

BIOSPHERE RESERVE MANAGERS' SURVEY 1995

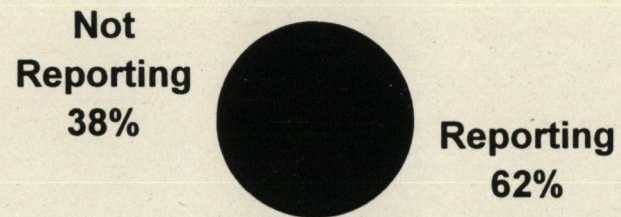
PURPOSE:

**TO ASSESS MANAGERS PERCEPTIONS ABOUT
THEIR BIOSPHERE RESERVES**

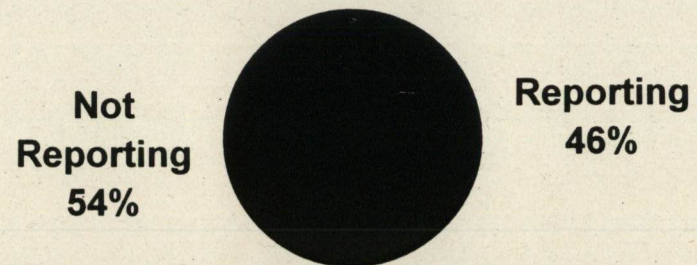
CONTENT:

- ◆ **WHAT ARE MANAGEMENT BENEFITS?**
- ◆ **WHO IDENTIFIES WITH THE CONCEPT?**
- ◆ **WHO'S PARTICIPATING ?**
- ◆ **WHO'S CONCERNED OR OPPOSED?**
- ◆ **WHAT'S NEEDED?**

**Survey Respondents - Biosphere
Reserves (47)**



**Survey Respondents - Administrative
Units (99)**



MANAGEMENT BENEFITS

Conservation

- ♦ Public recognition of resource significance
- ♦ Nature protection
- ♦ Environmental awareness
- ♦ Political support for conservation

Cooperation

- ♦ Public consultation and participation
- ♦ Ecosystem management
- ♦ International cooperation

Information and Communication

- ♦ Research
- ♦ Access information - natural systems
- ♦ Access information - human systems

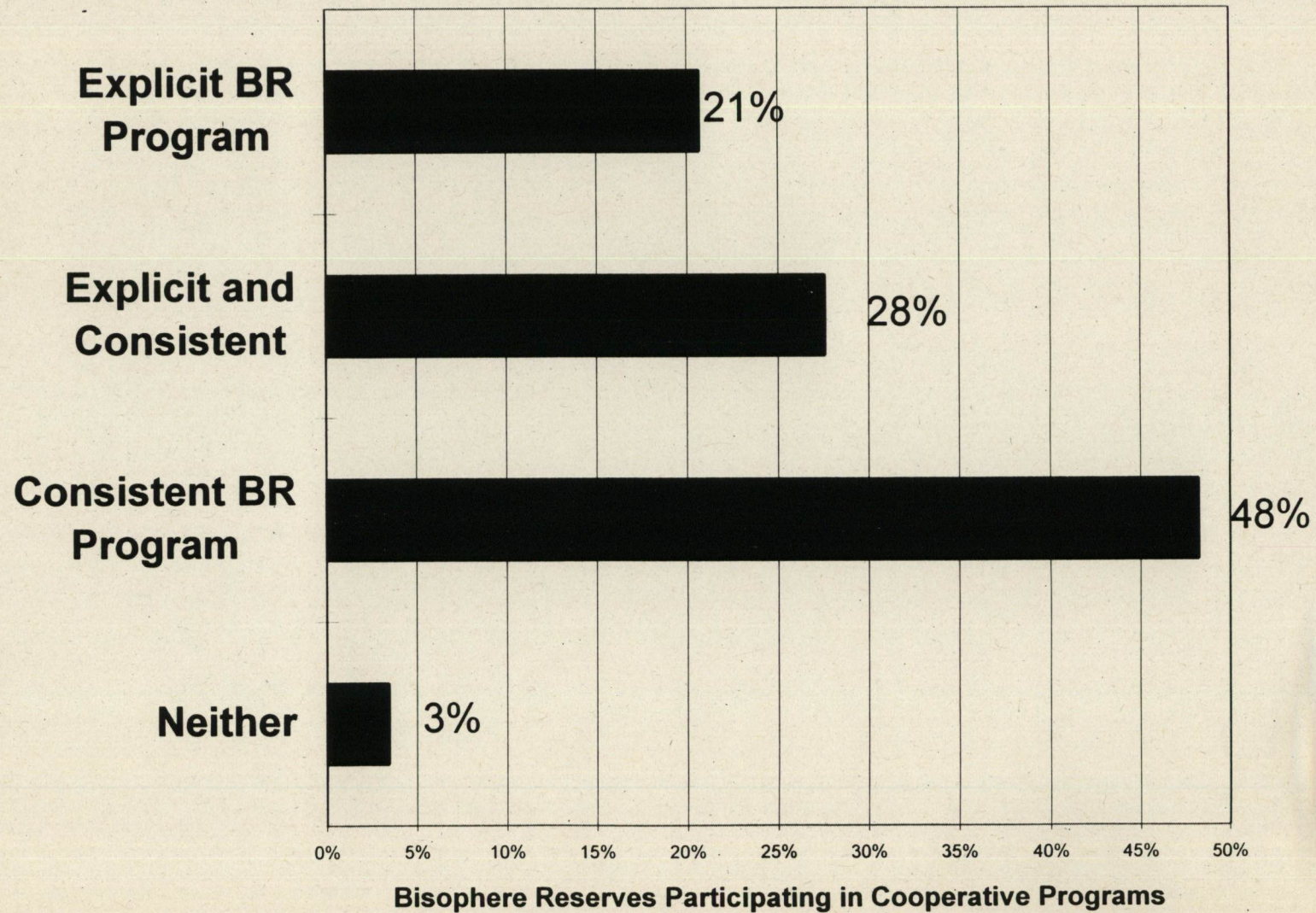
Sustainable Development

- ♦ Ethic of sustainability
- ♦ Regional environmental problems
- ♦ Regional economic development
- ♦ Cultural resource protection

