

1973 United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

Prepared by the Secretariat of IUCN
with the advice and guidance of the
IUCN International Commission on National Parks



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
1110 Morges, Switzerland
1973

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international body, formed in 1948, which has its headquarters in Morges, Switzerland. It is a Union of sovereign states, government agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the initiation and promotion of scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation of the living world - man's natural environment - and the natural resources on which all living things depend, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

This objective can be achieved through active conservation programmes for the wise use of natural resources based on scientific principles. IUCN believes that its aims can be achieved most effectively by international effort in cooperation with other international agencies, such as Unesco and FAO.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is an international charitable organization dedicated to saving the world's wildlife and wild places, carrying out the wide variety of programmes and actions that this entails. WWF was established in 1961 under Swiss law, with headquarters also in Morges.

Since 1961, IUCN has enjoyed a symbiotic relationship with its sister organization, the World Wildlife Fund, with which it works closely throughout the world on projects of mutual interest. IUCN and WWF now jointly operate the various projects originated by, or submitted to them.

The projects cover a very wide range from environmental policy and planning, environmental law, education, ecological studies and surveys, to the establishment and management of areas as national parks and reserves and emergency programmes for the safeguarding of animal and plant species threatened with extinction as well as support for certain key international conservation bodies.

WWF fund-raising and publicity activities are mainly carried out by National Appeals in a number of countries, and its international governing body is made up of prominent personalities in many fields.

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Foreword

The United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves is compiled by IUCN at the request of the United Nations.

The present volume, which inaugurates a new format, is a continuation of the pioneering work of Dr. Jean-Paul Harroy, Professor at the University of Brussels, and former Chairman of IUCN's International Commission on National Parks (ICNP), who was responsible for Part II of the First Edition and for the Second Edition (French and English versions) of the UN List, as well as the Addendum to the English version of the Second Edition.

The information in the 1973 List is based on that of the English version of the Second Edition of the List and its Addendum, published by Hayez, Brussels, in 1971 and 1972, covering data available to 30 June 1972. The 1973 List has been prepared by the Secretariat of IUCN with the advice and guidance of ICNP. Selection of protected areas for inclusion in the List was carried out by a Selection Panel consisting of Mr. J. I. Nicol (Canada), Chairman of ICNP, Mr. Kai Curry-Lindahl (Unesco), Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (IUCN Secretariat), Professor Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium), Mr. P. H. C. Lucas (New Zealand), and Dr. Kenton R. Miller (FAO).

Introduction

This List has been drawn up at the request of the United Nations and in keeping with Resolution 713 of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council held in 1959, which recognized National Parks and Equivalent Reserves as an important factor in the wise use of natural resources.

The background to the ECOSOC decision and subsequent endorsement of specific lists is given in the introductory pages of the English version of the Second Edition of the "United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves" prepared by IUCN and published by Hayez, Brussels, in 1971.

To qualify for inclusion in the List a protected area must meet certain criteria approved by IUCN's International Commission on National Parks. These criteria are dealt with in the next section.

The 1973 List inaugurates a new format in which the selected reserves are listed by title with their size and year of establishment. Information about the protection status, broad description, ecology, presence of conspicuous flora and fauna, endangered species and the like, are given in a loose-leaf publication, "World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas", which is being issued separately by IUCN.

The List is a selection of protected natural and anthropological, historical or archeological areas. Exclusion from the List does not imply a judgement on the relative value of the areas concerned but only that these areas do not appear to satisfy the criteria for selection that are described below.

In the present List some protected areas have been included on a tentative basis only (they are marked with an asterisk) because of the existence of disturbing factors that endanger the effectiveness of their protection. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will intensify their efforts to improve the protection of such areas so that their retention in the List may be justified.

It is stressed that the world system of national parks and reserves is dynamic and not static and this is one reason for the decision to issue the List annually. Its accuracy and values will depend on the willingness of governments, agencies, organizations, and individuals to provide IUCN with appropriate information.

Components of the List

The selected areas are listed with name, size and year of establishment.

The year of establishment indicates when the area was first given a status satisfying the selection criteria without regard to possible change in size later.

The selected areas are grouped in three lists, namely:

1. UN List of National Nature Reserves.
2. UN List of National Parks and Related Reserves.
3. UN List of Provincial Parks.

The present sequence of the three lists is not intended to imply a judgement on the relative value of nature reserves compared with national parks and related reserves, the only marked difference between these protected areas being the question of public access.

All three lists have certain elements in common in that they embrace areas which:

- a) Enjoy adequate legal protection under statute;
- b) Enjoy adequate *de facto* protection;
- c) Have a minimum size of 1,000 hectares of natural zones (exceptions are made for islands of smaller size).

The detailed criteria to be used in choosing areas that have these characteristics are discussed in the next section.

Areas in the List of National Parks and Related Reserves derive their legal protection from the "highest competent authority" having jurisdiction over the region in which the area is situated, whereas areas in the List of Provincial Parks enjoy legal protection derived from authorities of lower status. In both cases the areas must be such that controlled public access is allowed.

Areas in the List of National Nature Reserves on the other hand are those from which the public is excluded. They include both Strict Nature Reserves and Managed Nature Reserves. They also derive their legal protection from the "highest competent authority".

National Parks

The 10th General Assembly of IUCN held in New Delhi, November 1969, approved a definition of the term "national park". This resolution is included later in the introductory sections of this volume.

In essence, a national park is an area of national territory for which the central Government authority has ordered the following requirements to be fulfilled:

- a) Status of general protection;
- b) Size in excess of a certain minimum;
- c) Protected status adequately maintained;

and in which the central authority permits or actually encourages tourism.

The term "equivalent reserve" was introduced in earlier versions of the List to cover other areas in which the requirements a), b) and c) above are fulfilled but which may be either strict nature reserves in which tourism is not permitted or reserves with protection deriving from other than the central Government authority. This usage has been continued here in the general title of the List but the two classes of protected area which are not national parks *in sensu strictu* have been segregated into separate lists. The term "related reserve" has been applied to those protected areas which satisfy all the criteria approved by ICNP for national parks but are known by other names.

Provincial Parks

Provincial or state parks (which derive their protection from other than the central Government authority) which meet all other criteria approved by ICNP for national parks have been listed separately in the List of Provincial Parks, not withstanding the names by which they are known.

Similarly, the List of National Nature Reserves covers both Strict Nature Reserves and Managed Nature Reserves which meet the appropriate criteria approved by ICNP.

Arrangement within the Lists

The protected areas are grouped in descending order of size within countries.

The first column of figures gives the area in hectares (100 ha= 1 sq. kilometre) and the second column gives the date of establishment, where available.

An asterisk (*) before the name of a protected area indicates inclusion on a tentative basis (see note in first page of this Introduction).

Countries are in strict alphabetical order using names anglicized in accordance with the usage of the National Geographic Society.

Criteria for selection

The criteria used for selection of protected areas that are to be included in the List were approved by ICNP at the 11th General Assembly of IUCN at Banff in September 1972. They are summarized below.

Legal Protection

To qualify for the List a protected area must enjoy statutory legal protection establishing it as a permanently protected area and providing sufficiently strict safeguards to achieve the objectives of conservation of natural or of man-made landscapes.

For the UN List of National Parks and Related Reserves and the UN List of National Nature Reserves, such statutory protection must stem from the "highest competent authority" having jurisdiction over the region in which the protected area is situated. In some countries this may be at the level of the different provinces, as in Australia where the States have the appropriate jurisdiction.

Effective Protection

To qualify for the List a protected area must enjoy *de facto* protection as well as *de jure* protection.

This means that a budget and staff need be provided to prevent exploitation, to carry out essential administration and management, and to supervise the activities of visitors. No strict rules can be laid down on either the amount of the budget nor the number of staff since these needs vary between remote and little frequented national parks and those heavily visited areas near densely populated centres. Judgement on whether or not an area is to be included must depend on whether or not it is protected and managed in accordance with the specifications set down below. However, to give an indication of staff and budget found likely to be sufficient under average conditions the following figures may be used:

If parks are located in a region where population density is less than 50 inhabitants per square kilometer:

- minimum 1 person working full time at the management and supervision of 10,000 ha;
- minimum \$ (US) 50 spent annually for the management and supervision of 1,000 ha.

If parks are located in a region where population density is higher than 50 inhabitants per square kilometer:

- minimum 1 person working full time at the management and supervision of 4,000 ha;
- minimum \$ (US) 100 spent annually for the management and supervision of 500 ha.

Size

The minimum surface area for inclusion in the List is 1,000 ha and this must consist entirely of zones in which protection of nature takes precedence (e.g. strict natural zones, managed natural zones or wilderness zones). Zones developed or modified for administrative or touristic purposes are excluded in calculating the minimum area. Exceptions may be made for islands and for nature reserves of unusual biotic interest.

Exploitation

In general, exploitation of natural resources must be prohibited in an area which is to be included in the List. Exploitation, in this sense, is considered to include the removal of mineral resources, timber and other vegetation, and animal life, or the development of dams or other structures for irrigation or hydroelectric power. Prohibition should extend to agricultural and pastoral activities, hunting, fishing, lumbering, mining, public works construction (transportation, communications, power, etc.), and residential, commercial or industrial occupation.

Certain exceptions to this general rule may be permitted:

1. Some of the activities included in the general prohibition must be permitted in those national parks and related reserves in which zones have been established to protect a cultural heritage (e.g. managed agricultural or pastoral landscape zones; villages, towns or urbanized areas of historical or archaeological interest, etc.), since these activities form part of the heritage to be protected.
2. Sport fishing is regarded in the same category as sport hunting and should normally be excluded from national parks and equivalent reserves. It must be totally excluded from strict natural areas or nature reserves. In wilderness areas the continuance of sport fishing, where this has been a traditional practice, will not be a basis for exclusion from the List, providing adequate fauna exist in other areas. Sport fishing may be accepted in zones developed for intensive recreational or touristic use.

