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The Ramsar Regional Center for Training and
Research on Wetlands in the
Western Hemisphere (CREHO)
is a not-for-profit international organization that
promotes management and wise use of
wetlands in the Americas.

EDITORIAL

During the Eighth Conference
of the Contracting Parties
(COP) to the Ramsar Conven-
tion, an important call to the
world was made to direct at-
tention to the High-Andean

wetland's strategic ecosystem. As a response to the process initiated in the
COP8, the "High-Andean Wetlands Conservation Strategy" was created and eight
Latin American countries and international and national environmental organiza-
tions, joined efforts to develop an action framework to promote the conservation
and wise use of these wetlands.

From the seventeen countries that are apart of the Like-Minded Megadiverse
Group, eight are located in the Western Hemisphere and five of them are Andean
countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). These countries
host a variety of wetlands that are essential habitat for numerous endemic species
like the vicuña and migratory species like the Andean flamingo.

The High-Andean wetlands provide resources and services to the Andean com-
munities and are a source of water for lakes and rivers that feeds basins of global
importance like the Amazon River. Furthermore, it is important to highlight the
cultural role these ecosystems have played in the development of communities
and livelihoods, with great examples such as the culture of potato crops that has
its support in these ecosystems.

This newsletter presents the designation as a Ramsar Site of the Lucre-
Huacarpay wetlands in Peru and a cooperation agreement for the conservation of
High-Andean wetlands in Chile. This newsletter also details about the Pantanal,
social development in the Abras de Mantequilla wetland in Ecuador and a call
from Florida, United States, to help reporting banded Roseate Spoonbills observa-
tions.

All of us here at CREHO hope to continue generating general interest in wetlands
and to cultivate ideas for action among our readers. The mobilization for conser-
vation and wise use of High-Andean wetlands are essential to guarantee its conti-
nuity as cradles of biodiversity, social development and economic progress.



Rosa Montañez
Executive Director
CREHO





NEWS

INTERNATIONAL SYNERGY FOR THE PANTANAL

Recently, a meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) was held seeking a greater synergy among the NGOs that work for the Pantanal, a wetland of international importance shared by Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. A central goal of this meeting was to maximize efforts among these three countries in favour of the conservation of this valuable ecosystem. This meeting allowed updating information on the context and development tendencies from a tri-national perspective. In addition, joint activities were strategically identified for the next four years, which include the construction of local capacities and support for the development of policies and for sustainable development planning in the Pantanal region.

The following organizations participated in the meeting: Ecology in Action (ECOIA) from Brazil, Sobrevivencia (meaning Survival in English) from Paraguay, Regional Studies Center for Tarija's Development (CERDET) from Bolivia, Friends of the Earth from the Netherlands and WWF, with its programs in Bolivia, Brazil and the Netherlands.

Pamela Rebolledo, Pantanal Program Coordinator for WWF Bolivia, stated that "Each participant provided updated information on their programs and WWF Bolivia provided a strategic analy-

sis regarding the political and socioeconomic drivers responsible for the impressive changes occurring in the Bolivian Pantanal."

Additionally, the meeting participants recognized the urgent need to implement a strategy to gain a deep understanding of the main threats that directly affect the Pantanal. It was also agreed that a series of workshops and meetings should be carried out with the participation of specialists in the main areas of development planned for the Pantanal: iron and steel industry, coal production, hydrovia and Integration of Southamerican Regional Infrastructure Initiative (IIRSA). These workshops will be implemented by December 2006. The next meeting is planned for November 2006 and will be hosted in Paraguay.

Among the lessons learned on behalf of the participating institutions, it is important to mention: that the Relationship between institutions with different work strategies was positive, not only because the diversity of approaches, but also because the conservation objectives for the Pantanal can be achieved jointly. The trust generated during the joint work has even identified activities outside the program, in which the participating institutions have been involved towards protecting the Pantanal ecoregion.

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AUDUBON OF FLORIDA ASKS FOR HELP SPOTTING ROSEATE SPOONBILLS

Audubon of Florida's Tavernier Science Center and Florida Coastal Island Sanctuaries Program are banding Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) chicks in Florida Bay and Tampa Bay, Florida, U. S. A. to learn more about their distribution, behavior and general ecological requirements.

