

## WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 333.pdf UNESCO Region LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN

---

SITE NAME ("TITLE") Huascarán National Park

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 6/12/1985

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") PERU

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") N (ii)(iii)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:  
9<sup>th</sup> Session

The Committee wished to point out to the Peruvian authorities that the inscription concerned only the Huascarán National Park. The Committee, furthermore, encouraged the Peruvian authorities to intensify their efforts in the management of the Park, and particularly to update the management plan.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

On the Cordillera Blanca, the world's highest tropical mountain range, Mount Huascarán rises to 6,768 metres above sea level. The deep ravines watered by numerous torrents, the glacial lakes and the variety of the vegetation make it a site of spectacular beauty, the home of such species as the spectacled bear and the Andean condor.

---

1.b. State, province or region: Department Ancash.  
Provincia: Recuay, Carhuas, Huaráz, Yungay, Pomabamba,  
Mariscal Luzuriaga, Huari, Corongo, Sihuas y Bolognesi

1.d Exact location: Long. 77°49'14» – 77°06'50» W ; Lat. 8°49'30» – 10°40'10» S

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

*For WHC Use Only*

Date received:

29/11/84

Identification No.:

333

## Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

### World Heritage List

#### Nomination Form

Under the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco in 1972, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, called "the World Heritage Committee" shall establish, under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria it shall have established.

The purpose of this form is to enable States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee nominations of properties situated in their territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Notes to assist in completing each page of the form are provided opposite the page to be completed. Please type entries in the spaces available. Additional information may be provided on pages attached to the form.

It should be noted that the World Heritage Committee will retain all supporting documentation (maps, plans, photographic material, etc.) submitted with the nomination form.

The form completed in English or French should be sent in three copies to:

The Secretariat  
World Heritage Committee  
Division of Cultural Heritage  
Unesco  
7, place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris

1. Specific location

a) Country

República del Perú

b) State, Province or Region

Departamento : Ancash  
Provincia : Recuay, Carhuas, Huaráz, Yungay, Pomabamba, Mariscal Luzuriaga, Huari, Corongo, Sihuas y Bolognesi

c) Name of property

Callejon de Huaylas  
Cordillera Blanca  
Parque Nacional Huascarán

d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

Meridiano	77° 49' 14"	Longitud W
	77° 06' 50"	Longitud W
Paralelo	8° 49' 30"	Latitud S
Paralelo	10° 40' 10"	Latitud S

2. Juridical data

a) Owner

Estado Peruano

b) Legal status

Propiedad Pública  
Parque Nacional Huascarán reconocida mediante D.S. N°0622-75-AG del 01-07-75, Declarado Reserva de la Biosfera por la UNESCO el 01-08-77.

c) Responsible administration

Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Ancash - CORDEANCASH  
Ministerio de Agricultura - Dirección General de Forestal y Fauna -  
Dirección Regional de Ancash - Policía Forestal.

### 3. Identification

#### a) *Description and inventory*

La Cordillera Blanca es el Sistema Nevado Tropical más alto del mundo, de más fácil acceso y mayor belleza por sus contrastes valles cálidos en la zona baja, estrechas quebradas, punas en las alturas y enormes glaciares.

Existencia de nevados de fácil a mediana dificultad, difícil y muy difícil ascensión con mayor concentración de nevados para la prática del andinismo.

Existen más de 120 lagunas glaciares fluctuantes entre 1 a 10 millones de m<sup>3</sup>. de agua, tres fuentes muy importantes de aguas termales medicinales.

Concentración del mayor número de rutas de andinismo y caminata en el Perú.

Ecológicamente la Cordillera Blanca corresponde a la formación Páramo muy húmeda, Sub Alpino y Tundra - Sus valles son formaciones de bosques húmedo montañoso. Clima seco de abril a setiembre y lluvioso de octubre a mayo.

Flora: en el Parque existen alrededor de 120 especies de plantas, siendo las más importantes, las que describimos adjunto (anexo 1).

Fauna: de igual manera la fauna es abundante superando largamente 100 especies diferentes de animales, siendo las más importantes las que describimos en documento adjunto (anexo 2)

#### b) *Maps and/or plans*

Existe el mapa levantado por la expedición Austriaca Alemana de todo el Callejón de Huaylas a escala 1:200,000 con curvas a nivel perfectas. Mapa Índice de las lagunas de la Cordillera Blanca a escala 1:100,000 levantada por la Comisión de Control Lagunas de la Cordillera Blanca y mejorado por el INGEMET. Mapa del Parque Nacional Huascarán a escala 1:350,000 con la delimitación dentro de la Cordillera Blanca. Carta Nacional a escala 1:100,000 del Instituto Geográfico Nacional. Mapa de la Sociedad Alpino Austria-Alemana a escala 1:100,000 en 2 hojas. Hojas Proyecto Santa del Servicio Aerofotográfico Nacional a escala 1:25,000 y por último maqueta escala 1:25,000- horizontal y 1:12,500 vertical. El año 1972 con el mapa a escala de 1:1'000,0 del Instituto Geográfico Militar.

3. Identification (cont'd)

c) *Photographic and/or cinematographic documentation*

Adjuntamos fotografías de paisajes así como de flora, fauna y costumbres (folklore)

d) *History*

Antiguamente el actual Parque Nacional Huascarán fue habitada por diversas tribus, siendo las más importantes los Huaras - los Recuay y los Huaylas, dejando ellos una cadena de ruinas pre-incas que se hallan en malas condiciones por la depredación que ha sufrido por los huaqueros o buscadores de tesoros.

Las ruinas más importantes son las de Pueblo Viejo (Recuay), Aija (Chuchunpunta), Huaráz (Wilcawahín), Carhuaz (Copa Grande - Honcopampa y Shilla), Yungay (Cueva del Guitarrero, Rantahirca, Ayra), Pomabamba (Pueblo Viejo, Rapayan, Yayno, etc.)