It is recognized that within the boundaries of certain national parks there are existing villages, towns, communication networks, and the on-going activities connected with them (apart from those referred to under exception 1. above). Provided that these areas do not occupy a significant part of the land and are *de facto* zoned and so arranged that they do not disturb the effective protection of the remaining area, they will not be considered as a basis for exclusion from the List.

Similar considerations apply in regard to private rights which existed *before* the reserve was created, such as residential rights or rights to practice agricultural, pastoral or mining activities, always provided that these rights are confined to a small part of the area. They should not be permanent and their redemption or termination should be anticipated in the long term.

The general requirement against exploitation must be rigidly enforced.

Management Activities

Not to be considered under the category of exploitation are those activities necessary for the administration and management of the protected area, or for the reasonable development of a national park or provincial park as a site for public outdoor recreation or tourism. Amongst these activities are the following:

1. Since public access is allowed in areas in the List of National Parks and Related Reserves and in the List of Provincial Parks, the construction and maintenance of a road network, the setting aside of areas for public accommodation with consequent cultivation of gardens and the construction of recreation facilities, and related services must be permitted. However, accommodation, recreation facilities and the like should not be scattered throughout the protected area, and the area they occupy should be restricted to a minimum. They should be located in areas zoned for this purpose or preferably located outside the reserve.
2. The public works necessary for the actual administration and management of the protected area, including staff housing, offices, access roads, gardens, and so on are permitted but should also be restricted to a minimum.
3. Management activities for the purpose of maintaining the desired flora or fauna are an essential ingredient in the conservation of protected areas in the managed natural zones and nature reserves and are permitted in them. These may include the removal of animals by shooting or capturing to maintain population levels, the removal of undesirable vegetation, and the use of controlled burning or grazing to maintain particular plant communities.

Protected Zones

A classification for various categories of protected areas was discussed and approved by ICNP during the 11th General Assembly of IUCN at Banff, September 1972. This was subsequently presented to the Second World Conference on national parks at Grand Teton National Park, USA, also in September 1972.

This classification places emphasis on the purpose for which the area was set aside and protected, and on the shaping of management to achieve this purpose. It is recognized that national parks and many equivalent reserves are usually made up of more than one of these areas; in some cases such areas are designated by the management authority.

The following categories of areas are distinguished:

1. Protected natural zones:
 - a) Strict natural zone.
 - b) Managed natural zone.
 - c) Wilderness zone.
2. Protected anthropological zones:
 - a) Natural biotic zone.
 - b) Cultivated landscape.
 - c) Sites of special interest.
3. Protected historical or archaeological zones:
 - a) Archaeological sites.
 - b) Historical sites.

All areas listed must include at least 1,000 ha of protected natural zone, except islands of smaller size.

Zoning

At the 11th General Assembly of IUCN at Banff it was agreed by ICNP that areas to be designated as national parks should include areas here designated as *strict natural zones*, *managed natural zones*, and *wilderness zones*. In addition it was agreed that they could appropriately contain areas of the kind here designated as *protected anthropological zones* or *protected historical or archaeological zones*. To be considered as national parks, however, they must be available for public visitation. This use, it was agreed, could be combined with the primary function of nature conservation through a system of zoning. In this, one zone would be established in which roads or other access ways may be constructed,

buildings or other structures to accommodate tourism and park administrative functions may be located, and in which appropriate recreational facilities may be placed. This special tourism/administrative zone would not be one designated primarily for nature conservation, but would be so delimited and located as to create minimum interference with the nature conservation function of the park. National parks can also satisfy the public visitation function by establishment of wilderness areas over all or part of the national park, thus providing for limited tourism of a special kind.

To qualify as a national park, in the IUCN sense, an area may consist of various combinations of zones, as follows:

1. Wilderness zone only.
2. Wilderness zone combined with strict natural zone, managed natural zone or both.
3. Any or all of the above zones combined with a tourist-administrative zone.
4. Any or all of the above zones combined with one or more zones classified as anthropological, archaeological or historical.

Description of Categories

The categories of protected areas distinguished above are described in outline in the following paragraphs.

1. Protected natural areas

These are defined as areas set aside primarily for the conservation of natural biotic communities and associated physiographic features and within which those activities only are permitted which do not interfere with the long-term protection of these natural features. Excluded are areas set aside primarily for the production and exploitation of natural resources, for recreation as a principal use, or for residential, commercial, industrial or their associated forms of land use.

A. Strict natural areas

The purpose of these areas is to protect nature in an undisturbed state in order to have it available for scientific study, aesthetic interest, or for the contribution it can make to the value of other areas. In such an area natural processes are allowed to take place in the absence of any direct human interference. These may include those processes such as natural succession, the action of naturally occurring fires, insect or disease outbreaks, storms, and the like, that lead to the replacement of the biota that exist at any one time by other biota. However, man-caused disturbance of any kind is necessarily excluded.

As defined here, such an area is not appropriate for the protection of certain stages of successional vegetation or successional animal life unless the perpetuation of these forms is assured by the action of recurrent natural factors (e.g. lightning fires). Thus a pine forest placed in a reserve of this category might well disappear in time through natural succession leading to its replacement by a broad-leaved forest.

B. Managed natural areas

The purpose of these areas is to protect a species, a group of species, biotic communities, or physical features of the environment where these require

specific human interference for their perpetuation and consequently would be in danger of disappearing in a strict natural area. The vegetation, animal life, or terrain in such an area may be managed and modified to afford near-optimum conditions for the species, communities, or features of special concern. Thus, in some European parks, a particular grassland or heath community may only be protected and perpetuated through a limited amount of livestock grazing; a *Sequoiadendron gigantea* forest may require controlled burning for its perpetuation; a marsh for wintering waterfowl may require constant removal of excess reeds and the planting of waterfowl food plants; a reserve for an endangered animal may need complete protection against predators, and so forth. Although a wide variety of protected areas must be included in this category, each must have as its *primary* purpose the protection of nature, and *not*, for example, the production of harvestable resources or the provision of outdoor recreation space.

Use of strict and managed natural areas

In both of these categories of areas human use needs to be carefully controlled and regulated. Even scientific study must be done under permit and be of a nature that will not interfere with realization of the purpose for which the area was set aside. Recreational uses, aesthetic enjoyment or educational values to be derived from such areas must not be permitted to contribute to their disturbance except where, in managed natural areas, such disturbance is appropriate. However, none of these uses is necessarily ruled out if carried out under the proper controls.

C. Wilderness areas

An area in this category has two principal purposes, that of protecting nature (defined as primary) and that of providing recreation for those capable of enduring the vicissitudes of wilderness travel by primitive means (without motorized transport, roads, improved trails and developed camp grounds, etc.). The area is maintained in a state in which its wilderness or primitive appearance is not impaired by any form of development, and in which the continued existence of indigenous animal and plant species is provided for. However, it is available to wilderness travellers, essentially in its entirety and thus does not have the limits on use that are imposed on strict or managed natural areas. Some modifications of natural conditions resulting from wilderness recreational use may be expected, but major modifications need to be avoided through restricting either the number of visitors or their activities.

2. Protected anthropological areas

These are areas set aside to provide for the continuance of ways of life endangered by the expansion of industrial civilization and its technology. They are areas occupied by people practicing ways of life of anthropological or historical importance and are intended to provide for the continuance of those ways of life for so long as there are people willing to practice them and capable of doing so. These may include, at one extreme, people who have traditionally practiced "primitive" ways of life, and at the other people who are employed specially to continue various practices of land use or cultivation in order to maintain technologies, domesticated species, or cultural practices that have scientific or cultural value. Three principal categories of areas are readily identifiable.

A. Natural biotic areas

These are essentially natural areas of which man is a component and obtains his livelihood by means that do not involve extensive cultivation or other major modifications of the vegetation and animal life. Examples are: Central Kalahari Game Reserve (Botswana), Parque Indígena de Tumucumaque (Brazil). Normally public visitation would not be permitted in such areas, although zones in which tourism is acceptable are not necessarily ruled out.

B. Cultivated landscapes

These are areas set aside to protect landscapes created by past agricultural or pastoral activities and to maintain these activities as continuing ways of life. In addition to their anthropological interest, they may have high scientific interest as reservoirs of genetic materials associated with land use practices which are disappearing from lands managed by modern agricultural technologies. Through appropriate zoning such areas can be made available, in part, for tourism visitation.

C. Sites of special interest

Areas established to protect sites in which evidence of human evolution or the occurrence of early man is to be found, including deposits of skeletal materials, artifacts, or other evidence of human occupancy. Depending on the requirements for protection and preservation such sites may, or may not, be visited by tourists.

3. Protected Historical or archaeological areas

These are areas protected because of their historical or archaeological value and in which the principal interest is usually associated with buildings, monuments, or other structures, villages, towns or cities. Activities permitted in these areas are those that do not impair the historical or archaeological values to be preserved, and normally include some level of tourism. Two general categories may be recognized:

A. Archaeological sites

Areas of past human occupancy reflecting various stages in the development of civilization. In some cases, e.g. Rome or Carthage, these may occur as part of communities still occupied by man, and blend into the second category.

B. Historical sites

Areas established to protect more recent records of human activity. These are most commonly occupied areas, such as villages or towns, in which special measures are taken to protect the features of historical interest.

Definition of National Park

The 10th General Assembly of IUCN held at New Delhi in November 1969 approved a definition of the term "national park" in accordance with the following resolution:

Considering the importance given by the United Nations to the national park concept, as a sensible use of natural resources, and considering the increasing use which has been made during these last few years in some countries of the term "national park" to designate areas with increasingly different status and objectives. The 10th General Assembly of IUCN meeting in New Delhi in November 1969 recommends that all governments agree to reserve the term "national park" to areas answering the following characteristics and to ensure that their local authorities and private organizations wishing to set aside nature reserves do the same:

A national park is a relatively large area: 1) where one or several ecosystems are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educative and recreative interest or which contains a natural landscape of great beauty; and 2) where the highest competent authority of the country has taken steps to prevent or to eliminate as soon as possible exploitation or occupation in the whole area and to enforce effectively the respect of ecological, geomorphological or aesthetic features which have led to its establishment; and 3) where visitors are allowed to enter, under special conditions, for inspirational, educative, cultural and recreative purposes.

