

Resolutions

9th INTECOL International Wetland Conference

4-11 June 2012

Orlando, Florida

The INTECOL Working Group closed the 9th INTECOL International Wetland Conference with a discussion of four resolutions sponsored by meeting attendees. About 1250 participants from 43 countries attended this conference from entitled "Wetlands in a Complex World". The estimated 300 people at the closing meeting voted to approve these resolutions:

Wetlands and Climate Change

Oil Sands Mining in Wetlands

Sustainable Use and Protection of Brazilian Wetlands

Statement of Professional Involvement

The approval of these resolutions are statements of the views of the individuals present and may, or may not, represent the views of their employers. The sponsors and voters are to be commended for participating in the open discussion of consequential ideas, and their efforts to develop professionalism, and to make this a better world.

R. Eugene Turner
Chair, INTECOL Wetlands Working Group
26 June 2012

INTECOL Wetland 2012 Resolution

Wetlands and Climate Change

Sponsors:

Scott Bridgham, University of Oregon
Patrick Megonigal, Smithsonian Environmental Center

Whereas climate is changing due to human activities;

Whereas climate change is altering temperature, hydrologic cycles, and sea level which are fundamental influences on wetland processes and define their very existence;

Whereas the importance of wetlands is widely recognized for the goods and services they provide to humans and as hotspots of global biodiversity;

Whereas many people around the world depend on wetlands for subsistence;

Whereas wetlands are a major global carbon reservoir and are significant sources and sinks of greenhouse gases;

Whereas human activities continue to drastically impact wetland carbon cycles, greenhouse gas emissions, ecosystem goods and services, subsistence values, and biodiversity,

Be it resolved by the attendees of the 9th INTECOL International Wetlands Conference, Society of Wetland Scientists Annual Meeting, and the Greater Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Conference that:

- 1) significantly more resources and research should be devoted to adaptation planning in wetlands to preserve their societal benefits,
- 2) significantly more resources and research should be devoted to adaptation planning to preserve wetland biodiversity and habitat quality for wildlife and fisheries,
- 3) wetlands should be preserved to maintain their carbon pools, with particular attention given to carbon-rich systems including northern peatlands, tropical peatlands, mangroves, tidal marshes, tidal forests, and sea grass beds,
- 4) drained carbon-rich wetlands should be restored to diminish further loss of their carbon pools and reestablish carbon sequestration processes,
- 5) further research is needed on the effects of climate change on the functioning of wetlands in order to inform global climate models, management planning and carbon trading policy,
- 6) further research is needed on the feedbacks of natural, disturbed, and managed wetlands on climate.

INTECOL Wetland 2012 Resolution
Oil Sands Mining in Wetlands

Sponsors:

Suzanne Bayley, University of Alberta, Canada
Sylvie de Blois, McGill University, Canada
Irena Creed, University of Western Ontario, Canada

Whereas, wetland scientists are committed to objective scientific data and to science-based decision-making for the long term sustainability of both humans and our natural surroundings;

Whereas, wetlands of the boreal forest, especially peatlands, provide valuable and irreplaceable ecological services, including the provision of significant global carbon storage;

Whereas, Canadian boreal forests and wetlands are in the North American flyway and provide a significant fraction of breeding habitat for migratory birds;

Whereas, Canadian boreal wetlands are being destroyed at an unprecedented scale by open pit mining for oil sands;

Whereas, processes to extract bitumen from oil sands result in loss of thousands of hectares of peatlands and a complete change in land cover including creation of open pit toxic waste tailings storage;

Whereas, agreements between mine operators and the Alberta government suggest that freshwater boreal peatlands destroyed by open pit mining will be replaced by upland forest, tailings storage lakes, and saline marshes;

Whereas, current oil sands operations are permitted to remove the equivalent of the water needs of a city of 3 million people, and that the rate of these removals are expected to increase over the next 50 years;

Whereas, there are no wetland compensation policies for peatlands in the oil sands region and reclamation of the mined landscape will not commence for at least 30 years after the initiation of mining activities, such that the boreal forest will be losing substantial wetlands for decades to come;

Therefore be it resolved:

That the global scientific community become engaged in supporting and developing the most rigorous science-based assessments to evaluate the full consequences of oil sands extraction on the integrity of boreal wetlands and the ecosystem services they provide;

That such assessments include a full and complete carbon balance accounting;

That such assessments consider and quantify the ecosystem services permanently lost;

That such assessments explicitly address differing time scales of benefits to economies and costs to ecosystem services at local to global scales;

That such assessments explicitly address the cumulative impacts of oil sands extraction, both within Canada and on boreal landscapes world-wide; and,

That progressive reclamation of boreal landscapes and associated wetlands be instituted immediately, even as mining activities are ongoing.

Comparative Oil Reserves (billions of barrels)

Source: *Oil & Gas Journal*, 2007



Figure 1 Alberta address oil sands' gigantic footprint (John Lorinc 2009)



Figure 2 Destinations of Alberta's oil sands to North American markets (Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers 2012)

INTECOL Wetland 2012 Resolution

Sustainable Use and Protection of Brazilian Wetlands

Sponsors:

Wolfgang Junk, Paulo Teixeira de Souza Jr., Catia Nunes da Cunha, Maria Teresa Fernandez Piedade, Florian Wittmann, Jochen Schöngart, AngeloAntonio Agostinho, Claudia Costa Bonecker, Horácio Ferreira Júlio Junior

Whereas, wetlands cover about 20% of Brazil;

Whereas, climate change is altering temperature, hydrologic cycles, and sea level, which are fundamental influences on wetland processes, and may even define their existence;

Whereas, the importance of wetlands is widely recognized for the goods and services they provide to humans, and as hot spots of global biodiversity;

Whereas, many people in Brazil depend on wetlands for subsistence and water supply;

Whereas, Brazilian agriculture and industrial development is quickly expanding, and directly and indirectly affecting large areas of formerly intact wetlands;

Be it resolved by the attendees of the 9th INTECOL International Wetland Conference, the Society of Wetland Scientists Annual Meeting, and the Greater Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Conference that:

- 1) wetlands should be included as specific ecosystems in the Brazilian laws and regulations;
- 2) projects should be designed and supported to include wetland inventories and classification;
- 3) wetlands should be given particular attention in the ongoing discussion about ecosystem management and protection.

INTECOL Wetland 2012 Resolution

Statement of Professional Involvement

Sponsor:

Martin Willison, Dalhousie University

Whereas, wetlands in all their diversity are threatened throughout the world and face many common threats;

Whereas, there are concerned scientists and local communities throughout the world who lack some of the necessary knowledge or tools to address these threats;

Whereas, there is growing knowledge and experience to address these threats among developing and developed countries to secure the ecological functions and services of wetlands;

Be it resolved, that

The attendees of this meeting will continue to support international exchange of wetland scientists, will continue to encourage governments and other capable agencies to facilitate the conservation and restoration of wetlands founded on best science and practice, and will encourage and facilitate opportunities to share and communicate data, information, knowledge and lessons learned regarding wetlands not only through the published media, but also through conferences, workshops, symposia, forums, meetings and other types of mass gatherings.