



Technical Dossier

Islets

**of the North-East Tobago
Man and the Biosphere Reserve**

as a

Natural National Heritage Site

Grades B and C

of

Trinidad and Tobago

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Submitted by



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Table of Contents

1. National Heritage	8
2. Site Description and Boundaries.....	9
3. Biogeography and Ecology	17
4. Biodiversity.....	18
5. Iconic Species	24
6. Connectivity	32
7. Hydrology	33
8. Geology	33
9. Climate	34
10. Historical Background	35
11. Ecosystem Services	42
12. Threats	42
13. Stakeholders	44
14. Legal and Regulatory Aspects	45
15. Recommendations for Sustainable Management	50
Appendix 1: North-East Tobago Islets Stakeholders.....	52
Appendix 2: Species List.....	60
Amphibians	60
Arachnids	60
Birds	61
Crustaceans.....	76
Insects	76
Mammals	78
Plants.....	78
Reptiles	90

List of Abbreviations

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CMSDIQE	Division of Infrastructure, Quarries and the Environment (THA)
DMRF	Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries (THA)
DPFFF	Division of Food Production, Forestry, and Fisheries
EDGE	Evolutionary Distinct, Globally Endangered
ERIC	Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville
GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

IBA	Important B ird and B iodiversity A rea
IFPAM	Improved F orest and P rotected A rea M anagement P roject
IUCN	International U ion for C onservation of N ature and N atural R esources
MaB	M an and the B iosphere
MRFR	M ain R idge F orest R eserve
NE Tobago	N orth E ast T obago
NETPAMT	N orth E ast T obago P rotected A rea M anagement T rust
NPASP	N ational P rotected A reas S ystems P lan
NTTT	N ational T rust of T rinidad and T obago
THA	T obago H ouse of A ssembly
SPAW RAC	P rotocol C oncerning S pecially P rotected A reas and W ildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region
UNESCO	U nited N ations E ducational, S cientific and C ultural O rganization

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Proposed islets (as identified in the NPASP) for natural national heritage site status in the North East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve	10
Figure 2. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Little Tobago	12
Figure 3. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Goat Island	13
Figure 4. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - St Giles Islets Complex.	15
Figure 5. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Sisters' Rocks.....	16
Figure 6. View from Speyside: Goat Island (in front) and Little Tobago (in the background)	17
Figure 7. Section of Little Tobago's wind-exposed forest, shaping its trees' growth	18
Figure 8. Typical xerophytic vegetation on St Giles Islet, comprising of cacti and scrub	19
Figure 9. Male Magnificent Frigate Bird	24
Figure 10. Red Billed Tropic Bird	25
Figure 11. Gumbo Limbo Tree	26
Figure 12. Domination of ground vegetation by Aroid Plant.....	27
Figure 13. Section of Little Tobago's dry forest showing noticeably dominant Silver Thatch Palm	28
Figure 14. Ocellated Gecko	29
Figure 15. Gravid male (l) and pregnant (r) Jamaican fruit bat.....	30
Figure 16. Attenborough's myotis	31
Figure 17. Turk's Cap Cactus	32
Figure 18. Magnificent Frigate Birds and Boobies roosting together on St Giles.....	33
Figure 19. Sister's Rocks.....	35
Figure 20. Map of archaeological findings on Little Tobago.....	36
Figure 21. Stone axe, recovered by Dale Grant on Little Tobago	37
Figure 22. Rest House and jetty at Little Tobago.....	37
Figure 23. Greater Bird of Paradise (Britannica).....	38
Figure 24. Purchases of Goat Island between 1941 and 1963.....	41
Figure 25. Map of Little Tobago found in Annex 4 of the Forest Act.....	48
Figure 26. Map of St Giles found in Annex 9 of the Forest Act.....	49

Table of Tables

Table 1. Summary of conservation status of plants and vertebrates documented for the islets of North East Tobago	20
Table 2. Species of flora and fauna of the islets (including endemics) of global conservation concern by the IUCN, CITES and CMS	21
Table 3. Storms and Hurricanes that affected Tobago	34

1. National Heritage

According to the National Trust Act of Trinidad and Tobago, a Natural National Heritage Site (a so-called “Property of Interest”) is described as a “place of natural beauty and national, historic, scientific, or archaeological interest”.

These nationally important properties are protected under the National Trust Act of Trinidad and Tobago (11 of 1991; amended 6 of 2015) against unauthorised change, alterations, or against any person who damages, injures, or defaces the site. National Heritage Sites are important physical reminders of our nation’s past and what we hope to pass on to our future generations.

The National Trust Act classifies Properties of Interest as follows:

(b) Grade B—an area, site or place of natural beauty or repose that would be despoiled if it were to be altered by the introduction or removal of any flora, fauna or work of man;

(c) Grade C—a site or place which contains or breeds a particular specie of plant, animal, bird, fish, insect or marine life, that is likely to be despoiled by the introduction or removal of any, or all, or a combination of, the species.

Four islets of North East Tobago (NE Tobago) are demonstrably meeting the criteria of being designated as Properties of Interest:

1. **Little Tobago**, is a true natural national icon; there is no comprehensive publication about Trinidad and Tobago which would not include a picture and story about this islet. For decades, generations of families, school children, bird watchers and ecotourists visited this internationally recognised Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) to observe, otherwise inaccessible, nesting, and brood caring seabirds.
2. **Goat Island**, with its abandoned dwelling that inspires the imagination of people seeking peaceful relaxation in a marine retreat, is similarly embedded in everybody’s memory who ever ventured downhill into Speyside.
3. The **St Giles Island Complex** is the largest breeding colony of Magnificent Frigate Birds in the Caribbean and also an internationally recognised IBA. This puts the islet on the bucket list for every birdwatching enthusiast that can take a choppy ride in a pirogue. London Bridge, a rocky outcrop of St Giles, with its landmark arch, which is clearly visible from Flagstaff Hill above Charlotteville, is a famous photo opportunity.
4. **Sisters Rocks**, also an important stop over for seabirds, is a similarly famous landmark, dive site and photo opportunity. The memorable folk tale story about the demise of five sisters flying off from Tobago is part of NE Tobago’s cultural heritage and is told to almost every visitor.

Furthermore, these islets are an integral part of the NE Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve (MaB), recommended for improved conservation status by the Cabinet approved National Protected Areas Systems Plan (NPASP) (20 June 2019) and deeply ingrained in our islands culture and the pride of every Tobagonian.

As such Little Tobago, Goat Island, the St Giles Island Complex and the Sisters Rocks qualify as Grade B and C of Properties of Interest under the National Trust Act of Trinidad and Tobago (NTTT).

2. Site Description and Boundaries

The islets of Little Tobago, and St Giles Islet Complex comprise the so-called Core Areas alongside the Main Ridge Forest Reserve (MRFR) in the NE Tobago UNESCO MaB Reserve owing to their designation as wildlife sanctuaries for nesting seabird colonies. In the NPASP for Trinidad and Tobago, both these islets along with Goat Island and Sisters' Rocks were proposed as coastal and marine protected areas (Figure 1).

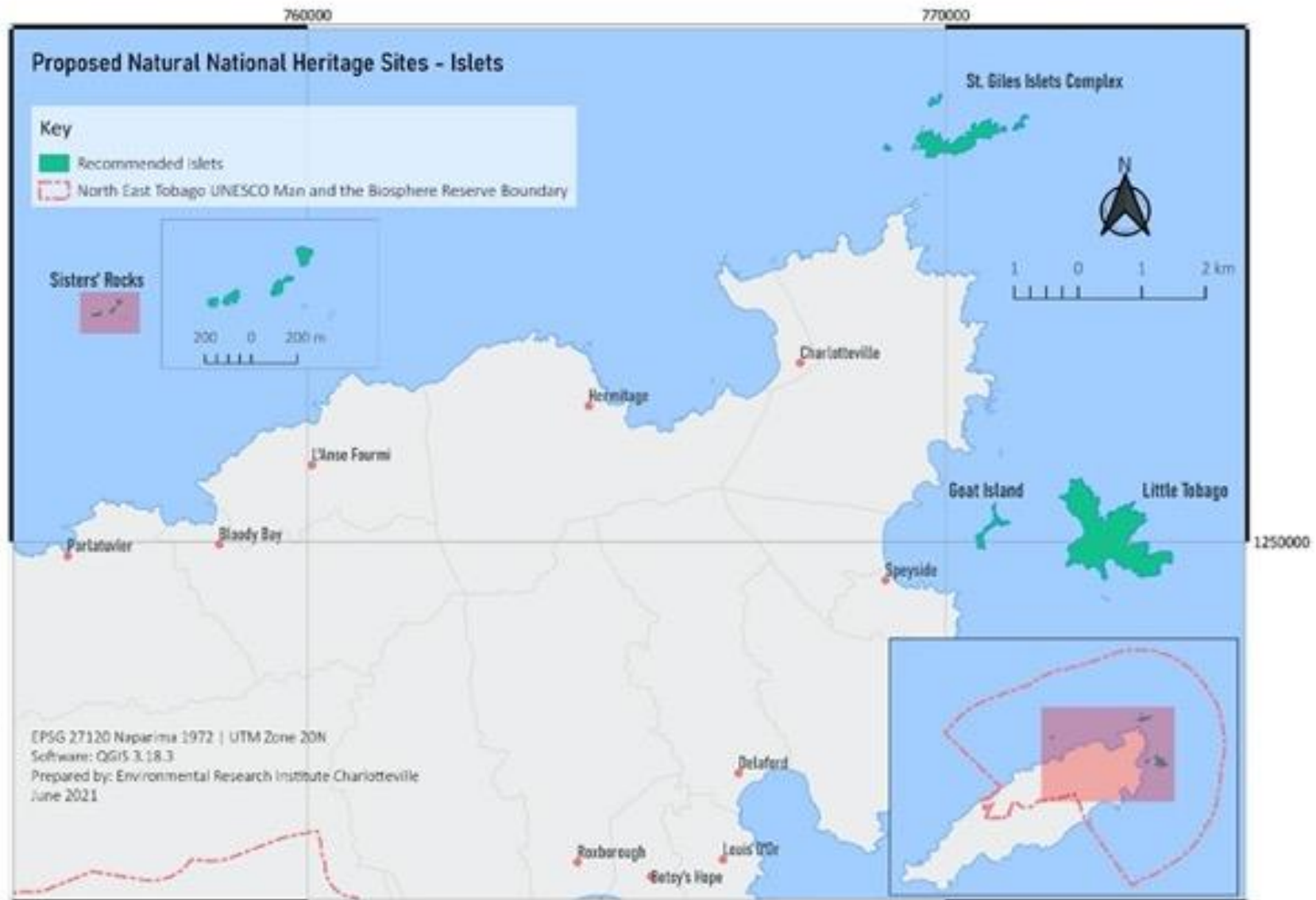


Figure 1. Proposed islets (as identified in the NPASP) for natural national heritage site status in the North East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve

Little Tobago (Figure 2 below), also known as “Bird of Paradise Island” is located 1.54km east of Speyside (shortest distance) and is Tobago’s largest islet located at 770690N 1250190E with an area of 118.78ha. Its length of 1.93km stretches from north-west to south-east while its breadth of 1.5km stretches from north-east to south-west, with elevations reaching up to 137m above sea level. Infrastructure on the island includes a (currently non-functional) jetty for access, shelter for visitors, a staircase leading from the jetty to an empty cabin and two lookouts (Lookout 2 and Alexandria Bay Lookout). The remains of a field station constructed for visiting scientists that was destroyed by Hurricane Flora (1963) and a series of dams of possible colonial origin emptying into Alexandria Bay, can still be seen.

Goat Island (Figure 3) is a rocky islet with a surface area of 5.53ha, located between Speyside and Little Tobago at 759355N 1247058E. It is an estimated 825m at shortest distance from Speyside’s coastline and 986m, shortest distance from Little Tobago. The length from the north to south is estimated at 756m and 230m at the widest cross-section of the island. The only infrastructure present is an abandoned two-story house with an adjoining jetty. During high tide, the sea floods a narrow channel alongside the jetty, seemingly splitting the island into two separate land masses.



Figure 2. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Little Tobago

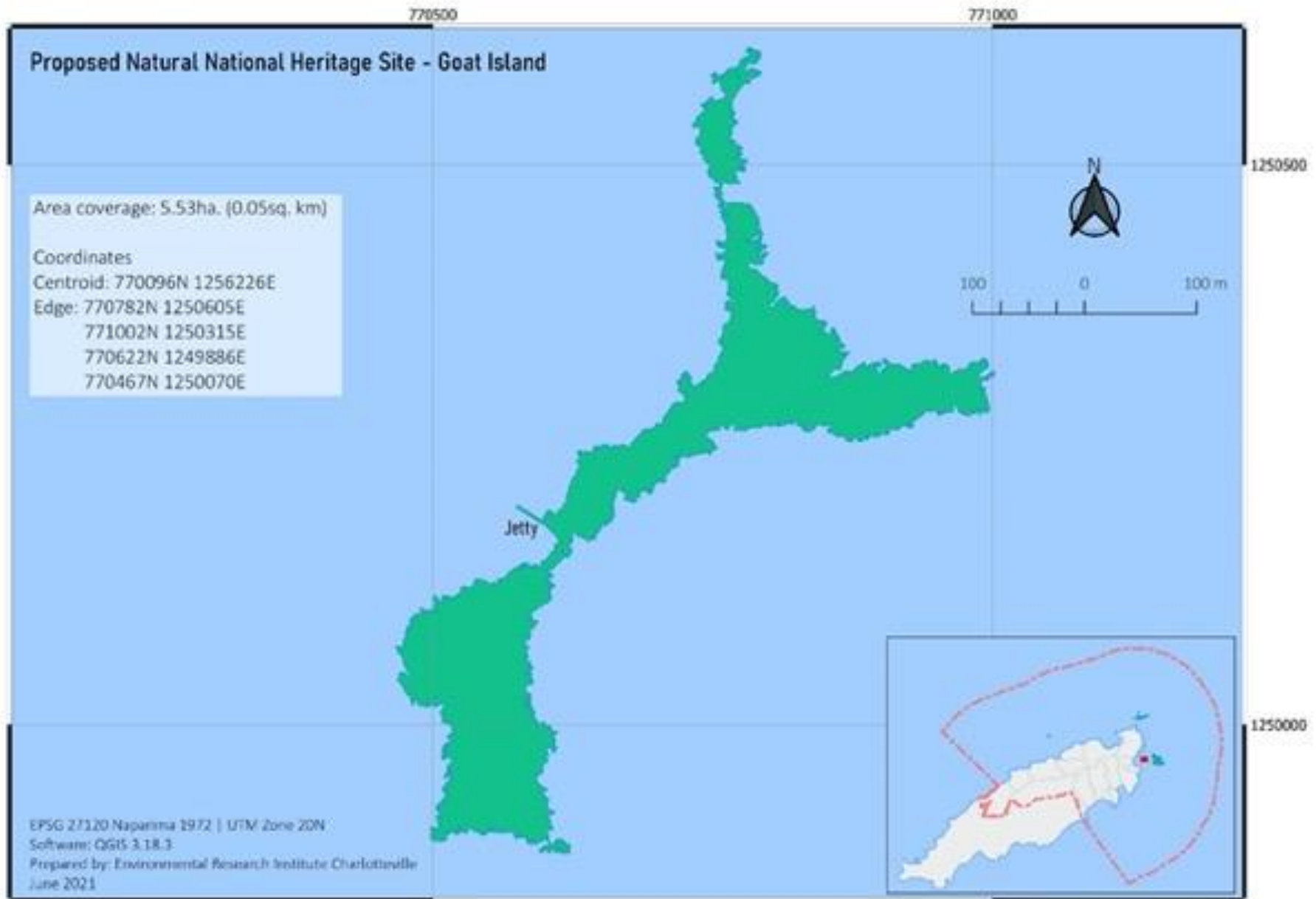


Figure 3. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Goat Island

St Giles Islet Complex (Figure 4), also called “St Giles and Melville Islands” is located 766m off the north-eastern tip of Tobago at 770197N 1256329E. St Giles’ main island is surrounded by several small outlying rocks, including the prominent land marks – London Bridge and Marble Island. London Bridge is an arch located 446m west of St Giles and 962m from Tobago at 769104N 1256168E. Marble Island is a stack located 387m north of St Giles and 1.55km from Tobago at 769782N 1256889E. St Giles Island measures approximately 1.63km across from east to west and 410m at its widest cross-section spanning from north to south. Collectively, St Giles, London Bridge and Marble Island covers an area of 29.84ha.