Governments are accordingly requested not to designate as "national park":

1. A scientific reserve which can be entered only by special permission (strict nature reserve).
2. A natural reserve managed by a private institution or a lower authority without some type of recognition and control by the highest competent authority of the country.
3. A "special reserve" as defined in the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources of 1968 (fauna or flora reserve, game reserve, bird sanctuary, geological or forest reserve, etc.).
4. An inhabited and exploited area where landscape planning and measures taken for the development of tourism have led to the setting up of "recreation areas" where industrialization and urbanization are controlled and where public outdoor recreation takes priority over the conservation of ecosystems (parc naturel régional, nature park, naturpark, etc.). Areas of this description which may have been established as "national parks" should be redesignated in due course.

UN List of National Nature Reserves

Austria		
Marchauen-Marchegg Nature Reserve	1,200	1970
Botswana		
Central Kalahari Game Reserve	5,280,000	1963
Brazil		
Caracara Biological Reserve	70,000	1971
Sooretama Biological Reserve (Espiritu Santo)	24,000	1943
Nova Lombardia Biological Reserve	4,350	1970
Corrego de Veado Biological Reserve	2,400	1970
Serra Negra Biological Reserve	1,100	1970
Bulgaria		
Burma Boatine Reserve	1,226	1948
Central African Republic		
Vassaka-Bolo Strict Natural Reserve	150,000	1940
Ceylon (see Sri Lanka)		
Costa Rica		
Cabo Blanco Nature Reserve	1,172	1963
Cuba		
Cupeyal Natural Reserve	10,260	1963
El Cabo Natural Reserve	7,535	1963
Jaguani Natural Reserve	4,932	1963
Cabo Corrientes Natural Reserve	1,578	1963
Falkland Islands		
Cochon Island Nature Reserve	7.5	1969

Finland		
Kevo Strict Nature Reserve	34,200	1956
Sompio Strict Nature Reserve	18,100	1956
Maltio Strict Nature Reserve	14,700	1956
Runkaus Strict Nature Reserve	6,100	1956
Pisavaara Strict Nature Reserve	5,000	1938
Malla Strict Nature Reserve	3,000	1938
Ulvinsalo Strict Nature Reserve	2,500	1956
Salamanpera Strict Nature Reserve	1,270	1956
France		
Donzère-Mondragon Canal National Reserve	1,812	1954
Camargue Reserve	9,366	1956
Overseas Territories:		
<i>New Caledonia</i>		
Yves Merlet Maritime Reserve	15,760	1970
Gabon		
Ofoué Strict Natural Reserve	150,000	1946
Greece		
Dias Island Reserve	1,200	1938
Guioura Island Reserve	1,000	1938
Antimilos Island Reserve	800 (2,000)	1937
Guinea		
* Nimba Mountains Strict Natural Reserve	13,000	1944
Hungary		
Little Balaton (Kisbalaton) Nature Reserve	1,403	1951
Italy		
Cossogno (Val Grande) Nature Reserve	1,000	1965
Monte Cristo Nature Reserve	1,031	1971
Ivory Coast		
Nimba Mountains Strict Nature Reserve	5,000	1944
Kenya		
South-west Mau Nature Reserve	42,570	
Malagasy		
Tsingy du Bemaraha	152,000	1927
Andohahela Reserve	76,020	1939
Zahamena Reserve	73,160	1927
Marojejy Reserve	60,150	1952
* Tsaratanana Reserve	48,622	1927

Andringitra Reserve	31,160	1927
Tsingy de Namoroka Reserve	21,742	1927
Tsimanampetsotsa Lake Reserve	43,200	1927
Betampona Reserve	2,228	1927
Malaysia		
Sungei Dusun Game Reserve (Selangor, Malaya)	4,280	1964
Mauritania		
Mauritania Islands Strict Nature Reserve	10,000	
New Zealand		
Auckland Islands Reserve	62,551	1934
Campbell Islands Reserve	11,329	1954
Kermadec Islands Reserve	3,197	1934
Kapiti Island Reserve	2,000	1925
Antipodes Islands Reserve	611	1961
Snare Islands Reserve	243	1961
Bounty Islands Reserve	135	1961
Sri Lanka		
Wasgomuwa Strict Natural Reserve	27,500	1937
Ritigala Strict Natural Reserve	1,450	1937
Hakgala Strict Natural Reserve	1,100	1937
United States		
Canal Zone Biological Area	1,460	
Yugoslavia		
Risnjak National Park	3,014	1953

UN List of National Parks and Related Reserves

1. Afghanistan

No areas have been reported to IUCN which qualify for inclusion in this list.

2. Albania

1. Dajti National Park	3,000 ¹	1956
2. Lura National Park	3,000	1956
3. Tomori National Park	3,000	1956

3. Algeria

Information available to IUCN is insufficient to permit inclusion of any of the 12 national parks listed in the 1971 edition.

4. Arab Emirates

The above are listed in alphabetical order.

5. Argentina

1. Nahuel Huapi National Park	785,000	1922
2. Los Glaciares National Park	600,000	1937
3. Lanin National Park	395,000	1937
4. Rio Pilcomayo National Park	285,000	1951
5. Los Alerces National Park	263,000	1937
6. Perito Francisco P. Moreno National Park	115,000	1937
7. Tierra del Fuego National Park	63,000	1960
8. Iguazu National Park	55,000	1909
9. El Rey National Park	44,162	1948
10. Chaco National Park	15,000	1954
11. Laguna Blanca National Park	11,250	1949
12. Petrified Forest National Park	10,000	1954
13. Palmar de Colon National Park	8,500	1965

6. Australia

New South Wales

1.* Kosciusko National Park	611,882	1944
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¹ The area reported is that legally included within the park or reserve boundaries. For many parks and reserves, however, the area that meets the conservation criteria for this list may be less than the total area, but in all cases exceeds 1000 ha.

2.	Blue Mountains National Park	100,875	1959
3.	Morton National Park	77,819	1938
4.	Kanangra-Boyd National Park	56,975	1969
5.	Kincheha National Park	44,009	1967
6.	Guy Fawkes River National Park	25,434	1972
7.	New England National Park	23,369	1935
8.	Mount Kaputar National Park	16,943	1925
9.	Sturt National Park	16,362	1972
10.	Warrumbungle National Park	15,496	1953
11.	Myall Lakes National Park	15,441	1972
12.	The Royal National Park	14,908	1886
13.	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	14,614	1894
14.	Gibraltar Range National Park	14,495	1963
15.	Barrington Tops National Park	14,005	1969
16.	Dharug National Park	13,873	1967
17.	Willandra National Park	13,081	1972
18.	Ben Boyd National Park	8,910	1971
19.	Weddin Mountains National Park	8,302	1971
20.	Cocoparra National Park	8,289	1969
21.	Brisbane Water National Park	7,826	1959
22.	Mount Imlay National Park	3,766	1972
23.	Nalbaugh State Park	3,766	1972
24.	Heathcote State Park	2,252	1963
25.	Mount Warning State Park	2,140	1928
26.	Bald Rock State Park	ca. 2,000	1969
27.	Dorrigo State Park	1,642	1927
28.	Macquarie Pass State Park	1,064	1969
29.	Wallaga Lake State Park	1,053	1972
30.	Bouddi State Park	1,024	1937

Victoria

1.	Wyperfeld National Park	56,000	1921
2.	Wilson's Promontory National Park	48,340	1905
3.	Little Desert National Park	34,748	1968
4.	Hattah Lakes National Park	ca. 20,000	1960
5.	Mount Buffalo National Park	10,912	1898
6.	Lower Glenelg National Park	8,960	1969
7.	King Lake National Park	5,682	1928
8.	Mallacoota Inlet National Park	4,490	1932
9.	Fraser National Park	3,100	1957
10.	Captain James Cook National Park	2,680	1969
11.	Alfred National Park	2,270	1925
12.	The Lakes National Park	2,115	1927
13.	Wingan Inlet National Park	1,897	1909
14.	Lind National Park	1,153	1926

South Australia

1.	Unnamed Conservation Park	2,130,000
2.	Simpson Desert Conservation Park	690,000
3.	Yumbarra Conservation Park	106,000

4.	Hincks (Murlong and Nicholls) Conservation Park	65,326	1957
5.	Elliott Price Conservation Park	65,000	
6.	Flinders Ranges National Park	58,000	
7.	Flinders Chase National Park	54,272	1919
8.	Hambidge Conservation Park	37,546	1957
9.	Billiatt Conservation Park	36,700	1940
10.	Scorpion Springs Conservation Park	30,400	
11.	Bascombe Well Conservation Park	29,000	
12.	Mount Rescue Conservation Park (ex Archibald Makin Wild Life Reserve)	28,400	1953
13.	Gammon Ranges National Park	15,500	
14.	Lincoln National Park	14,208	1957
15.	Canunda National Park	8,950	
16.	Mount Remarkable National Park	8,200	
17.	Innes National Park	6,100	
18.	Coorong National Park	5,100	

Western Australia

1.	Hammersley Range National Park	590,206	1969
2.	Cape Arid National Park	259,808	1969
3.	Kalbarri National Park	152,585	1963
4.	Chichester Range National Park	150,609	1969
5.	Stirling Range National Park	115,689	1913
6.	Watheroo National Park	32,863	1969
7.	Frank Hann National Park	26,094	1970
8.	Cape le Grand National Park	22,207	1966
9.	Walpole-Nornalup National Park	18,027	
10.	Nambung National Park	17,335	1968
11.	Cape Range National Park	13,424	1965
12.	Yanchep National Park	2,790	1905
13.	Porongurup National Park	2,239	
14.	John Forrest National Park	1,579	1900

