

Wilderness Areas World Heritage Sites Eco-civilization

荒野区
世界遗产地
生态文明



SOUTH AFRICA

全球荒野基金会
南非

Vance G. Martin - Founder/Chairman
IUCN Wilderness Specialist Group
President – Wilderness Foundation Global

万斯·马丁—
世界自然保护联盟荒野专家组主席
全球荒野基金会 总裁





OUR PARTNERS IN CHINA 我们的合作伙伴





WILDERNESS
FOUNDATION
GLOBAL

荒野

From an idea born in the African wilderness, around a campfire.

源起于非洲荒野中营火边的
一个想法

荒野

FOR 60 YEARS WORKING FOR WILDERNESS, WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE

跨越60年

为了荒野、野生动物和人类福祉而工作



WILD11
荒野CHINA

奇野中国

WILD WONDERS OF CHINA

WHAT IS WILDERNESS?

WILDERNESS HAS DEEP CHINA CHARACTERISTICS

什么是荒野？

荒野具有深层的中国特色

- 天人合一 Harmony between man and nature
- 生态文明 Eco-civilization
- 山水 Shan-Shui
- 景/境 Jing (500 AD)
landscape
- 徐霞客 (1587-1641)
XU Xiake





Experiencing
Wilderness is a type of
Self-Cultivation

体验荒野是一种修生养性

**PROTECTING WILDERNESS
RECOGNIZES HARMONY BETWEEN
NATURE AND HUMAN SOCIETY...**

**对荒野区的保护，是对自然与人
类社会和谐共存的认可**

**IT HELPS MEET HUMAN NEEDS
AND
RESPECTS THE SPIRIT OF NATURE**

**保护荒野区, 既有助于满足人的需要
,
又体现出对自然的尊重**



ECO-CIVILIZATION “RED LINE” AREAS RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR WILDERNESS

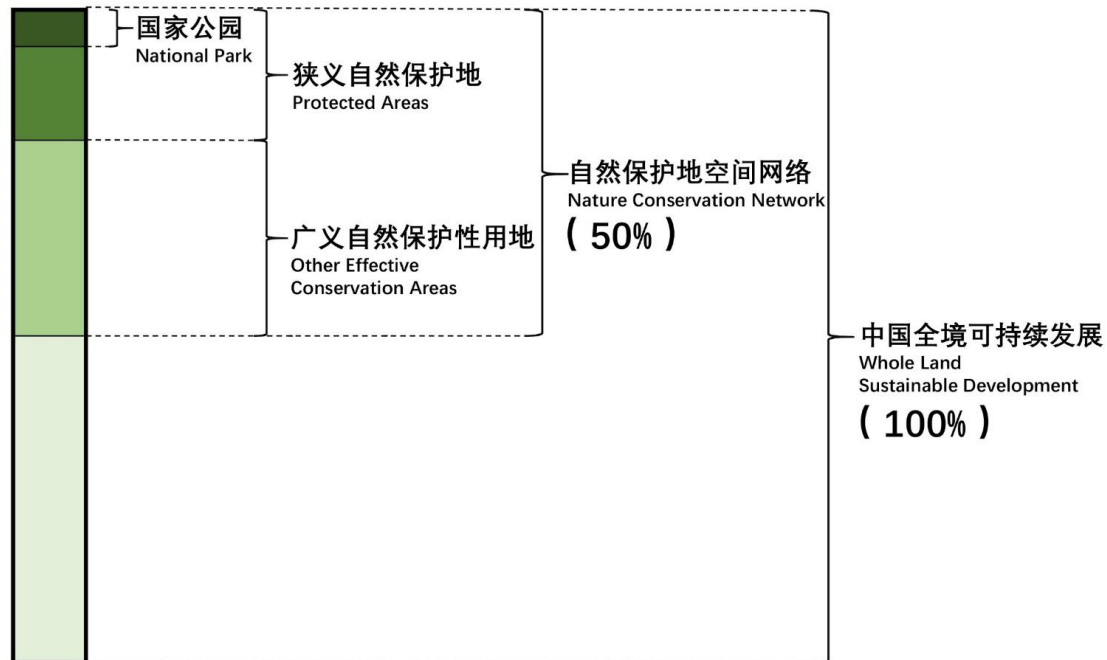


生态文明“红线”区域 认可野生自然环境

ECO-CIVILIZATION “RED LINE” AREAS RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR WILDERNESS

杨锐, 曹越. 论中国自然保护地的远景规模[J].中国园林, 2018(7): 5-12.

