



No.38 August 2001

NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONAL LAKE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE FOUNDATION

— For Better Lake Management —

This Newsletter is also available in Japanese.

BIWAKO 2001 - The 9th World Lake Conference



Conference Program Finalised

Record number of papers submitted

There were a total of 900 papers from 74 countries submitted to the secretariat of the 9th World Lake Conference. The number of papers submitted is the largest in the 17-year history of the Conference. After careful scrutiny, papers from 868 applicants from 74 countries were eventually selected for presentation at the conference. Along with the selected papers, the structure of the program has been also finalised. The Third Announcement will be prepared based on the structured program and will be published around the end of September.

Out of the total applications, about the half of the papers were from countries outside Japan. We feel this is proof that the Conference is important for solving problems of lake environments around the world and is not specific to the host country. Classified by region, we received 187 papers from Asian countries, 147 from Europe, 20 from North America, 14 from South America, 3 from Oceania and 481 from Japan. Above all, we received many papers from a number of developing countries where the deteriorating freshwater and lake environments are a hindrance and menace to the daily lives of the people. We expect the conference to be a place to discuss and exchange information for sustainable lake management.

After the review and selection of the papers by the program committee and each Session task force, 202 oral presentations and 666 poster presentations from a total of

74 countries were selected for at the conference. Along with the contents of presentations, the frame of the program has also been finalised. At the plenary meeting on the first day of the Conference, three eminent people will make keynote lectures. Ms. Margaret Catley-Carlson, Chair of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) will speak about the current freshwater resource problems of the world. Also speaking will be Professor A.H. Zakri, Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies of the United Nations University and Dr. Hiroya Kawanabe, Director of Lake Biwa Museum. In the thematic sessions, we hope to have good discussions in the following subjects. Session 1: Keynote Tripartite Talk, "Water and Life in the Future". Session 2: "Children's Conference". Session 3: Panel discussion, "Finding a new approach to sharing scientific information among citizens, scientists, adminis-

trators, industry people and journalists to promote citizens' participation in water policy". Session 4: keynote address, "The value of the unique ecosystem in the littoral zone and public participation for wise management." Session 5: Symposium, "The challenges to the environments of watersheds of the world lakes and reservoirs".

In addition, a special workshop on the Aral Sea has been newly formed. Some researchers from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan will present the latest reports based on their research. The workshop aims to identify the problems and seek measures to restore the endangered sea.

A task force has been established to prepare a Biwako Declaration. They will draft a declaration that includes the principal guidelines for the conservation and management of lakes. It will be released on the final day of the Conference

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BIWAKO 2001- The 9th World Lake Conference

Total presentations: 868 presentations from 74 countries
(202 of oral presentations and 666 of poster presentations)

Participants (74 countries):

Albania	Algeria	Argentina	Armenia	Australia	Austria	Bangladesh	Belarus	Belgium
Benin	Bhutan	Bolivia	Botswana	Brazil	Bulgaria	Cameroon	Canada	China
Denmark	Ecuador	Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Ghana
Hungary	India	Indonesia	Iran	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Kenya	Korea
Laos	Latvia	Lebanon	Lithuania	Macedonia	Malawi	Malaysia	Mexico	Moldova
Mongol	Morocco	Nepal	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Poland
Romania	Russia	Slovenia	Sri Lanka	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Tajikistan	Tanzania
Thailand	Tunisia	Turkey	Uganda	Ukraine	United Kingdom	Uruguay	USA	Uzbekistan
Vietnam	Zimbabwe							

◆ Self-organized Workshops

There were a total of 49 applications to conduct Self-organized Workshops of which 13 were selected (10 from Japan and one each from Zimbabwe, Russia and the U.S.). The workshops will be held over a period of three evenings (19:00-22:00) from November 13 -15, 2001 at the Otsu Prince Hotel. Self-organized Workshops are open to the public to discuss subjects that have not been dealt with during the conference itself. The selected workshops vary in theme including "World Lake Conference NGO Workshop- We Pioneer the Water Century", "One hundred years of world lakes by utilizing now and then photographs", "Workshop on Water Quality Monitoring for Lakes and Reservoir in Developing Countries". Details of the workshops adopted will be posted on the homepage of BIWAKO 2001 (<http://www.biwako2001.com/>). and in the Third Announcement.