Northern Territory

1.	Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary	192,660	1924
2.	Ayers Rock-Mount Olga National Park	124,672	1958
3.	Finke Gorge National Park	45,310	1967
4.	Simpson's Gap National Park	30,592	1970
5.	Katherine Gorge National Park	22,424	

Queensland

1.	Simpson Desert National Park	505,047	1967
2.	Windsor Tableland National Park ¹	56,453	1962
3.	Eungella National Park	49,614	1941
4.	Hinchibrook Island National Park	39,348	1932
5.	Bellenden Ker National Park	32,431	1921
6.	Carnarvon National Park	26,903	1938

¹ or Daintree Gorge

7.	Salvator Rosa National Park	26,272	1957
8.	Mount Elliott National Park	25,594	1940
9.	Lamington National Park	19,775	1915
10.	Conway Range National Park	19,449	1962
11.	Dipperu National Park	11,088	1967
12.	Whitsunday Island National Park	10,926	1936
13.	Bunya Mountains National Park	9,805	1908
14.	Yamanie Falls National Park	9,717	1963
15.	Robinson Gorge National Park	8,903	1953
16.	Southwood National Park	7,705	1970
17.	Crystal Creek National Park	7,224	1952
18.	Girraween National Park	5,501	1932
19.	Cape Upstart National Park	5,463	1969
20.	Mount Barney National Park	5,253	1947
21.	Hook Island National Park	5,180	1936
22.	Forty Mile Scrub National Park	4,619	1970
23.	Isla Gorge National Park	4,310	1964
24.	Dawson River Gorge National Park	3,367	1969
25.	Cunningham's Cap National Park	3,035	1930
26.	Mount Walsh National Park	2,987	1947
27.	Flinders Island Group (or McClear) N.P.	2,962	1939
28.	Porcupine Gorge National Park	2,938	1970
29.	Barron Falls National Park	2,833	1940
30.	Palmerston National Park	2,556	1941
31.	Magnetic Island National Park	2,533	1954
32.	Gloucester Island National Park	2,460	1938
33.	Herbert River Falls National Park	2,428	1970
34.	Thornton Peak National Park	2,331	1962
35.	Mount Tempest National Park	2,104	1966

Tasmania

1.	Cradle Mount-Lake St Clair National Park	135,398	1922
2.	Mount Field National Park	16,023	1916
3.	Ben Lomond National Park	15,846	1947
4.	Maria Island National Park	9,560	1972
5.	Freycinet National Park	7,368	1916

Papua New Guinea

No areas qualify

7. Austria

The data available on the various protected areas listed in 1971 do not permit their inclusion in the 1973 list with the exception of the following which appear to qualify as cultural reserves :

1.	Karwendel Naturschutzgebiet (Tyrol)	72,000	1933
2.	Grossglockner – Pasterze mit Gamsgrube (Carinthia)	3,698	1935

8. Bangladesh

No areas qualify.

9. Barbados

No areas qualify.

10. Bahrein

No areas qualify.

11. Belgium

1. Hautes Fagnes National Nature Reserve 3,651 1957

12. Bhutan

No areas qualify.

13. Bolivia

1. Reserva Nacional de Fauna Ulla Ulla 215,125 1972

14. Botswana

1. Gemsbok National Park 2,480,000 1940
2. Chobe National Park 1,036,000 1961
3. Makgadikgadi Pans Game Reserve 390,000 1970
4. Khutswe Game Reserve 250,000 1971
5. Nxai Pan National Park 210,000 1971
6. Moremi Wild Life Reserve 181,300 1965
7. Mabua Sehube Game Reserve 180,000 1971

15. Brazil

1. Araguaia National Park (Bananal Is.) 460,000 1959
2. Chapada dos Veadeiros (Goiás) 171,924 1961
3. Iguaçú National Park (Paraná) 170,000 1939
4.* Serra da Bocaina National Park
(Serra do Mar) ca. 140,000 1971
5. Emas National Park (Goiás) 100,000 1961
6. Brasília National Park (DF) 28,000 1961
7. Monte Pascoal National Park (Bahia) 22,500 1961
8. Itatiaia National Park
(Rio de Janeiro-Minas Gerais) 12,000 1937
9. Aparados da Serra National Park
(Rio Grande do Sul) 10,500 1959
10. Caparaó National Park
(Espírito Santo-Minas Gerais) 10,435 1961
11. Serra dos Órgãos National Park
(Rio de Janeiro) ca. 10,000 1939
12. Sete Cidades National Park (Piauí) 6,221 1961
13. Tijuca National Park (Guanabara) 3,300 1961

16. British Honduras

The information available does not allow inclusion of any area.

17. Brunei

No information that national parks or equivalent reserves exist.

18. Bulgaria

1. Vitocha People's Park	22,800	1934
2. Vikhren Park	6,736	1962
3. Ousoun Bodjak (Lopouchna) Reserve	2,836	1956
4. Djendema Reserve	1,775	1953
5. Steneto Park	1,666	1963
6. Parangalitza Reserve	1,580	1933
7. Maritza Lakes (Maritchini Esera) Reserve	1,509	1951
8. Doupkata Reserve	1,232	1961

The available information suggests that Zlatni Iassatzi Park is too developed for tourism to include the minimum 1,000 ha of protected area.

19. Burma

1. Pidaung Game Sanctuary	70,190	1913
2. Shwe-U-Daung Game Sanctuary	30,600	1918
3. Maymyo Game Sanctuary	12,690	1918

20. Burundi

No parks or reserves reported.

21. Byelorussian SSR (included with USSR)**22. Cambodia (Khmer Republic)**

1.* Phnom Prich Faunal Reserve	195,120	
2.* Angkor National Park	10,717	1925

(At the time of publication these areas are under military occupancy and it is unlikely that their natural areas or cultural monuments receive protection.)

23. Cameroon

1.* Faro Forest and Faunal Reserve	330,000	1947
2. Boubandjidah National Park	220,000	1968
3. Benue National Park	180,000	1968
4. Waza National Park	170,000	1968
5.* Kimbi River Game Reserve	5,012	1963
6. Kala Maloue National Park	2,700	1972

24. Canada

1. Wood Buffalo National Park (Alberta)	4,480,700	1972
2. Jasper National Park (Alberta)	1,087,000	1907
3. Banff National Park (Alberta)	664,076	1887
4. Prince Albert National Park (Sask.)	387,464	1927
5. Riding Mountain National Park (Manitoba)	297,850	1929
6. Gros Morne National Park (Newfoundland)	194,250	1970
7. Pukaskwa National Park (Ontario)	187,775	1971
8. Kootenay National Park (British Columbia)	140,367	1920
9. Glacier National Park (British Columbia)	134,939	1886
10. Yoho National Park (British Columbia)	131,313	1920
11. Cape Breton Highlands National Park (Nova Scotia)	95,053	1956

12.	La Mauricie National Park (Quebec)	54,390	1956
13.	Waterton Lakes National Park (Alberta)	52,775	1895
14.	Kejimikujik National Park (Nova Scotia)	36,960	1964
15.	Mount Revelstoke National Park (B.C.)	25,900	1914
16.	Forillon National Park (Quebec)	24,087	1970
17.	Kouchibouguac National Park (New Brunswick)	22,533	1969
18.	Fundy National Park (New Brunswick)	20,720	1948
19.	Elk Island National Park (Alberta)	19,425	1913
20.	Pacific Rim National Park (British Columbia)	12,655	1970
21.	Point Pelee National Park (Ontario)	2,486	1918
22.	Prince Edward Island National Park	1,813	1937
24.	Georgian Bay Island National Park (Ontario)	1,295	1929

25. Central African Republic

1.*	Bamingui-Bangoran National Park	1,000,000	1936
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Ceylon (see Sri Lanka)

26. Chad

1.*	Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve	4,892,500	1969
2.	Zakouma National Park	297,200	1963
3.	Manda National Park	110,000	1965

27. Chile

1.	Villarica National Park	167,000	1940
2.	Cape Horn National Park	63,093	1947
3.	Torres del Paine National Park	10,000 to 20,000	
4.	Fray Jorge National Park	6,845	1941
5.	Nahuelbuta National Park	5,415	1939
6.	Tolhuaca National Park	3,500	1935

28. China (People's Republic of)

No information available.

29. China (Republic of)

No areas meeting the criteria of this list have been established.

30. Colombia

1.*	Sierra de la Macarena National Park	600,000	1971
2.	El Tuparro Faunistic Reserve	380,000	1970
3.*	Puracé National Park	ca. 80,000	1961
4.	Sierra Nevada National Park	50,000	1964
5.*	Isla de Salamanca National Park	20,912	1964
6.*	Tayrona National Park	15,000	1964

Congo Democratic Republic (see Zaïre)

31. Congo Republic		
1. Odzala National Park	110,000	1940
32. Costa Rica		
1. Tortuguero National Park	18,000	1970
2. Santa Rosa National Park	9,904	1970
3. Poas Volcano National Park	4,000	1970
4. Cahuita National Park	1,700	1970
33. Cuba		
Several strict nature reserves, no national parks according to available information.		
34. Cyprus		
No areas qualify.		
35. Czechoslovakia		
1. High Tatra National Park	50,000	1948
2. Krknose (Mountains of the Giants) National Park	38,000	1963
3. Pieniny National Park	2,150	1967
36. Dahomey		
1. W National Park	502,050	1954
2. Boucle de la Pendjari National Park	275,000	1961
37. Denmark		
1. Hansted Reserve	3,000	1930
38. Dominican Republic		
1. El Vadado Haina-Duey	5,030	1958
39. Ecuador		
1. Galapagos National Park	10,000	1934
40. Equatorial Guinea		
No areas qualify.		
41. Ethiopia		
1.* Awash National Park	8,800	1969
2.* Simien Mountains National Park	6,000	1969
3. Menagasha National Park	3,000	
42. Falkland Islands		
1. Kidney Island Nature Reserve	29.5	1964

43. Fiji

1. Ravilevu Nature Reserve	3,972	1959
2. Nandarivatu Nature Reserve	1,280	1956

44. Finland

1. Lemmenjoki National Park	172,000	1956
2. Pallas-Ounastunturi National Park	50,000	1938
3. Oulanka National Park	10,700	1956
4. Pyhätunturi National Park	3,000	1938
5. Pyhähäkki National Park	1,010	1956
6. Linnansaari National Park	(land only) 800	1956

45. France

1. La Vanoise National Park	52,839	1963
2. Pyrénées Occidentales National Park	45,707	1967
3. Mercantour National Game Reserve	27,843	1953
4. Le Pelvoux Reserve	8,714	1913
5. Mont Vallier Reserve	8,208	1956
6. Le Carlitte Reserve	5,717	1956
7. Néouvielle Reserve	2,300	1935
8. Port Cros National Park	(land only) 685	1963

Overseas territories

No areas qualify, according to the available information.

