

# Forest Protected Areas Warranting Further Consideration as Potential WH Forest Sites: Summaries from Various and Thematic Regional Analyses

(Compendium produced by Marc Patry, for the proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Heritage Forest meeting, held at Nancy, France, March 11-13, 2005)

Four separate initiatives have been carried out in the past 10 years in an effort to help guide the process of identifying and nominating new WH Forest sites. The first, carried out by Thorsell and Sigaty (1997), addresses forests worldwide, and was developed based on the authors' shared knowledge of protected forests worldwide. The second focuses exclusively on tropical forests and was assembled by the participants at the 1998 WH Forest meeting in Berastagi, Indonesia (CIFOR, 1999). A third initiative consists of potential boreal forest sites developed by the participants to an expert meeting on boreal forests, held in St. Petersburg in 2003. Finally, a fourth, carried out jointly between UNEP and IUCN applied a more systematic approach (IUCN, 2004).

Though aiming at narrowing the field of potential candidate sites, these initiatives do not automatically imply that all of the listed forest areas would meet the criteria for inscription on the WH List, and conversely, nor do they imply that any site left off the list would not meet these criteria. Since these lists were developed, several of the proposed sites have been inscribed on the WH List, while others have been the subject of nominations, but were not inscribed, for various reasons.

The lists below are reproduced here in an effort to facilitate access to this information and to guide future nomination initiatives.

## A. IUCN (2004)

An IUCN paper entitled *The World Heritage List: Future priorities for a credible and complete list of natural and mixed sites* (IUCN, 2004) reviews the UNEP-WCMC study (2004), which carries out an extensive exercise whereby existing WH sites were cross-referenced against a variety of classification schemes of world ecosystems, habitat types, biodiversity hotspots and more<sup>1</sup>. The exercise attempted to highlight those areas most indicated as i) representing exceptional biotic values and ii) having little existing WH coverage. IUCN's and UNEP-WCMC's work represent a first real effort at developing a systematic approach to identifying potential natural sites that may merit further consideration for WH nomination. The IUCN paper sifts through the information provided by the UNEP-WCMC study and concludes that humid tropical forests and tropical dry forests are already well represented on the WH list. They note however that there are "*some terrestrial ... habitat types within these biomes which may have potential for WH inscription. These include sites that have been defined as priorities by CI, IUCN/SSC, WWF and BirdLife International. Nominations from any of the areas listed below should receive priority*" – those related to forests include:

- Madagascar moist forests
- Forests in southern Chile and southern Argentina
- Dry and moist forests in New Caledonia (France)
- Western Ghats forests (India)

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.unep-wcmc.org/index.html?http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected\\_areas/world\\_heritage/wh\\_review.htm~main](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/index.html?http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/world_heritage/wh_review.htm~main)

At the time of writing this annex, a nomination file for the Madagascar moist forests was under consideration by the WH Committee, whereas both India and Chile were known to be working on nomination dossiers for the forest sites listed above.

**B. Thorsell and Sigaty (1997)** Sites whose names are in **BOLD** indicate that they have since been inscribed on the World Heritage List, whereas underlined sites indicate that nomination dossiers are in preparation, or under consideration.

### **Forested Protected Areas which may merit consideration for World Heritage Nomination**

This is not an exhaustive list, but an illustration of forest protected areas which may merit consideration for nomination on the World Heritage List.

