



BIO



DIVERSITY



MARINE



DAY



2012



22 May 2012
INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Marine Biodiversity





**The event was fully sponsored by
Notre Dame University –Louaize**

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*In close collaboration with the
Interfaculty committee members.*

INTERFACULTY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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Dr. Colette Kabrita
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Dr. Rim El-Khoury (North Campus)

Faculty of Nursing & Health Sciences

Dr. Jocelyne Bou Mosleh

Webpage: <http://www.ndu.edu.lb/IDB12/Index.htm>



PREAMBLE

The Faculty of Natural & Applied Sciences in close collaboration with the University Research Board organized a series of interfaculty events, which ran from **May 21 to 29, 2012**, to celebrate the **International Day on Biological Diversity (IDB)** and to raise awareness of the importance of marine biodiversity.

Awareness on biodiversity empowers communities to be part of public participation processes and to better protect biodiversity. Its importance is globally highlighted each year on the IDB on **May 22** as proclaimed by the United Nations.

Biological diversity is defined as the variability among all living organisms. It affects our lives given that it constitutes an integral part of our social, cultural, and economic growth. Presently, threats to the natural world are putting not only biodiversity at stake, but also our existence and well-being.

In the late 1980s, the **United Nations Environment Programme** sent a wake-up call to the world community to mobilize countries to ratify an international treaty to conserve biodiversity. In 1992, the landmark Rio Summit witnessed the birth of the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**. The main objectives of the **CBD** have set motion toward a more sustainable world. These objectives are the protection of biodiversity, sustainable use of resources, and equitable sharing of benefits arising from these resources.

Notre Dame University-Louaize (NDU), believing in its students, their capacities, and their driven state of mind to build a better world, **called for active participation in various interfaculty activities** on Marine Biodiversity, which entailed, among others, a poster and photo competition, a photo exhibition, seminars, and documentaries.

The capstone of the activities was a ceremony for awards distribution and exhibition opening of all the competition products organized under the patronage of H.E. Dr. Nazem el-Khoury, Minister of Environment of Lebanon, and Fr. Walid Moussa, NDU President.



LIFE IN THE SEA

During the past decade, a worldwide collaboration joined scientists from around the globe and launched numerous initiatives under the title of "Census of Marine Life" to determine how much life exists in the sea. Scientists from over 80



Yeti crab by Ifremer A. Fifis, Census of Marine Life

nations studied surface seawater and probed the deepest, darkest depths of the ocean, sailed tropical seas, and explored ice-strewn oceans in the Arctic and Antarctic. At its conclusion, the census added 1,200 new species to the known roster of life in the sea and presented 5,000 specimens to determine whether these were newly-discovered species. The estimate of the number of known marine species has increased as a direct result of the census efforts, and is now around 250,000. The census team suggested that the total number of marine species could be at least one million. Some think the figure could be twice as high.

"The ocean covers 71% of the surface area of the globe, and constitutes over 90% of the habitable space on the planet. It contains the blue whale, the largest animal ever to have lived on Earth, and billions upon billions of the tiniest: there are more microorganisms in the sea than there are stars in the Universe".



Kelp forest by William R. Curtsinger

From sandy shores to the darkest depths of the sea, the ocean and coasts support a rich tapestry of life, from kelp forests that sway beneath the waves, to vents on the sea bed through which super-heated water and gases erupt, supporting a unique ecosystem that few humans have ever

seen; from polar bears that stalk seals across the sea ice of the Arctic, to tiny photosynthesizing plants called phytoplankton that provide 50% of all the oxygen on Earth.

"People have lived near and fished from the ocean for thousands of years; today, an estimated 41% of the world's population lives within 100 kilometers of the coast, and fisheries provide over 15% of the dietary intake of animal protein".



Sea Mink



Great whales by Gerard Lacz/Animals - Earth Scenes

Commercial overexploitation of the world's fish stocks is so severe that it has been estimated that up to 13% of global fisheries have "collapsed." Between 30 and 35% of the global extent of critical marine habitats such as seagrasses, mangroves, and coral reefs are estimated to have been destroyed. The burning of fossil fuels is causing the ocean to become warmer and more acidic, with consequences we are only beginning to grasp.

Although humanity has frequently benefited from the bounty of the ocean and the wildlife it contains, however, the ocean and the marine wildlife have not always benefited from the attentions of humanity. Some species such as the great auk and the sea mink are extinct; others, notably the great whales, have been hunted to fractions of their original populations. A ray of hope does exist, however. Around the world, species and populations are recovering with effort and intervention from communities and governments; large areas are being established as protected areas.

"The CBD has established a series of specific targets that require stakeholders at all levels to work together to protect the biodiversity that lives in the ocean, for its own sake and for the benefits it brings to people worldwide".