Sisters’ Rocks (Figure 5) is located approximately 2.86km off the nearest coastline of Parlatuvier at 756894N 1253649E, comprising of a cluster of five rocks Altogether, they cover an area of 33.17ha, making them the smallest islets proposed for natural national heritage site status.

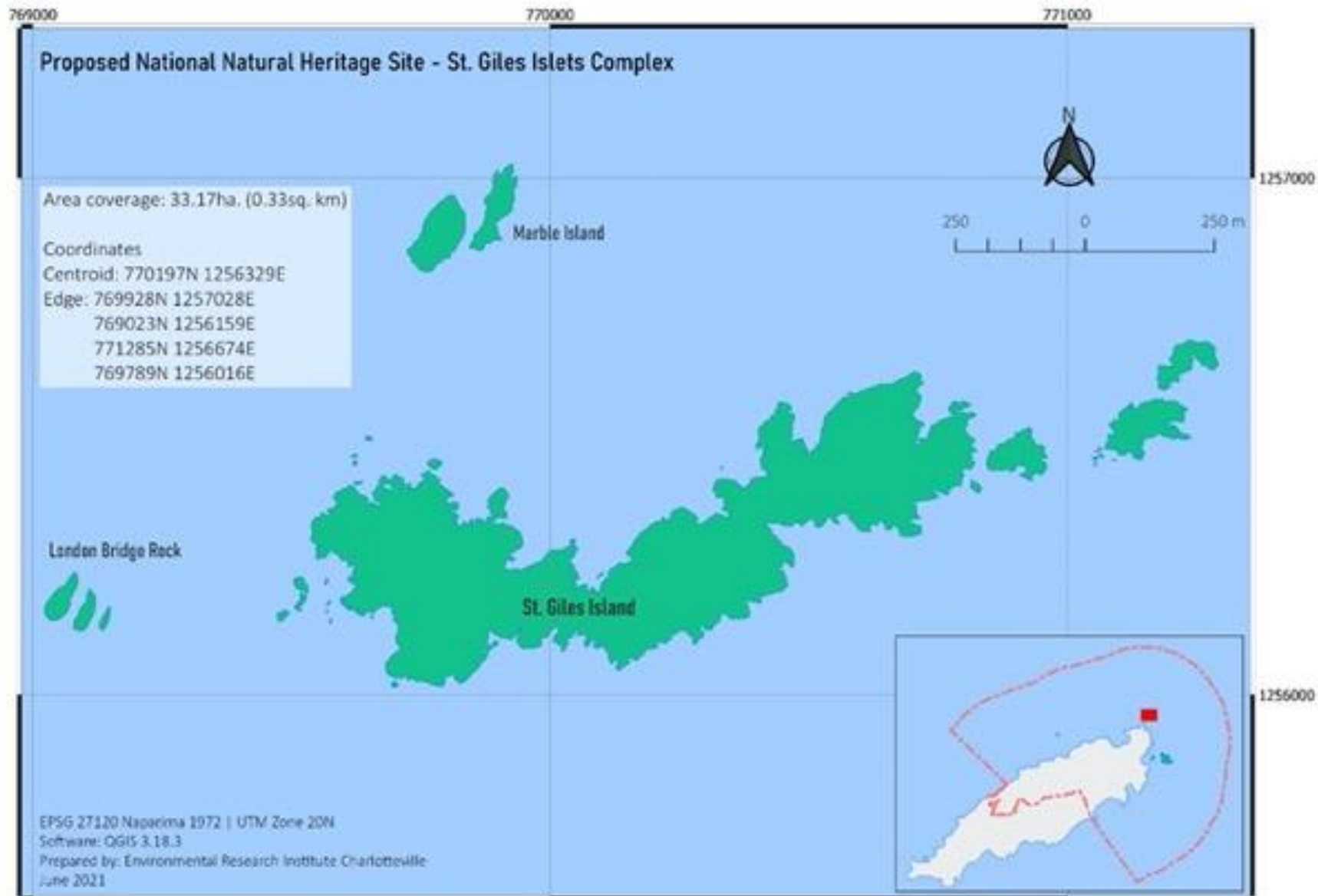


Figure 4. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - St Giles Islets Complex.

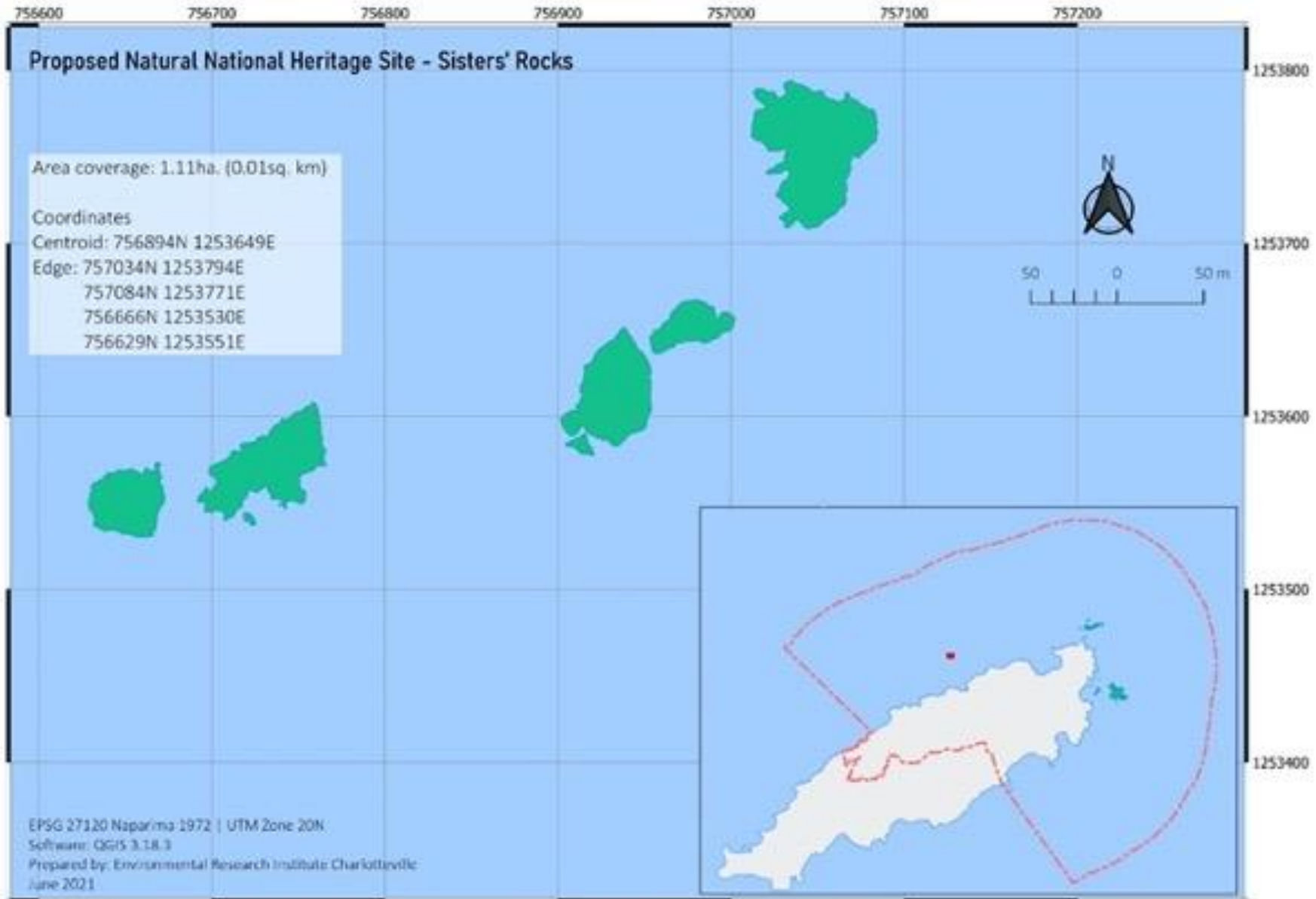


Figure 5. Proposed natural national heritage site and coordinates - Sisters' Rocks

3. Biogeography and Ecology

The islets around NE Tobago are biogeographically classified as follows:

Realm: Neotropics

Biome A: Tropical and Subtropical dry broadleaf forest

Ecoregion: NT0220 Lesser Antillean Dry Forest

The vegetation on Little Tobago, St Giles Complex and Goat Island is young secondary bush displaying pristine and mostly undisturbed characteristics of Lesser Antillean Dry Forest with a high plant diversity and few exotic or invasive species. This type of vegetation is reflecting both Lesser Antillean and north South American influences and is regionally limited in distribution. It is uncommon to find this ecoregion in an intact form, which makes the ecosystems on the islets around North-East Tobago a rare example of stable dry forest communities in the southern Caribbean basin.

This is due to the remote location of the islets. The distance to the mainland also provides shelter and protection to seabirds, as it prohibited larger mainland predators to reach the islets. Therefore, the islets are critical for avian reproduction as several species of seabirds either reside as breeding populations on the islets or are seasonal migrants. The St Giles Islets Complex is believed to be one of the largest breeding populations of magnificent frigatebird in the Caribbean.

Figure 6. View from Speyside: Goat Island (in front) and Little Tobago (in the background)



4. Biodiversity

St Giles Islet Complex, Goat Island and Little Tobago represents some of the more intact dry forest ecosystem in Tobago (Figure 13). Of the three islets, Little Tobago boasts the highest floral diversity with trees, ground vegetation and epiphytes. In contrast, St Giles Islet Complex, Goat Island and Sisters' Rocks are dominated by xerophytic cacti and scrubs. Collectively there are at least 162 plant species of which 14 are endemic and at least 12 are introduced (Table 1). Notable species in Little Tobago are the Naked Indian (*Bursera simaruba*), silver thatch palm (*Coccothrinax barbadensis*), black mampoo (*Guapira fragans*) and butterwood or clean teeth (*Diospyros inconstans*) (Table 2).

The Island of Little Tobago is Trinidad and Tobago's best preserved tropical dry forest ecosystem and forms a valuable wildlife sanctuary and seabird nesting site which is important to the ecotourism industry in the country (Figure 7). The Little Tobago vegetation represents a coastal dry forest community immediately adjacent to littoral communities and is characteristic of many parts of the Lesser Antilles and the northern coast of Venezuela. It is important in the context of conservation of tropical dry forests in the eastern Caribbean and northern South America as there are few protected areas for dry forests in this region.



Figure 7. Section of Little Tobago's wind-exposed forest, shaping its trees' growth

Little Tobago's ground vegetation is dominated by the aroid *Anthurium jenmanii*, which is an important shelter species for the red-billed tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus mesanauta*) and

Caribbean hermit crab (*Coenobita clypeatus*) (Figure 12). On St Giles, Goat Island and Sisters' Rocks, the Tobago turk's cap (*Melocactus broadwayi*) is a distinct plant species (Table 2) (Figure 8).



Figure 8. Typical xerophytic vegetation on St Giles Islet, comprising of cacti and scrub

There are five species of volant (flying) mammals – bats (Table 1). They play a significant role in pollination and seed dispersal particularly on Little Tobago and to a lesser extent on Goat Island. Among them are the endemic Attenborough's myotis (*Myotis attenboroughi*) and the more ubiquitous Jamaican fruit bat (*Artibeus jamaicensis*) (Table 2). Other terrestrial mammals are notably absent from these islets, particularly rodents which have a history of invasiveness and can be deemed as detrimental to small island tropical biodiversity, particularly to seabirds. There has been possible documentation of the splendid climbing mouse (*Rhipidomys nitela*) in the 1950s. However, since Hurricane Flora, there has been no further sighting by researchers using small mammal trapping techniques, foresters or tour guides. This species is possibly extirpated from the island.

The islets are important roosting and nesting habitats for resident and migratory seabirds. There are at least 124 species of birds of which 15 are seabirds (Table 1). The St Giles Islet Complex is considered to have the highest breeding population of magnificent frigatebirds (*Fregata magnificens*) in the Lesser Antilles. Both St Giles and Little Tobago also host massive populations of the red-footed booby (*Sula sula sula*). Nowhere else in Trinidad and Tobago is known to boast of such large populations of these two species. In contrast, Sisters' Rocks act primarily as a roost or rest-stop for seabirds. The Tobago greenlet (*Hylophilus flavipes*

insularis), a recently described endemic bird for Tobago has also been documented on Little Tobago (Table 2).

Among the remaining fauna are three amphibian species, 13 reptile species (11 lizards and 2 snakes) and numerous invertebrates of which there are one endemic species each of amphibian and reptile and two endemic scorpion species (*Microtityus starri* and *Tityus trinitatis*). Overall, 20 endemic species have been documented on the islets (Table 1 and Table 2).

Among the islets' biodiversity, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List has listed one faunal species as globally endangered and three are threatened with extinction, namely the *Roupala tobagensis*, *Phyllanthus mimicus* and *Maxillaria broadwayi* – all endemic plant species.

Six plant species, seven bird species and one reptile species have been listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as plants and animals requiring protection against over-exploitation from international trade. Also noteworthy is the listing of twelve avian species in the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). Their inclusion in the CMS Appendices indicate that international conservation coordination is required to protect migrants throughout their range.

The Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife of the Caribbean (SPAW-RAC) has listed three seabird species requiring strict protection in the region (Annex II) – Audubon's shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*), brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) and the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Goat Island) which is also a CMS-listed species. The green iguana (*Iguana iguana*) and royal palm (*Roystonea oleracea*) are listed in SPAW-RAC's Annex III which calls for regulation of their exploitation.

The Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) is classified as an Evolutionarily Distinct, Globally Endangered (EDGE) species. Its unique genetic makeup makes it vulnerable to extinction if unprotected.

Table 1. Summary of conservation status of plants and vertebrates documented for the islets of North East Tobago

Taxa	Estimates	Endemic	IUCN*				CITES†		CMS‡		EDGE	SPAW-RAC§		
			CR	EN	VU	NT	I	II	I	II		I	II	III
Plants	162	14	3	1	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Amphibians	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birds	132	1	0	0	0	3	1	6	1	12	1	0	3	0
Mammals	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reptiles	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	317	18[¶]	3	1	9	5	1	13	1	12	1	0	3	2

*IUCN Key: CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; NT – Near Threatened

†CITES: Appendix I – Species threatened with extinction whose international commercial trade is prohibited;

Appendix II – Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but whose trade must be controlled

‡CMS: Appendix I – Endangered migratory species

Appendix II – Migratory species conserved through Agreements

¶Total number of endemics does not include the two endemic scorpions, whose inclusion brings the total to 20.