AREA	COUNTRY	MAIN NATURAL VALUES
<b>NEARCTIC</b>		
1. South Moresby NP	CANADA	147,000ha temperate rainforest area on the south end of Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia; Despite extensive logging in surrounding areas, S. Moresby was protected in 1988 through efforts of local Haida people and Islands Protection Society. Consists of hemlock, other temperate tree species and endemic flora and fauna (blacktail deer).
2. Volcan Nevado de Colima National Park	MEXICO	22,000ha dry pine forest in west, central Mexico; high biodiversity - Mexico contains 10% of world's terrestrial vertebrates (1352) and plant (25,000) species.
3. Kalimiopsis Wilderness and Siskiyou Region	USA	Over 5 million ha wilderness area known for its extensive biodiversity (3500 flora species) and forest habitat; coniferous and mixed evergreen forests; unique landscape of canyons, peridotite, volcanic debris, ophiolite crust, rock ridges, and three wild and scenic rivers; named after a unique pre-ice age shrub, the Kalimiopsis contains over 100 coniferous and hardwood tree species (madrone, pine, fir, cedar, spruce and 5 sensitive species) and over 200 herbaceous plants and ferns - many endemic and sensitive; one of largest roadless areas in the U.S.
<b>PALEARCTIC</b>		
4. Carpathian Forest Reserve and NP	UKRAINE	20,000ha protected forest area in Zakarpatska region; covers only 4% of the country, but contains 33% of the Ukraine's forest resources, over 50% of plant species (2110 total) and highest forest concentration area (53% of region is forest); severe threats have endangered the area, but structural changes are planned to promote the Carpathians as a recreation zone to reduce the industrial impact; recent projects funded by GEF, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank for conservation biodiversity.
<b>AFROTROPICAL</b>		
5. Korup National Park	CAMEROON	126,000ha Biosphere Reserve; contains much of Cameroon's tropical moist and lowland evergreen rainforest with over 3500 flora species; sustainable forestry and community development project.
6. <u>West Gabon Complex</u>	GABON	Expansive tropical lowland & hill rainforest; habitat for baboon, mandrill, colobus monkeys; home to Baka people; numerous flora, fauna and protected areas including Ipassa Makokou (15,000ha Bio Reserve).
7. Montagne D'Ambre Protected Areas	MADAGASCAR	Four protected areas in north Madagascar; tropical dry and moist evergreen forest; one of country's richest areas of biodiversity and ecological diversity; transition zone between dry deciduous and

		eastern moist forest permits a species rich transition zone with high endemism, karstic pinnacles, caves, etc.; rivers are only year round water source for local people.
<b>INDOMALAY</b>		
8. Andaman Island Protected Areas	INDIA	Six national parks and 94 wildlife sanctuaries on Andaman and Nicobar islands covering 70,800ha; tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, beach, bamboo and mangrove forests; high rate of biodiversity of flora species, esp. on Andaman.
9. <u>Western Ghats</u>	INDIA	Over 15 million ha area with eight national parks and 39 wildlife sanctuaries; moist evergreen forest across mountain range; rich in species diversity (84 of India's 112 endemic amphibians); monkeys, squirrels and bats live in tree canopy; deer and elephants browse in lower branches and understory; clear felling was stopped in mountainous areas by Chipko movement.
10. <b>Gunung Leuser NP</b>	INDONESIA (SUMATRA)	one of largest tropical rain forests protected areas in Indonesia (835,500ha); montane, swamp, subalpine and lowland dipterocarp rain forest; over 2000 flora species; Biosphere Reserve, ecosystem development project and Orang-utan Rehab Centre (orang-utans, gibbons, tigers, monkeys, elephants, leopards, Sumatran rhino); waterfalls, hot springs, volcanic rock.
11. Kutai Game Reserve	INDONESIA (KALIMANTAN)	200,000ha Biosphere reserve is best example of tropical rainforest on Kalimantan one of Southeast Asia's largest lowland montane rainforests; 262 dipterocarps and 83% of Borneo's forest species.
12. Irian Jaya Tropical Forest Protected Areas	IRIAN JAYA	Irian Jaya is one of the largest expanses of pristine tropical rainforest (35 million ha) in Southeast Asia; lower montane forests occur below 3000m and upper montane and subalpine forest above 3400m; swamp, eucalyptus, beach, and mangrove (2nd largest behind Sundarbans) forest; sago palm is staple foodsource; two national parks and seven nature/game reserves.
13. <b>Gunung Mulu NP</b>	MALAYSIA (SARAWAK)	52,900ha protected area with expansive tropical lowland montane rainforest; 2371m Mt. Mulu; limestone massif; high endemism and biodiversity of flora and fauna; inhabited by Penan peoples.
14. Kinabulu NP	MALAYSIA (SABAH)	75,400ha park north Sabah; lowland montane tropical rainforest; high biodiversity with 75 of Borneo's 135 ficus species (13 endemic), and 72 Fagaceae species; 25% of fauna species are endemic, 290 species of butterfly and moth; 4094m Mt. Kinabulu.
15. Taman Negara NP	MALAYSIA (PENINSULA)	434,000ha area is one of largest tropical rainforest reserves in Southeast Asia; lowland montane evergreen rainforest, high biodiversity with over 2000 flora species; 2189m Mt. Tahan (highest point on Peninsula); dam project was thwarted in 1970's.
16. Southern Laos Tropical Forest Reserves	LAOS	Most extensive undisturbed tropical evergreen forest region in Laos; the lowland tropical forest of Belovens Plateau (80,000ha) Xe Pian (15,000ha) and Bung Nong Ngom National Parks have been identified as priority areas for conservation and consist of dense evergreen and semi-evergreen monsoon forests and open deciduous forest in flatter areas; numerous flora and fauna including threatened black gibbon, clouded leopard, tiger, Asian elephant and kouprey; proposed transborder site with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.
17. St. Paul National Park	PHILLIPINES	5,800ha park on north portion of Puerto Princesa Island; montane rainforest; subterranean river; high rate of endemism in plants, fungi, birds and reptiles.
18. Horton Plains and Peak Wilderness	SRI LANKA	Remote plateau is Sri Lanka's largest relatively undisturbed montane forest and habitat for many endemic flora and fauna species; the Peak Wilderness is a unique facet of nature of low dense and slow growing forest trees, a stunted species of clustracene(Keena) with its crown interlocked in a web of leaves; foliage of Horton Plains include species such as Rhododendron and magnolia; underlayer of forest has smaller trees and plants.
<b>AUSTRALIA/OCEANIAN</b>		
19. <b>Rennell Islands</b>	SOLOMAN	Largest coral atoll in the world (86 x 15km) is mostly covered by

