

must be established, along with criteria for the priorities. The criteria will include the following:

1. Threat. Types of habitat areas imminently threatened by destruction or damage. This factor is of utmost importance when combined with one or more of the criteria that follow.
2. Uniqueness. Areas that represent a unique habitat type or contain unique species.
3. Typicalness. Areas that are representative of the common, widely distributed and therefore important ecosystems.
4. Rarity. Areas representing rare habitat types not protected or insufficiently protected by existing reserves.
5. Completeness. Areas representing a habitat type not included in the existing reserve system, and needed to insure that the system provides complete coverage.
6. Research Requirements. Areas required to provide protection for examples of each habitat type -- sufficiently large or numerous to satisfy needs for manipulative research as well as research based on observation.
7. Other Unusual Scientific Significance. Areas deserving status of research reserves because of some unusual significance, such as:
 - a. Areas that contain a particular juxtaposition or combination of habitat types.
 - b. Areas with long histories of research.