



European wilderness as revealed by strict protection in nature conservation and forest legislation

Wild10, Salamanca 10 October 2013

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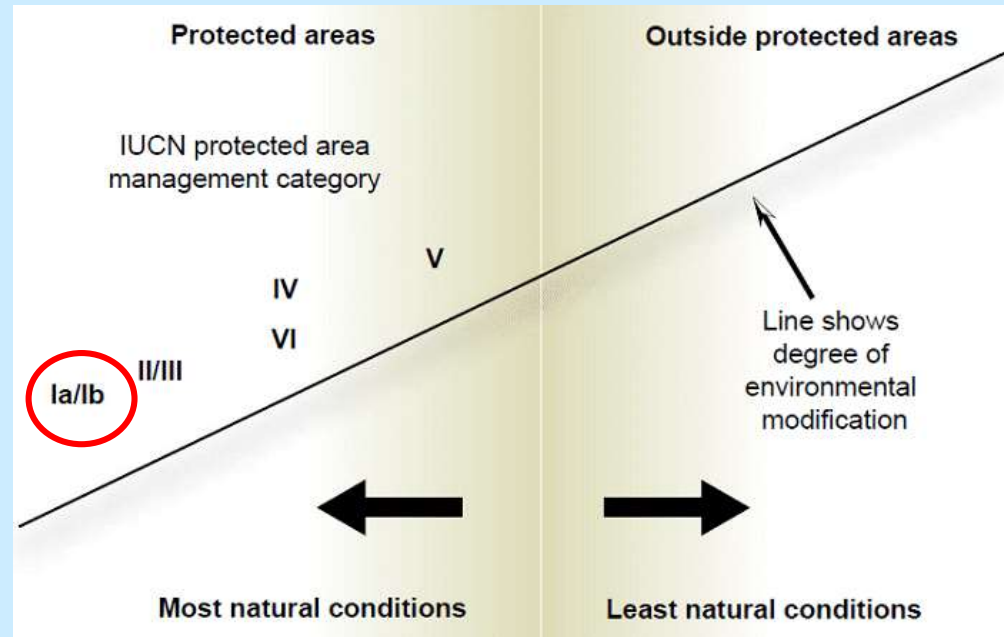
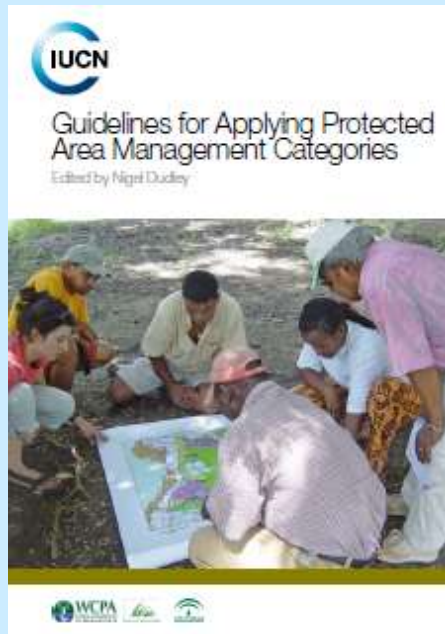
How do we recognise strictly protected areas in Europe?

- classification under **IUCN Categories Ia&b** in returns under the CBD to the CDDA
- in **national protected area legislation** where there is a distinction in protected area types between strict protection (IUCN Cat. I) and management intervention (IUCN Cat IV)
- what is **excluded or prohibited** under the national protected area legislation?
- do **National Parks** (IUCN Cat. II) have strictly protected areas?
- where are strictly protected areas** in Europe?
- Protection forest** under forest legislation may add more strictly protected area
- CONCLUSIONS

Strict Protection through classification within Management Categories

“A wilderness is an area **governed by natural processes**. It is composed of native habitats and species, and large enough for the effective ecological functioning of natural processes. It is unmodified or only slightly modified and **without intrusive or extractive human activity**, settlements, infrastructure or visual disturbance”

A Working Definition of European Wilderness – Wild Europe

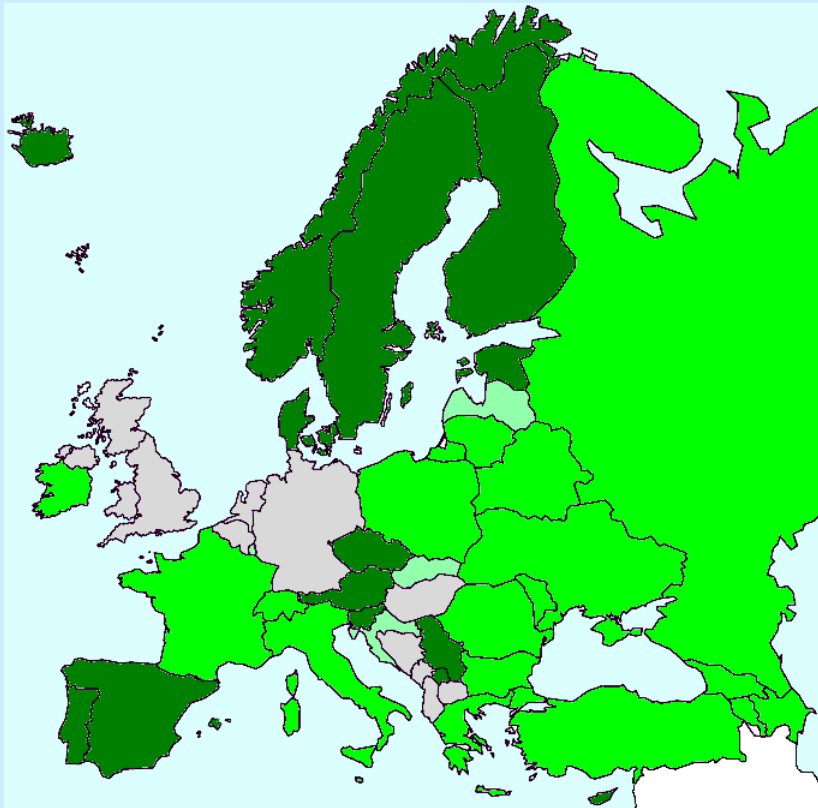


Category Ia are strictly protected areas where human visitation, **use and impacts are strictly controlled** and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values

