

Meanwhile, it is worth emphasizing that the utilization of areas makes sense if there are specific programmes of cultural demonstration and living interpretation, if they are carried out by qualified personnel and there is a minimum base of popular descriptive material to be used for the development of educational activity.

From a strictly functional viewpoint, educational areas:

- must be easily accessible, mainly to schoolchildren;
- must not endanger their users;

At least 10% of them must be accessible to disabled persons.

As far as "Interpretation points" are concerned, they will be selected and highlighted as knowledge of the territory increases, but also as a function of the utilization guidelines, which will be planned at a subsequent stage.

Considering this particular aspect also, it is worth recalling that these elements must not be considered as "static", but rather as flexible parts of a more complex program of Park utilization for purposes of tourism: parts also having the role of promoting ever new stimuli for observing and understanding nature and the environment.

The first series of Interpretation Points may be identified in the Educational Areas described in the following.

As for the specifications concerning technical implementation, Interpretation Points will be provided with:

- plates describing individual key-points. They will be made of wood or other material which does not interfere with landscape;
- relief models of the landscape with accompanying legends (also for blind persons);
- finish-plate (or "visual canalization") system, accompanying a descriptive plate;
- numbered plates, if interpretation points are mentioned in a guide-book.

At the first stage, the establishment of the following educational areas/interpretation points is foreseen:

Educational Area 1 - St George

This area is located in the proximity of the southern entry of the Park. Particularly important and well visible geological structures (faults) give visitors the opportunity to approach the geological and geo-morphological evolution of the Nature Park.

Educational Area 2 - The Wood and Human Activities

This area, in a zone to the right of the river, in a pine wood (*Pinus halepensis*) intercalated by the thick maquis, approaches the theme of the wood "sustainable" utilization for productive purposes, taking its cue from apiculture, which here is particularly widespread.

Educational Area 3 - The Mines

A spectacular mine front, with rocky layers crossed by an entangled network of intrusive seams, gives the cue for interpreting the Park territory's geological history.

Educational Area 4 - The Mixed Wood

This area allows for the "study" of the only zone in the Park characterized by a practically intact broadleaf wood. From the study of present plant species, visitors will be led to the analysis of factors which have allowed natural evolution of the wood to reach its highest and most productive stage.

Educational Area 5 - Birds of Prey

The frequent sighting of birds of prey in this zone has led to the idea of devoting this educational area to bird-watching and study and to the analysis of interactions between avifauna and the wood ecosystem.

Educational Area 6 - High-Altitude Fields

In an extremely suggestive setting, the slopes of Mount Kandili covered with thick fir woods of firs (*Abies cephalonica*) are the background for wide fields which are still being utilized for high-altitude forage plant cultivation. Therefore, this educational area is destined for the interpretation of landscape and of environmental elements such as endemic and rare species, forms of erosion, etc.

Educational Area 7 - The Clearings Above Drazi

This educational area is located above Drazi. It includes wide clearings, some of which are used for grazing. It is dedicated to the interpretation of landscape and, in particular, to the analysis of human activities which have changed its original aspect.

Educational Area 8 - The Plane-Tree Woods

A spring, cultivated fields and plane-tree woods, located in the vicinity of the main tributary of the River Kereus: these are the most important characteristics of this educational area.

Educational Area 9 - Spontaneous Vegetation and Rural Landscape

Spontaneous vegetation at the borders of cultivated areas: transition belts between different ecosystems. Landscape of hedges, isolated trees, pastures and related animal species.

Educational Area 10 - The Mine

This educational area is located in the proximity of a mine: an opportunity which, besides facilitating dealings with the subject of interaction between man and the environment (and therefore natural resource utilization) affords a closer look at particular geological structures.

6.2.4 The Park Museum

Together with the creation of Visitors' Centers, the main function of which is to offer service to the public, the implementation of a Park Museum proper is also proposed. In it, natural territory, as well as historical and cultural characteristics could be dealt with.

In addition, the museum could operate as a permanent center for environmental education at a district or regional level, as a center for professional training, for congresses or lectures on specific subjects, thus bringing about the consequent activation of the economy of populations residing in the Park territory.

To better focus the meaning of this proposal, it is worth resuming the characteristics which the museum should have.

