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Draft Check List of Pacific Oceanic Islands

Foreword

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It is a principal object of IBP/CT to establish a comprehensive and permanent scientific basis for understanding and monitoring the care of the natural environment throughout the world. On the micro scale this is being pursued mainly through the completion and analysis of the IBP/CT Check Sheets with the aid of computer resources. On the macro scale it will be necessary to prepare a world list of territories indicating their main relevant characteristics and status and showing in respect of each vegetation formation or other ecological unit its distribution and state of conservation, with a view to appropriate action.

In order to tackle the problems arising on this macro scale IBP/CT has selected two major test regions and has during 1968 made a preliminary appraisal of each of them through Technical Meetings held respectively at Hammamet Tunisia in March-April 1968 for the West Mediterranean, North Africa and the Sahara, and at Koror, Palau Islands, and Guam, for the Pacific oceanic islands.

The following Check List therefore, besides providing a first trial towards producing eventual detailed and comprehensive data for the Pacific, represents also an essential preliminary step towards the eventual planned world list of territories, including oceanic and offshore islands as a separate category from mainlands and their immediately adjoining inshore islands. The Pacific affords a valuable opportunity for this exercise owing to the large number of diverse habitats and conditions represented on the comparatively limited although widely scattered land areas involved, and also to the important preliminary work already done towards such an inventory. Nevertheless, it will readily be apparent that the task of completion has been immense, and we owe much to E. H. Bryan Jr. and Gina Douglas for enabling us to have the benefit of such a comprehensive and concrete presentation at such a comparatively early stage in IBP/CT's operations, which are due to be completed by 1972. By that time no doubt some of the many inevitable gaps on account of information being absent or conflicting can be made good in a revised definitive version. It is hoped that this issue will stimulate the sending in of further information and the carrying out of additional investigations on the spot.

The form and content of the Check List deserves explanation. It is marshalled in six columns of which the first three convey simply basic geographic data and the other three provide information relevant to scientific interest, conservation

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status and land use history. In the ensuing paragraphs each of these six columns will be separately commented upon.

Column 1 deals with coding. Although thus of little direct interest to many readers it is fundamental to the object of the exercise. It permits every island group such as Galapagos, the Marquesas or the Marshalls, to be identified by a code under which every atoll and island in that group can be instantly located. The use of the Geocode in this exercise represents the first major attempt to utilise the Geocode in respect of a large geographical area.

This code also permits localisation of records for particular areas of sea, exclusive of any islands contained within them. In this way it covers the entire Pacific, whether the surface is water or land. Here we are concerned only with land and with shallow adjoining waters, such as lagoons.

Column 2 carries the entire nominal roll of Pacific oceanic islands down to atoll level. To include every islet would vastly extend and complicate the present list, but the system adopted provides for their eventual addition within the same coding and order, when the need arises and the necessary detailed particulars are sufficiently available. Meanwhile the Pacific Scientific Information Center holds a large amount of data for these grouped specks of land in the ocean, including many air photographs in sequence and numbered records of every emergent land surface, however diminutive, for the majority of atolls. For example, Kwajalein is the name not only of an island but of an associated ring of 94 other islands and islets which have been numbered clockwise; (see E. H. Bryan's publication, Life in Micronesia, The Marshalls and Pacific No. 12, 1965). Apart from atolls the main comparable multi-islet problem is presented by closely adjoining small or very small often nameless examples forming close-knit clusters, such as the limestone Seventy Islands Reserve in Palau and similar formations in Fiji, many of which have areas smaller than an acre. The chief problem here is one of practicality and convenience. There is no serious obstacle to eventually making the Check List complete down to the smallest speck of emergent land if and when it proves necessary as a general practice. It is believed that in any particular case where that level of fine detail has to be demanded in the interim existing resources will enable each islet or rock to be adequately identified and located for the avoidance of future error, and its observed characteristics recorded in effective relation to the grouping to which it belongs. No land area, however insignificant, escapes being caught by the net which the coding and the Check List offer.

The next subject for comment concerns the order adopted. It might be argued that in view of our purpose a biogeographical subdivision was indicated. Examination showed, however, that apart from the unfamiliarity of such an arrangement to most users it would contribute little to understanding. The East Pacific islands from Galapagos southwards can be described as Neotropical, while those from Revilla Gigedo and Clipperton northwards rank as Nearctic, together with the Aleutian-Commander chain. Lord Howe, Norfolk, and Kermadec islands fall within the Kermadecian, and the other New Zealand islands within the Neozeylandic

province of the Australian biogeographic region.

With these few exceptions all the islands covered from Easter to Hawaii and Bonin and thence down to Ocean, Santa Cruz and the Australian Great Barrier Reef fall within the great Oriental Region, and with few exceptions within its Polynesian subregion. (See R. V. Thorne, Biotic Distribution Patterns in the Tropical Pacific, in the Symposium on Pacific Basin Biogeography, edited by J. L. Gressitt, Honolulu, 1963.)

The regions in familiar use by geographers, such as Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia, seemed to offer greater advantages, especially in view of our hope that this Check List may prove of service to others interested in the Pacific besides biologists and conservationists.

Within the main regions island groups have been arranged, for the same reason, according to the simplest practical sequence from off California down the east Pacific to Juan Fernandez and thence through Polynesia from SE to north, emerging through the Hawaiian chain, across to the islands south of Japan and thence southwards through Micronesia and oceanic Melanesia to the Australian and New Zealand islands. The nonoceanic Aleutian chain, of vital biogeographic significance, is appended in conclusion.

Here we complete exposition of the basic objectives and arrangement of the Check List. Turning to its substantive content, Column 2 carries in addition to the ordered list two other types of data, concerning sovereignty and population status. Politically the oceanic islands of the Pacific constitute a museum of peculiar types of jurisdiction, including the condominium, the protectorate, the United Nations Trust Territory, some unusual types of colony and some possibly unique examples of small-scale national independence such as Nauru. It is not relevant to our purpose to amplify this aspect beyond the briefest indication of political status or affiliation.

Population status being of essential importance, we distinguish by capitals all permanently inhabited islands, adding actual population figures wherever possible. Likewise permanently uninhabited islands are marked by underlining of the names. The remainder fall into various significant categories which unfortunately cannot be practically distinguished and are thus lumped together. One important type consists of uninhabited islands which are regularly visited and "farmed" for copra, pearls, or other biological products. Another is formed by islands currently uninhabited which have been humanly occupied, perhaps several times, in the recent and distant past. A third share a history of past mining activity, usually of phosphate. A fourth group are marked by derelict airstrips or depots or war damage, usually from the period 1930–60. Others carry defense installations, communications equipment, nuclear testing facilities, and other overspills of distant civilisation, having in common a capacity to mark or transform an island while leaving it technically uninhabited. All such islands are listed in ordinary type, indications of their land use status being so far as possible given later. This concludes the information contained in Column 2.

Column 3 completes the provision of basic information with areas for the named islands and a total (sometimes approximate) for clusters or series of unnamed small islands and islets (e.g. on a named atoll). In many cases the figures in Column 3 must be regarded as subject to correction in the light of more accurate survey, resolution of conflicting statements and in some cases the actual formation of new islands and disappearance of parts of others through storms and other factors. The column clearly shows how small are the great majority of the Pacific oceanic islands.

Column 4 begins the summary of data on scientific aspects related to conservation, taking the various subjects in a regular order. First comes the generalised geological composition—volcanic, acid, igneous rock, limestone, raised atoll. If a reef or similar marine structure adjoins the fact is noted. Where islands can clearly be classed as *high* or *low* or as *wet* or *dry* this information is given with supporting figures. Next the Fosberg vegetation formations or a blend or two or more are indicated. Special botanic features such as relict native woodland or endemic plant species, either existing or extinct are next recorded, followed by comparable zoological entries, e.g. seabird colonies, endemic and endangered species. Finally any *introductions* of species of particular significance are referred to.

Column 5 gives the specific information on past or present land use and other disturbance which is necessary to interpret the varying status of islands in the category intermediate between those shown in capitals as permanently inhabited and those listed underlined as entirely uninhabited. Where, in this latter group, there is any evidence of past disturbance on a significant scale it is also indicated in this column. The order followed is, first any prehistoric remains or impacts (i.e., before 1770), then nineteenth century (and late 18th century) influences, such as phosphate mining and early plantations, and then twentieth century impacts in these phases roughly up to the outbreak of World War I, from then until the end of World War II, and finally the period after World War II. In this way the successive waves of external impact on the island are readily envisaged and the problems of reconciling development with conservation can begin to be understood. Finally column 6 indicates whether there is any existing or proposed formal provision for conservation and also the state of progress of scientific exploration and study. The first item, where applicable, is any existing National Park, Reserve, Bird Sanctuary, or similar measure of protection, followed by a note of any proposals under consideration.

The other function of this column is to record any noteworthy research project carried out for the area, the completion of an IBP/CT Check Sheet, any scientific publication of special significance, or visit by a scientific expedition.

Provision is made for four Addenda. The first, *Addendum A* contains the proposals for certain uninhabited islands of special interest to be placed under

international scientific supervision for reasons which are in each case indicated in the citation. To avoid duplication in the case of these islands any information about them is not repeated in Addendum A, and reference should be made back to the Check List.

Addendum B is the provision for more detailed treatment of conservation problems and proposals in respect of other islands, including inhabited ones, not included in Addendum A.

Addendum C is the provision allowed for eventual detailed listing and treatment of the numerous very small and often nameless islands included in atoll series or other small clusters which as explained in para. 5 are at this stage dealt with in the Check List collectively. The necessary information on these is already partly available through the Pacific Scientific Information Center at the Bishop Museum where such a degree of fine detail is required, and it can be recorded as necessary on computer tapes for IBP/CT through the Biological Records Centre, but it does not currently justify editing and publication. Addendum C is therefore at this stage a *pro forma.*

The same applied to *Addendum D* which covers the full synonomy of names and bibliography and abstract of descriptions and other relevant information for the islands under review. This synonomy, which already exists in the Pacific Scientific Information Center through the efforts of E. H. Bryan, Jr., is available for the guidance of those confronted with different names for the same island and can also give some aid in the more baffling cases of the same name being employed in earlier literature for two or more different islands. It is not however, considered worthwhile to publish it at this stage here. Similarly, with the exception of the general list of titles furnished in the List it seems advisable currently to regard the bibliography of the Pacific oceanic islands as being best left to individual enquiry from the Center.

These explanatory notes will, it is hoped, have shown that this Check List is not a mere gazeteer or routine compilation but a carefully designed instrument for helping to assess and monitor progress on the research conservation and development potential of the Pacific oceanic islands. Beyond this it represents a first trial towards the comprehensive world review which IBP/CT aims to produce in the early 1970's. Backed as it is by the data already amassed and indexed for the entire region in the Pacific Scientific Information Center at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and by the world data bank of IBP/CT at Monks Wood Experimental Station, Huntingdon, England, this Check List should also be regarded as merely the readily publishable part of a reserve of unpublished information which will in due course be made directly available to scientists by means of computer tape, microfilms, etc.

The Check List is therefore of significance not merely for the Pacific but is a

prototype for the worldwide organisation of basic information resources concerning the natural environment. Any criticisms, suggestions and comments which might lead to its improvement will be most welcome. Any initiative which can be taken to make good indicated gaps in knowledge at an early date is also desirable.

Introduction

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During the course of preparations for the Technical Meeting on Conservation of Pacific Oceanic Islands, held at Palau, Caroline Islands, and Guam in November 1968, it became apparent that a working document in the form of a Check List of Pacific islands would be needed in order to assess the coverage of the meeting in terms of reports received or information available. A preliminary list, including very limited information on size, population and character, was prepared for use at the meeting and it was recommended that this list should be revised and expanded for publication in the Proceedings. The present version, although containing substantially more information than the original, is still very much in draft form. It is published with a view to enlisting help from many quarters so that an eventual definitive version may be prepared.

The revised format of the Check List now makes it possible to include greater detail on physical character and biology, land use and human impact and conservation status, recommendations and major references as well as fundamental information on size, population and administration. As stated in the Foreword, a primary distinction has been made between permanently inhabited islands, islands with some human impact or seasonal inhabitants, and those islands which are permanently uninhabited with no human impact. Information on size and height has, in most cases, been supplied in terms of acres/square miles and feet/inches (abbreviated in places to ac./sq. mi and ′/″). As there has not been sufficient time to standardise all measurements into the metric system a rough conversion table has been attached for guidance. In compiling the List every atoll has been treated as the equivalent of an island and individual component islets have not been listed separately.

The names of islands and the order of the Check List are based on the Guide to Pacific Islands prepared by Mr. E. H. Bryan Jr. and used in the Pacific Scientific Information Center. Throughout the preparation of the Check List Mr. Bryan has been most helpful in supplying information on populations and areas and in checking drafts. Such drafts have been circulated as widely as has been possible in the time available so as to obtain up-to-date information from source areas. Drs. F.R. Fosberg, M. Numata, J. Dorst, and R. Perry, together with Professor G. A. Knox, have been especially helpful in this respect. Dr. S. W. Gould, author of the Geocode, has also been most helpful in rushing forward his work on Pacific

Geocodes, so as to meet our printing deadline. Even so, he has asked us to make it clear that in some cases such codes are only provisionally allocated and that definitive codes will be published in early 1970, in The Geocode, Vol. II. Once more any changes will be incorporated in a revised version of the Check List.

The major sources of general published information used have been the very comprehensive but rather out of date Admiralty Naval Intelligence Handbooks for the Pacific (1944–48, available in major reference libraries); the Tenth Edition of the Pacific Islands Yearbook published by Pacific Publications, Sydney, January 1968, and a wide range of research papers, mainly from the Atoll Research Bulletin, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletins and Occasional Papers, and Cahiers Pacifique. An invaluable source for such references has been the Island Bibliography, prepared for the U.S. National Academy of Sciences by F. R. Fosberg and M.-H. Sachet, published in 1958. Owing to the shortness of the time available and problems of obtaining some of the publications it has not been possible to check all references, but the great majority of those cited in the List have been consulted. Much of the information on the Pacific does, however, come from unpublished work and personal knowledge. The purpose of the present publication is to spur those with such knowledge into supplying information for inclusion in the revised version. Such information may be sent to the following addresses:

Dr. L. G. Eldredge, Editor, Micronesica, Division of Biosciences and Marine Studies, University of Guam, Agana, Guam 96910, U.S.A.

Pacific Collection, Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam, Agana, Guam 96910, U.S.A.

Biological Records Centre, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, England.

Pacific Scientific Information Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819, U.S.A.

IBP/CT Office, The Nature Conservancy, 19 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, U.K.

It would be very much appreciated if IBP/CT Check Sheets (questionnaires), obtainable from the Biological Records Centre above, could be completed for those Pacific islands for which conservation measures have been made or are being proposed.

Conversion Tables

Inches	—	Millimetres
1 in.	—	25 mm.
5		127
10		254
20		508
50		1270
100		2540

Feet	—	Metres
1 ft.	—	.304 m.
5		1.52
15		4.57
25		7.62
100		30.4
200		60.96
500		152.4
1000		304.8

Square Feet	—	Square Metres
1 sq. ft.	—	0.092 m.²
5		0.465
15		1.394
25		2.323
50		4.645
100		9.290

Acres	—	Hectares
1 ac.	—	0.404
10		4.05
25		10.12
50		20.23
100		40.47
200		80.94

Square Miles	—	Square Kilometres
1 sq. m.	—	2.6 km.²
10		26.9
25		65.0
50		130.0
100		259.0
1000		2590.0

Format: Pacific Islands Check List

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
	CAPS ( ) =inhabited + population small case =status not known or changeable small case =known to be uninhabited	sq.k. ha. or sq. mi. acres	High / Medium / Low (+ figures) Volcanic / Acid / Limestone / Atoll (+other geology) reef character (if present) Wet / Dry (+other inf.) *Vegetation*: descriptive. wherever possible Fosberg Formation numbers.* *Botany*: including endemics, rare or threatened species *Zoology*: including endemics, rare or threatened species Introduced species of plant or animal	Prehistoric (pre 1770) (18th)/19th Century 20th Century: pre WWI WWI—end WW 2 post WW 2	existing conservation status, if any sci. pub., expeditions, research programs, etc.

* See Guide to the check sheet for IBP Areas by G. F. Peterken, IBP Handbook No. 4. Oxford 1967.

1. East Pacific

Name of Group	+	57 Islands/Islets —	?		Total
Guadelupe			1	=	1
Alijos Rocks		1		=	1
Revilla Gigedo		4		=	4
Clipperton			1	=	1
Cocos			1	=	1
Malpelo		1		=	1
Galapagos	4	39	2	=	45
Islas Desventurados		3		=	3
Juan Fernandez	1		2	=	3

+ = Known to be inhabited
— = Known to be uninhabited
? = Status doubtful

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
(SRUJ)	**Guadelupe I. (Mexico)**	20×6 mi.	High volcanic, 4500′ (1234m.) N. part: endemic oak, pine, cypress & palms S. part: barren Upper slopes covered by continuous cloud Guadelupe fur seal: *Arctocephalus philippi*, an endangered species. Feral goats present in plague proportions. Feral cats have had a drastic effect on bird populations.		F. Franceschi. Zoe 4:130–139. 1893.
(SRYJ)	**Alijos rocks (Mexico)**		112′ (34 m.)		
(SVMJ)	**Revilla Gigedo Islands (Mex.)**		Group of high volcanic islands, total flora of 121 sp. of which 37 are endemic.	All islands barren and mountainous, inaccessible, without good anchorages.	A. F. Richards, & B. H. Brattstrom, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ser. 4, 29:315–360, 1959. I. M. Johnston, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ser. 4; 20 (2):9–104, 1931.
1	San Benedicto I.	4×2 mi.	Volcanic, eruption in 1952 covered all island with ash and pumice. Only 6 of original 11 angiosperm sp. have survived. Much erosion by wind and rain. Seabird pop. recovered: 2000 Blue faced Boobies, 1000 Shear-waters, 400+lesser Frigate birds, 40 Tropic birds, endemic wren apparently now extinct.	Important recolonization repopulation studies in progress.	B. H. Brattstrom, Symp. 10th Pacific Sci. Congr. Pacific Basin Biogeography Honolulu, 1963, pp. 499–524.
2	Socorro I.	50 sq. mi.	Volcanic, 3707′ (1130 m.) conical peak, arid but clouded summit. 102 sp. flowering plant, 23 endemic to Socorro. Lower slopes with dense scrub of cacti 1B24, upper with narrow wooded valleys for-		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			ested with endemic *Bumelia* up to 50′ high.		
3	Roca Partida		110′, 100 yard long.		
4	Clarion I.		3 hills of basalt and scoria 335 m. Central plateau at 1000′ overgrown with long grass with scattered bushes and scrubby trees. Lower slopes with *Opuntia* thickets 1B24. 43 sp. flowering plant of which 4 are endemic.	Precipitous cliffs	
(SVQJ)	**Clipperton Atoll (Fr.)**	1 sq. mi.	Atoll with enclosed lagoon and 29 m. volcanic plug. 28 sp. flowering plant in 1958. *Cocos* grove to SW: 1A16b otherwise *Cenchrus, Sida, Corchorus & Solanum* 2G21, 2G22 Birds: 7 main sp.: 2 noddies 2 terns, 2 boobies & frigate birds. Crab: *Gecarcinus platanus*, Lizard: *Emoia cyanura*.	Phosphate worked from 1898–1917. Coconuts planted in 1897 & pigs introduced. Pigs since destroyed, 1958.	M.-H. Sachet, Atoll Res. Bull 86:115 p. 1962 incl. catalogue of plants & animals. CNRS / CRSSA / Bio. Repp. Nos. 32–45 by P. Niaussat, J. Barloy, *et al.*, 1968–69. K. E. Stager, Condor 66: 357–371, 1964.
(SVVJ)	**Cocos I. (Costa Rica)**	46.6 sq. km.	Volcanic, basalt, 2788′ (810 m) temp. 20–33°C. cliffbound with many landslides. Soil sticky yellow clay. 155 sp. flowering plant, 48 non vascular sp. 10% endemism. Dense evergreen forest with lianes & ferns 1A14, *Ipomoea* & few *Cocos* along beach. Dense undershrub & fern brakes. Endemic palm *Rooseveltia franklinana* Many seabirds. Feral pigs and rats. Turtles in coastal waters.	Settled in 1720 & frequented by whalers, buccaneers, etc. Garrison established in 1935.	Some degree of protection recommended. A. Stewart. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Ser. 4 1:375–404, 1912. L. A. Fournier, 'The Galapagos', Proc. of Symp. Univ. Calif. Press No. 23:183–186, 1966. F. R. Fosberg & W. L. Klawe The Galapagos Symp. Univ. Calif. Press paper No. 23, pp. 187–189, 1966.