To protect at least 50% of China's terrestrial area
建议将至少50%中国国土面积设置为专用或兼用于自然保护的土地



自然
需要
一半

natureneedshalf.org

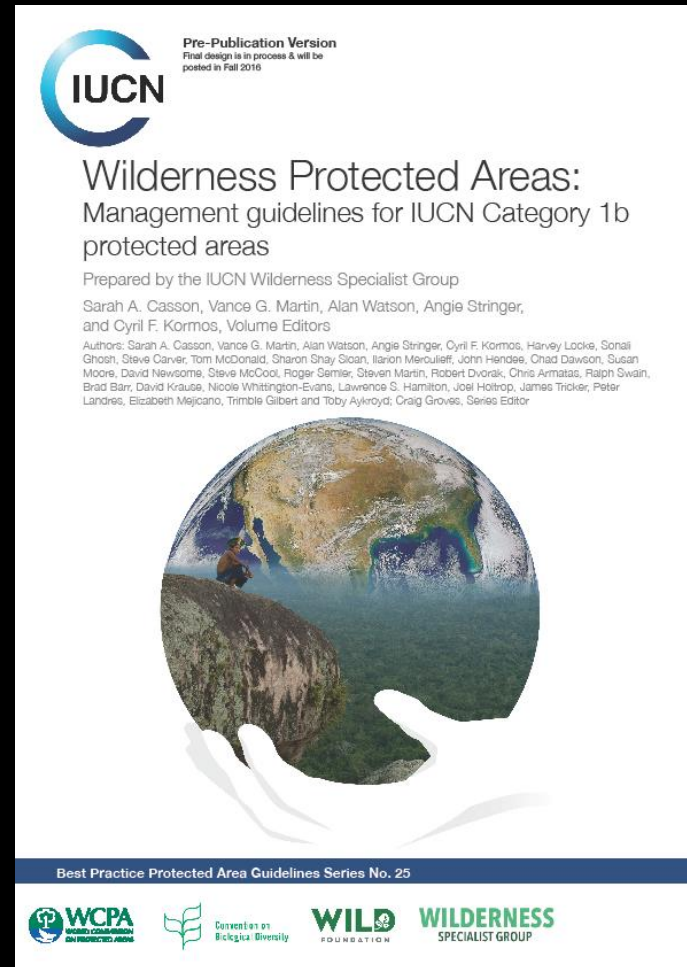
荒野区是什么？



World Commission on
Protected Areas
“Category 1b” Protected
Area

世界自然保护地委员会
保护区分类1b

Used in 70 countries
3000 different areas



被用于70个国家的
3000多个不同区域

WILDERNESS PROVIDES ECOLOGICAL SERVICES , OR LIFE SUPPORT



荒野区 为生态环境服务，或提供生命支持

PROTECTING WILD NATURE PROTECTS “NATURAL CAPITAL” TO BE USED WISELY BY PEOPLE



保护野性自然就是保护为人类所明智使用的“自然资本”

WILD NATURE MITIGATES CLIMATE CHANGE AND CREATES ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE



野生自然环境减缓气候变化，创造生态恢复能力

PROTECTED WILDERNESS CREATES NEW ECONOMIC AND ENTERPRISE OPPORTUNITIES



荒野保护区创造 新的经济发展和创业机会

DEGRADED NATURE CAN BE “REWILDED,” CREATING ECOLOGICAL STRENGTH AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY



已退化的自然环境可以“重新野化”，
创造生态力量与商业机会

荒野

荒

WILD NATURE IS EARTH'S "LIFE INSURANCE"

