

# European Environment Agency

Post-production script for the Biodiversity 2010 Video

23<sup>rd</sup> November 2004

VISUALS	SOUND
<p>10:00:00 EEA Logo Montage birds, plants, and animals.</p> <p>I/L Title over montage: <b>BIODIVERSITY 2010</b></p> <p>10:34:00</p> <p>Mediterranean Coast Arctic forest</p> <p>Wild reindeer Sheep</p>	<p>Music and FX</p> <p>Commentary:</p> <p>From the shores of the Mediterranean to edge of the arctic circle Europe is blessed with a vast range of plants and animals.</p> <p>Although much of this biodiversity is natural there is also a large variety of domestic animals and cultivated plants, which has been developed by Europe's farmers interacting with nature throughout history.</p>
<p>10:00:55 Vegetable farming</p> <p>Oyster culture</p> <p>Bees and honey comb</p> <p>People in garden</p> <p>Heavy industry</p>	<p>This rich diversity of plants and animals is immensely valuable to humankind as around 40% of our global economy is based on biological products and processes.</p> <p>It's now recognised that safeguarding biodiversity is essential to human well-being; to our livelihoods, cultural integrity and indeed our very survival as a species, yet this wealth of biodiversity is under threat as a result of human activity.</p>
<p>10:01:23</p> <p>Wetland</p> <p>Spanish national park</p> <p>Iberian Lynx</p>	<p>Globally some 16,000 species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction and Europe is no exception.</p> <p>But now action is being taken to reverse this trend.</p> <p>Europe's very own big cat the Iberian Lynx has been pulled back from the edge of extinction just one example of European commitment to halting the loss of Biodiversity by 2010.</p>
<p>10:01:47</p> <p>I/L caption: Margot Wallström - former Environment Commissioner</p>	<p>Margot Wallström- VO:</p> <p>"We are part of an eco system, we need nature, and we have to protect nature and the different species and habitats. It's important economically, because people are also dependent on what nature gives; food medicines all of that....</p> <p>Then IV:</p> <p>...But also for emotional and ethical reasons, because nature gives us inspiration and what would art be without nature, and also for ethical reasons we don't have the right to make different species extinct."</p>

<p>10:02:17 Lakes, birds, wetlands</p>	<p>Commentary: Europe already has responsibility for the conservation of threatened species as a signatory to the UN Convention on Biodiversity, the Bern, Ramsar and other Conventions.</p>
<p>10:02:31 Horse cultivation and haymaking</p>	<p>But Biodiversity is important not only for it's own sake but for the goods and services derived from it on which we all depend. Protecting biodiversity is essential if we are to safeguard our future.</p>
<p>10:02:45 I/L caption and subtitles :</p> <p>Jacques Weber Institut Français de la Biodiversité</p> <p>10:03:30</p> <p>Cows grazing</p> <p>Cheese making</p> <p>Cows being milked</p> <p>Farmer and cows</p>	<p>Jacques Weber IV: <i>"It's not just to protect ourselves in the future - it's right now. We are finding that species are disappearing at an alarming rate. If a species disappears it's serious it's like a painting that's lost, but unlike a painting when a species is lost what you don't see is all the interactions it has with other species which are lost with it.</i></p> <p><i>The speed of extinction is so rapid now that we fear two things; that life can't adapt fast enough to cope, and that the lost interactions are so important that what is left behind goes under too. And if the network of life goes down - we are part of that network - so we will go down with it.</i></p> <p>Then VO:</p> <p><i>We depend on these interactions at all levels. A cow doesn't make cheese, a cow makes milk, and the milk can only become cheese because of the bacteria that transform milk into cheese. And the cow can only make good milk if she eats good grass, that grass depends on microbes in the soil which make it fertile to produce the grass which the cow eats which is then digested by other microbes in her stomach to allow her to produce the milk to make the cheese.</i></p> <p><i>In the midst of this we have human-beings who manage the system - so humans are not outside biodiversity we are part of it.</i></p> <p>Then I/V <i>So protecting biodiversity is protecting ourselves."</i></p>
<p>10:04:17 Grafx : map of Europe showing the biodiversity regions tracks and zooms out with commentary from: Caucasus and the Mediterranean</p> <p>Arctic forest</p> <p>Wild reindeer</p> <p>Protected wading birds</p>	<p>Com: Two regions in Europe, the Caucasus and the Mediterranean basin are particularly rich in species diversity, and some of the last remaining wilderness in the northern hemisphere is also partly found in Europe, like the Taiga forest.</p> <p>Prospects for survival are mixed some previously highly threatened species are starting to recover, while others continue to decline at alarming rates, generally as a result of the disappearance or degradation of their habitats.</p>