Category Ib protected areas are protected and managed so as to **preserve their natural condition**

Strict protection could equate to the wilderness definition

Strictly protected areas across Europe – IUCN Category Ia and Ib



	Cat Ia	Cat Ib
Austria	3	4
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Rep.	1	6
Denmark	6	14
Estonia	29	857
Finland	20	6
Iceland	2	2
Kosovo	6	3
Malta	3	65
Norway	1866	1
Portugal	18	5
Serbia	7	1
Slovenia	6	50
Spain	6	8
Sweden	1792	120

	Cat Ia	Cat Ib
Belgium		
Bosnia IH		
Germany		
Hungary		
Montenegro		
Netherlands		
UK		

	Cat Ia	Cat Ib
Albania	2	
Armenia	6	
Azerbaijan	15	
Belarus	2	
Bulgaria	55	
France	37	
Georgia	20	
Greece	5	
Ireland	75	
Italy	115	
Lithuania	6	
Macedonia	1	
Moldova	5	
Poland	1	
Romania	77	
Russia	73	
Switzerland	546	
Turkey	518	
Ukraine	23	

	Cat Ia	Cat Ib
Croatia		2
Latvia		4
Liechtenstein		9
Luxembourg		34
Slovakia		607

Most countries (40/46) classify some of their protected areas for **strict protection (Cat. Ia)** or **protection of natural conditions (Cat. Ib)**

Does the national protected area legislation of these European countries support this classification for strict protection?

II ПРОГЛАШЕЊУ ЗАКОНА О ИЛ НАРНОСТИ
 Проглашава ЗАКОН О ИЛ НАРНОСТИ, који је проглашен у Црној Гори 24. новембра 2008. године, а у складу са Законом о издавању закона, издаје се у издању из 2008. године.

TITOLO I. PRINCIPI GENERALI
 Art. 1. - Finalità e ambito del legge.
 1. La presente legge, di natura internazionale, detta principi generali e di promozione del paese.
 2. Ai fini della presente legge costituiscono zone di interesse geomorfologico e biologico, o gruppo di esse, i:
 3. I terreni nei quali siano presenti i valori di cui al secondo comma di uno speciale regime di tutela e di gestione, allo scopo di preservare, in particolare:
 a) caratteristiche di specie animali o vegetali, di associazioni vegetali o forestali, di singolari formazioni paleontologiche, di cunicoli biologici, di laghi, di valli secche o palustri, di pozzi naturali, di equilibri idraulici o idrogeologici, di equilibri ecologici;
 b) specie animali o vegetali o di resti di antiche civiltà e di resti di insediamenti umani e di strutture naturali, anche medievale in considerazione del valore antropologico, archeologico, storico e artistico o delle attività agro-alvo-pastorali o tradizionali;
 c) monumenti di storia o di educazione, di tradizione e di cultura scientifica, anche interdisciplinare, nonché di attività ricreative compatibili.

HRVATSKI SABOR
ODLUKA
O PROGLAŠENJU ZAKONA O ZAŠTITI PRIRODE
 Proklamiram Zakon o zaštiti prirode koji je Hrvatski sabor donio na sjednici 20. svibnja 2005. godine.
 Broj: 01-081-05-1988/2
 Zagreb, 27. svibnja 2005.

Predsjednik
 Republike Hrvatske
 Stjepan Mesić, v. r.

ZAKON
O ZAŠTITI PRIRODE

REGLUGERÐ
 um Vatnajökulspjóðgarð.
 I. KAFLI
 Friðlýsing Vatnajökulspjóðgarðs. Almenn ákvæði.
 1. gr.
 Svæði það sem afmarkað er í 3. gr. og viðauka 1 er með reglugerð þessari friðlýst sem fjögurðar þessarar. Innan Vatnajökulspjóðgarðs eru auk lands í opinberni eigu landsvæði þar sem Vatnajökulspjóðgarður er ríkisstofnun og fer umhverfisráðherra til fjögurðar ára í senn fer með stjórn um og hefur umsjón með rekstri þjóðgarðsins. Framkvæmdastjóri Vatnajökulspjóðgarðs er skipt upp í fjögur rekstrarsvæði, 6. gr., og á hverju þeirra starfar
 7. og 8. gr. laga um Vatnajökulspjóðgarð.

DRŽAVNI ZBOR
 2821. Zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (ZTNP-1)
 Na podlagi druge alineje prvega odstavka 107. člena in druge alineje drugega odstavka 91. člena Ustave Republike Slovenije, ki je sprejel zakon, s katerim razglasi Zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (ZTNP-1) in ga sprejme v skladu s postopkom, določenim v 11. členu Ustave Republike Slovenije.

