



BULLETIN

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAM

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NAFTA MAB

A Memorandum of Cooperation was signed October 30 among the MAB Programs of Canada, the United Mexican States, and the United States of America. Ambassador John Fraser, Chair of the Canada National Committee for MAB; D. Dean Bibles, Chair of the U.S. National Committee for MAB; and Miguel Equihua for Gonzalo Halffter, Chair of the Mexico National Committee for MAB signed the memorandum at the 1995 U.S. Biosphere Reserves Managers' meeting in Washington, DC.

The agreement, among the three MAB Programs of North America to share scientific data collected on their 63 biosphere reserves, will benefit scientists and resource managers. The biosphere reserves of North America collectively represent most of the major biogeographic provinces of the earth. They are found from Arctic tundra to tropical rainforest and from coastal lowlands to mountain alpine areas. An open exchange of data and ideas will permit a scientific assessment of our environment and provide the necessary background for informed environmental policy decisions.

Specifically, each MAB Program pledges to:

- make available and publicly share lists of species and biological inventories found in the biosphere reserves of their respective nations and to the degree reasonably possible, of other protected areas, through networks, such as MABNetAmericas. These lists shall be provided and updated electronically through the Internet.
- adopt a common reporting format for biodiversity data such as MABFauna and MABFlora or other compatible meta data standards for most of the species lists.
- make available vegetative land cover use maps and ultimately a geo-referencing system in order to encourage an integrated ecosystem-based approach and analysis.
- explore mechanisms to collaborate with the Model Forest Networks of Canada, Mexico, and the U.S.A.

From U.S. MAB Chair D. Dean Bibles

We took an historic step on October 30. As a culmination of a proposal by Mexico MAB, I signed a Memorandum of Cooperation among the biosphere reserves of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to facilitate cooperative research and electronic access to information. This initiative was one of several significant steps this fall to help merge the information age with the environmental age.

The U.S. MAB National Committee has approved a new category of Biosphere Reserves which will be approved by the U.S. National Committee. The objective is to encourage innovative regional approaches in development of cooperative partnerships as recommended in the Constable Commission Report. I hope this will offer an opportunity for adaptive management which might encompass those critical areas containing important biological diversity and social and economic opportunity to move toward the objective of a sustainable society. These partnerships may not meet all of the current criteria of a model biosphere reserve and the participants may not be prepared to join the international network of biosphere reserves. We do not intend this in any way as competitive with the World Network of Biosphere Reserves coordinated through UNESCO, in fact, this designation could be an interim step towards becoming a part of the international network. This will allow organizations and areas not ready to join an international program to cooperate on a regional scale with other similar organizations within the U.S. I have asked the Biosphere Reserve Directorate to submit preliminary criteria for nomination to U.S. Biosphere Reserve status to the National Committee in early 1996.

(Continued to page 8)

In This Issue

- **Biosphere Reserves Managers' Workshop**
- **New Directorate Members**
- **MABNetAmericas**



From the Executive Director

The second meeting of the managers of U.S. Biosphere Reserves was even better than the first. I believe that it initiated a meaningful dialogue between the research directorates and the managers to seek ways to address common issues.

Prudence, if not historical records and projections of increasing rates of extinction, require that we make our very best efforts to learn of the complexities of biological preservation as well as of sustainable development. Both research and management concerns must be combined. Indeed, that is the rationale of the Man and the Biosphere Program.

Today we accept that preserving biological diversity requires us to implement sustainable development. These concepts are simply different sides of the same coin. The research and managerial communities increasingly recognize the need for each other. U.S. MAB's research has shown the synergism of interdisciplinary research -- that the ecological research simply makes more sense when combined with the social sciences, from the very initiation. Similarly, today's managers of biosphere reserves know that both science and the meaningful involvement of the local and regional communities are essential to maintain the region's natural and cultural resources.