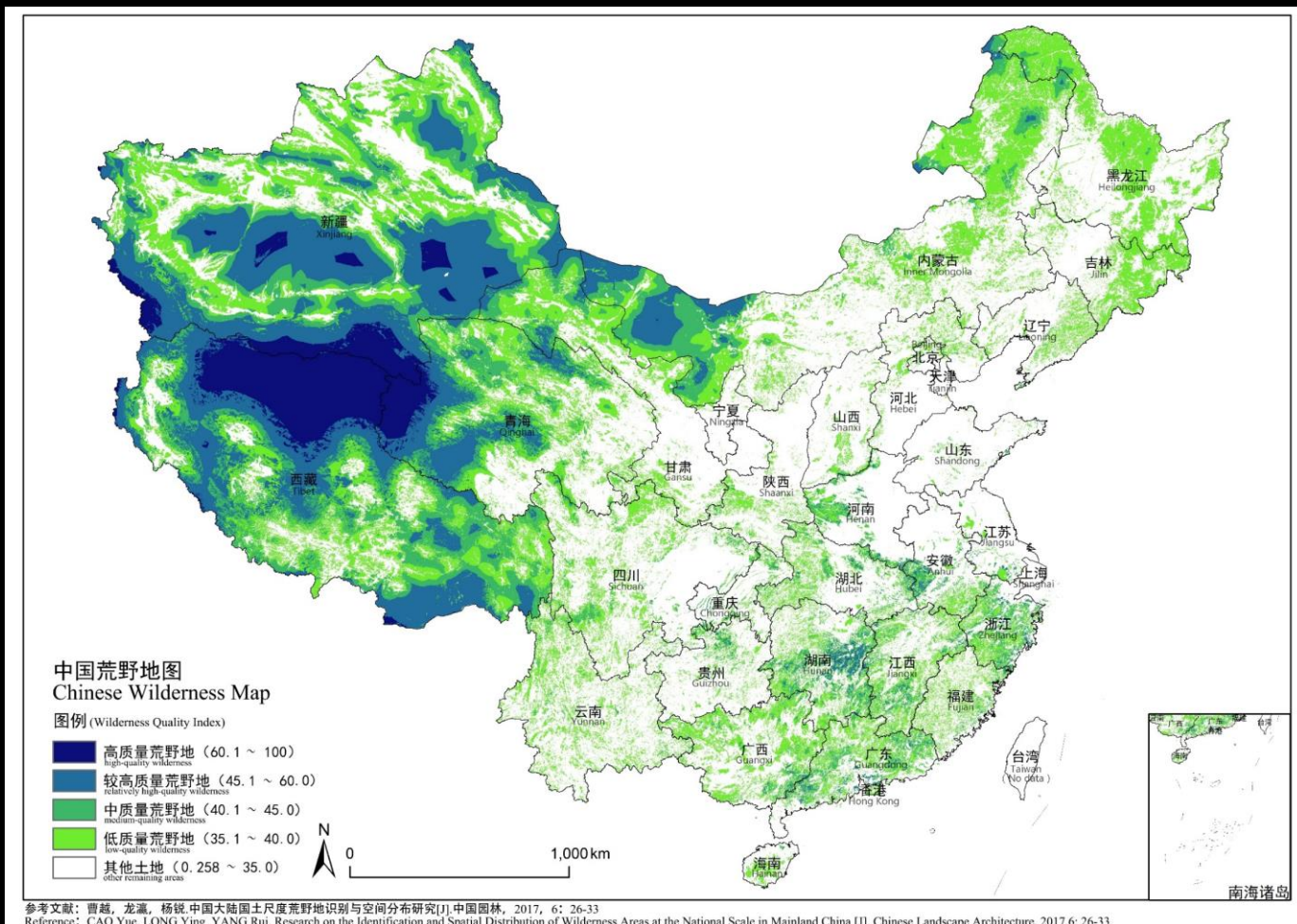


野性自然是地球的“生命保险箱”



Research on the Identification and Spatial Distribution of Wilderness Areas at the National Scale in Mainland China (CAO Yue, LONG Ying, YANG Rui)

曹越,龙瀛,杨锐.中国大陆国土尺度荒野地识别与空间分布研究[J].中国园林, 2017(6): 26-33.



Chinese Wilderness Map 首个中国荒野地图

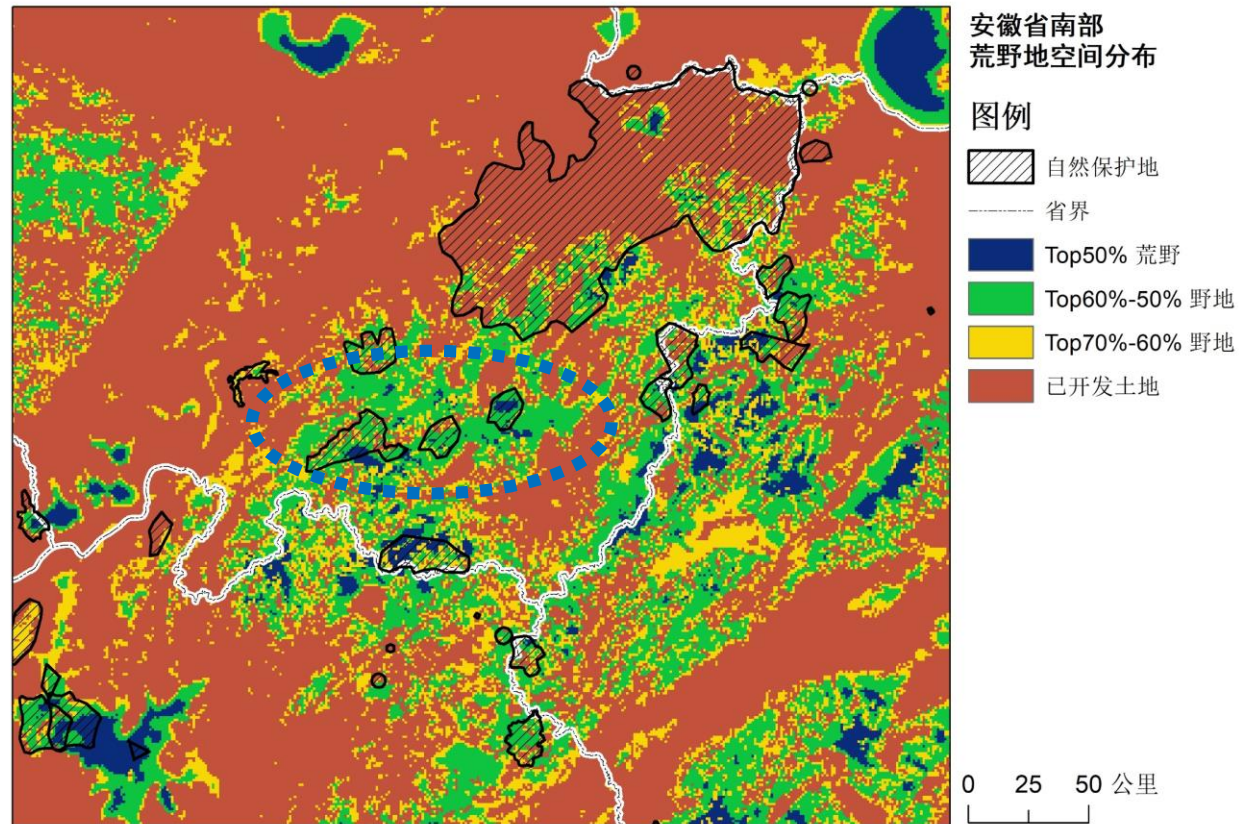
52.6% of mainland China is
wilderness quality
中国大陆52.6%的土地具有荒
野质量

