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Appendices



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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE

APPENDICES

to the report of the third meeting
of the Committee of Experts for the
Conservation of Nature and Landscape
held in Strasbourg on 10th-14th November 1964

- I. List of participants
- II. Agenda
- III. Classification of biotopes
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A P P E N D I X I

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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(d) Sea Pollution

- (i) Consideration of advisability of asking Member Governments to supply IMCO with fuller information about action taken by them to further the aims of the 1954 Convention.

Point 5 and Addendum to Report

- (ii) Draft Recommendation proposed by the Working Party

Addendum to Report

(e) Water Conservation

- (i) Conservation of surface water; study prepared under direction of Mr Noirfalise

Point 6 (b) of Report and Doc. EXP/Nat/WP 1 (64) 37

- (ii) Conservation of ground-water; Working Party's proposal to examine this question on basis of FAO study

Point 6 (c) of Report

- (f) Preparation of a map of potential natural vegetations in Europe on the basis of national maps

Point 7 of Report

- (g) Collaboration with the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies

Point 8 of Report and Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 127

- (h) Ecological effects of radio-activity EXP/Nat.(64) 177

5. Examination of Report of Working Party No. 2

- (a) Biotopes Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 107

- (i) Proposal to retain the term "biotope"

Point 2 (a) of Report

- (ii) Examination of classification of biotopes

Point 2 (b) and Appendix II of Report

- (iii) Examination of draft questionnaire

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- (b) Plant species threatened by extinction: recommendation of Working Party
 - /Point 3 (a) of Report/
 - (c) Animal species threatened by extinction
 - (i) Examination of list of mammals proposed by the Working Party
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 /Point 3 (b) and Appendix V of Report and EXP/Nat (64) 23/
 - (iii) Protection of species "Formica rufa": recommendation of Working Party
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 - (i) Recommendation concerning request No. 1 addressed by the meeting to the Council of Europe
 - (ii) Proposal concerning the Project MAR list of wetlands /EXP/Nat (64) 22/
 - (e) Recommendations on the proposals of the Austrian delegation concerning the Neusiedler See and the mouth of the Rhine in the Lake of Constance
 /Point 5 of Report and EXP/Nat (64) 8/
 - (f) Proposal of Working Party to give priority, within its sphere of activities, to the establishment of a list of European biotopes to be protected
 /Point 7 of Report/
6. Examination of Report of panel on the award of a European diploma
 /Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 11/
- (a) Recommendation to replace the term "label" by "diploma"
 /Point 2 of Report/

- (b) Panel's conclusions on the replies to the questionnaire on objects proposed for a European diploma

Point 3 of Report

- (c) Amendments proposed by the panel to the draft regulations on the award of a European diploma

Point 4 of Report

7. Examination of Report of Working Party No. 3

- (a) General policy and order of priorities established by Working Party

Point 2 and Appendix D (paras. 1-3) of Report

- (b) Proposals concerning schools and teachers

Point 2 and Appendix D (paras. 4-8) of Report

- (c) Development of youth activities in the field of nature and landscape conservation education

Point 2 (ii) and Appendix D (paras. 14-17) of Report

- (d) Preparation of a study on outdoor recreation in Europe

Point 2 (ii) and Appendix D (para. 13) of Report

- (e) Organisation of a European Conservation Conference and Nature Week

Point 2 (iv) and Appendix D (paras. 18-20) of Report

- (f) European travelling exhibition on Nature Conservation

Point 2 (v) and Appendix D (para. 12) of Report

- (g) Issue of postage stamps illustrating aims of nature conservation

Point 2 (vi) and Appendix D (para. 11) of Report and EXP/Nat (64) 18

- (h) Creation of a European Information Office for the Conservation of Nature and Landscape