46. Gabon

1. Okanda National Park	190,000	1946
2.* Wonga-Wongue National Park	82,760	1967

47. Gambia

No areas qualify.

48. German Federal Republic

1. Ammergauer Berge Nature Reserve	27,600	1963
2. Lüneburger Heide Nature Park	20,000	1936
3. Königssee Nature Reserve	20,000	1959
4. Karwendel und Karwendelvorgebirge Nature Reserve	19,000	1959
5. Bayerischer Wald National Park	12,000	1970
6. Hochkienberg, Dürrnbachhorn, Sonntagshorn, Inzeller, Kienberg und Staufen in den Chiemgauer Alpen Nature Reserve	9,500	1954
7. Vogelfreistätte Insel Mellum Nature Reserve	3,500	1939
8. Nord-Sylt Nature Reserve	1,790	1969
9. Federsee Nature Reserve	1,410	1939

Other areas not included in the former UN List have been reported to meet the criteria and their inclusion will be considered for the next issue.

49. Ghana		
1. Mole National Park	466,200	1961
2* Digya National Park	312,436	1971
3. Bui National Park	154,368	1971
50. Greece		
1. Pindus National Park	12,935	1966
2. Samarias Ravines National Park (Crete)	4,850	1953
3. Mount Olympus National Park	3,998	
4. Parnassus National Park	3,512	1938
5. Mount Ainos National Park	2,841	1962
51. Guatemala		
1. Tikal National Park	57,600	1957
2. Atitlan National Park	19,300	1955
3. Rio Dulce National Park	9,600	1955
52. Guinea		
No areas qualify.		
53. Guyana		
1. Kaieteur National Park	11,655	1929
54. Haiti		
No information available.		
55. Honduras		
No information available.		
56. Hong Kong		
No areas qualify.		
57. Hungary		
1. Tihany National Park	1,100	1952
58. Iceland		
1. Skaftafell National Park	100,000	1967
2. Thingvellir National Park	4,000	1928
3. Eldey (Island) Nature Reserve	1.5	1940
59. India		
1.* Gir Wild Life Sanctuary (Gujarat)	126,422	1965
2. Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary (Kerala)	77,700	1940
3.* Corbett National Park (Uttar Pradesh)	52,547	1935
4.* Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary (Rajasthan)	49,182	1955
5. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)	42,994	1908
6. Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary (Madras)	32,116	1940

7.*	Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh)	31,598	1935
8.*	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (Assam)	27,195	1928
9.	Hazaribagh National Park (Bihar)	18,389	1955
10.	Shivpuri National Park (Madhya Pradesh)	15,799	1955
11.	Tarora National Park (Maharashtra)	11,654	1935
12.*	Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary (West Bengal)	10,464	1941
13.*	Borivli National Park (Maharashtra)	ca. 6,930	
14.*	Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary (Mysore)	5,695	1941
15.	Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary (Rajasthan)	ca. 2,800	1956
16.	Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary (Rajasthan)	5,267	1955

60. Indonesia

1.*	Gunung Leuser Reserves (Sumatra)	636,500	1936
2.*	Mount Wilhelmina Reserve (Sumatra)	200,000	1938
3.*	Berbak Reserve (Sumatra)	190,000	1935
4.	Ujung Kulon Panaitan Nature Reserve (Java)	66,620	1921
5.*	Komodo-Padar-Rintja-WaeWuul Reserve	64,000	
6.*	Meru Betiri Reserve (Java)	60,000	1966
7.	Baluran Reserve (Java)	25,000	1937
8.*	West Bali Reserve (Bali)	20,000	1941
9.*	Gunung Indrapura Reserve (Sumatra)	12,530	1929
10.*	Tjikepuh Reserve (Java)	10,000	
11.*	Nusa Barung Reserve (Java)	6,000	1920
12.*	Lautan Pasir Reserve (Java)	5,250	1919
13.*	Padang Luwal (Kalimantan)	5,000	1934
14.*	Gunung Tangkoko (Sulawesi)	4,446	1919
15.*	Rimbopanti Reserve (Sumatra)	3,500	1932
16.*	Kawah Idjen Reserve (Java)	2,560	1920
17.*	Rawa Danau Reserve (Java)	2,500	1921
18.	Krakatau Mountain (Sumatra)	2,500	1919
19.*	Bengkulu Reserve (Sumatra)	2,448	1937
20.*	Mandor Reserve (Kalimantan)	2,000	1936
21.*	Panua Reserve (Sulawesi)	1,500	1938
22.*	Ranu Kumbolo Reserve (Java)	1,340	1921
23.*	Dusua Besar Reserve (Sumatra)	1,155	1936
24.*	Tjibodas Reserve (Java)	1,040	1925

61. Iran

1.	Mohammed Reza Shah Wildlife Park	91,890	1964
2.	Tandourch Wildlife Park	53,780	1970
3.	Kolah Ghazi Wildlife Park	44,400	1970
4.	Dez Wildlife Park	3,837	1970
5.	Karkheh Wildlife Park	1,538	1970

62. Iraq

No areas qualify.

63. Ireland

1.	Bourn Vincent Memorial Park	4,250	1932
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64. Israel			
1.	Mount Carmel National Park	17,000	1956
2.	Mount Meron Nature Reserve	10,500	1955
3.*	Hai Bar (Wild Animals) Reserve	3,000	1970
65. Italy			
1.	Gran Paradiso National Park	62,000	1922
2.	Stelvio National Park	57,772	1935
3.*	Abruzzo National Park	29,160	1923
66. Ivory Coast			
1.	Komoe National Park	1,150,000	1963
2.	Tai Forest National Park	350,000	1972
67. Jamaica			
No areas qualify.			
68. Japan			
1.	Daisetsuzan National Park	231,929	1934
2.	Bandai-Asahi National Park	189,661	1950
3.	Jo-Shin-Etsu National Park	188,915	1949
4.	Chubu-Sangaku National Park	169,768	1934
5.	Nikko National Park	140,698	1934
6.	Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park	122,309	1936
7.	Shikotsu-Toya National Park	98,660	
8.	Akan National Park	87,498	1934
9.	Towada-Hachimantai National Park	83,351	1936
10.	Aso National Park	73,060	1934
11.	Kirishima-Yaku National Park	55,231	1934
12.	Hakusan National Park	47,402	1962
13.	Iriomote National Park	44,600	1972
14.	Shiretoko National Park	21,317	1964
15.	Minami-Alps National Park	35,799	1964
16.	Daisen-Okie National Park	31,927	1936
17.	Ogasawara National Park	6,434	1972
69. Jordan			
No areas qualify.			
70. Kenya			
1.	Tsavo National Park	2,080,000	1948
2.	Meru National Park	103,600	1966
3.	Aberdare National Park	59,050	1950
4.	Mount Kenya National Park	58,790	1949
5.	Mount Elgon National Park	15,000	1958
6.	Marsabit National Reserve	14,250	1950
7.	Nairobi National Park	11,400	1946
8.	Lake Nakuru National Park	4,660	1961

9.	Watamu Marine Park	1,165	1968
10.	Malindi Marine Park	583	1968
71.	Korea (Republic of)		
1.	Chiri-San National Park	43,890	1967
72.	Kuwait		
	No areas qualify.		
73.	Laos		
	No areas qualify.		
74.	Lebanon		
	No areas qualify.		
75.	Lesotho		
1.	Sehlabathebe National Park	6,500	1970
76.	Liberia		
	No areas qualify.		
77.	Libya		
	No areas qualify.		
78.	Luxembourg		
	No areas qualify.		
79.	Malagasy Republic		
1.	Isalo National Park	81,540	1962
2.	Montagne d'Ambre National Park	18,200	1958
80.	Malawi		
1.	Kasungu National Park	204,800	1922
2.	Malawi (Nyika) National Park	93,300	1966
3.	Lengwe National Park	12,800	1928
81.	Malaysia		
1.	Taman Negara National Park (Malaya)	434,340	1938
2.	Kinabalu National Park (Sabah)	68,635	1964
3.	Bako National Park (Sarawak)	2,550	1957
82.	Maldivé Islands		
	No areas qualify.		
83.	Mali		
1.	La Boucle du Baoulé National Park	350,000	1954

84. Malta

No areas qualify.

85. Mauritania

No areas qualify.

86. Mauritius

No areas qualify.

87. Mexico

1.	La Malinche National Park	41,711	1938
2.	Iztaccihuatl-Popocateptl	25,679	1935
3.	Zoquiapan National Park	20,454	1930
4.	Pico de Orizaba National Park	19,750	1936
5.	Bosencheve National Park	15,000	1940
6.	Cofre de Perote National Park	11,700	1937
7.	Lagunas de Chacahua National Park	10,000	1937
8.	Lagunas de Montebello National Park	6,022	1959
9.	Lagunas de Zempoala National Park	4,669	1936
10.*	Desierto de los Leones National Park	1,900	1917
11.	Insurgente Jose Maria Morellos y Pavon National Park	1,813	1939
12.*	Insurgente Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla National Park	1,836	1936
13.*	El Chico National Park	1,835	1898
14.*	El Tepeyac National Park	1,420	1937

88. Mongolian Republic

No information.

