



3-6th SEPTEMBER, 2010

# International Conference in Landscape Ecology

BRNO / PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

"Landscape structures,  
functions and management:  
response to global  
ecological change"

ORGANISED BY CZ-IALE

2<sup>ND</sup> ANNOUNCEMENT



## WELCOME ADDRESS



**Dear colleagues, students, professionals in ecology, interested persons in landscape ecology!**

It's a great pleasure for me to invite you on behalf of the CZ-IALE as organizer of the next landscape-ecological conference (2010), within the Middle-European areas of Moravia, Silesia and Bohemia, Czech Republic.

We prepare the conference during the year of 20th anniversary of „velvet revolution“ in 1989 that brought freedom to our region after 40 years of political totality. Another point could be mentioned: our conference has a link to another landscape-ecological conference in the territory „Nature and Culture in Landscape Ecology. Experiences for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium“. It was held in Prague (1998) at the occasion of the 650<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Charles University foundation and number of persons from the IALE participated in it – Zev Naveh, Richard Forman, Bob Bunce, Henri Décamp, Adolfs Krauklis, Andrzej Richling...

Our offer reflects small temporal gap (2010) as an opportunity to bridge over the sequence of two IALE important actions: the European Conference in Salzburg 2009 and the World Congress in Beijing 2011. The proposed theme of the conference, „Landscape structures, functions and management: response to global ecological change“, follows the IALE website discussion as a starting point.

The choice of the conference venue in Brno, famous city of Moravia, is aimed to demonstrate that territory of the Czech Republic in its South-Eastern part exhibits well the impact of global warming through the climate shift towards continentality. Excursions into various directions in Moravia and the post-conference field trips in Bohemia could illustrate those phenomena.

I believe that our part of Central Europe crossing the hydrological „roof of the continent“ will attract people with creative transdisciplinary perception of landscapes.

**Prof. Dr. Pavel Kovář,**  
on behalf of the CZ-IALE and Organizational Board of the Conference

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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Prof. Dr. Pavel Kovář, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

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- Prof. Dr. Antonín Buček, Mendel University, Brno, Czech Republic
- Prof. Dr. Zdeněk Lipský, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

## CONFERENCE VENUE

**Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry**  
Zemědělská 1, Brno, Czech Republic  
[www.mendelu.cz](http://www.mendelu.cz)

## PROGRAMME

3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2010	Conference in Brno, Plenary Session and Symposia
4 <sup>th</sup> September 2010	Field Trips
5 <sup>th</sup> September 2010	Parallel Symposia and Workshops
6 <sup>th</sup> September 2010	Field Trips
7 <sup>th</sup> September 2010	Post-conference Excursions

## MAIN TOPICS

### SYMPOSIUM NO 1

#### Global climate dynamics: challenge for conceptual work in landscape science

(P. Kovář, P. Opdam)

Changes in biosphere induced by global climatic development are apparent in many cases and hidden or latent in other cases. Ecological changes go across hierarchical levels structuring nature and landscape level integrates always several lines of phenomena manifested on lower scales. Challenges for scientific and consequently practical work are, e.g., the following: (1) re-valuation and/or re-interpretation of older studies on any complex changes based on long-term and widely spatial data sets in relation to new context of climate change, (2) search for spontaneous self-reorganizing capacity of systems in nature surrounded by human impacts as mechanisms how to sustain their vitality, (3) development of scientifically sound adaptive tools for landscapes under the press of climate change, (4) strategic decision making about aspects of land-use in the sense of sustainable development or sustainable retreat.

### SYMPOSIUM NO 2

#### Economy convergence of nature and society under the induced climate pressures and landscape changes

(A. Farina)

Usually ecological and economic studies are carried out separately. In particular, landscape ecology research deals with the relationships between patterns and processes whereas ecological economics focuses its attention strictly on the relationships between functions and values produced by them. Decision making approaches tied to evaluations of the environmental impact have been proposed in the past: e.g., the ecosystem services addresses calls for the explicit incorporation of economic valuations in ecological management decisions. We need wider and deeper implementation of techniques for economic appraisal and social assessment in order to reach balanced decisions about the overall acceptability of the ecological modifications. Landscape ecology and ecological economics when combined should generate solutions to adapt ecosystems/landscapes to human needs under the climatic changes challenge.

