

ENDEMIC

Juniperus barbadensis L. var. *barbadensis*



This variant of the *Juniperus Barbadensis* is endemic to the Lesser Antilles; now extinct in Barbados and only existing in Saint Lucia. In 1985, This conifer was re-discovered with the lone location being near the summit of Petit Piton. A recent survey revealed fewer than 50 plants within a single population and occupying an area of only 0.0006km². The variant is therefore **critically endangered** (2013). The small population which exists is threatened by wild fire, hurricanes and insects.

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Conifers Around the World—Conifers of the Temperate Zones and Adjacent Regions—Zsolt Debreczy and Istvan Racz
- Threatened Conifers of the World—International Conifer Conservation Programme, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Catalogue of seed Plants of the West Indies—Pedro Acevedo-Rodriguez and Mark T. Strong

ENDEMIC

Bernardia laurentii

A shrub which thrives in a tiny area within the open, rocky, dry summit of Petit Piton and has not been observed elsewhere. Given its small population, and unless new plantings are established, it is **under threat of extinction**. This shrub is endemic to Saint Lucia.



Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Catalogue of seed Plants of the West Indies—Pedro Acevedo-Rodriguez and Mark T. Strong

Acalypha elizabethiae



This rare shrub is endemic to Saint Lucia. It commonly inhabits leeward steep slopes in semi-open and shady semi-evergreen seasonal forest, semi-open river valleys at lower elevations and rarely exists on exposed slopes in montane tropical rainforests

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Catalogue of seed Plants of the West Indies—Pedro Acevedo-Rodriguez and Mark T. Strong

TERMS TO KNOW

Native (indigenous): Occurring naturally in an area and whose dispersal occurred independently of deliberate human translocation. A sub-specie thought to have occurred in an area since before the Neolithic Era (latter part of the stone age) is considered native.

Endemic: Peculiar to a particular region

Non-native, non-indigenous, alien, exotic: species that do not naturally occur in an area. Species existing post the Neolithic Era are considered non-native.

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PITONS MANAGEMENT AREA (PMA) OFFICE

an Agency of the

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology



INDIGENOUS

Melothria pendula (Konkonm kouli)



This indigenous quite rare vine inhabits moist areas and is found in Antigua, Saba, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, rest of West Indies, North America, Mesoamerica and South America. The edible berries are strong laxatives.

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- North Colorado State University

Eupatorium microstemon / *Fleischmannia microstemon*



An indigenous rare herb that thrives on wet roadsides, lowland ravines and rocky semi-open summit of Gros Piton (Saint Lucia), Saint Martin, Antigua, Saba, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Greater Antilles, Mesoamerica, South America, Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Global Plants Initiative—Journal Storage

INDIGENOUS

Guarea glabra Vahl (Acajou gwan bwa)

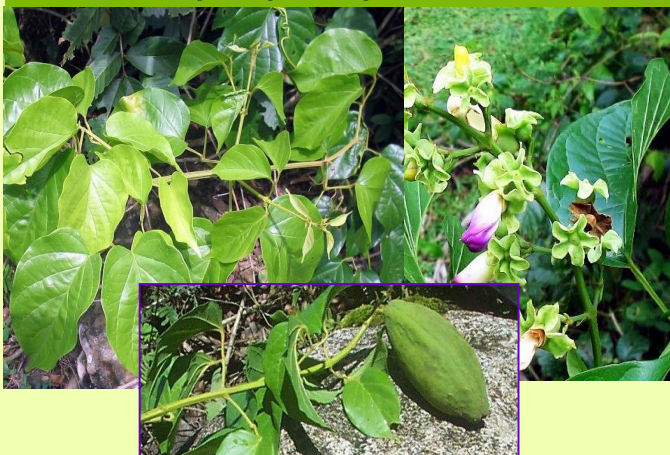


A rare indigenous tree which occupies the lower montane and montane rainforests and Gros Piton (Saint Lucia). It is used for home remedies and general construction and is found in Central America, Columbia, Venezuela, Peru, northeast Brazil, the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. This tree produces a hard wood of fine texture that is durable and resistant to fungal attack and termites.

Source:

Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson

Amphilophium paniculatum



This is an indigenous and rare woody vine which inhabits semi-evergreen seasonal forest and lower montane rainforest, including disturbed areas. It is found on the upper slopes of the Pitons and is Native to Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles (Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent), Mexico, Central America and South America

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Catalogue of seed Plants of the West Indies—Pedro Acevedo-Rodriguez and Mark T. Strong

INDIGENOUS

Krugiodendron ferreum (Vahl) Urban (Bwa di fè)



An indigenous and quite rare tree which thrives in deciduous seasonal forest on rocky coastal hills. It is found in the Windward and Leeward Islands and North and Mesoamerica.

Source:

Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson

Picrasma excels (Swartz) Planchon (Sip amè)



This is an indigenous rare tree found in deciduous and semi-evergreen seasonal forest, especially semi-open spots. It is most common in Soufriere (Saint Lucia) and several of the Leeward and Windward islands, the Greater Antilles and Meso and South America. Its bitter bark contains quassia used in commercial medicines.

Source:

Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson

Randis nitida (Kunth) de Candolle

An indigenous quite rare shrub of deciduous seasonal forest, especially shady gulleys. It exists in the Caribbean Islands from Martinique due south to Grenada, Meso and South America. The plant lacks spines at branch tips in Saint Lucia. It is endemic to the West Indies; native to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (Saint John, Saint Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda), and Lesser Antilles (Anguilla and Saint Barthelme).

Sources:

- Plants of Saint Lucia—Roger Graveson
- Catalogue of seed Plants of the West Indies—Pedro Acevedo-Rodriguez and Mark T. Strong