

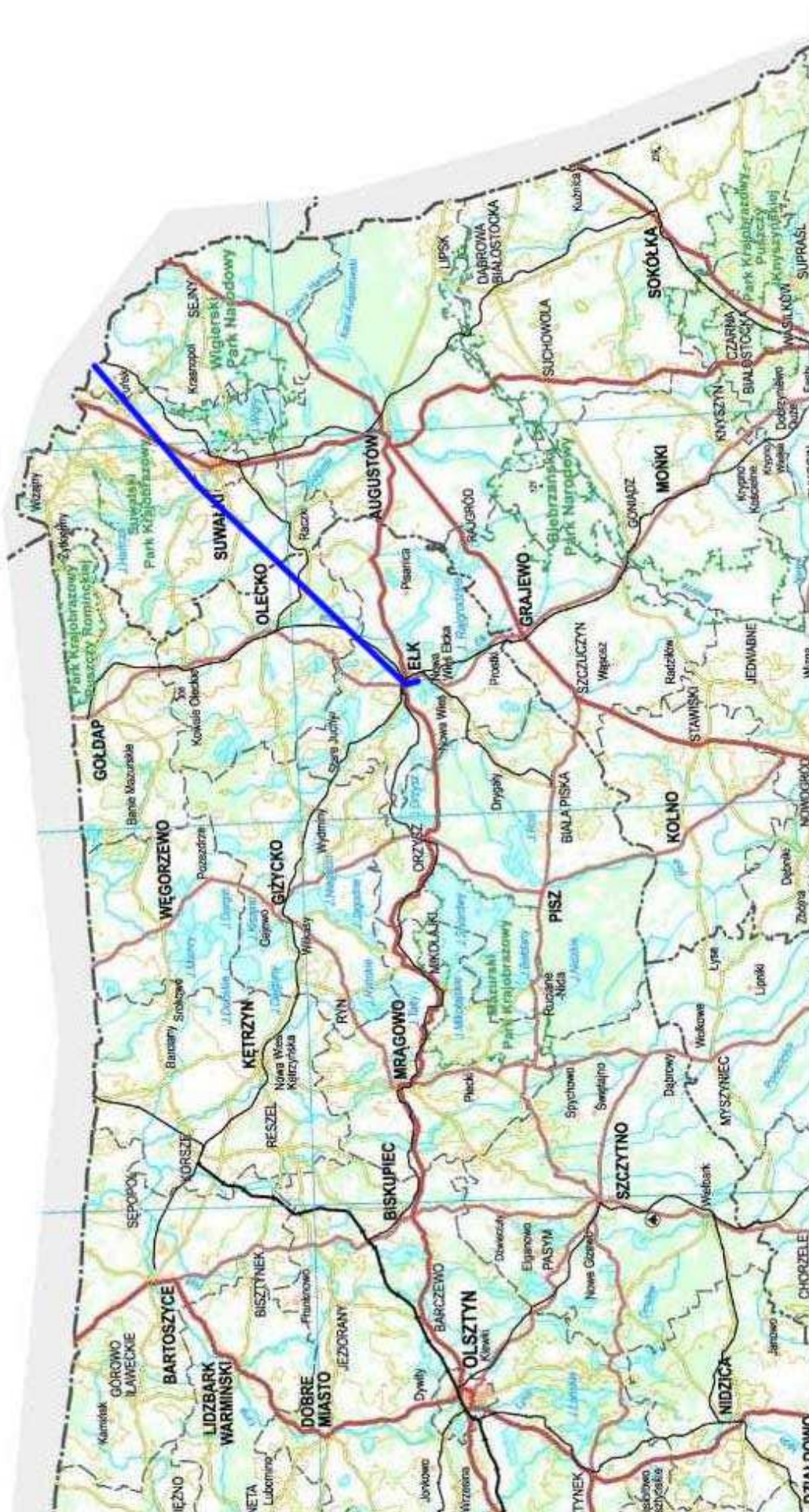
**Polish part of the powerline 400 kV
and
related local problems.**

Szymon Czernek

- Powerline from Elk to the border of Poland
- 6 variants of the route
- 2 voivodeships - different regions
- protected areas: Natura 2000, NP, LP, reserves
- 2 big cities: Suwalki and Elk

A lot of potential problems during whole process of building





Cooperation with NGO's



OGÓLNOPOLSKIE
TOWARZYSTWO
OCHRONY PTAKÓW

Cooperation with NGO's

Good cooperation starting from the moment of preparing methods of environmental research

Good advice from local scientists and naturalists

Many data about wildlife



Cooperation with local people

Problems with land owners on the stage negotiating of the poles location.



Cooperation with local people

People don't know the procedures, don't participate in consultation.


People react too late.

People don't know anything about the impact of the powerlines on environment.



