

# THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

FOR THE COUNTRY OF  
POR EL PAIS DE

ST VINCENT  
SAN VICENTE

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE / REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

KERWYN MORRIS



Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium  
Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

17-22 July / Julio 1983  
San José, Costa Rica

St. Vincent & Grenadines National Report, WATS I Vol 3, pages 381-385



**WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM  
San José, Costa Rica, July 1983**

**NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF**

**ST. VINCENT and the GRENADINES**

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

**Kerwyn Morris**

The National Representative

Address:

Fisheries Officer

Ministry of Trade and Agriculture

St. Vincent & the Grenadines, West Indies

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

Kerwyn Morris

DATE SUBMITTED:

Please submit this NATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1982 to:

IOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIBE

% UNDP, Apartado 4540

San José, Costa Rica



With a grant from the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, WIDECAST has digitized the databases and proceedings of the **Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium (WATS)** with the hope that the revitalized documents might provide a useful historical context for contemporary sea turtle management and conservation efforts in the Western Atlantic Region.

With the stated objective of serving “as a starting point for the identification of critical areas where it will be necessary to concentrate all efforts in the future”, the first Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium convened in Costa Rica (17-22 July 1983), and the second in Puerto Rico four years later (12-16 October 1987). WATS I featured National Reports from 43 political jurisdictions; 37 presented at WATS II.

WATS I opened with these words: “The talks which we started today have the multiple purpose of bringing our knowledge up to date about the biological peculiarities of the marine turtle populations of the western Atlantic; to know and analyse the scope of the National Reports prepared by the scientific and technical personnel of more than thirty nations of the region; to consider options for the orderly management of marine turtle populations; and in general to provide an adequate forum for the exchange of experiences among scientists, administrators, and individuals interested in making contributions for the preservation of this important natural resource.”

A quarter-century has passed, and the results of these historic meetings have been lost to science and to a new generation of managers and conservationists. Their unique importance in providing baseline data remains unrecognized, and their potential as a “starting point” is neither known nor appreciated.

The proceedings document what was known at the time concerning the status and distribution of nesting and foraging habitat, population size and trend, mortality factors, official statistics on exploitation and trade, estimated incidental catch, employment dependent on turtles, mariculture operations, public and private institutions concerned with conservation and use, legal aspects (e.g. regulations, enforcement, protected areas), and active research projects. In most cases it was the first time a national sea turtle assessment had been conducted.