The Core Area of Mount Huang is Wilderness Area

黄山世界遗产地的核心区域是荒野地

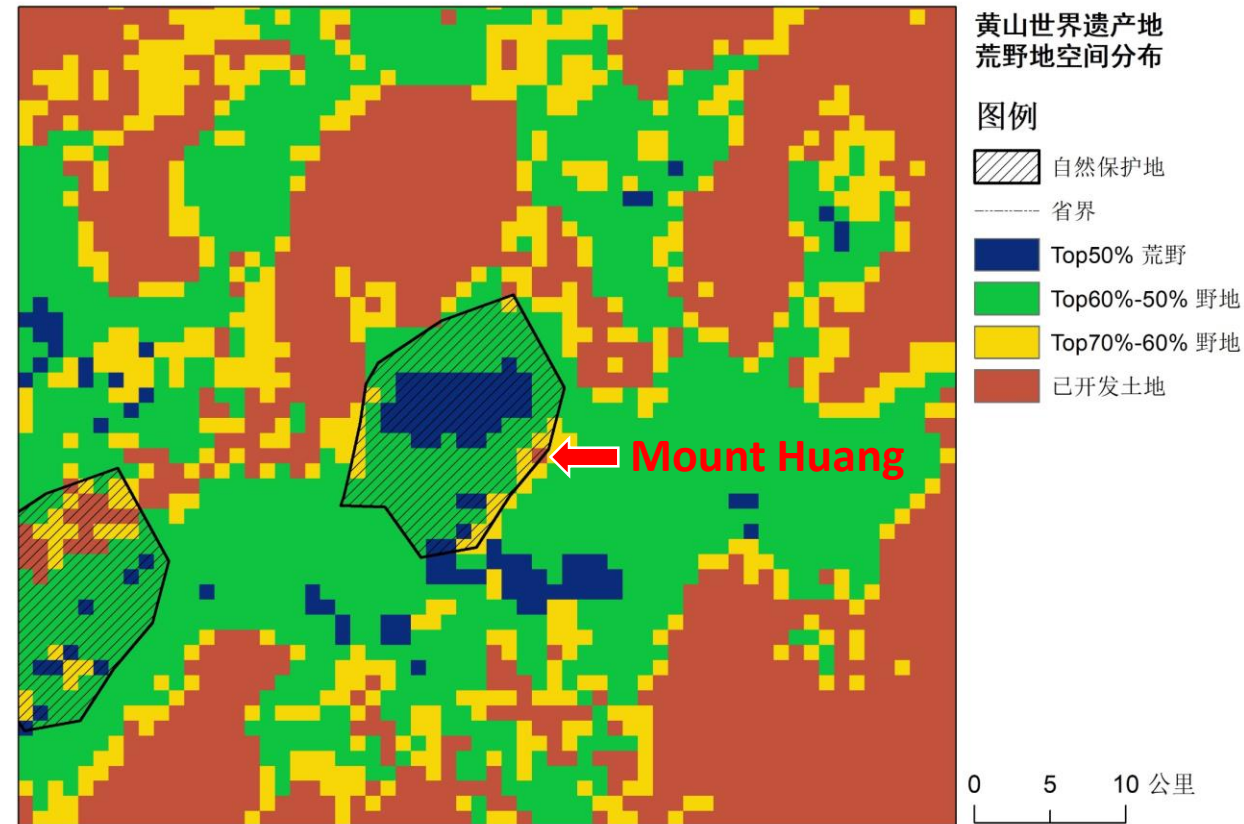
Wilderness in South An-hui

安徽省南部荒野地



Wilderness in Mount Huang Region

黄山世界遗产地荒野地



曹越,龙瀛,杨锐.中国大陆国土尺度荒野地识别与空间分布研究[J].中国园林, 2017(6): 26-33.

