

Quill and Boven National Park

A SPAW listed protected area



Country: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

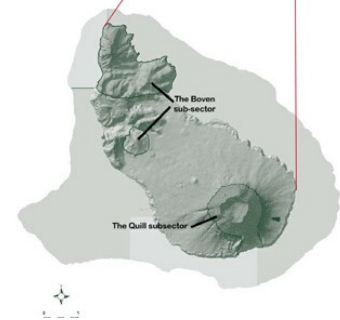
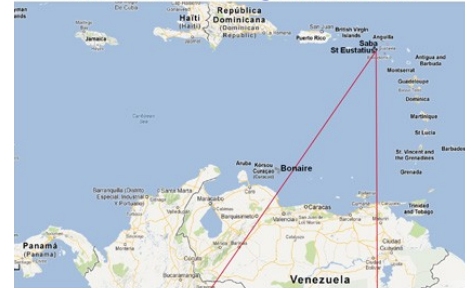
Management structure / authority: The St Eustatius National Parks Foundation (STENAPA)

Date of establishment: 12 December 2010

Date of listing under SPAW: 23 October 2012

Size (terrestrial surface): 5 sq. km

National Park the Quill and Boven



Context:

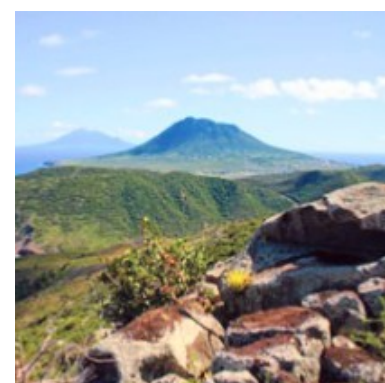
The Quill and Boven National Park is divided into two sectors on the island of St Eustatius and shown on the map:

- Quill sector (220ha) encompasses the dormant volcano ‘the Quill’ from the 250m altitude contour line upwards and encompassing the entire Quill volcano and including the limestone section termed ‘White Wall and Sugar Loaf’ from the 250m down to the high-water mark.
- Boven sector (320ha) in the North East of the island and encompassing five hills: Boven, Bergje, Venus and Gilboa on government land, and Signal hill within private property of Statia Oil Terminal. 26% (540 hectares) of the terrestrial environment of St. Eustatius is protected, including biologically diverse rainforest, Elfin forest and drought resistant habitats.

Main fauna populations and/or those of particular importance present (resident or migratory) in the area:

The fauna assemblages are dominated by **birds**, **reptiles** and one **snake** species. The Quill and Boven are resident to many rare species of birds, some of which are commonly found in localized areas, such as scaly breasted thrashers, bridled quail dove, zenaida dove, and Lesser Antillean bullfinch. Notably, 100-200 pairs (representing over 1% of the global population) of the red-billed tropicbirds are breeding on steep hillsides of the Quill and Boven

A widely distributed bird of prey is the island signature bird known as the Killy Killy or american kestrel. The range of the Lesser Antillean **iguana** is increasingly restricted on surrounding islands but is found within the National Park with an estimated population of 425 in 2005. Tree **lizards** and ground lizards are abundant. The red-bellied racer snake is endemic to St Eustatius and Saba and is commonly observed in the National Park.



Main ecosystems in the area:

Almost all the types of terrestrial habitats that are found on St. Eustatius can be found in either the Quill or Boven subsectors.

In the Quill, there can be found: evergreen seasonal forest; pioneer forest; elfin forest; montagne thickets; semi-evergreen seasonal forest; deciduous seasonal forest; and evergreen bush land.

In the Boven there can be found: seasonal thorny woodland; beaches; and rocky shores.

Potential

Some key threats to the Quill and Boven National Park were identified. There are climate change and natural disasters; invasive species; erosion; collecting and hunting; weathering; mass movement; pollution; agriculture: pastoral farming; hiking; animal / plant spotting; poaching; and forestry.

Threats:

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administration

- Institutional arrangements
- Financial management
- Maintenance
- Transportation
- Patrolling
- Work management
- Planning
- Project management
- Reporting

Monitoring and Research

- Monitoring
- Usage / visitor numbers
- Site characterization
- Research
- Damage assessment
- Evaluation

Law Enforcement

- Legal framework
- Interpretation of legal issues
- Enforcement
- Legal mechanisms
- Emergency response

Information, Education and Outreach

- Communication strategy
- Visitor center
- Interpretation
- Print work
- Media relations
- Education program
- Website
- Newsletters
- Representation

Travel and Training

- Meetings
- Training courses

Working with constituents

- Decision Makers
- Partners
- Stakeholders
- Volunteers

Contact:

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The Quill and Boven National Park is part of the **SPAW protected areas managers network**.

For more information about it: <https://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?Protected-Areas>