

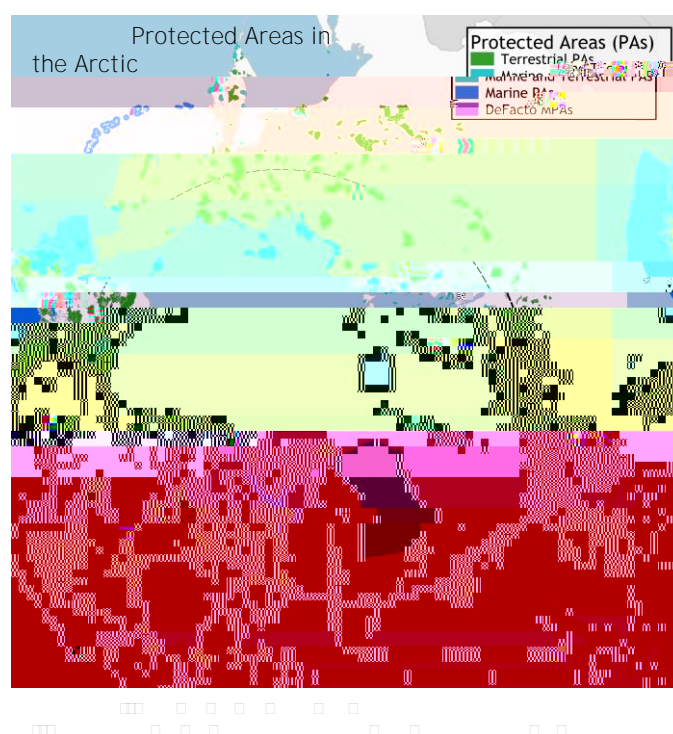
1. Protected area status can potentially expose the environment to greater risk.
2. The geographic boundaries of protected areas can be fuzzy.
3. Climate change may lead to the de-designation of protected areas.

The sparsely populated and international geopolitical waters and landscapes of the Arctic and the Antarctic have made way for shared responsibilities of marine and terrestrial areas. Away from the poles, protected areas have been established and are managed most often by individual governments and organizations, proceed with minimal jurisdictional conflict, and are rarely de-designated. At the poles, protected areas differ.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, expeditioners traveled to and extracted natural resources from both the Arctic and the Antarctic. Today, governments, including those that supported these expeditions, govern protected areas as individual countries and as parties to bilateral and multilateral agreements.<sup>i</sup> Protected areas are generally locations with policy specific to their protection.

Examples of protected areas in the Arctic include the Edézhzié Protected Area in Canada, managed by the Dehco Fish Nations and the Canadian government, and the Pasvik-Inari Trilateral Park, managed by Norway, Finland, and the Russian Federation. Categories of protected areas in the Arctic generally reflect their location: Terrestrial Protected Areas,<sup>1</sup> Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas,<sup>2</sup> Marine Protected Areas,<sup>3</sup> and De Facto Marine Protected Areas<sup>4</sup> (see Figure 1). Arctic protected areas are managed by an individual country or the signatories of an agreement. Governments and signatories can include Indigenous Peoples.

In the Antarctic, protected areas were first established in 1964 by the



Upon entering into force in 1972, the [Antarctic Treaty](#) was used to protect Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM). Article V of the [Antarctic Treaty](#), also known as the Madrid Protocol, entered into force in 1998 and protected two additional types of areas: Antarctic Specially Protected Areas<sup>i</sup> (ASPAs) and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas<sup>ii</sup> (ASMA).<sup>ii</sup> Areas with unique natural resources, such as the Ross Sea area, can be designated under the provisions of the [Antarctic Treaty](#) (1978) and the [Antarctic Conservation Act](#) (1982) (see Figure 2).

Since 1900, the climate has been warming twice as fast near the poles as elsewhere on the planet, and management of protected areas near the poles has begun adapting. What lessons can we learn from the protected areas in the Arctic and Antarctic?

In 2012, members of the