La zona del Parque ha sufrido infinidad de desastres naturales como aluviones, huacos y dos terremotos; siendo los más importantes el año 1941 el aluvión de Huaráz, 1945 aluvión en Chavín, 1962 alud en Rantahirca y 1970 terremoto en toda la zona.

e) *Bibliography*

Existen los siguientes libros sobre la Cordillera Blanca, zona general dentro del cual está el Parque: CORDILLERA BLANCA, HANŠ KINZL-SCHNEIDER. "LES ANDES DU PEROU" Dr. Nicolás Jaeger, "REVISTA PERUANA DE GEOLOGIA Y GLACIOLOGIA" 12 publicaciones, "REVISTA DE LA SOCIEDAD GEOGRAFICA LIMA", "CORDILLERA BLANCA & HUAYHUASH" Jim Bartle.

Informes: Los Parques Nacionales del Perú Dourojeanni R, Marc y Ponce del Prado, Carlos - EL PARQUE NACIONAL HUASCARAN por Augusto Tovar.

Y en muchas publicaciones a nivel mundial.

4. State of preservation/  
conservation

a) *Diagnosis*

Actualmente el Parque Nacional Huascarán tiene un presupuesto muy reducido, que no le permite atender los servicios de limpieza y conservación de ambientes.

Muchos grupos de turistas deportivos que llegan para escalar o hacer excursiones tipo trekking, dejan sus campamentos algo sucios. En algunos casos gente descuidada ha prendido fuego para sus cocinas volantes; pero al apagar mal el carbón, se han producido extensiones de incendio que han envuelto a bosquecillos enteros de ichus y los quenuales, que han quedado diezmados.

b) *Agent responsible for preservation/conservation*

En Huaráz la administración del Parque Nacional Huascarán, Ministerio de Agricultura, Prolongación Avenida Raimondi. También en Huaráz existe el Comité de Protección Ambiental de la Cordillera Blanca, como entidad privada para limpiar la basura de la Cordillera - Policía Forestal del Perú - IPD.

c) *History of preservation/conservation*

A raíz del aluvión de Huaráz en 1941, se creó la Comisión de Control Lagunas de la Cordillera Blanca, encargada de estudiar, desaguar y consolidar las lagunas de la Cordillera Blanca.

En los años 1952-1953 se fundó el Grupo Andinista Cordillera Blanca luego el Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca, ellos se han preocupado de incentivar que los moradores así como, en los grupos de alpinistas y campistas que visitan la zona colaboran con la conservación y cuidado del medio ecológico.

d) *Means for preservation/conservation*

Con Decreto Supremo N°0622-75-AG del 01-07-75 se declara al Parque Nacional Huascarán :

La UNESCO declara Reserva de la Biosfera el día 01-03-77

Se crea la Policía Forestal para velar por la seguridad y la conservación de los Parques Nacionales y los bosques del Perú.

El Ministerio de Agricultura a través de la Región Agraria es la que administra el Parque mediante un Reglamento y Normas especialmente confeccionadas.

e) *Management plans*

Con motivo del aluvión a Huaráz el Gobierno decretó Leyes especiales para la ubicación de nuevas poblaciones.

Después del terremoto de 1970 se creó CRIRZA con el objeto de efectuar un estudio integral de la zona devastada y normar todo tipo de trazados y edificaciones de nuevas ciudades, urbanizaciones y construcciones, cuidado y conservación de la flora y la fauna del Callejón de Huaylas y toda la zona afectada.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

a) Cultural property

El Parque Nacional Huascarán por su ubicación geográfica, posee un clima primaveral durante todo el año, razón por la cual ha sido desde tiempos inmemoriales un lugar en donde se han acentado nuevos grupos étnicos y se han desarrollado culturas

Recuay: Es quizá la cultura más predominante que tiene dentro del contexto de la zona Sur del Parque, su cerámica es inconfundible y sus edificaciones son muy especiales, quedan muy elocuentes ruinas en Gekosh y Pueblo Viejo, así como Chuahumpunta.

Huaráz.- Cultura predominante toda la zona del Parque ha sido sin lugar a dudas al acentamiento en el Valle de Quillcay desde su nacimiento en la quebrada del Quillcay huanca de donde se transmontaba de la cultura Chavín hay mudos y claros vestigios como las ruinas de Willcahuain - Huyllap - Pumacayán, Heckkap - Jonkopampa y - otras más, la predominancia interrelativa de su cultura se traduce en el trabajo en piedra, existiendo gran calidad de monolitos esculpidos existiendo en la actualidad la colección más grande del mundo.

Los Huaylas. Al norte del Parque se acentuarán las tribus más antiguas de la región, inclusive se presume que los vestigios encontrados en la Cueva del Guitanero en Yungay, son 2,000 años antes que Chavín. Esta cultura se difundió desde Carhuaz hasta Pomabamba, teniendo como testigos las ruinas de Copa Grande - Shilla - Aira Chuchucoto - Yanac, Pueblo Viejo, Yayno y otros más.

Por las consideraciones expuestas estimamos que culturalmente son de gran valor los centros arqueológicos y los nuevos existentes en todo el Parque Nacional Huascarán.

La cercanía de la milenaria cultura de Chavín ha influido grandemente en las expresiones arquitectónicas, la cerámica y sobre todo el trabajo en piedra, los grandes y expresivos monolitos tallados en alto y bajo relieve dicen de la depurada técnica y cultura local.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List (cont'd)

b) Natural property

El Parque Nacional Huascarán, está ubicado en la parte Central del Sistema Nevado Tropical más alto del mundo; de más fácil acceso y mayor belleza por sus contrastes-valles cálidos -en la zona baja; estrechas quebradas y punas en las alturas y enormes glaciares.

La mayor concentración de nevados aptos para el andinismo, en el Perú y Sud-América

Existencia de nevados de fácil, mediana dificultad, difícil, muy - difícil ascensión, que permita la práctica del andinismo en diferentes niveles de aprendizaje.

