape ecology
   (dr. H. Gulink, Belgium)

2. The organization of the IALE and future meetings on landscape ecology
   (Dr. R. Bunce, UK)

3. The organization of the symposium on "Effects of land abandonment in rural landscapes" Almo Farina (Italy), Jean Maie Hartman (USA), during the world
IALE meeting in Ottawa (dr. A. Farina).

The meeting was attended by ecologists of eleven countries (Switzerland, Spain, Poland, USA, Belgium, South Africa, France, Ecuador, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Italy).

The opportunity gives by the Scientific Committee for the next IALE meeting in Ottawa to discuss on the land abandonment and related ecological processes, represents a very important forum for a world-wide discussion on this topic.

So, besides five to six lectures already scheduled, further contributors would be welcome on this field to be included in satellite sessions (arranged according to IALE Scientific Committee sugges-
Would anyone interested please contact:
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European IALE-Seminar on practical landscape ecology


The European IALE-Seminar on practical landscape ecology is organized as a preliminary meeting to the world congress of IALE in Ottawa, July 1991.

The division of Europe into eastern and western blocks has for years given rise to differences in the development in landscape ecology, partly due to different circumstances in science organization within the society and planning perspectives. This has up till now been an obstacle to the development of cooperation within landscape ecology and planning, but might in the long run be turned into an inspiring stimulation of European landscape ecology through the easier and closer cooperation that seems possible for the future. IALE has a long tradition for building bridges between east and west in spite of many obstacles. But now the possibilities seem better than ever, and we should use them.

The seminar should emphasize the possibilities of developing cooperation between the European countries and make use of the extraordinary possibilities of making landscape ecological comparisons within our region, which has an enormous heterogeneity of conditions that historically has developed within European landscapes and their use.

But also the rest of the world is getting closer, and we should not be eurocentric at all: In America, in the Far East and in Oceanic landscape ecology has developed dramatically throughout the last years, and the prospects for European landscape ecology must also be seen in its ability to adjust to other conditions, for instance for its use in developing countries.

So, it would be wise to try to evaluate our common potential not only for our own sake, but also on a world wide scale, which will be the case, when we meet in Ottawa in July at the World Congress of IALE.
The seminar is open to all aspects of landscape ecology. The following themes represent proposals for some relevant organizational frames:

1. Landscape ecological problems of greater catchment areas in Europe

2. Potential ecological consequences of current land use changes in Europe.

3. European contribution to landscape ecological survey and planning in the 3rd world.


5. European culture and its influence on the ecology and planning of landscapes.

If you are interested in participating in the European IALE-Seminar, then please order an application form (or apply direct with name, mailing address, paper/poster-title, suggestions for further seminar themes) by the organizing committee:

Roskilde University
House 19.2
P.Box 260
DK-4000 Roskilde
DENMARK
(Fax +45 46 75 74 01)

Preliminary application should be done before the 1st of December 1990.

The second circular will be forwarded in January 1990, together with instructions for the proceedings, that should be forwarded together with the final application before the 15th of March.

Proceedings will be distributed to the participants in April.

The participation fee will be 700 Dkr (95 US $).

Conference language will be English.

Jesper Brandt
IX International Symposium on Problems of Landscape Ecological Research


The IXth Symposium draws upon the traditions of international symposiums and international cooperation, established in 1967, in handling actual problems of landscape-ecological research.

Symposium tracks:
1. What is landscape ecology?
   - Basic philosophical and theoretical principles of landscape ecology

2. What should be offered to practice and how?
   - The ways of applying landscape-ecological research

To these themes posters can be prepared extended by a third theme:
3. Ecological homeostasis of the landscape
   - Ecological crisis and breakdown
   - Balance between socio-economic and nature-protecting development of the territory.

Participation fee: 2500 Kcs or 250 US$. Preliminary application form can be ordered from the organizing Committee:

Institute of Landscape Ecology
Slovak Academy of Sciences
IXth International Symposium
P.O.B. 257/B
949 01 NITRA
Czecho-Slovakia

The second circular with a binding application form will be forwarded in February 1991 to those submitting the preliminary application in due time.

