

Province XI  
KIRIBATI - NAURU

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REPUBLIC OF NAURU (independent state)

Land area 20.7 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 320,000 km<sup>2</sup>

Population 8,100 (1981) Density 348 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 2.4%/yr

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200 Nauru

✓ Area 20.7 sq. km Altitude 65 (71) m

Island type: raised coral platform with low surrounding terrace

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: pop. 8,100 (1981); most of central island plateau is being mined for phosphates; phosphate processing plant; high per capita income; urban development on lower coastal terrace.

Ecosystems: remnants of limestone forest with Calophyllum on plateau; scrub; mangroves (2 ha); fringing reef.

Special features: small lake (Buada lagoon)

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

Plants 1

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

4 native ferns

35 native and 52 introduced dicotyledon taxa, 1 endemic

Phyllanthus n. sp., endemic

Insects

no butterflies reported

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus rehsei (Finsch's Reed-warbler) reportedly endangered

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 3

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 21

Conservation Importance 9

**REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI** (independent state)

Land area 690 (684) km<sup>2</sup>    Sea area 3,550,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 59,900 (1981)    Density 85 persons/km<sup>2</sup>    Growth rate (est.) 2.1%/yr

The Republic of Kiribati includes both the Gilbert Islands in Province XI and the Phoenix Islands and some of the Line Islands in Province XV. All are atolls or raised coral islands.

Species of conservation interestPlants

60 native and 40 introduced species

Insects

1 species of butterfly

Other invertebratesReptiles-amphibiansBirdsMammalsMarine lifeGilbert Islands✓ Banaba (Ocean Island)

Raised coral island (6.5 sq. km; 81 m), scrub, fringing reef; most of island surface mined for phosphates, now abandoned (population moved to Rabi Island, Fiji).

✓ Makin (Little Makin)

Low coral island (5.4 sq. km), relatively wet with dense vegetation, fringing reef; turtle nesting area on nearby Kalengatemau sandbank.

✓ Butaritari (Makin)

Area 11.7 sq. km    Altitude m

Island type: atoll with 10 islets around deep lagoon

Natural threats:

Human impact: inhabited, coconut plantations and subsistence agriculture; some remnants of W.W.II.

Ecosystems: Pisonia atoll forest on two small islets; atoll reefs and lagoon

Special features: forest with small seabird rookeries on Kotabu and Nahini islets.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 0

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 6

✓ Marakei

Atoll, 2 large islets (10 sq. km) around lagoon; coconuts

✓ **Abaiang**Area 28 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll with 6 large and many small islets around large elongate lagoon.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: inhabited; coconut plantationsEcosystems: atoll reefs and lagoonSpecial features: seabird rookery and turtle nesting on Teirio islet.✓ **Tarawa**Area 20 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll with more than 15 islets on south and northeast sides, sunken reef on northwest.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: capital and administrative centre with high population density; lagoon circulation disturbed by causeways between islets, some lagoon pollution; site of heavy W.W.II fighting.Ecosystems: coconuts; atoll scrub; mangroves; atoll reefs and lagoon, sunken reef.Special features:✓ **Maiana**

Atoll, 1 main island and several smaller islets (27 sq. km) on two sides of rectangular lagoon; coconuts.

✓ **Abemama**

Atoll, more than 6 islets (23 sq. km) in continuous rim northeast of rectangular lagoon; coconuts, mangroves.

✓ **Kuria**2 low coral islands (12.7 sq. km), dense cover of Pandanus, coconuts and atoll scrub, fringing reef.✓ **Aranuka**

Atoll with 2 islets (15.5 sq. km) on triangular reef with small shallow lagoon; mangroves; coconuts.

✓ **Nonouti**Area 25 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll with more than 8 islets along northeast side of reef, no large passes into lagoon.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: inhabited; coconuts and subsistence agricultureEcosystems: Pisonia atoll forest on 1 islet; atoll reefs and lagoonSpecial features: forest and seabird rookery on Numatong islet; sandbank with turtle nesting area.Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 7

✓ **Tabiteuea**

Area 49 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: 2 large coral islets connected by string of small islets along northeast side of elongated reef.

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: inhabited; coconuts and subsistence agriculture

Ecosystems: secondary vegetation; coral reefs

Special features: seabird rookery on Namauri islet.

✓ **Beru**

Atoll with one main islet (21 sq. km) on small reef; coconuts.

✓ **Nikunau**

Low coral island (18 sq. km) with small landlocked lagoon, fringing reef; coconuts.

✓ **Onotoa**

Area 13.5 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with 3 large islets and shallow (15 m) reef-bordered lagoon (54 sq. km); dry

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: heavily populated; coconuts and subsistence agriculture

Ecosystems: atoll scrub; atoll reefs and lagoon (CRD)

Special features: studied by 1951 expedition

Species of conservation interest

Plants

60 species of flowering plants Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

10 seabirds

Mammals

Marine life

50-60 species of corals in 26 genera

352 species of fish

✓ **Tamana**

Low coral island (5.2 sq. km), fringing reef; coconuts.

✓ **Arorae**

Low coral island (26 sq. km), fringing reef; coconuts.

Province XV  
PHOENIX - LINE - NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS

[KIRIBATI continued]

Phoenix IslandsWinslow Reef1 Kanton (Abariringa, Canton)Area 9.1 sq. km Altitude 5 mIsland type: atoll with broken rim of land around elongated lagoon 2 m deep.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: phosphate mined 1885-1886; military installations and airbase 1938-1979; channels blasted into lagoon; now uninhabited except for caretakers.Ecosystems: some atoll forest with Cordia and Tournefortia, mostly atoll scrub and grasses; many introduced weeds, 129 plant species, 18 native; atoll reefs and lagoon with patch reefs.Special features: seabird rookery (8 breeding species); green turtle nesting area; feral cats and dogs.2 EnderburyArea 5.1 sq. km Altitude 7 mIsland type: low coral island with shallow remnants of lagoon in centre.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: phosphate mined 1860-1890, former settlement and lighthouse; small military installation 1970-1979; uninhabited since 1979.Ecosystems: mostly atoll scrub and grasses with small groves of trees, 23 plant species, 18 native; 2 lizards; fringing reef 50-200 m wide.Special features: important seabird rookery (11 breeding species); most important green turtle nesting area in Phoenix group; feral cats.Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 10

3 BirnieArea 0.2 sq. km Altitude 4 mIsland type: low coral island with shallow brackish/supersaline? lagoon which often dries out completely.Natural threats: droughtHuman impact: never inhabited, the least disturbed of the Phoenix IslandsEcosystems: low atoll herbs (3 species); fringing reefSpecial features: seabird rookery (22 species, with 6 breeding in small numbers); green turtle nesting area.Protected area: wildlife sanctuary

20 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 13

✓ **Rawaki (Phoenix)**

Area 0.49 sq. km Altitude 6 m

Island type: low coral island, supersaline lagoon of 20 ha in centre

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: phosphate mined 1859-1871

Ecosystems: atoll scrub of 6 species (one, Triumfetta procumbens, apparently now extinct); 30-100 m fringing reef.

Special features: very important seabird rookery (26 species, with 18 breeding), 4 populations of international importance; small green turtle nesting area; feral rabbits; no introduced plants.

Protected area: wildlife sanctuary

49 ha

Ratings

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

✓ **Manra (Sydney)**

Area 4.36 sq. km Altitude 6 m

Island type: low coral island with landlocked saline lagoon

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: phosphate mining 1883-1885; settled 1937-1961 but abandoned due to drought; coconut plantation; lagoon partly modified for aquaculture.

Ecosystems: atoll forest and scrub, 14 native plant species, 2 lizards; fringing reef 50 m wide

Special features: seabird rookery (21 species, with 7 breeding), few remaining (1980s); green turtle nesting area; feral cats, dogs, pigs.

✓ **Orona (Hull)**

Area 3.91 sq. km Altitude 9 m

Island type: atoll with more than 24 islets making broken rim around rectangular lagoon.

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: coconut plantations; settled 1938-1963 but abandoned due to drought; small military installation 1970-1979.

Ecosystems: atoll forest and scrub, 19 native plant species, 4 lizards; atoll reefs 80-240 m wide, lagoon

Special features: seabird rookery (24 species, with 10 breeding), 2 populations of international importance; green turtle nesting area (may be numerous); feral cats, dogs, pigs.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 12

## McKean

Area 0.57 sq. km Altitude 5 m  
Island type: low coral island with central landlocked supersaline lagoon  
Natural threats: drought  
Human impact: phosphate mining 1859-1870 enlarged lagoon  
Ecosystems: scrub, 7 plant species, 1 lizard; 100-200 m wide fringing reef  
Special features: important seabird rookery (29 species, with 17 breeding),  
 6 populations of international importance.  
Protected area: wildlife sanctuary 57 ha  
Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 3  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 12

## Nikumaroro (Gardner)

Area 4.14 sq. km Altitude m  
Island type: atoll with 2 elongate islets almost enclosing lagoon  
Natural threats: drought  
Human impact: coconut plantations; settled 1937-1963 but abandoned due  
 to drought.  
Ecosystems: atoll forest and scrub, 35 plants including 17 native, 5  
 lizards; atoll reefs 100-300 m wide, lagoon with numerous coral heads  
 and patch reefs.  
Special features: small seabird rookery (21 species, with 8 breeding);  
 green turtle nesting area.

## Carondelet Reef

## Line Islands

## ✓ Teraina (Washington)

Area 7.37 sq. km (or 14.2 ha?) Altitude 5 m  
Island type: low coral island with central freshwater lake of over 2 km<sup>2</sup>;  
 high rainfall.  
Natural threats:  
Human impact: pop. 416 (1978), settled since 1860s; coconut plantations;  
 subsistence agriculture and fishing; canals cut through bogs  
Ecosystems: Pisonia atoll forest with epiphytes and fern undergrowth,  
 atoll scrub, bogs, lake, fringing reef.  
Special features: two unique bogs covering 100 ha with Scirpus riparius  
 and Cyrtosperma chamissonis; seabird rookery (19 species, with 10  
 breeding); small green turtle nesting area; feral cats and pigs.  
Species of conservation interest  
Plants  
 35 flowering plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus aequinoctialis (Christmas Island Reed warbler) endemic to Teraina, Kiritimati and Baker, common

Vini kuhlii (Scarlet-breasted Lorikeet) apparently introduced from Austral Islands, several hundred pairs

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 0

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 2

Human impact 3

Conservation Importance 14

- Tabuaeran (Fanning)Area 33.7 (34.5) sq. km Altitude 4 mIsland type: atoll with 3 principal islets almost encircling closed lagoonNatural threats:

Human impact: pop. 434 (1978), settled since 1848; 19th century phosphate mining; old cable station; half planted to coconuts; subsistence agriculture and fishing.

Ecosystems: Pisonia and Messerschmidia atoll forest, atoll scrub; narrow fringing reef, lagoon

Special features: small seabird rookery (formerly 27 species, with 12 breeding, now 6 breeding in trees); feral cats and pigs.

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

Plants	22	2		
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Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph. 5

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interestPlants

102 species of plants, including 22 native, 2 endemic

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

5 lizards

Birds

Vini kuhlii (Scarlet-breasted Lorikeet) introduced, small population

Mammals

Marine life

70 species of hard corals

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1



Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 2  
 Conservation Importance 10

✓ **Kiritimati (Christmas)**

Area 321 (365) sq. km Altitude 4 m, with dunes reaching 13 m

Island type: atoll with one large island and almost landlocked lagoon divided into areas of various salinities, many supersaline; dry climate.

Natural threats: drought, "el Nino" effects on seabird food supplies

Human impact: pop. 1,265 (1978), doubled from 1973, settled since 1882 by immigrant workers; coconut plantations 51.7 sq. km; nuclear weapons tests 1956-1962; military installations 1942-1967, now abandoned; projects for brine shrimp and salt production in lagoon; some tourism.

Ecosystems: 3 patches of Pisonia atoll forest; mostly scrub savanna and scrub; grasslands; some areas bare; lagoon, saline ponds, coral reefs (CRD).

Special features: world's largest atoll in land area; very important seabird rookery (33 species, with 18 breeding) with 12 populations of international importance; some green turtle nesting; feral cats threaten seabirds.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants	41	1			
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.	3				
Birds	33				
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interestPlants

18-41 native species plus 50 introductions

Cuscuta campestris endemic

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

3 lizards

Birds

Acrocephalus equinoctialis (Christmas Island Reed Warbler) endemic to Kiritimati, Teraina and Baker, common (population 1000)

Sterna fuscata (Sooty Tern) largest known colony of 8 million

Pterodroma alba (Phoenix Petrel) largest known colony of 24,000

Puffinus pacificus (Wedge-tailed Shearwater) 1 million

Puffinus nativitatus (Christmas shearwater) 12,000

Mammals

Marine life

Protected areas

Wildlife Sanctuary status, plus specific closed areas:

Cook Islet (I)	22 ha
Motu Tabu (I)	4 ha
Ngaon te Taake (I)	26 ha
Northwest Point (I)	
Motu Upua (I)	19 ha

Ratings

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

• **Malden**

Area 39.3 sq. km Altitude 8 m

Island type: low coral island with enclosed saline lagoon of 13 km<sup>2</sup> with numerous small coral islets and underground connections to the sea; dry climate.

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: phosphate mined 1849-1927, low grade mineral remains; gypsum deposits; military airstrip and observation post 1958-1979; now uninhabited.

