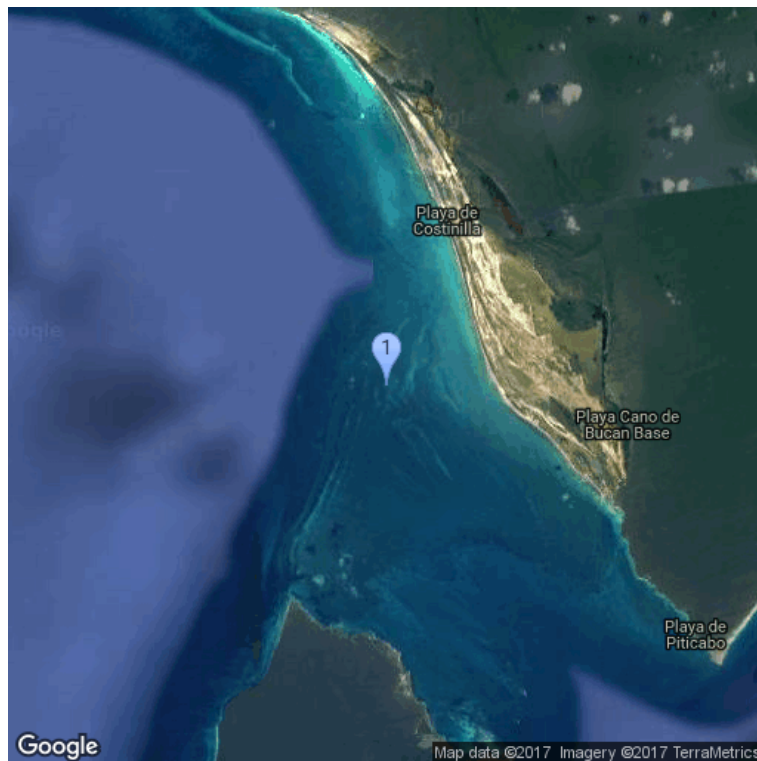




### Parque Nacional Jaragua

**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](http://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 (98km<sup>2</sup>); dry forest on limestone (126 km<sup>2</sup>); thorny thicket forest on limestone (124 km<sup>2</sup>), salt marshes (22km<sup>2</sup>), mangroves (22 km<sup>2</sup>), coastal/dune vegetation (4km<sup>2</sup>), 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*, *Cameraria 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