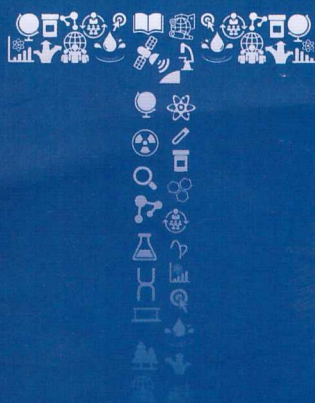




INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROCEEDINGS



11:00-11:10	Group Photo
11:10-11:25	Coffee break
SESSION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH TREND AND CHALLENGES	
Timeframe: 11:30-18:00	
Room: Main Hall	
Sub-session: Environmental Policy and Sustainability	
Chairman: Academician Amarsaikhan, D. Head, Division of Remote Sensing and Spatial Modelling, Institute of Geography and Geoecology, MAS Dr. Dong Suocheng , Leading professor, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences	
11:30-11:45	Specific Features and Legal Background of the Environmental State Report Dr. Nyamdavaa, G. General Director, Department of Environment and Natural Resources Administration, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia
11:45-12:00	Sustainable Land Management as a Holistic Approach to Achieve Long-term Productive Ecosystems Prof. Atsushi Tsunekawa Professor, Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University, Japan
12:00-12:15	Environmental Science-Policy Interface: Globally and Mongolia Prof. Chuluun, T. Director, Institute of Sustainable Development, National University of Mongolia
12:15-12:30	The Baikal region: protection of Lake Baikal and socioeconomic development of the territory Dr. Igor N.Vladimirov Director, V.B.Sochava Institute of Geography, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences
12:30-12:40	Questions and Discussion
12:40-13:40	Lunch
Sub-session: Ecology and Environmental Management	
Chairman: Prof. Chuluun, T. Director, Institute of Sustainable Development, National University of Mongolia Prof. Yoshihiro Iijima , Associate Professor, Mie University, Japan	
13:40-13:55	Ecological Regional Assessment and Ecosystem Management in Mongolia Sc.D. Oyungerel, B. Principal investigator, Institute of Geography and Geoecology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences

Ecological regional assessment and ecosystem management in Mongolia



Sc.D. Oyungerel, B.

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The method of ecological regional assessment has widely used to develop a landscape conservation plan such as a systematic natural conservation planning and protection of biodiversity. The approach of ecological regional assessment is a method make to a systematic analysis current state of diversity of marine, freshwater, terrestrial ecosystem and to planning conservation based on scientific.

The ecological zone is a representation of large ecosystem that differs in environmental conditions such as landform, climate, hydrology, soil, plant and animal that is an even concept as the same as a natural region of our country. Ecoregion assessment that is systematic conservation planning designed for identifying a set of the places or areas that, represent the majority of native species habitats, natural communities and ecological systems found within a planning area.

The internationally recognized in ecological region assessment practice in order to protect area to make representative assessment at ecosystem and landscape level then conservation plans have also set coarse filter goals as 30% of historic areal extent, based loosely on the species-area relationships derived from studies of island biogeography and "Habitat islands".

In 2008, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography and Mongolian Academy of Sciences have implemented a study on "Ecological regional assessment of Mongolia" supported by an International organization "The Nature Conservancy". The result that the goal set by the Mongolia government to protect 30% of natural habitat.

By the result of ecological regional assessment defined priority conservation areas there are consist of 37 sites covering 371000 км² of the Mongolia steppe, 50 sites covering 195000 км² southern Gobi ecological region, 90 sites covering 148000 км² Khangay-Khovsgol ecological region, 60 sites covering 129000 км² Mongol-Altay, Depression of Great lake and Lakes valley ecological region, respectively.