(SVZJ)	**Malpelo I. (Columbia)**		Volcanic, 846′ (257m.) Barren rock with precipitous slopes and a little scrub in gullies. Seabirds. 1 sp. of lizard.	Inaccessible.	
(WNNJ)	**Galapagos Archipelago (EC.)** (2000)	2966 sq. mi.	Volcanic archipel. of 13 islands, 19 islets & 47 rocks above high water. Dry, 12–48 ins. rain irregular. High with strongly zoned vegetation: *Lower slopes*—xerophytic: arborescent cacti, *Croton & Bursera* 1A17–2A15. *Transition zone*: xerophytic & mesophy. evergreens, some epiphytes & ferns 1A14. *Upper slopes*: mesophy. with *Scalesia, Psidium, Pisonia,* dense undergrowth, epiphytes & ferns. *Miconia* thickets limited to Santa Cruz and San Cristobal 1A15. *Summits*: grassy with *Paspalum conjugatum* & some ferns. Unique endemic fauna & flora, varying from island to island including 13 sp. of Darwin's finches (Geospizidae). Threatened by spread of introduced species, partic. feral domestic animals.	Annexed by Ecuador in 1832 & developed as colony & penal settlement, Naval admin. based on Puerto Banquerizo Moreno (San Cristobal) Coffee, dairying, beef cattle, fruit and fishing for tuna.	National Park decreed in 1934: Isabella, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Cristobal & Floreana islands, but not protected until Darwin Foundation agreement with Government for 100 k² reserve on Santa Cruz in 1963–64. Research Station est. 1964 —15 Scientists. A. Stewart. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Ser. 4, 1: 7–285, 1911. P. Lévêque. Terre et Vie 110 (4): 397–430, 1963. Darwin Foundation Reports. 1964–69. Noticias de Galapagos (UNESCO) Proc. Pacific Sci. Congress 10, 1963. Symp. No. 1, Galapagos Islands; a unique area for scientific investigation Occ. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. No. 44, 15A p. 1963. A. Stewart. Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci. 18(1) 272–339, 1915.
1	Darwin I. (Culpepper)	0.9 sq. mi.	650′, dry forest with *Croton scoluleri* & *Bursera.* 1A14, 1B11a. Sooty tern colony No introduced species.	Difficult landing, no permanent water.	Total protection recommended. List A
2	Wolf I. (Wenman)	1.8 sq. mi.	850′ crater, eroded away on one side. 1A14, 1B11a Marine iguana.	Difficult landing, surrounded by cliffs, no permanent water.	Total protection recommended. List A.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			No introduced species.		
3	Pinta (Abingdon) I.	20 sq. mi.	1900-2500′ cliff bound mesophytic flora on upper slopes, 1500–2500′. Dry zone to S below 450′. Fur seal colony, Galapagos rail. *G. e. abingdoni* now extinct. Seriously overgrazed with feral goats.	No permanent water.	List A.
4	Marchena (Bindloe) I.	45 sq. mi.	800′ caldera with sparse *Opuntia* and *Euphorbia* and extensive bare lava. No introduced animals.	No permanent water.	List A.
5	Genovesa (Tower) I.	4.4 sq. mi.	210′ central crater, nesting place for birds. No introduced animals. 140,000 pairs red-footed booby, also large colonies of white booby, frigate birds, swallow-tailed gull and petrels.	No permanent water.	List A.
6	San Salvador/Santiago (James).	203 sq. mi.	518 m (2900′) spectacular volcanic scenery. Stunted vegetation from sealevel to 1500′, above some mesophytic veg. Tortoise. *G. e. darwini* scarse, Fur seals, *Nesoryzomys*, endemic rodent near extinct. Breeding Flamingoes, Hawaiian Petrels. Feral goats, donkeys & pigs.	Some disturbance from fishing crews. Salt removal from Bahia James area.	Total protection recommended, List A.
	(Islands & rocks around San Salvador.)				
7	Albany I.				
8	Bartolomé I.		Rocky islet.	Noted for scenery.	
9	Bainbridge Rocks		Rocky islet, flamingoes re-	Noted for scenery.	

			corded as nesting at one time.		
10	Beagle islands				
11	Rabida (Jervis) I.	1.9 sq. mi.	700′, *G.e. wallacei*, extinct, still frequented by flamingoes.	No permanent water.	Total protection recommeded.
12	SANTA CRUZ (Indefatigable) ( )	389 sq. mi.	Volcanic, 2835′, 3 veg. zones up to mesophytic. Tall *Opuntia, Jasminocereus,* etc. to S & W. Above: open scrub with *Croton & Maytenus.* Humid forest with *Scalesia & Miconia* low scrub. 1A23, 1A25, 1A14, 1A15, 1B11a, 1K11, *G.e. porteri*—2000–3000marked in main reserve. *Conolophus subscristatus* colonies on W. coast. *Lasiurus brachyotis,* and *L. einereus,* endemicbats, also found elsewhere. Feral goats, donkeys, cattle, pigs, rats, mice, cats.	Settlement to South and South Central areas. Plantations in humid forest areas with much felling of timber to give open parkland.	National Park area of 100km² designated in 1964. Existing tortoise reserve of 16,340 Ha in S. and SW, recommendations for further reserve at "Los Negritos". Bahia de Tortuga & a further site on the uninhabited W. coast should be designated as reserves.
	(Islands and rocks around Santa Cruz)				
13	Daphne I.		Seabird and sealion colonies.		Total protection recommended.
14	N. Seymour I.	1sq.mi.	500′, seabird and sealion colonies and land iguana.		Total protection recommended.
15	BALTRA (S. Seymour) I. ( )		A few sealions.	Taken over since war as an airbase and permanently inhabited.	Exclusion from National Park recommended.
16	Gordon Rocks				
17	Plaza I.		Seabird and sealion colonies and land iguanas.	Easy access.	Total protection recommended.
18	Nameless I.				
19	Pinzon (Duncan) I.	7.1 sq. mi.	Small dry island, 1502′, with *Croton* and endemic *Scalesia baurii.*		Protection and control area vital for tortoise survival. List A.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			Amblyrhynchus cristatus. *G.e. ephippium* (98 indiv. marked) becoming rare because of destruction of eggs and young by introduced rats.		
20	Eden I.		Seabird and sealion colonies.		Total protection recommended.
21	Guy Fawkes Isl.		Seabird and sealion colonies.		Total protection recommended.
22	Santa Fe (Barrington) I.	7.5 sq. mi.	900′, with xerophytic vegetation: *Opuntia* and *Bursera.* *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* sp. *Conolophus pallidus,* and one endemic rodent: *Orzysomys baurii.* Feral goats.	No permanent water.	Total protection recommended.
23	SAN CRISTOBAL (Chatham) I. ( )	195 sq. mi.	2490′, with dry vegetation, transition zone and grassy summit area, considerable *Psidium* scrub. *G.e. chathamensis* surviving in restricted area to north, colony of 69 marked individuals. Endemic mocking bird, *Nesomimus,* Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus,* and various lizards. also *A. cristatus mertensi.* Feral goats, donkeys, pigs, rats, cats, mice and horses.	Permanent settlement, admin. centre for colony. N. and E. areas arid and unsettled. Extensive plantations, grazing on upper slopes.	Protection for unsettled areas in North and East.
	(Islands and rocks around San Cristobal)				
24	Dalrymple rock				
25	Kicker Rock				
26	Este rock				
27	Whale rock				

28	Espanola (Hood) I.	18 sq. mi.	650′, *Prosopis juliflora*, dominant at most altitudes; *G.e. hoodensis* on verge of extinction, only 6 individuals found and marked, largely due to food competition and change of habitat brought about by introduced goats. 1A19, 2A15, Only known nesting site in world of *Diomedea irrorata*. Large colonies of seabirds: boobies, frigate birds and endemic gull, mockingbird, lava lizard and marine iguana are unique.		Total protection recommended. List A.
29	Lobos rock				
30	Gardner I.	0.2 sq. mi.	No introduced species.		
31	SANTA MARIA (Floreana, Charles) ( )	64 sq. mi.	2100′, central plateau at 1000′ with 14 volc. cones. Vegetation in all zones, incl. lava flows with *Bursera* and *Scalesia*, also some Mangrove swamp. Flamingo colony near Punta Cormorant on N. coast. Feral goats, donkeys, pigs, cattle, rats, mice and cats.	Permanently settled.	Salt lagoon at Punta Cormorant recommended for conservation to safeguard Flamingo colony.
	(Islands around Santa Maria)				
32	Onslow Isl.				
33	Champion I.		No introduced species.		List A.
34	Enderby I.		No introduced species.		Some protection recommended.
35	Caldwell I.		No introduced species.		Some protection recommended.
36	Gardner I.		No introduced species.		Total protection recommended. List A.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
37	Watson I.				
38	ISABELA (Albemarle) I. ( )	2249 sq. mi.	5600′, with 5 large volcanoes, all still active. Complete series of vegetation belts including much humid forest *Scalesia* forests (*S. microcephala* and *S. cordata*) in upland areas, 5 distinct tortoise subspecies: *G.e. becki, microphytes* and *vandenburghi* N. of Istmo de Perry, *G.e. güntheri* and *vicina* in S. Isabela. Breeding island for endemic Cormorant, and Galapagos Penguin. Colonies of marine iguana and fur seal. Feral goats, donkeys, cattle, pigs, rats, cats, dogs.	Settled by colonists, possible threat of extension of settlement into important tortoise areas.	Wolf, Darwin and Alcedo Volcanoes recommended as Tortoise reserve. Further reserves recommended in Cerro Azul and Santo Tomas areas.
	(Islands around Isabela)				
39	Tortuga (Brattle)		275′, top of tuff volcano with crescentic shape. No introduced species, untouched biotic communities.	Landing only possible in calm weather.	Some degree of protection recommended.
40	Burra Rock				
41	Crossman I.		Untouched biotic communities.		Some degree of protection recommended.
42	Blanca Rock				
43	Cowley I.				
44	Redonda Rock		220′		
45	Fernandina(Narborough)	245 sq. mi.	4902′ single active cone with collapsed caldera. Outstanding volcanic scenery. *G.e. phantastica* probably still in existence. Important populations of Ga-	Last remaining untouched island of the archipelago still close to virgin state.	Total protection recommended. List A.

			lapagos Penguin (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) Flightless Cormorant (*Nannopterum harrisi*) Marine Iguana (*A. cristatus cristatus*) & Land Iguana (*Conolophus subcristatus*) also native rodent (*Oryzomys*) 3B-15, 3B22, 1B21b and 1K23.		
(WRRJ)	**Islas de los Desventurados (Chile)**				
1	San Ambrosio		High basalt block, 1570′ (450 m) perpendicular cliffs and no beach. Summit tableland with some ravines but not deeply eroded. 19 sp. of flowering plant recorded of which 12 are endemic.	Rarely visited, difficult landing; Some guano present.	C. Skottsberg, *et al.* The Natural History of Juan Fernandez and Easter I. 3 Vol. 1920–56.
2	San Felix		Volcanic, 180 m. (630′) dry, with open desert like vegetation of 7 species, 3 of which are also found on San Ambrosio.	Relatively easier access.	I. Johnston, J. Arnold Arboretum 16:440–447, 1935.
3	Gonzales Rock		Rock joined to San Felix by reef.	Inaccessible.	
(WRVJ)	**Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile)**		Precipitous volcanic islands, subtrop. oceanic with up to 1000 mm. rain, 195 sp. vascular plants.		C. Skottsberg, *et al.* The Natural History of Juan Fernandez and Easter I. 3 Vols. (Uppsala) 1920–56.
1	MASATIERRA ( )	88 sq. km	High, deeply dissected volcanic ridge 3040′ (930 m) with strongly altitudinal zoned vegetation, lower slopes cleared and invaded by *Acaena* and *Aristotelia maqui* forming-thickets, 600–700′-temperate evergreen forest with abundant ferns incl. *Myrceugenia fernandeziana*. Higher slopes with tree ferns incl. *Thyrsopteris elegans*.	Small chilean settlement with cattle, sheep rearing and crayfish industry. Lower slopes cleared.	Designated as National Park in 1935 but not included in UN List.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			Above: cloud forest and alpine meadow: IA13a. *Gunnera* at bottoms and sides of ravines. Many endemic species including extinct Sandalwood and threatened palm *Juania australis*. Feral goats, many introduced species.		
2	Masafuera	57.6 sq. km.	High, 5413′ (1000 m) volcanic ridge with deep gullies & perpendicular cliffs. Cliffs with grassland, forest to 1000–2000′, grading into stunted cloud forest, tree ferns and alpine grasslands at summits. Possibly includes remaining specimens of *Juania australis*. *Gunnera* in ravines. Feral goats, some introduced species on lower slopes.	Formerly a Chilean convict settlement, now abandoned.	
3	St Clara	2.5 sq. km.	Small waterless islet, volcanic, 375 m, 1227′. Mainly grassland communities.		

2. Polynesian Islands

Name of Group	287 Islands/Atolls +	—	?	Total
Easter I.	1	1		2
Pitcairn	1	1	2	4
Gambier Is.	4		7	11
Tuamotu Is.	41		35	76
Marquesas	6	2	5	13
Austral & Rapa	5	1	1	7
Society	13		1	14
Cook Is.	13	2		15
Niue	1			1
Tonga	36	1	38	75
Samoa	9	1	1	11
Wallis & Futuna	2		1	3
Tokelau	3			3
Ellice	9			9
Canton & Enderbury		2		2
Phoenix Is.		1	5	6
Equatorial (Line) Is.	3	1	10	14
Hawaii	8	5	8	21

+ = Known to be inhabited
— = Known to be uninhabited
? = Status doubtful

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
WREJ	**Easter I. & Sala-y-Gomez (Chile)**				
1	Sala-y-Gomez		Volcanic, 2 hills of bare rock joined by a narrow isthmus, 98′ (29 m.)		
2	EASTER I. (1,200)	63.9 sq.mi.	High, volcanic, 1969′, windy. Mainly *Sporobolus africanus* grasslands, 1M11, 1M12. Interesting peat bog in Rano Kao crater: outer swamp with *Polygonum* and *Scirpus* surrounding 'turf' of endemic moss *Campylopus turficola*, 1L12, 101?.	Important archaeological site Island completely grazed over.	C. Skottsberg, 'Natural History of Juan Fernandez & Easter I' 1920–56, 3 vols.
WRIJ	**Pitcairn Island District (UK)**				
1	Ducie atoll	0.3 sq.mi.	Low, 12′ (3.6 m.) coral atoll with lagoon. Partly wooded	Remote and rarely visited.	List A. Very little information, Naut. Mag. 1:171, 1832.
2	Henderson I.	11–12 sq.mi.	Elevated coral atoll, 100′ (30 m.) with fringing reef undercut precip. cliffs, flat top with deeply pitted surface, no running water . Densely wooded with 18 tree sp. incl. endemic *Santalum hendersonensis*. *Pisonia*, *Peperomia* & *Nephrolepis* abundant. 55 sp. Angiosperms of which 10 are endemic incl. *Bidens hendersonensis*.	Visited by Pitcairn islanders for *Thespesia* and *Santalum* wood. Otherwise not altered by man. Few coconuts & citrus planted by Pitcairn Islanders at landing place. Relatively inaccessible, landing difficult.	List A. H. St John & W.R. Philipson, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Z. Bot. 1(14):175–194, 1962. Not adequately studied.
3	PITCAIRN (87)	1,200 acres	High volcanic, 1000′ (304 m.) rich deep soil, 80″ rain p. a. Temp. 65–82°F. Luxuriant evergreen vegetation. Feral goats, introduced plants, incl. *Lantana*.	Settled in 1780 by Bounty mutineers, community moved to Norfolk I. 1856 but some returned to Pitcairn in 1858. Small farming community with cultivated areas in center & S. Some reafforestation begun in 1964.	

4	Oeno atoll	1/4 sq.mi.	Low coral atoll, 12′ (3.6 m.) with typical atoll vegetation, 1A15, 1B14a/b, 1A16b.	Largely undisturbed though some coconuts have been planted. Visited occasionally by Pitcairn islanders.	List A. H. St John & W. R. Phillipson, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. 2. 88(3): 401–403, 1960.
	Gambier Islands (Mangareva) (Fr)				
1	Timoe (Temoe) Atoll		Low coral atoll, 6′ (1.8m.) with lagoon enclosed by reef 100 yds wide. Coconuts, 1A16b. Some native veg.?	Sporadic occupation up to 1838. Visited occasionally for copra harvesting.	F. R. Fosberg *In* C. Skottsberg, Reports of Standing Committee for Protection of Nature. 6th Pac. Sci. Cong. Proc. 4: 499–566, 1940. L. G. Seurat, 8p. Papeete, 1903. Very little information
	(Mangareva Group)		Barrier reef surrounding a group of volcanic islands.		
2	MANGAREVA I. (700)	5 sq. mi.	High volcanic, 1447′ with *Miscanthus* cover over most areas, 1L22, and some 1111. 80″ rain p.a. Scanty flora. No native mammals, Polynesian rat introduced.	Already inhabited before 16th Century. Cultivation of coffee bananas and vegetables.	Scientific work in progress (Publication of results in 2 years time).
3	Aukena I.	0.5 sq.mi.	Volcanic, rugged, 650′ (198m.) 1L22.	Coconut plantations visited.	
4	AKAMARU I. (2)	0.7 sq.mi.	Volcanic, rugged, 797′ (243m.) 1L22.	Coconut plantations visited.	
	(S. lagoon islets)				
5	Manui		Volcanic, introduced rabbits	Visited for bird hunting.	
6	Kamaka		Volcanic.		
7	Makaroa		Volcanic.	Visited for fishing & cultivation.	
8	Tarauruoa		Low coral island with coconuts 1A16b.		
	Totegegie		Low coral island, no *Cocos*	Aerodrome.	
9	AGAKAUITAI I. (2)		1L22, volcanic, 479′.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
10	TARAVAI I. (12)	2.2 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 797′, 1L22.	In process of total depopulation.	
WQPJ	**Tuamotu Archipelago (Fr.)**		76 islands, all low coral except Makatea. Hot and wet, within hurricane belt, water scarce. Thin scanty soils Flora: *Pandanus, Pisonia & Cordia* with *Morinda* and *Guettarda* in *Cocos* groves, 1A16b, 1A15. Shoreline veg. with *Tournefortia, Scaevola* and *Ipomoea,* some mangroves along lagoon shores. Introduced dogs, cats & rats also poultry, all feral. S. Tuamotus: *Pisonia* rare due to felling, no mangroves known.	Coconuts and Pandanus staple crops, some taro cultivation but formerly more widespread. Fishing and pearl shell.	Various papers by G.Ranson, Aubert de la Rue and others, mainly on geology of atolls rather than biology. G. Ranson, Cahiers Pacifique 1:15–36, 1958. G. Ranson, Geographia 25: 34–35, 1953.
1	Morane Atoll		Enclosed lagoon, 3 islets with *Pandanus* and Coconuts 1A-16b.		
2	Maria Atoll		Enclosed lagoon with *Pandanus* and Coconuts 1A16b.	Coconut plantation visited occasionally.	
3	S. Marutea Atoll		11 miles long with shrub covered islets and coconuts. 1A-16b, 1B14a/b.	Pearl lagoon, occasionally inhabited, fish poisonous.	L. G. Seurat, 18 p. Papeete, 1903. Scientific work in progress.
4	Maturei vavao Atoll		Low and well-wooded with enclosed lagoon.	Very young coconut plantations.	Scientific work in progress.
5	Tenarunga Atoll		Low and well-wooded, enclosed lagoon.		
6	Vahanga Atoll		Low and well-wooded, enclosed lagoon.	Coconuts planted in 1922.	
7	Tenaroa Atoll		Low and well-wooded, enclosed lagoon.		
8	Fangataufa		Oblong atoll, some coconut	Observation post for proposed	Scientific work in progress.

			plantations before nuclear experiments, now none.	French nuclear tests, Airport. Test site.	
9	Mururoa		18 islets, well wooded.	French nuclear test site. Coconut plantations. Airport.	Publication, in press, Cahiers Pacifique.
10	Tematangi Atoll		Low with enclosed lagoon.	Used for pearl fishing, occasionally occupied, important coconut plantation.	
11	TUREIA Atoll (+)		Low, wooded with enclosed lagoon.	Difficult landing.	Scientific work in progress.
12	Vanavana Atoll		Narrow strip of land enclosing lagoon, well wooded.	Visited for copra collection.	
13	Nukutipipi Atoll		Well wooded.		
14	Anuanurunga Atoll		4 islets on reef, 1A16b.	Coconuts planted.	
15	ANUANURARO ( )				
16	HEREHERETUE Atoll (+)		No entrance to lagoon.		
17	REAO Atoll (400)		Narrow atoll and enclosed lagoon.	Leprosarium established, 1936 but no longer functioning.	Scientific work in progress.
18	PUKARUHA Atoll (+)		Enclosed lagoon, wooded to N. W. side, bare to S.E.		Scientific work in progress.
19	TATAKOTO Atoll (+)		Low with enclosed lagoon, N. part well wooded.		
20	PINKAKI Atoll (+)		3 well wooded islets to N.W. of reef.		
21	NUKUTAVAKE I. (+)		Coral I. with no lagoon well wooded.		Scientific work in progress.
22	VAIRAATEA (+)		2 islands joined by barrier reef, 1A16b.	Coconuts and *Pandanus*, few inhabitants.	Publication in process of distribution in Cahiers Pacifique.
23	VAHITAHI (+) Atoll		Long atoll with enclosed lagoon, W. wooded, E. bare 1A16b.	Copra production.	Scientific work in progress.
24	Akiaki I.		Small round island without	Coconuts, visited occasionally	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			lagoon, well wooded, 1A16b.	For copra harvest.	
25	Ahunui		Well wooded with enclosed lagoon.		
26	Paraoa (Gloucester)		Enclosed lagoon, well wooded.	Good pearl fishing lagoon, visited occasionally for copra and turtles.	Request for information recommended.
27	Manuhangi		Enclosed lagoon, well wooded.		
28	Nengonengo Atoll		Nearly circular atoll.	Pearl rich lagoon, privately owned coconut plantations.	
29	HAO Atoll (1000±)		Well wooded.	Good pearl fishing lagoon, damage from hurricane in 1903. Jet airstrip built for use in French nuclear test programme. Important coconut plantations.	Scientific work in progress.
30	AMANU (+) Atoll		Well wooded.		
31	Ravahere Atoll		Enclosed lagoon.	Difficult landing.	
32	MAROKAU (+)			Pearl fishing lagoon village damaged in 1903 hurricane.	
33	Reitoru Atoll		Enclosed lagoon.		
34	Haraiki				
35	HIKUERU Atoll (1000)		Well wooded to N. 1A16b.	Pearl shell center with seasonal population. Coconut growing . Some damage in 1903 hurricane.	G. Ranson, Cahiers Pacifique 1:15–36, 1958.
36	Tekokota Atoll		Enclosed lagoon.		
37	Tauere				
38	Rekareka Atoll		No entrance to lagoon, no fresh water available.	Inhabited?	