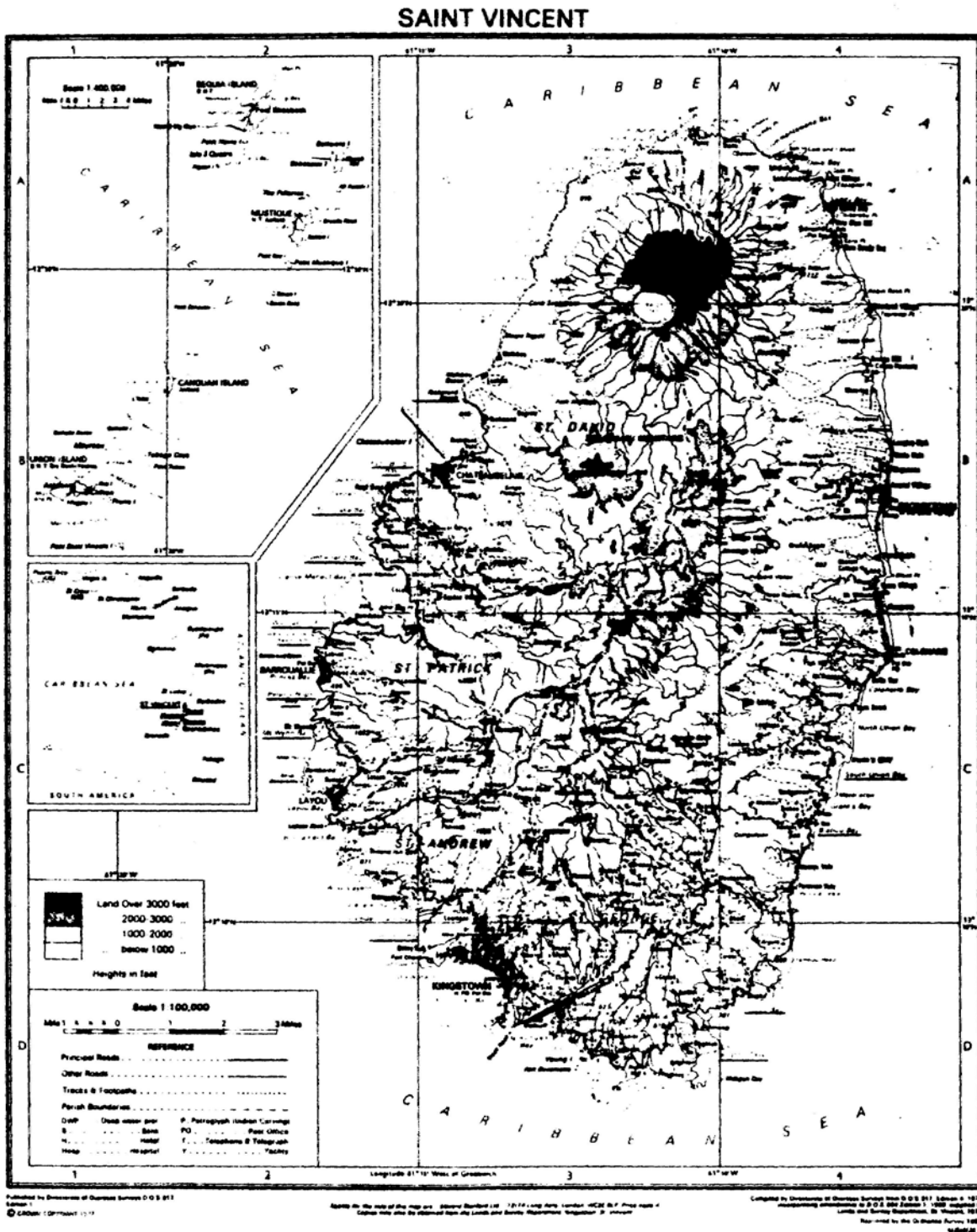
Despite the potential value of this information to agencies responsible for conducting stock assessments, monitoring recovery trends, and safeguarding critical habitat in the 21st century, the hand-written National Reports, largely illegible in the published proceedings, have slipped into obscurity. To help ensure the legacy of these symposia, we have digitized the entire proceedings, including the National Reports, plenary presentations and panels, and annotated bibliographies of both meetings, and posted them online at <http://www.widecast.org/What/RegionalPrograms.html>.

*Each article has been scanned from the original document. Errors in the scan have been corrected; however, to be true to the original content (as closely as we can discern it), potential errors of content have not been corrected. This article should be cited:*

Morris, K. 1984. National Report for Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, pp.381-385. *In*: Bacon, P., F. Berry, K. Bjorndal, H. Hirth, L. Ogren and M. Weber (Editors), *Proceedings of the First Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium, 17-22 July 1983, San José, Costa Rica. Volume III: The National Reports*. RSMAS Printing, Miami.

*Karen L. Eckert  
WIDECAST Executive Director  
June 2009*

Figure 1. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – W.A.T.S. National Report Study Area.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Editor's note (2009): Maps and figures are reprinted exactly as they appear in the original WATS I Proceedings (Bacon et al. 1984); we regret the poor quality exhibited in some cases.

## COUNTRY: SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Length of Coastline*   | 180 Km   |
| Km <sup>2</sup> of Continental Shelf Area  | 2,484 Km |
| Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions  |          |
| Territorial Sea  | 5 Km     |
| Extended Economic Zone   |          |
| Fisheries Jurisdiction   | 5 Km     |
| Other (Describe)   |          |
|  |          |
| * Coastline length is the measurement of the national seaward boundary of a country; i.e., the distance from border to border for a coastal country and the distance around an island country. |          |

