

Vanuatu's Key Biodiversity Areas: Green Hill

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Sites qualify as global KBAs if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability. The KBA criteria can be applied to species and ecosystems in terrestrial, inland water and marine environments, and must be confirmed by the KBA Secretariat. Vanuatu has 27 KBAs in total.



Fijian Blossom Bat

Threatened Species

Vanuatu has a total of 138 species that have been identified as threatened or near threatened on the IUCN Red List. The Threatened Species Project has received funding from CEPF to work with 27 of the threatened species. Four of these 27 threatened species are found on Green Hill. They include:

Endemic

- Bangulu Palm

Found only in Vanuatu and one other country

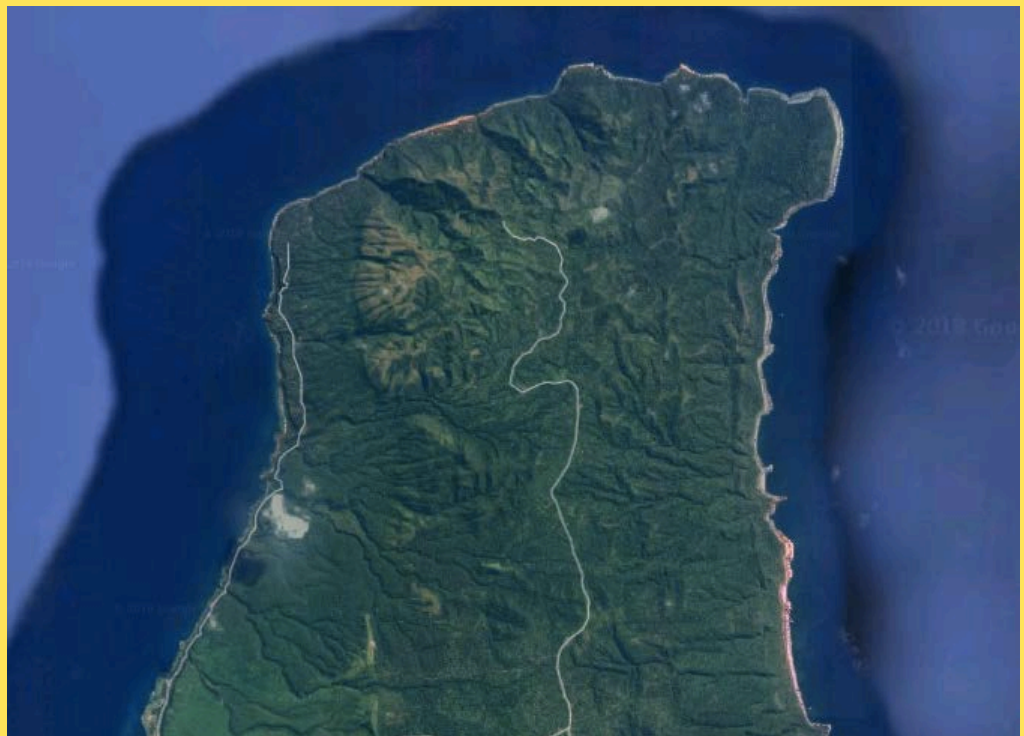
- Palm Lorikeet
- Fijian Blossom Bat

Widely distributed

- Pacific Kauri

Why is this Site Special?

In Vanuatu, the CEPF has chosen six priority sites out of the 27 KBAs, including Green Hill. This site is located on north Tanna. It is a very significant site because the endemic Bangulu Palm grows there. The Bangulu Palm is listed as Critically Endangered and is native on Tanna, Futuna and Aneityum, but have been introduced to many other islands. There are also a lot of different species of plants and animals making it one of Vanuatu's most



Green Hill on Tanna. This map is an extract of the north part of Tanna where Green Hill is located.

Source: Google Maps



Bangulu Palm

Source: VESS 2017