Ecosystems: atoll scrub and grasses (16 plant species, 9 indigenous) including Heliotropium anomalum, 2 lizards; saline lagoon, fringing reef.

Special features: archaeological remains of early Polynesian settlement; important seabird rookery (19 species, with 11-12 breeding); small green turtle nesting area; few feral cats.

Protected area: Wildlife Sanctuary and Closed Area (I) 3,930 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
Ecosystem richness 0  
Species richness 1  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 0  
Natural vulnerability 1  
Practicality of conservation action 3  
Reliability of data 3  
Human Impact 0  
Conservation Importance 14

• **Starbuck**

Area 16.2 sq. km Altitude 5 m

Island type: low coral island with several internal saline lagoons at times drying up completely; dry climate.

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: phosphate mining 1870-1893; uninhabited since 1920

Ecosystems: impoverished atoll scrub (7 plant species); salt ponds; fringing reef.

Special features: important seabird rookery (15 species, with 3 to 11 species breeding) including Sterna fuscata (Sooty Tern) 1.5-3 million pairs; green turtle nesting area; feral cats.

Protected area: Wildlife Sanctuary and Closed Area (I) 1,620 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
Ecosystem richness 0  
Species richness 0  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 10

✓ **Vostok**

Area 0.24 sq. km Altitude 5 m

Island type: low coral island, peat soil up to 1 m thick over phosphatic hardpan.

Natural threats:

Human impact: uninhabited; least disturbed of the Line Islands

Ecosystems: pure Pisonia grandis forest reaching 30 m height on 10-15 ha, Boerhavia repens only other plant reported; one skink, coconut crabs and Polynesian rats; fringing and sunken reefs.

Special features: valuable for its unaltered state; small seabird rookery (8 breeding species) in trees.

Protected area: Wildlife Sanctuary

24 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 0  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 10

✓ **Caroline**

Area 2.27 (3.8) sq. km Altitude 6 m

Island type: atoll with more than 24 islets around long shallow lagoon.

Natural threats:

Human impact: 19th century phosphate mining; settled 1846 to 1930s; coconut plantations; visited occasionally.

Ecosystems: atoll forest with Calophyllum and Pisonia, woodland and scrub, 35 plants, 15 native, 3 lizards; coconuts; atoll reefs and lagoon.

Special features: important seabird rookery (9 breeding species); green turtle nesting area.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 11

✓ **Flint**

(Elongated low coral island (2.6 sq. km; 7 m), fringing reef; former phosphate mining; large coconut plantation; little native vegetation.

Area 3.24 (2.6) sq. km Altitude 7 m

Island type: elongated low coral island

Natural threats:

Human impact: phosphate mining 1872-1890; large coconut plantation; visited occasionally.

Ecosystems: little native vegetation, 14 native plants; fringing reef

Special features: small seabird rookery (7 breeding species); green turtle nesting area; feral dogs (1975).

### Filippo Reef

## USA (unincorporated territories)

Three of the Line Islands are unincorporated territories of the United States, as are two islands north of the Phoenix Islands.

### Kingman Reef

Triangular reef with 1 tiny coral islet (0.03 sq. km), rich lagoon and atoll reefs; used briefly as seaplane station 1937-1938, otherwise undisturbed.

### Palmyra

Area 3 (6) sq. km Altitude 2 m

Island type: atoll with over 50 islets around lagoon complex, high rainfall

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 40 (since 1979); plantations; military base WWII to 1961 with considerable construction and dredging, causeway between main islets.

Ecosystems: dense vegetation, wet atoll forest with Pisonia (15 plant species); lagoon, atoll reefs.

Special features: seabird rookery (29 species, with 10 breeding)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 0

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 5

### Jarvis

Area 4.45 (4.1) sq. km Altitude 8 (3) m

Island type: low coral island with central depression

Natural threats: drought

Human impact: 19th century phosphate mining; settlement 1935; now uninhabited; feral cats eliminated 1983.

Ecosystems: atoll scrub of 8 plant species, fringing reef 100 m wide (CRD).

Special features: seabird rookery (14 species, with 8 breeding); green turtles reported.

Protected area

Jarvis Island National Wildlife Refuge (IV)  
(15,189 ha including reef and water)

445 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3-

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 0  
Natural vulnerability 1  
Practicality of conservation action 3  
Reliability of data 3  
Human Impact 0  
Conservation Importance 14

/ **Howland**

Area 1.46 (0.89) sq. km Altitude 7 (5.3) m  
Island type: low coral island  
Natural threats: drought  
Human impact: phosphate mined 1859-1878; airfield constructed 1937;  
feral cats have decimated Pterodroma alba (Phoenix petrel).  
Ecosystems: grass and low scrub with 6 vascular plants including Cordia;  
100 m fringing reef (CRD).  
Special features: seabird rookery (26 species, with 6 breeding); green  
turtles reported.  
Protected area  
Howland Island National Wildlife Refuge 146 ha  
(11,880 ha including reef and water)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2  
Ecosystem richness 0  
Species richness 1  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 0  
Natural vulnerability 1  
Practicality of conservation action 3  
Reliability of data 3  
Human Impact 0  
Conservation Importance 13

. **Baker**

Area 1.24 sq. km Altitude 8 m  
Island type: low coral island, very low rainfall  
Natural threats: drought  
Human impact: phosphate mined 1859-1878; settlement 1935-1942; military  
base in WWII with airstrip, birds nearly eradicated; uninhabited since.  
Ecosystems: grasses and low scrub, 15 herbaceous species; fringing reef  
(CRD).  
Special features: seabird rookery (15 species, with 6 breeding); green  
turtles reported; Acrocephalus aequinoctialis (Christmas Island Reed  
Warbler) formerly? present.  
Protected area  
Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge (IV) 124 ha  
(11,583 ha including reef and water)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3  
Ecosystem richness 0  
Species richness 1  
Economic pressure 0  
Human threat 0  
Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3  
Reliability of data 3  
Human Impact 0  
Conservation Importance 14

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COOK ISLANDS (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

Land area 241 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 1,830,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 17,400 (1981) Density 74 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 1.1%/yr

The Cook Islands include both the Northern Cook Islands in Province XV at roughly the same latitude as the southern Line Islands, and the Lower Cook Islands with biogeographic ties closer to the Austral Islands in Province XVI.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

2 species of butterflies

Other invertebrates

13 endemic endodontids (land snails), only 2 found in 1965

2 partulids

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ptilinopus rarotongensis (Rarotonga Fruit Dove) endemic to Atiu and Rarotonga.

Collocalia sawtelli (Cook Islands or Atiu Swiftlet) endemic to Cook Islands

Acrocephalus kerearako, southern Cook Islands

Mammals

Marine life

57 species of hard corals

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Northern Cook Islands

Penrhyn (Tongareva)

Area 9.8 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll, many islets

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 649 (1960s); coconut plantations; W.W.II airstrip; pearl fishing.

Ecosystems: coconuts, atoll scrub, atoll reefs, lagoon with pearl oysters

Special features: green and hawksbill turtle nesting area

Rakahanga

Area 4 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll, 2 main islets to north and south, 7 smaller islets in between, lagoon has closed in last 25 years.

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 368 (1960s); coconut plantations

Ecosystems: remains of atoll forest, coconuts; atoll reefs; lagoon

Special features: lagoon going through ecological changes from open to closed type; green turtle nesting area.

**Manihiki**Area 5.2 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll, 2 large northern islets, many small islets to south, islets in lagoon (CRD) *max. depth*Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 1,089 (1960s); coconut plantations; potential for phosphate mining; *potential for fishery*Ecosystems: coconuts, atoll scrub, atoll reefs, lagoon with pearl oysters (CRD)Special features: green and hawksbill turtle nesting area**Pukapuka**Area 7 sq. km Altitude 4m *CRD*Island type: atoll, triangular with three groups of islets at points, closed shallow lagoon 15 m deep.Natural threats: cyclones *CRD*Human impact: pop. 800 (1960s); coconut plantationsEcosystems: some Pisonia atoll forest, scrub, coconuts; atoll reef, lagoon (CRD)Special features: seabird rookeries on Motu Kotawa and Motu Ko; green and hawksbill turtle nesting area.Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 6

Conservation Importance 6

Pisonia  
Motu ko**Nassau**

Low coral island (1.2 sq. km) with a few sand dunes; coconuts, narrow reef flat and fringing reef.

**Suvarrow**Area 8.4 sq. km Altitude 3m *(Suvarrov) (167ha birds) lagoon (200m x 100m) (100m x 100m)*Island type: diamond-shaped atoll with more than 25 islets, deep lagoon (90 m) with good water exchange.Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: occasionally occupied, presently uninhabited; former pearl fishery.Ecosystems: wet atoll forest, coconuts, atoll reef and lagoon (CRD)Special features: seabird rookery, turtle nesting areaProtected area

Suvarrow National Park (IV)

168  
50 haRatings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 10

Province XVI  
COOK - AUSTRAL ISLANDS

## [COOK ISLANDS, continued]

## Lower Cook Islands

## ✓ Palmerston (Avarau)

Area 2.6 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll, more than 8 islets around elongated lagoonNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 102 (1960s)Ecosystems: atoll forest and scrub, coconuts, atoll reefs and lagoonSpecial features: important Chelonia mydas turtle nesting area

## Aitutaki (16.8 (CRD) m (124 m (119 m))

Area 18.1 sq. km Altitude 137 (119) mIsland type: volcanic island to one side of large lagoon which is silting up (mostly under 4.5 m, maximum 10.5 m deep), 13 low coral islets (2.2 sq. km) on triangular reef.Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 2,904 (1960s), much of land cleared for agriculture; airstrip.Ecosystems: lowland rain forest, disturbed lowland vegetation; coconuts and scrub on coral islets; fringing reef, barrier reef 600-1000 m wide, lagoon with patch reefs (CRD).Special features: *... ..*Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet) introduced in forest, Rare (RDR)

Mammals

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 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 6

Conservation Importance 11

## 206 Manuae (2.8 m)

Area 6 (22) sq. km Altitude mIsland type: atoll with 2 islets, closed lagoon filling with sedimentNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: coconut plantations; little or no resident populationEcosystems: coconuts; atoll reefs and lagoonSpecial features: proposed as world marine park but ownership dispute prevented implementation; turtle nesting area.

## 03 Takutea

Low island (1.3 sq. km) subject to flooding by high seas; uninhabited, coconut plantations; seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.



17. Atiu

Area <sup>29.1</sup> 27 (28.2) sq. km Altitude <sup>71</sup> 91 mIsland type: central volcanic plateau surrounded by raised coral, low relief; ample water.Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 1,404 (1960s); agricultural development on volcanic plateau with soil erosion.Ecosystems: freshwater marsh between volcanic plateau and limestone; fringing reef.Special features: limestone caves with "Pepuka" system of caves. *Handwritten note: limestone caves with "Pepuka" system of caves. Handwritten note: limestone caves with "Pepuka" system of caves.*Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ptilinopus rarotongensis ssp. (Rarotonga Fruit Dove) endemic subspecies.Collocalia sawtelli (Cook Islands or Atiu Swiftlet) endemic to Cook IslandsHalcyon venerata ssp. (Kingfisher) endemic subspecies

Mammals

Marine life *Handwritten note: coral reefs*Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation importance 11

18. Mitiaro

Area <sup>22.8</sup> 22.5 sq. km Altitude mIsland type: low volcanic centre surrounded by raised coral; central lakeNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 334 (1960s)Ecosystems: limestone forest; freshwater marsh; fringing reefSpecial features: lake in centre of island with endemic eelSpecies of conservation interest

Plants

Santalum insulare var. mitiara (Sandalwood) endemic variety, small population.

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Freshwater & marine life *Handwritten note: coral reefs*

Endemic eel in Lake Mitiaro



Endemism:	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants	560	20	4%		
Insects					
Other invert.	13				
Rept-Amph.	1				
Birds		3		1	1
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

560 vascular plant species, including 20 endemic species

## Insects

## Other invertebrates

13 endodontid land snails, of which 2 remained in 1965

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Ptilinopus rarotongensis ssp. (Rarotonga Fruit Dove) endemic subspecies, common

Pomarea dimidiata (Rarotonga Flycatcher, Kakerori) endemic to higher southern valleys, especially Totokoitu Valley, Vulnerable (RDB) or endangered, 20-30 (1985).

Aplonis cinerascens (Rarotonga Starling) endemic, apparently declining, 100 or more (1985).

Collocalia sawtelli (Cook Islands Swiftlet) endemic to Cook Islands

Acrocephalus kerearako, southern Cook Islands

## Mammals

## Marine life

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 3

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 23

Area 51 (71) sq. km Altitude 169 m

Island type: low volcanic hills in centre surrounded by raised coral (30-90 m).

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 2,097 (1960s), settlement on limestone; volcanic area intensively cultivated; soil erosion.