Razglasiam Zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (ZTNP-1) in ga sprejem v skladu s postopkom, določenim v 11. členu Ustave Republike Slovenije.

– da se ohranjajo kulturna dediščina in kulturni spomeniki ter naravni viri v osrednjem delu Karavt in Alp;
 – da se ohrani zgodovinski in simboli pomen območja narodnega parka;
 – da se omogoči z naravnimi in kulturnimi spomeniki in naravnimi vrednotami povezana dejavnost na območju narodnega parka;
 – da se omogoči razvoj in ohranjanje prebivalcev narodnega parka z razvojem družbenih, kulturnih in gospodarskih dejavnosti ter menjava kraja;
 – raziskovanje, ozaveščanje, obiskovanje in ohranjanje naravnih vrednot in spomenikov naravnega parka;
 – varovanje naravnih vrednot in spomenikov naravnega parka;
 – varovanje naravnih vrednot in spomenikov naravnega parka;
 – varovanje in spoznavanje naravnih, krajinskih, kulturnih in duhovnih vrednot ter celostno ohranjanje kulturne dediščine.

Neni 1
Lindia
 regulon sistem i strojotes che razljes se porgjinsthne te natres che vlezare te saje, piti te kati kaj paraot gite lamno biologike che pezoctore.

Neni 2
Odinno
 ntroffen e natres, infryezim e qendurshem te saje dhe vecandurshem.

ΚΕΡΑΛΑ Α
ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΟΙΧΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΔΙΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ
ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΓΕΩΚΛΙΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ
Άρθρο 1
Σκοπός
 1. Σκοπός των ρυθμίσεων είναι η εφαρμογή διατάξεων και μέτρων προστασίας, διατήρησης της βιοποικιλότητας, ως προτεραιότητας, προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.
 2. Η διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας, προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, είναι η βασική αρχή της πολιτικής της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.
 3. Οι ενέργειες πρέπει να λαμβάνονται υπόψη και την ανάγκη εξασφάλισης της βιοποικιλότητας και της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.
 4. Η διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας, προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, είναι η βασική αρχή της πολιτικής της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.
 5. Η διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας, προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος, είναι η βασική αρχή της πολιτικής της προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.

Άρθρο 2
Ορισμοί
 1. Σκοπός των ρυθμίσεων είναι η εφαρμογή διατάξεων και μέτρων προστασίας, διατήρησης της βιοποικιλότητας, ως προτεραιότητας, προστασίας και αποκατάστασης του φυσικού περιβάλλοντος.
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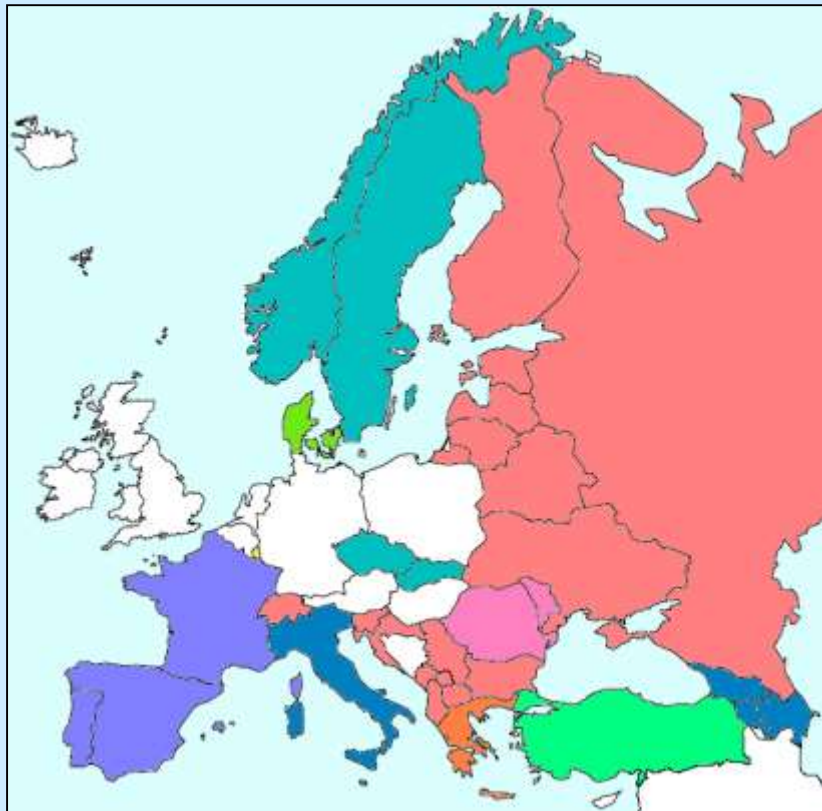
Gezetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz - BNatSchG)
 Brätsch
 Aufertigungsdatum: 29.07.2009
 Verlat:
 "Bundesnaturschutzgesetz vom 28. Juli 2009 (BGBl. I S. 2542), das durch Artikel 4 Absatz 100 des Gesetzes vom 7. August 2013 (BGBl. I S. 3154) geändert worden ist"
Stend: ZAntz pälncht durch Art. 2 Abs. 24 G v. 8.6.2013 / 13482
Almenn: Ankerung durch Art. 2 Abs. 124 G v. 7.8.2013 / 13154 (Nr. 48) noch nicht berücksichtigt
 Ankerung durch Art. 4 Abs. 100 G v. 7.8.2013 / 13154 (Nr. 48) noch nicht berücksichtigt
Fullein:
 (+) Textnachweise ab: 1.3.2013 (+)
 Das G wurde als Artikel 1 des G v. 29.7.2009 / 2542 vom Bundesrat beschlossen. Es tritt gem. Art. 27 Satz 1 dieses G am 1.3.2013 in Kraft.
Inhaltsübersicht
 1.1 Ziele des Naturschutzes und der Landschaftspflege
 1.2 Vermeidung der Ziele
 1.3 Zuständigkeiten, Aufgaben und Befugnisse, vorrangigste Vereinbarungen, Zusammenarbeit der Behörden
 1.4 Funktionen und Aufgaben der Behörden für öffentliche Zwecke
 1.5 Land-, Forst- und Fischereiwirtschaft
 1.6 Beschäftigung