Baby Seal by Norbert Rosing

As part of its Jakarta Mandate on marine and coastal biodiversity, the CBD is committed to a series of specific goals, including the development of a global system of marine and coastal protected areas, the establishment of and implementation of a global program of making fisheries and mariculture sustainable, blocking the pathways of invasions of alien species, increasing ecosystem resilience to climate change, and developing, encouraging, and enhancing implementation of wide-ranging integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) that includes a broad suite of measures at all levels of society. The latter of these is of particular importance, involving comprehensive assessments, setting of objectives, planning and management of marine and coastal areas for all relevant economic and social sectors. It is a participatory process of combining all aspects of the physical, biological, and human components of the marine

and coastal areas within a holistic management framework. It involves all stakeholders: decision-makers in the public and private sectors; resource owners and users; managers and users; non-governmental organizations, and the general public.

“This aspect is vital, because incorporating and empowering all sectors—from small coastal communities to political interests—and operating on a variety of levels, including voluntary community participation and legally binding frameworks, will be essential if we are to tackle the immensity and scope of the problems affecting marine and coastal biodiversity.”

Source: <http://www.cbd.int/idb/2012/>

Census of Marine life website: <http://www.coml.org/>



Giant kelp by William R. Curtsinger



SEMINARS: RAISING AWARENESS ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY IN LEBANON

MARINE FOSSIL IN LEBANON

Mr. Pierre Abi Saad

Memory of Time Citadel Area, Byblos, Lebanon.

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Long before the Byzantines, the Romans, and even the Phoenicians, Lebanon was already home to a marvel; a marvel crafted by nature and not by humans. The mountains surrounding the current-day Byblos constituency were long regarded for their marvelous fish fossils, which were celebrated in literary works as far back as the third century AD, when the Bishop of Palestine, Eusèbe of Césarée, considered these fossils to be an attestation of Noah’s Flood. These fossils, originally creatures of the Téthys (old Mediterranean), are roughly 100 million years old and currently found in four villages: Hgula (850 meters), Haqil (650 meters), Nammoura (400 meters), and Sahel Alma (250 meters) - all located at

about twenty kilometers from the city of Byblos. Today, more than 400 species of fish, sea urchins, worms, bugs, plants are identified with more than 800 other species still classified as unidentified, raising the total number to more than 1,200 species.

These species were fossilized, following a massive amount of rain that fell into the sea and causing the birth of a huge number of Planktons that disrupted the environment, sucked up all the oxygen, released toxins, and asphyxiated all living organisms; thus, killing off fishes and crustaceans in succession. The carcasses are accumulated on a miraculously anoxic (without oxygen) bed. Given the oxygen-free environment, the carcasses did not have the time to decompose and were buried quickly under the sediments that covered them grain by grain. The same phenomenon will reoccur frequently, generating a new stratum of fossils every single time. In a second stage, the deposits sink

under their own weights, then harden and become solid to form the sedimentary rocks and, of course, the limestone that preserved these marvels of the nature. Following the displacement of the continental plates, the land that formed present-day Lebanon appeared, including its mountains, notably Mount Lebanon. Over millennia, erosion was responsible for the appearance of the layers encasing the fossils, occasionally on mountain peaks. Finally, these fossils are not only a national wonder, but also constitute a tangible witness to the history of life and its evolution; this life that has given us two million species of living organisms in the course of three billion years, in addition to some eight million other species, which remain unidentified and currently under study. For those seeking an "exceptional" journey into history, simply pay us a visit to the old city of Byblos, where history meets prehistory! them grain by grain. The same phenomenon will reoccur frequently, generating a new stratum of fossils every single time. In a second stage, the deposits sink under their own weights, then harden and become solid to form the sedimentary rocks and, of course, the limestone that preserved these marvels of the nature. Following the displacement of the continental plates, the land that formed present-day Lebanon appeared, including its mountains, notably Mount Lebanon. Over millennia, erosion was responsible for the appearance of the layers encasing the fossils, occasionally on mountain peaks.

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MARINE BIODIVERSITY IN LEBANESE COASTAL WATERS

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Lebanon signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. The status of marine species was assessed through the Biodiversity Country Study of Lebanon in 1996. The coastal area is considered as the richest, and yet, the most vulnerable zone in the country. Among its species, a noticeable number originate from the Red Sea and the Indo-Pacific Ocean. Most of the Lebanese marine and coastal habitats are under threat from urbanization and water pollution. This conference provides us with an overview of the current state of marine biodiversity in Lebanon.

Local biodiversity is undergoing rapid shifts under the combined pressures of climate change and human influence. It is generally accepted that the major threats to the coast and its biodiversity are the following: coastal development, pollution, recreation and tourism, coastal erosion, overfishing, shipping and ports, coastal barricades and erosion, climate change, and governance. Conservation measures, for either species or ecosystems, are still rare. The Lebanese coastline is about 220 kilometers long along a north-south axis in the eastern Mediterranean. In addition to the pelagic waters, the Biodiversity Country Study identified major threats to the submerged rocky ecosystems, sandy, and grassy habitats as well as sciaphilic, photophilic, endofauna and epifauna communities. Pebble beaches and rocky areas are the most dominant coastal features. Terraces are a particularity of the Lebanese coast;

about 20% are reported to be sandy with some gravel on the landward side. Brackish zones are reduced to a trickle during summer. There are also other well defined brackish zones in the intermediate vicinity of fresh water sea springs. Fauna and flora population distribution and dynamics have not been studied in such zones, however.