Audubon of Florida hypothesizes that Roseate Spoonbills can be biological indicators to assess the ecological integrity of wetlands and other ecosystems. In Florida, Roseate Spoonbill numbers are increasing in Tampa Bay while sharply declining in Florida Bay, reflecting impacts of regional development and water management. Dr. Jerry Lorenz, State Research Director at Audubon of Florida's Tavernier Science Center, observes, "Water management practices destroyed spoonbill nesting efforts by flooding Florida Bay with water from the Everglades during what should have been the winter drought dry-down."

Audubon of Florida began banding spoonbill chicks in Florida Bay in 2003 and in Tampa in 2004. Chicks are fitted with a colored band on the mid-leg (tibia) and a USGS silver band on the tarsus (just above the foot). Each colored band has a unique letter and number code. Birds in Tampa Bay are banded with red bands, while birds from Florida Bay have black bands. Audubon requests that observers from the southeastern United States, the Caribbean islands, Central and South America assist the effort by reporting banded spoonbill observations.

This project is supported by grants from the U.S. Geological Service, Everglades National Park, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund.

Audubon of Florida is the state office of the National Audubon Society, a national non-profit conservation organization, working to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds and other wildlife for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

To report a banded Roseate Spoonbill:
www.audubonofflorida.org/science/spoonbills.htm.

Florida Coastal Islands Sanctuaries Office:
Phone: 1-813-623-6826
Fax: 1-813-623-4086

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PANTANOS DE VILLA: WILDLIFE RESERVE IN PERÚ

On August 2006, the Zona Reservada Los Pantanos de Villa (Ramsar site no. 884) was declared the second Wildlife Reserve in Peru. This declaration reinforced the legally protected status of los Pantanos de Villa and it is considered a progress in the application of the Ramsar Convention's objectives in Peru.

The importance of this Ramsar site lies not only in the magnificent landscape scenery that hosts great biodiversity, such as that of resident and migratory birds, but also in the fact that a wise use of resources was defined.

The Pantanos de Villa are an important base for a migratory birds as part of a network of islands. It is well known that this network of islands in the Peruvian coast is of great importance during the migration of birds, offering shelter and food as "service stations" during long trips.

Pantanos de Villa has register in its 263.27 hectares, 209 species of resident and migratory birds, 48 superior plants, 125 algae species, 41 species of insects, 18 species of arachnids and 13 species of fish.

As part of the celebrations for the Wildlife Reserve declaration, it has been reported that in the bird monitoring of September 16, 2006, the *Callonetta leucophrys* or Ringe Teal was spotted for the first time in this area.



LAUNCH OF THE THIRD "RAMSAR TOOLKIT"

The Ramsar Handbooks for the Wise Use of Wetlands (the "Ramsar Toolkit") were first published in 2000 and contained various guidelines that had been officially adopted by the Contracting Parties. Next, at COP7 in San José, a handy format with additional explanatory and illustrative material was added to the handbook, which made it more accessible to practitioners. The 2nd edition was published in 2004 to include all of the guidance adopted by the Parties at COP8 in Valencia.

Now after COP9 in November 2005, in Kampala, Uganda, the 3rd edition of the Handbooks is coming along very nicely. In the end, there will be 17 volumes of guidance grouped under the "three pillars" of the Convention (Wise Use of Wetlands, Ramsar Sites, and International Cooperation), and, with five completed volumes in hand, the Secretariat has launched the series and will add to it as quickly as they can over the next few months.

For more information visit http://www.ramsar.org/lib/lib_handbooks2006_e.htm





SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ABRAS DE MANTEQUILLA WETLAND IN ECUADOR

By: Olga Quevedo, Coastal Environmental Management Sub-Secretariat

If we would like to describe the implementation of solutions to the social problems in the Abras de Mantequilla wetland (Ramsar Site 1,023), we have to say the solutions are based in the involvement of key stakeholders like the community, governmental officials and NGO.

After the declaration as a Ramsar site in the year 2000, the social development projects financed through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and promoted by the Agrarian Development Foundation (FUNDAR; its Spanish acronym) and PROLOCAL, have allowed the community to cultivate native species like cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), promoting in this way the cultivation of a traditional specie that started to disappear in the zone, strengthening the social bases, improving the irrigation systems and recovering biodiversity.



