



No.36 September 2000

NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONAL LAKE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE FOUNDATION

— For Better Lake Management —

This Newsletter is also available in Japanese.

World Lake Conference Biwako 2001 - preparation at full throttle



A torii gate on Lake Biwa

Biwako 2001 will be the second time that the World Lake Conference (more formally known as the International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes) will be held in Shiga Prefecture, Japan. The first such conference ever was held in Shiga in 1984 and it was at that conference that a suggestion of Dr. Tolba's (the then Secretary General of UNEP) led to the establishment of ILEC.

If the six days of the conference itself are seen as a sprint, the planning and preparations are more like a marathon. The organising committee of Biwako 2001 met for the first time on 19 July at a hotel in Otsu, Shiga. The committee is composed of 33 members from a variety of backgrounds

including NGOs, academia, business and government, with the chair held by the Governor of Shiga, Yoshitsugu Kunimatsu. Dr. Kira, holds the vice-chair, and Professor Jørgensen is also a member.

Governor Kunimatsu in his opening address to the meeting emphasised the importance of getting back to one of the original points of the World Lake Conference – that unless citizens, scientists, government officials and businesses work together, the conservation of lakes and reservoirs will be extremely difficult to carry out. Furthermore, he pointed out the need to step up our commitment to solving environmental problems and to make a break from the unsustainable developments of the 20th century.

Professor Jørgensen suggested that the Biwako Session at the Conference should relate to the environmental situation of foreign lakes so that the session would have a wider significance. Dr. Halls of the UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre recommended that water consumption at the conference and at hotels be curtailed as far as possible in order to get across the message of the importance of conserving fresh water.

The marathon has just begun. We start coverage of the preparation from this issue. There is much work to be done between now and November 2001, and much depends on cooperation between many parties to make the conference a success. Help us to help each other.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Biwako 2001
- Biwako 2001 - The Sessions
- Hague Ministerial Declaration
- G8 Communique
- Lakenet 2000 - a student's view
- 4th Living Lakes Conference
- Biwako Prize
- Visit from Bhoj Wetland Project Team
- Obituary - Professor Straskraba
- New Publications and Forthcoming Events



Biwako 2001

First Announcement

Conference Theme:
Partnerships for Sustainable Life in Lake Environments:
Making Global Freshwater Mandates Work

Schedule

Nov. 2001		Plenary Sessions	Oral Sessions, Poster sessions Workshops, Free meetings	Side Programs
Pre-conference programs	Nov. 8 Thursday	Under planning		International Environmental Business Exhibition
	Nov. 9 Friday	Under planning		
	Nov. 10 Saturday	Technical tour to Lake Biwa	Free meetings	
9th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes	Nov. 11 Sunday	Registration Reception	Free meetings	
	Nov. 12 Monday	Opening ceremony Plenary I Biwako session I Welcome party		
	Nov. 13 Tuesday	Biwako session II	Oral Sessions, Poster sessions Workshops, Free meetings	
	Nov. 14 Wednesday		Oral Sessions, Poster sessions Workshops, Free meetings	
	Nov. 15 Thursday		Oral Sessions, Poster sessions Workshops, Free meetings	
	Nov. 16 Friday	Plenary II Biwako declaration Closing ceremony Farewell party		
Post-program	Nov. 17 Saturday		Free meetings: Technical visits	
	Nov. 18 Sunday		Free meetings: Technical visits	

Related Programs

A UNEP center located in the prefecture (United Nations Environment Programme - Division of Technology, Industry and Economics - International Environmental Technology Center, UNEP-DTIE-IETC) will hold a symposium on freshwater management, aiming to facilitate partnership among NGOs, citizens and governments. In addition, Shiga Prefectural Government and Global Water Partnership(GWP) will hold a forum entitled, "The Global Water Environment Forum," focusing on the foreseen global freshwater crisis in the 21st century, as related to the management of lakes and reservoirs. In Hyogo Prefecture, the prefectural government is going to host "5th International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas" as well. Other independent but related programs of interest are being planned as adjunct sessions, i.e., "NGO," "Student" and "Business" sessions.