Is there a protected area type for strict protection in the national legislation?

	STRICT RESERVE (IUCN Cat. Ia & Ib)	MANAGED RESERVE (IUCN Cat. IV)
Albania	Zone Strikte e Mbrojt	Rezerve Natyrore e Me
Belarus	zapovedniki	zakazniki
Bulgaria	rezervati	poddürzhani rezervati
Estonia	loodusreservaat/ looduslik sihtkaitsevöönd	hooldatav sihtkaitsevöönd
France (forest reserves)	réserve biologique dominiale intégrale	réserve biologique dominiale dirigée
Greece	Periochés apólytos prostasías	Periochés prostasías
Latvia	Dabas rezervats	Dabas liegums
Liechtenstein	Waldreservat	Sonderwaldflaechen
Lithuania	Valstybinis rezervatas	Gamtinis draustinis
Romania	Rezervatie stiintifica	Rezervatie naturala
Russia	prirodnye zapovedniki	prirodnye zakazniki
Slovakia	prírodná rezervácia	chránený areál
Slovenia	strogi naravni rezervat	naravni rezervat
Spain (Asturias, Catalonia, Navarre)	reservas naturales, integrals	reservas naturales parciales
Turkey	Tabiatı koruma alanı	Muhafaza Ormanlar
Ukraine	pyrodni zapovidnyky	zakaznyky

The legislation in many countries distinguishes between **strictly protected reserves** and **managed reserves**

Strictly protected area types have a variety of names



STRICT NATURE RESERVE

Albania
Belarus
Bulgaria
Croatia
Estonia
Finland
Kosovo
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia
Russia
Serbia
Slovenia
Switzerland
Ukraine

STATE/NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Italy

SCIENTIFIC RESERVE

Moldova
Romania

NATURE RESERVE, RESERVE

Czech Rep.
Norway
Slovakia
Sweden

INTEGRAL NATURE RESERVE

France
Portugal
Spain

ABSOLUTE NATURE RESERVE

Greece

NATURE CONSERVATION AREA

Turkey

FOREST RESERVE

Liechtenstein

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA

Denmark

Where the legislation has only one protected area type for “reserve”, there are variable restrictions or Conservation Orders to differentiate between **strictly protected** and managed reserves eg Denmark, Sweden

The rich language of protected area legislation for strict protection - the exclusion of human intervention/activities

.....excludes any **human intervention** in natural processes

.....without **human intervention**

.....minimal **human intervention**

.....Habitats are called natural when their existence is not due to **human intervention**

.....self-regulation without direct **human intervention**

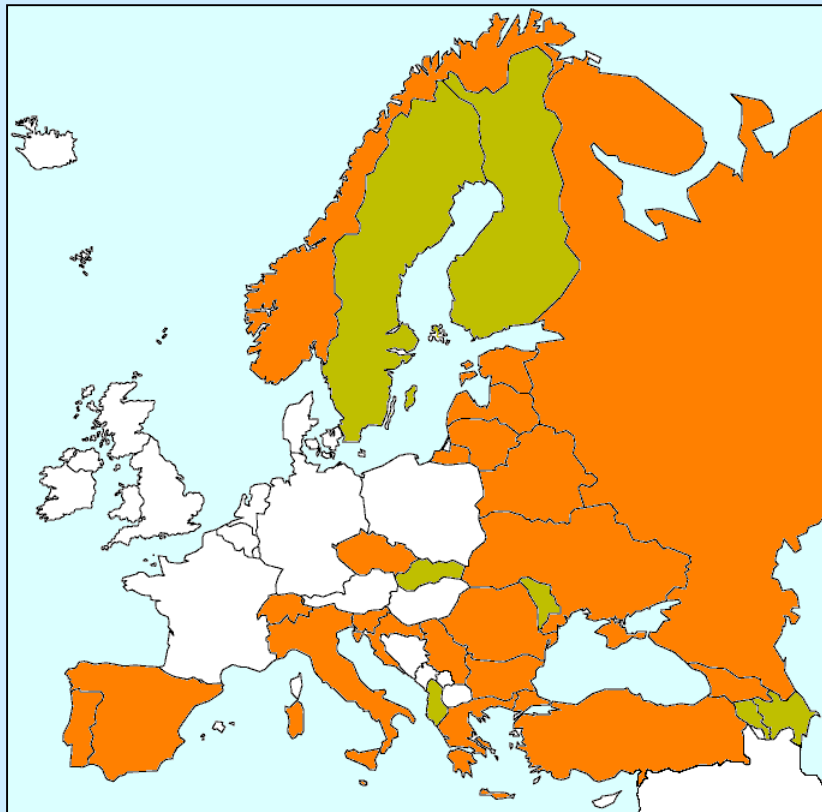
.....complete and permanent cessation of direct **human intervention** in the health of ecosystems

.....nature protection is the restriction of **interventions** that can endanger, damage or destroy conditions and forms of life

.....the protection of the ecological integrity of ecosystems and prevention of **interventions** and activities that could endanger that;

.....undisturbed, dynamic development be left and in which all **human activities** are undesirable

What activities are prohibited in strictly protected areas?



