

PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2066/36477>

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2019-12-04 and may be subject to change.

say no or to seek significant reductions in project impacts. Many problems, well known in permitting, yet absent from most workshops, require attention. Cumulative impacts and associated habitat and trophic cascades are still rarely considered, even in massive documents regarding areas that have already undergone many anthropogenic disturbance events. Too often, environmental impact assessments only represent large project justification exercises. Expensive monitoring projects often do not meet minimum standards of peer-review (e.g., no replication, an absence of BACI designs). Euphemistic assumptions about project impacts gain administrative momentum and are continuously repeated in subsequent assessments. Tractable, but underutilized, analytic and administrative alternatives exist and are summarized using examples from coastal areas of the northern Caribbean.— *Environmental Defense, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.*

PUBLICATION OF A 2ND EDITION OF THE *WORLD MANGROVE ATLAS* by M. Loyche Wilkie ¹, S. Baba ², M. Kainuma ², S. Johnson ³, M. Clusener-Godt ⁴, E. Corcoran ⁵, and Z. Adeel ⁶.—Mangrove ecosystems are unique and highly productive. They support the livelihoods of millions living along tropical and subtropical coasts, providing diverse services including supporting fisheries. Drastic losses of mangrove forest are being experienced. Accurate information on the status of mangroves is essential to achieve conservation and sustainable use of these services. The publication of a 2nd edition of the *World Mangrove Atlas*, first produced in 1997, is intended to inform not only scientists but also managers and conservation experts, and provide a reliable and consistent baseline. The *World Mangrove Atlas* will include national and local-level case studies and thematic case studies that cut across national boundaries. Also country data will include profile, map, threat data where available and updated information on the current extent and changes in mangrove areas. This publication is being prepared as a joint initiative of FAO, ISME, ITTO, UNESCO-MAB, the UNEP-WCMC and UNU-INWEH.—¹ *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy.* ² *International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME), Okinawa, Japan.* ³ *International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Yokohama, Japan.* ⁴ *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Man and the Biosphere Programme (UNESCO-MAB).* ⁵ *United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge, U.K.* ⁶ *United Nations University, International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), Hamilton, ON, Canada.*

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIATION IN FISH COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF A MARINE EMBAYMENT IN ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA by Blandina R. Lugendo ^{1,2}, Arjan de Groene ¹, Ilse Cornelissen ¹, Annelies Pronker ¹, Ivan Nagelkerken ¹, Gerard van der Velde ^{1,3}, and Yunus D. Mgaya ².—Spatial-temporal variations in the fish community structure were studied from a tropical non-estuarine embayment in Chwaka Bay, Zanzibar. Fish samples were collected bimonthly for 1 yr from mangroves, mud/sand flats and seagrass beds. Environmental variables were examined to determine their relationship with fish the community structure. The fish community structure together with the environmental variables in mangroves and mud/sand flats remained constant for most part of the year; however, a marked decline in fish densities, biomass, and species richness and in environmental variables was observed during the rainy period. A significant relationship was found between density and species richness of fish, and temperature, salinity, and water clarity. Salinity was the most conspicuously changing environmental variable with seasons; we therefore propose that, salinity alone or in combination with the other environmental variables, was probably the most important environmental factor structuring the fish assemblage in the mangroves and mud/sand flats habitats.—¹ *Department of Animal Ecology and Ecophysiology, Institute for Water and Wetland Research, Faculty of Science, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.* ² *Faculty of Aquatic Sciences and Technology, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.* ³ *Naturalis National Natural History Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands.*