39	N. Marutea Atoll		Submerged barrier reef.	Few huts but no permanent inhabitants.	
40	NIHIRU Atoll (+)		Well wooded circular atoll with enclosed lagoon.		
41	Pukapuka Atoll		No navigable passage into lagoon, wooded with rel. deep soil and large trees, very shallow lagoon (less than 5m).	No permanent inhabitants, visited from Fangahina.	L. G. Seurat, 11 p. Papeete, 1904; Scientific work in progress.
42	FAKAHINA (Fangahina) Atoll (+)		Well wooded with many palms 1A16b.	Archaeological sites present.	L. G. Seurat, 11 p. Papeete, 1904.
43	MAKEMO (+)		Well wooded to north.	Pearl fishing lagoon.	
44	KATIU (+)		Low, vegetation covered.		
45	Hiti Atoll		No entrance to lagoon.		
46	Tuanake		Small boat entrance only to lagoon.		
47	Tepoto (Eliza) Atoll		Small boat entrance only to lagoon.		
48	Motutunga Atoll			Inhabited only part of year.	
49	Tahanea Atoll		3 passes into lagoon, well wooded, 1A16b.	Copra growing, visited only occasionally.	
50	ANAA (600) Atoll		11 islets, wooded & fertile with enclosed lagoon 1A16b.	Intensively cultivated incl. coconuts, taro and bananas Base for French nuclear test programme in Pacific.	
51	ANGATAU (Fangatau) Atoll (+)		No passage into lagoon, loose sandy soil, rel. deep & abundant vegetation incl. grasses, coconuts and ferns 1A16b.	Ruins of ancient Marae & temple. Coconut plantations, formerly Taro cultivation.	L. G. Seurat, 11 p. Papeete, 1904.
52	NAPUKA (+) Atoll		Irregular shaped atoll with enclosed lagoon, coral sand soil, trees include *Pisonia Pandanus, Morinda, Cordia* also *Portulaca* along shore 1A16b, 1A15.	Coconut plantations, (Name indicates *Pisonia* trees).	
53	TEPOTO I. (+)	1 mi. diam.	No lagoon but central depression, circular, 15′ 1A16b.	Copra growing.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
54	TAKUME (+)		Heavily wooded, 1A16b.	Copra growing & pearl fishery	
55	RAROIA Atoll (124)	9 sq.km.	Oval atoll with many islets around lagoon, 6′. 334 Ha. of *Guettarda speciosa, Tournefortia, Pemphis* & *Pandanus* Hot & dry. 1A16b. 30 native plant species.	Total vegetated area of 587 Ha. of which 587 Ha. is *Cocos* plantations, formerly taro cultivation also.	S.I.M. Report No. 20 on Raroia atoll expedition, also natural history reports in Atoll Res. Bull. B. Danielsson, Work & Life on Raroia. 244 p. 1956.
56	TAENGA ( )		Southern reef awash, well wooded on N. side.		
57	FAAITE Atoll (+)		Lightly wooded.		
58	FAKAREVA Atoll (+)		Rectangular atoll with islets confined to E. of lagoon. well wooded with coconuts, 1A16b.	Coconut plantations, Former administrative center.	
59	RARAKA Atoll (+)		Circular.		
60	TAIARO Atoll (+)		Small circular atoll with enclosed lagoon wooded with *Cocos* etc. 1A16b.	Privately owned coconut plantation.	
61	KAUEHI Atoll (+)		Circular.		
62	Aratika Atoll		Triangular atoll, north part well wooded.	Not permanently occupied.	
63	Toua			Occasionally inhabited.	
64	NIAU Atoll (+)		26′ (5 m) elliptical atoll with completely enclosed lagoon & fringing reef, narrow swamp inside lagoon shore, 1A16b.	Some phosphates present. Highly cultivated: coconuts, breadfruit, bananas and citrus.	
65	KAUKURA Atoll (+)		Narrow pass into lagoon.	Pearl fishing lagoon, badly damaged in 1878 hurricane.	
66	APATAKI Atoll (+)			Administrative center Pearl fishing lagoon.	
67	ARUTUA Atoll (+)		Circular, wooded to N. side 1A16b.	Copra and pearl fishing.	
68	TIKEI I. (+)		Small low, 10′, (3 m.) coral	Privately owned plantation.	

			island with fringing reef. Well wooded, 1A16b.		
69	TAKAROA (+) Atoll		1A16b.	Pearl fishing lagoon.	
70	TAKAPOTO (+) Atoll			Pearl fishing lagoon.	
71	MANIHI Atoll (+)		Shoaly lagoon.	Very productive, coconut & pearl shell fishing.	
72	Ahe		Well wooded.	Inhabited at certain seasons, village site.	
73	MAKATEA I. (1500?)	28 sq.km.	Raised atoll (110.61 m) 230′ cliff bound with fringing reef, terraced with central hollow. Hot and humid. Karstic surface. Limited flora, very little or no native species remaining, beaches: *Hibiscus, Cocos*, etc. cliff-foot: *Pandanus, Morinda, Calophyllum* & *Thespesia*, extreme N.: *Barringtonia asiatica* forest.	Phosphates now worked out but installations remain. Most of labor force imported from Austral Is. have now returned leaving small indigenous population (Labor force numbered ±700)	E. Aubert de la Rué. Bull Lab. de Geol. Min. Geophys. et du Musée Geol. Univ. Lausanne 151:1–18, 1964. G. P. Wilder, B.P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 120, 1934.
74	RANGIROA Atoll (350)	633 sq. metres	Atoll with 241 islands, narrow reef. Leeward rim: dunes with *Pandanus* & *Tournefortia*, Uncult. Is.: *Guettarda* forest with *Suviana* & *Pemphis* on seaward beach crest, not much *Morinda*. Cultivated Is.: *Tornefortia, Guettarda* + occ. *Pandanus* between beach & plantation also *Guettarda* & *Morinda* + *Euphorbia atoto* in plantations.	Coconut plantations and important pearl fishery, airstrip.	D. R. Stoddart, & M.-H. Sachet, Atoll Res. Bull. 125: 1–44, 1969.
75	TIKAHAU Atoll (+)		Circular, 1A16b.	Very productive, yams and coconuts.	
76	Matahiva Atoll		Circular.	Visited occasionally from Tikahau.	
WMRJ	**Marquesas Islands (Fr.)**		High volcanic islands without barrier reefs, variable rainfall		M.-H. Sachet, Cahiers Pacifique 9:11–13, 1966.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			3 altitudinal veg. zones: shore-1000–1500′ forest with many introduced species. 1500′–2000′: *Hibiscus sp., Cordyline terminalis* with *Gleichenia & Paspalum.* 2000′–2500′ Moss Forest. Endemic birds, incl. parrots, swallow, & cuckoo.		M.-H. Sachet, Am. Phil. Soc. Yearbook 1955: 349–352, 1966. M. Edelstan Jardin 'Essai sur l'histoire naturelle de l'archipel des Marquises' Paris, 1862. 100 p. (Mem. Soc. Imp. des Sciences Nar. de Cherbourg 6: 1858.) T. Heyerdahl. 'Reports of the Standing Committee on Protection of Native. . . .' 6th Pac. Proc. Sci. Cong. 4: 543–545, 1940. A. M. Adamson, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 159, 1939.
1	(Coral island ??)		Reported as a bank of volc. material with low shrubs, tussock grass & seabirds.		
2	Hatutu I.	7 sq.mi.	High, 1380′ (420m.), volcanic waterless with tussock grass & shrubs seabirds.	Some signs of former occupation.	
3	Eiao I.	20 sq.mi.	High, 2000′ (609m.), volcanic subject to periodic drought Feral sheep, pigs and have apparently devastated island vegetation.	Important archaeological site. Coconut plantation at one time along S.E. coast.	
4	Motu Iti		3 low barren dry islets.		
5	NUKUHIVA I. (+)	130 sq.mi.	High, 3,890′ (1185m.) volcanic and wet, all veg. zones represented, 1A13.		
6	UAHUKA I. (+)	30 sq.mi.	High, volcanic, 2805′ (855m.) 1A13.	Archaeological remains.	
7	UAPOU I. (+)	40 sq.mi.	High, 4040′ (1231m.) volcanic cone with scrubby vegetation & cloud forest at summit. 1A13, feral donkeys.		

8	Motuoa I.		Flat topped islet, grassy & covered with seabirds 1M11a, 1M23.		
9	Fatuuka I.	0.5 sq.mi.	Dry rocky islet, flat, with much barc rock, 1180′. *Pisonia* grove, frigate birds, boobies & terns.		
10	HIVAOA I. (+)	93 sq.mi.	High, 4130′, volcanic, wet rugged 1A13, 1A14, 1M23?		
11	TAHUATA I. (500)	20 sq.mi.	High, 3280′ (999m.) volcanic, wet. Several endemic plants incl. genus *Lebronnesia* 2A11, 2B11?		
12	Motane (Mohotani) I.	6 sq.mi.	1,700′, dry, Interesting terrestrial. flora, Central part with *Pisonia*, *Cordia* and *Thespesia* forest Tall grass over S. N.: barren waste through overgrazing by feral sheep 1A15, 1L14.		
13	Thomasset reef (Ariane Rock)		Isolated rocky islet.		
14	FATUHIVA I. (300)	30 sq.mi.	High, 3670′ (1118 m.) volc. eroded cone, half left, wet with low level cloud, west side wetter than E. Meagre vegetation. Moss forest to W. of divide Deforestation to E. feral goats. 1A13, 1A14 Pigs, cats, cattle, horses.		
WQQJ	**Austral Islands & Rapa (FR)**				F. R. Fosbery *In* C. Skottsberg, Reports of Standing Committee on Protection of Nature.... 6th Pac. Sci. Cong. Proc., 4:519–522, 1940. L. J. Chubb, Q. J. Geol. Soc. London 83(2):291–316, 1927.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
1	Marotiri Is. (Bass Is.)	0.1 sq.mi.	9 volcanic rock pinnacle, 346′ (105 m.) without vegetation, 3C11?		
2	RAPA I. (+)	8.5 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 2077′ (633m.) temperate and moist. No reef, stunted flora. Grassland with tree ferns & epiphytes on upper slopes. Many endemics incl. now extinct sandalwood. 1A13, 1A14, 1A15. Feral goats, horses & rats.	Ancient forts present, Burning of vegetation carried out by islanders. Small lignite deposit present. Pure polynesian population Cultivation of coffee, citrus-fruit & taro, also potatoes.	Mts. Motu & Perahu plus other inaccessible peaks recommended as conservation areas. Scientific work in progress.
3	RAIVAVAE I. (770)	8 sq. mi.	High volcanic island with barrier reef & reef islets 1434′ (436 m.). Tree covered, 1A14, 1A16b, 1L22. Several important endemic plants. Feral goats, pigs, cattle, horses & rats.	Important archaeological sites include old temples and large statues. Coffee & copra cultivation.	Higher areas recommended as conservation areas. Scientific work in progress.
4	TUBUAI I. (980)	19 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1309′ (399 m.) surrounded by barrier reef with 7 islets: 4 well wooded with *Casuarina* & *Cocos* & three sandbanks. Lower slopes densely wooded higher: grasslands & fern brakes. 150 sp. flowering plant. Feral goats, pigs, cattle, horses & rats.	Taro cultivation of swampy area. Copra growing, citrus fruit, coffee, very fertile.	
5	RURUTU I. (1280)	12 sq.mi. (8,500 acres)	High volcanic, 1300′ (396 m.) but also some elevated reef limestone (makatea) which is wooded. 1A14, 1A16b, 1L1A, 1I11. Feral goats and cattle, etc.	Most of endemic forest burnt. Taro cultivation, also vanilla growing & coffee.	Interesting vegetation on 'makatea' a possible site for conservation.

			Upper slopes with grassland & fern brakes, wooded ravines.		
6	RIMATARA I. (800)	7 sq.mi.	Low, 315′ (95 m.) volcanic and 'makatea'. 1A14, 1A16b. Fringing reef. Feral rats & goats (?)	Taro, bananas & citrus cultivation.	
7	Maria (Hull) Atoli	0.5 sq.mi.	Atoll of 4 islets on triangular reef, shallow lagoon dense atoll forest with coconuts & pandanus. 1A16b, 1A14?	Leased to Lever's in 1902. Used for fishing & copra gathering. Used at one time as a criminal colony.	F. R. Fosberg, & H. St. John, Rev. Sci. Bourbonnais 1951: 1–9, 1952.
WQOJ	**Society Islands (FR)**				P. O'Reilly & E. Reitman, Bibliog. de Tahiti et de la Polynesie Francaise. Paris. 1967. 1046 p. H. Papy. Ann. Biol. 29:539–542, 1953 also Trans. Lab. Forest. Toulouse. 1954. F. R. Fosberg *In* C. Skottsberg, 'Reports of Standing Committee for Nature Protection' 6th Pac. Sci. Cong. Proc. 4:517–518, 1940. W. A. Setchell. Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. 11, 1, 1926. L. G. Seurat, Tahiti et les établissements français de l'oceanie, 127 p. Paris, 1906.
1	Meetia (Mehetia) I.		High, volcanic cone 1427′ (433 m.) with fringing reef & no lagoon. Patches of reef limestone. 1A14?, 1A16b. Feral goats and pigs.	Archaeological sites, limited settlement formerly to S & SE query still present.	Land over 500′ recommended for some degree of protection.
2	TAHITI I. (50,000).	386 sq.mi. 1042 sq.mi.	High volcanic, twin cones 7339′(2237m.) and 4341′(1323 m.). Very dissected with great amount of relief. Wet. Barrier reef.	Archaeological sites of importance. Airport.	Botanical garden on Motuovini. Scientific work in progress.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			1A13, 1A14, 1A16b. Danger of rapid erosion due to available relief. Feral cattle, rats, goats & pigs.		
3	TETIAROA Atoll (+)	1600 acres	Atoll with 13 islets round enclosed lagoon. 1A16b.	Privately owned coconut plantations, lagoon formerly a pearl shell fishery.	
4	MOOREA I. (3,528)	51 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 3975′ (1121m.) Barrier reef, not so deeply dissected as Tahiti. 1A13, 1A14, 1A16b.	Vegetation profoundly disturbed by man's activities.	Applied studies in progress.
5	MAIAO (TAPUAEMANU) I. (160)	6 sq.mi. (2100 acres)	Volcanic ridge (167 m.) 550′ flanked by coral flats & barrier reef with 7 islets. 2 swamps, upper slopes with bracken (fern brake) 1A16b.	Coconut plantation, Crabs from lagoon exploited for Papeete market.	L. J. Chubb & W. C. Smith, Q. J. Geol. Soc. London 83:342–345, 1927.
6	HUAHINE (2500)	30 sq.mi.	Twin islands, Huahine Nui & Huahine Iti, volcanic, 1427′ (435m.) & 1497′ (456m.) Barrier reef raised at N. to form cultivated terrace 1A14, 1A-167. Two lakes with interesting faunas, incl. fish & crabs. Feral pigs and fowl.	Interesting archaeological sites include fish traps and unique stilt village. Large plantations of coconuts, bananas, pineapples & vanilla. Taro cultivation.	
7	RAIATEA I. (4818)	78 sq.mi. 238 sq.mi.	High volcanic, (1033m.) 3389 with backbone ridge of 8 peaks, Barrier reef. 1A13,1A14,1A16b. Coastal flats with *Psidium* & *Barringtonia*. Interesting endemic plant species on plateau to N. incl. *Apetahia* & *Kadua*.	Source island for N. Zealand Maori population. Coconuts cultivated around coast & in wider valleys.	Mehani plateau area recommended as Conservation area.
8	TAHAA I. (3310)	38 sq.mi.	High volcanic, (579 m.) 1936′ within same barrier reef as Raiatea I. 1A14, 1A16b.	Small amount of cultivation on coastal flat.	