### SYMPOSIUM NO 3

#### Physical, ecological and socio-economic monitoring for input in scenarios on changing landscapes processes in human-made landscape

(R. Jongman, R. Bunce)

Climate change has started range shifts for many species, natural communities and established ecosystems. They follow their suitable climate space and further shifts are expected. Whether species or their aggregations will be able to colonize regions where climate conditions become suitable, so called „new climate space“, depends on species traits and habitat fragmentation and other natural and human-made barriers. At the same time, possible demographic change in human populations, economic phenomena such scale enlargement in agriculture, health care and natural risks will affect the European cultural landscapes. One of the key tools of obtaining the relevant data is monitoring features of changes correlated with climate change patterns. We need monitoring programmes for land use change, species shifts and developing detailed scenarios. With the help of robust datasets we are able to identify areas where the spatial cohesion of the natural or cultural ecosystem pattern is expected to be insufficient to allow colonization of the new climatic space as well as where and how we could develop new adaptation strategies.

### SYMPOSIUM NO 4

#### Landscape geo-biodiversity and indicators of global ecological change

(N. Mitchell)

The ability of species to colonise new geographic space depends on climatic and landscape characteristics. However, the ability to colonise new geographic space suggest that changes in land cover may aggravate the effects of climate change. For nature conservation, the reported and projected changes may present various problems, depending on the scale. At the biogeographical scale, there are two pivotal questions: will species be able to move across the landscape; and, whether losses in the distribution range due to unsuitable climate can be compensated in regions where climate conditions become suitable. From a local perspective, a prime question is whether disappearing species will be replaced by incoming species that will maintain functional diversity. For each species or biological community there is also a need to know the spatial configuration within the landscape. This may require the development of species-specific landscape indices (showing e.g. habitat capacity for reproduction, ecotypic variation, inherent or evoked changes in time) that will allow improved conservation outcomes.

### SYMPOSIUM NO 5

#### Ecological planning, landscape management and green networks in areas of different climate zones

(T. Wrbka)

The persistence of populations of species and cores of biological communities that are restricted to the remnants of suitable habitats is depending on spatial cohesion of habitat networks. The scale of habitat networks required for species and/or their metapopulations varies interspecifically from several to hundreds of square kilometers or larger scales. At a biogeographical scale life forms usually inhabit a patchwork of regions varying in many parameters ensuring long-term dispersal. Variability in network features determines success for colonizers to sustain permanent restoration of disturbed landscapes, overcome barriers and distances. More exact knowledge of long-term expansion abilities of species or communities affected by both climate change and habitat fragmentation into new climate space is needed. In addition, a better understanding of the interactions of between changing land-use and the addressed biodiversity issues at appropriate scales is crucial for the development of optimal planning and management procedures. The symposium will give an overview of existing knowledge, highlight gaps and draw conclusions on appropriate research agendas. Furthermore, processes of landuse planning and land management will be discussed that could participate methodologically in an adaptive strategy of landscape design for future. Promising examples for relevant research and implementation such as the „European Green Belt Initiative“ will be used to show case the transdisciplinary nature of landscape ecology.

