

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

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 4-6 September 2018

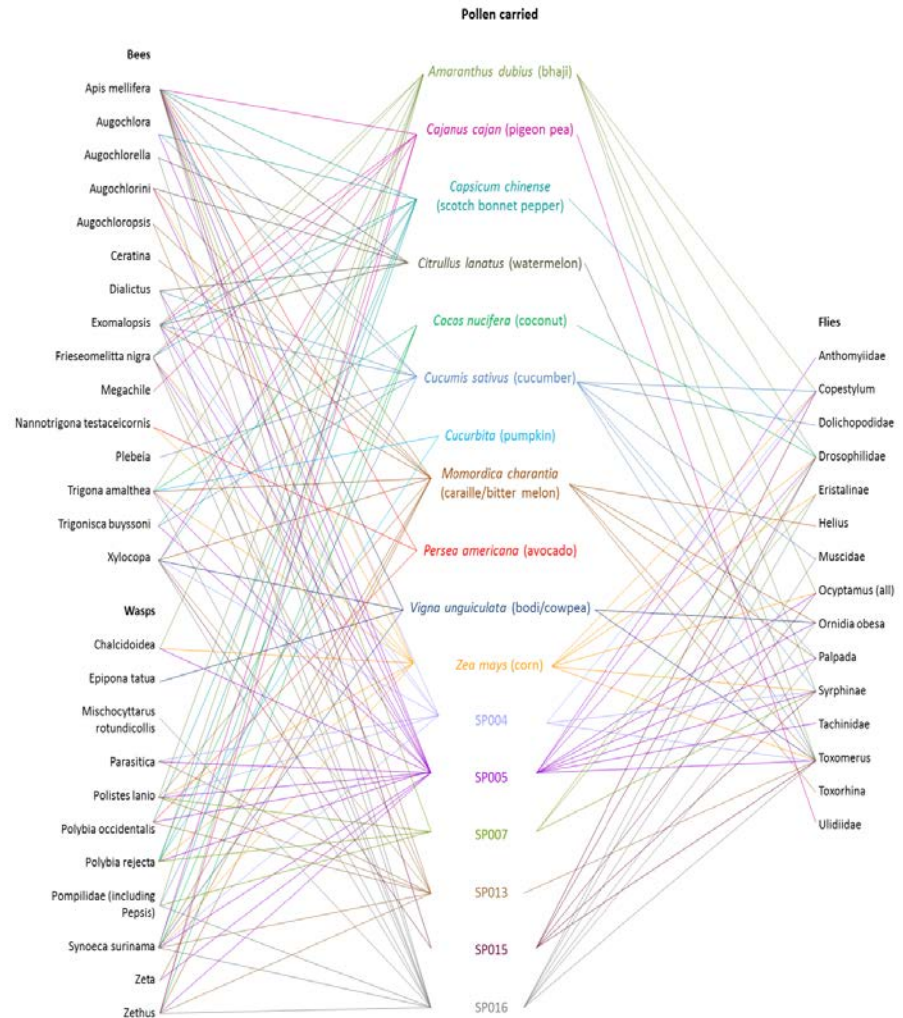
**Triálogo Regional del Caribe sobre Polinizadores, Seguridad
Alimentaria y Resiliencia Climática**

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

**The state of pollinator knowledge and
management in Trinidad W.I.**

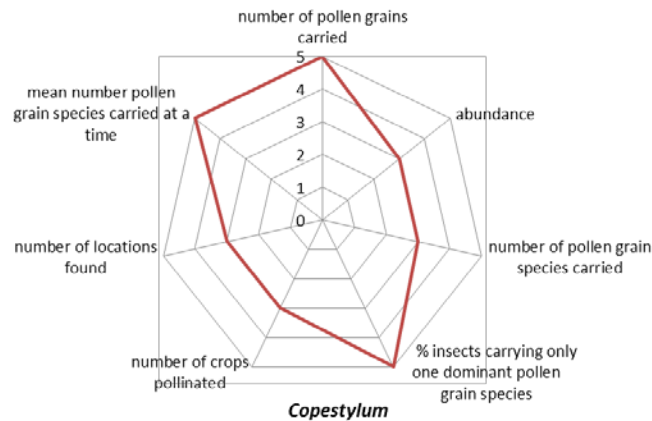
Lena Dempewolf

- Highly data deficient
- Little published in English-speaking Caribbean
- No previous data for Trinidad - cannot monitor without baseline
- ProEcoServ – first project to look at pollination as ES