9	BORABORA I. (2,000) (Pora-Pora)	14.5 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1936′ (579m.) with well developed reef islands on barrier reef. 1A14, 1A16b.	'Rest & recreation' center, US Armed forces in WW II. Intensive cultivation of lower slopes.	Scientific work in progress.
10	TUBAI (Motu Iti) (20)	8 sq.mi.	Atoll with coconuts & many seabirds, 1A16b.	Privately owned coconut plantations.	
11	MAUPITI I. (650)	2 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 698′ (213 m.) with barrier reef with well dev. islands. 1A16b.	Source island for black basalt used for bowls & implements.	
12	MOPIHAA Isl. (Mopelia) (68)	1 sq.mi.	Atoll with many islets. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	A. Guilcher, Cahiers Océanogr. Dec. 1966.
13	FENUAURA (Scilly) Isl. (24)		Atoll. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	
14	MOTUONE (Bellingshausen) (16)		Atoll with 4 islets on triangular reef. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	
WQMJ	**Cook Islands (Indep. N.Z.) (19,250)**	59,321 acres (93 sq.mi.)	2 groups, S: volcanic, N: atolls.	Polynesian (Maori) pop. Admin. as part of N. Zealand since 1901, Fruit growing: citrus, bananas, pineapples, etc. also copra.	
1	MANGAIA (2,097)	27.3 sq.mi. (12,800 acres)	Center of island: low volc. hills, 554′, radially dissected, surrounded by raised limestone ring 1/2–1 mile, wide, 100–300′('makatea'). Swamps at junction of volcanic rock and limestone, no through drainage to coast at surface. 1A14, 1A16b, 1N12.	Main settlement on makatea, pineapple growing on volc. areas. Intensive cultivation.	
2	RAROTONGA (9,895)	25.8 sq.mi. (16,602 acres)	High volcanic, 2110′, with 7+ central summits. Fringing lowland 1/2 mile wide between mountains and shore, inner ring swampy, outer raised limestone, fringing reef present. 1A13, 1A14, 1A16b.	Main settlement coastal, tropical fruit growing. Admin. center.	N. Z. DSIR ionosphere sounding station, also standard seismograph station. T.F. Cheeseman, Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. 6:261–313, 1903. G. P. Wilder. B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 86, 1931.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
3	MAUKE (866)	7.1 sq.mi. (4,552 acres)	Low volcanic, 100′ surrounded by ring of 'makatea', swampy zone between volcanics and limestone, fringing reef. 1A14, 1A16b, 1N13. Well wooded with *Cocos*, also *Calophyllum* and *Thespesia*.	65 acres of citrus fruit, 640 acres of land cleared for peanuts, etc. Usable hardwood timber some experimental cattle rearing.	
4	MITIARO (331)	8.6 sq.mi. (5,500 acres)	Low volcanic core surrounded by 'makatea', central lake and swamp complex. Endemic eel in lake, *Cocos* and 'sandalwood?' 1A16b, 1L12, 1N12.	Small amount of cultivated land available, mainly on volcanic soils.	
5	ATIU (1,404)	10.9 sq.mi. 6,654 acres	Central volcanic plateau, 300′ surrounded by 1 mile wide makatea, junction zone swampy. Fertile volcanic soil and ample water. Low relief. fringing reef. 1A14, 1A16b.	933 acres citrus fruit, 141 acres coffee, experimental farm. Most of settlement on plateau surface.	
6	Takutea I.	0.5 sq.mi. (302 acres)	Low lying, *Cocos* groves liable to flooding, 1A16b. Seabird population.	Uninhabited, no anchorages, visited for copra collection occasionally. Formerly water tank present but this has been destroyed by high seas.	
7	HERVEY Is. (MANUAE) (18)	2.3 sq.mi. (1,524 acres)	Atoll with twin islets: Manuae and Au-o-to. Closed lagoon, almost totally covered by *Cocos* plantation. 1A16b.	1500 acres coconut plantation, 85,000 trees. Formerly privately leased, bought by Co-op.Bank in 1961 but ownership disputed by Aitutake islanders in 1967.	Used as base for eclipse observations in 1965.
8	AITUTAKE (2,904)	7 sq.mi. (4461 acres)	Main island volcanic 450′ with triangular reef surrounding it including 13 reef islets. Large lagoon. Main island fertile, 1A14, 1A16b.	217 acres citrus, also project for banana growing, good airstrip from WW II. Coconuts, tomatoes etc. also grown.	

9	PALMERSTON I. (102)	500 acres (1 sq.mi.)	Atoll with elongated lagoon and 8+ islets. Well wooded with some native vegetation Some occasional damage from hurricanes. 1A14?, 1A16b.	License issued in 1888 to W. Marsters for rights of occupation expired in 1953, all except 10 acres still family land for Marsters descendants.	T. C. Birland, Notornis 11(3): 145–154, 1964.
10	Suvarov Atoll (Suwarrow)	100 acres	Atoll with 25+ islets on diamond shaped reef. Some wet atoll forest remaining, otherwise coconuts etc. Some hurricane damage. Some seabirds, feral chickens on main island, also pigs. 1A14, 1A16b.	Some pearlfishing at one time in lagoon. Coast watching station WW II with shack on main island. Occupied by T. Neale for long periods but at present uninhabited.	List A. Bird Sanctuary T. Neale, 'An Island to Oneself' Collins, 1966. Solar eclipse observed by Japanese scientists in 1958. Considered as 'Atoll for Science' candidate atoll.
11	TONGAREVA (649) (Penrhyn)	3.8 sq.mi. (2432 acres)	Large atoll with many islets. Usual atoll veg: *Cocos* groves with beach communities, 1A16b, 1A14, 1B11a.	Some pearl fishing in lagoon, otherwise copra growing. U.S. Forces airstrip constructed in WW II, still serviceable.	P. H. Buck, B. P. Bishop. Mus. Bull. 92. 225 p., 1932. [Mainly ethnology]. A. Murrary Linton, J. Polynesian Soc. 62:300–307, 1933.
12	MANIHIKI (1,089)	2.0 sq.mi. (1344 acres)	Atoll, triangular with lagoon islets. 2 large islets to N.E. and N.W. south with many smaller islets. Usual atoll veg. 1A16b, 1A14, 1B11a.	Good quality pearl shell & copra, early 19th C. whaling port of call.	L. M. Cranwell, Rec. Auckland Mus. 1:169–171, 1933. P.H. Buck, B.P. Bishop. Mus. Bull. 99, 238 p. 1932 [mainly ethnology].
13	RAKAHANGA (368)	1.55 sq.mi. (1,000 acres)	Atoll, almost enclosed small lagoon, 2 main islets to N. and S. with 7 smaller islets between. Possible remains of native forest, otherwise *Cocos*. 1A14?, 1A16b.	Coconut growing. some attempt to introduce pearl shell but not developed.	P.H. Buck, B.P. Bishop. Mus. Bull. 99:238 p. 1932 [mainly ethnology].
14	NASSAU (113)	0.45 sq.mi. (300 acres)	Atoll without lagoon, oval, flat with few dunes. *Cocos*. 1A16b.	Owned by Pukapuka people, inhabited almost continuously from Pukapuka, copra growing.	
15	PUKAPUKA (800) (Danger)	2.0 sq.mi. (1250 acres)	Triangular atoll with 3 groups of islets as reef apexes. Main islet inhabited, others used for plantations. *Cocos*, some *Pisonia* trees, some hurricane	100 people abducted 1863, different dialect from rest of Cook Is. Copra growing, some banana cultivation. Extensive taro	Motu Kotawa used for solar eclipse observations by Americans, 1958.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			damage. 1A16b, 1A15, 1N12.	pits on main island.	
WQLJ	**NIUE (N. Zealand) (5,199)**	100 sq.mi.	220′ raised coral plateau with terraced margins, deeply weathered. Much of island wooded with secondary growth forming thickets, larger trees incl: *Calophyllum, Hernendia, Morinda* also *Solanum* sp. Limited fauna of fruit bat and native rat. No surface water. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15, 1D13a, 1N13.	Settlement mainly on coast interior uninhabited. 800 acres forest 48,000 acres available for agriculture, 8100 acres unsuitable for cultivation, 400 acres built up/roads. Some reclamation of unsuitable land i.e. scrub and fern land. 275 acres banana plantations, otherwise copra, colocasia and honey.	Possibility of protection of native veg. in rougher areas not suitable for cultivation. T. G. Yuncker, Torreya 42: 121–128, 1942. T. G. Yunker, Flora of Niue, Bull. B.P. Bishop Mus. 178, 126 p., 1943.
WQKJ	**Tonga (Independent) (77,585)**	259 sq.mi.	Scattered group of volcanic and limestone islands. 80°F. mean temp 90–100″ rainfall. 5 main vegetation types: 1. Coastal: *Ipomoea, Lepturus & Scaevola* on beach backed by *Pandanus, Hibiscus, Cordia, Barringtonia & Mangrove* thickets: 2: Swamp with *Cyperus* sp. 3: New volc: *Casuarina.* 4: Lowland forest: *Calophyllum vitense*, etc. 5: Secondary Veg.: grasslands with *Sorghum & Panicum &* scattered trees & shrubs also *Psidium, Lantana & Discranopteris.*	Discovered in 1616, visited by Cook in 1773, mission activties from 1822–1890. Troops stationed WW II. 5 year dev. plan inaugurated 1965. Admin. based on 3 main island groups.	A. H. Maude. Thesis 1965, Aust. Nat. Univ. T. G. Yunker, B. P. Bishop, Mus. Bull. 220, 1959. W. B. Hemsley, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 30: 158–217, 1895. P. A. Snow, A Bibliography of Fiji, Tonga and Rotuma, 418 p. Canberra, 1969.
	NIUAFO'OU (566)	13.41 sq.mi.	Volcanic circular crater with central lake, 853′ (260 m.). cliffbound with 70–100′ cliffs, difficult landing. *Cyperus* swamp area in lake.	7.27 sq. miles cultivated for yams, bananas, plantains, copra etc. very fertile. Eruptions in 1929 and 1946. Evacuation of island in 1946	H. C. Kellers. Smiths. Expl. 1930: 67–76, 1931. C. S. Ramsey & C. P. Plumb, 'Tin Can Island', London, 1939.

			20 bird sp. recorded in 1930 incl. *Megapodus pritchardi*. Hot springs in lake.	to Eua, return of islanders in in 1958.	
2	TAFAHI I. (60)	1.32 sq.mi,	Extinct volcanic cone, 2000′, vegetation covered.	Very difficult landing, one village.	
3	NIUATOPUTAPU I. (1,389)	6 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 350′ but no recent activity. Fringing barrier reef, 1A16b.	Copra plantations: total land area with Tafahi=7.48 sq. mi. of which 5.72 are cultivated.	
4	Fonualei	0.75 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 600′ with breached crater, vegetated ridge to S., barren lava to W. fringing reef.	Erupted in 1846, formerly inhabited from Toku but now abandoned because of danger of further eruptions.	
5	Toku I.		Low flat topped volcano with fringing reef, wooded.	Formerly inhabited but now abandoned due to risk of volcanic eruption.	
	[Vavau Group (13,299)]	47.25 sq.mi.	Large group of limestone islands with many reefs, most islands inhabited or visited for cultivation.	39.03 sq. miles of cultivated land in group.	
6	'UTA VAVAU (9,400)	33.16 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 670′ ,very indented coastline with 300–500′ cliffs. Many reefs. Mainly cultivated but some areas of open grassland with *Sorghum* & *Panicum*, also some swampy areas around village of Tuanuku.	Mainly cultivated.	I. H. Burkill, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 35: 20–65, 1901.
7	KOLOA (200)	0.71 sq.mi.			
8	Faioa				
9	Umana				
10	Kenutu				
11	OKOA (144)	0.17 sq.mi.			
12	OLOIA (78)	0.15 sq.mi.			

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
13	Matana				
14	OFU (212)	0.48 sq.mi.			
15	LAPE (41)	0.55 sq.mi.		Used by Uta Vavau for coconut cultivation.	
16	PANGAIMOTU (549)	3.5 sq.mi.	290′. limestone, well wooded connected by reef to mainland.	Intensively cultivated.	
17	UTUNGAKE (408)	0.75 sq.mi.	290′ raised limestone.		
18	KAPA (677)	2.30 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 315′, cliff bound coast.		
19	TAUNGA (112)	0.25 sq.mi.	Irregular shape, surrounded by reefs.		
20	EUAKAFA	100 acres	270′, flat topped.	Tomb of 17thC. Tongan ruler's wife.	
21	NUAPAPU (349)	1.03 sq.mi.	Flat topped 210′, steep cliffs wooded.		
22	HUNGA (370)	1.85 sq.mi.	245′, sheer cliff coastline.		
23	Fofoa		255′, sheer cliff coastline.		
24	Vaka'eitu	150 acres	Limestone, 200′ flat topped.		
25	OVAKA (179)	0.55 sq.mi.	Steep cliffs, reefbound, wooded.		
26	Late I.	6 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1700′, scrub to S., E., and N. woods to W. cliff bound, pigeons, wild pigs.	Remains of a fort, visited to collect coconuts & bananas.	
27	Kao I. (?)	4.8 sq.mi.	High volcano, 3380′, 2 craters, 1 with freshwater lake, lower slopes wooded.	Abandoned in 19th C. due to threat of eruption, now possibly with a small permanent	

				population reestablished, cultivated.
28	Tofua I. (?)	21.4 sq.mi.	High active volcano, 1600′, S. and SW wooded, feral pigs present.	Depopulated in 1854 due to risk of eruption, ? small permanent population now, some cultivation & collection of coconuts. (Tofua +Kao=22.43 sq. mi. of which 6.91 sq. mi. cultivated).
	[Haapai Group (10,464)]	50.1 sq.mi.	Scattered group of raised limestone islands, 60–90′.	23.54 sq. mi. of settled islands of which 19.25 sq. miles are cultivated.
29	Ofolanga		Low with sandy coast & barrier reef enclosing lagoon.	Visited for fishing.
30	MO'UNGA'ONE (278)	0.52 sq.mi.	Flat topped Limestone, rocky coast but no fringing reef except to SE.	
31	Luahoko			
32	HA'ANO (1248)	2.54 sq.mi.	Limestone, 90′+.	Very high population density.
33	Nukunamu			
34	FOA (1,374)	5.17 sq.mi.	Low cliffs, 1st. 100′+.	Very high population density.
35	LIFUKA (3,220)	4.41 sq.mi.	Limestone, 100′+, low cliffs to East.	Most of island cultivated, very high population density.
36	Uoleva	1 sq.mi.	Limestone, tree covered.	Formerly inhabited.
37	Tatafa		Small islet.	
38	UIHA (996)	2.10 sq.mi.	100′.	Burial ground for Tongan chiefs.
39	Luangahu		Small islet.	
40	LOFANGA (317)	0.56 sq.mi. (360 acres)	Flat topped, with low cliffs and narrow fringing reef wooded, 150′.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
41	Nukupule	8 acres			
42	Meama	5 acres			
43	Niniva	120 acres	Flat topped, wooded.		
44	FOTUHA'A (167)	0.37 sq.mi.	Flat topped, 90′ cliffs, wooded.		
	Fotu-amangai (Kotu and South Haapai Group)				
45	Lekeleka		Small low island.		
46	Fonuaika		Small low island.		
47	Tokulu		Small low island.		
48	HA'AFEVA (531)	0.78 sq.mi.	Flat topped, sandy shore with barrier reef.		
49	MATUKU (104)	0.13 sq.mi.	Low flat topped, wooded.		
50	O'UA (244)	0.38 sq.mi. (240 acres)	Low cliffs and extensive reef.	Oranges cultivated.	
51	TUNGUA (341)	0.63 sq.mi.	Nearly circular, low, flat.		
52	KOTU (154)	0.16 sq.mi.	Flat topped, 50′ cliffs, densely wooded.		
	(Nomuka Group)	3.5 sq.mi.			
53	NOMUKA (800)	2.06 sq.mi. (443 acres)	Coral limestone, 166′, with narrow fringing reef, salt water lagoon 4–5′ deep with some *Cyperus*. 1A16b.	Well cultivated with many coconut palms.	
54	Nomukaiki		Small islet, volc/limestone, 147′ with many reefs around.	Uninhabited, ? visited from Nomuka.	
55	Nukutula				

56	Meama				
57	Nukufaiau				
58	Mangoiki				
59	MANGO (119)	0.31 sq.mi.	Volcanic/limestone, up to 140′.		
60	FONOIFUA (75)	0.17 sq.mi. (40 acres)	Low island with 60′ cliffs, max. ht. 67′.	Relatively small population.	
61	Tanoa I.		57′.		
62	Fetokopunga				
63	Telekivava'u		Low, flat, wooded.	Uninhabited, ? visited.	
64	Latona		Low, flat, wooded.	Good landing places.	
65	Telekitonga		Low, flat, wooded.	Uninhabited, ? visited.	
66	Tonumea	30 acres	138′, thickly wooded.		
67	Kelefesia	30 acres	Limestone / volcanic, 123′ wooded.	Uninhabited, ? visited.	
68	Fonuafo'ou I. (Falcon I.)	? variable	Active volcano varying in size from 150–360′ pumice island in 1885, 1896, 1927 & 1955 to completely submerged shoal as at present, maximum size recorded: 360′ high and 1 1/2 miles long in 1927.		F. R. Charlton, Geog. J. 98: 33–34, 1941.
69	Hunga Tonga	0.15 sq.mi.	Low volcanic, steep cliffs rising to 490′.	No anchorage, possibly some phosphate.	
70	Hunga Ha'apai	0.25 sq.mi.	Low volcanic, 400′ ridge with West side grassy with sparse bushes & a few coconut trees.	Possibly some phosphate present.	
	[Tongatapu group]	100.37 sq.mi.		100.37 sq. mi. total in group of which 86.56 sq. mi. are cultivated.	
71	ATATA (107)	0.20 sq.mi. (130 acres)	Wooded.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
72	'EUA-IKI (105)	0.41 sq.mi. (260 acres)	180′.	Former pilot station but landing difficult.	
73	TONGATAPU I. (48,485)	99.24 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 270′, generally low relief, average 100′. Lake complex in N. center of island with some *Cyperus* swamp. N. shore low lying with offshore reefs & islets S. shore, cliffbound with precipitous cliffs covered with trees & scrub above wavecut platform of cemented limestone with blowholes. Central area with some open grassland with *Panicum* & *Sorghum* forming secondary growth. 1A16b, 1A15, 1B1b, 1L11, 1L12.		
74	EUA (1,925)	33.9 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1078′ with 2 parallel ridged and terrace series on East coast. E. ridge: *Calophyllum vitense* & *Eilatostachys falcata*, summit with grassland and semi wild horses, some recent invasion of grassland by *Lantana*, *Psidium* & *Dicranopteris*. Highest areas to N. & SW with *Alphitonia ziziphoides* & *Rhus taitensis*. Central valley; 170′, dense brush & trees with deep ravine with tree ferns & lianas.	18.18 sq. miles cultivated Possible development of hydrocarbon exploration in near future.	Protection of some sites recommended in order to safeguard some remaining native vegetation incl. most of interesting Tongan species.
75	Ata I.	0.9 sq.mi.	Volcanic, extinct, with 2 peaks 1165′, cliffbound with saucer shaped surface at 600′+.	Difficult landing, no harbor, formerly settled but depopulated in 1860's due to threat	? Bird Sanctuary. Duplicated Report by J.H.N. Pitnam (Director of Agriculture)

			coarse gritty basalt soil, central part with 30′ high forest, 1A14, rel. few land birds, numerous seabirds, no feral domestic animals, 12 small coconut groves, 1A16b.	of 'Black-birding'. No water available at the moment, but site of former wells remain.	(Tonga, 1968).
	Samoa (E: USA, W: Indep.)				
WMTJ	**W. Samoa (Indep.) (114, 427)**		30 bird sp. of which 16 endemic.		J. W. Fox, & K. B. Cumberland, W. Samoa, Canterbury, 1962.
1	SAVAI'I (36,208)	703 sq.mi.	Volcanic dome, 6096′, still active: last lava flows in 1905 1911. Lateritic soil, small areas of fringing reef. 4 main vegetation types: a) 150–1000′ coastal & peripheral woodland with much disturbance from cultivation. Very little mangroves, *Barringtonia*, etc. 1A16b b) 750–1000′: mid. altitude rain forest with *Intsis bijuga*, etc. commercial timber 1A11. c) Montane forest: 1A13. d) Montane mist forest with mosses, lichens, epiphytes, very rich in endemics. 1A13.	Polynesian pop. German colony 1899–1919, N. Zealand Mandate, 1920–46, N. Zealand U. N. Trusteeship from 1946. 1962 Independent. Lower slopes around main settlements cultivated for coconuts etc. 1/5 land area cultivated, timber extraction from rain forest.	Protection of some parts of upper slopes of cone recommended to safeguard endemics and interesting colonization of lava flows.
2	Apolima (?)	2 sq.mi.	Volcanic cone, 472–545′.		
3	MANONO ( )		Coral sand & basalt, 197′, no crater. Linked to Upolu by fringing reef.	Well cultivated & thickly populated.	
4	UPOLU (95,344)	430 sq.mi.	High volcanic, similar to Savai'i, 3608′, no recent volcanic activity. Small areas of fringing reef. Backbone ridge from E-W with string of cones. Vegetation similar to Savai'i up to Montane forest.: 1A16b, 1A11, 1A13.	Lower slopes around main settlements cultivated for bananas and copra, largest areas along N. coast around Apia & Satapuala.	Protection of upper slopes of Mt. Tofua.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
WMUJ	**E. Samoa (USA) (24,000)**	76 sq.mi.		Admin. by US Dept. Interior. 1899 Treaty assigned E. Samoa to USA.	W. A. Setchell, Pap. Dept. Marine Biol. Carnegie Inst. 20, 3 pts. 1924.
1	TUTUILA (20,500)	52 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 2141′ with chain of mountains from E-W for 25 miles, considerable relief. Fringing reef along eastern parts of S. coast. Densely wooded, 1A14, 1A16-16b, 1A13. Many endemics, particularly in montane forest.	Lower slopes cultivated with coconuts, etc.	Protection of mountain sites recommended to safeguard endemic species.
2	AUNU'U ( ) (Manua Group)		Volcanic islet with 200′ cone, 1A16b. fringing reef. Endangered birds: *Halcyon chloris mannae, Aplonis tabuensis mannae, Clytorhynchus vitiensis powelli.*	Village with *Pandanus* & coconuts.	
3	OFU (605)	3 sq.mi.	1600′, volcanic, rich soil with forested ridge & fringing reef. 1A16b.	Coconuts cultivated along coastal areas.	T. A. Yunker, B.P. Bishop. Mus. Bull. 184, 73 p. 1945.
4	OLOSENGA (429)	2 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 2,095′ pyramidal peak, forested. 1A16b.		
5	TAU (1600)	17 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 3056′ with central peak sloping evenly to sea, fringing reef, densely forested interior. 1A16b.	Coconuts abundant along shore areas.	
6	Rose atoll	7000 sq. meters (1.8 acres)	Low coral atoli, 2 islets on reef, one a mere sand bank. *Pisonia grandis* forest plus 2 other species: *Boerhavia* & *Portulaca*. 1A15. Many seabirds: Boobies and Frigate birds.	A few coconuts planted, and some atoll phosphate present. Difficult access, landing prohibited by US Government.	List A. Under consideration for 'Atoll for Science' project. M.-H. Sachet, Atoll Res. Bull 29, 25 p. 1954. [incl. extensive bibliography].
7	SWAINS I. (100+)	1 sq.mi.	Atoll with enclosed freshwater lagoon. Almost circu-	Formerly part of Tokelau Is. but formally annexed by	