### SYMPOSIUM NO 6

#### Forest- and agro-ecosystems: adaptive management approaches

(S. Luque)

Adapting landscape systems to climate change is an emerging topic in science. Focusing on biodiversity conservation as a proxy for the ecological dimensions of a sustainable forest and agro-ecosystems management; the symposium proposes a series of requirements for the conservation of habitat networks and ecological processes to be met by forest landscape and agroecosystems managers. This is particular challenging nowadays because in Europe there are strong pressures to intensify wood production and timber exploitation, agriculture intensification is gaining over forests areas. Nevertheless, there are also demands for improving the actions in favour of safeguarding biodiversity, and in a more general way improving forest and agricultural ecosystems functioning. This twofold requirement of an optimized resources production and an environmental quality improvement represents a true challenge for the years to come. A fast reorganization of the system is needed in order to find the right balance between management within an ecosystem services approach at different scales. In particular, we need to consider a valorisation of wood resources and production, thorough knowledge of their vulnerability within an intensification management scenario. In the same way, organic agriculture and its contribution to sustainability of the European biodiversity needs to be revised. Vis-a-vis of such stakes, which concepts, methodologies and tools can be validated on strong scientific grounds that can be proposed to the actors charged to implement policies and actions on the ground? Landscape ecology, proposes a comprehensive and integrative approach from the plot level to the landscape level, considering adaptive management and an analysis of ecological thresholds. The symposium opens questions regarding the needs for a comprehensive adaptive forest and agro-ecosystems management. Adaptive management seems to be the only options that will contribute to balance multiple objectives under changing environmental conditions to improve natural resources management in a wide range of territories.

## SYMPOSIUM NO 7

### Natural and restored landscapes: their functions/services as subjects of problem-oriented science

(K. Prach)

Natural landscapes provide reference to those being restored. It may concern afforestation, decrease of extensive arable land, improvement of water regime and water quality, decrease of erosion threats, amelioration of sites heavily disturbed for example by mining or industrial and building activities. Studies on ecological succession and biotic colonisation of habitats disturbed by various human activities would help to elucidate the mechanisms of spontaneous and life-supporting processes applicable in landscape restoration. Viewing from a disturbed site, character of the surrounding landscape substantially influences the natural processes in any site. Protection and restoration in a landscape-scale include suggestions on how to sustain regimes on both natural and non-natural landscape bodies, the best at a minimum financial and labour cost. Land cover and land use changes can facilitate adaptation of species and important ecosystem functions to climate change and can create a new ecological space ensuring sustainable development and multifunctionality of a landscape.

## SYMPOSIUM NO 8

### Open land for food and/or energy production: How to solve interferences with the goals of nature protection?

(O. Bastian, J. Solon)

We can observe phenomenon of increasing of energy plants cultivation promoted by decreasing of fossil resources and the danger of climatic changes. Extension of this kind of land treatment leads to conflicts with biodiversity agenda. We may identify at least three main fields of these conflicts, namely competition for space and modification of the landscape configuration, introduction and uncontrolled dispersion of alien species, modification of the local matter and energy flows. Attention to the loss of biodiversity and its importance for maintaining „healthy“ ecosystems to preserve life means a logical implication. It is not surprising that such reports have caused a growing awareness about the potential of ecological systems to respond to climate shift. Any opportunity for ameliorating landscape patterns is highly dependent on our knowledge and on many human actors and feelings of urgency among stakeholders. We should focus on the deeper recognition and modelling of the potential synergies and conflicts between the cultivation of crops and the maintenance of biodiversity in landscapes. Search for maximum synergy between landscape services, landscape functions and for balanced consequences for social, ecological and economic values should be directed into sustainable design.

## SYMPOSIUM NO 9

### Adaptations and functional water management by land use change

(U. Mander)

Climate change adaptation strategy is most urgent in wetland ecosystems because these are often small, isolated or linear and poorly represented in continental systems of nature protection. The effect of their fragmentation within landscapes is aggravated by climate development. Wetland sustainability and restoration may help to prevent flooding after extreme rainfall and summer drought damage in croplands. Regulated flooding areas and broader river systems desire to achieve the statutes of regions with multiple ecosystem services, mainly in hydrologically essential ranges, such as, e.g., „roof of Europe“ going across Central-European countries. The prediction ability of value loss should justify the landscape modification in the sense of reshaping landscape pattern or the land use.

## WORKSHOPS

### WORKSHOP NO 1

How to make impact assessments which incorporate spatial pattern of ecosystems and landscapes?