Nowadays, speaking of museums means speaking of an enormous field of general and specific interests: together with the limited original utilization of museums, seen as places in which groups of objects are kept and exhibited (a simple grouping of collections , determined by private interests and interventions), the need for turning these facilities into a cultural resource available for everybody has been emerging.

The "modern museum" as proposed for Mount Kandili Park is a vehicle of the public interest , an autonomous research and educational instrument, characterized by three types of functions:

- conservation
- scientific research
- popularization, public awareness.

The main purposes in the organization and activity of a museum should be:

- promoting, coordinating and carrying out research (also cooperating with universities, scientific associations, etc.);
- collecting, arranging and studying materials referring to natural history and human cultures (particularly those of the territory they belong to);
- publishing studies and research;
- acting as a point of reference for the development of educational programs and for the school population;
- contributing to sensitization about naturalistic and cultural subjects;
- promoting the conservation of nature and of the historical-cultural heritage.

In the light of this, and in the territorial situation of the new protected area in Evvia, the "Museum", in the most modern meaning of the term, may be extremely important as a lively and actively operating institution. Besides "preserving" it should also propose, stimulate, and focus scientific, public education and promotional initiatives taking place in the Mount Kandili Park, and therefore become an opportunity for education, development and cultural growth.

Location Criteria and Technical Characteristics

The Park Museum is included in facilities which may be established on a medium and long term basis, and its detailed planning may be developed only at the Park's development stage, after the relevant feasibility studies. Nevertheless, it is deemed opportune to provide guidelines and planning criteria deriving from the international experience on this subject.

The various plan development stages which will have to be considered, from planning of the museum to its establishment are the following:

- 1) selecting educational, cultural, scientific objectives, and defining the most suitable methods of popularization ;
- 2) determining the surface area required: analysis of disposition of areas and masses, distribution and determination of areas;

- 3) selecting the museum location in the town (utilization of old buildings, or construction of new buildings in the space provided for in the Plan, or utilization of buildings originally designed for other functions: their possible reorganization and/or readaptation;
- 4) planning consistency and type of collections to be exhibited and to be preserved;
- 5) analysis of consistency and type of possible technical and scientific equipment;
- 6) planning the Museum's internal layout;
- 7) defining the guidelines for the utilization of publicity material (catalogues, monographs, leaflets, educational material for schools, etc.);
- 8) defining possible additional institutions (library, laboratories, conference room);
- 9) defining the possible areas to be set aside for direction and administration;
- 10) defining the possible areas to be set aside for other functions (rest, refreshment, information);
- 11) defining the areas to be set aside for installations (heating, air conditioning, etc).

As already said, the Park Museum must "communicate" with the public, thus fulfilling its primary function of disseminating knowledge and education.

Nevertheless, visiting the museum rooms by itself is not sufficient for this acquisition: the museum must also become a vehicle of scholarship and be utilizable at any cultural level.

The various museum sections must be organized like the chapters of a book: each with a specific identity, at the same time connected to one another coherently within the general context. Thus, a simply "interpretation" of the park territory, its single elements and the whole of it, should be permitted through precise visiting routes.

In addition, particular attention will have to be given to technical and non technical solutions which can facilitate the utilization of information by a public as varied as possible: clear and easy-to-read panels, good illumination, wide glass cases and showcases, specific educational areas for children, etc.

Together with "sections" which are the focus of the main museum rooms, a series of educational areas and/or nature trails in the open air may be planned as "Side sections". They will be planned and designed with the utmost attention, and each will be equipped with particular facilities (to be studied for each separate case).

Each educational area or nature trail must have precise references to the museum exhibition: the museum popularization and educational function is defined through its relationship with the "public" (be it a scholar, a tourist or a student) and is mainly based on the exhibition of the "contents" of the museum, where "contents" are meant not only as the individual objects, but rather as their relationships and as the continuity with the external Park reality.

Only at the stage of final planning may the museum's internal and external exhibition spaces be programmed in more detail.

For the time being, the development of the future Museum of Mount Kandili Park may be hypothesized as following the division into sections provided hereunder:

Physical environment: consideration of the environment in relation to its region, information on the region's natural environment in relation to its physical features.

