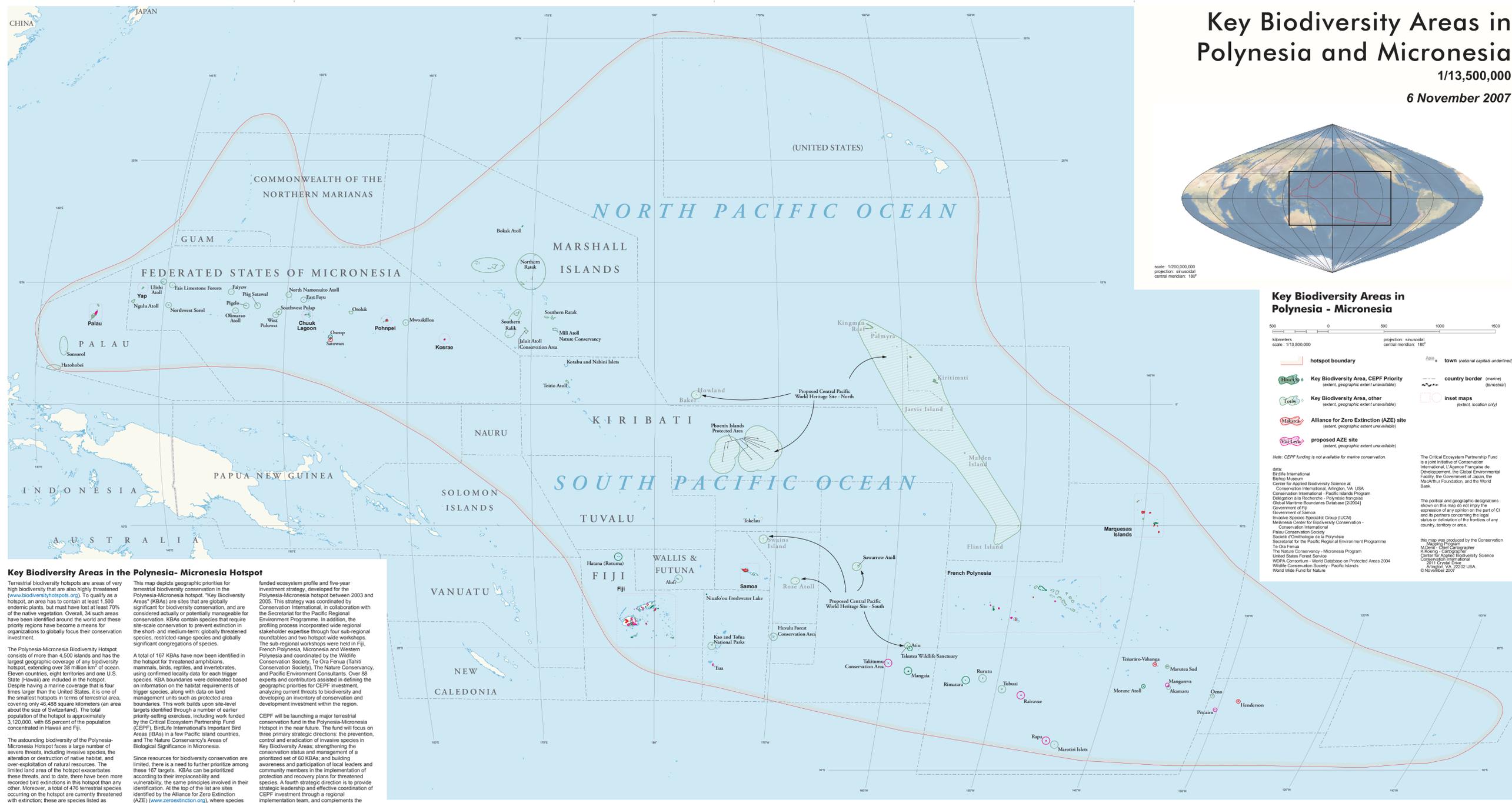
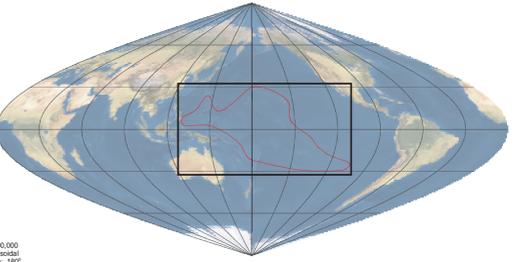