Planning and Operations

- ♦ Planning and decision making
- ♦ Operating budget

Cooperative Programs - Biosphere Reserves



COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

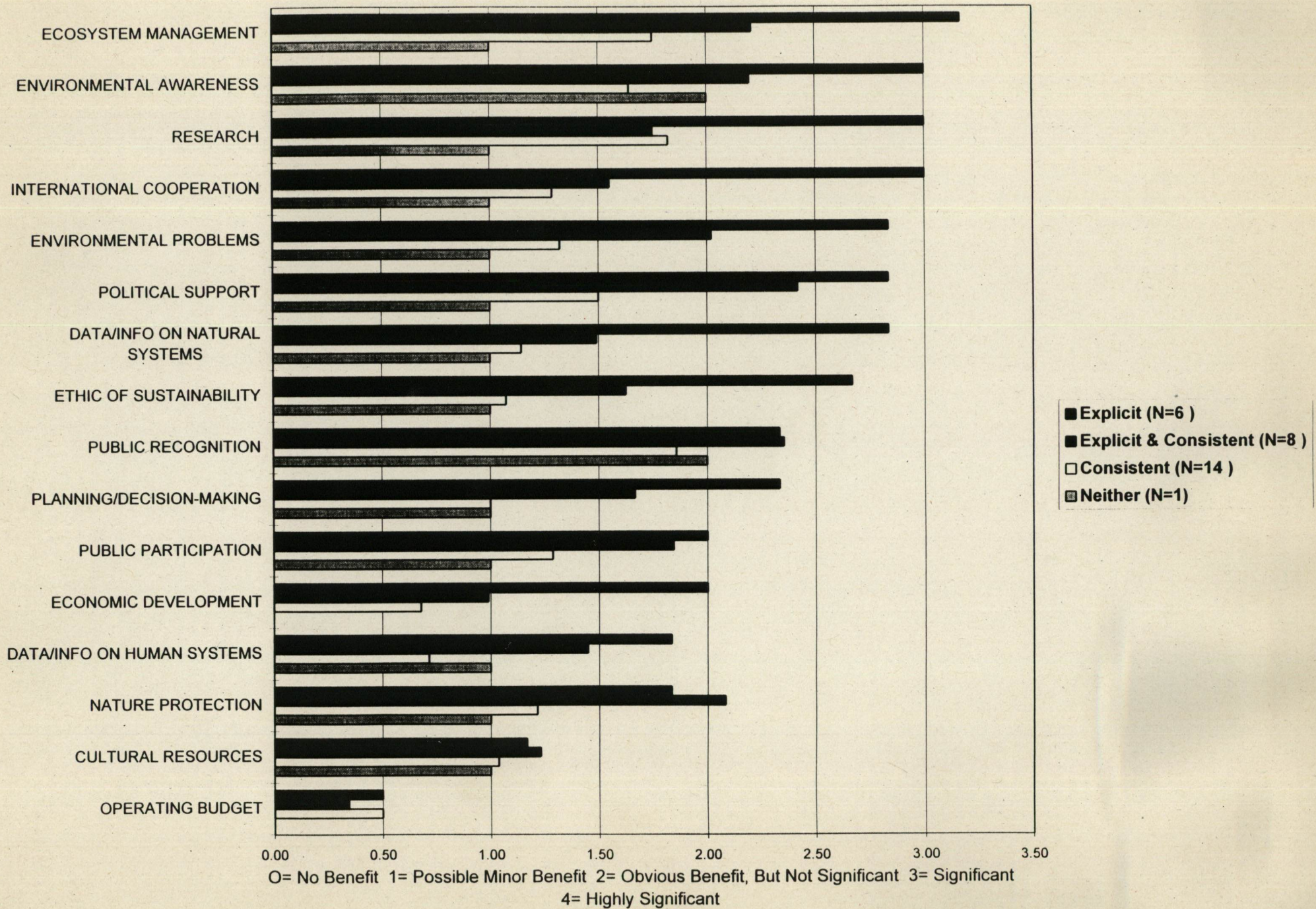
PROGRAM EXPLICITLY IDENTIFIED WITH BIOSPHERE RESERVE CONCEPTS AND GOALS

Central California Coast BR
Champlain-Adirondack BR
Coram Experimental Forest
Everglades National Park
Isle Royale National Park
Land Between The Lakes
Mammoth Cave Area BR
Mojave and Colorado Deserts BR
New Jersey Pinelands
Niwot Ridge
Rocky Mountain National Park
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
South Atlantic Coastal Plain BR
Southern Appalachians BR