§SPAW-RAC: Annexes I and II - Coastal and marine species requiring the highest level of protection under the SPAW Protocol; Annex III – Species whose exploitation is authorised but regulated to ensure and maintain population at an optimal level

Table 2. Species of flora and fauna of the islets (including endemics) of global conservation concern by the IUCN, CITES and CMS (see Table 1 footnotes for definitions of IUCN, CITES, CMS and SPAW-RAC

Taxa	Species		Endemic	International Conservation Status				
	Common name	Scientific name		IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC
Plant	-	<i>Roupala tobagensis</i>	X	CR	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Phyllanthus mimicus</i>	X	CR	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Maxillaria broadwayi</i>	X	CR	II	-	-	-
	-	<i>Xylosma sanctae-annae</i>	X	EN			-	-
	-	<i>Besleria seitzii</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Cybianthus pittieri</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Dicranopygium insulare</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Duguetia tobagensis</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Odontonema brevipes</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Phyllanthus acacioides</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Pilea tobagensis</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	-	<i>Rhynchospora ebracteata</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
	Tobago Turk's Cap	<i>Melocactus broadwayi</i>	-	NT	II	-	-	-
	-	<i>Werauhia broadwayi</i>	X	NT	-	-	-	-
	Virgin Mary Orchid	<i>Caularthron bicornutum</i>	-	NE	II	-	-	-
	Kadushi di Pushi	<i>Pilosocereus lanuginosus</i>	-	LC	II	-	-	-
	Harjor, Lady-of-the-Night, Night-blooming Cereus	<i>Hylocereus monacanthus</i>	-	LC	II	-	-	-
	Arching Acanthocereus, Triangle Cactus	<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	-	LC	II	-	-	-
	-	<i>Gonolobus tobagensis</i>	X	DD	-	-	-	-
	Cabbage Palm, Palmiste, Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>	-	NE	-	-	-	III

Species			Endemic	International Conservation Status				
Taxa	Common name	Scientific name		IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC
Bat	Sir David Attenborough's Myotis	<i>Myotis attenboroughi</i>	X	NE	-	-	-	-
Frog	Bloody Bay Poison Frog, Tobago Stream Frog	<i>Mannophryne olmonae</i>	X	VU	-	-	-	-
Lizard	Ocellated Gecko, Eyespot Gecko	<i>Gonatodes ocellatus</i>	X	LC	-	-	-	-
	Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	-	LC	II		-	III
Bird	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	-
	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	-	NT	-	I,II	-	-
	White-tailed Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>	-	NT	-	-	-	-
	Gray-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis albigularis</i>	-	NT	-	-	-	-
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	LC	I	II	-	II
	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	-	LC	II	-	-	-
	Copper-rumped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tobaci erythronotus</i>					-	-
	White-tailed Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>					-	-
	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>					-	-
	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>					-	-
	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus insularum</i>					-	-
	Virgin Mary Orchid, Virgin Orchid	<i>Caularthron bicornutum</i>					-	-
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i>	-	LC	-	II	-	-
	Tobago Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus flavipes insularis</i>	X	LC	-	-	-	-

Species			Endemic	International Conservation Status				
Taxa	Common name	Scientific name		IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC
	Leach's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	-	LC	-	-	X	-
	Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri</i>	-	LC	-	-	-	II
	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	-	LC	-	-	-	II
Scorpion		<i>Microtityus starri</i>	X	NE	-	-	-	-
	Trinidad Thick-tailed Scorpion	<i>Tityus trinitatis</i>	X	NE	-	-	-	-

The proposed islets have long been internationally recognised for its important biodiversity particularly its avifauna, so much so that Little Tobago and St Giles have been declared Important Bird Areas by BirdLife International. They have been featured in natural history documentaries, owing to the opportunity to capture some of the unique behaviours of the existing fauna. Most notably is Sir David Attenborough's visit and filming of the red-billed tropicbird's challenge in feeding their chicks, owing to the kleptoparasitic behaviour of the magnificent frigatebirds for his documentary series "The Trials of Life". Goat Island potentially plays an important "stepping stone" for bats and birds travelling between Tobago and Little Tobago.

There is huge potential for research by both scientists, wildlife enthusiasts and community-scientists to study the biogeography, ecological processes and impacts and protected areas management on the small island systems.

5. Iconic Species

Magnificent Frigatebird - *Fregata magnificens*

The St Giles Island Complex is home to one of the largest magnificent frigatebird colonies in the Caribbean, potentially even in the world. Unpublished research data and observations by bird naturalists and researchers suggest that the St Giles islet alone houses over 10,000 nesting pairs or 20,000 adults and additional chicks (one per nesting pair). This is significant, as the global population is estimated to be only around 130,000 mature individuals which means that St Giles might be home to approx. 15% of the world population!



Figure 9. Male Magnificent Frigate Bird

Magnificent frigatebirds (Figure 9) are kleptoparasites, sometimes pecking at other seabirds to force them to disgorge their meals. After forcing the other seabird to regurgitate its meal, the magnificent frigatebird will dive and catch the prey before it hits the surface of the water; *Fregata magnificens* was also known as the Man-of-War bird amongst English mariners in the 17th century based on this harassing behaviour.

Audubon's Shearwater - *Puffinus lherminieri*

Audubon's shearwaters are one of the smaller shearwater species. The global population is only estimated to be around 30,000 – 59,000 mature individuals, with a declining trend. Unlike other shearwater species, the Audubon's shearwater is not commonly a ship-follower but is colonial, nesting in small burrows and crevices in rocks and on earthy slopes on rocky islets.

Red-billed Tropicbird - *Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*

Due to its iconic two long tail streams, the red-billed tropicbird (Figure 10) is not very proficient at walking. Hence, this bird usually nests at isolated hard to access cliff faces, which provides a safe nesting spot and makes it easy take off and land. On many locations this bird's eggs are threatened by different predators such as rats. On Little Tobago nevertheless, the Red-billed tropicbirds have an inherent protection from predators due to the remote location of the islet. This safety allows the red-billed tropic birds to nest on different flat locations throughout the islet, making it one of Little Tobago's main attractions for bird enthusiasts and eco-tourists as one can see their nests from some of the islet's trails. Overall, the red-billed tropicbird population is estimated to have 16,000 – 30,000 mature individuals, with a declining population trend.



Figure 10. Red Billed Tropic Bird

Gumbo Limbo – *Bursera simaruba*

The Gumbo Limbo Tree (Figure 11) is also known as West Indian Birch or Nahkid (or Naked) Indian. This tree species grows rapidly and is well adapted to several kinds of habitats, such as salty and calcareous soils. The arils of this tree are an important food source for local and migratory bird species. A single Nahkid Indian can produce up to or even exceeding 15,000 fruits a year. The resin, leaves, and extracts from this tree species can be used for medicinal purposes.



Figure 11. Gumbo Limbo Tree

Aroid Plant – *Anthurium jenmanii*

On Little Tobago, the ground vegetation is dominated by the aroid *Anthurium jenmanii*, which is an important shelter species for red-billed tropicbirds and hermit crabs (Figure 12). This plant's inflorescence bears small flowers containing male and female structures. They are located at the spadix, a type of inflorescence with small flowers borne on a fleshy stem. The aroid's sap is poisonous and irritating to human skin and eyes. This is due to the sap containing calcium oxalate crystals.



Figure 12. Domination of ground vegetation by Aroid Plant

Silver Thatch Palm – *Coccothrinax barbadensis*

This fan palm tree species (Figure 13) is only found in the Lesser Antilles. Its fan shaped leaves have up to 60 flexuous segments and look somewhat silvery from beneath. They are commonly used for thatch roofs. This palm can grow up to 15 metres or 45 feet tall and is fairly resistant to harsh conditions such as coastal exposure. It is the most common tree species on Little Tobago and vital to the islet's ecosystem by providing shade and thus keeping moisture in the topsoil.



Figure 13. Section of Little Tobago's dry forest showing noticeably dominant Silver Thatch Palm

Ocellated Gecko – *Gonatodes ocellatus*

The ocellated gecko (Figure 14) belongs to the family of dwarf geckos and is fairly small in size. The body has a base colour of grey-blue to brown, with black-bordered ocelli (eyespot) which can be light blue or white, and present as one or two pairs located on either side of the body. This particular gecko species is only found in Trinidad & Tobago, where it is most commonly located in stands of palm trees. It is an ambush predator preying on mostly insects and snails during the daytime. The female gecko usually lays only a single egg every three to four weeks. Nesting can occur in communal sites. Over 30 eggs have been observed in one nest shared by different individual geckos.



Figure 14. Ocellated Gecko

Jamaican Fruit Bat – *Artibeus jamaicensis*

The Jamaican fruit bat (Figure 15) is most abundant bat species on Little Tobago. The bat is mainly feeding on fruits, which it will pluck of the plant and carry it away in its mouth before eating it in its roost. When in their roosts, the Jamaican fruit bat has a reproductive system known as "resource defensive polygyny". Male fruit bats claim a territory and female bats will select the best territory to roost and mate in. While in a male's territory, the harem male might actively defend females against other male competition. The *Artibeus jamaicensis* is most active during midnight.



Figure 15. Gravid male (l) and pregnant (r) Jamaican fruit bat

Attenborough's Myotis – *Myotis attenboroughi*

Attenborough's Myotis (Figure 16) was formally assigned to the *Myotis nigricans* species until a 2017 study revealed that it was a distinct, previously unknown species. It is named after English naturalist Sir David Attenborough and only found on Tobago. The Attenborough's myotis feeds on moths and other small flying nocturnal insects, and roosts in caves, tree hollows, and the attics of buildings. It is the only mammal species currently known to be endemic to Tobago and Tobago.



Figure 16. Attenborough's myotis

Tobago Turk's Cap – *Melocactus broadwayi*

This cactus is only found on a few of the Lesser Antillean islands. It is named after the Fez hat of the Turkish male citizens during the late Ottoman Empire and gives its name to the Turks Islands, part of the Turks and Caicos Islands. This cactus species is a common sight on the smaller islets around Tobago as it can grow on rocky terrain and under salty conditions with very limited freshwater. The Turk's cap (Figure 17) is easily identifiable by its edible purple flower and fruit.



Figure 17. Turk's Cap Cactus

6. Connectivity

The seabird colonies of the islets play an important role in regional terrestrial and marine ecosystems. As the birds feed on fish in pelagic ecosystems, they bring back nutrients to the islets which is secreted in the form of faecal matter. These excrements provide nutrients to the islets vegetation which in return provides nesting material and shelter for seabirds. Furthermore, the faeces are washed off the islets onto the reefs which provides the corals with essential nutrients.



Figure 18. Magnificent Frigate Birds and Boobies roosting together on St Giles

These nutrients, together with the remoteness of the islets, could explain why the islets coral reefs are regionally one of the most pristine and intact reef systems. The coral reefs surrounding the islets are functioning as breeding grounds for many marine species providing food resources for Tobago's population. The islets and their intact reefs also function as coastal protection to the mainland as they reduce wave energy from the open ocean, thus sheltering Tobago. More detailed information on the ecological function and conservation value of reefs in North-East Tobago is presented in a Dossier regarding the nomination of coastal reefs in North East Tobago as Natural National Heritage Sites.

7. Hydrology

Only on Little Tobago a small, seasonal spring can be found, the other islets are without freshwater.

8. Geology

The islets share their geological history with the main island of Tobago, a history that is truly remarkable. The island (and its associated islets) today sited in the south eastern corner of the Caribbean plate, was originally an oceanic island that moved from the Pacific over 10 million years ago. The last connection to the mainland occurred only 11,000 years ago! During periods of low sea level, as for instance in the past ice age, the island became joined to Trinidad through a land bridge, enabling movement of flora and fauna species to Tobago. Geologically, the rocks of Little Tobago are mainly volcanic in origin and consist of pyroclastic tuff breccias and agglomerate volcanics and belong to the Merchiston Formation of the

Tobago Volcanic Group.; the soils are shallow sandy to gravelly clay loams of medium fertility. The nature of the rocks on the other islets is unknown.

9. Climate

The islets share their general climate with Tobago which experiences two seasons in a year, a dry season and a wet season. However, all islets are visibly influenced by strong, salty sea breeze and receive less rain than the mainland.

Annually, the dry season runs from January to May; the wet season from June to December. However, the effects of climate change decrease the distinctness of the seasons and lead to less, but temporarily high rainfall.

The northeast trade wind is characteristic in NE Tobago. The warm waters of the Caribbean Sea and the tropical Atlantic Ocean energise storms and hurricanes. Nonetheless, Tobago currently remains below the hurricane belt. Since the Colonial period (1498-1962) to now, Tobago has been affected by about fifteen storms and hurricanes.

Table 3. Storms and Hurricanes that affected Tobago

Name	Date of Passage	Category	Approximate Central Passage
	1878 September 2	H-1	North East of Tobago
	1886 August 12	H-1	90km North of Tobago
	1892 October 6	H*	Between Trinidad and Tobago
	1928 August 3	TS*	Northern Tobago
	1933 August 12	TS	60km North East Tobago
	1933 August 16	TS	30km North East Tobago
	1938 August 9	TS	25km North of Tobago
	1944 July 24	TS	60km North of Tobago
Anna	1961 July 20	TS	30km North of Tobago
Flora	1963 September 30	H	Tobago
Arthur	1990 July 25	TS	Tobago
Joyce	2000 October 1	TS	39km North North-West Tobago
Earl	2004 August 15	TS	55km North North-West Tobago
Ivan	2004 September 07	H-3	55km North North-West Tobago
Emily	2005 July 13	TS	48km North North-East Tobago

H* - Hurricane; TS* - Tropical Storm

Source: William Trim, 2013. Poster presentation in Dominican Republic.

Temperatures vary between 22°C and to 33°C on average. The humidity on mainland Tobago is high: >70% year-round, with a higher average temperature and higher average humidity in the rainy season. It could be assumed that the humidity on the islets is lower; however, such data are missing. Each type of micro-climate provides habitats for specific plants and animals whose lifecycles are interlinked and dependent on a specific micro-climate.

10. Historical Background

The islets share most of their general history with the main island of Tobago.

For the purpose of this nomination, only specific historical background for the islets is documented.

Research and interviews did not reveal any specific folk tales or cultural heritage reported for the islets.

Sisters Rocks

A legend has grown that Tobago was the scene of a sea battle which took place in 1666. According to legend, *“the French left Tobago to Grenada in search of food, as Tobago was only cultivated with cotton and no food. Grenada on the other hand, had food cultivated in most areas, but had issues getting water.*

The Dutch came from Grenada to Tobago in search of water, knowing they were enemy with each other. They fought each other, by shooting cannon guns at each other’s ships.

The French and the Dutch used the rocks now known as Sisters and Brothers Rocks as shelter. They kept shooting at one another, but couldn’t hit due to the rocks, which they used for shelter. This occurred until they were both out of ammunition and water. This then led to both the French and Dutch surrendering by putting up white flags. The white flag was a symbol used to signify peace and that they can communicate with one another. They both exchanged apologies and declared that they were now “Brothers” and “Sisters”, which gave rise to the name “Sisters Rock and Brothers Rock”.

The French and Dutch both went into a harbour to negotiate on how they both would have access to food and water. The British under Sir John Harman saw that and pondered on how both the French and Dutch were in the same harbour, since they both fought against one another. The British conducted research and later found out that both the French and Dutch were out of ammunition. The British initiated an attack on the French and Dutch. They tried to escape behind Sister’s rock, to use as shelter, but the British attacked them before they were able to leave the harbour. The harbour was covered in red. This gave rise to the name of the harbour which is known as “Bloody Bay” today”.

Figure 19. Sister's Rocks



Little Tobago

There is evidence that Little Tobago has been occupied at some time by “First People” groups: a population survey in 1790 reported five Amerindians on the island. Individual finds of Amerindian pottery were reportedly made on Little Tobago Island as early as 1920, by J.H. Hammond of Diego Martin, Trinidad; in 1961 Thomas C. Cambridge identified the finding site on the rocky shore of the largest inlet of Little Tobago's east coast and was assigned to Class C in terms of cultural resource management (see map, point 58). In 1987, a pottery deposit was discovered (Figure 20, point 75) by Arie Boomert at a promontory facing the largest northern inlet of Little Tobago. The small scatter of potsherds was encountered on the Bird of Paradise Trail No.2. The site may have been a bivouac site. The approx. 50 potsherds are kept in the collection at the University of the West Indies. The site was assigned to Class B in terms of cultural resource management. Recently, stone axe artifacts were recovered by Dale Grant at the same location identified as 75.

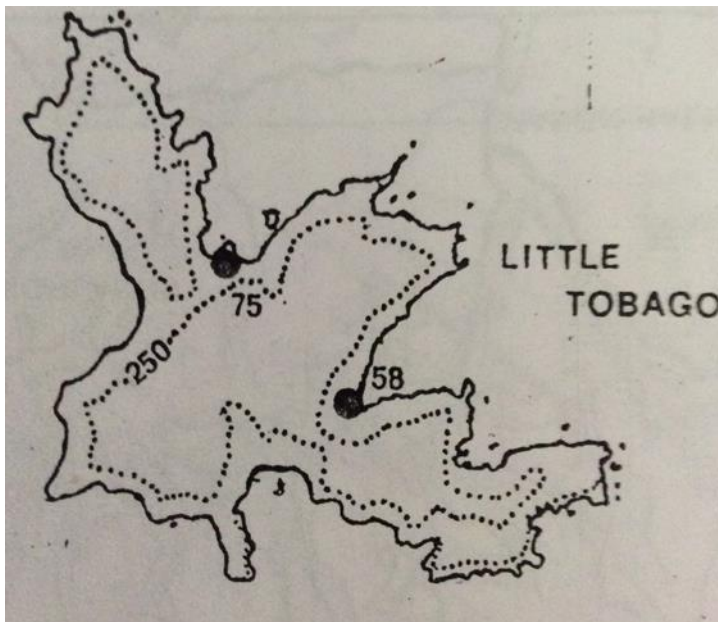


Figure 20. Map of archaeological findings on Little Tobago



Figure 21. Stone axe, recovered by Dale Grant on Little Tobago

The first non-amerindian occupants were pirates that used the islet as a preferred hide-away. Later on, Little Tobago became a successful spot for planting sea-island cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) and it was recorded that Little Tobago outdid all other parts of the island in its yield per acre. At that time the islet had a wooden house for the planter, a Scotsman, and quarters for the African slaves. The dwellers led a self-supporting life, catching fish and growing provisions in a vegetable garden, surrounded by cotton fields.