The geographic location of Lebanon makes it a part of the larger Mediterranean ecosystem, which is under the direct influence of both the Gibraltar and Suez canals. This has a direct impact on the introduction of alien and invasive species through these waterways, but also through ballast waters of ships constantly ferrying between the Gulf and the Mediterranean.

Studies done in Lebanon on the different groups are not homogenous, with some groups relatively well studied such as phytoplankton, microzooplankton, and mesozooplankton while others still await further investigations. It is high time for the investigators to focus on a pragmatic approach; what is the relationship of marine studies to the market place. Unlike the western Mediterranean basin, fishery stocks still remain to be scientifically studied and exploitation patterns properly investigated. Assessing species composition in the pelagic environment is of great importance for understanding the contribution of the Lessepsian species to the diversity of pelagic fish assemblages in the eastern Mediterranean.

The conference also attempts to identify gaps and challenges in local knowledge. In order to mitigate the gaps and the implementation of any future plan of action aimed at conservation of biodiversity, the following administrative, education, communication, and scientific recommendations should be considered: adherence to international and regional conventions; implementation and updating of conventions and agreements by relevant authorities; implementation of local, regional, and international cooperation to share



knowledge between institutions and scientists; adherence to guidelines set by the STIP and other policy documents; formulating a master plan for integrated coastal zone management; establishing marine and coastal protected areas; stress the importance of launching public awareness campaigns and training courses, particularly in taxonomy; introduce into university syllabuses courses or concepts related to biodiversity; create a collection of reference specimens and a database of national biodiversity; promote improved communication between science and management; study groups that have not been studied in detail: nektonic groups such as cephalopods, the marine phanerogamic plants, jellyfish, some benthic groups, toxic algae, deep water species, micro-benthos; study the dynamics of populations at the freshwater/sea water inter-phase and near fresh water springs ; develop a research program in order to appreciate and assess the significance of the vermetid terraces; develop a research program to monitor the alien and invasive species and assess the commercial implications of these on marine resources, tourism and quality of life; monitor toxic species especially the microalgae and their economic impact, and study the potential sea level changes and its impact on communities and biodiversity.

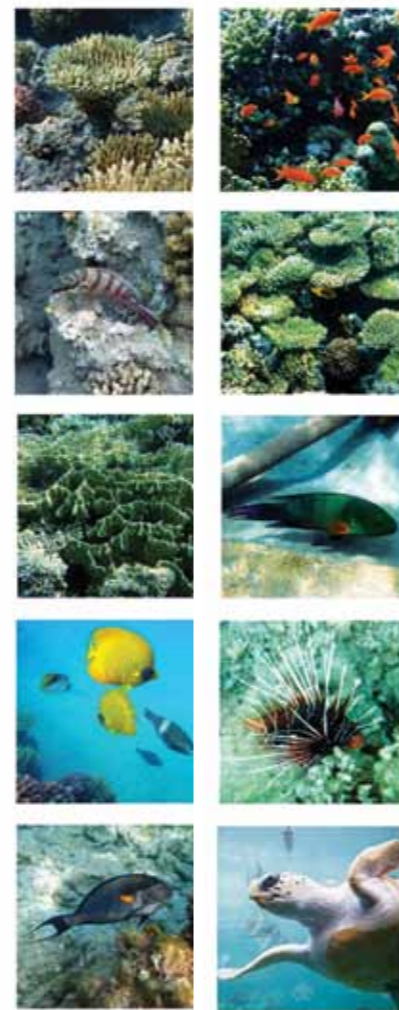
A detailed report on marine biodiversity in Lebanese coastal waters can be found in "Review and Perspectives of Environmental Studies in Lebanon" published in 2012 by the National Council for Scientific Research within the framework of the INCAM project.

particularity of the Lebanese coast; about 20% are reported to be sandy with some gravel on the landward side. Brackish zones are reduced to a trickle during summer. There are also other well defined brackish zones in the intermediate vicinity of fresh water sea springs. However, fauna and flora population distribution and dynamics have not been studied in such zones.

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A detailed report on marine biodiversity in Lebanese coastal waters could be found in "Review and perspectives of environmental studies in Lebanon" published in 2012 by the National Council for Scientific Research in the framework of INCAM project.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEBANESE SEA, CANA - PROJECT

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The acquisition of the scientific vessel the CANA, and the signing of a research project under the title of "CANA: Permanent Monitoring and Sustainable Development of the Lebanese Coastal Zone", both completed with the Italian government, helped to expand the range of research activities in the marine environment and to perform studies, which, thus far, were inaccessible to Lebanese researchers. The CANA Project is divided into five main tasks:

- Coastal Bathymetry : the task consists of implementing specific campaigns for data collection, regarding coastal bathymetry to

cover the sea territory where the depth is less than 100 meters;

- Hydrobiology and Biodiversity : this task aims to develop seasonal studies on the vertical and horizontal variations of the physical and chemical parameters, to evaluate primary and secondary production, and to survey the benthic and pelagic biodiversity;

- Marine Resources and Mammalian Protection: a technical survey on the fishery sector will be performed, with the aim of obtaining a comprehensive list of the biodiversity and status of fish stocks. The task also aims to detect the existence of cetacean habitat, the areas of distribution and the density;

- Coastal Pollution: the task concerned with human activities causing pollution and performs measurements of chemical contamination levels along the Lebanese coast, in addition to bacteriological, organic, and metallic contaminants;



- Scientific Dissemination: the project developed mechanisms for the distribution of relevant information within the Lebanese community and stakeholders. The activities aim to promote research, to improve the awareness of civil society, and provide sustainability to the project actions.

