

HABIT-CHANGE NEWSLETTER

October 2011 | Issue 1 | www.habit-change.eu

Contents

Editorial	page 02	3 rd partner meeting in Portoroz, Slovenia	page 08
A brief project overview	page 03	4 th partner meeting in Balaton Uplands NP	page 09
Interview with the Project Leader	page 04	Conference attendance & contributions	page 10
Kick-off meeting in Biebrza NP, Poland	page 05	Internal Workshops	page 12
2 nd partner meeting in Illmitz, Austria	page 06	Portrait Triglav National Park	page 13
Stakeholder workshop in Biebrza NP	page 07	Upcoming Events	page 15

Editorial

Biodiversity is threatened by habitat degradation and destruction. Beside human activities climate change most likely will become an additional important driver influencing habitats and their quality in the next decades.

Against this background, in 2010 the multi-partner transnational project HABIT-CHANGE (Adaptive Management of Climate-induced Changes of Habitat Diversity in Protected Areas) was launched, involving 17 nature protection site authorities, conservation agencies and research institutions from Central and Eastern Europe.



The HABIT-CHANGE project partners at the kick-off meeting at the Biebrza National Park, Poland

The identification of foreseeable consequences as well as the development of suitable instruments and measures to prevent effects on

protected areas and for adaptation are the crucial questions and main objectives of this project.

Within the project the prospective consequences of climate change and land use change in protected areas are determined and suitable adaptation and management strategies are demonstrated. Especially water-based ecosystems such as wetlands and rivers but also the composition of forested areas and alpine grasslands will be affected. These vulnerable types of habitats are under investigation in preference.

One and a half years on we are proud to our work so far as well as our first such as stakeholder workshops, various partner meetings that took place in short interview with the project Institute of Ecological and about the projects application introduce one of our main Triglav National Park.

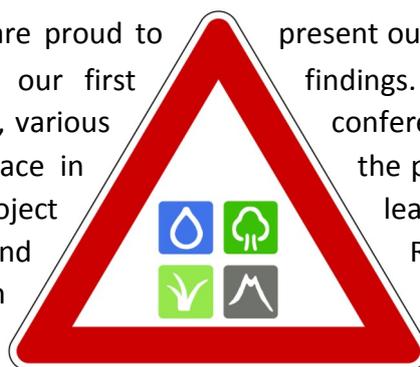
In the next issue we will focus on results, methods used, climate investigation areas and solutions to continue reporting from our partners activities.

Until then we wish you a colourful autumn!

present our first newsletter to inform about findings. This issue covers our activities conference contributions and the three the past 12 months. It also features a leader Marco Neubert of the Leibniz Regional Development (IOER) phase. Furthermore we investigation areas, the

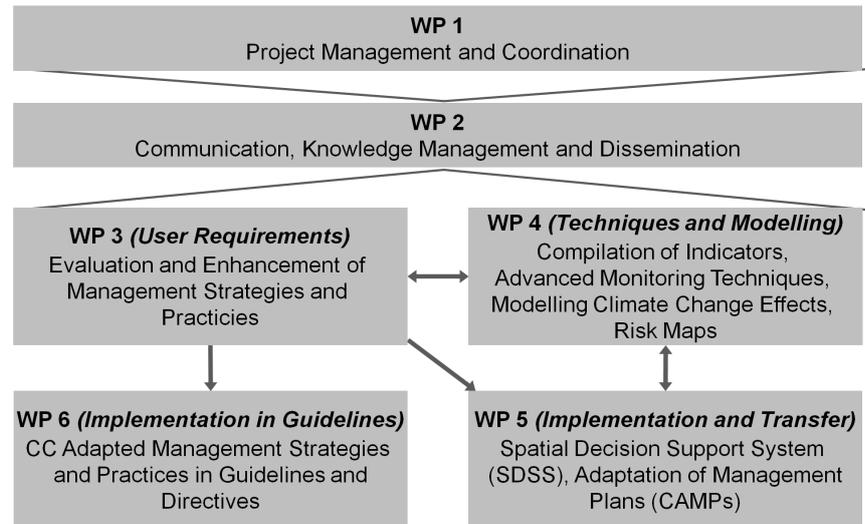
presenting first available project change-induced problems in our cope with them. Of course we will presentations at conferences and their local