	ISLANDS	dense forest with a 20m tall average canopy with numerous larger emergent trees; numerous endemic flora and fauna species (40% of birds); over 20 orchid species; limestone karsts; and largest lake in South Pacific (Lake Tungano).
20. Le Popu-Pue NP	WESTERN SAMOA	Extending from central mountains to coast of Opula Island, this park is the best remaining tract of tropical rainforest in Samoa; only 2,857ha in size, but relative to size of island and two other rainforest reserves in W. Samoa (Falealupo and Tafua) comprise 7,000ha.
<b>NEOTROPICAL</b>		
21. Bolivian Amazon Basin Protected Areas	BOLIVIA	Amazonian basin and lowlands of Bolivia are characterised by extensive areas of lowland moist forest and seasonally inundated savannahs; these open landscapes are traversed by numerous rivers bordered by dense gallery forests; within the savannahs, numerous forest islands dot the horizon providing habitat for the maned wolf, giant anteater, Amazon river dolphin and some of the highest concentration of plant species in the world. Protected areas include the Beni Biosphere Reserve (1.3 million ha), Isoiboro Secure (1.1 million ha) and others.
22. Jau National Park	BRASIL	2.2 million ha park in Northwest Amazonia; extensive lowland moist tropical and dense evergreen forest; complex variety of forest features including vines, palms, diverse forest species, and numerous vegetation types in the understorey; "centres of endemism" and high rate of threatened species.
23. Xingu National Park	BRASIL	2.2 million protected area in Maro Grosso, lower Amazonia (2 <sup>nd</sup> largest park in Brasil behind Jau); extensive lowland moist tropical forest and river system; complex vegetation and high endemism.
24. Serraniade de Macarena	COLOMBIA	63 0,000ha park in central Colombia; lowland moist, submontane and montane tropical forest; aesthetic beauty in Caño Cristales and stream areas of the buffer zone, vegetation, petroglyphs, Tablazo ridge, Guayabero canyon, and rapids of Angosturas.
25. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta BR	COLOMBIA	Over 1.5 million ha area in the Cordillera Central, the highest coastal range of mountains in Colombia; rich variety of flora and fauna in the dense rain forest covering the northern slopes; southern slopes are drier; inhabited by the Kogi and Arhuaco Indians; there are no continuous forest above 1,200 m, but trees grow along the rivers up to 1,700 m and provide habitat for numerous flora and bird (15 endemic) species, especially at higher altitudes.

