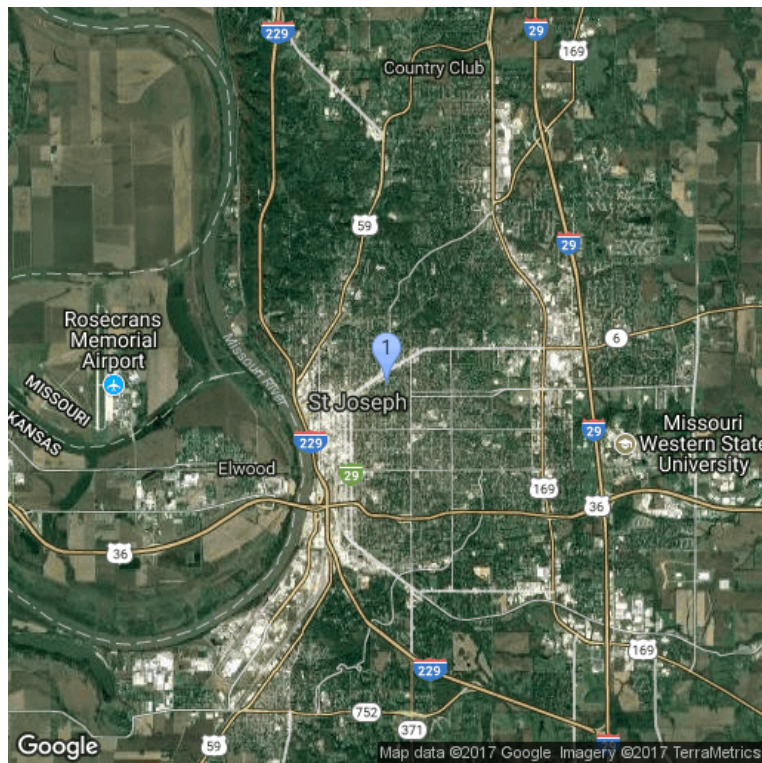




CaMPAM

Network and Forum

Saba Bank National Marine Park

**Short Name**

Saba

Country

Netherlands

Ecoregion location

EasternCaribbean

Boundaries

17.37.50 N, 63, 14, 50 W - MPA down to 60m depth

Map URL

<http://www.sabapark.org/pdf/DIVE%20inside%20David.pdf>

Total Surface area

17.3

Land Surface area

4.3

Sea Surface area

13

Shoreline area

None

Site national category

National Park

IUCN category

VI

Designation

Legally Designated

Date established

2012/12/10

Legal citation

Saba Marine Environment Ordinance - AB1987, No. 10

Other legal designations

Saba Island Resolution (Zoning Fees) - AB1987, No. 11
Saba Island Resolution (fees) - AB1987, No. 12
Saba Island Resolution (anchoring) - AB1988-09
Saba Island Resolution - AB1992, No. 03
Saba Island Resolution - AB1992, No. 04
Saba Island Resolution - AB1992, No. 05
Saba Fisheries Ordinance - AB1996, No. 01
Saba Exotic Species Ordinance - AB2000

Primary responsible institution

Saba Conservation Foundation

Primary contact

Kai Wulf

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Web site

www.sabapark.org

Climate

Average temperatures on the island are 27°C in July and 17°C from December to February, temperatures are mitigated by steady north-east trade winds. Due to the presence of Mount Scenery (877 meters), which is the highest peak of the Netherlands, Saba i

Geological features

cliffs, beaches, rocky shores, rocky shores, lava field

Terrestrial habitats

Dry forest (50%), moist forest (40%), pastoral land (5%), arable land (5%). Upper montagne cloud forest <1%.

Terrestrial flora and fauna species

Typical rainforest species include Black Sweet Wood (*Nectandra krugii*), The Balsam tree (*Clusea major*), Hairy Plum (*Hirtella triandra*), Blue Berry (*Symplococcus martinicensis*) and the Sticky Berry or Majack tree (*Cordia sulcata*). Others include evergreens such as Candle

Wood (*Guettarda scabra*), Pigeon Berry (*Eugenia axillaries*), Blueberry (*Myrcia citrifolia*), Crab wood (*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*), Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*), Buckroot (*Chiococca alba*), Maran (*Croton flavens*) and Sage (*Lantana sp.*). Lower levels include Maran bushes (*Croton flavens*), Sage species (*Lantana camara* and *Lantana involucrata*), Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*), Yellow Mandevilla (*Urechites lutea*), the cacti Sour pickle (*Opuntia dillenii*).

Marine habitats

Shoal reef, fringing reef, macro-algal bed, seagrass bed, rocky intertidal areas. The marine environment of Saba supports 1300 hectares coral reef. Known as the "Unspoiled Queen"™, Saba boasts a high level of marine biological diversity, "pristine"™ reefs with more than 25% coral cover and a varied marine landscape with seamounts and pinnacles.

Marine invertebrates and fishes

Angelfish, Butterflyfish, Flying Gurnard, Moray Eels, Spotted Drums, Frogfish, Sea Horses, Octopus, Lobster, Rays, Sharks,

Marine mammals, birds and sea turtles

12% of world population of red-billed tropic birds, passing whales and turtles (no nesting sites).

Endangered species

Marine mammals: *Lagenodelphis hosei* (Frazer's Dolphin), *Megaptera novaeangliae* (humpback whale); fishes: *Lutjanus analis* and *L. cyanopterus* (snappers), *Mycteroperca venenosa* (grouper); sharks: *Carcharhinus leucas*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*; *Sphyrna mokarran*; Manta.

Special aggregation sites

breeding site for red billed tropic birds and other sea birds.

Primary management institution

Saba Conservation Foundation

Other institutions that participate in management

Harbour office, coast guard

Personnel

Manager, 3 rangers, administrator and trail shop operator (not all exclusive to MPA)

Management objectives

species protection, ecosystem protection, fisheries management, user conflict resolution, navigation restrictions

Management framework

Yes

Date of establishment of management framework

2008/08/26

Last update of management framework

2013/02/15

Management programmes

emergency operations program, enforcement program, financial or business plan, fisheries regulations, fishers exclusive rights, fundraising program

Zoning

anchoring, diving, no-take, public use, recreational fisheries, subsistence fisheries

Funding sources

grants, admission fees, donations and souvenir sales, government subsidies, hyperbaric fees, donations and souvenir sales and others.

Fisheries resources

commercial reef and pelagic fishes, lobsters, conch.

Fisheries regulations

05Saba Fisheries Ordinance - AB1996

Coastal development

Restrctited

Other monitoring programmes

dive site usage, visiting yachts.

Issues or threats for accomplishing management objectives

Lack of funding, storms, anchor damage.

Role of site in network

Part of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance network

Areas of special expertise for knowledge transfer

hyperbaric facility operation