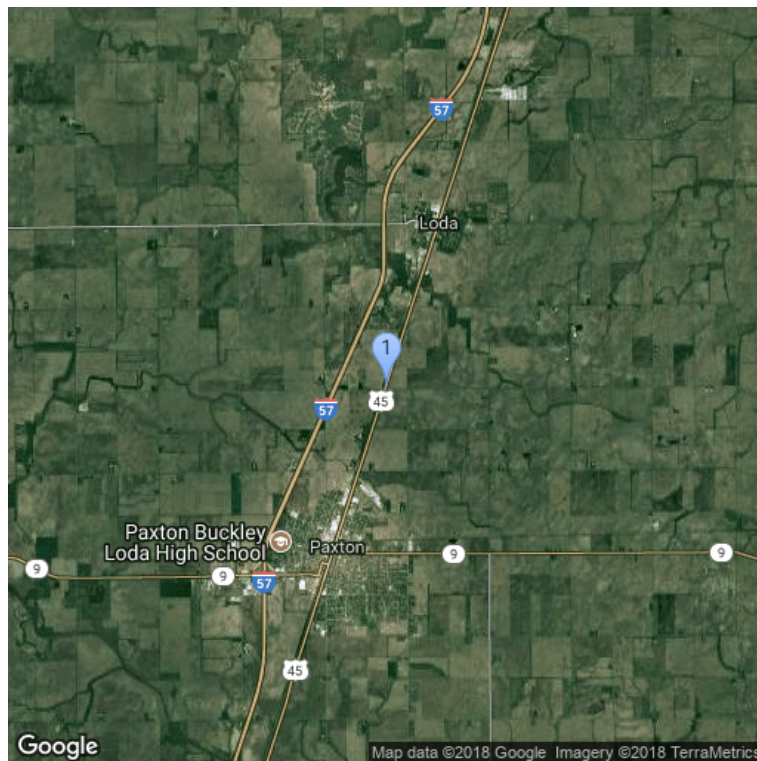




CaMPAM

Network and Forum

Moliniere-Beausejour Marine Protected Area

**Short Name**

Moliniere-Beausejour Marine Protected Area

Country

Grenada

Ecoregion location

EasternCaribbean

Boundaries

Coordinates of seaward boundaries, from North to South: N 12.05.960, W 61.45.160 N 12.05.919, W 61.45.274 N 12.05.674, W 61.45.459 N 12.05.347, W 61.45.725 N 12.05.135, W 61.45.868 N 12.04.961, W 61.45.895 N 12.04.856, W 61.45.790 N 12.04.858, W 61.45.613 N 12.04.887, W 61.45.585 The seaward boundary is defined by the outer edge of the continental shelf and the seaway for North-South maritime traffic to Carriacou Island. The landward boundary extends to the high water mark. The MPA stretches from Moliniere point up to Brizan, including Dragon, Flamingo and Beausejour bays.

Map URL

<http://www.grenadampa.org/frontpage-a.html#>

Total Surface area

0.6

Site national category

Marine Protected Area

IUCN category

II

Designation

none

Date established

2001/12/28

Legal citation

Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Order 2001 (SPO No 77 of 2001)

Other legal designations

Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations (SRO No 78 of 2001) apply in this area. The Moliniere/Beausejour MPA co-management group was launched on Feb 11, 2009.

Primary responsible institution

Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Primary contact

Roland Baldeo, MPA Coordinator, Fisheries Division

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Climate

Grenada is characterized by humid tropical climate: warm and humid in the rainy season and cooled by northeast trade winds in the dry season. Temperatures are relatively constant throughout the year averaging 26°C, dropping by only a few degrees or so in the cooler months of December to February. The mean maximum temperature is 31.4 °C while the mean minimum is 24.0°C. Total mean annual rainfall varies from about 13 feet (4000 mm) in high mountains to less than 4 feet (1000 mm) in the southwest and northeast ends of the country (see Figure 2). The MPA is one of the most showered coastal areas. The driest months are typically from January to May with a monthly mean rainfall ranging between 100 and 150 mm, and the wettest months are from June to December with a monthly mean rainfall between 300 and 350 mm.