Program outline:

The program includes the following five components.

■ **Plenary:** Keynote speeches (opening) and session summary presentations (closing).

■ **Oral sessions:** Keynote presentations, selected individual oral presentations and discussion on subjects given on the next page.

■ **Poster sessions:** Research results and other forms of output better described in illustrative formats and suitable for individual in-depth discussion, may be proposed in the poster session.

■ **Workshops:** Subjects requiring intensive discussion and exchange among interested parties can be proposed as workshop topics.

■ **Free meetings:** Any group such as NGOs, citizens, business communities and scientists may organise their own meetings outside of the formal conference program but in close collaboration with the conference organiser.

A pre-conference excursion aboard a ship on Lake Biwa will be offered on 10 November for those wanting to see the beautiful views of the mountains and coastal area, and gain first-hand experience of Lake Biwa. The excursion will be followed by a citizen-planned Lake Biwa Day on 11 November. The opening day of the conference will be followed by an inaugural plenary session, "The Lake Biwa Session". This special session will provide an opportunity for the participants not only to be introduced to the Lake Biwa story, but also to identify through the Lake Biwa experience, with many issues facing their own lakes.

Additional Information

The second announcement:

Details of the conference will be provided in the second announcement. This will be published around November, 2000.

Registration and submission of papers:

Detailed instructions on registration and submission of papers will be described in the second announcement.

For more information visit the website:

<http://www.pref.shiga.jp/lake2001/>

The Sessions

Session 1: Cultural and Industrial Evolution

- Seeking for environmentally sound lifestyle -

This session pursues the theme of the need for cultural development in a time of great industrial progress.

The key topics will be: needed change in the sense of value for humans to coexist with nature; sustenance and development of fishery resources; fish-eating culture and lakes; diversity of life and culture; sustainable use of lakes/resources; lakes and landscape; lakes and sightseeing; pastimes on lakes; leisure on lakes; sport-fishing and lake conservation; woman and lake environments; children and lake environments; local communities and lakes; empowerment and citizens' participation, roles of environmental journalism, lakes and water usage; development of lakes and politics; civil engineering and decision making; traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge; lakes and religion; lakes and history; agriculture and forestry/commerce and industry for lakes; economic value of lakes and its evaluation; economic policy and lake conservation; formulating the recycling society around lakes; promoting environmental business; environmental problems and ethics of different generations; developing countries and global environmental problems on lakes.

Session 2: New development of environmental education

- Learn, Inform, and Act -

This session will focus on the methodology for promotion of environmental education and practical applications with historical perspectives.

The key topics for discussion will be as follows: practices and future strategies for environmental education; environmental studies on aquatic environments with primary and secondary school education programs and their teaching materials; promotion of environmental ethics; awareness-raising of the importance of aquatic environments; enhancement of cooperation between school and community members; use of traditional knowledge for community development and for development of environmentally sustainable society; roles of independent public sector organisations

in support of citizen groups; waterfront environments for children's education; roles of NGOs and NPOs and their approaches; citizen participation as a critical component in environmental investigations; household and community-initiated environmental studies; citizen involvement in environmental policy making; history and current state of grass-roots environmental movements; citizen initiatives in infrastructure modifications; information sharing and exchange in citizen participation as part of the environmental assessment process.



Session 3: Drinking water and pollution - Aiming for safe and clean water -

This session pursues issues of clean and safe water by focussing mainly on chemical substances that determine water quality and derive as a consequence of our lifestyle. The key topics for discussion will be as follows: water quality parameters and sense of water pollution; endocrine disrupting substances; management of pollutants and its purification; developing the proper technologies for water quality improvement; management of chemical substances; water problems for people; drinking water in downstream region; wastewater treatment from agricultural sources; waste water treatment from industrial sources; biological toxicity; advanced sewage treatment; artificial wetlands; measures for eutrophication; measures for controlling non-point source pollution, air pollution and water pollution; acid rain, acidification, carcinogen substances, sediment pollution, pesticide pollution, PRTR method, rain water overflowing on roads and its drainage, conservation and restoration of inland lakes and wetlands, small pleasure boats and water pollution.