**C. Reproduced from CIFOR (1999).** The forest areas below were highlighted by the experts reunited at the first World Heritage Forest meeting in Berastagi, Indonesia, in 1998 as being of potential interest as WH Forests.

Global 200 Ecoregion	Countries involved	Sites identified	Potential Groupings
5. Brazilian Atlantic Forests	Brazil Paraguay Argentina	Atlantic Forest SE	cluster 1+2
		Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	cluster 3
		Serra Geral	cluster 4
		Aparados da Serra	
		Sao Joaquim	
		Serra do Tabuleiro	
		Morro Grande	cluster 5
		Morro do Diabolo	
		Serra do Mar	
		Ilhabela	
		Serra da Bocaina	
		Itatiaia	
		Papagaio	
		Tingua	
		Poco das Antas	cluster 6
		Desengano	
		Caparao	
		Sooretama	
		Linhares	
		Rio Doce	
Conduru			
Mangrove Complex of Camamu			
Chapada Diamantina			
Muricy			
Serra da Estrela			
Yabuti			
2. Northern Andean Montane Forests	Ecuador/Colombia/Venezuela/Peru	Cordillera de Merida	
		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	
		Serrania de la Macarena	
		Yasuni NP	
3. Andean Yungas	Ecuador/Colombia/Venezuela/Peru/Bolivia	Manu (expanded to SW)	
		Tambopata and Candamo	
		Vilcabamba	
		Madidi	
		Noel Kempff Mercado	
		Iguazu-Mbaracayu	
		Zona Reservada del Aporimac	
		Cordillera da Sira	
4. Coastal Venezuela Montane Forests	Venezuela	Cordillera de la costa	
5. Greater Antillean Moist Forests	Cuba/Haiti/Puerto Rico/Jamaica/Dominican Rep.	Sierra Madre	
6. Choco Darien Moist Forests	Colombia/Panama/Ecuador	Utria	Choco/Darien region (expand.)
		Sanquianga	
		Gorgona Island	

		Coto-Cayapas	
		Tumbes region	
7. Varzea Flooded Forests	Peru/Brazil/Venezuela	Nukak	
		Cahuinari	
		Puinawai	
		Anavilhanas	
8. Talamancan and Isthmian Pacific Forests	Costa Rica/Panama	Chimalapas and Ocote	
		Calakmul	Tikal to Mayan expand.
		Montes Azules	
		Chinantla	Transition zone in Oaxaca
		Guanacaste	
9. Napo Moist Forests	Ecuador/Colombia/Peru		
10. Rio Negro Juruea Moist Forests	Colombia/Brazil/Peru/Venezuela	Jau	
		Mamiraua	
		Lago Piratuba	
		Zona Reservada do Gueppi Pastaza	
		Moronz	
11. S.W. Amazonian Moist Forests S.E. Amazonian Moist Forest	Peru/Brazil/Bolivia	Xingu	
		Serra do Divisor	
		Pacans-Novos	
12. Guayanan Forests Tepui formatus	Guyana/French Guyana/Venezuela/Suriname/Brazil	Tepui Neblina	
		Guyanne Française	
		Kayateur Falls	
		Central Suriname	
		Kanaku Mountains	
		Caura River Watershed	
		Chiribiquele	
13. Madagascar Moist Forests	Madagascar		
14. Guinean Moist Forests	Guinea/Liberia/Togo/Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana/Sierra Leone		
15. Eastern Arc Montane Forests	Kenya/Tanzania	Usumbaras	cluster Eastern Arc Montane Forests
		Pare	
		Uzungwa	
		Ulugurus	
16. East African Coastal Forests	Tanzania/Somalia/Mozambique/Kenya	Tana River	
		Pangani	
		Kilwa	
17. Albertine Rift Highland Forests	Rwanda/Uganda/Tanzania/Burundi/D.R. Congo		
18. East African Highland Forests	Kenya/Uganda/Tanzania	Mount Elgon	
19. Seychelles and Mascarine Islands Forests	Seychelles/Comoros/Reunion/Rodrigues/Mauritius	Gran Comoro	
20. Gulf of Guinea Islands Forests	Sao Tome/Principe/Equatorial Guinea		
21. Macaronesian Forests	Azores/Madeira/Canary/Cape Verde		
22. Congolian Coastal Forests	Cameroon/Gabon/Congo/Nigeria/eq. Guinea/Benin		
23. Western Congo Basin Forests	D.R. Congo/Gabon/Cameroon/C.A.F./Uganda	Lac Lobeke-Nki Boumba-Bek	cluster Western Congo Basin Forests
		Minhebe	
		Ndoke	
24. Northeastern Congo Basin Forests	D.R. Congo/Sudan/C.A.F./Uganda		
25. Southern Congo Basin Forests	D.R. Congo/Angola		

