

3. Natural function of marine communities (plants, invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals).

4. Beaches.

5. Land fauna and flora.

6. Geology.

7. Vantage points.

8. Climate.

9. Archaeology.

10. Historical sites and history.

Three land-marine classifications excluding maintenance and access areas are desirable for sustaining primitive conditions in the park. 1. Areas of biological necessity are essential for preserving natural community function and as places for breeding birds. Use of these areas by man (ranging from non-use to moderate use) should be determined by degree of tolerance of wildlife to unnatural molestation, especially tolerance of breeding birds at critical egg-laying or hatching time. Scientific research essential to the operation of the park should be relegated to areas of biological necessity, providing disturbance of wildlife and flora is kept to a minimum. 2. Inviolable areas are undisturbed sanctuaries for wary forms of life and should be held absolutely inviolable to human trespass. 3. Areas of unlimited use are those places where man, at all times, has freedom of participation as contrasted to reservation schedule of beach use on the northwest side of St. John Island and the reservation of observation facilities on the east and southwest end of the island. Access marine lanes, roads, trails, vantage points, north side of East End, and the southwest side of the island are examples of unlimited use.