The preliminary results of the various activities helped to monitor spatial and temporal variability of the physico-chemical and biological parameters of the sea water and also to obtain an exhaustive list of benthic organisms. The activities also allowed for the creation of a map pinpointing pollution along the Lebanese coastline while identifying the main hot spots.

A program for the development and the monitoring of the fishing and fisheries sector was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanon. Awareness campaigns for both the general public and stakeholders were conducted aboard the CANA vessel.

Keywords: marine environment, bathymetry, biodiversity, pollution, awareness
- Scientific Dissemination: The project developed mechanisms for the distribution of relevant information within the Lebanese community and stakeholders. The activities aim to promote research, to improve the awareness of civil society and gave sustainability to the project actions.

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Keywords: marine environment, bathymetry, biodiversity, pollution, awareness

OPENING CEREMONY AND EXHIBITION



*Mr. S. Matar, Fr. W. Moussa,
H.E. Dr. N. El-Khoury
Dr. G. Eid and Dr. A. Eid*



*Dr. L. Khalaf-Kayrouz, Fr. W.
Moussa, Mr. S. Matar, H.E. Dr. N.
Khoury, Dr. E. Sattout*

The opening ceremony for awards distribution and exhibition was organized under the patronage of H.E. Dr. Nazem el-Khoury, Minister of Environment of Lebanon, and Fr. Walid Moussa, NDU President. Mr. Matar welcomed the audience. Dr. El-Khoury, Fr. Moussa, Dr. Assaad Eid, and Dr. Elsa Sattout delivered the opening speeches.

The entire NDU community was invited to participate in the opening ceremony and subsequent exhibition. The event spread the message on the importance of marine biodiversity in our daily lives and its vital role in our lifestyles and survival. The message also strengthened the sense of social responsibilities toward protecting Lebanese marine resources. Posters, photos, and crafts were put on display in the University's exhibition hall for a period of three days during the month of May 2012. The close collaboration and partnerships established between faculty members and students from all faculties ensured the success of this maiden event. In addition to the active participation of students, the faculties involvement included the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, Faculty of Architecture, Art and Design, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Business Administration and Economics, and Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences.



The participation of students and the NDU community at large, each contributing in different ways and in the various activities, has created a need for organizing similar events that bring together all disciplines with the aim of instilling the necessary skills in participants to strengthen their social responsibility toward the conservation of biological, cultural, economic and social diversity.



Photos, posters and drawings displayed in the exhibition Hall.



Dr. E. Yechoui, Mr. S. Matar, H.E. Dr. N. Khoury, Fr. W. Moussa, Dr. A. Eid and Dr. G. Eid



Dr. C. Bou-Serhal, Dr. N. Kanbar and Dr. E. Ibrahim with students in the exhibition Hall



Mr. A. Alam, Fr. W. Moussa, Miss. S. Fikany



Display of Crafts in the exhibition Hall



Winners

Posters on Marine Biology and Conservation Status

1st: Andrew Alam – FNAS (Annoyed of Monotone: Invasive Algae in the Mediterranean)

2nd: Christina Helene Hage - FNAS (They Call Me Flipper: Dolphin Conservation Status)

3rd: Stephanie-Joy Fikani - FNAS (Loggerhead Turtles Need Our Help)

Posters on Seas, Energy and Engineering

1st: Nicolas Azar, Elie Daccache, and Christina el-Lakkis - FE (Pelamis: the Sea Snake)

2nd: Rajha Alain and Dany Rachwan - FE. (Greeting the Wave of Destruction)

3rd: Adline Georges El-Khoury - FE [North Campus] (Green Infrastructure to Save Marine Biodiversity)

Photography Competition:

1st: Christine Najarian - FBAE

2nd: Georges Zahm - FBAE

3rd: Sevag Torcomian - FBAE

Crafts Competition:

1st: Adrea Choukeir - FAAD

2nd: Elsie Arayes - FAAD

3rd: Marise Choucair - FAAD



Posters on Marine Biology and Conservation Status

1st Winner: Andrew Alam – FNAS (Annoyed of Monotone: Invasive Algae in the Mediterranean)