Professor Mikiyasu Nakayama of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, and a director of ILEC, will also hold a workshop on the theme of Dam Development in Monsoon Asia with Sustainable Human and Environmental Resettlements- Lessons from Saguling and Cirata Dams in Indonesia. The workshop will be held by 4-5 presentations, followed by a panel discussion between the speakers and additional panelists. It will start with an overview of the situation in which projects were planned and managed, then it will focus on human and natural environmental issues. Concrete suggestions will be elaborated through additional discussions with the participants for further course of actions on this specific theme.

Date: 13 November, Tuesday 19:00-22:00

Venue: Otsu Prince Hotel

For more information please contact:

Prof. Mikiyasu Nakayama

E-mail: mikiyasu@cc.tuat.ac.jp

Program Committee of "World Lake Conference NGO Workshop"

Program Committee of a NGO workshop to be convened in conjunction with the 9th World Lake Conference in November this year was held for the first time at Ritto Sakira on March 3 and the second meeting was at Kusatsu Lty Hall on May 26, 2001. The Sixteen members of the committee are representatives of domestic NGOs for the conservation of water environment, attended the meetings, and actively discussed about the workshop. The above committee was established according to Kosho Net's proposal, which was made at the World Lake Conference Pre-NGO Workshop in last December.

At the first meeting, Mr. Shozo Terakawa, Biwako Nature Environment Network, was appointed as the chairperson, and the duration of the workshop was determined for November 10, 11, and 14 before and during the World Lake Conference in 2001. The committee also unanimously decided upon making up a NGO declaration as an outcome of the workshop. In the second meeting, the theme and invited lecturers of the workshop was determined.

Prior to the workshop, a working group for the NGO declaration will be organized. A coordinating meeting will also be held in July, inviting other relevant NGOs representatives, to make this declaration a joint one and consensus of as many groups as possible.

by Shinji Ide,

Deputy Secretary General, Kosho Net

Workshop by the program committee: "Aral Sea crisis and its rehabilitation"

This workshop organized by the program committee will be held as one of the self-organized workshops with the theme of "Aral Sea crisis and its rehabilitation".

The Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world in terms in area and is facing total decimation. It is expected that within a couple of years the lake will decrease to one-third its original size and will be split into three small lakes. Faced with this imminent situation, the workshop will summarize the environmental problems that have already occurred and consider ways for protecting the lake in its present state. Photos showing environmental problems of the Aral Sea will also be exhibited at the workshop venue.

Contents (tentative):

1. The present conditions and environmental problems of lakes
 - * Aridity and changes in the natural environment of the Aral Sea /M.Horikawa
 - * Health of residents in the region around the Aral Sea /M.Hashizume
 - * Ecosystems and water quality of the Aral Sea/ W.D. Williams (ILEC Scientific Committee member)
2. Conservation measure for lakes
 - * Measures for protecting the Big Aral Sea/ Razakov
 - * Measures for protecting the Small Aral Sea/ Roman Jashenko
 - * International cooperation for conservation of the Aral Sea/ Walter Rast (ILEC Scientific Committee member), Nicholai Aladin (ILEC Scientific Committee member)

Date: 14th November 19:00-22:00

Venue: Otsu Prince Hotel (tentative)

UNEP-IETC/SPG/ILEC Joint Symposium on "Promoting Partnership between Citizens and Local Governments in Lake Management"

Moving forward to the successful Symposium

On November 8 and 9, 2001 an International Symposium on "Promoting Partnership between Citizens and Local Governments in Lake Management" will be co-organized by UNEP-International Environmental Centre (UNEP-IETC), Shiga prefectural government and International Lake Environmental Committee Foundation (ILEC) at Lake Biwa Museum as a support to the 9th World Lake Conference. The Symposium will present lake management cases based on partnership between citizens and local government from around the world to help the participants to be able to share those information and learn from them. It will also promote the dialogue between the two parties to recognize their respective roles and discuss how they can collaborate to preserve the lakes. Also international NGOs will be invited to help raise public awareness on the need of thinking and acting together on a global basis on the lake issues.