26. Annamite Range Moist Forests	Laos/Thailand/Vietnam	Phong Nha	cluster Annamite Range Moist Forests
		Vu Quang	
		Pu Mat	
		Hin Namnu	
27. Western Ghats Moist Forests	India	Silent valley	cluster Western Ghats Moist Forests
		Karimpuzha	
		Nilgiri Thar	
		Agastyamalai	
		Periyar	
		Wynad	
		Mudhumalai Nagarahole	
		Biligiri	
		Rangaswamy hills	
		Mudantanthurai	
28. Sri Lankan Moist Forests	Sri Lanka	Bandipur	
		Adam's peak	
		Horton Plains	
29. Kaya-Karen Tenasserim Moist Forests	Thailand/Myanmar/Malaysia	Hakgala S.N.R.	
		Myinmo Melatkat	
30. Peninsular Malaysian Lowland Forests	Malaysia/Thailand	Andaman Coast	cluster Andaman Coast
		Halebala	Malaysia-Thailand transborder park
		Belum	
		Krau	cluster Taman Negara
		Khao Sok	
31. Sumatra-Nicobar Islands Lowland Forests 32. Sumatran Montane Forests	India/Indonesia	Khong Lan	
		Leuser ecosystem	cluster Berbak
		Kerinci Seblat	
Bukit Barisan Selatan			
33. Central Borneo Montane Forests	Indonesia/Brunei/Malaysia	Sebuku Sembakung	cluster Central Borneo Montane Forests
		Kayan Mentarang	
		Bentuang Karimun	
		Lanjak Entimau	
		Batang Ai	
		Pulong Tau	

34. Northern Borneo Palawan Moist Forests	Malaysia/Brunei/Indonesia/Philippines	Gunung Kinabalu	
		Gunung Mulu	
		Lobi	
		St Paul	
		Serawak-Kalimantan	
		Palawan	
35. Philippines Moist Forests	Philippines	Cordillera Range	cluster Philippines Moist Forest
		Mount Giting-giting	cluster Palanan
		Mount Kitanglad	
36. Sulawesi Moist Forests	Indonesia	Dumoga	cluster Sulawesi Moist Forests
		Lore Lindu	
37. Moluccas Moist Forests	Indonesia		

