

LIFE Promesse 11th December 2007 Paris
**Sustainable Tourism on the
Isle of Mainau parc**



EMAS
VERIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
REG. NO. D-1142-00001



DIE BEUMENISEL

IM BODENSEE

Example of Best Practice of Eco Management System



DIE BLUMENINSEL



IM BODENSEE

**Environmental
Management and
Audit
Scheme**

**EMAS includes
the global ISO 14001
Environmental
management system**

- Image / Publicity
- Cost-saving
- legal security
- sustainability



**Volunteer: more
environmental
protection than
legally necessary**

1. Step: Evaluation of the most important environmental effects in parcs

direct environmental effects

- What are the problems of water? - drinking and sewage water
- What kind of emissions do occur and where ?
- Is there contamination of soil and where ?
- Where are the most important problems with disposal ?

indirect environmental effects

example: visitors transport - **mobility**

- Where are the most problems with transport ?
(Distance? Fuel consumption? Emissions?)

2. Step: Theory and Humans in organisations like parcs and natural parcs

Step 1 is the right theory (EMAS-System), but to realise it you must have

...the road to success :



➤ **emotion**

(in a lot of cases: one crucial experience)

➤ **motivation of the people**

Emotion : the way to motivate your environmental staff

- to rise concernment (Betroffenheit)
- Sympathy-feeling of success
- Togetherness, to be one group

Picture: Marais des Vigueirat



motivation

Permanent information and training about advantages, for example:

- waste reduction
- economical aspects



the more waste gets separated the more waste can be re-used/sold

These are the most important factors to success for the following measures!

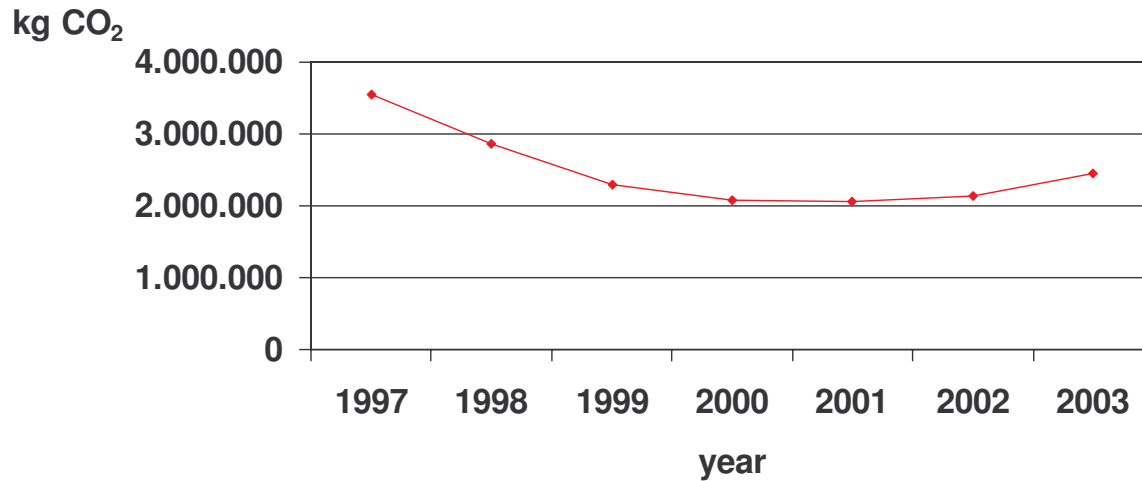
Case Studies

1. Energy:

Using the regenerative resources



CO₂ emission (GEMIS)



2. drinking and sewage water

Economy measures for saving water:

- using rain water
- process water conditioning
- separated water circulation (drinking & sewage water)
- irrigation of the parc with water from the lake Constance
- protection of drinking water: Oil separators
- petrol station: sealing of surface
- technical measures to reduce consumption: sensors



3. Waste disposal

- minimisation of waste
- separation
- recyclability
- problem: often consistence of unknown products
- limitation on few materials, for example on plastics, exclusion of hazardous substances