U.S. MAB BULLETIN

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"The mission of the United States Man and the Biosphere Program (U.S. MAB) is to explore, demonstrate, promote, and encourage harmonious relationships between people and their environments building on the MAB network of Biosphere Reserves and interdisciplinary research. The long-term goal of the U.S. MAB Program is to contribute to achieving a sustainable society early in the 21st century. The MAB mission and long-term goal will be implemented, in the United States and internationally, through public-private partnerships and linkages that sponsor and promote cooperative, interdisciplinary research, experimentation, education and information exchange on options by which societies can achieve sustainability." Adopted by the U.S. National Committee for the Man and the Biosphere Program, July 26, 1995.

U.S. MAB is supported by the Agency for International Development; the Department of Agriculture-Forest Service; the Air Force; the Department of Commerce-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the Department of Energy; the Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management, National Biological Service, National Park Service; the Department of State; the Environmental Protection Agency; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the National Institutes of Health; the National Science Foundation; the Peace Corps; and the Smithsonian Institution.

The program is organized into six directorates: Biosphere Reserve, High Latitude Ecosystems, Human-Dominated Systems, Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, Temperate Ecosystems, and Tropical Ecosystems.

To help us meet these challenges, the National Science Foundation is seconding a Presidential Management Intern, Keelin Kuipers, to the U.S. MAB secretariat staff. Ms. Kuipers will be primarily involved with developing the EuroMAB Biosphere Reserve Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) program in light of the resolutions which were passed at the EuroMAB V congress as noted elsewhere in this Bulletin. The purpose of developing this organizational infrastructure is to increase the accessibility of long term information which has already been gathered on biosphere reserves, while at the same time increasing the inter-communications between biosphere reserve managers, scientists, private organizations and the general public.

Ecologist Dan Botkin has noted that we live in both a "communication age" and an "environmental age," yet somehow we have managed to keep the two from merging. U.S. MAB's initiatives, in EuroMAB BRIM, MABNetAmericas, "NAFTAMAB," as well as UNESCO MABNet, are all intended to meet this challenge and, indeed, merge the information age with the environmental age. We'll need your ideas, support and efforts to make it a reality.

Finally, the MAB secretariat is especially pleased to welcome as a new staff member, Ms. Donna Ifill, who will be serving as the secretary of the office. Ms. Ifill's presence is especially welcomed and we have already benefited from her organizational skills. I am certain that we will considerably shorten our response time to your requests for information and mailings. Your patience during the past months is appreciated. With Donna's help, soon I may even be able to find my desktop!

Roger E. Soles

Call for Papers

Papers are being accepted for presentation at the Third Annual Conference on the Adirondacks sponsored by Adirondack Research Consortium, Sagamore Institute, and Cornell Center for the Environment May 13-14, 1996, Great Camp Sagamore, Raquette Lake, NY. Abstract deadline is January 15. For information: Jon Erickson and Michael Wilson, Co-chairs, Third Annual Conference on the Adirondacks, 409 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 or by E-mail to: jde3@cornell.edu. Tel. (607) 255-9984, Fax. (607) 255-1608.

Papers are being requested for the Universities Council on Water Resources conference Integrated Management of Surface and Ground Water July 30-August 2, 1996 in San Antonio, Texas. Paper abstracts should be submitted by February 1, 1996 to Dr. Lloyd Urban, Technical Program Chair, Water Resources Center, Texas Tech University, Box 41022, Lubbock, TX 79409-1022, Tel. (806) 742-3597, Fax. (806) 742-3449, E-mail lurban@coe2.coe.ttu.edu.



Biosphere Reserves Managers' 1995 Workshop

Biosphere Reserves Managers from across the U.S. as well as representatives from Canada, Mexico, Germany, and Russia met October 29-31 in Washington, DC. The workshop was sponsored by the Biosphere Reserves Directorate of the U.S. MAB Program, Hubert Hinote, Chairman. The purpose of the workshop was to develop proposals to implement the *Strategic Plan for the U.S. Biosphere Reserve Program* and to improve communication between the research directorates of U.S. MAB and the biosphere reserve managers.

Special speakers at the workshop were Honorable John A. Fraser, Canada's Ambassador for the Environment; John Reynolds, Deputy Director of the National Park Service; and F. Eugene Hester, Deputy Director of the National Biological Service.

