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**PAPUA NEW GUINEA** (independent state since 1975)

Land area 462,243 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 3,120,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 3,329,000 (1982) Density 7 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 2.2%/yr

The main island of New Guinea has by far the largest area of any in Oceania. Only the eastern half belonging to Papua New Guinea is included in the survey area, but much biological data is available only for the island as a whole, and thus some data specific to Irian Jaya may be included inadvertently.

The country includes all or part of three biogeographic provinces. Province I. NEW GUINEA covers the eastern half of the main island and the smaller volcanic and coral islands in its surrounding coastal waters. Province II. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO includes the volcanic high islands and low reef islands of New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands and their outliers. Bougainville and the other North Solomon islands are biogeographically part of Province III. SOLOMON ISLANDS.

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**Province I**  
NEW GUINEA

New Guinea group35 ✓ New Guinea

Area ca. 400,000 sq. km Altitude 4694 m

Island type: Large continental island of great complexity and recent geological activity.

Natural threats: Earthquakes and accompanying landslides are common. Tsunamis have damaged coastal areas. Southern New Guinea is in the cyclone belt. Drier areas susceptible to fires.

Human impact: Large areas of fire-maintained grassland. Land clearing for subsistence agriculture affects 2500 sq. km/year, especially in more densely-populated areas. Some major logging, mining and other development projects, but only a small proportion of natural areas have so far been affected (220 sq. km/yr). Low population density but relatively rapid population growth. Heavy migration to urban areas including Port Moresby (pop. 135,000 in 1983) and Lae.

Ecosystems: The great diversity of biomes and ecosystems throughout the island has not yet been studied completely. The Regional Ecosystems Survey (Dahl, 1980) outlined 5 types of lowland rain forest (34% of surface), 13 types of montane rain forest (25% of surface), 5 types of palm swamp and swamp forest (6.5%), 3 types of mangrove forest (1.5%, 4,116 sq. km), savanna (7%), swamps and marshes (6%), and other types of terrestrial vegetation totalling 80% of the surface. There are also many fresh water and marine aquatic habitats for which little data are available. Most of the terrestrial biomes should be considered unique to New Guinea. The disturbed 20% of the land surface includes grasslands (8%), gardens and plantations (7%), and degraded forest (5%) (percentages from Beehler, 1985). Very rich Papuan barrier reef, fringing reefs on much of north coast, and other reef areas.

Special features: Caves in highlands with distinctive faunas. Important altitudinal gradients in ecosystems and species composition. High mountain habitats unique in Oceania.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants	11,000	ca 6000	55-90%		
Insects	455	367	80%		
Other invert.	400				
Rept-Amph.	440	ca 220	50%	1	
Birds	570	195	50%		20
Mammals		7			8
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

Plants

ca. 2000 fern species and 9,000 angiosperm species on the island of New Guinea; 1450 genera of which 124 are endemic; estimates of species endemism range from 55 to 90%.

Schefflera sp. (Araliaceae) endemic to Mt. Fublian copper mine site

Insects

455 species of butterflies, including 367 just in PNG, with high level of endemism and great variation between regions; in particular:

Orthinoptera allotai (birdwing butterfly)

Orthinoptera alexandrae (birdwing butterfly) Endangered (RDB)

Orthinoptera chimaera (birdwing butterfly) Indeterminate (RDB)

Orthinoptera goliath (birdwing butterfly)

Orthinoptera meridionalis (birdwing butterfly) Vulnerable (RDB)

Orthinoptera paradisea (birdwing butterfly) Indeterminate (RDB)

Ornithoptera priamus poseidon (birdwing butterfly) ranched for trade, not threatened

Orthinoptera victoriae (birdwing butterfly)

Troides oblongomaculatus papuensis (birdwing butterfly) ranched for trade, not threatened

Delias spp. (Pieridae)

Taenaris spp. (Morphinae)

Mycalesis spp. (Satyrinae)

Arhopala spp., Danis spp. and other blues (Lycaenidae)

Other invertebrates

over 400 taxa of land snails

6 Partulidae

Xesta citrina, Huon Peninsula, traded

Reptiles-amphibians

ca 170-200 species of frogs, more than half endemic

ca 170-200 species of lizards, nearly half endemic

Crocodylus porosus (Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile) Endangered

ca 70 species of snakes

Liasis boeleni (Boelen's python) protected

Birds

570 species of nonmarine breeding birds, including 445 rain forest birds; 195 bird species endemic to the island of New Guinea and 87 additional species endemic to New Guinea and adjacent islands.

potentially threatened birds (Bechler, 1985; ICBP, 1986) include:

Megatriorchis doriae (Doria's Goshawk) lowland primary rain forest, Rare

Accipiter buergersi (Buerger's or Chestnut-shouldered Sparrow Hawk) endemic, hill rain forest in eastern New Guinea, Rare

Harpopsis novaeguineae (New Guinea Eagle) endemic, Indeterminate

Aquila gurneyi (Gurney's Eagle), rain forest and coastal areas, Rare

- Rallidula mayri (Mayr's Chestnut Rail) endemic, montane rain forest, Cyclops-Toricelli Mountains, Rare
- Goura cristata (Masked or Common Crowned Pigeon) group endemic
- Goura scheepmakeri (Southern Crowned Pigeon) endemic
- Goura victoria (Victoria Crowned Pigeon) group endemic
- Probosciger aterrimus (Palm Cockatoo)
- Psittichas fulgidus (Pesquet's or Vulturine Parrot) endemic, Vulnerable
- Melampitta gigantea (Greater Melampitta) endemic, nests in limestone sinkholes, Rare.
- Cinclosoma ajax (Painted or Ajax Quail Thrush) endemic, patchy distribution on southern lowlands.
- Pitohui incertus (Mottled Pitohui) endemic, restricted to flooding alluvial forest, 3 known localities.
- Melanocharis arfakiana (Obscure Berrypecker) endemic, montane forest, Vogelkop and southeast, Rare, known from 2 specimens
- Philemon brassi (Brass's Friarbird) endemic
- Melidectes princeps (Long-bearded Honeyeater) endemic, cloud forest and thickets, Central Highlands, Rare
- Lonchura nevermanni (White- or Grey-crowned Mannekin) endemic, savanna and swamp grasslands, Fly River region, Rare
- Lonchura stygia (Black Mannekin) endemic, swamp grasslands, Fly River region, Rare
- Lonchura monticola (Alpine Mannekin) endemic, alpine grasslands in south-east, Rare
- Archboldia [papuensis] sanfordi (Sanford's Bowerbird) endemic, montane forest on Mt. Hagen and Mt. Giluwe, Vulnerable
- Sericulus bakeri (Golden-maned or Adelbert Bowerbird) endemic, Rare or vulnerable, montane rain forest of Adelbert Mountains above 1100 m.
- Macgregoria pulchra (MacGregor's Bird of Paradise) endemic, feeds on fruit of one subalpine tree species.
- Epimachis [Drepanornis] bruijnii (White-billed Sicklebill) endemic
- Epimachis fastuosus (Black Sicklebill) endemic, rare
- Astrapia mayeri (Ribbon-tailed Astrapia or Bird of Paradise) endemic, cloud forest of Hagen-Strickland Mountains, Rare.
- Astrapia rothschildi (Huon Astrapia or Bird of Paradise) endemic, montane forest on Huon Peninsula, Rare
- Parotia wahnesi (Wahnes' Parotia) endemic, montane forest of Huon Peninsula and Adelbert Mountains, Rare
- Paradisaea guilielmi (Emperor [of Germany] Bird of Paradise) endemic, hill rain forest on Huon Peninsula, Rare
- Paradisaea rudolphi (Blue Bird of Paradise) endemic, montane forest edges at 1300-1800 m, south-eastern mountains, Rare
- Mammals
- Zaglossus bruijni (Long-beaked Echidna) endemic, mid-montane forest, central cordillera and Huon Peninsula, Vulnerable (RDB)
- Dendrolagus dorianus notatus (Doria's Tree-kangaroo) endemic, montane forest above 2400 m, Central Highlands, Vulnerable (RDB)
- Dendrolagus goodfellowi shawmayeri (Goodfellow's Tree-kangaroo) endemic, Castanopsis and Nothofagus forest at 1200-2750 m, north slopes of central cordillera and Owen Stanley Range, Vulnerable (RDB)
- Dorcopsulus macleayi (Papuan Dorcopsis) endemic, lowland hill forest, southwestern slopes of Wharton and Owen Stanley Ranges and northern slopes of Owen Stanley Range in Milne Bay Province, Rare (RDB)

Phalanger interpositus (Stein's Cuscus) endemic, Lithocarpus forests at 1200-1500 m, Rare (RDB)

Phalanger rufoniger (Black-spotted Cuscus) endemic, northern lowland forest east to Huon Peninsula, Rare (RDB)

Echymipera clara (Clara Bandicoot) endemic, northern lowland rain forest below 1200 m, Rare (RDB)

Dugong dugon (Dugong) widespread in coastal waters, Vulnerable (RDB) some populations collapsing from overexploitation

Marine life

Protected areas

Cape Wom International Memorial Park (V)	105 ha
McAdam National Park (II)	2,080 ha
Mount Gahavisuka Provincial Park	77 ha
Mount Wilhelm National Park (II)	
Varirata National Park (II)	1,063 ha
Baiyer River Sanctuary (V)	120 ha
Balek Wildlife Sanctuary	
Maza Wildlife Management Area (marine)	(184,230 ha)
Mojirau Wildlife Management Area	5,074 ha
Siwi-Utame Wildlife Management Area	12,540 ha
Tonda Wildlife Management Area	590,000 ha
Zo-Oimago Wildlife Management Area	1,488 ha

Proposed protected areas

Horseshoe Reef-Tihara (Aibro) Marine Park (CRD)	396 ha
Motupore Island wildlife Management Area (CRD)	
Salamaua Peninsula (CRD)	

Ratings

Natural conservation status	0
Ecosystem richness	4
Species richness	3
Economic pressure	0
Human threat	2
Natural vulnerability	3
Practicality of conservation action	3
Reliability of data	1
Human Impact	3
Conservation Importance	45

Logeia (Rogeia)

Samarai

Sariba

4 828 Sideia 107.3 sq.km 508m

- 227 Basilaki 100.2 sq.km 531m

Engineer Group

Nuakata

Sakar

Tolokiwa (Lokep)

✓ Long

Area ca. 500 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: some pressures for logging

Ecosystems:

Special features: crater lake resulting from volcanic explosion; turtle breeding area.



Protected area

Ranba Wildlife Management Area

41,922 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 4  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 2  
 Conservation Importance 21

Crown

Hankow Reef

Bagabag

✓ Karkar

Area ca. 400 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic high island

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions

Human impact: dense population; some deforestation and soil erosion, hunting, overfishing.

Ecosystems: forests, coral reefs.

Special features: active volcano

Protected area

Baqiai Wildlife Management Area

13,760 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 4  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 2  
 Conservation Importance 20

✓ Manam

High volcanic island, active volcano

Schouten Islands

Bam, Kadovar, Blup Blup, Wei (Viai), Koil, Vokeo

Muschu

Dugong common, possible reserve area

Kairiru

Dugong common, possible reserve area

Walis (Valif)

Dugong common, possible reserve area

Tarawai

Dugong common, possible reserve area

SOLOMON SEA ISLANDS

Lusancay Islands

Trobriand Islands

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

trade in land snails

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Manucodia comrii (Bird of Paradise) endemic to Trobriands and D'Entrecasteaux

Mammals

Marine life

234 ✓ Kiriwina (Trobriand)

Area ~~440~~<sup>5</sup> sq. km Altitude ~~30~~<sup>5</sup> m

Island type: raised coral

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 12,700 (1971)

Ecosystems: limestone rain forest; mangroves

Special features:

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 15

Vakuta

Kitava

Muwo

Kaileuna

Marshall Bennett Islands

Kwaiawata, Gawa, Iwa (Jouveney), Dugumenu

Egum Atoll

Alcester

Madau

237 ✓

Muyua (Woodlark)

Area ~~1,110~~<sup>225</sup> (550) sq. km Altitude ~~370~~<sup>225</sup> m

Island type: raised coral?

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 2,000 (1971), low but increasing

Ecosystems: half of island primary lowland rainforest (1978), remainder secondary forest, some grasslands.