Your HABIT-CHANGE Team



A brief overview of the HABIT-CHANGE project

- 17 project partners and 24 associated institutions from Central Europe
- Implemented through the INTERREG IV B CENTRAL EUROPE Programme
- Runtime from 03/2010 to 02/2013 (36 months)
- Structured in 6 work packages (WPs)



The project's overall objective is to evaluate, enhance and adapt existing management and conservation strategies in protected sites to pro-actively respond on likely influences of Climate Change (CC) as a threat to habitat integrity and diversity. Furthermore, a monitoring concept is being developed to detect changes caused either by human activity or climate change effects. This will be a very valuable information and tool especially for the administrations of nature protected areas.

The HABIT-CHANGE investigation areas



The project leader Dr. Marco Neubert (Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development) kindly answered questions about the start up phase of the HABIT-CHANGE project

Who had the idea for the project?

The idea to investigate the impact of climate change on nature protection sites supported by a remote sensing based monitoring tool was born by Michael Förster (TU Berlin) and me. This first idea has been further developed during several meetings with a growing group of interested partners in Vienna and Berlin. All in all the preparation phase took two years.

Following which criteria were the investigation areas selected?

In HABIT-CHANGE we focus on those habitats, which are mainly affected by climate change. Thus, we have been looking for protected sites of the type wetlands, forests and alpine grasslands located in Central and Eastern Europe - as this is the area of the funding programme. The administrations of several suitable national parks, biosphere reserves, and natural parks cooperate as project partners or support our work as associated institutions.

How was the project consortium formed?

Starting from the two institutions we asked several colleagues from other institutions (nature protection site administrations, scientific institutions, nature conservation agencies) to participate in the project. Usually we preach to the choir with project proposals but unfortunately in this case many of the institutions asked were not able to provide the co-financing. Thus, we have a large number of highly interested associated institutions. But luckily we also found 17 great and well-respected partners to submit a joint proposal in the 2nd call of the INTERREG IV B CENTRAL EUROPE programme.

How was the lead partner decided?

The Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER) has offered its capacity since it is well experienced in leading large European cooperation projects. This offer was acclaimed by the other project partners.

Why was the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme of INTERREG IV B chosen for funding?

Climate change does not stop at national borders. That's why we were looking for a transnational funding opportunity. Since the Central European area is forecasted to be especially affected by climate change impacts this is a very interesting investigation region.



Marco Neubert (left) and colleagues at a field trip in Illmitz



Kick-Off Meeting in Osowiec-Twierdza/Goniadz, Biebrza National Park, Poland, 12-14 April 2010

The 1st day of the kick-off meeting took place in the headquarters of the Biebrza National Park. The Biebrza National Park was introduced to the project team with an informative presentation. Afterwards the deputy director Andrzej Grygoruk responded to current changes, potential endangerments and future tasks of the National Park. Marco Neubert explained the aims of the INTERREG IV B Programme, the project structure as well as the history of the HABIT-CHANGE application phase. During the first day all partners presented their institution, their competences and know how as well as their aims and expectations regarding the project content. Short discussions and questions in between allowed a deeper understanding of each other.



On the 2nd day some information was given regarding the structure of HABIT-CHANGE, administration and communication, reporting issues and the steering committee. Then the steering committee was established. The main part on the 2nd

day was used for the presentation and discussion of the first actions in work packages (WP) 3 and 4. Therefore the responsible WP leaders presented the first tasks, open questions and explained and discussed, what they and the involved partners would have to do in the first months of the project runtime. A short overview was given of WP 1 and 2, WP 5 and WP 6 and the Associated Institutions of the project. Afterwards content related working groups were established and the next steps and to do's were presented.

On the 3rd day the kick-off meeting concluded with an excellent guided field trip to the Biebrza National Park. The character of the landscape, typical elements and current problems were shown and explained.