REGIONS

NEWS FROM THE FRENCH REGIONAL GROUP

By F. Burel

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF OUR ASSOCIATION FOR LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY was held in Paris the 9th of February. Sixty persons attended this meeting with the theme: "Scales in landscape ecology". We had four lectures, the first was on use of multiscale approach in landscape architecture. Aesthetical and ecological approaches of landscape were discussed as complementary tools in landscape planning. The second lecture dealt with use and evolution of the term landscape as an operational concept through the main call for offers in France and Europe.
during the two last decades. The landscape concept appears clearly in 1975. There is still a large diversity of methods to cope with landscape structure as well as function, but the main interest of this concept is to be a link between the humanities, and biological and agricultural sciences. The third lecture, *levels of perception in ecology*, presented a hierarchical approach of blue tit population dynamic. At the landscape level in southern France, deciduous forest are optimal habitats while coniferous ones are suboptimal. The latter are sinks which are dependent of sources for propagules supply. Populations in suboptimal habitats are not stable even on a short time scale. The last lecture was on methods: *use of grids for multiscale approach*. Heterogeneity may be measured from a grid, and compared across scales. When landscape grain size varies it may be related to human influence.

**LANDSCAPE ECOSYSTEM MEETING, RENNES**

**21ST AND 22ND OF MAY 1990**

The Research Department of our Ministry for Environment subsidized ten teams to work on landscape ecological projects. The projects have been selected after a call for offer directed by Henri Décamp, two years ago. During the Rennes Meeting each team presented the results of two years of research on this topic. Selected papers will be submitted for publication in a special issue of "Landscape Ecology".

The main themes were:
- use of landscape heterogeneity in species life cycle, necessity of a variety of landscape elements according to biological needs.
- role of landscape structure in a predator/prey relationship
- fragmentation in agricultural landscapes and its consequences on avian communities. This problematique was addressed by three teams. One focused on woodlots size, another on modelling on forest effects and the third on landscape dynamic
- landscape dynamic: a multiscale approach of landscape dynamic is used to determine whether species assemblages may be viewed as a memory of previous landscapes
- population genetics: relationship between landscape structure and the variety of adaptable responses.
- plant dispersion, instillation of woody plants in Mediterranean old fields: opportunity in space and time
- nutrient fluxes: example in rural landscapes of Nepal
- phytosociology, a tool to describe landscapes at different scales.

These papers reflect the advance of landscape ecology in France. Space was considered as an ecological factor in all of them even if tools for spatial analysis are still to be improved.
Spatial and temporal scales to be selected for the study of processes occurring at landscape level, were discussed. Relationship with human activities mainly with farming practices was taken into consideration by several teams.

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Universiteit Leuven
Faculteit der Landbouwwetenschappen
Kardinaal Mercelskaai 52
3030 LEUVEN
Belgium

Working group 3: ECOLOGY OF THE RHINE CATCHMENT AREA
Drs. R. H. van Jongen
Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning
Agricultural University
G. P. de Koningweg 13
6703 DU WAGENINGEN
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Postbus 490
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Working Group 6: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
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Working Group 7: ECOLOGY OF THE DANUBIAN CATCHMENT AREA
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COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

by Anette Reenberg

The MAB UNESCO Programme on "Comparative Research on Landscape Pattern Dynamics in European Rural Areas" has in a recent meeting accepted 15 general regional research projects representing a broad selection of East and West European countries.

As indicated in the title of the programme "comparative studies" are of major concern, and the scientific advisory committee will be pleased to include still more research projects. European examples have high priority, but the committee is convinced that also the inclusion of non-European study regions will be very fruitful for the programme.

Overall objectives of the programme are:

a. The ecological, administrative, juridical, social and cultural conditions of each particular region studied will be compared. The emergence of ecological patterns and legal measures are of high importance.

b. The intent of the comparison is to demonstrate the consequence of these individual components for a sustainable potential future land use.

c. The key level of the comparison is the region but the comparison needs to be based on a site or farm level. Landscape pattern dynamics analysis will link the two levels. This approach enables the comparison of the different regions in Europe.

d. The conflict between different types of use of the same land surface will be addressed.

e. The time frame of the individual studies must be such that the experience of the recent history can be evaluated and a simulation of trends for the near future is possible. Future scenarios should include the possibility of climate changes.