On the 4th Organizing Committee held in July, the Committee decided on seven lakes and three international NGO groups as the participants to be presented at the Symposium. The Symposium aims to increase mutual understanding between citizens (involving residents, NGO, NPO and community groups) and local government to seek a collaborative partnership in 21st century to solve the lake issues. We are expecting positive participation of the people who are interested in lake protection and local government officials who are engaged in lake management.

Admission cost: Free of charge

Language: English and Japanese

(Simultaneous interpretation is available)

Contact:

Tel: +81-77-568-4576, Fax: +81-77-568-4568,

E-mail: jspalm@mail.ilec.or.jp

Workshop on Water Quality Monitoring for Lakes and Reservoir in Developing Countries

The above titled workshop is one of the many Self-organized workshops being organised at the Conference. Prof. Tundisi from Brazil and Prof. Magadza from Zimbabwe (both members of the ILEC Scientific Committee) will give their presentation about the actual situation of overseas water quality monitoring, as well as exchanging information with experts conducting water quality monitoring in developing countries. The present condition of the water quality measuring instrument developed by ILEC-JETA/Horiba and case studies of water quality monitoring in Lake Biwa will be reported and future measuring projects and methods will be reviewed.

Date: 15th November, Thursday 19:00-22:00

Venue: Otsu Prince Hotel

For more information please contact:

ILEC (contact person: Ms.Uyama)

TEL: +81 77 568 4571 FAX: +81 77 568 4568

E-mail: monitoring@mail.ilec.or.jp

Training Course on Numerical Modeling of Lakes and Reservoir

The training course on Numerical Modeling of Lakes and Reservoir will be held in association with, and also after, the Lake Biwa World Lake Conference 2001 (<http://www.biwako2001.com/>).

This training course will focus on numerical analysis using the 2-layer model (PAMOLARE2L) and 3-dimensional model (PAMOLARE3D) for analyzing eutrophication with a view to increasing knowledge of Lakes and Reservoir Management.

Date: Saturday, November 17 & Sunday, November 18, 2001

Venue: ILEC/UNEP-IETC Shiga Office: Computer Room
Organizers: ILEC, UNEP-IETC, Lake Biwa Works Office - Kinki Regional Construction Bureau - Ministry of Construction

Co-organizers: RCEQC-Kyoto University, Danish Royal School of Pharmacy, Nikken Sekkei Ltd.

Fee: \$150 for participants from advanced countries (includes materials)

The organizers have made provisions for 10 participants from developing countries to participate in the course free of charge. These 10 participants will be selected by the beginning of August.

Lecturer: S.E. Jorgensen (Chairperson of ILEC Scientific Committee) et al.

No. of participants: 30 (included those invited)

For more information please contact: ILEC Secretariat / UNEP-IETC Shiga Office (Ms.Uyama)

TEL: +81-77-568-4571 FAX: +81-77-568-4568

E-mail: workshop@mail.ilec.or.jp

◆ Kosho Net

Kosho Net is a citizen's network, a Japanese environmental NGO founded in May 2000, designed to provide input to the 9th World Lake Conference to be held in Shiga in November 2001. The main purpose of the organization is to help as many "citizens", including government administrators, private business and researchers, to participate widely in the World Lake Conference and related activities. Kosho Net has nearly 400 memberships. Kosho Net has been developing its activities such as setting up its own website, holding the NGO workshop- Pre-World Lake Conference and preparing related projects for the World Lake Conference.