Ecosystems: freshwater marsh between volcanic and limestone; fringing reef with terrace at 200 m depth

Special features: freshwater Lake Tiriara

Endemism:	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

Birds

Halcyon [venerata] rufficollaris (Mangaia Kingfisher) endemic species or subspecies.Acrocephalus vaughni ssp. (Pitcairn Reed Warbler) endemic subspecies

Mammals

Marine life 20 endemic genera

Fuzara sp. endemic to Mangrove  
Gallinules (sp.) endemic to MangroveRatings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 12

**FRENCH POLYNESIA** (self-governing overseas territory of France)Land area 3,265 km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 5,030,000 km<sup>2</sup>Population 166,700 (1984) Density 51 persons/km<sup>2</sup> Growth rate (est.) 1.9%/yr

The islands of French Polynesia spread across five biogeographic provinces distinguished by island type and latitude as well as biological characteristics. The Austral Islands (except Rapa) have similarities with the southern Cook Islands (Province XVI); the Society Islands (XVII), Tuamotu Archipelago (XVIII) and Marquesas Islands (XIX) are each sufficiently distinct to warrant a province of their own; the Gambier Islands and Rapa are further south and are thus grouped with Pitcairn and Easter Island (Province XX).

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

18 endemic corals

52 cowries, 7 endemic

La Oua Ya (Ouaia)

Programme de Protection Environnementale des Zones (P.A.Z.)

Austral Islands (Iles Australes, Tubuai)Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Endodontidae, 2 Partulidae

catastrophic snail extinctions

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Maria

Atoll with 4 islets (1.3 sq. km) on triangular reef around shallow lagoon, dense atoll forest, Pandanus and coconuts; former penal colony.

Rimatara

Area 18 sq. km Altitude 95 m

Island type: volcanic and raised coralNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 800 (1960s); agricultural developmentEcosystems: limestone forest; fringing reefSpecial features: feral goats?Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants &lt;20%

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds 2

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

more than 20% endemism

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Vini kuhli (Kuhl's Lory, Lorikeet) endemic, status uncertain, successfully introduced to Teraina and Tabuaeran in the Line Islands

Acrocephalus vaughani rimatarae (warbler) endemic subspecies, common

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 14

110 Rurutu

Area <sup>24.3</sup> 31 (29) sq. km Altitude <sup>370</sup> 396 m  
Island type: high volcanic with some raised coral  
Natural threats: cyclones, fires  
Human impact: pop. 1280 (1960s); airstrip; agricultural development; most endemic forest burnt.  
Ecosystems: limestone forest; grassland and fernland on upper slopes, with forest remnants in ravines.  
Special features: limestone forest of conservation interest; feral goats and cattle.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 1  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 2  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 4  
 Conservation Importance 11

## Moses Reef

121. Tupuai (Tubuai)

Area <sup>49</sup> (48) sq. km Altitude <sup>399</sup> (422) m  
Island type: high volcanic island surrounded by barrier reef with 4 vegetated coral islets and 3 sandbanks.  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: pop. 980 (1960s); airport and hotels; agricultural development  
Ecosystems: lowland rain forest; grasslands and fernlands on upper slopes; Casuarina and coconuts on reef islets; barrier reef and lagoon with rich coral fauna.  
Special features: feral goats, pigs, cattle, horses, etc.  
Species of conservation interest

Plants

150 species of flowering plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

77 species of corals including some not found elsewhere in Polynesia

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 2  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 5  
 Conservation Importance 9

## Raivavae

16.7

437

Area 21 (16) sq. km Altitude 436 m

Island type: high volcanic island surrounded by barrier reef and reef isletsNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: pop. 770 (1960s); some agricultural developmentEcosystems: lowland and montane rain forest; fringing reef, barrier reef and lagoon, outer reef fauna similar to Gambiers, lagoon fauna poorer.Special features: important archaeological sites including temples and large statues; feral goats, pigs, cattle, horses, etc.Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants ?

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

several important endemic plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human impact 4

Conservation Importance 13

## Neilson Reef

16.7 Raivavae Iti

Province XVII  
SOCIETY ISLANDS

[FRENCH POLYNESIA, continued]

Society Islands (Iles de la Société)Species of conservation interest

## Plants

ca. 700 vascular plant species  
200 ferns, about 30% endemic  
12 endemic genera

## Insects

Phalanta marquesana (Nymphalidae; butterfly) endemic to Society and  
Marquesas Islands

## Other invertebrates

65 species of Partulidae  
many extinctions of ground-dwelling but not arboreal land snails

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

22 resident land birds, 16 endemics, but 9 extinct, including 5 before  
1900.

Ptilinopus purpuratus (Society Islands Fruit Dove) endemic

Ducula aurorae (Society Islands Pigeon) endemic to Tahiti and  
Makatea, Vulnerable (RDB).

Halcyon venerata (Society Islands Kingfisher)

## Mammals

## Marine life

*Society Islands*  
*second island*  
Motu One (Bellingshausen)

Area 2.33 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with 4 islets on triangular reef, closed lagoon with many palm trees

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: coconut plantations

Ecosystems: atoll reefs and lagoon

Special features: seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

## Insects

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet), Rare (RDB), possibly several hundred  
(1973)

## Mammals

## Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 11



**Manuae (Fenuaera, Scilly)**

Area 3.5 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with nearly closed lagoon 50-70 m deep, heavy sedimentation. *Some patch reefs*Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: few inhabitants; coconut plantationsEcosystems: atoll reef, lagoon with patch reefs, abundant pearl oysters and *Tridacna maxima* (CRU).Special features: seabird rookery; green turtle nesting areaSpecies of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Vini peruviana (Tahiti lorikeet), Rare (RDB), over 600 (1973)

Mammals

Marine life

14 genera of hard corals

Pinctada margaritifera (Pearl Oyster) unexploited population (but under threat despite reserve status)Protected area: the lagoon is a nature reserveRatings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 3

Conservation Importance 13

**Maupihaa (Mopihaa, Mopelia)**

Area 2.6 sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with many isletsNatural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: coconut plantationsEcosystems: atoll scrub; coralline algal atoll reefs and lagoonSpecial features: seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.Species of conservation interest

Plants

3 ferns

36 native and 45 introduced angiosperm taxa

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet), Rare (RDB)

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

*atoll**atoll reef flat**Maupihaa**atoll reef flat (40m deep)  
open lagoon (shallow) (20m)  
atoll reef flat (20m) some patch reefs*

Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human impact 3  
 Conservation Importance 11

**Maupiti**

Area 5 (13.5) sq. km Altitude 213 (380) m  
Island type: high volcanic, barrier reef with reef islets (almost atoll)  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: pop. 650 (1960s); airstrip; lagoon pollution from agricultural runoff.  
Ecosystems: fringing reef, shallow partly reticulated lagoon and wide barrier reef.  
Special features: 1 extinct bird Pomarea pomarea

**Tupai**

Area 21 sq. km Altitude m  
Island type: atoll with 2 islets, narrow shallow closed lagoon with many patch reefs.  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: coconut plantations  
Ecosystems: atoll scrub, 35 native fern species, 42 native and 53 introduced higher plants; atoll reefs and lagoon, patch reefs  
Special features: seabird rookery

**Bora Bora**

Area 38 (30) sq. km Altitude 579 (727) m  
Island type: high volcanic with barrier reef and reef islets (almost atoll)  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: pop. 2000 (1960s); airstrip and hotels; intensive cultivation of lower slopes  
Ecosystems: former lowland and montane forest; deep lagoon and wide barrier reef.  
Special features: mangroves probably a recent introduction

**Tahaa**

Area 98 (88) sq. km Altitude 579 (590) m  
Island type: high volcanic with barrier reef shared with Raiatea  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: pop. 3310 (1960s); some agricultural development  
Ecosystems: lowland and montane rain forest types; lagoon and barrier reef.  
Special features: some relatively undisturbed watersheds

Ratings  
 Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 2  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 4  
 Conservation Importance 14

## 66 Raiatea

Area <sup>192.2</sup> 202 (194) sq. km Altitude 1,033 (1,017) m

Island type: high volcanic ridge with 8 peaks within barrier reef shared with Tahaa.

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 4818 (1960s); airstrip and hotels; coconut plantations in valleys and along coast.

Ecosystems: lowland and montane rain forest types, bamboo forest, cloud forest; lagoon and barrier reef.

Special features: Temehani Plateau with fragile and unique flora

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

Plants 2

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds (2)

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Apetahia raiateensis (Tiare apetahi) endemic to plateau

Kadua sp. endemic to plateau

Insects

Other invertebrates

Partula

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus caffer musae endemic subspecies, extinct

Aplonis mavornata endemic species, extinct

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 3

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 16

## 28 Huahine

Area <sup>82.1</sup> 78 (73) sq. km Altitude 435 m and 456 (669) m

Island type: twin high volcanic islands, barrier reef raised at north forming cultivated terrace.

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 2500 (1960s); airstrip and hotels; coconut plantations and other agricultural development.

Ecosystems: forest; fringing reef largely dead, narrow barrier reef and lagoon.

Special features: two lakes with interesting faunas; archaeological sites; extinct bird subspecies Acrocephalus caffer ganetti; feral pigs.

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 3  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 5  
 Conservation Importance 15

Maiao (Tubuai-Mapu)

Area 15 (9.5) sq. km Altitude 167 m

Island type: volcanic ridge with low coral margins, lagoon and barrier reef with 7 reef islets.

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: small population; coconut plantation; crab fishing

Ecosystems: fernland on upper slopes; freshwater marshes; barrier reef and lagoon

Special features:

Moorea

Area 132 (136) sq. km Altitude 1,121 (1,207) m

Island type: high volcanic, with steep upper slopes, shallow (3 m) lagoon and barrier reef; 4 low coral islets.

Natural threats: cyclones (1982-83)

Human impact: pop. 3,500 (1960s); tourism development; vegetation all disturbed; introduced mangroves; sand dredging in lagoon.

Ecosystems: forest with Inocarpus; lagoon and barrier reef with algal ridge (CRD).

Special features: saline lake; introduced Trochus niloticus exploited on reefs; important research site on Tiahura Reef (CRD).

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

Plants

Insects

Other invert.

11

11

Rept-Amph.

Birds

2

1

1

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

11 endemic species of Moorean Viviparous Tree Snails (Partulidae), all Endangered (RDB) by introduced Euglandina rosea:

Partula aurantia, P. dendroica, P. exigua, P. mirabilis, P. mooreana, P. olympia, P. suturalis, P. taeniata, P. tohiveana.

Samoana diaphana, S. solitaria

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus caffer longirostris (Moorea Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies, montane forest 800-900 m, Endangered (RDB), close to extinction (1984).

Aerodramus leucophaeus (Swiftlet) small population

Halcyon venerata youngi (Kingfisher) endemic subspecies, rare (1972)

Mammals

Marine life

over 150 molluscs

280 species of fish

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 1  
 Species richness 2  
 Economic pressure 3  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 5  
 Conservation Importance 24

Tetiaroa

<sup>CRD</sup>  
Area 6.4 (12.88) sq. km Altitude 3 m  
Island type: atoll with 13 islets around lagoon  
Natural threats: cyclones  
Human impact: small population; coconut plantation  
Ecosystems: atoll scrub, 4 native ferns, 47 native and 44 introduced higher plants; atoll reef and lagoon  
Special features: seabird rookery (6 islets including Tahuna Iti)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 3  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 3  
 Human Impact 4  
 Conservation Importance 13

476 Tahiti

<sup>1068.8</sup> <sup>2241</sup>  
Area 1,042 sq. km Altitude 2,237 (2,241) m  
Island type: high volcanic, twin cones deeply dissected, barrier reef; high rainfall.

Natural threats: cyclones (1982-83), fires

Human impact: more than half the population of French Polynesia (over 50,000); capital at Papeete with major urban development; military facilities, airport and port; major tourism development; lagoon pollution, reef degradation; development largely confined to coastal lowlands; frequent fires in fernlands and grasslands.

Ecosystems: lowland rain forest (largely disturbed), swamp forest, various types of montane rain forest, cloud forest; grassland and fernland on disturbed slopes; freshwater habitats including streams, river and lake; rocky shore; discontinuous fringing reef; some lagoon and barrier reef with coral cover to 80%.

Special features: Lake Vaihiria; archaeological sites; feral animals; introduced Trochus niloticus exploited on reefs; Papehoe Valley of interest for birds.

<u>Endemism</u> :	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants		1			
Insects		1			
Other invert.	80	79	99%		
Rept-Amph.					
Birds	12	1	8%	1	1
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Scleroteca jayorum endemic, Mt. Marau

Insects

Hypojamides catochloris (Lycaenidae; butterfly) endemic

Other invertebrates

80 species of land snails, 99% endemic

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

12 species including:

Ducula aurorae (Society Islands Pigeon, Rupe) endemic to Tahiti and Makatea, Vulnerable (RDB), small local population (10-12 in 1975) in Papenoo Valley.

Pomarea nigra nigra (Tahiti Flycatcher) endemic, montane forest, Endangered (RDB), perhaps 100-500 (1984), other subspecies already extinct.

Butorides striatus patruelis (Heron) diminishing, less than 100 remaining (1984).

Aerodramus leucophaeus (Swiftlet) small population, 200-500 (1984)

Acrocephalus caffer caffer (Tahiti Polynesian Warbler) restricted

Hirundo tahitica, over 1,000 (1984)

extinct species include Tahiti Sandpiper

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 2

Economic pressure 3

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 6

Conservation Importance 25

Mehetia (Meetia)

Area 2 sq. km Altitude 433 m

Island type: high volcanic cone, some raised coral

Natural threats: volcanic eruptions, cyclones

Human impact: not regularly inhabited

Ecosystems: coral communities on submarine slopes

Special features: active volcano; archaeological sites; feral goats and pigs

Province XVIII  
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO

[FRENCH POLYNESIA, continued]

Tuamotu Archipelago (Iles Tuamotu)

76 atolls

10,000 km<sup>2</sup> of water area

Species of conservation interest

Plants

4 native ferns, 52 native angiosperms, 36% species endemism

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Gallicolumba erythroptera (Society Islands Ground Dove) extinct in Society Islands, group endemic, Indeterminate (RDB), on atolls without rats

Prosobonia [Aechmorhynchus] cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), on a few small atolls without rats.