Considerada por la ONU: Reserva Mundial de Biosfera.

Estado natural de los recursos turísticos de carácter físico recreacional; la alta calidad escénica de sus paisajes, valles, quebradas, punas; permiten esparcimiento y descanso, así como la aventura andinismo, montañismo, caminata.

Clima de cualidades psicológicas, terapéuticas.

Nevado Alpamayo: Es el más hermoso del mundo, calificado en 1966 en Munich-Alemania, en un Concurso de Bellezas Escénicas.

Nevado Huascarán: El primer nevado del Perú y segundo de Sud-América.

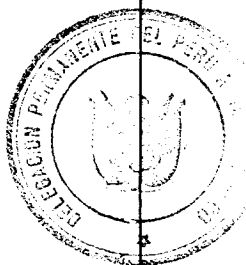
Puya Raymondi: Inflorescencia Alto Andina más alta del mundo.

Concentración del mayor número de rutas de andinismo y caminata en el Perú.

Unidad de conservación de Flora y Fauna, conformante del Parque Nacional Huascarán.

Existiendo recursos culturales (arqueológicos) y Humanos.

Podría ser considerado una de las reservas turísticas nacionales de mayor extensión, aproximadamente 180 kms. lineales, de Recuay a Huaylas.



Signed (on behalf of State Party) \_\_\_\_\_

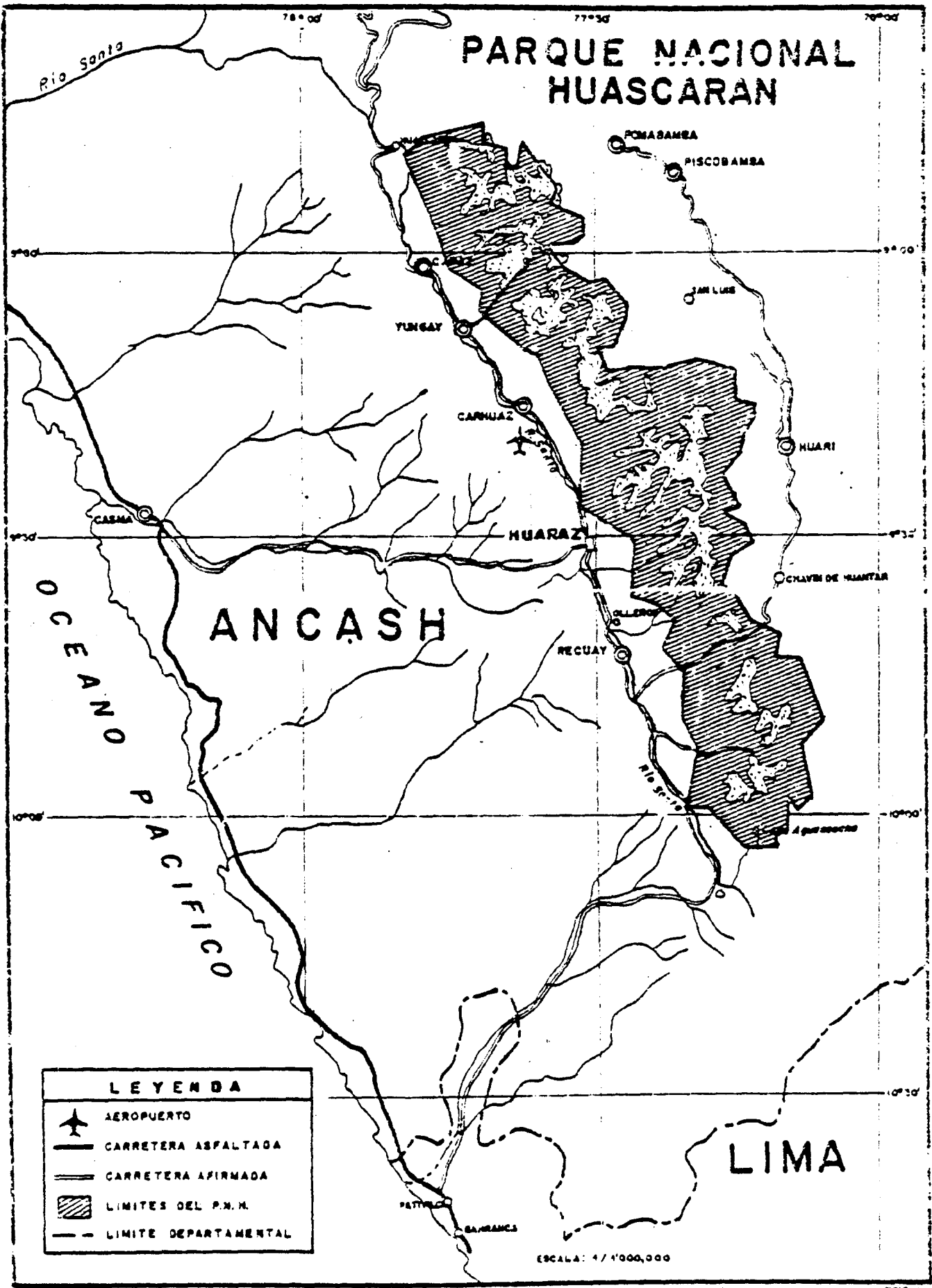
Full name Luis Felipe Alarco

Title Ambassadeur, Délégué Permanent du Pérou auprès de l'UNESCO






Date Paris, le 27 novembre 1984



# PARQUE NACIONAL HUASCARAN



## LEYENDA

-  AEROPUERTO
-  CARRETERA ASFALTADA
-  CARRETERA AFIRMADA
-  LIMITES DEL P.N.H.
-  LIMITE DEPARTAMENTAL

ESCALA: 1 / 4'000,000

NOMINATION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

**Name**• CALLEJON DE HUAYLAS, CORDILLERA BLANCA, AND HUASCARAN NATIONAL PARK

**Identification No**• 333

**Date received by WH Secretariat**\* 9.11.84

Contracting State Party having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention\* PERU

**Summary** prepared by IUCN (March 1985) based on the original nomination submitted by Peru. This original and all documents presented in support of this nomination will be available for consultation at the meetings of the Bureau and the Committee.

