


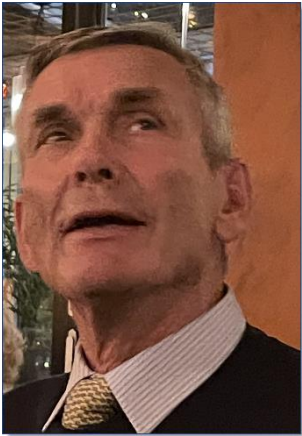


March 5th, 2022

## Speaker's profiles and abstracts



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<p><b>Gun-Marie Östedt Axelsson</b></p> 	<p><b>Webinar organizer</b></p> <p>Rotary Club of Stockholm-Skanstull, District 2370, Sweden</p> <p>PDG D2370, Swedish representative of BASRAN Board, Club committee Chair for the "Save the Baltic Sea" project</p>
<p><b>Sven Rudberg</b></p> 	<p><b>Moderator</b></p> <p>Rotary Club of Värmdö Skärgård, District 2370, Sweden</p> <p>PP, Club committee Chair for the "Save the Baltic Sea" project</p>



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### Mark Krawczynski

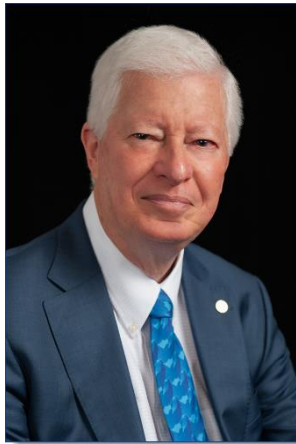


### BASRAN Chair

Rotary Club of Warszawa City, District 2231, Poland  
BASRAN Chair

PP of his club, an architect and a composer, Founding Director of Environmental Sustainability Rotary Action Group (ESRAG) 2015-17, TRF Major Donor, past Assistant Rotary Public Image coordinator for Zone 18.

### Peter R. Kyle



### Rotary International

Rotary Club of Capitol Hill, Washington DC, District 7620, U.S.A.  
Director Rotary International



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### HRH Crown Princess Victoria



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Photo: Kate Gabor, royalcourt.se

### Royal Court of Sweden

Among the patronages related to the Baltic Sea, the Crown Princess is a Patron of The Stockholm Water Foundation (The Stockholm Junior Water Prize) and the brig Tre Kronor af Stockholm.

The Crown Princess is a [SDG Advocate Emeritus](#), the alumni group for the UN SDG Advocates, committed to generating awareness and catalyzing political will and action to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

[Read HRH Crown Princess Victoria's opening remarks](#) at UNDP:s Ocean Innovation Challenge in regards to World Ocean Day, 8 June 2021.

[Read more](#) (Royal Court of Sweden).

### Jens Olsson



### Keynote Speaker

Researcher in marine ecology and coastal fish dynamics, [Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources \(SLU Aqua\)](#)

### Keynote

**"The Baltic Sea in 15 minutes – what is its status and what can be done for future generations?"**

I will give a short overview of the status of the Baltic Sea environment including the organisms that lives here. I will thereafter round off with a handful of suggestions/proposals of what we can/must do to ensure that future generations can enjoy and use the Baltic Sea in a sustainable way, including local initiatives as for example wetland restoration.

### About my research

My primary research interests are in the coastal ecosystems of the Baltic Sea. I primarily work with assessing ecosystem status and investigate important causes for ecosystem change and development, especially in relation to climate, exploitation and eutrophication. Focus is devoted to coastal fish communities, especially so coastal predatory fish species as perch and pike. I am mainly using time-series analyses and multivariate statistics to assess these issues. Currently I am heavily involved in work of HELCOM in relation to Marine Strategy Framework (MSFD) and Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) related issues for coastal fish, both in Sweden and in the Baltic Sea region.

[Jens Olsson CV](#)

[Jens Olsson peer-reviewed papers](#)



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### Sirpa Kurppa



### Keynote Speaker

[Luke Natural Resources Institute Finland](#)

### Keynote

**“Reducing the nutrient load to the Baltic Sea through sustainable, cost-effective solutions”**

The Baltic Sea drainage basin covers 90% of Finland, whole Sweden, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, a major part of Denmark, the northern coastal area of Germany, and areas of Belarus and Russia. This forms the socio-economic context. In terms of nutrient load to the Baltic sea, the key challenge is for the food system. In conventional plant cultivation, for example from oat flake production, 50-60% of nitrogen and phosphorus is utilized by the main product. Totally about 70% of nitrogen and 99% of phosphorus are utilized in the entire production chain, including additionally the side-products. But for animal production, the situation is totally different. For example from beef, nutrient use efficiency in the primary product for N is about 1% and totally, in both primary + secondary products, between 40-50% and for P the percentages are 0.2% and 74%, respectively. For humans, nutrient use efficiency should be regarded somewhat as compared to animals. So, for reducing the nutrient load the key solutions are linked to the management of food chain and not only inside a nation but between nations taking nutrient flows in import and export into account. How we manage the cultivated soil, circulate nutrients, and build up a combination of plant and animal cultivation. This is a challenge that will be elaborated on in this presentation.

### About my research

From the beginning of March 2019, I moved to the role of an external researcher at the Natural Resource Institute Finland (Luke) and continued until the end of March 2020 and then left the organization from 1st of April 2020. This change gives me the opportunity to focus on the activities of many different organizations, such as the Finnish Association of the Club of Rome, the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters, the Finnish Society for Futures Studies, The Elonkierto Friends Association, the Citizens Forum, and many others. I continuously hope to improve my activity for enhancing sustainable development and resilience in food and welfare systems on a local and national scale and generate, motivate, and inspire my Nordic and international connections emphasizing my connections to colleagues with long and extensive experience. My specific new interests will be focused on effectuation theory, frugality, and soft infrastructure and their implications to sufficiency and sustainable development.

