



## Key Biodiversity Area Special Series

# Sites for priority biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

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**Abstract:** The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot is exceptionally important for global biodiversity conservation due to high levels of species endemism and threat. A total of 755 Caribbean plant and vertebrate species are considered globally threatened, making it one of the top Biodiversity Hotspots in terms of threat levels. In 2009, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) were identified for the Caribbean Islands through a regional-level analysis of accessible data and literature, followed by extensive national-level stakeholder consultation. By applying the Vulnerability criterion, a total of 284 Key Biodiversity Areas were defined and mapped as holding 409 (54%) of the region's threatened species. Of these, 144 (or 51%) overlapped partially or completely with protected areas. Cockpit Country, followed by Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run, Blue Mountains (all Jamaica) and Massif de la Hotte (Haiti) were found to support exceptionally high numbers of globally threatened taxa, with more than 40 such species at each site. Key Biodiversity Areas, building from Important Bird Areas, provide a valuable framework against which to review the adequacy of existing national protected-area systems and also to prioritize which species and sites require the most urgent conservation attention.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, BirdLife, Caribbean, hotspot, Important Bird Area, Key Biodiversity Area.

**Spanish Abstract:** see end of text.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot is exceptionally important for global biodiversity conservation, due to high levels of species endemism and threat. The Caribbean is home to approximately 11,000 plants species, of which 72% are endemic to the region. The vertebrates are also characterized by extremely high levels of species endemism: 100% of 189 amphibian species, 95% of 520 reptile species, 74% of 69 mammal species and 26% of 564 species birds are unique to the Caribbean Islands. In terms of endemism at the genus level, it ranks third among the world's 34 Biodiversity Hotspots with 205 plants and 65 vertebrate genera endemic to the islands (Smith et al. 2004). Species restricted to the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot represent 2.6% of the world's 300,000 plants species and 3.5% of the world's 27,298 vertebrate species (Wege et al. 2010).

The high level of biological diversity in the Caribbean is due to several factors. During the early Cretaceous (120 to 140 million years B.P.), a chain of volcanic islands (called Proto-Antilles) began to emerge along the eastern edge of the Caribbean Plate in the Pacific Ocean. The plate drifted eastward serving as a stepping-stone route for limited exchange of terrestrial organisms between the Nearctic and Neotropical regions. By the Eocene (58 million years B.P.), the core of the Greater Antilles achieved their present positions (Brown & Lomolino 1998). The Lesser Antilles are the active remnants of an ancient volcanic chain, and are younger than the Greater Antilles. Several islands have particularly rugged and mountainous landscapes separated by large stretches of sea, which resulted in the isolation of populations and eventually to speciation.

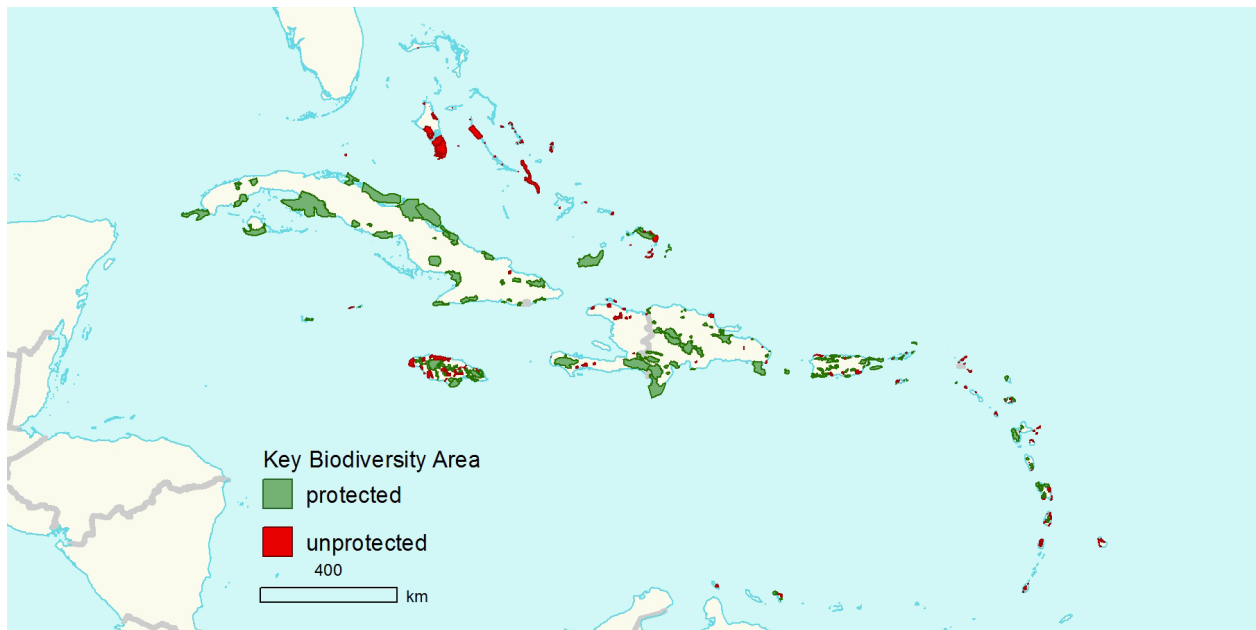
The Caribbean has suffered from high levels of habitat loss since the arrival of Europeans in the 1490s. This destruction has reduced the hotspot's original estimated 229,549km<sup>2</sup> of natural vegetation to just 22,955km<sup>2</sup> (or just 10%). The loss of native habitat combined with other threat factors, such as introduced (alien invasive) species, has resulted in severe and widespread degradation of the Caribbean's unique biodiversity. Currently, 755 plants and vertebrate species are at risk of extinction, making the region one of the biodiversity hotspots holding the most globally threatened species.

National governments and donor agencies have

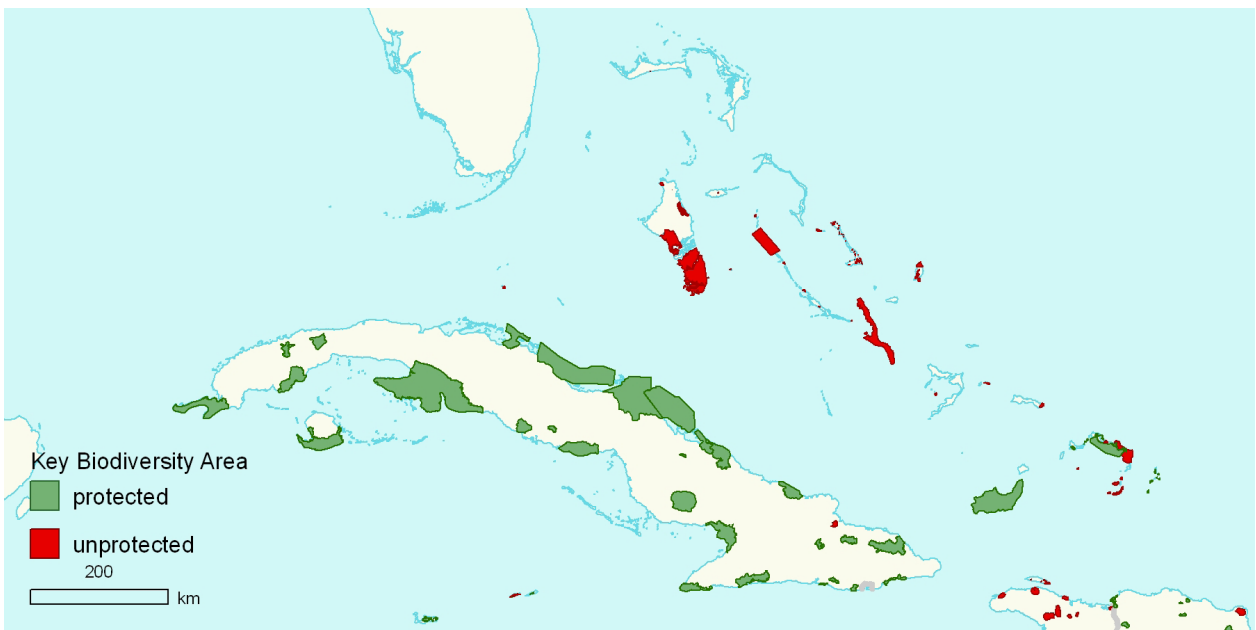
primarily invested in developing protected areas systems to halt biodiversity loss. However, these are rarely comprehensive in their overlap with unique species and habitats, are frequently inadequately managed, and often fail to protect important places for biodiversity. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Caribbean can be used as a tool for reviewing the efficacy of existing national protected-area systems. KBAs provide a site-based framework against which gaps in protected-area coverage can be identified and candidate sites for expansion. This paper has three objectives. First, to explain the identification process for Caribbean KBAs that was conducted within the context of developing the Caribbean Islands Ecosystem Profile for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Second, to evaluate how the identified KBAs are represented in the region's existing protected-area systems, therefore highlighting key gaps in them, and to prioritize among the KBAs for conservation action. Finally, to evaluate the effectiveness of the KBA approach in guiding conservation priorities in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.