			lar max. ht. 15–25′. Some areas of atoll scrub and forest near settlement, otherwise coconut bananas and taro cultivation. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15.	USA as part of E. Samoa in 1925. Owned by Jennings family but Government Representative appointed in 1958. Copra cultivation with Tokelau labor.	
WMSJ	**Wallis and Hoorn Isl. (Wallis & Futuna) (FR)**				
1	UVEA (Wallis) Is. (5470)	23.1 sq.mi. (60 sq.km.)	Low volcanic, 479′ (146 m.) warm and humid, relatively flat with no running water. Barrier reef with 22 reef islets. Some open forest, pockets of closed forest, dry areas with fernbrakes, *Casuarina* and *Pandanus* 1A16b, 1A14, 1N13, 1D14b.	Coconut plantations badly infested with rhinoceros beetle. US Airbase in WW II. Breadfruit, bananas and tropical fruit cultivation. Considerable emigration of population to New Caledonia.	F. R. Fosberg *In* 'Report of the Standing Committee for Protection of Nature. . . .' Proc. 6th Pac. Sci. Congress 4:515–517, 1940. E. G. Burrows, Geogr. Rev. 28:214–223, 1938. F. Doumenge, Bull. Assoc. Geog. 186–196, 1961. P.O'Reilly, (Bibliog.) J. Soc. Ocean. XIX (19): 47–56, 1965. E. Aubert de la Rue, J. Soc. Océan. XIX (19): 47–56, 1965. Thévenot, Agron. Trop. 7: 276–287, 1952.
2	FUTUNA (Hoorn) I. (2500)	24.7 sq.mi. (65 sq.km.)	High volcanic, 2500′ (762 m.) deeply dissected with many streams, fringing reef. Well wooded valleys with fernbrakes and casuarinas on valley bluffs, some grassland at 1500–2000′. Montane forest above. 1A14, 1N13, 1D14b.		
3	Alofi (?)	11.4 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1200′ (366 m.) with small patch of fringing reef. Well wooded 1A14.	Timber extraction from forests. ? visited sporadically rather than permanently settled.	
WMLJ	**Tokelau Islands (NZ) (1860)**	2,500 acres	Group of 3 atolls., low, 8–15′ with seasonal rain. Limited flora of 40 sp. incl. introduc-	British protectorate 1877, Admin from W. Samoa 1926–1948, direct control from W.	A. D. Hinkley, Atoll Res. Bull. 124:1–18, 1969.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			tions + feral domestic animals and birds; seabirds & lizards.	Samoa 1949, now admin. by N. Z. High Commissioner in W. Samoa.	
1	FAKAOFO (733) Atoll	650 acres	61 islets around rectangular reef. Normal sequence of atoll vegetation: from beach scrub with *Scaevola*, *Tournefortia* etc. to *Cocos* groves with *Callophyllum*, *Cordia*, *Guettarda* 1A16b, 1B11a.	Dense population, copra growing. Government school.	
2	NUKUNONO (563) Atoll	1,350 acres	24 islets around very large lagoon. Similar to Fakaofo I. but small area of canopy woodland in centre of Tokelau I. and S of Long I. with *Cordia*, *Pisonia* & *Guettarda* 1A16b, 1B11a, 1A15, 1A14.	Mission school.	
3	ATAFU (556) Atoll	550 acres	42 islets on smaller triangular reef. Atoll vegetation: 1A16b, 1B11a.	Government school.	
VVHJ	**Ellice Islands (GB.) (6,124)**	11 sq.mi.	Group of 9 atolls, all inhabited by Polynesian population.	Population suffered from 'blackbirding' in 1850–1875 with severe reduction in numbers. Admin. from Tarawa in Gilbert Islands.	
1	NIULAKITA (Nurakita) (47)	0.15 sq.mi.	Small atoll with one islet. 1A16b.	? permanently inhabited, possibly only visited for copra harvest.	
2	NUKULAELAE (356)	0.7 sq.mi.	Atoll with 14 islets on enclosed lagoon. 1A16b.		
3	FUNAFUTI (772)	1.1 sq.mi.	Atoll with 30 islets, central swamp with mangroves: *Rhizophora*. 1A16b, 1A12b.	Admin. center for Ellice group. WWII US airbase and airstrip. Only Funafuti I. inhabited, other islets: cultivated, copra	Australian Mus. Mem 3, 10 pts, 1896–1900. 1897–98 Royal Soc. borehole by Edgeworth David. J. H. Marden, Proc. Linn.

				collected, also hospital & prison.	Soc. N.S.W. 29:539–556, 1904.
4	NUKUFETAU (736)	1.1 sq.mi.	Diamond shaped atoll with 8+ islets on reef 24 miles in circuit. Large sheltered lagoon. 1A16b.		
5	VAITUPU (925)	2.15 sq.mi.	Atoll with one large oval island and two small lagoons. Broad fringing reef. 1A16b.	About 150 people moved to Kioa I., Fiji, in 1947 because of overcrowding.	
6	NUI (594) (Egg I.)	0.8 sq.mi.	Crescent shaped atoll with 8+ islets on east of reef. 1A16b.	Population possibly of Gilbertese origin, i.e. Micronesians.	
7	NIUTAO (896)	1.0 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island densely covered with coconuts. 1A16b.	One village only.	
8	NANUMANGA (730)	1.1 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island and enclosed lagoon. 1A16b.		
9	NANUMEA (1,184)	1.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 islets. 1A16b.		
WMKJ	**(Phoenix Group)**				
1	Canton (USA/GB)	3.5 sq.mi. (2262 acres)	Atoll 12′ with elongated lagoon surrounded by broken rim of land. 19″ rain p. a. 14 sp. native sp. 150+ weed sp. introduced. Natural Veg. *Cordia* forest 0.29% of total area, 8.3 acres; *Tournefortia* forest 1.05%, 30 acres, *Scaevola* scrub 6.17%, 176 acres; *Suviana-Sesuvium* scrub 88.56%, *Portulaca* 19.96%. Most of west rim disturbed, some damage to trees by large numbers of roosting birds. Great increase in *Cocos*, now abundant in gardens, etc.	USA/GB joint admin. since 1938 agreement. Guano working late 19th C. annexed by UK 1889, Agreement with USA 1938, Airport dev. 1938–9, WWII US Navy, then US Airforce 1941–58. 1960 Satellite tracking station. UK & US Personnel now no longer on island—uninhabited since 12:2–68.	O. Degener & E. Gillaspy, Atoll Res. Bull. 41, 1955. W. Hatheway, Atoll Res. Bull. 43, 9 p. 1955. O. Degener and I. Degener Atoll Res. Bull. 64, 24 p. 1959. Bird refuge designated.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			1A14, 1A15, 1A16b, 1B11a, 1E11, 2G12, 2G21.		
2	Enderbury (USA/GB)	2.3 sq.mi. (1447 acres)	Atoll 15–22′ with one large island without lagoon except for shallow remnants in centre. Mainly scrub covered, with *Scaevola, Portulaca, Sesuvium* and *Lepturus*, some coconuts also a small grove of *Tournefortia*, also clump of *Cordia*. 1A15, 1A16b, 1B11a, 1E11, 2G12, 2G21.	No satisfactory anchorage Large guano deposits worked from 1860–1890. Formerly a small settlement in SW corner, also a lighthouse.	Smithsonian bird observation post.
	Phoenix Islands (GB)		Group of scattered atolls.	Administration from Gilbert & Ellice islands.	
3	Birnie	1 sq. km. (0.1 sq. mi.)	Atoll with one island and shallow brackish lagoon. Very low with fringing reef. Veg: *Lepturus* etc. 2G21. Birds include Brown Noddy, Grey Backed Tern and Blue faced Booby, total record 22 sp. of which 10 currently breed.	Uninhabited and no signs of human settlement. No guano working. Almost inaccessible, very difficult landing. 20′ navigation beacon on East side.	Pacific Bird Project. Bird Sanctuary. List A.
4	Phoenix	0.2 sq.mi.	Atoll 20′ with one island and freshwater pools in center. Narrow fringing reef. Limited herbaceous vegetation: 2G21 Abundant seabirds incl. Sooty Tern, Lesser Frigatebird & Wedgetailed Shearwater. Total bird sp. recorded = 26 of which 17 currently breed Feral rabbits numerous.	Annexed by GB 1889, guano working by US interests from 1859–1871. Domestic rabbits released at this time.	List A. Bird Sanctuary. J. S. Watson, Pacific Science, 15(4): 591–593, 1961.
5	Sydney (Manra)	1.7 sq.mi.	Atoll, 15–20′, with enclosed saline lagoon, completely	Leased in 1882, annexed by UK in 1889. Coconut planta-	

		(1077 acres)	landlocked, one island only. fringing reef, N. & S.=open scrub forest with *Tournefortia, Pisonia, Cordia, Morinda* and *Scaevola*, N.E.= dense thickets. Coconut plantations to W. & S. 1A15, 1B11a, 1A16b. Seabirds incl. Brown Noddy, Greybacked tern and White tern, 21 sp. recorded of which 7 currently breed. Feral pigs.	tions maintained by Levers Some polynesian ruins (?) Phosphate worked 1883–85, Settled from Gilbert & Ellice in 1937–1955 but settlement abandoned due to drought.	
6	Hull (Orona)	1.5 sq.mi. (966 acres)	Atoll with rectangular lagoon surrounded by 24+ islets forming broken rim. Coconuts and scrub forest. 1A16b, 1B11a. Seabirds: Sooty tern, Black Noddy and grey backed Tern 24 sp. recorded of which 10 breed. Feral Pigs, dogs, cats, etc.	Polynesian ruins: Marae and graves. Coconut plantations est. in 1887, 1938 settlement from Gilbert & Ellice but failed in 1955 due to drought.	
17	McKean	0.2 sq.mi. (142 acres)	Atoll 17′ with 1 islet and central landlocked lagoon. Fringing reef. Low herbaceous vegetation. Abundant bird incl. Sooty terns, Lesser Frigatebirds and Brown Booby. 29 species of which 17 breed. 2G12, 2G21.	Guano workings from 1859–1870 enlarged lagoon. Ruins of camp remain.	
8	Gardner (Nikumaroro)	1.6 sq.mi. (1023 acres)	Atoll with wedge shaped lagoon and two elongated islets almost enclosing it. Narrow fringing reef. Low scrub forest with *Cordia, Pisonia* and *Tournefortia*. Coconut groves to W, Abundant fish, birds and coconut crabs. Possible feral domestic animals. Seabirds include Black Nod-	Settled in 1937 from Gilbert and Ellice but settlement failed in 1955 due to drought. Coconuts planted in 1880.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			dy, Brown Noddy and Grey backed tern, 21 sp. recorded of which 8 breed.		
	Equatorial (Line) Islands (USA/GB)				
WMNJ 1	Caroline (GB)	1.45 sq.mi.	Atoll with 24+ islets around shallow elongated lagoon, 15–20′, fringing reef. Well wooded with coconuts, pandanus *Tournefortia Cordia, Morinda* all relatively low growing & taller *Calophyllum* and *Pisonia*. Palms dominant. 1A16b, 1A15, 1B11a. Seabirds and fish abundant, Only mammals: reddish brown rats.	Once inhabited by Polynesians, small settlement in 1868, leased for phosphate workings in 1872–1895. Coconut plantations since 1929+.	
WMMJ 1	Flint (GB)	1.0 sq.mi.	Atoll with one elongated island, no lagoon, 22′, fringing reef. Only traces of original flora remain, many introduced sp.	Guano working from 1875–70 Coconut plantations, covering 600 acres in 1922, leased to M.P.A. Bainbridge of Papeete, together with Caroline I. 1951–64, now leased to O. Darr.	H. St. John & F. R. Fosberg, Occ. Pap. B.P. Bishop Mus. 12(24): 1–4, 1937.
2	Vostok (GB)	0.1 sq. mi.	Atoll with one small flat triangular island, 15′, with fringing reef. Total flora of 3 species including a magnificent forest of *Pisonia grandis*. 1A15, 1A14. Many seabirds.	Worked sporadically for guano and copra from 1873–1943 but completely undisturbed since 1943. Very difficult landing. 100 coconut seedlings planted in 1922.	List A. F. R. Fosberg, Vegetation of Vostok atoll, Central Pacific, B.P. Bishop Mus. Special Pub. 30:19 p. 1937. E. Christophereson, Bishop. Mus. Bull. 44, 79 p. 1927.
3	Starbuck (GB)	8.1 sq.mi. (5170 acres)	Atoll with one island, 15′, with enclosed shallow lagoons Fringing reef. Very poor flora, no trees only low veg. 1K11, 2G12, 2G21, Seabirds	Guano working from 1870–74 Coconuts planted but these failed, island uninhabited since 1920. Navigation beacon to W.	

			incl. Sooty terns & Lesser Frigate bird, 15 sp, 6 breed.		
4	Malden (GB)	11.25 sq.mi. (7218 acres)	Atoll with one triangular island, max. ht. 25–30′ in NW and SW. Central enclosed saline lagoon of 9000 acres, with evaporites. Fringing reef. 27″ rain p.a., variable. Sparse flora of 10 species, Veg: *Lepturus*, *Sida* and some stunted *Pisonia* trees. 1K11, 2G21. Bird pop. inc. 19 species of which 12 currently breed. Most abundant: Sooty tern & Lesser Frigate bird, also Red footed Booby. Feral pigs, cats, and goats.	40 stone Polynesian ruins pre European pop. est. at 100–200, probably from Manihiki. Guano working from 1849–1927. Unused and unoccupied since then.	List A.
5	Jarvis (USA)	1.75 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island, no lagoon, only central depression. 12–23′. Narrow fringing reef. Arid. Scanty vegetation with no trees: 8 sp. recorded *Sesuvium*, *Sida* (dead), *Boerhavia*, *Lepturus*, and *Portulaca*. 1K11, 2G12, 2G21. Lizards present, Seabirds incl. Sooty Tern, Blue faced Booby & Lesser Frigate bird, 21 sp. of which 8 breed.	Guano worked from 1857–79 Occupied by US officials in 1935, small settlement established at Millersville consisting of a few shacks. Now uninhabited and under US Dept. Interior control.	List A. E. Christophereson, Bishop Mus. Bull. 44: 79 p. 1927. Occupied during IGY.
SUXJ 1	CHRISTMAS (GB) (300)	124.08 sq.mi. (321.37 sq.km.)	Atoll with one large flat island and almost landlocked lagoon. 10′ but rising to 20–35′ where there are dunes. Fringing reef, semi arid. Soil light greyishbrown calcareous sand with hardpan in places. 24 sp. flowering plant. Veg: scrub savanna with *Lepturus* and *Panicum*, also *Boerhavia*	Leased for guano in 1865, some working but unproductive. Coconut plantations established in 1902, Claimed by USA in 1936 but dispute settled in 1937. WWII garrison from N.Z. and USA; used in UK nuclear test program from 1956–1958 and USA program from 1962.	Protection of some undisturbed areas recommended. E. Christophereson, B.P. Bishop Mus. Bull.: 44, 79 p. 1927. A. K. Chock & D. C. Hamilton, Atoll Res. Bull. 90, 1962. Land Resource Study 4, Land Resource Division, D. O. S. England, 1968.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			Portulaca, Heliotropium anomalum; *Scaevola* and *Sida* bushed 3–6′, some 12–15′ *Tournfortia* Coconuts to N. & S. of lagoon, taller veg. to W., centre with low scrub and E. bare. 1A16b, 1K11, 1L11, 2G21, 2E11. Interesting saline lakes & ponds to E. Bird pop. incl. 33 species of which 20 breed. Dom. sp.= Sooty tern, Phoenix petrel & Christmas shearwater.	Garrison departed in 1967. Installations remain. At present approx. 200,000 coconuts produce copra occupying 16% of land area (12,767 acres). No indigenous population, 98 plantation workers from Gilbert and Ellice, 7 other admin. personnel, plus families.	Bird sanctuary.
2	FANNING (GB) (4–500)	12.4 sq.mi. (7923 acres)	Atoll with almost enclosed lagoon encircled by almost continuous islands. 10–12′, narrow fringing reef. Flora of 45 sp. incl. introductions. Veg: mainly coconut plantations with some *Pisonia* groves also *Cordia* thicket to NW. *Tournefortia, Scaevola, Boerhavia* and *Heliotropium* on beach and beach crest. *Lepturus* in plantations. 1A16b, 1A15, 1B11a, 1B14a, 1H11, 27 bird sp. 12 breed, Sooty terns & Noddies.	Annexed by GB in 1888 for use as Cable station, otherwise completely developed by Burns Philps as coconut plantation with Gilbertese labor. Some guano worked 1875–85. 3,100 acres of plantation with 140,000 palms. Cable station being developed as Marine Biology Lab by University of Hawaii.	G. J. Bakus, Condor 69(2): 207–209, 1967.
3	WASHINGTON (GB) (78)	2.9 sq.mi. (1842 acres)	Atoll with one island & central freshwater lake of 1 sq. mile. 10–16′, Narrow fringing reef. Wet with 91″ rain p.a. 2 important bogs of 200–250 acres with *Scirpus riparius* & *Cyrtosperma chamissonis*, Pandanus at margins. 35 flowering plant sp. inc. *Pisonia*, undergrowth of ferns	Annexed by GB in 1889, Developed as plantation with 1573 acres containing 200,000 palms. Gilbertese labor for copra making. Some canals have been cut through the bog areas.	Protection of bog areas recommended. E. Christopheresen, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 44, 79 p. 1927. C.K. Wentworth., Bull. Geol. Soc. Ann. 36, 137, 1925.

			in plantations, beach crest with *Lepturus*, *Scaevola* and *Tournefortia* 1A16b, 1A15, 1B11a, 1K11, 1L12. 19 bird sp., 10 breeding, dom. sp. White tern, Brown Noddy and Black Noddy. Bog areas are unique.		
4	Palmyra (USA)	0.5 sq.mi. (1470 acres)	Atoll with 50+ islets around lagoon complex on platform reef. 6′, with 200″ rain p.a. 15 plant sp. Veg: dense growth with wet atoll forest incl. *Pisonia*. 1A16b, 1A15, 29 bird sp., 10 breeding, dominant sp.: Sooty Tern, Red-footed Booby and Black Noddy.	Privately owned plantations since 1911. WWII U.S. Navy base with seaplane runway in lagoon and 6000′ airstrip, in U.S. Airforce use until 1961. Decayed military installations.	E. Christopheresen, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 44: 79 p. 1927. E. Y. Dawson, Pacific Naturalist 1(2): 51 p. 1959.
5	Kingman reef (USA)	0.01 sq.mi.±	Triangular reef with deep lagoon and one tiny flat coral islet. Virtually no terrestrial flora. Rich marine life. Interesting from very long term viewpoint for colonistion studies.	Uninhabited. Deep lagoon used for seaplane station in 1937, anchored schooner providing hostel and supply base. Station abandoned in 1938. U.S. Navy Dept control but no installations of any kind.	List A.
6	Baker (USA)	0.65 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island, no lagoon. 20′ with fringing reef. Scanty rainfall. Soil brown, dry sand with low organic content. 15 sp. of flowering plant incl. *Lepturus*, *Panicum*, *Portulaca* and *Boerhavia*. Treeless. 1K11, 1L11, 2G12, 2G21. 22 bird sp. of which 5 breed. Dom. sp.: Brown Noddy, Bluefaced Booby and Grey backed tern.	Guano working from 1859–1878., US 'settlement' in 1935, evacuated in 1942 after attack by Japanese.	E. Christopheresen, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 44, 79 p. 1927.
9	Howland (USA)	0.73 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island, no lagoon. Dry, 15′, sandy soil.	Worked for guano 1858–90. Airfield constructed in 1937,	E. Christopheresen, B. P. Bishop Museum, Bull. 44:

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			6 sp. of flowering plant including *Lepturus, Portulaca, Boerhavia*, a few groves of *Cordia* in S. & center recorded in 1943. 1B11a, 1K11, 2G12, 2G21. Polynesian rats present. 26 sp. seabirds, 10 breed, dom. sp.: Sooty terns, lesser Frigate birds and blue faced Booby.	no longer serviceable. US 'settlement' in 1935, evacuated in 1942 after attack by Japanese.	79 p. 1927.
SUEJ	**Johnston (USA)**	? (area changed by military installations)	Atoll with 2 islands on semicircular reef. Johnston I.: up to 44′ at E. end but mainly 13′. Sand I.: 8′. 27 plant sp. collected in 1947 (only 3 sp. reported in 1931, these were *Lepturus, Tribulus* & *Boerhavia*). The present flora is largely introductions including *Cocos, Tournefortia* and *Scaevola* could be natural veg. 1B11a, 1K11, 2G21. Seabirds present.	Annexed for USA and Hawaii in 1858. Guano worked from then to 1908 U.S. Navy seaplane base established in 1934, at present an Airforce base. Used for nuclear weapon testing.	Bird Sanctuary. Used for Smithsonian Inst. bird migration studies. F. R. Fosberg, Pac. Sci. 3: 338–339, 1949. E. Christopheresen, Occ. Pap. B.P. Bishop. Mus. 9(13), 20 p. 1931.
SQHJ	**Hawaiian Islands (USA)**				E. H. Bryan, American Polynesia and the Hawaiian Chain, Tong, 1942.
1	Ocean I. (Kure)	237 acres	Atoll with 3 islets on circular reef. 13 sp. vascular plant recorded in 1923, 1 more native sp. and 22 introduced sp. recorded since giving total flora of 41. Largest of 2 sand islets with 12 sp. dom. by *Boerhavia*, third islet witout vascular plants. Main Islet (Green I.) with *Scaevola* thickets 1–3 m. high and *Boerhavia*. 1B11a.	Leased for guano but no extensive diggings carried out. Landing strip on main island.	Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. C. H. Lamoureux, Atoll Res. Bull. 79, 10 p, 1961.

