September 16-17, 2019
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Conference Agenda

International Conference on Coastal Ecosystem and Management



Sustainable Management of Coastal Ecosystem - A Global Responsibility

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Title: Marine spatial planning for the Mediterranean coast of Israel – conflicts of interest and possible solutions

Author: Ehud Spanier, University of Haifa, Israel

Summary: Expanding marine reserves to include various habitats, depths and bio-communities, with adequate critical mass of key species and connectivity with other reserves and considerable buffer zones between them and development activities will ensure the continuous of the ecosystem services of this environment. Yet the basis for a proper ecosystem-based management and planning is sufficient environmental and ecological knowledge of the habitat. However this knowledge in the Levant Basin is only partial especially in the deep and open sea. It is often derived manly from the developers. For designing an objective marine spatial planning, there is a need for scientific and environmental marine data from independent sources.

Biography: Retired Professor of Oceanography from University of Haifa, Israel.

Title: Coastal Zone Culture: towards an hermeneutic of Waterscape Archaeology

Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: Coastal zone is the Earth sector which involves Waterscape Archaeology, recent branch of Archaeological studies which provide a new approach to the environment with a total comprehension of the context. In this conference we would like to introduce our unpublished work, bringing an example of collaboration between different disciplines to safeguard and promote the coast as cultural resources.

Biography: PhD Archaeologist, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology and Responsible of Underwater Archaeology Laboratory at Cultural Heritage Department, University of Padova, Italy. Member of UNESCO Roster of Experts active in protecting Syrian cultural heritage, within the framework of the Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage. 146 archaeological fields (on land and underwater); author of 74 scientific publications.

Title: Occurrence and distribution of seahorses inside and outside of Brazilian Protected Areas: effectiveness of conservation actions.

Author: Rosana Beatriz Silveira PhD, Hippocampus Institute, Brazil

Summary: Seahorses are globally threatened. In Brazil there are three species: Hippocampus reidi, Hippocampus patagonicus and Hippocampus erectus. The Brazilian Ministry of the Environment classifies them as vulnerable, being protected by PAN Corais (National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Environments).

Biography: Rosana B. Silveira is the principal researcher of the Hippocampus Institute, which develops the Hippocampus Project (Biology, cultivation and conservation of seahorses). She has experience in biology for conservation of species, acting mainly on the following topics: Syngnathidae, threatened and over-exploited species, conservation and management, development, breeding in captivity, environmental education and public policies.

Title: Multi disciplinary approach on DPSWR on Coastal & Marine Resources of Sri Lanka

Author: Sudarsha De Silva, Sri Lanka

Summary: The growing human and environmental pressures in coastal areas have significant impact on marine living and non- living resources, especially developing island like Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has a maritime areas of 230,000 km2 belonging to country's about three times larger than the land area. Ocean resources of Sri Lanka fall within the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem, which has been considered as one of the most productive ecosystem in the world oceans that consist of living and non-living resources including energy resources.

Biography: Sudarsha De Silva well known science and environment reporter from Sri Lanka. He was recognized as the best environment reporter in Sri Lanka by the Ministry of Environment 2009. He is the head and Chief Editor of Earthlanka News Network the only online media in Sri Lanka for science and environment reporting.

Title: Save the Turtles- Urbiztondo Coastal Area Solid Waste Management

Author: Juan Martin Amido, Philippines

Summary: Sea turtles are keystone species meaning they maintain the natural flow of the ecosystem, hence, with the absence of sea turtles in the ocean, the balance within the marine environment will be disrupted. Waste production is growing in the coastal area due to urbanization, thereby increasing the vulnerability of sea turtles and their nesting areas to solid wastes. Moreover, San Juan coastal area visitors interpreted solid waste management as an essential tool for environmental preservation specifically in the coastal area of San Juan. In conclusion, the participants stated positive responses with their actions in solid waste management in the coastal area and awareness in sea turtle conservation.