---

1. **LOCATION**•

The Huascarán National Park is located in the Cordillera Blanca Range of the Andes Mountains of Peru. **Puna** Biogeographical Province. The Callejon de Huaylas is an adjacent valley and the Cordillera Blanca is the general name of the mountain range **of**• which Huascarán National Park comprises **the** major section. All three areas are located within the **Ancash** Department.

2. **JURIDICAL DATA**\*

Huascarán National Park was established by decree in 1975 and is 340,000 ha in size (approximately 154 km long by 30 km wide). The responsible administrative government agency is the Instituto **Nacional** Forestal y de Fauna under the Director General. Forestal y de Fauna operational funds come from the **Corpacion** Departmental de **Ancash**. The Huascarán Biosphere Reserve is 399,239 ha and includes adjacent human use zones along the north and south boundaries of the park.

The Callejon de Huaylas is mostly private agricultural and urban land.

The Cordillera Blanca is the general name of the mountain range which also includes foothills which are mostly privately owned.

No one administrative body is responsible for the Callejon de Huaylas or the Cordillera Blanca, and no precise definition of their location or size is given.

3. **IDENTIFICATION**\*

**The** Cordillera Blanca, the highest tropical mountain range in the world, has 27 snow-capped peaks **6,000m** above sea level, of which El Huascarán (**6,768m**) is the highest. The deep ravines contain rushing torrents formed from one of the 30 glaciers, and there are some 120 glacial lakes ranging in size from one to **ten** million cubic metres of water. The lowest point in the area is the Grand **Waterfall** near the northern boundary at 2500 m. The base rock consists **principally** of sediments from the Upper Jurassic seas, and of the **Cretaceous** and Tertiary volcanic deposits which make up the **Andean** batholiths. There is **still** some volcanic activity in the area, there are three thermal springs, and **this** area was affected by earthquake in 1970. Mean annual temperature **is** **about** 3 C, the minimum being -30 c. Mean annual precipitation is approximately **884mm** (recorded at **3,980m**), falling mainly October-May.

The wide topographic range, has lead to a wide range in vegetation types. Vegetation is characteristic of humid montane forest in the valleys, with nival, alpine fluvial tundra, and very wet subalpine paramo formations at higher levels. The distinctive alpine bromeliad Puya raimondii is abundant. Other plants include Bromeliceae, mountain orchids, and relict forests of Polylepis spp. and Gynoxys spp.

The spectacled bear, puma, white-tailed deer and the vicuna are important indigenous species, but all have been heavily hunted in the past. The North Andean huemul, a rare species of deer, is also found here. Among the birds the most noteworthy are the cordillera hawk, the Andean condor, and the giant hummingbird, as well as various species of ducks, including the torrent duck.

The Callejon de Huaylas (not described in the nomination) is a valley containing numerous towns and is intensively used for agriculture, grazing, mining and plantation forestry.

#### 4. STATE OF PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION.

The Huascaran National Park is a clearly and legally demarcated area which takes in the major part of the Cordillera Blanca range. Several attempts to complete a management plan have been made but no officially approved document has been completed. Guard-posts, a small visitor centre, hostel, campsite, and trails have been built in the park. The park has a small staff which is assisted in patrol duties by a detachment of the Forest Police. Seven small farming communities are located inside the park. There is a small mine inside the park that exists due to a concession made previous to park establishment, but it is not causing significant damage. Removal of ice from several of the park glaciers is also done but effects are not serious. Through an agreement with local communities, some lowlands of the park are used for native livestock grazing (alpaca and llama). Sheep are reported to be illegally brought into the area under this agreement. The major management issue is the proposal to build a road through the park to connect the Callejon de Huaylas in the east and the Callejon de Canchucas in the east which would detract from scenic qualities and increase the poaching risk. Minor damage is caused by the effects of recreational uses but these are largely under control. There is no formal research or monitoring programme, though some scientific studies have been undertaken.

#### 5. JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST.

The Government of Peru has presented the following justification for the area's designation as a natural World Heritage property.

- (iii) Superlative natural features, exceptional natural beauty. Huascaran is the second highest park in the South American Andes and is at the centre of the highest tropical mountain range in the world. The high puna plateaux, glaciers and cluster of peaks over 6,000 m make it one of the most scenic of all mountain regions.

333 CALLEJON DE HUAYLAS, CORDILLERA BLANCA, AND HUASCARAN NATIONAL PARK (PERU)

1. DOCUMENTATION

- (i) Nomination form
- (ii) IUCN Data sheet and biosphere reserve data sheet
- (iii) Consultations: Marc Dourojeanni, Manuel Rios
- (iii) Literature Consulted: -- References contained in (i) and (ii)[ Dourojeanni and Ponce, 1978. Los Parques Nacionales del Peru. INCAFO[ and Bartle, J. 1985. Parque Nacional Huascarán. APECO. Lima. 41 p.

2. COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

Within the Puna Biogeographical Province, there are few other protected areas that compare to Huascarán. The Ulla-Ulla National Park in Bolivia is primarily high altitude puna plateau without the scenic attributes of Huascarán. The Lauca National Park in Chile is similar in this regard as is the Pampa Galeras Nature Reserve in Peru. The Sangay World Heritage Site in Ecuador is focussed on a single volcanic cone and not a glacial landscape as is Huascarán. The Torres de Paine National Park of Chile and Los Glaciers World Heritage Site of Argentina in the southern Andes are comparable in terms of scenic features but have a distinctly different species assemblage. Aconcagua, the highest mountain in the Andes, is not in the tropical zone and does not have protected area status.