So far the plans for activities include:

- a workshop for mutual resentations of the projects (early 1991)
- a seminar in Normandy, September 1991

Persons interested in joining the EUROMAB NETWORK should request the guidelines for project description from Dr. J.-F. Turenne, MAB/UNESCO, Ecological Division, 1, Rue Miollis, F-75015 Paris, France, or contact the undersigned coordinator.

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A NEW AID TO MONITORING GLOBAL CHANGE

We are involved in assessing the effects
of possible climate changes and air pollution on our resource base by assisting in monitoring agricultural and other natural resource ecosystems. However, monitoring of all worldwide sites is neither possible nor desirable.

Robert G. Bailey, WO-LMK, with the encouragement of several international organizations and agencies, has developed a new map to aid with the design of a monitoring network. *Ecoregions of the Continents* shows the Earth's land areas subdivided into regions based on large patterns of ecosystems. These regions define large areas within which local ecosystems recur throughout the region in a predictable fashion. By observing the behaviour of the different systems within a region, it is possible to predict the behaviour of an unvisited one. Hence the map can be used to spatially extend data obtained from limited sample sites. The results of observations at representative sample sites from each region would be potentially useful in detecting and monitoring global change effects.

We are proud of the important contributions made by the Forest Service to possible global change issues. The 30-color, 23" x 43" map is on a scale of 1:30,000,000 (1 in = 473 mi). It appears with a brief explanatory supplement in the Winter 1989 issue of the journal *Environmental Conservation*. For copies, write the author at USDA Forest Service, 3824 E. Mulberry Street, Fort Collins, Colorado, 80524.

For further information, contact the editor of the Friday Newsletter, Public Affairs Office, WO, PO Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090 (PAO:W018).

**PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IUCN TASK FORCE ON THE PREPARATION OF RED BOOKS ON THREATENED LANDSCAPES – JANUARY 1990**

By Z. Naveh

I would like to start this brief report by extending to all our task force members a very happy, healthy, peaceful and productive New Year and much success in the initiation of our project. Since my last report from August 1989 the following progress has been made:

1. New projects in Spain. In October I visited the Ebro Delta and the Valencia Coast with Dr. F. van der Meulen from the Executive Committee of the European Union for Dune Conservation and Management (EUDC). This organization expressed its interest to cooperate with us in our project in coastal landscapes. He and the secretary of EUDC Dr. A. Sakaan were very helpful in preparing our visit by using their close contacts with Spanish colleagues to inquire about the possibilities of initiating additional case studies in coastal landscapes in Spain.

We were introduced to the main problems of the Parc National del Delta de l'Ebre by Dr. A. Martinez i Vilalta, the chief

* Footnote: The editor apologize for the late issue of this contribution.
biologist who served as our local co-
ordinator and is very interested in our
project. This Park of 320 sq.km contains
the most important coastal wet ecosystems
in the western Mediterranean Basin after
the Camargue and makes admirable ef-
forts to strike a balance between the
conservation of its ecological values
and the heavy pressures of its surround-
ing created by the cultivation of rice,
vegetables and fruits.

Our case study and Redbook could here
serve an important function in present-
ing the urgent issues of saving the eco-
logical, biological, scenic and recrea-
tional values of this area. This requires
the prevention of further eutrophication
of the wetlands and of uncontrolled
fishing and hunting, and the optimiza-
tion of these values with the socio-
economic and chiefly agricultural de-
velopment of the Delta as a whole.

There is a wealth of relevant hydro-
logical and biological information
available, as well as air photos, but
for the integration of all this informa-
tion, we will have to find a suitable
person from the University of Barcelo-
a or from elsewhere - preferably a Catala-
nyan who will have better chances in his
contacts with the local population for
the collection of these data.

Our second station was the Devesa de la
Albufera, an area of ca. 160 sq.km south
of Valencia with wet and dry coastal
ecosystems and lagoons with sand dunes
and one of the last remaining large lit-
toral maquis of the Mediterranean coast,
surrounded by rice fields. Fortunately,
the administrative authorities of
Valencia in 1979 stopped all further
plans for urbanization and destruction
of the dunes, and its Technical Office
(ODTA) tries very hard to protect and
manage this area, which has been declar-
ed a natural reserve.

Here, because of the great urban and re-
creational pressures from the city of
Valencia, the need for a Redbook may be
even more urgent. It could serve as an
important educational tool for the
manager and decision makers, as well as
for the public on the whole and promote
the optimal of nature conservation, re-
creation and agriculture in terms of
management, planning and policy.

