

**Caribbean Regional Trialogue on Pollinators, Food Security
and Climate Resilience**

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 4-6 September 2018

**Triálogo Regional del Caribe sobre Polinizadores, Seguridad
Alimentaria y Resiliencia Climática**

Santo Domingo, República Dominicana, 4-6 de Septiembre 2018

**Health, Status and Trends of Pollinators in
St. Kitts and Nevis
by
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Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

SwedBio
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Saint Kitts, also known more formally as Saint Christopher Island, is an island in the West Indies. The west side of the island borders the Caribbean Sea, and the eastern coast faces the Atlantic Ocean. Saint Kitts and the neighboring island of Nevis constitute one country: the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Saint Kitts and Nevis are separated by a shallow 3-kilometre channel known as "The Narrows". Saint Kitts became home to the first Caribbean British and French colonies in the mid-1620s.



Over the years there has been a noticeable decline in the amount of pollinators within the federation of St. Kitts and Nevis. While there weren't any scientific studies done, visually there is an immense difference in the amount and appearance of pollinators.



Some of the main crops in St. Kitts and Nevis that depends of pollinators

- Cantaloupe
- Cucumber
- Musk Melon
- Pumpkin
- Water Melon
- Squash
- Corn



Factor causing threats to quantity, health and diversity of Managed and wild pollinators.

- **Human Settlement-**
Land clearance resulting in habitat disturbance , fragmentation and loss.
- **Demographic Changes-**
Increased shelter distribution.
- **Economic Activities-**
Sugar Industry closure has resulted in various forms of land degradation.
- **Land Degradation-** Land degradation prevalent in low lying areas.



Factor causing threats to quantity, health and diversity of Managed and wild pollinators.

- **Invasive Species-**
Deliberate or accidental introduction of alien species leads to ecological stress.
- **Natural Hazards-** Extreme weather events such as flooding, droughts, hurricanes.
- **Livelihood Practice-**
Unregulated tree harvesting for charcoal, fish pot making and craft.
- **Monkeys-**monkeys destroy wild hives, eat bird eggs and eat tree blossom thus significantly reducing food source for pollinators.



Factor causing threats to quantity, health and diversity of Managed and wild pollinators

- **Pesticides-** Improper use of pesticide negatively impact pollinators and their habitats. Bees recover slowly from insecticides and other disturbances.
- **Loss of Coconut Palms-** Loss of our coconut palms on the island of Nevis due Lethal Yellow has cause a negative effect on pollinators on the island.



THANK YOU.