WORLD HERITAGE AND WILDERNESS

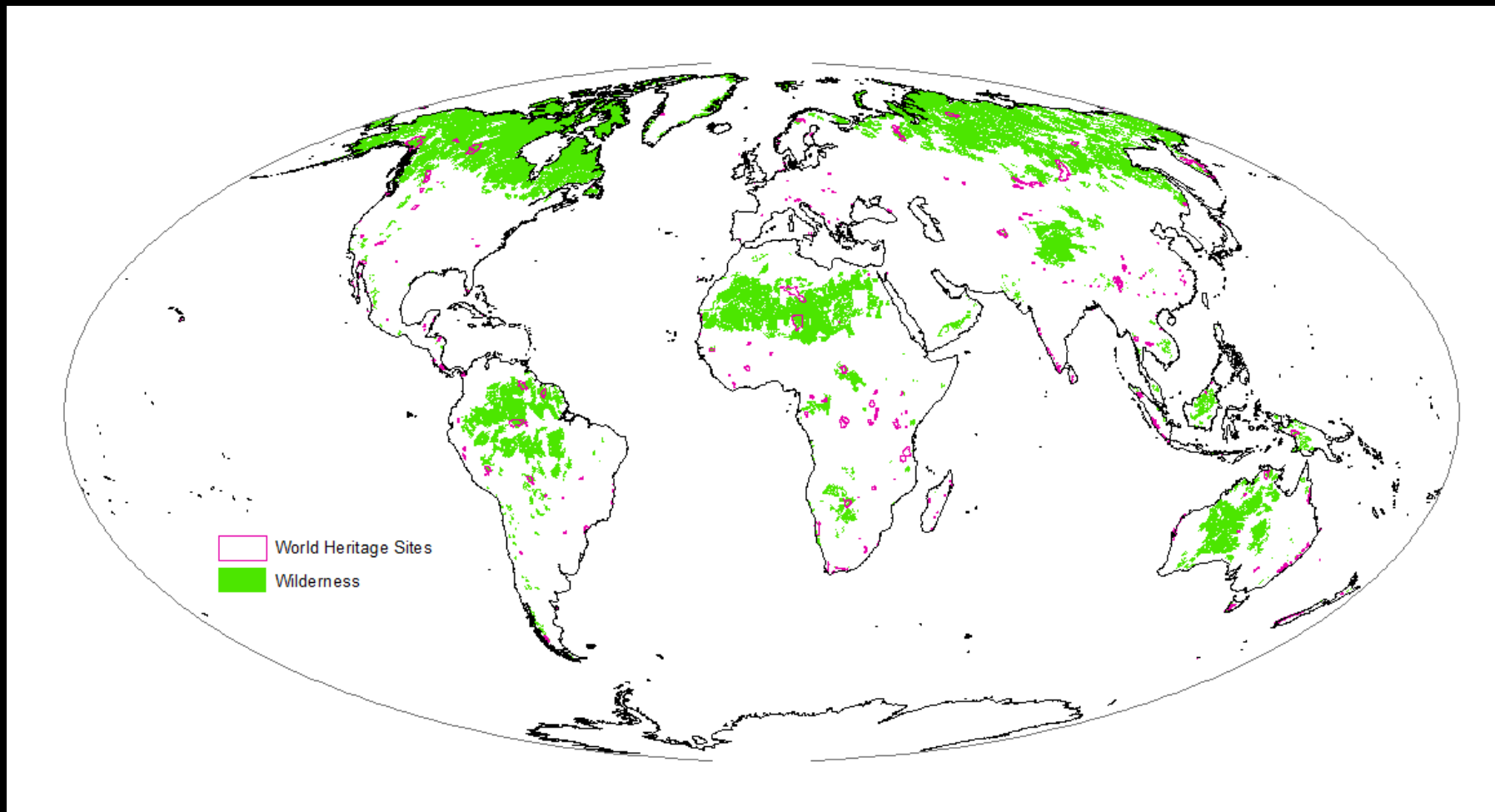
世界遗产与荒野

*2015 World Heritage #73
In Focus*

Cyril Kormos
IUCN/WCPA Vice-Chair for World
Heritage
世界自然保护联盟/保护地委员
会世界遗产副主席

Dr Russell Mittermeier
President
Conservation International
保护国际主席





WILDERNESS AREAS (2009) AND NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES

荒野区（2009）与世界自然遗产地

WILDERNESS IS WELL-SUITED TO WORLD HERITAGE RECOGNITION

- WH already recognizes large, iconic natural areas
- WH recognizes nature-culture linkage, as does wilderness (with indigenous cultures)
- WH has purpose and history of protecting from industrial extraction

荒野非常适合于世界遗产的认定

世界遗产已经认定了大尺度的、标志性的自然区域

世界遗产承认自然-文化间的联系，荒野也是（尤其与原住民文化的联系）

世界遗产具有免受工业开发的保护目标和历史

NATURE ↔ CULTURE

ETHNIC MINORITIES INHABIT AND ARE THE TRADITIONAL
STEWARDS OF 80% OF THE WORLD'S REMAINING
WILDERNESS...WE CAN LEARN FROM THEM