Title: Coastal archaeological sites: environment, history, settlements and findings.
Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: Studies and researches about archaeological sites on the shore, like public and private buildings, villas, domus, sanctuaries, thermae, infrastructural constructions as ports, or fisheries structures; studies of artifacts and collection of findings found on the coastal zone with a direct connection to the sea.

Title: Shallow water coastal archaeological surveys and near shore wrecks.
Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: Archaeological surveys on the coast and in shallow water, including studies of ancient wrecks close to the coast.

Title: Archaeological tourism, coastal and underwater itineraries
Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: A new sustainable tourism, as a high priority for environmental and biological conservation. Promoting protection of local biological and environmental resources becomes an action for conservation of marine biodiversity and coastal archaeology. The creation of underwater archaeological itineraries is a great instrument stimulating awareness among residents and visitors

Title: Conservation of the coastal archaeological sites
Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: Studies and researches dedicated to tutela, conservation, protection of coastal archaeological sites: methodologies, well done examples.

Title: Coastal Archaeology Workshop: Methodology of the research (direct surveys, remote sensing, etc.)

Author: Giovanna Bucci, Adjunct Professor of Christian Archaeology, Italy

Summary: Methods and technologies to investigate the coastal area with direct and indirect surveys. Remote sensing (echo side scan sonar, multibeam, lidar) with a peculiar attention to low cost instruments.

Title: Initiate a strategy for Blue Economy towards Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka

Author: Thilini Kasthuri , Junior Research Associate, Sri Lanka

Summary: Humans derive many tangible and intangible benefits from coastal areas, providing essential components for social and economic development especially of developing coastal island states. Sri Lanka is an island nation in the Indian Ocean, which was consisted three times larger than the land area with one of the most productive ecosystem. There are many opportunities that provide countless possibilities to further economic prosperity of the country.

Biography: Thilini Kasthuri is a Junior Research Associate at the Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies (BCIS), BMICH in Sri Lanka. She previously worked as a Research Assistant at North Central Drought Research Project in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Her research interest focused on multidisciplinary studies in the fields of Environmental Security and Environmental Democracy. She has presented papers at conferences both national and international, published articles and paper including National Defence Journal in Sri Lanka.

Title: Assessing the impact of ports on Coast for developing a suitable protection measure

Author: Subburaj S, PhD Scholar, Anna University, India

Summary: The Coastal areas are more prone and vulnerable to natural and human made hazards which leads to Coastal Erosion. The Shoreline retreat is identified as one of the burgeoning threat worldwide. Coastal erosion mainly occurs due to natural processes and manmade interruptions along the coast. The impact of Erosion is seen after months or years; therefore, this is generally classified as a Long Term Coastal Hazard.

Title: An Ecosystem Model of the Oosterschelde Estuary

Author: Pedro M Carrasco, MSc, Intern, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Science, Peru

Summary: The Oosterschelde was the former mouth of the Scheldt river, however, decades of high human control and influence ended up transforming it in from an estuary into a tidal bay. Yet, its ecosystem remains highly valuable due to the mussel culture activities taking place in the subtidal areas and its designation as a NATURA-2000 conservation site.

Biography: Pedro Carrasco is a young marine researcher, recently graduated from the Interuniversity Master in Marine and Lacustrine Science and Management. The present investigation is the Master thesis with which he obtained the Master degree.

Title: The role of small-scale squid fishers in sustaining livelihoods and maintaining marine resources in the context of climate change

Author: Oyamangaye Sibongiseni Samkelisiwe Mkaza, Department of Development Studies, South Africa

Summary: In the present global climate, small-scale fisheries are becoming more and more significant to the people and communities who use it for livelihoods. The negative effects of climate change on fisheries and crop harvests occur mainly in tropical regions, where livestock is at risk from climate change because of the animals' sensitivity to temperature, feed and availability of water. Coastal communities and marine eco-systems worldwide face an extraordinary challenge to ensure that fisheries are sustainable and resilient to the increasing effects of climate change and the areas that are highly exposed to climate change coincide with areas experiencing low food security, such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Title: Land suitability mapping approaches and method used in neglected underutilized species production: A review

Author: Hillary Mugiyo, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Summary: Land suitability methods were reviewed to identify appropriate methodologies to develop land suitability maps for crops. The FAO land evaluation frame-work is one of the best guideline to give steps to delineate land suitability maps. Land suitability analysis evaluates the aptness of crops to a specific practice or land use. A total of 67 parameters from agro-climatic, soil, social economic and landscape properties are essential in this type of evaluation.