2	MIDWAY (2500+)	1260 acres	Atoll with 2 islets on circular reef. Deep inner lagoon. Many alien species introduced incl. *Ammophila* and *Casuarina* Very little natural veg. remaining. Endemic birds include the Laysan Albatross. 91 plant species representing 35 families.	Pan American Airlines stop-over in 1930's. 1939 conversion of island to Submarine and Airbase. Considerable military activity in WWII. At present a Naval base admin. by US Navy.	Laysan Albatross protected. H. I. Fisher, Pac. Sci. 3: 103–110, 1949 incl. birdlists, etc. A. M. Bailey, Wilson Bull. 63(1): 35–37, 1951. J. A. Heff & P. A. Du Mont, Atoll. Res. Bull. 45, 11 p. 1955.
3	Pearl & Hermes Reef	78 acres	Atoll with 4 islets around circular reef. Low herbaceous vegetation with ?planted *Casuarina*. 2G12, 2G21. Rich marine life.	Islands practically undisturbed, pearl oysters present but not fished.	List A. Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. P. S. Galtsoff, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 107: 1–49, 1933.
4	Lisianski	432 acres	Atoll with 1 island on extensive reef platform. Low. Low growing herbaceous vegetation recovering from former devastation by feral rabbits. 2G12? Abundant birds.	Some guano working in late 19th C. Rabbits introduced in 1903 and completely removed vegetation by 1913. By 1923 rabbits had died of starvation & vegetation was recovering. Some poaching of birds by Japanese in early 20th C.	Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. visited by Tanager expedition in 1923. J. S. Watson, Pac. Sci. 15(4): 591–593, 1961.
5	Laysan	840 acres	Atoll with one island & enclosed central saline lagoon. *Formerly* vegetation consisted of Sandalwood groves with fan palms, etc. *Now* low herbaceous plants. recovering from devastation by feral rabbits. 2G12?, 1M23. *Formerly* 5 endemic birds incl. rail, honeyeater and warbler; all now extinct. *Now* with populations of Laysan albatross & black footed albatross. rec. in 1956.	Guano worked from 1892–1904, feral rabbits introduced in 1903. An attempt to destroy rabbits was made by expedition in 1912–13 but this was unsuccesful. By 1923 the Tanager expedition found island with only a few trees and 4 out of 26 plant sp. remaining. The rabbits were all destroyed & vegetation has since been recovering. Birds also reduced by poaching in early 20th C.	List A. Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. J. S. Watson, Pac. Sci. 15(4): 591–593, 1961. C. H. Lamoureux, Atoll Res. Bull. 97: 1–14, 1963.
6	Gardner Pinnacles	2.6 acres	2 volcanic islets & stack on reef. 190'. Dark basalt covered in bird guano. No vegeta-	Exceptionally difficult landing, completely undisturbed.	List A. Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			tion except for *Portulaca* in crevices and algae. 3C11, Many birds.		C. Elschner, The Leeward Islands of the Hawaiian Gp (reprinted from Sunday Advertiser, Honolulu, 1915).
7	French Frigate Shoal	56 acres	Atoll with crescent shaped reef with small coral islets. 22 plant species recorded, Veg: *Tournefortia* up to 2 m. also *Ipomoea* and *Boerhavia* & *Scaevola*. 1B14a, 2G12?. Many seabirds.	Islands fluctuate in size. Airstrip and coastguard station on largest islet Tern I. Most of surface of this island is now occupied by the airstrip.	Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Areas. A. Srihla, Atoll Res. Bull. 51, 2p, 1956. C. H. Lamoureaux, Atoll. Res. Bull. 79, 10 p. 1961. E. H. Bryan, 1942.
8	La Perouse Rock	0.6 acres	135′ pinnacle of olivine basalt.		
9	Necker	58.2 acres	Volcanic ridge of 5 hills, 277′. Rocky islet with very limited flora of 5 species, all less than 2′ high. Vegetation: *Portulaca* and *Sesbania tomentosa*, 2G12, 3C11. Many seabirds.	Important archaeological site, difficult landing.	List A. Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. E. H. Bryan, 1942.
10	Nihoa	190.7 acres	Volcanic islet, summit of submerged peak of olivine basalt. Precipitous sides. 910′. Scrubby to grassy vegetation of 20 species incl. endemic palm *Pritchardia remota*. Many seabirds and 2 endemic landbirds, a finch & a miller bird. 2B12–2G21?.	Many archaeological sites. Undisturbed.	List A. Part of Hawaiian Islands Bird Preservation Area. E. H. Bryan, 1942.
11	Kaula	0.44 sq.mi.	Volcanic islet, crescent shaped, 550′. 15 sp. of flowering plant recorded. Many seabirds.	Automatic lighthouse.	
12	NIIHAU (300)	73 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1281′, lee side of island with 35″ rain p.a. lateritic soil with grasslands. 1L11, 1M11.	Privately owned and not accessible to general public. Stock ranch.	

	13	Lehua		Volcanic, low and arid with feral rabbits.		
SQSJ	1	KAUAI (25,500)	533 sq.mi.	Volcanic, high, 5243′, almost circular island, wet with 460″ rain p.a. Upper slopes forested, lower cultivated. Forest reserve covering most of upland. Veg.: 1A13, 1B18, 1A14, 1H12, 1C13, 1B11. Considerable area of mountain bog in summit zone.	Forest reserve, lower slopes with cane and pineapples, some small areas of rice and taro cultivation.	Forest Reserve recommended as a Conservation Area.
	2	OAHU (638,880)	608 sq.mi.	High volcanic range to E rising to over 3000′, smaller range to W, 2–3000′,. Max. ht. 4040′. Considerable relief. Veg.: 1A13, 1A14, 1A19, 1B11, 1B18.	Intensively developed with 82% of states population business, government and tourist center based on Honolulu. Pineapples and sugar main crops but considerable light industry also.	Forest Reserve of Koolau Range recommended as a Conservation Area. B. P. Bishop Museum. University of Hawaii. Pacific Scientific Information Center.
SQTJ		MOLOKAI (5,700)	261 sq.mi.	Volcanic with lowland to E. and semicircular highland massif to W. 4970′. Lowland: mainly pasture also some plantations, Highland: forest reserve. 1A13, 1A19, 2A24. 3 deep valleys to E with considerable relief. Olokui forest described in 1949 as the finest unaltererd natural stand of *Metrosideros collina* and *Cheirodendron gaudichardii*.	Cattle rearing and pineapple plantations to W. Former leper colony on Makanalau peninsula.	Part of N.E. Coast recommended as a Conservation Area. F. Richardson, Pac. Sci. 3: 226–230, 1949.
	2	LANAI (2,600)	139.5 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 3,370′, mostly denuded and eroded with many introduced species. 2A24, 1A13, 1A19.	50% pineapple plantations,-remaining cultivated land (approx. 25%) pasture used for cattle rearing.	
SQVJ	1	MAUI (39,800)	729 sq.m.	Volcanic, E: volcanic dome 10,023′, with crater-like summit 4 × 7 miles and walls 3000′ high. = Haleakala W.: smaller	Pineapple and sugar plantations on lowland, some pasture land particularly to SW. Forest reserve over most of	National Park at Haleakala, Part of Hawaii Nat. Park est. 1916, this section covers 26 sq. miles. Some protec-

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			more eroded volcanic dome, 5788′, very high rainfall of 400″. p.a. Dry, low isthmus between forming main cultivated area. 1A13, 1C13, 1A19, 2B12.	highlands.	tion recommended for part of W. Maui forest reserve. Astrophysical observatory at Haleakala, also several other observatories incl. solar lab. and airglow observatory.
	2 Molokini	0.006 sq.mi.	Volcanic, small tuff cone, 156′, arid with sparse vegetation. Feral rabbits fluctuating in numbers with food availability.	Rabbits introduced sometime before 1915.	J. S. Watson, Pac. Sci. 15: 591–593, 1961.
	3 Kahoolawe	45 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1477′, 1A19, 2A24.	Barren and uninhabited, used for target.	
SQZJ	1 HAWAII (68,200)	4,038 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 2 cones, Mauna Kea, 13,825′ and still active Mauna Loa, 13,675′ forming shield volcano with subsidiary cones such as Kilauea. West: windward side and wet, E: leeward & drier. Lower slopes under cultivation, upper forested. 1A13, 1A14, 1A16a, 1A16b, 1C13, 1D13a, 1J12, 1K12, 1K14a, 2A12, 2B12, 2H21. Many introduced plants such as *Psidium*.	N. E. coast: sugar plantations S.W. coast: coffee growing, otherwise mainly pasture land for cattle rearing except for forest reserve areas.	Volcanoes National Park: 219 sq. miles, est. in 1916. Kohola Forest Reserve recommended as a Conservation Area.

3. Micronesia

Name of Group	+	—	?		Total
		161 Islands/Atolls			
Bonin Is.	1	17	2	=	20
Volcano Is.		1	2	=	3
Marcus			1	=	1
Wake	1			=	1
Mariana Is.	9	2	4	=	15
Caroline Is.	57	2	11	=	70
Marshall Is.	23		10	=	33
Gilbert Is.	16			=	16
Ocean I.	1			=	1
Nauru	1				1

+ = Known to be inhabited
— = Known to be uninhabited
? = Status doubtful

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
(SPEJ)	**Bonin Islands (Japanese) (Ogasawara Jima)**		Group of 24+ volcanic islands with some limestones & lateritic soils. 220 sp. flowering plants of which 105, are endemic. 115 additional species introduced.	Small UK/USA settlements from 1830–1872. Japanese settlement established briefly in 1861, larger permanent settlement from Japan in 1875, population evacuated during WWII. US military administration until 1968. Former land use: 20% cultivated.	National Park under consideration also Strict Nature Reserves. Some animals have already been protected by law. Jap. Min. of Education sponsored expedition to islands: 5-24th July, 1969, 26 scientists. T. Tuyama, Proc. 7th Pac. Sci. Congress (N. 2.) 5: 208–212(1953)
	(Hahajima Retto) (Bailey group)	10.18 sq.mi.			
1	Hahajima	8.17 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1515′ (462 m.) clongated island with cliff bound coast, rugged. Coastal veg: *Scaevola* and *Tournefortia*, inland: subtropical evergreen humid forest. 1A14, 1A16b, 1A17a, 1A17b, 1B11a, 1B12. Many endemic plants. Birds: resident=*Buteo buteo, Hypsipetes amaurotis, Monticola solitarius, Turdus dauma, Cettia diphone, Apalopteron familiare, Carduelis (Chloris sinica;* migratory=*Egretta alba, Tringa incana, T. hypoleucos, Hirundo rustica.*	Formerly two small settlements at opposite ends of the island, linked by road. Much of forest selectively felled for timber and farmlands (sugar cane, etc.).	E. H. Wilson, J. Harold, Arb. 1:97–115, 1919.
	(offshore islets)				
2	Futagojima				
3	Hirajima	0.12 sq.mi.	196′.		
4	Meijima	0.48 sq.mi.	367′, cliffbound with rel. level surface and some offshore stacks.		

5	Imotojima	0.56 sq.mi.	659′ (216 m.) cliffbound.	
6	Anejima	0.32 sq.mi.	395′ (116 m), cliffbound with 9+ offshore stacks.	
7	Mukojima	0.53 sq.mi.	445′, (136 m).	
	(Chichijima Retto) (Peel Group)	15.00 sq.mi.		
8	Ototojima	2.01 sq.mi.	Volcanic 766′ (229 m.) rel. level surface, one smaller islet to N. Cliff bound landing bay to SW.	Former road running length of island?
9	Anijima	3.01 sq.mi.	818′ (253 m.) cliffbound with many small offshore stacks and islets.	
10	Higashijima	0.11 sq.mi.	299′ (91 m.). small cliffbound islet with plateau surface at 200′+.	
11	CHICHIJIMA (205)	9.10 sq.mi.	1072′, (321 m.) volcanic with precipitous cliffs. Some dissection of surface to give irregular topography. Coastal vegetation: *Vitex rotundifolia, Scaevola koenigii, Hernandia, Terminalia cattapa,* and *Callophyllum*—1K-21, 1B11a, 1A14, Inland: subtropical humid forest with *Callophyllum, Schima mertensiana* and *Ardisia sieboldi.* 1A14. Also present: *Casuarina* & *Pinus luchuensis* forest: 1A15, *Pleioblastus* brake: 1B-12, *Distylium* and *Sideroxylon* scrub: 1B14a, *Leucana* scrub: 1B18a, *Miscanthus, Cyperus* and *Cynodon/Paspalum* stands: 1C14, 1M12, 1M21 and *Phragmites karka* swamp:	Main settlement at Omura & Ogi Ura. Much of forest area, particularly on west side felled for cultivation. Sugar cane growing etc.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			1B13b. Birds: *Puffinus pacificus, Buteo buteo, Columba janthina, Hypsipetes amaourotis, Monticola solitarius, Turdus dauma, Cettia diphone, Zosterops palpebrosa, Carduelis sinica*: all resident & migratory *Charadrius dominicus*. Many endemics.		
12	Minamijima	0.10 sq.mi.	55′, calcareous rock, 1I12b.		
13	Nishijima	0.19 sq.mi.	325′, cliffbound.		
	(Mukoshima Retto) (Parry Group)	2.59 sq.mi.			
14	Mukojima	1.34 sq.mi.	290′, 1M11, 1I12b.		
15	Kitanojima	0.14 sq.mi.	170′.		
16	Harinojima	0.72 sq.mi.	3 rocks: 446′–508′.		
17	Tamatijima				
18	Nakodojima				
19	Yomejima	0.39 sq.mi.	219′.		
20	Nishinoshima		80′.		
	Volcano Islands (Japanese) (Kazan Retto)	11.31 sq.mi.	Group of 3 remote volcanic islands. 109 sp. flowering plant of which 9 endemic to Volcano Is. & 41 endemic to both Volcano & Bonin Is.	Discovered in 1543, administered as part of Tokyo Prefecture until WW II, administered by US Navy until 1968.	Surveyed by Expedition sponsored by Jap. Min. of Education, 5–24th July 1969. Results to be published.
1	Kita Iwo jima (San Alessandro)	2.07 sq.mi.	Volcanic., 2181′. birds: *Sula leucogaster,*	Some settlement before WW II. Sugar cane, lemon grass,	T. Tuyama, Proc. 7th Pac. Sci. Congress. (N. 2.) 5:

				etc. cultivated formerly. Pop: 100 pre. WW II.	208–212, 1953.
2	Iwo Jima (Sulphur) (Naka)	7.79 sq.mi.	2 volcanic cones, N: broad low cone, S: steep cone with loose volc. ash and cinder, 546′, = Mt. Suribachi, joined by isthmus. N: formerly fairly dense vegetation with 'oak-wood' with up to 2′ diameter trees, S: 'pandanus, sugar-cane, bunch grass and bean vines' in 1948. 1D13a, 1L14, 1N11. Many active fumaroles. Birds: *Puffinus pacificus, P. lherminieri, Pterodroma hypoleuca, Bulweria bulwerii, Phaeton rubricauda, Sula leucogaster, Sterna fuscata.*	Battle of Iwo jima in WW II. Feb. /March 1945. 2 airfields constructed. U.S. Coastguard station until 1968. Pre. WW II pop = 1000.	F. A. Swenson, Bull. Geol. Soc. Ann. 59: 995–1008, 1948.
3	Minami-Iwojima (San Augustino)	1.45 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 3181′, steep slopes with sea cliffs, upper slopes with small areas of broadleaf evergreen forest, 1A14, other vegetation: 1A16b, 1H12b, 1M11. Summit usually covered by cloud. Birds: *Puffinus pacificus, Puff. lherminieri, Pterodroma hypoleuca, Bulweria bulwerii, Oceanodroma melania, Phaethon rubricauda.*	Practically inaccessible, one of the least disturbed islands in the world.	List A.
1	**Marcus** (Minamitori shima)	740 acres	Atoll with coral island and fringing reef, dry and windy with no surface water. Formerly wooded, present surface with *Tournefortia*, a few *Pisonias* in center of island, *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, a few poor papayas and bananas. 1A15, 1B14a, Fauna: small land crabs, skinks, geckos and rats.	1902: 29 colonists who caught birds for stuffing. WWII: 5000 Japanese troops on Naval and Airbase. Heavy bombardments. Weather station constructed in 1950 after US base destroyed by typhoon. Many wartime remains, Airstrip.	N. Kuroda, Pac. Sci. 8:84–93, 1954. W. A. Bryan, Occ. Pac. B.P. Bishop Mus. 2(1): 77–139, 1903.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			1902: 18 sp. of seabirds of which 9 breeding sp. recorded by Bryan, 1952: 8 sp. of which only 2, *Sterna fuscata* & *Anous stolidus*, breed. *Sterna*: 1000, *Anous*: 200.		
1	WAKE (?)	2.85 sq.mi.	Atoll with 3 islets, N: Peale, E: Wake, SW: Wilkes. lagoon: 6–12′. No original vegetation remaining. Scrub forest of *Tournefortia* 2–6 m. closed to open with abundant scrubby herbaceous plants where open. 1B14a; few remaining clumps of *Pisonia* ± *Cordia*, 1A15; *Cordia* at Peacock Pt. 1B11a, *Pemphis* scrub along lagoon shore. *Sida fallax*/*Lepturus* scrub. *Sesuvium* flats along lagoon margins. 1B18a, 1K11, 2G12. A few coconuts and casuarinas around buildings. 12 sp. of seabird. Flightless rail now extinct. Endemic grass.	Visited by Japanese poachers in early 20th C. US naval and air establishment in 1939–41. Attacked during WWII. Now in control of Federal Aviation Agency who maintain 9,800′ airstrip on Wake I. as stopover & refueling station on trans Pacific flights. Airport terminal constructed in 1962. Coastguard station on Peale I. Cable station. Typhoon in 1952 hit island badly. Devastated by military use and civilian occupation.	Bird sanctuary for Boobies, Frigate birds and Terns at far end of Wilkes I. Visited by Tanager expedition in 1923. F. R. Fosberg & M. H. Sachet, Atoll Res. Bull. 123: 15 p., 1969. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 67: 20 p., 1959. E. H. Bryan, Atoll. Res. Bull. 66: 22 p., 1959. F. R. Fosberg. Atoll. Res. Bull. 114, 35 p., 1966.
WMCJ	**Mariana Islands** (US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)				
1	Uracas I. (Farallon de Pajaros)	0.8 sq.mi.	High, active volcanic cone, mainly fresh volcanic material with one small patch of older material.? *Miscanthus* only one recorded species: sedge *Fimbristylis uracasana*.	Seldom visited, undisturbed. No anchorages and no good landing places. Important for long term studies of biotic colonisation.	List A. F. R. Fosberg, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 119(1): 1–75, 1960.
2	Maug Islands	0.8 sq.mi.	Volcanic, sunken cone with 3 small islets, 218 m. N & W. islets: steep cliffs of colum-	Sheltered anchorage, former Japanese weather station on E. islet.	List A. F. R. Fosberg, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 119(1):1–75, 1960.