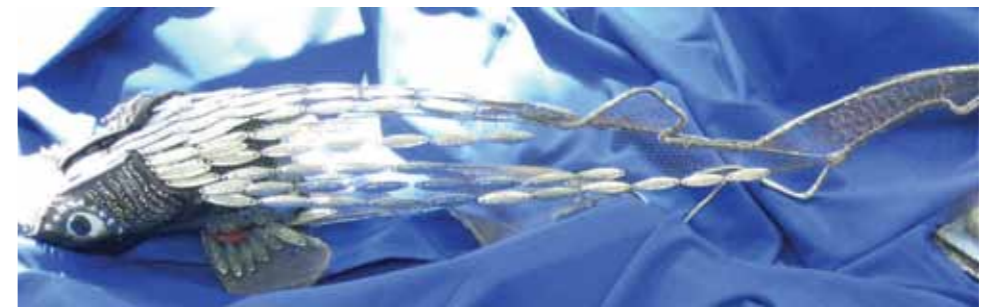
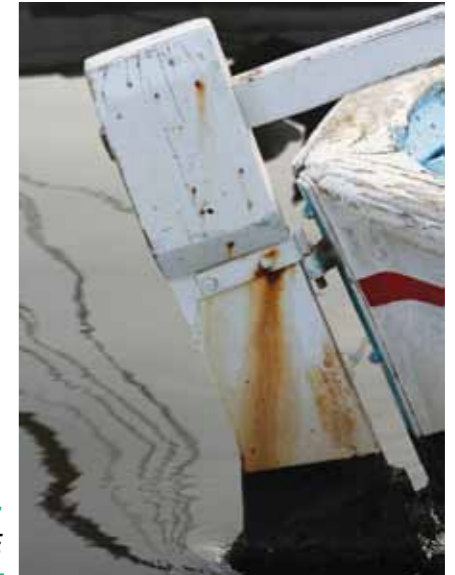


Posters on Seas as a Source of Renewable Energy

1st Winner: Nicolas Azar, Elie Daccache & Christina El Lakkis - FE. Pelamis: the sea snake



Photography Competition:
1st Winner: Christine Najarian - FBAE



Crafts competition: 1st: Andrea Choukeir - FAAD

2012 International Day for Biological Diversity Marine Biodiversity

COMPETITIONS: MOBILIZING STUDENTS AND INITIATING COMMUNITY LEARNING

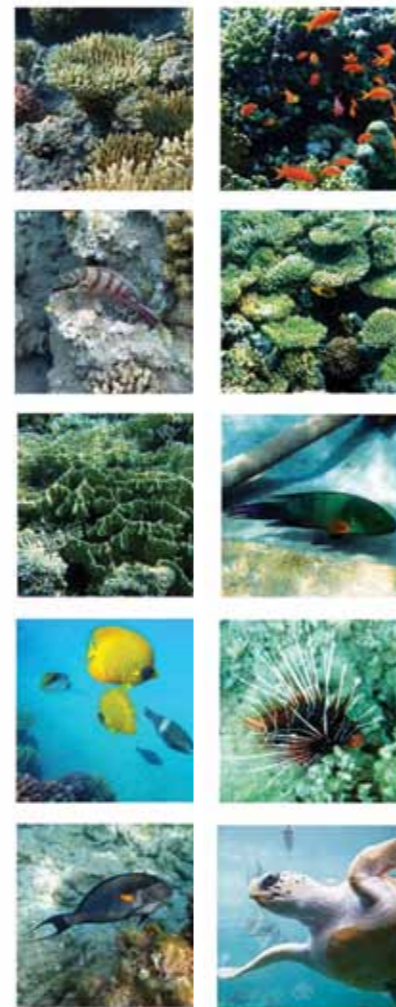
A Word Addressed to Students to Encourage Participation

You, Junior Scientist, Engineer, Designer, Photographer, Planner, Economist, and Architect, explore the living and non-living world and discover the mysteries of human existence and relationships with the surrounding environment. You get inspired from nature for your art, and you design your ventures in sciences based on the wisdom gained when you observe the natural world.

While focusing on Marine Biodiversity, **you are invited to discover your capacity and participate in the interfaculty event organized to celebrate with the world communities the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) 'in situ at NDU'**. You can be an active participant in the event through attending seminars and documentaries and/or joining the poster, photography, and crafts competitions.

Did you know that natural diversity enriches our lives because it enriches our extended self and thus brings us greater self-realization? It is essential for our personal growth (by A. Naess).

Let us join hands to **raise awareness** on the importance of the protection of marine biodiversity!