2nd Partner Meeting in Illmitz, Austria, Lake Neusiedl (Austria) / Fertő-Hanság (Hungary) National Park Region, 28-30 September 2010

On the 1st day the Lake Neusiedl/Fertő-Hanság National Park Region was introduced to the project team with an informative presentation by Harald Grabenhofer. The project meeting was opened by the Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development, where general issues were handled (e.g. internal communication, organisation, etc.) and every project partner gave a short report about the work that has been done. Afterwards interim results of the evaluation of existing management strategies in protected areas were presented by TU Berlin. The assignment of the investigation areas to outputs was discussed after the lunch break, followed by short presentations of external participants: First Heike Garbe of the administration “Biosphere Reserve Elbe River Landscape Brandenburg” introduced her area. Afterwards Volodymyr Koshovyy of the Mechanical Institute of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine introduced the Shatsk National Natural Park and thirdly Rene Griesbach of RapidEye gave a short introduction to remote sensing data to be used in the project. In the afternoon administrative issues and the status of the first progress report were discussed. Finally, the steering committee held its first meeting.

First results concerning monitoring techniques were presented in the morning of the 2nd day and the needs and expectations of user driven indicators from the perspective of the Biebrza NP were discussed. Afterwards an overview was given on the implementation of spatial decision support system (SDSS) and climate change (CC) adapted management and on the implementation of CC management strategies and practices.

Then the project leader presented the status quo of the project management and knowledge transfer. In the afternoon for each work package a working group was formed to confer internally and their outcome was discussed in the plenum afterwards.

The meeting concluded with a field trip to the Lake Neusiedl (Austria)/ Fertő-Hanság (Hungary) National Park Region on the 3rd day. Harald Grabenhofer introduced various areas of the National Park Neusiedler See-Seewinkel. In the afternoon a boat trip on Lake Neusiedl was organized by the colleagues from the North Transdanubian District Environment and Water Directorate and Miklos Pannonhalmi presented the water management of the lake at the sluice gate in Fertőszél, Hungary.



Stakeholder workshop "Climate induced changes and land management in protected areas", 22-23 January 2011, Biebrza National Park, Poland

The meeting took place in the parks headquarter at Osowiec-Twierdza. The participants in the plenary session were introduced to the meeting purposes and main speakers by Andrzej Grygoruk, the Deputy Director of the Biebrza National Park. Afterwards, Mateusz Grygoruk the Coordinator of the HABIT-CHANGE project at the Biebrza National Park explained the aims of the INTERREG IV B Programme within the Park and gave a brief introduction to HABIT-CHANGE topics. The next speaker, Maciej Sadowski of the IOS, gave an presentation on trends and rates of climate change in north-eastern Poland and, especially in the Biebrza Valley, based on climate change scenarios. Predicted trends of climate change over the next several decades, according to scenarios for north-eastern Poland, foresee that there may occur about 2.5°C increase which may lead to drying out of vulnerable habitats.

Tomasz Okruszko of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences (WULS) provided the audience with the latest information on how the climate will affect wetland management based on the examples from Poland and Europe. He focused on ecosystem services of wetlands, which have been analysed in a set of 103 the most important European wetlands. By presenting his research done in the framework of the SCENES project, he admitted, that in the time horizon 2050 more than a half of analysed ecosystem services of wetlands are expected to be lost due to foreseen changes in hydrological parameters.

Afterwards, Dorota Mirosław-Świątek (WULS) presented the analysis of changes in the flood extent over the last 60 years and predictions as to flooding trends in the Biebrza Valley. Then Tomasz Kułakowski from Bird Protection Association PTOB gave a lecture on birds appearance changes in north-east Poland. After the session, invited guests started the discussion panel. The main aim of the discussion was to recognise the level of consciousness of meeting participants as to the climate change. The invited guests – leaders of the discussion – had 5 minutes to introduce their point of view on climate change induced changes of ecosystems. Afterwards, the meeting attendees could ask questions and give comments on the expert's opinion.