The response to our proposal was very
positive, and the scientists of the
ODTA, as well as Prof. M. Costa from the
Department of Botany of the University
of Valencia promised their help and sup-
port. Dr. E. Sanjaye from the Depart-
ment of Geography, who is actively in-
ovolved in research and restoration in the
Devesa de la Albufera, will be our local
coordinator. She provided already the
necessary information for the prepara-
tion of a research proposal for a EUDC-
UCN case study to the EEC. This propos-
al is presently prepared by Dr. A. Sal-
man together with Prof. J. Moreno from
the Department of Biology of the Univer-
sidad Complutense de Madrid, who joined
us in both visits and will be the over-
all coordinator of the Spanish projects.
This will be a truly interdisciplinary study in which we will have to integrate a great amount of relevant information on all physical, hydrological, biological and socio-economic land use aspects. Therefore the first year will be devoted to the development of a suitable methodology. In this the mapping method of ecotopes and land units of Dr. Vos should be combined with a flexible Geographic Information System.

Meanwhile we will further investigate the possibilities of an additional case study in the Ebro Delta and eventually also in other representative landscapes. One north of Barcelona, for which Dr. M. Gala from the University of Barcelona will be responsible, one near Madrid, initiated by Prof. Moreno and one in Portugal near the Spanish border, for which Prof. C. Garcia-Mové from the University of Sevilla will take the initiative.

2. The Greek case study has been submitted for funding to the European Programme on Climatology and Natural Hazards (EPOCH) of the EC by Dr. Grove and Prof. Papanastasis as a continuation of the project of European Land Degradation and Desertification in a Changing Climate, lead by Dr. Grove and his team. It will be carried out on a 25 km wide strip extending across western Crete from the Aegean to the Libyan Sea in which the ecological history will be traced and current changes in land use, soils, vegetation, settlement, tenure, tourism, transport, society and economy will be studied in detail. Its results will be published as an IUCN Redbook, with practical proposals for future conservation and restoration management of this threatened landscapes.

The Greek team from the University of Thessaloniki will be responsible for the collection of data on current land use and grazing practices, interpretation of air photos and satellite imagery, GIS, and drawing up policies. The Cambridge team will be concerned with the processing of climatological and ecological data, remote sensing using satellite imagery, information on settlement history and vernacular architecture and tourism in relation to the Samaria Gorge. The final integration and mapping will be carried out in collaboration with Dr. Vos who will also be helpful in training the Greek research assistants in his methods. I am hopeful that this cooperation will be fruitful not only in our project, but will serve as a model of interdisciplinary, problem-solving oriented landscape ecology studies in threatened Mediterranean landscapes.

3. Regarding the workshop of our task force. I had a long talk on the telephone with Mae Birk from the E.C., DG XI/B3 who is dealing with the proposal for the workshop, submitted by Dr. Briand. I got the impression that she is very much in favour of our project and will help us in furthering it. She is confident that the budget for the workshop will be approved in March and advised me to plan the workshop for June under her auspices in Brussels. I hope
that before this date we will know more about the fate of the case studies we submitted for funding and those which are presently still in the planning stage, in Italy and California and that we will have more information about further planning of case studies.

A second workshop, reporting the progress of the project and preparing in more detail the outlines of the Redbook could be scheduled in 1991, eventually in conjunction with the MEDICOS conference in Crete or in Spring 1992, as part of a special symposium on the future of Mediterranean landscapes, for which Prof. J. Moreno in Madrid is ready to take the initiative, together with Prof. H. Oechel from San Diego State University. The latter is presently inquiring about the possibilities of organizing a case study in Southern California, in addition to the one undertaken by Prof. J. McBride in the San Francisco Bay.

Unfortunately our IUCN Commission on Ecology is presently out of order, but I hope that a new secretary will be appointed very soon and will restore its activities to the high standard in which it functioned before Dr. Briand took over. Without the active involvement of this commission and the strong backing of IUCN it will be much more difficult to further these plans.

4. Meeting of the IUCN-CORE task force on Mediterranean Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Camargue. 12-13 December.

As a member of this task force, I participated in its 4th meeting under the chairmanship of Prof. F. Ramade from the University of Orsay. We were introduced to the problems of this great and well managed Nature Reserve, discussed the present stage of conservation in protected areas in the Mediterranean, and drew up recommendations for research and management to improve their status.