Indirect environmental effect: mobility - control of visitors



4. Eco-Balance / ratio

The Basic instrument for managing / conducting

Examples

- Eco-Balance of Waste
- Eco-Balance of Energy & Water
- Eco-Balance of Products



Catalogue of measures

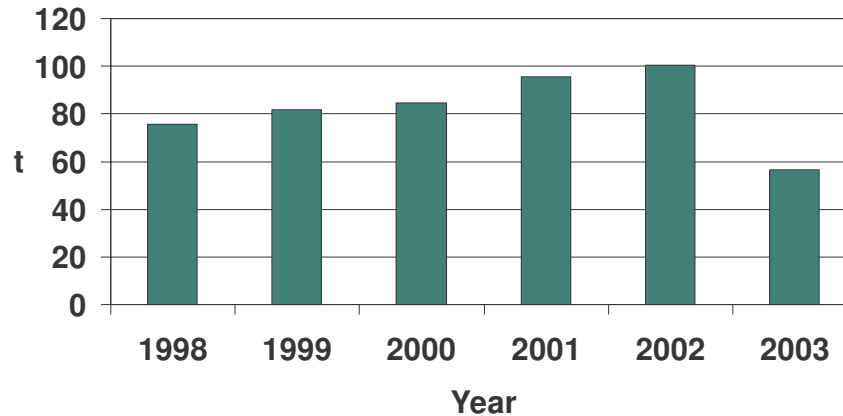
Waste:

Problem: mass of waste was increasing, consequently more expensive, therefore new measures must be taken:

One man was employed to control the bins!

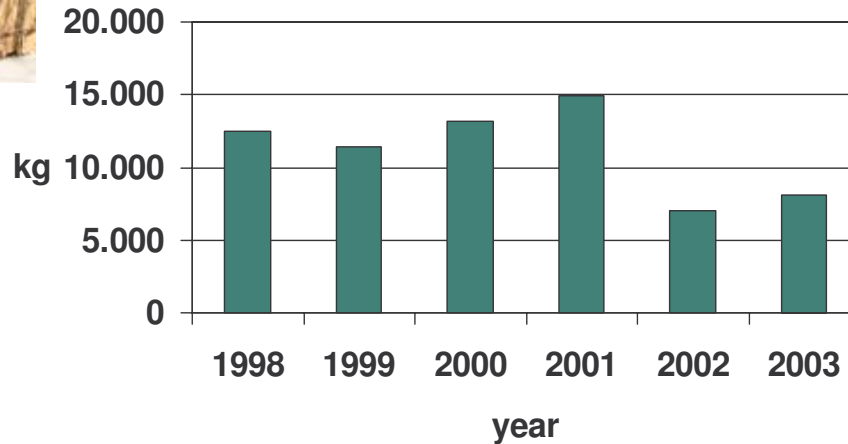


mass of waste





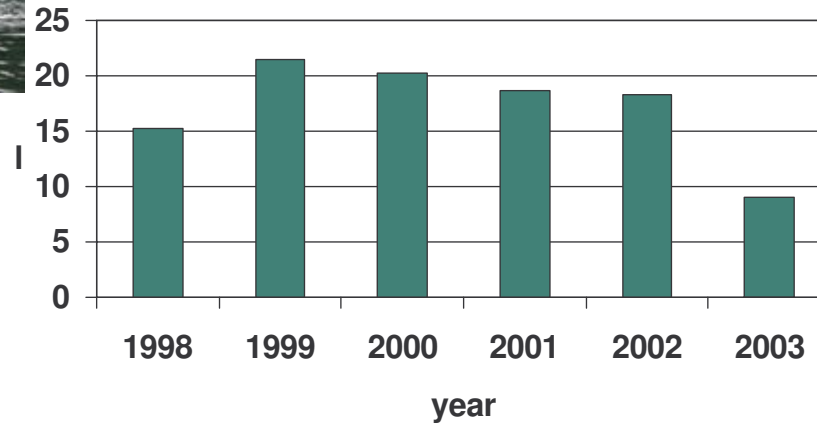
Mass reduction of Fertilizer



- Consequence: protection of drinking water and soil
indirect effect: less transport



Reduction of fluid fungicide



- Consequence: protection of drinking water and soil
indirect effect: reduction of transport

5. Controlling

Method: Regular audits

Example waste:



- What is the actual situation at your site?
is there a legal basic? What kind of waste does appear?
What possibilities of recycling are practiced?
- What were your most important goals in the declaration?
Did you achieve them at 100 %? If not, why not?
What kind of success did you achieve in your field?
- Did you have enough money and time to realise them?
Was your budget sufficient? How is the personal and technical situation?
- Where do you see **more** potential to optimise?
What do you need to realise them? (technical, personal, financial, communicative)

**Sustainable economy
in tourism and sensitive nature -
ideal tool:**