Acrocephalus caffer atyphus (Tuamotu Polynesian Warbler) group endemic subspecies, widespread in northwest Tuamotus.

Acrocephalus caffer ravus (Polynesian Warbler) group endemic subspecies, widespread in southern Tuamotus

Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet) Rare (RDB), on a few islands including Rangiroa

Pterodroma ultima, southeast Tuamotus, not threatened

Mammals

Marine life

44 species of cowries

Mataiva (Matahiva)

Elliptical atoll, visited occasionally

Tikehau

Circular atoll, productive agriculture

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

- Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet), Rare (RDB), 50 (1984)

- Acrocephalus caffer atypha (Tuamotu Warbler) 100 (1984)

- Ptilinopus coralensis (Fruit Dove) 50 (1984)

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 8

### Rangiroa

Area 43 sq. km (1,640 sq. km including lagoon) Altitude m

Island type: atoll with 241 islets, narrow reef, 450 lagoons

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 700 (1985) in two villages; airport and hotels; coconut plantations; pearl fishery; aquaculture development.

Ecosystems: atoll forest with Guettarda, atoll scrub, atoll reefs and lagoon (20-35 m deep) with many passes, large areas of seagrasses, patch reefs (CRD).

Special features: second largest atoll in the world; seabird rookery at Motu Paio.

#### Species of conservation interest

##### Plants

41 native and 80 introduced vascular plants

##### Insects

##### Other invertebrates

##### Reptiles-amphibians

##### Birds

Vini peruviana (Tahiti Lorikeet) Rare (RDB) 100-200 individuals

Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), sighted once (1973).

##### Mammals

##### Marine life

600 species of fish in lagoon

95 species of molluscs

#### Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 3

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 10

### Makatea

Area 28 sq. km Altitude 111 (113) m

Island type: raised coral platform with terraced cliffs and central depression, karstic surface.

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 30 (1985) greatly reduced from mining days; phosphate mined to exhaustion, 1917-1966, little or no lowland rain forest remaining.

Ecosystems: remnant Barringtonia asiatica forest, beach scrub; fringing reef 100 m wide with diverse corals only on outer slope.

#### Special features:

#### Species of conservation interest

##### Plants

over 200 taxa including introductions

##### Insects

##### Other invertebrates

##### Reptiles-amphibians



## Birds

Ducula [pacific] aurorae (Society Islands Pigeon) endemic to Tahiti and Makatea, Vulnerable (ROB), several hundred individuals (1974)

Ptilinopus chalcurus (Fruit Dove) common

Acrocephalus caffer eremus (Makatea Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies, common

## Mammals

Marine life

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 11

## Ahe

Atoll, 1 pass to lagoon, well wooded; inhabited at certain seasons; pearl fishing; Ptilinopus coralensis (Fruit Dove) present.

## Manihi

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with shallow lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: airstrip and hotel; productive coconuts; pearl shell fishing and culture; some reef damage.

Ecosystems: atoll reefs and open lagoon with greatest coral diversity near pass.

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

- Ptilinopus coralensis (Fruit Dove)

- Acrocephalus caffer atyphus (Tuamotu Warbler)

Mammals

Marine life

## Takapoto

Area 23 sq. km (74 sq. km including lagoon) Altitude m

Island type: atoll with closed, slightly hypersaline (39.8 ppt) lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones (1982-83) with severe reef damage on east side

Human impact: pop. 400 (1985); airstrip; pearl culture

Ecosystems: atoll forest with Pisonia, atoll scrub; atoll reef and lagoon comparatively rich fauna, many patch reefs dominated by molluscs Tridacna maxima, Pinctada margaritifera, Arca ventricosa and Chamaeostoma with high biomass (CRD).

Special features: important MAB research site, one of the best known atolls

Species of conservation interest

Plants

4 native ferns, 36 native angiosperms, 100 introduced

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

-- Acrocephalus caffer atyphus (Tuamotu Warbler) common (1984)-- Ptilinopus coralensis (Fruit Dove)

Mammals

Marine life

24 genera of hard corals

300 species of fish

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 3

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 10

Takarua

Atoll, 1 pass into lagoon; pearl fishing in lagoon; overfishing

Tikei

Low coral island (3 m), well wooded, fringing reef; seabird rookery

Arutua

Circular atoll, 1 pass into lagoon; wooded on north side; coconuts, pearl fishing

Apaataki

Atoll, lagoon with 3 passes; administrative centre, pearl fishing; seabird rookery; turtle nesting area

Kaukura

Atoll, lagoon with 2 narrow passes; badly damaged in 1903 cyclone; pearl fishing; seabird rookery

Niau

Area sq. km Altitude 5 mIsland type: elliptical atoll, completely enclosed lagoon; some phosphates present.Natural threats: cyclonesHuman impact: highly cultivatedEcosystems: narrow swamp inside lagoon shore; fringing reefSpecial 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

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Halcyon gertrudae (Niau Kingfisher)\* endemic, less than 100 (1972)

Acrocephalus caffer [atypa] niauensis (Tuamotu warbler) endemic subspecies, common.

## Mammals

## Marine life

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 10

## Toau

Atoll, <sup>with occasional passes</sup> occasionally inhabited; no ciguatera fish poisoning; potential reserve.

## Aratika

Triangular atoll, lagoon with 2 passes; north side wooded; visited, pearl fishing.

## Kauehi

Circular atoll; seabird rookery; turtle nesting area

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 1

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 10

## Taiaro

Area 20 sq. km (including lagoon?) Altitude 5 m

Island type: small circular atoll, single islet up to 700 m wide around lagoon, 12 km in circumference; closed lagoon (slightly saltier than seawater, 25 m deep. <sup>with occasional passes</sup>)

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: coconut plantation

Ecosystems: atoll scrub/woodland of 23 species; lagoon with 23 molluscs, 1 echinoderm, 50 fish species, only one coral to depth of 1.5 m, atoll reefs with abundant corals, algal crest on windward reef (CRD).

Special features: seabird rookery

Protected area: whole atoll protected as

Réserve Intégrale W. A. Robinson (nature reserve) (IV, IX)  
(Biosphere Reserve)

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 3  
 Reliability of data 3  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 15

✓ **Raraka**

Circular atoll

✓ **Fakarava**

Rectangular atoll, islets only on east rim, 2 passes into lagoon; coconut plantations, former administrative centre, no pearl fishing.

✓ Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

✓ **Faaitē** (Faitē)

Atoll, lightly wooded

✓ **Anaa**

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll with 11 islets, closed lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: intensely cultivated; base for French nuclear testing programme.

Ecosystems: atoll reefs, lagoon dominated by Cardium fragum

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus caffer [atypha] palmarum (Tuamotu Warbler) endemic subspecies, frequent.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 1

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 10

✓ **Tahanea**

Atoll, lagoon with 3 passes, coconuts; visited occasionally

✓ **Motutunga**

Low coral island; inhabited only part of year. *on open ground (1st island) present*

✓ **Tepoto**

Atoll, only small pass to lagoon; not regularly inhabited

✓ Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Tuanake**

Atoll, only small pass to lagoon; not regularly inhabited

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Hiti**

Atoll, no entrance to lagoon; not regularly inhabited

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Katiu**

Atoll, lagoon with 2 passes, low, vegetation covered; pearl fishing

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Makemo**

Atoll, lagoon with 2 passes; well wooded to north; pearl fishing

**Taenga**

Atoll, well wooded to north, southern reef awash

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Raroia**

Area 9 sq. km Altitude 2 m

Island type: oval atoll, many islets around lagoon; hot and dry

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: pop. 124 (1960s), coconut plantations (587 ha)

Ecosystems: dry atoll scrub (334 ha), 30 native plant species, 21 introduced; lagoon and atoll reefs.

Special features:

**Takume**

Atoll, lagoon with 2 passes; heavily wooded, coconuts; pearl fishery, overfishing.

**Tepoto**

Circular low coral island with central depression; coconuts; fringing reef

**Napuka**

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: irregular atoll with closed lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: coconut plantations; traditional fishing still practiced

Ecosystems: atoll forest and scrub; narrow reef, closed lagoon

Special features: seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Acrocephalus caffer [atypha] flavidus (Tuamotu Warbler) endemic subspecies, extinct?, no information since 1920s.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1.

Human Impact 2

Conservation Importance 13

**Fangatau**

Atoll without pass into lagoon; coconut plantations with ferns and grasses; archaeological site.

**Fakahina**

Atoll; coconut plantations; archaeological sites

**Pukapuka**

Atoll without pass into shallow lagoon (less than 5 m deep), deep soil, wooded; visited occasionally; seabird rookery; turtle nesting area.

**Nihiru**

Circular atoll, closed lagoon, well wooded

**Marutea (North)**

Atoll, submerged barrier reef; no permanent inhabitants

**Rekareka (Tehuata)**

Atoll without pass into lagoon, no fresh water; not inhabited?

**Tauere**

Atoll; no permanent inhabitants

**Tekokota**

Atoll, closed lagoon; no permanent inhabitants; seabird rookery

**Hikueru**

Atoll, closed lagoon; some damage in 1903 cyclone; well wooded to north; coconuts; population about 1,000 (1960s); pearl shell fishing, overfishing.

**Haraiki**

Atoll, no permanent inhabitants

**Reitoru**

Atoll, closed lagoon; no permanent inhabitants

**Marokau**

Atoll, damaged in 1903 cyclone; pearl fishing

**Ravahere**

Atoll, closed lagoon, not regularly inhabited

**Amanu**

Atoll, well wooded *open lagoon with submerged fringing reef*

**Hao**

Atoll, lagoon with 1 pass; damaged in 1903 cyclone; coconut plantations; pearl fishing; airstrip for French nuclear test programme; research site.

**Nengonengo**

Nearly circular atoll; coconut plantations; pearl rich lagoon; not regularly inhabited.

**Manuhangi**

Atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts; no permanent inhabitants.

**Paraoa**

Atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts, pearl fishing, turtles; visited occasionally

**Ahunui**

Atoll, closed lagoon, coconuts; no permanent inhabitants

**Akiaki**

Low coral island, coconuts, fringing reef; visited occasionally

**Vahitahi**

Long atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts on west, east bare

**Vaigataea**

Atoll with 2 islets; coconuts and Pandanus; few inhabitants

**Nukutavake**

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: low coral island

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: coconuts

Ecosystems: fringing reef

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

✓ Prosobonia [Aechmorhynchus] cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group  
endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), present.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance B

**Pinaki**

Atoll with 3 islets to northwest; coconuts

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

- Prosobonia [Aechmorhynchus] cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group  
endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), present.

Mammals

Marine life

**Takakoto**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts to north

**Pukarua**

Atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts to northwest, southeast bare

**Reao**

Narrow atoll, closed lagoon with low coral diversity but high abundance  
of Porites mordax and Acropora formosa, high densities of Tridacna  
maxima; pop. 400 (1960s); former leprosarium

**Hereheretue**

Atoll without pass to lagoon; potential lagoon reserve

**Anuanuraro**

Atoll, closed lagoon; potential lagoon reserve

**Anuanurunga**

Atoll with 4 islets; coconuts; not permanently inhabited; potential lagoon  
reserve.

**Nukutipipi**

Atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts; not permanently inhabited; potential lagoon reserve.

**Vanavana**

Atoll with narrow strip of land enclosing lagoon; coconuts; visited occasionally.

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Tureia**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; coconuts

**Tematangi**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; coconut plantation, pearl fishing; occasionally occupied.

**Mururoa**

Area sq. km Altitude 6.5 m

Island type: atoll with 300 islets, lagoon with 1 large pass and good circulation, up to 52 m deep.

Natural threats: cyclones (1904-06; 1980, 1981, 1983)

Human impact: French nuclear test site, 1966 to present, going underground in 1974; airport, major military installations, ~~airport~~, extensive underground radioactive contamination, localized surface contamination (contained), drilling rigs in lagoon.

Ecosystems: coconuts; atoll reefs and lagoon, relatively rich lagoon coral fauna (CRD).

Special features: 80 species of corals in 26 genera; formerly 10 breeding species of birds.

**Fangataufa**

Oblong low coral island; French nuclear test site, airport, military installations.

**Tenararo**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; recent clearing for coconut replanting, damaged in 1983 cyclone; no permanent inhabitants

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Vahanga**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; recent clearing for coconut replanting, damaged in 1983 cyclone; no permanent inhabitants

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Tenarunga**

Low atoll, closed lagoon; recent clearing for coconut replanting, damaged in 1983 cyclone; no permanent inhabitants

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

**Matureivavao**

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: low atoll, closed lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones (1983)

Human impact: recent clearing for replanting of coconut plantations may have affected bird habitats; no permanent inhabitants

Ecosystems: atoll reefs and lagoon

Special features: no introduced rats; of interest for bird populations

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates



## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

- Gallicolumba erythroptera (Society Islands Ground Dove) extinct in Society Islands, group endemic, Indeterminate (RDB), uncommon (1966).
- Prosobonia [Aechmorhynchus] cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), common (1969) probably breeding.

