



Environment and Climate
Regional Accession Network **ECRAN**

Workshop on protected area management
and development of tourism infrastructure

Case study – application of the IUCN categories

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Istanbul, Turkey
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✳ This Project is funded by the European Union



A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

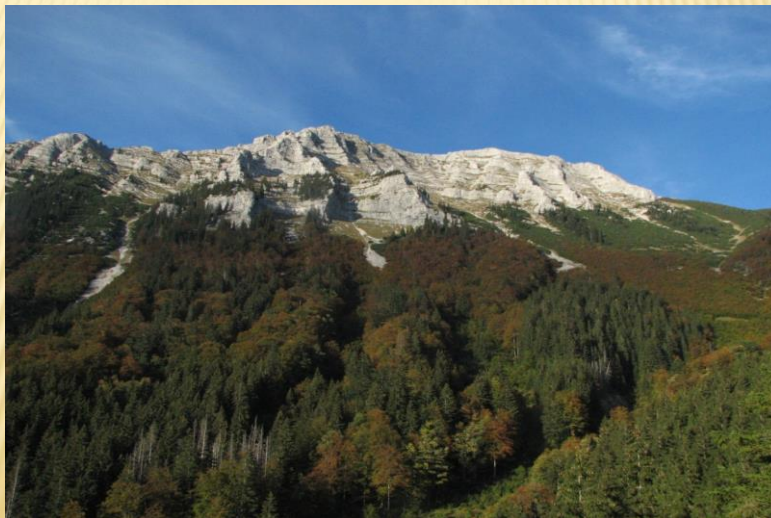
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Category Ib: Wilderness area

Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

1. Protected areas must **prevent, or eliminate** where necessary, **any exploitation or management practice** that will be **harmful to the objectives of designation**;
2. Protected areas should usually aim to **maintain or, ideally, increase the degree of naturalness** of the ecosystem being protected;
3. The choice of category should be based on the **primary objective(s)** stated for each protected area; the objective should be in accordance with the objectives stated at the PA category level and should be applied to at least three-quarters of the Protected Area – **the 75% rule**

IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA



IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

✗ Durrenstein Wilderness Area/Avstrija

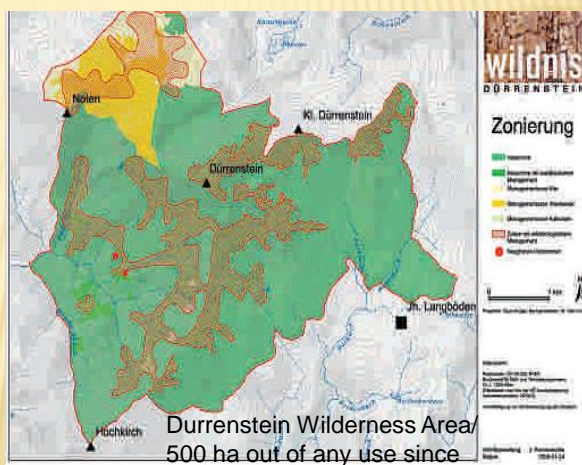
Total: 2.400 ha.

-2.100 ha «natural zone»,
No human intervention
(62%) - GREEN

-70 ha “natural zone with
limited forest management”
in secondary spruce stands
(3%)- LIGHT GREEN

-250 ha pastures (10%) –
YELLOW

-600 ha wildlife management
zone (25%)- RED

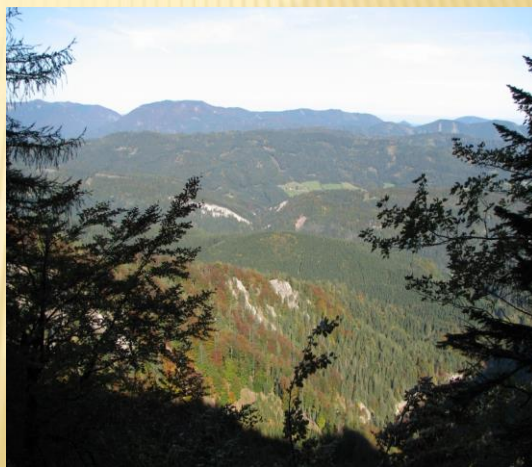
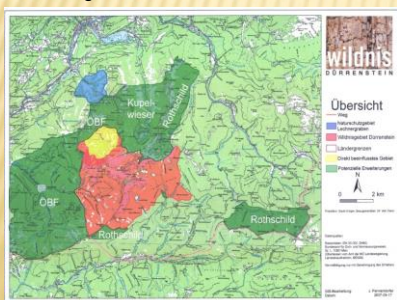


Durrenstein Wilderness Area/
500 ha out of any use since
1875 for the purpose of
nature conservation.

IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

Questions and issues:

- is 2.400 ha big enough for "wilderness"?
- is there possibility of extension of the area?
- adjacent areas?
- wilderness – is there a management?



IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

Management:

Forest management

- only in the area of former planted stands: spruce plantations replaced with broad-leaved natural tree species;
- spruces are needed in the initial phase of re-planting natural trees (snow, avalanches, deer).



- bark-beetle, natural decay

IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

Management:

Wildlife management

-no commercial
hunting;

-regulation of red-
deer populations
(due to changes in
the environment
(motorways etc.);
in winter red-deer
do not migrate any
more; increase of
population = high
pressure on
successive phases
of forest –
Population
regulation is
needed (only in the
outer zones!).



IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

Management:

Pasture management

-Centuries old
pastures above
tree-line:
customary laws
and rights! These
rights can not be
"bought"!
-Financial
subsidies and
stimulations to
refrain from
pastures!
-Non-intensive
pasture regimes
(max. 7 cows/ha)
-Pastures in
wilderness –
secondary
objective!



IUCN PROTECTED AREA CATEGORY – I B; EXAMPLE
DURRENSTEIN, AUSTRIA

Management:

Visitor
management

-Limited number of visitors; guided tours up to couple of times per month, no more than 20 pax/group, no more than 600 visitors in guided groups per year, all at only three paths, where access is allowed.(only in selected parts of the area)



Category II:
National park

Fundamental principles for every Protected Area

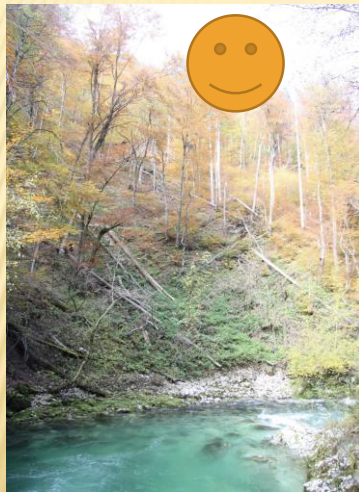
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TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK, SLOVENIA
EXAMPLES OF USES IN PRACTICES IN LIGHT OF THE IUCN
PA CTG.II STANDARDS









Category V: Protected landscape/ seascape

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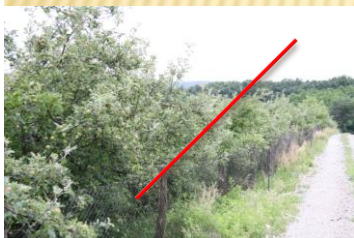
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EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ACCORDING TO
THE IUCN STANDARDS IN THE PA CTG.V



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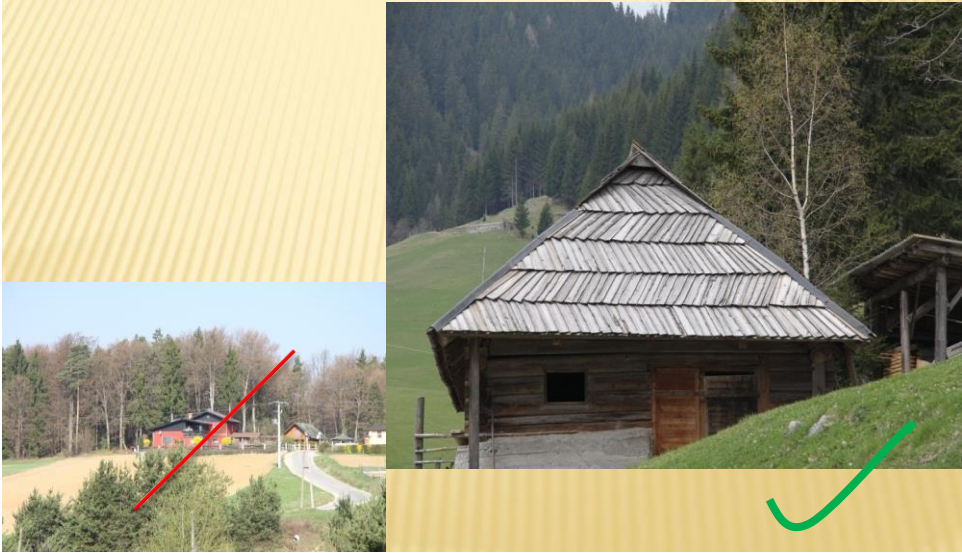
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