

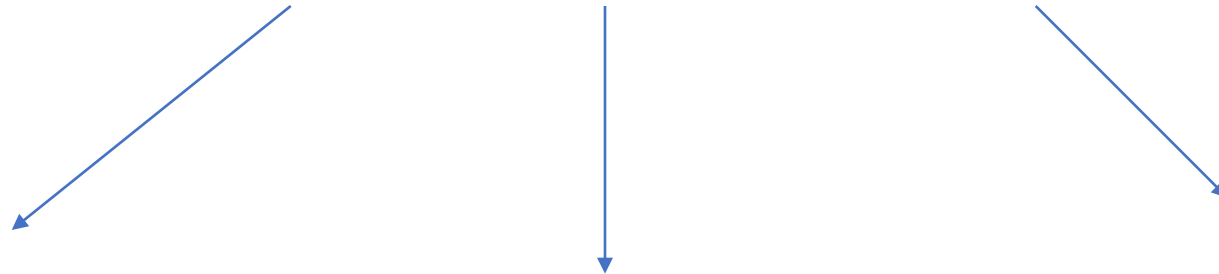
A collage of various insects, including bees, wasps, butterflies, and beetles, interacting with yellow flowers. The insects are shown in various poses, some on the flowers and some in flight. The background is a mix of green foliage and yellow flower heads.

National Threats and Drivers of Change to Pollinators and Pollination Services; St Lucia perspective

BY : Karl Monty Augustine

Health and status of Pollinators

Three main groups of pollinators



BIRDS

Antillean crested Hummingbird
Green Throated Carib
Purple Throated Carib

MAMMALS

Insular long-tongued Bat
Jamaican fruit Bat
Tree Bat
Yellow shouldered Bat
Antillean Fruit Bat

INSECTS

Butterflies
Moths
Bees & Bumble Bees
Wasps
Ants
Beatles

Population Dynamics

GROUP	HEALTH	STATUS	TRENDS
MAMMALS	GOOD	GOOD	There is an increasing trend with a net increase of forested lands. St Lucians are also planting more fruit bearing trees
BIRDS	GOOD	GOOD	Increasing trend as forest cover has increased and the culture of bird hunting eliminated.
INSECTS	POOR to MODERATE	MODERATE	Mixed trends; increase in butterflies and Moths. Decrease in Bees and Wasps.



MAIN CROPS IMPACTED BY POLLINATORS

- The cucurbits
- Tomatoes
- Peppers
- Coconuts
- Citrus
- Mangoes
- Annonaceae (sweet sop, sugar apple, custard Apple)
- Cashew
- cocoa
- Nutmegs
- Coffee



MAIN CROPS IMPACTED BY POLL NATORS

- Egg plants
- Guavas
- Avocado
- Apricot
- Okra
- Sorrel
- (Vanilla)

FACTORS IMPACTING ON POLLINATORS

- Climate Change and Climate Variability
- The widespread proliferation of Glyphosates
- High chemical use in pest control/ low IPM uptake
- Low genetic variability among managed hives
- Lowering of plant diversity among native shrubs and perennials(linked to Glyphosates)
- Low diversity in farm and other managed landscapes
- Loss of habitat due to residential and touristic developments.