Session 4: Littoral zone and its ecosystem - How to conserve the fragile littoral zone (ecotone) -

This session focuses on the littoral zone where water meets land, analyses its history and present situations, and aims at the philosophy and strategy of sustainable utilisation of its fragile ecosystems.

The key topics for discussion will be as follows: destruction of littoral ecotone; protection-utilisation-management plan; land use; land/shore/offshore; traditional management and local participation, natural landscape and artificial landscape; historical changes; harbour/port and waterborne transportation; lakes and fishery; lakes and recreation; change of water level; water purification; inflow rivers and erosion control; biological environmental survey; biological diversity and aquatic life; coastal wetlands; native species and alien species; estuary dams and lakes; restoration-rehabilitation-creation; invader species and ecosystems; man-made lakes/reservoirs and ecosystems, sports fishing and conservation of ecosystems.

Session 5: Circulating water - People and nature living together in a watershed -

This session focuses on a lake as an integrated system of its watershed, the lake itself and its downstream area, where diverse organisms including human beings, survive and coexist.

The key topics for discussion will be as follows: agriculture; agro-ecosystem; fishery and aquaculture; use and development of freshwater resources; non-point source pollution; hydrological cycle; landscape; ecosystem of the lithosphere; land use/cover and vegetation; urban areas, croplands forests, rivers and canals, and wetlands within watersheds; land and water use in dry regions; tropical rainforests and land development; acid deposition; influence of climate change; global environment and lake environment, watershed management; upper and lower watersheds; trans-boundary waters; planning, monitoring and evaluation; institutions and organisations; use and management of commons; application of economic measures; development scheme and lake environments in developing countries.

Water Security in the 21st Century Hague Ministerial Declaration

G8 Communiqué Summary

1 Water is vital for the life and health of people and ecosystems and a basic requirement for the development of countries, but around the world women, men, and children lack access to adequate and safe water to meet their most basic needs. Water resources, and the related ecosystems that provide and sustain them, are under threat from pollution, unsustainable use, land-use changes, climate change and many other forces. The link between these threats and poverty is clear, for it is the poor who are hit first and hardest. This leads to one simple conclusion; business as usual is not an option. There is, of course, a huge diversity of needs and situations around the globe, but together we

The second part of the Ministerial Declaration will be printed in our next issue.

have one common goal; to provide water security in the 21st Century. This means ensuring that freshwater, coastal and related ecosystems are protected and improved; that sustainable development and political stability are promoted, that every person has access to enough safe water at an affordable cost to lead a healthy and productive life and that the vulnerable are protected from the risks of water-related hazards.

2 These threats are not new. Nor are attempts to address them.. Discussions and actions started in Mar del Plata in 1977, continued through Dublin and were consolidated into Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 in Rio in 1992. They were reaffirmed in Paris 1998. CSD-6 and in the Second world Water Forum and Ministerial Conference. The process will continue in the meeting in Bonn in 2002 ("Dublin+10"), through the 10-year review of implementation of Agenda 21, and beyond. These and other international meetings have produced a number of agreements and principles that are the basis upon which this and future statements should be built. The goal of providing water security in the 21st Century is reflected in the unprecedented process of

broad participation and discussion by experts, stakeholders and government officials in many regions of the world. This process has profited from the important contributions of the World Water Council, who launched the World Water Vision process at the First World Water Forum in Marrakech, from the formation of the World Commission on Water in the 21st Century and from the development of the Framework for Action by the Global Water Partnership.