自然 ↔ 文化

少数民族栖居于全世界80%的剩余荒野之中，
且是荒野的传统治理者...我们可以向他们学习

WORLD HERITAGE → A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE



结合传统知识与现代科学的一个特殊机会

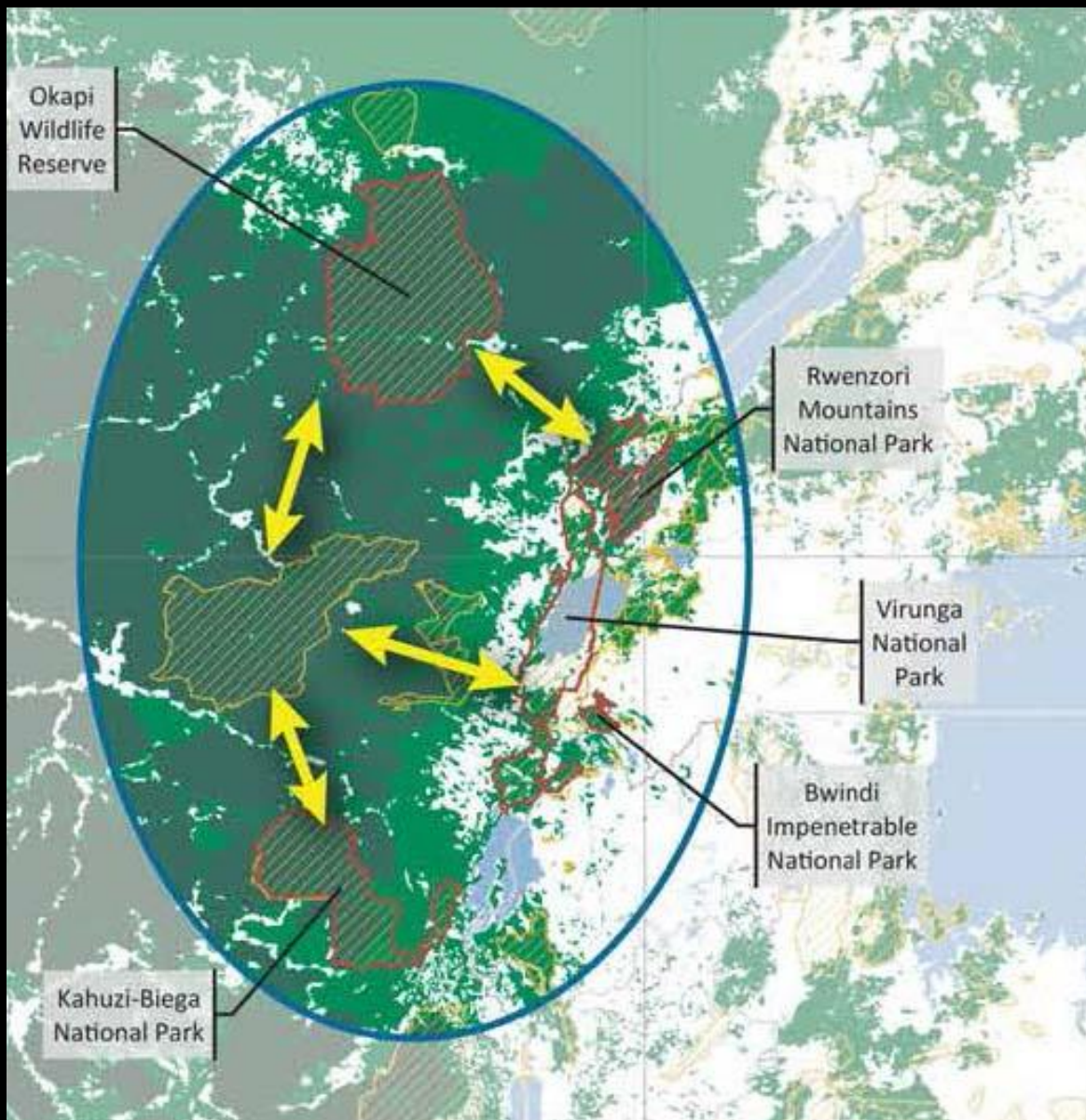
WILDERNESS RECOGNITION IS IMPORTANT FOR WORLD HERITAGE!