In the late 18th century, North-America's extensive cotton fields with unrestricted importation flooded the English market, and because of this competition the cotton industry soon disappeared from Tobago and Little Tobago as well; the Scottish planter and his slaves left Little Tobago and cultivation was abandoned after 1781 and never restarted.

Throughout the 19th century, the islet was, besides an occasional case of leprosy being sent there to end his or her days, uncultivated and unused. Little Tobago was forfeited to the Crown for non-payment of land taxes, and in 1812, an Englishman bought it for £805. He tried to cultivate it, but soon tired of its monotony and left, leaving the island once more to the British Crown.



Figure 22. Rest House and jetty at Little Tobago

In Tobago's declining economy of the 19th century, Little Tobago lost a lot of its value, and in 1898, a British politician, newspaper proprietor and owner of cocoa estates in Trinidad and Tobago, Sir William Ingram was able to purchase it for only £225 in order to turn it into a bird sanctuary.

In 1909, as an avid environmentalist, he introduced the greater bird of paradise (*Paradisaea apoda*) to the island in an attempt to save the species from overhunting for the plume trade in its native New Guinea. These extraordinary birds, originally from the Aru Islands off New Guinea, became the rage of the European fashion industry in the 1800s. The bird's plumage was particularly fashionable in women's hats. The high demand nearly eradicated the species. Ingram spent a whopping £1,000 on twenty-four pairs of Birds of Paradise and finally 47 juvenile birds were introduced to Little Tobago, having been transported on a German ocean liner. Since these birds were not able to fly the 2.5km to Tobago, they remained in Little Tobago. In 1917, a Mrs Guinness from Speyside was in charge of Little Tobago and organised boat trips, the entrance fee was 2 Schillings which was used to maintain the trails and orchards as well as to shoot hawks that preyed on the birds. When Sir William Ingram died, the island and birds started to be neglected and their numbers dwindled.



Figure 23. Greater Bird of Paradise (Britannica)

In 1924 the island was sold to the government of Trinidad and Tobago as a wildlife sanctuary (other sources state it was passed into government's hands on the condition it become a nature reserve in 1928). Fruit orchards were planted for the birds and visitors were able to see them at the cost of two shilling (48 cents).

In 1958, 35 Bird of Paradise descendants have been sighted on the island and filmed by National Geographic. In that year, bird watchers and reporters of National Geographic wrote about Little Tobago's "unique importance as a haven for one of nature's most remarkable - and certainly one of her most beautiful - creations".

There are no reliable records of their existence on the island after 1963 when Hurricane Flora hit the island and the population is thus presumed to be extinct.

Interestingly, Forestry officers are still reporting sightings of Crested Oropendolas (aka Corn Birds, *Psarocolius decumanus*) mimicking the calls of Birds of Paradise.

Mr George of Speyside, father of the Speyside-based and internationally renowned birdwatching tour guide Newton George, was the last permanent, government appointed, custodian that lived on Little Tobago from 1974 to 1981. Until 2005, there was a daytime custodian, Mr Mervin Denoon; unfortunately, thereafter access to the islet was no longer controlled.

In 1990, a wooden platform, still in use today, was built to facilitate Sir David Attenborough when he narrated and filmed Episode 3 of his famous documentary “The Trials of Life” highlighting red-billed tropicbirds and their challenges in feeding the chicks

St Giles

The islets of St Giles: London Bridge, Marble Island, some smaller rocks and St Giles itself, belonged to Charlotteville Estate since its establishment in 1853.

In 1965, Charles Vivian Turpin, owner of Charlotteville Estate, handed the St Giles islet complex over to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago under the condition to declare and maintain it as a Prohibited Area and Wildlife Sanctuary; this was achieved in 1968.

Goat Island

Goat Island is famous for its, now abandoned, two-storey, West Indian-style villa located next to the only beach and includes three-bedroom suites, a large kitchen and a reception area. There are also two one-bedroom guest apartments and a 35,000-gallon water storage tank. It is said that the house was built in the late 1950ties by John Parks who was contracted by Trevor Moreso, the American owner of the islet; however, the records below (Figure 22) show that between 1946 and 1963 the islet was owned first by Joseph Peach Potter and then by Robert Rice Russel. So, it remains unknown when Mr Moreso acquired the Goat Island. The islet and house changed hands and were sold by a Mr Todd, who bought it in 1963, to a Mr McLeod in 2000. Mr McLeod sold the House to the Tobago House of Assembly in 2007 for 20,000,000 Trinidad and Tobago Dollars.

Unfortunately, the often-told story, that Ian Flemming, author of the James Bond novels, owned or resided on Goat Island cannot be confirmed.



Volume 987 folio 449

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

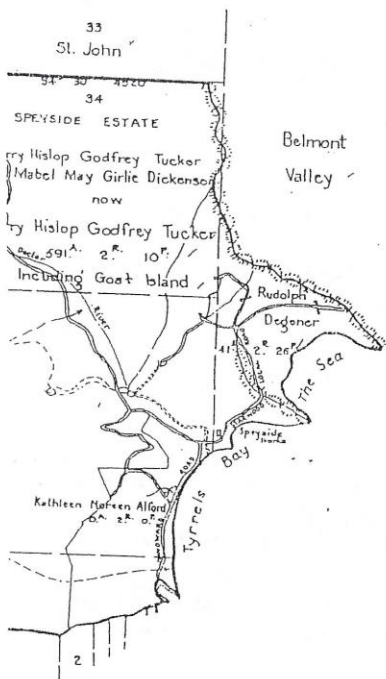
PURSUANT to Memo of Transfer No.122 dated 19th. December, 1941 by Harry Hislop Godfrey Tucker

.....WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS..... is now seized of an estate

.....IN FEE SIMPLE..... Subject **Notwithstanding**

to such mortgages and encumbrances as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon and subject also to such reservations of mineral and other rights to the Crown as are contained in the Statute relating to THOSE TWO pieces of land situate in the Parish of St. John,

in the Island of Tobago, comprising together TEN ACRES THREE ROODS AND EIGHTEEN PERCHES be the same more or less, known as "Goat Island", delineated and coloured pink in the plan drawn in the margin hereof, being portion of the land described in the Certificate of Title in Volume 351 folio 13 and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the sea.



NORTH



Trois Rivières

Scale - 20 chains to 1 inch

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal

15.12.41
15.12.41

this 24th day of January, 1942

Samuel A. Hugo
Acting Registrar-General

19
22-397-579-6st

MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER No. 18 dated 30th Nov: 1945

From William John Williams
To Donald Gibson, Samuel Arthur Huskisson, Alberto Rodriguez, Roderick Arvine Moge, Cornelius Bliss, Iywang and Goldney Robinson as tenants in common.
Reg. 16th day of July 1946 at 5 minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lawrence A. Augustin
of Registrar General.

Power of Attorney from Roderick Arvine Moge
Do: Edward Vernon Sarah registered as No. 5512 of 1946.

Lawrence A. Augustin
of Registrar General 31/7/46

19
483

MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER No. 33 dated 30th July 1946

From Donald Gibson, Samuel Arthur Huskisson, Alberto Rodriguez, Roderick Arvine Moge, Cornelius Bliss, Iywang and Goldney Robinson
Do: Joseph Beach Potter

Reg. 31st day of July 1946 at 27 minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lawrence A. Augustin
of Registrar General.

MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER No. 50 dated 22nd Jan 1954

From Joseph Beach Potter
To Robert Price Russell

Reg. 4th day of March 1954 at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock in the fore noon.

W. J. Steel
Registrar General.

MEMORANDUM OF TRANSFER No. 38 dated 31st May 1963

From Robert Price Russell
To Guerin Todd and ANN W. Todd
as joint tenants

Reg. 1st day of July 1963 at 17 minutes after 11 o'clock in the fore noon.

Pol 131 R. D. J. Registrar General

Figure 24. Purchases of Goat Island between 1941 and 1963

11. Ecosystem Services

This islets around North-East Tobago provide significant ecosystem services not only to Tobago's mainland, but also to the region. These services are often categorised into cultural, regulating, supporting, and provisioning services.

The main cultural service is tourism as the islets are famous for their seabird colonies and for being surrounded by pristine reefs. Little Tobago and St Giles are the main attraction for bird enthusiasts as they can see large colonies of frigatebirds and nesting sites of red-billed tropic birds. There has also been an increasing amount of educational tourism and many research studies have been conducted on the uniqueness of these offshore islets. Additionally, the surrounding reefs of all the islets are one of the most intact coral reefs regionally and have been diving and snorkelling attractions for decades. Another cultural service is the aesthetic value of these pristine islets. Through tourism, these cultural services provide employment to many Tobagonians.

Furthermore, the islets provide regulating services in the form of coastal protection. Especially Little Tobago, Goat Islands, and their associated intact coral reefs are large enough and situated in such a way to absorb wave energy from the Atlantic Ocean. Thus, creating a line of protection against storm surges particularly for Speyside and the surrounding coastline.

The islets supportive services are mainly in the form nutrients that are washed off the islets onto the surrounding reefs. This happens mainly due to soil erosion and faecal matter from the seabird excretions.

Provisioning services are almost non-existent, as all islands except Little Tobago are difficult to access and none of the islets is cultivated. The only, illegal provisioning service is occasional poaching of sea birds and iguanas, especially for harvest festivals.

12. Threats

Of the 10 major conservation threats prioritised by the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot assessment (CEPF, 2009), five play an important role in NE Tobago: climate change, human disturbance, over-exploitation, local disempowerment, and invasive alien species.

The North East Tobago Management Plan, adopted by the THA and the GoRTT, raises the concerns that very little up-to-date ecological information is broadly available, that marine water quality is declining, that natural resource user conflicts need to be addressed and that limited manpower and resources are available to manage unsustainable resource use patterns.

Most recently, an IFPAM project document (2014) states that the islet ecosystems of NE Tobago are considered regionally threatened and host biodiversity of global significance. Specifically listed are threats such as: hunting, potential negative impacts of un-managed levels of tourism, wildfire, alien invasive species, climate change, and pollution.

The same IFPAM project document identifies the relevant barriers to successful conservation of the islets: an outdated legal and regulatory framework for establishing and managing

protected areas, capacity of protected area staff, inadequate funding, lack of technical capacity to identify conservation gaps, minimal capacity on the ground with respect to practical approaches to effective biodiversity management and minimal experience with income-generating opportunities in protected areas.

Five major threats affect this natural heritage designation area:

Over-Exploitation

Poaching threatens the survival of sensitive species and their role in the islets' ecosystems. Specifically, the killing of seabirds and iguanas is a continued issue on Goat Island, St Giles and Little Tobago. Recently (2020), the release of goats and hunting dogs on Goat Island was of serious concern. In spite of a two-year national hunting ban from 2014 to 2015, hunting remains a threat and is a socially accepted activity. The recent economic downturn and high prices for wild meat further increase the pressure on wildlife shifting hunting from a subsistence/traditional to an increasingly commercial activity.

Human Disturbance

Fortunately, the visitor numbers to Little Tobago in the past years were quite limited and negative impacts relatively low. It can be expected that with the declaration of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve visitor numbers will rise, especially post Covid. Therefore, regulations must be established to manage visitor flow and limit access.

Climate Change

The effects of climate change, manifesting through changing and unpredictable weather patterns, are a significant threat to the target system. Related consequences include wild-fires, hurricanes, landslides, and disrupted animal and plant life cycles. Certain species are specifically vulnerable: Hurricane Flora potentially extirpated the only rodent species recorded on Little Tobago – splendid climbing mouse (*Rhipidomys nitela*).

The dissolution of distinct wet and dry seasons over the past half-century poses a major challenge for organisms to adapt their life, and especially reproductive cycles. A good example is the connection between the, previously regularly occurring annual marine plankton blooms, the migration of smaller fish species (jacks and flying fish) and the nesting season of seabirds: eggs are laid in expectation of migrating smaller fish species, if the plankton develops to early or too late, fish is migrating earlier or later and might not be available when the eggs hatch.

Local Disempowerment

Local residents and stakeholders are only rarely inspired to undertake conservation-relevant practices. This is partly because intelligible, adequate and continuous environmental education is still in its infancy. While knowledge often exists, it is not successfully translated into a positive attitude and practise. This in turn is partially due to perceived and actual lack

of ownership and empowerment on the part of residents in NE Tobago. Additionally, the lack of coherent and consistent conservation co-management often undermines good efforts in some areas by neglect in others.

Invasive Species

Alien invasive species currently pose a notable, yet not sufficiently evaluated threat to the islets' ecosystems. Specifically for the ground nesting seabirds, rats, cats and snakes can have a detrimental effect; these might arrive with fishing or tourist boats or via vegetation rafts as far as from the Orinoco. As mentioned above, unrestrained livestock such as goats and yard fowl also negatively impact on plant and animal life.

Bamboo is still not widely spread on Little Tobago; however, it is showing invasive tendencies by outcompeting the shorter stature trees of the tropical dry forest.

Invasive alien species are a regional and indeed global issue prioritised by the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot assessment.

13. Stakeholders

The islets provide significant conservation benefits and eco-tourism opportunities. As such, there is a significant number of persons and organisations that have a legitimate interest in the conservation and health of the areas. As a nationally protected areas, St Giles and Little Tobago are primarily managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Forestry. Since 2014, a group of stakeholders, assembled under a project managed by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, has been working together to improve the management of protected areas in NE Tobago for the benefit of the people and ecosystems. This group includes representatives of the Tobago House of Assembly, academia, and civil society organisations representing people and communities whose livelihoods depend on these islets.

The islets' nomination as a National Heritage Site and their status as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Core Area widens stakeholder interest, which includes the Trinidad and Tobago National Commission for UNESCO, the National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago, and the relevant international UNESCO agencies.

For all stakeholders involved, the nomination as a National Heritage Site provides a unique opportunity to work and grow together for the betterment of all.

The technical team would like to thank Councillor Kwesi Des Vignes, Secretary of the Division of Infrastructure and the Environment to spearhead this initiative.

Furthermore, the technical team would like to thank the stakeholders that were interviewed regarding the potential to nominate the proposed islets as Natural National Heritage Sites of Trinidad and Tobago.

Specifically:

- William Trim, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Department of Natural Resources and Forestry, THA,
- Darren Henry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Department of Natural Resources and Forestry, THA
- Linford Beckles, Director of the Department of the Environment, THA,
- Farley Augustine, Area Representative,
- Sean Robinson, Association of Tobago Dive Operators (President), Tobago Dive Experience, Owner
- Newton George, is a Speyside-based, internationally acclaimed, certified tour guide and expert bird watching guide, Owner NC and Company Nature Tours
- Patricia Turpin, Environmentalist, Charlotteville Estate Ltd, Man o War Bay Cottages (Owner), Charlotteville
- Zolani Frank, certified tour guide and member of the Speyside Eco-marine Park Rangers (Speyside)
- Gabriele De Gaetano, Chairman, Tobago Heritage Conservation Society

All stakeholders agreed that the nomination of these islets in NE Tobago is important for the conservation of these nationally important bird area and beneficial to eco-tourism-based livelihoods in NE Tobago.

Stakeholders' advise proved to be highly relevant and contributed specifically to the general design and proposed management regulations.

See Appendix 1: Stakeholder Organisations

14. Legal and Regulatory Aspects

Through the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) Act, the THA is directly responsible for formulating and implementing policy for the conservation of biodiversity resources in Tobago, including land and marine protected areas. The THA Department of Natural Resources and Forestry is responsible for properties protected under the Forestry Act.