### WORKSHOP NO 2

Planning and design of ecosystem networks and cultural landscapes in the increased dynamics of climate change?

### WORKSHOP NO 3

Open

## FIELD TRIPS

### FIELD TRIP NO 1

4<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### Changes in landscape in the surrounding of the Nove Mlyny Reservoirs

Guides: Antonin Bucek, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno  
Miroslav Sebel, Moravian Museum Brno

A system of three water reservoirs with the total area of 3,200 ha was built in the alluvial flood plain of the Dyje River in South Moravia between 1969 and 1989. Due to the filling of the reservoirs a harmonious alluvial landscape with a typical mosaic of wetland, grassland, and woodland biocoenoses, which was developing for thousands of years, ceased.

The Nove Mlyny reservoirs were visited by the former president Mr Vaclav Havel in 1990 who stated: „The reservoirs are a crime against nature“. The next stage of the landscape development is characterized by the effort to „ecologise“ the reservoirs and their surrounding. There was a successful restoration of a part of flood plain landscape with the use of managed primary succession carried out at the locality of Betlem. The initial state of the landscape and its gradual changes are documented in several detailed studies and prognoses. The landscape of the Nove Mlyny reservoirs therefore represents a unique landscape-ecological experiment because monitoring of the state and development of various elements of landscape structure afflicted with the development of the reservoirs brings completely new and authentic science findings. We intend to introduce the development and current state of the most interesting localities during the field trip.

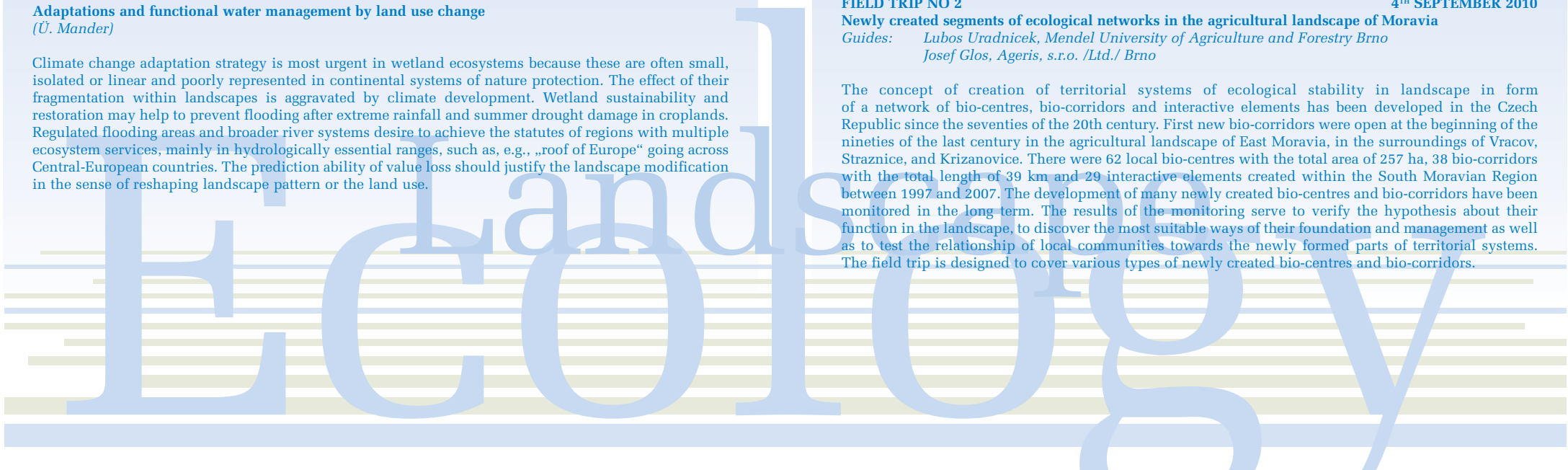
### FIELD TRIP NO 2

4<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### Newly created segments of ecological networks in the agricultural landscape of Moravia

