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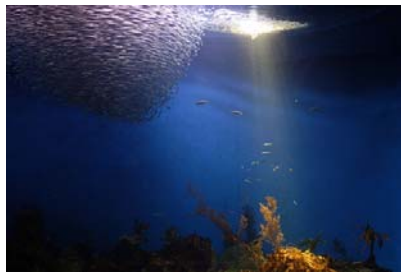
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Editorial: Saving our seabirds

Dear Reader,



on Tuesday 8 June, World's Oceans day, the BirdLife European Division presented a 23,000-signature petition to the European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Maria Damanaki, demanding urgent delivery of the so-long promised seabird action plan to stop seabird bycatch. The event took place during the morning and, more than two thousand miles away from Brussels, at the Berlengas archipelago, Portugal, I was climbing a very steep and rocky cliff at Farilhão do Nordeste islet. It may seem odd, but both events were pretty much linked, and I guess both illustrate what BirdLife International is all about.

The work I was helping with, together with our colleagues from SPEA (BirdLife in Portugal), was a seabird census. We were looking for nests of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*. The population at Berlengas seems to be stable, even if their habitat is seriously threatened by alien mammal species such as rats, that predate on them. SPEA's conservationists have worked on these islands over the past 10 years, building artificial nests, identifying marine IBAs, and are now defining the management plan of the future marine protected area, which will also cover best practice for fishermen, so both seabirds and fishermen can live in harmony.

Our Brussels' event was also about Cory's Shearwaters, but not only. It wasn't a census, it didn't involved seabird biologists wearing dirty worn-out clothes...but it was as important and demanding as fieldwork. When Ariel Brunner, our Head of EU Policy at the European Division, handed out a Cory's Shearwater poster made of thousands of tiny seabird photos, each of which representing 10 people calling for action, the beauty of our work and your support shined all over Europe.

Thanks to all the 23,000 of you that signed our on-line petition, thanks to all our Partners, thanks for your real and continue engagement towards a healthy marine environment, and a healthier future for our kids.

With best wishes,



Iván Ramírez
European Marine Coordinator
BirdLife International European Division

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Biodiversity: do we have the courage to save it?

On 22 May, while launching its groundbreaking new report on the state of biodiversity in the EU, BirdLife International denounced the EU's failure to reach its target of halting biodiversity loss by 2010 and indicated the necessary steps to stop the loss of biodiversity and to improve its recovery in the EU.

"The message from this report is clear: the EU needs to take decisive action if it wants to turn the tide on the deepening biodiversity crisis and follow on the pledge of the European Heads of State, who adopted a new ambitious target during their last European Council" commented Ariel Brunner, Head of EU Policy at BirdLife International European Division.

"We know what to do. The question is: do we have the will and the courage to take action before it is too late?". The report, entitled "2010-Turning or Breaking Point for Europe's Wildlife?", was compiled in cooperation with BirdLife Partners in all 27 EU Member States, and analyses the progresses towards the 2010 biodiversity target against 10 major groups of indicators. Worryingly, three were rated as 'highly insufficient', while all the others as "inadequate".

"The EU has failed to achieve the 2010 target and is still a long way off from preventing further loss of wildlife and habitats. The picture emerging from our assessment is one of continuing impoverishment of biodiversity and inadequate responses" continued Mr Brunner. "Despite the overall failure, however, there are many examples of best practices and local success stories that show how the EU already has powerful conservation tools, such as the EU Birds and Habitats Directives". As highlighted in the report, a strong post 2010 EU biodiversity policy must be properly implemented, especially focusing on its integration with other EU policies and on funding instruments.

The report suggests specific actions that would enable a new EU biodiversity policy to achieve its goals, such as stronger enforcement of EU nature legislation, develop 2020 biodiversity strategies for key sectoral policies such as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), new investments in green infrastructure and strong measures to counteract the causes of biodiversity and ecosystem loss.

The status of national biodiversity strategies shows that insufficient attention is paid to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at national level. Therefore it is essential that the EU leads by example in the preparation of the next Nagoya COP10-CBD meeting later this year. "BirdLife International, official Partner of the International Year of Biodiversity, spotlights the need for the EU to show leadership by setting itself real and binding future targets ahead of next conference of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, this October", concludes Mr Brunner.