Of the islets nominated as National Natural Heritage Sites, the St Giles Island Complex and Little Tobago are protected under the Conservation of Wildlife Act Chap. 67:01 and under Forests Act 66:01. For both islets, permits are required to enter, however, this is not fully enforced.

Unfortunately, the legal documents are not clear regarding the exact designation, the protected islets are called "Game Sanctuaries" (Conservation of Wildlife Act), "Wildlife Sanctuaries", "(Game) Wildlife Sanctuaries", "Prohibited Areas", and "Protected Areas" (Forests Act). The term "Bird Sanctuary" can be found in literature; however, does not occur in the legislation.

Little Tobago

- According to a map (Figure 25) found in Annex 4 of the Forests Act, Little Tobago was established as “Little Tobago or Bird of Paradise (Game) Wildlife Sanctuary” on 01 June 1934.
- 1968, Little Tobago was listed a Game Sanctuary under the Conservation of Wild Life Act 67:01.
- On 19 April 1999, Little Tobago was listed a Game Sanctuary under the Forests Act.

St Giles Island Complex

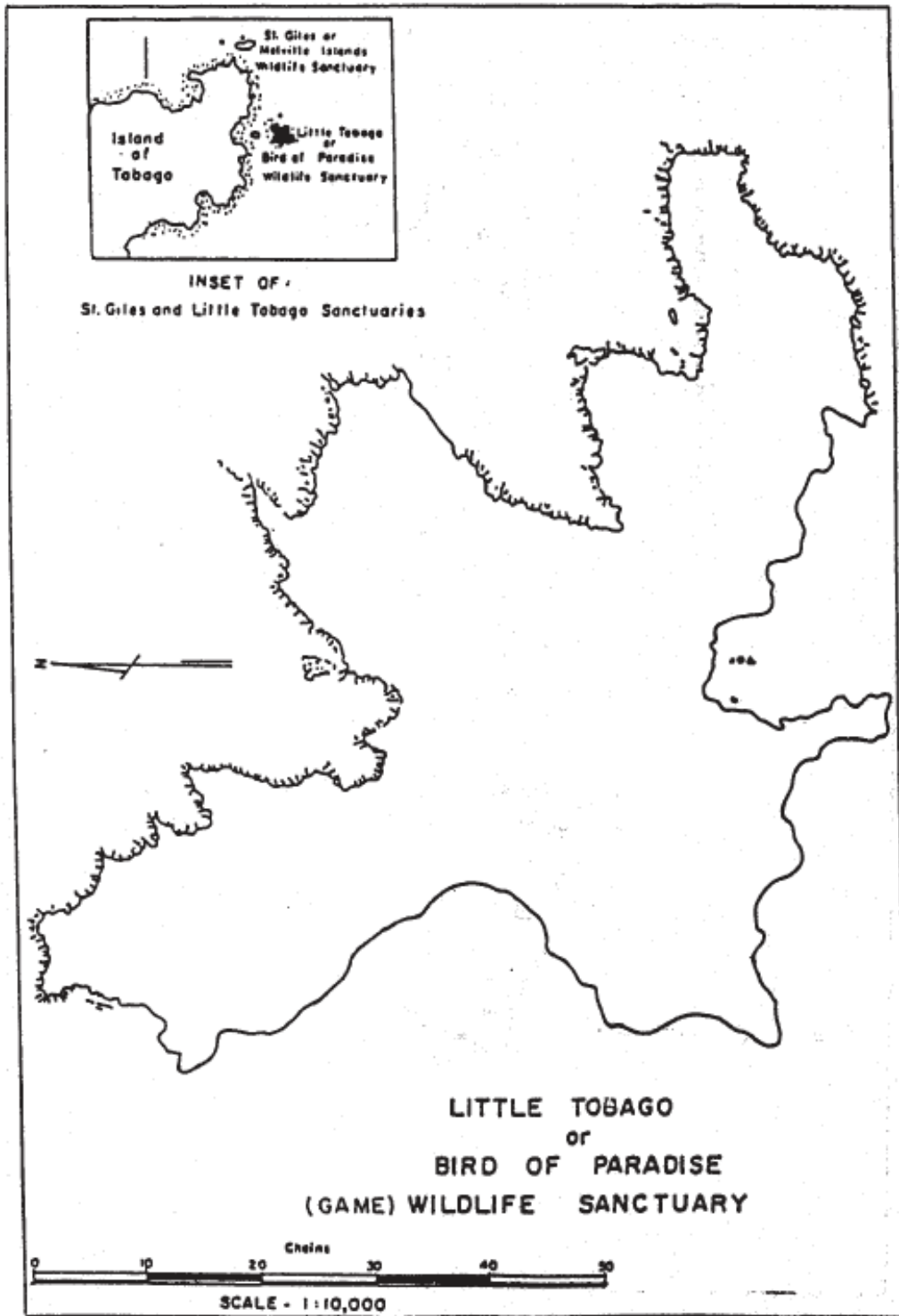
- On 09 April 1968 Marble Island, London Bridge Rock and all the other adjacent islets and rocks belonging to the State and comprising St Giles Islands were declared as Prohibited Area and listed in the Forests Act
- A map (Figure 26) in the Forests Act indicates that St Giles or Melville Islands were established as (Game) Wildlife Sanctuaries on 02 May 1968.
- On 19 April 1999 St Giles was listed as a Game Sanctuary in the Forest Act.

Unfortunately, the Sisters Rocks and Goat Island are not yet specifically protected under the current laws of Trinidad and Tobago

In general, several Acts, key legislation, policies and multilateral agreements of Trinidad and Tobago apply to all islets:

- Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Trinidad and Tobago (2001)
- Certificate of Environmental Clearance (2001)
- Comprehensive Economic Development Plan for Tobago: Clean, Green, Safe and Serene
- Conservation of Wildlife Act Chap. 67:01, Act 16 of 1958 amended by 31 of 1980
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Disaster Measures Act (Chap 16:50)
- Draft National Wildlife Policy
- Draft Waste Management Rules, 2008
- Forest (Prohibited Areas) Order
- Forests Act (Chap 66:01)
- Environmentally Sensitive Species Rules, 2001
- Land Acquisition Act (Chap 58:01)
- National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation in Trinidad and Tobago 2006-2020 (2006)
- National Climate Change Policy, 2011
- National Environmental Policy, 2006
- National Forest Policy (2011)
- National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy, 2005
- National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

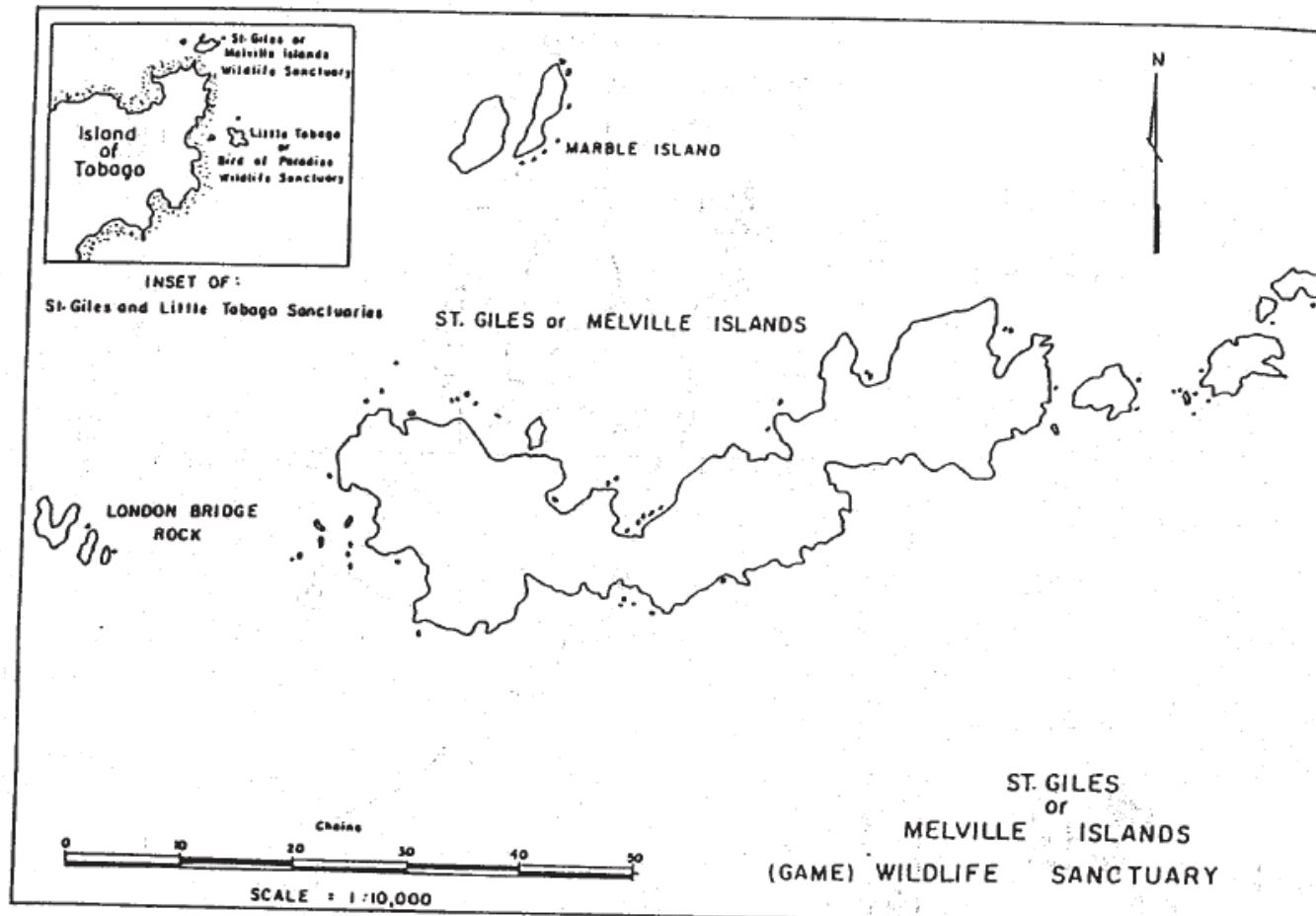
- National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation for Trinidad and Tobago, 2002
- National Protected Areas Policy (2011)
- National Tourism Policy (2010)
- North East Tobago Management Plan
- Plant Protection Act (Chap 63:56)
- Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife To The Convention For The Protection And Development Of The Marine Environment Of The Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW Protocol, species list updated 2019)
- Sawmills Act (Chap. 66:02)
- Standards Act (1997)
- State Land (Regularisation and Tenure) (Chap 57:05)
- State Lands Act Chap. (57:01)
- The Environmental Commission Rules and Practice and Procedure, 2011
- The Environmental Management Act (Chap. 35:05)
- Three Chains (Tobago) Act (Chap 57:04)
- Tobago House of Assembly Act (Chap 25:03)
- Town and Country Planning Act (Chap 35:01)
- Trinidad and Tobago National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment from Land-based Sources and Activities 2008-2013
- Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Master Plan (1995)
- Water and Sewerage Act (Chap 54:02)



Date of Establishment: 1934 June 01

Area: 104.4 Hectares

Figure 25. Map of Little Tobago found in Annex 4 of the Forest Act



Date of Establishment: 1968 May 02
Area: 29.1 Hectares

Figure 26. Map of St Giles found in Annex 9 of the Forest Act

The planned establishment of the NE Tobago Protected Area Management Trust (NETPAMT) is envisaged as a close collaboration between government agencies and civil society. NETPAMT will manage all protected areas in NE Tobago and implement the UNESCO MaB Programme in the North East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve. This will open new opportunities to secure human resources (e.g. community stakeholders and academic collaborators), as well as financial support through access to funding normally inaccessible for governmental agencies. The NETPAMT will be the first organisation of its kind in Trinidad and Tobago and an important management model for other protected areas in the country and region.

15. Recommendations for Sustainable Management

General

Currently, the islets are managed by the Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries (DPFFF).

In the past years, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders expressed the need for **participatory management for the islets**, an arrangement where primary stakeholders enter into mutually enforceable agreements that define their respective roles, responsibilities, benefits and authority in the management of resources or organisation. Participatory management may: help reduce conflicts, empower groups, allows for more teamwork, help build alliances, allow for persons with skills to perform efficiently, and may bring about win-win results when there are conflicts. This aligns fully with the North-East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme under which all proposed islet fall and are defined as Core Areas.

The platform for this approach is the North East Tobago Protected Area Management Trust (NETPAMT) proposed via an Executive Council Note of the THA in September 2017 and registered as an organisation in February 2019.

In the Executive Council note, the THA committed to vest the management authority for nationally protected areas in NE Tobago with the NETPAMT as well as entrust it with the management of the UNESCO MaB Programme. The NETPAMT is envisaged as a co-management organisation fully managing legally protected areas in NE Tobago as well as implement the North East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve programme through facilitating cooperation with state agencies, civil society and the private sector.

The Draft Management Plan for the NE Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve is expected to be finalised by May 2022 and, once accepted by all stakeholders, should be used as the guiding document to inform management principles that should be included in the legislation once the islets will be listed under the National Trust Act.

Specifically

Key stakeholders recommended the following management interventions:

All Islets

- Drafting of specific, sustainable management plans;
- Biodiversity and ecosystem health monitoring in regular intervals.

St Giles

- Weekly, random patrols, installation of camera traps;
- Access to St Giles only with permit;
- Research Co-operation with Universities and organisations specialised in sea birds;
- Co-management arrangement;
- Determination of a carrying capacity.

Little Tobago

- Refurbishment or new installation of viewing platforms on Little Tobago;
- Archaeological research on Little Tobago;
- Signage and demarcation of trails on Little Tobago;
- Refurbishment and maintenance of existing buildings and the jetty at Little Tobago;
- Entrance fee to be used for implementation of management plan;
- Research Co-operation with Universities and organisations;
- Determination a maximum carrying capacity; stakeholders recommended a maximum of five groups per day with a ratio of 10 visitors to one tour guide;
- Co-management arrangement with a conservation group from Speyside, potentially Speyside Eco-marine Park Rangers.

Goat Island

- Goat Island to be developed as a research, educational and high-end eco-tourism facility with a private sector or NGO partner.