## Mammals

## Marine life

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 3  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 13

## Marutea (South)

Area sq. km Altitude m

Island type: atoll 17 km long, 1 pass into lagoon

Natural threats: cyclones

Human impact: occasionally inhabited; coconuts; pearl fishing

Ecosystems: atoll scrub, atoll reefs and lagoon

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

- Prosobonia [Aechmorhynchus] cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB), common (1969) probably breeding.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 1  
 Natural vulnerability 1  
 Practicality of conservation action 0  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 1  
 Conservation Importance 10

## Maria

Atoll, closed lagoon, Pandanus and coconuts; visited occasionally

- Prosobonia cancellata (Tuamotu Sandpiper) group endemic, Vulnerable (RDB) present 1920s, no recent information.

## Morane

Atoll with 3 islets, closed lagoon; Pandanus and coconuts; no permanent inhabitants.

Province XIX  
MARQUESAS ISLANDS

[FRENCH POLYNESIA, continued]

Marquesas Islands (Iles Marquises)

Species of conservation interest

Plants

76 pteridophytes and 171 native flowering plants, 103 endemics (Ex:1, E:17, V:13, R:7, I:21, K:40, nt:4)

20 endemic pteridophytes, all status insufficiently Known

Cheirodendron marquesense (Araliaceae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Reynoldsia marchionensis (Araliaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Cordia marchionica (Boraginaceae) endemic, Indeterminate

Heliotropium marchionicum (Boraginaceae) group endemic, K

Apetahia longistigmata (Campanulaceae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Celastrus crenatus (Celastraceae) group endemic

Bidens polycephala (Compositae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Weinmannia marquesana (Cunoniaceae) group endemic, K

Cyperus marquisensis (Cyperaceae) group endemic, K

Fimbristylis separanda (Cyperaceae) group endemic, K

Glochidion marchionicum (Euphorbiaceae) group endemic, K

Cyrtandra feaniana (Gesneriaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Cyrtandra ootensis (Gesneriaceae) group endemic, Endangered

Cyrtandroidea jonesii (Gesneriaceae) monospecific genus, group endemic, Endangered

Scaevola subcapitata (Goodeniaceae) group endemic, Endangered

Eragrostis marquisensis (Gramineae) group endemic, Rare

Eragrostis xerophila (Gramineae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Pennisetum simeonis (Gramineae) group endemic, K

Hernandia nukuhivensis (Hernandiaceae) group endemic, Endangered

Sesbania marchionica (Leguminosae) group endemic, Rare

Geniostoma hallei (Loganiaceae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Amylotheca mercieri (Loranthaceae) group endemic

Lebronnecia kokioides (Malvaceae) monospecific genus, group endemic, Rare, RDB

Ficus marquisensis (Moraceae) group endemic, K

Streblus sp. nov. (Moraceae) endemic, Endangered

Liparis clypeolum marquisensis (Orchidaceae) endemic subspecies, Endangered

Pritchardia pacifica marquisensis (Palmae) endemic subspecies, K

Freycinetia marquisensis (Pandanaeae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Freycinetia monticola (Pandanaeae) group endemic

Peperomia marchionensis (Piperaceae) group endemic, K

Alphitonia marquisensis (Rhamnaceae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Plectronia marquisensis (Rubiaceae) group endemic

Psychotria lebronnecii (Rubiaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Psychotria marchionica (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered

Santalum marchionense (Santalaceae) group endemic, Indeterminate

Allophylus marquisensis (Sapindaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Nicotiana fatuhivensis (Solanaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

Trimenia marquisensis (Trimeniaceae) group endemic, Endangered

Pipturus henryanus (Urticaceae) group endemic, Endangered

Gahnia marquisensis (Cyperaceae) Rare

Coccothrinax argentata (Palmae) K

Insects

279 *Leptocryptus* sp. nov. (Diptera) *Leptocryptus* sp. nov. (Diptera)

## Other invertebrates

Endodontidae, 7 Partulidae  
catastrophic land snail extinctions

## Reptiles-amphibians

7 species of lizards

## Birds

10 endangered species and 2 already extinct

Ptilinopus dupetitthouarsii (White-capped Fruit Dove) group endemic  
Ptilinopus mercierii (Red-moustached or Marquesas Fruit Dove, Kuku)  
group endemic; nominate race on Nuku Hiva may be extinct, only  
one subspecies surviving on Hiva Oa.

Gallicolumba rubescens (Marquesas Ground Dove) group endemic,  
Hatutaa and Fatu Huku, Indeterminate (RDB), probably vulnerable  
or endangered.

Vini ultramarina (Ultramarine Lory, Lorikeet) group endemic in  
montane forest, Nuku Hiva and Ua Pou, introduced to Ua Huka,  
Rare (RDB).

Halcyon godeffroyi (Marquesas Kingfisher)\* group endemic, Hiva Oa  
and Tahuata

Pomarea iphis (Allied Flycatcher) group endemic

## Mammals

## Marine life

High level of species endemism  
26 species of corals

## Motu One (Ilot de Sable)

Area sq. km Altitude 3 m

Island type: low sandbank of volcanic material

Natural threats: drought, rare cyclones

Human impact: uninhabited

Ecosystems: low scrub and grass; fringing reef; Porolithon coralline algal  
bank to east.

Special features: seabird rookery; green turtle nesting area

Protected area: réserve intégrale

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 0

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 13

## Hatutaa (Hatutu)

Area 18.1 sq. km Altitude 428 m

Island type: high volcanic; no surface water

Natural threats: drought, rare cyclones

Human impact: presently uninhabited, probably least altered of Marquesas  
Islands, no feral animals.

Ecosystems: grasslands and dwarf scrub heath of great botanical interest

Special features: seabird rookery

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

Flora of 30 species with 6 endemic to Marquesas

Sesbania marchionica (Leguminosae) group endemic, RareNicotiana fatuhivensis (Solanaceae) group endemic, Vulnerable

## Insects

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Acrocephalus caffer [mendanae] postremus (Long-billed or Hatutaa Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies, Rare (RDB), 30-50 pairs (1975).Gallicolumba rubescens (Marquesas Ground Dove) endemic to Hatutaa and Fatu Huku, Indeterminate (RDB), 200-250 (1975).

## Mammals

## Marine life

Protected area: réserve integrale

1,815 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 4

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 19

## Eiao

Area <sup>438</sup> 51.8 sq. km Altitude <sup>576</sup> 609 (577) mIsland type: high volcanic, porous rock with many cavesNatural threats: drought, rare cyclonesHuman impact: presently uninhabited; vegetation devastated by feral pigs and sheep; extensive erosion; intense military activity in mid-1970s for studies of potential as a nuclear test site.Ecosystems: formerly probably with dry forest; little remaining vegetationSpecial features: seabird rookery; archaeological site; feral animalsEndemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic t. VRI

Plants 5 5

## Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds 2 1 1

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

5 endemic species:

Achyranthes marchionica (Amaranthaceae) endemic, KHeliotropium marchionicum (Boraginaceae) endemic, KBidens beckiana (Compositae) endemic, IndeterminateCyperus marquisensis (Cyperaceae) endemic, KFicus marquesensis (Moraceae) endemic, K

## Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Acrocephalus caffer [mendanae] aquilonis (Long-billed or Polynesian Reed Warbler) endemic subspecies, Endangered (RDB) or possibly extinct, small number in bush remnants of central plateau (early 1970s).

Pomarea iphis fluxa (Eiao or Allied Flycatcher) endemic subspecies, Indeterminate (RDB) or endangered.

## Mammals

Marine life

Protected area: réserve intégrale

5,180 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 2

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 1

Human impact 0

Conservation Importance 23

## Motu Iti (Hatu Iti)

3 low barren dry islets, uninhabited

## Nuku Hiva

Area <sup>395</sup>337 (120) sq. km Altitude <sup>(186)</sup>1,185 mIsland type: high volcanic; wetNatural threats: rare cyclones

Human impact: main population and administrative centre, airport and hotels; most vegetation below 1000 m damaged or destroyed by domestic and feral animals.

Ecosystems: formerly lowland dry forest; intermediate rain forest in centre with Hibiscus, Piper and Cordyline; montane rain forest and cloud forest above 600 m with Metrosideros, Weinmannia and tree ferns; fringing reefs in some bays.

Special features: western valleys of Haatepuna, Hatihea and Taipi important for birds; feral animals.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants		24		6	11

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds 4 2(1) 1

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

43 island or group endemic species, 24 island endemics, including:

Ilex marquesensis (Aquifoliaceae) endemic, IndeterminateBidens ahnei (Compositae) endemic, IndeterminateBidens cordifolia (Compositae) endemic, IndeterminateBidens jardinii (Compositae) endemic, EndangeredBidens serrulata (Compositae) endemic, IndeterminateCladium nukuhivense (Cyperaceae) endemic, KCyperus consocius (Cyperaceae) endemic, KFimbristylis marquesana (Cyperaceae) endemic, KFimbristylis nukahivensis (Cyperaceae) endemic, K

Cyrtandra nukuhivensis (Gesneriaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Cyrtandra tofiana (Gesneriaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Pennisetum henryanum (Gramineae) endemic, K  
Pennisetum marquisense (Gramineae) endemic, Rare  
Astelia tofii (Liliaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Pelagodoxa henryana (Palmae) endemic, Endangered (RDB), 30  
individuals on one half hectare plot in Ta'ipiva'i Valley  
Psychotria bowermanae (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Psychotria taupotinii (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Psychotria tofiana (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered  
Pelea nukuhivensis (Rutaceae) endemic, Indeterminate

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ducula galeata (Marquesas Pigeon) endemic, western mountain ridges  
and valleys, Endangered (RDB), 45-105 (1970s).

Ptilinopus mercierii mercierii (Marquesas Fruit Dove) endemic  
subspecies, probably extinct.

Pomarea mendozae nukuhivae endemic subspecies, Endangered,  
probably extinct (RDB).

Vini ultramarina (Ultramarine Lorikeet) endemic to Nuku Hiva and  
Ua Pou, Rare (RDB), probably about 20 on northwest part of  
island.

Acrocephalus caffer perennis (Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies,  
common.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 2

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 26

Ua Huka

Area 78 sq. km Altitude 855 m

Island type: high volcanic

Natural threats: rare cyclones

Human impact: vegetation damaged by domestic and feral animals

Ecosystems: formerly lowland dry forest; montane rain forest and cloud  
forest above 600 m with Metrosideros, Weinmannia and tree ferns.

Special features: archaeological site; feral animals; seabird rookery on  
nearby islets of Motu Papa and Epiti.

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

- Vini ultramarina (Ultramarine Lorikeet) introduced, Rare (RDB), ca. 450 (1975).  
Acrocephalus caffer idae (Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies, abundant.  
Pomarea iphis iphis endemic subspecies, common

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

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

Ua Pou

- Area <sup>111.6</sup> 104 sq. km Altitude 1,231 (1,252) m  
 Island type: high volcanic cone  
 Natural threats: rare cyclones  
 Human impact: vegetation destroyed by domestic and feral animals, especially in northwest and up to 1000 m.  
 Ecosystems: formerly lowland dry forest and scrub; montane rain forest and cloud forest above 600 m with Metrosideros, Weinmannia and tree ferns; grasslands and fernlands.  
 Special features: Hohoi Valley important for birds; seabird rookery on nearby islets of Motu Mokohe and Motu Oa; feral donkeys.  
 Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI  
 Plants 6 6  
 Insects  
 Other invert.  
 Rept-Amph.  
 Birds 2 2  
 Mammals  
 Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

- 6 endemic species  
Bidens uapensis (Compositae) endemic, Indeterminate  
Fimbristylis tertia (Cyperaceae) endemic, K  
Rhynchospora marquisensis (Cyperaceae) endemic, K  
Habenaria marquisensis (Orchidaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Psychotria adamsonii (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable  
Psychotria esulcata (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable

Insects

- Other invertebrates  
 Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Vini ultramarina (Ultramarine Lorikeet) endemic to Ua Pou and Nuku Hiva, Rare (RDB), population estimates: 200 (1972), over 500 (1985).

Pomarea mendozae mira (Flycatcher) endemic subspecies, Rare (RDB), 300-400 (1984).

Ptilinopus dupetitihouersii (White-capped Fruit Dove) group endemic, common (1985).

Aerodramus ocistus common (1985)

Acrocephalus caffer dido (Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies, common (1985).

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 17

Motuoa

Flat topped islet, grasses, seabird rookery; uninhabited

Fatu Huku

Area 1.3 sq. km Altitude 360 m

Island type: flat rocky islet, dry

Natural threats: drought, rare cyclones

Human impact: uninhabited

Ecosystems: Pisonia forest

Special features: seabird rookery

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Gallicolumba rubescens (Marquesas Ground Dove) group endemic, Hatutaa and Fatu Huku, Indeterminate (RDB), local status unknown.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 2

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 14



## 170 Hiva Oa 318

Area 241 (150; 320) sq. km Altitude 1,259 (1,190) m

Island type: high volcanic, rugged, wet

Natural threats: rare cyclones

Human impact: vegetation damaged by domestic and feral animals up to 1000 m.

Ecosystems: formerly lowland dry forest; intermediate rain forest on plateaux with Hibiscus, Piper and Cordyline; montane rain forest and cloud forest above 1000 m with Metrosideros, Weinmannia and tree ferns; grasslands and fernlands; fringing reef

Special features: undisturbed valleys around Puamau and Ootua important for birds.

