

the intention should be to protect as complete a range of the biodiversity associated with that jurisdiction as possible.

- 3) **Wildlife/Fish:** Wildlife and fisheries preservation values primarily relate to high profile, usually large, mammals (e.g. big horn sheep, grizzlies) and their habitat, as well as exceptional fisheries populations. The presence of healthy wildlife/fisheries populations generally is indicative of ecological integrity and adds to the wilderness recreational experience of a proposal area. Protection of these healthy populations and their habitat has long been viewed as a priority in Canada and elsewhere.
- 4) **Recreation:** Recreation preservation values relates to the capability of a site to support recreation, either commercial (tourism) or non-commercial. Protection of wildland recreation values was one of the traditional rationales used for justifying protected areas in Canada. Although landscapes and biodiversity preservation have been recognized as being scientific priorities, nevertheless the ability of a site to offer quality wilderness recreation experiences is a key consideration when determining protected area requirements.
- 5) **Scenic:** While scenic preservation values overlap with landscape representation, the emphasis here is on sites with exceptionally dramatic, diverse or unusual scenic values. Scenic values historically served as the prime consideration in the protection of sites such as Banff National Park. While modern thinking places less emphasis on scenic values, still they warrant careful consideration when selecting candidate sites.
- 6) **Cultural:** Some proposed preservation sites contain outstanding historical and prehistory attributes which enhance their preservation value. Historic trails, and abandoned aboriginal and European settlement sites are examples of cultural protected areas values.

NATURAL REGIONS MAPS

Mapping that defines the natural regions of a particular jurisdiction is a prerequisite for protected areas systems planning. Mapping natural regions is a technical exercise based on biophysical patterns regarding soils, landforms, vegetation and climate. Such natural regions mapping is now in use in every jurisdiction except New Brunswick, where a draft map is being finalized. The Northwest Territories, on a provisional basis, is using the natural region classification of the Canadian Parks Service.