Danube:Future
core module

Management Committee

Danube:Future Knowledge Base

REGULATIONS

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ALPS-ADRIATIC RECTORS' CONFERENCE

DANUBE REGION strategy
Knowledge Society

DRC
Danube Rectors' Conference

Danube:Future
core module

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Art. 1 - Danube:Future Knowledge Base

1. The "Danube:Future Knowledge Base" is part of the Core Module of Danube:Future, according to the *Project Regulations*, art 2, co 2.
2. The Knowledge Base aims at: disseminating the existing projects linked to Danube:Future, fostering collaboration between Members; supporting the creation of new networks (e.g. for building interdisciplinary projects); and sharing the outcomes of sustainability-oriented research related to the DRB.
3. The Knowledge Base is a dynamic database. It is updated regularly and is made available to supporting researchers, universities, institutions, enterprises, regional or local administrators, or politicians.

Art. 2 – Open access

1. The Knowledge Base is available open access, ensuring that the outputs of the Danube:Future project are utilized by universities, organizations, civil society institutions or other involved parties.
2. Each Contributor abides by copyright laws and follows good scholarly practices.

Art. 3 - Structure

1. The Knowledge Base contains the following types of data:
    a. Members;
    b. Projects;
    c. Working groups;
    d. Sub-Working Groups;
    e. WIKI Contents.
2. The Knowledge Base is available on the Danube:Future website: www.danubefuture.eu. A Users' Guide can also be found on the website.

Art. 4 – Knowledge Base managing roles

1. The Working Group (WG) Coordinator is appointed by the Danube:Future Project Coordinator, upon consultation with the Management Committee. The Management Committee or International Advisory Board members cannot be appointed as WG Coordinators. The WG Coordinator is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the activities of the Working Group and the linked Sub-Working Groups. The WG Coordinator can modify the web contents related to the Working Group and allow Members to

cooperate with the Working Group. WG Coordinators can participate in other Working Groups as Members.

2. The WIKI Reviewer is an expert appointed by the Management Committee of the Danube:Future project. The WIKI Reviewer is responsible for the evaluation of the WIKI Contents. A WIKI Reviewer can also be a WIKI Contributor.
3. The Editor is responsible for the overall control of the use of the Knowledge Base: control of members and of the contents.

Art. 5 - Members

1. Researchers or any other person working on different fields of knowledge can contribute to the sustainable development of the Danube Region through Danube:Future.
2. A Member is a person registered on the Danube:Future website, who has provided all information needed to be identified.
3. A Member is entitled to:
    a. propose to the Management Committee to link a project to Danube:Future;
    b. participate in the Working Groups activities;
    c. create a new Sub-Working Group for developing a new project;
    d. contribute his/her expertise to the WIKI.
4. Via the Danube:Future webpage the Member has access to information available to the general public. When logged in, a member has also access to internal information, for the personal use of the member. Without the prior consent of the Management Committee, such information cannot be further disseminated.
5. The Editor reserves the right, at anytime, to disable access to a Member who does not comply with the Danube:Future rules. The reasons for such an exclusion have to be provided transparently.

Art. 6 – Projects

1. A Project includes a set of defined activities and interrelated which are to be performed over a fixed of time and within budget and other limits. A project team works on the Project and produces written reports or other products (e.g. media content).
2. The Project is proposed by Members. The Coordinator represents the project team and cooperates with the Management Committee.
3. A Project proposal is submitted using the appropriate form, which must be completed with the following information:
    a. Title of the Project;
    b. Keywords;
    c. Description of the Project and of planned activities;

d. Start and end dates of the Project;
e. Project website (if applicable);
f. Partners (if applicable);
g. Funding scheme;
h. List of available reports and publications.

In order to enable searching in the database, the following information should be provided:

i. Common list of data, according to Art. 10 (from a drop-down list of terms);
j. Geolocation(s) of the research area (if applicable).

4. The coordinator of the Project submits the project (also in case of project idea or proposal) to the Management Committee for linking it to Danube:Future. The Management Committee can approve to link it to Danube:Future with a majority vote, eventually after consultation with the International Advisory Board. The Project has to be assigned to the Research Module or to the Capacity Building Module.