Endemism:	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants		14		1	13
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds		1		1	
Mammals					
Marine life					

## Species of conservation interest

## Plants

14 endemic taxa:

Bidens collina (Compositae) endemic, Indeterminate

Bidens henryi (Compositae) endemic, Indeterminate

Bidens hivoana (Compositae) endemic, Indeterminate

Oparanthus albus (Compositae) endemic, Vulnerable

Carex feanii (Cyperaceae) endemic, Endangered

Cyperus feanii (Cyperaceae) endemic, Rare

Scaevola marquesensis (Goodeniaceae) endemic, K

Korthalsella mumfordii (Ioranthaceae) endemic, Rare

Pandanus mei (Pandanaeae) endemic, K

Ixora spathoidea (Rubiaceae) endemic, Indeterminate

Ixora sp. or subsp. nov. (Rubiaceae) endemic, Indeterminate

Psychotria hivoana (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable

Psychotria mumfordiana (Rubiaceae) endemic, Vulnerable

Hydrocotyle feaniana (Umbelliferae) endemic, Indeterminate

## Insects

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Ptilinopus mercierii tristrami (Red-moustached or Marquesas Fruit Dove) endemic subspecies, probably only surviving population of the species, status uncertain but reported present in 1980.

Pomarea mendozae mendozae endemic subspecies on Hiva Oa and formerly Tahuata, Endangered (RDB), few pairs surviving (1977).

Halcyon godeffroyi (Marquesas Kingfisher) endemic on Hiva Oa and Tahuata, uncommon in 1920's.

Acrocephalus caffer mendanae (Polynesian warbler) endemic subspecies on Hiva Oa and Tahuata, common.

## Mammals

## Marine life

## Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2  
 Human threat 2  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 1  
 Reliability of data 1  
 Human Impact 4  
 Conservation Importance 18

127 ✓ Tahuata

<sup>70.8</sup> Area 52 sq. km <sup>1000</sup> Altitude 999 (1,050) m

Island type: high volcanic, wet

Natural threats: rare cyclones

Human impact: pop. 500 (1960s); vegetation damaged by domestic and feral animals.

Ecosystems: formerly lowland dry forest; montane rain forest and cloud forest; grasslands and fernlands; fringing reefs in some bays.

Special features:

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Lebronnecia kokioides (Malvaceae) monospecific genus endemic to Tahuata (single tree) and Mohotani, Rare (RDB)

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Pomarea mendozae mendozae (Flycatcher) endemic subspecies on Tahuata and Hiva Oa, not seen since 1920's, probably extinct locally.

Halcyon godeffroyi (Marquesas Kingfisher) endemic to Tahuata and Hiva Oa, uncommon in 1920's.

Acrocephalus caffer mendanae (Polynesian Warbler) endemic subspecies on Hiva Oa and Tahuata, common.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 11

105 ✓ Mohotani (Motane)

<sup>15.5</sup> Area 15.5 sq. km <sup>520</sup> Altitude 518 m

Island type: volcanic, with coastal cliffs and gently sloping interior

Natural threats: drought, rare cyclones

Human impact: formerly inhabited, now visited occasionally

Ecosystems: scrub at lower elevations, grassland, woodland and high Pisonia forest in centre.

Special features: feral cats and sheep, undergrowth eaten out causing serious erosion all over island; seabird rookery (10 species breeding).

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants		1		1	1
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds		2			
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Species of conservation interest</u>					
Plants					
1 endemic species:					
<u>Ixora marquesensis</u> (Rubiaceae) endemic, Endangered					
<u>Lebronnecia kokioides</u> (Malvaceae) endemic to Mohotani and Tahuata, only significant population, Rare (RDB)					
Insects					
Other invertebrates					
Reptiles-amphibians					
Birds					
<u>Pomarea mendozae motanensis</u> (Flycatcher) endemic subspecies, 500-700 (1984).					
<u>Acrocephalus caffer consobrinus</u> (Polynesian warbler) endemic subspecies, uncommon.					
Mammals					
Marine life					
<u>Protected area: réserve intégrale</u>					1,554 ha
<u>Ratings</u>					
Natural conservation status 1					
Ecosystem richness 1					
Species richness 1					
Economic pressure 0					
Human threat 0					
Natural vulnerability 2					
Practicality of conservation action 3					
Reliability of data 3					
Human Impact 0					
Conservation Importance 20					
<b>Thomasset Rock</b>					
Rocky islet, isolated.					
<b>Fatuhiva</b>					
Area 78 sq. km Altitude 1,118 (960) m					
Island type: high volcanic eroded cone, wet on west side					
Natural threats: rare cyclones					
Human impact: pop. 300 (1960s); deforestation					
Ecosystems: disturbed vegetation at lower elevations; montane rain forest and cloud forest above 600 m with <u>Metrosideros</u> , <u>Weinmannia</u> and tree ferns; very few corals.					
Special features: feral goats have destroyed vegetation, also pigs, cats, cattle, horses.					
<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VRI
Plants		6		(1)	2
Insects					
Other invert.					
Rept-Amph.					
Birds		2			
Mammals					
Marine life					

Species of conservation interest

Plants

6 endemic species, including:

Cyperus moutona (Cyperaceae) endemic, K

Korthalsella feuana (Loranthaceae) endemic, K

Pelea fatuhivensis (Rutaceae) endemic, Extinct

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Pomarea whitneyi (Large Flycatcher) endemic, common

Acrocephalus caffer fatuhivae (Polynesian Warbler) endemic

subspecies, common.

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 4

Conservation Importance 14

Province XX  
PITCAIRN - GAMBIER ISLANDS - RAPA

[FRENCH POLYNESIA, continued]

Gambier Islands (Iles Gambier)Mangareva

Area 13 sq. km Altitude 441 m

Island type: high volcanicNatural threats: susceptible to fireHuman impact: pop. 700 (1960s); agricultural development; frequent burning on ridges; 98% of surface affected.Ecosystems: forest remnant on southern cliff; Miscanthus reed grassland over most areas; relatively poor barrier reef; lagoon with rich coral fauna on pinnacles, many alcyonarians.Special features: small floraEndemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants 2 2

Insects  
Other invert. 25 25 (25)

Rept-Amph.

Birds 1

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Achyranthes mangarevica (Amaranthaceae) endemic, Extinct or possibly Endangered (RDB)Gouania mangarevica (Rhamnaceae) endemic, Extinct or possibly Endangered

Insects

Other invertebrates

4 genera and 25 species of endodontid land snails, only dead remains after catastrophic extinction found in remaining forest patch in 1934.

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Halcyon gambieri gambieri (Kingfisher) endemic subspecies, status uncertain.

Mammals

Marine life

246 species of fish

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 0

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 6

Conservation Importance 16

**Aukena**Area 1.3 sq. km Altitude 198 mIsland type: volcanic, ruggedNatural threats:Human impact: coconut plantations, visited occasionallyEcosystems:Special features:**Akamaru**Area 1.8 sq. km Altitude 243 mIsland type: volcanic, ruggedNatural threats:Human impact: pop. 2 (1960s), coconut plantationsEcosystems:Special features:**Manui**

Volcanic, introduced rabbits; seabird rookery; visited for bird hunting.

**Kamaka**

Volcanic, not regularly inhabited

**Makaroa**

Volcanic, visited for cultivation and fishing

**Taraurua**

Volcanic; seabird rookery

**Totegegie**

Volcanic; seabird rookery

**Motu Teiko**

Volcanic; seabird rookery

**Agakuitai**

Volcanic (146 m), pop. 2 (1960s)

**Taravai**

Volcanic (5.7 sq. km; 243 m), pop. 12 (1960s) and decreasing.

**Temoe (Timoe)**

Atoll (1.8 m), lagoon enclosed by reef 90 m wide; atoll forest and scrub?, coconut plantations, visited occasionally.

**Rapa**Area 22 (40, 54) sq. km Altitude 633 (650) mIsland type: high volcanic, temperate and moist, on gently sloping submarine platform.Natural threats: vulnerable to fireHuman impact: some agricultural development; burning of vegetation; erosion from overgrazing.Ecosystems: grasslands, cloud forest with tree ferns and epiphytes; rocky coast; marine algal cover up to 70%; coral communities.Special features: estimated 5000 feral goats and 500 cattle (1982), but these may be excessive; seabird rookery on nearby islets.Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants 152 ca 100 66%

Insects

Other invert. 100 98 98% (50)

Rept-Amph.

Birds 2 1

Mammals

Marine life 10%

Species of conservation interest

Plants

Many endemics (66% of 66(76) ferns and 86 angiosperms)

Sandalwood now extinct

Insects

Other invertebrates

5 genera and 100 species of land snails, 98% endemic

17 Endodontidae

1 Partulidae

half extinct by mid-1960s

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Ptilinopus huttoni (Rapa Island Fruit Dove, Koko) endemic, Rare (RDB),  
200-300 in diminishing forest habitat (1975).

Fregatta grallaria titans endemic subspecies, breeds on islets near  
Rapa, possibly Marotiri

Puffinus assimilis myrtae breeds only on islets near Rapa, possibly  
Marotiri.

Mammals

Marine life

high algal cover, up to 70%

61 species of corals in 31 genera

250 species of molluscs with 10% endemics, many herbivores, 3 cowries

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 1

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 2

Human threat 2

Natural vulnerability 1

Practicality of conservation action 1

Reliability of data 1

Human Impact 5

Conservation Importance 24

Marotiri (Bass Islands)

9 volcanic rock pinnacles (26 ha; 105 m) without vegetation; seabird  
rookery.

**PITCAIRN** (dependent territory of the United Kingdom)

Land area 43.5 (36) km<sup>2</sup> Sea area 800,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population 44 (1983) Density 10 persons/km<sup>2</sup> (Pitcairn only)

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

Euphorbia ramosissima (Euphorbiaceae) group endemicGlochidion paniculata (Euphorbiaceae) group endemicCanthium barbatum (Rubiaceae) group endemic

## Insects

no butterflies recorded

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

## Mammals

## Marine life

Pitcairn IslandsPitcairnArea <sup>4.2</sup>4.5 sq. km Altitude <sup>347</sup>394 mIsland type: high volcanic, good soilNatural threats: volcanic eruptionsHuman impact: settled 1790, evacuated temporarily in 1856; cultivation in centre and south; some reforestation.Ecosystems: lowland and probably montane rain forest; scrub; grasslands; rocky coast.Special features: feral goats, introduced plants such as LantanaEndemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants 2

## Insects

## Other invert.

## Rept-Amph.

Birds 1

## Mammals

## Marine life

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

20 ferns, including 2 endemics

## Insects

## Other invertebrates

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

Acrocephalus vaughani vaughani (Pitcairn Warbler) endemic subspecies, other subspecies on Henderson, Rimatara (Austral Islands) and Mangaia (Cook Islands).

2 remaining breeding seabirds

## Mammals

## Marine life

Reptiles



26 Oeno

0.7

Area 0.65 (0.8, 5) sq. km Altitude 4 mIsland type: atollNatural threats:Human impact: largely undisturbed; some coconuts, visited occasionallyEcosystems: atoll forest and scrub, atoll reefsSpecial features: seabird rookery (12 breeding species)Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants 17 2 12%

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph.

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Species of conservation interest

Plants

2 ferns and 15 angiosperms, including 2 endemics

Bidens hendersonensis var. oenoensis endemic variety

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 0

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 0

Natural vulnerability 0

Practicality of conservation action 2

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 0

Conservation Importance 12

49 Henderson 24°22'S, 128°20'W

Area 32 (37) sq. km Altitude 33 (31) mIsland type: raised coral platform with slight depression in centre, 15 m undercut cliffs and karstic surface.Natural threats:Human impact: visited occasionally to cut wood for carving (Thespesia and Santalum), a few coconuts and citrus planted at landing place, otherwise undisturbed.Ecosystems: dense limestone forest with Pandanus tectorius (5-10 m tall), high endemism, centre more sparsely vegetated; fringing reef 200 m wide to north and northwest (CRD).Special features: seabird rookery (15 breeding species); green turtle nesting area.

<u>Endemism:</u>	Total sp.	No. endemic	% endemic	E	VR1
Plants	63	10	16%		2
Insects		11			
Other invert.	14	4	29%		
Rept-Amph.					
Birds	4	4	100%		
Mammals	1	0			
Marine life		3			

Species of conservation interest

## Plants

9 ferns and 54 native higher plants, including 10 endemics:

Heliotropium anomalum var. candidum (Boraginaceae) endemic

Bidens hendersonensis var. hendersonensis and var. subspathulata

(Compositae) endemic, Rare (RDB) primitive tree composite

Geniostoma hendersonense (Loganiaceae) endemic

Myrsine hosakae (Myrsinaceae) endemic

Pandanus sp. nov. (Pandanaeae) endemic

Peperomia hendersonensis (Piperaceae) endemic

Santalum hendersonense (Santalaceae) endemic

Nesoluma st.-johnianum (Sapotaceae) endemic

Celtis paniculata var. viridis (Ulmaceae) endemic

## Insects

Devagama fasciata (Homoptera) endemic

Devagama insularis (Homoptera) endemic

Devagama maculatus (Homoptera) endemic

Atylana parmula thalna (Homoptera) endemic

Ugyops sp. (Homoptera) endemic

Catacanthus taiti (Hemiptera) endemic

Coleotichus sp. (Hemiptera) endemic

Lallemandrana insignis insignis (Homiptera) endemic

Rhyncogonas hendersoni (Coleoptera) endemic

Microcryptorhynchus orientissimus (Coleoptera) endemic

Dacus setinervis (Diptera) endemic

## Other invertebrates

14 land snails, including 3 endemic species and 1 subspecies:

Diastole glaucina (Helicarionidae) endemic

Tubuaia hendersoni (Achatinellidae) endemic

Tornatellides oblongus parvulus (Achatinellidae) endemic subspecies

Minidonta hendersoni (Endodontidae) endemic

4 other species may prove to be endemic

## Reptiles-amphibians

## Birds

4 land birds, all endemic:

*for 2000* Nesophylax ater (Henderson Rail, Chicken Bird) endemic, good population but vulnerable.