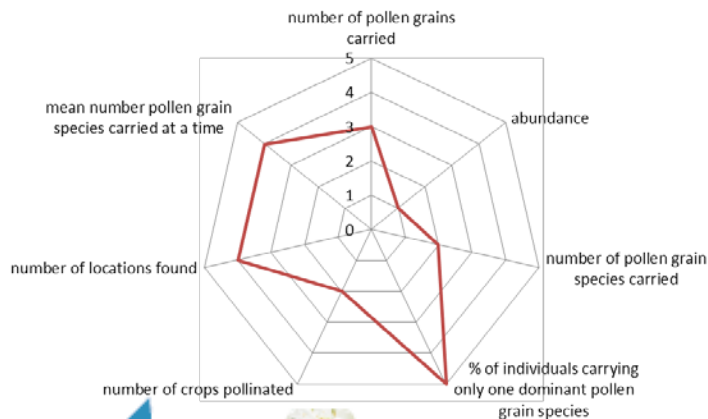


- Bees, flies, wasps contribute the most towards agricultural pollination in Trinidad
- Wild pollinators make large contributions to crop pollination
- Estimated national loss for cucumbers (2012) IF all pollinators were absent: 1,326,370kg; TT\$7,653,156 (US\$1,195,806)
- Loss of yield in pollinator absence:
 - Cucumbers: 96.5%
 - Hot peppers: 88.1%
 - Okra (ochro): 86.1%

Trigona amalthea



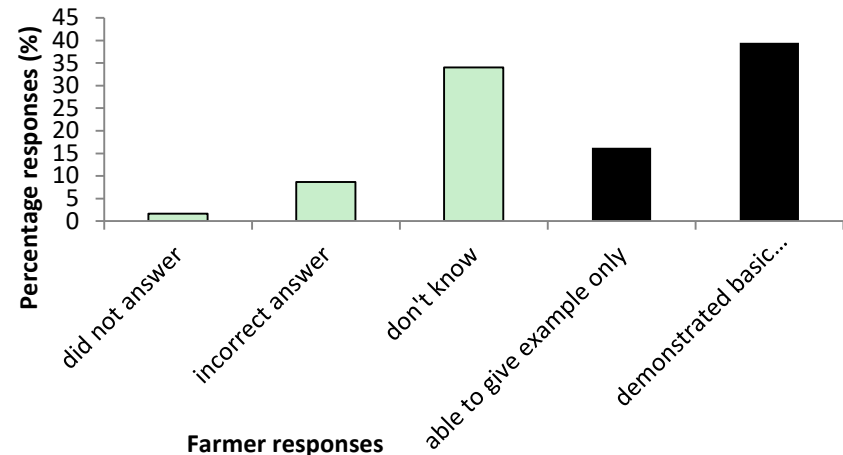
Copestylum



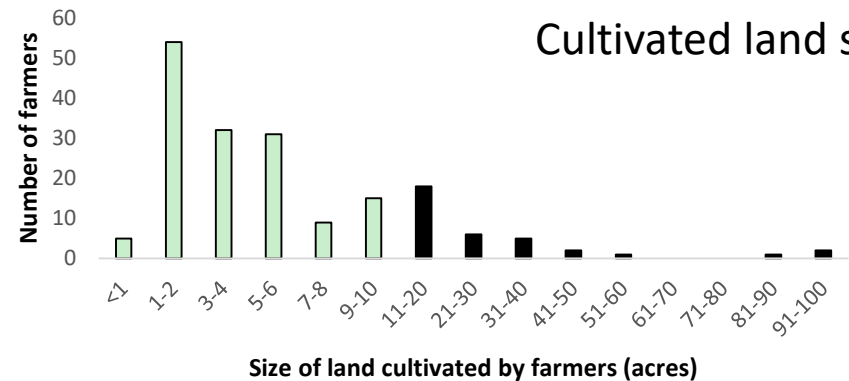
Background on agriculture in T&T

- Last agricultural census – 2004
- Est. farmed land area: 54,000ha (FAO, 2014)
- Contribution to GDP: 0.3% (FAO, 2013)
- Agriculture employs only 4% of the population (FAO, 2013)
- Women are underrepresented (83% of farmers assessed were male)
- Mostly smallholders
- Education/information concerns