Biography: Hillary Mugiyo a PhD student at University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa working on Rezoning drought prone areas and development of crop suitability maps for underutilized specie crops. Experience in climate smart agriculture- RED++ afforestation as crop agronomist, expertise in crop and livestock monitoring, mapping and analyzing remote sensed data, environment change detection, agronomy and agro meteorology.

Title: Role of Geospatial Technology in Mangrove Forests Management: A Critical Review

Author: Naveen V., College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India

Summary: Mangrove forests are one of the most important carbon-dense coastal ecosystems on the earth in terms of productivity and coastal area protection from soil erosion. It is globally distributed in intertidal tropical and subtropical regions between latitude 240N to 380S. Global mangrove forests are now under stress mainly due to increasing demographic pressures. Therefore, management of mangrove ecosystem is very much essential.

Biography: Naveen V. has doing Masters in Forestry. He is expertise in the field of Remote sensing and GIS specialization in Forest Resources and Ecosystem Analysis, Forestry and Ecology. He is very much interested in doing research in the Forestry and Ecology field.

Title: Gaja Cyclone Induced Changes to Plantation Crops Using NDVI Differencing and Classification Methods: A case study on East coastal region of Tamilnadu and Puducherry

Author: Veeramani.S, Adithya institute of technology, India

Summary: A cyclone is one of the major hazards around the coastal area which leads to loss of life, damage to property and drastic changes in land use and land cover (LULC). After the disaster, the country must develop various mitigation plans to rehabilitate the affected area. The present research brings out the LULC changes and the major transitions observed during the Gaja cyclone occurred on 10th November 2018 in East coastal region of Tamilnadu and Puducherry, India. The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) differencing method and classification method are commonly used as a change detection method and provide detailed information for detecting and monitoring changes in land use-land cover (LULC).

Title: A Scrutinized Estimation of Longshore Sediment Transport Rate along the Northern Coastline of the Oman Sea

Author: Maryam Cheraghian, PhD, Iran

Summary: Estimations of sediment transport rate is the prerequisite of coastal development and management studies, as accretion and erosion are among main controlling considerations for port planning (Nam et al., 2009). The Iranian coastline of the Oman Sea, which is so - called Makran Coastline, has a complex morpho-dynamic behavior and should be considered from both scientific importance and its high potential for development in the next decade. The focus of this paper is mostly on the accurate wave and sediment transport modeling, verified against available field data and morphological evidences.

Title: Improving visual biodiversity assessments of motile fauna in turbid aquatic environments

Author: Robyn E Jones, Swansea University, United Kingdom

Summary: Current knowledge of turbid coastlines relies heavily on extractive sampling methods with less destructive visual techniques limited primarily by underwater visibility. Such coastlines are present around Wales, especially dynamic locations targeted for Marine Renewable Energy developments. Baited Remote Underwater Video (BRUV) is now a commonly used non-extractive sampling technique which involves the use of bait to attract motile fauna to the field of view of the camera, but its use is still restricted to clear water environments. Here we describe and test the addition of a clear liquid optical chamber (CLOC) to a BRUV system to improve underwater visibility when observing motile fauna in turbid waters.

Title: Global scale Coral Reef Rehabiliation System

Author: Anaur Abdullah, CEO, Ocean Quest

Summary: The Ocean Quest coral reef rehabilitation system at several locations around Southeast Asia is designed to enable a fully organic approach in the restoration of the devastated ecosystem. This system employs a five stage strategy of coral rescue, coral propagation, coral nursery development, coral transplantation and reef coral management. The time frame for this system to reach its completion is four years. There are no manmade structures used in the coral rehabilitation system. Natural substrate that is selected for coral propagation is carefully extracted from the devastated areas.