Point 2 (vii) and Appendix D (para. 9) of Report and EXP/Nat (64) 21

8. Examination of the Report of the second meeting of the Joint Group on Nature Conservation Films
/EXP/Nat (64) 1 and Addendum 1/
9. Protected areas in Europe: examination of Chairman's Report
/EXP/Nat (64) 13/
10. Regional planning and preservation of landscape
Preliminary study to be prepared by Mr J.A.C. De Jonge
/EXP/Nat (64) 25/
11. Activities of the European Conference on Local Authorities in the field of nature conservation
/EXP/Nat (64) 9/
12. Legislation on nature conservation
 - (a) Analysis of information supplied by delegations
 - (b) Preliminary comparative study prepared by Mr Burhenne and Melle Guilnin
/EXP/Nat (64) 20/
 - (c) Examination of proposals of Working Parties on priorities to be adopted for analysing laws on subjects falling within their competence
/Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 5, Point 9 and EXP/Nat (64) 10, Point 6/
 - (d) Interim report on the establishment of a documentation,
/EXP/Nat (64) 26/
13. Air Pollution: conclusions of the Conference on the effects of pollution on wild life
/Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 14/
14. Map of protected areas in Europe
15. Adoption of the Committee's programme for 1965
/Doc. EXP/Nat (64) 4 and EXP/Nat (64) 28/
16. Other business
17. Dates of meetings of plenary Committee and Working Parties in 1965
18. Adoption of the report of the third meeting.

A P P E N D I X IIICLASSIFICATION OF BIOTOPES
to be preserved in Europe

The accompanying list is an outline classification of the biotopes of Europe. Many of the classes can and should be subdivided, e.g. woodlands by the dominant tree-species, heaths by the dominant species or the depth of peat, but in view of the different conditions in the various member States and the differing views held by ecologists, it seems best to allow further classification to grow out of the answers sent in.

Delegations are asked to send in lists of the headings of the classifications which occur in their country, with such subdivision as they think necessary. They are asked also to indicate any which are specially important. Enough information should be given to identify the biotope ecologically, so that the combined lists will make a complete classification of West European biotopes.

Important anthropogenic biotopes should be included.

Landscapes of purely geological interest should not be included.

For each biotope mentioned, topographically defined examples which are preserved or which might be preserved should, where possible, be given, but an important biotope should not be omitted merely because a delegation cannot suggest any definite area for which protection is at present possible.

TERRESTRIAL

Woodland

Coniferous
Broad-leaved (deciduous)
Laurel-leaved (Mediterranean)
Mixed
Shrubland

Heaths

Grasslands

Acidic
Basic

Alpine biotopes

Arctic biotopes

Deserts

Dunes

SPECIAL

Caves
Volcanic biotopes

AQUATIC

Marine

Types of coasts
Rocky
Sandy
Muddy

Fresh water

Lakes

Eutrophic
Oligotrophic
(refer to depth)

Rivers

(divide by speed
of flow)

MIXED

Marshes

Coastal, saline
Fresh water

Raised bogs

Valley bogs

Limestone girkes

A P P E N D I X I V

LIST OF MAMMALS
THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION
IN MEMBER STATES

The following proposal on the larger mammals threatened with extinction which should be protected is based on the results of the Secretariat enquiry EXP/Nat/WP 2 (64) 2. The following countries answered the enquiry: Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The Danish representative stated that the only mammal mentioned below that is found in Denmark is the otter, which is not in danger there.

Inclusion of a species in this proposal is not determined by the local danger to which it is exposed in particular member countries but by its present estimated numerical strength, its sparsity in those areas in which it is found and the extent to which those areas have been reduced over the last 100 years.

1. Otter - *Lutra lutra*

This species was once widespread along all European watercourses. As a piscivorous water-dwelling mammal it is still hunted in most States and also suffers from the regulation and pollution of its waters. It has declined so far that in many countries it has become extinct, while in others its numbers can easily be counted. This reduction in the population of the species has produced gaps in the area occupied by it, so that it now occurs only sporadically. Unless suitable protective measures are taken in other member countries it will probably become extinct within a few decades. For the most part no such measures, or only partial ones, are reported at present.