89. Morocco

No areas qualify.

90. Nepal

None of the protected areas have been officially declared as yet.

91. Netherlands

1.	Zeehondenreservaat Texel	20,000	1947
2.	Schorren Achter Polder Eendracht	6,700	1956
3.*	Hoge Veluwe National Park	5,700	1935
4.	Zwarte Meer Reserve + Veluwerandmeren	5,500	1942
5.	Veluwezoom National Park	4,650	1911
6.	Boschplaat Reserve	4,400	1924
7.	Kobbeduinen Reserve	2,400	1955
8.	Geul en Westerdunen	1,800	1926
9.	Strabrechtse Heide Reserve	1,800	1951
10.	Dwingeloër en Kraloërheide	1,349	1930/41

11. Kennemerdiunen National Park	1,240	1950
12. Kampina Reserve	1,107	1929
13. Voorne's Duin	1,066	1927

Several other reserves have been proposed for inclusion which were not described in the former UN List. Their inclusion will be considered for the next issue.

92. New Zealand

1. Fiordland National Park	1,223,654	1904
2. Mount Aspiring National Park	272,797	1964
3. Urewera National Park	199,523	1954
4. Arthur's Pass National Park	98,371	1929
5. Westland National Park	91,804	1960
6. Mount Cook National Park	70,002	1953
7. Tongariro National Park	67,404	1894
8. Nelson Lakes National Park	57,112	1956
9. Egmont National Park	33,377	1900
10. Abel Tasman National Park	18,265	1942
11. Waipoua Forest Sanctuary	10,122	1952
12. Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park	8,800	

93. Nicaragua

No areas qualify.

94. Niger

1.* W. National Park	300,000	1954
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95. Nigeria

1. Borgu Game Reserve	397,047	1966
2. Yankari Game Reserve	207,800	1956

96. Norway

1. Børgefjell National Park	109,500	1963
2. Øvre Dividal National Park	95,500	1971
3. Rondane National Park	57,200	1962
4. Femundsmarka National Park	38,500	1971
5. Gressåmoen National Park	18,000	1970
6. Rago National Park	16,700	1971
7. Stabbursdalen National Park	9,600	1970
8. Øvre Pasvik National Park	6,300	1970
9. Ånderdalen National Park	5,300	1970
10. Gutulia National Park	1,900	1970

97. Oman

No areas qualify

98. Pakistan

Areas have been reported to qualify and will be considered for inclusion in the next issue.

99. Panama		
1. Altos de Campana National Park	2,600	1966
100. Paraguay		
No areas qualify.		
101. Peru		
1. Manu National Park	1,400,000	1968
2. Pacaya National Reserve	660,000	1968
3. Pampa Galeras National Reserve	6,500	1966
4. Cutervo National Park	2,500	1961
102. Philippines		
1.* Mount Apo National Park (Mindoro)	72,936	1936
2. Bataan National Park (Luzon)	31,400	1954
3. Canlaon National Park (Negros)	24,577	1934
4. Banahaw and San Cristobal Mts. (Luzon)	11,133	1941
5. Mount Isarog National Park (Luzon)	10,112	1938
6. Tirad Pass National Park (Luzon)	6,320	1938
7. Mayon Volcano National Park (Luzon)	5,680	1938
8. Sohoton Natural Bridge National Park (Samar)	5,650	1935
9. Bicol National Park (Luzon)	5,201	1934
10. Aurora Memorial National Park (Luzon)	2,356	1937
11. Naujan Lake National Park (Mindoro)	2,175	1956
12. Biak-na-Bato National Park (Luzon)	2,117	1937
13. Hundred Islands National Park (Luzon)	1,844	1941
14. Mainit Hot Springs National Park (Mindano)	1,380	1958
103. Poland		
1. Kampinos National Park	22,353	1959
2. Tatras National Park	14,300	1954
3. Slowinski National Park	18,069	1966
4. Wielkopolski National Park	5,385	1957
5. Swietorkrzyski National Park	6,044	1950
6. Karkonosze National Park	5,562	1959
7. Bialowieza National Park	5,069	1947
8. Wolin National Park	4,628	1960
9. Pieniny National Park	2,708	1954
10. Babiagora National Park	1,709	1954
11. Ojcow National Park	1,675	1956
12. Czerwone Bagno Reserve	2,172	
104. Portugal		
<i>Metropolitan</i>		
1. Geres National Park	50,115	1971
<i>Angola</i>		
No areas qualify.		

Mozambique

1. Gorongosa National Park	567,000	1960
2. Bazaruto Marine Park	ca. 8,000	1971

105. Qatar

No areas qualify.

106. Rhodesia

1. Wankie National Park	1,443,200	1949
2. Chewore Game Reserve	282,800	1963
3. Matusadona Game Reserve	210,080	1963
4. Chirisa Game Reserve	171,140	1969
5. Gona-re-Zhou Game Reserve	149,600	1968
6. Chizarira Game Reserve	145,440	1963
7. Mana Pools Game Reserve	121,000	1963
8. Chete Game Reserve	64,640	1963
9. Victoria Falls National Park	56,640	1952
10. Dande Game Reserve	54,390	1969
11. Rhodes Matopos National Park	43,320	1953
12. Rhodes Inyanga National Park	34,609	1950
13. Malipati Game Reserve	18,130	1969
14. Kyle Dam National Park	18,000	1963
15. Chimanimani National Park	13,680	1950
16. Mushandike National Park	12,888	1954
17. Ngesi National Park	5,818	1956

107. Romania

1. Danube Delta Reserve	40,000	1962
2. Retezat National Park	13,000	1935
3. Bucegi Reserve	4,775	1943
4. Pietrosul Mare Reserve	2,700	1932
5. Ceahlau Reserve	1,836	1941
6. Smagov Forest and Lake Reserve	1,767	1952

108. Rwanda

1. Kagera National Park	251,000	1934
2.* Volcanoes National Park	23,000	1925

109. Salvador

No areas qualify.

110., Saudi Arabia

No areas qualify.

111. Senegal

1. Niokolo Koba National Park	813,000	1962
2. Djoudj National Park	11,000	1971
3. Basse Casamance National Park	3,500	1970

112. Sierra Leone

No areas qualify.

113. Singapore

1. Water Catchment Area	2,717	1951
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114. Solomon Islands

1. Queen Elizabeth Park	6,080	1954
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115. Somali Republic

1. Bubasci Strict Reserve	625,000	1926
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116. South Africa and Southwest Africa*South Africa*

1. Kruger National Park	1,948,528	1926
2. Kalahari Gemsbok National Park	959,103	1931
3. Addo Elephant National Park	6,852	1931
4. Mountain Zebra National Park	6,536	1937
5. Auhrabies Falls National Park	5,403	1966
6. Golden Gate Highlands National Park	4,010	1963
7. Tsitsikama Forest and Coastal National Park	3,318	1964
8. Bontebok National Park	2,786	1959

Southwest Africa

1. Etosha National Park	2,227,000	1907
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Other areas have been proposed for inclusion which were not described in the former UN List. Their inclusion will be considered for the next issue.

117. South Yemen

No areas qualify.

118. Spain

1. Coto Doñana National Park	35,000	1963
2. La Montaña de Covadonga de Peña National Park	16,925	1918
3. Valle de Ordesa National Park	2,046	1918

119. Sri Lanka

1. Wilpattu National Park	108,780	1938
2. Yala Strict Natural Reserve	27,500	1937
3. Gal Oya National Park	25,000	1954
4. Ruhunu National Park	23,000	1958

120. Sudan

In the absence of information to the effect that the parks in the southern Sudan have been re-instated following the cessation of hostilities they are excluded from this list.

1. Dinder National Park	650,000	1935
2. Tokar Game Reserve	650,000	1939
3. Rahad Game Reserve	336,700	1939
4. Sabaloka Game Reserve	116,600	1939

121. Surinam

1. Eilerts de Haan gebergte Nature Reserve	220,000	1966
2. Tafelberg Nature Reserve	140,000	1966
3. Voltzberg Raleighvallen Nature Reserve	56,000	1961
4. Wia-Wia Nature Reserve	36,000	1961
5. Coppename R. Mouth Nature Reserve	12,000	1966
6. Brownberg Nature Park	11,200	1969
7. Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve	6,000	1961
8. Galibi Nature Reserve	4,000	1969

122. Swaziland

No information available.

123. Sweden

1.* Sjaunja Ecological and Forest Reserve	290,000	1937
2. Padjelanta National Park	204,000	1962
3.* Sarek National Park	195,000	1909
4.* Svaipa Zoological and Forest Reserve	49,400	1937
5.* Muddus National Park	49,200	1941
6.* Peljekase National Park	14,600	1913
7. Reivo Reserve	8,700	1958
8. Store Mosse-Kävsjön Nature Reserve	7,750	1971
9. Abisko National Park	7,500	1909
10. Gotska Sandön National Park	3,640	1950
11. Sonfjället National Park	2,700	1909
12. Vadvetjåkko National Park	2,450	1920
13. Buberget Reserve	2,270	1958
14. Klingsvallsån Nature Reserve	2,175	1968
15. Licknervarpefjärden Nature Reserve	1,650	1970
16. Tjuoltavuobme Reserve	1,500	1952
17. Töfsingdalen National Park	1,365	1930

124. Switzerland

1.* Swiss National Park	16,887	1914
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125. Syria

No areas qualify.

