

Conservation Outcomes • Caribbean Islands Hotspot

Conservation Outcomes Caribbean Islands Hotspot
 1:14,000,000
 projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
 central meridian 72.2° west longitude
 standard parallels 15° & 24° north latitude

- hotspot boundary
- Key Biodiversity Area, CEPF Priority*
- Key Biodiversity Area*
- protected area†
- country border (mainland)
- country border (overseas)
- town (national capitals underlined)
- inset map extent

* Key Biodiversity Areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes.
 † IUCN Categories Ia, Ib, B-VI

Bahamas National Trust
 Bath University
 BirdLife International
 Conservation International, Science & Knowledge Division
 Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
 Global Shoreline Database, January 2011, Version (GDAIS)
 Group, Singapore
 New York Botanical Garden
 Society for Conservation Partnerships
 Société Audubon Haiti
 TNC – Caribbean Program
 VM&D, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
 World Database of Protected Areas, 2011

This map was produced by the
 Conservation Mapping Program
 K. Koening – Cartographer
 Conservation International
 2011 Crystal Drive
 Arlington, VA, 22202
 © August 2011 CI

Key Biodiversity Areas in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot
 The Caribbean Islands Hotspot consists mainly of three large groups of islands between North and South America: the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles (Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba, and Hispaniola, which includes the Dominican Republic and Haiti), and the Lesser Antilles (an arc of islands in the eastern Caribbean Sea and in the southern Caribbean Sea just north of South America). While the hotspot spans more than 4 million km² of ocean, it covers only about 230,000 km² of land area, with the four islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica and Puerto Rico making up around 90 percent of the land area.

The Caribbean Islands Hotspot supports a wealth of biodiversity within its terrestrial ecosystems, with a high proportion of species found nowhere else on Earth. It includes about 11,000 plant species, of which 72% are endemics. For vertebrates, remarkably high proportions of endemic species characterize the herpetofauna (100% of 189 amphibian species and 95% of 520 reptile species), likely due to their low dispersal rates, in contrast to the more mobile birds (26% of 564 species) and mammals (74% of 69 species). Species endemic to the hotspot represent 2.6% of the world's 300,000 known plant species and 3.5% of the world's 27,298 known vertebrate species.

This map depicts site-scale targets for biodiversity conservation, known as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), for the Caribbean Islands Hotspot. These are sites that are globally significant for biodiversity conservation and are considered actually or potentially manageable for conservation. KBAs

contain globally-threatened species that require site-scale conservation to prevent extinction in the short- to medium-term. The IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species documents 792 species that are listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.

A total of 284 KBAs were identified for threatened mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, sea turtles, and plants in the Caribbean. The number and boundaries of KBAs in the region will undoubtedly grow as improved information becomes available on these and other taxonomic groups, such as freshwater fish and invertebrates. KBA boundaries were delineated based on information on the habitat requirements of species, natural borders such as altitudinal levels or ecotones, and management units such as existing protected areas.

Today, no more than 23,000 km², or 10% of the original vegetation, remains in a pristine state in the hotspot. By percentage, amphibians and mammals are the most threatened of the taxonomic groups assessed by the IUCN, at 77 percent and 59 percent respectively. The Alliance for Zero Extinction, a joint initiative of 67 biodiversity conservation organizations dedicated to preventing the imminent extinction of the world's most threatened species, has identified the last remaining sites for 69 threatened species in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot. Among these sites is Haiti's Massif de la Hotte, a KBA that is the only home for 15 globally-threatened species. Other sites in the hotspot also contain large numbers of globally-threatened species, such as Cockpit Country and Litchfield Mountain – Matheson's Run in Jamaica, which have 58 and 44 globally-threatened species, respectively.