POSTER COMPETITIONS

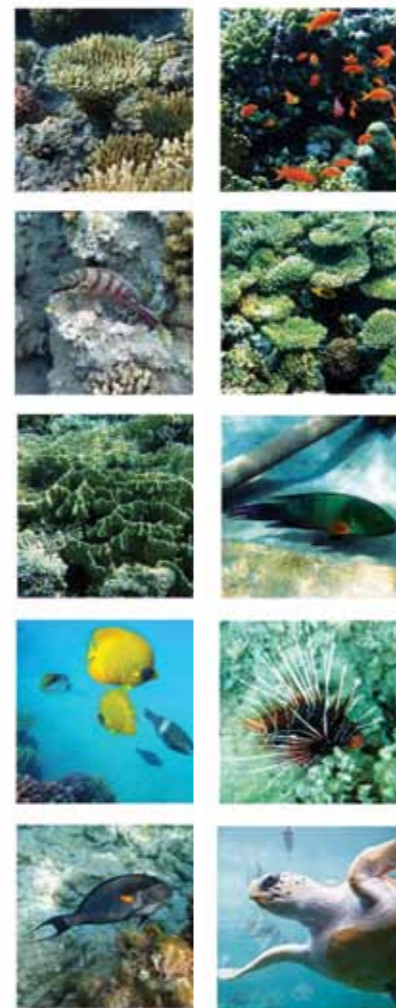
Faculty of Natural & Applied Sciences

- Annoyed of Monotone by Alam Andrew
- Blind Steps by Khalil Noor
- Domestic Sewage by Alam Rita and Kelian Mher
- Spiny Butterfly by Samaha Yvette
- Loggerhead Turtle: Inborn GPS by Fiikan Stephanie-Joy
- Loggerhead Turtles Need Our Help, by Fiikani Stephanie-Joy
- Over Fishing by Awad Christiane
- Save Coral Reefs by Saliba Afaf Anemonia Viridus
- Sea Water Pollution by Chemaly Sabine
- Submarine Springs by Farah Zeina and Faour Rim
- Submarine Springs by Mouzannar Carlo and Zinati Roy
- They Call Me Flipper by Hage Christina Helene
- Threatened and Depleting by El Haddad Jessica
- Wanted Dead by Younes Ingrid & Hayek Dayana
- Will you survive? by Succar Stephanie

Faculty of Engineering

- Biowave and Anaconda by Hassoun Ghandi, El-Roukaiby Jawad and Halawi Abed
- Cleaning up our Shores by Maalouf Monzer and Khalil Bachir
- Double Power Generating Power Plant by Abou Nasr Samir and Harfouche Joseph
- Generating Electricity from Garbage by Chalouhy Elias, Sasine Charbel
- Green Infrastructures To Save Marine Biodiversity by Georges-Khoury Adeline
- Greeting the Wave of Destruction by Rajha Alain and Rachwan Dany
- Holcim Company: the downside of the cement company by Abou Tayeh Pierre and Adnan Shamma
- Howaires by Salha Tarek and Bayram Elie

- Marine renewable energy by *Sawaya Jim*
- Offshore Sea Piston by *Dagher Pierre, Eid Ramzi and Salidi Ray*
- Pelamis: the Sea Snake By *Azar Nicolas, Daccache Elie and C. Lakkis*
- Renewable Energy from Ocean Waves by *Haddad Andreo, Imad Rabih, Haddad Patrick, Patrick Hajal Joseph*
- Renewable Energy from Oceans and Seas By *Istanbouli Tarek and Khoury Patrick*
- Rotational Sea Waves by *Jbeily Roy and Yachoui Ziad*
- Salt in Anfeh by *Hage Dina and Medawar Yara*
- Sea turtles: Tripoli Lebanon by *Khalil Christina*
- Solar Updraft Tower by *Edmund Nehme*
- Sustainability and Quarries in Lebanon by *Haber Yorgo and Nassif Sami*
- Sustainability Regarding the Hazards of Earthquake and Tsunami by *Khoury Julien and Khawand Anthony*
- Sustainable Preservation of Fossils in Lebanon by *Rizk Gilbert and Bitar Philippe*
- The Pelamis by *Arslan Samer, Khoueiry Anthony and Semaan Georges*
- Thermal and Wave Power as Sources of Renewable Energy by *Eid Aline and Bteich Moussa*
- Tsunami by *Abou Samah Angelos and Hilany Abdou*
- Water: Source of Life and Energy by *Abo Abdo Simon and Salameh Joseph*
- Wave Energy by *Joe Francis and Elias Abdallah*
- Wave Energy Generator Efficiencies by *Khoury Giorgio, Fahed Gilbert and Ibrahim George*
- Wave Power by *Charro Jean-Jacque and BouDoumit Philippe*
- Wave Power by *Chaybane Ghabashe & Joseph Al Hazouri*
- Wave Power by *Ibrahim Sarah, Abi Farah Georges and Charro Anthony*
- Waves of Destruction by *Semaan Pamela and Zaher Jessy*
- Wy Ocean Energy by *Challita Fady, Melhem Antonio and Chalfoun Christian*



Winners:

Posters on Marine Biology and Conservation Status

- **1st:** Annoyed of Monotone by *Alam Andrew (FNAS)*
- **2nd:** Loggerhead Turtles need our help by *Fiiikani Stephanie-Joy (FNAS)*
- **3rd:** They Call Me Flipper by *Hage Christina Helene (FNAS)*

Posters on Seas, Energy and Engineering

- **1st:** Pelamis: The Sea Snake by *Nicolas Azar, Elie Daccache, and Christina el-Lakkis - (FE)*.
- **2nd:** Greeting the Wave of Destruction by *Rajha Alain and Dany Rachwan - FE*.
- **3rd:** Green Infrastructure to Save Marine Biodiversity by *Adline Georges el-Khoury - FE [North Campus]*