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera priamus boisduvali (birdwing butterfly) endemic, Rare (RDB), ranched for trade

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Phalanger lullulae (Woodlark Island Cuscus) endemic, lowland forest,  
Rare (RDB)

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
Ecosystem richness 2  
Species richness 2  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 2  
Natural vulnerability 1  
Practicality of conservation action 2  
Reliability of data 1  
Human Impact 2  
Conservation Importance 18

Nasai

**Budibudi Islands** (Laughlan Islands, Nada Islands)  
**Pocklington Reef**

D'Entrecasteaux Islands

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

endemic land snails

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Paradisaea decora (Goldie's Bird of Paradise) endemic, Fergusson and  
Normanby, Rare

Manucodia comrii (Bird of Paradise) endemic to D'Entrecasteaux and  
Trobriands

Mammals

Dorcopsis atrata (Black Dorcopsis Wallaby) endemic to Goodenough,  
possibly also on Fergusson and Normanby, Rare (RDB)

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB) possible reserve area

Marine life

Goodenough (Morata)

Area 751 sq. km Altitude 2,546 (2,590) m

Island type: high volcanic

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions from nearby Fergusson; susceptible to  
fires in dry season.

Human impact: pop. 8-10,000 (1971); subsistence agriculture inland up to  
1100 m, coconut plantations along coast; wartime airfield; occasional  
fires.

Ecosystems: remnant lowland rain forest (disturbed); montane rain forest;  
cloud forest; anthropogenic grasslands and savanna with forest  
remnants along streams on seasonally dry east side; coastal Casuarina;  
mangroves.

Special features: reserve potential on mountain and west side

Species of conservation interest

Plants

many endemics

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

104 indigenous species

Manucodia comrii (Bird of Paradise) endemic to D'Entrecasteaux and Trobriands

5 endemic montane subspecies

Mammals

about 30 species, including:

Dorcopsis atrata (Black Dorcopsis Wallaby) endemic, Castanopsis and Nothophagus forests, 900-1800 m, Rare (RDB)

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 26

Amphlett Group

Wamea (Dum Dum), Wawiwa

2 ✓ Fergusson (Mpratau)

Area 1,340 sq. km Altitude 2012 1,830 m

Island type: high volcanic

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions

Human impact: pop. 13,000 (1971)

Ecosystems: large (1600 ha) lake

Special features: active volcano; Lake Lavu with abundant wildlife.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Paradisaea decora (Goldie's Bird of Paradise) endemic, Fergusson and Normanby, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Protected area

Lake Lavu Wildlife Management Area

5,000 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 4

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 23

Uama

Sanaroa (Welle)

Dobu

✓ Normanby (Duau)

Area 1,040 sq. km Altitude 1,100 m

Island type:

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 10,000 (1971); plantations; some hunting and burning

Ecosystems: forest, mangroves

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

rich bird fauna including:

Paradisaea decora (Goldie's Bird of Paradise) endemic, Fergusson and Normanby, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Protected area

Sawataetae Wildlife Management Area

700 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 19

Louisiade Archipelago

Human impact: pop. 12,000 (1971)

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera (priamus) caelestis (birdwing butterfly) endemic, ranched for trade, not threatened

Other invertebrates

endemic land snails

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ayzomela albigula (White-chinned Honeyeater) endemic to Louisiade Archipelago

Mammals

Marine life

Conflict Group

Deboyne Islands

Panaeati

✓ Misima

Area <sup>202.8</sup> ca. 100 sq. km Altitude <sup>1036</sup> m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: gold mining

Ecosystems: rain forest; fringing reefs

Special features:

Calvados Chain

Bagaman, Panawina, Panatinane

Pana Tinai

Yeina (Piron)

Sudest (Tagula)

Area ~~805~~ <sup>806</sup> sq. km Altitude 910 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 2,000 (1971)

Ecosystems: rain forest; fringing reefs

Special features:

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

2

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

no information

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Meliphaga vicina (Louislades Honeyeater) endemic, lowland forest, Rare.

Cracticus louisladensis (White-rumped Butcher Bird) endemic, lowland forest, Rare.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 19

Rossel (Yela)

Area ca. ~~200~~ <sup>262.5</sup> sq. km Altitude ~~838~~ <sup>838</sup> m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact:

Ecosystems: rain forest; fringing reefs

Special features:

**Eastern Fields Reef**

Spectacular deep water lagoon

Province II  
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

[PAPUA NEW GUINEA, continued]

Bismarck Archipelago

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera (priamus) urvillianus (birdwing butterfly) ranched for trade, not threatened

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Accipiter luteschistaceus (Bismarck Slate-mantled Goshawk) group endemic, New Britain and Umboi

Henicophaps foersteri (New Britain Bronzewing) group endemic, New Britain and Umboi

Ducula finschii (Band-tailed Imperial Pigeon) group endemic

Ducula melanochroa (Black Imperial Pigeon) group endemic

Reinwardtoena browni (Giant Pied Cuckoo Dove) group endemic, New Britain and New Ireland

Cacatua ophthalmica (Blue-eyed Cockatoo) group endemic

Loriculus tener (Bismarck Hanging Parrot) group endemic \*

Centropus ateralbus (Pied Coucal) group endemic

Centropus violaceus (Bare-eyed Coucal) group endemic

Ninox variegata (Bismarck Hawk Owl) group endemic, New Ireland and Lavongai

Ceyx websteri (Webster's Kingfisher) group endemic

Rhipidura dahlia (Dahl's Fantail) group endemic

Monarcha verticalis (Bismarck Pied Monarch) group endemic

Dicaeum eximium (Beautiful Flowerpecker) group endemic

Myzomela cineracea (New Britain Dusky Myzomela) group endemic

Myzomela pammelaena (Bismarck Dusky Myzomela) group endemic

Phileman cockerelli (New Britain Friarbird) group endemic

Louchura forbesi (Ireland Manakin) group endemic

Artamus insignis (Bismarck Wood Swallow) group endemic

Mammals

Dugong dugon (Dugong), Vulnerable (ROB)

Marine life

1840 ✓ Umboi (Rooke) <sup>930-2</sup> <sup>1655</sup>  
Area ca-800 sq. km Altitude m  
Island type: volcanic  
Natural threats: earthquakes  
Human impact:  
Ecosystems:  
Special features:  
Species of conservation interest  
Plants  
Insects  
Other invertebrates  
Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Accipiter luteoschistaceus (Blue and Grey Sparrowhawk) endemic to New Britain and Umboi

Henicophaps foersteri (New Britain Bronzewing) New Britain and Umboi

Zoothera talaseae (New Britain Ground Thrush) Umboi, New Britain and Bougainville

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 15

246 ✓ New Britain <sup>251446</sup> Area 36,520 (3,780) sq. km Altitude <sup>2500</sup> 2438 m

Island type: volcanic high island.

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions and associated ash falls common; earthquakes.

Human impact: pop. 150,000 (1970); subsistence agriculture and plantations; urban development at Rabaul.

Ecosystems: Extensive lowland rainforest and Eucalyptus deglupta forest; submontane Agathis forest above 900 m; montane Nothofagus forest above 1,500 m, with some mixed montane forest in center; probably cloud forest; a range of other vegetation types including swamp forest with Camposperma and Terminalia, beach forest, mangroves, and large areas of coastal grasslands; marine ecosystems rich but little documented.

Special features: Active volcanoes; Lake Dakatua (crater lake) proposed National Park; Lake Hargy.

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VIRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

11

12

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera priamus bornemanni (birdwing butterfly) endemic, ranched for trade, not threatened

Other invertebrates

several land snails in international trade, including:

Forcatia gloquula, west New Britain

Papustyla chancei, east New Britain

Papustyla hindei, east New Britain

Papustyla novae-pommerania

Reptiles-Amphibians



Birds

- Puffinus heinrothi (Heinroth's Shearwater) known from a few specimens from the northeast coast of New Britain and the Solomon Islands, Indeterminate (RDB).
- Henicopernis infusata (Black Honey Buzzard) endemic, primary rain forest, Rare.
- Accipiter brachyurus (New Britain Sparrowhawk) endemic, rain forest, Rare.
- Accipiter luteoschistaceus (Blue and Grey Sparrowhawk) endemic to New Britain and Umboi, Indeterminate.
- Accipiter princeps (New Britain Grey-headed Goshawk) endemic, rain forest, Rare, known from 4 specimens
- Habropteryx insignis (New Britain Rail) endemic, Rare
- Henicophaps foersteri (New Britain Bronzewing) New Britain and Umboi, Rare.
- Reinwardtoena browni (Giant Pied Cuckoo Dove) group endemic, New Britain and New Ireland
- Tyto aurantia (New Britain Barn Owl) endemic, Rare
- Ninox odiosa (New Britain Hawk Owl) endemic, Rare
- Halcyon albonotata (White-backed Kingfisher) endemic
- Zosterops talascae (New Britain Ground Thrush) New Britain, Umboi and Bougainville
- Cichlornis grosvenori (Whiteman Mountains Warbler) endemic, montane rain forest, Rare, known from 2 specimens
- Ortygocichla rubiginosa (Rufous-faced Thicket Warbler) endemic, montane rain forest, Rare.
- Myzomela erythromelas (Black-bellied Myzomela) endemic
- Vosea whitemanensis (New Britain or Gilliard's Honeyeater) endemic, montane forest, Rare, known from less than 10 specimens
- Lonchura melaena (New Britain Finch) endemic to New Britain and Buka

Mammals

- Dugong dugon (Dugong), Vulnerable (RDB), common on north coast and Siassi Islands.

Marine life

Protected areas

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Garu Wildlife Management Area    | 16,997 ha |
| Pokilli Wildlife Management Area |           |

Ratings

- Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 3  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 3  
 Conservation Importance 28

**Talele Islands**

Area 0.4 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: low coral islands

Natural threats:

Human impact: some gardening

Ecosystems: mangroves and beach forest; fringing and lagoon reefs.

Special features: lizards; seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

- 61 -

Protected area

Talele Islands Nature Reserve (IV)

40 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 4

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 15

Witu Islands (Vitu Islands)

Garove, Mundua Islands, Narage, Unea (Bali), Ottilian Reef, Whirlwind Reefs

Lolobau

Watom

Duke of York Group

Duke of York, Makada, Ulu

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera priamus miakensis (birdwing butterfly) Endangered (RDB),  
ranchd for trade

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Nanuk

Area 0.04 sq. km Altitude 40 m

Island type: low coral island.

Natural threats: near active volcanoes.

Human impact: coconut plantations, fishing.

Ecosystems: fringe of beach forest (Casuarina) and scrub.

Special features: recreation area, beaches.

Protected area

Nanuk Island Provincial Park (II)

4 ha (14 ha)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 4

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 13

New Ireland

Area 8,500 (8,650) sq. km Altitude 2,150 2,290 m

Island type: volcanic high island.

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 50,522 (1975)

Ecosystems: lowland rain forest types, montane forest with Nothofagus above 500 m at eastern end, mangroves.

Special features:

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invertebr.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

5

5

Mammals

marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Papilio moereri (butterfly) Vulnerable (RDB)

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Reinwardtoena browni (Giant Pied Cuckoo Dove) group endemic, New Britain and New Ireland

Lorius albidinuchus (White-naped Lory) endemic, hill and montane forest, Rare.

Ninox variegata (Bismark Hawk Owl) group endemic, New Ireland and Lavongai

Myzomela pulchella (New Ireland Honeyeater) endemic, hill and montane forest, Rare.

Philemon eichhorni (New Ireland Friarbird) endemic, lowland and hill forest, Rare.

Lonchura forbesi (New Ireland Finch) endemic, grasslands and clearings, Rare.

Dicrurus megarhynchus (New Ireland Drongo) endemic, lowland forest, Rare.

Mammals

marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 21

Feni Islands (Anir Islands)

✓ Ambitle, Babase, Balum *... ..*

Tonga Islands

✓ Boang, Malendok, Lif, Tefa

Lihir Group

✓ Lihir *potential gold mining* *Lihir ... ..*

Mali

Masahet

Mahur

Megalacron tabarensis mahurensis (land snail) endemic subspecies, traded internationally.

