

Appendix 13: List of Terrestrial Protected Areas within the Solomon Islands

Province	Protected Area	Size	Flora Biodiversity	Fauna Biodiversity
Guadalcanal	Lauvi Lake	200 ha	Floating meadows include three species of Cyperaceae. Extensive areas of pandanus, beach side dominated with fu'u Barringtonia asiatica. Other species are also common in the community e.g. Hibiscus tiliaceus. Thus, there are also many other species growing around the areas (Less, 1990).	Outstanding habitat for crocodiles. Wetland birds and the Australian dabchick which was a new record for the Solomon Islands. About 40 bird sp. are found (nine endemic to the Solomon Islands)
	Itina Popomanaseu	30,000 ha	6 species (sp) of pioneer trees located on gravel beds of braided river sites e.g. salu; <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> . On slightly higher ground, 5 sp. of trees are common e.g. Akwa. Evident at the ultra-basics are mudi; (<i>Dillenia crennata</i>). Common in montane forest are trees of non-flowering plant family, Podocarpaceae including 3 sp and 5 sp of the Myrtle family. The four epiphytic rhododendrons that are unique to Solomon islands are all found on peaks of the proposed protected area and the endemic mountain shrub, <i>Vaccinium</i> (Less, 1990)	Habitat for many animals incl. four bird species endemic to Guadalcanal and the Guadalcanal endemic giant rat (<i>Uromys imperator</i>). 1990 mammal survey of Mt Makarakomburu found a new sp. of bat along with nine other bat sp., four frog and eight reptile sp. Thirteen bird sp. were recorded incl. rare Guadalcanal Honeyeater (<i>Guadalcanaria inexpectata</i>). Mt Popomanaseu is only place in the Solomon Islands where terrestrial molluscs have generated endemic montane species. Restricted to these mountains include arboreal <i>Placostyllus selleersi</i> and undescribed sp. Helixarion and Trochomorpha. Birds of the Tina River proposal area recorded 44 bird sp., 13 are known to be endemic sp. in the Solomon islands (Less, 1990).
Western	Marovo Lagoon	70,000 ha	5 principle forest types. Lowland forest, small island and barrier island forest, mangrove forest, montane forest and heaths.	52 sp. of land and fresh water birds and 9 species are endemic to the lagoon. 10 species of Sea and shorebirds.
	Kolombangara	All forest above 460m (70,000 ha is	12 principle species of forest trees and moss covered montane forest caps (Less, 1990)	Richest avifauna with 80 species recoded. 2 species are confined to montane forest and are unique to the island. (Less, 1990).

		the island		
	Rendova	The island 40,000 ha	Common Montane forest trees species are <i>Casuarina papuana</i> , lower altitude forest predominance of <i>Camnosperma revipetiolatum</i> , Others include mosses, palms, <i>pometia pinnata</i> , <i>pterocarpus indicus</i> . (Less, 1990).	Support unique white eye species <i>Zosterops rendova</i> . Crocodiles are evident in lakes and lagoon. Two species of frogs have been recorded from Rendova (Less, 1990).
	Faroro Islands - Shortlands	?	Dominated by <i>akwa Pometia pinnata</i> , <i>Vasa Vitex cofassus</i> and <i>Canarium salomonense</i> . Smaller trees include <i>Myristica</i> sp., <i>laelae Celtis philippnensis</i> , <i>Cryptocarya Litsea</i> sp (Less, 1990).	Best nesting sites for turtles. Presence of Skink <i>Triblonotus ponceleti</i> known from only tree specimen, two from Shortlands and one from Bougainville (Less, 1990).
Choiseul	Mt. Maetambe	22,500 ha	Dominant tree species <i>akwa</i> and <i>Vasa</i> . These two trees and <i>Laelae</i> are characteristics of valley bottoms, on ridge crest <i>Eugenia</i> sp., <i>buni</i> and <i>kaumau Calophyllum</i> sp. are common. (Less, 1990).	Seven sp. of frogs, one endemic sp., two rare butterfly sp. Presence of three giant rats, two of which are new record, 26 bird species with 6 are endemic (Less, 1990).
	South Choiseul	30,000 ha	Different forest composition from Ysabel and Guadacanal growing on ultra-basic rock. Forest is species poor with an open canopy and straggling emergent trees over dense undergrowth of <i>pandanus</i> , <i>gingers</i> , ferns and climbers. Mangrove forest found <i>Ologholata</i> in the north of the proposed reserve (Less, 1990).	Crocodiles are evident. Has significant nesting beach for turtles. Forest growing on ultra-basic rock noticeably has low bird numbers. 35 bird sp., 11 are endemic (Less, 1990).
	Mt Televodo	?	The features are closely similar to the description given for the limestone forest cover occurring in Mt Maetabe (Less, 1990).	The features are closely similar to the description given for the limestone forest cover occurring in Mt Maetabe (Less, 1990).
Isabel	North western Isabel	120,000 ha	Peninsula dominated with <i>kekete</i> (<i>Camnosperma brevipetiolata</i>) indicating exposed to prevailing high winds and cyclones. <i>Akwa</i> , <i>vasa</i> , <i>andoa</i> , <i>lu usi</i> are also found on ridges that run through the peninsula. Where slopes are <i>fa alo</i> , bamboo,	Crocodiles were evident. It contains 65% of nesting sites of green and hawksbill turtles. Sea eagles, Brahmany kite, osprey and terns are also evident. Migratory birds use the islands and tidal flats as resting and feeding area during November to January e.g.,

