

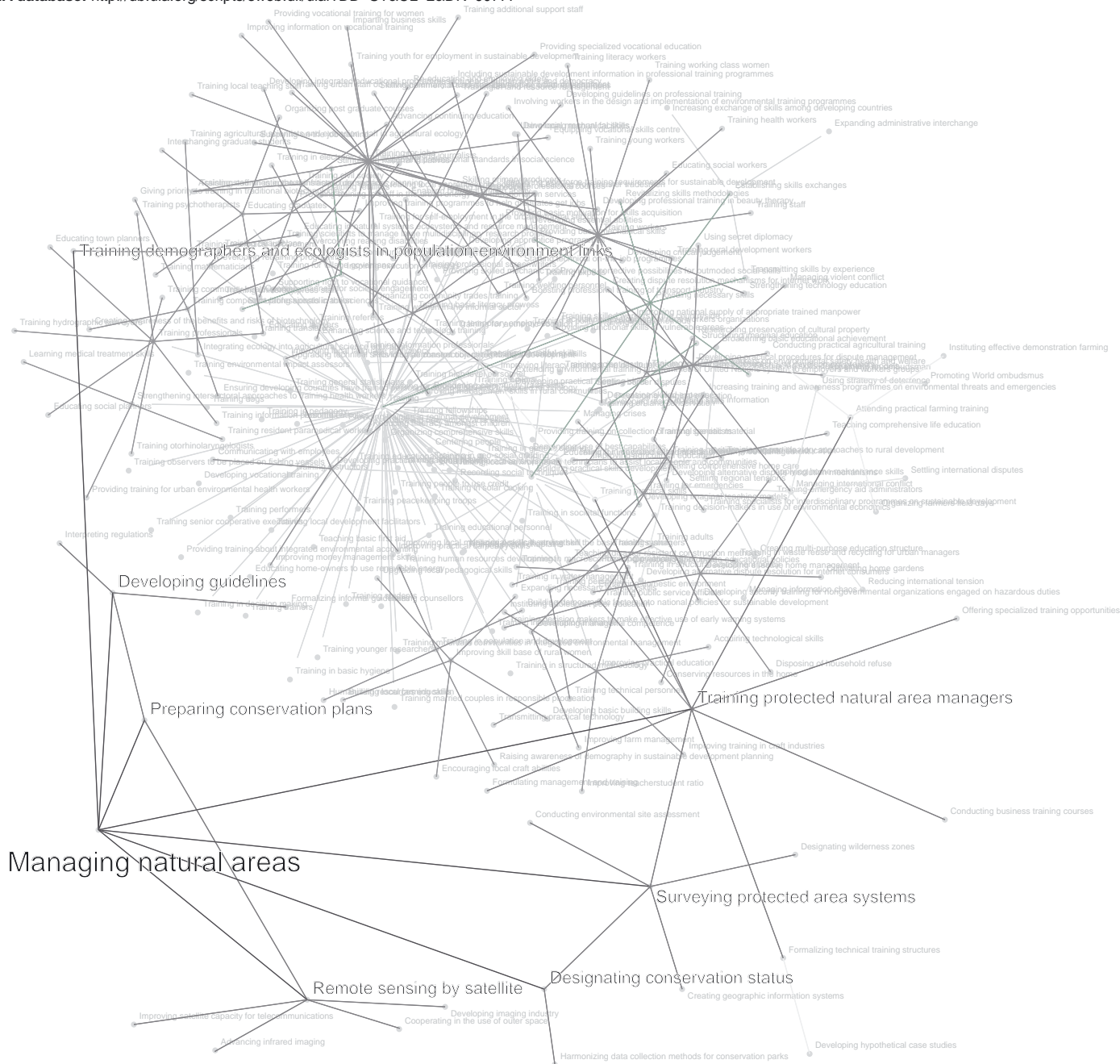
Figure 10.3.9.
Managing natural areas

Database: Global Strategies and Solutions

Link type: facilitated by strategies

Network nodes: 403

UIA database: <http://db.uia.org/scripts/sweb.dll/uiaf?DD=ST&CL=2&DR=J0777>



The United Nations Protected Areas Management Categories are: I: Strict Nature Reserve/Scientific Reserve To protect nature and maintain natural processes in an undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state. II: National Park To protect outstanding natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for scientific, educational and recreational use. These are relatively large natural areas not materially altered by human activity where extractive resource uses are not allowed. III: Natural Monument/Natural Landmark To protect and preserve nationally significant natural features because of their special interest or unique characteristics. These are relatively small areas focused on protection of specific features. IV: Managed Nature Reserve/Wildlife Sanctuary To assure the natural conditions necessary to protect nationally significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical features of the environment where these may require specific human manipulation for their perpetuation. Controlled harvesting of some resources may be permitted. V: Protected Landscapes and Seascapes To maintain nationally significant natural landscapes which are characteristic of the harmonious interaction of man and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal life style and economic activity of these areas. These are mixed cultural/natural landscapes of high scenic value where traditional land uses are maintained.