38. North Indochina Sub-tropical Moist Forests	Thailand/China/Vietnam/Myanmar/Laos		
39. Southeast Chian Subtropical Forests	China		
40. Northeastern India and Myanmar Hill Forests	India/Myanmar/Bangladesh	Manas	
41. Andaman Islands Forests	India		
42. Taiwan Montane Forests	Taiwan		
43. Hainan Island Forests	China		
44. Nansei Shoto Archipelago Forests	Japan		
45. New Caledonia Moist Forests	New Caledonia/France		
46. New Zealand Tropical Forests	New Zealand		
47. Queensland Tropical Forests	Australia	Cape York Peninsula	
48. New Guinea Montane Forests	Papua New Guinea/Indonesia	Hunstein Range alpha New Guinea	
		Lorentz	
49. New Guinea Lowland Forests	Papua New Guinea/Indonesia		
50. New Guinea Outer Island Solomon Moist Forests	Papua New Guinea/Solomon Islands		Solomon Islands cluster
51. Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands Forests	Australia		
52. Hawaii Moist Forests	United States		cluster in Hawaii
53. South Pacific Islands Forests	Fiji/Samoa/American Samoa	Kikori Lake	
		Kutubu alpha New Guinea	
54. Bolivian Lowland Dry Forests	Bolivia/Brazil		
55. Tumbes and North Inter Andean Valleys Dry Forests	Ecuador/Peru/Colombia		
56. Southern Mexican Dry Forests	Mexico		Dry forest in W. Mexico
57. Madagascar Dry Forests	Madagascar		cluster to be determined
58. Maputaland Pondoland Dry Forests	Mozambique/South Africa/Swaziland	Great St Lucia Wetland Park	
59. Eastern Indochina Dry and Monsoon Forests	Vietnam/Laos/Cambodia/Thailand		
60. Lesser Sundas Dry and Monsoon Forests	Indonesia		
61. Eastern Indian Monsoon Forests	India		
62. New Caledonia Dry Forests	New Caledonia/France		
63. Hawaii Dry Forests	United States		Hawaii cluster

**D. St. Petersburg Expert Meeting on Boreal Forests (UNESCO, 2003) – Boreal forest sites warranting consideration for inscription to the WH List.**

<b>Potential new sites for nomination</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Canada	Atikaki-Woodland Caribou / East Side	This site is remarkable because of the existence of diverse and significant boreal forest values including woodland caribou in an ecologically intact cultural landscape. It fills an important gap by representing the Canadian boreal shield ecozone. This site is also internationally significant because of the planned integration of traditional and western ecological knowledge and land management.	Ni,Nii,Niv Ciii,Cv CL iib
Finland	Green Belt of Fennoscandia	Due to the Gulf Current, the boreal forest exists at its northernmost limit in Fennoscandia. The pine forests in the boundary area between Norway, Finland and Russia are the northernmost pine forests in the world. As a result, this cluster includes relict-like climax forests, whereas elsewhere in the world boreal pine forests were established as a pioneer species of forest succession.	
Russia	Basegi Nature Reserve	The site features representative taiga landscapes of Middle Urals not disturbed by human activity.	Ni, Niv
	Magadansky Nature Reserve	The proposed site is representative of the forests of the Far East and features natural ecosystems which are unique for biodiversity conservation. The silver salmon spawning grounds in the Chelomdzha River are probably the most productive in the world. The vast area of the Taujskaya lowlands is the main regional water fowl habitat. The bird nesting grounds of Yamsky islands are the largest in Northern Pacific region.	Ni, Niv
	Malaya Sos'va Reserve	The Reserve conserves typical natural complexes of middle taiga of Western Siberia, the main habitat of threthend native European beaver population and many threatened prey bird species.	Niv, Nii
	Pinezhsky Reserve	This is the first Russian site featuring unique karst formations with an outstanding psysical-geography and aesthetic value.	Ni, Niii, Niv
	The Putorana Plateau Natural Complex.	This is the first Russian site located completely beyond the polar circle and featuring mountainous north-taiga and tundra natural complexes, the largest Siberian basalt formations and habitat of the endemic species the Putorana bighorn sheep.	Ni, Niii, Niv
	The Western Sayan	The territory of the reserve is of exceptional and universal value in terms of conservation of biodiversity. It presents a large amount of endemic, relict, as well as rare plant and animal species.	Niv, Nii, Niii
	Tsentrarno-Sibirsky State Nature Reserve	The sites represents undamaged natural complexes of the taiga of central Siberia and central part of the continent.	Niv, Nii Ciii
	The Tungusky phenomenon	The Tungusky Reserve has the aim to conserve the area of the «Tungusky meteorite» and allows for the study of the ecological consequences of the meteorite impact.	Ni, Nii, Niv
	Valdai – the Great Watershed	The site features perfectly maintained south-taiga complexes which have an outstanding significance as a kind of biodiversity refugium of the Russian plain. This is the first Russian site nominated as the mixed natural and cultural site. The cultural landscape of the Great Watershed is representative of the traditional way of living of the Russian village.	Ni, Niv, Cv
Kuril Islands	This site represents the natural complexes of the typical oceanic islands with their own unique features. The area provides protection of numerous rare, endangered and endemic species of plants and animals as well as unique ecosystems and natural phenomena.	Ni, Nii, Niii, Niv	