Possibilities of protection: The species should be given sufficient protection in member countries to enable it to maintain its strength. This can be done by means of a control on the existing animals or, in the event of excessive increase, through hunting, which would necessarily have to be controlled. In addition reserves should be established along certain watercourses.

2. Wolverine - *Gulo gulo*

This species forms part of the characteristic diluvial fauna of Europe, but it is now confined to Scandinavia, to Norway and Sweden in fact. Being harmful to livestock (reindeer) and game it is hunted relentlessly, premiums being paid for the purpose. Norway and Sweden report no general protective measures.

Possibilities of protection: Restrictions on hunting, should its numbers be threatened, and establishment of reserves for it.

3. Wild cat - *Felis silvestris*

This is a typical European forest animal that has become extinct over large areas of Europe as a result of forestry and hunting. It now occurs rarely, and only in limited areas. In most countries it receives no protection, so that a renewed spread of this economically desirable species is impossible at present. It would be welcome in those of our forest and hunting areas where the biological equilibrium has been at all disturbed in order to restore this balance.

Possibilities of protection: Total protection in all areas in which the species now occurs or to which it might spread in the future, until it is so widespread and numerous that controlled hunting becomes necessary.

4. Northern lynx - *Lynx lynx*

The view taken of this species is similar to that of *Felis silvestris*. It has become extinct in the Alps. There may be one or two couples in the French High Alps, but this is not certain. The species now occurs mainly in Scandinavia. Preservation of the lynx and its re-establishment in forest areas of Central Europe would be economically desirable in order to check the unnatural increase of the roe (*Capreolus*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

Possibilities of protection: Total protection in areas where the species is rare, control of numbers in its main areas and re-establishment in the extensive forest areas of the Alps and Central Europe.

5. Panther - *Felis panther*.

This occurs in small numbers in Kusadasi - Kalani National Park near Izmir in Turkey where it is protected. Such protection should continue.

6. European brown bear - *Ursus arctos*

The bear was formerly the traditional large carnivore of Europe; in the 19th Century it became almost completely extinct in Southern Europe and Western Central Europe. In the Alps, Pyrenees and Apennines it is now numerically unimportant and highly localised, so that, like the lynx, it occurs principally in Scandinavia. General re-establishment of this mammal, which does not always necessarily give way to man, would not be justifiable and is not to be recommended, but nevertheless extensive reserves should be provided in order to preserve the species. Such reserves should even be established in the Central Alps. An undesirable spread of the species might be prevented by controlled shooting.

7. Wolf - *Canis lupus*

Canis lupus, like *Gulo gulo*, has been and is considered as a species that it would be economically desirable to exterminate. Its preservation is only possible in large reserves and subject to control of its numbers; only forest areas uninhabited by man are suitable for the purpose, so that Scandinavia alone can be considered. Such reserves exist in Czechoslovakia and Poland, so that practical information can be obtained.

8. Monk seal - *Monachus monachus*

This Mediterranean seal is threatened by intensive hunting and disturbance of its natural haunts. Prohibition of hunting and preservation of its biotopes may be considered as the most important protective measures.

9. Grey seal - *Halichoerus gryphus*

This large seal is found in some numbers on the rocky Atlantic and Baltic coasts. It does not appear to be in

danger except in Ireland where the small numbers deserve some protection.

10. North Atlantic walrus - *Odobenus rosmarus*

This race of walrus was in danger some years ago. The total stock in the waters between Canada and Greenland is about 8,000 individuals. During a few years several hundreds were captured from ships, but this hunting was stopped. The walrus is now hunted by Greenlanders on the ice. It needs formal protection in international waters.