PROGRAM NOT EXPLICITLY IDENTIFIED WITH BIOSPHERE RESERVE CONCEPTS AND GOALS

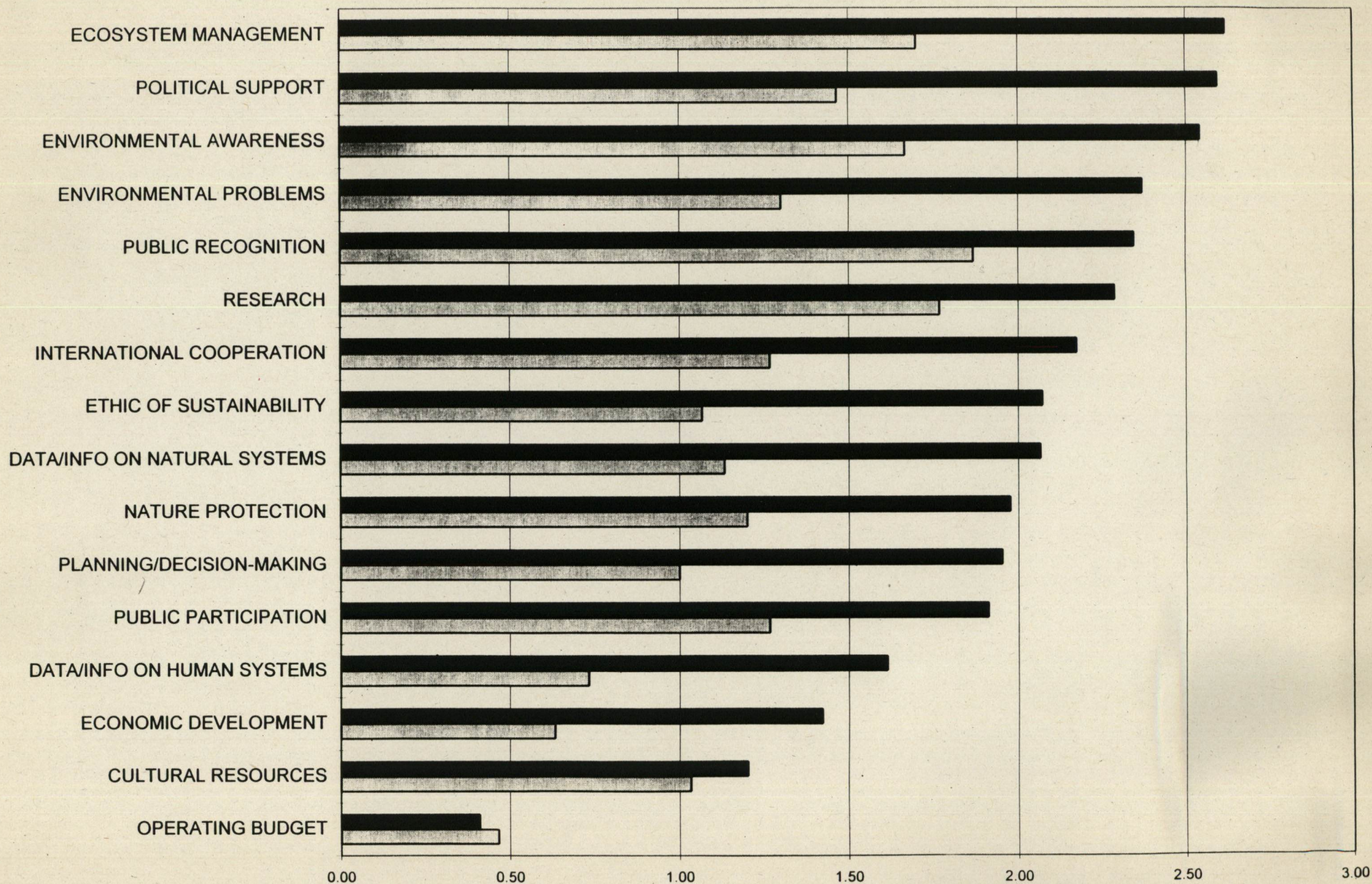
Big Bend National Park
California Coast Ranges BR
Carolinian South Atlantic BR
Central Plains Experimental Range
Denali National Park and Preserve
Desert Experimental Range
Fraser Experimental Forest
Glacier National Park
Glacier Bay/Admiralty Island BR
Hawaiian Islands BR
Luquillo Experimental Forest
Noatak BR
Olympic National Park
San Dimas Experimental Forest
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Management Benefits