| Marine Shoreline Characteristics*  | Km of Shoreline |             |           |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
|  | Undeveloped     | Developed** | Total     |
| 1. Sand Beach (Total)  | 90.00           | 30.00       | 120.00    |
| A. High Energy   | 55.00           | 10.00       | 65.00     |
| B. Low Energy  | 35.00           | 20.00       | 55.00     |
| 2. Reef (exposed)  | 7.00            | 0.00        | 7.00      |
| 3. Rocks   | 3.00            | 0.00        | 3.00      |
| 4. Cliffs  | 1.00            | 0.00        | 1.00      |
| 5. Vegetation (Total)  | 4.50            | 0.00        | 4.50      |
| A. Vines   | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00      |
| B. Grasses   | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00      |
| C. Mangroves   | 0.50            | 0.00        | 0.50      |
| D. Coconut Trees   | 4.00            | 0.00        | 4.00      |
| E. Other Trees or Shrubs   | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00      |
| F. Marshes   | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00      |
| 6. Mouths of Lagoons, Rivers, Canals   | 0.00            | 0.00        | 0.00      |
| 7. Total Shoreline   | 105.50          | ***30.00    | ***135.50 |
| * Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Aerial Survey)   |                 |             |           |
| ** Human development or use (See MANUAL)   |                 |             |           |
| *** <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Totals corrected from original to reflect accuracy in summed values |                 |             |           |

**TABLE 2A. MARINE HABITAT INVENTORY OF BOTTOM TYPES (supplementary page)**

| Habitat Bottom Types    | Km <sup>2</sup> of Habitat |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|                         | Inside 25m (shoreward)     | Outside 25m (shoreward) |
| 1. Sand                 | 200                        | 725                     |
| 2. Mud                  | 75                         |                         |
| 3. Rocks                |                            |                         |
| 4. Submerged Vegetation | 300                        | 300 - 795               |
| 5. Reefs (Total)        |                            |                         |
| A. Fringing Reefs       |                            |                         |
| B. Patch Reefs          |                            |                         |
| 6. Other:               |                            |                         |

**TABLE 3.1. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Saint Vincent Island**

List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.

| Name of Beach                 | Length<br>In Km | Species Nesting<br>(use abbreviations) * | Months of Recorded<br>Nesting |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Richmond Beach             | 1.50            | E  |                               |
| 2. Chateau Belair Bay         | 0.70            | E  |                               |
| 3. Petit Border Bay           | 0.20            | E  |                               |
| 4. Troumaka Bay               | 0.20            | E  |                               |
| 5. Cumberland Bay             | 0.20            | E  |                               |
| 6. Wallilabou Bay             | 0.15            | E  |                               |
| 7. Kearton's Bay              | 0.08            | E  |                               |
| 8. Peter's Hope Bay           | 0.10            | E  |                               |
| 9. Mount Wynn Bay             | 0.30            | E  |                               |
| 10. Lowman's Bay              | 0.20            | E  |                               |
| 11. Brighton Bay              | 0.35            | D, E                                     |                               |
| 12. Stubbs Bay                | 0.20            | D, E                                     |                               |
| 13. Biabou Bay                | 0.25            | D, E                                     |                               |
| 14. South Union Bay           | 0.50            | E  |                               |
| 15. Georgetown Bay            | 1.50            | D, E                                     |                               |
| 16. Sandy Bay                 | 0.50            | E  |                               |
|                               |                 |  |                               |
| Species *                     | Abbreviation    |  |                               |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i>        | Cc              |  |                               |
| <i>Chelonia mydas</i>         | Cm              |  |                               |
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>   | D               |  |                               |
| <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | E               |  |                               |
| <i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>    | Lk              |  |                               |
| <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>  | Lo              |  |                               |

| <b>TABLE 3.2. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Grenadines</b>                                  |                 |  |                               |
|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page. |                 |  |                               |
| Name of Beach  | Length<br>In Km | Species Nesting<br>(use abbreviations) * | Months of Recorded<br>Nesting |
| 1. Miss Irene  | 0.20            | E  |                               |
| 2. Campbell  | 0.10            | E  |                               |
| 3. Chapman Bay   | 0.50            | E  |                               |
| 4. Bloody Bay  | 0.50            | E  |                               |
| 5. Raffal  | 0.50            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
| 6. Frigate Island  | 0.15            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
| 7. Richmond Beach  | 0.75            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
| 8. Spring Beach  | 0.20            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
| 9. Friendship Beach  | 0.15            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
| 10. Adams Beach  | 0.10            | Cm, E                                    | April - August                |
|  |                 |  |                               |
| Species *  | Abbreviation    |  |                               |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i>   | Cc              |  |                               |
| <i>Chelonia mydas</i>  | Cm              |  |                               |
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>  | D               |  |                               |
| <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>  | E               |  |                               |
| <i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>   | Lk              |  |                               |
| <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>   | Lo              |  |                               |