5. After the start of the project, the Coordinator is required to keep the Management Committee informed of the progress and advances of the project, by sending the intermediate or periodic reports which are produced within the project. Confidential data are to be removed beforehand.

6. The information of the project is included in the periodic and annual report of the Danube:Future project and uploaded on the website. Whether public visibility should be given to the project is upon discretion of the Coordinator. The data of the Project remain published on the website also after the end of the Project.

Art. 7 – Working Groups

1. A limited number of Working Groups is established: they focus on specific topics linked to Europa 2020 and EUSDR as defined by the Danube:Future Management Committee. The Working Group aims at fostering collaboration and sharing ideas through the Danube:Future network on the specific topic. Working Groups shall comprise both Capacity Building and Research activities. The list of Working Groups and a short description thereof is included in Annex I.

2. A Working Group is managed by one or more WG Coordinator(s). The WG Coordinator(s) cooperates with the Management Committee.

3. A Working Group is regulated according to the agreements with the Danube:Future Project Coordinator. Members can join the Working Groups by registering themselves. The WG Coordinator(s) coordinate and supervise the Members.

4. A Working Group is required to: disseminate information about the topics (e.g. events); distribute papers to Members; discuss topics with the members, etc. A specific area on the website is dedicated to the Working Groups.

5. Once a year the WG Coordinator(s) reports to the Management Committee on the state of the art of activities and achievements. The Annual report is published on the website.

6. The Working Group Members are encouraged to develop smaller groups for building specific Research or Capacity Building projects, according to Art. 8.
7. If a Working Group has been inactive for a long time (usually 1 year), the WG Coordinator(s) will ask the Management Committee to remove it.

Art. 8 – Sub-Working Groups

1. A Sub-Working Group aims at creating a project proposal, which corresponds to the Identification and Formulation phases of the Project Cycle Management (Europlanning). Each Sub-Working Group must be related to a specific Working Group.
2. A Sub-Working Group is proposed by one Member to the respective WG Coordinator(s). It involves several Members who have an interest in developing the project idea. Once the Sub-Working Group is created, new Members are encouraged to join it.
3. Proposals of sub-Working Groups are submitted using the appropriate form, which must be completed with the following information:
    a. Title of the Sub-Working Group;
    b. Link/Reference to one of the Working Groups;
    c. Keywords;
    d. Description of the project idea;
    e. Expertise needed;
    f. Expected results;
    g. Possible funding scheme.

    In order to enable searching in the database, the following information should be provided:
    h. Common list of data, according to Art. 10 (from a drop-down list of terms);
    i. Geolocation(s) of the research area (if applicable).
4. The WG Coordinator(s)s are entitled to open and close the Sub-Working Group activities.
5. A Sub-Working Group is required to discuss project ideas with members. The Group can ask the Danube:Future Project Coordinator for support in the development of the project idea. The Project Coordinator may want to discuss the topic with the Management Committee or the International Advisory Board.
6. As soon as the project idea is ready to be submitted for funding, the Coordinator informs the WG-Coordinator about the progress (submission, decision of funding institution).

Art. 9 – WIKI Contents

1. The “Danube:Future WIKI” is an interdisciplinary online encyclopedia. The WIKI is aimed at promoting knowledge on natural and cultural heritage as it is connected with sustainable development. It focuses on the sustainable future of the Danube River Basin. WIKI readers are scientists, experts, and citizens alike. The WIKI is based primarily on the

results of capacity building and research projects and on other contributions on sustainability-related work, especially on natural and cultural heritage of the Danube River Basin.

2. All Danube:Future Members are potential WIKI Contributors. A WIKI Contributor is free to create a WIKI Content for improving the Danube:Future WIKI.

3. The WIKI Content is a free text: the WIKI Contributor is encouraged to disseminate the best available information. English is the only language of the WIKI. Publications, articles, or any other documents written in other languages can be uploaded in the WIKI. However, they need to be summarized in an abstract in English. Links to pages in all languages are also welcome. The WIKI Content is composed of the following information:

    a. Title of the WIKI Content;
    b. Keywords;
    c. Description – free text or abstract of a publication/article to which the WIKI Content refers;
    d. References.