3 To achieve water security, we face the following main challenges;

Meeting basic needs; to recognize that access to safe and sufficient water and sanitation are basic human needs and essential to health and well-being, and to empower people, especially women, through a participatory process of water management.

Protecting ecosystems; to ensure the integrity of ecosystems through sustainable water resources management.

Sharing water resources; to promote peaceful co-operation and develop synergies between different uses of water at all levels, whenever possible, within and, in the case of boundary and trans-boundary water resources, between states concerned, through sustainable river basin management or other appropriate approaches.

Managing risks; to provide security from floods, droughts, pollution and other water-related hazards.

Valuing water; to manage water in a way that reflects its economic, social, environmental and cultural values for all its uses, and to move towards pricing water services to reflect the cost of their provision. This approach should take account of the need for equity and the basic needs of the poor and the vulnerable.

Governing water wisely; to ensure good governance, so that the involvement of the public and the interests of all stakeholders are included in the management of water resources.

The environment ministers of the eight major industrialized countries and the European Commissioner responsible for the environment met from 7 to 9 April 2000 in Otsu as a follow-up to a meeting in Schwerin in 1999 to discuss challenging environmental issues. Discussions centered on some key themes: a). Climate Change; b). Sustainable Development in the 21st Century and Rio+10. We give very brief highlights here.

.....

Freshwater is a vital and precious resource essential for all life. We will promote the preservation of water resources and ecosystems, and provision of security from floods, droughts and other natural hazards through adopting the integrated water resources management approach, including environmentally-sound management in catchment basins. We recognize the importance of access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, maximization of water usage efficiency, and elimination of subsidies which lead to wasteful use of water. We will move toward pricing water services to reflect the cost of their provision, We will promote international assessments of freshwater resources and fully utilize our experiences and expertise in water management to assist developing countries in capacity building and technology transfer. We encourage countries sharing common catchment basins to develop agreements regarding assessment, management and utilization of their respective boundary and/or transboundary waters. We welcome the Hague Ministerial Declaration on Water Security in the 21st Century. We look forward to the Bonn International Conference on Freshwater in 2002 to facilitate discussion of this issue at Rio+10.

LakeNet 2000 - a student's point of view

Community leaders and lake management practitioners from over 20 lakes attended an intensive four-day workshop on participatory watershed management. Those attending included representatives of governments, research institutions, businesses, universities and non-governmental organisations. Here we carry a report from Yoshimi Nishio, a Japanese student who attended the conference.

The 9th World Lake Conference in Shiga will include a "Student Session" held by students from all around the world. A central theme of the session will be the role of students in lake management and lake preservation. On behalf of the students, I am planning this session. Currently, I am involved in the planning of this conference.

Last June, I attended the LakeNet conference held in Vermont, USA. It was a great opportunity for me. I participated in this conference for two purposes. The first was to study know-how as to how to manage an international conference, especially in terms of how to debate or discuss given

issues. The second was to learn how other international students are working on problems regarding the preservation of lakes. Attending the conference allowed me to deepen my relationship and friendship with them.

Lake Champlain where the Conference took place looks like Lake Biwa. It has an impressive blue-green water colour, which reminded me of the south area of Lake Biwa. The

landform of Lake Champlain, especially mountains approaching its shorelines, is very similar to that of the west area in Shiga Prefecture. Moreover, the citizens have started a program to protect the environment of Lake Champlain. While Lake Biwa is located in Shiga, Lake Champlain belongs to two States in the USA-the States of New York and Vermont-and one Province in Canada, Quebec. Citizen groups in these States and Province hold regular joint meetings.