11. Wild goats - *Capra hircus*, *C. ibex*, *C. pyrenaica*

The European wild goats were once widespread in the Alps and the mountains of Southern Europe; as a result of intensive hunting in the last few centuries they are extinct apart from a very few survivors. Following the successful re-establishment of Capra ibex in Switzerland, where it is now found in easily the largest numbers, similar efforts should be made on behalf of the Pyrenean and Cretan wild goats. The Swiss example shows the correct method. In large areas of the Alps circumstances are now favourable to the spread of Capra ibex, since the breeding of sheep and goats in upland areas is constantly decreasing.

12. European beaver - *Castor fiber*

The only survivors of this species in member States occur in Norway, Sweden and along the lower Rhone. There its continued existence may be considered secure thanks to French protective measures. Since this is the last remnant on the West European continent of the species it appears necessary to re-introduce it in other places in Western Europe; several member States have the requisite biological conditions.

13. Porcupine - *Hystrix cristata*

This species is confined to Southern Europe. In Italy it is protected to some extent and in Greece it may not be hunted. Total protection against any kind of persecution, more particularly in reserves, appears necessary.

A P P E N D I X V

DRAFT REGULATIONS
recommended by the International Committee
for Biological Control of Plant Enemies (ICBC)
concerning the protection of ants
of the group Formica rufa

I. In view of the beneficial action of ants of the Formica rufa group in protecting the forests against attack by harmful insects and in increasing the honey yield (they help to produce the "honey-dew" collected by bees), the useful species of this group should be protected against all forms of damage and destruction.

II. It is therefore prohibited to damage or destroy the nests of these ants. In particular, it is prohibited to remove the materials of the nests in any season, even when the ant-hills are depopulated following temporary migration of the ants or their retreat into the ground during periods of inactivity or cold.

III. It is prohibited to destroy or collect ants of the Formica rufa group (workers, queens, males, larvae, or the cocoons known as "ant-eggs") and to use or trade in them for any purpose whatever. It is prohibited to damage these ants or their nests with insecticides or other harmful substances.

IV. The above provisions may be waived only on behalf of the State Forestry Administration for the protection of the forests, or on behalf of scientific institutions having received special authorisation from the Ministry of Agriculture for the same purpose or for research.

V. The Ministry of Agriculture shall ensure, through the Forestry Administration, the application of the provisions in this law in accordance with the general rules governing the care of forest resources.

A P P E N D I X VI

Draft Regulations
on the award of a European Diploma to
certain protected landscapes, reserves and
natural features

Article 1

1. A European Diploma is hereby instituted, which may be awarded to certain landscapes, reserves and natural features of more than national interest, situated in the member States of the Council of Europe.
2. The effect of the European Diploma shall be to place such landscape, reserve or feature under the sponsorship of the Council of Europe.
3. The Diploma shall be awarded for a period of five years, renewable for successive periods of five years.
4. It shall take the form of a document certifying the said sponsorship and signed by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe; the seal of the Council shall be affixed hereto.

Article 2

Subject to the consent of the Government of the State in which the landscape, reserve or feature is situated, the European Diploma shall be awarded by the Committee of Ministers on the proposal of the Committee of Experts for the Conservation of Nature and Landscape.

Article 3

1. The Committee of Experts may propose that the European Diploma be awarded to any landscape, reserve or feature fulfilling the conditions laid down in Article 1, paragraph 1.

Appendix VI

2. Any such proposal shall be accompanied by supporting documents mentioning inter alia the system of protection already enjoyed by the said landscape, reserve or feature and the body responsible for the administration of the same.

Failing such system, or if the existing system is considered to be inadequate, the supporting documents shall describe the system of protection recommended by the Committee of Experts.

Article 4

1. Decisions concerning the award of a European Diploma shall be taken by the Committee of Ministers by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast and a majority of the Representatives entitled to sit on the Committee.

2. When (in pursuance of Article 3 (2) above) the Committee of Experts recommends a system of protection, the decision to award the Diploma shall wait on the introduction of the said system by the competent authorities concerned.

3. The decision of the Committee of Ministers shall be recorded in the document mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 4; the said document shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Governments concerned.