The major problem, faced by most reserves — including the Camargue — is the fact that they are treated as isolated natural oases and lack ecological, sociological and cultural integration with their agricultural and urban-industrial environment. I am rather convinced that without the application of a holistic landscape, ecological approach with methods as those we intend to develop in this project, it will become more and more difficult to overcome the increasing pressures of uncontrolled human activities and pollution loads from their surroundings.

I informed the participants about the activities and plans of our task force. Dr. Eric Coulet, the director of the Camargue reserve, expressed his interest to join us and I hope that this will be realized in the second stage of our project, after the workshop. Dr. Alain Jeudy de Grissac, who is in charge of the UNEP Regional Activity Centre for Special Protected Areas (RCA/SPA Co. INSTOP) in Tunisia invited me to submit to him a proposal for funding of our task force project within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan. I will
prepare this, of course, as soon as possible on base of the research proposals for the case studies.

Finally, I would like to invite all of you to join the International Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE). There are plans for regional meetings on special issues of practical landscape ecology, which are very relevant to our task force and which we could join. A European meeting is proposed by Dr. Brandt in Roskilde in May 1991, dealing with the ecological impact of the 1992 Common Market unification plans on rural planning and on landscape ecological problems around the Baltic. In relation to the EEC, Dr. Brandt proposes a meeting in Southern Europe (which concerns us!), to the newly founded Italian chapter of IALE. I have been invited as a guest lecturer to their first seminar in Parma in February and will discuss this possibility. We could use also our workshops for this purpose. The results of the 1990 and 1991 workshops could be reported to the next international IALE Congress in Ottawa, scheduled for July 1991.

Please respond to this report and my suggestions and let me know your opinion any further proposals from your side!

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Al Ain, Abu Dhabi
8-15 Dec, 1990
High Salinity - Tolerant Plants in Arid Regions
Contact: Dr. M.H. Amiri, Desert and Marine Environment Research Center, P.O.Box 177777, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates or Dr. H. Lien, Dept. of Ecology, Univ. Osnabrück, P.O.Box 4469 D.W 4500 Osnabrück Germany

Venice, Italy
14-15 March 1991
The Earth's Environment - an assessment from space. Euresy symposium
Contact: Euresy Association. 16 bis avenue Bosquet. F-75007 Paris, France

Roskilde, Denmark
2-4 May 1991
European IALE-Seminar on practical landscape ecology
Contact: Jasper Brandt. Roskilde University. House 192. P.O.Box 285, DK-4000 Roskilde

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
6-10 May 1991
Advances in landscape synthesis research
Contact: Dr. J. Dres Institute of pedagogy, SAV, 814 73 Bratislava, Obvancov menu 49, Czechoslovakia, or Dr. Michael Moss, Dep. of Geography, Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. N1G 2W1

Orlando, Florida
19-23 May 1991
Contact: Society for Ecological Restoration 1207 Seminole Highway, Madison, WI 5311, USA

Florence, Italy
29-26 May 1991
First European Symposium on Terrestrial Ecosystems: Forest and Woodlands
Contact: ICARIA, Via Zannoni 45, 40134 Bologna, Italy

Espoo, Finland
3-6 June 1991
Global Monitoring for Earth Management. International Geoscience and remote sensing symposium (IGARSS'91)
Contact: Prof. Matti Hallikainen. Helsinki Univ. of Technology, Lab of Space Technology. Otakaari 5 A, 02150 Espoo, Finland

Zürich, Switzerland
28-30 Aug 1991
Second Symposium on Large Spatial Databasis.
Contact: Dr. Hinterberger. Institut für Wissenschaftliches Rechnen. ETH-Zentrum. CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

Dudince, Szeche-Slovakia
14-19 Oct. 1991
IXth International Symposium on Problems of Landscape Ecological research.
Contact: Inst. of Landscape Ecology. Slovak Academy of Sciences. P.O.Box. 23/B. 940 01 Nitra. Czechoslovakia

Delhi, India
6-9 Dec. 1991
Monitoring Geosystems. Perspectives for the 21st Century, IGU Seminar
Contact: Dr. R.B. Singh, Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Delhi, Delhi - 110007, India
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