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Zoning of Kavir National Park

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F.M. Makhdoum²

Abstract

In this study zoning for the management plan of Kavir National Park (419613 ha, SE of Tehran, Iran) has been implemented.

Ecological and socio-economic resources were initially surveyed and mapped (scale 1:50000). Then data analysis as well as integration with system analysis approach were performed. As a result 863 micro-ecosystems were mapped. Ecological capability of mapping unit (MU) was evaluated for: restricted nature reserve, protected area, extensive use, intensive use, rehabilitation, domestic use and culture-historical, with the aid of specified ecological park management models. Finally with coordination of socio-economic data and ecological capability of MU, priority, ranking and arrangements of zones were mapped.

The results show that %15.95 of allocated zones is suitable for restricted nature reserve, %33.63 for protected area zone, %35.85 for extensive use zone, %7.82 for intensive use zone, %1.27 for rehabilitation zone, %2.47 for domestic use zone, and finally %3.01 for culture-historical zone.

Keywords: Kavir National Park, Zoning, Systemic analysis, Environmental unit, Specified ecological capability.

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