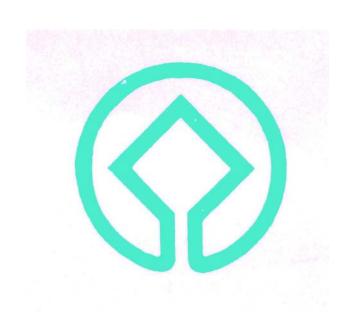
## Karst and World Heritage



**Elery Hamilton-Smith** 

Chair
IUCN / WCPA Task
Force on Cave and
Karst Protection

## The host country must ...

 Protect and conserve the site for future Generations

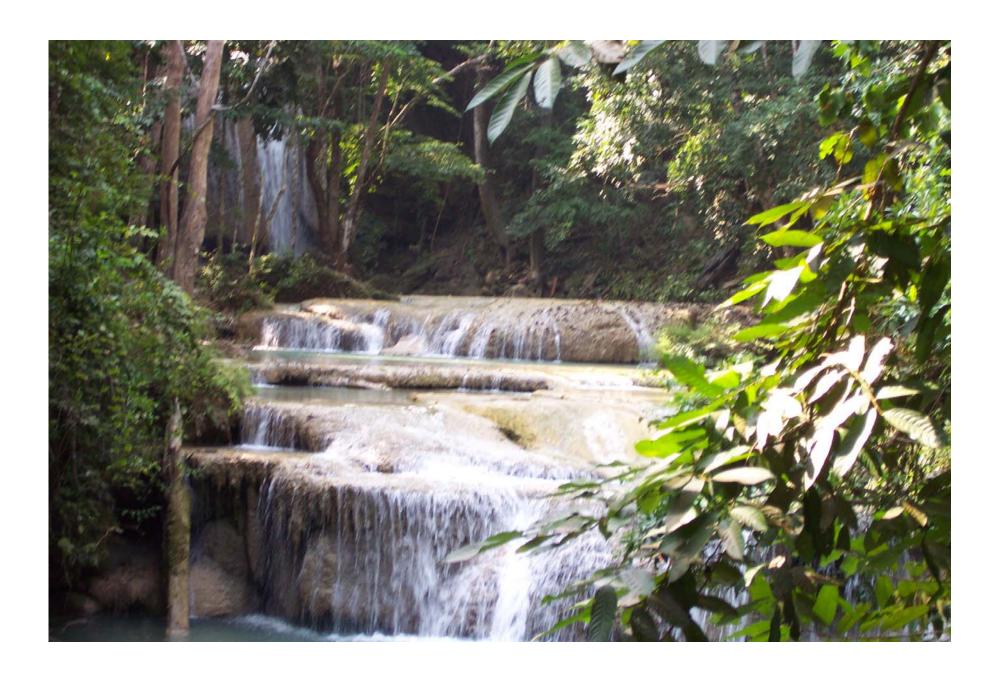
 Provide access to and experience of the site values for all people  At first sight, these two demands may appear to be in conflict, but . . .

They can both be achieved with good management

# Firstly . . .

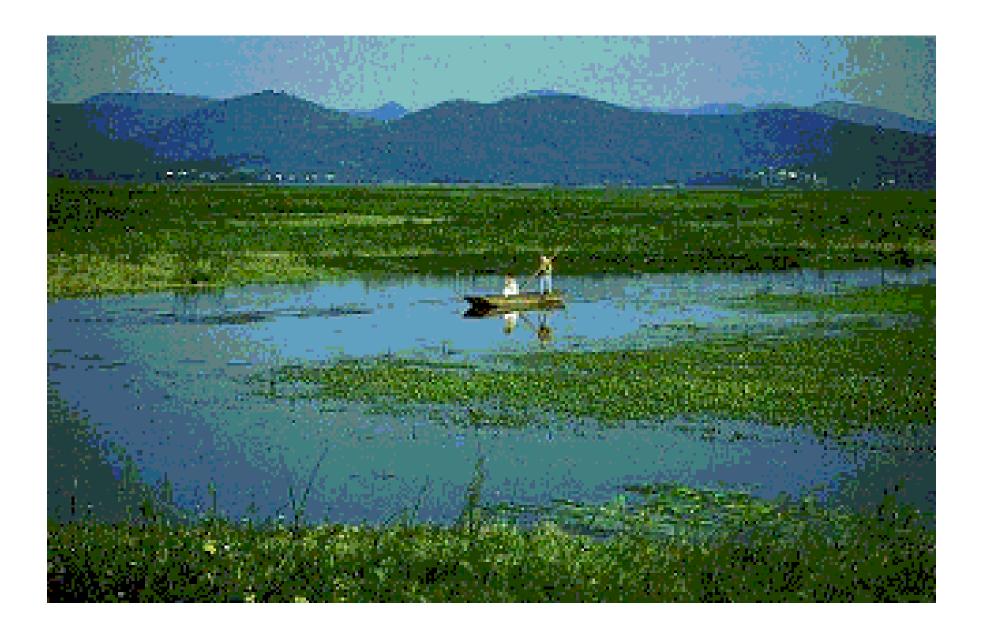
 There are basic pre-requisites for sound karst management