In summary, there is no other region of the Andes mountains that has the number of high peaks and concentration of features and species as the Cordillera Blanca group. Huascarán encompasses the majority of this area within its boundaries and thus is the South American equivalent of the Canadian Rockies property in the North American Cordillera.

3. INTEGRITY

The management problems being faced by the park are discussed in the nomination summary (item 4). None of these are individually serious but collectively they suggest that a greater investment in operation and maintenance of Huascarán are required if the threats are to be contained in the long term. An updated and officially approved management plan would be basic to this requirement.

4. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The nomination as presented by Peru indicated three separate names for the property, two of which are inappropriate (Callejón de Huaylas and Cordillera Blanc) and are not considered in this evaluation. It should be made clear that the property being considered is the site currently designated and legally demarcated as Huascarán National Park. The adjacent archaeological site known as Chavín de Huantar is of great cultural significance.

5. EVALUATION

Huascarán National Park is one of South America's most outstanding protected area encompassing the most spectacular portion of the Andes Mountains. Classic illustrations of glacial and geological processes (criteria ii) are found here as well as exceptional natural beauty (criteria iii). It also contains habitat for several vulnerable species but is not outstanding in this regard.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Huascarán National Park should be inscribed as a natural property on the World Heritage List. The Committee should encourage the Government of Peru to intensify its efforts in management of the park to maintain its natural values in the long term.

**PERU**

**NAME** Reserva de Huascaran

**MANAGEMENT CATEGORY** II (National Park)  
IX (Biosphere Reserve)  
X (World Heritage Site - Criteria: ii, iii)

**BIOGEOGRAPHICAL PROVINCE** 8.37.12 (Southern Andean)

**GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION** Located in the Cordillera Blanca, in the Sierra Central of Peru in the Department of Ancash in the Andes. The park spans parts of the provinces of Recuay, Huaraz, Carhuaz, Yungay, Huaylas, Pomabamba, Mariscal Luzuriaga, Huari Corongo, Sihuas and Bolognesi. 08½50'-10½40'S, 77½07'-77½49'W

**DATE AND HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT** The national park was established on 1 July 1975 by Supreme Decree no. 0622-75-AG (under the law on forests and wildlife, Decree-law no. 21147). Accepted as a biosphere reserve by Unesco on 1 March 1977 and designated a World Heritage site in 1985.

**AREA** 340,000ha; the biosphere reserve, covering 399,239ha, includes the national park together with 39,590ha in a northern modified zone, 19,460ha in a southern modified zone, and 189ha in a Predio Luna modified zone.

**LAND TENURE** The majority of the park belongs to the State, but it also contains five properties conceded to the SAIS Atusparia, and seven farming communities. In the 'influence zone' there is local community ownership with the northern modified zone entirely occupied by farming concerns, while the southern modified zone is occupied by small grazers.

**ALTITUDE** 2,500-6,768m

**PHYSICAL FEATURES** The park encloses a diversity of geomorphological features. It is situated in the Cordillera Blanca, the highest tropical mountain range in the world, with 27 snow-capped peaks 6,000m above sea level, of which El Huascaran (6,768m) is the highest peak in Peru (these mountains are internationally famous for mountaineering). The deep ravines carry rushing torrents derived from one of the 30 glaciers, and there are some 120 glacial lakes ranging in capacity from one to ten million cubic metres of water. The lowest point in the reserve is the Grand Cataract near the northern boundary. The base rock consists principally of sediments from the Upper Jurassic seas and of the Cretaceous, and Tertiary volcanic deposits which make up the Andean batholiths. There is still some activity in the area; this area was affected by an earthquake in 1970, and there are three thermal

springs which are utilised lower down their course for their therapeutic properties.

CLIMATE The mean annual temperature is about 3½C, the minimum being -30½C. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 884mm (recorded at 3,980m), falling mainly in October-May.

VEGETATION The wide topographic range supports an equally wide range of vegetation types, humid montane forest in the valleys, with nival, alpine fluvial tundra, and very wet sub-alpine paramo formations at higher levels. Some 120 species of plants have been identified. Puya raimondii, a distinctive alpine bromeliad, is abundant together with other Bromeliaceae species, mountain orchids (Orchis spp., Masdevalia spp.) and relict forests of Polylepis spp. and Gynoxys spp..

FAUNA The spectacled bear Tremarctos ornatus (V), puma Felis concolor incarum, mountain cat F. pajeros, white-tailed deer Odocoileus virginianus and the vicuna Vicugna vicugna (V) are important indigenous species, but all have been heavily hunted in the past. The North Andean huemul Hippocamelus antisensis (V), is also noteworthy. Among the birds the most noteworthy are Gurney's Buzzard Buteo poecilochrous, Andean condor Vultur gryphus, giant hummingbird Patagona gigas peruviana, giant coot Fulica gigantea and ornate tinamou Nothoprocta ornata.

CULTURAL HERITAGE The Cordillero region has been the site for centuries for the settlement of ethnic groups, as witnessed by ruins at Gekosh and Chuchumpunta and at Willcahuain-Huyllap-Pumacayan, Hechkap-Jonkapampa and others. These represent the largest collection of such remains in the world known to date. The most ancient cultures seem to have developed in the northern part of the park; the remains at the Cueva del Guitanero in Yungay date back 2,000 years before the Chavin culture, spreading from Carhuaz to Pomabamba.

LOCAL HUMAN POPULATION The Callejon de Huaylas, just outside the national park is mostly agricultural land and urban development with some grazing, plantation forestry and mining. The national park is uninhabited, although there is some grazing in the lowlands by native livestock (llama and alpaca) under an agreement with the local people.