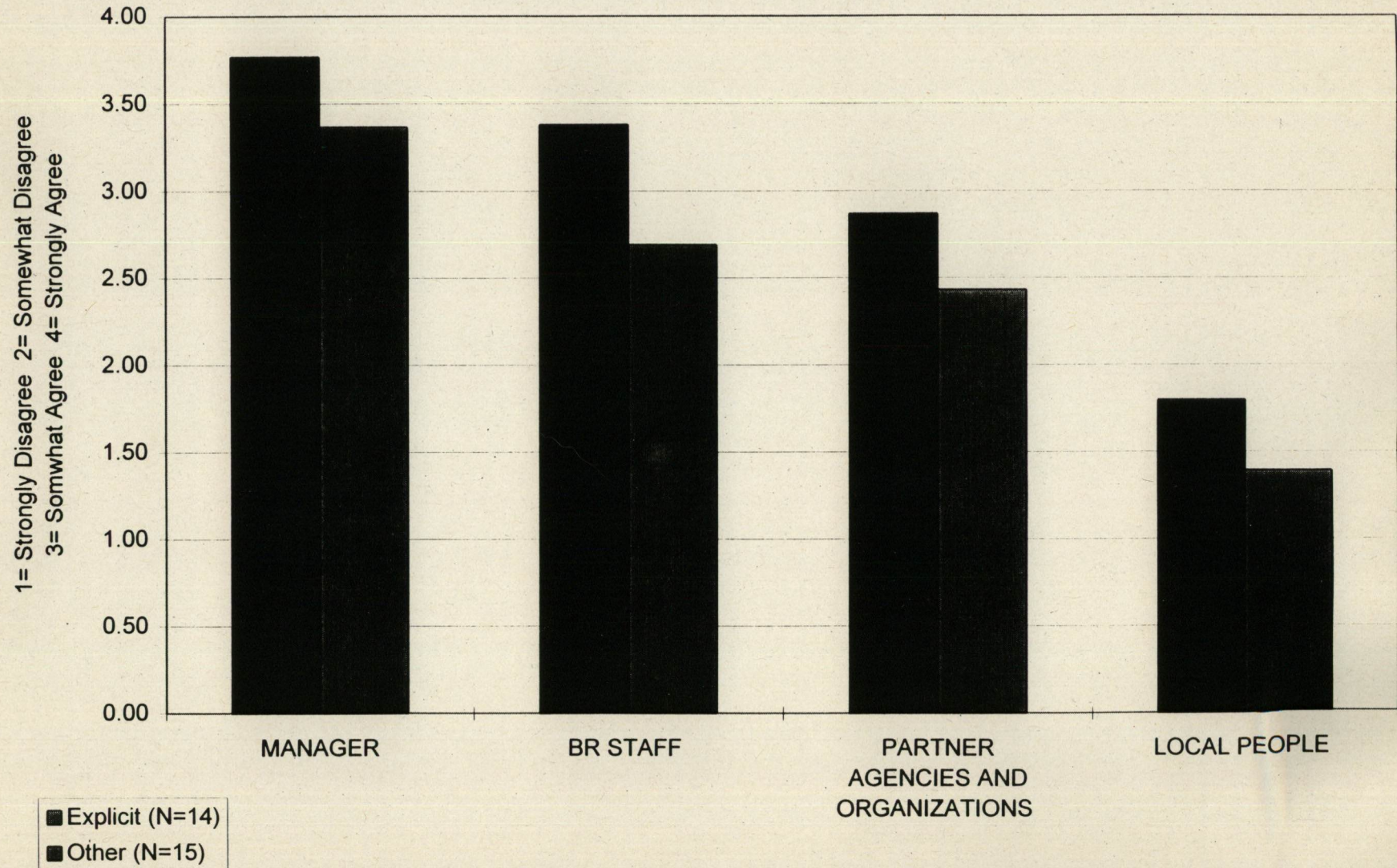
Management Benefits

■ Explicit (N=14)
□ Other (N=15)



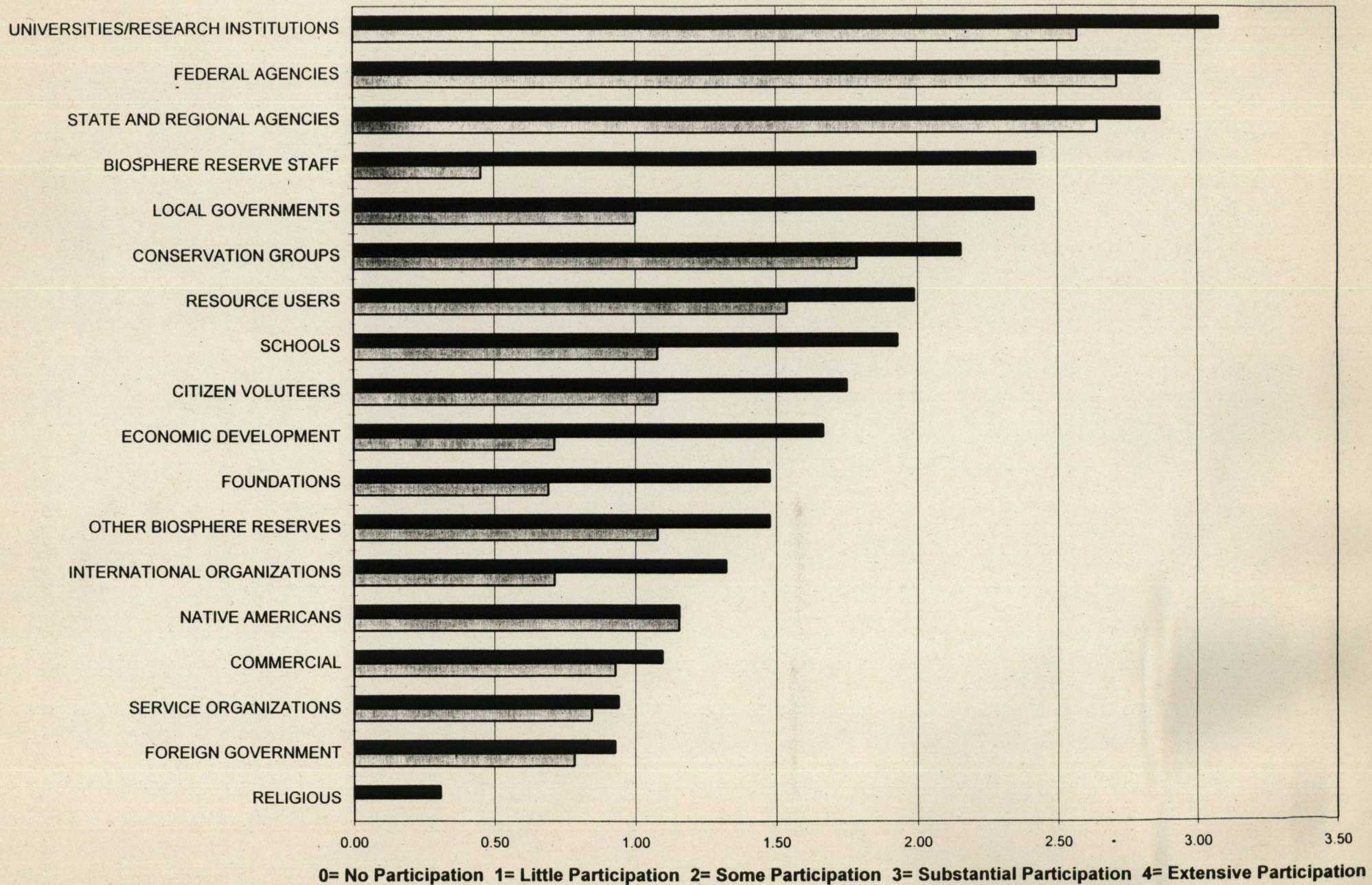
0= No Benefit 1= Possible Minor Benefit 2= Obvious Benefit, But Not Significant 3= Significant 4= Highly Significant