			nar basalt, scrubby vegetation of coarse grass, and low, stunted bushed, E. islet: scrubby bushes & coconut palms. 2E12, 2G21, 1A16b.		
3	Asuncion	2.8 sq.mi.	Active volcanic cone, 2900′, radially dissected with broadleaf evergreen forest in ravines, upper slopes covered with *Miscanthus floridulus*. 1L22, 1A14.	Lower slopes partly planted to coconuts, visited occasionally for copra collection.	Protection of some areas recommended.
4	AGRIHAN (150+)	18.3 sq.mi.	Dormant volcanic cone, 3,165′, steep, radially dissected with broadleaf evergreen forest in ravines and upper slopes with *Miscanthus*. 1A14, 1L22, 1A16b.	Lower slopes cultivated and planted to coconuts.	Protection of some areas recommended.
5	PAGAN (96)	18 2/3 sq.mi.	Cluster of active volcanoes 1,869′, linked by lava & ash. Veg.: pioneer stands of casuarina, broad leaf evergreen thickets, mixed scrub forest, some *Miscanthus*, also *Nephrolepis*. Freshwater lake with marshy margins. 1A17b, 1A16b, 1B11a, 1L14, 1N13, 1M12. Important locality for plant fossils. Unidentified sp. of duck sighted on lake in 1950. *Megapodius laperouse laperouse*? present.	Some of lower land cultivated with coconuts planted. Rest of island relatively undisturbed, airstrip for light aircraft. Small trading station.	Protection of some areas recommended. F. R. Fosberg, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. 119(1):1–75, 1960. F. R. Fosberg, Pac. Sci. 12: 17–20, 1958.
6	ALAMAGAN (63)	4 1/3 sq.mi.	Dormant volcano, 2440′, Veg: good stands of broadleaf evergreen forest on lava flows, otherwise *Miscanthus* on ash slopes and tree ferns, including endemic *Cyathea alamaganensis*, on upper slopes. Only Micronesian locality for		Protection of some areas, particularly upper slopes recommended.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			Styphelia. 1A14, 1A15, 1L14. *Megapodius laperouse laperouse*? present.		
7	Guguan	1.6 sq.mi.	Two volcanic cones, one active, 813′, one dormant 987′. Deep ravines and cliffbound. Breadfruit trees in ravines, otherwise little vegetation.	Difficult landing, uninhabited.	List A.
8	SARIGAN (19)	1.9 sq.mi.	Extinct volcanic cone, 1800′, radially dissected with broadleaf evergreen forest in ravines and *Miscanthus floridulus* on upper slopes. 1A14, 1A16b, 1L22.	Lower slopes cultivated and coconuts planted.	Protection of some sites recommended.
9	ANATAHAN (32)	12.5 sq.mi.	Extinct dissected cone, 2585′, with wooded slopes and ravines and ridges and upper slopes with *Miscanthus*. Crater with periodic lake and grassy floor. 1A14, 1A16b, 1L22, 1M14?.	Disturbed by settlers before WW II. Military during war and afterwards.	Protection of some sites recommended.
10	Farallon de Medinilla	1/3 sq.mi.	Raised limestone islet with flat topped limestone ridge, 265′, cliffbound with caves and signs of frequent landslides. South part separated from North by deep chasm. Open to closed scrub vegetation. 1B11a?.	Difficult landing. Completely undisturbed.	List A.
11	SAIPAN (8,664)	47 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1554′, with raised limestone terraces. Higher land thickly wooded, lower slopes cultivated. Mostly secondary vegetation with coconuts, casuarina and many introduced plants.	Purchased by Germans, 1898, Japanese occupied area in 1914, establishment by them of extensive sugar plantations. Occupied by US forces in 1944 after heavy bombardment. Now admin. HQ for	J. T. Marshall, Condor, 51 (5):200–221, 1949.

			1A14, 1A16b, 1A17b, 1L22. 6 colonies of reed warbler *Acrocephalus luscinia luscinia* at Lake Susepe.	Trust Territory.	
12	TINIAN (596)	39.25 sq.mi.	Raised limestone (possibly overlying volcanics) 557′. Small central lake. Higher land overgrown with forest and scrub, mostly secondary growth. Many exotic plants introduced. 1E11, 1E12. *Monarcha takatsukasae* pop. est. at 40–50 in 1945 also Marianas Mallard.	Important archaeological remains. Interior plateau cultivated by Japanese for sugar cane, vegetables and pineapples. Now these plantations are disused and overgrown. Some small market gardening, beef cattle introduced recently. Large airstrip.	R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–395, 1951.
13	Aguijan	2.8 sq.mi.	Small island with steep cliffs to North. Feral goats and pigs. 1A14, 1E12. *Acrocephalus luscinia rigor*, Nightingale Reed-Warbler present.	Uninhabited but visited occasionally to hunt pigs.	R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–359, 1951.
14	ROTA (1,142)	33 sq.mi.	Raised limestone terraces on slopes of extinct volcano, 1612′. Dense evergreen forest on upper terraces with several endemics or very rare plants, incl. *Boerlagiodendron rotense*. Volcanic slopes with grass, shrubs and some endemics. 1A14, 1K12.	Market gardening on lower terraces.	Protection of some sites recommended.
(VMBJ)	GUAM (USA) (100,000 of which 30,000 are military)	209 sq.mi.	Large island of raised limestone and old, deeply weathered volcanics. 1290′. 550 sp. of flowering plant & fern recorded of which 230 are native and 61 endemic. Good range of vegetation types: Mangrove swamp with *Rhizophora* & *Brugueria*, *Nipa* zone, strand veg with *Barring-*	Spanish possession from 1565. Ceded to USA in 1898 Developed as US Naval Base and captured by Japanese in 1941. Recaptured in 1944 after 54 day battle. Local government under supervision of US Dept. of Interior.	5 Conservation Areas totalling 1,150 Ha. in November 1968. plus 4 other Areas. 3 other cited under consideration. 2.65% of total area is devoted to conservation and this will increase to 4.46%. R. H. Baker, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 107(15): 1–74, 1948.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			tonia, Casuarina and *Cocos Cycas circinalis* on cliffs. Inland: *Pandanus, Hernandia, Terminalis, Calophyllum, Ficus, Intsia* and *Melia*. Much secondary growth forming thickets. Uplands with *Miscanthus*.—1A12b, 1A12c, 1A16b, 1A17b, 1A14, 1A15, 1B11a, 1B14b. *Acrocephalus luscinia luscinia* threatened sp. in marshes. Micronesian megapode probably near extinction, if not already extinct.		F. R. Fosberg, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 119(1): 1–75, 1960. R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–395, 1951. University of Guam.
	Caroline Islands (US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)		Scattered group of atolls & volcanic islands. Some natural vegetation, no endemics and few rare species.	Most islands inhabited and much disturbed.	Protection of a few small areas or islets recommended.
VMAJ 1	Helen Reef	3/4 sq.mi.	Atoll with small low islet at north end. Typical atoll vegetation but no species recorded.	Isolated and undisturbed. Possibly some remains of buildings present.	List A.
2	Tobi	1/4 sq.mi.	Atoll with one flat islet, no lagoon. 1A16b.	Atoll phosphate present and worked in 1940.	
3	Merir	1/3 sq.mi.	Atoll with one flat islet & fringing reef. No lagoon. 1A16b.	Uninhabited but visited for copra harvest.	
4	PULO ANNA (16)	1/3 sq.mi.	Atoll with small islet and no lagoon. Densely wooded. 1A16b.		
5	SONSOROL (75)	3/4 sq.mi.	Atoll with two small islets and no lagoon. Fringing reef. Densely wooded. 1A16b.		

	(Palau Group)		Large group of many close islands, volcanic & limestone. Rich flora with many endemic species.	Much disturbed.	
6	ANGAUR (460)	3.25 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 200′, fringing reef. No natural water supply. 1A14, 1A2b, 1A16b. Megapode pop. 10.	Phosphate workings very important until 1955 when reserves were exhausted. Extensive tramways, etc.	
7	PELELIU (722)	4.9 sq.mi.	Raised limestone island just within Palau Group. Barrier reef, surrounded by reefs. 100′ to NW. 2 tidal creeks with mangroves. Well wooded. 1A14, 1A2b, 1A16b. 10–20 Megapodes, also Nicobar pigeon, Scops owl, etc.	Phosphate deposits present and worked from 1935 onwards.	
8	Ngerukewid Isl. (Seventy Islands)	1 sq.mi.	Group of raised limestone islets, mostly very small, with markedly undercut shores. 100′ average height. Well wooded, 1B11a, 1A16b. Home of micronesian Megapode, *Megapodius laperouse senex*, Palau Scops owl, *Otus podarginus*, and dugong.	Uninhabited and protected formerly by ancient taboos. No fishing, plant collecting or fires permitted in Wildlife Preserve.	Wildlife Preserve by District Order since 1958. Part of proposed National Park to include rock islets, coasts and lagoons from Koror to Peleliu and westwards to the barrier reef. (see recommendation of Technical Meeting of IBP/CT Palau, November 1968.)
9	EIL MALK ( ) (Amototi)	3.4 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, rugged with fringing reef on E. coast. 1A14.		
10	URUKTHAPEL ( )	7 1/3 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 680′, with very many offshore islets to West. Thickly wooded. narrow fringing reef. 1A14.		
11	AULUPTAGEL ( )	16. sq.mi.	Raised limestone, thickly wooded, 1A14.		
12	ARAKABESAN ( )	2 sq. mi.±	Volcanic, 1A14.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
13	KOROR (4,300)	3.6 sq.mi.	W: volcanic, E: raised limestone, thickly wooded, 1A14. 33 pairs Scops owl, *Otus podarginus*, also Nicobar pigeon and Ground dove.	Pre WW II, large Japanese town of 20,000. Bombed completely in WW II but town partly rebuilt as administration center for Palau district.	Tropical Biological Laboratory in process of re-establishment.
14	BABELTHUAP (4000±)	153.3 sq.mi.	Volcanic, old and deeply weathered but some limestone areas to S. 400′. Fringing reefs. Broadleaf evergreen forest, savanna, freshwater swamp and mangroves around coast, particularly in bays. 1A14, 1A2a, 1A2b, 1I11.	Fertile and well wooded, Tropical fruits and vegetables cultivated.	
15	KAYANGEL (227)	2/3 sq.mi.	Atoll with four low, sandy islets. 31 plant species recorded in 1953 including *Nephrolepis, Cycas, Pandanus, Lepturus, Areca, Cocos, Colocasia, Musa*, etc. 1A16a, 1A16b, 1B11a.		J. L. Gressitt, Atoll Res. Bull. 21: 1–3, 1953.
16	Ngaruangl	80 meters ×35 meters	Atoll with single small islet of coral rock. 1 m high. No vegetation. Abundant terns, but no nests observed. Crane flies: *Limonia*	Japanese freighter, bombed in WW II washed up on reef. Tripod of poles on islet.	J. L. Gressitt, Atoll Res. Bull. 21:1–3, 1953.
VMIJ	(Yap District)				
1	NGULU (30)	0.165 sq.mi.	Atoll with 8 islets on reef. Well wooded with coconuts and breadfruits. Saline soil. 1A16a, 1A16b.		
	(Yap Islands)		Group of metamorphic and old volcanic islands surrounded by broad fringing reef. Some patches of evergreen forest, savanna extensive,	Very much disturbed. Germans acquired islands from Spain in 1898 and established it as a cable center.	Protection of some areas recommended.

			some endemic plants and interesting reef fauna. Mangroves.		
2	YAP (2344)	21.68 sq.mi.	Large elongated island, volc. 155′ in south, rising to 579′ in centre and north. Broad fringing reef. 1A16b, 1A14, 1E11, 1A12b.	Much disturbed, considerable cultivated area, only commercial crop: copra.	
3	GAGIL (741)	11.13 sq.mi.	Volcanic island with very indented coastline fringed with mangroves. Divided from Yap by Tagareng Canal dug by Germans. Broad fringing reef to east and south. 1A16b, 1A14, 1E11, 1A12b.	Two main villages.	
4	MAP (303)	4.1 sq.mi.	Volcanic 200′ with mangroves along NW and S. coasts, Broad fringing reef to E. 1A16b, 1A14, 1E11, 1A12b.		
5	RUMONG (121)	1.66 sq.mi.	Volcanic with fringing reef to NW & NE, savanna and Pandanus. 1A16b, 1A14, 1E11, 1A12b.		
6	ULITHI (530)	1.8 sq.mi.	Atoll with 40 + islets scattered in 4 main groups. 1A16b.	Largest atoll in Carolines. Captured by US forces prior to 1945 and used as a staging post.	
7	FAIS (216)	1.1 sq.mi.	Raised atoll, 60′, with phosphate deposits. Thickly wooded, possibly some endemic sp. One very rare grass. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Phosphate deposits worked, otherwise copra production.	
8	SOROL (11)	0.36 sq.mi.	Atoll with 10–11 islets on enclosed reef. Well wooded. 1A16b.		
9	EAURIPIK (101)	0.09 sq.mi.	Atoll with six small islets all covered with coconuts except one (Edarepe I.) which is		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			awash at high tide. 1A16b.		
10	WOLEAI (612)	1.75 sq.mi.	Atoll with double form and 21 islets, all well wooded with coconuts and breadfruit. 1A16b, 1A12.		
11	IFALUK (325)	0.57 sq.mi.	Atoll with 3 islets of which 2 are inhabited & the third used. Well wooded. 1A16b, 1A16a, 1A12, 1A14.	Coconut and breadfruit cultivation, some taro, otherwise fishing economy.	J. I. Tracey, D. P. Abbott, T. Arnow, B.P. Bishop. Mus. Bull. 222:1–75, 1961.
12	FARAULEP (160)	0.16 sq.mi.	Atoll with three low small islets. Wooded. 1A16b.		
13	Gaferut	0.043 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island and fringing reef. 100′, low forest 12–25′ dominated by *Tournefortia*, 1B14a, only 2 coconut trees. Large bird population: Red footed booby & frigate birds. Other animals: blue tailed skink & coconut crabs.	Uninhabited and seldom visited. Possible phosphate source mined by Japanese in 1935. Some buildings remain, also traces of cleared area.	Some degree of protection recommended. W. A. Niering, Atoll Res. Bull. 79:1–10, 1961.
14	Olimarao	0.085 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 islets on reef surrounded by lagoon. Largest island with coconuts smaller with a few trees. 1A16b.	No permanent inhabitants but probably visited for copra collection.	
15	ELATO (36)	0.2 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 groups of islets: Elato and Toas. Larger Elato inhabited with 2 islets, wooded with mangroves and coconuts. 1A16b. 1A12b.		
16	LAMOTREK (194)	0.38 sq.mi.	Atoll with three wooded islets. 1A16b, 1A12a, 1A12b.		
17	West Fayu	0.024 sq.mi.	Atoll with one islet and no lagoon. Extensive reef.	Visited occasionally from Satawal.	

			Densely wooded. 1A16b. 1A14, 1A15.		
18	SATAWAL (300)	0.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with one small coral island, 15′, no lagoon. E: stony with low scrub and coconut palms. 1H11, 1A16b. W: thickly wooded. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15.		
19	Pikelot	0.04 sq.mi.	Atoll with one small islet, fringed by extensive reef. Islet covered in trees and bushes. 1B14a, 1B11a.	Visited for turtle fishing.	
20	PULUSUK (270)	1 sq.mi.	Atoll with low coral island on fringing reef. Central depression. 1A16b.		
21	PULUWAT (350)	1.3 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 large islets, 3 smaller encircled by reef. 1A16b. 1A14. A2 sp. of plant recorded. *Scaevola* on beach, *Pandanus* on ocean side, 2–3′ *Nephrolepis* in plantations. 1B11a, 1D13a, Also *Cordia*.	Dense growth of breadfruit in interior, otherwise coconut cultivation, taro also.	W. A. Niering. Atoll Res. Bull. 76:1–10, 1961.
22	PULAP (350)	0.33 sq.mi.	Atoll with 3 wooded islets. 1A16b.	2 islets inhabited, 1 uninhabited but used.	
23	NAMONUITO (440)	1.7 sq.mi.	Atoll with 10 islets. 3 main islets with coconut groves, some dense woods fringing reef. 1A16b. 1A14.		
VNGJ	(Truk District) (16,000+)	37 sq.mi.	Group of high volcanic islands surrounded by barrier reef with reef and lagoon coral islets. Little remaining natural vegetation except for summits of high islands. 1A16b. 1A16a, 1A12b. Large Micronesian pigeon,	German colony superceded by Japanese at end of WW I. 35,000 Japanese residents by 1935. At present: US administration HQ is on Moen. Copra production.	Protection of some areas recommended. R.H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–359, 1951.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			very rare. Truk greater white-eye very restricted.		
1	MOEN (3830)	7.25 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1215′. Mangroves along North and SE coasts. Fringing reef. 1A16b. Some savanna areas. 1L11, 1L12.	Admin. center.	Protection of savanna areas recommended.
2	DUBLON (2020+)	3.4 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 1145′. Fringing reef. some mangroves along N, NE and NW coasts.	Former Japanese administrative HQ. with large settlement in SE.	
3	UMAN (1680)	1.8 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 800 ft.+. fringing reef. small patches of mangroves to North and S.		
4	FEFAN (1910)	5.1 sq.mi.	High volc. 978′. fringing reef, very small mangrove areas on W. coast.		
5	TSIS (176)	0.25 sq.mi.	Small island, 300′ with extensive fringing reef and beach on east coast.		
6	PARAM (150)		200′+with fringing reef. Mangroves on S. coast.		
7	EOT (225)	0.19 sq.mi.	Linked to Udot by fringing reef. 200′+.		
8	UDOT (840)	1.9 sq.mi.	Moderately high volcanic 400–500′. fringing reef.		
9	ULALU (325)	0.29 sq.mi.	Low island with fringing reef.		
10	FALA BEGUETS (283)	0.6 sq.mi.	200′, with extensive fringing reef.		
11	TOL (4005)	13.2 sq.mi.	High volc. 1440′. deeply indented coastline with fringing reef, particularly to west. Mangrove lined coast.		Top 100 meters of Mt. Winibot recommended as conservation area.