LakeNet 2000 conference members

The 4th Living Lakes Conference at Expo 2000



4th Living Lakes conference venue

The 4th Living Lakes Conference was held from 16 to 18 June at Expo 2000 in Hannover. The topic of this conference was "From confrontation to co-operation; Successful approaches to protecting rivers, lakes and wetlands". A hundred international environment experts from international NGOs and industries discussed ways and means of moving from confrontation to co-operation. Professor Gerhard Thielcke, President of the Global

Nature Fund welcomed participants from 13 lake partners included 25 Japanese participants from Lake Biwa, and explained the goals of extending the Living Lakes Network to 30 Lakes and wetlands all over the world by EXPO 2005 in Japan. After the opening ceremony, the participants went

on to the Thematic Areas "Environment and 21st Century" of Expo under the guidance of EXPO staffs.

A highlight of the first conference day was the address of Mr. Vali Moosa, South African Minister of the Environment. The minister reported on the recognition of the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site - a tremendous success and

important step to preserve this unique landscape and ecosystem. And also he pointed out the fact of the creation of up to 1000 new jobs in the fields of eco-tourism, craft and trade at Lake St. Lucia in South Africa. On subsequent days delegates discussed "Strategic approaches to Lake Protection Issues" and "Living Lakes 2005 - Targets and Strategies for the next five Years".

The original members of the Living Lakes network included Lake Baikal, Russia, Lake Biwa, Japan, Lake Constance, Germany- Austria-Switzerland, Lake St. Lucia, South Africa, La Nava, Spain, Mono Lake, U.S.A, Nestos Lake, Greek, Norfolk Broads, U.K. New members include Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan-Palestine, Mar Chiquita, Argentina, Lake Tengiz, Kazakhstan, Militsh Ponds, Poland, Pantanal Wetlands, Brasil-Paraguay-Bolivia.

The next Living Lakes Conference will be held at Otsu, Japan 10-14 November 2000 with the Main Topic of "Biodiversity and Environmental Education".

A new way forward?

The 4th Living Lakes Conference held in Hanover was a good opportunity to learn about the Global Nature Fund (GNF), the organisers of the Living Lakes project.

A notable feature of the Living Lakes project is its partnership with leading private enterprises. There is an especially close relationship with Unilever which can be traced back to a joint development project for washing detergent, which started in Germany around 1990. The two organisations were by no means on friendly terms from the beginning. In the 1980s, on the contrary, there were hard-fought disputes including a boycott by GNF of toilet detergents made by Unilever, with Unilever also taking retaliatory measures against the boycott. Unilever then made overtures to the GNF which eventually resulted in a more harmonious relationship and the start of the Living Lakes project. The project resulted in

the manufacturing of a washing detergent appraised as the 'most environment-friendly product' in Germany, helping to stabilise the relationship between the parties. The confidence of GNF, in promoting the building of partnerships between NGOs abroad and private enterprises through the Living Lakes Project, takes its origin from there. Also at EXPO2000 in Hanover, GNF took an active part with the World Wide Fund for Nature even while most of the influential environmental NGOs in Germany opposed the holding of the Expo claiming the Expo to be a 'magnificent waste'.

In a way, the view of GNF, taking the Expo as an ideal opportunity to improve public awareness of the environment, was fully understandable once one understands the background to how the Living Lakes project was started.



hands up

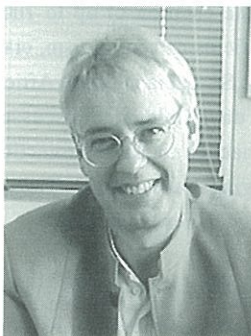
It cannot be said that the GNF way, as such, is the only way for environmental NGOs to advance, but surely the Living Lakes project will play a part in the direction that environmental NGOs take in the future.

S. Ide
Associate Professor
The University of Shiga Prefecture

The 10th Biwako Prize

The Biwako Prize for Ecology was established in 1991 by Shiga Prefectural Government for the purpose of contributing to the progress of studies on the aquatic environment in the field of ecology in East and Southeast Asia, including the eastern part of Russia, and Western Pacific Area, but excluding Australia and New Zealand.

The award ceremony will be held at the Japan Intercultural Academy of Municipalities in Otsu City, Shiga on 14 October 2000. The commemorative talk is also scheduled to celebrate the 10th Biwako Prize. The 10th Award will be conferred on Dr. David Dudgeon and Dr. Masumi Yamamuro.