Much space will be devoted to the geo-tectonic origin of the zone, with reference to the relevant geologic formations and structures which are easily identified on the surface (ophiolites, serpentines, etc.; faults, seams, veins, etc.);

Naturalistic section: naturalistic aspects of the Park (flora and fauna), with particular reference to the components connected to the river and the mountain, to rare and/or endemic species;

Palethnologic, archaeologic, anthropologic section: analysis of the environment in the Quaternary, evolution of landscape and human cultures which have followed on in the Park area up to now. Human activities, with particular reference to mining.

As far as management problems are concerned, the Museum will have to be managed by specially trained technical and administrative functionaries .

For this reason an educational program scheme, for the implementation of a suitable professional training course, has been provided for in the paragraph concerning Park training activities.

6.2.5 The Park Arboretum/Experimental Botanical Garden

The arboretum, with an enclosed experimental tree nursery, is one of the proposed facilities to be established in the medium term.

Two considerations lie at the basis of this proposal: the former concerns tourism and economics, the latter concerns scientific aspects.

From the viewpoint of tourism, permanent Park facilities destined for conservation and preservation of genetic characteristics of both spontaneous and cultivated plant species are unique among cultural attraction of this type in Greece. The arboretum could be a spectacular "museum in the open air" made available to tourists, scholars and students, who could find concentrated in a relatively limited area practically all plant species characterizing the natural environment of the Park and of the whole island of Evvia.

From a strictly scientific viewpoint, the arboretum and the botanical garden could go a long way towards meeting the requirements of modern principles of resource protection, as they:

- would ensure conservation of spontaneous and/or cultivated plant species;
- would function as a permanent reference point for knowledge of the features of plant species and of their roles in ecosystems;
- could be an active experimentation center for the manifold utilization of plants;
- could be used as a "plant genetic bank" by the district;
- could be used as "stock" of species to be utilized on the territory, in both environmental recovery and restoration (e.g. reforestation, pasture improvement works, etc.) and in improving agricultural activities (varieties demanded for by the market, fruit varieties, etc.)

Detailed Plan of arboretum and the botanical garden will also have to be supervised by the Park Authority.

The present proposal suggests their possible location for the time being in the immediate vicinity of the village of Prokopi and provides some guidelines which should be considered at the final planning stage.

The arboretum should be subdivided into three separate sections:

- collection of species of plants
- experimental botanical garden for seed production and "genetic bank";
- environmental education center.

The collection of plantspecies, all exclusively belonging to the Park (at a subsequent stage it can be broadened to include other Evvia species) could be organized as follows:

a) *Spontaneous plants*

- shrubs
- herbaceous plants
- high altitude plants
- swamp plants
- aquatic plants
- mushrooms

b) *Plants of agricultural, medicinal or officinal interest*

- Cultivated varieties (fruit-trees, oleaginous plants, cereals, etc.)
- Spontaneous varieties for medicinal or officinal use.

Plants which will be used for environmental restoration in the Park territory should be cultivated in the botanical garden, as well as those which can be utilized in landscape architecture, gardening, urban flowerbeds, etc.

A plant biology laboratory should be enclosed to the tree nursery, to carry out experiments and to create a "genetic bank" conserving seeds of all varieties, with particular reference to endemic, rare or endangered species.

The arboretum and tree nursery should be managed by specially trained personnel. Research, permanent education, experimentation and conservation programmes could be managed in agreement with national and international universities.

6.2.6 The Park's Wildlife Enclosure

A wildlife enclosure is planned north of the arboretum, close to it, towards the northern Park border.

Fences, shelters, walls of vegetation and the like should be established in an area about 5 ha. in extent, characterized by the presence of pastures, hedges and bushes, stands of trees, etc. in order to keep in semi-captivity individual wild animals belonging to the fauna of the Park and Greece in general.

The goals which can be achieved by creating and managing an enclosure for wildlife are manifold and diverse. First of all, it is worth stressing that the enclosure for wildlife is not a

zoo, but a facility typical of protected areas, where wildlife belonging to the fauna of the Park or the nation are kept in conditions which are as close as possible to natural ones.

This said, we may point out that animals kept in enclosures for wildlife may be protected-species animals wounded by poachers or hit by mistake during shooting parties, which are recovered and consigned to the Park in an attempt to rehabilitate them and if possible re-introduce them into the wild (e.g. birds of prey, nocturnal and diurnal); animals belonging to species the possession of which is forbidden (e.g. bears, wolves, or falcons); animals belonging to species to be re-introduced into the Park territory, which have to be temporarily kept in conditions of semi-captivity for purposes of veterinary checks or for reproduction (e.g. roe deer, fallow deer) or animals which were present in the Park but are now locally extinct: they cannot be re-introduced for both ecological and technical reasons, but can be kept in the park as a "living collection" of the vanished autochthonous fauna.