    The following data may also be entered:

    e. Links to websites (where articles or publications are available);
    f. Documents (such as articles and publications) or images.

    In order to enable searching in the database, the following information should be provided:

    g. Common list of data, according to Art. 10 (from a drop-down list of terms);
    h. Geolocation(s) of the research area (if applicable).

4. Each WIKI Contributor, after developing the WIKI Content, must submit it to the WIKI Reviewer for formal approval. The WIKI Reviewer may approve, decline or modify the WIKI Content. The WIKI Reviewer may also discuss the issue with the Contributor, as well as the members of the International Advisory Board. After approval, the WIKI Content is published on the website.

5. The WIKI Content may be modified by the same Contributor, or by other Contributors. In the latter case, the revision history is available.

6. The WIKI Contributor is held responsible for the published information. The Contributor will be asked to modify or remove the WIKI Content within 15 days, if it violates copyright issues or is proven wrong. Should the Contributor fail to comply with this requirement, the Webmaster reserves the right, at anytime, to remove the WIKI Content.

Art. 10 – Common terms

1. Lists of terms are available to facilitate creating and finding information. Keywords for Projects, Sub-Working Groups and WIKI Contents must be taken from the list of terms.

2. The lists of terms are included in Annex II, divided into the following groups:

    a. Topics, as defined by the “EHDA Environmental History Database Austria”;

    b. Historical periods;

c. Rivers of the Danube catchment: the Danube and its tributaries;

d. Funding schemes: EU direct and indirect funding programmes, national or private funds.

3. The location(s)/geolocation(s) could be indicated on a map of the Danube Region. GIS-compatible coordinates must be provided.

Art. 11 - Deadlines

1. Once a Project is submitted, the Management Committee has to reply within 30 days. In case of discussion with the International Advisory Board members as well as external experts, the final decision is postponed for 15 days.
2. One a Sub-Working Group is submitted, the WG Coordinator(s) has to reply in 15 days.
3. Once a WIKI Content is submitted, the WIKI Reviewer has to reply within 20 days. In case of discussion with experts, as the International Advisory Board members, the final decision is postponed for 15 days.

Art. 12 - Reporting

1. The Core Partners are entitled to extract and summarize information from the Knowledge-Base for reporting to EU, EUSDR, DRC, AARC, or regional/local authorities.
2. The reports are also available for other interested stakeholders.

Art. 13 – Amendments to the Regulations

1. Amendments have to be approved by a two-third majority of all Management Committee members.
2. Amendments to one or more articles or paragraphs of these Regulations may be proposed by the Partners, by the Management Committee members or by the International Advisory Board members.
3. The Regulations and its amendments are published on the Website.

Annex I – Working Groups

(ref Art. 7, co. 1)

Long Term Socio-Economic and Ecological Research (LTSER) Sites:

At LTSER sites, researchers follow the development of socio-ecological systems and their sustainability. At such sites, the production of knowledge progresses in a transdisciplinary way to include both, social and ecological systems, and collaboration with and among stakeholders. LTSER aims at evidence-based knowledge and collaborative social learning as a base for sustainable regional development und the inevitable conditions of uncertainty. (see http://www.bergslagen.org/en/ltser/ for a site description, from which this explanation was taken)

Natural Heritage:

While the question of pristine landscapes will always be contested in a cultural landscape, there are many spots where natural processes are either encouraged by society, forming positive heritage such as the protected landscapes of national parks; or society finds itself having to deal with problematic legacies of earlier human interventions, such as toxic groundwater constituents or sediments. These are a natural heritage in the sense of not being under human control. Such heritage is often called “legacy”.