VISITORS AND VISITOR FACILITIES The park is popular with mountaineers and there is a well developed system of trekking and mountaineering routes; the largest concentration in Peru. There is a small visitor centre, hostel and campsite in the park.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND FACILITIES There is currently no formal research or monitoring programme although research has been

conducted on the geography, glaciology, flora and fauna of the area. Accommodation in the form of refuges is available along certain lagoons and ravines in the park, administered by Electro Peru or the Ministry of Agriculture. There is a hostel currently used by mountaineers but eventually planned for the use of scientists.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT Some work has been done on the preparation of a management plan, but there is no officially approved document as yet. The budget is insufficient at present to provide maintenance and environmental conservation services (World Heritage nomination, 1984). Several guardposts have been constructed. There is no official zoning within the park, although there are designated camp sites and footpaths. The national park core zone is legally protected but there is no protection for the surrounding 'influence zone' which is a part of the Biosphere Reserve. The Biosphere Reserve has the national park as its core zone, with the modified zones as buffers.

MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS The major management issue at present is the proposal to construct a road linking the Callejon de Huaylas in the east and the Callejon de Canchucas. This would detract from the scenic beauty of the area and the improved access could aggravate the existing poaching problem. It was reported in the past that permanent human settlement was not possible because of the severe climate and difficult topography, so the area had only been used periodically for pasturing. However, recent information submitted as a part of the nomination of this area as a world heritage site suggests that use of the area has been made for some considerable time under an agreement with local people. The affect of this use on the area is not detailed, although it is abused by some illegal grazing of sheep. There is a small mining concession in the park area, agreed before the park's creation, but this is proving increasingly uneconomic. The main changes have been caused by the ravages of fires started both by careless park 'tourists', and in clearing neighbouring land for pasture (ichu forests and 'guenuales' have been extensively damaged), by ice collection from the glaciers, by intensive hunting of the spectacled bear, vicuna, and white-tailed and other deer and, to a lesser extent, careless littering by mountaineering expeditions. Management infrastructure is reportedly insufficient, as the park has only a limited budget.

STAFF One director, one technical assistant, two rangers, two patrol men, one driver, one secretary, several labourers. There is also a detachment of the Forest Police.

BUDGET 1980: 13,000,000 soles (approximately US\$40,000); 1981: 7,000,000 soles (approximately US\$18,000).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION ORDENOR-CENTRO, Direccion Regional

Agricultura y Alimentacion, Proyecto Parque Nacional Huascarán, Av. Las Américas S/NO, Huaraz; Corporación Departamental de Desarrollo de Ancash (CORDEANCASH), Unidad Agraria Departamental V-Ancash, Proyecto Parque Nacional - Huascarán, Prolongación Raimondi S/No - Huaraz

REFERENCE

Castro Gutierrez, J.M., Silva Osorio, V. and Valencia Padilla, F.R. (1990).

Parque nacional Huascarán. Plan maestro - resumen ejecutivo.  
Prepared with the support of the Programa de Desarrollo Forestal Canada-Peru. 28 pp.

Egeler, C. and De Booy, T. (1956). Geology and Petrology of the Southern

Cordillera Blanc, Peru. Netherlands.

Kinzl, H. and Schneider, E. (1950). Cordillera Blanca. Innsbruck, Austria.

168pp.

Llosa, F. (1972). Ruella 10-Chavin-Huaylas. Asociación de Artes y Estudios

Experimentales, Lima, Peru. 96pp.

Ministerio de Agricultura (1974). Informe técnico para establecer los límites

provisionales del Parque Nacional Huascarán. Zona Agraria III. Mimeo. Huaraz.

Ordenorcentro (1980). Parque Nacional Huascarán. Sistema Nacional de

Unidades de Conservación. Leaflet prepared for Ministerio de Agricultura y Alimentación, Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna. Ancash-Peru.

Ponce del Prado, C. (1971). Resumen de los Parques Nacionales y Reservas

Equivalentes del Peru. DGFC. 51pp.

Slaymaker, Rivera C. and Rourke, M. Informe Técnico para establecer los

límites provisionales del Parque Nacional Huascarán.

Weberbauer (1945). El Mundo Vegetal de los Andes Peruanos. Ministry of

Agriculture, Lima. 766pp.

Yauri, M. (1972). Ancash o la Biografía de la inmortalidad. Lima, 189pp.

World Heritage Nomination (1985).

DATE October 1985, revised August 1986  
0024Q

PERU

NAME Manu National Park



## DESIGNATION POUR LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, naturel et culturel

Nom: PARC NATIONAL DE HUASCARAN, CALLEJON DE HUAYLAS, ET CORDILLERA BLANCA

No d'identification: 333      Date de réception par le secrétariat: 9.11.84

Etat Partie contractante ayant présenté la désignation du bien, conformément à la Convention: PEROU

Résumé préparé par l'UICN (mars 1985) d'après la désignation d'origine soumise par le Pérou. L'original et tous les documents présentés à l'appui de cette désignation seront disponibles pour consultation aux réunions du bureau et du comité.

---

1. SITUATION: le Parc national de Huascaran se trouve dans la Cordillera Blanca, dans les Andes, au Pérou. Province biogéographique de Puna. Callejon de Huaylas est une vallée adjacente et la Cordillera Blanca est le nom du massif montagneux dans lequel la plus grande partie du Parc national de Huascaran est comprise. Les trois régions sont situées dans le département de Ancash.

2. DONNEES JURIDIQUES:

Le Parc national de Huascaran a été établi par décret en 1975 et a une superficie de 340 000 ha (environ 154 km de long et 30 km de large). L'organisme de droit public chargé de l'administration est l'Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna. Les fonds de roulement de l'Instituto viennent de la Corporación Departamental de Ancash. La Réserve de la biosphère de Huascaran a une superficie de 339 239 ha et comprend des zones connexes, utilisées par l'homme, le long des limites nord et sud du parc.

Callejon de Huaylas se compose surtout de terres agricoles et urbaines privées.

La Cordillera Blanca est le nom général du massif montagneux qui comprend aussi les contreforts appartenant pour la plupart à des particuliers.

Aucun organe n'est chargé de l'administration de Callejon de Huaylas ou de la Cordillera Blanca; aucune donnée n'est fournie sur leur localisation et leurs dimensions.