承认荒野对于世界遗产非常重要！

- Increases ecological integrity and outstanding universal values for WH Sites

提高世界遗产地的生态完整性和突出的普遍价值

- Enhances WH response to climate change
- 提升世界遗产在应对气候变化方面的价值



LARGE NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE
AREAS ARE OFTEN IN CLOSE PROXIMITY

大型的世界自然遗产地常常近在咫尺

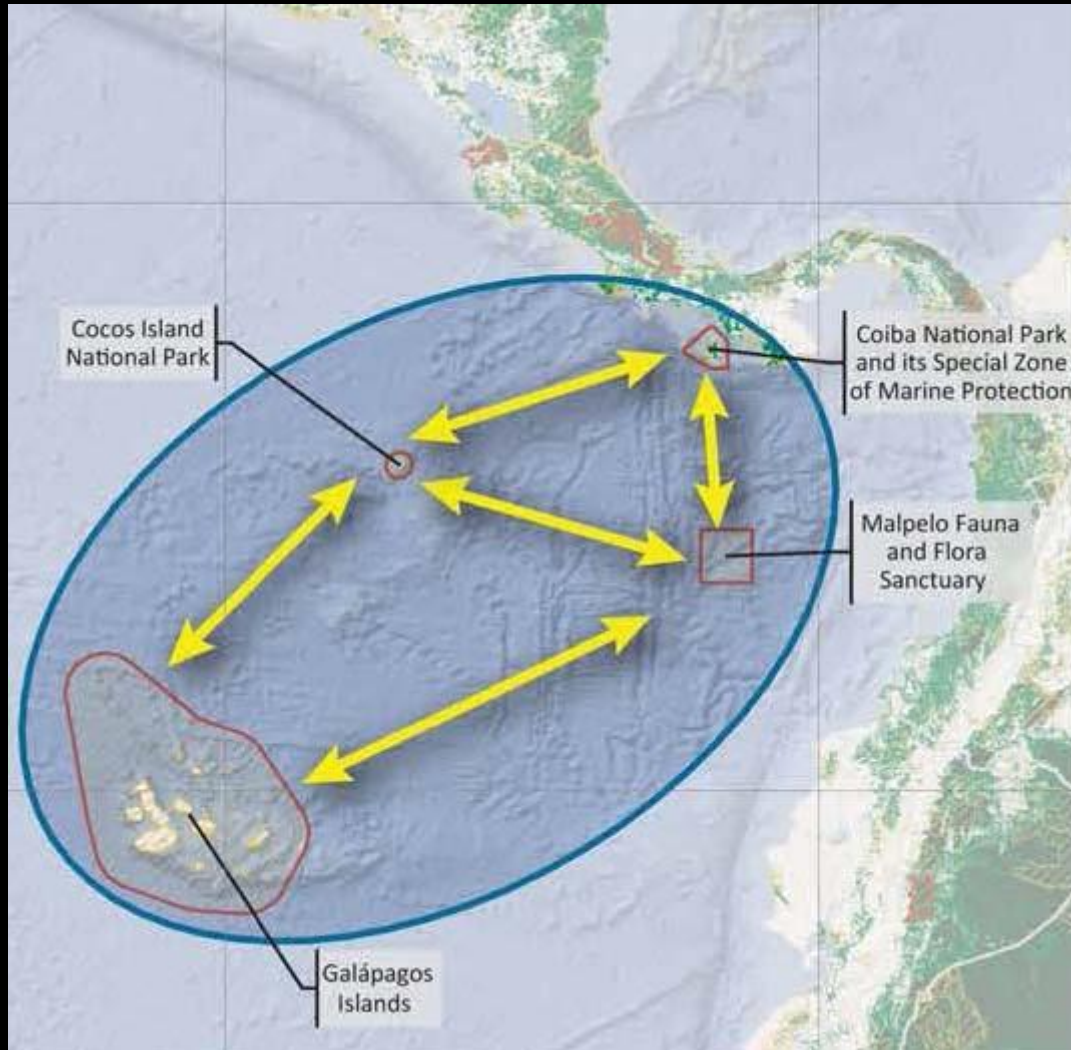
Central Africa 中非

Okapi Reserve, Rwenzori Mountains, Virunga
National Park, Bwindi, Kahuzi-Biega

Ref: *Kormos et al. 2015 in Conservation Letters*
参考文献: Kormos 等人, 2015 《保护书信》

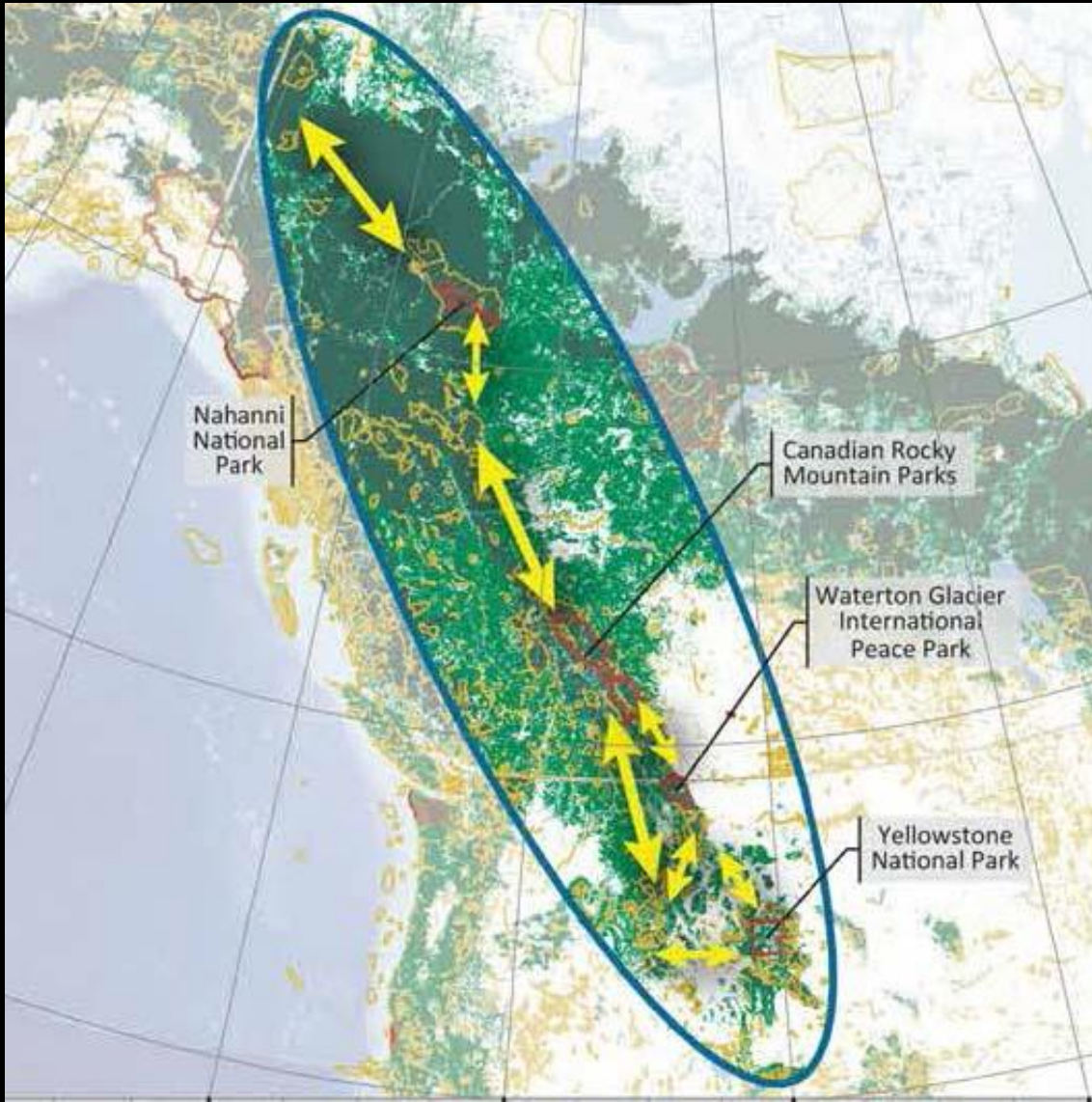
EASTERN PACIFIC TROPICAL SEASCAPE

东太平洋 热带海洋



Coiba National Park (Panama), Malpelo (Colombia), Galapagos (Ecuador), Cocos Islands (Costa Rica)

Ref: *Kormos et al. 2015 in Conservation Letters*
参考文献: *Kormos 等人, 2015 《保护书信》*



CANADA – UNITED STATES

加拿大—美国