For more information please contact Ariel Brunner, Head of EU Policy at BirdLife International at ariel.brunner@birdlife.org

Download the publication [here](#)

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Will the Commission save Bulgaria's biodiversity before it is too late?

Implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives will be critical to the EU's efforts to achieve the 2020 biodiversity target, and the Environment Commissioner Potocnik has openly stated its intention to make implementation a top priority.

The situation in Bulgaria is symptomatic of the challenges ahead. Incomplete designation of Natura 2000 sites, coupled with no or only partial assessments of the environmental impacts of development projects on these sites, has led to severe damage being caused to species and habitats that should be protected. In response to several complaints, including three submitted by BSPB (BirdLife in Bulgaria), the European Commission has sent no fewer than eight letters of formal notice to the Bulgarian government. The response from Bulgaria has been disappointing.

A designation order and moratorium on development projects issued by the Ministry of the Environment in relation to the Kaliakra peninsula, an Important Bird Area (IBA) and internationally important stopping off point for migratory birds, will still leave large areas of the IBA undesignated, and will not put a stop to numerous damaging projects in the IBA and in the currently designated Special Protection Areas (SPAs). BirdLife urges the Commission to demonstrate its commitment to delivering the EU 2020 target, and to bring the Bulgarian government to book for its failure to implement EU environmental law before Bulgaria's biodiversity is damaged beyond repair.

For more information please contact

Alistair Taylor, EU Biodiversity Policy Officer at the RSPB at Alistair.Taylor@rspb.org.uk

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Millions of Europeans worried for the future of our seabirds



On 8 June BirdLife presented Maria Damanaki, European Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, with a poster of a Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* made with 2300 images of seabirds, each image representing 10 citizens who signed our petition to stop the slaughter of seabird bycatch.

Enthusiastically accepting the present, the Commissioner said that now it is time to take urgent action to prevent the by-catch of seabirds: "I'm completely convinced about this".

In the past 10 years, at least 2 million birds are estimated to have been killed in European Union waters by fishing gear, more than the total mortality by oil tanker disasters since the 'Torrey Canyon' in 1967.

Seabirds follow fishing vessels to scavenge on the bait put on longline hooks and often get snared, dragged under water and drown. This causes not only an unnecessary death and loss of biodiversity, but also fishermen prefer to catch fish instead of birds and bait-snatching by birds can reduce their fishing efficiency. Apart from longlines, gill-nets and trawl cables can also be lethal to seabirds.

That is why the BirdLife Albatross Task Force is working with fishermen on the development of simple and affordable solutions such as bird scaring lines, fishing at night when birds are not active or weighting lines so that baited hooks sink faster beyond reach of birds. These measures have proven to be very successful. In South Africa, for example, seabird deaths have been reduced by 85% since 2006 by applying the right mix of technical solutions to fishing practices.

However, while other countries succeeded to implement these methods, the EU has been failing until now. Therefore BirdLife urged the European Commission to take strong and decisive action to address this problem.

For more information please contact Nathalie De Snijder, Marine Advocacy Officer at BirdLife International at Nathalie.DeSnijder@birdlife.org

Visit

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/damanaki/multimedia/videos/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/damanaki/multimedia/photos/index_en.htm#N3016F

<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/nature/fishing-gear-bigger-threat-to-birds-than-oil-1994096.html>

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Natural emotions



On the occasion of the celebrations for the International Year of Biodiversity, LIPU (BirdLife in Italy), together with Nital Italia and the optical retailer Salmoiraghi & Viganò, launched its special "Kit for Nature".

The kit, composed by a card with LIPU's membership, a pair of Nikon binoculars, a birdwatching guide and other unique material to savour nature and its birdlife, will be indispensable to discover the nature around you, both in national parks and LIPU's reserves, and in your own town.

Enjoy eagle's majestic flight, the romantic migration of ducks in autumn and the arrival of swallows announcing another spring with this new nature kit!

The kit will be presented in LIPU's reserves at the end of May and then sold all over Italy. A special online and offline promotion both on LIPU's and Nikon's website will launch the product, presenting it to customers and nature lovers.