Guides: Lubos Uradnicek, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno  
Josef Glos, Ageris, s.r.o. /Ltd./ Brno

The concept of creation of territorial systems of ecological stability in landscape in form of a network of bio-centres, bio-corridors and interactive elements has been developed in the Czech Republic since the seventies of the 20th century. First new bio-corridors were open at the beginning of the nineties of the last century in the agricultural landscape of East Moravia, in the surroundings of Vracov, Straznice, and Krizanovice. There were 62 local bio-centres with the total area of 257 ha, 38 bio-corridors with the total length of 39 km and 29 interactive elements created within the South Moravian Region between 1997 and 2007. The development of many newly created bio-centres and bio-corridors have been monitored in the long term. The results of the monitoring serve to verify the hypothesis about their function in the landscape, to discover the most suitable ways of their foundation and management as well as to test the relationship of local communities towards the newly formed parts of territorial systems. The field trip is designed to cover various types of newly created bio-centres and bio-corridors.



### FIELD TRIP NO 3

6<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### The landscape of the biosphere reserve of Dolni Morava / the Lower Moravia/

Guides: *Jan Vybiral, The Biosphere Reserve of Dolni Morava, o.p.s.*  
*Alena Salasova, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno*

The biosphere reserve of Dolni Morava was established on the area of 300 square km in 2003. The biosphere reserve covers the landscape of limestone rocks of the Pavlovské vrchy /the Pavlov Hills/ with Panonian xerotherm biotopes, the landscape of the alluvial plain by the junction of the Morava and the Dyje rivers with a unique complex of wetlands, alluvial meadows and floodplain forests, and the composed cultural landscape of the Lednice – Valtice Area (which is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage). The management of the biosphere reserve is provided by a common profitable company with the main aims of creation of suitable conditions for sustainable development of the area and support of the nature conservation and landscape protection. The field trip will be focused on visiting various types of landscape within the biosphere reserve and on the introduction of various activities leading to ensuring of the harmonious development.

### FIELD TRIP NO 4

6<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### Model projects of sustainable regional development in Hostetin

Guides: *Jana Tesarova and RNDr. Radim Machu, Centrum Veronica Hostetin*

The municipality of Hostetin with 240 inhabitants lies in the northern part of the Protected Landscape Area of Bílé Karpaty /the White Carpathians/ (it has been a UNESCO biosphere reserve since 1996). Hostetin is a successful example of a gradual fulfilling of the principles of sustainable development of the countryside. Numerous environmental projects have been undertaken within the municipality since the beginning of the nineties of the 20th century. There has been a root waste water treatment plant, and a fruit pressing plant built as well as solar systems, a bio-fuel heating plant, economical street lighting, and a conference centre – the passive house. The projects are results of co-operation between local residents and regional or foreign partners. A complex analysis of the model projects proved that every single project fulfils sufficiently all three pillars of the sustainable development concept – economic, social, and environmental (for example annual reductions of carbon dioxide emissions are more than 1,600 tons). The field trip will introduce all model projects in Hostetin as well as their influence over the landscape and the environment.

## POST-EXCURSIONS

### EXCURSION NO 1

7<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### The Bohemian Karst Protected Landscape Area and Karlštejn Castle

Guides: *Tomáš Chuman, Charles University in Prague*  
*Tomáš Tichý, The Bohemian Karst PLA*

This excursion will show you one of the most beautiful protected landscape area, that is unique not only within the Czech Republic but also within Europe, and you will end the trip by visiting gothic castle built as a place for safekeeping the royal treasures (collection of holy relics and the coronation jewels of the Roman Empire).

The Bohemian Karst undoubtedly represents one of the most diverse landscape in Europe. It is world famous for its geology and stratigraphy of Silurian and Devonian periods. For example many fossils were described by famous French geologist Joachim Barrande from this area. From biological point of view it is a place of outstanding biodiversity value as a result of karst and river phenomena. Besides zonal vegetation we find here extensive areas of rocky steppe and forest steppe thus various floristic and faunistic elements meet together in the area often being found nowhere else in Bohemia. Even though the area is of outstanding natural and cultural value it was not saved from economic exploitation of limestone being a conflict between economical interests and nature protection.