Article 5

1. The competent authorities of the State in which the landscape, reserve or feature awarded the European Diploma is situated shall communicate to the Committee of Experts an annual report concerning the state of the said landscape, reserve or feature, describing in particular any developments which have taken place and the effects of awarding the European Diploma.

2. The first report shall be communicated to the Committee of Experts one year after the date of the award of the Diploma.

Article 6

The Committee of Experts shall examine the annual reports and may express an opinion thereon, which shall be addressed to the Governments concerned through the Committee of Ministers.

A P P E N D I X VII

NATIONAL PARK ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY AND
TECHNICAL AID REQUESTS

Note presented by M. ZEKAI BAYER,
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In Turkey, the connecting link between Asia and Europe National Park establishment began in 1958.

Under authority given by the Turkish Forest Law, 5 National Parks and 25 Recreation areas have been established in the National Forests by the General Directorate of Forestry.

During the establishment of National Parks, nature conservation, social and touristic aims are considered.

At present, a proposed National Parks Law is being discussed in the National Parliament.

It is hoped that the National Parks will be set up as an independent division in 1965. It is now included with the Information and Education Division.

Brief information about the National Parks in Turkey follows:

Appendix VII1. Yozgat Pine National Park

This park just outside the town of Yozgat was established to preserve a relic of the scotch pine forests which covered much of this part of the country centuries ago. The mountain covered with mature pines makes an excellent rest and recreation area for local people and tourists.

2. Karatepe - Aslantas National Park

This area northeast of Adana was set aside to preserve the Hittite ruins and the forests around them. The Hittites lived in Anatolia about 2,000 B.C.

3. Soguksu National Park

This drainage in the Kizilcahamam National Forest above the town of the same name protects a tract of forest land for all time for the enjoyment of the public. Since it is only 80 Klm. from the Capital city of Ankara it is a favorite recreation area for capital residents and visitors.

4. Manyas Bird Paradise National Park

Manyas Lake is on the migratory bird flyway from Africa to Europe. This park furnishes a protected resting area where many species of birds can be observed and studied in their natural habitat. See the attached detailed report.

5. Uludag National Park

This unit has been selected to protect this characteristic mountain with its beautiful views, interesting geologic formations, plant zones and natural forests for the benefit of future generations of people. The city of Bursa lies at the foot of the mountain.

The National Five Year Development Plan provides for the establishment of five new national parks as part of the programme to develop tourism.

The Turkish Universities co-operate with the Forest Service in planning the National Parks established in Turkey and in return may use them for park and recreation research.

We hope to co-operate with international park and recreation organisations, with the assistance of the European Council, for the betterment of our present parks as well as advice on the establishment of the following five proposed park areas.

1. Yedigöller - (Seven Lakes) (Devrek)

This area 47 Klm. northeast of Bolu is characterised by lakes and beautiful forest scenery. There is trout fishing.

2. Samsun Dagi - Kuşadasi

This mountainous peninsula just into the Aegean Sea south of Kuşadasi. It is also called Kalamaki Forest. It is rich in all sorts of plant and animal life, even including panthers.

3. Bos Konak-Manavgat

This proposed park and recreation area is 70 Klm. from Manavgat on the headwaters of the Pazar Cay. This river rises in a series of big springs in a beautiful steep canyon part of the drainage. The area is sometimes called "Trout Treasure" because of the many trout found here. There are also some old Roman ruins including a stone bridge across the canyons which is still used for the road.

4. Mal Lake-Bafra

This forest area in the Black Sea region near Bafra has red pine (*Pinus brutia*) trees which reach a height of from 40 to 60 meters, so some of them should be preserved.

5. Beynam Forest-Ankara

This is another pine relic forest located about 40 Klm. south of Ankara. It is a remainder of the Middle Anatolia steppe forests austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*).

Appendix VII

History has it that Timulenk hid his elephants from Yildirim Beyazid in this forest during the seige of Ankara.

