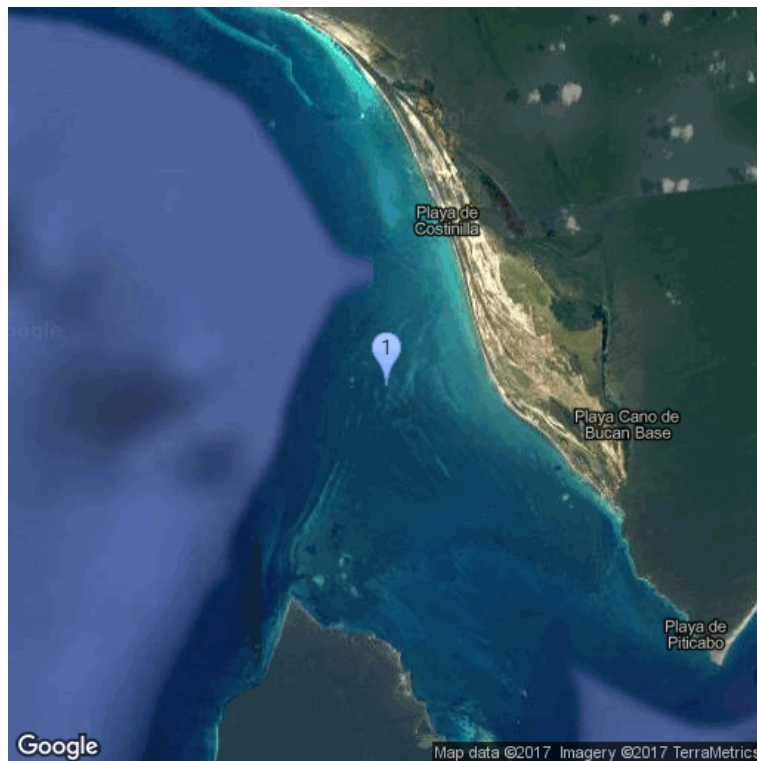




CaMPAM

Network and Forum

Parque Nacional Jaragua

**Short Name**

Jaragua

Country

Dominican Republic

Ecoregion location

GreaterAntilles

Boundaries

According to Presidential decree 346 of Aug 12th, 1999, the limits of Jaragua are as follows (pontos given in Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for Zone 19):1 255-500 ME 1972-000 MN 2 259-000 ME 1970-000 MN 3 254-000 ME 1957-000 MN 4 247-000 ME 19

Map URL**Total Surface area**

None

Land Surface area

1374

Sea Surface area

905

Shoreline area

None

Site national category

National Park

Site international designation

UNESCO MAB

IUCN category

none

Designation

none

Date established

None

Legal citation

Presidential decree no. 1315 of August 11th, 1983;
<http://marcano.freeservers.com/legales/ideal.html>

Citation reference URL**Other legal designations**

Presidential decree no. 346 of August 12th, 1999, Ley Sectorial de Areas Protegidas, August 2004; <http://marcano.freeservers.com/legales/areas/leyareas.html>

Primary responsible institution

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Primary contact

Danneris Santana (Viceminister)

Address

Ave. Máximo Gómez esquina Ave. Reyes Católicos, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominicana

Phone number

+809 472-4204

Fax number**Email****Web site**

<http://www.medioambiente.gov.do>, www.grupojaragua.org.do

Climate

Average annual precipitation - 607mm. Dominant wind direction: East-West. Air temperature average: at Oviedo: 26.2 degrees Celsius, at Pedernales - 27.9. Hurricane occurrence: the area of the park has been hit directly by Katie (1955) and Inés (1966)

Geological features

cliffs, beaches, rocky shores, islands, keys, outstanding speleothems

Hydrological features

springs(s), upwelling

Other hydrological features

Terrestrial habitats

Semi-deciduous forest (98km²); dry forest on limestone (126 km²); thorny thicket forest on limestone (124 km²), salt marshes (22km²), mangroves (22 km²), coastal/dune vegetation (4km²), also Oviedo Lagoon (where fish *Cyprinodon nicholli* is endemic) and