On the trip you should be delivered information on nature value of the Bohemian karst, you will come to know unique biotopes and their management and finally you will hear and see some of the Czech history.

### EXCURSION NO 2

7<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2010

#### Průhonice park – UNESCO protected area & suburban zone of Prague

Guides: *Martin Ouředníček or Petra Puldová, Charles University in Prague*  
*Jiří Velebil & Markéta Šantrůčková, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Průhonice*

The park of Průhonice – UNESCO protected area belongs to the most beautiful spots in the outskirts of Prague. Park was founded in 1885 by Count Arnošt Emanuel Silva-Tarouca, a Portuguese amateur botanist, who transformed monotonous agricultural landscape into supreme example of ornamental landscaping. Today, several thousand varieties of trees and bushes grow there, including a vast collection of rhododendrons. It is tastefully laid out over some 250 hectares, with pathways, creeks, bridges, several ponds and an alpinum. Whole area of the park is also important sanctuary for several animal species, since majority of Prague surroundings is under big pressure of the process of urban sprawl.

On the second part of the excursion you could see some examples of the impact of suburbanization on landscape character and local communities in the municipalities of Jesenice and Dolní Břežany. The worst and the best practices will be introduced by experienced professionals in social geography and landscape ecology. There will be possibility to visit Prague individually in the late afternoon.

# Ecology

## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The Scientific Committee invites authors to submit abstracts for consideration and inclusion in the Scientific Programme no later than **31<sup>st</sup> January 2010**. The abstracts will be included in the Book of Abstracts, which will be distributed at the Conference.

Conference papers will be also published in the Journal of Landscape Ecology (editor CZ-IALE). Guidelines for authors can be found at [www.iale.cz](http://www.iale.cz). All articles will be reviewed. Deadline for articles submission is **6<sup>th</sup> September 2010**.

### Instructions for preparing abstracts

All abstracts should be submitted electronically via the 'Online Abstract Form' at [www.iale.cz/icle2010](http://www.iale.cz/icle2010). Web submission is strongly encouraged. Abstracts should be submitted for oral presentations and poster presentations.

Regardless of the method of submission, all abstracts must be received by **31<sup>st</sup> January 2010**. The Scientific Committee will attempt to notify all authors by **30<sup>th</sup> April 2010**. Presenting authors must register and pay the registration fee for the meeting prior to **31<sup>st</sup> May 2010** or their presentation will be dropped from the programme.

If you cannot submit your abstract via the Web site, please e-mail your abstract to Conference secretariat at [icle2010@guarant.cz](mailto:icle2010@guarant.cz).

### Abstracts Submission Instructions

- A submitting author of an abstract will automatically become a presenting author.
- A submitting author of an abstract must register prior to submitting the abstract. Therefore the abstract submission form can be entered only with a password, which will be given to authors automatically after the registration. Please register first and then submit your abstract.
- Presenting authors of accepted abstracts must pay the registration fee by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2010, otherwise the presentation will be cancelled and substituted.
- The abstracts must be submitted in English.
- The abstract should be as informative as possible.
- Submitted abstracts must be original. Abstracts previously published or presented at an international scientific meeting cannot be submitted.
- The abstracts will be accepted only submitted on-line. Airmailed or faxed abstracts will not be accepted!
- Fill in the submitting author's name and e-mail address properly – these contact details will serve for further correspondence with the author(s).
- Fill in the entire on-line Abstract Form indicating the correct topic you wish your abstract to be included under. For a full list of abstract topics please click [here](#).
- Indicate whether you prefer your abstract to be presented as an oral or poster presentation. Only a limited number of abstracts will be scheduled for oral presentation.
- The abstract length should not exceed 300 words in total.
- Corrections of the submitted abstracts can be made until 31<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

### Reviewing, Abstract Acceptance and Presentation Format

The status of each abstract (acceptance for oral, poster, workshop or possible rejection) will be indicated on the conference website [www.iale.cz/icle2010](http://www.iale.cz/icle2010) by 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010.