Cultural Heritage:

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and elements of natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity). (Wikipedia, amended)

Sustainability communication and education:

Sustainability communication is defined as a process of creating mutual understanding in order to foster sustainable development. The concept of sustainability is conceptualized as involving both values and norms such as inter- and intra-generational equity, as well as problem perception and the analysis of root causes. Individual and social options for action and design possibilities should result from such communication (Michelsen, 2005). Education for sustainability is the application of these principles in educational contexts

Environmental humanities:

The environmental humanities (also ecological humanities) are an interdisciplinary area of research, drawing on the many environmental sub-disciplines that have emerged in the humanities over the past several decades (in particular environmental philosophy, environmental history and environmental anthropology). The ecological humanities aim to help bridge traditional divides between the sciences and the humanities, and between Western, Eastern and Indigenous ways of knowing the natural world and the place of humans in it (Rose 2004). The ecological humanities are characterised by a connectivity ontology and a commitment to two fundamental axioms relating to the need to submit to ecological laws and to see humanity as

part of a larger living system (from Wikipedia “ecological humanities”).

Analysis, restoration, regulation of and interventions into ecological systems:

Ecological systems are complex. They are characterized by thresholds, feedback loops, non-linearities and historicity. Interventions (of which regulation and restoration are two specific examples) have to be planned well and still run the risk of unintended consequences. By looking at them from a long-term perspective, learning from the past history of interventions becomes possible. Any such endeavor rests on a thorough analysis of system components and processes. While the Danube:Future area is the River Basin and all the ecosystems therein, river-related ecosystems are of particular interest.

Annex II – Lists of terms

(ref Art. 10, co. 2)

A) TOPICS

agriculture:

History of the planned use of the soil by growing, harvesting and utilization (including animal production) of crops on arable and grass lands. Investigations about the production of specific food stuffs or feed and about the use and breeding of animals. Works mainly from the field of agricultural history.

air:

History of an environmental medium (cp. "water" and "soils") and "public good". Histories of air pollution and its perception.

animals:

- Animals as part of production systems, in particular in agriculture (breeding and stocking of animals, animal trade);
- Animals and their bodies as resource (working power, food stuff and raw material);
- Relations between animals and humans, veterinary medicine and perception of animals;
- protection of species and species' history. Works mainly from agricultural history, statistics of agriculture, archaeozoology, and history of hunting.

aquatic ecosystems - rivers, brooks, lakes, marine systems:

- History of water level and hydrological changes;
- Morphological development without and under anthropogenic impact;
- Bodies of water as factors of production, resource and energy suppliers and means of transportation;
- Changes of the flora and fauna in and at water courses; use of aquatic species (fisheries and pond culture).

cities and towns:

- Cities and towns as landscapes and living spaces of humans, animals and plants; development of their built shape and its perception; population, urban hygiene development and natural history of the city;
- Urban infrastructure (cp. "infrastructure" and "transportation"), provision and disposal of materials, relations between urban centers and their hinterlands,
- Cities and towns as location of production, urban land use. Works from urban history, demography, urban archaeology, including works not centered on urban questions but resulting from research taking place there.

climate and weather:

Historical changes of temperature and precipitation and the perception of these; impact on agriculture; extreme weather conditions and catastrophes. Works on the methods of climatic reconstruction (radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology, sediment and ice cores) and interpretation of climate indicators (historical reports, pollen analysis, sediments).

conservation and environmental protection:

History of nature-, species-, water- and soil-protection, history of air and climate protection, history of the national parks (e.g. conflicts concerning the planned Austrian hydropower plant Hainburg and the subsequent designation of the Danube alluvial floodplain forest national park); historical reconstruction (e.g. with maps and descriptions) and their use for maintenance or reconstruction of a "potential natural state" based on current situations (management plans).

consumption:

History of nutrition (food spectrum and food stuff), the use of and provision with resources (eg. wood); the provision situation and life standards; socio-ecological works with the concept of "social metabolism" (material and energy flows); works from the history of hunting (in combination with "animals").

cultural heritage:

Description of Cultural Heritage sites in the DRB; their origin and history, existing threats, potential for sustainable tourism or other human activities; Cultural heritage may be defined as the entire corpus of material signs - either artistic or symbolic - handed on by the past to each culture and, therefore, to the whole of humankind (UNESCO, 25 C/4, 1989, p.57).
Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage (ICOMOS, 2002).