**TABLE 3A. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY (Supplementary page)**

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 3. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, backbeach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

All beaches on St. Vincent are of black sand. Profiles are gentle. There is little variation in vegetation.

Artificial lighting is present only on young island beaches where there is significant development.

All beaches in the Grenadines are of white sand.

| <b>TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY</b>     |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Name of Area<br>(or give coordinates)        | Approx.<br>Area<br>(Km <sup>2</sup> ) | Species Foraging<br>(use abbreviations &<br>approx. numbers) | Nature of Evidence<br>(observation, fishery, incidental catch) |
| 1. Baliceaux Island<br>(61° W; 12° 4' N)     |                                       | Cm, E  | Observation, fishery, and incidental                           |
| 2. Canouan Island<br>(61° 35' W; 12° 35' N)  |                                       | Cm, E  | Observation, fishery, and incidental                           |
| 3. Union Island<br>(60° 10' W; 12° 55' N)    |                                       | Cm, E  | Observation, fishery, and incidental                           |
| 4. Mistique Island<br>(60° 12' W; 12° 51' N) |                                       | Cm, E  | Observation, fishery, and incidental                           |
|  |                                       |  |  |
| Species                                      | Abbreviation                          |  |  |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i>                       | Cc                                    |  |  |
| <i>Chelonia mydas</i>                        | Cm                                    |  |  |

| <b>TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY</b> |    |
|--|----|
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>              | D  |
| <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>            | E  |
| <i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>                | Lk |
| <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>             | Lo |

**TABLE 16A. Employment Dependent on Turtles (supplementary page)**

In addition to marketed products, it is estimated that the following are taken annually from beaches or at sea for subsistence use:

A: Subsistence exploitation

1. Estimated number of eggs: 10,000
2. Estimated number of nesting females: 7
3. Number of turtles caught at sea: 7

B: Social aspects

In addition to the described fishery activities, exploitation of turtles may be permitted in some countries according to special rights or privileges extended to certain groups of people. If such specialized turtle exploitation exists, please give details (i.e., beach rights, ethnic traditions, specific seasons of the year, special permits, etc.).

No employment dependent exclusively on turtles. Craftsmen are involved only for supplemental employment and have skills such as plumbing, carpentry, masonry, hotel waiters. Figures are difficult to obtain for this table.





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WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