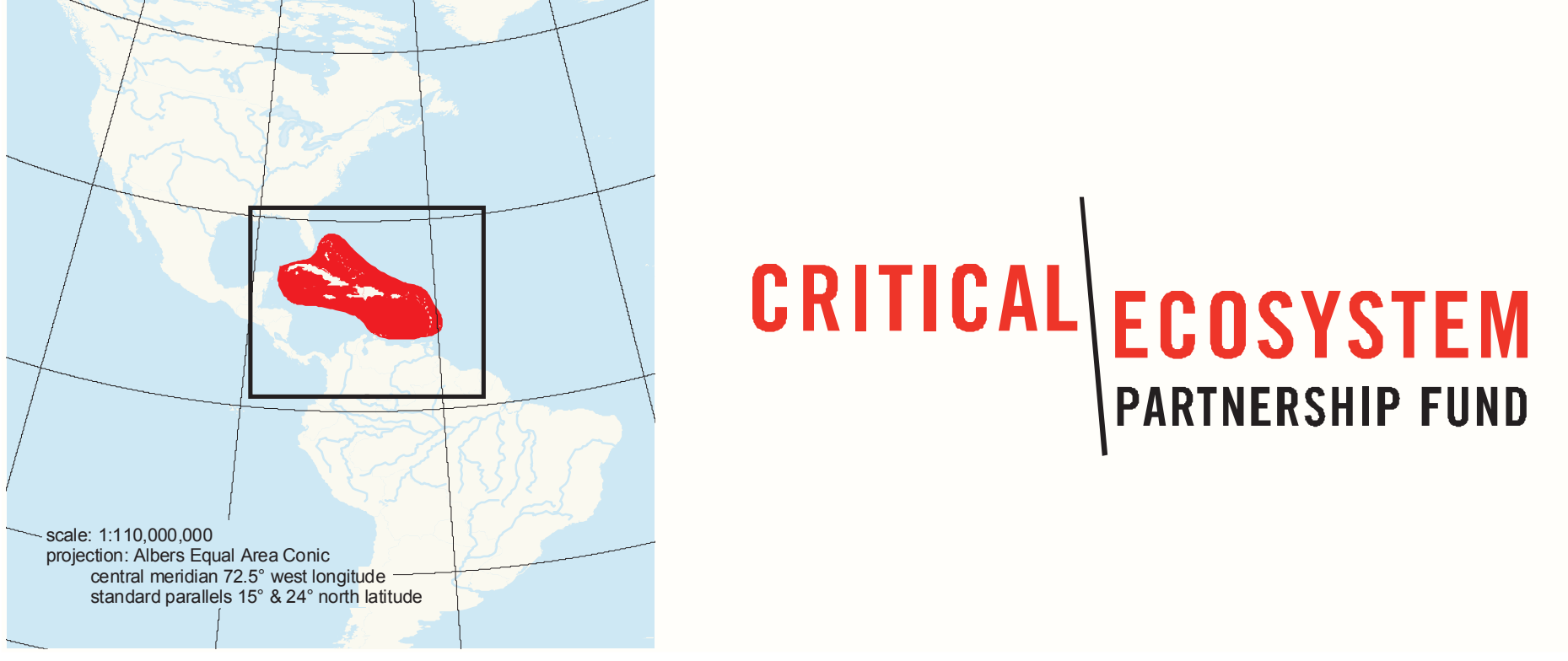
The main threats to the terrestrial biodiversity of the insular Caribbean are habitat destruction and fragmentation due to agriculture, urban tourism and industrial/commercial development driven by increasing population and affluence; overexploitation of living resources; and predation and competition by invasive alien species. Climate change is an increasingly significant threat. Targeted conservation is urgently needed to combat these threats. Protecting the biodiversity of the region by safeguarding KBAs may be achieved by declaring new protected areas, strengthening management of existing protected areas, working towards community-based resource management, implementing ecosystem service payments for conservation, promoting ecotourism, and other initiatives.

For more information, visit www.cepf.net.