## METHODS

The Caribbean Islands Hotspot (Image 1) includes the biologically and culturally diverse islands of The Bahamas (Image 2), Greater Antilles (Puerto Rico (Image 5), Jamaica (Image 3), Cuba (Image 2) and Hispaniola [comprising the countries of the Dominican Republic and Haiti] (Image 4)), Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Lesser Antilles (Image 5) and the Netherlands Antilles (Image 6). It does not include Trinidad and Tobago. So defined, the hotspot represents a complex geopolitical region of 12 independent nations, and six British and three U.S. overseas territories, two French overseas départements, two French overseas collectivités, three special municipalities of the Netherlands and two constituent countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The hotspot encompasses more than four million km<sup>2</sup> of ocean (not included in the analysis) as well as c. 230,000km<sup>2</sup> of land area, with the four islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica and Puerto Rico making up about 90% of this. The coastal area included in the analysis embraces territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles. The elevational range spans from over 3,000m above sea level to 40m below sea level and encompasses a diverse array of habitats and ecosystems.



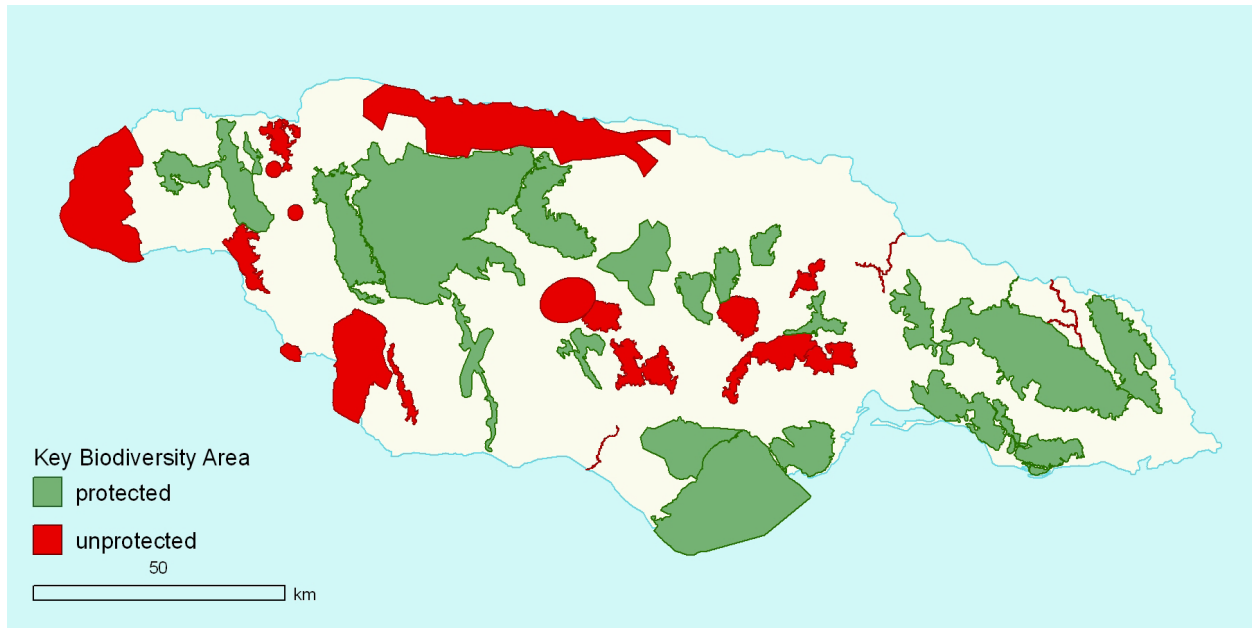
**Image 1. Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot.**



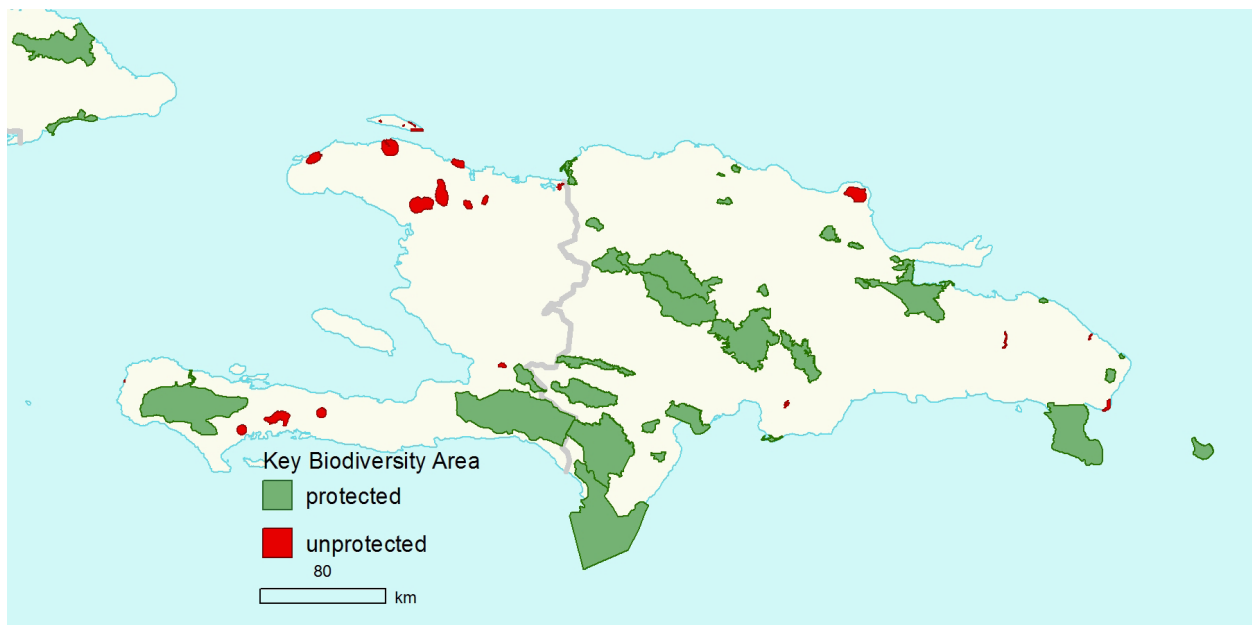
**Image 2. Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in the Bahamas and Cuba.**

The Caribbean KBAs were identified as an integral part of developing the Caribbean Islands Hotspot Ecosystem Profile for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund during 2009 (Wege et al. 2010). For the Caribbean Islands Hotspot, only the Vulnerability criterion was applied to select KBAs, with the confirmed presence of globally threatened species triggering the definition

of a KBA. The Irreplaceability criterion was not applied due to lack of quantitative data for other taxa in the hotspot. This criterion is currently only used to define KBAs for birds, as this is the only group for which the concept of restricted-range species has been quantitatively defined: species with global breeding ranges of less than 50,000km<sup>2</sup> (Stattersfield et al.



**Image 3.** Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in Jamaica.



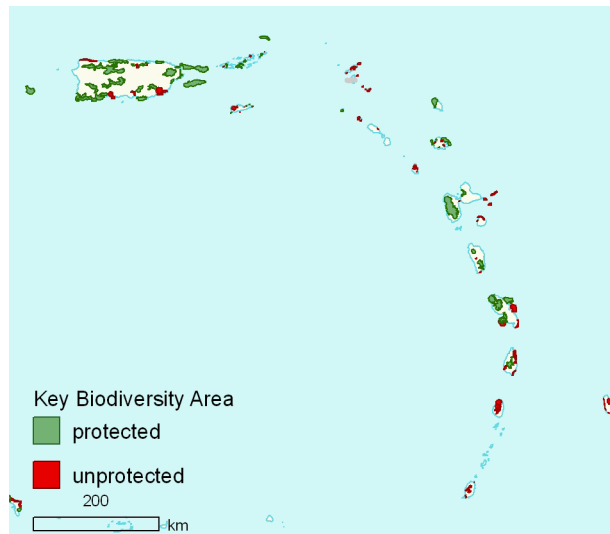
**Image 4.** Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in Hispaniola.

1998). However, to prevent a bias toward site priorities for birds, KBAs in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot are identified only based on the Vulnerability criterion.

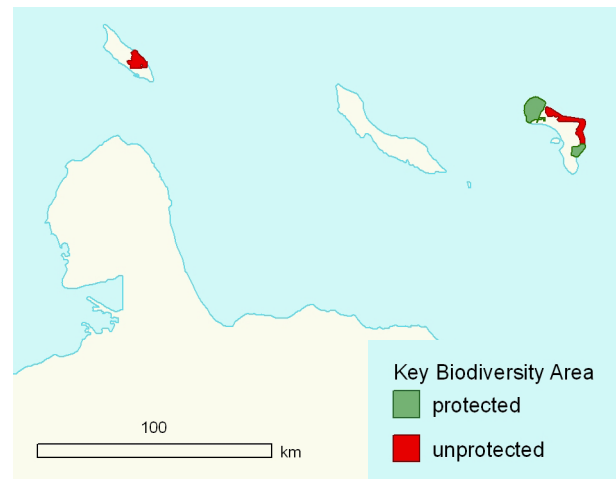
The KBA identification process comprised a desk-based, regional-level analysis of accessible data and literature, followed by national-level stakeholder consultations coordinated by BirdLife International, in collaboration with the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, the University of Bath and the New York

Botanical Garden, and with technical support from Conservation International. Important Bird Areas (IBAs), documented by BirdLife partners and collaborating organizations in 2008 (BirdLife International 2008), were used as a scientifically robust starting point for KBA identification.