 They provide the foundation for integrity and sound conservation practice  Maintain the normal hydrological regime in terms of level, water quality and seasonal variation



 Over centuries, attempts were made without success to change the water levels at Cerknica in Slovenia

 Today, it is clear that the natural regime is the most appropriate



 In some protected areas, such as Plitvice Lakes in Croatia, it proved necessary to change the protected area boundaries in order to ensure proper control over water quality



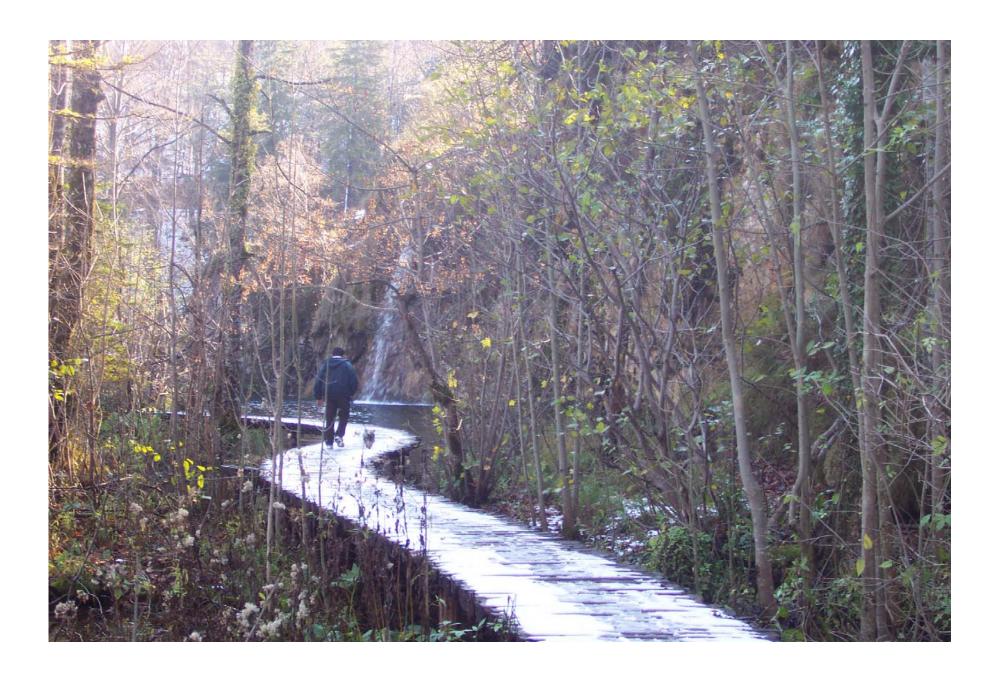
### Avoid pollution of any kind



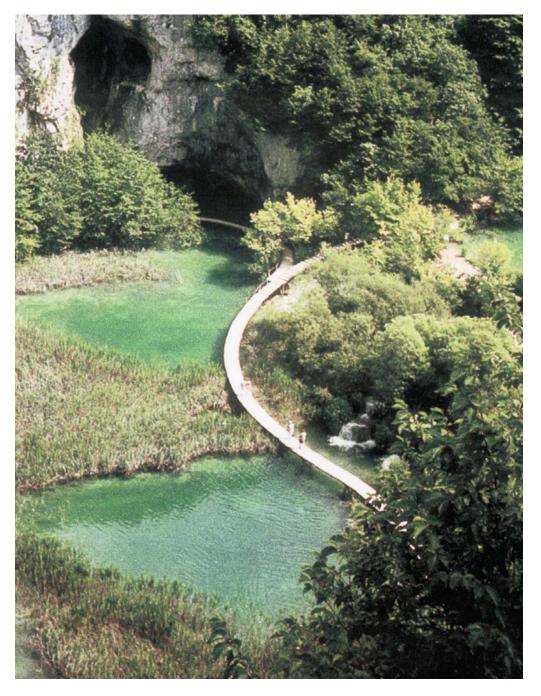
Disturbance of the land itself must be minimised

 Elevated walkways achieve this, both on the surface and underground

 [Remember – the floor is often the most valuable part of a cave!]