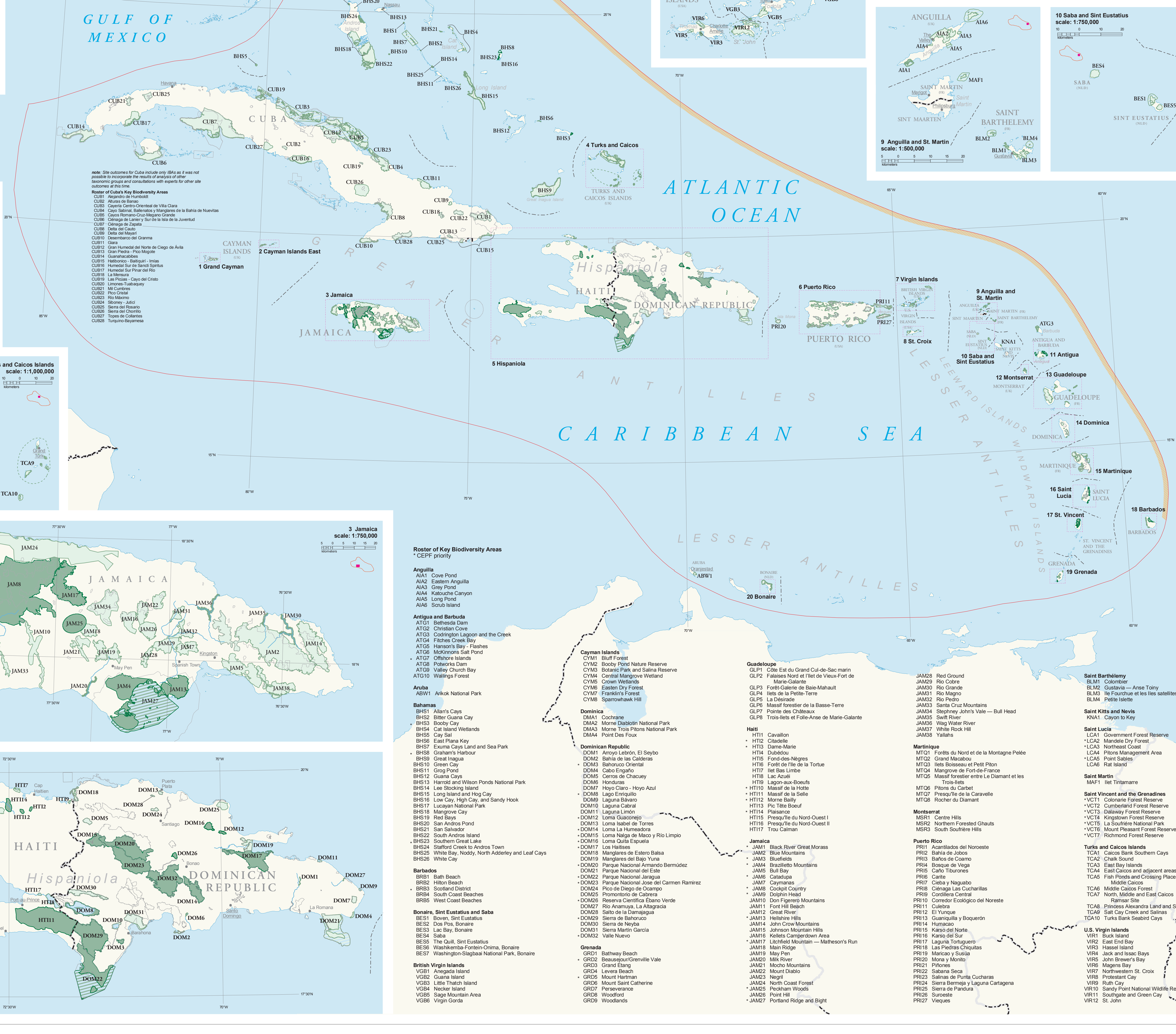
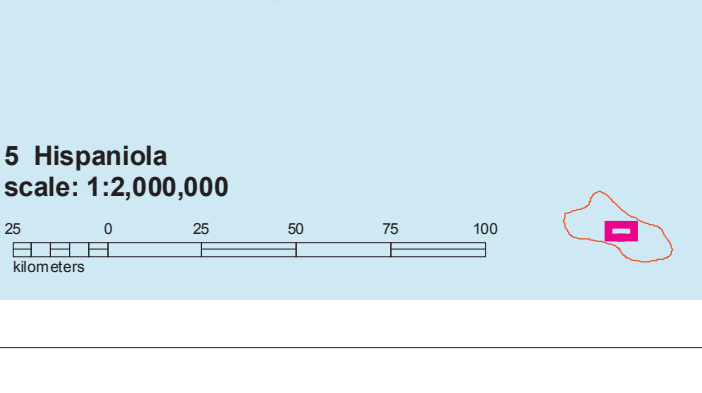
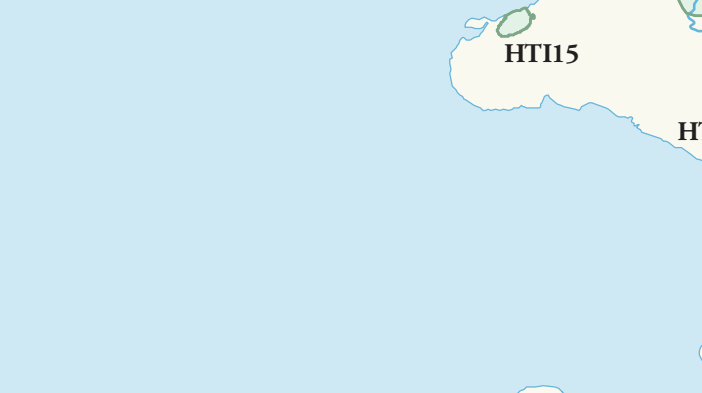
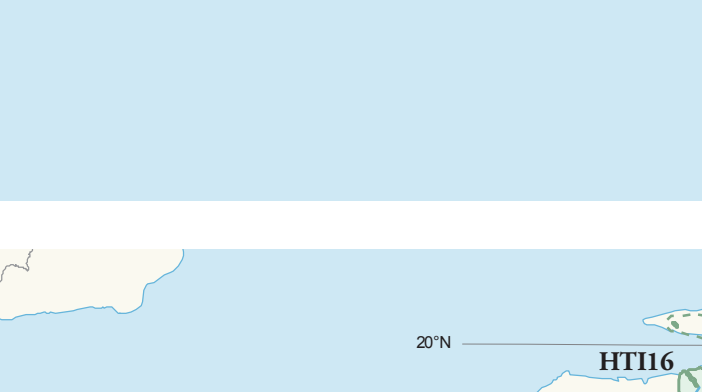
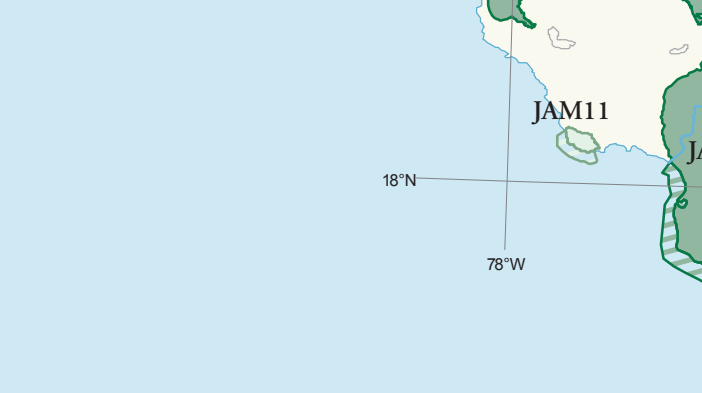
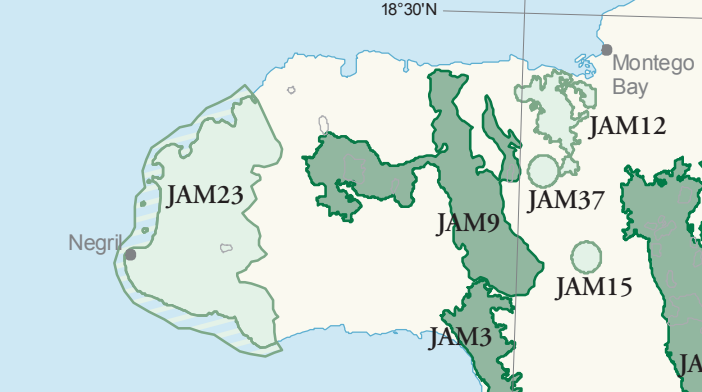
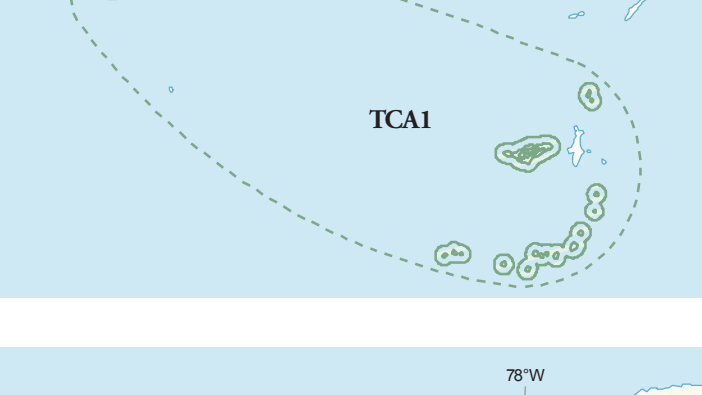
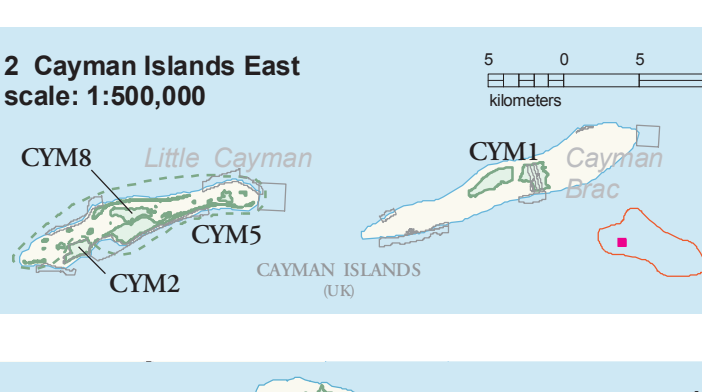
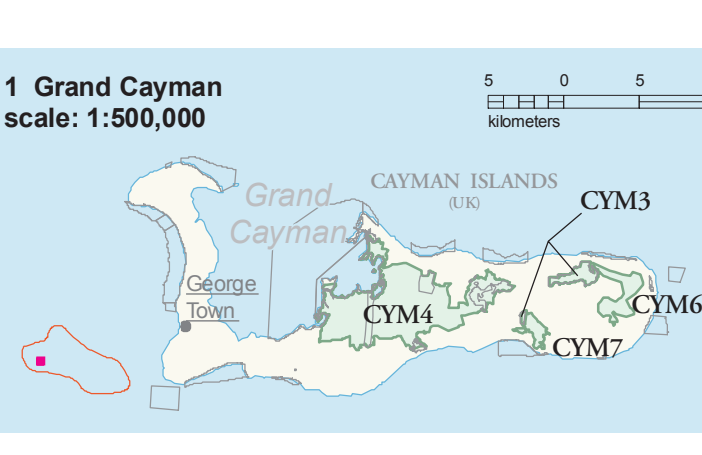
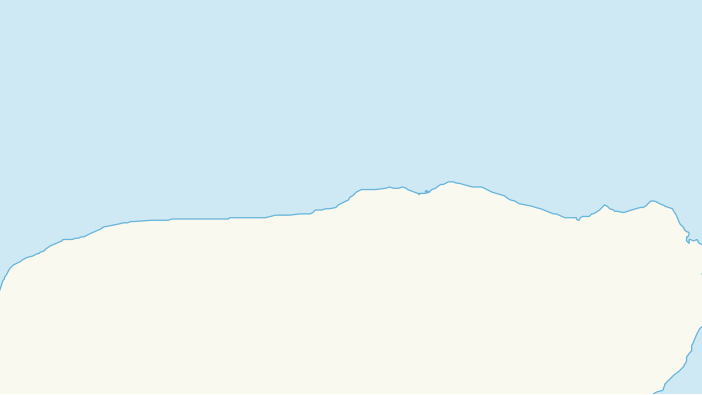
The main threats to the terrestrial biodiversity of the insular Caribbean are habitat destruction and fragmentation due to agriculture, urban tourism and industrial/commercial development driven by increasing population and affluence; overexploitation of living resources; and predation and competition by invasive alien species. Climate change is an increasingly significant threat. Targeted conservation is urgently needed to combat these threats. Protecting the biodiversity of the region by safeguarding KBAs may be achieved by declaring new protected areas, strengthening management of existing protected areas, working towards community-based resource management, implementing ecosystem service payments for conservation, promoting ecotourism, and other initiatives.