A complete study of Uludag National Park has been prepared with the help of a Canadian expert from IUCN. We are pleased to tell you that it has been carried out without change by the Government of Turkey.

We wish to thank IUCN for this assistance, and to mention the deep interest and attention shown by Mr Harroy, the chief of our Committee, and Mr Kestoloot, the Belgian delegate during their visit to our country.

We hope that the Council of Europe will assist us with technical aid in planning the Samsun Dagi area which has rare flora and fauna peculiar to the Mediterranean climate.

We are in need of technical aid in park planning and research, and in biology. We hope that we can receive such help from ICBF, IUCN, the World Wildlife Fund, the Fauna Preservation Society, and Project MAR.

We hope to see a request item about this in the report of our Committee.

"MANYAS BIRD PARADISE NATIONAL PARK"

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REGION:

(a) In 1959 the Ministers Council of the Turkish Republic, established the Bird Sanctuary as a National Park, covering an area of 52 Ha. 26.3 Ha. of this area is privately owned and must be acquired for park purposes.

(b) Location:

Manyas Lake is located in Marmara Region. It is 20 kilometers south of Bandirma Porton the Marmara Sea.

(c) Description of Manyas Lake:

In contrast to some of the other lakes near the eastern shore of the Marmara Sea (Sapanca-Iznik) which are deep, Lake Manyas and Abuliyond show maximum depths of not more than 10 meters. Lake Manyas covers an area of approximately 200 sq.km. This type of lake is called argilliferous by the Limmology nomenclature. This kind of lake is rich in suspended inorganic matter and calcium carbonate. Further more it is very rich in plancton which by its quantity contributes also to the muddy colouration of the Lake's water.

II. BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE:

52 Hectares of northern lake shore including mud flats, willow-bushes and trees, grasslands flooded in the winter, tree plantations and reedlands are now preserved by the Turkish Forest Service and set apart as a Nature reserve (Manyas Bird Paradise). Numbers of wild birds spend the summer and many others stop there on migration.

Manyas Lake is situated on the main bird migration route from central and N.E. Europe to Africa over the Bosphorus, the Near East and the Nile Valley. It is an important and very suitable resting place for Waders (Scolopacidae) and Waterbirds mostly in the late-summer when broad mud flats appear. A list of Manyas birds is attached to this report.

Appendix VIIIII. RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE:

1. The existing buildings will be equiped to serve as:
 - (a) a small field research laboratory in co-operation with the University of Istanbul.
 - (b) an educational centre (Nature-Museum), by providing showcases explaining the main natural facts of Manyas Lake.
 - (c) Visitors Centre: with simple accomodation for scientists.

2. A Nature Trail:

From the Research Centre throughout the Reserve showing the main features without disturbing or spoiling the landscape or wild life, will be constructed by the Forest Service under supervision of an expert. An observation post will be built to provide an opportunity to observe bird life at any time of the year without disturbance. The nature trail will not be used during the breeding season except for special research work.

"ULUDAG NATIONAL PARK"

I. INTRODUCTION:

This park occupies a tract of land comprising 300 Ha. within the provincial boundaries of Bursa, in the north west of Turkey. It presents a fine exhibit of ecological zones; from broad leaved forests through pine and the higher fir forests, to the sub-alpine Juniper slopes and alpine meadows of the summit. The mountain as a whole is an ecological unit, and the logical area to be included in the Park would encompass this unit in its entirety.

II. PHYSICAL FACTORS:

(a) Topography: Mount Uludag rises as a wall on the north side of Bursa city. The maximum horizontal distance from the centre of Bursa city to the highest point of Uludag peak 2,543 meters above sea level, is 19 kilometers. Very close to the highest peak there are four famous alpine lakes: Buzlu (Iceberg), Kilimli, Mirror and Black. The largest lake is 250 meters in diameter. One can see ice on the lakes even in summer time moved by the wind on the surface of the lakes. Also there is a water fall on the Aras stream.