Appendix 1: North-East Tobago Islets Stakeholders

1. Stakeholder categories

Sector	Sub-Sectors	Scope	E.G.
Gov	THA	Local	DIQE, etc.
	Central Government	National	etc.
	Statutory Bodies	National	EMA, IMA, WASA, SWMCOL
Civil Society	NGOs	Local and National	ERIC, SEMPR
	CBOs	Local	Castara Tourism Development Assc.
	Faith-Based Organisations	Local	Charlotteville AC Church
	Youth Groups	Local	Roxborough Police Youth Club
	Village Councils	Local	Charlotteville Village Council
	Associations & Cooperatives	Local	Parlatuvier Fishing Assc.
Private	Company, Individual Business	Local and National	Blue Water Inn, BHP Billiton
	Business Associations	National	Association of Tobago Tours Operators
Academia	Primary	Local	Delaford AC School
	Secondary	Local	Roxborough Secondary School
	Universities	National	UTT
	Technical Schools	Local	THTI
Multilateral	UN	International	UNESCO
	Regional Organisation	Regional	CARICOM, OECS
	Development Banks	International	CDB, IADB
Bilateral	Embassies	International	Canadian Embassy
PA Co-mgt	Committees	National	IFPAM Subcommittee
	Boards, Trusts	National	NETPAMT
Media	Radio, TV, Print, Social	National	Tobago News, Radio Tambrin
Political Representatives	THA Representative	Local	Elected Person
	Parliament Representative	Local	Elected Person

2. Individuals

Identification		Contact Information			Notes
No	Name	Email	Phone	Address	
1	Alibaba Tours	info@alibaba-tours.com	635-1017 / 686-7957	Castara	Tour Guides
3	Darlington Chance	darlington@chancenaturetours.com	318 8034	Bloody Bay	Tour Guides
4	Dexter James	n.a.	n.a		Tour Guides
5	Fitzroy Quamina	cnythiapcomings@hotmail.com	763-2524 / 344-1895		Tour Guides
7	Horace Jackson	n.a.	n.a	Bloody Bay	Tour Guides
8	Junior Thomas	jl37tours@hotmail.com	344-5431	Bloody Bay	Tour Guides
9	King David Tours	kingbago100@yahoo.com	660-7906	Bay Road ,Castara	Tour Guides
10	Porridge & Jeanell	info@PorridgesPlace.com	660-7702 / 766-3656	Castara	Tour Guides
11	Sharon and Phebs	thebigfishprestigesuite@gmail.com	660-5717	Waterfront Road, Charlotteville	Restaurants
12	Speyside Extra Divers	speyside@extradivers.info	761-6628	Speyside	Tour Guides
13	Frank Glass Bottom Boat Tours	zbirdandreeftours@gmail.com	470-7084	Speyside	Tour Guides
14	Sea Addicts	seaaddictstbgo@outlook.com	363-7603 / 3164530	Cotton Bay, Moriah	Boat Tours, Hiking, Kayaking, Dining - Seloj, Gideon King - Business Directors
15	Blue Waters Inn	bwi@bluewatersinn.com, https://bluewatersinn.com/	660-4341 / 660-2583	Batteaux Bay, Speyside	Accommodation
16	Cholston Chalet	n.a.	639-8553	Charlotteville	Accommodation, Contact Pat Nicholson
17	Jemma's Seaview Kitchen	n.a.	660-4066	Speyside	Restaurants
18	Castara Villas	bookings@cstaravillas.co.uk		#621, Castara Main Rd, Castara	Accommodation
19	Castara Retreats	steve@castararetreats.com	660-7309 / 766-3656	North Side Road, Castara	Accommodation, Owner: Steve Felgate
20	Lilibets	customers@lilibets.co.uk,liz@lilibets.com	354-5743	Castara	Accommodation
21	Baywatch Apartments	baywatchinn@yahoo.com	635-1117 / 755-1915	# 4 Castara Bay Road, Castara,	Accommodation
22	Bertil Taylor	BertilTaylor@yahoo.com	686-7957		Accommodation, Tour Guiding and Fishing
23	Kwesi Des Vignes	kwesidv@gmail.com	798-1564	Old Government Farm Road, Shaw Park,Sc	Secretary, DIQE
24	Linford Beckles	linfordbeckles@yahoo.com	735-4350	Old Government Farm Road, Shaw Park,Sc	Director, DIQE
25	Hon. Ayanna Webster Roy	ayanna.roy@gov.tt	627-1163 ext 2111/778-4412		Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister
26	Watson Duke	asssemblymanduke@gmail.com		#17 Police Station Road, Roxborough	PDP Leader, Rep. Belle Garden East, Roxborough and Delaford
27	Farley Augustine	farleyaugustine@gmail.com	492-6157	Speyside	Assemblyman, Rep. Parlatuvier, L'Anse Fourmi and Speyside
28	Dr. Faith B. Yisrael	faith.brenor@gmail.com	494-8824	Belle Garden	Assemblyman, Rep. Belle Garden West and Goodwood
29	Ian Pollard		762-3782		Assemblyman, Rep. Providence/ Mason Hall/ Moriah

3. Organisations

No	SHD Full Name	Contact Information			Notes
		Email	Phone	Address	
1	Charlottesville Methodist Primary School	charlottesville@hotmai.com	660-5166	24-26 Spring Street, Charlottesville	Mrs Vita Dillon-Jack - Principal
2	Charlottesville S.D.A Primary School	csdaps.primaryschool@gmail.com	660-6002	School Street, Charlottesville	Mr. Kenneth McMillan - Principal
3	Speyside A.C Primary School	speysideanglicanschool@hotmail.com	660-5205	Windward Road, Speyside	Ms Sharon Gray - Acting Principal
4	Delaford A.C. Primary School	delafordanglican@hotmail.com	660-5585	Louis D'or Trace, Delaford	Ms Verlyn John - Principal
5	Delaford R.C. Primary School	delafordrcschool@hotmail.com	660-5003	John Gully Crown Trace, Delaford	Ashlyn Melville Cornwall - Principal
6	Castara Government Primary School	castaragov@yahoo.com , castaragov.pri@fac.edu.tt	639-5671	Northside Road, Castara	Ms Bernadette Forbes - Principal
7	Ebenezer Methodist Primary School	ebenezer284@hotmail.com	660-5373	283-285 Windward Road , Betsy's Hope	Mr. Lorne Thomas - Acting Principal
8	Roxborough A.C. Primary School	roxborougha.c@gmail.com	660-5777	Union Street, Roxborough	Ms Marina Baptist - Acting Principal
9	Belle Garden A.C Primary School	bellegardenprimary@gmail.com	660-4076	Windward Main Road , Belle Garden	Mr. Nigel Hercules - Principal
10	L'Anse Fourmi Methodist Primary School	lansefourmimeth@hotmail.com	639-6689	L'Anse Formi	Prisca Jack - Principal
11	Parlatuvier A.C. Primary School	parlatuvierang@outlook.com	660-7912	Parlatuvier	Gillian Lewis
12	Moriah Government Primary School	-	660-0228	Moriah	
13	Speyside High School	speyside.high.school@gmail.com , speyside.sec@fac.edu.tt , officespeyside@gmail.com	660-4201/299-0765	Lucy Vale Road, Speyside	Mr. Alson Sylvester - Acting Principal
14	Roxborough Secondary School	roxsecon@gmail.com , roxborough.sec@sac.edu.tt	660-4393/ 299-0779	Bloody Bay Road, Roxborough	Mrs. Sandra D George - Principal
13	University of the West Indies- Department of Life Sciences	adesh.ramsubhag@sta.edu	663-1334 ext. 83095	St. Augustine, Trinidad	Dr Adesh Ramsubhag- Head of Dept.
14	University of the West Indies- Physics Department	physics@sta.uwi.edu	662-2002 Ext. 82050, 82051	St. Augustine, Trinidad	
15	University of the West Indies- Department of Geomatics Engineering and Land Management	Geomatics.Engineering@sta.uwi.edu	662-2002 Ext. 82108 / 82109	St. Augustine, Trinidad	Mrs. Michael Sutherland- Head of Department
16	University of the West Indies- Faculty Social Sciences	annmarie.bissessar@sta.uwi.edu , chandradaye.katwaroo-ali@sta.uwi.edu	662-2002 Ext. 82027	St. Augustine, Trinidad	Professor Ann Marie Bissessar- Dean

No	SHD Full Name	Contact Information			Notes
		Email	Phone	Address	
17	University of Trinidad and Tobago	Reia.Guppy@utt.edu.tt	642-8888	Chaguaramas Campus, Second Avenue North, Western Main Road, Chaguaramas	Dr Rea Guppy, Assistant Professor, Marine Sciences; Dr Arthur Potts, Associated Professor, Programme Lead
18	Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry	marlon.knights@utt.edu.tt	642 8888 ext. 23104	180-200 Caroni North Bank Road Centeno Arima 301945	Professor Marlon Knights
19	University of the Southern Caribbean	info@usc.edu.tt	662-2241	Maracas Royal Road, St. Joseph, Trinidad	Dr Hillary Bowman- President
20	Town and Country Planning Division-Tobago	wilsa.wilson@planning.gov.tt	639-2663	Tobago Regional Office, Cnr Pump Mill & Wilson Road	Ms. Wilsa Wilson- Director
21	Environmental Management Authority	ema@ema.co.tt	628-8042	8 Elizabeth Street, St Clair	
22	Institute of Marine Affairs	imadirector@ima.gov.tt	634-4291	Hilltop Lane, Chaguaramas	Mrs. Toylan Arneaud-Director (Ag.)
23	Wildlife Conservation Committee	romano_macky@hotmail.com	225-3837	Farm Road, St Joseph	Mr. Romano Mac Farlane, Wildlife Biologist
24	National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago	kara.roopsingh@gmail.com	225-4750	68-70 Sackville St, Port of Spain	
25	Office of the Chief Secretary	oca.secretary@tha.gov.tt	639-3421	Naresh Persad Building, Bacolet Street, Scarborough	Chief Administrator - Bernadette Solomon-Koroma
26	Division of Infrastructure, Quarries and the Environment	kwesidv@gmail.com , linfordbeckles@yahoo.com	639-1287	Old Government Farm Road, Shaw Park, Scarborough	Secretary Kwesi Des Vignes, Director of the Department of the Environment, Linford Beckles
27	Division of Tourism, Culture and Transportation	-	639-2125	#12 Sankar Building, Sangster's Hill, Scarborough	
28	Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries	garthottley1@gmail.com	639-2234	Milshirv Administrative Complex, Cor. Milford & Shirvan Road	
29	Tobago Tourism Agency Limited	sdesvignes.visittobago@gmail.com ; nramgulam@tobagotourism.org	725-9289 / 6128825	Corner of Bacolet Ext. Road and, Hamilton St, Scarborough	Marketing Coordinator - Ms. Sheena Des Vignes
30	UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Office Paris Secretariat	m.cardenas@unesco.org	+33 (0) 1 45 68 08 87	7, Place de Fontenoy, F-75352 Paris 07 SP, France	Associate Programme Specialist - Maria Rosa Cardenas Tomazic
31	Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville	info@eric-tobago.org	788-3550	Charlotteville	
32	Environment Tobago	office@environmenttobago.net	466 0608	4 Dutch Fort, Scarborough	President - Bertrand Bhikarry

No	SHD Full Name	Contact Information			Notes
		Email	Phone	Address	
33	Charlotteville Beachfront Movement	cbm@alcindorwalker.com	327-1605	Charlotteville	Irwin Hercules- Member
34	Charlotteville Speyside Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited	-	308 -7230	Charlotteville	Stephan Alleyne - President
35	Parlatuvier Bloody Bay Fishing Association	iandaly6229@gmail.com	790-4832/ 358-8710	Parlatuvier	Ian Daily
36	Charlotteville Sea Fresh Fish Association	n.a.		Charlotteville	President: Devon Eastman
37	No Behaviour Roxborough Group	nobehaviourcrew@gmail.com	724-7656	Roxborough	Kelsey Toussaint Reid
38	All Tobago Fisherfolk Association	n.a.	751-1793	Scarborough	Junior Quashi
39	Tobago Fishing Cooperative	cindysan135@gmail.com	291-5110	Charlotteville	Mr Yates
40	Bloody Bay Fisher Folk	iandaly6229@gmail.com	790-4832/ 358-8710	Bloody Bay	Ian Daily
41	Moriah Fisherfolk Association	moriahfisherfolkassociation@gmail.com	773-2303	Moriah	
42	Charlotteville Village Council	kerroneastman@gmail.com	716-8841	Charlotteville	Dexter Hackett
43	L'Anse Formi Village Council	barringtonnedd@gmail.com	790-1605	L'Anse Formi	Barrington Nedd
44	Environment Tobago	envirtob@tstt.net.tt	660-7462	#11 Cuyler Street, Scarborough	
45	Parlatuvier Village Council	parlatuviervillagecouncil@gmail.com	363-9401	Jetty Street, Parlatuvier	
46	Speyside Village Council	n.a.	320-0885	Speyside	
47	Sacred Heart RC Church	n.a.	660-4762	381 Windward Road, Delaford	
48	Delaford Pentecostal Church- Streams of Power	selmoy@hotmail.com	720-8048	King Street, Delaford	Pastor Selby Nimblett
49	Charlotteville AC Church	tobagost.mary@outlook.com	660-4340	Charlotteville	Ms Hercules-Secretary
50	Charlotteville Pentecostal Church	ighthouseville@hotmail.com	788-3805	Church Street, Charlotteville	Rev Wayne Quashie
51	Charlotteville Methodist Church	tobagomethodistcircuit@gmail.com	660-4310	Charlotteville	Rev. Eve Lord
52	Charlotteville S.D.A. Church	wnstnkg@yahoo.com	305-6389	Charlotteville	Pastor Winston King
53	Speyside Pentecostal Church	carolfraserdavison@yahoo.com	728-8615	Crapaud Village, Speyside	Rev Desron Davis
54	Castara RC Church St Peters	stjosephrc290@gmail.com	639-2136	River Road, Castara	Father Lesly Sankai
55	Roxborough Pentecostal Church- Roxborough Revival Centre	p.michaeljerry@gmail.com	660-4356/781-1948/770-5143	#10 Prince Street, Roxborough	Pastor Michael Jerry
56	Roxborough AC Church	epmeki2000@gmail.com	620-3696	Union Street, Roxborough	

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57	Roxborough S.D.A. Church	n.a.	730-1699	Roxborough	Pastor Edwards
58	Roxborough Spiritual Baptiste Church	n.a.	660-6680 / 762- 4315	Prince Street, Roxborough	Maudlyn London- Spiritual Mother
59	Roxborough RC Church	n.a.	660-4762	Roxborough	
60	L'Anse Fourmi Revival Tabernacle	n.a.	725-3056	L'Anse Formi	Rev Leisha Bernard
61	L'Anse Fourmi Methodist Church	tobagomethodistcircuit@gmail.com	639-2476	L'Anse Formi	
62	L'Anse Fourmi Spiritual Baptiste Church	n.a.	660-7576	L'Anse Formi	
63	L'Anse Fourmi S.D.A Church	n.a.	730-1699	L'Anse Formi	Pastor Earl Edwards
64	Parlatuvier Pentecostal Church	parlatuvierlighthouseofmin@yahoo.com	710-6645	Parlatuvier	Pastor Marguerite Clarke
65	Parlatuvier AC Church	epmeki2000@gmail.com	620-3696	Parlatuvier	
66	Bloody Bay Healing Tabernacle	n.a.	386-7971	Bloody Bay	Pastor William
67	Speyside Eco-Marine Park Rangers		768-7987	Speyside	
68	North East Sea Turtles Tobago	northeastseaturtles@gmail.com	338-3481	Charlotteville	
69	Roxborough Police Youth Club	collishazel@aol.com	660-5337, 750-2727	Day Street, Windward Road, Roxborough	Collis Hazel, President
70	Louis D'or Rising Stars Youth Group	sunezorr@gmail.com	298-5499, 731-5805	Louis D'or	
71	Association of Village Councils	tonypuck@gmail.com	688-8630	Trinidad	
72	Charlotteville Police Youth Club	Charlottevillepyc@gmail.com	306-2895	Charlotteville	Rheanne Moore
73	Association of Tobago Dive Operators	getinfo@tobagoscubadiving.com , sean.robinson63@me.com	688-5071	Tobago	
74	Bloody Bay Main Ridge Nature Explorers	sabrinablake90@gmail.com	333-1049	Bloody Bay	Camelia Blake- Secretary
75	Tobago Tour Guides Association	harris_jungle@hotmail.com	304-1840	Golden Road, Canaan	Harris Mc Donald
76	Roxborough Estate Visitor Service Co-operative	collishazel@aol.com	660-5337, 750-2727	Day Street, Windward Road, Roxborough	Collis Hazel, President
77	Speyside Pelca Youth Club	sheneal_george@hotmail.com	321-8035	Speyside	
78	Speyside Junior Academy	n.a.	464-4108	Speyside	Earl Grey, President
79	Bloody Bay United Raiders	Darlington@chancenaturetours.com	318 8034	Bloody Bay	
80	Delaford Eco Tourism Association	faith.brebnor@gmail.com	494-8827	Delaford	Faith Yisrael, President
81	Parlatuvier Sports and Cultural Mentors	empreslopez@hotmail.com	307-8514	Parlatuvier	Kayomi Winchester