126. Tanzania

1. Serengeti National Park	1,295,000	1957
2. Ruaha National Park	1,150,000	1964
3. Ngorongoro Conservation Area	828,000	1959
4. Tarangire National Park	261,440	1957
5. Mikumi National Park	116,500	1965

6. Gombe Stream National Park	14,800	1943
7. Arusha National Park	12,940	1962
8. Lake Manyara National Park	8,550	1960

127. Thailand

1. Khao Yai National Park	203,500	1962
2. Tung Slang Luang National Park	128,000	1963
3. Phukradeung National Park	34,813	1962
4. Khao Sam-Roi-Yoid National Park	6,128	1966

128. Togo

1. Koué Reserve	40,000	
2. Kamassi Hunting Reserve	17,000	
3. Kéran Hunting Reserve	6,700	

129. Trinidad and Tobago

No areas qualify.

130. Tunisia

No areas qualify.

131. Turkey

1. Olympus Beydaglari National Park	69,620	1970
2. Munzur Valley National Park	42,800	1972
3.* Uludag National Park	11,338	1961
4. Dilek-Yarimadasi National Park	10,700	1966
5. Karatepe National Park	7,715	1958
6. Termessus National Park	6,702	1970
7.* Kovada Lake National Park	6,534	1970
8. Spil Dagi National Park	5,505	1972
9. Yedigöller National Park	2,030	1965
10. Soguksu National Park	1,025	1959

132. Uganda

1. Murchison Falls National Park	384,000	1952
2. Queen Elizabeth National Park	220,000	1952
3. Kidepo Valley National Park	84,000	1962
4. Karuma Game Reserve	82,000	1964
5. Bugungu Game Reserve	52,000	1968
6. Ajai Game Reserve	15,800	1965
7. Gorilla Game Reserve	4,800	1964

133. Ukrainian S.S.R. (see U.S.S.R.)

134. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Russian S.F.S.R.

1. Kronotsky	964,000	
2. Altai	864,200	

3.	Pechora-Ilych	721,322	1930
4.	Sikhote-Alin	310,100	1935
5.	Kavkaz	262,500	1924
6.	Barguzin	247,100	1916
7.	Baikal	167,200	1969
8.	Lapland	158,400	1930
9.	Lazovsky	116,520	
10.	Darvin	112,600	1945
11.	Teberda	83,400	1936
12.	Zeya	82,300	1963
13.	Astrakhan	72,500	1919
14.	Bashkiri	72,049	1930
15.	Khingan	58,300	1963
16.	Bolshe-Khekhtsir	47,900	
17.	Stolby	47,200	1925
18.	Kandalaksha	35,030	1930
19.	Komsomol	32,200	1963
20.	Ilmen	32,100	1920
21.	Mordovsky	31,100	
22.	Voronezh	30,800	1927
23.	Oka	22,900	1935
24.	Tsentralno-Lesnoi	21,400	
25.	Zhiguli	19,400	
26.	Kedrovaya Pad	17,900	1916
27.	Supputinsk	16,500	1932
28.	Khopersky	16,200	
29.	Mari	14,452	1968
30.	Kivaeh	10,460	1931
31.	Visim	9,300	1971
32.	Volga-Kama	7,540	1960
33.	Prioksko-Terrasny	4,900	1945
34.	Tsentralno-Chernozyomny	4,200	1930

Azerbaijan S.S.R.

35.	Kyzyl-Agach	88,000	1962
36.	Zakataly	25,300	1929
37.	Shirvan	17,700	1969
38.	Turianchai	12,700	1958
39.	Gek Gel	7,500	1925
40.	Pirkulin	1,506	

Kazakh S.S.R.

41.	Naurzum	185,000	
42.	Kurgaldzhino	177,200	1958
43.	Alma-Atinsky	89,530	
44.	Aksu-Dzhabagli	74,320	1926
45.	Barsa-Kelmes	18,500	1939

Latvian S.S.R.

46.	Slitere	9,330	1957
47.	Engure	1,340	1957

<i>Lithuanian S.S.R.</i>		
48. Zhuvintas	5,421	1937
<i>Byelorussian S.S.R.</i>		
49. Berezina	76,200	1925
50. Belovezha Pushea	74,200	1939
51. Pripyat	60,325	1969
<i>Georgian S.S.R.</i>		
52. Lagodekhi	18,100	1912
53. Borzhom	18,082	1935
54. Ritsa-Avadkhar	16,120	1947
55. Kintrish	6,943	1959
56. Vashlovan	5,932	1946
57. Saguram	5,083	1946
58. Adzhamet	4,848	1946
59. Babanauri-Batsara	3,052	1957
<i>Turkmen S.S.R.</i>		
60. Krasnovodsky	262,000	
61. Badkhyz	133,000	1941
62. Repetek	34,600	1928
<i>Ukrainian S.S.R.</i>		
63. Chernomora	35,000	1927
64. Polesky	20,097	1968
65. Carpathian	12,672	1968
66. Askania Nova	11,000	1921
67. Ukrainski Stepni	1,636	1926
68. Kanev	1,035	1968
<i>Uzbek S.S.R.</i>		
69. Chatkalsy	34,800	
70. Zaaminski Gorno-Lesnoe	10,500	1960
<i>Moldavian S.S.R.</i>		
71. Kodry Reserve	2,740	1971
<i>Armenian S.S.R.</i>		
72. Dilizhan	29,000	
73. Khosrov	23,140	
<i>Kirghiz S.S.R.</i>		
74. Issyk Kul	781,600	
75. Sary Chelek	20,700	
<i>Tadzhik S.S.R.</i>		
76. Ramit	16,180	

135. United Arab Republic

No areas qualify.

136. United Kingdom

1. Cairngorms National Nature Reserve (Inverness)	25,949	1954
2. Inverpolly NNR (Ross-Cromarty)	10,857	1961
3. Rhum NNR (Inverness)	10,684	1957
4. Caerlaverock NNR (Dumfries-Kirkcudbright)	5,406	1957
5. Beinn Eighe NNR (Ross-Cromarty)	4,203	1951
6. Moor House NNR (Westmorland)	4,047	1952
7. Caenlochan NNR (Aberdeen-Angus-Perth)	3,596	1961
8. Upper Teesdale NNR (Yorkshire)	2,630	1963
9. Bridgwater Bay NNR (Somerset)	2,430	1954
10. Loch Druidibeg NNR (Inverness)	1,658	1958
11. Snowdon NNR (Caernarvon)	1,658	1964
12. Loch Leven NNR (Kinross)	1,578	1964
13. Rannoch Moor NNR (Perth)	1,482	1958
14. Dyfi NNR (Cardigan)	1,422	1972
15. Inchnadamph NNR (Sutherland)	1,295	1956
16. Glen Roy NNR (Inverness)	1,168	1970
17. St. Kilda NNR (Inverness island)	850	1957
18. Skomer Island NNR (Pembroke)	304	1959

137. United States of America

National Parks

1. Yellowstone National Park	888,708	1872
2. Mount McKinley National Park	775,597	1917
3. Everglades National Park	560,213	1947
4. Glacier National Park	405,320	1910
5. Olympia National Park	358,640	1938
6. Yosemite National Park	304,380	1890
7. Big Bend National Park	283,288	1944
8. Grand Canyon National Park	269,430	1919
9. Isle Royale National Park	215,740	1940
10. Great Smoky Mountains National Park	205,070	1930
11. North Cascades National Park	202,000	1968
12. Kings Canyon National Park	181,885	1940
13. Sequoia National Park	154,744	1890
14. Canyonlands National Park	134,900	1964
15. Grand Teton National Park	124,140	1929
16. Rocky Mountains National Park	104,930	1915
17. Mount Rainier National Park	96,793	1899
18. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	88,137	1916
19. Voyageurs National Park	87,772	1971
20. Capitol Reef National Park	86,670	1937
21. Shenandoah National Park	84,921	1935
22. Crater Lake National Park	64,116	1902
23. Zion National Park	58,813	1919
24. Lassen Volcanic National Park	42,580	1916

25.	Petrified Forest National Park	37,676	1962
26.	Guadalupe Mountains National Park	32,911	1966
27.	Arches National Park	29,260	1929
28.	Redwood National Park	22,837	1968
29.	Mesa Verde National Park	20,830	1906
30.	Mammoth Cave National Park	20,541	1934
31.	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	18,715	1930
32.	Acadia National Park	16,653	1919
33.	Bryce Canyon National Park	14,405	1924
34.	Wind Cave National Park	11,223	1903
35.	Haleakala National Park	10,560	1961
36.	Virgin Islands National Park	6,060	1959

National Monuments

37.	Katmai National Monument	1,079,036	1918
38.	Glacier Bay National Monument	909,838	1925
39.	Death Valley National Monument	763,104	1933
40.	Joshua Tree National Monument	223,174	1936
41.	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	132,350	1937
42.	Dinosaur National Monument	83,998	1915
43.	Grand Canyon National Monument	79,312	1932
44.	White Sands National Monument	58,614	1933
45.	Badlands National Monument	44,612	1939
46.	Canyon de Chelley National Monument	33,536	1931
47.	Saguaro National Monument	25,314	1933
48.	Craters of the Moon National Monument	19,274	1924
49.	Lava Beds National Monument	18,496	1925
50.	Great Sand Dunes National Monument	14,596	1932
51.	Wupatki National Monument	14,277	
52.	Bandelier National Monument	10,841	1916
53.	Chaco Canyon National Monument	8,604	1907
54.	Colorado National Monument	7,677	1911
55.	Channel Islands National Monument	7,269	1938
56.	Pinnacles National Monument	5,799	1968
57.	Black Canyon National Monument	5,682	1933
58.	Chiricahua National Monument	4,258	1924
59.	Natural Bridges National Monument	3,040	1908
60.	Cedar Breaks National Monument	2,469	1933
61.	Scotts Bluff National Monument	1,234	1919
62.	Sunset Crater National Monument	1,216	1930

National Memorial Park

63.	Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park	28,150	1947
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National Wildlife Refuges and Ranges

64.	Arctic National Wildlife Range	3,460,000	1960
65.	Kenai National Moose Range	822,879	1941
66.	Kuskokwin National Wildlife Refuge	748,000	1960
67.	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	726,000	1941