Marine Poster by Ingrid F.Younes and Dayana J.Hayek



Sea Turtle by Noor J.Khalil



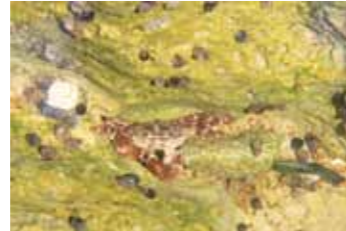
Greeting the Waves of Destruction by Rajah Alain and Rachwan Dani

PHOTOS COMPETITIONS

Coordinated by Mr. Noel Nasr, FAAD



Alexander Abi Chaker



Charbel Ziade



Christine Chahwan



Cynthia Azzi



Cynthia El Khoury



Rita Mehanna



Shady Abou Fayad



Stephanie Kai



Tania Saliba



Dina Zebian



Eric Hadad



Fadi Al Andary



Ghaith Arbid



Jad F.Nassar



Rami Zock



Lama Safa



Nisrine Moussa



Lea Khachan



Mary Renno



Sara Khalifeh



PHOTOS COMPETITION: Winners



First Winner:
Christine Najarian
FBAE



Second Winner:
Georges Zahm
FBAE



Third Winner:
Sevag Torcomian
FBAE



Orlika Al Seflany



Perla Abi Farah



Stephanie Matar

CRAFTS COMPETITIONS

List of FAAD Student who Participated in the Craft Competition

Coordinated by Ms. Graziella Daghfal

Introduction to Ceramics

Section "A"

Serine Abi Rached
Cynthia Azzi
Hiba Bou Habib
Wiam Boutine
Sami Hobeika
Sandra Hobeika
Alain Kamzabedian
Samaya Mattouk
Chady Merhy

Paula Rayess

Hani Saliba
Tania Saliba
Deirdre Smyth
Elie Youssef

Section "B"

David Abdallah
Nizar Abou Hamdan
Michel Barrak

Joey Al Bitar

Romy Daccache
Justine Dwairi
Roudy Fattouh
Alaa Fayad
Lory Hagopian
Mario Hanna
Hussein Mallah
Joseph Mouawad
Chantale Raad
Juliana Salameh

Design Principles II

Section "A"

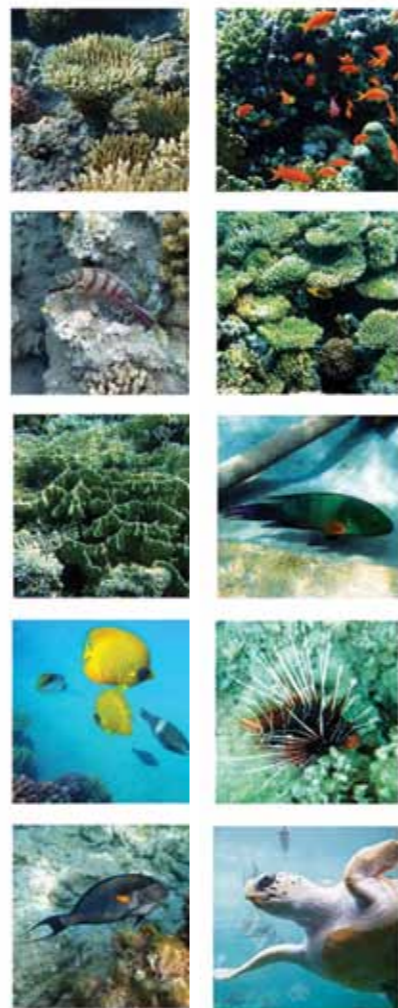
Elsie Arayes
Meara El Maalouf
Jana Daccache
Carl El Kaed
Vanessa El Khoury
Reem Matta
Pamela Toumajean

Section "B"

Serge Abou Tayeh
Jasmine Ashkar
Yara Bsaibes
Andrea Choukeir
Douna Daou
Elsa Gerges
Christelle Al Hayek
Shireen Makhoulouf

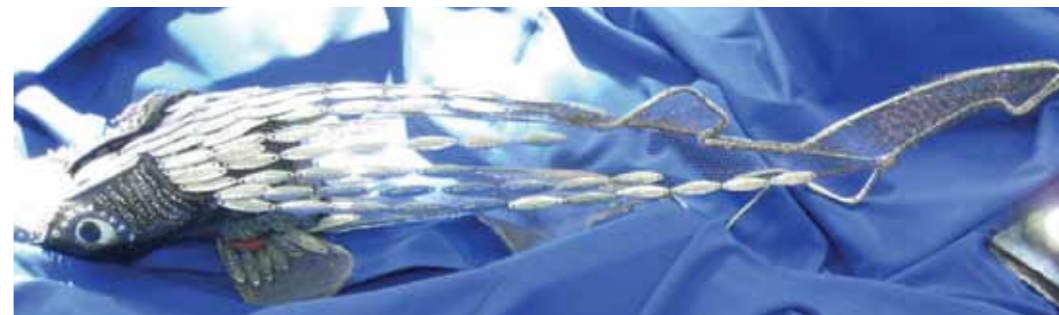
Section "D"