For more information contact Maristella Filippucci at stella.filippucci@lipu.it and visit www.lipu.it

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The Armenian 'Bird of Peace Festival' celebrates the Common Crane



On May 15 ASPB (BirdLife in Armenia) launched the celebrations of the International Day of Biodiversity with the "Common Crane – Bird of Peace Festival", dedicated to one of Armenia's critically endangered species, the Common Crane *Grus grus*. The festival took place in the L. Arpi IBA, in North-western Armenia, the only Armenian breeding ground for this species and where a new subspecies was recently discovered.

Despite these remarkable creatures have attracted the attention of men over the centuries, inspiring poems and pieces of art, it is actually people who often appear to be the only enemies of these majestic birds.

During the Festival, which involved more than 10 local communities, an art exhibition showed various artworks by children and local people, presenting this unique species and the importance to protect it. The participation of children from Northern and North-western Armenia is of particular importance, as they are among the most disadvantaged communities in Armenia and at the same time the ones most in contact with Cranes and their environment.

Children received special prizes for their performances during the festival, gladdened by the well-known Argentine Armenian singer Valeria Cherekian and by various dancing performances.

ASPB wishes to extend its special thanks to the Van Tienhoven foundation for its financial support, to the Crane Working Group for Eurasia for the promotional gifts and prizes and to children, the administration and the Director of the Mets Sepasar school for hosting and promoting the festival in the Shirak province.

For more information please contact Luba Balyan, National IBA Coordinator, at armbirds@yahoo.com

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2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species



In the 2010 IUCN Red List update for birds BirdLife International has announced the extinction of Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus*, a species living in a restricted area of east Madagascar, which has declined rapidly after carnivorous fish were introduced to the lakes in which it lived. In this environment, the carnivorous fish behave as 'invasive alien species', which are species whose introduction threatens biological diversity. This, along with the use of nylon gill-nets by fisherman which caught and drowned birds, has driven this species into the abyss.

"Unfortunately, no hope now remains for this species. It is another example of how human actions can have unforeseen consequences", said Dr Leon Bennun, BirdLife International's Director of Science, Policy and Information.

"Invasive alien species have caused extinctions around the globe and remain one of the major threats to birds and other biodiversity."

Another wetland species suffering from the impacts of introduced aliens is Zapata Rail *Cyanolimnas cerverai*, a bird species from Cuba. It has been uplisted to Critically Endangered and is under threat from introduced mongooses and exotic catfish. An extremely secretive marsh-dwelling species, the only nest ever found of this species was described by James Bond, a Caribbean ornithologist and the source for Ian Fleming's famous spy's name.

And it's not just invasive alien species. Wetlands the world over, and the species found in them, are under increasing pressures.

In Asia and Australia, numbers of once common wader species such as Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* and Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* are dropping rapidly as a result of drainage and pollution of coastal wetlands. The destruction of inter-tidal mudflats at Saemangeum in South Korea, an important migratory stop-over site, correlated to a 20% decline in the world population of Great Knot. Huge flocks of these birds once visited northern Australia, but annual monitoring by scientists have found corresponding declines in numbers.

"Wetlands are fragile environments, easily disturbed or polluted, but essential not only for birds and other biodiversity but also for millions of people around the world as a source of water and food", said Dr Stuart Butchart, BirdLife's Global Research and Indicators Coordinator.

However, the Red List update shows that we now know, more than ever, that conservation works. Azores Bullfinch *Pyrrhula murina* has been downlisted from 'Critically Endangered' to 'Endangered' as a result of conservation work to restore natural vegetation on its island home. SPEA (BirdLife in Portugal) and RSPB (BirdLife in the UK) have worked together with others to turn around the fortunes of this species in what is a model for other projects.

"This is a clear example of conservation action succeeding in turning the tide for a highly threatened species", said Andy Symes, BirdLife's Global Species Programme Officer. "Where there is commitment and financing we can save species. We have the knowledge and will, but there needs to be better funding globally to address the loss of species."

In Colombia, Yellow-eared Parrot *Ognorhynchus icterotis* has also been the beneficiary of conservation. Protection of its nest sites and education programmes in local communities telling people about its uniqueness has led to a steady increase in numbers, resulting in downlisting to Endangered.