[Sirpa Kurppa CV, personal website.](#)



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### Renata Augustyniak- Tunowska



### Keynote Speaker

Associate professor on University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland, Faculty of Geoengineering, Department of Water Protection Engineering and Environmental Microbiology – the oldest department in Poland working on the water ecosystems restoration and protection.

Vice-president of Polish Limnological Society, post-doctoral fellow on Chonnam National University, South Korea (funded by Korea Science and Engineering Foundation), and alumna of TOP 500 Innovators Program, University of California -Berkeley, 40.6. Since 2012 - the coordinator of student practice (environmental engineering) under the auspices of Rotary Club Detmold-Blomberg, Germany.

### Keynote

**“The role of wetlands in the landscape and solutions for their protection and restoration as the one of main keys for The Baltic Sea protection”**

Wetlands can be defined as ecotone - the transitional zone between water and land. Their role in landscape is connected to their special properties – they combine characteristics of both environments. Wetlands also have some unique properties, which give them special role in habitats creation for living organisms. According to modern biological sciences, wetlands are very valuable part of landscape, but that point of view is relatively fresh. In the past, during centuries, people perceived those ecosystems as useless land, which could be recovered and used for various purposes. Many wetlands were dried using land reclamation methods, and the dried areas were used mainly for agricultural purposes (creating arable lands, meadows) and for building human settlements.

The human activity made huge changes in the water cycle, and also in the cycling of nutrients – nitrogen and phosphorus compounds. Now we have problems with water retention in anthropogenically changed landscape, as well as – with massive export of main both nutrients – N and P into water. Nutrients excess in water environment causes changes in functioning of all water ecosystems. Pollution, massive algal and cyanobacterial blooms pose the risk for biological and human life, and makes using of water resources for many purposes more and more difficult.

The water ecosystems protection actions are impossible without direct measures, realized in the catchment area. This applies not only to inland waters, but also to coastal waters, which are the final recipient of pollutions including nutrients. The Baltic Sea protection also is impossible without taking into consideration protective measures in its basin. Hence, the restoration and protection of wetlands is very important in the context of water retention in the landscape. Slowing water flow in land and water quality improvement (mainly by managing N and P cycles) should be one of the main goals of



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	<p>actions, which will protect the Baltic Sea in the future. And those actions should be taken immediately.</p> <p><b>About my research</b>  Research interests: the development of methods for lake restoration and protection; the role of bottom sediments in the durability of restoration effects; the role of internal phosphorus loading in the shaping water quality of water bodies; the role of bacteria in the carbon, sulphur and phosphorus cycling; the use of biofiltration for water quality improvement.</p> <p><a href="#">LinkedIn - Renata Augustyniak-Tunowska</a></p>
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### Robert Cederlund



### Showcase Speaker

Chair, [Insamlingsstiftelsen Initiativ Utö](#) (fundraising foundation)

### Showcase

**“Wetlands - From cleaner water and more fish to Innovation, Research and Social Benefit”**

The first wetland at the island of Utö in the south part of the Stockholm archipelago was constructed in 2015.

2017 four residents from Utö started the fundraising foundation "Initiative Utö" with the intentions to work for identifying, projecting, financing, building och run environment efforts at and around the islands of Utö/Ålö and also to create a scalable model.

Initiative Utö's mission is to "prevent negative environmental impact, restore environments, improve conditions for all living beings - in other words to create the basis for a future world in balance.

The guiding star in everything we do is SUSTAINABILITY IN PRACTICE. With the island of Utö as the basis we want to create a scalable model for many initiatives, which will mean that "Initiative Utö" can make a difference in reality.

2021 we have been able to gear up, i.e. we have been able to complete two more wetlands at Utö and have developed a co-operation with KTH, The Royal Technical Institute in Stockholm through projects, which aim to make current and future constructions of wetlands more efficient. "Initiative Utö" has the goal to show world-class wetlands both in efficiency and in availability.

The foundation "Initiative Utö" works in other words with creating a model and a method in order to be able to long term restore the balance in the Baltic Sea.

[LinkedIn – Robert Cederlund](#)



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### Jenny Jyrkänkallio- Mikkola



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### Showcase Speaker

Marine biologist, PhD, Leading freshwater officer at WWF Finland

### Showcase

#### **“(Re)creating wetlands to safeguard biodiversity and improve water quality”**

Climate change challenges water protection by increasing the number of heavy precipitation events. Increased runoff causes significant nutrient load into freshwater bodies and further into the Baltic Sea especially during winter when evaporation and vegetation cover are at minimum. The historical clearing of wetlands and mires for other land use purposes and the related extensive drainage network have destroyed the natural capacity of catchment areas to retain water. Hence, there is a growing need to restore and construct water retention sites in all catchment areas.

In my presentation I will address the concrete water protection work in regional projects led by WWF Finland. In cooperation with private landowners WWF Finland has built several wetlands and other water protection sites in western Uusimaa area. Voluntary water protection measures for landowners such as wetlands are essential for improving water quality and safeguarding biodiversity in aquatic environments. Increasing these measures will require resources, coordination, communication, and good examples.

[LinkedIn – Jenny Jyrkänkallio-Mikkola](#)

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