Who Identifies with the Biosphere Reserve Concept

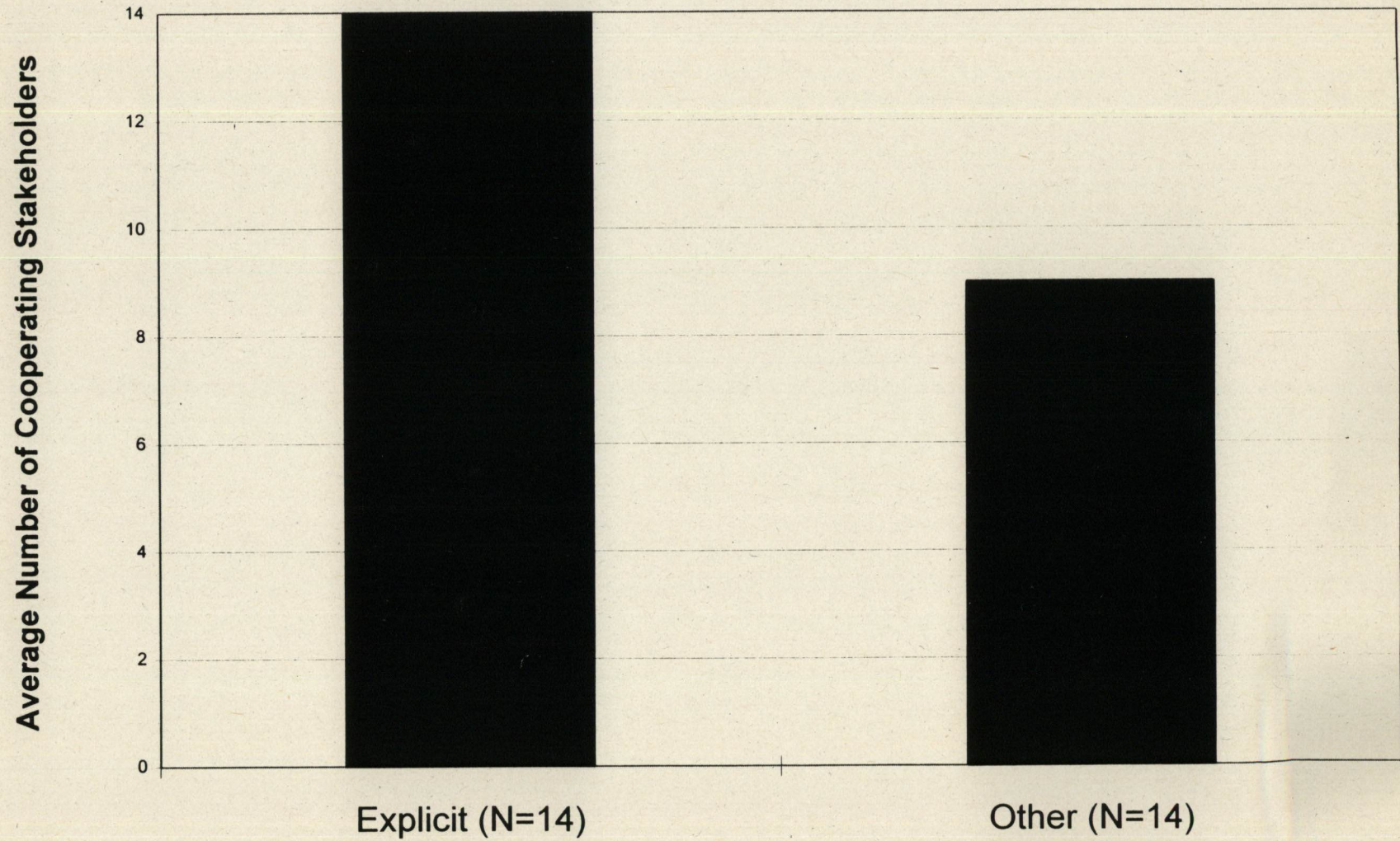


Who's Participating

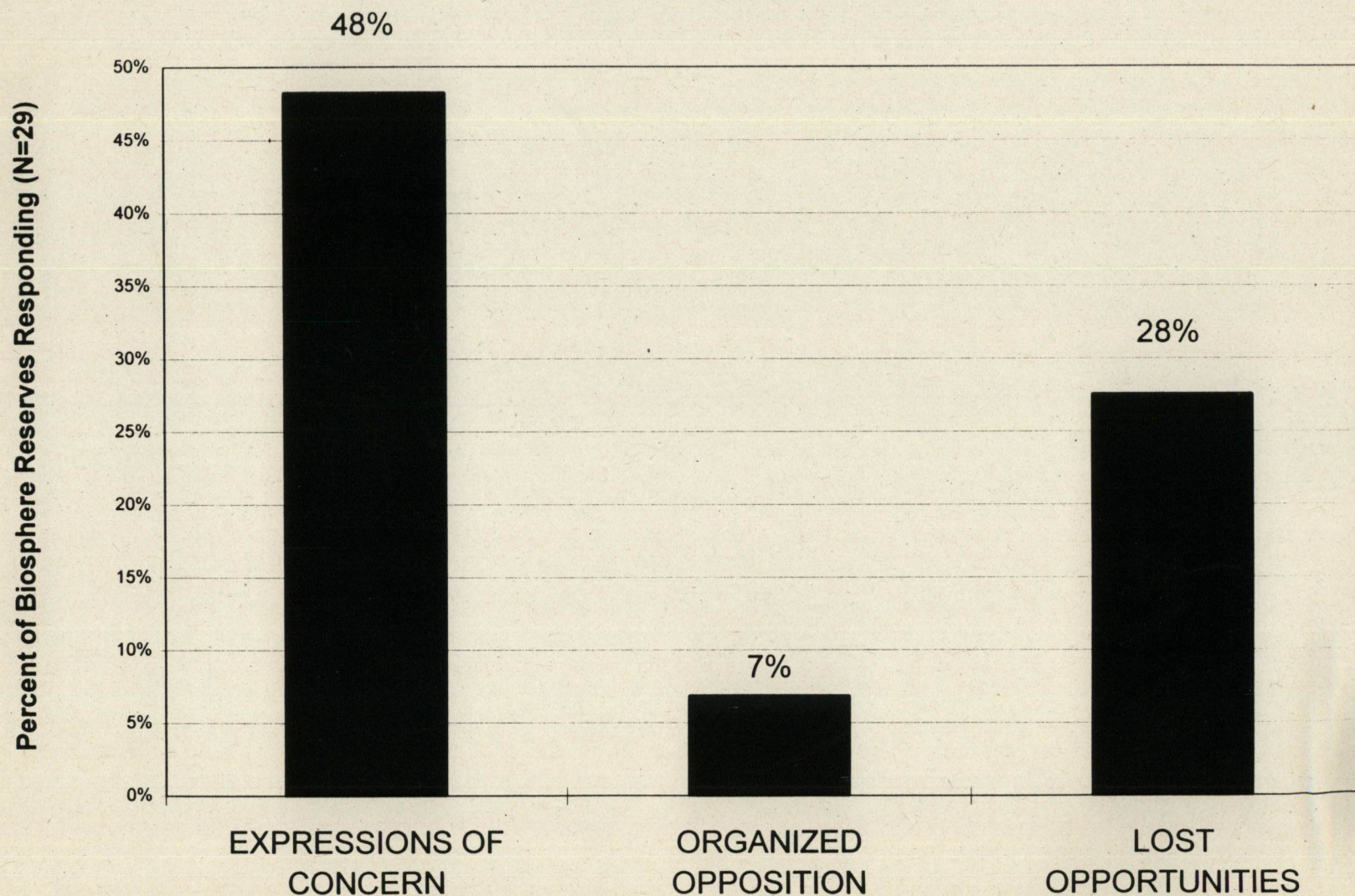
■ Explicit (N=14)
□ Other (N=14)



Number of Stakeholders



Who's Concerned



**RESERVES REPORTING
LOCAL CONCERNS (C), OPPOSITION (O), or
OPPORTUNITIES LOST (L)**

Big Bend National Park (C,O,L)

Carolinian-South Atlantic (C, L)

Central California Coast (C, L)

Champlain - Adirondack (C, O)

Glacier National Park (C)

Glacier Bay/Admiralty Island (C)

Isle Royale (C)

Land between the Lakes (C, L)

Mojave and Colorado Deserts (C)