Title: Portus Vadorum: New data after recent dredging

Author: Frida Occelli, field archaeologist, Italy
Simon Luca Trigona, Soprintendenza Archeologica, Italy

Summary: The preventive archaeology work and assistance carried out between 2014 and 2018 in the natural harbour of Vado Ligure, Liguria, Italy, for the realisation of a large multipurpose port platform has brought to the acquisition of an enormous mass of finds datable between the Roman and Modern age.
For the realization of the systematization activities of the archeological data acquired and the filing of materials a computer information system was planned which would link the information contained in the relational finds database with geo-stratigraphic GIS information; the result of the interaction of these two data management systems enables us to manage and organize information from several points of view for analytical needs (qualitative, distributive, geographic).

Title: Short Term Attraction of Fish to Newly Restored Coral Reef Areas around Cerf Island, Seychelles

Author: Ilja Voorsmit, MSc. Unemployed

Summary: While coral reefs are threatened by a multitude of factors such as sea surface temperature rise, overexploitation and ocean acidification, they are home to a third of marine life discovered so far. The threats are thus not only directly affecting the scleractinian coral themselves but also the associated marine life. We suggest that monitoring should continue for longer periods of time and that transplantation should be extended over a larger surface area as well as a different period in the year when surface temperatures are not likely to exceed 30°C.

Title: Low Environmental Impact Solutions for beach nourishment protection

Author: Alessandra Saponieri, Technical University of Bari , Italy
Stefano Marino, Technical University of Bari, Italy

Summary: The development of waterfronts constitutes a highly topical issue that involves large as well as small urban areas facing the sea. Coastal areas represent the interfaces between the urban fabric and the sea, which is widely recognized as an engine for European economy. In order to exploit the potential that coastal areas offer, the planning and management strategies must be aimed at recovering the environmental quality which has seen its gradual decline, especially in recent years since the effects induced by climate changes exacerbate natural and anthropic pressures.

Title: Dinoflagellate cyst surveys used in management of harmful algal blooms in territorial waters of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Author: Anbiah Rajan, Environment Quality Sector, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Summary: Harmful algal blooms (HAB) have increased in the Arabian Gulf Coast with increased coastal activities including offshore oil exploration, coastal dredging, land reclamation, and urbanization. Dinoflagellates are one of the most important groups of phytoplankton, producing harmful algal blooms threatening human health, commerce and well-being. Some species of dinoflagellates produce resting cysts ("seeds") that accumulate in bottom sediments where they may survive many years until suitable conditions arise to produce harmful algal blooms again. Since cyst analysis is now an established method used in the management of HABs internationally, the Environment Agency-Abu Dhabi initiated a cyst survey as part of the HAB management program. Samples of bottom sediment were collected from 131 sites representing the whole territorial waters of Abu Dhabi Emirate. The study identified unusually diverse assemblages with 72 distinctive types.

Title: Moving forward to a multiscale approach to improve the management and conservation of Peruvian MPAs: Using EUNIS habitat classification in the study of RNIIPG-"Islote Grupo de Pescadores"

Author: Rosa-Maria Cañedo, Divepersea Programe, Aquatic Ecology Lab, UNMSM, Peru

Summary: In Peru, there are three Protected Natural Areas (PNA) that include a marine component. One of this PNA is Reserva Nacional Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras (RNSIIPG) comprising of 33 subareas (islands, islets and rocky ledges). However, even when the main component (90%) is comprised of the marine area, there are just a few studies about it and an incipient effort to manage it.

Title: Coastal resource mismanagement: People, land and sea, interconnectedness of coastal management for a fishing community in Ghana

Author: Dr Deb Raha, Environmental Sustainability Research Centre, University of Derby, UK

Summary: Coastal communities across the world are faced with the projected climate change stressors such as sea level rise. This is further challenging when global south rural coastal communities are also faced with interconnected physical, environmental, social, political and economic concerns. These fishing communities will not only be affected by sea level rise in the future, but at present are dealing with developmental issues related to livelihood, water, sanitation and waste. Local resource management and usage along with livelihood diversification strategies are the main developmental problems for these fishing communities.