This foundation of IBAs was supplemented by applying the Vulnerability criterion to non-avian taxa to define terrestrial KBAs based on the occurrence of



**Image 5.** Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in Puerto Rico and the Lesser Antilles.



**Image 6.** Partially or completely protected (in green) and unprotected (in red) Key Biodiversity Areas [2010] in Aruba and Bonaire.

globally threatened species as categorized on the 2008 IUCN Red List (a global, standardized assessment of species threat status). The taxonomic groups used to define KBAs were land-based mammals, birds (through the IBA process previously mentioned), amphibians, reptiles and plants. Sea turtle nesting beaches were included in the analysis where more than 100 crawls annually had been recorded (Dow et al. 2007). KBAs were delineated using a geographic information system (GIS) and by taking into consideration the distribution of available habitat for the globally threatened species, and also land/ protected area management units. The degree of protection of the KBAs was analyzed against the 2010 World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

National profile coordinators in The Bahamas (Bahamas National Trust), Dominican Republic (Grupo Jaragua), Haiti (Société Audubon Haïti), Jamaica (BirdLife), Lesser Antilles (BirdLife in Barbados) and Puerto Rico (Sociedad Ornitológica Puertorriqueña) facilitated a review of priorities within their own countries. In Cuba, it was not possible to conduct the analysis for taxonomic groups other than birds. National workshops were held in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica during June 2009, with a region-wide workshop held in July 2009 on Antigua as a formal part of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regional Meeting of the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds.

## RESULTS

A total of 284 Key Biodiversity Areas were defined for all the countries and territories contained within the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot (Table 1). The 284 KBAs in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot cover just over 50,000km<sup>2</sup>, or roughly 22% of the terrestrial and coastal portion of the hotspot. Half of the KBAs are either fully or partially protected according to the 2010 WDPA (Images 1–6).

In total, 409 globally threatened plants and vertebrate species triggered the Vulnerability criterion to define KBAs (hereafter referred as trigger species). No data were available for the other 346 globally threatened species, most of which were plants, at the time of this analysis. Plants had the highest number of globally threatened species, while for vertebrate species groups, amphibians and then birds were the most abundant groups (Table 2). However, globally threatened birds were responsible for defining the largest number of KBAs, followed by amphibians and plants (Table 3). The majority of KBAs were defined by the presence of multiple globally threatened trigger species, with almost half of all KBAs (141 or 49.64%) supporting two to 10 trigger species and 28 (or 9.86%) by 11 to 44 species. Cockpit Country in Jamaica supports an incredible 60 globally threatened species, followed by Litchfield Mountain–Matheson’s Run, Blue Mountains (both with 44) and Massif de la Hotte in

**Table 1. Geographical summary of the countries included in the Key Biodiversity Areas analysis for the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot.**

Country/ territory	Area (ha)	No. KBAs	Area of KBAs (ha)	% country in KBAs*	No. of KBAs protected/partially protected	% of KBAs protected/partially protected
Anguilla	9,800	6	3,885	40	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	44,100	10	18,221	41	4	40
Aruba	19,300	1	3,801	20	0	0
Bahamas	1,394,000	26	544,158	39	2	8
Barbados	43,100	5	5,776	13	0	0
British Virgin Islands	15,300	6	6,319	41	3	50
Cayman Islands	26,200	8	6,515	25	6	75
Cuba	10,988,600	28	2,310,384	21	27	96
Dominica	75,400	4	10,948	15	2	50
Dominican Republic	4,873,000	32	868,314	18	28	88
Grenada	34,400	9	3,321	10	0	0
Guadeloupe	171,300	8	48,563	28	2	25
Haiti	2,775,000	17	360,314	13	3	18
Jamaica	1,082,900	38	444,903	41	21	55
Martinique	110,000	8	54,522	50	8	100
Montserrat	10,200	3	1,652	16	0	0
Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St Eustatius, St Maarten)	79,900	7	18,372	23	4	57
Puerto Rico	887,000	27	231,524	26	24	89
St Barthélemy	2,500	4	1,452	58	0	0
St Kitts and Nevis	26,100	1	16	0.06	0	0
St Lucia	61,600	6	15,537	25	3	50
St Martin	5,600	1	663	12	0	0
St Vincent and the Grenadines	38,900	7	13,221	34	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	50,000	10	106,001	212	0	0
US Virgin Islands	35,300	12	8,435	24	7	58
Total	22,859,500	284	5,086,816	22	144	51

The percent coverage by KBAs can be over 100% as some KBAs include both land and water area, while the total area for each country is calculated based solely on land area. Cuban key biodiversity areas comprise only sites (IBAs) identified as important for globally threatened birds.

**Table 2. Total number of species triggering the Vulnerability criterion for each higher taxonomic group**

Taxonomic Group	Vulnerability			Total
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	
Amphibians	47	36	11	94
Birds	11	16	21	48
Mammals	1	2	11	14
Plants	52	58	109	219
Reptiles	16	9	9	34
Total	127	121	161	409

**Table 3. Total number of KBAs triggered by the Vulnerability criterion for each higher taxonomic group**

Taxonomic Group	Vulnerability		
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Amphibians	42	75	53
Birds	19	61	121
Mammals	2	15	49
Plants	33	71	58
Reptiles	52	25	61

**Table 4. Total frequency distributions of the number of trigger species per KBA, and the number of KBAs per trigger species in the Caribbean Islands**

n	# KBAs holding n trigger species	# trigger species occurring in n KBAs
1	114	173
2	37	80
3	26	43
4	23	27
5	14	19
6	12	9
7	10	7
8	8	9
9	5	9
10	6	6
11	2	7
12	3	4
13	1	2
14	0	2
15	3	0
16	2	2
17	1	3
18	2	2
19	0	0
20	1	1
21	0	0
22	0	2
23	1	0
24	1	1
25	1	0
26	3	0
27	2	0
28	0	0
29	0	0
30	0	0
31	0	0
32	0	0
33	1	0
34	1	0
35	0	0
36	0	0
37	0	0
38	0	0
39	0	0
40	0	0
41	0	0
42	1	0
43	0	0
44	2	0
45	0	0
46	0	0
47	0	0
48	0	0
49	0	0
50	0	0
51	0	0
52	0	0
53	0	0
54	0	1
55	0	0
56	0	0
57	0	0
58	0	0
59	0	0
60	1	0
Total	284	409

Haiti (with 42). On the other hand, 114 (or 40%) KBAs were identified for a single trigger species (Table 4).

A total of 173 (or 42.29%) of the trigger species have distributions confined to just one KBA (see Table 5). However, 25 KBAs hold populations of more than one of these “single-site” species with Cockpit Country, Blue Mountains and Massif de la Hotte each supporting populations of more than 20 such species. An important result of the KBA process was the identification of 56 KBAs which contained the only record of a globally threatened species in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot. No fewer than 19 of these KBAs were identified in 2010 as global Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites (Tables 4 and 5)—defined by the presence of Critically Endangered or Endangered species confined to just a single site. One hundred and sixty nine (169 or 41.32%) of the trigger species occur only in two to five KBAs and the other 67 (16.38%) trigger species occur in more than six KBAs (Table 4).

## DISCUSSION

The countries with the greatest numbers of Key Biodiversity Areas are the large islands of the Greater Antilles and multi-island countries such as The Bahamas. This is to be expected as the principles of island biogeography dictate that the larger (and older) the island, the greater the species diversity. Higher species diversity on each of the Greater Antilles, combined with greater ecosystem, habitat and altitudinal diversity, has led to larger numbers of endemic species and consequently higher numbers of globally threatened taxa. Small islands in archipelagos such as The Bahamas often result in taxonomic isolation and the presence here of globally threatened species occupying very small ranges (often confined to a single island) has in turn led to the definition of relatively large numbers of KBAs. In Cuba, the KBAs included only IBAs as it was not possible to incorporate the results of analyses of other taxonomic groups or consultations with experts for the definition of other sites.

The amount and quality of available data on the distribution of globally threatened species among Caribbean KBAs vary between taxonomic groups but the sites identified will almost certainly be important for other groups for which data are not currently available. However, there are likely to be additional

sites holding globally threatened species that have not been identified during this process. This is because reptiles, plants (especially cacti and orchids) and bats have not been systematically assessed against Red List criteria. Neither have freshwater fish (of which there are numerous endemics in the region), such that just five have so far been categorized as globally

threatened, and no KBAs were defined for this group.

In addition to the occurrence of globally threatened species (the Vulnerability criterion), KBAs can also be defined on the basis of the presence of restricted-range species (the Irreplaceability criterion): their inclusion as a next step may result in a better coverage of the poorly represented taxonomic groups mentioned above.