San Jose, Costa Rica

July 1983

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

KERWYN MORRIS  
The National Representative

Address: FISHERIES OFFICER,

MINISTRY OF TRADE & AGRICULTURE

ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES, WEST INDIES

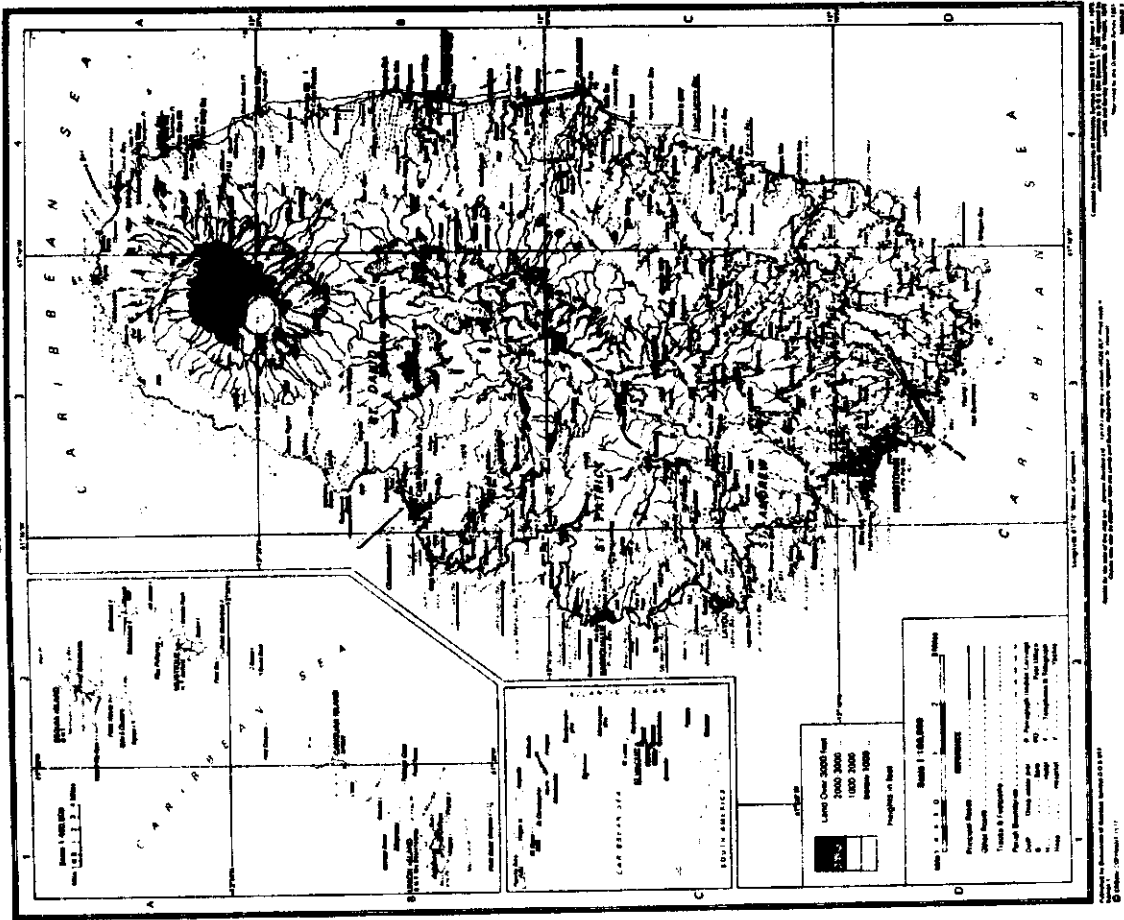
NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

KERWYN MORRIS

DATE SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_\_

Please submit this NATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1982  
to: JOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIBE, 3 UNDP, Apartado 4540,  
San Jose, Costa Rica.

**SAINT VINCENT**



**WEST NATIONAL REPORT**

**SOUTH PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT**

The State of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a group of islands of which St. Vincent is the largest. The territory lies between 61°10' - 61°20' W and 12°00' - 12°20' N. The total land area is 130 sq. miles of which St. Vincent alone is 133 sq. miles.

**COASTLINE AND OFFSHORE AREAS**

There is a great variation in the coastline. On the east coast which faces the Atlantic ocean, beaches are relatively much longer and are really stretches of high energy beaches with moderately sloping profiles. The vegetation consists primarily of sea grapes, coconut palms and to a much lesser degree mangroves. The mangrove areas are confined to the Grenadine islands. On the west coast there are many small beaches all low energy with smaller vegetation. On St. Vincent island the sand is black but elsewhere it is white.

There are many shallow and mid-water reef systems and sea grass beds of Tridacna. The grass beds are in low energy areas and are found in water generally less than 10 meters. Tides are microtidal and less than 2m.

**SEA TURTLES**

Information on sea turtles is non-existent here and there is no evidence that any investigation has ever been carried out. However it is generally believed by fishermen that the sea turtle populations have definitely declined drastically over the last ten decades. The animals are taken mainly in the Grenadines by gill nets set by hand during morning and off shore trolling for large pelagic fish.

The data for this report was obtained mainly by

- 1) Visits to most of the beaches
- 2) Conducting personal interviews with
  - a) fishermen
  - b) shell-craftsmen
  - c) craft shop clients
- 3) Conducting local market surveys

It was impossible to carry out any aerial surveys since there are no facilities for this purpose.

Over fifty fishermen were interviewed and the data obtained from the responses were incorporated into the report. The interviews were based on the questionnaire appearing in the Sea Turtle Manual of Research and Conservation Techniques (pp 64-68).