No	SHD Full Name	Contact Information			Notes
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82	Tobago Hotel and Tourism Association	tobagohoteltourismassoc@gmail.com	639-9543	Apt #1, Lambeau Credit Union Building, Auchenskeoch Road, Carnbee Village	Chris James
83	Tobago Hunters' Group	n.a.	372-6437	Roxborough	Eustace Modest- Treasurer
84	Angelo Bissessarsingh Virtual Museum of Trinidad and Tobago	patbissessar1@gmail.com	367-4339	Siparia	Patricia Bissessar
85	Tobago Heritage Conservation Society	tobagotodiscover@gmail.com	715-5465	Scarborough	Gabriele De Gaetano, Chairman
86	British High Commission	generalenquiries.ptofs@fco.gov.uk	350-0444	19 St Clair Avenue, St Clair	
87	US Embassy Trinidad and Tobago	ptspas@state.gov	622-6371	15 Queen's Park W, Port of Spain	
88	German Embassy Port of Spain	info@ports.diplo.de	628-1630	19 St. Clair Avenue, Port of Spain	Mr. Andreas Haak, Deputy Ambassador
89	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	por@minbuza.nl	625-1210	3rd Floor Trinre Building, 69-71 Edward Street, Port of Spain	
90	Organisation of America States	OASTrinidadandTobago@oas.org	622-0019	15 D Wainwright St. St. Clair Port of Spain	
91	GEF SGP UNDP	registry.tt@undp.org , sharda.mahabir@undp.org	623-7056	3A Chancery Lane, Port of Spain	Ms. Sharda Mahabir- National Coordinator
92	National Commission for UNESCO	unesco.info@moe.gov.tt , sheriza9@yahoo.com	622-2181	Ministry of Education, 5 St Vincent St Port of Spain	
93	UNESCO MaB Focal Point for Trinidad and Tobago	linfordbeckles@yahoo.com		Department of The Environment, Tobago House of Assembly	Linford Beckles, Director
94	Man and the Biosphere Office EMA	ema@ema.co.tt , DLewis-Clarke@ema.co.tt	628-8042	8 Elizabeth Street, St Clair	Danielle Lewis Clarke
95	North East Tobago Protected Area Management Trust	na	294-7234	c/o DIQE, Shaw Park, Tobago	
96	National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago	Kara.Roopsing@planning.gov.tt , info@nationaltrust.tt	225-4750	68-70 Sackville Street, Port of Spain	Officer: Kara Roopsing, Chair: Margerete Thompson
97	Radio Tambrin	contact@tambrintobago.com	639-3437	# 3 Picton Street, Scarborough	
98	The Tobago News	tobagonews@gmail.com	639-5565/6607107 /291-3369	V-Tech Mall, Sangster's Hill, Scarborough	Yohanseh Asukile- Editor
99	Tobago Today	camille.mceachnie@tobagotoday.co.tt	225- 4465 EXT 6130, 6131,6132	Tomco Building, Plymouth Road, Scarborough	Camille McEachnie- Editor

No	SHD Full Name	Contact Information			Notes
		Email	Phone	Address	
100	Trinidad and Tobago's Newsday	dgreaves@newsday.co.tt , newsday@newsday.co.tt	652-6533	Daily News Limited, 23A Chacon St., Port of Spain	Debra Greaves- Editor
101	The Trinidad Guardian	debra.wanser@guardian.co.tt , letters@guardian.co.tt	225-4465	22-24 St. Vincent St, (PO Box 122), Port of Spain	Debra Wanser- Editor
102	Trinidad Express Newspapers	curtis.rampersad@trinidadexpress.com	660-7003 - Tobago	35-37 Independence Square, Port of Spain,	Curtis Rampersad-- Editor
103	Tobago Newsday	sitab@newsday.co.tt , kgeorge@newsday.co.tt	607-0224	2A Shirvan Plaza, Shirvan Road	Sita Bridgemohan Editor
104	Division of Infrastructure, Quarries and the Environment Facebook Page	https://www.facebook.com/tobagohouse.divisioninfrastructure/		Online	
105	Tobago Channel 5	tobagochannel5@hotmail.com	635-1005/660- 7107/639- 5565	65-67 Lambeau Road- Signal Hill Road, Signal Hill, Tobago	
106	Radio Smash	smashradiott@gmail.com	766-1735	#26 Windward Road, Kendal Tobago	Arnold R Lindow - Manager
107	BHP Billiton	premraj.dukharan@bhpbilliton.com	821-5100	Invaders Bay Tower, Invaders Bay Off Audrey Jeffers Highway, Port of Spain	
108	Shell	Nneka.Mentore@shell.com	628-0888	#5 St. Clair Avenue, Port of Spain	Nneka Mentore, CSR for Tobago
109	BP	bptt@bp.com	623 2862	5 & 5A Queens Park West Plaza, Port of Spain	
110	Charlotteville Estate	pturpin@tstt.net.tt	793-9551	Charlotteville	Patricia Turpin- Estate Owner
111	Hermitage Estate	fernandes1919@gmail.com	372-1961	Hermitage	Joseph Fernandez- Estate Owner
112	Speyside Estate	sean.robinson63@me.com	688-5071	Speyside	Sean Robinson- Estate Owner
113	Belmont Estate	maastenterprises@gmail.com	688-7629	Speyside	maastenterprises@gmail.com
114	Campbellton Estate	owtu@owtu.org	652-2701-2-3/	Campbellton, Charlotteville	Estate Owner Oil Workers Trade Union

Appendix 2: Species List

Amphibians

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
1	Aromobatidae	<i>Mannophryne olmonae</i>	Bloody Bay Poison Frog/ Tobago Stream Frog	E	VU	-	-	-	-	Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2019
2	Bufoidea	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Marine Toad, Cane Toad, Crapaud	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al. 2018, IUCN 2019
3	Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	Whistling Frog, Rufous Frog	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al. 2018, IUCN 2019

Arachnids

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
1	Araneidae	<i>Gasteracantha cancriformis</i>	Spiny-Backed Orbweaver	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Linnaeus, 1758, GBIF 2021
2	Buthidae	<i>Microtityus rickyi</i>	Dwarf Scorpion	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Prendini 2001
3	Buthidae	<i>Microtityus starri</i>	Scorpion	E	NE	-	-	-	-	Prendini 2001
4	Buthidae	<i>Tityus trinitatis</i>	Trinidad Thick-tailed Scorpion	E	NE	-	-	-	-	Prendini 2001. Rutherford 2016
5	Selenopidae	<i>Selenops willinki</i>	Spider	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Corronca 1996, Crews 2011
6	Selenopidae	<i>Selenops lindborgi</i>	Spider	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Petrunkevitch, 1926, Crews 2011

Birds

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
1	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo platypterus antillarum</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
2	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Andres and Haag 1991, CITES 2019, IUCN 2019
3	Accipitridae	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black Hawk	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
4	Accipitridae	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
5	Alcedinidae	<i>Chloroceryle americana americana</i>	Green Kingfisher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
6	Alcedinidae	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
7	Anatidae	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-cheeked Pintail	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Linnaeus 1758, IUCN 2021
8	Anatidae	<i>Spatula discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
9	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
10	Apodidae	<i>Chaetura brachyura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
11	Apodidae	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris lawrencei</i>	Gray-rumped Swift	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
12	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
13	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
14	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2017
15	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides virescens virescens</i>	Green Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
16	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2019
17	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2016
18	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2017

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
19	Ardeidae	<i>Nyctanassa violacea cayennensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2017
20	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
21	Caprimulgidae	<i>Hydropsalis cayennensis</i>	White-tailed Nightjar	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
22	Cathartidae	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
23	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
24	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
25	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus chilensis cayennensis</i>	Southern Lapwing	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
26	Coerebidae	<i>Coereba flaveola luteola</i>	Bananaquit	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
27	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Feral Rock Pigeon	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
28	Columbidae	<i>Columbina talpacoti rufipennis</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
29	Columbidae	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
30	Columbidae	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis tobagensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
31	Columbidae	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Scaly-naped Pigeon	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
32	Columbidae	<i>Zenaida auriculata rubripes</i>	Eared Dove	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
33	Cracidae	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>	Rufous-vented Chachalaca, Cocrico	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
34	Cuculidae	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
35	Cuculidae	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
36	Emberizidae	<i>Volatinia jacarina splendens</i>	Blue-black Grassquit	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
37	Falconidae	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
38	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	-	LC	I	II	-	II	Andres and Haag 1992, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, SPAW-RAC 2019
39	Falconidae	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
40	Fregatidae	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
41	Fringillidae	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Violaceous Euphonia	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
42	Furnariidae	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa meruloides</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
43	Furnariidae	<i>Sclerurus albigularis albigularis</i>	Gray-throated Leaftosser	-	NT	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
44	Furnariidae	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
45	Furnariidae	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea carri</i>	Stripe-breasted Spinetail	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
46	Furnariidae	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans susurrans</i>	Cocoa Woodcreeper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
47	Galbulidae	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
48	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>	Barn Swallow	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
49	Hirundinidae	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Caribbean Martin	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
50	Hirundinidae	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
51	Hydrobatidae	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-petrel	-	LC	-	-	x	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
52	Icteridae	<i>Molothrus bonariensis minimus</i>	Shiny Cowbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
53	Icteridae	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
54	Icteridae	<i>Psarocolius decumanus insularis</i>	Crested Oropendola	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
55	Icteridae	<i>Quiscalus lugubris lugubris</i>	Carib Grackle	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
56	Jacanidae	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
57	Laridae	<i>Anous stolidus stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
58	Laridae	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
59	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i>	Bridled Tern	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, Avibase 2019, ITIS 2019
60	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, ITIS 2019, IUCN 2018
61	Laridae	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
62	Laridae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
63	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i>	Royal Tern	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, ITIS 2018, IUCN 2018
64	Mimidae	<i>Mimus gilvus tobagensis</i>	Tropical Mockingbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
65	Momotidae	<i>Momotus bahamensis</i>	Trinidad Motmot	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Schulenberg 2011, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
66	Nyctibiidae	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Pootoo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1989, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
67	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
68	Parulidae	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
69	Parulidae	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
70	Parulidae	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
71	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	-	LC	-	-	-	II	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, IUCN 2018, SPAW-RAC 2019
72	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon aethereus mesonauta</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
73	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon lepturus catesbyi</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	French 1985, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2019
74	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
75	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl (Domestic type)	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Linnaeus 1758, IUCN 2021
76	Picidae	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus trinitatus</i>	Golden-olive Woodpecker	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2019
77	Picidae	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricapillus</i>	Red-crowned Woodpecker	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2019
78	Picidae	<i>Veniliornis kirkii kirkii</i>	Red-rumped Woodpecker	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2019

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
79	Pipridae	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica</i>	Blue-backed Manakin	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
80	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
81	Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus lherminieri lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater	-	LC	-	-	-	II	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, SAPW-RAC 2019
82	Psittacidae	<i>Amazona amazonica tobagensis</i>	Orange-winged Parrot	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
83	Psittacidae	<i>Forpus passerinus viridissimus</i>	Green-rumped Parrotlet	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
84	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Common Gallinule	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
85	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
86	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
87	Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
88	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
89	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	NT	-	I, II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
90	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>	Whimbrel	-	LC	-	II	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CMS 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
91	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
92	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
93	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
94	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
95	Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
96	Sulidae	<i>Sula sula sula</i>	Red-footed Booby	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
97	Sulidae	<i>Sula leucogaster leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
98	Thamnophilidae	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis andrei</i>	Plain Antvireo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
99	Thamnophilidae	<i>Formicivora grisea tobagensis</i>	White-fringed Antwren	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
100	Thamnophilidae	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
101	Thraupidae	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
102	Thraupidae	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	White-lined Tanager	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
103	Thraupidae	<i>Thraupis episcopus nesophilus</i>	Blue-gray Tanager	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
104	Thraupidae	<i>Thraupis palmarum melanoptera</i>	Palm Tanager	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
105	Thraupidae	<i>Tiaris bicolor omissus</i>	Black-faced Grassquit	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
106	Trochilidae	<i>Amazilia tobaci erythronotus</i>	Copper-rumped Hummingbird	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, CITES 2021
107	Trochilidae	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
108	Trochilidae	<i>Campylopterus ensipennis</i>	White-tailed Sabrewing	-	NT	II	-	-	-	Rooks 1987, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2021, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
109	Trochilidae	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2021, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
110	Trochilidae	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Rooks 1989, Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2021, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
111	Trochilidae	<i>Glaucis hirsutus insularum</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2021, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
112	Troglodytidae	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus rutilus</i>	Rufous-breasted Wren	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
113	Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
114	Trogonidae	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Klomp & Prinz 2007, Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
115	Turdidae	<i>Turdus albicollis phaeopygoides</i>	White-necked Thrush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
116	Turdidae	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>	Yellow-legged Thrush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
117	Turdidae	<i>Turdus nudigenis nudigenis</i>	Spectacled Thrush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
118	Tyrannidae	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus cabanisi</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
119	Tyrannidae	<i>Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
120	Tyrannidae	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
121	Tyrannidae	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
122	Tyrannidae	<i>Myiarchus venezuelensis</i>	Venezuelan Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
123	Tyrannidae	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus tobagensis</i>	Streaked Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
124	Tyrannidae	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	-	LC	-	-	-	-	D'Orbigny, 1840, IUCN 2021
125	Tyrannidae	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris collingwoodi</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
126	Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis vorax</i>	Gray Kingbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
127	Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa</i>	Tropical Kingbird	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
128	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba hellmayri</i>	Barn Owl	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, CITES 2018, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
129	Vireonidae	<i>Hylophilus flavipes insularis</i>	Scrub Greenlet	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
130	Vireonidae	<i>Hylophilus insularis</i>	Tobago Greenlet	E	LC	-	-	-	-	Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, del Hoyo, Collar and Kirwan 2019
131	Vireonidae	<i>Vireo chivi</i>	Chivi Vireo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Linnaeus 1766, IUCN2022
132	Vireonidae	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Kenefick, Restall and Hayes 2013, Rutherford 2016, Levatich and Padilla 2017, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018

Crustaceans

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
1	Calcinidae	<i>Calcinus tibicen</i>	Orange Claw Hermit Crab	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Mohammed et al In Prep
2	Coenobitidae	<i>Coenobita clypeatus</i>	Caribbean Soldier Crab, Purple Pincher, West Atlantic Crab, Tree Crab	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Mohammed et al In Prep
3	Diogenidae	<i>Clibnarius tricolor</i>	Blue-legged hermit crab, Tricolour Hermit Crab	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Mohammed et al In Prep
4	Gecarcinidae	<i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i>	Blue Land Crab	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Mohammed et al In Prep
5	Grapsidae	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	Sally Lightfoot	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Mohammed et al In Prep
6	Ocypodidae	<i>Ocypode quadrata</i>	Atlantic Ghost Crab	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Fabricious, 1787, GBIF 2021

Insects

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPA-W-RAC	References
1	Crabonidae	<i>Cerceris chiriquensis</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Cameron, 1890, Hook et al 2014
2	Crabonidae	<i>Ectemnius semipunctatus</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau & Brulle, 1835, Hook et al 2014

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
3	Crabonidae	<i>Enoplolindenius pugnans pugnans</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Smith, 1873, Hook et al 2014
4	Crabonidae	<i>Incastigmus neotropicus</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Kohl, 1890, Hook et al 2014
5	Crabonidae	<i>Rhopalum grenadinum</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Pate, 1947, Hook et al 2014
6	Crabonidae	<i>Tachytes leprieurii</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Spinola, 1842, Hook and Starr 2006
7	Crabonidae	<i>Trypoxylon cornigerum</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Cameron, 1889, Hook and Starr 2006
8	Crabonidae	<i>Trypoxylon grenadense</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Richards, 1934, Hook and Starr 2006
9	Crabonidae	<i>Trypoxylon rubrifemoratum</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Richards, 1934, Hook and Starr 2007
10	Crabonidae	<i>Trypoxylon scrobiferum</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Richards, 1934, Hook and Starr 2009
11	Crabonidae	<i>Trypoxylon staudingeri</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Richards, 1934, Hook and Starr 2008
12	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum nanum</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Smith, 1879, Hook et al 2014
13	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum trinidadensis</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Friese, 1909, Hook et al 2014
14	Halictidae	<i>Megalopta centralis</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Friese, 1926, Hook et al 2014
15	Halictidae	<i>Pereirapis semiaurata</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Spinola, 1851, Hook et al 2014
16	Kalotermitidae	<i>Cryptotermes havilandi</i>	Termite	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Sjöstedt, 1900, Scheffrahn et al
17	Kalotermitidae	<i>Neotermes holmgreni</i>	Dry Wood Termite	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Banks, 1918, Scheffrahn et al
18	Pieridae	<i>Pyrisitia venusta</i>	Little Yellowie	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Narang et al 2018
19	Pompilidae	<i>Podium rufipes</i>	Wasp	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Fabricius 1804, Hook et al 2014
20	Rhinotermitidae	<i>Coptotermes testaceus</i>	Heartwood Termite	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Linnaeus, 1758, Scheffrahn et al
21	Rhinotermitidae	<i>Heterotermes tenuis</i>	Termite	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Hagen, 1858, Scheffrahn et al
22	Termitidae	<i>Termes hispaniolae</i>	Termite	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Banks, 1918, Scheffrahn et al