**Table 5. Summary data for species triggering the Vulnerability criterion at only one KBA in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot**

Country/territory	Key Biodiversity Area	Species	IUCN Red List category
Antigua and Barbuda	Offshore Islands	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	CR
Aruba	Arikok National Park	<i>Crotalus unicolor</i>	CR
Bahamas	Cay Sal	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	EN
Barbados	Scotland District	<i>Liophis perfuscus</i>	EN
British Virgin Islands	Anegada Island	<i>Acacia anegadensis</i>	CR
British Virgin Islands	Anegada Island	<i>Metastelma anegadense</i>	CR
British Virgin Islands	Virgin Gorda	<i>Calyptanthes kiaerskovii</i>	VU
Cuba	Alejandro de Humboldt *	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	CR
Cuba	Alejandro de Humboldt *	<i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i>	CR
Cuba	Ciénaga de Zapata *	<i>Ferminia cerverai</i>	EN
Cuba	Ciénaga de Zapata *	<i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i>	CR
Dominica	Morne Trois Pitons National Park	<i>Phycolepidozia exigua</i>	CR
Dominican Republic	Bahoruco Oriental	<i>Antirhea radiata</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Loma La Humeadora	<i>Ateleia gummifera</i>	EN
Dominican Republic	Loma La Humeadora	<i>Celestus anelpistus</i>	CR
Dominican Republic	Loma La Humeadora	<i>Pimenta cainitoides</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Los Haitises *	<i>Abarema abbottii</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Los Haitises *	<i>Buteo ridgwayi</i>	CR
Dominican Republic	Los Haitises *	<i>Sideroxylon dominicanum</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Parque Nacional Jaragua	<i>Pseudophoenix ekmanii</i>	CR
Dominican Republic	Parque Nacional Jaragua	<i>Pimenta haitiensis</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Sierra de Neyba	<i>Eleutherodactylus parabates</i>	CR
Dominican Republic	Valle Nuevo	<i>Cleyera vaccinioides</i>	VU
Guadeloupe	Massif forestier de l'île de Basse-Terre *	<i>Eleutherodactylus barlagnei</i>	EN
Guadeloupe	Massif forestier de l'île de Basse-Terre *	<i>Eleutherodactylus pinchoni</i>	EN
Guadeloupe	Massif forestier de l'île de Basse-Terre *	<i>Myotis dominicensis</i>	VU
Haiti	Dame-Marie *	<i>Eleutherodactylus caribe</i>	CR
Haiti	Ile de la Tortue Forest	<i>Eleutherodactylus warreni</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Calyptanthes ekmanii</i>	VU
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Catalpa brevipes</i>	VU
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus amadeus</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus apostates</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus bakeri</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus brevisrostris</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus chlorophenax</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus corona</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus counouspeus</i>	EN
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus dolomedes</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus eunaster</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus glandulifer</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus lamprotes</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus parapelates</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus sciagraphus</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus thorectes</i>	CR



Country/territory	Key Biodiversity Area	Species	IUCN Red List category
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Eleutherodactylus ventrilineatus</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Nectandra caudatoacuminata</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Nectandra pulchra</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Hotte *	<i>Micropholis polita</i>	VU
Haiti	Massif de la Selle *	<i>Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni</i>	CR
Haiti	Massif de la Selle *	<i>Eleutherodactylus glanduliferoides</i>	CR
Haiti	Plaisance	<i>Celestus warreni</i>	CR
Haiti	Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest I *	<i>Eleutherodactylus grahami</i>	EN
Haiti	Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest I *	<i>Eleutherodactylus lucioi</i>	CR
Haiti	Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest II *	<i>Eleutherodactylus rhodesi</i>	CR
Jamaica	Black River Great Morass	<i>Eugenia brownei</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Annona praetermissa</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Ardisia brittonii</i>	EN
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Bunchosia jamaicensis</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Eleutherodactylus alticola</i>	CR
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Eleutherodactylus nubicola</i>	EN
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Eugenia brachytrix</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Eugenia nicholsii</i>	EN
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Hernandia catalpifolia</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Hyeronima jamaicensis</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Maytenus harrisii</i>	CR
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Psychotria foetens</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Rondeletia brachyphylla</i>	EN
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Rondeletia hirsuta</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Rondeletia hirta</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Sebastiania alpina</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Verbesina rupestris</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Wallenia fawcettii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Zanthoxylum hartii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Brunfelsia jamaicensis</i>	VU
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Miconia nubicola</i>	EN
Jamaica	Blue Mountains *	<i>Nowellia wrightii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Bluefields	<i>Eugenia abbreviata</i>	EN
Jamaica	Bull Bay	<i>Brunfelsia membranacea</i>	VU
Jamaica	Bull Bay	<i>Phialanthus jamaicensis</i>	EN
Jamaica	Bull Bay	<i>Portlandia albiflora</i>	CR
Jamaica	Bull Bay	<i>Tetrasiphon jamaicensis</i>	EN
Jamaica	Catadupa *	<i>Ouratea elegans</i>	CR
Jamaica	Catadupa *	<i>Phyllanthus cauliflorus</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Bursera aromatica</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Buxus arborea</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Calliandra comosa</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Calyptanthes nodosa</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Cassipourea brittoniana</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Cassipourea subcordata</i>	CR
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Cordia harrisii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Eleutherodactylus sisypodemus</i>	CR
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Eugenia laurae</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Eugenia sachetae</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Exostema orbiculatum</i>	CR
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Hamelia papillosa</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Manilkara excisa</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Mitranthes macrophylla</i>	CR
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Pimenta richardii</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Psychotria plicata</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Psychotria siphonophora</i>	EN

Country/territory	Key Biodiversity Area	Species	IUCN Red List category
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Rondeletia amplexicaulis</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Sophora saxicola</i>	EN
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Spathelia coccinea</i>	CR
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Strempeliopsis arborea</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Xylosma proctorii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Cockpit Country *	<i>Phyllanthus axillaris</i>	EN
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Calyptanthes discolor</i>	EN
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Cassipourea subsessilis</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Comocladia parvifoliola</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Dendropanax cordifolius</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Eugenia polypora</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Lasiocroton fawcettii</i>	VU
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Ormosia jamaicensis</i>	EN
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Psychotria hanoverensis</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Rondeletia cincta</i>	CR
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Sebastiania fasciculata</i>	EN
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Tabernaemontana ochroleuca</i>	VU
Jamaica	Dolphin Head	<i>Tabernaemontana ovalifolia</i>	EN
Jamaica	Don Figuerero Mountains	<i>Coccoloba proctorii</i>	EN
Jamaica	Hellshire Hills *	<i>Cyclura collei</i>	CR
Jamaica	Hellshire Hills *	<i>Phialanthus revolutus</i>	EN
Jamaica	Hellshire Hills *	<i>Siphonorchis americana</i>	CR
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Clusia portlandiana</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Dendropanax blakeanus</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Myrcia calcicola</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Phyllanthus eximius</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Psychotria bryonicola</i>	CR
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Psychotria clusioides</i>	EN
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>	CR
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Rondeletia portlandensis</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Sideroxylon bullatum</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Ternstroemia howardiana</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Wallenia sylvestris</i>	VU
Jamaica	John Crow Mountains *	<i>Weinmannia portlandiana</i>	VU
Jamaica	Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run	<i>Calyptanthes capitata</i>	VU
Jamaica	Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run	<i>Eugenia aboukirensis</i>	CR
Jamaica	Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run	<i>Ocotea staminoides</i>	EN
Jamaica	Mount Diablo	<i>Eugenia acutisepala</i>	EN
Jamaica	Mount Diablo	<i>Gymnanthes glandulosa</i>	VU
Jamaica	Mount Diablo	<i>Ilex florifera</i>	VU
Jamaica	Mount Diablo	<i>Ilex subtriflora</i>	CR
Jamaica	Mount Diablo	<i>Malpighia cauliflora</i>	EN
Jamaica	Negril	<i>Zanthoxylum negrilense</i>	EN
Jamaica	Portland Ridge and Bight *	<i>Eleutherodactylus cavernicola</i>	CR
Jamaica	Santa Cruz Mountains	<i>Rhamnidium dictyophyllum</i>	EN
Martinique	Forêts du Nord et de la Montagne Pelée	<i>Allobates chalcopis</i>	VU
Martinique	Pitons du Carbet	<i>Freziera cordata</i>	VU
Martinique	Pitons du Carbet	<i>Inga martinicensis</i>	VU
Martinique	Pitons du Carbet	<i>Schefflera urbaniana</i>	VU
Martinique	Rocher du Diamant	<i>Liophis cursor</i>	CR
Montserrat	Centre Hills *	<i>Diploglossus montisserrati</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Carite	<i>Eleutherodactylus jasperi</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Cordillera Central	<i>Callicarpa ampla</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Cordillera Central	<i>Ilex cookii</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Cordillera Central	<i>Marlierea sintenisii</i>	VU
Puerto Rico	Culebra	<i>Anolis roosevelti</i>	CR

Country/territory	Key Biodiversity Area	Species	IUCN Red List category
Puerto Rico	El Yunque *	<i>Eleutherodactylus unicolor</i>	VU
Puerto Rico	El Yunque *	<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	El Yunque *	<i>Ternstroemia subsessilis</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Karso del Norte	<i>Henriettea membranifolia</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Karso del Norte	<i>Myrcia paganii</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Karso del Norte	<i>Pleodendron macranthum</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Karso del Sur	<i>Zamia portoricensis</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Maricao y Susúa	<i>Calyptanthes portoricensis</i>	EN
Puerto Rico	Maricao y Susúa	<i>Xylosma pachyphyllum</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Mona y Monito	<i>Eleutherodactylus monensis</i>	VU
Puerto Rico	Mona y Monito	<i>Sphaerodactylus micropithecus</i>	EN
Puerto Rico	Mona y Monito	<i>Typhlops monensis</i>	EN
Puerto Rico	Sabana Seca *	<i>Eleutherodactylus juanariveroi</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Salinas de Punta Cucharas	<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	CR
Puerto Rico	Sierra de Pandura *	<i>Eleutherodactylus cooki</i>	VU
St Lucia	Government Forest Reserve *	<i>Leucopeza semperi</i>	CR
St Lucia	Point Sables	<i>Liophis ornatus</i>	EN

\* Global AZE site 2010 update

Sites regularly supporting significant populations of restricted-range species are global conservation priorities because there are few or no other sites in the world where conservation action for these species can be taken. However, there are no quantitative data for restricted-range species (other than birds) in the hotspot and thus this criterion could not be applied.

