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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT

COUNTRY REPORTS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

FRA2005/083

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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).

The Global Forest Resources Assessment process is coordinated by the Forestry Department at FAO headquarters in Rome. The contact person for matters related to FRA 2005 is:

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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 the country.

This report is 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.

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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

1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
a) Atkins Land and Water Management. 1983. Soil and water conservation, Windward and Leeward Islands, Phase 1: Reconnaissance Study. Draft Final Report, as cited in Caribbean Development Bank, DFS-GmbH, Regional Forestry Sector Study, Country Report, Antigua and Barbuda, 1983.	M ¹	Forest cover	1980	Regional Forestry Sector Study country report for Antigua and Barbuda gives forest cover figures for Antigua in 1980 based on the work of Atkins and published in 1983.
b) FAO. 1997. Project Forest Resources Assessment of the Caribbean Sub-Region, G-3897, Country Report, Antigua.	M ²	Forest cover	1980	Presents forest cover figures for Barbuda, citing the DFS-CDB 1983 study as the source. Used to confirm information presented in Atkins, 1983.

¹ Assessed as Medium quality because report does not cite methods or definitions.

² Assessed as Medium quality because figures are based on Atkins, 1983.

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Moist forest	Closed forest (>40% canopy cover, with trees > 5m tall) ¹
Dry woodland	Closed forest (>40% canopy cover, with trees > 5m tall) ¹
Cactus scrub	Open forest (10-40% canopy cover, with trees > 5m tall) ¹
Mangroves	Closed forest (>40% canopy cover, with trees > 5m tall) ¹
Shrubs	Other wooded land (5-10% canopy cover, with trees and/or shrubs > 5m tall, or >10% canopy cover with trees and/or shrubs < 5m tall) ¹

¹ Threshold values for defining national classes are not given in Atkins (1983) but are given in the reclassification done for FRA 2000.

1.2.3 Original data

National class	1980 (1000 ha)
Moist forest	2.2
Dry woodland	5.8
Mangrove	0.3
Cactus scrub	1.1
Shrub	15.6 ¹
Total forest	9.4
Total other wooded land	15.6¹
Total other land	19.0
Total land	44.0

¹ Data presented in Atkins (1983) gives shrub land coverage for Antigua and Barbuda that corresponds to the FRA 2005 Other wooded land. This shrub land was not reported in FRA 2000.

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

Source	Total Land Area (1000 ha)
National data	44.0
FAOSTAT	44.0

There is no need to perform calibration because the national land area data matches the FAOSTAT land area.

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation or forecasting was done because there is only forest cover data from 1980. The forest cover figures reported for 2005 are the same as reported in FRA 2000.

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

National Classes	FRA 2005 Categories				
	Forest	OWL	Other land	Total	OLWTC
Moist forest	100%			100%	NDA ¹
Dry woodland	100%			100%	NDA ¹
Mangrove	100%			100%	NDA ¹
Cactus scrub	100%			100%	NDA ¹
Shrub		100%		100%	NDA ¹
Non forest			100%	100%	NDA ¹

¹ No data available for other land with tree cover.

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	9.4	9.4	9.4
Other wooded land	15.6	15.6	15.6
Other land	19.0	19.0	19.0
...of which with tree cover ¹⁾	NDA ¹	NDA ¹	NDA ¹
Inland water bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL	44.0	44.0	44.0

¹ No data available.

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

Although more recent estimates of forest cover for Antigua and Barbuda exist, Atkins' (1983) estimate is the only one documented in such a way as to allow reclassification to FRA classes. Forest cover change estimation could not be done because there is forest cover data for only one point in time (1980). Forest cover has been assumed to be constant.

2 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

2.1 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.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
IUCN Species Survival Commission. 2004. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.	High	Species status	2004	Website search used http://www.redlist.org/

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

No different national classes were used.

2.2.3 Original data

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species at <http://www.redlist.org/> was used to gather information on threatened species.

2.3 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	3
Vulnerable tree species	1

2.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

The following species were found in the 2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species:

Endangered:

Guaiacum officinale, *Nectandra krugii*, *Swietenia mahagoni*

Vulnerable:

Cedrela odorata