* World Lake Conference NGO Workshop - We Pioneer the Water Century- (Theme: international exchanges, discoveries, pride)

Dates and Venues: Nov.10-11,2001 at Lake Biwa Museum (Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan) & Nov.14, 2001 at Otsu Prince Hotel (Otsu, Shiga, Japan)

Registration fee: Free

* Million People Project (KODOH)-KODOH Music Festival

(Theme: wide range of participation, attachment to nature, from mountains to lakes-basin and circulation-)

Date and Venue: Nov.11, 2001 (13:00-

15:00) at Shinasahi Windmill Village

* YOSHIDOKO (Theme: To make a way for people to join the Kosho Net freely)

For more information, please Contact by E-mail: 2001biwa@ses.usp.ac.jp or koshonet@mail.ilec.or.jp

◆ Biwako Kaigi

Efforts of Biwako Kaigi for 20 years and future

by Mitsuko Hayashi,
Secretary General of Biwako Kaigi

Biwako Kaigi is a network organization of citizens and governments with a cooperative relationship to carry out measures to alleviate environmental problems. The organization has a membership of 85 citizens group and 50 municipalities and 30 individuals.

After the first large-scale occurrence of red tide in Lake Biwa in 1977, a movement promoting the use of powder-soap instead of phosphorus-containing detergents was started. In 1978 "Sekken (soap) Kaigi" (the present Biwako Kaigi) was formed by citizens groups and municipalities in Shiga prefecture.

Housewives were at the center of the movement and this is had a very large and positive effect in the enactment of the Lake Biwa Ordinance in 1980.

In the first 10 years of its existence the Sekken Kaigi organization movement

broadened its work to include water quality purification of domestic sewage and rivers, and the name of organization was changed to "Biwako Kaigi" in 1988.

After more than 20 years the movement is now proposing an "eco-kitchen revolution" as a new activity to tackle a wide range of environmental problems. The focus here is on the kitchen - the source of a great deal of damage to the environment from domestic life - promoting the practice of eco-friendly life through such measures as conservation of water environment, reducing waste and saving energy all over Shiga Prefecture. Concerning the International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes, the organization introduced the "Soap Movement" by housewives at the very first International World Lakes Conference held in Shiga, Japan in 1984. Since then the organization has been making presentation at every International Conference. Some 20 members participated in the 6th International Conference held in Kasumigaura, Japan. Biwako Kaigi will hold a Free Meeting with the keywords of "water", "women" and "life" before the conference on 11 November to discuss our activities with panelists in and outside the Prefecture. We hope as many people as possible will participate in our meeting to learn from ordinary housewives how they can make a difference to their environment.

Report

3rd World Water Forum Kickoff Meeting in Kyoto

The Secretariat of the 3rd World Water Forum hosted a Kickoff Meeting in Kyoto early June 2001 for the next forum to be held in Kyoto, Shiga, and Osaka in March 2003. ILEC did not make a formal presentation, but was represented by Drs. Jorgensen, Nakamura, Muhandiki and Ballatore.

The meeting was well attended and afforded a clear view of how the Forum Secretariat is planning the 2003 meeting. The kickoff meeting followed a refreshing, unconventional format. Namely, after opening addresses by dignitaries like Ryutaro Hashimoto and Mahmoud Abu-Zeid, we got down

to work! Discussions were organized around tables of 4 to 8 people. Each table was charged with developing several concrete suggestions for how to make the 2003 Forum a success. These suggestions were then presented on two large screens in the front of the room and opened to debate. This open, transparent approach, along with the Virtual Water Forum, is designed to allow those willing and able to participate to do so. Bravo! I felt like I actually had voice.