Photo courtesy of Ministry of Environment, Ecuador

At the same time two projects were developed: Eco-tourism Development Assessment and Strategy in Abras de Mantequilla and Impact of the Introduction of Species (*Tilapia spp*) in Abras de Mantequilla Wetland. Both projects were financed by the Ramsar Convention, Wetlands International, and the U.S Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service.

As part of the project related to Eco-tourism, peasants from the community were trained in wildlife management, forestry, tourism legal framework and service to tourists. In 2005, a three month long course took place, in order to train tourists guides. Twenty five students representing three community-based associations participated. The course was approved by ten participants, who are now recognized by the Ecuadorian Ministry of Tourism as *Community Guides in Abras de Mantequilla*. Also, they are creating a Guides' Association to strengthen the processes that will allow them to provide better services to tourists.



Photo courtesy of Ministry of Environment, Ecuador

On the other hand, the project to define the impact for the introduction of exotic fish species, identified the different types of fishing techniques the fisherman are using. Based on this information and through workshops with the local authorities, the fishing close season was defined from December 20 to March 20 for freshwater fish, where fishermen are only allowed to catch fishes bigger than 20 centimeters.

For more information:
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THE HIGH-ANDEAN WETLANDS



The High-Andean wetlands include those wetlands and wetland complexes that are part of páramo, jalca and puna ecosystems, as well as other High Andean and related ecosystems.

They form systems with a great variety of environments that may include, according to their type and origin: freshwater lakes and lagoons (glacier, volcanic and tectonic), *bofedales* and peat logs (flooding or underground sources), thermal waters and geysers (volcanic activity close to water sources), *mallines* or wet prairies (with surface or underground supply that gives them the category of oasis in arid zones).

ECOLOGIC IMPORTANCE

The wetlands and wetland complexes maintain a unique biological diversity and are characterized by a high level of plant and animal endemism. They are also shelters and breeding zones for a great number of species with conservation problems, particularly migratory bird species, such as *Phoenicopterus andinus*, *Ph. jamesi*, *Netta erythrophthalma*, *Theristicus melanopsis*, *Gallinula melanops*, and fish and amphibians such as *Atelopus muisca*. In addition, they are a fundamental component of the habitat for highly economic and ecological important species like vicuña, guanaco or chinchilla.

Likewise, the Ramsar Convention has considered them fragile ecosystems. Their high level of fragility is related to natural causes (i.e., extensive draughts at punas), as well as anthropic causes (i.e., unsustainable agriculture, livestock overgrazing, and unsustainable mining at the páramo and puna). Many are being lost rapidly, mainly because of bad management and lack of knowledge of their economic and ecologic importance.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

The High-Andean wetlands are an important component of the regional economy. To a great extent, they provide the fresh water consumed by millions of inhabitants in the Andean capital cities (Bogotá, Lima, Quito, and Sucre), as well as other highly inhabited cities like Mérida, San Cristóbal, Medellín, Cali, Cuenca, Trujillo, Arequipa, Cusco, El Alto, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, La Paz and Cochabamba. In the puna, jalca and páramo zones the predominant activities are mining, raising cattle, sheep and camelidae, fishing and forest industry. At a lower altitude, several crops are grown, mostly potato, other tubers and Andean cereals. The High-Andean wetlands are sites of great beauty and unique landscapes that gather a high number of endemic species and a very valuable cultural diversity that represents an enormous attraction for ecotourism and scientific tourism.



CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

The High-Andean mountains have long been inhabited by a great variety of native cultures, the most remarkable of which is the Inca. Nowadays cultures include Quichua in Ecuador; Quechua in Peru and Bolivia; Aymará in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Bolivia; Coyas and Atacameños in Chile and Argentina; and the Mapuches in the Patagonian region; as well as the Paeces and Guanabianos in Colombia. Today, the Uru, who live in the Titicaca and Poopó lakes, with their millennial aquatic culture, have become very scarce in population; one of the reasons for this is the deterioration of the wetlands, which has considerably reduced the resources that these people have traditionally used.





ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FROM HIGH-ANDEAN WETLANDS

The central benefit provided by the High-Andean wetlands is water, as well as some of the most relevant ecosystem functions and environmental services related to water resources (including water storage, flow regulation, hydroelectric generation, and others). Actually, one of the most important services is a permanent supply of drinking water for human use, fresh water for agricultural land irrigation, and hydroelectric generation. In fact, many cities depend on the High Andean wetlands due to these fundamental services.