Edith Abi Khalil
Sigmund Abou Chrouch
Patil Aroyan
Marise Choucair
Mira Daoud
Eliza Gulgulian
Barbara Habib
Mireille El Khoury
Bouba Kreidy
Elie Medawar
Vanessa Najm
Fidaa Salameh



CRAFT COMPETITION: Winners

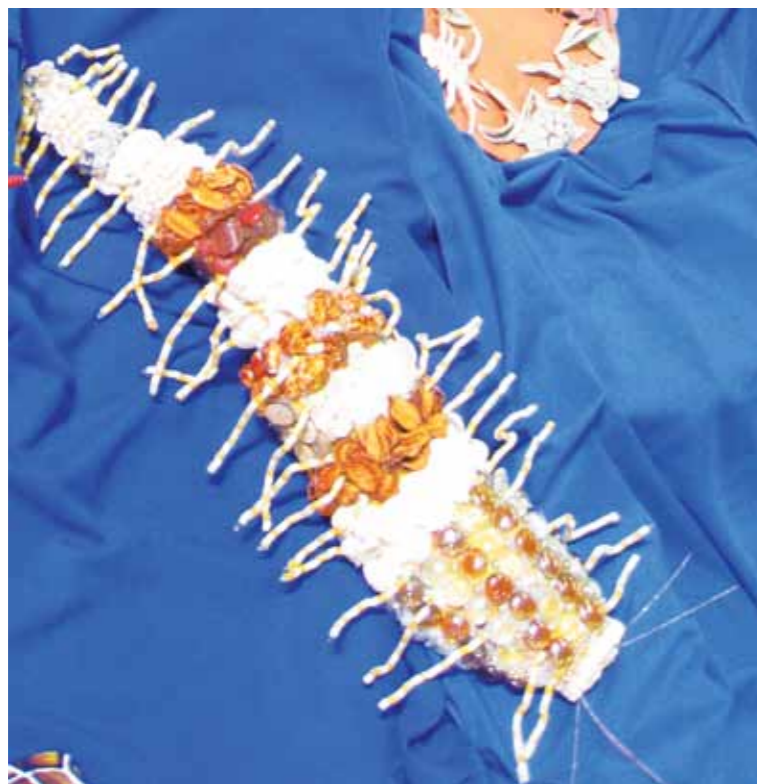
First Winner: Andrea Choukeir - FAAD



Second Winner: Elsie Arayes - FAAD



Third Winner: Marise Choukair - FAAD



SEMINARS PROGRAM

DATE	TIME	TOPIC	KEYNOTE SPEAKER
May 21	12:00-1:00	Marine fossil (Venue: Friends Hall)	<i>Mr. Abi Saab</i>
May 22	12:30-1:30	Marine Biodiversity in Lebanon	<i>Prof. Abboud Abi Saab</i>
May 23	12:00-1:00	Environmental Monitoring and Sustainable Development of the Lebanese sea, CANA/project	<i>Dr. Gaby Khalaf</i>
May 29	12:30-1:30	Discovering Marine Life (Venue: Conference Room-FNAS)	<i>Mr. Mohamed Sarji</i>

Opening, Winners' Announcement and Awards Distribution

Under the patronage of:

H. E. Dr. Nazem El Khoury, Minister of Environment & of Lebanon, Fr. Walid Moussa, NDU President
May 24, 2012 at 11:00 AM

Venue: Issam Fares

Running Exhibition: May 24-25

Venue: Exhibition Hall (10:00 AM – 5:00 PM)

IDB 2013 CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

2013 International Day for Biological Diversity Cultural Landscapes

You, Junior Scientist, Engineer, Designer, Photographer, Planner, Economist, and Architect, are an integral part of your natural and built environments; environments in which you grow and live. On a daily basis, you interact with places that incorporate physical characteristics, biological components, and socio-cultural and aesthetic associations. You are a constituent of what we term “cultural landscapes”.

Cultural landscapes present features of local cultures, prints on the historical evolution of the moral relationship between humans and nature, and the moral values of nature vis-à-vis societies.

While focusing on cultural landscapes, we invite you to discover your capacities and participate in the interfaculty events, which the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences at NDU, in close partnership with all other faculties, organized. By partaking in these events, you will be celebrating the International Day for Biological Diversity on May 22nd - a date set by the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

We invite you – our students- to participate in one of the following competitions:

- Poster competition;
- Photography competition;
- Drawing competition.



Submission Deadline

April 30, 2013

Eligibility

The competition is open to all NDU Student enrolled in the Academic Year 2012-2013

Prizes

First Prize: USD 500

Second Prize: USD 300

Third Prize: USD 200

The results of the competition will be announced on May 22, 2013 at 11:00 AM

Announcement of Winners, Distribution of Awards, and Opening of Exhibition for all Posters, Photos, and Drawings submitted on May 22, 2013 at 11:00 AM.



BIO



DIVERSITY



MARINE



DAY



2012



22 May 2012
INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Marine Biodiversity