			gingers and Macaranga sp. Akwa is common in lowland forest. Smaller trees include Agaia spp, ai aasila (Neoscortchhinia forbesii), laelae, Myristica sp, palms and pandanus. Patches of beach forest containing 5 species of trees (Less, 1990).	whimbrel Numenius phaeopus (Less, 1990).
	Mt Kubonitu	?	Supports montane forest with ailumu Dacrydium xanthandrum, akiri Ochrosia sp, koadila pemphis acidula and Eugenia spp. (Less, 1990).	Meeks lory Charmomomyna meeki, white rumped swiftlet Collocalisa spodiopygia, pigmy parot Micropsitta finschii, Melanisian gray bird Coracina caledonica and the golden whistler Pachycephala pectoralis.(Less, 1990).
	Casuarina swamp	2,500 ha	Dominated with hardy malasalu Casuarina papuana and Dacryduim xanthadrum. On swapy grounds Calophyllum vexans, bou Fagrea gracilipes and gwarogwaro Calophyllum vitiense. Ferns and Savanna (Less, 1990).	Is designed for the forest.
Makira	Central – Bauro highlands	350,000 ha	Akwa dominate lowland forest and lower hill slopes. 8 sp of trees are also common in this zone e.g Rosswood. Above the zone where akwa is predominant 6 sp of trees are common e.g. abalolo. Common small trees are Myritica sp. and aisubu Pimeliodendron amboinicum. Above 700 m 5 sp. of trees are common eg aitootoo (surukakahu) Weinmannia blumei, Cyathea tree ferns and palms are also common. At highest altitude montane forest is found with 8 different spp of trees. Forest floor is covered with moss (Less, 1990).	Several of Makira's endemic sp are restricted to the mossy cloud forest of the highest ridges eg Keea (Makira mountain tail), waisure (Makira ground trash), ghoghoharighi (shade warbler) and the dusky fantail are found in these forest and nowhere else in the world. 49 Birds recorded, 5 endemic to Solomon and 5 endemic to Makira (Less, 1990).
	Western wetlands	2,50 ha	A tall mixed swamp forest featuring dafa Terminalia brassii and rufa Eugenia tierneyana on wet land edges. In the wetted parts of the swamps pandanus, bamboo and ferns form a	No information provided.

			complete cover one to three meters high (Less, 1990).	
Malaita	Central Highlands	12,500 ha	Common in the lowland forests are 4 sp. of trees eg akwa, rosswood and vasa. On lower riverine terraces 3 sp. are also common e.g., lamilami, liki and akwa (Less, 1990).	57 bird sp are recorded, 9 endemic to Solomon islands, 13 endemic to Malaita (Less, 1990).
	Maramasike Ar'are	150,000 ha	Large figs and 11 tree sp e.g. akwa are common at the end of the maramasike passage. The hill forest behind both Maramasike and Are'are commonly features 7 of the species mention above together with 5 other sp e.g. Cryptocarya sp. (Less, 1990).	Excellent habitat for crocodiles. About 60 bird sp. are recorded, 7 endemic to Solomon islands and 10 endemic to Malaita (Less, 1990).
Temotu	Kauri Reserve	200 ha	Kauri Agathis macrophylla in the Solomon islands is found only in Temotu Province (Less, 1990).	