Walkways can be designed to maintain or complement the natural beauty



 On a larger scale, infrastructure such as roads, bridges and other construction demands proper landscape and land stability assessment

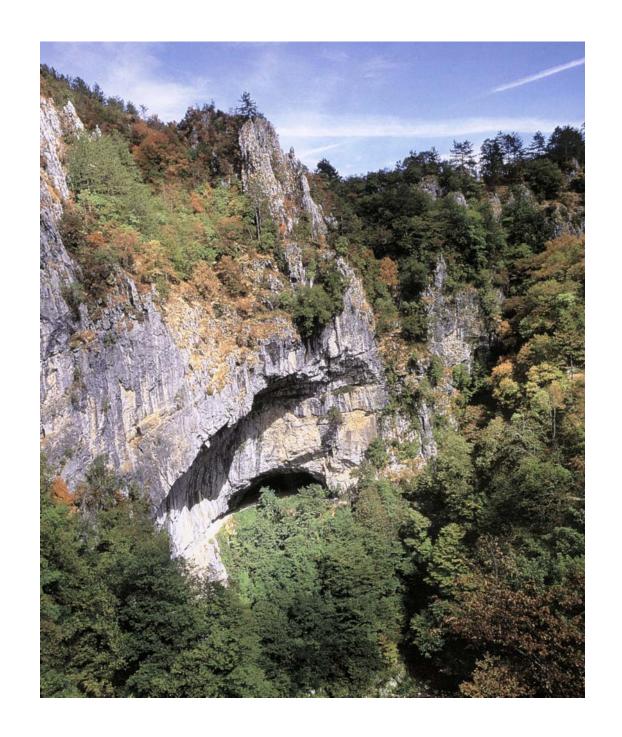
 Use precautionary principle – if uncertain, do not proceed





# Retain or restore natural vegetation . . .

- Slovenia has carried out a program of reafforestation across much of the whole country
- While Indonesia is currently restoring the natural vegetation of the Gunung Sewu protected area



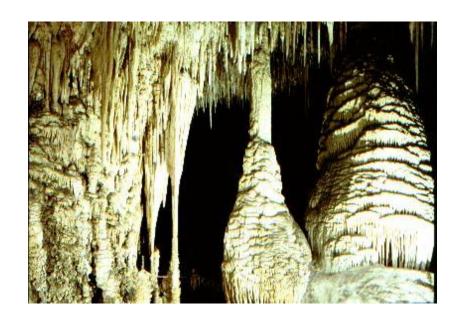
## Secondly . . .

 There must be adequate protection and conservation focused upon the specific values of the site

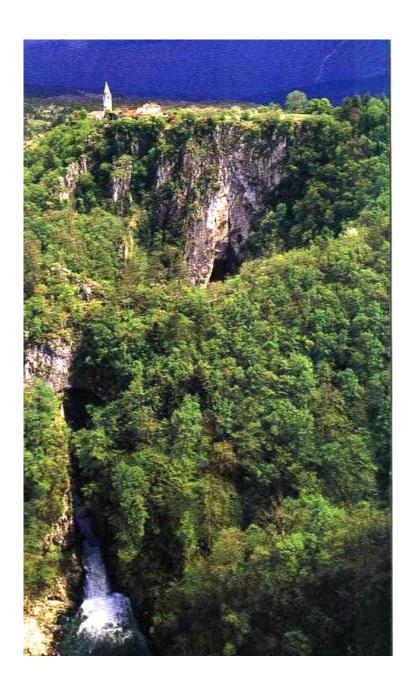
 This demands a comprehensive and integrated oversight of site values

## Simple and natural beauty . . .

- Avoid trying to "improve" upon nature
  - e.g., colored lights in caves
- Make sure that all essential infrastructure is well-designed and unobtrusive
- Remember that we have a number of senses, and think of keeping all of them engaged







#### Avoid Vandalism . . .

 Much vandalism results from either poor design by management

But big vandalism is the worst!