Unfortunately, it seems that lake and reservoir issues have been marginalized in the planning process, much as they were in the 2nd World Water

Forum in The Hague and its main output, the World Water Vision. This is remarkable given that lakes are so obviously important within global hydrological cycles and represent vulnerable ecosystems sensitive to anthropogenic impact. Furthermore, as lakes represent the majority, by volume, of the earth's liquid surface freshwater, it is hard to imagine how the Forum can be successful in its goals if it does not adequately address issues impacting lakes such as water quality degradation.

For more information, check out the Forum's website at <http://www.world-waterforum.org>

NEW ILEC SciCom Members & Secretariat General

Professor Nick Aladin, a Russian from St. Petersburg, joined the ILEC Scientific Committee in April 2001. Dr. Aladin is currently a Professor of Zoology at the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. He is an expert on saline waters. Dr. Aladin has made many expeditions in his career including 37 to the Aral Sea and 18 to the Caspian. He has authored (or co-authored) an impressive 136 papers to date. His first submission on behalf of ILEC is a paper for the 9th World Lake Conference entitled, "The menace of large-scale ecological catastrophe in the Caspian Sea" Salinisation continues unabated around the world affecting water resources in almost one-third of the world's land area and global climate change threatens to exacerbate the problem. We expect Dr. Aladin, along with Scientific Committee co-chair Professor Bill Williams, to provide ILEC with invaluable advice on the world's saline waters.



Professor Nick Aladin

Dr. Walter Rast, an American from Texas, also joined the ILEC Scientific Committee in April 2001. Dr. Rast is currently an Associate Professor and Director of the Aquatic Science Station at the Southwest Texas State University at Austin. He has recently held positions of Environmental Scientist at the International Joint Commission's Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Ontario and before that, as deputy director of the Water Branch at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Dr. Rast specialises in water resource management, aquatic chemistry/limnology, and environmental modeling. He has most recently co-authored a short series volume entitled "Lakes and Reservoirs: Similarities, Differences and Importance" for ILEC.



Dr. Walter Rast

New ILEC Secretary General

Mr. Sadami Shimizu was appointed the new ILEC Secretary General this April. For 44 years Mr. Shimizu worked for Shiga Prefectural Government and was the acting Director for Shiga Industrial Support Plaza. On his appointment he said, "I would like to contribute to ILEC's activities by putting to good use, the experience I have built up over the years working for Shiga Prefectural Government."

Mr. Hiroya Kotani, Secretary General since 1999 will continue to support the activities of ILEC as Executive Director.



Mr. Sadami Shimizu

International Society for Salt Lake Research (ISSLR)

Promoting the study, management, use and conservation of salt lakes

Following the 7th International Conference on Salt Lake Research (Death Valley, USA, 1999), the International Society for Salt Lake Research (ISSLR, <http://isslr.org/>) was founded to establish effective liaison between persons interested in any aspect of inland saline waters, to encourage these interests, and to educate the public in the scientific use, management, and conservation of salt lakes. Membership is open to any individual interested in promoting the purposes and goals of the society.

Membership is free during 2001.

To apply, simply submit an application via ISSLR web site: <http://isslr.org/membership/index.htm>.

Member benefits include web-access to our member directory of salt lake researchers, a searchable salt lake research bibliography, a salt lake discussion group, uploading of individual research bibliographies, and timely announcements of related research news and meetings.

We invite you to join us!

Most importantly, your membership and participation will help build a strong and growing research community devoted to inland saline waters.

For more information contact the Secretary/Treasurer, Dr. Robert Jellison (jellison@lifesci.ucsb.edu). International Society for Salt Lake Research
UC/Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory
Rt.1, Box 198, Mammoth Lakes, CA, USA 93546