Tabar Islands

✓ Tabar, Tatau, Mabua, Simberi

Lyra Reef

Tench (Enus)

✓ Dyaul (Djaul)

Area ca. 100 sq. km Altitude m

Island type:

Natural threats:

Human impact:

Ecosystems:

Special features:

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic F VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds 1

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Monarcha ateralba (Dyaul or Bismark Monarch) endemic, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 17

2841 ✓ Lavongai (New Hanover)

Area 1,190 sq. km Altitude 870 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 7,000 (1971)

Ecosystems: mangroves

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ninox variegata (Bismark Hawk Owl) group endemic, New Ireland and

Lavongai

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 0  
 Human Impact 1  
 Conservation Importance 15

**Tingwon Group**

**St. Matthias Group**

✓ **Mussau, Eloaua, Emananus, Emirau**

Area ca. 400 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic?

Natural threats:

Human impact:

Ecosystems:

Special features:

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VR1
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Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds 2 2

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

monarcha monckei (St. Matthias Monarch) endemic, Rare

Rhipidura matthiae (St. Matthias Rufous Fantail) endemic, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 0  
 Human Impact 1  
 Conservation Importance 17

Admiralty Islands

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera priamus admiralitatus (birdwing butterfly) endemic,  
reached for trade, not threatened

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Ninox meeki (Admiralty Islands Hawk Owl) group endemic, Rare

Philemon albitorques (white-naped Friarbird) group? endemic, lowland  
and hill forest, Rare.

Monarcha infelix (Admiralty Islands Monarch) group endemic

Pitta superba (Superb Pitta) group? endemic, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Manus

Area <sup>1940.2</sup> 1,640 sq. km <sup>718</sup> Altitude 719 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. ca. 10,000

Ecosystems:

Special features: south coast of interest for Dugong conservation

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

2

Mammals

marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Papilio weymeri (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Other invertebrates

several land snails traded internationally, including:

Papustyla pulcherrima (Manus Green Tree Snail) endemic, rain forest,  
Rare (RDB).

Megalacron klaarwateri

Megalacron admiralitatis

Megalacron novaeguineensis

Megalacron melanesia localized distribution

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Pitta superba (Superb Pitta) endemic or group endemic, Rare

Philemon albitorques (white-naped Friarbird) endemic or group  
endemic, Rare.

Mammals

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2  
Natural vulnerability 2  
Practicality of conservation action 3  
Reliability of data 0  
Human Impact 2  
Conservation Importance 20

Los-Negros

Papilio weymeri (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Pak

Tong

Los Reyes Islands

Nauna

Rambutyo

Horno Islands

San Miguel Islands

Fedars Islands

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

Lou

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

St. Andrew Islands

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

Pam Islands (Poin Islands)

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

Baluan

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB), common locally

Papialou Islands

Alim

Circular Reef

Sherburne Reef

Johnston Islands

Mbuke Islands

Mbuke, Vogali

Purdy Islands

Mole, Mouse, Rat, Bat

Peterson Reefs

Western

Sabben Islands

Bipi

Massong Islands

Northwestern Islands

Kaniet Islands

Atoll

Sae Islands

Hermit Islands

Circular reef enclosing 2 volcanic and 2 coral islands:

✓ Luf

Area 7.9 sq. km Altitude 260 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. ca. 500 (1970); former German plantation, half of island planted to coconuts.

Ecosystems: dense single-layered rain forest on half of island

Special features: introduced Cervus rusa ca. 100

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

18 species including:

Halcyon saurophaga anchoreta subspecies endemic to Hermit, Ninigo and Anchorites.

Monarcha cinerascens perpallidus subspecies endemic to Hermit, Ninigo and Anchorites.

Ducula pacifica several hundred

Myzomela pammelaena (Bismark Dusky Myzomela) virtually eliminated since 1934 by Nectarinia jugularis.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 15

Akib

Low coral (10 m); atoll forest with Casuarina, Pisonia and coconuts; coral reef

Maron

Volcanic island (50 m) with grass and coconuts; sheep or goats

Jalun (Djalun)

Low coral (10 m); atoll forest with Casuarina, Pisonia and coconuts; coral reef

✓ Ninigo Islands

Heina, Pelelun (Pelleluhu), Ninigo, Sama, Sumasuma, Awin, Liot

Area ca. 3 sq. km Altitude 3 m

Island type: all atolls

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. ca. 500 (1970) Micronesians

Ecosystems: atoll forest mostly cleared for coconuts, dense ferns; mangroves; atoll reefs and lagoons

Special features: small brackish ponds in forest

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

17 species of birds including:

Aplonis feadensis heureka endemic subspecies

Myzomela pammelaena [nigrita] ernstmayri (Bismark Dusky Myzomela) endemic subspecies, threatened by recent colonization by Nectarinia jugularis.

Trichoglossus haematodus nesophilus endemic subspecies



Halcyon saurophaga anchoreta subspecies endemic to Hermits, Ninigo and Anchorites.

Monarcha cinerascens perpallidus subspecies endemic to Hermits, Ninigo and Anchorites.

Ducula pacifica 150 on Menam alone

Mammals

1 fruit bat

marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 8

Conservation Importance 17

Manu (Allison)

Aua (Durour)

Wuvulu (Maty)

Province III  
SOLOMON ISLANDS

The archipelago of the Solomon Islands includes both the North Solomons Province of Papua New Guinea (Bougainville and adjacent islands) and the independent country of the Solomon Islands.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Ornithoptera (priamus) urvillianus (birdwing butterfly) reared for trade, not threatened

Other invertebrates

several land snails traded internationally, including:

Papustyla xanthochila

Papuina adonis

Placostylus palmarum

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Pterodroma (rostrata) becki (Beck's Petrel), Indeterminate (RDB), known from 2 specimens taken at sea in 1928, may breed in Solomon Islands.

Puffinus heinrothi (Heinroth's Shearwater) known from a few specimens from the northeast coast of New Britain and the Solomon Islands, Indeterminate (RDB).

41 species are endemic to more than one island in the archipelago:

Haliaeetus sanfordi (Sanford's Sea Eagle) group endemic, Rare

Accipiter imitator (Imitator Sparrowhawk) group endemic, northern islands, rain forest, Rare.

✓ Nesoclopeus woodfordi (Woodford's or Solomon Islands Rail)\* group endemic, Bougainville, Santa Isabel, Guadalcanal, Rare.

Reinwardtoena crassirostris (Crested Long-tailed Pigeon) group endemic.

Ptilinopus richardsii (Silver-capped Fruit Dove) group endemic

Ducula brenchleyi (Chestnut-bellied Pigeon) group endemic

Gymnophaps solomonensis (Pale Mountain Pigeon) group endemic

Lorius chlorocercus (Yellow-bibbed Lory) group endemic

Charmosyna meeki (Meek's Lorikeet) group endemic

Charmosyna margarethae (Duchess Lorikeet) group endemic

Cacatua ducorpsi (Ducorp's Cockatoo) group endemic

Centropus milo (Buff-headed Coucal) group endemic

Ninox jacquinoti (Solomon Islands Hawk Owl) group endemic

✓ Nesasio solomonensis (Fearful Owl) group endemic, Bougainville, Choiseul, Santa Isabel, Rare.

Halcyon leucopygia (Ultramarine Kingfisher) group endemic

✓ Halcyon bougainvillei (Moustached Kingfisher) group endemic, not recorded for 50 years.

Pitta anerythra (Black-faced Pitta) group endemic

Coracina holopolia (Black-bellied Cuckoo-shrike) group endemic

✓ Monarcha erythrostickta (Bougainville Monarch) group endemic

Monarcha castaneiventris (Chestnut-bellied Monarch) group endemic

Monarcha richardsii (Richard's Monarch) group endemic

Monarcha barbatus (Pied Monarch) group endemic

✓ Monarcha browni (Kolombangara Monarch) group endemic

Myiagra ferrocyanea (Solomon Broadbill) group endemic

Rhipidura drownei (Mountain Fantail) group endemic

Rhipidura cockerelli (Cockerell's Fantail) group endemic

- Pachycephala implicata (Mountain Whistler) group endemic  
Dicaeum aeneum (Solomon Islands Flowerpecker) group endemic  
Zosterops metcalfei (Yellow-throated White-eye) group endemic  
✓ Zosterops rendovae (Solomon Islands White-eye) group endemic  
✓ Zosterops vellalavella (Vella Lavella White-eye) group endemic  
Zosterops ugiensis (Grey-throated White-eye) group endemic  
✓ Myzomela lafargei (Small Bougainville Honeyeater) group endemic  
Myzomela melanocephala (Black-headed Honeyeater) group endemic  
Myzomela eichhorni (Yellow-vented Honeyeater) group endemic  
Myzomela tristrami (Tristram's Honeyeater) group endemic  
Aplonis grandis (Large Glossy Starling) group endemic  
Aplonis brunneicapilla (White-eyed Starling) group endemic  
Corvus woodfordi (White-billed Crow) group endemic

## Mammals

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB)

## Marine life

## [PAPUA NEW GUINEA, continued]

## North Solomon Islands

2845 ✓ Bougainville 4312.8 2792

Area 10,619 sq. km Altitude 3,123 (2,743) m

Island type: volcanic high island

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions

Human impact: pop. 77,880 (1970); large copper mine at Panguna polluting Jaba River; plantations and other agriculture.

Ecosystems: various lowland and montane forest types, including lowland Calophyllum kajewskii forest, and Neonauclea/Sloanea forest at 450-750 m; swamp forest in south; beach forest; mangroves; scrub and grasslands.

## Special features:

Endemism:	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
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Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.	64	13	20%		1
Birds		3			1
Mammals					
Marine life					

## Species of conservation interest

## Plants

## Insects

Graphium meeki (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Graphium mendana (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Papilio tobora (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-Amphibians

13 endemic species, 1 endemic genus

20 species of frogs including:

Batrachylodes elegans (ranid frog) endemic

Batrachylodes gigas (ranid frog) endemic

Batrachylodes mediodiscus (ranid frog) endemic to Bougainville and Buka.

Batrachylodes minutus (ranid frog) endemic

Batrachylodes montanus (ranid frog) endemic

Batrachylodes trossulus (ranid frog) possibly also on Choiseul

Batrachylodes wolfi (ranid frog) endemic to Bougainville and Buka

Platymantis myersi (ranid frog) endemic

Platymantis neckeri (ranid frog) endemic

8 species of geckos including:

Lepidodactylus mutahi (Gekkonidae) endemic

27 species of skink including:

Corucia zebrata (Scincidae) endemic to Solomon Islands and Bougainville

Sphenomorphus fragosus (Scincidae) endemic

Sphenomorphus taylori (Scincidae) endemic, rare

Sphenomorphus transversus (Scincidae) endemic, single specimen

Tribolonotus pseudoponceleti (Scincidae) endemic to Bougainville and Buka

9 species of snakes including:

Parapistocalamus hedigeri (Elapidae) endemic monospecific genus

Solomonelaps par (Elapidae) monospecific genus, endemic to Bougainville, Buka and Solomon Islands

#### Birds

Puffinus heinrothi (Heinroth's Shearwater) endemic

Cichlornis hanae (Bougainville Thicket Warbler) endemic

Melilestes bougainvillei (Bougainville Honeyeater) endemic, montane and hill forest, Rare.

Zoothera talaseae (New Britain Ground Thrush) New Britain, Umboi and Bougainville, endemic subspecies

#### Mammals

Marine life

#### Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 25

Bakawari (Pok Pok)

Taiof (Toiokh)

Buka

682.3

Area 829 sq. km Altitude <sup>365</sup> 500 m

Island type:

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 32,000 (1971)

Ecosystems:

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Batrachylodes mediodiscus (ranid frog) endemic to Buka and Bougainville

Batrachylodes wolfi (ranid frog) endemic to Buka and Bougainville

Solomonelaps par (Elapidae) monospecific genus, endemic to Bougainville, Buka and Solomon Islands

Birds

Lonchura melaena (New Britain Finch) endemic to New Britain and Buka

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 17

Green Islands (Nissan Islands)

✓ Nissan, Pinipel

✓ Tulun (Carteret Group, Kilinailau)

Atoll

Nuguria

Atoll

Melum

Atoll

✓ Takuu (Tauu) (Carteret Group)

Atoll

✓ Nukumanu

Atoll

## ✓ SOLOMON ISLANDS (independent state)

Land area 27,556 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 1,340,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 235,000 (1981) Density 9 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 3.3%/yr

The Solomon Islands are a double chain of volcanic and raised coral islands. The political boundaries do not correspond to the biogeographic boundaries. The North Solomons, which are biogeographically contiguous with the rest of the chain in province III, belong to Papua New Guinea. Conversely the Santa Cruz Islands in the south, which are politically part of the Solomon Islands, have closer biogeographic ties with the northern islands of Vanuatu in province V.