For more information, visit www.cepf.net.

Conservation Outcomes Caribbean Islands Hotspot
 1/4,000,000
 19 August 2011



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND



- Notes:** Site outcomes for Cuba include only those sites that it was not possible to incorporate the results of analyses of other taxonomic groups and consultants with reports for other site outcomes of this time.
- Notes of Cuba Key Biodiversity Areas**
- CUB1 Alajáez de Harbord
 - CUB2 Alajáez de Harbord
 - CUB3 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB4 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB5 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB6 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB7 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB8 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB9 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB10 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB11 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB12 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB13 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB14 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB15 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB16 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB17 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB18 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB19 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB20 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB21 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB22 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB23 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB24 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB25 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB26 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB27 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB28 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB29 Cueva de los Indios
 - CUB30 Cueva de los Indios

- Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas**
 * CEPF priority
- Anguilla**
 AIA1 Cove Pond
 AIA2 Eastern Anguilla
 AIA3 Grey Pond
 AIA4 Kalliochre Canyon
 AIA5 Long Pond
 AIA6 Scrub Island
- Antigua and Barbuda**
 ATG1 Bathesda Dam
 ATG2 Christian Cove
 ATG3 Codrington Lagoon and the Creek
 ATG4 Fitches Creek Bay
 ATG5 Hanson's Bay – Flashes
 ATG6 Macdonalds Salt Pond
 ATG7 Offshore Islands
 ATG8 Palmetto Dam
 ATG9 Valley Church Bay
 ATG10 Wallings Forest
- Aruba**
 ARW1 Arniko National Park
- Bahamas**
 BHS1 Allans Cays
 BHS2 Bitter Guana Cay
 BHS3 Bobo Cay
 BHS4 Cat Island Wetlands
 BHS5 Cay Sal
 BHS6 East Plaza Key
 BHS7 East Plaza Land and Sea Park
 BHS8 Graham's Harbour
 BHS9 Great Inagua
 BHS10 Green Cay
 BHS11 Grog Pond
 BHS12 Guana Cay
 BHS13 Harold and Wilson Ponds National Park
 BHS14 Lee Stocking Island
 BHS15 Long Island and Hog Cay
 BHS16 Low Cay, High Cay, and Sandy Hook
 BHS17 Lucayan National Park
 BHS18 Mangrove Cay
 BHS19 San Salvador
 BHS20 San Andrés Pond
 BHS21 San Salvador
 BHS22 South Andros Island
 BHS23 Southern Great Lake
 BHS24 Staffort Creek to Andros Town
 BHS25 White Bay, Noddy, North Andros and Leaf Cays
 BHS26 White Cay
- Barbados**
 BRB1 Bath Beach
 BRB2 Hilton Beach
 BRB3 Scotland District
 BRB4 South Coast Beaches
 BRB5 West Coast Beaches
- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba**
 BES1 Boven Sint Eustatius
