



St Eustatius National Marine Park

Short Name

Statia

Country

Netherlands

Ecoregion location

EasternCaribbean

Boundaries

63N, 18W. St Eustatius, N.A. From high water level to 30 metres depth around entire island

Map URL

http://www.statiapark.org/parks/marine/img/statia_dive_map.pdf

Total Surface area

None

Land Surface area

None

Sea Surface area

27.5

Shoreline area

None

Site national category

National Park

Site international designation**IUCN category**

VI

Designation

Legally Designated

Date established

None

Legal citation

The Marine Environment Ordinance (1996)

Citation reference URL**Other legal designations**

Statia Lobster Ordinance - AB1966, No. 01
Statia Hindrance Ordinance - AB1993, No. 09
Statia Marine Environment Ordinance - AB1996, No. 03
Statia Marine Environment Resolution - AB1996, No. 04
Statia Marine Environment Ordinance Explanatory Memo -

AB1996, No. 05 Statia Flora and Fauna Ordinance - AB1997, No. 06 Statia Flora and Fauna Resolution - AB1997, No. 07 Statia Flora and Fauna Explanatory Memo Statia Marine Environment Ordinance - AB1996, No. 06 Statia Marine Environment Ordinance Governor's Resolution - No. 2544

Primary responsible institution

St Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA)

Primary contact

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Web site

www.statiapark.org

Climate

Sint Eustatius has a warm and humid tropical climate, generally dry and sunny, tempered by trade winds, with a rainy season that runs from June to September, the average annual rainfall is 1,150 mm. The island is located along the routes of hurricanes th

Geological features

beaches, rocky shores

Hydrological features

sheet flow, underground water drainage, ocean loop/meandering current

Other hydrological features

Terrestrial habitats

Dry forest (60%), moist forest (14.7%), desert/dry scrub (5%), grassland (5%).

Terrestrial flora and fauna species

Casha (a species of the Acacia) and Mimosa (Leucaena leucophala). West Indian Cherry (Malpighia emarginata), Blackberry (Randia aculeata), Sugar Apple (Annona squamosa) and Cacti . Linana and the Epiphytes, Silk Cotton tree (Ceiba pentandra), White Cedar (Tabebuia heterophylla), Locust tree (Hymenea courbaril), Yellow Plum (Spondias mombin), Mappoo (Pisonia subcordata) and the Gum tree (Bursera simaruba). Red necked Pigeon (Columba squamosa) and the Purple-throated Carib. The Green-throated Carib and Antillean Crested Hummingbird and Bananaquit . Antillean Iguana (Iguana delicatissima), a rare and threatened species. The Red-Bellied Racer (Alsophis rufiventris) is a small snake (50-80 cm) found only on Saba and Statia. The lizard population

Marine habitats

patch reef, fringing reef, macro-algal bed, sandy bottom, seagrass bed, rocky intertidal, sandy shore, sand dunes.

Marine flora

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

3 species of turtle - Hawksbill, Leatherback and Green. Dolphins and migratory whales

Endangered species

Marine mammals: Lagenodelphis hosei (FRaser's dolphin), Megaptera novaeangliae (humpback whale); reef fishes: Lutjanus analis and L. cysnopterus (snappers) and Myterocperca venenosa (yellow grouper); sharks: Carcharinus leucas, Galeocerdo cuvieri, and Sp

Special aggregation sites

fish spawning sites in shallow waters, bird breeding sites on rocky shores

Primary management institution

STENAPA

Other institutions that participate in management

Harbour office, Coast guard

Personnel

Manager, marine park manager, 3 rangers, office manager, administrator

Management objectives

species protection, ecosystem protection, fisheries management, user conflict resolution, recreational/tourism use, navigation restrictions

Other management objectives

protection of historical and cultural sites, to operate as an effective management organisation.

Management framework

Yes

Date of establishment of management framework

None

Last update of management framework

None

Management programmes

advisory committee, co-managment with private sector, education/outreach program, emergency operations program, enforcement program, financial or business plan, entrance/user fees, fisheries regulations, fishers exclusive rights, fund

Zoning

anchoring, diving, public use, subsistence fisheries

Other zone types**Funding sources**

Grants, government subsidies, admission fees, programme fees, donations and souvenir sales.

Cultural resources

Wrecks, archaeological sites, shoreline ruins.

Fisheries resources

Reef and pelagic fish to a depth of 60m. Lobsters, conch. (sea turtles are not a valid fishery)

Fisheries regulations

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Statia Hindrance Ordinance - AB1993, No. 09
Statia Marine Environment Ordinance - AB1996, No. 03
Statia Marine Environment Resolution - AB1996, No. 04
Statia Marine Environment Ordinance Explanatory Memo - AB1996, No

Coastal development

controlled

Beach management

beach sand cleaning regulations

Monitoring programmes

coral reef health, coral reef resilience, fish surveys, ReefCheck, sea turtles, SocMon, other socioeconomic monitoring program, user patterns, water quality monitoring

Other monitoring programmes

bird monitoring, management success evaluation (aka IUCN Management Effectiveness Evaluation), beach profiles, cliff retreat, storm impact, beach debris, tanker movement.

Issues or threats for accomplishing management objectives

management issues include financing, ownership and enforcement. External threats including fishing, bleaching, shipping (anchoring), development, diving and snorkelling.

Role of site in network

National - Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Areas of special expertise for knowledge transfer

Monitoring, park safety and law, CITES application..