✓ Species of conservation interest

## Plants

ca. 400 fern species and 1,750 flowering plants; endemism low, only 3 endemic genera.

estimated 230 orchids, likely to double with further field work

## Insects

130 species of butterflies, of which 35 occur only in Solomon Islands and 54 are shared with Papua New Guinea.

✓ Graphium meeki (butterfly) Choiseul, Santa Isabel and Bougainville, Rare (RDB)

Graphium mendana (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Papilio toboroi (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

## Other invertebrates

high generic endemism of land snails

15 species of Papuina (Camaenidae)

8 species of Partulidae

## Reptiles-amphibians

72 species, including 8 endemic species and 1 endemic genus

Corucia zebrata (Scincidae) endemic to Solomon Islands and Bougainville

✓ Sphenomorphus bignelli (Scincidae) group endemic, Guadalcanal, Kolombangara, Nggela, Russell Islands?

Crocodylus porosus (Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile), Endangered

✓ Loveridgelaps elapoides monospecific genus, group endemic, Gizo, Guadalcanal, Santa Isabel, Malaita, Nggela, very rare, Insufficiently Known.

✓ Solomonelaps par (Elapidac) monospecific genus, endemic to Bougainville, Buka and Solomon Islands

## Birds

126 species, including 40 endemics (32%)

Gallicolumba salamonis (San Cristobal or Thick-billed Ground Dove) group endemic, San Cristobal group, rain forest, Rare.

## Mammals

Uromys (Giant Rats) 3 endemic species

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB)

## Marine life

87 hard corals in 33 genera

**Indispensable Reefs**

\* **Ontong Java** (Luanijua)

Atoll

**Roncador Reef** (Keuapua)

**Sikaiana** (Stewart Islands)

Atoll

*exp. ca. 2000 (1988) associated for lack of forest with  
1988 records on Camp 2*

Shortland Islands

Area 413 sq. km

human impact: pop. 2,101 (1976); density 5.1 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

**Oema Atoll**

Oema

Ovau

Narrow fringing reef

**Masamasa**

Piru

Asie

**Fauro**

Volcanic island, fringing reefs

7 species of frogs

**Mania**

**Balalal**

**Pirumeri**

**Poporang**

**Magusaiai**

\* **Shortland (Aiu)** <sup>202.2</sup>

Area ca. 300 sq. km Altitude m <sup>237</sup>

Island type: volcanic and some raised coral, barrier reef with islets

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact:

Ecosystems: fringing reefs, barrier reefs and lagoon

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

4 frogs, 1 lizard, 4 geckos, 20 skinks including:

Tribolonotus ponceleti (Scincidae) endemic, Indeterminate

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 15

Treasury Islands

Mono

Volcanic surrounded by raised coral, narrow fringing reef  
7 species of frogs

Stirling

Volcanic surrounded by raised coral, narrow fringing reef

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1942 ✓ Choiseul (Laysan)

Area ~~3,454~~<sup>3,100</sup> sq. km Altitude 1,067 m

Island type: volcanic high island

Natural threats: Cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 10,349 (1976); density 3 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems: Various forest types; some serpentine woodland; narrow fringing reefs, some barrier reefs off northeast coast.

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Graphium meeki (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Graphium mendana (butterfly) Rare (RDB)

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

7 species of frogs, 1 possibly endemic

Birds

Microgoura meeki (Solomon Islands Ground Pigeon) extinct 1904 (RDB)

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 17

Vealaviru (Robroy)

Vaghena

Raised coral island, extensive reef and lagoon complexes

Silapasope (Haycock)

1943 ✓ New Georgia Group

Vella Lavella (Mbilua)

Area ~~677~~<sup>808</sup> sq. km Altitude 808 m

Island type: volcanic with some raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 11,402 (1976); density 17 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems: narrow fringing reefs, wide reefs and lagoons to northwest, barrier reefs to northeast.

Special features: 3 species of frogs



Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
Ecosystem richness 2  
Species richness 2  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 2  
Natural vulnerability 2  
Practicality of conservation action 0  
Reliability of data 0  
Human Impact 3  
Conservation Importance 14

Mbava

Fringing reef

924 ✓ Ranongga (Ghanongga) <sup>869</sup>

Area ca. 200 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic with raised coral

Natural threats:

Human impact:

Ecosystems: narrow fringing reef

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

2 species of frogs

Birds

Zosterops splendida (Ranongga white-eye) endemic sp. (or ssp.)

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
Ecosystem richness 2  
Species richness 2  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 2  
Natural vulnerability 2  
Practicality of conservation action 0  
Reliability of data 0  
Human Impact 3  
Conservation Importance 15

Simbo

Volcanic, active volcano, fringing reef

924 ✓ Ghizo

Area 35 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: Cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: (population of Roviana Lagoon area 10,911 in 1976); most forest logged

Ecosystems: lowland Callophyllum kajewskii forest; mangroves; barrier reef off north coast, fringing reef (250 m wide) on south coast.

Special features:

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

- 77 -

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds		1		1	
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

Plants  
Insects  
Other invertebrates  
Reptiles-Amphibians  
Birds

Zosterops luteirostris luteirostris (Ghizo White-eye) endemic species  
(or subspecies), Endangered (RDB).

Mammals  
Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
Ecosystem richness 1  
Species richness 2  
Economic pressure 1  
Human threat 2  
Natural vulnerability 2  
Practicality of conservation action 0  
Reliability of data 1  
Human Impact 4  
Conservation Importance 15

1945 ✓ Kolombangara (Nduke)

Area ca. 700 sq. km Altitude 1268 m

Island type: volcanic high island, single cone

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: all lower slopes logged except for one 500 m strip; soil compaction and erosion.

Ecosystems: formerly several types of rich lowland and montane rain forest; narrow fringing reef but corals killed by sedimentation.

Special features: forest well studied and of particular natural interest (before being logged).

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
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Plants  
Insects  
Other invert.  
Rept-Amph.  
Birds  
Mammals  
Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants  
Insects  
Other invertebrates  
Reptiles-Amphibians  
4 species of frogs

Birds

Phylloscopus amoenus (Kolombangara Warbler) endemic

Zosterops murphyi (Kolombangara Mountain White-eye) endemic,  
montane forest, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Protected area

Kolombangara Forest Reserve (Controlled Forest)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 3

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 20

Vonavona (Parara)

Kohinggo (Arundel)

Raised coral and some volcanic, double barrier reef along north coast,  
fringing reefs.

2939 ✓ Rendova 411.3 sq. km 1060 m  
Narrow fringing reefs, some barrier reefs  
2 species of frogs

2931 ✓ Tetepare 118.4 sq. km 420 m  
Raised coral, fringing reef

2946 ✓ New Georgia 2036.7 <sup>860</sup>  
Area 2,530 sq. km Altitude 1,010 m  
Island type: old volcanic high island and raised barrier reefs; numerous  
offshore islands, lagoons 37-55 m deep, shallower to north.

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: extensive logging

Ecosystems: rain forest including Dillenia/Calophyllum/Campnosperma  
type; mangroves; fringing reefs, double barrier reefs outside Marovo  
Lagoon, variety of reef types and lagoon complexes (CRD).

Special features: best-defined double barrier reef in the world at Marovo  
Lagoon; flourishing reefs at Matiu Island.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

6 species of frogs

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 17

2942 Vanguna

Area ca. 600 sq. km <sup>509</sup> Altitude <sup>1082</sup> 1,000 m

Island type: volcanic, with several cones, barrier reefs and lagoons with many small islets, extensive Marovo Lagoon between New Georgia and Vanguna, mostly 25 m deep, maximum 80 m.

Natural threats: cyclones (1951, 1982), earthquakes (1939)

Human impact: (population of Marovo Lagoon area 5,561 in 1976); proposals for logging and mining projects.

Ecosystems: rain forest; mangroves; estuaries; barrier and submerged barrier reefs, fringing reefs, lagoons (CRD).

Special features: 3 species of frogs

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 16

259 Nggatokae 93.2 sq. km 766 m

Volcanic, fringing reefs, southeast of Marovo Lagoon (CRD)

1 species of frog

Mbulo

Raised coral; narrow fringing reef; west coast with series of lagoons

Kavachi

Active submarine volcano 20 km southwest of Vanguna

Arnavon Islands

Arnavon (Maleivon), Kerehikapa, Sikopo

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type:

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact:

Ecosystems: beaches and coral reefs

Special features: 2 species of frogs; turtle nesting areas

Protected area

Arnavon Wildlife Sanctuary

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 15

1949 ✓ Santa Isabel (Bughotu, Santa Ysabel)

Area 4,014 sq. km Altitude 1,219 m

Island type: volcanic with some raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 10,420 (1976); density 2.6 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems: serpentine Casuarina woodland; mangroves; reef complex off northwest coast.

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

9 species of frogs

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 16

Mbero

Nidero

Barora Ite

Malakobi

Popu

Ghaghe

Barora Fa

Volcanic

Omona

Papatura Fa

Papatura Ite

Sulei

Fera

1956 ✓ San Jorge 183.5 sq. km 396m

Ramos

Russell Islands

Area 210 sq. km; barrier reef along north coast, no reefs to south

Human impact: pop. 3,070 (1976); density 14.6 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

2 species of frogs

Mborokua

Volcanic cone; rain forest; narrow fringing reef

Mane

Leru

Marulaon

✓ 9732 Pavuvu 120.2 sq. km 543 m  
Intermittent barrier reef off north coast  
1 species of frog

Alokan

Taina

Hoi

Hae

Mbanika

Fringing reef dead except for corals in outermost moat

Ufaon

Faita

Loun

Telin

Moe

Lologhan

Laumuan

Florida Islands

Kombuana (Poumbuana)

Danisavo (Hanesavo)

Buena Vista (Vatilai)

Soghonara

Mangalonga

Mbokonimbeti (Sandfly)

Flourishing fringing reefs at Haroro and Tetel Island

Tulaghi (Tulagi)

Coral reefs

6 species of frogs

Nggela

Nggela Sule, Nggela Pile

Area 386 sq. km

Human impact: pop. 7,044 (1976); density 18 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

3 species of frogs

Savo

Area 30 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 1,569 (1976); density 52 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems:

Special features: 1 species of frog

✓ 951 Guadalcanal

Area 5,336 sq. km Altitude 2,447 (2,446) m

Island type: old volcanic high island

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes (1961, 1978)

Human impact: pop. 46,619 (1976); density 6 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in rural areas; large-scale agricultural development; mining; fires; Honiara urban area (pop. 15,000).

Ecosystems: lowland rain forest including Pometia/Vitex/Calophyllum type in upland areas; fire-maintained grassland; some serpentine vegetation; barrier reefs up to 2 km wide; fringing reefs (many elevated and eroding), flourishing reef north of Parara, Marau Sound.

Special features: lake; introduced Bufo marinus (Cane Toad); 1961 earthquake raised reefs in Marau Sound 0.6 m; 1978 earthquake raised submerged reef south of Guadalcanal 10m.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.	36	3	8%	1	
Birds		2			3
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

6 species of frogs

12 species of geckos including:

Cyrtodactylus biordinis (Gekkonidae) endemic, fairly common

Lepidodactylus shebae (Gekkonidae) endemic, known from 1 specimen

17 species of skinks including:

Tribolonotus schmidti (Scincidae) endemic

Crocodylus porosus (Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile), particularly in Laura Lagoon, Endangered

Birds

Cichlornis whitneyi (Thicket Warbler) montane rain forest, Guadalcanal and Espiritu Santo (Vanuatu), Rare

Collocalia orientalis (Guadalcanal Swiftlet) endemic, Rare

Meliphaga inexpectata (Guadalcanal Honeyeater) endemic, montane and hill forest, Rare.

Mammals

Marine life

Protected area

Queen Elizabeth National Park

6080 ha?

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 24

Nughu

Rua Sura

Nudha

Marapa

Korasahalu Reef

Dai

Malaita (Mala)

Area 4,243 (4,530) sq. km Altitude 1,433 m

Island type: volcanic high island, submerged east coast, west coast with raised barrier reef.

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 60,043 (1976); density 14 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; subsistence agriculture, fishing

2950

✓

Ecosystems: lowland and montane rain forest types, coral reefs

Special features: introduced Bufo marinus (Cane Toad)

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

1

Birds

3

3

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

8 species of frogs

endemic fresh water turtle

Birds

Rhipidura malaitae (Malaita Rufous Fantail) endemic, montane rain forest, Rare.