Local gift shops were visited to find out the source of seashells and their availability during various months of the year.

Beach shells originated in the Grenadines. Craftsmen pay on the average \$1500 E.C. per pound for individual seashells, the price varying with the tourist season. Whole shells fetch a price of from \$100 - 160 E.C.

From the interviews conducted there appears to be no concentration of hunting by any species on any of the islands and seldom are more than 4-5 turtles seen foraging in a group.

There is no fisherman who fishes exclusively for sea turtles and there is no commercial turtle fishing fleet. All landings known are made at beach sites identified.

An attempt will be made to complete tables 4 and 9 in a supplementary report to be submitted at a later date.

*[Signature]*  
 Evelyn Murray  
 Fisheries Officer  
 St. Vincent & The Grenadines  
 11.2.67

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Country                         | _____ | _____ |
| Length of Coastline*            | 150   | _____ |
| sq of Continental Shelf Area    | 2,494 | _____ |
| Seaward Extent of Jurisdiction: |       |       |
| Territorial Sea                 | 5     | _____ |
| Extended Economic Zone          | _____ | _____ |
| Fisheries Jurisdiction          | 5     | _____ |
| Other (Describe)                | _____ | _____ |

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

\* Coastline length is the measurement of the national seaward boundary of a country i.e., the distance from border to border for a coastal country and the distance around an island country.

| MARINE SHORELINE CHARACTERISTICS*      | No. OF SHORELINE |               | TOTAL |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------|
|  | DEVELOPED        | UNDEVELOPED** |       |
| 1. Sand Beach (Total)                  | 90               | 30            | 120   |
| A. High Energy                         | 55               | 10            | 65    |
| B. Low Energy                          | 35               | 20            | 55    |
| 2. Reef (exposed)                      | 7                | 0             | 7     |
| 3. Rocks                               | 3                | 0             | 3     |
| 4. Cliffs                              | 10               | 0             | 10    |
| 5. Vegetation (Total)                  | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| A. Vines                               | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| B. Grasses                             | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| C. Mangroves                           | 15               | 0             | 15    |
| D. Coconut Trees                       | 40               | 0             | 40    |
| E. Other Trees or Shrubs               | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| F. Herbs                               | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| 6. Harbours of Juggies, Rivers, canals | 0                | 0             | 0     |
| 7. Total Shoreline                     | 105.5            | 60            | 165.5 |

TABLE 2. COASTAL HABITAT INVENTORY OF MARINE SHORELINE \* Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Serial Survey) \*\* Human development or use (See MANUAL)

| HABITAT BOTTOM TYPES    | Sq. of HABITAT         |                       |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | INSIDE 25m (SHOREWARD) | OUTSIDE 25m (SEAWARD) |
| 1. Sand                 | 200                    | 725                   |
| 2. Mud                  | 75                     |                       |
| 3. Rocks                |                        |                       |
| 4. Submerged Vegetation | 300                    | 300 - 395             |
| 5. Reefs (Total)        |                        |                       |
| A. Fringing Reefs       |                        |                       |
| B. Patch Reefs          |                        |                       |
| 6. Other                |                        |                       |

TABLE 2A. MARINE HABITAT INVENTORY OF BOTTOM TYPES

| NAME OF BEACH              | LENGTH IN KM | SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* | NUMBER OF RECORDED NESTING |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. BRIGHTON BAY            | .35          | E, A, C                              |                            |
| 2. STUBBS BAY              | .2           | E, D                                 |                            |
| 3. PLYBOO BAY              | .25          | E, D                                 |                            |
| 4. SOUTH DUNEDIN BAY       | .5           | E                                    |                            |
| 5. THE REMUO BAY           | 1.5          | E, D                                 |                            |
| 6. SLADY BAY<br>CANTERBURY | .5           | E                                    |                            |
| 7. MITTS BAY               | .2           | E                                    |                            |
| 8. CARP BAY                | .2           | E                                    |                            |
| 9. QUAYMAN BAY             | .5           | E                                    |                            |
| 10. BLOOM BAY              | .5           | E                                    |                            |