"These successes show what is possible, and they point the way forward to what needs to be done by the global community", said Dr Butchart. "2010 is the International Year of biodiversity; world leaders failed to stem the decline of biodiversity. We cannot fail again."

For more information contact Martin Fowlie, Communications Officer at martin.fowlie@birdlife.org

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Arctic breeders struggling in West Siberia



The results of monitoring by EOS (BirdLife in Estonia) suggest that the breeding success of arctic geese and ducks remains worrying low. In 2009, fewer than 10% of the arctic breeding species counted and aged as they migrated past Cape Põõsaspea were juveniles, indicating that they had again failed to raise enough young to compensate for adult mortality. The species affected include Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra* and Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*.

Although monitoring only began in 2004, the breeding success of these species has probably been low for many years, since the formerly distinctive 3-year cycle in the abundance of rodents (e.g. mice) in West Siberia disappeared, probably due to climate change. With fewer rodents around, arctic predators

now take a heavier toll on breeding birds every year, instead of only once every three years. Long-tailed Duck has suffered a 'double whammy', as its adult mortality is high too, due to illegal oil pollution on its Baltic wintering grounds.

Cape Pöösaspea lies in the middle of the Siberian / East Atlantic Flyway and is a migration bottleneck. Two million waterbirds were counted in autumn 2009, 20% of them passing close enough to be aged, giving valuable information on breeding success that is otherwise hard to monitor.

More about migration at Cape Pöösaspea: <http://www.eoy.ee/poosaspea/home>

More information on the Baltic Sea at

http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/11/baltic_sea_action_plan.html

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Governmental protection of Europe's most endangered songbird safeguards wetlands and eases greenhouse effect



Government officials from states across Europe and Africa, as well as experts and conservationists, came together in Biebrza National Park, Poland, to discuss the survival of mainland Europe's rarest songbird, the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. The UNEP Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) convened this meeting to enhance the future of this bird species managed and protected under the auspices of the CMS agreement on the Aquatic Warbler.

The meeting also adopted a new International Species Action Plan for the Aquatic Warbler, prepared by CMS's partner BirdLife International on behalf of the European Union. It will help to protect the Aquatic Warbler throughout its range and its breeding populations expand to sites that had been lost in the past. In addition to giving a detailed account of distribution, biology and conservation status of the bird species, it envisages concrete actions to be taken by the countries. Governments are committed to adopt wildlife laws to safeguard the bird species, its breeding sites and winter quarters along its migration route. Research and monitoring will help track population trends and identify new wintering areas. The discovery of the only wintering site in Senegal in 2007 is a milestone towards long term conservation efforts under CMS.

CMS Executive Secretary Elizabeth Maruma Mrema said: "We must redouble our efforts to protect this unique songbird. New concerted actions in Europe and Africa to save this most endangered bird species during the International Year of Biodiversity will also maintain the crucial wetlands on which so many other species depend."

At the meeting OTOP (BirdLife in Poland) shared data with the scientific community on new technologies to restore the Aquatic Warbler's sensitive peatland habitat. As part of a € 5 mio. project largely funded by the European Union's LIFE Nature programme, conservation work started in 9 project sites in Poland and Germany in 2005, covering 42,000 ha.

As a result, fauna and flora in the fen mires important for the natural balance of watersheds, today have regained their former diversity in the Biebrza Valley. Fen mires act as carbon store, thus easing the greenhouse effect. Drained mires release greenhouse gases, so that in Belarus the emissions from drained mires are higher than those from all road traffic in the country. Where trees and bushes were slowly overgrowing the valuable peat meadows, lapwings, redshanks, black-tailed godwits, great snipes and the return of the Aquatic Warbler can now be observed.

The Aquatic Warbler is the rarest and the only globally threatened passerine bird found in mainland Europe. Apart from a very small remnant population in West Siberia, its breeding grounds are completely confined to Europe. Once widespread and numerous in fen mires and wet meadows throughout the continent, the Aquatic Warbler has disappeared from most of its former range. Nowadays, its global population of only 10,200-13,800 males is confined to less than 40 sites in only six countries, with four sites supporting over 80 % of the global population. The only regular wintering site known so far is the one discovered in Senegal. Habitat loss in Sub-Saharan Africa is likely to turn into a bottleneck.