Other environmental services that should be included are: ground stability, landslide and alluvion prevention, maintaining environmental balance to allow the survival of unique flora and fauna species; carbon fixation, atmosphere purification and climate stabilization.

It is important to mention that the services and goods provided by the High-Andean wetlands are not unlimited, and that degradation of these ecosystems brings about the loss not only of essential water resources, but also of many other benefits that such an environment offers. Therefore if we are to continue taking advantage of them, we must preserve them, and their utilization should not exceed a critical threshold beyond which their deterioration becomes irreversible.



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According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the environmental ecosystem services are the benefits that people get from the ecosystems. These include supply, regulation and cultural services that directly affect people, in addition to the services that are necessary to sustain ecological processes (support).

Ecosystem Services

Source: *Ecosistemas del Milenio*. Island Press, 2005.

Service Supply Products obtained from ecosystems	Service Regulation Benefits obtained from the regulation processes in the ecosystems	Cultural Services Non-material benefits obtained from the ecosystems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Drinking water • Fuel • Vegetal fiber • Biochemicals • Genetic Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate regulation • Disease control • Water regulation • Water purification • Pollination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spiritual and religious • Leisure and tourism • Aesthetic • Inspirational • Educational • Sense of identity • Cultural Inheritance
Support Services Necessary services to produce all other ecosystem services Ground Formation Nutrients Cycling Primary Production		




**Special Topic:
High-Andean Wetlands**

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF HIGH-ANDEAN WETLANDS

Mission

To preserve and wisely use wetlands and wetland complexes that are part of the *páramo*, *jalca* and *puna* ecosystems, which are functionally associated, as well as other High Andean formations, in order to reinforce the regional processes that lead to maintaining biodiversity and assuring the supply of environmental goods and services offered by these environments to the local communities and to the public in general.

Vision

Within the next ten years countries that are part of this strategy will develop an integrative and regional management system of High-Andean wetlands that will contribute to the supply of environmental goods and services and the conservation of biodiversity related to them.

General Objective

has the objective of promoting sustainable use and conservation of the High-Andean wetlands through the implementation of a long-term regional management process among the involved countries, in order to maintain the goods and services provided by the wetlands and reduce the existing impacts and threats.

Specific Objectives

Objective 1. Develop a shared vision of the High-Andean wetlands through coordination mechanisms and strengthening of regional capacities.

Objective 2. Complete and improve the scientific and technical knowledge on High-Andean wetlands and other functionally related ecosystems, in order to support their sustainable use and conservation.

Objective 3. Promote conservation, management and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources of High-Andean wetlands, and the goods and services related to them, through appropriate management.

Objective 4. Strengthen education and communication processes to increase public awareness on the importance and value of High-Andean wetlands.

Objective 5. Achieve articulation of wetland conservation policies among the countries in the region.

Objective 6. Design and implement a follow-up and assessment system for the wetlands strategy, in order to guarantee sustainability in the mid and long terms, at a regional, national and local level.

The High-Andean Wetlands strategy was developed to support the implementation of the resolution VIII.39 "High-Andean Wetlands as Strategic Ecosystems". The strategy was approved by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention through the Resolution IX.7 "Regional Initiatives on the Ramsar Convention Framework".

The High-Andean Wetlands strategy is endorsed by the Ramsar focal points of seven Andean countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and Costa Rica, the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, international organizations (IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International, BirdLife International) the Páramo Group, the High Andes Flamingos Conservation Group (GCFA for its initials in Spanish) and CREHO.

For more information contact: info@creho.org



PERÚ NAMES ANOTHER HIGH-ANDEAN WETLAND

Perú has designated Humedal Lucre - Huacarpay (1,979 hectares, 13°37'S 071°44'W) as its eleventh Wetland of International Importance, effective 23 September 2006.

The new site is situated at an altitude of 3,020 meters and comprises four permanent and one temporary lagoons, two swamps and two rivers. It belongs to the Pikillaqta Archaeological Park and the National Tourist Reserve.

This wetland provides considerable food and refuge to various threatened (*Falco femoralis*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Jabiru mycteria*) and endemic (*Oreonympha nobilis*, *Asthenes ottonis*, *Poospiza caesar*) avian species, making it possible to identify over 70 such species throughout the year.



