



**Forestry Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT**

**COUNTRY REPORTS**

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE  
GRENADINES**

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## The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005), which is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site ([www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005)).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA 2005 reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

## **Report preparation and contact person**

No official report has been received from St Vincent and the Grenadines.

This report is, therefore, the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA 2005 secretariat in Rome, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2005 country reports.

This country report comprises only the following national reporting tables:

- Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land
- Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land
- Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

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## 1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

### 1.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> . It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)	Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

### 1.2 National data

#### Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAOSTAT	H	Country area	2005	Secondary data source
Gumbs, F.A. 1992. Report on land use/watershed management in st Vincent and the grenadines. Tropical Forestry action Programme, FAO, rome	H	Land use area	1984	Secondary data source
Anon. 2000. Country report for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, submitted to EC-FAO Workshop “Data collection and outlook effort for forestry in the Caribbean”.	H	Plantation area	1994-1999	Secondary data source
Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Labour. 1994. National Forest Inventory Report. Annex 1 of the National Forest Resource Conservation Plan	H	Land use area	1993	Primary data source

#### Classification and definitions

No definitions were available for the classes referred to in the section below.

## Original data

### 1993

National Classification	Area (ha)
Rain Forest	7 759
Dry Scrub Woodlands	2 179
Elfin Woodland	457
Palm Brake	518
Regeneration	1 776
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 689</b>

### 1984

National Classification	Area (ha)
Young secondary forest	3 570
Secondary forest	3 706
Primary forest	1 632
Palm forest	1 734
Dwarf forest	952
Dry scrub forest	1 326
Forest land destroyed by 1979 soufriere eruption	2 754

### 2000

According to Anon. (2000), 66.41 ha of forest plantations were established during 1994-1999 and the total area reached 241.31 ha in 1999.

## 1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

From the original data, the planting rate of plantations is estimated at approximately 13.282 ha per year. This average planting rate was applied to the original figure from 1999 to obtain the estimates for 1990, 2000 and 2005, which gave the following results:

	1990 (ha)	2000 (ha)	2005 (ha)
Plantation area	122	255	321

The area of natural forest and other wooded land was estimated and forecasted after reclassification.

## 1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

### 1993

National Classification	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
Rain Forest	100%		
Dry Scrub Woodlands		100%	
Elfin Woodland		100%	
Palm Brake		100%	
Regeneration	100%		

### 1984

National Classification	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
Young secondary forest	100%		
Secondary forest	100%		
Primary forest	100%		
Palm forest		100%	
Dwarf forest		100%	
Dry scrub forest		100%	
Forest land destroyed by 1979 soufriere eruption			100%

The results of the reclassification are as follows:

	1984 (ha)	1993 (ha)
<b>Forest</b>	8908	9535
<b>Other wooded land</b>	4012	3154

Estimation and forecasting by intra and extrapolation gives the following:

	1990 (ha)	2000 (ha)	2005 (ha)
<b>Natural forest</b>	9326	10022	10371
<b>Other wooded land</b>	3440	2487	2010
<b>Plantation</b>	122	255	321

## 1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	9.45	10.28	10.69
Other wooded land	3.44	2.49	2.01
Other land	26.11	26.24	26.30
...of which with tree cover <sup>1)</sup>	NDA	NDA	NDA
Inland water bodies	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

## **1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1**

The increase in forest cover is due to the fact that part of the forest land which was destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1979 is now regenerating.



## 2 Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

### 2.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Modified natural	Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Semi-natural	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.
Productive plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.
Protective plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.

### 2.2 National data

#### Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Anon. 2000. Country report for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, submitted to EC-FAO Workshop “Data collection and outlook effort for forestry in the Caribbean”.	H	Plantation area	1994-1999	Secondary data source

#### Original data

According to Anon (2000), 66.41 ha of forest plantations were established during 1994-1999 and the total area reached 241.31 ha in 1999.

### 2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

Refer to the estimations and forecasting done in Table T1 for plantations and for natural forests and other wooded land.

### 2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Plantations are classified as productive plantations. The remaining forest area as well as all the other wooded land area obtained from Table T1 has been re-classified as Modified Natural due to lack of other information.

## 2.5 Data for National reporting table T4

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary						
Modified natural	9.33	10.02	10.37	3.44	2.49	2.01
Semi-natural						
Productive plantation	0.12	0.25	0.32			
Protective plantation						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.01</b>

## 2.6 Comments to National reporting table T4

Plantations are classified as productive plantations. The remaining forest area as well as all the other wooded land area obtained from Table T1 has been re-classified as Modified Natural due to lack of other information.

### 3 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

#### 3.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

#### 3.2 National data

##### Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
IUCN REDLIST	H	Vulnerable species, endangered species	2005	

##### Original data

Endangered tree species: *Guaiacum officinale*, *Swietenia mahogani*

Vulnerable tree species: *Picrasma excelsa*, *Pouteria semecarpifolia*, *Swietenia macrophylla*

#### 3.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (year 2000)
Native tree species	NDA
Critically endangered tree species	0
Endangered tree species	2
Vulnerable tree species	3

#### 3.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

The IUCN Redlist contains the following species:

- Endangered tree species: *Guaiacum officinale*, *Swietenia mahogani*
- Vulnerable tree species: *Picrasma excelsa*, *Pouteria semecarpifolia*, *Swietenia macrophylla*

No information was identified on the number of native tree species.