Key Biodiversity Areas in Polynesia and Micronesia

Key Biodiversity Areas in Polynesia and Micronesia

1/13,500,000
6 November 2007



Key Biodiversity Areas in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot

Terrestrial biodiversity hotspots are areas of very high biodiversity that are also highly threatened (www.biodiversityhotspots.org). To qualify as a hotspot, an area has to contain at least 1,500 endemic plants, but must have lost at least 70% of the native vegetation. Overall, 34 such areas have been identified around the world and these priority regions have become a means for organizations to globally focus their conservation investment.

The Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot consists of more than 4,500 islands and has the largest geographic coverage of any biodiversity hotspot, extending over 28 million km² of ocean. Eleven countries, eight territories and one U.S. State (Hawaii) are included in the hotspot. Despite having a marine coverage that is four times larger than the United States, it is one of the smallest hotspots in terms of terrestrial area, covering only 44,498 square kilometers (an area about the size of Switzerland). The total population of the hotspot is approximately 3,100,000, with 65 percent of the population concentrated in Hawaii and Fiji.

The astounding biodiversity of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot faces a large number of severe threats, including invasive species, the alteration or destruction of native habitat, and over-exploitation of natural resources. The limited land area of the hotspot exacerbates these threats, and to date, there have been more recorded bird extinctions in this hotspot than any other. Moreover, a total of 478 terrestrial species occurring on the hotspot are currently threatened with extinction; these are species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable on the 2003 IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org). In the future, climate change is likely to become a major threat, especially on the low lying islands and atolls, which could disappear completely. Fortunately, there is increasing awareness of the threats to native Pacific biodiversity and conservation efforts to stem the loss of native ecosystems and species are increasing.

This map depicts geographic priorities for terrestrial biodiversity conservation in the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are sites that are globally significant for conservation, and are considered actually or potentially manageable for conservation. KBAs contain species that require site-scale conservation to prevent extinction in the short- and medium-term, globally threatened species, restricted-range species and globally significant congregations of species.

A total of 167 KBAs have now been identified in the hotspot for threatened amphibians, mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, using confirmed locality data for each trigger species. KBA boundaries were delineated based on information on the habitat requirements of trigger species, along with data on land management units such as protected area boundaries. This work builds upon site-level targets identified through a number of earlier priority-setting exercises, including work funded by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in a few Pacific island countries, and The Nature Conservancy's Areas of Biological Significance in Micronesia.

Since resources for biodiversity conservation are limited, there is a need to further prioritize among these 167 targets. KBAs can be prioritized according to their irreplaceability and vulnerability; the same principles involved in their identification. At the top of the list are sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) (www.zeroextinction.org), where species are facing imminent extinction. AZE sites contain the last remaining population of one or more Critically Endangered or Endangered species. A total of twenty AZE sites have been identified in Polynesia-Micronesia, and another twenty-two proposed AZE sites have been identified through this work.

CEPF is launching a major terrestrial conservation fund in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot in the near future. The fund will focus on three primary strategic directions: the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species in Key Biodiversity Areas; strengthening the conservation status and management of a prioritized set of 60 KBAs; and building awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation, protection and recovery plans for threatened species. A fourth strategic direction is to provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team, and complements the information on the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot and to obtain an electronic copy of the CEPF ecosystem profile, visit: http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/where_we_work/polynesia_micronesia/polynesia_micronesia_info.xml.