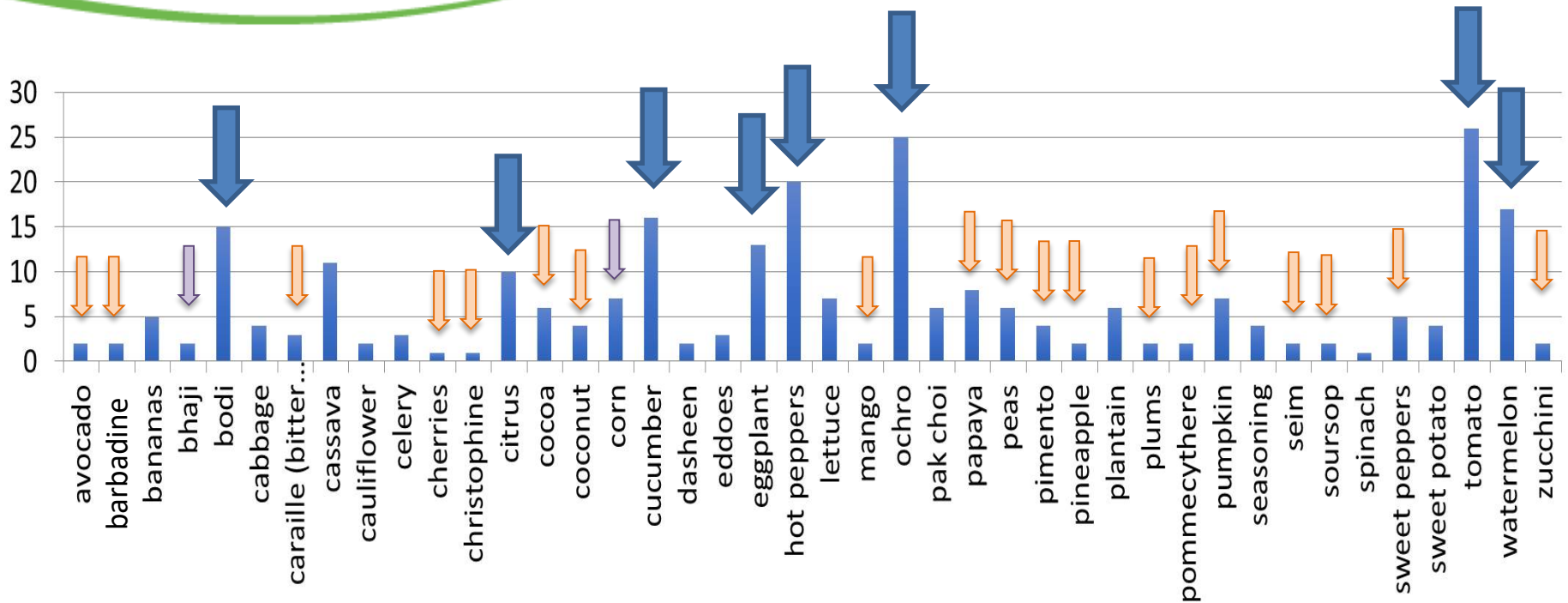
Pollinator knowledge





Cultivated land size




Pollinator-dependent crops



 Animals may contribute

 Animal pollinated

 Planted most frequently, animal pollinated



Threats

- Pesticides/herbicides
- Habitat destruction – quarrying, logging, housing developments
- Lack of legal protection/policies/management plans
- Lack of knowledge/data/awareness – farmers and general public
- *Apis mellifera* may negatively affect native pollinators and plant species
- Climate change



THANK YOU.