Geological features

cliffs, beaches, rocky shores, rocky shores

Hydrological features

rivers drainage

Other hydrological features

Two rivers run into the MPA coastal waters: the Beausejour River which opens into the northern part of Beausejour Bay and the Molinière River which flows into Dragon Bay. While the latter drains a small watershed not extending further than Mt. Moritz and Molinière settlements, the Beausejour River has a large catchment area extending up to the

Annandale forest.

Marine habitats

Coral Reefs Seagrass beds Sandy beach

Marine flora

In the Molinière-Beausejour MPA, a seagrass bed dominated by an exotic invasive species, *Halophila stipulacea* is located in Flamingo Bay at depths over 10 m and only 15 m from the reef.

Marine invertebrates and fishes

Corals According to the 2008 report on the status of coral reefs of the Lesser Antilles¹, surveys conducted in Grenada in 2006 and 2007 identified 33 hard coral species, the most common being *Porites porites* followed by *P. astreoides* and *Montastraea annularis*. **Reef Fish** (by family) Damselfish, wrasse, pufferfish, squirefish, grunt, snapper, grouper, parrotfish, bigeyes, boxfish, goatfish, filefish, butterflyfish, triggerfish, trumpetfish, surgeonfish

Marine mammals, birds and sea turtles

Marine Turtles Three species occur in Grenada: the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) globally critically endangered, the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) globally endangered, and the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) globally endangered. The presence of turtles in the MPA is suggested by anecdotal evidence of turtles nesting on beaches, mostly in Beausejour (sightings by fishermen and scientists, from interviews). Turtles used to be harvested in Flamingo Bay. Marine turtles nest between April and August and hatching is occurring six weeks later.

Endangered species

Boulder star coral (*M. annularis*) Green turtle (*C. mydas*) Leatherback turtle (*D. coriacea*) Hawksbill turtle (*E. imbricata*)

Primary management institution

Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Other institutions that participate in management

Sustainable Grenadines Inc. (SusGren) is a local transboundary NGO that works collaboratively with MPAs in this region to foster improved management capacity.

Personnel

Roland Baldeo, MPA Coordinator, Fisheries Division; Steve Nimrod, Chair of MBMPA Stakeholder Committee;

Management objectives

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

Management framework

Yes

Date of establishment of management framework

2010/09/30

Last update of management framework

2012/12/31

Management programmes

advisory committee, co management with private sector, enforcement program, fisheries regulations, monitoring program, mooring bouys, on site staff, tourism regulations

Other zone types

1. Fishing Priority Area 2. Marine Park 3. Recreation Area (Beaches) 4. Yacht Mooring Area
5. Rocky Shore *spearfishing, motorized water sports, dredging, sand mining and Alteration
of the natural environment construction/ erection of building or any structure on/over land or
water are prohibited in all zones

Funding sources

Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Cultural resources

Shipwreck; Petroglyphs; Under water sculpture park

Fisheries resources

Main fishign targets include: tuna, snapper, hind and couvali jack Main types of fish landed on
a typical fishing trip by fishermen in the MPA (based on fishing groundings): -tuna -snapper
-hind -couvali -dolpin fish -jacks -ocean gar -butterfish -marlin -bonita -swordfish -kingfish
-robin -grunt -barracuda -sailfish

Fisheries regulations

Fisheries Act No. 15, 1986 and the Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations of 2001
Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas) Order, 2001 (SRO No 77 of 2001) Fisheries (Marine
Protected Areas) Regulations (SRO No 78 of 2001) Fisheries Regulations (SRO No. 9, 1987)
Fisheries Amendment Regulations (SRO No. 24, 1996) Fisheries (Marine Protected Areas)
Regulations (SRO No. 78, 2001)

Coastal development

Alteration of the natural environment Construction/ erection of building or any structure
on/over land or water is prohibited in all zones. In accordance with SRO 78 s.6(1)m
Mandatory EIA (under the Physical Planning Unit) for any coastal development that might
impact the MPA and its resources “ to ensure that whatever is done outside MPA
boundaries must not contribute to alter the MPA natural environment “ MPA and Fisheries
Division representatives must be involved in the review process.

Monitoring programmes

reefcheck

Issues or threats for accomplishing management objectives

Coral reef threats -low abundance of grazers -high nutrients concentrations -anchoring -storm
surges and hurricanes Sea turtles -illegal hunting and lack of enforcement

Role of site in network

Member of the Grenadines Network of MPAs