Withdrawn from economic/human activity (includes no hunting, logging, grazing)

Belarus
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Rep.
Estonia
Georgia
Greece
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Montenegro
Norway
Portugal
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Slovenia
Spain (Asturias, Catalonia, Navarre)
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine

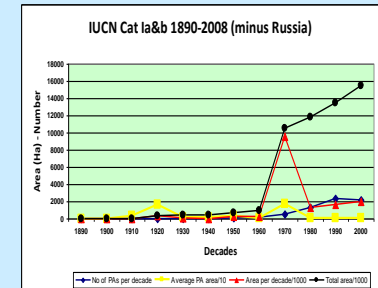
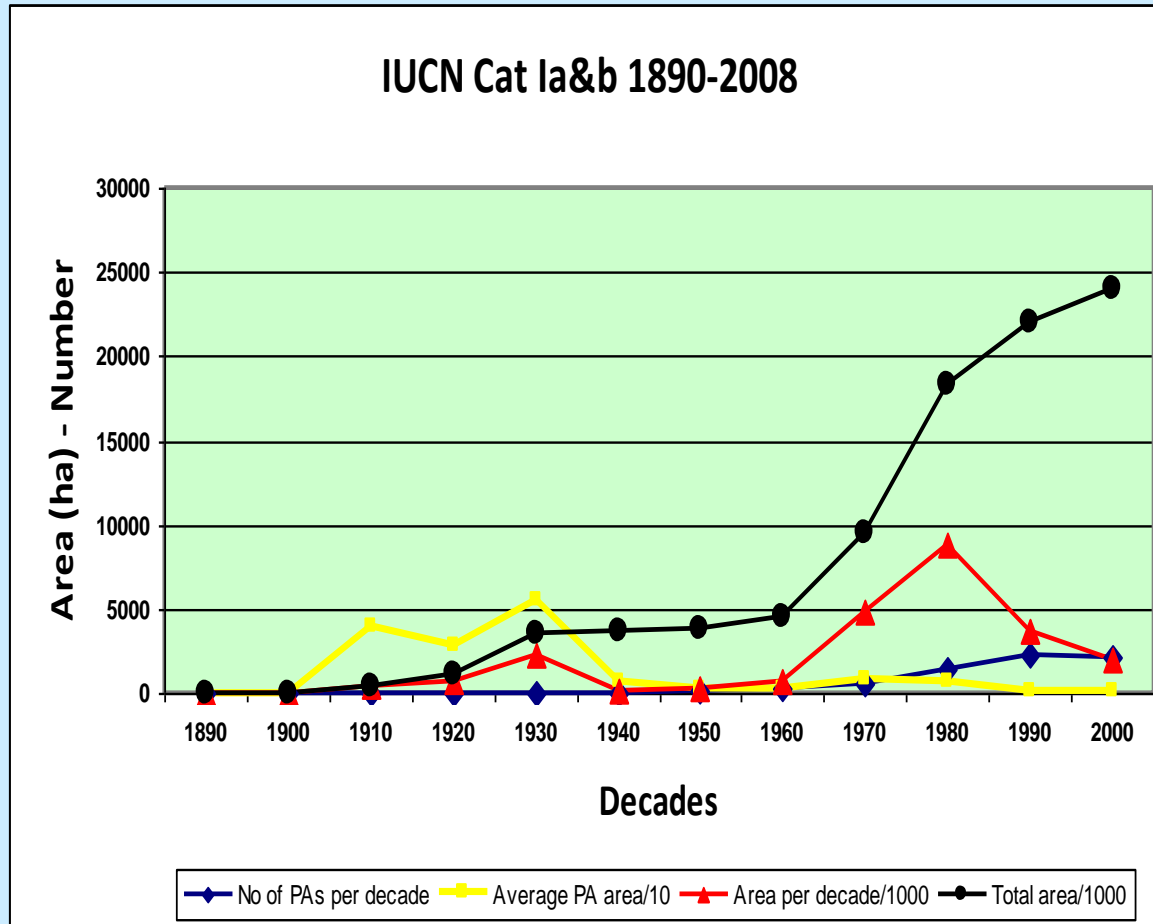
NO Hunting, logging, grazing

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Finland
Moldova
Slovakia
Sweden

Other activities prohibited in strictly protected areas include fishing, mineral extraction, construction, use of chemicals and fertilizers, lighting fires, introducing non-native species, water abstraction, waste disposal, and transport