Zosterops stressmanni (Malaita White-eye) endemic, lowland and hill forest, Rare.

Myzomela malaitae (Malaita Honeyeater) endemic, lowland and hill forest, Rare.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 21

Alite Reef

Mbathakana (Basakana)

Maanaoba (Ngwalulu)

Leli

4944. Maramasike (Small Malaita) 490.5 sq. km 568 m

Uiawa

Area 63 sq. km Altitude m

Island type:

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 1,857 (1976); density 30 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems:

Special features:



948 ✓ San Cristobal (Makira)Area 3,125 (3,500) sq. km Altitude 1,250 mIsland type: volcanicNatural threats: cyclones, earthquakesHuman impact: pop. 13,034 (1976); density 4.2 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; proposed major logging project (1983).Ecosystems: forest, some serpentine vegetation; slightly elevated and eroding fringing reefs.Special features:Endemism: Total sp.      No. endemic      % endemic      E      VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

8

8

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

2 species of frogs

Birds

Edithornis [Pareudiastax] silvestris (San Cristobal Mountain Rail)\* endemic, central mountains and valleys of Naghasi Ridge, Indeterminate (RDB), known from only one specimen.Gallicolumba salamonis (San Cristobal Ground Dove) endemic to San Cristobal group, rain forest, Rare.Ptilinopus eugenieae (White-headed Fruit Dove) San Cristobal and Uki Ni Masa, lowland and hill rain forest, RareVitia parens (Shade Warbler) endemic, montane forest, RareZoothera margaretae (San Cristobal Ground Thrush) group? endemic, RareMonarcha vidua (San Cristobal Monarch) endemic, San Cristobal and Uki Ni Masa, RareRhipidura tenebrosa (Dusky Fantail) endemic, hill/montane forest, RareDicaeum tristrami (San Cristobal Flowerpecker) endemic, lowland forest, RareMeliarchus sclateri (San Cristobal Honeyeater) endemic, lowland/hill forest, RareAplonis dichroa (San Cristobal Starling) endemic, forest edges, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 24

Pio

1 species of frog

Uki Ni Masi (Uki, Ugi)

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

2 species of frogs.

Birds

Edithornis silvestris (San Cristobal Mountain Rail) endemic to San Cristobal, reportedly present on Uki Ni Masa

Gallicolumba salamonis (San Cristobal Ground Dove) group endemic

Ptilinopus eugeniae (White-headed Fruit Dove) San Cristobal and Uki Ni Masa, lowland and hill rain forest, Rare

Monarcha vidua (San Cristobal Monarch) endemic, San Cristobal and Uki Ni Masa, Rare

Mammals

Marine life

Three Sisters Islands (Olu Malau)

Malaupaina, Malaulalo, Ali'ite

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

1 species of frog

Crocodylus porosus (Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile), main Solomon Islands population, Endangered

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 12

Santa Ana (Owa Rafa)

2 species of frogs

Santa Catalina (Owa Riki)

Bellona (Mu Ngiki)

Raised coral island (79 m), karstic surface and central depression; 20 fish species.

## Rennell (Mu Nggava)

154

Area 675 sq. km Altitude 91.5 (110) m

Island type: raised coral island with coastal cliffs, central depression, lake and karstic surface.Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 1,200 (1969), (1,893 with Bellona in 1976); proposals for bauxite mining and logging over much of island; mining test plots planted in pine.Ecosystems: lowland rain forest over 90% of island with Terminalia sepicana, Elaeocarpus and Endospermum and endemic bird fauna.Special features: brackish Lake Tegano (largest in Pacific Islands) with →Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph. 17 1 6% 1

Birds 43 15 12% 3

Mammals 10

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

17 species including 4 sea snakes

Laticauda crockeri (sea snake in lake) endemic, Rare

Birds

43 (36) species, including 5 endemic species and 10 endemic subspecies:

Clytorhynchus hamlini (Rennell Shrikebill) endemic, RareRhipidura rennelliana (Rennell Fantail) endemic, RareZosterops rennelliana (Rennell Island White-eye) endemicWoodfordia superciliosa (Woodford's White-eye) endemic, RareAplonis insularis (Rennell Starling) endemic

Mammals

10 species of bats

Rattus exulans subspecies

Marine life

118 molluscs

79 fish

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 26

Province V  
VANUATU-SANTA CRUZ

[SOLOMON ISLANDS, continued]

Santa Cruz Islands

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis (Santa Cruz Ground Dove) endemic to  
Santa Cruz Islands and Espiritu Santo

Mammals

Marine life

094! ✓ Nendo (Santa Cruz, Ndeni)

Area <sup>529.5</sup> 647 sq. km Altitude <sup>549</sup> 550 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 4,854 (1976); density 7.5 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; logging;  
interior uninhabited

Ecosystems: dense lowland Agathis macrophylla forest except to west

Special features:

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic L VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

1

Birds

2

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Agathis macrophylla (kaori) endemic: Nendo, Vanikolo, Espiritu Santo

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Emoia rufilabialis (Scincidae) endemic

Birds

Zosterops sanctaecrucis (Santa Cruz White-eye) group? endemic

Woodfordia lacertosa (Sanford's White-eye) group? endemic

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 15

Tomotu Neo (Trevanion)

Tomotu Noi (Lord Howe)

✓ Tinakula (Volcano)

Area sq. km Altitude 670 m

Island type: volcano

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: uninhabited

Ecosystems: vegetated at base

Special features: active volcano

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis (Santa Cruz Ground Dove) endemic to  
Tinakula, Utupua and Espiritu Santo

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 3

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 15

Forrest Reef

Nupani

Atoll

Nukapu (Nipwa)

Reef Islands (Swallow Islands)

Makalom, Pileni (Nimibile), Great Reef, Nifiloli, Fenualoa (Ngasinuo),

Matema (Nodua), Lomlom (Ngalo), Gnimbanga Temoa, Gnimbanga Nende

Area 29 sq. km Altitude 60 m

Island type: fragments of raised coral atoll

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 4255 (1976); density 147 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; mission station

Ecosystems:

Special features:

Duff Islands [volcanic]

Tuleki (Anula)

Elingi

Te Ako

Lakao

Ulaka

Taumako

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Emoia taumakoensis (Scincidae) endemic

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Bass Islands

Lua, Kaa, Loreva

✓ Utupua

Area 69 sq. km Altitude 380 m

Island type:

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 300 (1976); density 4.4 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems: sunken fringing reef

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Birds

Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis (Santa Cruz Ground Dove) endemic to  
Utupua, Tinakula, and Espiritu Santo

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 15

✓ Vanikolo (Vanikoro)

Area 174 sq. km Altitude 924 m

Island type: recent volcano

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 267 (1976); density 1.5 persons/km<sup>2</sup>

Ecosystems: lowland Agathis macrophylla forest

Special features:

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds		1			
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Species of conservation interest</u>					
Plants					
Insects					
Other invertebrates					
Reptiles-Amphibians					
Birds					
<u>Myzornis schistaceus</u> (Small Slaty Flycatcher) endemic					
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Ratings</u>					
Natural conservation status	1				
Ecosystem richness	2				
Species richness	2				
Economic pressure	0				
Human threat	2				
Natural vulnerability	2				
Practicality of conservation action	0				
Reliability of data	0				
Human Impact	2				
Conservation Importance	16				

**Te Anu****Tikopia**Area 4 sq. km Altitude 374 mIsland type: volcanic craterNatural threats: cyclones, earthquakesHuman impact: pop. 1115 (1976); density 279 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; decreasingEcosystems: forest; swamp; fringing reefSpecial features: crater lake**Anuta**Area 3 sq. km Altitude 65 mIsland type:Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakesHuman impact: pop. 154 (1976); density 51 persons/km<sup>2</sup>; decreasingEcosystems: fringing reefSpecial features:**Fatutaka (Fataka)**Area sq. km Altitude mIsland type: two steep hills and a rockNatural threats: cyclones, earthquakesHuman impact: visited for seabirdsEcosystems: barrenSpecial features: seabird rookery

1987-1988  
1987-1988  
1987-1988

**VANUATU** (independent republic since 1980)  
12,190 sq. km  
Land area 11,880 (14,763) km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 680,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 119,900 (1981) Density 10 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 4.2%/yr  
140,200 (1986) 11.5

The islands of Vanuatu are mostly volcanic in origin, with some raised reef areas and a few low coral islands. There are active volcanoes, and an earthquake in 1965 lifted parts of some islands by up to 6 meters. There is a biogeographic discontinuity between the northern islands and the five southern islands below 18°S latitude.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

ca. 1,000 vascular plants, including 150 endemics

Insects

71 species of butterflies, with 5 only in Vanuatu, 26 shared with PNG and/or Solomon Islands; southern islands with distinctive fauna.

Other invertebrates

76 species of land snails, including 57 endemics, high generic endemicity.

6 Partulidae

3 freshwater molluscs

Reptiles-Amphibians

22 species, including 4 endemic lizards

Perochirus quentheri (Saw-tailed Gecko) group endemic, Efate and Anatom, known from 4 specimens.

Emoia speiseri (Speiser's Skink) group endemic, Ambrym, Anatom, Efate, Malakula.

Birds

53 species of land birds, 2 endemic genera and 4 other endemic species  
Ptilinopus tannensis (Silver-shouldered Fruit Dove) group endemic

Ducula bakeri (Baker's Pigeon) group endemic

Halcyon farquhari (Chestnut-bellied Kingfisher) group endemic

Neolage banksiana (New Hebrides Flycatcher) monospecific genus, group endemic

Phylidonyris notabilis (White-bellied Honeyeater) group endemic

Zosterops flavifrons (Yellow-fronted White-eye) group endemic

Mammals

endemic bats

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB)

Marine life

Torres Islands

Hiu

Area sq. km Altitude 366 (575) m

Island type: raised coral in three terraces

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 84 (1979)

Ecosystems: limestone forest; patches of reef

Special features:

1987-1988  
1987-1988  
1987-1988  
3.9%

293



Metoma <sup>113</sup>

Area sq. km Altitude 126 m  
Island type: raised coral  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: uninhabited (1979)  
Ecosystems: dense forest; fringing reef  
Special features:

292 Teguā <sup>30.8</sup>

Area sq. km Altitude 254 (195) m  
Island type: raised coral with central plateau  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: pop. 9 (1979); mission station  
Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef  
Special features:

Linua

290 Loh (L)

Area sq. km Altitude 155 (119) m  
Island type: two areas of raised coral separated by mangroves  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: pop. 84 (1979); mission station  
Ecosystems: dense forest; swamps and mangroves; fringing reef  
Special features:

291 Toga <sup>18.8</sup>

Area sq. km Altitude 240 (273) m  
Island type: raised coral plateau with narrow coastal plain  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: pop. 140 (1979); water scarce  
Ecosystems: dense forest; fringing reef  
Special features:

Banks Islands

Vot Tande (Vat Ganai)

Area sq. km Altitude 64 (75) m  
Island type: two rocks  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: uninhabited  
Ecosystems: trees, fringing reef  
Special features:

Ureparapara

Area 49.2 sq. km Altitude 764 (743) m  
Island type: volcanic (breached crater)  
Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
Human impact: pop. 239 (1979); mission station  
Ecosystems: forest, narrow fringing reef  
Special features: 26 bird species

Reef Islands (Rowa)

Area sq. km Altitude 6 m  
Island type: slightly raised reef island and 15 islets on curved reef, central lagoon  
Natural threats: cyclones (1939, 1972), earthquakes  
Human impact: village until 1939 when devastated by cyclone  
Ecosystems: atoll scrub and Casuarina; pond with mangroves; lagoon with seagrasses; coral reefs (CRD)  
Special features: possible reserve area; turtles feed in lagoon

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 13

Mota Lava

Area <sup>2.7</sup>sq. km Altitude 411 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 1,139 (with Ra, 1979); old plantation

Ecosystems: wide fringing reefs with islet to west

Special features:

*2.7*  
*for my area - see proposal*  
*1000 Kawonga (Bian) Kawonga*

1051 Vanua Lava

Area <sup>2.7</sup>298 sq. km Altitude 946 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic activity

Human impact: pop. 1,007 (1979); mission station, large coconut plantation

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef

Special features: fumaroles in centre of island

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Crocodylos porosus (Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile), Endangered.  
 main Vanuatu population.