Impressions of the field trip to the "Grobla Honczarowska" area

On the 2nd day the meeting concluded with a guided half-day field trip to the "Grobla Honczarowska" area, Biebrza National Park. The trip was guided by Cezary Werpachowski and Mateusz Grygoruk. The character of the landscape, typical landscape elements and current problems of management and climate change were discussed and interpreted with participants.

The HABIT-CHANGE stakeholder meeting was the first of such kind, that dealt with the climate change in the Biebrza Valley. 81 persons participated in the workshop. Hearing the comments of the guests during the discussions and after the meeting one can reasonably assume, that most of the participants did not connect recent changes in the environment with climate change. Therefore, the meeting lead to the increase of stakeholders and guests consciousness on climate change related problems.

3rd Partner Meeting, 5-7 April 2011, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Portoroz, Slovenia

On the 1st day the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park Region was introduced to the project team with an informative presentation by Andrej Sovinc, Head of the Park. The opening of the project meeting



was continued by the IOER, with general information about the meeting. The guest speakers Martin Solar and Tanja Cegnar presented the EuroParc organisation and the changing climate and environment in Slovenia respectively. Sven Rannow (IOER) proceeded with theoretical concepts and steps towards a climate proofing conservation management. Afterwards the status quo and results of WP3 were presented and discussed (Christian Wilke, TUB). The necessary information and working steps towards a spatial decisions support system (SDSS) were presented by Marc Zebisch, (EURAC). After the lunch break the project advisor Stefan Lang continued with a general overview about the FP 7 project “MS. Monina - Multi-scale Service for Monitoring Natura 2000 Habitats”. This was followed by a gallery walk and poster presentation of several project partners. Subsequently a group discussion in six groups about potential impact maps, their contents, methods and use was established. The first day concluded with short presentations about terms and concepts to be applied in HABIT-CHANGE: (1) Habitat vulnerability (sensitivity) in the Biebrza National Park (Jadwiga Sienkiewicz, IOS); (2) Terms and concepts for management (Christian Wilke, TUB); (3) some reflections on the use of terms parameters and indicators (Katrin Vohland, PIK/MfN).



The 2nd day started with a half-day field trip to the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park. Andrej Sovinc introduced the history and present use and values in and around the Nature Park. Mitja Kaligaric (UniMB) explained needs and functions of the specific halophilic vegetation. In the afternoon the meeting continued with a presentation and discussion about “How to assess and map sensitivity and vulnerability of habitats?” (Jadwiga Sienkiewicz, IOS) and “Results and further steps in WP 3” (Christian Wilke, TU Berlin). Afterwards individual discussions in small groups started about special methodological questions, WP 5 and WP 6 and the remote sensing and monitoring. In the discussions the next steps and related responsibilities for the next half year have been planned. Finally, the steering committee held it’s meeting.



On the 3rd day the meeting continued with a presentation about results and further steps in WP 4 and the next steps and partner contributions in WP 6. The last presentation by Sven Rannow was

about To Do’s and the summary of the workshop. The meeting ended with a field trip to the Škocjanski Zatok Nature Reserve nearby. Andrej Sovinc introduced various species of the Nature Reserve and explained the development of the park, its management and the involvement of stakeholders.

4th Partner Meeting, 20-23 September 2011, Balaton Uplands National Park, Balatonfüred, Hungary

Imre Petróczi, the deputy director of Balaton Uplands National Park (BUNP), and Judit Cservenka welcomed all participants on the 1st day and opened the meeting with an introduction of their National Park. Then general information on the meeting was given and presentations concerning the state of work followed throughout the plenary session: Anna Kozlova of CASRE shared experience in field spectroscopy and ground-truth investigations in the context of climate change research. Afterwards Sven Rannow (IOER) and Michael Förster (TUB) presented the results of the workshop „Harmonising Maps“. Then Judith Stagl and Fred Hatterman (both PIK) presented scenario results and expected impacts for certain investigation areas. After this a presentation concerning legal research and investigation of national management strategies was held by Jadwiga Sienkiewicz (IOS), Juliane Albrecht and Moritz Gies (both IOER). Finally, guest speaker Bálint Czúcz presented his findings in assessing the vulnerability of landscapes to climate change.