 Lampenflora is the result of poorly designed and managed lighting



Even if, as claimed, these were taken from a cave which was to be submerged by a dam, their display and sale legitimates the destruction of natural wonders





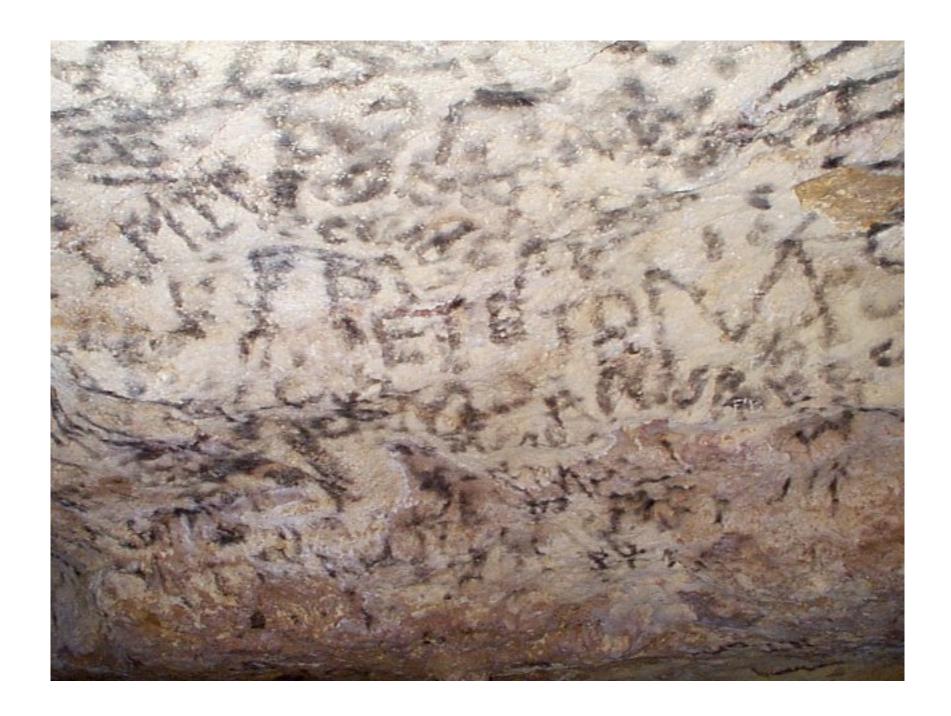


It is important to prevent touching of vulnerable decoration but use public education and unobtrusive well-designed

barriers







## Important Geological Features

Must be protected from disturbance or

damage





Palaeokarst may contain invaluable evidence of the past

## Biota must be protected . . .

- Invertebrates are especially vulnerable
  - No Smoking
  - No Chemical pollution





Disturbance of Bats should be avoided, particularly during rearing of the young or hibernation



 Although generally not visible, bacteria and nanobia are a fundamentally important element of cave biota

- As the base of the food web
- As an active agent in mineralisation
- And in speleogenesis



# **Archaeology and Paleontology**



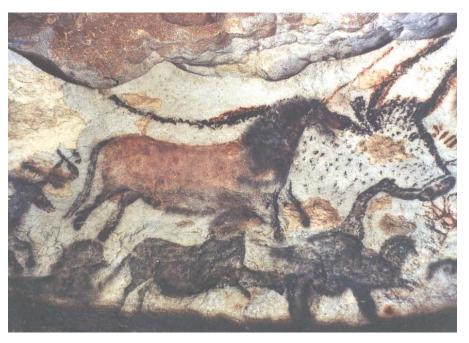
 These are not just cave bear skulls; they were ritualistically arranged in the cave by the Neanderthal

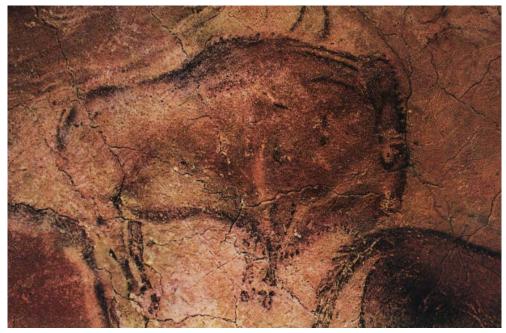


## Cave art as cultural history

 Tragically, cave art is often damaged or "improved" by members of the public

It must have the highest protection





# Thirdly, the living culture

 At the cave of Early Man in Vietnam, visitors burn incense in respect to their long departed ancestors



• Many caves are of great spiritual

significant







At Shilin, the Yi
People not only
present their culture,
but are the best park
hosts and guides of
my experience