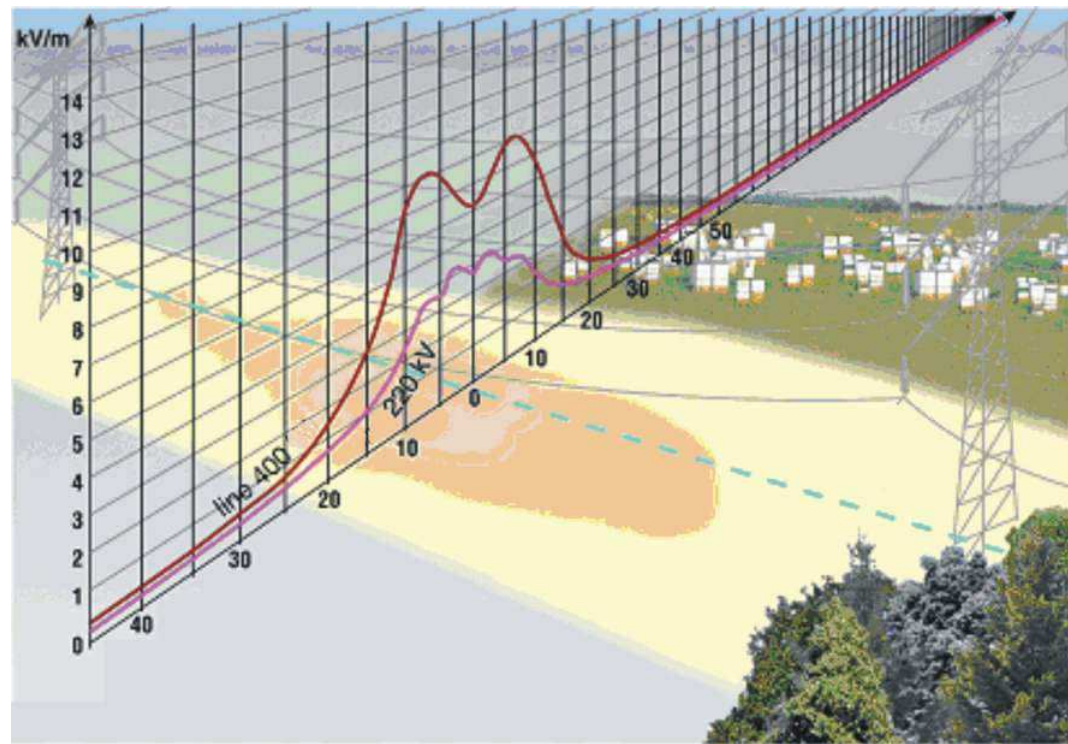
Cooperation with local people

Consultations should be done on the stage of screening. In this way many problems would be faced earlier and possibly avoided.

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Other problems

Lack of standards concerning an impact of electromagnetic field on plants, animals and insects.



Other problems

Lack of established guidelines for minimisation an impact on birds



Other problems



Other problems



Guidelines to minimise the impact on birds of Solar Facilities and Associated Infrastructure in South Africa

Smit, Hanneline A.¹

(Reviewed by Dr Phoebe Barnard², Dr Andrew Jenkins³, Tania Anderson⁴, Jon Smallie⁵ and Samantha Ralston⁶)

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BirdLife South Africa supports the use of solar energy generation in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in South Africa, which has been identified as amongst the top 10 developing countries that need to reduce their carbon emissions significantly. It is highly likely that solar holds amongst the highest renewable potential for South Africa.

Other problems



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Washington, D.C. 20240

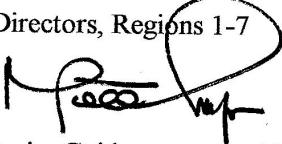
IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAY 13 2003

FWS/DFPA/BFA

Memorandum

To: Regional Directors, Regions 1-7

From: Deputy Director 

Subject: Service Interim Guidance on Avoiding and Minimizing Wildlife Impacts from Wind Turbines

Wind-generated electrical energy is renewable, produces no emissions, and is considered to be generally environmentally friendly technology. Development of wind energy is strongly endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, as expressed in the Secretary's Renewable Energy on Public Lands Initiative (May 2002). However, wind energy facilities can adversely impact wildlife, especially birds and bats, and their habitats. As more facilities with larger turbines are built, the cumulative effects of this rapidly growing industry may initiate or contribute to the decline of some wildlife populations. The potential harm to these populations from an additional source of mortality makes careful evaluation of proposed facilities essential. Due to local differences in wildlife concentration and movement patterns, habitats, area topography, facility design, and weather, each proposed development site is unique and requires detailed, individual evaluation.

Other problems

The same problems occur everywhere during the implementation of each energy investment.

Standard guidelines are needed.

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Other problems

Lack of regional strategy of infrastructure development.

Lack of infrastructural corridors.

Via Baltica, Rail Baltica, powerline 400kV, gas main

Huge infrastructural projects are built in the same area but separately.

Other problems

Lack of landscape and wildlife conservation strategies.



Thank you

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