Lakes of the World

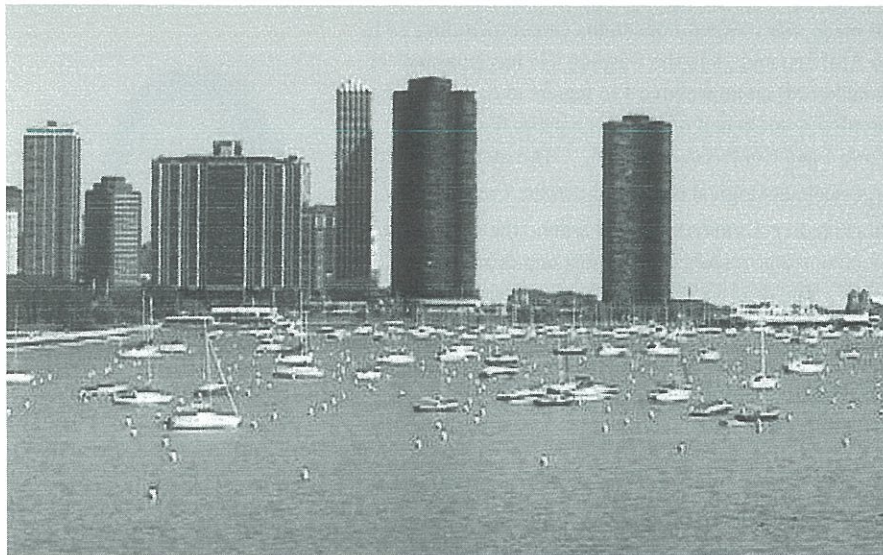
Lake Michigan, USA

by Thomas Ballatore

I was raised in a suburb of Chicago not more than a few miles from the shores of Lake Michigan, but to tell the truth, I never really appreciated the lake until I went to college a hundred miles away. Looking back now, however, I realize that Lake Michigan has been a part of my life for as long as I can remember.

Sadly, my first clear memory about the lake was a warning not to eat the fish! Every Friday night, my family would go to an "All-You-Can-Eat" fish fry at a restaurant by our old house in the city. The trout tasted good, but rumor had it that it was dangerous to eat anything from the lake. This was just after the peak of the environmental movement in the US and consciousness was developing among the citizens about the threats of pollution to health. The restaurant went out of business---good for the fish I guess, but one less thing we had to enjoy.

A few years later, I was able to travel around the country: I distinctly remember the bad taste of water everywhere I went. Whether it was well water in the Plain States or smelly water in Florida, I was happy to get home and drink "Lake Michigan" water again. Of course, this raised a question: how can the water be clean but the fish from the water dirty? As a child, I had no idea about biomagnification of pollutants in a food chain, but this experience taught me first-hand that lake prob-



lems cannot always be measured by the concentration of a pollutant in the water column. According to the USEPA, a person who eats one meal of lake trout from Lake Michigan will be exposed to more PCBs in one meal than in a lifetime of drinking water from the lake!

On the way to the fish fry, we would pass close enough to an international port on the lake so that I could see huge container ships from around the world. I couldn't figure out how such ocean-faring vessels could get into the Midwest, the center of America. Of course, the St. Lawrence River and the other Great Lakes allow such a route. Access to the oceans allowed Chicago to develop into the largest city in the Midwest. Chicago started as a crossroads for livestock and agricultural product trade and became an industrial center. The industries that came, especially steel, provided jobs for generations of my family. With jobs, came money: enough money to splurge on fish contaminated by the industries paying the salaries!

The first time I ever went to the lake itself was in the summer after graduating from high school. A group of my friends and I would go to the Indiana sand dunes---a beach on the south shore. The first time I went, the thing that surprised me most was that it was impossible to see the other side of the lake. The lake is massive, both in volume and area. You'd have to be in an airplane, or the Sears Tower on a clear day to see across.

It was reluctant to enter the water the first time. If you shouldn't eat the fish, how can

you swim in the lake? Nevertheless, I was struck by the water's clarity. And although high transparency does not mean a lake is unpolluted, but it sure makes it look inviting on a hot day. Also, the girl I wanted desperately to become my girlfriend was already swimming, so I jumped in!

