

12. Resolution on limitation of use of pesticides in National Parks

Whereas national parks and equivalent reserves offer one of the best opportunities for the continuation of natural evolution and the fluctuation and possible succession of species on a natural basis **and whereas** it was recognised by the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle that strict Nature Reserves are indispensable for ecological research, and that national parks and equivalent reserves provide an excellent opportunity for preservation of land in its natural condition for such scientific values, thus serving as standards for comparison with other areas whose natural ecology has been altered, the 8th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Nairobi in 1963 **recommends** that the ecosystem of national parks and equivalent reserves be disturbed as little as possible in the maintenance of such areas, and that any chemical control of insects or plant life, which may cause such disturbance, should not be permitted in national parks or equivalent reserves except in cases where the National Park Authority may agree after careful ecological examination that a pest species would, if not so controlled, threaten areas outside the park or reserve.