Birds

34 bird species

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 3

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 19

Mota

Area <sup>1.5</sup>sq. km Altitude 411 m

Island type: volcanic peak (sugar loaf) with steep cliffs

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 398 (1979); mission station

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef

Special features:

*3.7%*

1060 (Gaua) Santa Maria  
 Area 332 sq. km Altitude 797 m  
 Island type: volcanic  
 Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 783 (1979), increasing rapidly, densely populated 1.2%  
 Ecosystems: forests, lake; fringing reef  
 Special features: active volcano, large crater lake with hot springs; 36 bird species.

Merig

Area sq. km Altitude 125 (61) m  
 Island type: volcanic  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 44 (1979).  
 Ecosystems:  
 Special features:

Mere

Lava Area 8.9 sq. km Altitude 1030 (883) m  
 Island type: volcanic cone  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 970 (1979); mission station; cultivated terraces  
 Ecosystems:  
 Special features: 22 bird species

New Hebrides

1070 Espiritu Santo (Santo)  
 Area 3,937 (3,885) sq. km Altitude 1,879 (1,811) m  
 Island type: volcanic chain to west, raised coral plateau to east  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes (1965, 1971)  
 Human impact: pop. 15,478 (1979); plantations in southeast; extensive clearing for pastures; Santo urban area;  
 Ecosystems: dense rainforest including lowland Agathis macrophylla forest to west; Licuala fan palm forest; limestone forest; montane rain forest 1000-1500 m; cloud forest with Metrosideros above 1500 m; scrub; swamp forest, marshes, lake and other freshwater habitats; fringing reefs and lagoons, coral islands.  
 Special features: northwest coast reefs subject to rapid tectonic uplift (1965 and 1971 earthquakes).

Endemism:	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds	50	1	2%		1
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Species of conservation interest</u>					
Plants					
Insects					
Other invertebrates					
Reptiles-Amphibians					

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

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Birds

50 species

Aplonis santovestris (Santo Mountain Starling) endemic, above 1160 m, Tabwemasana Massif and Mount Wataimasan, Rare and local (RDB).

Cichlornis whitneyi (Thicket Warbler), montane rain forest, Santo and Guadalcanal, Rare.

Mammals

Marine life

Protected area

President Coolidge and Million Dollar Point Reserve (CRD)

(2770 ha)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 20

Tutuba

Area sq. km Altitude 73 m

Island type: raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 243 (1979)

Ecosystems: forest, fringing reef

Special features:

Aore

Area sq. km Altitude 122 m

Island type: raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 335 (1979)

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef

Special features:

— Sil 70 (1979) (1979)

Special features: fringing reef, raised coral, limestone

Malo

Area 176 sq. km Altitude 326 (341) m

Island type: central volcanic plateau surrounded by raised coral (120 m)

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 2,312 (1979)

Ecosystems: dense forest; fringing reef

Special features: 41 bird species

fringing reef, raised coral, limestone

fringing reef Area: Naomekamawa

11 m on Kaituma

11 ha

Area 272 (410) sq. km Altitude 1496 (1200) m

Island type: volcanic cone

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 7,772 (1979); subsistence agriculture and small-scale coconuts

Ecosystems: forest with tree ferns

Special features: crater lake with fumaroles; 40 bird species

2.3

around 2000 m (RDB)

1979

2 Aore (Aoba, Omba)

pop. 7,772 (1979)

059 **Maewo (Aurora)**

Area <sup>223.6</sup> 263 (233) sq. km Altitude <sup>811 811 m</sup> 791 (610) m  
 Island type: volcanic and raised coral, very wet  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes, tsunami (1946, 3m)  
 Human impact: pop. 1,845 (1979) 3.7%  
 Ecosystems: rain forest; fringing reefs  
 Special features: 54 bird species

064 **Pentecost (Raga)**

Area <sup>490.5</sup> 324 (448) sq. km Altitude <sup>947</sup> 946 (934) m  
 Island type: volcanic and raised coral, very wet  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 9,403 (1979); few plantations  
 Ecosystems: rainforest; some fringing reef  
 Special features:

Endemism:	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.		1			
Birds	35				
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest  
 Plants  
 Insects  
 Other invertebrates  
 Reptiles-Amphibians  
Emoia nigromarginata (Black-fringed Skink) endemic, collected only once

Birds  
 35 species  
 Mammals  
 Marine life

- Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 3  
 Conservation Importance 16

069 **Malakula (Malekula)**

Area <sup>2041.5</sup> 1,165 (2,034) sq. km Altitude <sup>879</sup> 863 (891) m  
 Island type: volcanic and raised coral  
 Natural threats: cyclones; earthquakes (1965, 1971)  
 Human impact: pop. 15,296 (1979); few plantations  
 Ecosystems: dense rainforest with epiphytes; fringing reefs with small islands, mangroves (2000 ha)  
 Special features: northwest coast raised up to 7 m in 1965 earthquake; 45 bird species; turtle nesting

- Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 2

059  
064  
069

11472  
57% of available land utilized  
in south province with  
some of the best scenery

2000 ha

7.8

- Species richness 2
- Economic pressure 0
- Human threat 2
- Natural vulnerability 2
- Practicality of conservation action 0
- Reliability of data 1
- Human Impact 3
- Conservation Importance 16

1066 Ambrym

Area <sup>627.7</sup> 414 (663) sq. km Altitude 1,270 (1,335) m  
 Island type: truncated volcanic cone  
 Natural threats: volcanic eruptions; cyclones; earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 6,260 (1979); coconut plantations  
 Ecosystems: forest  
 Special features: two active volcanoes; 38 bird species

Paama

Area 32.3 sq. km Altitude 544 (549) m  
 Island type: volcanic  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 2,242 (1979)  
 Ecosystems: dense forest, some fringing reef  
 Special features: 28 bird species

Lopevi (Ulveah)

Area 29 sq. km Altitude 1413 (1450) m  
 Island type: volcanic cone  
 Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 200 (1960s), now uninhabited  
 Ecosystems: forest  
 Special features: active volcano; 28 bird species

1063 Epi

Area <sup>446.7</sup> 260 (439) sq. km Altitude 833 (850) m  
 Island type: volcanic and raised coral, very wet  
 Natural threats: volcanic activity, cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 2,636 (1979)  
 Ecosystems: dense forest; fringing reefs  
 Special features: two submarine volcanoes 5 km offshore; 39 bird species;

Shepherd Islands

Tefala

(93 m)

Laika

(108 m)

Tongoa (Kuwa)

Area 38.7 sq. km Altitude 487 (563) m  
 Island type: volcanic  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: pop. 2,852 (1979), high population density, mission station  
 Ecosystems: forest, fringing reef  
 Special features: 33 bird species

Ewose (Awoh)

Area sq. km Altitude 319 (327) m  
 Island type:  
 Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes  
 Human impact: inhabited  
 Ecosystems:  
 Special features:

Falea (112 m)

Tongariki

Area <sup>6</sup>sq. km Altitude 521 (513) m

Island type:

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 347 (1979), decreasing; mission station.

Ecosystems: thick forest; fringing reef

Special features:

Buninga

Area <sup>1.6</sup>sq. km Altitude 220 m

Island type:

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 145 (1979)

Ecosystems: thick forest, little fringing reef

Special features:

Emae (Emai)

Area <sup>33.1</sup>sq. km Altitude 644 (661) m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 726 (1979); mission station

Ecosystems: thick forest; fringing reef and coral reef

Special features: 35 bird species

2,35%

Cook Reef

Area 0 sq. km Altitude 0 m

Island type: triangular atoll reef without islets, lagoon 5-10 m deep with internal partitions, 1 pass.

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact:

Ecosystems: atoll reefs and lagoon

Special features:

Makira (Makir)

Area <sup>5</sup>sq. km Altitude 297 m

Island type: volcanic islet

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 258 (1979)

Ecosystems: fringing reefs

Special features:

Mataso (Matah)

Area <sup>1.5</sup>sq. km Altitude 494 m

Island type: steep

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 114 (1979)

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef 1/2 km wide

Special features:

Etarik (Monument Rock, Wot) <sup>155 m 122 on map</sup> seabird rookery,

Efate (Vate)

including Eretoke, Lelepa, Moso  
Area <sup>777 (877)</sup>sq. km Altitude 647 (702) m

Island type: volcanic and raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 18,329 (1979), increasing over 5%/year; capital of

Port Vila; plantations and pastures; past mining

Ecosystems: forest; grassland; coral reefs and lagoons, nearly closed

Crakor internal lagoon.

1068

some of the forest was lost in 1977  
4.4%

Special features: <sup>Lake Ermatul</sup> lake, marshes, hot spring with algae; introduced Achatina fulica (Giant African Snail) and Euglandina rosea (carniverous snail, 1975).

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Brachylophus fasciatus (Banded Iguana) introduced in 1970s, Vulnerable

Perochirus guentheri (Saw-tailed Gecko) endemic to Efate and Anatom, known from only 4 specimens.

Birds

43 bird species

Mammals

Marine life

<sup>Area of Area: Lakesands Recreation Reserve 30 ha</sup>

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 17

Nguna

Area 27.4 sq. km Altitude <sup>500 m</sup> 614 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 972 (1979), <sup>partial of area used for logging 18%</sup>

Ecosystems: <sup>fringing reef</sup>

Special features: 34 bird species

Pele

(202 m), pop. 208 (1979) <sup>fringing reef</sup>

Emao

Area 8.3 sq. km Altitude <sup>400 m</sup> 437 m <sup>416 m</sup>

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 844 (1979)

Ecosystems: <sup>fringing reef & mangrove</sup>

Special features: 31 bird species

106z

Erromango (Erromanga)

Area 855 (898) sq. km Altitude 886 (914) m

Island type: volcanic with raised coral terraces to 250 m.

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes; volcanic eruptions from submarine volcano. <sup>islands 1235</sup>

Human impact: pop. 936 (1979): logging of kaori <sup>wood & forest plantation, mangrove</sup>

Ecosystems: rain forest with Agathis obtusa, Calophyllum, Hernandia in SE; cloud forest above 500 m; Acacia spirorbis woodland and dry grasslands in W; marshes; fringing reef of variable width.

Special features: remaining unlogged stand of endemic Agathis; nearby active submarine volcano.

*Tales of...*  
*Human pop. 936*  
*33%*



Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

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<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants					
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.		1			
Birds	40				
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Species of conservation interest</u>					

Plants  
Agathis obtusa (Kaori) endemic to Erromango and Anatom

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Perochirus guentheri (Saw-tailed gecko) endemic

Birds

40 species

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human impact 2

Conservation Importance 17

Aniwa

Area <sup>19.5</sup> sq. km <sup>42m coral at top</sup> Altitude ~~120~~ 150 m

Island type: raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 331 (1979); mission station

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef

Special features:

1.0%

11065 Tanna

Area <sup>370</sup> ~~350~~ 390 sq. km Altitude 1,084 (970) m

Island type: volcano with raised coral fringe

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 15,593 (1979)

Ecosystems: rain forest in SE; cloud forest above 500 m; marsh; dry grasslands in W; fringing reef poorly developed.

Special features: active volcano with crater lake; some coastal areas raised 20 m in last 200 years; shearwaters nest in interior; 34 bird species.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 3

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

fronants 1875  
bird pop density

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 19

Futuna (Erromango)

Area <sup>11.6</sup> 11 sq. km Altitude 543 (589) m <sup>641 CAS 643 esp.</sup>

Island type: volcanic cone

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes

Human impact: pop. 354 (1979)

0.8%

Ecosystems: <sup>Grouping reef to 200 m</sup>

Special features: 20 bird species

Anatom (~~Aneityum~~)

Area <sup>154.7</sup> 154 (104) sq. km Altitude 852 m

Island type: volcanic

Natural threats: cyclones, earthquakes <sup>Island group</sup>

4.1%

Human impact: pop. 516 (1979)

Ecosystems: rain forest with Agathis obtusa, Calophyllum, Hernandia;

cloud forest above 500 m; marsh; fringing reefs including Intao reef 2.7 km wide with islet.

Special features: best fringing reefs in Vanuatu; shearwaters nest in interior

Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

1

Birds 32

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Agathis obtusa (Kaori) endemic to Erromango and Anatom

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

Perochirus guentheri (Saw-tailed Gecko) endemic to Efate and Anatom, known from only 4 specimens.