 BES2 Dos Pos, Bonaire
 BES3 Lac Bay, Bonaire
 BES4 Saba
 BES5 The Quill, Sint Eustatius
 BES6 Washkema-Fontein-Onima, Bonaire
 BES7 Washington-Stigtaga National Park, Bonaire
- British Virgin Islands**
 VGB1 Anopoda Island
 VGB2 Guana Island
 VGB3 Mount Saint Catherine
 VGB4 Necker Island
 VGB5 Sage Mountain Area
 VGB6 Virgin Gorda
- Dominican Republic**
 DOM1 Baños de Guayama
 DOM2 Baños de Guayama
 DOM3 Baños de Guayama
 DOM4 Baños de Guayama
 DOM5 Baños de Guayama
 DOM6 Baños de Guayama
 DOM7 Baños de Guayama
 DOM8 Baños de Guayama
 DOM9 Baños de Guayama
 DOM10 Baños de Guayama
 DOM11 Baños de Guayama
 DOM12 Baños de Guayama
 DOM13 Baños de Guayama
 DOM14 Baños de Guayama
 DOM15 Baños de Guayama
 DOM16 Baños de Guayama
 DOM17 Baños de Guayama
 DOM18 Baños de Guayama
 DOM19 Baños de Guayama
 DOM20 Baños de Guayama
 DOM21 Baños de Guayama
 DOM22 Baños de Guayama
 DOM23 Baños de Guayama
 DOM24 Baños de Guayama
 DOM25 Baños de Guayama
 DOM26 Baños de Guayama
 DOM27 Baños de Guayama
 DOM28 Baños de Guayama
 DOM29 Baños de Guayama
 DOM30 Baños de Guayama
 DOM31 Baños de Guayama
 DOM32 Baños de Guayama
 DOM33 Baños de Guayama
 DOM34 Baños de Guayama
 DOM35 Baños de Guayama
 DOM36 Baños de Guayama
 DOM37 Baños de Guayama
 DOM38 Baños de Guayama
 DOM39 Baños de Guayama
 DOM40 Baños de Guayama
 DOM41 Baños de Guayama
 DOM42 Baños de Guayama
 DOM43 Baños de Guayama
 DOM44 Baños de Guayama
 DOM45 Baños de Guayama
 DOM46 Baños de Guayama
 DOM47 Baños de Guayama
 DOM48 Baños de Guayama
 DOM49 Baños de Guayama
 DOM50 Baños de Guayama
 DOM51 Baños de Guayama
 DOM52 Baños de Guayama
 DOM53 Baños de Guayama
 DOM54 Baños de Guayama
 DOM55 Baños de Guayama
 DOM56 Baños de Guayama
 DOM57 Baños de Guayama
 DOM58 Baños de Guayama
 DOM59 Baños de Guayama
 DOM60 Baños de Guayama
 DOM61 Baños de Guayama
 DOM62 Baños de Guayama
 DOM63 Baños de Guayama
 DOM64 Baños de Guayama
 DOM65 Baños de Guayama
 DOM66 Baños de Guayama
 DOM67 Baños de Guayama
 DOM68 Baños de Guayama
 DOM69 Baños de Guayama
 DOM70 Baños de Guayama
 DOM71 Baños de Guayama
 DOM72 Baños de Guayama
 DOM73 Baños de Guayama
 DOM74 Baños de Guayama
 DOM75 Baños de Guayama
 DOM76 Baños de Guayama
 DOM77 Baños de Guayama
 DOM78 Baños de Guayama
 DOM79 Baños de Guayama
 DOM80 Baños de Guayama
 DOM81 Baños de Guayama
 DOM82 Baños de Guayama
 DOM83 Baños de Guayama
 DOM84 Baños de Guayama
 DOM85 Baños de Guayama
 DOM86 Baños de Guayama
 DOM87 Baños de Guayama
 DOM88 Baños de Guayama
 DOM89 Baños de Guayama
 DOM90 Baños de Guayama
 DOM91 Baños de Guayama
 DOM92 Baños de Guayama
 DOM93 Baños de Guayama
 DOM94 Baños de Guayama
 DOM95 Baños de Guayama
 DOM96 Baños de Guayama
 DOM97 Baños de Guayama
 DOM98 Baños de Guayama
 DOM99 Baños de Guayama
 DOM100 Baños de Guayama

Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially high numbers of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly impacted by human activities. Each hotspot faces extreme threats and has already lost at least 70 percent of its original natural vegetation. Over 50 percent of the world's plant species and 42 percent of all terrestrial vertebrate species are endemic to the biodiversity hotspots, making them top priorities for biodiversity conservation at a global scale.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of CEPF or any of its partners concerning the legal status or delineation of the borders of any country, territory or area.