Over a century of designation of nationally protected areas

Protected areas that are now classified as IUCN Cat. Ia&b

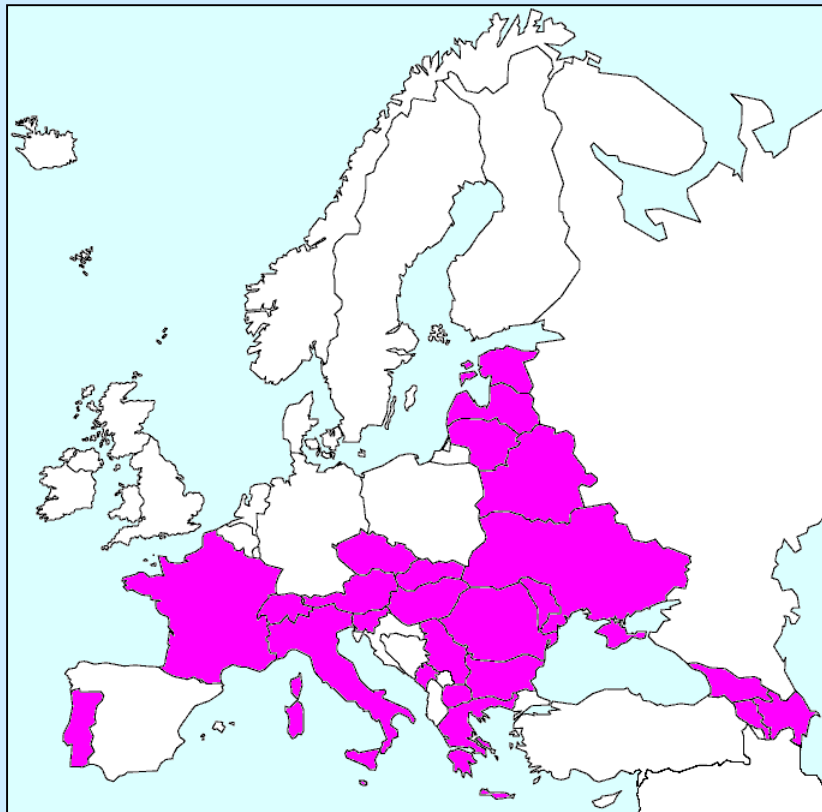


Taking Russia out reduces the total area by 8.64m Ha, but does not alter the overall trend

Total area = 24.08m Ha ~ 1%

National Parks contribute to a wilderness characteristic

- strictly protected core zones in the protected area legislation for National Parks (IUCN Cat II)



Core Zone

Greece
Switzerland

Full Protection Area

Moldova
Portugal
Romania

Integral Nature Reserve

France

Natural Zone

Austria
Hungary

Natural Strict Protection Zone

Georgia
Lithuania

Reserve Zone

Armenia
Bulgaria
Italy
Latvia
Ukraine

Special Management Zone

Estonia

Special Protection Zone

Azerbaijan

Strict Protection Zone

Czech Rep.
Macedonia
Montenegro
Serbia

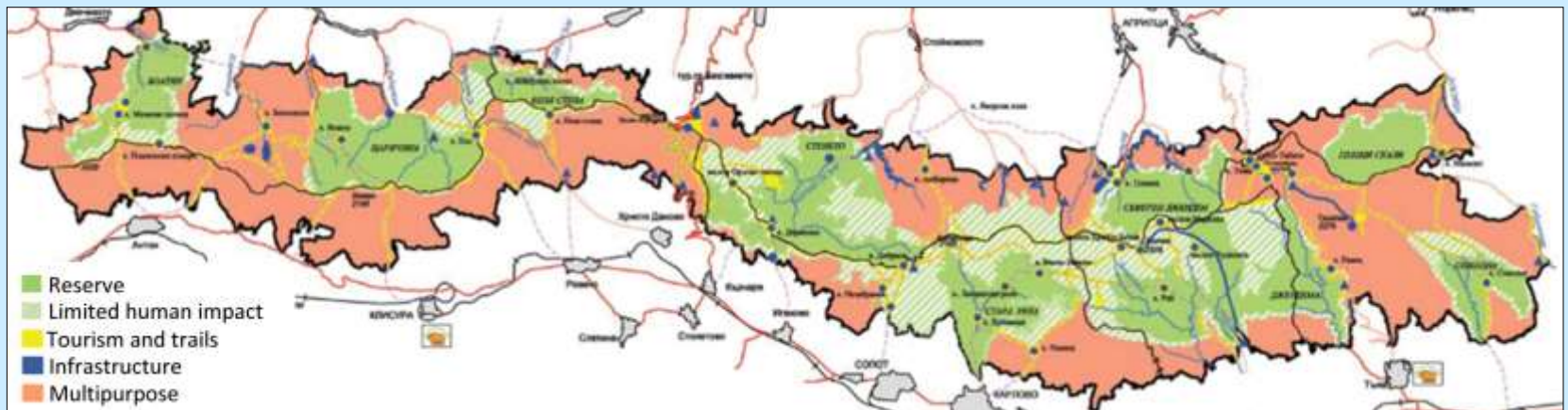
Wilderness Protection Zone

Belarus

-National Parks in these countries could contribute up to a maximum of 4m Ha of strictly protected core zone ~ 0.2%

-Strict core zones in National Parks implemented through management plans also contribute

Risk of double counting because of nesting of strictly protected areas inside National Parks