Ambassador Fraser, Chair of Canada MAB; Miguel Equihua for Gonzalo Halffter, Chair of Mexico MAB; and D. Dean Bibles, Chair of U.S. MAB signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to encourage the sharing of information among biosphere reserves of the three countries. (See NAFTA MAB elsewhere in this Bulletin.)

D. Dean Bibles announced the creation of a new category of biosphere reserve. This designation would entitle the area to become part of the network of U.S. Biosphere Reserves but not recognition by UNESCO as part of the international network of biosphere reserves. The new category is designed to encourage participation in the principles of the biosphere reserve program among those areas which are interested in the issues of sustainable development, conservation of biodiversity, and sharing of research information, but may not be prepared to join an international program. This designation would not preclude the biosphere reserve from seeking international recognition at a later time.

Roger E. Soles, Executive Director of U.S. MAB, spoke to the group on the international leadership of the U.S. Biosphere Reserves. He noted that biosphere reserves make up only a small percentage of the world's protected areas. He noted the challenge of managers to work to involve their communities in such a way that the U.S. Biosphere Reserves can be documented models of community involvement in the protection of biological diversity and promotion of sustainable development.

Michael Ruggiero, of the National Biological Service, gave an update on the review of the existing network of U.S. Biosphere Reserves. The purpose of the review is to identify areas that should be considered for biosphere reserve status to establish the MAB concept in every biogeographic province in the U.S.

Electronic communication involving biosphere reserves was discussed in several presentations and working groups. John Dennis, of the National Park Service, as facilitator with the technical expertise of Brand Niemann and Jennifer Gaines, both of the National Biological Service, explored the UNESCO-MAB and U.S. MAB Internet home pages in the Communications working group. Professor James

Quinn, of the University of California, Davis, reviewed the MABFauna database, the accessibility of biological inventory data on the Internet, the development of the U.S. MAB E-mail discussion group, and a new U.S. MAB Project to provide software and technical support to obtain biological inventory data from additional U.S. Biosphere Reserves.

Mark Harwell, Chair of the Human-Dominated Systems Directorate, gave an overview of the U.S. MAB research program. The chairs of the five research directorates reported on their multi-year research projects and discussed with managers ways to relate research results to management needs. Directorate chairs in addition to Dr. Harwell were: Jack Kruse, Chair of the High Latitude Ecosystems Directorate; Robert Naiman, Chair of the Temperate Ecosystems Directorate; John Wilson, Chair of the Tropical Ecosystems Directorate; and Michael Crosby, Chair of the Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Directorate.

Presentations of case studies focused on the efforts of agencies, organizations, and local people to plan and implement the goals of the U.S. Biosphere Reserve Program. The studies and speakers were:

Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Program (SAMAB) by Hubert Hinote of SAMAB;

Sonoran Desert Biosphere Cooperative by Tony Ramon of the Tohono O'odham Nation and Harold Smith of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument;

Mammoth Cave Area Biosphere Reserve by Jeff Bradybaugh of Mammoth Cave National Park;

Colorado Rockies Regional Cooperative by Craig Axtell of Rocky Mountain National Park;

Proposed Catskills Biosphere Reserve by Janet Crawshaw of The Catskill Center;

Proposed Lake Superior Basin Multi-Site Biosphere Reserve (U.S.-Canada) by Robert Brander of the National Park Service;

Proposed Tijuana Watershed (U.S.-Mexico) by Fred Cagle of IMMEDSYS.LTD;

New Jersey Pinelands by Robert Zampella of the Pinelands Commission;

Crown of the Continent Biosphere Reserves (U.S.-Canada) by Brace Hayden of Glacier National Park; and

Proposed Ozark Highlands Biosphere Reserve by David Foster of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

The presentations showcased problems in establishing the biosphere reserve concept as well as notable accomplishments.

Bill Gregg of the National Biological Service reported on the results of a survey of managers' perceptions regarding the biosphere reserve program. Managers indicated many benefits from biosphere reserve status, particularly in facilitating ecosystem management (most significant of the 16 benefits surveyed), promoting public environmental awareness, facilitating research and international cooperation, and addressing regional environmental problems. Managers involved in cooperative programs indicated that cooperative activities were most likely to involve universities and government agencies; private sector organizations, local communities, native Americans, and international entities were less frequently involved. Increased local funding and staff, more emphasis on long-term ecological research, and expanding local constituencies were cited as the greatest needs for enhancing biosphere reserve activities.