I don't know what ever happened to her, but I do know that Lake Michigan has been doing pretty good. In the last thirty years, nutrient concentrations along with PCB levels in fish have fallen dramatically. This is due no doubt to strict effluent regulations that were imposed on polluters as a result of environmental legislation in the early 1970's. This is not to say that the lake does not have any problems. Concentrations of persistent pollutants are still high in the sediments, a legacy of pollution. Furthermore, there has been increasing concern in recent years about air deposition of heavy metals and about the state of the lake's ecosystem.

As I have learned more about lakes, and the environment in general, a lot of things I didn't understand when I was a child are clear now. Nevertheless, the more I study, the more questions I have. For example, what the effects will global warming have on the lake? Will invasive species destroy the ecosystem as we know it? What effect do environmental hormones in runoff and sewage have on the lake, and for that matter, on me and my children yet to be born?

It's cliché, but lakes are a mirror---a mirror in which to see ourselves as we change through life. For that reason alone, they are an invaluable asset.

Lake Michigan Data

Elevation	176 m	
Length	494 km	
Width	190 km	
Average Depth	85 m	
Maximum Depth	282 m	
Volume	4,920 km ³	
Catchment Area	Lake	57,800 km ²
	Land	118,000 km ²
	Total	175,800 km ²
Shoreline Length	2,633 km	
Residence Time	99 years	
Population in Catchment (1991)	10,057,026	

From the Great Lakes: An Environmental Atlas and Resources Book, USEPA 1995

FY2000 ILEC/JICA TRAINING COURSE ON LAKE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Ramgasamy Azhagasan, trainee on the course from India, writes:

Safe and adequate water supplies and environmental sanitation is, and always will be, paramount to sustained socio-economic development. It was recognized that there was a need for integrated water resources planning and management, covering all types of inter-related freshwater bodies, taking into consideration the water quality and quantity. This is a concern of most, if not all, countries. Within this holistic framework, action should be taken to improve the efficiency of water utilization, prevent contamination of limited resources and ensure that all potential water resources are identified and sustainable ecological balance is main-

tained.

The Lake Water Quality Management training course, organized by ILEC/JICA promotes this need among the developing countries. It is a commendable effort to integrate the need of developing countries in this field and provide solutions

I should like to mention here the continuous and sustained efforts made by the Shiga Prefectural Government for improving and maintaining water quality of Lake Biwa and the 14 million people who use this water should appreciate it. Automated wastewater and night soil treatment facilities, particularly the community plants, we visited were very impressive. Exchange of environmental information, awareness among the people from the children to elders and their

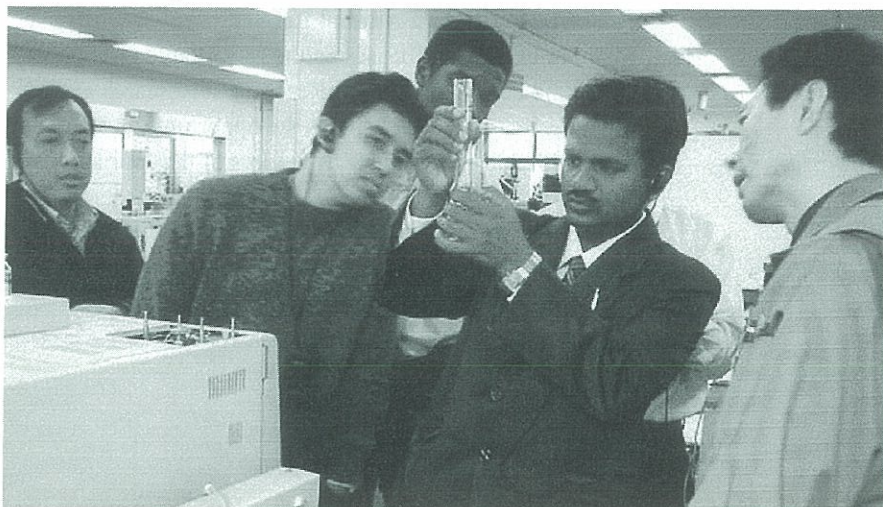
involvement and cooperation is indispensable and we observed that the protection of their 'mother lake' was deeply rooted in their consciousness.