<b>Potential expansions of existing sites</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Canada	Wood buffalo	The expansion of the current world heritage site with adjacent protection would increase the site's ecological integrity and representativity.	Nii,Niv Ciii, Cv CL iib
	Nahani	The expansion of the current world heritage site to the boundaries of the watershed and beyond would help ensure the integrity of this globally significant ecosystem and add significant karst topography.	Nii, Nii, Niv, Ciii, Cv, CL ii
Finland	The Northern Kvarken	The Northern Kvarken has outstanding universal value for the understanding of how glaciation and deglaciation processes form a landscape. The Northern Kvarken is the most representative area in the world for studying moraine archipelagos and the land uplift phenomena (isostatic rebound).	
Norway	North Norwegian Fjord Landscape	Together with the adjacent Lapponian WH area in Sweden, the North Norwegian Fjord Landscape will provide a cross-section over the Scandinavia peninsula with unique geological characteristics. The Fjord Landscape also contain a virtually untouched Lule Sami cultural landscape within this large, intact boreal ecosystem.	
Russia	The river Bikin valley (for extension of "Central Sikhote-Alin" WH Site)	The territory of the Bikin River valley represent an unique natural complex with "Central Sikhote-Alin" WH Site and can be proposed as an extension of this Site. The largest integral massif of natural cedar-broad-leaved forests have been preserved in the valley. The territory of the Bikin valley serves as a reproductive center of the Northeast group of the Amur tiger.	Nii, Niv Ciii
<b>Sites waranting further evaluation</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Canada	Muskwa-Kechika	Muskwa Kechika: This site reflects a visionary approach to conservation and integrated resource management of an intact boreal cordillera ecosystem.	
	Hudson Bay	This site is characterized by internationally significant isostatic rebounding and universally significant biodiversity including denning polar bears, exceptional migratory flocks, extensive peatlands and, offshore, listed beluga whales. A recent discovery of internationally significant fossils is worth noting.	
	Lake Superior	(combined with Wabikimi - Nipigon) A potential site including a continuous chain of several hundred kilometers of protected boreal forests, significant boreal lakes and a proposed marine protected area.	
	Wabikimi	(combined with Lake Superior) A potential site including a continuous chain of several hundred kilometers of protected boreal forests, significant boreal lakes and a proposed marine protected areas.	
	Mealy Mountains	Mealy Mountains: This site is most notable for the diversity of landforms ranging from mountain habitat, boreal forest, string bog, and coastal habitats including a significant dune complex.	
	Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary and Queen Maud Migratory Bird Sanctuary	This sites has outstanding geological features including extensive esker system and world's largest drumlin field; it has a huge abundance and diversity of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, the richest area in the Arctic for mammals (musk ox, caribou, wolf), as well as a marine component of the Queen Maud Migratory Bird Sanctuary	Nii, Niv Ciii, Cv CL iib
	Canada / US transboundary site: Ivavik and Vuntut National Parks (Yukon) and Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Alaska)	Scenic beauty and natural phenomenon with mountains, wetlands, wild rivers and migrating wildlife spectacles; Geological processes relating to Pleistocene events and Beringia; Diversity and species with wide range of species especially caribou, bear, waterfowl and marine life.	Ni, Nii, Niv