(Continued to page 7)



Biosphere Reserve Awards

Karen Wade, Harold Smith, and Raymond F. Dasmann were all honored at the October 30 banquet at the Biosphere Reserves Managers' Workshop. D. Dean Bibles, Chair of U.S. MAB National Committee presented awards for their work in the U.S. Biosphere Reserve Program.

Superintendent Wade and staff of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, one of five units within the Southern Appalachian Biosphere Reserve Cooperative, and Superintendent Smith and staff of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Biosphere Reserve were each presented a plaque recognizing each of their sites as *1995 Outstanding U.S. Biosphere Reserve, a site of U.S. MAB excellence, demonstrating conservation and sustainable development on a regional scale*. Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann was commended for his many years of support and service to the Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve.

Ms. Wade has served at several Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage sites during her career with the National Park Service. As a World Heritage Site manager of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska, she was an active participant in the Biosphere Reserves Managers' Workshop in Estes Park in 1993. Upon assuming her duties as Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park in July 1994, Ms. Wade became a member of the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Cooperative's Executive Committee and has actively supported the program, with financial and in-kind resources. She has been especially involved with local community planning and environmental education activities. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park has worked very closely with the local school system in developing a "Parks as Classrooms" education program. Superintendent Wade has also contributed to the U.S. Biosphere Reserve Program by participating in the fall 1994 EuroMAB managers' workshop in Cevennes, France; providing technical assistance to biosphere reserve managers in the Slovak Republic, and serving on the committee to develop guidelines for selection of U.S. Biosphere Reserves.

Mr. Smith has led and supported the International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA), a grass-roots, community-based, binational effort. ISDA aims to develop an international, comprehensive approach to natural resource management, community development, and environmental education in the Sonoran Desert that incorporates community residents in the decisionmaking process. Superintendent Smith helped convene three international conferences, attended by over 400 individuals each from the U.S., Mexico, and O'odham Nation. He was instrumental in securing funds for 22 projects ranging from publication of a regional profile informing the general public about the unique natural resources and cultural heritage of the Sonoran Desert and the importance of finding a balance between economic development and preservation of the area's natural wonders, to implementation of pilot projects that incorporate concepts of sustainable development. Mr. Smith and his staff spearheaded development of the first environmental education curriculum for elementary school age children in the region. "Juntos: Maestros y Niños del Desierto" has been noted as a model for bilingual environ-

mental education and was officially approved by the State of Sonora for implementation in area elementary schools. Mr. Smith has personally donated hundreds of hours to supporting training efforts, most recently convening training programs for the newly established management team in the Pinacate Biosphere Reserve of Mexico.

Dr. Dasmann, Professor of Ecology emeritus at the University of California, Santa Cruz, has been involved with the MAB Programme for over twenty years. While Director of International Programs for the Conservation Foundation in Washington from 1966-70, Dr. Dasmann was a consultant to UNESCO on the development of the MAB Programme as well as a consultant to the UN Economic and Social Council on Development of the UN Conference on Human Environment. For both he produced major background papers that were critical in steering these conservation efforts. Dr. Dasmann was a member of the first Board and later co-president of the Board of the Central California Coast Biosphere Reserve now titled the Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve. He organized the symposium on biodiversity of Central Coastal California which brought together more than 60 agencies and organizations. His professional work has been a unique and comprehensive blend of conservation, sustainable development, and demonstration. Nearly all of his more than 150 books and papers teach us more fully about the potential of biosphere reserves.

SI/MAB Biodiversity Program Certification Training

Smithsonian Institution/MAB Biodiversity Program announces two upcoming courses. Biodiversity Measuring and Monitoring: In-residence Certification Training May 12-June 14, 1996 (cost US \$4,000) will provide professionals with a methodology for establishing long-term monitoring programs. The training will help the participants incorporate their work and ideas with the measuring and monitoring framework established by SI/MAB as well as other biodiversity monitoring programs. By the end of the course, the participants will have the tools necessary to integrate and apply these methods to their unique situations back home.