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY  
List beaches in geographic sequence.  
Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:  
S = Scaevola  
C = Chionochloa  
E = Erythrochloa  
A = Amphichloa  
D = Dipterosiphonia  
R = Rhizosiphonia  
L = Laminaria  
I = Isopleura

| NAME OF BEACH       | LENGTH IN KM | SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* | NUMBER OF RECORDED NESTING |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. RAINBOW BEACH    | 1.5          | E                                    |                            |
| 2. ONONDAGA BAY     | .4           | E                                    |                            |
| 3. PITT BAY         | .2           | E                                    |                            |
| 4. TROMBORA BAY     | .2           | E                                    |                            |
| 5. CAMPBELL BAY     | .2           | E                                    |                            |
| 6. SMALL BAY        | .15          | E                                    |                            |
| 7. KEMARON'S BAY    | .08          | E                                    |                            |
| 8. PETERS' HOLE BAY | .1           | E                                    |                            |
| 9. MOUNT AUBURN BAY | .3           | E                                    |                            |
| 10. COOMBS' BAY     | .2           | E                                    |                            |

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY  
List beaches in geographic sequence.  
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L = Laminaria  
I = Isopleura

| NAME OF BEACH       | LENGTH IN KM | SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* | NUMBER OF RECORDED NESTING |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. RAFFAL           | .5           | C, M, E                              | April - August             |
| 2. FRIGATE Island   | .15          | C, M, E                              | " "                        |
| 3. RAINBOW BEACH    | .75          | C, M, E                              | " "                        |
| 4. SPRING BEACH     | .2           | C, M, E                              | " "                        |
| 5. FRIENDSHIP BEACH | .15          | C, M, E                              | " "                        |
| 6. ADAMS BEACH      | .1           | C, M, E                              | " "                        |
| 7.                  |              |                                      |                            |
| 8.                  |              |                                      |                            |
| 9.                  |              |                                      |                            |

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY  
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D = Dipterosiphonia  
R = Rhizosiphonia  
L = Laminaria  
I = Isopleura

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY  
(Supplementary page)

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 2. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, beach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

ALL BEACHES ON ST VINCENT ARE OF BLACK SAND PROFILES ARE GREAT. THERE IS LITTLE VARIATION IN VEGETATION.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING IS PRESENT ONLY ON YOUNG ISLAND BEACH WHERE THERE IS SIGNIFICANT BEACH DEVELOPMENT.

ALL BEACHES IN THE GRENADINES ARE OF WHITE SAND.

| NAME OF AREA<br>(or give coordinates)       | APPROX. AREA<br>(km <sup>2</sup> ) | SPECIES FRAGMENT<br>(Use abbreviations<br>approx. numbers) | NATURE OF EVIDENCE<br>(Observation, fishery, incidental catch) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. BALIANCEY ISLANDS<br>6° 10' N 122° 57' W |                                    | Cm, E, ..  | Observation, Fisheries incidental                              |
| 2. CAPODAS ISLANDS<br>6° 12' N 122° 55' W   |                                    | Cm, E,   | " "  |
| 3. UNION ISLANDS<br>6° 10' N 122° 57' W     |                                    | Cm, E,   | " "  |
| 4. MYSTIQUE ISLANDS<br>6° 12' N 122° 57' W  |                                    | Cm, E,   | " "  |
| 5.  |                                    |  |  |
| 6.  |                                    |  |  |

Species Abbreviations:  
Cc  
Cg  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

TABLE 7. FRAGMENT AREA INVENTORY  
SEE MAP

| ACTIVITY   | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYERS | EST. ANNUAL INCOME FROM TOURISTS | COMMENTS |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Fishing    |                                    |                                  |          |
| Processing |                                    |                                  |          |
| Selling    |                                    |                                  |          |

TABLE 16. EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TOURISTS

NO EMPLOYERS DEPENDENT EXCLUSIVELY ON TOURISTS. CRAFTSMEN ARE INVOLVED ONLY FOR SUPPLEMENTARY EMPLOYMENT AND HAVE SKILLS SUCH AS PLUMBING, CARPENTRY, MASONRY, HOTEL WAITERS.

FIGURES ARE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN FOR THIS TABLE.