During a field trip on the 2nd day to investigation areas of Balaton Uplands National Park (Tihany Peninsula, Sásdi meadow) the attendees learnt about the problems of site management, land use, stakeholder involvement as well as climate change impacts. Two success stories of site management were presented: the relocation and resettlement of ground squirrels performed at different habitats, and the already “adapted” management practices in the Sásdi meadow in order to save the habitats and the population of Bird’s-Eye Primrose.

In the afternoon Christian Wilke (TUB) addressed the question of adaptive management and the objectives and progress of the development of climate adapted management plans (CAMPs), a discussion in thematic work groups followed. In the evening the steering committee held its meeting.

On the 3rd day of the meeting results of the thematic work groups were discussed as well as next steps to be taken in the CAMPs areas. Then a milestone of the project - the results of the core output concerning the climate change indicator classification tool - was presented by Iris Wagner (University Vienna). Further presentations of results in remote sensing, the state of work in the creation of a spatial decisions support system, a report on impacts of different management practices and a discussion about content and procedure of potential impact maps of certain investigation areas were held at the plenary session.

The meeting concluded on the 4th day with an excellent guided tour of the largest and most important Ramsar site in Central Europe - the Kis-Balaton Area.



Conference attendance and contributions



Mihai Doroftei of Danube Delta Institute held a presentation on "Implementation of adaptive management regarding climate-induced changes of habitat diversity in Romania's protected areas" at the International Symposium, 18-20 November 2010, Bacău, Romania

The HABIT-CHANGE project was presented at the "European Conference on Biodiversity and Climate Change – Science, Practice & Policy", 12-13 April 2011 in Bonn, Germany.

The 2-day conference was organised by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) with the support of the University of Greifswald and in co-operation with the European Network of Heads of Nature Conservation Agencies (ENCA). It set out to meet a growing demand for sharing knowledge and experiences in the field of biodiversity and climate change in Europe. Taking a trans-disciplinary perspective, the aim of the conference was to bring scientists, conservation practitioners and policymakers together in order to improve both the integration of research outputs into practical conservation projects, and the identification of further research needs.

Sven Rannow (IOER) held a talk about 'Adaptive management of climate-induced changes of habitat diversity in protected areas'. Christian Wilke (TUB) presented a poster on „Planning and management strategies of nature conservation“



The Summer School "Monitoring of Wetland Ecosystems - Environment, Management and Climate Change" from 25 June - 02 July 2011 was jointly organized by University of Antwerp, University of Warsaw, Biebrza National Park and HABIT-CHANGE.

Further Conference attendances and contributions

The HABIT-CHANGE project was presented at the international trade fair and congress “euregia 2010”, 25 - 27 October 2010 in Leipzig (Germany). The conference welcomed over 2,100 visitors from 17 countries, more than 40 national and international events, 200 speakers and 73 exhibitors from seven countries. The participants discussed issues such as the effects of climate change and increasing regional competitiveness. HABIT-CHANGE was present with a stand at place S13. Furthermore, a technical seminar was held by IOER and TLWJF on Wednesday, 27th October.



UNESCO-MAB Conference "For life, for the future. Biosphere reserves and climate change", 27 June - 28 June 2011, Radebeul, Germany, where the HABIT-CHANGE project was presented as one of 28 good practice examples worldwide.



Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority Tulcea organized the International Conference "Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve - 20 years" for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of its founding, 1 - 3 September 2010 .

The conference brought together partners of Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority, representatives of national and international organizations that contributed to achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, civil society representatives, local authorities and public institutions and national researchers and specialists in environmental protection.

A presentation of the HABIT-CHANGE project was held by Mihai Doroftei from DDNI.