(b) Geology: Uludag is a geologist's paradise, a place where many geological processes can be studied and observed, and where a wide variety of rock structures are present.

The origin of the park area is volcanic. We can say that the centre of the mountain is granit overlaid with crystalline schists. There are some marks of the glacier age around the peak. There is also a wolframite mine near the summit.

(c) Climate: Mount Uludag has its own local climatic conditions different from any other in the Marmara Region. Snow falls almost 284 days of the year on an average. December and January are the heavy snow months. Maximum depth of snow is 75 meters at 1,920 meters above sea level, 2.03 meters at the Kirazli Yayla station which is 1,540 meters above sea level.

III. Flora and Fauna:

One can easily observe the vertical zones of Mayer from lauretum Castanetum, iagetum, Pinetum Abirtum to Aplinetum on the mountain.

The many species are: Arbutusundai, Oba europea vaseaster, Erica arborca, Sam bacussap, Fragus orientalis, Populus tremula, Alnus glulonosa, Pinus nigra, Abies bornmullerianan and Juniperus commonusyar nara. Besides these species there are a lot of bush and grass species on the area.

The area supports a large variety of birds, and presumably of certain wild mammals. These animals have great value both for scientific study and as an attraction for visitors. Complete protection from hunting will encourage the increase of these species and others.

The National Forest now has an 80 Ha. wild life management unit in which it is planned to increase the population of ungulates by planting animals from other places in Turkey.

IV. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

Uludag's beauty and natural features are natural attractions for visitors both from within Turkey and from other countries.

It is the best place in the vicinity of Istanbul and Ankara and Izmir for skiing and other winter activities. When winter comes and everything is covered with snow, Uludag becomes a paradise for winter sports enthusiasts.

According to the long-term development plan of Uludag National Park, a summer resort will be built to satisfy the needs of thousands of people.

There is a modern hotel at timberline which is reached by a high quality highway from Bursa. There is also a guest house for scientists who wish to do research work on the mountain.

A cable car system runs from Bursa three and a half kilometers up the mountain.

A P P E N D I X VIII

NATIONAL PARKS IN GREECE

Note by the Greek Delegation

At the Committee's meeting last year this Delegation presented a memorandum on the result of its efforts to set up a National Park in the Pindus Mountains region. We stated that as the Ministry of Economic Co-ordination had earmarked funds for this purpose, a detailed study had been made on the spot by Mr Kossenakis of the local conditions lending themselves to the scheme and of the probable cost, and we informed the Committee of the broad lines of this study.

The Delegation is now happy to tell the Committee of a further step forward which has been made in Greece to foster the idea of National Parks. Royal Decree No. 38 of January last set up a National Parks Council under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Irene, Heir to the Throne, and under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture. Meeting on 26th June, the Council elected an Executive Board of five members to follow up and encourage measures to create National Parks. The members of the Board are two officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the President of the "Union of Tree Lovers", Mrs Argyropoulo, a representative of the Tourist Industry and a university professor.

At its first meeting the new Council also decided to supplement and amend the legislation on National Parks in Greece, to adopt provisions for the conservation of natural sites to be classified as "national monuments", and to take steps to establish a National Park in the Pindus area.

By virtue of this last decision, the National Park in question is to comprise, for a start, the regions of PERIVOLI (Grevena) and VOVOUSSA (Epirus), which, as the studies show, present fewer practical difficulties. The characteristics of this region are as follows:

Total area: 5562 hectares. 2403 of which are forest 2208 woodland, and 940 pasture-land. There is also a small stretch of lakes.

The forests are composed of Pinus nigra and silvestris, abies cephalonica hydrida and beech.

The entire region is State property. It is grazed by about 6,000 sheep and 250 beasts of burden. The equivalent of 3,000 cubic meters of timber for building purposes is produced. The mountains are the natural habitat of the white bear, the fox, the roe-deer and the wild boar, which are fully protected.

This region contains the highest peaks of Macedonia and the Epirus, reaching a maximum of 2,177 m.