Emoia aneityumensis (Anatom Skink) endemic

Birds

32 species

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 17

Province IV  
NEW CALEDONIA

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NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES (Overseas Territory of France)

Land area 19,103 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 1,740,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 145,000 (1985) Density 8 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 1.2%/yr

The islands of New Caledonia rest on a fragment of continental plate whose long isolation has resulted in the preservation of many relic forms, particularly plants. The group is thus biogeographically very distinct from the other islands of Oceania. The extensive barrier reef encircling the main islands has created a variety of rich marine habitats that have been little explored scientifically.

The Loyalty Islands and other dependencies are volcanic or coral-capped volcanic islands more typical of Oceania.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

- ca. 5250 vascular plant species, including ca. 300 fern species, 2474 endemic species
- 44 species of conifers, all endemic
- 70-80 species of Cunoniaceae, all endemic
- 43 species of Proteaceae, all endemic
- 31 species of palms, all endemic
- 5 endemic families: Amborellaceae (1 sp.), Oncothecaceae (2 spp.), Paracryphiaceae (1-2 spp.), Phellineaceae (10 spp.), Strasburgeriaceae (1 sp.)
- a large number of primitive relict species

Insects

little studied but high endemism can be expected

Other invertebrates

- estimated 200-400 land snails of which 153 described, entirely endemic, often with localized distributions, including:
  - 11 fresh-water species
  - 23 land prosobranchs
  - 20 bulimulids
  - 49 endodontids
  - 24 peryphantids
  - 19 miscellaneous endemic pulmonates
- there are 18 introduced land snails, including Achatina fulica and Euglandina rosa

Reptiles-amphibians

- 13 species of geckos including:
  - Bavayia cyclura (Gekkonidae) group endemic genus
  - Bavayia sauvaigi (Gekkonidae) group endemic genus
  - Eurydactyloides symmetricus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus
  - Eurydactyloides vieillardii (Gekkonidae) endemic genus
- 7 species of skinks including:
  - Anotis gracilis (Scincidae) group endemic genus
  - Anotis mariae (Scincidae) group endemic genus
  - Anotis slevini (Scincidae) group endemic genus
  - Eugongylus garnieri (Scincidae) group endemic, known by 3 specimens

Birds

1 endemic family, 4 endemic genera

Drepanoptila holosericea (Cloven-feathered Dove, Pigeon Vert) monospecific genus, group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines, Vulnerable (RDB)

Eunymphicus cornutus (Horned Parakeet) group endemic monospecific genus, subspecies on New Caledonia and Ouvea.

Eopsaltria flaviventris (Yellow-bellied Robin) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Pachcephala caledonica (New Caledonian Whistler) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Erythrura psittacea (Red-throated Parrot-Finch) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Zosterops xanthocroa (New Caledonia White-eye) group endemic, New Caledonia, Mare? and Isle of Pines

Mammals

Dugong dugon (Dugong) Vulnerable (RDB)

marine life

252 species of marine algae, including at least 8 endemics

---

✓ Chesterfield Isles

Bampton Reefs, Avon, Long, Loop

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: extensive coral reefs with some low coral islets

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact:

Ecosystems: coral reefs and lagoons

Special features: important seabird rookery, probably largest populations in the Coral Sea; ~~seabird nesting area~~

Species of conservation interest

Plants

20 species of vascular plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Cymbiolacea thatcheri (volute mollusc) endemic

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 8

Bellona Reefs  
Fairway Reef

1618

82. New Caledonia (Grand Terre)

Area 16,890 sq. km Altitude 1628 m

Island type: continental, with small areas of raised coral along the south-east coast.Natural threats: cyclones; frequent fires in drier areasHuman impact: extensive deforestation, pasture and agricultural development, only 10% of forest undisturbed and still diminishing; widespread surface mining and mineral exploration at higher elevations along ridges with pollution of watersheds; urban development around Noumea.Ecosystems: coastal forest (remnants); lowland rain forest with relict species, largely disturbed; submontane rain forest at 400-1,000m; dry coniferous forest with Araucaria and other gymnosperms; cloud forest; riverine and swamp forests; many types of ultrabasic/serpentine vegetation almost entirely endemic; fire-maintained grasslands and savannas with Melaleuca; many fresh-water habitats; extensive mangroves (200 sq. km); rich and diverse coral reefs and lagoons with extensive barrier reefs.Special features: botanically unique, many endemic species of great scientific interest, small population sizes and localized distributions. Fauna numerically small but of great interest, including cagou selected by IUCN as world's most important priority for bird conservation. Islets in south of lagoon with seabird rookeries; petrel and shearwater colonies breeding at high altitude. Introduced deer, Achatina fulica (Giant African Snail), Euglandina rosea (carniverous snail) 1974.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants	3250	2474	76%	15	153
Insects	120	61	50%		
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.	29	23	79%		
Birds	68	20	29%	1(2)	3
Mammals					
Marine life	252	8	3%		

Species of conservation interestPlants

partial list of threatened taxa includes:

Blechnum obtusatum francii (Blechnaceae) endemic variety,

Indeterminate

Doodia gracilis (Blechnaceae) endemic, RareCyathea cicatricosa (Cyatheaceae) endemic, RareCyathea stelligera (Cyatheaceae) endemic, Indeterminate

44 endemic species of gymnosperm, including:

Agathis montana (Araucariaceae) endemic, RareAraucaria luxurians (Araucariaceae) endemic, RareAraucaria nemorosa (Araucariaceae) endemic, VulnerableAraucaria schmidii (Araucariaceae) endemic, VulnerableCallitris sulcata (Cupressaceae) endemic, VulnerableLibocedrus chevalieri (Cupressaceae) endemic, VulnerableLibocedrus yateensis (Cupressaceae) endemic, VulnerableNeocallitropsis pancheri (Cupressaceae) endemic, VulnerableDacrydium guillauminii (Podocarpaceae) endemic, EndangeredDacrydium lycopodioides (Podocarpaceae) endemic, RareDecussocarpus minor (Podocarpaceae) endemic, RarePodocarpus decumbens (Podocarpaceae) endemic, VulnerablePodocarpus longefoliolatus (Podocarpaceae) endemic, RarePodocarpus lucienii (Podocarpaceae) endemic, Rare

- Podocarpus polyspermus (Podocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Agathis lanceolata (Araucariaceae) endemic, exploited nearly to extinction in south  
Parasitaxus ustus parasitic gymnosperm known from 15 sites some threatened angiosperms include:  
Graptophyllum balansae (Acanthaceae) endemic, Rare  
Graptophyllum ophiolithicum (Acanthaceae) endemic, Rare  
Hemigraphis neocaledonica (Acanthaceae) endemic, Rare  
Semecarpus riparius (Anacardiaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Unona tiebaghiensis (Annonaceae) endemic, Rare  
Alyxia integricarpa (Apocynaceae) endemic, Rare  
Alyxia spathulata (Apocynaceae) endemic, Rare  
Alyxia vieillardii (Apocynaceae) endemic, Rare  
Cerberiopsis neritifolia (Apocynaceae) endemic, Rare  
Melodinus insulae-pinorum (Apocynaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Neisosperma seventii (Apocynaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Neisosperma thiollierei (Apocynaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Rauwolfia spathulata (Apocynaceae) endemic, Rare  
Pseudopanax scopollae (Araliaceae) endemic, Rare  
Marsdenia balansae (Asclepiadaceae) endemic, Rare  
Balanops balansae (Balanopaceae) endemic, Rare  
Canarium whitei (Burseraceae) endemic, Rare  
Oceanopapaver neo-caledonicum (Capparaceae) endemic, Rare  
Terminalia gatopensis (Combretaceae) endemic, Rare  
Turbina inopinata (Convolvulaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Weinmannia ouaïemensis (Cunoniaceae) endemic, Rare  
Chorizandra gigantea (Cyperaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Elaeocarpus biflorus (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Elaeocarpus castanaefolius (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Elaeocarpus colnettianus (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Elaeocarpus kaalensis (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Elaeocarpus moratii (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Sloanea koghiensis (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Sloanea lepida (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Sloanea suaveolens (Elaeocarpaceae) endemic, Rare  
Dracophyllum alticola (Epacridaceae) endemic, Rare  
Dracophyllum cosmelioides (Epacridaceae) endemic, Rare  
Dracophyllum ouaïemense (Epacridaceae) endemic, Rare  
Styphelia enervia (Epacridaceae) endemic, Rare  
Agapetes neo-caledonica (Ericaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Eriocaulon longipedunculatum (Eriocaulaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Baloghia anisomera (Euphorbiaceae) endemic, Rare  
Bocquillonia arborea (Euphorbiaceae) endemic, Rare  
Cocconerion balansae (Euphorbiaceae) endemic, Rare  
Nothofagus baumanniae (Fagaceae) endemic, Rare  
Nothofagus discoidea (Fagaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Casearia kaalaensis (Flacourtiaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xylosoma gigantifolium (Flacourtiaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xylosoma peltatum (Flacourtiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Cyrtandra mareensis (Gesneriaceae) endemic, Rare  
Scaevola coccinea (Goodeniaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Adenodaphne spathulata (Lauraceae) endemic, Rare  
Cryptocarya bitriplinerva (Lauraceae) endemic, Endangered  
Cryptocarya longifolia (Lauraceae) endemic, Rare  
Endiandra lecardii (Lauraceae) endemic, Rare  
Litsea imbricata (Lauraceae) endemic, Rare

- Litsea longepedunculata (Lauraceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Litsea miana (Lauraceae) endemic, Rare  
Serianthes germainii (Leguminosae) endemic, Endangered  
Utricularia canacorum (Lentibulariaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Ficus cataractarum (Moraceae) endemic, Rare  
Streblus sclerophyllus (Moraceae) endemic, Rare  
Rapanea grandifolia (Myrsinaceae) endemic, Rare  
Tapinosperma amplexicaule (Myrsinaceae) endemic, Rare  
Tapinosperma aragoense (Myrsinaceae) endemic, Rare  
Cloezia deplanchei (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Jambosa aff. longifolia (Myrtaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Metrosideros dolichandra (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Metrosideros humboldtiana (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Tristaniopsis polyandra (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Tristaniopsis vieillardii (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xanthostemon francii (Myrtaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Xanthostemon glaucum (Myrtaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Xanthostemon grisei (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xanthostemon gugerlii (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xanthostemon longipes (Myrtaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Xanthostemon sebertii (Myrtaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Xanthostemon sulfureum (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Xanthostemon vieillardii (Myrtaceae) endemic, Rare  
Dendrobium munificum (Orchidaceae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Megastylis latissima (Orchidaceae) endemic, Rare  
 31 endemic species of palms:  
Actinokentia divaricata (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Actinokentia huerlimannii (Palmae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Alloschmidia glabrata (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia gracilis (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia pancheri (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia sp. (= Cyphokentia humboldtiana) (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia sp. nov. 1 [Mt. Ignambi] (Palmae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Basselinia sp. nov. 2 [Mt. Boulinda] (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia sp. nov. 3 [Mt. des Sources, Nekando] (Palmae) endemic,  
     Rare  
Basselinia sp. nov. 4 [Mt. Nakada] (Palmae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Basselinia surculosa (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia tomentosa (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Basselinia velutina (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Brogniartikentia lanuginosa (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Brogniartikentia vaginata (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Burretiokentia hapala (Palmae) endemic, Vulnerable (RDB)  
Burretiokentia vieillardii (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Campecarpus fulcitus (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Chambeyronia lepidota (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Chambeyronia macrocarpa (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Clinosperma bractealis (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Cyphokentia macrostachys (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Cyphophoenix elegans (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Cyphophoenix nucele (Palmae) endemic, Rare (RDB)  
Cyphosperma balansae (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Kentiopsis oliviformis (Palmae) endemic, Endangered  
Lavoixia macrocarpa (Palmae) endemic, Endangered  
Mackeeia magnifica (Palmae) endemic, Rare  
Moratia cerifera (Palmae) endemic, Rare