Abstract acceptance/rejection letters will be sent to authors no later than **30<sup>th</sup> April 2010**.

The presenting author of a selected abstract commits himself/herself to attend the Conference and present the abstract in the session at the time decided upon by the Scientific Committee.

### Invited Speakers' Synopses

Invited speakers for all Sessions are required to send the synopsis of their presentation via e-mail to [icle2010@guarant.cz](mailto:icle2010@guarant.cz). The synopsis must be marked "Invited Speaker". The deadline for sending invited speakers' synopses is **30<sup>th</sup> April 2010**.

## REGISTRATION FEES AND DEADLINES

Registration of all participants is handled by the Conference secretariat:

### GUARANT International Ltd.

Opletalova 22, 110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic

Tel: +420 284 001 444, Fax: +420 284 001 448

E-mail: [icle2010@guarant.cz](mailto:icle2010@guarant.cz)

	Early registration by 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2010	Standard registration by 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2010	Late & on-site registration from 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2010
IALE Member	200 €	220 €	230 €
Non-member	250 €	270 €	280 €
Student	100 €	100 €	100 €
Accompanying person	50 €	50 €	50 €
Gala dinner	30 €	30 €	30 €
Field trip	60 €	70 €	80 €
Excursion	70 €	80 €	90 €

A Letter of Confirmation will be sent by e-mail within 3 days from the registration date.

**Early registration fee** will only be accepted if the Registration Form and payment are received by the Conference secretariat by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2010 at the latest.

**Standard registration fee** will only be accepted if the Registration Form and payment are received by the Conference secretariat by 31<sup>st</sup> August 2010 at the latest.

**Late registration fee** will be applied after 1<sup>st</sup> September 2010 and on site.

### Registration fee includes:

- Admission to Plenary Session & Parallel Symposia
- Admission to the Poster Area
- Admission to the Commercial Exhibition
- Conference materials
- Book of Abstracts
- Refreshments during the Conference (coffee breaks, lunch)

### Registration fee does NOT include:

- Gala dinner in a wine cellar
- Participation on field trips and post-excursions

### Accompanying person fee includes:

- Gala dinner in a wine cellar including transportation
- Walking guided tour of Brno

### Field trip / post-excursion fee includes:

- Transportation
- English speaking guide
- Lunch

An official language of the Conference is English.

**ON-LINE REGISTRATION IS AVAILABLE AT THE CONFERENCE WEBSITE [www.iale.cz/icle2010](http://www.iale.cz/icle2010).**

All participants of the Conference are also invited to join the **International Conference EURORURAL '10** on "European Countryside under Globalization" which directly precedes our Conference.

It is organized by the Institute of Applied and Landscape Ecology of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno in the period August 30 – September 2, 2010.

More information can be found at [www.uake.cz/novinky.html](http://www.uake.cz/novinky.html).

## IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES

<b>31<sup>st</sup> January 2010</b>	Deadline for submission of abstracts
<b>30<sup>th</sup> April 2010</b>	Notification of abstract acceptance for oral or poster presentation
<b>31<sup>st</sup> May 2010</b>	Deadline for Early bird registration
<b>31<sup>st</sup> July 2010</b>	Deadline for Poster submission
<b>31<sup>st</sup> August 2010</b>	Deadline for Standard registration
<b>6<sup>th</sup> September 2010</b>	Deadline for submission of articles for Journal of Landscape Ecology

## CONTACTS

### Conference Secretariat

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### CZ-IALE

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Benátská 2, Prague 2

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3–6<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2010

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BRNO / PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC



Ministry of the Environment  
of the Czech Republic

[www.iale.cz/icle2010](http://www.iale.cz/icle2010)