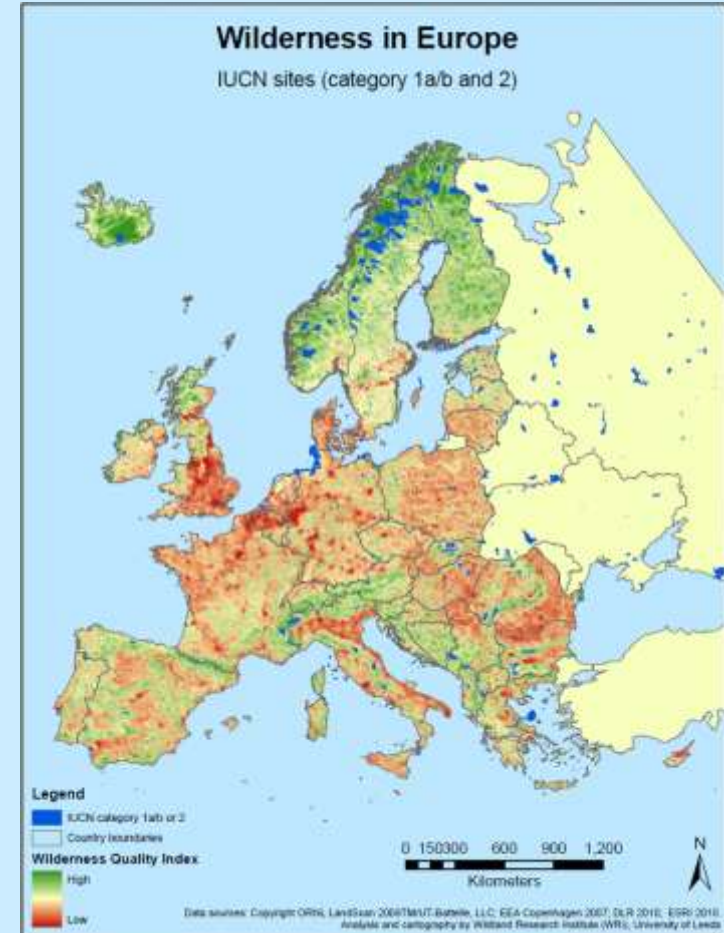
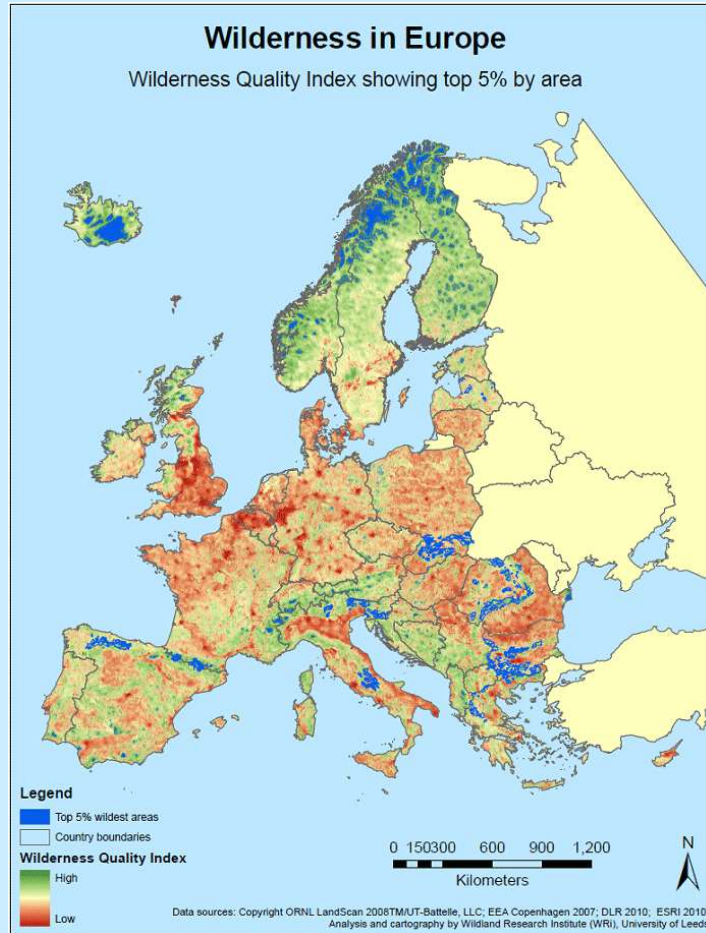
Central Balkan National Park (IUCN Cat II) Bulgaria, has nine “reserve” areas that are separately designated as Strict Nature Reserves (IUCN Category Ia):

Boatin, Dzhendema, Kozya stena, Peeshti skali, Severen Djendem, Sokolna, Stara reka, Steneto, Tsarichina

Nesting of Cat. I inside Cat. II also occurs in Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Romania, Norway etc

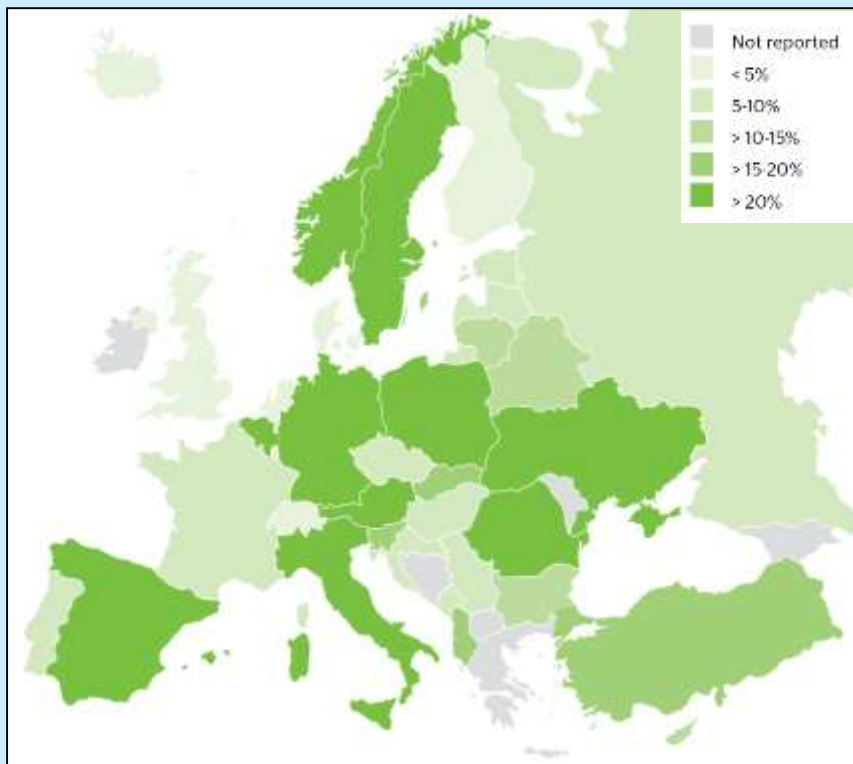
Co-location of strictly protected areas with high Wilderness Quality Index