The main threats to the terrestrial biodiversity of the insular Caribbean, as prioritized during the national ecosystem profiling workshops in order of highly significant regional threat or impact are: invasive species; residential and commercial development; severe weather events and global climate change; agricultural expansion and intensification; over-exploitation of natural resources; mining and energy production; pollution; transportation; and geological events. There is a complex mix of interacting socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental factors that are driving environmental change and threatening biodiversity (and thus the KBAs) in the insular Caribbean. Principal among these are the increasing human population and material consumption, poverty and inequitable access to resources, the inherent economic and environmental vulnerability of the islands to external forces, such as changes in global trade regimes, and climate change. Some of these, such as poverty, are local or national issues, while others, such as climate change, require attention at the global level. All these drivers can be either exacerbated or mitigated

by public policies and institutional arrangements, at national, regional and international levels.

A number of constraints need to be overcome to address the environmental threats and achieve more effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The main ones discussed during the national workshops and consultations in order of highly significant regional barrier are: weak and ineffective policy; poor land-use planning; limited capacity and resources for biodiversity conservation; inefficient institutional frameworks; poor participation by stakeholders; limited technical and scientific knowledge for decision-making; and lack of awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services (particularly their value) among decision-makers and the general public.

Most countries have significantly updated, or are in the process of updating (e.g. Haiti and St. Vincent), their policies and legislation on biodiversity, environmental management and sustainable development while their obligations under international agreements have helped drive this process (Brown et al. 2007). However, there exists significant variation among countries with regard to comprehensiveness and effectiveness, particularly concerning the protection of threatened biodiversity and ecosystems (BirdLife International 2008), and there is a need for specific analyses of “gaps” in legislation and policies, which very few countries have undertaken (an exception being Jamaica [NEPA 2003]). Overall, national public policy frameworks for environmental

management remain largely oriented toward control, regulation and a reactive approach to environmental issues, although new approaches and instruments, including environment service markets, have begun to be promoted by some donors, governments and NGOs as means of changing destructive patterns of behavior.

Environmental policy in the Caribbean tends mostly to address environmental issues and impacts rather than their underlying root causes/drivers, such as human population increase. In the case of climate change, Caribbean countries do not consider themselves to be net contributors and therefore policy responses are largely limited to adaptation. All the countries in the hotspot are active participants in the main multilateral environmental agreements. All are signatories to the three “Rio Conventions”—the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change—and most are members of the other key biodiversity related agreements, such as the Ramsar Convention, the World Heritage Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, but not the Convention on Migratory Species.

At the regional level, the main agreement is the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) and its three Protocols. These together constitute the only legal instrument for regional cooperation on environmental issues for the wider Caribbean, although not all signatory countries are properly meeting their commitments, e.g. required legislation not enacted, management plans not developed, and biodiversity action plans not in place.

Key Biodiversity Areas can achieve the following:

(i) Help Caribbean nations honour their commitments to multilateral environmental agreements

(ii) Provide the basis for protected area gap analyses (as is the case in Haiti where KBAs are being used in the development of the national system for protected areas plan)

(iii) Provide a prioritized framework within which to monitor the status of biodiversity in the region.

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## Appendix 1. Key Biodiversity Areas in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
Anguilla (to UK)	Cove Pond	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
	Eastern Anguilla	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Grey Pond	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
	Katouche Canyon	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Long Pond	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
	Scrub Island	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
Antigua and Barbuda	Bethesda Dam	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Christian Cove	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Codrington Lagoon and the Creek	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Fitches Creek Bay	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Hanson's Bay - Flashes	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	McKinnons Salt Pond	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Offshore Islands	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
	Potworks Dam	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Valley Church Bay	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Wallings Forest	<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>		EN	
Aruba (to Netherlands)	Arikok National Park	<i>Crotalus unicolor</i>	CR
		<i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i>	VU
Bahamas	Allan's Cays	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU
	Bitter Guana Cay	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU
	Booby Cay	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	Cat Island Wetlands	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Cay Sal	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	EN
	East Plana Key	<i>Geocapromys ingrahami</i>	VU
	Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys ingrahami</i>	VU
	Graham's Harbour	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN
	Great Inagua	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Green Cay	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN
	Grog Pond	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Guana Cays	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN
	Harold and Wilson Ponds National Park	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN
	Lee Stocking Island	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Long Island and Hog Cay	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Low Cay, High Cay and Sandy Hook	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN
	Lucayan National Park	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN
	Mangrove Cay	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU
	Red Bays	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN
	San Andros Pond	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN
	San Salvador	<i>Eugenia crenata</i>	VU
South Andros Island	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU	
	<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU	
Southern Great Lake	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN	
Stafford Creek to Andros Town	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU	
	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN	
White Bay, Noddy, North Adderley and Leaf Cays	<i>Cyclura cyclura</i>	VU	
	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	EN	
Barbados	Bath Beach	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	Hilton Beach	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	Scotland District	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		<i>Liophis perfuscus</i>	EN

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Myotis martiniquensis</i>	VU
	South Coast Beaches	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	West Coast Beaches	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
Bonaire	Dos Pos, Bonaire	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	VU
	Lac Bay, Bonaire	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	VU
	Washikemba-Fontein-Onima, Bonaire	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	VU
	Washington-Slagbaai National Park, Bonaire	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	VU
		<i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i>	VU
British Virgin Islands	Anegada Island	<i>Acacia anegadensis</i>	CR
		<i>Cordia rupicola</i>	CR
		<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	CR
		<i>Leptocereus quadricostatus</i>	CR
		<i>Metastelma anegadense</i>	CR
	Guana Island	<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	CR
	Little Thatch Island	<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	CR
	Necker Island	<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	CR
	Sage Mountain Area	<i>Eleutherodactylus schwartzi</i>	EN
	Virgin Gorda	<i>Calyptanthes kiaerskovii</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schwartzi</i>	EN
		<i>Machaonia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Maytenus cymosa</i>	EN
Cayman Islands (to UK)	Bluff Forest	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	VU
	Booby Pond Nature Reserve	<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Botanic Park and Salina Reserve	<i>Cyclura lewisi</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Central Mangrove Wetland	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Crown Wetlands	<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Eastern Dry Forest	<i>Cyclura lewisi</i>	CR
	Franklin's Forest	<i>Cyclura lewisi</i>	CR
	Sparrowhawk Hill	<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	VU
Cuba	Alejandro de Humboldt	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	CR
		<i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i>	CR
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Alturas de Banao	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
	Cayería Centro-Oriental de Villa Clara	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Cayo Sabinal, Ballenatos y Manglares de la Bahía de Nuevitas	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Cayos Romano-Cruz-Megano Grande	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Ciénaga de Lanier y Sur de la Isla de la Juventud	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Ciénaga de Zapata	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Ferminia cerverai</i>	EN

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Delta del Cauto	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Delta del Mayarí	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Desembarco del Granma	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Gibara	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
	Gran Humedal del Norte de Ciego de Ávila	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>	EN
	Gran Piedra - Pico Mogote	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Guanahacabibes	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Hatibonico - Baitiquirí - Imías	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>	EN
	Humedal Sur de Pinar del Río	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Humedal Sur de Sancti Spiritus	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	La Mensura	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
	Las Picúa- Cayo del Cristo	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Limonés-Tuabaquey	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
	Mil Cumbres	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Pico Cristal	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Río Máximo	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
	Siboney - Juticí	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
	Sierra del Chorrillo	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Sierra del Rosario	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
	Topes de Collantes	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Aratinga euops</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
	Turquino-Bayamesa	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	EN
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	VU
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN
		<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>	EN
		<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	EN
Dominica	Cochrane	<i>Dactylolejeunea acanthifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Inga dominicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Tabernaemontana oppositifolia</i>	VU
	Morne Diablotin National Park	<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus amplinympha</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Morne Trois Pitons National Park	<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	EN
		<i>Dactylolejeunea acanthifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus amplinympha</i>	EN
		<i>Inga dominicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Leptodactylus fallax</i>	CR
		<i>Phycolepidozia exigua</i>	CR
		<i>Pouteria pallida</i>	EN
		<i>Pouteria semecarpifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Tabernaemontana oppositifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Point Des Foux	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
Dominican Republic	Arroyo Lebrón, El Seybo	<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Bahía de las Calderas	<i>Cyclura comuta</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Senna domingensis</i>	VU
	Bahoruco Oriental	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Antirhea radiata</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus armstrongi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hypostenor</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus leoncei</i>	CR



Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruffemoralis</i>	CR
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Hurtea cubensis</i>	VU
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
	Cabo Engaño	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
	Cerro Chacuey	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
	Diego de Ocampo	<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
	Honduras	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
	Hoyo Claro-Hoyo Azul	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus probolaeus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruthae</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
	Lago Enriquillo	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura ricordi</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Senna domingensis</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	VU
	Laguna Bávaro	<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus probolaeus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruthae</i>	EN
	Laguna Cabral	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Senna domingensis</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	VU
	Laguna Limón	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Loma Guaconejo	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
	Loma Isabel de Torres	<i>Osteopilus pulchilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Tabernaemontana oppositifolia</i>	VU
	Loma La Humeadora	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Ateleia gummifera</i>	EN
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Celestus anelpistus</i>	CR