Such an enclosure in Mount Kandili Park could be useful in the above situations (*); in addition, the presence of facilities completely new from a conceptual and practical viewpoint in Greece, could be an effective addition to elements of tourist attraction offered by the Park.

Together with the aspects of economic benefits entailed, the aspects concerning citizens' environmental education should not be neglected.

The wildlife enclosure could also be a way of "meeting" wild animals which otherwise could never be seen by most people, and a chance to turn a "meeting" into a moment of deeper knowledge of wild animals, of education to respect them, of understanding the natural balances in which all living beings exist.

As for its practical establishment, it is worth stressing that the wildlife enclosure requires accurate planning, both at a strictly technical-architectural level and at abiological and Presumably the location selected for the wildlife enclosure (as indicated on maps) is the best, as it is close to the village (for promotion of tourism and for practical reasons), it is close to communications , and at the same time it is outside of ecologically delicate zones.scientific one.

The biological needs of animals, their ethology, the need for showing them to the public without disturbing them, all these elements affect facilities planning, which will have to be done through constant consultation with zoologists and experts in the management of modern zoological gardens.

The management of enclosures for wildlife also requires motivated and technically qualified personnel, and should be carried out in agreement with national scientific institutions and universities.

(*) For instance, it is worth mentioning the urgent problem faced by the Hellenic Ministry for Agriculture: that of maintaining individuals of a protected species, such as the Brown bear, frequently prey to confiscation by gipsies.

Bears, presently evaluated as at least ten in number, could be transferred to the enclosure in Kandili, where they could be the object of an applied scientific research project.

6.3 Training programme for the development of sustainable productive activities in the territory of Mount Kandill Nature Park

As already said, the institution of a park or a natural reserve is also a means for the re-establishment of territorial equilibrium and for social and economic development of the populations concerned. Therefore, together with measures aimed at protecting natural resources, initiatives for making best use of these resources, that is permitting their productive utilization by citizens, are to be planned and provided for.

The training courses proposed in the following are only a part of the possible training activities: in fact, they are included in a wider overall management plan of natural resources to be found in the Park. This plan is aimed at a general re-qualification of traditional activities no longer carried out (or carried out with out-of-date methods and criteria) which allows for improvement at the economic level of rural populations through stabilization of work and remuneration equalized to that of other productive sectors.

At this first stage, it has been deemed opportune to propose specific training interventions aimed at promoting or re-qualifying for the following activities:

- agriculture
- zootechnics
- wood handicraft
- utilization of natural wood products
- environmental tourism.

In particular, it is proposed to carry out:

a training course for the promotion of agricultural activities compatible with natural resources protection, in order to promote new forms of low environmental-impact agricultural activities;

a training course for zootechnics operators for the rational management and utilization of zootechnical resources;

a training course for wood handicraft to permit the recovery of traditional forms of handicraft and the development of related economic activities;

a training course for natural wood product handling and marketing operators, to promote and diffuse the utilization of natural products of the wood environment;

a training course for environmental tourism operators, aimed at preparing guides qualified in environmental subjects, capable of utilising the various opportunities for tourism development offered by the Park and of developing environmental education initiatives for schools.

Comprehensive "programme guidelines" have been prepared for each of these courses. They are the guidelines needed for planning in detail the educational contents of each course.

Finally, it is worth stressing that these courses may be developed in agreement with the EEC and with the support of the European Social Fund.

6.3.1 Programme Guidelines for the "Professional Training Course for Operators Specialized in the Promotion of Agricultural Activities Compatible with Natural Resources Protection"

Duration of the course:

4 months (16 weeks/640 hours)

Admission requirements:

certificate of compulsory secondary school

age between 18 and 29 years.

