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INTERNATIONAL MIOLOGICAL PROGRAM

CONSERVATION SUBCOMMISSION

PACIFIC COAST FIELD STUDY AND SYMPOSIUM JANUARY-MARCH XXXXX 1964

1. The International Council of Scientific Unions, ICSU, has entrusted to a Planning Commission under Professor Montalenti of Rome the task of preparing an International Biological Program (IBP) to be carried out within the period 1965-1970. One of the basic requirements is to ensure that the many natural areas on which science must depend for future research in the field are not so damaged or destroyed by being put to other uses that the future advance of biology and the earth sciences is prejudiced. With this object the Planning Commission established a Conservation Subcommission consisting of E.M. Nichelson (London, Convener), M. Acosta-Solis (Quito). F. Bourliere (Paris) G. Dementiev (Moscow) V.Goetel (Cracow)& E.H.Graham (Washington). In order to develop a definitive programme this Sub-Commission is carrying out a number of preliminary trials the most important being two international reconnaissances of key areas, the Pacific Coast of the Americans and the Mediterranean from SW Europe through North Africa to SW Asia. In view of the immense length of the Pacific Coast it is necessary in the first stag e to concentrate upon the central sector Ecuador-California, holding over for subsequent treatment the southern, Ecuador-Cape Horn, and northern, California-Aleutians, sectors.

2. The reasons for this selection include :

- (a) the importance of enlisting the outstanding ecolaxogical resources in this region, e.g. the University of California & the Charles Darwin Institute on Galapagos, together with its long experience of management of natural areas such as National Parks and National Forests, in order to serve as a basis for the development of this aspect of the IBP in the Western Hemisphere
 - (b) the pressing urgency of the task if areas in this region which are of irreplayeable value to world science are not to be him lost for ever by the advance of exploitation
 - (c) the helpful readiness of Governments in this region to recognise and coeoperate in solving the problem, as has already been demonstrated by the Government of Ecuador over Galapagos, the Government of Mexico over National Parks and other conservation measures and the Government of the USA and the State of California during the past eighty years since the creation of Yosemite National Park

- 2.(ctd) (c) the presence in the region during the first quarter of 1964 of an exceptional group of visiting biologists in connection with the programme of the Charles

 Darwin Institute, the dates of XME which dictate the timetable of the present Symposium.
- 3. The objects of the Field Study and Symposium may be outlined as:
 - (a) finding the facts about existing ecological knowledge and progress in conserving important natural areas within the region, extending very roughly 100 miles or 160 kilometres inland from the Pacific Coast between northern California and southern Ecuador, including offshore waters and islands.
 - (b) Discussing the facts with a number of scientists, agriculturalists, foresters and government leaders and officials within the region, and on this basis evaluating the present situation and the possibilities of progress
 - (c) reviewing the main deficiencies and gaps both at the level of survey and information and of planning and developing projects for conservation of further natural areas necessar/y in oder that the exceptional biological and physiographic treasures of the region shall be worthily represented in the world series.
 - (d) preparing reports and budgets on the money, manpower equipment and other resources required to achieve the best results for the International Biological // Program within the region
 - (3) Offering such help and advice as may be needed and desized by governments of the region on the best approach to fulfilment of their inherent responsibilities to posterity for trusteeship of the natural treasures and resources of the region
 - (f) through these means helping to provide a basis for framing wise and effective plans for the fulfilment of the conservation objectives of the IBP.

 and make it alice court for the whole world.

- (a) Papers to be invited from leading authorities on the ecological and conservation problems and achievments affacting the safeguarding of significant natural areas within the region. Lee possept 6
 - (b) Field studies and a strictly limited number of site visits and demonstrations by in order to ensure a minimum background appreciation of the problems and potentialities.
 - (w) visits to specialist institutions and scientists and to authorities concerned with land-use, forestry, development etc, including a few discussions , seminars or meetings to explain the IBP in its application to the region
 - (d) discussions wherever possible with government leaders.
 - (e) review of the project for an Equatorial National Park
 - (f) international discussion of the information and experience gained.
 - (g) subsequent reports to IBP and international and national organisations concerned.
- 5 The provisional timetable x is:

1964

January Assembly of biologists for Darwin Institute program and journey to Galapagos, where study of the islands begins, continuin into March 26th (approx) advance party starts field visits in Colombia (F. Carlos Lehman)

February 1 (approx) field visit to area of pro posed

KNANK Equatorial National Park in Ecuador led
by M. Acosta-Solis, until Feb. 13 (approx)

- 14 Seminar and discussions in Quito
- 15 To Costa Rico
 - 16-18 In Costa Rico (Instituto Interamerica ano de Ciencias Agricolas, G. Budowski)
 - 19 To Mexico City and on to site of Symposium, probably Acapulco.
 - 20-24 Symposium
 - 25-5th March (approx) visits to other areas of interest in Centfal America

5 (ctd)

Also in March a meeting will take place in Ecuador to report on the work of the Derwin Institute. & days in grits -

Among those intending to participate from outside the region are Sir Julian Huxley, E.M. Nicholson, E.H. Graham, & Peter Scott, representing the various international max scientific and conservation bodies concerned. Dr Starker Leopold and other leading biologists from within the region are also expected to participate, including in particular Dr Enrique Beltran who has kindly offered to act as host and organiser for the Symposium in Mexico.

Informak most generous offers of hospitality and facilities have already been received in respect of Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia & Cost Rica

Since the inititation of the necessary papers is urgent it is suggested that those who are invited or may volunteer documentation should so far as practicable cover the following points:

Known areas of high biological/physiographic value with name, ldcation, approximate area, access, special natural features, including flor a and fauna, state of protection (if any), dangers of damage or destruction, existing use and ownership, and references to relate published or unpublished survey or scientific work.

Names, locations and descriptions of interests and activities of bodies or individuals concerned with ecology, conservation, forestry or other subjects relevant to the problem of conserving natural areas.

Background information about past events, current developments or future plans which may bear on the copies - de manning problem.

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The above is a summary of the outcome of discussions at the Nairobi meeting of the Internation Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources on 12-13 Spptember 1963 between MRMERENEOF members of IUCN's commissions on Ecclogy and National Parks, the IBP sub-commission on conservation and others, including H.J.Coolidge & E.H.Graham (Washington, Chairmen of the IUCN Commissions E.M. Nicholson (London, Chairman of the IBP subcommission Starker Leopold (Berkeley) and Sir Julian Huxley (London & Peter Scott (Slimbridge) Charles Darwin Foundation,

Mangosta-Solis (Quito) G.Budowski (Turrialba, Costa Rica)
P. Carlos Lehman (Bogota) CALI-P.D.BX 680