Biodiversity Monitoring at Permanent Plots: In-residence Certification Training September 9-20, 1996 (cost US \$1,900) is for professionals who have or will establish long-term research plots for monitoring forest biodiversity. This is the professional certification training that meets the standards of the International Network of Biodiversity Plots.

Both courses are held at the Conservation and Research Center, Front Royal, Virginia USA. For further information and application form contact: Dr. Francisco Dallmeier, Biodiversity Measuring and Monitoring Certifications, SI/MAB Program, 1100 Jefferson Drive, SW, Suite 3123, Washington, DC 20560, USA Fax. (202) 786-2557, E-mail: simab@ic.si.edu



Community Development in the Mayan Rainforest

The U.S. MAB Tropical Ecosystems Directorate (MAB/TED) held the *Conference on Conservation and Community Development in the Maya Rainforest of Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico (Selva Maya)* November 8-11, 1995, in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Sponsors were MAB/TED, the Patronato para la Ecología y el Desarrollo Forestal de Quintana Roo, the Sociedad de Productores Forestales Ejidales de Quintana Roo, and the Inter-American Foundation. The meeting brought together over 60 participants representing government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and grass roots organizations from the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Canada, and Germany. Facilitated by simultaneous translation, the diversity of this group of participants led to a rich and frank exchange of perspectives and information on the role of local communities in resource management and conservation efforts and the actions that can be taken by communities, researchers, and governments to foster partnerships for the protection and sustainable development of the Selva Maya. (The Selva Maya extends across parts of Chiapas and Quintana Roo, Mexico; the northern Peten, Guatemala; and western Belize. It represents the Western Hemisphere's largest remaining block of tropical forest north of the Amazon, and is home to globally significant biological, cultural, and archaeological resources.)

The conference presented the results of three years of work funded by MAB/TED in the Selva Maya. It provided a framework for sharing research findings, examining successful and unsuccessful local and regional forest conservation and management strategies, and supporting new and innovative partnerships for developing and conserving the thriving biotic and human communities of the region.

The participants emphasized the usefulness of ecosystem management principles and biosphere reserves as tools to explore and demonstrate approaches to forest management and sustainable development at the regional scale. The participants highlighted the importance of effective, sustainable management of forest resources in the vicinity of the protected area and the essential role that local communities and grass roots groups play in this process. Edited proceedings from this conference will be published in both English and Spanish. For information contact: Dr. Richard Primack, Biology Department, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215. Fax. (617) 353-6340.

An outcome of the conference was the establishment of a new *Alianza para la Selva Maya*. This *Alianza* will function as a tri-national forum to help spearhead continued coordination efforts for improving management and conservation of the Selva Maya. Another charge for the new *Alianza* is to help develop innovative mechanisms for incorporating grass roots groups and local communities in the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, and activities to improve forest management.

The close proximity of five existing biosphere reserves and one proposed biosphere reserve in Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize makes the Maya Tri-national region the home of the largest collection of tropical biosphere reserves in Latin America and the second largest in the Americas. Yet, despite these biosphere reserves and growing recognition of

the importance of the Selva Maya, loss of forest continues, posing a serious threat to development in the region. Fortunately, throughout the Selva Maya there is increasing dedication to conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests, including the establishment of a regional system of reserves, parks, and other protected areas.

The MAB/TED is proceeding with the development of plans for a Phase II program. Goals of Phase II will be to foster partnerships and strengthen linkages among the components of this critical system of reserves (e.g., through MABNetAmericas) and otherwise to promote the conservation and sustainable development of the Selva Maya, a globally significant resource.