“Yellowstone to Yukon Corridor”

“黄石到育空走廊”

Large, iconic National Parks

大型的、标志性的国家公园群

Yellowstone, Waterton – Glacier, Canadian Parks (Banff and others); Nahanni

Ref: *Kormos et al. 2015 in Conservation Letters*

参考文献: *Kormos 等人, 2015 《保护书信》*

“World Heritage
Wilderness
Complex” (Kormos,
et al) has been
under official
discussion since
2013 at IUCN, WHC
and World
Wilderness Congress

“世界遗产荒野综合
体”(Kormos等人)
自2013年IUCN大会
以及世界荒野大会
期间 已开展正式讨
论



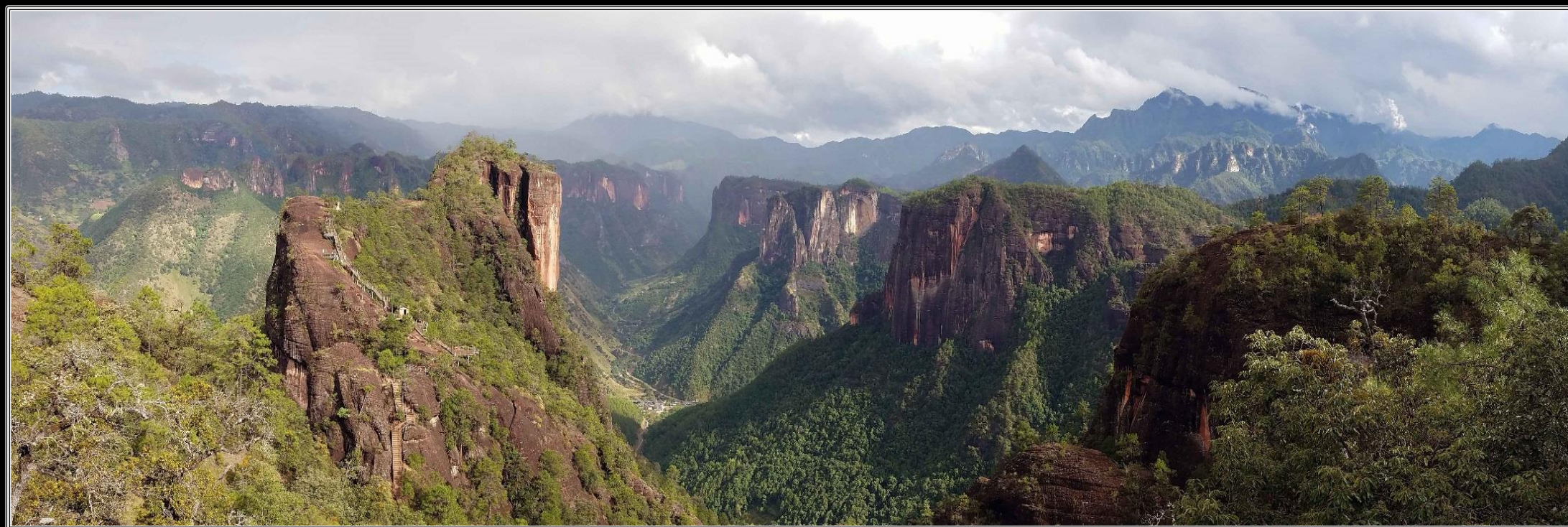
NATURE ↔ CULTURE = WORLD HERITAGE WILDERNESS

自然 ↔ 文化 = 世界遗产荒野



MY SINCERE APPRECIATION TO PROFESSOR HONG TIANHUA, “HIST”, GOVERNMENT OF HUANGSHAN, AND ALL ORGANIZERS AND SPONSORS OF THIS IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. THANK YOU!

衷心感谢洪天华教授、联合国教科文组织国际自然与文化遗产空间技术中心、中国科学院遥感与数字地球研究所、黄山风景区管理委员会等主办、承办与协办方。感谢你们！



WILDERNESS
FOUNDATION
GLOBAL