Top 5% WQI and IUCN Cat. Ia&b II



WQI is a continuum based on an equal weighted combination of population density, road density, distance from nearest road, naturalness of land cover and terrain ruggedness

Protection forests across Europe – a stabilising factor against natural hazards



% of forest as protection forest in 2010

Albania	168	Liechtenstein	3
Austria	820	Luxembourg	1
Belarus	1257	Montenegro	66
Belgium	185	Netherlands	0
Bulgaria	520	Norway	4821
Croatia	133	Poland	1950
Cyprus	0	Portugal	241
Czech Rep.	256	Romania	2197
Denmark	0	Russia	74948
Estonia	121	Serbia	179
Finland	549	Slovakia	353
France	1238	Slovenia	249
Georgia	2960	Spain	6646
Germany	4616	Sweden	6338
Iceland	5	Switzerland	22
Italy	9015	Turkey	1787
Hungary	166	UK	0
		Ukraine	2417

Area of protection forest (1,000ha) 2010

Protective functions for soil, water and other ecosystem services:

- mountainous areas: risks from active erosion, landslides, torrents or snow avalanche
- coastal areas: ingress of water and sand
- urban areas: water and air quality

Protection Forests in European legislation – some examples

Austria - Forestry Act 1975

Bannwald

Article 27 (1) “Forests that serve the defense against certain dangers of people, human settlements and plants or cultivated soil”

Germany

Bavaria - Forest Law 2005

Article 10 Schutzwald

(1) “forest in the high and ridges of the Alps and the Mountain, on sites that are prone to karstification or high risk of erosion, which serves avalanches, rock falls, rock falls, landslides, flooding, floods, prevent soil drifts or similar hazards”

(2) “protect against storm damage”

Article 11 Bannwald

“extraordinary importance for the climate, water resources or plays for clean air”

Hesse - Forestry Act 2002

Article 22 Schutzwald Bannwald

“for defense or prevention of hazards”

Baden-Wuerttemberg – Forest Law 1995

Article 30 Bodenschutzwald (Soil Conservation Forest)

“forest on erosion-prone sites, and in particular unstable slopes, shallow rocky or steep slopes, locations that are prone to karstification, and drift sand soils”

France - Forest code

Book IV: Protection Forests - Fight against erosion.

Title I: Protection Forests.

Article L411- Can be classified as protection forests for the public interest:

Forests whose conservation is recognized as necessary to maintain the land of mountains and slopes, protection against avalanches, erosion and invasions of water and sand;

Woods and forests, regardless of their owners, located on the outskirts of large cities and in areas where their retention is required, either for environmental reasons or for the welfare of the population

Liechtenstein – Forestry Act 1991

III. Protection against natural hazards

Article 24 Safeguards

Where it requires the protection of human life or significant property, the government ensures the safety of the starting zones of avalanches and slides, erosion and rockfall areas

Switzerland - Forestry Act 1991

Chapter 3: Protection against Natural Events

Article 19

Where necessary for the protection of human life and significant material assets, the cantons shall secure avalanche release areas and landslide, erosion and rockfall areas and carry out torrent control works in forests. The measures used should be as natural as possible

The extent of these protection forests and their minimal management must add to the ecological potential of Europe, and its wilderness characteristic

National protected area legislation in need of amendment

Countries that classify protected areas in IUCN Category I but whose legislation would be improved if it was more explicit about strict protection and protection of natural conditions:

Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Poland

Country with a priority to include strict protection and protection of natural conditions in national protected area legislation:

Germany

National Strategy on Biological Diversity 2007

Centuries of suppression of natural dynamics had led to the disappearance of wilderness dependent habitats. In order to reactivate natural processes, a target proportion of Germany's territory would be exempted from human influence:

“By the year 2020, throughout 2 % of Germany's territory, Mother Nature is once again able to develop undisturbed in accordance with her own laws, and areas of wilderness are able to evolve”

Countries that don't have a clue about strict protection and protection of natural conditions:

Netherlands, UK



Do we need a European Wilderness Convention?

“Wilderness” is not found in national protected area legislation

“Wilderness” is not universally found in European languages

Wilderness characteristic can be protected through designating **strictly protected areas**



A EUROPEAN WILDERNESS CONVENTION WILL:

- generate a **common approach** to protection of a **wilderness characteristic**
- promote **universal inclusion** and improvement of **strict protection** in national protected area legislation
- gets around the absence of the word wilderness in languages and legislation
- **Strictly protected areas** qualify for the **European Wilderness Preservation System**

Support the Congress resolution on a Wilderness Convention and the EWPS