The HABIT-CHANGE project was presented at the “International Conference in Landscape Ecology”, 3 - 6 September 2010, Brno – Prague, Czech Republic

The HABIT-CHANGE project was introduced at the Habistat Workshop, 13 October 2010 in Brussels, Belgium

The HABIT-CHANGE project was presented at the convention “Climate Change and Biodiversity – Consequences for Germany” 19 May 2011 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Danijel Ivajnsiĉ of the University of Maribor, Slovenia presented a poster on "Early succession on successfully restored and recreated coastal habitats in Škocjan inlet" at the IAVS Meeting 2011. The meeting was held from 20 June - 24 June in Lyon, France.

399 persons representing 43 countries (including 23 European countries) were present at the meeting which this years motto was “Vegetation in and around water: patterns, processes and threats”

**Remote Sensing Workshop, 24 June 2011
RapidEye Headquarters, Brandenburg, Germany**

RapidEye AG is a German provider of geospatial information. With their advanced technology they have the ability of acquiring high-resolution, multi-spectral, large-area image data on a daily basis, which in the HABIT-CHANGE project are used to monitor the development of habitats.

At the Remote Sensing Workshop organised by the company an introduction to the RapidEye Satellite System was given by Rene Griesbach. The potentials of the system for the identification of habitats were discussed. Of particular interest was the detailed mapping of forests. Hazard related damage, clear cuts and the composition of forests may be monitored, however climate change impacts to habitat types would only be identifiable when considering a long-term timescale.

It has been agreed that within HABIT-CHANGE the focus will be set on the development of a robust methodology to map the current composition of habitat types and derive the indicators, contributing to the evaluation of the conservation status with RapidEye images.

The developed methodology within HABIT-CHANGE will be used afterwards to assess and map periodically the indicators (conservation status) of habitat types, contributing so to future long-term monitoring and the evaluation of possible climate change induced impacts.

**Workshop Harmonising Maps, 5 July 2011,
Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development, Dresden, Germany**

The objective of this thematic workshop was to harmonise the 17 Outputs in HABIT-CHANGE related to map production. Especially the procedures to provide "vulnerability maps" and "risk maps" were discussed. In addition, the coordination of other maps produced in HABIT-CHANGE and their use in the adaptation and climate adaptive management plan (CAMP) process were discussed.

In the Workshop two procedures for the production of Output 4.3.5 were presented:

- TU Berlin presented a procedure to assess sensitivity of habitats based on Petermann et al. 2007. This method is using a classification of sensitivity factors. Local exposure is not reflected directly in the assessment and needs to be included in further analytical steps.
- IOS presented a procedure starting from IOS exposure and identifying sensitivity based on local expert knowledge.

The relevant information about climate changes is not yet available in the project. Most probably there will also be several scenarios for future changes. The different methods were compared and it was decided that "Sensitivity Maps" will be based on the procedure of Petermann et al. 2007. It was highlighted that the resulting procedure has to be pragmatic and also easy to apply for other areas and conservation managers. Michael Förster will apply the method for the Biebrza National park so the two methods can be compared and further need for adjustments can be identified. The group discussed the use of different maps for the CAMP process. There will be no remote sensing analysis done in CAMP areas, but sensitivity maps and habitat risk maps should be produced in all CAMP areas. For some areas information on actual habitats are currently missing. The options to provide these data were discussed.

Portrait of the Triglav National Park

The Triglav National Park is the only Slovenian national park. The park was named after Triglav, the highest mountain in the heart of the park, which is also the highest summit in Slovenia (2864 m). The park covers 880 square kilometres, or 3% of the territory of Slovenia.

The Julian Alps, the mountain range covering a large part of the national park, mainly consist of limestone, which is responsible for the formation of high-altitude karst forms such as karren, potholes, abysses and pits and caves with watercourses functioning as underground connections of karst lakelets.

The underground has been dramatically transformed by water flows. The tunnels of some caves extend deep into the heart of mountain ranges, while in other places abysses drop to incredible depths. The number of karst caves has been increasing, and has so far amounted to 600. The park is also famous for its hydrological assets, such as the main watercourses of the Soča, Sava Bohinjka and Sava Dolinka, and numerous torrents.