One hundred and sixty of the KBAs shown on this map were identified as part of the CEPF

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas

↑ CEPF priority
↑ Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site
↑ proposed AZE site

- Cook Islands**
 - 1 Atiu
 - 2 Mangaia
 - 3 Suwarrow Atoll National Park
 - 4 Takitimu Conservation Area
 - 5 Takutea Wildlife Sanctuary
- Federated States of Micronesia**
 - 6 Aneid Island Conservation Area
 - 7 Dalipelinaw School Forest Reserve
 - 8 East Fayu
 - 9 East Yap Harbor Marine Area
 - 10 Edenlang (Pohn Terminal Ridge)
 - 11 Faichuak
 - 12 Fais Limestone Forest
 - 13 Fayew
 - 14 Fanapanges
 - 15 Fefan Forest
 - 16 Finko Terminalia Forest
 - 17 Kosrae Upland Forest
 - 18 Lepreard Maboledinmw
 - 19 Marfaa Forest
 - 20 Mt. Winipot
 - 21 Muanon FW Marsh
 - 22 Mwoakilloa
 - 23 Namwanan Marine Area
 - 24 Nan Pailong
 - 25 Ngulu Atoll
 - 26 North Namouno Atoll
 - 27 Northern Yap Channels and Mangroves
 - 28 Northwest Scrof
 - 29 Nukapua Freshwater Marsh
 - 30 Olinarao Atoll
 - 31 Onok
 - 32 Oroluk
 - 33 Pig Satawal
 - 34 Pigo
 - 35 Pohndolap Ridge
 - 36 Pohmpel Central Forest
 - 37 Pou Bay
 - 38 Sapore
 - 39 Salawan
 - 40 Senepth-Lehdau Mangroves
 - 41 Southern Kiti Reef
 - 42 Southeast Reef
 - 43 Southwest Palap
- French Polynesia**
 - 44 Teremwen
 - 45 Tomil Marsh and Mangrove Area
 - 46 Tonaoa Forest
 - 47 Tolow
 - 48 Uluhi Atoll
 - 49 Uman
 - 50 Uwa-Waling Conservation Area
 - 51 Weno Ridge Forest
 - 52 West Pulawat
 - 53 Wichap-Enup-Petit-Nukarap
 - 54 Yei Forest
 - 55 Yela-Okat Terminalia and Mangrove Area
 - 56 Yuruf/Gaull/Luech Mangroves
- Fiji**
 - 57 Colo-i-Suva Reserve
 - 58 Gase (East Kadavu)
 - 59 Gisu Highlands
 - 60 Hatana (Rotuma)
 - 61 Kabara - Fulaga Coastal
 - 62 Vei Forest
 - 63 Laucaia
 - 64 Monasavu-Naratu Plateau
 - 65 Mt. Navotovu
 - 66 Mt. Kasi
 - 67 Mt. Evans Range - Koroyanitu
 - 68 Northern Yap Channels and Mangroves
 - 69 Mt. Navotovu
 - 70 Mt. Navotovu
 - 71 Mt. Sorolevu
 - 72 Nukakalava (Mt. Washington)
 - 73 Naicobocobo Dry Forests
 - 74 Nukavudra Range
 - 75 Nakorobu Forest
 - 76 Rangiroa
 - 77 Namos Highlands
 - 78 Natives Peninsula
 - 79 Nausori Highlands
 - 80 Ogea
 - 81 Ovalau Highlands
 - 82 Sena Forest Wilderness
 - 83 Sivi Basin Reserve
 - 84 Taveuni Forest Reserve
- French Polynesia**
 - 85 Tomarivi- Wabu Nature and Forest Reserve Complex
 - 86 Udu Point
 - 87 Navua Gorge
 - 88 Vaisa Peninsula
 - 89 Vuavaqa
 - 90 Vurimvi
 - 91 Vuriva Catchment
 - 92 Wailotu/Nabukalevu Bat Caves
 - 93 Wailatu National Trust Forest Reserve
 - 94 Yada Tabu
 - 95 Akamaru
 - 96 Apataki Atolls
 - 97 Bora Bora
 - 98 Eiao Island Nature Reserve
 - 99 Fakarua Atoll
 - 100 Fatu Hiva
 - 101 Fatu Huku
 - 102 Hatutu
 - 103 Hiva Oa
 - 104 Huihine
 - 105 Maiao
 - 106 Makatea
 - 107 Mangareva
 - 108 Marotiri Isd
 - 109 Marutua Sud
 - 110 Motone
 - 111 Mopelia
 - 112 Motane Atoll
 - 113 Motane
 - 114 Motu One
 - 115 Naitu
 - 116 Nuku Hiva
 - 117 Raitatea
 - 118 Rangiroa
 - 119 Rangiroa
 - 120 Rapu
 - 121 Reitoru
 - 122 Remataru
 - 123 Rorua
 - 124 Scilly (Mannae)
 - 125 Tahaa
 - 126 Tahanea
- Marshall Islands**
 - 127 Tahiti
 - 128 Tahuaa
 - 129 Tairao Vahanga
 - 130 Tairao Vahanga
 - 131 Tabuai Atoll
 - 132 Tubuai
 - 133 Ua Huka
 - 134 Ua Pou
- Kiribati**
 - 135 Kotaba and Nabini Islets
 - 136 Phoenix Islands Protected Area
 - 137 Teirio Atoll
- Palau**
 - 138 Bokak Atoll
 - 139 Jalut Atoll Conservation Area
 - 140 Kabin Meto
 - 141 Mt. Atoll Nature Conservancy
 - 142 Northern Ratak
 - 143 Southern Ratak
 - 144 Southern Ratak
- Palau**
 - 145 Babeldaob and Koror
 - 146 Babeldaob Upland Forest
 - 147 Babeldaob Upland Forest
 - 148 Halohobes
 - 149 Kayangel and Ngeunangel Atolls
 - 150 Pelieli and Angur Forests
 - 151 Rock Islands Conservation Area
 - 152 Sonsorol
- Palau and Yap**
 - 153 Henderson
 - 154 Oeno
 - 155 Pitcairn
- Transboundary**
 - 156 Aielepai Marine Protected Area
 - 157 Lake Lanotoo National Park
 - 158 O le Pupu Pua National Park
 - 159 Sa'anapu-Sataoa Conservation Area
 - 160 Savaii Lowland and Upland Forest
 - 161 Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Forest
- Palau**
 - 162 Tokelau
 - 163 Tokelau
 - 164 Kao and Tofua National Parks
 - 165 Niutoua Freshwater Lake
- Wallis and Futuna**
 - 166 Aofu
- Transboundary**
 - 167 Proposed Central Pacific World Heritage Site