Mammals

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
1	Cricetidae	<i>Rhipidomys nitela</i>	Splendid Climbing Mouse	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Goodwin 1961, Patton et al. 2008, IUCN 2018
2	Molossidae	<i>Molossus molossus</i>	Little Mastiff Bat	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Goodwin and Greenhall 1961, Gomes and Reid 2015, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, Orrell and Hollowell 2018
3	Phyllostomidae	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>	Jamaican Fruit Bat	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Goodwin and Greenhall 1961, Orrell and Hollowell 2018, Gomes and Reid 2015, Rutherford 2016, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018
4	Phyllostomidae	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>	Seba's Short-tailed Bat	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Gomes and Reid 2015, Rutherford 2016, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, Orrell and Hollowell 2018
5	Phyllostomidae	<i>Glossophaga longirostris</i>	Miller's Long-tongued Bat	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Gomes and Reid 2015, Rutherford 2016, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, Orrell and Hollowell 2018
6	Phyllostomidae	<i>Micronycteris megalotis</i>	Little Big-eared Bat	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Gomes and Reid 2015, Rutherford 2016, GBIF 2018, IUCN 2018, Orrell and Hollowell 2018
7	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis attenboroughi</i>	Sir David Attenborough's Myotis	E	NE	-	-	-	-	Moratelli et al 2017, GBIF 2018, Orrell and Hollowell 2018, Ganpat et al, In Prep

Plants

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Aphelandra pulcherrima</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
2	Acanthaceae	<i>Odontonema brevipes</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
3	Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia blechum</i>	Browne's Blechum, John Bush	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019
4	Agavaceae	<i>Agave</i> sp.		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
5	Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Desert Horse-Purslane, Horse Purslane	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
6	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera flavescens</i>	Yellow Joyweed	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
7	Amaranthaceae	<i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i>	Silverhead	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
8	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	-	DD	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
9	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Yellow Mombin, Hogplum, Creole Plum	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
10	Annonaceae	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
11	Annonaceae	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard Apple	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
12	Annonaceae	<i>Duguetia tobagensis</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018
13	Apocynaceae	<i>Gonolobus tobagensis</i>		E	DD	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006
14	Apocynaceae	<i>Mandevilla subsagittata</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
15	Araceae	<i>Anthurium hookeri</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
16	Araceae	<i>Anthurium jenmanii</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
17	Araceae	<i>Anthurium pentaphyllum</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
18	Araceae	<i>Philodendron acutatum</i>	Siguine Bord de la Mer, Siguine Grand Bois	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
19	Arecaceae	<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis</i>	Silver Thatch Palm, Big Thatch, Broom Palm, Fan Palm, Latanie Palm, Latanier, Tobago Fan Palm	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
20	Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut Palm, Coco, Nariyar	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
21	Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>	Cabbage Palm, Palmiste, Royal Palm	-	NE	-	-	-	III	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, SPAW-RAC 2019
22	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium obtusifolium</i>	Bluntleaf Spleenwort	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
23	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium pumilum</i>	Dwarf Spleenwort	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
24	Asteraceae	<i>Bidens cynapiifolia</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
25	Asteraceae	<i>Cyrtocymura scorpioides</i>	Rokshan, Ruction Bush, Wild Patchouli	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
26	Asteraceae	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Porter Bush, Nodeweed	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
27	Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia scorpioides</i>	Ruction bush	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2006
28	Asteraceae	<i>Wulffia baccata</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
29	Boraginaceae	<i>Bouyeria succulenta</i>	Cherry, Pigeon Berry, Bodywood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
30	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	Common Cherry, Clammy Cherry, Red Manjack, Manjak, Manjak Lay-lay, Bird Lime, Bois Lay Lay	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
31	Boraginaceae	<i>Varronia curassavica</i>	Black Sage, Shining Bush, Wild Sage,	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
32	Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, Boodram and Oatham 2013
33	Bromeliaceae	<i>Werauhia broadwayi</i>		E	NT	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006
34	Bursuraceae	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Naked Indian, Naked Boy, Peeling Bark Gommier, West Indian Birch	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
35	Cactaceae	<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	Arching acanthocereus/Triangle cactus	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
36	Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus lemairei</i>	Red Pitaya	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
37	Cactaceae	<i>Hylocereus monacanthus</i>	Harjor, Lady-of-the-Night, Night-blooming Cereus	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, CITES 2019, ITIS 2019, IUCN 2018 2019
38	Cactaceae	<i>Melocactus broadwayi</i>	Tobago Turk's Cap	-	NT	II	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, CITES 2019, IUCN 2018 2019
39	Cactaceae	<i>Pilosocereus lanuginosus</i>	Kadushi di Pushi	-	LC	II	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, CITES 2019, IUCN 2018 2019
40	Capparaceae	<i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i>	Mabouya, Bay-leaved Caper, Limber Caper, Falseteeth	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019, IUCN 2018 2019
41	Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya, Pawpaw	-	DD	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
42	Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus tetragona</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
43	Clusiaceae	<i>Clusia palmicida</i>	Agalie, Autograph Tree, Figuiers, Matapal, Parrot Apple, Scotch Attorney, Scotchman Hugging Creole	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
44	Clusiaceae	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Florida Clusia, Scotch Attorney	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
45	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Climbing dayflower	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
46	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	White Mouth Dayflower, Common Dayflower, Zeb Gwa, French Weed, Water Grass	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
47	Commelinaceae	<i>Tripogandra multiflora</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
48	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
49	Convolvulaceae	<i>Iseia luxurians</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
50	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Psiguria umbrosa</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
51	Cyclanthaceae	<i>Dicranopygium insulare</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, UCN, Van den Eynden 2006
52	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus confertus</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
53	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus ligularis</i>	Alabama Swamp Flatsedge	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
54	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus thyrsoiflorus</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
55	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora ebracteata</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden 2006
56	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros cayennensis</i>	Bois charbon	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
57	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros inconstans</i>	Butterwood, Clean Teeth	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
58	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum cumanense</i>	Ironwood	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
59	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum havanense</i>	Ironwood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
60	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Garden Croton	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
61	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Tragia volubilis</i>	Stinging Nettle, Cowitch, Zootee, Nettle Vine, Fireman	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
62	Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Crab Eye, Devil Eye, Jumbie Bead, Licorice, Rosary Bead, String Vine	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
63	Fabaceae	<i>Andira inermis</i>	Black Plum, Angelin, Tonka Bean, Cabbage Bark Tree, Laginette	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
64	Fabaceae	<i>Calliandra</i> sp	Powder-puff, Fairy Duster Woody Shrubs	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2021
65	Fabaceae	<i>Calliandra</i> sp	Stickpea	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, ITIS 2019
66	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Sweetheart, Wild Pinder	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
67	Fabaceae	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Monkey Ear, Monkey Soap, Devil's Ear, Mulatto Ear	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
68	Fabaceae	<i>Piscidia carthagenensis</i>	Black Mahoe, Stinkwood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
69	Fabaceae	<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>	Money Bush, Bread and Cheese, Campéche, Catclaw Blackbead, Black Jessie, Picka, Espino de mar, Griffé-chatte	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

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70	Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia phaseoloides</i>	Liane bandee, Piule, Semilla de Chintatlahua, Crabseye	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
71	Gesneriaceae	<i>Besleria seitzii</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
72	Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia bihai</i>	Balisier, Wild Plantain, Macawflower	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
73	Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia coccigera</i>	Wild Crapemyrtle, Myrtle, Barbados Cherry, Cherry, West Indian Cherry	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
74	Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>	Long Staple Cotton, Sea Island Cotton, Creole Cotton	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
75	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus pernambucensis</i>	Seaside Mahoe	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
76	Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Indian Valley False Mallow	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
77	Malvaceae	<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	Seaside Mahoe	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
78	Malvaceae	<i>Triumfetta lappula</i>	Grandcousin	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
79	Marantaceae	<i>Maranta gibba</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
80	Melastomataceae	<i>Miconia virescens</i>	Smooth Johnnyberry	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
81	Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Graveyard Bush, Velvet Leaf, Cat-Ears Bush, Patacón, Pareira Brava	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
82	Menispermaceae	<i>Odontocarya tamoides</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
83	Moraceae	<i>Ficus nymphaeifolia</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019

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84	Moraceae	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	Old Fustic, Fustictree, Bois d'Orange, Dinde, Palo Naranjo	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
85	Musaceae	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Banana	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
86	Myrsinaceae	<i>Cybianthus pittieri</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006
87	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia dussii</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
88	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia ligustrina</i>	Small Leaf, Privet Stopper	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
89	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia monticola</i>	Papery Leaf Guava, Small Leaf, Birdcherry	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
90	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia procera</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
91	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia sp</i>	Black plum, Double-leaf Wild Guava	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
92	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrcia sp.</i>	Rodwood	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
93	Myrtaceae	<i>Pimenta racemosa</i>	Bay Berry, Bay Leaf, Bay Rum Tree, Bois den, Ciliment Leaf	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
94	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Amrood, Guava, Abas, Goyavier, Guabang	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
95	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	Malacca Apple, Plum Rose, Pomerac, Pomme Malac	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
96	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Guapira eggersiana</i>	Banana Wood, Gibon's Jiggerwood, Goodbread, Jiggerwood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
97	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Guapira fragrans</i>	Black Mampoo	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
98	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia pacurero</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2006
99	Ochnaceae	<i>Ouratea guildingii</i>	Bois-baguette	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

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100	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus compactus</i>	Bridgotree, San Maria	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
101	Orchidaceae	<i>Caularthron bicornutum</i>	Virgin Mary Orchid, Virgin Orchid	-	NE	II	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, CITES 2019
102	Orchidaceae	<i>Maxillaria broadwayi</i>		E	CR	II	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008
103	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis frutescens</i>	Shrubby Oxalis, Shrubby Woodsorrel	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
104	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora cyanea</i>	Passion Flower	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
105	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>	Belle Apple, Water Lemon, Golden Apple, Pomme de Liane, Water Melon	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
106	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passionflower, Devil's Pumpkin, Wild Passionfruit	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
107	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus acacioides</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, Van den Eynden 2006,
108	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus mimicus</i>		E	CR	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, UCN, Van den Eynden 2006
109	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Trichostigma octandrum</i>	Bloodberry, Rougeplant	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
110	Picramniaceae	<i>Picramnia pentandra</i>	Barr, Bitterbush, Doctor Bar	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019
111	Piperaceae	<i>Piper dilatatum</i>	Candle Bush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019

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112	Piperaceae	<i>Piper tuberculatum</i>	Candle Bush, Candlestick Bush, Chandelier, Cigarette Plant	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
113	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Wild Leadwort, Wild White Plumbago	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019
114	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Common Bamboo	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
115	Poaceae	<i>Brachiaria fasciculata</i>	Brown-top Signal Grass	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
116	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bahama Grass, Bermuda Grass, Devil Grass, Dew Grass, Dube Grass	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
117	Poaceae	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Crowfoot Grass	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
118	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria insularis</i>	Sour Grass	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2021
119	Poaceae	<i>Lasiacis sp</i>	Smallcane	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, Boodram and Oatham 2013
120	Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
121	Poaceae	<i>Olyra latifolia</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
122	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Bristle Basketgrass	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
123	Poaceae	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea Grass	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2006, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
124	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	Kambut, Sour Grass	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019
125	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Seashore Paspalum	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, IUCN 2018 2019

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126	Poaceae	<i>Pharus latifolius</i>	Broad Stalkgrass	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
127	Poaceae	<i>Urochloa fusca</i>	Birdseed Grass	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
128	Polygalaceae	<i>Securidaca diversifolia</i>	Easter Flower, Easter Vine	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
129	Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba coronata</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2021
130	Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Seaside Grape, Raisin Bord de Mer, Shore Grape, Sea Grape	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Marshall 1939, Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
131	Polygonaceae	<i>Coccoloba venosa</i>	Small Leaf Grape, White Grape, False Chiggergrape	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
132	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microgramma vacciniifolia</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
133	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Kre-kre Bhaji	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
134	Proteaceae	<i>Roupala tobagensis</i>		E	CR	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008 IUCN 2018, Van den Eynden 2006
135	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum terminatum</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
136	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum tetraphyllum</i>	Fourleaf Maidenhair	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
137	Pteridaceae	<i>Hemionitis palmata</i>	Star Fern, Strawberry Fern	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
138	Pteridaceae	<i>Vittaria lineata</i>	Shoestring Fern	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau 2000, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

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139	Rubiaceae	<i>Borreria remota</i>	Balie Jab, Buttonweed, Iron Grass, Man-to-Man Root, Nigger-head, White Broom	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
140	Rubiaceae	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i>	Black Torch, Parrot Apple	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2021
141	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	White Indigo Berry, Ink Berry, Prickle Bush	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
142	Salicaceae	<i>Casearia decandra</i>	Biscuitwood, Pipewood, Wild Cherry, Wild Honeytree	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
143	Salicaceae	<i>Casearia zizyphoides</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
144	Salicaceae	<i>Prockia crucis</i>	Guasimilla	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019
145	Salicaceae	<i>Xylosma sanctae-annae</i>	Wild Cerise	E	EN	-	-	-	-	Van den Eynden, Oatham and Johnson 2008, UCN, Van den Eynden 2006
146	Santalaceae	<i>Phoradendron trinervium</i>	Angled Mistletoe	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
147	Sapindaceae	<i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i>	Spanish Lime, Chenet, Genip, Mapo	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
148	Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Star Apple, Caimet	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013
149	Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapodilla, Sapotee	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Marshall 1939, Boodram and Oatham 2013
150	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax cumanensis</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
151	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax cumanensis</i>	Running Picka, Sarsparilla	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
152	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum baccatum</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
153	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum alternifolium</i>	Jumbie Pepper, Jessamine	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

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154	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum adhaerens</i>		-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
155	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum hirtum</i>	Nightshade	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
156	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lanceifolium</i>		-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
157	Theophrastaceae	<i>Jacquinia armillaris</i>	Braceletwood, Torchwood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
158	Urticaceae	<i>Cecropia schreberiana</i>	Bois Canot, Bois Canon, Trumpet Tree, Pumpwood	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, ITIS 2019
159	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea tobagensis</i>		E	VU	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
160	Verbenaceae	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Bois Cotelette, Cutlet, Fiddle Tree, Fiddlewood, Hairy Cutlet, White Fiddlewood	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016, IUCN 2018 2019
161	Verbenaceae	<i>Priva lappulacea</i>	Velvet bur	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Baksh-Comeau et al 2016
162	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus verticillata</i>	Blister Bush, Feuille Mouche, Fly Leaf, Pudding Vine, Snake Bush, Snake Vine	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Boodram and Oatham 2013, Baksh-Comeau et al 2016

Reptiles

No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common/ Local Name	Endemic	IUCN	CITES	CMS	EDGE	SPAW-RAC	References
1	Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas boddaerti</i>	Tobago Racer, Machete Couesse	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, ITIS 2021, IUCN 2021
2	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis richardii</i>	Giant Crown Anole, Gumangala	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al. 2018, IUCN 2021

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3	Dipsadidae	<i>Atractus trilineatus</i>	Three-lined Ground Snake	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2021
4	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus palaichthus</i>	Neotropical House Gecko, Spiny Gecko, Antilles Leaf-toed Gecko	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2019
5	Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia heteropa alleni</i>	Ground Puppy, Allen's Ground Puppy	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011
6	Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia trinitatis</i>	Trinidad Hex-scaled Bachia	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2021
7	Iguanidae	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Green Iguana	-	LC	II	-	-	III	Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, CITES 2019, IUCN 2019, SPAW-RAC 2019
8	Phyllodactylidae	<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	Turnip-tailed Gecko, Chec-a-chec	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2019
9	Polychrotidae	<i>Polychrus auduboni</i>	Audubon's Multi-coloured Lizard	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Murphy et al 2018
10	Scincidae	<i>Mabuya sp.</i>	Bronze Skink	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011
11	Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Gecko, Eyespot Gecko	E	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Rutherford 2016, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2019
12	Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus molei</i>	Tobago Least Gecko, Mole's Dwarf Gecko	-	LC	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Murphy et al 2018, IUCN 2019
13	Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus cf. lemniscatus</i>	Beachrunner, Rainbow Whiptail, Foot-shaker Lizard	-	NE	-	-	-	-	Charles, Smith and de Jonge 2011, Murphy et al. 2018,