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus minutus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus patriciae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pituinus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pituinus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i>	CR
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Pimenta cainitoides</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
	Loma Nalga de Maco y Río Limpio	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i>	EN
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus montanus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus hispaniolensis</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Loma Quita Espuela	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i>	CR
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
	Los Haitises	<i>Abarema abbottii</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Buteo ridgwayi</i>	CR
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Huertea cubensis</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Sideroxylon dominicanum</i>	VU
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
	Manglares de Estero Balsa	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaicum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Manglares del Bajo Yuna	<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
	Parque Nacional Armando Bermúdez	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i>	EN
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus haitianus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus minutus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus montanus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus patriciae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pituinus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruthae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidti</i>	CR
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Loxia megaplaga</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i>	VU
		<i>Podocarpus hispaniolensis</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Parque Nacional del Este	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus probolaeus</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	VU
	Parque Nacional Jaragua	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura ricordi</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Pimenta haitiensis</i>	VU
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Pseudophoenix ekmanii</i>	CR
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
		<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	VU
	Parque Nacional Jose del Carmen Ramirez	<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus montanus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus patriciae</i>	EN
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
	Promontorio de Cabrera	<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
	Reserva Científica Ébano Verde	<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Cleyera bolleana</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus minutus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pituinus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i>	CR
		<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Juglans jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i>	VU
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Rio Anamuya	<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Salto de la Damajagua	<i>Osteopilus pulchrrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
	Sierra de Bahoruco	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Coccyzus rufigularis</i>	EN
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus armstrongi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fowleri</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus furcyensis</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hypostenor</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jugans</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus leoncei</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus rufifemoralis</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Juniperus gracilior</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Loxia megalaga</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i>	VU
		<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Sierra de Neyba	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Coccyzus rufigularis</i>	EN
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus parabates</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Juniperus gracilior</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i>	VU
		<i>Podocarpus hispaniolensis</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Sierra Martín García	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Juniperus gracilior</i>	EN
		<i>Manilkara valenzuelana</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	VU
	Valle Nuevo	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Cleyera bolleana</i>	VU
		<i>Cleyera vaccinioides</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus haitianus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus minutus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus montanus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus patriciae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pituinus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidti</i>	CR
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Juniperus gracilior</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Loxia megalaga</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus aristulatus</i>	VU
		<i>Podocarpus hispaniolensis</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
Grenada	Bathway Beach	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	CR
	Beausejour/Grenville Vale	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	CR
	Grand Etang	<i>Pristimantis euphronides</i>	EN
	Levera Beach	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	CR
	Mount Hartman	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	CR
	Mount Saint Catherine	<i>Pristimantis euphronides</i>	EN

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
	Perseverance	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	CR
	Woodford	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	CR
	Woodlands	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	CR
Guadeloupe	Falaises Nord et Îlet de Vieux-Fort de Marie-Galante	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
	Gallery Forest of Baie-Mahaut	<i>Chiroderma improvisum</i>	VU
		<i>Eptesicus guadeloupensis</i>	VU
	Grand Cul-de-Sac Marin's eastern coastline	<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Îlets de la Petite-Terre	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	La Désirade	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Massif forestier de l'île de Basse-Terre	<i>Eleutherodactylus barlagnei</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pinchoni</i>	EN
		<i>Eptesicus guadeloupensis</i>	VU
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
		<i>Myotis dominicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Sturnira thomasi</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Pointe des Châteaux	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
	Trois-Îlets & Folle Anse de Marie-Galante	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
Haiti	Cavaillon	<i>Attalea crassispatha</i>	CR
	Dame-Marie	<i>Eleutherodactylus caribe</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
	Dubedou	<i>Ekmanianthe longiflora</i>	EN
	Fond des Nègres	<i>Attalea crassispatha</i>	CR
	Île de la Tortue Forest	<i>Eleutherodactylus warreni</i>	CR
	Îlet Bas limbe	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
	Lac Azuéi	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys decorata</i>	VU
	Lagon-aux-Boeufs	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Citadelle-Sans Souci-Ramier	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidtii</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Plaisance	<i>Celestus warreni</i>	CR
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Massif de la Hotte	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptanthes ekmanii</i>	VU
		<i>Catalpa brevipes</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus amadeus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus apostates</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus bakeri</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus brevirostris</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus chlorophenax</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus corona</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus counouspeus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus dolomedes</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus eunaster</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus glandulifer</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus lamprotes</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus oxyrhyncus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus parapelates</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruthae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus sciagraphus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus thorectes</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ventriilineatus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Loxia megaplaga</i>	EN
		<i>Micropholis polita</i>	VU
		<i>Nectandra caudatoacuminata</i>	CR
		<i>Nectandra pulchra</i>	CR
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Pouteria hotteana</i>	EN
		<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Massif de la Selle	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus alcoae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus armstrongi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus audanti</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fowleri</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus furcyensis</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus glanduliferoides</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hypostenor</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jugans</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus leoncei</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus nortoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus oxyrhyncus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus ruthae</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus</i>	CR

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Loxia megaplaga</i>	EN
		<i>Mappia racemosa</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
		<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	EN
		<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus swalesi</i>	EN
		<i>Xenoligea montana</i>	VU
	Morne Bailly	<i>Eleutherodactylus poolei</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schmidti</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus pulchrilineatus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus vastus</i>	EN
	Pic Tete Boeuf	<i>Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus heminota</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus paulsoni</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pictissimus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wetmorei</i>	VU
		<i>Hypsiboas heilprini</i>	VU
	Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest I	<i>Eleutherodactylus grahami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus lucioi</i>	CR
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Presqu'île du Nord-Ouest II	<i>Eleutherodactylus rhodesi</i>	CR
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
	Trou Caiman	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	VU
		<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	VU
		<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne guentheri</i>	VU
Jamaica	Black River Great Morass	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia brownei</i>	VU
		<i>Samyda glabrata</i>	VU
	Blue Mountains	<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Annona praetermissa</i>	VU
		<i>Ardisia brittonii</i>	EN
		<i>Bactris jamaicana</i>	VU
		<i>Brunfelsia jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Bunchosia jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus alticola</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus andrewsi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus nubicola</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus orcutti</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pentasyringos</i>	VU
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia brachythrix</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia crenata</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia nicholsii</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia rendlei</i>	CR



Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Hermandia catalpifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Hyeronima jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex jamaicana</i>	EN
		<i>Ilex puberula</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex puberula</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex puberula</i>	VU
		<i>Lunania polydactyla</i>	VU
		<i>Maytenus harrisii</i>	CR
		<i>Miconia nubicola</i>	EN
		<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	EN
		<i>Nowellia wrightii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria foetens</i>	VU
		<i>Rondeletia brachyphylla</i>	EN
		<i>Rondeletia hirsuta</i>	VU
		<i>Rondeletia hirta</i>	VU
		<i>Sebastiania alpina</i>	VU
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Verbesina rupestris</i>	VU
		<i>Viburnum arboreum</i>	VU
		<i>Viburnum arboreum</i>	VU
		<i>Wallenia fawcettii</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum hartii</i>	VU
	Bluefields	<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia abbreviata</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus degelidus</i>	VU
	Brazillito Mountains	<i>Eugenia eperforata</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Malpighia proctorii</i>	CR
	Bull Bay	<i>Brunfelsia membranacea</i>	VU
		<i>Bursera hollickii</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus andrewsi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus orcutti</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus degelidus</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Phialanthus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Portlandia albiflora</i>	CR
		<i>Tetrasiphon jamaicensis</i>	EN
	Catadupa	<i>Amazona agilis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Bactris jamaicana</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fuscus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus griffiths</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Guarea jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Guettarda longiflora</i>	CR
		<i>Malpighia obtusifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Ouratea elegans</i>	CR
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Phyllanthus cauliflorus</i>	VU
		<i>Pimenta obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Ternstroemia glomerata</i>	CR
	Caymanas	<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
	Cockpit Country	<i>Alvaradoa jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona agilis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Brunfelsia splendida</i>	VU
		<i>Bursera aromatica</i>	VU
		<i>Buxus arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Calliandra comosa</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptanthes nodosa</i>	VU
		<i>Cassipourea brittoniana</i>	EN
		<i>Cassipourea subcordata</i>	CR
		<i>Coccoloba troyana</i>	VU
		<i>Colubrina obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Comocladia cordata</i>	VU
		<i>Cordia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fuscus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus griffiths</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus junori</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus sisiphodemus</i>	CR
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Erithalis quadrangularis</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia laurae</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia sachetae</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia schulziana</i>	VU
		<i>Exostema orbiculatum</i>	CR
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Guettarda longiflora</i>	CR
		<i>Hamelia papillosa</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiocroton trelawniensis</i>	EN
		<i>Lunania polydactyla</i>	VU
		<i>Malpighia obtusifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Manilkara excisa</i>	EN
		<i>Mitranthes macrophylla</i>	CR
		<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Phyllanthus axillaris</i>	EN
		<i>Pimenta obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Pimenta richardii</i>	EN
		<i>Podocarpus purdieanus</i>	EN
		<i>Psychotria plicata</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria siphonophora</i>	EN
		<i>Rochefortia acrantha</i>	VU
		<i>Rochefortia acrantha</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Rondeletia amplexicaulis</i>	EN
		<i>Schoepfia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Scolosanthus howardii</i>	EN
		<i>Scolosanthus howardii</i>	EN
		<i>Sophora saxicola</i>	EN
		<i>Spathelia coccinea</i>	CR
		<i>Strepeliopsis arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Tachycineta euchrysea</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
		<i>Viburnum arboreum</i>	VU
		<i>Xylosma proctorii</i>	VU
	Dolphin Head	<i>Calyptanthes acutissima</i>	CR
		<i>Calyptanthes acutissima</i>	CR
		<i>Calyptanthes discolor</i>	EN
		<i>Cassipourea subsessilis</i>	CR
		<i>Comocladia cordata</i>	VU
		<i>Comocladia parvifoliola</i>	CR
		<i>Dendropanax cordifolius</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fuscus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia polypora</i>	CR
		<i>Lasiocroton fawcettii</i>	VU
		<i>Ormosia jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria hanoverensis</i>	CR
		<i>Rondeletia cincta</i>	CR
		<i>Sebastiania fasciculata</i>	EN
		<i>Tabernaemontana ochroleuca</i>	VU
		<i>Tabernaemontana ovalifolia</i>	EN
	Don Figuerero Mountains	<i>Coccoloba proctorii</i>	EN
		<i>Colubrina obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Erythroxylum incrassatum</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Font Hill	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
	Great River	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus fuscus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Hellshire Hills	<i>Bursera hollickii</i>	EN
		<i>Cyclura collei</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN

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		<i>Lunania polydactyla</i>	VU
		<i>Phialanthus revolutus</i>	EN
		<i>Siphonorhis americana</i>	CR
		<i>Zanthoxylum harrisii</i>	VU
	John Crow Mountains	<i>Amazona agilis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Bactris jamaicana</i>	VU
		<i>Clusia portlandiana</i>	VU
		<i>Dendropanax blakeanus</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus andrewsi</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus orcutti</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus pentasyringos</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia rendlei</i>	CR
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex jamaicana</i>	EN
		<i>Ilex jamaicana</i>	EN
		<i>Myrcia calcicola</i>	VU
		<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Phyllanthus eximius</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria bryonicola</i>	CR
		<i>Psychotria clusioides</i>	EN
		<i>Pterodroma caribaea</i>	CR
		<i>Rondeletia portlandensis</i>	VU
		<i>Sideroxylon bullatum</i>	VU
		<i>Ternstroemia howardiana</i>	VU
		<i>Wallenia sylvestris</i>	VU
		<i>Weinmannia portlandiana</i>	VU
	Johnson Mountain Hills	<i>Bactris jamaicana</i>	VU
	Kelleys Camperdown Area	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus junori</i>	CR
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run	<i>Acidocroton verrucosus</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona agilis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Ardisia byrsonimae</i>	CR
		<i>Calyptanthes capitata</i>	VU
		<i>Carica jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Clusia clarendonensis</i>	VU
		<i>Coccoloba troyana</i>	VU
		<i>Colubrina obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Cordia clarendonensis</i>	VU
		<i>Dendropanax filipes</i>	CR
		<i>Dendropanax grandiflorus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Erithalis quadrangularis</i>	VU
		<i>Erythroxylum jamaicense</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia aboukirensis</i>	CR

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eugenia eperforata</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia heterochroa</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia lamprophylla</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia schulziana</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Guarea jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiocroton harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Malpighia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Mitranthes nivea</i>	EN
		<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	EN
		<i>Ocotea staminoides</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Palicourea wilesii</i>	VU
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Portlandia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria clarendonensis</i>	EN
		<i>Rondeletia adamsii</i>	VU
		<i>Rondeletia clarendonensis</i>	EN
		<i>Samyda glabrata</i>	VU
		<i>Schefflera troyana</i>	VU
		<i>Schoepfia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Sebastiania spicata</i>	EN
		<i>Ternstroemia bullata</i>	CR
		<i>Ternstroemia calycina</i>	EN
	Main Ridge	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus junori</i>	CR
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	May Pen	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus degelidus</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Milk River	<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Mocho Mountains	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Mount Diablo	<i>Alvaradoa jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona agilis</i>	VU
		<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Brunfelsia splendida</i>	VU
		<i>Carica jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus junori</i>	CR
		<i>Erythroxylum incrassatum</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia acutisepala</i>	EN
		<i>Exostema triflorum</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Exostema triflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Gymnanthes glandulosa</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex florifera</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex subtriflora</i>	CR
		<i>Malpighia cauliflora</i>	EN
		<i>Malpighia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Palicourea wilesii</i>	VU
		<i>Podocarpus purdieanus</i>	EN
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Negril	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus luteolus</i>	EN
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Erithalis quadrangularis</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
		<i>Zamia amblyphyllidia</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum negrilense</i>	EN
	North Coast Forest	<i>Amazona collaria</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus degelidus</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Peckam Woods	<i>Acidocroton verrucosus</i>	VU
		<i>Ardisia byrsonimae</i>	CR
		<i>Clusia clarendonensis</i>	VU
		<i>Coccoloba troyana</i>	VU
		<i>Cordia clarendonensis</i>	VU
		<i>Dendropanax filipes</i>	CR
		<i>Dendropanax grandiflorus</i>	CR
		<i>Erythroxyllum jamaicense</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia heterochroa</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia lamprophylla</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiocroton harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiocroton trelawniensis</i>	EN
		<i>Malpighia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Palicourea wilesii</i>	VU
		<i>Portlandia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Psychotria clarendonensis</i>	EN
		<i>Rondeletia adamsii</i>	VU
		<i>Rondeletia clarendonensis</i>	EN
		<i>Samyda glabrata</i>	VU
		<i>Schefflera troyana</i>	VU
		<i>Schoepfia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Sebastiania spicata</i>	EN
		<i>Ternstroemia bullata</i>	CR
		<i>Ternstroemia calycina</i>	EN
	Point Hill	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Natalus jamaicensis</i>	CR
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Portland Ridge and Bight	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	VU
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cavernicola</i>	CR
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia eperforata</i>	EN
		<i>Malpighia proctorii</i>	CR
		<i>Natalus jamaicensis</i>	CR
	Red Ground	<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
	Rio Cobre	<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Rio Grande	<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
	Rio Grande	<i>Eleutherodactylus pentasyringos</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Rio Magno	<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Rio Pedro	<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Santa Cruz Mountains	<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Rhamnidium dictyophyllum</i>	EN
	Stephney Johns Vale-Bull Head	<i>Carica jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Colubrina obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus cundalli</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus grabhami</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus junori</i>	CR
		<i>Erythroxyllum jamaicense</i>	VU
		<i>Geocapromys brownii</i>	VU
		<i>Malpighia harrisii</i>	VU
		<i>Mitranthes nivea</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus crucialis</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus marianae</i>	EN
		<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
	Swift River	<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	Wag Water River	<i>Osteopilus wilderi</i>	EN
		<i>Trachemys terrapen</i>	VU
	White Rock Hill	<i>Guarea jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Pimenta obscura</i>	VU
		<i>Ternstroemia glomerata</i>	CR
	Yallahs	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	VU
		<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>	VU
Martinique	Forêts du Nord et de la Montagne Pelée	<i>Allobates chalcopis</i>	VU
		<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
		<i>Myotis martiniquensis</i>	VU

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
	Grand Macabou	<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
	Ilets Boiseau et Petit Piton	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Mangrove de Fort de France	<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
	Massif forestier entre Le Diamant et les Trois-Îlets	<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
	Pitons du Carbet	<i>Freziera cordata</i>	VU
		<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
		<i>Inga martinicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Myotis martiniquensis</i>	VU
		<i>Pouteria pallida</i>	EN
		<i>Pouteria semecarpifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Schefflera urbaniana</i>	VU
	Presqu'île de la Caravelle	<i>Icterus bonana</i>	VU
		<i>Myotis martiniquensis</i>	VU
		<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>	EN
	Rocher du Diamant	<i>Liophis cursor</i>	CR
Montserrat	Centre Hills	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	VU
		<i>Chiroderma improvisum</i>	VU
		<i>Diploglossus montisserrati</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Icterus oberi</i>	CR
		<i>Leptodactylus fallax</i>	CR
		<i>Sturnira thomasi</i>	VU
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Northern Forested Ghauts	<i>Leptodactylus fallax</i>	CR
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	South Soufriere Hills	<i>Icterus oberi</i>	CR
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
Puerto Rico	Acantilados del Noroeste	<i>Antirhea portoricensis</i>	VU
		<i>Auerodendron pauciflorum</i>	CR
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Manilkara valenzuelana</i>	VU
		<i>Picrasma excelsa</i>	VU
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
		<i>Zamia amblyphyllidia</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	VU
	Bahía de Jobos	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	EN
	Baños de Coamo	<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Leptocereus quadricostatus</i>	CR
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Peltophryne lemur</i>	CR
		<i>Picrasma excelsa</i>	VU
		<i>Solanum drymophilum</i>	CR
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Bosque de Vega	<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
	Caño Tiburones	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
	Carite	<i>Eleutherodactylus eneidae</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus gryllus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hedricki</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus jasperii</i>	CR



Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Eleutherodactylus karlschmidti</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus locustus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus portoricensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus richmondi</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wightmanae</i>	EN
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
	Ceiba y Naguabo	<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Maytenus cymosa</i>	EN
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Ciénaga Las Cucharillas	<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	CR
		<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	CR
		<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Tabernaemontana oppositifolia</i>	VU
	Cordillera Central	<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Callicarpa ampla</i>	CR
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Comutia obovata</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus eneidae</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus gryllus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hedricki</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus portoricensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus richmondi</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wightmanae</i>	EN
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Ilex cookii</i>	CR
		<i>Juglans jamaicensis</i>	VU
		<i>Marlierea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Nectandra krugii</i>	EN
		<i>Pouteria hotteana</i>	EN
		<i>Schefflera gleasonii</i>	VU
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
	Corredor Ecológico del Noreste	<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Culebra	<i>Anolis roosevelti</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Maytenus cymosa</i>	EN
	El Yunque	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	CR
		<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Dendroica angelae</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus eneidae</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus gryllus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus hedricki</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus karlschmidti</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus locustus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus portoricensis</i>	EN

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		<i>Eleutherodactylus richmondi</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus unicolor</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wightmanae</i>	EN
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
		<i>Styrax portoricensis</i>	CR
		<i>Ternstroemia subsessilis</i>	CR
	Guaniquilla y Boquerón	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	EN
		<i>Eugenia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Leptocereus quadricostatus</i>	CR
	Humacao	<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	Karso del Norte	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	CR
		<i>Antirhea portoricensis</i>	VU
		<i>Antirhea sintenisii</i>	VU
		<i>Auerodendron pauciflorum</i>	CR
		<i>Banara vanderbiltii</i>	CR
		<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	CR
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Comutia obovata</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus richmondi</i>	CR
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Henriettea membranifolia</i>	CR
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Mappia racemosa</i>	VU
		<i>Maytenus ponceana</i>	VU
		<i>Myrcia paganii</i>	CR
		<i>Nectandra krugii</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne lemur</i>	CR
		<i>Pleodendron macranthum</i>	CR
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
		<i>Solanum drymophilum</i>	CR
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
		<i>Zamia amblyphyllidia</i>	VU
	Karso del Sur	<i>Buxus vahlii</i>	CR
		<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	CR
		<i>Cordia rupicola</i>	CR
		<i>Eugenia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaicum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Peltophryne lemur</i>	CR
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
		<i>Zamia portoricensis</i>	CR
	Laguna Tortuguero	<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
	Las Piedras Chiquitas	<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Maytenus ponceana</i>	VU
		<i>Picrasma excelsa</i>	VU
		<i>Solanum drymophilum</i>	CR
		<i>Zanthoxylum thomasianum</i>	EN

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	Maricao y Susúa	<i>Antirhea portoricensis</i>	VU
		<i>Calyptanthes portoricensis</i>	EN
		<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	CR
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Coccoloba rugosa</i>	EN
		<i>Comutia obovata</i>	CR
		<i>Dendroica angelae</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus eneidae</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus gryllus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus portoricensis</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus richmondi</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus wightmanae</i>	EN
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	VU
		<i>Lasiurus minor</i>	VU
		<i>Maytenus ponceana</i>	VU
		<i>Pouteria hotteana</i>	EN
		<i>Pouteria hotteana</i>	EN
		<i>Schefflera gleasonii</i>	VU
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
		<i>Tabernaemontana oppositifolia</i>	VU
		<i>Xylosma pachyphyllum</i>	CR
	Mona y Monito	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	EN
		<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus monensis</i>	VU
		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Sphaerodactylus micropithecus</i>	EN
		<i>Typhlops monensis</i>	EN
	Piñones	<i>Demochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Schoepfia arenaria</i>	EN
	Sabana Seca	<i>Eleutherodactylus juanariveroi</i>	CR
	Salinas de Punta Cucharas	<i>Cordia rupicola</i>	CR
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i>	EN
		<i>Leptocereus quadricostatus</i>	CR
		<i>Maytenus ponceana</i>	VU
		<i>Trichilia triacantha</i>	CR
	Sierra Bermeja y Laguna Cartagena	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	EN
		<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Eugenia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
	Sierra de Pandura	<i>Eleutherodactylus cooki</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus locustus</i>	CR
		<i>Eleutherodactylus portoricensis</i>	EN
	Suroeste	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	EN
		<i>Caprimulgus noctitherus</i>	CR
		<i>Eugenia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Leptocereus quadricostatus</i>	CR

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	VU
	Vieques	<i>Calyptanthes thomasiana</i>	EN
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Erythrina eggersii</i>	EN
		<i>Goetzea elegans</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Manilkara pleeana</i>	VU
		<i>Maytenus cymosa</i>	EN
		<i>Stahlia monosperma</i>	EN
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
Saba	Saba	<i>Alsophis rufiventris</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
St Barthelemy	Colombier	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Gustavio to Anse Toiny	<i>Alsophis rijersmai</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Ile Fourchue and satellites	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	Petite Islette	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
St Eustatius	Boven	<i>Alsophis rufiventris</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
	The Quill	<i>Alsophis rufiventris</i>	EN
		<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
St Kitts and Nevis	Cayon to Key	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR
St Lucia	Government Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	VU
		<i>Leucopeza semperi</i>	CR
		<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	EN
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
		<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	VU
	Mandele Dry Forest	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	VU
		<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	VU
		<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	EN
		<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>	EN
	North-east coast	<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	EN
		<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>	EN
	Pitons Management Area	<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	EN
	Point Sables	<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	VU
		<i>Liophis ornatus</i>	EN
		<i>Melanospiza richardsoni</i>	EN
	Rat Island	<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	VU
St Martin	Tintamarre	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	VU
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Colonarie Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	Cumberland Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	Dalaway Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	Kingstown Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR

Country	Key Biodiversity Area	Species scientific name	IUCN Red List Category
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	La Soufrière National Park	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	Mount Pleasant Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
	Richmond Forest Reserve	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	VU
		<i>Catharopeza bishopi</i>	EN
		<i>Chironius vincenti</i>	CR
		<i>Pristimantis shrevei</i>	EN
Turks and Caicos Islands	Caicos Bank Southern Cays	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	Chalk Sound	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	East Bay Islands	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	East Caicos and adjacent areas	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Fish Ponds and Crossing Place Trail, Middle Caicos	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	Middle Caicos Forest	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
	North, Middle and East Caicos Ramsar Site	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	VU
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	EN
	Princess Alexandra Land and Sea	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	Salt Cay Creek and Salinas	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
	Turks Bank Seabird Cays	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	CR
US Virgin Islands	Buck Island	<i>Ameiva polops</i>	CR
		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	East End Bay	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
	Hassel Island	<i>Eleutherodactylus lentus</i>	EN
	Jack's and Issac's Bays	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
	John Brewer's Bay	<i>Eleutherodactylus lentus</i>	EN
	Magens Bay	<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus lentus</i>	EN
		<i>Erythrina eggertii</i>	EN
		<i>Zanthoxylum thomasianum</i>	EN
	Northwestern St Croix	<i>Eleutherodactylus lentus</i>	EN
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
	Protestant Cay	<i>Ameiva polops</i>	CR
	Ruth Cay	<i>Ameiva polops</i>	CR
	Sandy Point National Wildlife	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
		<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR
		<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
	Southgate and Green Cay	<i>Ameiva polops</i>	CR
	St John	<i>Calyptanthus thomasiana</i>	EN
		<i>Chrysophyllum pauciflorum</i>	VU
		<i>Eleutherodactylus lentus</i>	EN
		<i>Eleutherodactylus schwartzi</i>	EN
		<i>Erythrina eggertii</i>	EN
		<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
		<i>Machaonia woodburyana</i>	CR
		<i>Maytenus cymosa</i>	EN
		<i>Stenoderma rufum</i>	VU
		<i>Zanthoxylum thomasianum</i>	EN



**Spanish Abstract: Resumen:** El hotspot de las islas del Caribe es excepcionalmente importante para la conservación de la biodiversidad global por sus altos niveles de endemismo y amenaza. Un total de 755 especies de plantas y vertebrados del Caribe son consideradas globalmente amenazadas, colocándolo en uno de los más altos hotspot de biodiversidad en términos de nivel de amenaza. En el 2009, las Áreas Claves para la Biodiversidad (KBAs) fueron identificadas para las islas del Caribe a través de un análisis de data y literatura accesible a nivel regional, seguido por consultas extensas a expertos a nivel nacional. Aplicando el criterio de la Vulnerabilidad, un total de 284 Áreas Claves para la Biodiversidad fueron definidas y delimitadas conteniendo 409 (54%) de las especies amenazadas de la región. De éstas, 144 (o 51%) solapan parcialmente o completamente con áreas protegidas. Cockpit Country, seguida por Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run, Blue Mountains (todos en Jamaica) y Massif de la Hotte (Haití) fueron encontrados de sostener números excepcionalmente altos de taxones globalmente amenazados, con más de 40 de estas especies en cada sitio. Las Áreas Claves para la Biodiversidad, basadas en las Áreas Importantes para la Conservación de las Aves, proporcionan un marco valioso contra el cual revisar la adecuación de sistemas de áreas protegidas nacionales existentes y también priorizar cuales especies y sitios requieren la atención más urgente para su conservación.

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