Ptilinopus insularis (Henderson Fruit Dove) endemic

Vini stepheni (Henderson Lorikeet) endemic

Acrocephalus vaugheni taiti (Henderson Warbler) endemic subspecies

## Mammals

## Marine life

probable high level of endemism, only molluscs studied:

Engina fuscolineata endemic

Tritonidea difficilis endemic

Tritonidea rosacea endemic

Calliostoma roseopictum

Proposed protected area: to be nominated as World Heritage site

on the grounds of its unique geological formations

Ratings

Natural conservation status 4  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 1  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 22

Ducie

Area 0.7 sq. km Altitude 4 m

Island type: atoll, lagoon with poor water circulation

Natural threats:

Human impact: uninhabited, rarely visited

Ecosystems: atoll forest; atoll reefs and lagoon, reef corals mostly recently dead (1970), extensive algae and coralline algae (CRD).

Special features: seabird rookery (12 breeding species)

Species of conservation interest

Plants

3 plant species

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

Birds

Mammals

Marine life

14 species of corals

50 species of molluscs

138 fish species (poor)

Ratings

Natural conservation status 3  
 Ecosystem richness 0  
 Species richness 0  
 Economic pressure 0  
 Human threat 0  
 Natural vulnerability 0  
 Practicality of conservation action 2  
 Reliability of data 2  
 Human Impact 0  
 Conservation Importance 11

## TERRITORIES OF CHILE

256 / **Easter** (Isla de Pascua, Rapa Nui)

Area 166 sq. km Altitude 600 m

Island type: high volcanic

Natural threats:

Human impact: pop. 1,200 (1960s); deforested through overpopulation in prehistoric times; grazing; many introduced species.Ecosystems: grasslands with Stipa, Nasella, introduced Sporobolus indicus and Cynodon dactylon; bog in crater with outer swamp of Polygonium and Scirpus, Campylopus in centre.Special features: 2 crater lakes including Rano Kao crater with bog; giant statues and archaeological sites.Endemism: Total sp. No. endemic % endemic E VRI

Plants 45 5 11% (1)

Insects

Other invert.

Rept-Amph. 2

Birds 4

Mammals

Marine life 15%

Species of conservation interest

Plants

150 species, 45 indigenous

Sophora toromiro only recorded tree, endemic, extinct in wildCampylopus turficola (moss) endemic, in crater bog

3 endemic grasses

Insects

Other invertebrates

Reptiles-amphibians

2 species

Birds

4 terrestrial species and 3 seabirds

Mammals

Marine life

high level of species endemism

Gastropods 15%

Bivalves 2.7%

Protected area

Rapa-Nui National Park (II)

6,800 ha

Ratings

Natural conservation status 0

Ecosystem richness 0

Species richness 1

Economic pressure 0

Human threat 1

Natural vulnerability 0

Practicality of conservation action 3

Reliability of data 2

Human Impact 1

Conservation Importance 15

## Sala y Gomez (Isla Sala y Gomez)

Volcanic, 2 hills of bare rock (29 m) joined by narrow isthmus

INDEX TO ISLANDS

Abaiang	172	Atafu	167
Abemama	172	Atata	153
Admiralty Islands	65	Atiu	186
Aqakautai	223	Aua	68
Agrihan	8	Aukena	223
Aguijan	14	Aunu'u	164
Ahe	202	Aur	42
Ahunui	207	Austral Islands	190
Ailinginae	44	Avea	142
Ailinglaplap	46	Awin	67
Ailuk	41	Baaba	110
Aitutaki	185	Babase	62
Aiwa	145	Babeldaob	20
Akamaru	223	Bagabag	52
Akiaki	207	Bagaman	57
Akib	67	Bakawari	71
Alamagan	9	Baker	182
Alcester	53	Balabio	110
Aleipata Islands	162	Balalai	74
Ali'ite	85	Ball's Pyramid	118
Alim	66	Baluan	66
Alite Reef	83	Balum	62
Alofi	158	Bam	52
Alokan	81	Banaba	171
Amanu	207	Banks Islands	92
Ambitle	62	Baroro Fa	80
Ambrym	97	Baroro Ite	80
Amphlett Group	55	Basilaki	51
Anaa	205	Bass Islands (Santa Cruz Is.)	89
Anatahan	11	(Bass Islands) (Rapa)	224
Anatom	101	Bat	66
Aniwa	100	Batiki	139
Ant	36	Bau	135
Anuanuraro	208	Beautemps-Beaupre	111
Anuanurunga	208	Bekana	130
Anuta	90	Belau	18
Aoba	95	Belep Islands	110
Aor'e	95	Beliliou	24
Apaataki	203	Bellona	85
Apolima	161	Bellona Reefs	103
Aranuka	172	Beqa	136
Aratika	204	Beru	173
Arnavon	79	Biker	40
Arno	42	Bikini	44
Arorae	173	Bipi	66
Arutua	203	Bird Island	136
Ascuncion	8	Birnie	174
Ashmore Reef	121	Bismarck Archipelago	58
Asie	74	Blup Blup	52
Astrolabe Reefs	111	Boang	62
Ata	154	Bokaak	39
'Ata (north Tonga)	150	Boot Reef	121
'Ata (south Tonga)	155	Bora Bora	195

## Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

## Annex: Oceania Island List

- 231 -

Bougainville	70	Efate	98
Budd Reef	126	Egum Atoll	53
Budibudi Islands	54	Eiao	213
Buena Vista	81	Elato	29
Buka	71	Elingi	88
Bukatatanoa Reefs	144	Elizabeth Reef	118
Bulia	141	Eloaua	64
Buninga	98	Emae	98
Butaritari	171	Emananus	64
Cagalai	135	Emao	99
Cakau Lekaleka	145	Emirau	64
Cakau Momo	139	Enderbury	174
Calvados Chain (Canton)	57 174	Enwetak	44
Caroline	180	Engineer Group	51
Caroline Islands	18	Eori	132
Carondelet Reef	176	Eot	31
Cheeseman	122	Epi	97
Chelbacheb	22	Erikub	42
Chesterfield Isles	103	Erromango	99
Choiseul	75	Espiritu Santo	94
(Christmas)	178	Etal	34
Cicia	144	Etarik	98
Cikobia	127	Etten	32
Cikobia-i-Lau	143	'Eua	154
Circular Reef	66	'Euaiki	154
Cobia	126	Ewose	97
Conflict Group	56	Exploring Isles	142
Conway Reef	147	Faaite	205
Cook Islands	183	Fabre	109
Cook Reef	98	Fafa	153
Coral Sea Territory	120	Faila	81
Coringa Islets	120	Fairway Reef	103
Crown	52	Fais	27
Curtis	122	Fakahina	207
Dai	82	Fakafo	168
Danisavo	81	Fakarava	205
Deboyne Islands	56	Falea	98
D'Entrecasteaux Islands	54	Fana	25
D'Entrecasteaux Reefs	109	Fanapanges	31
Diamond Islets	121	Fangatau	207
Dobu	55	Fangataufa	209
Dravuni	141	(Fanning)	177
Drawaqa	131	Fanuatapu	162
Druadrua	130	Farallon de Medinilla	12
Dublon	33	Farallon de Pajaros	7
Ducie	228	Faraulep	28
Dudune	113	Fatu Huku	217
Duff Islands	88	Fatuhiva	220
Dugumenu	53	Fatutaka	90
Duke of York	61	Fauro	74
Dyaul	63	Fayu	33
Easter	229	Feders Islands	66
Eastern Fields Reef	57	Fefan	32
Eauripik	27	Feni Islands	62
Ebon	47	Fera	80
		Fergusson	55

Fetokopunga	152	Hermit Islands	66
Filippo Reef	181	Hikueru	207
Flint	180	Hiti	206
Florida Islands	81	Hiu	91
Foa	151	Hiva Oa	218
Fonoifua	152	Hofliua	125
Fonuafo'ou	152	Hoi	81
Fonuaika	152	Horne Islands	157
Fonualei	149	Horno Islands	66
Forrest Reef	88	Howland	182
Fotuha'a	151	Huahine	196
Fukave	154	(Hull)	175
Fulaga	146	Hunga	150
Funafuti	169	Hunga Ha'apai	152
Futuna (Vanuatu)	101	Hunga Tonga	152
Futuna (Wallis & Futuna)	157	Hunter	114
Gaferut	28	Huon	109
Gagil Tamil	26	Ifalik	28
Galoo (Vanua Levu Group)	130	(Ilot de Sable)	212
Galoo (Kadavu Group)	141	Indispensable Reefs	74
Gambier Islands	222	Isle of Pines	110
(Gardner)	176	Iwa	53
Garove	61	Jabwot	46
Gau	139	Jaluit	46
(Gau) (Santa Maria)	94	Jalun	67
Gawa	53	Jarvis	181
Gazelle Reef	111	Jemo	41
Gevo	130	Johnston Islands	66
Ghaghe	80	Kabara	145
Ghizo	76	Kadavu (Mamanuca Group)	132
Gilbert Islands	171	Kadavu (Kadavu Group)	140
Goodenough	54	Kadomo	132
Great Astrolabe Reef	141	Kadovar	52
Great Sea Reef	130	Kaileuna	53
Green Islands	72	Kairiri	52
Guadalcanal	81	Kalau	155
Guam	15	Kamaka	223
Guguan	10	Kanacea	143
Ha'afeva	151	Kaniet Islands	66
Ha'ano	151	Kanton	174
Ha'apai Group	151	Kao	150
Hae	81	Kapa	150
Hakaumama'o Reef	153	Kapinagamarangi	35
Hall Islands	33	karkar	52
Hankow Reef	52	Karoni	145
Hao	207	Katafaga	144
Haraiki	207	Katiu	206
Hatana	125	Kauehi	204
Hatutaa	212	Kaukura	203
Hazard	122	Kavachi	79
Heina	67	Kavewa	130
Helen	25	(Kayangel)	19
Henderson	226	Kelelesia	152
Herald Cays	120	Kerehikapa	79
Herald Isles (Kermadec)	122	Kermadec Islands	121
Hereheretue	208	Kia	130

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania  
Annex: Oceania Island List

- 233 -

Kiabu	143	Logeia	51
Kibobo	142	Loh	92
Kili	47	Lolobau	61
Kingman Reef	181	Lologhan	81
Kioa	127	Lomaiiviti Group	137
Kiritimati	178	Long	51
Kiriwina	53	Lopevi	97
Kitava	53	Lord Howe	118
Kohinggo	78	Los-Negros	66
Koile	52	Los Reyes Islands	66
Koloa	150	Losap	34
Kolombangara	77	Lou	66
Kombuana	81	Louisiade Archipelago	56
Komo	145	Loun	81
Korasahalu Reef	82	Loyalty Islands	111
Koro	138	Luzhoko	151
(Koror)	21	Luf	66
Kosciusko Bank	169	Lukunor	34
Kosrae	37	Lusancay Islands	52
Kotu	151	Lyra Reef	63
Koutoumo	111	Maanaoba	83
Kuata	131	Maap	26
Kuria	172	Mabua	63
Kwaiawata	53	Mabualau	135
Kwajalein	45	Mabulica Reef	139
Lae	45	Macauley	122
Laika	97	Macuata	135
Lakao	88	Macuata-i-Wai	130
Lakeba	144	Madau	53
Lalona	152	Maewo	96
Lamotrek	29	Magdclaine Cays	120
Late	150	Mago	144
Late-i-Toga	144	Magusaigi	74
Late-i-Viti	144	Mahur	62
Lau Group	142	Maiana	172
Laucala	129	Maiao	197
Laumuan	81	Majuro	42
Lavongai	63	Makada	61
Le Leizour	109	Makaroa	223
Lekeleka	152	Makatea	201
Leleuvia	135	Makemo	206
Leli	83	Makin	171
Leliogat	113	Makodroga	138
Leru	80	Makogai	138
Levuka	132	Makuluva	135
Lib	45	Makura	98
Lif	62	Malaita	82
Lifou	112	Malake	135
Lifuka	151	Malakobi	80
Lihir	62	Malakula	96
Lihou Reef	120	Malamala	132
Likiep	41	Malaulalo	85
Line Islands	176	Malaupaina	85
Linua	92	Malden	179
Liot	67	Malendok	62
Lofanga	151	Mali (Fiji)	130