© Geoff Kuchera

Among the most numerous flora are various species of cacti and the "Algarrobo" tree (*Prosopis laevigata*), which at 3,100 meters AMSL probably has the highest altitude of its distribution in South America.

The overexploitation of resources constitutes an important threat to the site, which is in turn facilitated by uncertainty about the ownership of the land.

For more information visit: www.ramsar.org

LIST OF HIGH-ANDEAN RAMSAR SITES

Country	Ramsar Site
Argentina	Laguna de los Pozuelos Lagunas de Vilama Reserva Provincial Laguna Brava Parque Provincial El Tromen
Bolivia	Laguna Colorada Lago Titicaca (sector boliviano) Cuenca de Tajzara Lagos Poopó y Uru Uru
Chile	Salar de Surire Salar de Huasco Salar de Tara Sistema Hidrológico de Soncor (pre-puna) Laguna del Negro Francisco y Laguna Santa Rosa
Colombia	Laguna de la Cocha
Ecuador	Sistema lagunar del Parque Nacional El Cajas Complejo de Humedales Ñucanchi-Turopamba
Peru	Lago Titicaca (sector peruano) Lago Junín Laguna del Indio y Dique de los Españoles Bofedales y Laguna de Salinas Humedal Lucre – Huacarpay
Venezuela	----
North limit of the region in the páramo:	
Costa Rica	Turberas de Talamanca

Source: Ramsar Secretariat, October, 2006



COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CHILEAN NATIONAL FORESTRY SERVICE AND THE MINING COMPANY MARICUNGA

This agreement was born out of the need to implement the strategic guidelines proposed in the Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable use of High-Andean wetlands, as well as to incorporate the private sector in the conservation of these ecosystems. Many activities in the action plan have been implemented thanks to this agreement, starting with biological monitoring and resource protection.

In regards to biological monitoring, the specific activities carried out correspond to fauna census, especially high-Andean birds. Summer and winter censuses were carried out simultaneously with the neighboring countries (Peru, Bolivia and Argentina), who share wetlands occupied by the birds. These censuses have the primary objective of determining the migratory flows of birds throughout seasons.

These censuses placed a special emphasis on the species with conservation problems like three South American flamingos, the Chilean flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*), the

Andean flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus andinus*), the puna flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi*), and the Horned Coot (*Fulica cornuta*).

The Lagoons forming the Nevado de Tres Cruces National Park, administered by CONAF-Atacama, declared Ramsar sites in 1996, are part of the scope of the census.

In regards to the resource protection, the main activity has been cleaning campaigns in the protected areas and buffer zones, eliminating environmental passives, improving the quality of life of the wildlife and reinforcing the beauty of natural landscapes.

Source: Departamento Patrimonio Silvestre
CONAF-Atacama-Chile

For more information:
Visit: www.conaf.cl
Write to: cristian.rivera@conaf.cl; jsotov@conaf.cl



HIGH-ANDEAN SPECIE: THE GUANACO

The guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*) is an elegant, fine-boned camelid animal that stands approximately 1.06 m (3 ft 6 in) at the shoulder and weighs about 90 kg (200 lb). A guanaco's average life span is 20-25.

Similarly to llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, guanacos have thicker skin in their necks. Used for fighting in competition for mates, they have thickened to be more protective. It is an endangered species; poachers hunt it for its meat, skin, and wool.

The guanaco is common to South America: in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile and Argentina. They are most numerous in Patagonian regions of Chile and Argentina, in places such as the Torres del Paine National Park.

Photo: © David Mathies



EVENTS AND WORKSHOPS

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In South Africa, March 19-30, 2007
 In Sweden, June 11-15, 2007

The general programme objective is to contribute to an improved ability of the participants to identify the advantages that are associated with realistic and operational trans-boundary agreements. At the end of the programme, all participants will host an institution-wide seminar as well as finalize a personal situation analysis of a transboundary water management case. The programme starts with a compulsory workshop at the participants' home institutions.

Last application date: November 17, 2006.

To download the course brochure and application form, visit: <http://www.siw.org/courses/coursesgeneral.html>

2007-2008

KATHRYN FULLER FELLOWSHIP

World Wildlife Fund is announcing the opening of its 2007-2008 Kathryn Fuller Fellowship competition. Two post-doctoral fellowships will be awarded for a two year period to individuals with outstanding research proposals that are of fundamental and immediate importance to global biodiversity conservation.