MABNetAmericas

MABNetAmericas is an initiative to foster collaboration among the biosphere reserves of the Western Hemisphere through electronic communication. Formerly titled EcoNetAmerica, the MABNetAmericas initiative is moving forward as the ecological network for the Americas.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee is scheduled for January 14-18 at the La Selva Biological Station of the Organization for Tropical Studies in Costa Rica, located within a biosphere reserve. Mario Rojas of El Programa Iberoamericano de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo (CYTED) and Bill Teska of the U.S. MAB Secretariat are co-chairs for this meeting. The meeting is being sponsored by UNESCO, Mexico MAB, U.S. MAB and CYTED. Participants are expected from at least 11 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the U.S. and Costa Rica. The meeting will develop the structure for MABNetAmericas, form the Consultative Group to guide the work in the future, and draft proposals to obtain funding for specific activities. The Steering Committee will also meet with individuals of the CYTED network, thereby fostering common grounds by which both programs can work together more effectively. The Steering Committee will build upon the foundation laid during an initial planning session that occurred in May 1995 when over 30 scientists and biosphere reserve representatives met in Washington, DC.

The overall objective of MABNetAmericas is to electronically link the biosphere reserves so as to easily communicate scientific and cultural information. The committee will discuss how to make data maintained on biosphere reserves available and comparable. MABNetAmericas may also connect the biosphere reserves of the Western Hemisphere with networks that are developing in other regions, such as the EuroMAB/BRIM effort.

Bill Teska is currently surveying the biosphere reserves of Latin America and the Caribbean region to learn about their needs, interests, and current electronic capabilities. Results from this survey will help identify candidate biosphere reserve sites to initially participate in training programs and installation of technical equipment. Ultimately such programs as MABNetAmericas will better enable the biosphere reserve managers to work more effectively and to share management experiences and successes.



New Directorate Members

Henri R. Bisson is the new member of the Biosphere Reserve Directorate. Mr. Bisson is the California Desert District Manager for the Bureau of Land Management. As district manager he is responsible for the management of more than 10 million acres of public lands in southern California in not too distant proximity to the Los Angeles basin and its 18 million residents. Mr. Bisson has jumped wholeheartedly into his duties as directorate member. He attended the Biosphere Reserves Managers' Workshop in October and is hosting the next Biosphere Reserve Directorate meeting in January.

The Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Directorate has five new members.

Gary Davis has previously been a grantee of U.S. MAB. Dr. Davis is currently Director of Channel Islands Research Station for the National Biological Service. He has been involved in marine conservation for more than 30 years and is a strong supporter of the biosphere reserve concept.

Christine Gault is President-Elect of The Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Association and Reserve Manager of Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, 2,500 acres of estuarine and coastal habitat on Cape Cod, Waquoit, MA. Ms. Gault has twelve years experience in wetlands management.

Davianna Pomaika'i McGregor is currently Assistant Professor of Ethnic Studies at the University of Hawaii-Manoa. Dr. McGregor has worked with the Hui O Mo'omomi which is seeking to manage the Mo'omomi community-based subsistence fishing area on the northwest coast of the island of Moloka'i. She was a member of the Governor's Moloka'i Subsistence task Force Study from 1993-4. Dr. McGregor has authored several articles on the ocean cultures of Hawaii.

Elliott A. Norse is the Chief Scientist for the Center for Marine Conservation, Washington, DC and Redmond, WA. He has had over 15 years experience with NGOs interested in conservation policy. Dr. Norse is especially interested in marine and forest conservation biology, sustainable fisheries and forestry, ecosystem management, alien species, global climatic change, and geographical ecology.

Ernst S. Reese is currently Professor of Zoology at the University of Hawaii. He has been involved in research in the near shore, coastal marine environment, and the conservation and management of coral reef ecosystems for more than 30 years. Dr. Reese is the past President of the Hawaiian Academy of Science and the Conservation Council of Hawaii, and previously director of the Mid-Pacific Research Laboratory at Atoll.

EuroMAB V Congress

Participants at the September EuroMAB V Congress in Greenland passed two resolutions dealing with BRIM and data sharing.

The Resolution to Promote Electronic Communications and Adopt Common Metadata Standards among EuroMAB Biosphere Reserves pledged the efforts of the representative of the national MAB Programs present to facilitate the increased electronic access to and the communication among their biosphere reserves by encouraging the following measures to be undertaken in electronic exchanges and networks -- the publication of biodiversity data and land cover maps and the contribution of species lists of animals and plants to the MABFauna and MABFlora (when operative) databases or compatible formats for reporting data on biological diversity. The delegates further resolved to promote efforts to cooperate on the creation of EuroMABNet on Internet and further pledge to insure that these efforts are compatible with the communication networks of UNESCO MABNet.