3. IDENTIFICATION:

La Cordillera blanca est le massif montagneux tropical le plus élevé du monde. Elle a 27 sommets couronnés de neige s'élevant à 6000 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer; El Huascaran culmine à 6768m. Les ravins profonds contiennent des torrents qui naissent d'un des 30 glaciers. Il y a 120 lacs glaciaires contenant de un à dix millions de mètres cubes d'eau. Le point le moins élevé est la Grande Cataracte (2500m), près de la limite nord. La base rocheuse se compose essentiellement de sédiments déposés par les mers du Jurassique supérieur et de dépôts volcaniques du Crétacé et du Tertiaire qui forment les batholites andins. Il y a encore une activité volcanique dans la région qui possède trois sources thermales et a été affectée par un tremblement de terre en 1970. La température annuelle moyenne est de 3°C avec un minimum de -30°C. Les précipitations annuelles moyennes atteignent environ 884mm (enregistré à 3980m), et tombent principalement d'octobre à mai.

La diversité de la topographie a induit une très grande variété de types de végétation. Celle-ci est caractéristique des forêts montagnardes humides dans les vallées, avec une toundra fluviale alpine, nivale et des formations très humides de paramo sous-alpin dans les hauteurs. La Broméliacée alpine typique, Puya raimondii est abondante. Parmi les autres plantes il y a des Broméliacées, des orchidées de montagne et des forêts relictuelles de Polylepis spp et Gynonyx spp.

L'ours à lunettes, le puma, le cerf commun et la vigogne sont des espèces indigènes importantes qui ont toutes été excessivement chassées par le passé. Le guémal ou cerf des Andes septentrionales, espèce rare, s'y trouve aussi. Parmi les oiseaux, les plus remarquables sont la buse de la cordillère, le condor des Andes et l'oiseau mouche géant, sans compter diverses espèces de canards dont le canard des torrents.

Callejon de Huaylas (non décrit dans la désignation) est une vallée possédant plusieurs villes où l'agriculture, le pâturage, l'exploitation minière et la sylviculture sont très actifs.

#### 4. ETAT DE PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION:

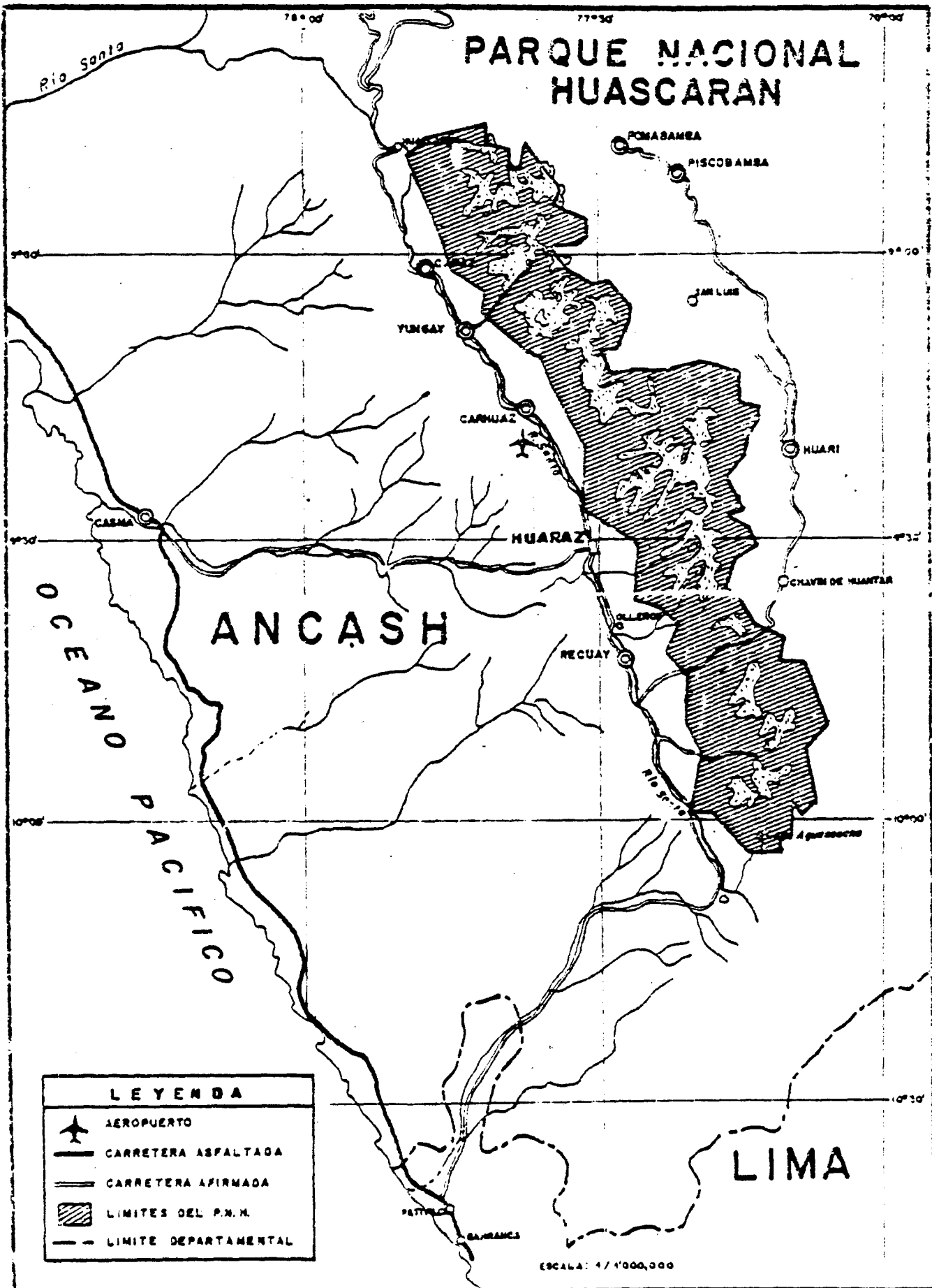
Le Parc national de Huascaran est une aire clairement et légalement délimitée qui comprend la plus grande partie du massif de la Cordillera Blanca. On a tenté à plusieurs reprises de rédiger un plan de gestion mais il n'existe aucun document terminé et officiellement accepté. Dans le parc ont été construits des postes de gardiens, un petit centre pour les visiteurs, une auberge, un camping et des pistes. Le parc dispose d'un personnel limité, assisté, dans ses patrouilles par un détachement de la police des forêts. Sept petites communautés d'agriculteurs sont installées dans le parc. Il y a une petite mine à l'intérieur du parc dont la concession avait été accordée avant la création du parc mais qui ne cause pas de dommages graves. Il y a aussi des extractions de glace de plusieurs glaciers du parc mais les effets ne sont pas sensibles. Par accord avec les communautés locales, certaines des plaines du parc sont utilisées pour le pâturage du bétail indigène (alpaca, lama). On indique cependant que, profitant de cet accord, les villageois introduisent illégalement des moutons dans le parc. Le principal problème de gestion est posé par le projet d'ouverture d'une route à travers le parc pour relier Callejon de Huaylas à Callejon de Canchucas ce qui porterait préjudice à la qualité esthétique de la région et augmenterait les risques de braconnage. Des dommages mineurs sont le fait d'utilisations pour les loisirs mais ces activités sont généralement maîtrisées. Il n'y a pas de programme officiel de surveillance continue ou de recherche bien que certaines études scientifiques aient été entreprises.