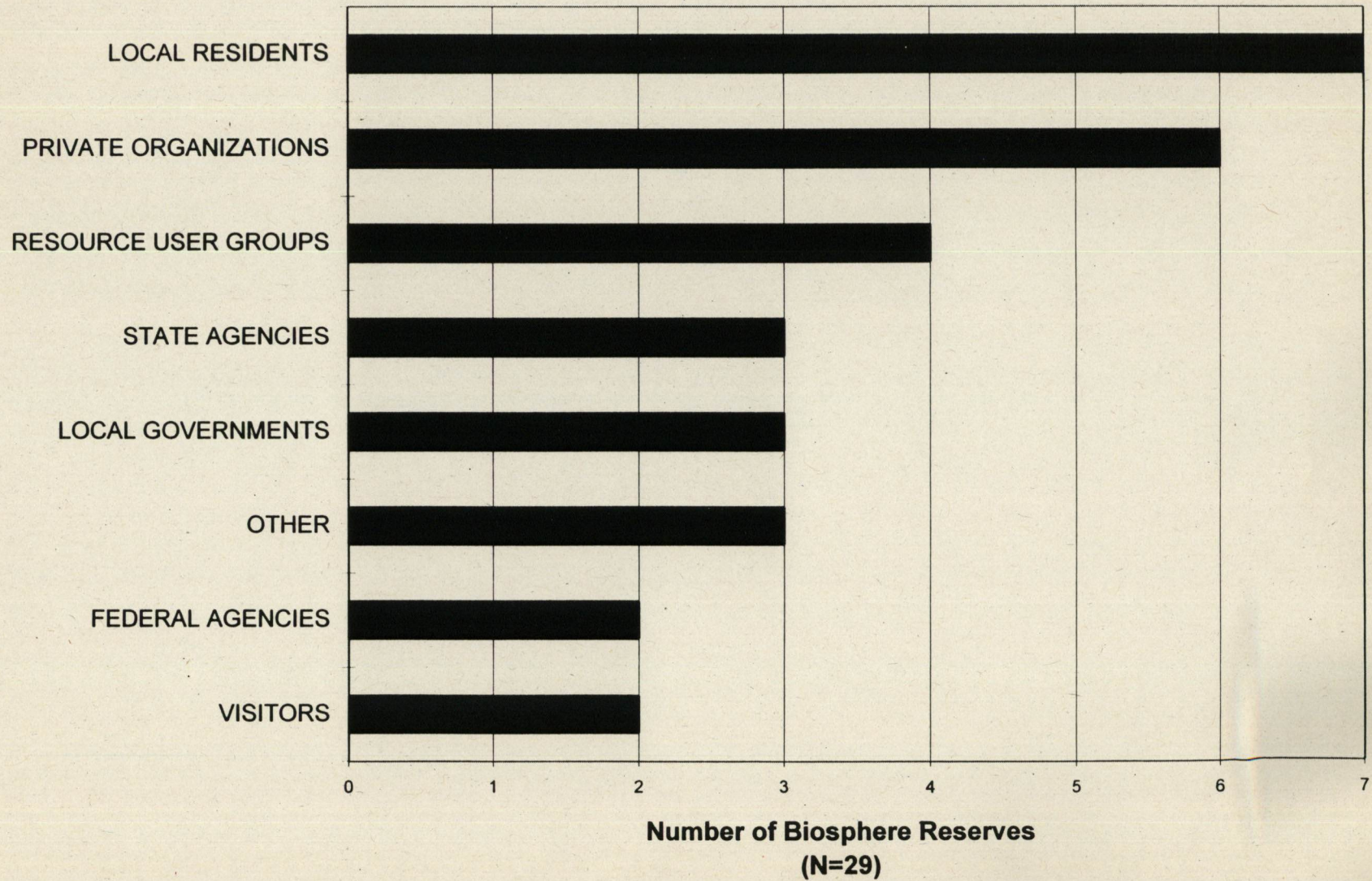
New Jersey Pinelands (C)

Rocky Mountain National Park (C, L)

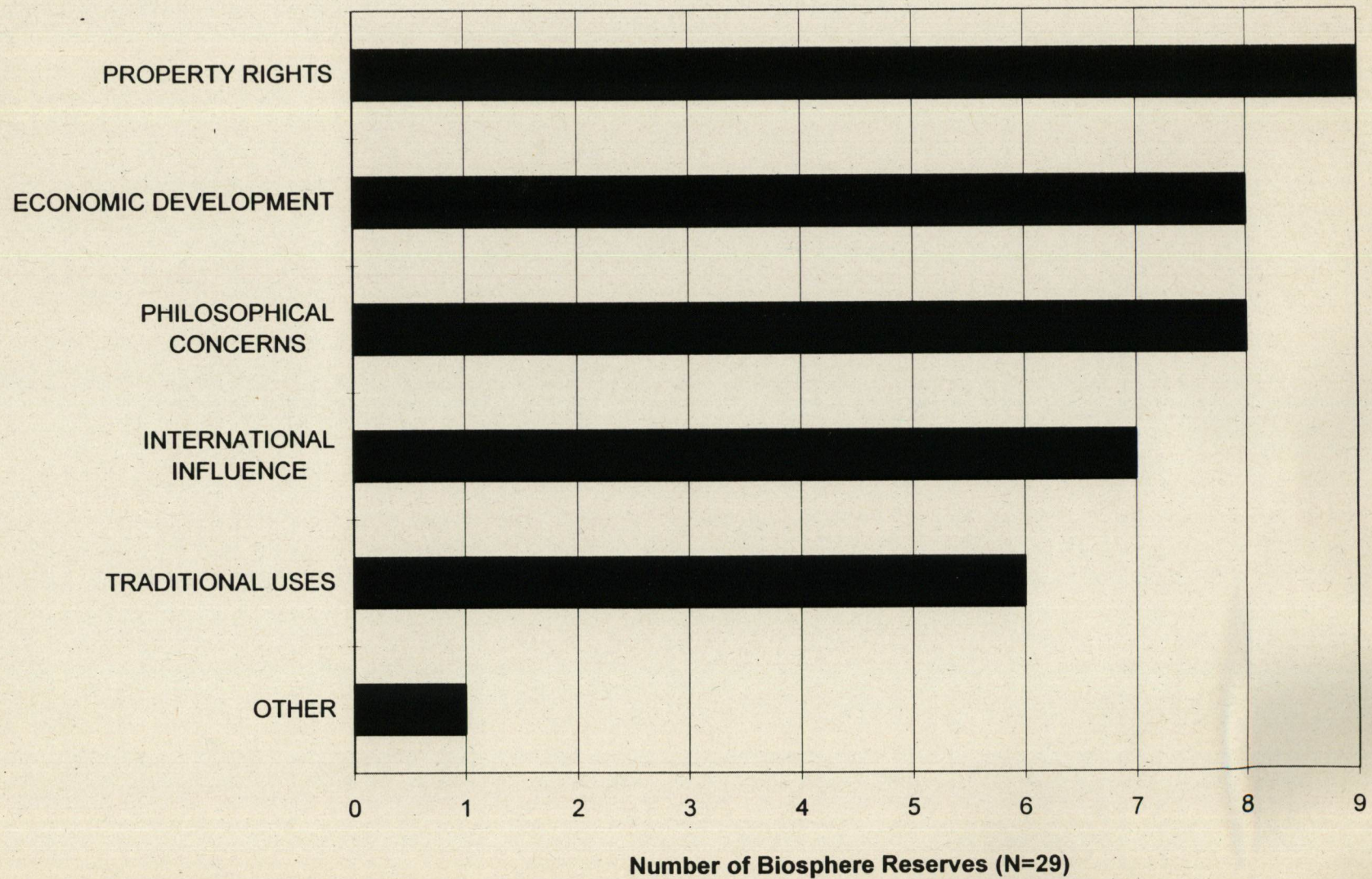
San Dimas Experimental Forest (L)

