



CALL FOR PAPERS

The Working Group Ecosystem Research
of the German Ecological Society (GfÖ),
the German Chapter of the International
Association for Landscape Ecology (IALE-D),
the Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape
Research (ZALF),

the Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN),
the Landesamt für Natur und Umwelt

Schleswig-Holstein (LANU) and

the Ecology Centre of the University of Kiel (ÖZK)

are glad to invite you to participate in the

International Workshop

“The Ecosystem Approach

of the Convention on Biological Diversity -

Between Scientific Concepts and

Practical Demands”

Landeskulturzentrum Salzau near Kiel

May 29th to 31st 2006



Costs:

Accommodation (per night)	15 € (group room), 30 € (single bed room), 80 € (Suite)
Meals	25 € per day
Organization	70 € (including workshop dinner and bus transfer from Kiel).

No organizational costs for
students.

Organization:

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http://www.ecology.uni-kiel.de/salzau_workshop2006/

Registration:

Please register via Internet or send an e-mail to
fmuller@ecology.uni-kiel.de before January 31st 06,
including your full address, your preferences for
accommodation, title of an oral presentation or
poster and proposals for the structure of the
programme.



Ecosystem concepts have been realized in
several research initiatives throughout the last
years. There are well-elaborated ecosystem
theories, and a variety of methods for ecosystem
analysis. But there are only a small number of
practical applications in environmental
management.

On the other hand, ecosystem approaches and
targets have been formulated on high-level
political scales. To attain the respective
ecosystem management goals in concrete
programmes and case studies, scientific support
is needed.

This situation can be characterized by a **lack of
communication** between scientists and
managers. Therefore, we want to improve the
exchange of experience and methodology by
bringing together experts from ecosystem
science and ecosystem management in a
productive atmosphere.

Rationale



While in the past environmental activities were restricted to specific ecological divisions of authorities, today we can find more and more subject-spanning environmental politics.

Instead of a concentration on environmental sectors, ecosystems are becoming focal research and management objects, and interdisciplinary cooperation is increasing continuously.

The significance of the ecosystem concept has already been required in *international political programmes*: In Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration (1992) the following target is set: “States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to *conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.*”

More recently, in the Ecosystem Approach of the Convention on Biodiversity (Decision VII/11 CBD, 2004, see www.biodiv.org/decisions/default.aspx?m=COP07&id=7748&lq=0) it has been formulated that “*ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems*” in Principle 3. And in Principle 5 it is stated that the “*conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach.*”

The role of ecological processes has been anticipated in the 6th Principle: “*Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning*”.

And the trade-offs between ecology and economy have been considered, requiring that the “*ecosystem approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity*” (Principle 10), thereby involving “*all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines*” (Principle 12).

At present, these modern political claims are not reflected in environmental management, and the corresponding scientific canon of methodologies has not been applied sufficiently.

Therefore, these demands provide comprehensive challenges for ecosystem ecology as well as environmental practice. Above all, the dialogue between science and management has to be fostered to derive more concrete conceptions of a combined biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.



The focal questions of the workshop will be

- Which are the political demands of the ecosystem approach of the CBD?
- Which is the potential of ecosystem research and ecosystem theory to be applied in an ecosystem management approach?
- Is there a clear relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?
- Which concepts and methods are available for a holistic ecosystem evaluation?
- How can the transfer from science to application be improved in the field of ecosystem management?
- Which methodologies can be used to apply this knowledge at the landscape scale?

These questions will be discussed during the Salzau Workshop. The scientific programme will be supplemented by international key-note speakers, student projects and training activities. The results and contributions will be documented, including suggestions for a consistent realization of ecosystem approaches within a “Road Map for Ecosystem protection” and a collection of “Basic Salzau- Theses”.