Key Biodiversity Areas in Polynesia - Micronesia

Scale: 1/13,500,000
projection: sinusoidal
central meridian: 180°

500 0 500 1000 1500
kilometers
scale: 1/13,500,000
projection: sinusoidal
central meridian: 180°

- hotspot boundary
- town (national capitals underlined)
- country border (maritime)
- inset maps (extent, location only)
- Key Biodiversity Area, CEPF Priority (extent, geographic extent unavailable)
- Key Biodiversity Area, other (extent, geographic extent unavailable)
- Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site (extent, geographic extent unavailable)
- proposed AZE site (extent, geographic extent unavailable)

Note: CEPF funding is not available for marine conservation.

data: BirdLife International, BirdLife Museum, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA, Conservation International - Pacific Islands Program, Designation as a Reserve, Polynesian Language Global Marine Boundaries Database [2/25/04], Government of Samoa, Invasive Species Specialist Group (IUCN), Malaysia Center for Biodiversity Conservation - Conservation International, Pacific Conservation Society, Societe d'Ornithologie de la Polynesie, Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Te Ora Fenua, The Nature Conservancy - Micronesia Program, United States Forest Service, WCMR Consortium - World Database on Protected Areas 2004, Wildlife Conservation Society - Pacific Islands, World Wide Fund for Nature.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is a joint initiative of Conservation International, L'Agence Francaise de Developpement, the Global Environmental Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank.

The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not express the opinion of any party or the expression of any opinion on the part of CI and its partners concerning the legal status or delimitation of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

This map was produced by the Conservation International, BirdLife Museum, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA, Conservation International - Pacific Islands Program, Designation as a Reserve, Polynesian Language Global Marine Boundaries Database [2/25/04], Government of Samoa, Invasive Species Specialist Group (IUCN), Malaysia Center for Biodiversity Conservation - Conservation International, Pacific Conservation Society, Societe d'Ornithologie de la Polynesie, Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Te Ora Fenua, The Nature Conservancy - Micronesia Program, United States Forest Service, WCMR Consortium - World Database on Protected Areas 2004, Wildlife Conservation Society - Pacific Islands, World Wide Fund for Nature.

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