The Aquatic Warbler is a specialist of large open sedge and fen mires, which have suffered a very severe decline in western and central Europe due to habitat loss. This was caused mainly by drainage measures to facilitate agricultural use and peat extraction. Also changes in the water management such as channelizing and deepening of river beds had a severe impact. Agricultural abandonment and uncontrolled burning and draining of wetlands have led to serious consequences. In the wintering grounds, habitat loss as a result of population increase, fresh water reservoirs, hydro-agriculture, desertification and overgrazing are most severe.

The meeting agreed to extend the geographical coverage of the agreement, originally comprising 15 countries, to include 7 new countries in Europe and Africa (Luxemburg, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland) along the migration route of the Aquatic Warbler and in its wintering areas in sub-Saharan Africa. During the conference, France and Mali signed the CMS agreement to join the other 12 signatory states. France is especially important, because the entire world population passes through France once or twice a year, when the birds depend on intact refuelling stations.

Mali is considered a potentially critically important country for the Aquatic Warbler. Scientists believe that a very important part of the world population could overwinter in this country, an international expedition aimed at identifying its wintering sites is planned for next year. Following World Migratory Bird Day 2010, celebrated around the world on 8-9 May, this expert meeting is the first one to adopt the theme 'Save migratory birds in crisis - every species counts!'

More information at <http://www.aquaticwarbler.net/taw/index.html>

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Discussing Biodiversity in the European Parliament



"The 2010 debacle: lessons learned for a new 2020 biodiversity target and a new Biodiversity Action Plan of the European Union" was the provocative title of a well attended lunchtime debate in the European Parliament on 12 May 2010, organised by NABU (BirdLife in Germany) and hosted by Jo Leinen, MEP, Chair of the Environment Committee.

On the Gothenburg summit in 2001, the Heads of States of the European Union had committed themselves to stop the dramatic loss of biodiversity by the end of 2010. In 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB), the planet is still suffering a dramatic loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Recent studies of BirdLife and other organizations have made clear that the 2010-target can in no means be met. Therefore, already in March this year, the Environment Council and the European Council had agreed on a new 2020 target and a 2050 vision for biodiversity. But a new target is only a first step, it must be concretised and transposed into real action. Therefore, inter alia, the European Parliament is preparing an initiative report on biodiversity, and the European Commission is planning a draft new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) later this year.

The event therefore focused on the lessons learned from the 2010-debacle and outlined the most important steps to a new BAP. In his opening speech Jo Leinen underlined the importance to stop the further loss of biodiversity as one of the major tasks both for Europe and on the global scale during the next months. He announced the Parliament strong will to be included in the debates on the new BAP and stressed the urgent need for an ambitious EC-position on the CBD COP10 in Nagoya, Japan, in October this year.

Jörg-Andreas Krüger, Head of NABU's Environmental Department, mentioned some of the basic figures of biodiversity loss, recently published in the journal "Science" and discussed in the "Global Biodiversity Outlook 3" at the SBSTTA-meeting in Nairobi few days ago.

In the first of the three major presentations, Patrick ten Brink, Senior Fellow and Head of the Brussels Office of the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), talked about the need for a better recognition of the economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity, highlighting again that the current economic value of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services is about 50 billion Euros per year, growing up to 14 trillion Euros until 2050.

Claus Mayr, NABU's Director of European Affairs, presenting the reasons for the failure of the 2010 target and BirdLife's demands for a new BAP, asked MEPs to support the work on a new ambitious BAP and to use their new powers to ensure the integration of biodiversity into the common agricultural, fisheries and structural policies, as well as in the budget reform and other overarching strategies such as "Europe 2020".

Finally, Natalie Pauwels from the European Commission, DG Environment, presented the lessons learned from the BAP 2006 and the first thoughts of the Commission on the way to achieve the new 2020 target. She highlighted the positive results of the EU biodiversity policy, e.g. the growing network of Natura 2000-sites, but also agreed on the policy gaps already pointed out, and which have to be closed in the new BAP, including regulations on invasive alien species (IAS) and on soil ecosystems. She invited BirdLife to a stakeholder dialogue on the new BAP during the "Green Week" in June this year, and to actively participate in its development over the next months.