Dr. David Dudgeon
Senior Professor,
Department of Ecology & Biodiversity,
The University of Hong Kong,

Dr. Dudgeon has contributed greatly to the basic understanding of stream ecology in the Asian area through his study of stream ecology and taxonomy. He is an advocate of providing feedback from academic activities to society to contribute to the practical resolution of environmental issues related to water. It is expected that in the future he will play a significant role in the conservation of aquatic ecosystems in Asia.

His achievements can be divided into the following four areas: (1) Ecological study of the zoobenthos community focusing on the food chain, in Tai Po Kau forest streams in Hong Kong, (2) Study of stream ecology functions by manipulative experiments of food chain, (3) Arrangement of data on the biodiversity of rivers in the Asian area, and (4) the conservation of biodiversity in Hong Kong. Results from his studies already been presented as a series of papers and in book form.



Dr. Masumi Yamamuro
Senior Researcher at Marine Geology
Department, Geological Survey of Japan

Dr. Yamamuro has continued her energetic study of material cycle mechanisms in coastal-regions (brackish lakes) ecosystems which are valuable and easily influenced by humans. She clarified the roles played by large-size organisms (bivalves and aquatic birds), through quantitative clarification of the recycling of nitrogenous materials in Lakes Shinji and Naka in Shimane Prefecture. Furthermore, her clarification that these large-size organisms remove nitrogen in considerable quantities, and provide a kind of advance control of extensive growth of plankton was an important academic discovery. She is doing further study on the recycling of carbonate and nitrogenous materials in coral reefs, based on the results of her study of brackish lakes. It is likely that her studies will elucidate in detail the material-cycle mechanisms of coral reefs as sources of absorption of carbon dioxide which is a global warming gas.

For more information on the prize visit the ILEC web-site:
<http://www.ilec.or.jp/prize/E-index.html>

A visit from the Bhoj Wetland Project Team

A team of senior officials from the Lake Bhopal Conservation and Management Project (also known as the Bhoj Wetland Project) Bhopal, India, visited Lake Biwa and its conservation and management works as a part of study tour organized by ILEC.

The team was composed of administrations, planners, scientists and project engineers from the Lake Bhopal Project, and the visit was funded by JBIC. The team was headed by Mr. Satyananda Mishra, Principal Secretary, Housing and Environment Department of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal along with Mr. D. P. Tiwari, Commissioner, Bhopal Municipal Corporation, Mr. Prashant Khirwadkar, Joint Director & Project Engineer and Mr. J. Bhaskara Ras, Project Engineer from the Bhoj Wetland Project. The team was accompanied by the Bhoj Wetland Project. The team was accompanied by the Project Manager of the Project Management Consultants KEC-CES JV, Mr. K. S. Senanayake.

The Team visited the works of Sabo dams, Seta River Diversion Project, Soil Erosion Control works, various types of sewerage systems, nightsoil treatment systems, a water purification plant, aquaculture, water quality monitoring, solid waste collection, segregation and disposal sites. The team also visited various experiments being conducted towards the improvement of water quality. Each site visited incorporated along with a brief look at the works, a detailed interaction with the officials implementing the works.

The team was fascinated by Lake Biwa, its size and expanse and its water quality. It felt that Lake Biwa is a treasure, not only for Shiga Prefecture or Japan, but for the entire humanity. It is with this view that concerns regarding the reported deteriorating water quality in the south Lake were expressed by the team. The team was visibly impressed by the meticulous planning, exemplary workmanship in implementation and the around-the-clock maintenance of the works. It was also impressed with the new horizons that are being explored in the various experiments at a variety of institutions. The team was impressed with the efforts made towards creation of public awareness and education regarding the Lake through Museums, exhibitions and displays. It also appreciated the overwhelming response to these facilities by the citizens.