Type of course:

Semi-residential, 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Scheme of teaching programme:

- analysis of the Park territory's natural features
- rational utilization of resources: World Conservation Strategy
- systems supporting life: biosphere cycles and agricultural systems
- introduction to the concept of sustainable agriculture-forestry development
- principles of ecology
- elements of botany and plant biology
- elements of pedology
- elements of hydrogeology and geomorphology
- elements of climatology
- elements of phytogeography
- elements of phytopathology
- elements of agricultural entomology
- elements of agricultural chemistry
- methods of biological control
- low environmental-impact agriculture
- complementary and alternative production
- problems of reconversion and requalification of agricultural activities
- elements of agricultural economics
- legislation and regulations
- product marketing.

6.3.2 Programme Guidelines for the "Professional Training Course for Zootechnics Operators"

Duration of the course:

4 months (16 weeks/640 hours)

Admission requirements:

certificate of compulsory secondary school

age between 18 and 29 years.

Type of course:

Semi-residential, 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Scheme of teaching programme:

- analysis of the Park territory's natural features
- rational utilization of resources: World Conservation Strategy
- development of rural communities based on conservation
- biosphere cycles
- principles of ecology
- elements of botany and plant biology
- elements of pedology
- elements of general zoology
- elements of zootechnics
- elements of veterinary medicine
- management of fauna in land organization
- "traditional" zootechnical production: grazing, hygienic recovery, genetic improvement of sheep and goats
- alternative and complementary zootechnical productions (wide ungulates farming)
- intensive farming: new forms of stabulation, concentration of heads of cattle; disposal of liquid and solid waste
- pastures agronomic improvement
- legislation and regulations
- EEC, domestic, regional development projects.

6.3.3 Programme Guidelines for the "Professional Training Course for Wood Handicraft"

Duration of the course:

4 months (16 weeks/640 hours)

Admission requirements:

certificate of compulsory secondary school
age between 18 and 29 years.

Type of course:

Semi-residential, 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Scheme of teaching programme:

- analysis of the Park territory natural features
- rational utilization of resources: World Conservation Strategy
- biosphere cycles
- elements of general ecology
- elements of botany and plants biology
- elements of silviculture
- traditional handicraft activities: study and identification of old methods of work
- wood handicraft in a protected area
- the wood resource: analysis of local situation; rational utilization
- wood manufacture techniques and instruments: from tree-cutting to the finished product
- product marketing, promotion and sale
- domestic and regional handicraft regulation
- EEC, domestic, regional handicraft development projects.

6.3.4 Programme Guidelines for the "Professional Training Course for Natural Wood Product Handling and Marketing Operators"

Duration of the course:

4 months (16 weeks/640 hours)

Admission requirements:

certificate of compulsory secondary school
age between 18 and 29 years.

Type of course:

Semi-residential, 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Scheme of teaching programme:

- analysis of the Park territory's natural features
- rational utilization of resources: World Conservation Strategy
- biosphere cycles
- elements of general ecology
- elements of botany and plant biology
- characteristics of the Park natural plants species
- utilization, gathering and/or cultivation of the natural wood products
- elements of feeding science
- product handling, curing, packaging and preserving
- product marketing and promoting
- elements of business economics
- domestic and European Economic Community legislation.

6.3.5 Programme Guidelines for the "Professional Training Course for Environmental Tourism Operators"

Duration of the course:

4 months (16 weeks/640 hours)

Admission requirements:

certificate of compulsory secondary school
age between 18 and 29 years.

Type of course:

Semi-residential, 8 hours per day, 5 days per week.

Scheme of teaching programme:

- analysis of the Park territory's natural features
- rational utilization of resources: World Conservation Strategy
- the Park as an instrument for land conservation and management
- biosphere cycles
- elements of general ecology
- elements of botany and plant biology
- elements of zoology

- elements of geology, hydrogeology and geomorphology
- relationship between tourism and conservation
- elements of dynamic psychology and group dynamics
- environmental education
- education technics
- local folklore, culture and traditions
- history, archaeology and pale-ethnology
- landscape interpretation and environmental survey
- tourism and environmental interpretation techniques
- cooperative management of tourism activities and tourism promotion
- elements of first aid.

7. Management Proposals and Programmes

7.1 Establishment

The establishment of Mount Kandili Nature Park will be possible in accordance with the Hellenic law No 1650 of the year 1986.

In fact, this law not only provides for the creation of different categories of protected areas, but also for the possibility of subdividing broad protected areas into zones enjoying different degrees of protection.