The Double Lake



Triglav Mountain with Glacier



Julian Alps

Rivers have cut deep into the surface, carving picturesque ravines, gorges, canyons and troughs. In karstic glacier-shaped depressions mountain lakes have formed. Although few in numbers, mountain lakes are among the most attractive natural features of the park.

Hydrological heritage also includes raised bogs in the depressions of the Pokljuka plateau. The only Slovenian glacier, the Triglav Glacier, has unfortunately shrunk in size so that it hardly deserves its name.

Plants, animals, fungi and lower organisms have developed adaptations to cope with the conditions in the environment; some are able to build more suitable homes, gather more food for the long winter, others produce protective hairs in cold periods or change the colour of skin, leaves or flowers due to radiation. Certain features have been passed from generation to generation, creating endemic species, unique to particular regions.

The Triglav National Park prides itself on pure waters, deep-cut gorges, remains of virgin forests, richness of biodiversity, and an eldorado of mountain flowers including a number of endemic plants such as Triglav Hawksbeard (*Crepis terglouensis*), Julian Poppy (*Papaver alpinum subsp. ernesti-mayeri*) and Silver-leaved Cranesbill (*Geranium argentum*). Typical park animals are the chamois, ibex, red deer, brown bear, lynx, eagle, numerous bird and reptile species, and the endemic Marble trout.



Springs of Sava Dolinca river

Challenges due to Climate Change

The Triglav National Park (TNP) is not only a main investigation area of the HABIT-CHANGE project but its National Park Administration is also a contributing partner of the project and as such conducts research in regards to climate adaptation management plans (CAMPS).

Aside from impacts of agriculture and tourism habitats of the TNP are challenged by climate change:

An expected temperature increase of 2°C and a concurrent precipitation decrease as well as earlier snow melts in spring and elevated CO₂ concentrations lead to changes in biomass and productivity. Furthermore, changes in species composition are being observed, particularly due to invasion and expansion of alien species (flora and fauna) that have a wider environmental and climatic tolerance. This will lead to the replacement of currently dominant species.

The investigation work of the Triglav National Park Administration carried out within the framework of the HABIT-CHANGE project is aiming to develop management strategies in order to adapt to climate change, to compensate its impacts and prevent further loss of habitats.

Upcoming events

-  HABIT-CHANGE will hold a workshop on Stakeholder Involvement and awareness raising on 5 - 6 October 2011 at the Triglav National Park in Slovenia. The workshop is addressing all people involved in communication and dissemination efforts in HABIT-CHANGE. Main objective is to discuss effective approaches to communication and exchange ideas for awareness raising regarding climate change and biodiversity.
-  The HABIT-CHANGE project will be present at the 4th User Meeting "GIS in National Nature Landscapes" 6 -8 October 2011 at the Müritz National Park, Germany.
-  HABIT-CHANGE and TU-Berlin are organising the session "How can climate change be managed in nature conservation areas? Potentials of models, monitoring and management" at the IALE-D annual meeting "MMM - Models, Monitoring and other quantitative Methods in Landscape Ecology" 12 - 14 October 2011 in Berlin, Germany.
-  The 5th HABIT-CHANGE Partner Meeting will be held 8-10 May 2012, in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Romania. The meeting is Danube Delta National Institute for Research and Development in cooperation n with the Lead Partner.
-  HABIT-CHANGE will organise the "International Conference on Managing Protected Areas under Climate Change" (IMPACT) on 24 - 26 September 2012 in Dresden. The conference aims to inform relevant stakeholders about the HABIT-CHANGE project and disseminate the results. Further information on the conference and a call for papers will follow in autumn/ winter this year.
-  For more announcements see the [project's website](http://www.habit-change.eu)



For further information on the HABIT-CHANGE project please visit www.habit-change.eu
 If you wish to receive the HABIT-CHANGE newsletter please register at
<http://www.habit-change.eu/index.php?id=30>

Feedback and comments to this newsletter are highly appreciated. Please contact F.Schmidt@ioer.de