Mali (PNG)	62	Matthew	114
Malima	142	Matuku (Fiji)	140
Malinoa	153	Matuku (Tonga)	151
Malo	95	Matureivavao	209
Maloelap	42	Maug Islands	7
Malolo	132	Mauke	187
Malolo Lailai	132	Maupihaa	194
Malum	72	Maupiti	195
Mamanuca Group	132	Mbanika	81
Mana (Mamanuca Group)	132	Mbathakana	83
Mana (Lau Group)	147	Mbava	76
Manam	52	Mbero	80
Mane	80	Mbokonimbeti	81
Mangaia	188	Mborokua	80
Mangalonga	81	Mbuke	66
Mangareva	222	Mbulo	79
Mango	152	McKean	176
Mania	74	Meama	151
Manihi	202	Mehetia	199
Manihiki	184	Mejit	41
Manila Reef	30	Mere Lava	94
Manono	161	Merig	94
Manra	175	Merir	25
Manu	68	Metoma	92
Manua Islands	165	Middleton Reef	118
Manuae (Cook Islands)	185	Mili	43
Manuae (Society Islands)	194	Minto Reef	35
Manuhangi	207	Misima	56
Manui	223	Mitiaro	186
Manus	65	Moala	140
Maqewa	126	Moce	144
Marabo	145	Moe	81
Marakei	171	Moen	33
Meramasike	83	Mohotani	219
Marapa	82	Mokil	37
Mare	113	Mole	66
Maria (Austral Islands)	190	Mono	75
Maria (Tuamotu)	210	Monu	132
Marokau	207	Monuafe	154
Maron	67	Monuriki	132
Marotiri	224	Moorea	197
Marquesas Islands	211	(Mopelia)	194
Marshall Bennett Islands	53	Morane	210
Marshall Islands	39	Mortlock Islands	34
Maruaon	80	Moses Reef	191
Marutea (North)	207	Mota	93
Marutea (South)	210	Mota Lava	93
Masahet	62	Motu Iti	214
Masamasa	74	Motu One (Society Islands)	193
Massong Islands	66	Motu One (Marquesas)	212
Matacawa Levu	131	Motu Teiko	223
Matagi	129	Motuua	217
Mataiva	200	Moturiki	138
Matamanoa	132	Motutapu	154
Matanuku	141	Motutunga	205
Mataso	98	Mo'unga'one	151

## Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

## Annex: Oceania Island List

- 235 -

Mouse	66	New Hebrides	94
Mundua Islands	61	New Ireland	61
Munia	142	Ngatik	36
Murilo	34	Ngcheangel	19
Mururoa	209	Ngeaur	24
Muschu	52	Ngebäd	24
Mussau	64	Ngedbus	23
Muwo	53	Ngemelachel	22
Muyua	53	Ngemlis	23
Nacula	131	Ngerchaol	22
Naigani	135	Ngercheu	23
Nairai	139	Ngerchong	24
Naitauba	142	Ngerkebesang	21
Nama	34	Ngeruangel	19
Namalata	143	Ngerukuid	22
Namara	141	Nggatokae	79
Namena Lala	129	Nggela	81
Namoluk	34	Ngulu	26
Namonuito	30	Nguna	99
Namorik	47	Niau	203
Namu	46	Nidero	80
Namu'a	162	Nihiru	207
Namuka-i-Lau	145	Nikumaroro	176
Nananu-i-Cake	135	Nikunau	173
Nananu-i-Ra	135	Ninigo	67
Nanuk	61	Niniva	151
Nanuku	136	Nissan	72
Nanuku Reef	126	Niuafu'ou	148
Nanumanga	168	Niuatoputapu	149
Nanumea	168	Niue	156
Nanuya Balavu	131	Niulakita	169
Napuka	206	Niutao	168
Narage	61	Nomuka	152
Narara	131	Nomuka Iki	152
Nasai	54	Nomwin	34
Nassau	184	Nonouti	172
Naukacuyu	131	Norfolk	115
Nauna	66	Normanby	56
Nauru	170	North Astrolabe Reef	141
Nautanivono	132	North Solomon Islands	70
Navadra	132	Northern Mariana Islands	7
Naviti	131	Northwestern Islands	66
Navutu-i-Loma	145	Nuakata	51
Navutu-i-Ra	145	Nuapapu	150
Nayabo	146	Nudha	82
Nayau	144	Nughu	82
Neilson Reef	192	Nuguria	72
Nendo	87	Nui	168
Nengonengo	207	Nukapu	88
Necoh	30	Nuku	154
Nepean	117	Nuku Cikobia Reef	142
New Britain	59	Nuku Hiva	214
New Caledonia	104	Nuku Levu	135
New Georgia	78	Nukubalati	125
New Guinea	48	Nukubasaga	125
(New Hanover)	63	Nukufetau	152

Nukufetau	169	Papatura Fa	80
Nukulaelae	169	Papatura Ite	80
Nukulau	135	Papialou Islands	66
Nukumanu	72	Paraoa	207
Nukunamo	151	Parem	32
Nukunonu	167	Pata	30
Nukuoro	35	Pavuvu	81
Nukupule	151	Pele	99
Nukusemanu	125	(Peleliu)	24
Nukutavake	208	Pelelun	67
Nukutipipi	209	Penrhyn	183
Nukutolu	144	Pentecost	96
Nupani	88	Peterson Reefs	66
Nu'ulua	162	Petrie Reef	111
Nu'utele	162	Philip	117
(Ocean)	171	(Phoenix)	175
Oema	74	Phoenix Islands	174
Oema Atoll	74	Pikelot	29
Oeno	226	Pinaki	208
Ofolanga	151	Pingelap	37
Ofu	165	Pinipel	72
Ogea Oriki	147	Pio	85
Ogea Levu	146	Piru	74
Olimarao	28	Pirumeri	74
Olorua	145	Pitcairn	225
Olosenga	165	Pocklington Reef	54
Omona	80	Pohnpei	36
Onevai	154	Polle	30
Ono	141	(Ponape)	36
Ono-i-Lau	147	Poporang	74
Onotoa	173	Popu	80
Ontong Java	74	Pukapuka (Cook Islands)	184
Oreor	21	Pukapuka (Tuamotu)	207
Oroluk	35	Pukarua	208
Orona	175	Pulap	30
Ottilean Reef	61	Pulo Anna	25
Otu Tolu Group	152	Pulusuk	30
'O'ua	152	Puluwat	30
Ouen	110	Purdy Islands	66
Ouvea	112	Galito	132
Ovaka	150	Gamea	129
Ovalau	137	Gata	135
Ovau	74	Geleleva	125
Paama	97	Gilaqila	142
Pagan	9	Goma	135
Pak	66	Rabi	127
Pakin	36	Raiatea	196
(Palau)	18	Raivavae	192
Palmerston	185	Rakahanga	183
Palmyra	181	Ralik Chain	43
Pam Islands	66	Rambutyo	66
Panaeati	56	Ramos	80
Panatinane	57	Rangiroa	201
Panawina	57	Ranongga	76
Pangaimotu (Vava'u Group)	150	Raoul	121
Pangaimotu (Tongatapu Gr)	154	Rapa	223

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania  
Annex: Oceania Island List

- 237 -

Raraka	205	Sawa-i-Lau	131
Raranitiqa	126	Schouten Islands	52
Raroia	206	(Scilly)	194
Rarotonga	187	(Seventy Islands)	22
Rat	66	Shepherd Islands	97
Ratak Chain	39	Sherburne Reef	66
Ravahere	207	Shortland	74
Rawaki	175	Sideia	51
Reao	208	Siis	32
Reef Islands (Solomon Is.)	88	Sikaiana	74
Reef Islands (Vanuatu)	92	Sikopo	79
Reid Reef	144	Silapsope	75
Reitoru	207	Simberi	63
Rekareka	207	Simbo	76
Rendova	78	Society Islands	193
Rennell	86	Soghonara	81
Rimatara	190	Solo	142
Ringgold Isles (Rock Islands)	125 22	Solomon Islands	69
Romonum	31	Solomon Sea Islands	52
Roncador Reef	74	Sonsorol	25
Rongelap	44	Sorol	27
Rongrik	44	Sovu	142
Rose Atoll	166	Starbuck	179
Rossel	57	Stirling	75
Rota	14	Sudest	57
Rotuma	124	Sulei	80
Rua Sura	82	(Sunday)	121
Rumung	26	Surprise	109
Rurutu	191	Susui	143
Russell Islands	80	Suwarrow	184
Sabben Islands	66	Swains Island	167
Sae Islands	66	(Sydney)	175
St. Andrew Islands	66	Tabar	63
St. Matthias Group	64	Tabiteuea	173
Saipan	12	Tabuaeran	177
Sakar	51	Taenga	206
Sala y Gomez	229	Tafahi	149
Sama	67	(Tagula)	57
Samarai	51	Tahaa	195
Samasuma	67	Tahanea	205
Samoa Islands	159	Tahiti	198
San Cristobal	84	Tahuata	219
San Jorge	80	Tai	132
San Miguel Islands	66	Taiaro	204
Sanaroa	55	Taina	81
Santa Ana	85	Taiof	71
Santa Catalina	85	Taka	40
Santa Cruz Islands	87	Takakoto	208
Santa Isabel	80	Takapoto	202
Sariba	51	Yakaroo	203
Sarigan	10	Takume	206
Satawal	29	Takutea	185
Satawan	35	Takuu	72
Savai'i	160	Talele Islands	60
Savo	81	Tamana	173
		Tanga Islands	62

Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania  
Annex: Oceania Island List

- 238 -

Tanna	100	Tomotu Neo	88
Tanoa	152	Tomotu Noi	88
(Taongi)	39	Tong	66
Taqua Rocks	141	Tongariki	98
Tarauruoa	223	Tongatapu	153
Taravai	223	Tongoa	97
Tarawa	172	Tonumea	152
Tarawai	52	Torres Islands	91
Tatafa	151	Totegegie	223
Tatau	63	Totiu	31
Tau	165	Totoya	140
Tauere	207	Tovu	135
Taumako	89	Tovuka	126
Tava Na Sici	145	Treasury Islands	75
Tavea	130	Tregrosse Reef	121
Taveuni	127	Trobriand Islands	53
Tavewa	131	Truk Islands	30
Tavua	132	Tuamotu Archipelago	200
Tawainave	135	Tuanake	206
Te Ako	88	(Tubuai)	191
Te Anu	90	Tulaghi	81
Tefa	62	Tuleki	88
Tefala	97	Tulun	72
Tegua	92	Tungue	152
Tekokota	207	Tupai	195
Telekitonga	152	Tupuai	191
Telekiveva'u	152	Tureia	209
Telin	81	Tutuba	95
Tematangi	209	Tutuila	163
Temoe	223	Tuvalu	168
Tenararo	209	Tuvana-i-Colo	147
Tenarunga	209	Tuvana-i-Ra	147
Tench	63	Tuvuca	144
Tepoto	205	Ua Huka	215
Tepoto	206	Ua Pou	216
Teraina	176	Uama	55
Tetepare	78	Udot	31
Tetiara	198	Uea	125
Thomasset Rock	220	Ufaon	81
Three Sisters Islands	85	Ugaga	136
Tiga	113	'Uiha	151
Tikehau	200	Ujae	45
Tikei	203	Ujelang	43
Tikopia	90	Uki Ni Masi	85
Tinakula	88	Ulaka	88
Tingwon Group	64	Ulawa	83
Tinian	13	Ulithi	27
Toau	204	Ulu	61
Tobi	25	Uman	32
Tofua	151	Umboi	58
Toga	92	Unea	61
Tokelau	167	Uoa	113
Tokoriki	132	Uoleva	151
Toku	150	Upolu	161
Tol	30	(Uracas)	7
Tolokiwa	51	Ureparapara	92

## Review of the Protected Areas System of Oceania

## Annex: Oceania Island List

- 239 -

Utrik	40	Wawiwa	55
'Utungake	150	Waya	131
Utupua	89	Wayasewa	131
Uvea	157	Wei	52
Vaghena	75	West Fayu	29
Vahanga	209	Western	66
Vahitahi	207	Whirlwind Reefs	61
Vairaatea	207	White Rock	131
Vaitupu	168	Winslow Reef	174
Vakuta	53	Witu Islands	61
Vanavana	209	Woleai	28
Vanguna	79	Wonei	30
Vanikolo	89	(Woodlark)	53
Vanua Balava	143	Wotho	45
Vanua Lava (Vanuatu)	93	Wotje	41
Vanua Levu	126	Wuvulu	68
Vanua Levu (small)	132	Yabu	141
Vanua Vatu	145	Yacata	144
Vanuakula	141	Yadua	129
Vanuamasi	144	Yadua Taba	129
Vatoo	147	Yagasa Cluster	145
Vatu Lailai	137	Yagasalevu	145
Vatu Levu	137	Yande	110
Vatu Savu	137	Yanuca	126
Vatu Vara	144	Yanuca	136
Vatu-i-Lami	135	Yanuya	132
Vatu-i-Ra	135	Yap	26
Vatulele	136	Yaqaga	130
Vauvilliers	113	Yaqeta	131
Vava'u	150	Yasawa	131
Vealaviru	75	Yaukuvelailai	141
Vekai	144	Yaukuvelevu	141
Vella Lavella	75	Yavu	126
Vetaua	125	Yavuce	146
Viti Levu	133	Yeina	57
Viwa	131		
Viwa	135		
Vogali	66		
Vokeo	52		
Vomo	132		
Vonavona	78		
Vorovoro	130		
Vostok	180		
Vot Tande	92		
Vuaqava	145		
Vuata Ono	147		
Vuata Vatoa	147		
Vurolevu	141		
Wailagi Lala	142		
Wakaya	138		
Walis	52		
Wallis Islands	157		
Walpole	114		
Wamea	55		
(Washington)	176		
Watom	61		

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