For more information please contact Claus Mayr at Claus.Mayr@NABU.de and visit <http://www.nabu.de/themen/naturschutz/eunaturschutz/12358.html>

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EURAPMON takes flight



A new networking programme on Research and Monitoring for and with Raptors

in Europe (EURAPMON) was launched in Brussels on 17 May. Several BirdLife Partners are represented in the Steering Committee, and Ian Burfield, BirdLife's European Science and Data Manager, is one of the advisory experts. Funded by the European Science Foundation (ESF), this 5-year, €430,000 programme aims to strengthen the contribution of raptor research and monitoring to deliver biodiversity, environmental and human health benefits.

The immediate objectives are to establish a sustainable and resource-efficient European network for monitoring for and with raptors, to establish consensus on European priorities for raptor monitoring, based on a comprehensive inventory of existing monitoring and the needs of key users, to spread best practice and build capacity for harmonised monitoring and to build a web-based database, which can produce analytical outputs meeting the needs of priority users.

Europe is home to 56 species of raptors and owls, 18% of which are of global conservation concern and 64% have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe. The EU holds half of the total estimated European breeding population of raptors and owls, and European Russia supports another third, but every European country is responsible for at least two species of concern. This programme should help them to meet their responsibilities.

For more information and contacts, see: <http://tinyurl.com/eurapmon>

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Meet the BirdLife European Partnership

In every issue you have the chance to meet a staff member from the BirdLife European Partnership and learn more about their key priorities and favourite projects

For this issue, we've teamed up with Magdalena Chrzanowska, European Spring Alive Coordinator from OTOP (BirdLife in Poland).



My name is Magdalena Chrzanowska and since 2008 I have been working with OTOP (BirdLife in Poland) as the European Spring Alive Coordinator.

Spring Alive is a pan-European campaign designed to promote interest in nature and its conservation through the celebration of the arrival of spring. The core component of Spring Alive is a mass-participation web-based project. Everybody, but especially children, are invited to observe and record the arrival of four migratory bird species on the Campaign website: White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, Common Swift *Apus apus* and Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*. This year the campaign is putting its first steps in Africa.

My educational background lays in philosophy and management, but since I was a young teenager I have been interested in nature and environment, engaging as a volunteer to save our nature. During my free time I love hiking in the forests or sailing on the lakes in the northern part of Poland, watching Red Kites *Milvus milvus*, Common Ravens *Corvus corax* and sometimes even spotting the

colourful European Roller *Coracias garrulus*. I noticed that what seemed for me a perfect activity, for many of my friends was a nightmare becoming true: facing mosquitoes, cold days and being far away from shopping malls! During my studies I analysed the links between management and psychology, trying to understand how people behave towards nature, which turned out not to be so easy to comprehend! Popular conceptions and attitudes towards nature are often contradictory, which can lead to a lack of understanding among people engaged in environment preservation.

Working with BirdLife Partners gave me a unique opportunity to share ideas and projects with other professionals and cooperate to promote people's interest in nature and birds. Every day I work with inspiring, dedicated people from Europe and Africa, from whom I learn a lot about communicating, educating and encouraging others to take care of our environment. Perhaps the most rewarding about my work is clearly seeing how children participating to Spring Alive change their attitude towards birds and nature. I have noticed that many of them keep participating to the campaign over the years, also joining our activities as volunteers.

I truly feel lucky in my job: I can do what I like most and in company of great people who share my fascination for birds and nature.

Contact Magdalena at magdalena.chrzanowska@otop.org.pl

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Events

International events

- January-June 2010: Spanish Presidency of the European Union

- 29 June 2010, Brussels, Belgium: Presentation of the study "Bioenergy: a carbon accounting time bomb", European Parliament

For more information: europa.stagiaire2@birdlife.org

- 29 June 2010, Brussels, Belgium: Joint CI and BirdLife event: Integrating Biodiversity in Development Cooperation, European Parliament

For more information: europa@conservation.org

- July- December: Belgian Presidency of the European Union

- 7-11 September 2010, Victoria, Canada: 1st World Seabird Conference - Seabirds: Linking the Global Oceans
www.WorldSeabirdConference.com

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