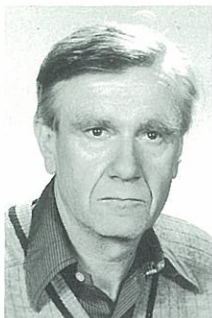
The team drew similarities between issues confronted by Lake Biwa and Lake Bhopal and compared the approach, methodology, planning and implementation of works to tackle these issues. It also observed the characteristic issues faced by Lake Biwa and the methodology, approach, planning and experiments being carried out to sort out these issues.

The team expresses its gratitude towards ILEC in general and towards Mr. Kotani and Mr. Yamamoto in particular who organized this visit with meticulous planning and made it extremely educational and memorable for the team.



Visitors and ILEC staff

Obituary - Professor Milan Straskraba



ILEC is very sad to announce the death of Professor Milan Straskraba, a highly valued and respected member of the ILEC Scientific Committee. Professor Straskraba passed away while visiting his brother in Denver, USA earlier this year. He had an illustrious academic career that spanned five decades during which time he wrote hundreds of papers in his area of study and wrote and contributed to numerous books including of course the 9th edition of the ILEC Guidelines of Lake Management. He will be much missed by all that knew him and we send our sincere condolences to his family and friends.

New Publications

Lakes & Reservoirs, Research and Management

Volume 5, Issue 1, March 2000

Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2000

These two issues of ILEC's Journal feature articles on a variety of subject including "Wetlands of Lake Biwa", "Alteration of the water balance of lakes", "Role of bottom sediments in the secondary pollution of aquatic environments by heavy-metal compounds", "Partition of metals in the Vistula River and in effluents from sewage treatment plants in the region of Cracow, Poland".

Both issues and details about subscribing to the Journal are available by contacting Blackwell Science Asia, 54 University Street, P.O. Box 378, Carlton South, Victoria 3053, Australia.

Tel: 61-3-9347-0300

Fax: 61-3-9347-5001

www.blackwell-science.com/lre

Email: subscriptions@blacksci-asia.com.au

Guidelines of Lake Management Volume 2 - Socio-Economic Aspects of Lake Management, Editors: M. Hashimoto, S.E. Jørgensen and H. Löffler - Thai translation. Translator: W. Samanasena
ISBN: 4-906356-06-0

Guidelines of Lake Management Volume 1 - Diretrizes Para O Gerenciamento De Lagos, Editors: S.E. Jørgensen, R. A. Vollenweider. - Portuguese translation. Translator: D. Vannucci. Portuguese edition editor: J.G. Tundisi

ISBN: 85-87418-03-3

Contact: Instituto Internacional de Ecologia, Rua Bento Carlos 750, 13560-660 Sao Carlos, SP, Brasil

Email: iie@zaz.com.br

Forthcoming Events

Risk-based Decision Making in Water Resources IX

Santa Barbara, California, 15-20 October 2000

20 year retrospective and prospective of risk-based decision making

URL: <http://www.engfnd.org/engfnd/0ba.html>

AWRA Annual Conference

The annual conference of the American Water Resources Association (AWRA).

Miami, Florida, 5-9 November 2000

Contact: Ken Reid by email at awrahq@aol.com

<http://www.awra.org>

Groundwater: A Transboundary, Strategic and Geopolitical Resource

The annual meeting of the Association of Groundwater Scientists and Engineers.

13-14 December 2000

Contact: Bob Masters by email at rmaste@ngwa.org

<http://www.ngwa.org/education/agwse2.html>

Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development

19-21 December 2000, Roorkee, India

Contact: Dr. B. Soni by email at ciwrm@cc.nih.ernet.in

<http://www.nih.ernet.in>



INTERNATIONAL LAKE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE FOUNDATION

Secretariat

1091 Oroshimo-cho, Kusatsu-city, Shiga 525-0001, Japan

Tel : +81-77-568-4567, Fax : +81-77-568-4568, E-mail : info@mail.ilec.or.jp