68.	Cabeza Pneta Game Range	344,000	1939
69.	Kofa Game Refuge	264,000	1939
70.	Sheldon Antelope Range and Refuge	213,559	1936
71.	Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	166,144	1960
72.	Fort Peck Game Range	150,095	
73.	Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge	95,973	1936
74.	Desert Game Range	75,366	1936
75.	Nunivak National Wildlife Range	43,353	1929
76.	Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge	23,607	1905
77.	San Andreas National Wildlife Refuge	22,886	1941
78.	Pribilof Islands Reservation	20,065	1910
79.	National Elk Refuge	9,536	1912
80.	National Bison Range	7,416	1908
81.	Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge	5,760	1912
82.	Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge	4,177	1958
83.	National Key Deer Refuge	2,697	1954

138. Upper Volta

1.	W National Park	330,000	1953
2.	Arly Faunal Reserve	206,000	1954

139. Uruguay

1.	Cabo Polonio National Park	14,250	1966
2.	Santa Teresa National Park	3,290	1927
3.	F. D. Roosevelt National Park	1,500	
4.	San Miguel National Park	1,238	1927
5.	Arequita National Park	1,000	1964

140. Venezuela

1.	Canaima National Park	1,000,000	1962
2.	Sierra Nevada de Merida National Park	190,000	1952
3.	Guatopo National Park	92,640	1958
4.	Henri Pittier National Park	90,000	1937
5.	El Avila National Park	66,192	1959
6.	Yacambu National Park	9,000	1962
7.	Cueva de la Quebrada del Toro National Park	8,500	1969
8.	Yurubi National Park	4,000	1960

141. Vietnam

No areas qualify.

142. Yemen

No areas qualify.

143. Yugoslavia

1.	Mavrovo National Park (Macedonia)	79,070	1949
2.	Durmitor National Park (Montenegro)	32,000	1952
3.	Galicia National Park (Macedonia)	23,000	1958
4.	Fruska Gora National Park (Serbia)	22,000	1960

5.	Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatia)	19,172	1949
6.	Sutjeska National Park (Bosnia-Herzegovina)	17,250	1962
7.	Pelister National Park (Macedonia)	10,400	1949
8.	Resava Reserve (Serbia)	10,000	1957
9.	Paklenica National Park (Croatia)	3,616	1949
10.	Biogradska Gora National Park (Montenegro)	3,600	1952
11.	Risnjak National Park (Croatia)	3,041	1953
12.	Triglav National Park (Slovenia)	2,000	1961
13.	Zvijezda Reserve (Serbia)	1,500	1950
14.	Rajac Reserve (Serbia)	1,200	1963

144. Zaïre

1.	Salonga National Park	2,240,000	1970
2.	Upemba National Park	950,000	1939
3.	Virunga (Albert) National Park	800,000	1925
4.	Maiko National Park	600,000	1970
5.	Garamba National Park	492,000	1938
6.	Kundelungu National Park	120,000	1970
7.	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	60,000	1970

145. Zambia

1.	Kafue National Park	2,240,000	1950
2.	South Luangwa National Park	905,000	1938
3.	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	527,000	1972
4.	North Luangwa National Park	463,000	1938
5.	Liuwa Plain National Park	366,000	1972
6.	Mweru Marsh National Park	313,400	1942
7.	Lukusuzi National Park	272,000	1938
8.	Sumbu National Park	202,000	1942
9.	West Lunga National Park	168,400	1951
10.	Lavushi Manda National Park	150,000	1941
11.	Lusenga Plain National Park	88,000	1942
12.	Isangano National Park	84,000	1957
13.	Lochinvar National Park	41,000	1972
14.	Kasanka National Park	39,000	1941
15.	Luambe National Park	25,400	1966
16.	Nyika National Park	8,000	1972
17.	Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park	6,600	1972

UN List of Provincial Parks

1. Brazil

São Paulo

1. Morro do Diabo State Park	37,156	
2. Itatins State Park	12,058	
3. Campos do Jordoa State Park	8,132	
4. Serra da Cantareira State Park	4,500	

Information on other States is not available and is requested.

2. Canada

Saskatchewan

1. Wildcat Hill Wilderness Area	18,200	1971
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ontario

1.* Algonquin Provincial Park	735,599	1893
2. Quetico Provincial Park	455,258	1913
3. Obatanga Provincial Park	6,161	1965
4.* Bon Echo Provincial Park	6,161	1965
5. Neys Provincial Park	3,298	1965
6.* Grundy Lake Provincial Park	3,481	1959

The status of all parks is doubtful because of hunting, lumbering, etc. not related to purpose of nature conservation. Most have been deleted - the above may qualify in part of their area.

Quebec

1. Mount Tremblant Provincial Park	287,750	1895
2. Gaspesie Provincial Park	127,500	1937
3. Mount Orford Provincial Park	3,750	1938

The reservations noted under Ontario also apply to Quebec.

Newfoundland and Labrador

1. Barachois Pond Provincial Park	2,800	1961
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3. Kenya

1. Masai-Mara Game Reserve	64,750	1961
2. Isiolo Spring Game Reserve	19,425	1964
3. Samburu Uaso Nyiro Game Reserve	10,360	1962

4. South Africa

Natal

1. Umfolozi Game Reserve	48,000	1897
2. St. Lucia Game Reserve	36,500	1897
3. Mkuzi Game Reserve	24,600	1912
4. Giant's Castle Game Reserve	23,850	1903
5. Hluhluwe Game Reserve	22,800	1897
6. St. Lucia Park	12,400	1939
7. Ndumu Game Reserve	10,000	1924
8. Royal Natal National Park	8,000	1916
9. False Bay Park	2,225	1944
10. Kamberg Nature Reserve	2,200	1951
11. Loteni Nature Reserve	2,120	1953
12. Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve	1,765	1950
13. Coleford Nature Reserve	1,265	1959

Orange Free State

1. Willem Pretorius Game Reserve	9,000	1955
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Transvaal

1. Loskop Dam Nature Reserve	12,400	1940
2. Barberspan Nature Reserve	3,628	1949

Cape Province

1. Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve	6,700	1939
2. Goukama Nature Reserve	1,640	1960

5. United States of America

Alabama

1. Oak Mountain State Park	3,976	
2. Gulf State Park	2,675	

California

1. Anza Borrego Desert State Park	188,000	
2. Humboldt Redwoods State Park	9,600	
3. Cuyahaca State Park	8,294	
4. Salton Sea State Park	7,585	
5. Mount San Jacinto State Park	5,186	
6. Henry W. Coe State Park	5,000	
7. Big Basin Redwoods State Park	4,411	
8. Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	4,100	
9. Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park	3,824	
10. Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park	2,341	
11. Castle Crags Redwoods State Park	2,132	
12. Calaveras Big Trees State Park	2,126	

Florida

1. Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	38,000	
2. Myakka River State Park	11,550	
3. Seminole Necklace State Park	2,569	

Georgia

1. Hard Labor Creek State Park 2,322

Indiana

1. Brown County State Park 6,133
2. Versailles State Park 2,325

Kansas

1. Cheyenne Bottoms W.R. 7,916
2. Cedar Bluff Reservoir 5,848
3. Morton County W.R. 5,120
4. Swan Marsh 3,147

Kentucky

1. Jenny Wiley State Park 5,200
2. Pennyriple Forest State Park 5,200

Louisiana

1. Chicot State Park 2,592

Maine

1. Baxter State Park 77,302

Michigan

1. Porcupine Mountains State Park 23,267
2. Tahquamenon Falls State Park 7,197
3. Hartwick Pines State Park 3,475
4. Wilderness State Park 2,754

Minnesota

1. Itasca State Park 12,822
2. Holy Cross State Park 12,229
3. Jay Crooke State Park 3,616
4. Thousand Lakes State Park 2,730

Missouri

1. Wappapello State Park 17,038
2. Lake of the Ozarks State Park 6,534
3. Meramec State Park 2,861
4. Big Spring State Park 2,334
5. Cuivre River State Park 2,329
6. Sam Baker State Park 1,959

Nevada

1. Valley of Fire State Park 2,624

NewHampshire

1. Bear Brook State Park	2,912
2. Franconia Notch State Park	2,510
3. Crawford Notch State Park	2,380
4. Cardigan State Park	2,210

NewJersey

1. High Point	4,374
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New York

1. Adirondacks Forest Reserve	907,833
2. Harriman State Park	16,185
3. Letchworth State Park	5,342

NorthCarolina

1. Pettigrew State Park	6,731
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Oklahoma

1. Lake Murray State Park	8,400
2. Quartz Mountain State Park	5,748
3. Robbers Cave State Park	3,463
4. Lake Wister State Park	2,886

Pennsylvania

1. Hickory Run State Park	6,200
2. Ricketts Glen State Park	5,400
3. Cook Forest State Park	3,200
4. Bucktail State Park	3,100
5. Raccoon Creek State Park	3,040
6. French Creek State Park	2,600
7. Blue Knob State Park	2,239
8. Tobyhanna State Park	2,040

SouthCarolina

1. Cheraw State Park	2,944
2. Croft State Park	2,854
3. Hunting Island State Park	2,000

SouthDakota

1. Custer State Park	27,731
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Tennessee

1. Fall Creek Falls State Park	6,400
2. Chickasaw State Park	5,753
3. Shelby Forest State Park	5,020
4. Standing Stone State Park	3,492

Texas

1. Palo Duro Canyon State Park 6,042

West Virginia

1. Watoga State Park 6,042
2. Holly River State Park 3,037
3. Cacapon State Park 2,325
4. Tygart Lake State Park 2,248

Washington

1. Mount Spokane State Park 9,732
2. Ginkgo State Geological Site 2,404
3. Riverside State Park 2,200

Wyoming

1. Boysen State Park 24,825
2. Seminoe State Park 23,198
3. Glendo State Park 9,614
4. Keyhole State Park 5,730
5. Buffalo Bill State Park 5,086
6. Guernsey State Park 4,633
7. Big Sandy State Park 3,072
8. Alcova State Park 2,448