The Resolution of International Cooperation ensures that meetings, correspondence and proposals bearing the EuroMAB or BRIM names have been circulated and represent the member countries' coordinated efforts. Specifically, the EuroMAB Bureau will review all program proposals and substantive communications that are made to international or national organizations in the name of EuroMAB or proposed symposia or meetings that are to be organized in the name of EuroMAB. The proposals must be accepted and approved by a working majority of the members of the EuroMAB Bureau to be declared authorized and legitimate EuroMAB events or programs. This resolution authorizes the chairperson of the EuroMAB Bureau to define the term "working majority" subject to the chairperson's interpretation of the importance of the proposed event or correspondence. In addition, proposals or substantive correspondence to international or national scientific or funding organizations, in the name of the EuroMAB Biosphere Reserve Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) program will be reviewed by the EuroMAB Bureau and the BRIM Secretariat to ensure the appropriate collaboration, coordination and presentation of all EuroMAB BRIM efforts.

Conservation Impact Grants Competition

The Biodiversity Support Program (BSP), a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), is soliciting proposals under its 1995 Conservation Impact Grants program for applied field-based research and analysis relevant to the conservation of biological diversity in selected USAID-assisted countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Deadline for submission of proposals is March 15, 1996. The maximum grant awarded will be US \$15,000. For information and a copy of the request for proposals, contact: Conservation Impact Grants Competition, Biodiversity Support Program, c/o World Wildlife Fund, 1250 24th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA, Tel. (202) 778-9793/822-3462, Fax. (202) 293-9211/861-8324, E-mail: locker+r%wwfus@mcimail.com



Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Directorate Advisory Committee Workshop

The Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Directorate (MACE) held its annual Core Project Joint Directorate-Principal Investigator-Advisory Committee Workshop in Santa Barbara, CA, August 14-16, 1995. The Committee consists of managers from each of the case study areas, representatives of user groups, marine and coastal zone managers, and representatives of other pertinent natural resource management programs. Present at the workshop were: Dr. Michael Crosby, directorate chair and co-chair of the workshop; Mr. Reed Bohne, directorate member, co-chair of the workshop, and manager of Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary; Dr. Jerald Ault, principal investigator and on the faculty of the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami; Dr. Gary Davis, directorate member and research marine biologist with Channel Islands National Park; Dr. Walter Milon of the Food and Resources Economics Department, University of Florida; Dr. Jenny Dugan of the Marine Science Institute; Dr. Scott Farrow of Dames & Moore; Ms. Christine Gault directorate member and manager of Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; Ms. Laura Gorodezky of Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary; Dr. Davianna McGregor directorate member and on the faculty of the University of Hawaii-Manoa; Mr. Steve Rebeck of the California Abalone Association; Dr. Drew Rosen of the Cameron School of Business Administration, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Dr. Jack Sobel of the Center for Marine Conservation; Dr. Emmett Aluli of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission; Ms. Deborah McArdle of California Sea Grant, University of California, and Mr. Mack Shaver of Channel Islands National Park.

The MACE Core Project *Ecological and Socio-economic Impacts of Alternative Access Management Strategies in Marine Protected Areas* is examining alternative management strategies which seek to preserve the unique aesthetic and ecological characteristics of marine ecosystems. Specifically, the project seeks to focus on critical management strategies that influence ecological, economic, and sociological sustainability in marine and coastal environments; foster analyses and recommendations for dealing with other current and emerging management issues on sustainability of marine and coastal resources; and illustrate how sociological, cultural, and economic factors can be integrated into natural science analyses of marine ecosystems.