<p>10:04:48</p> <p>Woman herding Geese Rare breed pigs and piglets</p> <p>Factory farmed pigs</p> <p>Traditional cattle in open pasture</p>	<p>Europe's heritage of people and culture has left us with rich variety of domestic animals. Almost half of the world's domestic breeds are found in Europe.</p> <p>However trends towards agricultural industrialization are threatening the survival of many traditional breeds - nearly half of them are at risk of extinction.</p> <p>But Europe is also the region where the highest proportion of domestic breeds is under active conservation.</p>
<p>Traditional cultivation of fields with wildflowers</p> <p>Fields of barley - no flowers</p>	<p>Species-rich agricultural habitats have also declined considerably because of changes in farm management.</p> <p>This affects not just domestic breeds but also wild species of plants and animals, which depend for their survival on natural and diverse habitats.</p>
<p>Wetland And industrial cleared land</p>	<p>Wetlands have been particularly affected as they have been drained for modern agriculture or as a result of industrialization and urbanization.</p>
<p>10:05:42 Geese take off from pasture</p> <p>Wetland birds</p>	<p>But now many countries have successfully implemented policies and action plans to preserve and protect wetland areas.</p>
<p>10:05:50</p> <p>I/L caption: Jacqueline McGlade- EEA Executive Director</p> <p>Wading birds</p> <p>Mountains in National Park</p>	<p>Jacqueline McGlade IV :</p> <p>"Wetland losses due to the changing economic conditions are likely to be higher now than they have been in the past three decades. However each member State has a duty of care to put in place action plans to preserve and protect these wetland areas.</p> <p>VO</p> <p>These sites, together with those protected under the Birds Directive, now in its 25<sup>th</sup> year and one of the most powerful legislative instruments form the Natura 2000 network - one of the cornerstone of European conservation policy."</p>
<p>10:06:21 Primeval Forest</p> <p>National Park Ireland</p>	<p>Com:</p> <p>More than half the sites in the Natura 2000 network of protected areas are forests and development of sustainable forestry management is a prime example of how concern for biodiversity is becoming more integrated into sector policies.</p>
<p>10:06:37 I/L cap: Noel Foley Forest Service Ireland</p> <p>Cut timber and trees</p>	<p>Noel Foley IV:</p> <p>"At one time forestry thought it was sustainable in so far as foresters aimed for sustained yield. What that meant was for every tree you cut down two or three trees were planted...</p> <p>VO:</p> <p>...so that the timber yield remained the same throughout</p>

<p>Tilt up over different forest areas</p> <p>Noel IV</p> <p>Spruce trees</p> <p>forest floor</p> <p>Scots pines</p> <p>Forest floor</p> <p>Noel IV</p> <p>Forest streams</p> <p>Noel IV</p> <p>River bank</p>	<p>the centuries. Whereas nowadays sustainability has taken on a broader meaning; you have to balance commercial concerns, economic concerns and social concerns.</p> <p>IV: In a sense a person may regard a forest or a person may regard a tree species as the living room, for want of a better term, for biodiversity.</p> <p>VO: So a different species type, Sitka spruce will support one type of biodiversity, there's less obvious diversity in the forest floor. Broadleaves maybe a living room for another type of biodiversity and Scots pine maybe be a living room, especially the crowns of Scots pine maybe a living room for things like grey squirrels and seed eaters and things like that.</p> <p>IV: So as far as species selection then when we come to plant new forest, it's vital to match species the right tree in the right place. To match the species of tree with the site and with the site's requirements as well.</p> <p>VO: When you have a stream you have two habits meeting in a sense, you have the aquatic habitat, you have the land habitat, and you have the habitat in between - the riparian habitat, so you get three habitats for the price of one.</p> <p>Streams are like veins in a body, if I inject some poison into this vein it travels throughout the body, if I inject poison into a stream it travels throughout the whole water system,</p> <p>IV: so from a water quality point of view it's important to make sure that they are not subject to siltation, that they are not subject to acidification, to chemicals or anything like that.</p> <p>VO: But from a habitat point of view, it's also important that the habitat remains pristine because it's a valuable habitat in its self."</p>
<p>10:08:35</p> <p>Montage: rare piglets, horse,  storks</p> <p>Lynx</p> <p>I/L cap: Jacqueline McGlade Executive Director EEA</p> <p>Deer and birds over wetlands at</p>	<p>music</p> <p>Jacquie McGlade VO: "Europe has a responsibility beyond that of reducing it's impact on the ecology of the rest of the world. It must look after it's own varied landscapes and look after the migrant species and those that are threatened within its boundaries.</p> <p>IV: The European Union has set an objective to restore and protect the functioning and structure of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity both at a global and a European level by the year 2010. To do this it will undertake activities at a national, local and European level, and connect up to global activities.</p> <p>VO: A key role of the European Environment Agency is to monitor where we are, is to look at trends and to</p>

sunset..	establish assessments of critical issues in this way we will help to implement good policies that will protect the varied biodiversity of Europe for present and future generations.”
10:09:30 - ENDS.	

B-Roll Shot List

- 10:10:21 Titles
- 10:10:30 Porto Falcon
- 10:10:38 EEA Graphic
- 10:10:45 Finnish Cattle
- 10:10:50 Bison
- 10:10:53 GV's of Gardens
- 10:11:12 Hungary, sunflowers
- 10:11:19 Latvia
- 10:11:25 Slovenia
- 10:11:31 Malta
- 10:11:38 French Fishing
- 10:11:44 Birds, Belgian wetlands
- 10:11:54 Bees
- 10:12:08 Margot Wallström
- 10:12:51 Jacques Weber
- 10:14:40 Noel Foley
- 10:17:40 Jacquie McGlade
- 10:18:24 Agriculture and wildlife
- 10:23:49 Forests and wetlands