Fuller Fellows can be based at any institution, including at World Wildlife Fund, and will co-advise by one academic and one WWF mentor. Fellows are provided a stipend of \$50,000 per year, as well as a \$15,000 annual research allowance. Applicants should have received a doctorate degree between January 2002 and January 2007.

The deadline for applications is November 15, 2006. Offers will be made in the spring of 2007, with fellowships to begin in the fall of 2007.

For more information visit: http://www.worldwildlife.org/fellowships/fuller-fellow_terms.cfm

THE 3RD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COASTAL AND ESTUARINE HABITAT RESTORATION

December 9-13, 2006 in New Orleans, LA at the Hilton Riverside Hotel

This Conference is the premier national gathering of the coastal habitat restoration community. With 1,500 participants, it will bring timely national attention to the challenges and opportunities for coastal and estuarine restoration - at all scales - throughout the United States, and will emphasize the challenges ahead in strengthening a national commitment to coastal restoration.

For additional information, including the Conference Program, Field Sessions, and Special Events, visit www.estuaries.org/conference.

**FORUM:
 THE FISHING INDUSTRY
 TOOLS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

Place: Panama City, Panama
 Date: November 20, 2006
 Time: 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon
 Organizer: CREHO
 For more information: info@creho.org

- Keynote Speakers:
- The Marine Stewardship Council
 - The Global Compact-Panama
 - CREHO



WORLD WETLANDS DAY 2007

The second of February is the annual World Wetlands Day. It marks the date of the signing of the Convention on Wetlands on 2 February 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

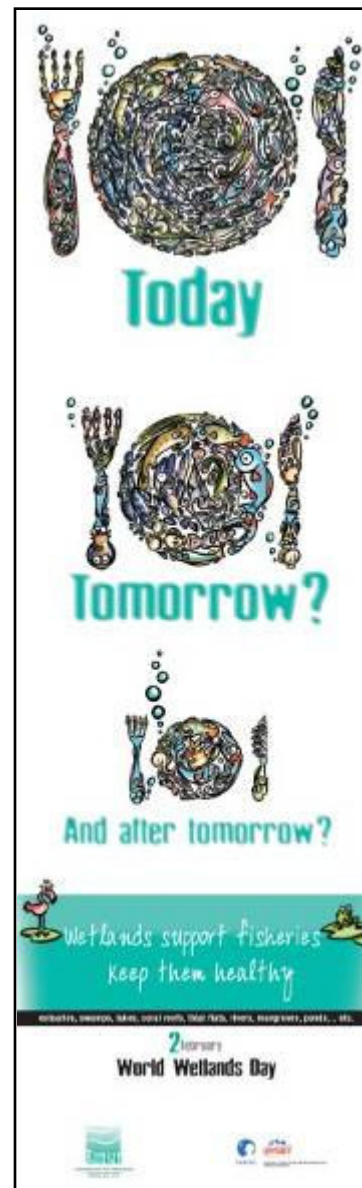
Our focus for February 2nd 2007 is on wetlands and fisheries in recognition of:

- The needs of the one billion people who rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein
- The state of the world's fisheries where 75% of commercially important marine and most inland water fish stocks are either currently over fished or fished at their maximum biological limit, and where the effects of unsustainable aquaculture practices on wetland ecosystems are of growing concern

- The important role that inland and coastal wetlands play in supporting fish and fisheries at all levels, from large-scale, commercial fisheries to subsistence fishers, and from wild, capture fisheries to farmed fish; the critical role that coastal wetlands play as spawning and nursery areas for many marine species; and the urgent need for effective management of fisheries and the wetland ecosystems that support them

- The adoption in November 2005 by the Ramsar Convention of a resolution and annexed guidelines on the conservation, production and sustainable use of fisheries which commits the 153 Contracting Parties to the Convention to playing their role in establishing and maintaining sustainable fisheries in wetlands

For more information:
http://www.ramsar.org/wwd/7wwd2007_index.htm



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INFOWETLAND Vol. 1. Issue 3.

The next issue of INFOWETLAND will be published on February 2, 2007. The special topic for issue 3 of the newsletter will be World Wetlands Day. We will provide more information in the coming months.