The three Core Project study sites will examine the effects of different access management strategies which allow open, limited, or closed access to different recreational and commercial activities. The Kaho'olawe and Hawaii Islands (De Facto-Complete Closure Strategy) study is examining the level of species diversity and overall condition of habitat in areas exposed to different levels on non-point source pollution and recreational

diving. The California Channel Islands (Single/Multi-Species Closure Strategy) project is analyzing the size, shape, and distribution of the abalone population when people are allowed into the zone and limited harvest is permitted. The protection from human consumption has been undertaken due to the collapse in the population of non-reproductive species. The test idea is to use two small areas to determine how large of an area is appropriate to bring back abalone stock. The Florida Keys (Multi-Use Zonation Strategy) project is investigating the effectiveness of a multi-zonation strategy by determining the optimum size, number, total area, and location of reserves.

The MACE Core Project is to produce a reference manual by the end of year four. The workshop participants reviewed the existing outline for the reference manual and determined that revision was in order. A more comprehensive outline for the reference manual was developed by Mr. Bohne and Dr. Crosby. This draft outline was presented at the MAB Biosphere Reserve Managers' Workshop October 30. The initial draft manual is expected to begin distribution in late January 1996. It will be widely distributed to stakeholders in an effort to create more cohesive partnerships between managers, scientists, special interests, and the public at large for the development, implementation, and operation of marine protected areas. For more information contact: Dr. Michael Crosby, NOAA, SSMC-3, Room 15216, 13055 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

(Continued from page 3-Managers' Workshop)

These areas of need remain unchanged from the 1992 survey.

Six concurrent topical working groups recommended ways to implement the goals of the Strategic Plan for the U.S. Biosphere Reserve Program. These goals focus on communication, education and training, local participation, operational framework, research and monitoring, and "filling biogeographic gaps in the network." Though the participants began from different starting points, in their summary presentations all working groups stressed the need for community involvement, communication of the goals of the MAB to diverse audiences, and communication among biosphere reserve managers. Particular recommendations focused on the legal basis for regional cooperation, identifying the manager's responsibilities in implementing biosphere reserve goals, training of biosphere reserve personnel. The summaries of the working groups will be available in hard copy from the U.S. MAB Secretariat, and electronically on the U.S. MAB Home Page: <http://www.nbs.gov/nbii/mab/> by late January.



Publications

To order publications from the U.S. MAB Secretariat, OES/ETC/MAB, SA-44C, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-4401, please include self-addressed mailing labels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

from U.S. MAB:

draft report "Regional Conservation Assessment Workshop for the Maya Tropical Forest: Preliminary Results" of the August 1995 workshop sponsored by the Tropical Ecosystems Directorate of U.S. MAB, Conservation International, ECOSUR, and MAYAFOR. November 1995 (18pp.)

from others

Environmental Psychology: A Psycho-social Introduction by Mirilia Bonnes and Gianfranco Secchiaroli emphasizes the role of social psychology theory as a practical bases for research in environmental psychology. One chapter title is "The ecological-naturalistic field, environmental problems and the UNESCO MAB (Man and Biosphere) programme." Dr. Bonnes is a member of the Italian MAB Committee. SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill Street London EEC2A 4PU, UK, 1995, 240 pp., £35.00 cloth, £12.95 paper.

STILL AVAILABLE

from U.S. MAB:

Isle au Haut Principles: Ecosystem Management and the Case of South Florida is a pamphlet that defines the ecosystem management principles developed by the U.S. MAB Human-Dominated Systems Directorate at the charette held at Isle au Haut, Maine in June 1994. 1994. (12pp.)

from others:

The four volume *Provincial Land Use Strategy: V. 1 A Sustainability Act for British Columbia; V. 2 Planning for Sustainability; V. 3 Community Participation; V. 4 Dispute Resolution* by British Columbia Commission on Resources and Environment. Available from CORE, 7th Floor, 1802 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8V 1X4, 1994. free.

(Continued from page 1-U.S. MAB Chair)

At the September EuroMAB V Conference in Greenland a resolution was approved to promote electronic communications and adopt common meta data standards among EuroMAB biosphere reserves. Participants further pledged to insure that these efforts are compatible with the communication networks of UNESCO MABNet.

As we close the book on 1995, I enter 1996 with great enthusiasm for the progress to be made in carrying out MAB objectives.

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