- Pritchardiopsis jeanneneyi (Palmae) endemic, presumed Extinct until 1 individual found in 1983, Endangered
- Veillonias alba (Palmae) endemic, Rare
- Pandanus clandestinus (Pandanaeae) endemic, Rare
- Pandanus lacuum (Pandanaeae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Beauprea congesta (Proteaceae) endemic, Rare
- Beauprea crassifolia (Proteaceae) endemic, Rare
- Kermadecia pronyensis (Proteaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Macadamia vieillardii (Proteaceae) endemic, Rare
- Stenocarpus dumbeensis (Proteaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Stenocarpus villosus (Proteaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Alphitonia erubescens (Rhamnaceae) endemic, Rare
- Bikkia kaalaensis (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Bikkia lenormandii (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Bikkia pachyphylla (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Captaincookia margaretae (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered, restricted to one small site
- Cyclophyllum tenuipes (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Neofranciella pterocarpon (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Citrus neo-caledonica (Rutaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Citrus oxanthera (Rutaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Eudia waqapensis (Rutaceae) endemic, Rare
- Geijera salicifolia (Rutaceae) endemic, Rare
- Oxanthera undulata (Rutaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Sarcomelicope sarcococca (Rutaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Zieria chevalieri (Rutaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Exocarpos baumannii (Santalaceae) endemic, Rare
- Exocarpos spathulatus (Santalaceae) endemic, Rare
- Cossinia trifoliolata (Sapindaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Podonephelium parvifolium (Sapindaceae) endemic, Rare
- Storthocalyx sordidus (Sapindaceae) endemic, Rare
- Iteiluma leptostylidifolium (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Iteiluma rheophytopsis (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Planchonella contermina (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Planchonella kaalaensis (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Planchonella koumaciensis (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Planchonella pronyensis (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Planchonella vieillardii (Sapotaceae) endemic, Rare
- Solanum hugonis (Solanaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Solanum insulae-pinorum (Solanaceae) endemic, Vulnerable
- Solanum pseuderanthemoides (Solanaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Solanum vaccinioides (Solanaceae) endemic, Rare
- Sphenostemon oppositifolium (Sphenostemonaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Deltaria brachyblastophora (Thymelaeaceae) endemic, Endangered
- Gmelina lignum-vitreum (Verbenaceae) endemic, Indeterminate
- Oxera crassifolia (Verbenaceae) endemic, Rare

#### Insects

- Micropterygidae (primitive moths)
- Agathiphagidae (moths, seed miners on Agathis)
- 64 species of butterflies (including Loyalty Islands), 11 endemic
- Euploea helcita endemic to New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands
- Delias ellipsis (Pieridae) endemic, forest
- Papilio montrouzieri (Papilionidae) endemic, forest
- Polyura clitarchus (Charaxinae) endemic, forest
- Polyura gamma (Charaxinae) endemic, forest, localized



Graphium gelon (Papilionidae) endemic, forest  
Nacaduba deplorans (Lycaenidae) endemic, lateritic soils, infrequent  
Psychonotis purpurea (Lycaenidae) endemic, rare  
Iodina signata (Pieridae) endemic, forest and dry woodland  
Paratisiphona lynassa (Satyrinae) endemic, southern vegetation  
Austroptythima petersi (Satyrinae) endemic, southern vegetation  
 55 species of Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies), mostly endemic, in mountains

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-Amphibians

29 species of lizards, including 4 endemic genera, 23 endemic species:

13 geckos including:

Lurydactylodes symmetricus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Lurydactylodes vicillardi (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus auriculatus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus chahoua (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus ciliatus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus leachianus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus sarasinorum (Gekkonidae) endemic genus  
Rhacodactylus trachyrhynchus (Gekkonidae) endemic genus

15 skinks including:

Lugongylus bocourti (Scincidae) endemic, known by type only  
Lugongylus haraldmeieri (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma austrocaledonicum (Scincidae) endemic?  
Leiopisma atropunctatum (Scincidae) ?  
Leiopisma greeni (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma nigrofasciolatum (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma novaecaledoniae (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma steindachneri (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma tricolor (Scincidae) endemic  
Leiopisma variable (Scincidae) endemic

no snakes

Birds:

Rhynchotus jubatus (Kagu) monotypic endemic family, undisturbed forest in wetter areas, Endangered (RDB), 500-1000 (1984)  
Orphanoptila holosericea (Cloven-feathered Dove, Pigeon Vert) monospecific genus, group endemic (also on Isle of Pines), forested hills, Vulnerable (RDB), common in north, reduced to small populations in south,  
Ducula goliath (Nudou, Giant Imperial Pigeon) endemic, montane forest (formerly also on Isle of Pines), Vulnerable (RDB)  
Accipiter haplochrous (New Caledonian Sparrowhawk) endemic, common  
Tricholimnas lafresnayanus (New Caledonian Wood Rail) endemic, probably extinct (not sighted for 100 years)  
Chamosyna diadema (New Caledonian Lorikeet) endemic, probably extinct  
Eunymphicus cornutus cornutus (New Caledonian Horned Parakeet) endemic subspecies, uncommon but widespread  
Agrotheles savasi (New Caledonian Owllet-nightjar) endemic \*  
Megalurulus mariei (New Caledonian Grass Warbler) endemic genus, in scrub  
Fopsaltria flaviventris (Yellow-bellied Robin) group endemic, forests  
Pachcephala caledonica (New Caledonian Whistler) group endemic, forests  
Gymnomyza aubryana (Red-faced or Crow Honeyeater, Meliphage Noir) endemic, little known and local, small population

Phylidonyris [Guadalcanaria] undulata (Barred Honeyeater) endemic,  
uncommon

Philemon diemenensis (Oiseau-Moine) endemic

Erythrura psittacea (Red-throated Parrot-Finch) group endemic

Coracina analis (New Caledonian Cuckoo-shrike or Greybird) endemic,  
Rare

Zosterops xanthocroa (New Caledonia White-eye) group endemic

Corvus moneduloides (New Caledonian Crow) endemic

Aplonis striatus striatus endemic subspecies

**Mammals**

**Marine life**

2 endemic volute molluscs *Cymbiolaria dehayesi*

5 endemic cones

**Protected areas**

Rivière Bleue Territorial Park (II)	9,045 ha	
Thy Territorial Park (II)	1,133 ha	
Montagne des Sources Strict Nature Reserve (I)	5,870 ha	
Yves Merlet Marine Reserve (I) (CRD)	(16,700 ha)	1992
Aoupiné Fauna Reserve (IV)	5,400 ha	
Haute Yaté Fauna Reserve (IV)	6,855 ha	
Lepredour Islet Fauna Reserve (IV)	760 ha	
Mont Humboldt Botanical Reserve (IV)	3,200 ha	
Mont Mou Botanical Reserve (IV)	675 ha	
Mont Panié Botanical Reserve (IV)	5,080 ha	
Pam Island Faunal Reserve (IV)	460 ha	
Southern Botanical Reserve (IV)	4,466 ha	
Maitre and Amédée Islets Reserve (V) (CRD)	774 ha	
Marine Fauna Rotating Reserve (VIII) (CRD)	(30,000 ha)	
Tangadiou Reafforestation Area	1016 ha	
Col d'Amieu Table Unio Forest Reserve	12,000 ha	
Tiponite Forest Reserve	1085 ha	
Mont Mou Forest Reserve	4363 ha	

**Ratings**

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 3

Species richness 3

Economic pressure 3

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 80

✓ **D'Entrecasteaux Reefs**

Huon, Fabre, Le Leizour, Surprise

Area sq. km Altitude 4 m

Island type: atoll-like reef complexes with low coral islands, northern extension of the New Caledonia barrier reef.

Natural threats: cyclones common

Human impact: former phosphate mining; turtle hunting

Ecosystems: coral reefs

Special features: seabird rookery; turtle nesting areas, including perhaps the largest in the Pacific on Huon.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 0  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 8

**Belep Islands**

✓ 46123 Art, Pott 52.6 sq. km

Area 67 sq. km Altitude 283 and 157 m

Island type: continental

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 692 (1974)

Ecosystems: serpentine scrub, coral reefs

Special features: turtle nesting

**Yandé**

(301 m) one village

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Turdus poliocephalus xanthopus endemic subspecies, last remaining population, probably extinct on New Caledonia

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 1  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 1  
 Reliability of data 0  
 Human Impact 2  
 Conservation Importance 14

**Baaba**

(106 m)

**Balabio**

(277 m) 32.7 sq. km

**Ouen**

(332 m) 38.1 sq. km

**Isle of Pines**

(Kouijé) Area 152 (154) sq. km Altitude 262 m

Island type: continental centre surrounded by raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 1,159 (1974); former penal colony; subsistence agriculture

Ecosystems: lowland limestone rain forest; serpentine scrub; coral reefs

Special features: coastal stands of Araucaria; particular scenic beauty

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Drepanoptila holosericea (Cloven-feathered Dove, Pigeon Vert) monospecific genus, group endemic (also on New Caledonia), Vulnerable (RDB) common locally.

Eopsaltria flaviventris (Yellow-bellied Robin) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Pachcephala caledonica (New Caledonian Whistler) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Erythrura psittacea (Red-throated Parrot-Finch) group endemic, New Caledonia and Isle of Pines

Zosterops xanthocroa (New Caledonia White-eye) group endemic, New Caledonia, and Isle of Pines

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 19

Koutoumo

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: low coral island

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact:

Ecosystems: Araucaria forest; coral reefs

Special features:

**Petrie Reef**

**Astrolabe Reefs**

**Gazelle Reef**

Loyalty Islands

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Aplonis striatus ssp., group endemic subspecies

Mammals

Marine life

**Beautemps-Beaupré**

Atoll, 3 snakes

- 462 Ouvea <sup>133.5</sup> <sup>39</sup> Area 132 sq. km Altitude 46 m  
 Island type: tilted atoll with some raised coral  
 Natural threats: cyclones, drought  
 Human impact: pop. 2,374 (1974); subsistence agriculture and fishing; bush fires.  
 Ecosystems: lowland limestone rain forest; mangroves, coral reefs and lagoons.  
 Special features:  
Species of conservation interest  
 Plants  
 Insects  
 Other invertebrates  
 Reptiles-Amphibians  
 Birds  
     Eunymphicus cornutus ouveaensis (Ouvea Horned Parakeet) endemic subspecies, Endangered (RDB) less than 200 (1974).  
 Mammals  
 Marine life  
 Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 2  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 1  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 5  
 Conservation Importance 16
- 477 Lifou <sup>1146.2</sup> <sup>85-90</sup> Area 1196 sq. km Altitude 104 m  
 Island type: raised coral  
 Natural threats: cyclones, tsunamis (1875)  
 Human impact: pop. 7,215 (1974); subsistence agriculture; proposed wood-fired generating plant.  
 Ecosystems: lowland limestone forest; Araucaria coastal forest; fringing reefs  
 Special features:  
Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI  
 Plants  
 Insects  
 Other invert.  
 Rept-Amph.  
 Birds 40 2 5%  
 Mammals  
 Marine life  
Species of conservation interest  
 Plants  
 Insects  
 Other invertebrates  
 Reptiles-Amphibians

**Birds**

40 species, including:

Zosterops inornata (Large Lifou White-eye) endemic

Zosterops minuta (Small Lifou White-eye) endemic

1 extinct subspecies Turdus poliocephalus pritzbueri

**Mammals**

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 15

**Vauvilliers**

**Tiga**

Area sq. km Altitude 75 m

Island type: raised coral

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: inhabited

Ecosystems: limestone forest

Special features:

**Uoa (Oua)**

**Létiogat**

**Dudune (Ndoundure)**

**Maré**

656.6

129 (1974)

Area 642 sq. km Altitude 138 m

Island type: raised coral with two small volcanic buttes in middle

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 3,789 (1974); subsistence agriculture

Ecosystems: lowland limestone forest; savanna; Araucaria coastal forest; fringing reef

Special features: 1 extinct bird subspecies Turdus poliocephalus mareensis

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 16

**Walpole**

Area 1.2 sq. km Altitude 100 m  
Island type: raised coral, fringing reef  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: phosphate mined 1920-1940<sup>36</sup>; feral animals  
Ecosystems: scrub; fringing reef  
Special features: 45 plant species; seabird rookery  
Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 2  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 10

**Matthew**

Area 0.12 sq. km Altitude 140 m *177*  
Island type: volcanic  
Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones  
Human impact: uninhabited  
Ecosystems:  
Special features: active volcano; 10 plant species; seabird rookery  
Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 4  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 0  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 12

**Hunter (Feaen)**

Area 0.4 sq. km Altitude 300 m *260 292 296 on chart (Rom 1929)*  
Island type: volcanic  
Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones  
Human impact: uninhabited  
Ecosystems: grass and some trees  
Special features: intermittent active volcano; seabird rookery  
Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 4  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 14