We learned a lot from various institutes particularly Biyo, LBRI, Lake Biwa museum and from mobile libraries, Professor Kira and Professor Matsui.

We came with little information about lake management, but after the course we took back many techniques in our mind and also in our bags i.e. our numerous study materials.

The 'mother lake' gave us not only a warm reception but also warm and very comfortable accommodations protecting us from cool Siberian breezes and shining snow. When we saw Lake Biwa daily during our training course, she seemed to understand the reason behind our coming here and most of all our requirements and gave us lot of valuable management nutrients and also advised us to make her sisters in our country to feel clean and happy. We assured her that her demand would be fulfilled.

We would also like to record our other activities like learning the Japanese language, good exposure to local food and culture and our host families during the course. We thank everybody involved directly or indirectly for making this course successful.



Commemorative Photographic Exhibition "Waterscapes" for World Environment Day

The International Environmental Technology Centre of UNEP and ILEC held a photographic exhibition entitled "Waterscapes" in commemoration of World Environment Day (WED) at the UNEP-IETC Centre in Shiga between 2-9 June 2001. World Environment Day, commemorated each year on 5 June, was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1972.

Every year on this day, various events are held in many countries highlighting the importance of conservation of the environment. The 'Waterscapes' exhibition was a collection of 65 very high class photographs of lakes, rivers, ponds and related waterfowl in Shiga Prefecture, and included prizewinning photographs from the Lake Biwa photograph contest organized by Shiga Prefecture, and works by

'Friends of Swans' members. There were approximately 500 visitors to the exhibition.



Forthcoming Events

* **The 6th Living Lakes Conference**, at Lake Baikal, Russia, will be held July 30-August 2, 2001. The theme is "Water Quality and Traditions in Lake Areas."

<http://www.livinglakes.org/topalt.htm>

Contact and Organization: Global Nature Fund(GNF)

e-mail: info@globalnature.org

Local Contact: GRAN email: ecoinfo@ulan-ude.ru

* **Stockholm Water Symposium**

Date: August 12-18, 2001

Contact: Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

e-mail: siwi@siwi.org

<http://www.siwi.org>

* **The fifth International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS2001)**

Date: Nov. 19-22, 2001

Venue: City of Kobe/Awaji Island, Japan

For more information: <http://emecs2001.jtbcom.co.jp/>

* **Biwako Prize for Ecology**

Applications for Biwako Prize for Ecology 2001 was closed.

<http://www.ilec.or.jp/prize/e-index>

New Publications

* **Lakes & Reservoirs: Research and Management**
Volume 6, Issue 1, March 2001

Volume 6, Issue 2, June 2001

ISSN 1320-5331

These two issues of ILEC's Journal feature articles on a variety of subject including "Assessment of critical loading of lakes as a basis for remedial measures: A review of fundamental concepts", "Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon residues in the sediments of a dune lake as a result of power boating", "Prediction of Lake Baikal ecosystem behavior using an ecosystem disturbance model", "Lakes and society: The contribution of lakes to sustainable societies", "Framework for surface water quality management on a river basin scale: Case study of Lake Iseo, Northern Italy", "Wetland use and impact on Lake Victoria, Kenya region" and "Record of mercury pollution in sediments of Lakes Nakaumi and Shinji in Japan".

* **Lakes & Reservoirs: Research and Management**
2000 Blackwell Asia Annual Report

Much of this report focuses on the remarkable growth of electronic access to Lakes & Reservoirs: Research and Management and demonstrates the opportunity it affords for worldwide accessibility by readers of the Journal.

For details about subscribing to the Journal, please contact Blackwell Science Asia.

www.blackwell-science.com/lre

E-mail: subscriptions@blacksci-asia.com.au



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