Title: Field measurements of nearshore currents, waves, and sediment dynamics on a microtidal beach during fluctuating onshore and offshore winds

Author: Tariq Alrushaid, Department of Marine Science, Kuwait University, Kuwait

Summary: Coastal zones around the Gulf of Mexico are very dynamic, due to prevailing energetic wind systems such as tropical storms during summer, and frequent cold fronts during winter. Detailed field measurements are needed to better understand: (1) the effects of cold fronts on nearshore current circulation, waves, sediment transport, and morphodynamics; (2) the effects of the interplay between onshore- and offshore-directed wind patterns on nearshore dynamics.

Title: Fishery and Aquaculture

Author: Professor Danny Dannon, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Summary: The Fishing and Aquaculture operates within the framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and under its authority, according to the Fishing Ordinance of 1973. The division is engaged in a wide selection of activities which will be explained at the conference by Professor Danny Dannon.dannonorf



Title: Climate change assessment, monitoring and adaptation at trans-boundary level: the EU Interreg CHANGE WE CARE project.

Author: Luisa Nicoletti, ISPRA, Italy

Summary: The development of scientific tools for the characterization of the effects of climate change (CC) on coastal regions has been progressing alongside with the increasing awareness of the extent of such processes. Although this led to a more-than-decadal scientific advancement, the integration of the achieved multi-disciplinary knowledge into efficient and sustainable response protocols is still a current challenge, striving to overcome fragmentation both in disciplinary and geographical terms.

Title: Archeological and Cultural Tourism in relation with Underwater Archaeological Sites Protection. The Olbia Gulf Case Study

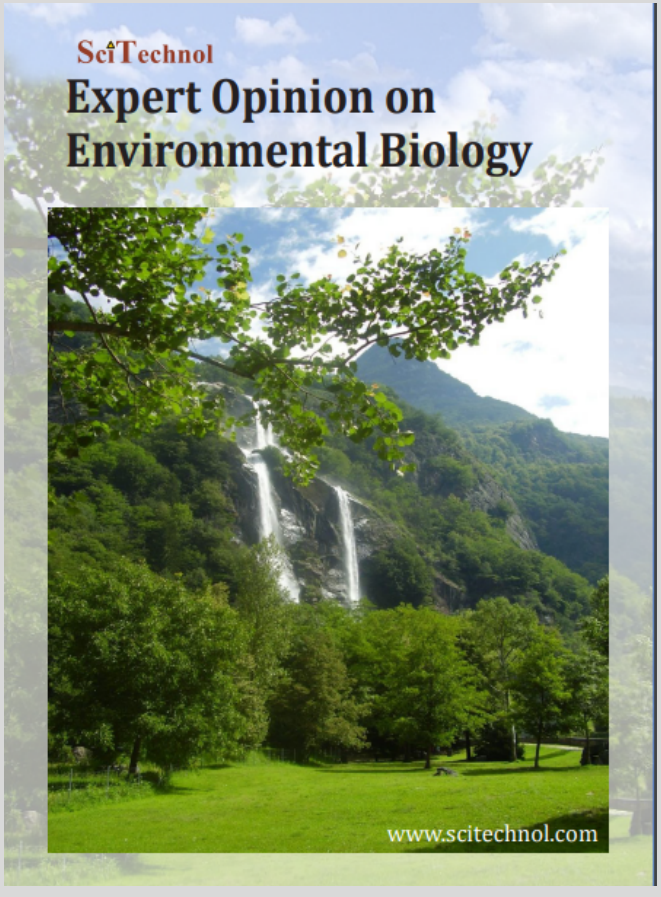
Author: Alessia Monticone, Università degli Studi di Sassari, Italy

Summary: Many are the projects to enhance Underwater Archeological Heritage, from wrecks to villas to port structures. Coastal Management is a subject itself which every day more involves archaeological studies in long term territorial planning.



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