Terrestrial flora and fauna species

PLANTS: *Haitiella ekmanii*, *Pimenta haitiensis*, *Coccothrinax ekmanii*, *Melocactus pedernalensis*, *Guaiacum officinalis*, *Plumeria obtusa*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Capparis cynophallophora*, *Catalpa longissima*, *Cameraria lienanfolia*, *Consolea moniliformis*, *Acacia scleroxyla*, *Comocladia dodonaea*, *Harrisia nashii*, *Leptocereus weingartianus*, *Comocladia dodonaea*, *Lonchocarpus pycnophyllus*, *Ficus perforata*, *Thouiniduum inaequilaterum*, *Cameria linearifolia*, *Consolea moniliformis*, *Catalpa punctata*, *Batis maritima*, *Salicornia bigelovii*, *Sessuvium portulacastrum*, *Rhizophora mangle*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Thrinax radiata*, *Metopium sp.*, *Mastichodendrum foetidissimum*, *Guapira brevipetiolata*, *Borrchia arborescens*, *Ernodea littoralis*, *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*, *Coccol*

Marine habitats

The largest extension of seagrass beds in the country; Beata Channel: the most important lobster and conch population. Some of the most pristine coral reefs in the western part of the country (between Cabo Falso and Cabo Rojo). These reefs sustain one of the densest aggregations of juvenile hawksbill turtles in the world.

Marine flora

Thalassia testudinum, *Syringodium filiforme*, *Halodule wrightii*

Marine invertebrates and fishes

most common shallow water snappers are lane, gray and mutton; Goliath grouper is common; spiny lobster is common at patch reefs;

Marine mammals, birds and sea turtles

SHORE AND SEA BIRDS: *Sterna fuscata* (largest nesting colony in the Caribbean), *Sula leucogaster*, *Larus atricilla*, *Larus marinus*, *Sterna anaethetus*, *Sterna antillarum*, *Sterna caspia*, *Sterna forsteri*, *Sterna fuscata*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Sterna maxima*, *Sterna n*

Endangered species

MAMMALS: Hispaniolan solenodon (*Solenodon paradoxus*), Hispaniolan hutia (*Plagiodontia aedium*), REPTILES: Ricord's iguana (*Cyclura ricordi*). hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys*

Special aggregation sites

The site encompasses one of the most important juvenile aggregations of hawksbill turtles in the Caribbean. Also, the largest nesting colony of sooty terns (*Sterna fuscata*). In the marine environment, the extensive seagrass areas of Beata Channel are

Primary management institution

Subsecretaría de Areas Protegidas y Biodiversidad

Other institutions that participate in management

Marina de Guerra (Dominican Navy), Agriculture Ministry, Grupo Jaragua (NGO)

Personnel

Park manager, park rangers (10 -14)

Management objectives

Other management objectives

Management framework

Yes

Date of establishment of management framework

1997/05/31

Last update of management framework

1997/06/14

Zoning

Other zone types

Funding sources

National Government, Grupo Jaragua (from McArthur Foundation, Ford Motor Foundation, BirdLife International, SecretarĀa de Estado de Educaci3n Superior y TecnologĀa). Some of this funding is for research also.

Cultural resources

One colonial Spanish shipwreck

Fisheries resources

snappers, groupers, other reef fishes; lobster; queen conch

Fisheries regulations

Coastal development

Restricted

Beach management

Monitoring programmes

coral reef health, fish surveys, sea turtles

Other monitoring programmes

Issues or threats for accomplishing management objectives

Overfishing; disrespect for fishery regulations, especially lobster and conch closed seasons; overharvesting of seaturtles or their eggs, overharvesting of freshwater and marine bird eggs, non-selective fishing gears (lobster nets catch many turtles).

Role of site in network

Areas of special expertise for knowledge transfer

Hawkbill in-water monitoring program