From a practical point of view, the park must be instituted through a suitable Presidential Decree, proposed by the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Industry, Energy and technology.

Scientific surveys included in this study, and Plan proposals developed based on them, are sufficient for providing the principles of the first Park zoning and for the creation of temporary rules concerning different degrees of utilization of land, according to the above mentioned law: for this reason they are a valid premise for the institution of the Park.

7.1.1 Approval of Regulations

After further detailed surveys, within a year from the establishment of the Park, the Park Council will have to approve a Final Master Plan and Park Foundation Regulations.

Possible proposals concerning zoning modification, integration and improvement, will be submitted to the competent governmental authorities, which will issue a final decree instituting the National Park of Mount Kandili.

The sequence of the proposed procedures and acts is summarized in the following:

- 1) submission of the proposal of the Park Master Plan, as produced by the international work group, to the population;
- 2) discussion of modification and improvement proposals;

- 3) drawing up of final documents to be presented to the Governmental Authorities;
- 4) examination of studies and proposals by the Government;
- 5) possible discussion of remarks and framing of the provisional proposal for establishment of the Park;
- 6) institution of Mount Kandili Nature Park by "provisional" decree of the President of the Republic, a decree containing temporary land safeguard rules;
- 7) drawing up of a Final Master Plan and a Park Foundation Regulations (which are also to include forest exploitation plans and detailed indications of budget requirements for the selected development projects considered to be activable) within a year;
- 8) Submission of plan to the public; discussion. Introduction of possible modifications or amendments;
- 9) Submission of the final planning mechanism to the Government;
- 10) "Final" Decree of the President of the Republic for the institution of the Mount Kandili Nature Park.

7.1.2 Park Council

The decree establishing the Mount Kandili Nature Park will have to include the creation of the Park Council. Supervised by the competent ministry, this body will be responsible for the management and administration of the protected area.

As a result of experience acquired in the European Community it seems that a suitable proposal would be for the establishment of a Park Council for the Mount Kandili Nature Park, which should include local administrators as well as representatives of the scientific institutions, of the main non-governmental organizations operating in the environmental sector, specialized technicians for land and natural resources planning and management, representatives of local organizations (unions, producers' associations and the like).

In particular, the Park Council's proposed structure is as follows:

- President of the Park
- Vice-President of the Park
- Board of Directors, which should include representatives of local political majorities and minorities. Qualified representatives of the Greek scientific and university community
- Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors.

The Park Council should avail itself of a special Technical Scientific Commission, composed of university members and experts proposed by the Greek leading environmental organizations.

The Commission should provide the Board of Directors with mandatory advice related to Park management and promotion programmes and plans.

The Park Council's term of office is 5 years. In any case it expires at the end of the mandate of the political Authority which has appointed it.

7.2 Management

7.2.1 Administration

The Park administration will be attended to by the Park Council on the basis of annual budgets approved by the competent governmental authority. The annual budget coincides with the solar year. The Park budget must be approved by the Council every year and transmitted to the competent governmental authorities, with a report enclosed of activities planned for the year referred to in the budget.

The Park balance sheet must be approved by the Council every year and transmitted to the competent governmental authorities, with an enclosed report of the activities developed and results obtained.

The President of the Council is responsible for the correct management of the Park, and for financial aspects. He is assisted by a commission of auditors appointed by the competent governmental authorities.

Auditors participate in the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee giving advisory opinions on subjects entailing financial commitments, and a binding opinion in meetings discussing budgets and balance sheets. Auditors draw up a suitable report to be enclosed with the budget and to the balance sheets, which are to be sent to the competent governmental authority.

7.2.2 Personnel

The proposed technical and administrative management of the Mount Kandili Nature Park implies the creation of a suitable staff to be employed by the Park Council.

The requirements for personnel will be subjected to periodical revisions, in the light of the development of the Park. The activities, instituted and the programmes activated.

Based on internationally accepted standards of management of protected areas (standards adapted to the local situation) the proposed initial staff nucleus has been organized as follows:

- Executives

- A park director-superintendent
- A person in charge of administrative services
- A person in charge of technical services and surveillance
- A person in charge of scientific/cultural services and interpretation

- Technical personnel, permanent staff

- 12 park rangers
- 4 park interpreters
- 2 administrative clerks (employees with managerial capacities and functions)