Southern Appalachians (C)

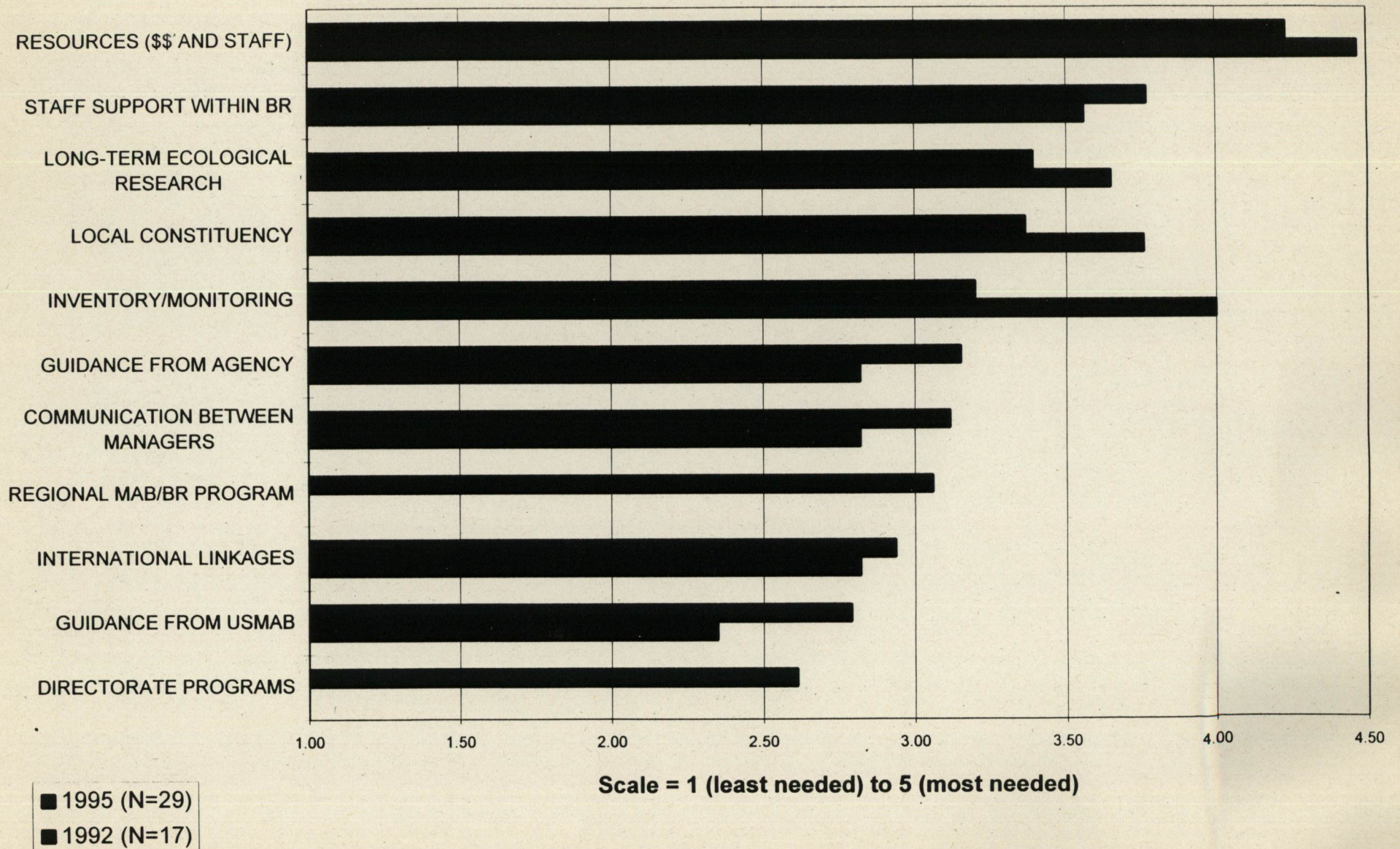
Concerned Parties



Concerns Raised



What's Needed to Enhance Biosphere Reserve Related Activities



OTHER COMMENTS ON WHAT'S NEEDED

- MAB's "outspoken support" of managers' efforts to address threats
- Travel funds
- Increase politicians' awareness of BRs
- Clearer direction for managers
- Clear channels of communication and policy approvals for agency participation
- Communicating significance of BR name (South Atlantic Coastal Plain)
- Interpretive programs on natural resources, history, and cultural resources
- More emphasis on BRs in Federal agencies outside NPS
- Agency recognition of local staff time requirements
- More practical activities and guidance that out staff can relate to
- State's commitment to an organized program
- More involvement of regional industries
- Less federalism special interests, academia & more practitioner participation
- Information exchange network for all BRs and managers
- More BR role in U.S. assistance to other countries