demography, population:

History of demographic development of cities, regions or countries and the consequences of population growth or decline e.g. on nature and/or resources exploitation.

disasters:

Natural and environmental disasters in history (depending on the evaluation of human influence), their perception, their consequences and the handling of catastrophes by society; including events with potential catastrophic impact such as avalanches, fires or floods.

diseases and epidemics:

Diseases of humans, animals and plants as seen from human ecology, medical history and epidemiology; direct impact on populations and therefore indirectly on landscapes, production systems and development of settlements; social handling of diseases of humans (treatment, history of hygiene and its development, public welfare, history of pharmacy), of animals (veterinary medicine) and plants (pest control).

ecosystems (terrestrial):

Environmental Histories using the concept of ecosystems as systems of interrelated and interacting organisms and their physical environment (works from ecology, in particular landscape-, plant- and animal ecology); historical biodiversity research; environmental history using the concept of "agro-ecosystems"; ecological framework conditions and agricultural production.

education:

Contributions dealing with traditional vs. new forms of education (social learning) which foster inter- and transdisciplinary cooperation as a prerequisite for sustainable development; tertiary education of adults.

energy:

History of different energy sources (eg. wood, fossil energy, electrical energy) and their social production, use and perception; conflicts in this realm (e.g. construction of power plants); history of electrification; socio-ecological works with the concept of social metabolism (energy flows).

environmental laws and regulation:

History of relations between nature and society and their regulation, in particular through institutions (formal institutions such as seigneuries, communes, codified systems or informal institutions such as management plans); history of normative regulation of rights to access, use and disposition of resources such as wood or water as can be found in different groups of sources (e.g. village laws, custumals, forest-, woodland-, pasture-, and mountain-regulations, modern environmental law).

environmental legacy:

Toxic or otherwise problematic substances left in the environment as a result of previous land-use (often created by chemical industry or mining operations) and other material leftovers from interventions into landscapes. Legacies can be benign, problematic or wicked, depending on their longevity, maintenance requirements and reach of effect.

environmental politics:

History of environmental policies aiming at the maintenance of the natural basis of human existence (e.g. health provision, protection of environmental goods, remediation of damages and downsights of anthropogenic intervention); chronologically limited to 19th and 20th centuries; environmental history work in particular from policy science.

environmental pressures, impacts and stress:

History of intervention and impacts on nature, in particular environmentally harmfull and damaging ones.

environmentalism:

History of the individual (biographies of main actors) and collective awareness of problems with regard to environment or nature; history of environmental movements, in particular of networked social groups concentrated on environmental protection; social controversies and conflicts involving such groups (e.g. Hainburg).

forests and woodlands:

Environmental Histories from forest and woodland history; history of the use of wood, history of non-timber forest uses and their social regulation; work from historical woodland ecology.

gender:

Environmental Histories with reference to sex and gender and their interdependencies; works in historical reproduction ecology, on sex distribution, on organisation of labour and gender specific labour profiles (in particular in the agricultural sector); gender specific life standards (e.g. diseases, nutrition); works concerned with gender specific concepts and perception of nature.

hotspot:

- biodiversity: A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with a significant reservoir of biodiversity that is under threat from humans.
- Toxic hotspots are locations where emissions from specific sources such as water or air pollution may expose local populations to elevated health risks, such as cancer. These emissions contribute to cumulative health risks of emissions from other sources nearby. Urban, highly populated areas around pollutant emitters such as old factories and waste storage sites are often toxic hotspots. (Wikipedia)

human population:

Works on the long term development of population as the interactions between particular societies, their means of production and land use, their population structure and their spatial structure. Demographic investigations (number, entity, age and sex distribution, growth dynamics, numbers of persons able to work) in combination with questions of land use, demands of goods and services, consumption and social division of resources, as well as the accumulation of waste; works on the relation between population and the environment in historical perspective and on the relation between industrialisation and demographic transition; works from historical and anthropological demography, historical human ecology and historical population geography.

industry:

History of the economic sector characterized by a high degree of mechanisation and automation, in particular works with a focus on processes of industrialisation.

infrastructure:

Histories of the material, organisational and institutional features of society which provide the functioning of provision and disposal, communication, traffic and transportation.

interdisciplinarity:

Products of interdisciplinary research and works which, on the basis of specific projects or in general, discuss the conditions for interdisciplinary collaboration, possibilities and problems of interdisciplinary work, in particular within Environmental History.

land-use/land-cover:

History of social interventions into terrestrial ecosystems, to increase their utility for society; systematic and comparative description of spatial and temporal processes in agro-ecosystems (patterns of land use).

landscape:

History of landscape understood as

- a natural landscape, whose ecological states in the past are reconstructed;
- as cultural landscape, that is a space in which humans intervene and which is perceived by humans depending on their culture;
- works on changes and development of landscapes and their assessment by means of landscape indicators.

long-term-socio-ecological studies:

The emerging interdisciplinary field of Long-Term Socio-Ecological Research, abbreviated LTSER, aims at observing, analyzing, understanding and modelling of changes in coupled socio-ecological (or human-environment) systems over longer, i.e. at least decadal, sometimes even centennial, periods of time. LTSER is focused on interactions between societies and ecosystems at various spatial and temporal scales. By including long-term monitoring, historical research, forecasting and scenario building, empirical and conceptual research as well as participatory approaches, LTSER aims at providing a knowledge base that helps to reorient socio-economic trajectories towards more sustainable pathways. (From LTER Europe)

marine environments:

History of Black Sea especially with respect to influences from the Danube river; relevant topics comprise e.g. pollution or the Black Sea as habitat for diadromous species migrating upstream the Danube (especially sturgeons, shads).

methods:

Works discussing the tools and the know-how of scientific research, often with an interest in developing them further; works from the (archeo-)natural sciences and historical biology such as archaebotany and -zoology; methodical discussions within the historical sciences (e.g. settlement history).

mining and quarrying:

History of the use and extraction of mineral resources and stones as well in mines as in quarries; works on the impact of such activities on landscapes, environmental pollution and health; localisation of historical mining sites.

natural heritage:

Description of Natural Heritage sites in the DRB; their origin and history, existing threats, potential for sustainable tourism or other human activities; long-term environmental background of biodiversity or endemic species; see also conservation and environmental protection.

perception:

Works from cultural studies asking how humans symbolically appropriate by means of their senses "nature" and "landscape" and how these are assessed and in which cultural context the perception stands.

plants:

- plants as parts of the production system, in particular of agriculture, and plants as resource (food stuffs, feed and raw material);
- human-plant-relations and perception of plants;
- protection of plant species and historical change of flora. Works in particular from agricultural history and -statistics, archaebotany, vegetation ecology and garden archaeology.

pollution:

History of the pollution of environmental media such as air, water (both surface water and ground water), and soils by means of materials which are an output of social activities; noise and light pollution are included.

power:

History of power structures understood as social structures or as social institutions (e.g. seigneuries, monasteries) or groups of people (aristocracy); their impact on the configuration of social relations to nature (management of resources, organisation of colonising interventions); work about places where power can be seen materialized: castles, palaces, parks, zoos, and gardens.

production:

History of the process of transformation by which humans produce stockable goods either from natural or already processed raw materials using energy, labour and means of production; including works on production in industry, in handicraft, agriculture and forestry; works on the historical shifts in production and organisation, that is the way material goods are produced depending on the respective social development.

religion:

Contributions dealing with the influence of religion on perception of nature and environmental behavior in history. (see e.g. Lynn White (1967): The historical roots of our ecological crisis).

restoration:

Contributions with a special link between restoration and the history of a region; restoration linked to Natural Heritage or problems of restoration following historically based targets, e.g. due to irreversible changes of an aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem.

scholarship and sciences:

Works on the history of knowledge about nature, in particular the history of the natural sciences; history of scientific ideas and concepts of relevance to the social relation to nature; scientific collections; history of environmental history and history of neighbouring fields and disciplines.

settlement:

History of settlements as places where humans live and work together (not only classical settlements such as villages, towns and hamlets, but also castles and other bases erected for the colonization of landscape); investigations of impacts of landscape and resources on the development of settlements; works from Settlement History, in particular also the history of deserted villages ("Wüstungen").

soils:

History of the pedosphere, which was formed through weathering at the interface between atmosphere and lithosphere as an ecosystem. Historical works on soil ecology; works concerning the history of knowledge about soils or discussing more generally the cultural appropriation and the importance of soils for society.

sources:

Works introducing and discussing the merits of particular sources for Environmental History. "Sources" denote classical historical sources (such as texts, but also maps, in particular cadastral maps), but also the objects of other disciplines (e.g. plants, pollen, bones, rocks); material solely editing sources has not been included.

teaching material:

Any material aimed at use in an educational context regardless of the medium used.

technology, engineering:

History of technology as the production of industrial and manufactured items, processing of raw material from nature (e.g. melting and metal work) and its impact on nature and society; history of tools and machinery (in particular technology of land use, e.g. tractors in modern agriculture).

theory:

Works which can not be classified geographically or periodically, in particular such works concerned with the central cognitive interest of an interdisciplinary Environmental History or with theories of interactions between society and nature. Programmatic and conceptual works, in particular with regard to models in Environmental History.

tourism:

History of tourism and its effects on nature, e.g. increase of local resources extraction, landscape and land-use changes, new traffic routes. Potential of sustainable tourism especially in combination with Natural and Cultural Heritage.

trade:

History of the purchase, transportation and selling of goods, capital or knowledge without major changes or processing; works mainly from Economic History.

transportation:
History of the movement of persons, goods or data in a defined space, history of transportation routes and means of transportation; quantitative and qualitative changes of traffic, its impact on the natural system (cp. "pollution" and "environmental pressures, impacts and stress") and its feedback on social organisation.

war:
War is an organized and often prolonged conflict that is carried out by states or non-state actors. It is generally characterised by extreme violence, social disruption and economic destruction. War should be understood as an actual, intentional and widespread armed conflict between political communities, and therefore is defined as a form of (collective) political violence or intervention. The set of techniques used by a group to carry out war is known as warfare. An absence of war is usually called peace. (wikipedia)

waste:
History of waste, garbage and raw materials which can be recycled (depending on their value for society); history of waste management; often works from archaeology (garbage as a source).

water:
History of an environmental medium, history of social uses of water; water as a central resource for societies, often in combination with "pollution" or as such, physically as surface waters (cp. "aquatic ecosystems") or ground water.

wetland and estuaries:
History of these two ecosystem types, their origin, especially when wetlands were manmade due to weirs. History of their specific uses e.g. in agriculture also because of special vegetation (meadows, pastures); methods to alter wetlands and estuaries for increasing exploitation (e.g. drainage, dikes). Includes also moors and peat bogs and e.g. use of peat.

B) HISTORICAL PERIOD

a) Prehistoric
b) Antiquity
c) Medieval
d) Early modern (from 16th to middle 18th Century)
e) Modern (from middle of 18th to 19th Century)
f) 20th century
    a. Between wars 1918 / 1939
    b. Post WWII – 1945 / 1970s
    c. Post 1970s – 1980s to present
    d. Kosovo War – 1996 / 1999

C) MAIN RIVERS OF the DANUBE CATCHMENT

a) Danube – delta
b) Danube - lower
c) Danube – middle
d) Danube – upper
e) Inn
f) Morava
g) Vah
h) Drava
i) Tisza
j) Sava
k) Velika Morava
l) Olt
m) Siret
n) Prut

D) FUNDING SCHEMES

a) EU direct funds
    a. Horizon 2020
    b. Life +
    c. Erasmus +
    d. Cosme
b) EU indirect funds (European Structural and Investments Funds)
    a. Interregional
    b. Transnational
    c. Crossborder
    d. Regional
c) National funds
d) Private funds

Table of amendments

Approval of the Danube:Future Knowledge Base regulations	February 12th, 2015
Update of Annex 2, point A	May 25th, 2015