#### 5. RAISONS JUSTIFIANT LA DESIGNATION POUR LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL:






Pour justifier la désignation de l'aire en tant que bien du patrimoine mondial, le gouvernement du Pérou a donné les raisons suivantes:

- (iii) formations remarquables, beauté naturelle exceptionnelle. Huascaran est le deuxième parc le plus haut des Andes d'Amérique du Sud et se trouve au centre du massif montagneux tropical le plus élevé du monde. Les hauts plateaux de Puna, les glaciers et l'ensemble des pics atteignant 6000m en font une des régions montagneuses les plus belles du monde.

# PARQUE NACIONAL HUASCARAN



## LEYENDA

-  AEROPUERTO
-  CARRETERA ASFALTADA
-  CARRETERA AFIRMADA
-  LIMITES DEL P.N.H.
-  LIMITE DEPARTAMENTAL

ESCALA: 1 / 4'000,000

133 PARC NATIONAL DE HUASCARAN, CALLEJON DE HUAYLAS, CORDILLERA BLANCA (PEROU)

.. DOCUMENTATION:

- a) Formulaire de désignation
- b) Fiches de données de l'UICN
- c) Consultants: Marc Dourojeanni, Manuel Rios
- d) Littérature consultée: -- Références contenues dans (a) et (b), et Dourojeanni et Ponce, 1978. Los Parques nacionales del Peru. INCAFO, et Bartle J., 1985. Parque Nacional Huascarán. APECO. Lima 4lp.

2. COMPARAISON AVEC D'AUTRES AIRES:

Dans la province biogéographique de Puna, il existe peu d'autres aires protégées comparables avec Huascarán. Le Parc national de Ulla-Ulla, en Bolivie, est avant tout un plateau de haute altitude de la Puna sans les beautés scéniques de Huascarán. Le Parc national de Lauca, au Chili, est similaire à cet égard, comme la Réserve naturelle de Pampa Galeras du Pérou. Le bien du patrimoine mondial de Sangay, en Equateur s'ordonne autour d'un seul cône volcanique et non d'un paysage glaciaire comme Huascarán. Le Parc national de Torres de Paine, au Chili et le bien du patrimoine mondial de Los Glaciers en Argentine, dans les Andes du Sud sont comparables du point de vue formations esthétiques mais comptent des assortiments d'espèces distinctement différents. L'Aconcagua, le plus haut sommet des Andes, n'est pas dans la zone tropicale et n'a pas le statut d'aire protégée.

En résumé, il n'y a pas d'autre région des Andes qui ait autant de sommets ou une telle concentration de formations et d'espèces que la Cordillera Blanca. Huascarán comprend la plus grande partie de la région dans ses limites, c'est donc l'équivalent sud-américain des Montagnes Rocheuses dans la Cordillère d'Amérique du Nord.

3. INTEGRITE

Les problèmes de gestion rencontrés par le parc sont expliqués dans le résumé de la désignation (point 4). Aucun d'eux n'est individuellement grave mais collectivement ils supposent que si l'on veut contenir les menaces à long terme, il faudra investir davantage dans le fonctionnement et l'entretien de Huascarán. Un plan de gestion à jour et adopté officiellement serait essentiel à cet égard.

4. COMMENTAIRES ADDITIONNELS

La désignation, telle qu'elle est présentée par le Pérou indique trois noms distincts pour le bien. Deux sont inadéquats (Callejon de Huaylas et Cordillera Blanca) et ne sont donc pas considérés dans cette évaluation. Il faudrait faire clairement savoir que le bien considéré est le site actuellement désigné et légalement délimité sous le nom de Parc national de Huascarán.

Le site archéologique attenant, appelé Chavin de Huantar a un grand intérêt culturel.

## 5. EVALUATION

Le Parc national de Huascarán est une des aires protégées exceptionnelles d'Amérique latine; il comprend la partie la plus spectaculaire des Andes. On y trouve une illustration classique des processus glaciaires et géologiques (critère ii) de même qu'une beauté naturelle exceptionnelle (critère iii). Il contient également l'habitat de plusieurs espèces vulnérables mais n'est pas exceptionnel à cet égard.

## 6. RECOMMANDATIONS

Le Parc national de Huascarán devrait être inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en tant que bien naturel. Le comité devrait encourager le gouvernement du Pérou à intensifier ses efforts de gestion du parc en vue de conserver les valeurs naturelles à long terme.