			Some endemic plants, especially on summit of Mt. Winibot. 1A16b. 1A14. 1A12b.		
12	KUOP	0.19 sq.mi.	Atoll with 4 islets. 1A16b.		
13	East Fayu	0.15 sq.mi.	Atoll with small low-lying coral island surrounded by fringing reef. No lagoon Central depression which collects water. Many seabirds.	Occasionally visited from Hall Islands.	List A.
	(Hall Islands)				
14	NOMWIN (434)	0.7 sq.mi.	Atoll with 9 islets on circular reef. Most islets wooded with coconuts, etc. 1A16b, 1A16a.	Coconuts dominant vegetation.	
15	MURILO (340)	0.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with chain of 5+ islets on North of reef.	Copra production.	
16	NAWA (990)	0.3 sq.mi.	Atoll with one islet and no lagoon. Fringing reef. Densely wooded, 1A16b.		
17	LOSAP (750+)	0.4 sq.mi.	Atoll with 8 islets on semicircular reef. 1A16b.	Coconut & breadfruit cultivation.	
18	NAMOLUK (314)	0.3 sq.mi.	Atoll with single island and closed lagoon. Mostly planted to coconuts. 1A16b.		
	(Nomoi group)				
19	SATAWAN (1,800+)	1.75 sq.mi.	Atoll, large with numerous islets, 11 main ones. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
20	LUKUNOR (860)	1.1 sq.mi.	Atoll with 6 + islets on oval lagoon. coconuts: 1A16b.		
21	ETAL (300+)	0.7 sq.mi.	Atoll, small with 13 islets enclosing small lagoon. 1A16b.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
	(Ponape District)				
22	KAPINGAMARANGI (490+)	0.5 sq.mi. (276.4 acres)	Atoll with 33 islets on circular reef. 3 largest islands inhabited. Some native vegetation left as a windbreak with *Guettarda speciosa* and *Scaevola* 1B11a.	3 larger islands inhabited by Polynesian population. 157.03 acres of coconut plantation.	W. A. Niering, Pac. Sci. Bd. SIM Reports, No. 22, 1956. H. J. Wiens, Pac. Sci. Bd. SIM Reports, 21, 1955.
23	NUKUORO (370)	0.66 sq.mi.	Atoll with 40+ islets on circular reef. 1A16b, 1A12b.	Polynesian.	
24	Oroluk	0.2 sq.mi.	Atoll with ring of very small islets. Wooded, 1A16b. Good reefs.	Planted to coconuts, probably visited for copra collection.	
25	NGATIK (460+)	0.66 sq.mi.	Atoll with 3 islands and several small islets. 1A16b.	Planted to coconuts.	
26	Pakin	0.42 sq.mi.	Atoll with 5+islets. Most islets wooded. 1A16b.	Planted to coconuts, probably visited for copra collection.	
27	Ant	0.7 sq.mi.	Atoll with several small islets. 1A16b.	Planted to coconuts, visited for copra collection.	
28	PONAPE (11,900+)	129 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 2595′, 200 inches rain p.a. Barrier reef with lagoon. Reef islets and lagoon islets. Deeply indented coast with mangroves fringing SW and SE. *Nipa* zone behind, then some savanna areas. Vegetation includes tree ferns and Areca palms. Lowlands mainly secondary thickets. Interesting and luxuriant forests in interior. Many endemic species. 1A14, 1A16b, 1A12b, 1A12a, 1A15, 1A12c. Endangered birds: Ponape	Lowland disturbed with cultivation. Important archaeological sites in virtually uninhabited interior. Interesting ruins on Nan Madol islet.	Protection of some sites recommended. S. F. Glassman, B.P. Bishop Bishop Mus. Bull. 209, 1952. R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–359, 1951.

				Gt. White eye, *Rukia sanfordi*; Bridled white eye, *Zosterops conspicillata takatsukasai*; mountain starling, *Aplonis pelzelni* and possibly Large Micronesian pigeon & short eared owl.		
VNIJ	1	MOKIL (400)	0.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with small rectangular-reef and three main islets. Small lagoon. 1A16b.	Planted to coconuts, densely populated.	
	2	PINGELAP (1000)	0.66 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 islands and one islet on square reef. 20′. Small lagoon. a few mangroves on S. end of Pingelap I. 1A16b, 1A12b. 57 sp., 32 indigenous, flora: 10 ornamental, 12 cultivated, 3 weeds.	Planted to coconuts, very dense population. Copra production.	R. E. Murphy, Geog. Rev. 39: 425–439, 1949. H. St. John, Pac. Sci. 2:96–113, 1948.
	3	KUSAIE (3351)	42.33 sq.mi.	High volcanic, 2061′, with chain of mountains to South and isolated peak to North, 1943′. Deeply dissected with densely forested mountainous interior. Fringing reef. Narrow coast plain with some mangroves particularly to S. and N.W. best examples in Lele harbour to E. Many endemic species. *Ptilinopus porphyraceus hernsheimi*, crimson crowned fruit dove, endangered sp. also possibly the short eared owl, *Asio flammeus ponapensis*. 1A14, 1A12a, 1A12b, 1A13a, 1A16b.	Narrow coast plain cultivated. Good timber. Important archaeological sites, including ruins on Lele Is.	Protection of some upland areas recommended. R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3(1): 1–359, 1951.
		Marshall Islands (US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)				F. R. Fosberg, Military Geography of the Northern Marshalls Intelligence Div. U.S. Army, 320 pp. mimeo. 1956.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
					(referred to as U.S. Army Reports 1956)
VNPJ	(Ralik Chain)				
1	UJELANG (390)	0.66 sq.mi.	Atoll with 35+ islets on elongated, E–W, narrow reef. Largest islet with coconuts, others mainly low, dry grassy vegetation. 1A16b, 1A14, 1K11. Abundant birds: 14 sp. incl. Frigate bird, Sooty, Fairy and Crested terns and Noddy.	Coconut plantation under German Administration with no pop. except plantation labor. Eniwetok inhabitants moved to Ujelang in 1947.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114, 35 p. 1966. F. R. Fosberg, U.S. Army Report 1956.
2	Eniwetok	2.25 sq.mi.	Atoll with 30 small low islands, 13 ft. 4 of larger islets barren shot sites devoid of vegetation, Smaller islets with *Scaevola, Tournefortia. Pisonia, Cordia & Guettarda* scrub & thickets. 1B11a, 1A14.	Formerly settled, population now moved to Ujelang. Japanese forces occupied main island in 1946. Used for US Atomic Test program in 1947.	F. R. Fosberg, U.S. Army Report 1956. D. I. Blumenstock & D. F. Rex., 1956. Atoll. Res. Bull. 71, 188 p. Marine Biology Laboratory, no permanent staff but available to US Scientists.
3	Bikini	2.82 sq.mi. (? now reduced to 2.33 sq.mi. by tests)	Atoll with numerous islets, 23 of these formerly planted to coconuts. Damage to vegetation by blast and radiation but now recovered to form thickets. 1A16b, 1B11a, 1B14a.	Formerly settled but population evacuated to Rongerik then to Kili. Used for US atomic test program in 1947. Radiation damage. Much military debris remaining.	F. R. Fosberg, U.S. Army Report, 1956. W. R. Taylor, Plants of Bikini & other W. Marshall Islands, 227 p. 1950. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 260. (Numerous parts on all aspects of atoll)
4	RONGELAP (225)	3 sq.mi.	Atoll with 50 small islets but arid with poor, sandy soil. Large islets in S planted to coconuts, N: some *Pisonia* woods, generally grassy, few *Cocos*. 7 sp. of bird recorded. 1A16b, 1A16a, 1A15, 1K11.	Coconut plantations on larger islets.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull 114, 1–35, 1966.
5	Rongerik	0.81 sq.mi.	Atoll with 13 islets, N–S. elongated reef. Two largest	Coconut plantations on larger islets. Bikini population	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114 1–35, 1966.

			islands with coconuts, some *Pisonia* and *Cordia* forests but these have been affected by radiation. Islets otherwise grassy. 1A16b. 1A14, 1A16a, Very few birds, only 4 sp. recorded in 1956. Turtles formerly plentiful.	settled on island in 1946 but later evacuated to Kili due to unsuitability of island for premanent settlement. Damage to vegetation from radioactive fallout in 1954.	F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
6	Ailinginae	1.29 sq.mi.	Atoll, low and dry with one islet planted to coconuts and others wooded, some with one or two coconuts and some grassy areas, scattered trees. *Casuarina* on E. islets. 5 bird sp. recorded in 1956.	No permanent inhabitants.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114, 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
7	WOTHO (66)	1.6 sq.mi.	Atoll with 13+ islets, low & fairly wet. Remains of natural vegetation. *Ochrosia* forest covering large areas, also some *Pisonia* forest and large areas of mixed forest. Coconut crabs common. 15 bird sp. recorded. 1A14, 1A16b, 1A15.	Coconut plantations over half larger islands. Small population.	Protection of some sites recommended. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 35 p., 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Report 1956.
8	KWAJALEIN (2,400+)	6.3 sq.mi.	Very large atoll with 92 islets. Smaller islands still relatively undisturbed with native forest, some coconut plantations. Eniwetak islet inside lagoon with *Pisonia* forest, very fine example, probably protected by pre-European taboos. 15 bird sp., incl. naturalized Mynah bird. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15.	Larger islets almost completely altered. Japanese naval base for WW II. Heavy fighting in WWII. US Missile base with many installations etc. Roi and Namur Islets with airfield, Ebeye islet with major settlement, Kwajalein islet with missile base.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 35 p. 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
9	UJAE (290)	0.62 sq.mi.	Atoll with 15 islets on E-W elongated reef rim. Fairly wet. Some native vegetation: *Pisonia* forest, *Ochrosia* forst	Larger islets planted to coconuts. All birds eaten as food by islanders except heron.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army rept. 1956.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			and mixed forest. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15, 1A19. 14 bird sp. recorded in 1952.		
10	LAE (140)	0.6 sq.mi.	Atoll with many islets, smaller islets with partial natural vegetation. *Pisonia, Ochrosia* and mixed forests. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15. 10 sp. of birds in 1952, common but not abundant.	Larger islets planted to coconuts.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
11	LIB (190)	0.3 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island on fringing reef. Low and sandy with central depression, forming freshwater pond surrounded by trees. 1A16b.	Very fertile: cultivation of copra, breadfruit and pineapples.	
12	NAMU (684)	2.4 sq.mi.	Atoll with 50+ islets on NE rim of lagoon. 1A16b.	Most of islands cultivated.	
13	Jabwot	0.25 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island, no lagoon, surrounded by reefs.	Atoll phosphate present uninhabited.	
14	AILINGLAPALAP (1190±)	5.66 sq.mi.	Atoll with 50÷ islets on almost continuous reef rim. Most islets covered with coconut plantations. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	
15	JALUIT(1125)	1.4 sq.mi.	Atoll with 80+ islets on large elongated reef, diamond shaped. Almost continuous land rim. Mostly palm covered with some scattered scrub and grassland. 1A16b, 1B11, 2G12., 1A12, 1A14.	German Administrative Center. Copra production and fishing. Typhoon damage now being modified by regrowth of vegetation.	D. I. Blumenstock, F. R. Fosberg & C. G. Johnson, Nature 189: 618–620, 1961.
16	KILI (285)	0.33 sq.mi.	Atoll with one low island, no lagoon and surrounded by fringing reef. 1A16b.	Bikini population moved to Kili after failure of Rongerik settlement. Now possibility	

				of population returning to Bikini in near future. Plantations of coconuts established under German administration.	
17	NAMORIK (490)	1.0 sq.mi.	Atoll with enclosed reef and two main islands. 1A16b.	Copra production and banana cultivation.	
18	EBON (950)	2.25 sq.mi.	Atoll with 23 islets, 12 main islands. Dense tree growth of *Cocos, Pandanus*, breadfruits and *Casuarina*. 1A16b, 1A17b, 1A14. Crimson crowned fruit dove now extinct.	Some phosphate deposits.	R. H. Baker, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Hist. Nat. 3(1): 1–35a, 1951.
VHQJ	**(Ratak Chain)**				
1	Pokak (Taongi)	1.25 sq.mi.	Atoll, crescent shaped with 13–14 islets. Low and dry. Very stony with old reef conglomerate. 8–9 sp. flowering plants including endemic grass *Lepturus gasspariccnsis*. Veg: *Tournefortia* scrub 15′ and *Scaevola*. 1B14a, 1B11a. 2B12, 2F11, 2G21. Large bird colonies of 20 sp. forming one of finest rookeries in central Pacific. Rats and lizards also present.	Japanese relay station and bomb dump bombed out 23.4. 44. Uninhabited, landing difficult.	Supposedly protected by order of District Administrator. List A. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35 p, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
2	Bikar	0.2 sq.mi.	Atoll diamond shaped with 3 3 islets on reef. Low and dry. Veg: dense *Pisonia* forest, some *Tournefortia* and herbaceous plants. 1A15, 1A16b, 1B14a, 2B12, 2G12. Many seabirds forming important rookery, 18 sp. important breeding ground for green turtle, *Chelona mydas*.	A few coconuts planted on Bikar islet. Visited for fishing and birds, probably protected by taboos in pre-European times. Atoll phosphate present.	List A., supposedly protected by order of District Administrator. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
3	UTIRIK (219)	0.2 sq.mi.	Atoll with one principle islet, 4 smaller. Some damage to vegetation in typhoon of 1951. Eafuk Is. with some native scrub forest. 1A16b. 1B11a, 2G12. 10 bird sp. not plentiful but more on smaller islet than on main islet.	Principle islet planted to coconuts.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
4	Taka	1.32 sq.mi.	Atoll with 6 islets, low, dry, scrubby forest with low scrub and grass. Large sooty tern colony on Etuk I. 7 bird sp. abundant. 1A16b, 1B11a, 2G21.	Largest islet 1/3 planted to coconuts. Visited from Utirik for copra collection. Typhoon damage in 1951.	Some degree of protection recommended. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll. Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
5	MEJIT (330)	0.7 sq.mi.	Atoll with one small islet surrounded by fringing reef. No lagoon but small pond in centre linked to sea by channel lined with mangroves. 1A16b, 1A12b.	Well cultivated with coconuts and breadfruits.	
6	AILUK (432)	2.07 sq.mi.	Atoll with 57 islets on elongated N-S reef. Natural vegetation remaining as windbreaks. 1A16b, 1A14. 11 bird sp. recorded.	Main islet almost entirely covered by coconut plantations. Some typhoon damage in 1951.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
7	Jemo	0.06 sq.mi.	Atoll with one eggshaped islet on linear reef. Moderate rainfall. Natural vegetation remaining as windbreak incl. very large *Pisonia* trees used for phosphate study. 8 bird sp., abundant birds. Some *Scaevola* on windward side. 1A15, 1A16b, 1B11a. Breeding place for green turtles.	Most of island planted with coconuts, visited occasionally for copra harvest. Site of original studies on origin of atoll phosphate.	Some degree of protection recommended. F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35, 1966. F. R. Fosberg, US Army Repts. 1956.
8	LIKIEP (320)	4.0 sq.mi.	Atoll with 112 islets. larger islets with coconuts, 5 bird sp.,	High copra production.	F. R. Fosberg, Atoll Res. Bull. 114: 1–35p, 1966.

			recorded, birds not abundant. 1A16b.		F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rep. 1956.
9	WOTJE (550)	3.16 sq.mi.	Atoll with 56 islets, some with coconuts, others mainly grassy vegetation. 1A16b, 2G12. Possible remant population of large Micronesian pigeon	Large japanese garrison in WW II. Much destructive bombing, tree felling.	F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
10	Erikub	0.6 sq.mi.	Atoll with 13 small islets on reef rim. Vegetation scanty with some remaining native forest, low scrub & some coconuts. 1A16b, 1A14, 1H11.	Uninhabited but some disturbance by visitors. No known water supply.	F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
11	MALOELAP (510)	3.81 sq.mi.	Atoll with 60 islets on triangular reef. Most islets with coconut plantations but some scrub forest. 1A16b, 1A14, 1B11a.	Very fertile with cultivation of coconuts and breadfruits. Airstrip on one islet.	F. R. Fosberg, US Army Rept. 1956.
12	AUR (363)	2.17 sq.mi.	Atoll with 32 islets on square reef. 22 native sp, of flowering plant, 10 cultivated or weed species. Some *Tournefortia*, also some *Colocasia* pits. 1A16b, 1N12, 1H11.	Most islets with coconut plantations.	H. St. John, Pac. Sci. 5: 279–286, 1951.
13	MAJURO (3940)	3.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with 60+ islets, thickly wooded with coconuts, breadfruit etc. 30 native species of flowering plant, 31 cultivated or weed sp.	Administrative Center for District. Mostly coconut plantations.	H. St. John, Pac. Sci. 5: 279–286, 1951.
14	ARNO (1414)	5 sq.mi.	Atoll with 100+ islets, mainly coconut plantation but some scrub forest and *Casuarina*. 125 sp. flowering plants of which 44 are native. Important reef studies carried out. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Land use: 69% Coconuts, 8.64% Breadfruits, 17.67% scrub forest. Copra production.	W. Hatheway, Atoll Res. Bull. 16: 1–68, 1953. SIM Report 10, Pacific Sci. Board.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
15	MILI (612)	6 sq.mi.	Atoll with 90+ islets, poor sandy soil with coconuts & *Casuarina*. 1A16b, 1A17b.	Coconut plantations. Japanese airfield.	
VVBJ	**Gilbert Islands (UK)**	114 sq.mi.	16 Atolls, all inhabited, mainly coconuts, *Pandanus*, etc. Droughts common.	Coconut plantations over most of islands. Attempts to settle some population on Line Islands failed through lack of water.	H. E. Maude, Proc. 7th Pac. Sci. Congress 6: 89-97, 1953. P. Childs, Atoll Res, Bull., 74: 1–38, 1960.
1	LITTLE MAKIN (1454)	2.1 sq.mi.	Atoll with single island on reef. No lagoon. Relatively wet with luxuriant vegetation. 1A16b. 1A14?.	Copra production.	
2	BUTARITARI (2937)	4.5 sq.mi.	Atoll with 10 islets around deep lagoon. S: coconuts and *Pandanus*, may be some scrub etc. on smaller islets. 1A16b.	Southern islets with continuous coconuts etc. plantations. Copra production. Main settlement on Butaritari islet. US Naval Base from 1943–1945.	
3	MARAKE (2489)	3.9 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 semi-circular islets around pear-shaped lagoon. 1A16b.	Copra production. Some sponge diving.	
4	ABAIANG (3791)	11 sq.mi.	Atoll with many islets, 6 main islets, around large elongated lagoon. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
5	TARAWA (8907)	7.75 sq.mi.	Atoll with 15+ islets on 22 mile reef forming S. and NE sides of triangle, sunken reef forming NW side. Mangroves along part of coast: *Rhizophora* beachridge with *Scaevola* then *Pandanus* and Coconuts. 1B11a. 1A16b.	Administrative center. Airstrip. Betio Island scene of battle in WW II. Main port for colony & center for copra export.	E. Doran, Atoll Res. Bull. 72: 1–54, 1960.
6	MAIANA (1899)	10.4 sq.mi.	Atoll with one main island and several smaller islets forming 2 sides of rectangular lagoon. 1A16b.	Copra production.	

7	KURIA (820)	4.9 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 islets on one reef, fringing reef. No lagoon. Densely wooded with pandanus, coconuts and low scrub. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Copra production.	
8	ARANUKA (2507)	6 sq.mi.	Atoll with 2 islets on triangular reef. Small, shallow lagoon. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
9	ABEMAMA (2317)	9 sq.mi.	Atoll with 6+ islets forming continuous land rim to N.E. of rectangular lagoon. Some mangroves present. 1A16b, 1A12b.	Copra production. Occupied by Japanese in WW II. Wartime airstrip now replanted.	
10	NONOUTI (2507)	9.8 sq.mi.	Atoll with 8 + islets, along NE side of reef, Lagoon with access for small boats only. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
11	TABITEUEA (4,593)	19 sq.mi.	Atoll, with string of islets along NE side of elongated reef. Largest islets at N and S ends with many small islets between. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
12	BERU (2629)	8.1 sq.mi.	Atoll with one main islet on small reef. 1A16b.	Copra production.	
13	NIKUNAU (2140)	7 sq.mi.	Atoll, with one island and enclosed, landlocked lagoon, very small, in center. Fringing reef.	Copra production.	
14	ONOTOA (2242)	5.2 sq.mi.	Atoll with 3 rel. large inhabited islets, on lagoon bordered by reef. 60 sp. flowering plant recorded. Coconuts and some scattered scrubby vegetation. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Most islets planted to coconuts.	E. T. Moul, Atoll Res. Bull. 57:1–48, 1957. A. H. Banner, J. E. Randall *et al.* S.I.M. Report No. 13, 1952.
15	TAMANA (1410)	2.0	Atoll with one island, no	Coconut plantations.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
		sq.mi.	lagoon, on fringing reef. 1A16b.		
16	ARORAE (1980)	10 sq.mi.	Atoll with one island, no lagoon, fringing reef. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	
17	OCEAN I. (3000)	2.5 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 265′ with fringing reef. Very deep water offshore. Small coastal strip with mineral rail. Coconut & *Pandanus* scrub. 1A16b.	66% of islands surface mined for phosphate deposits. Population has bought Rabi island in Fiji for resettlement. Labour force includes many Gilbertese under contract.	
VTNJ 1	**NAURU (Independent)** (6,048 of which 2,921 are indigenous)	8.5 sq.mi.	Raised limestone, 213 ft. with narrow coastal terrace and fringing reef. Deep water offshore. Veg: *Pandanus* scrub and coconuts. Some dense scrub in worked out areas. 1A16b, 1B14a, 1H11.	2/3 of islands surface mined for phosphate. Very small lake on central plateau. Much of labour force Gilbertese or Chinese.	C. H. Wedgewood, Oceania 6: 359–361, 7: 1–37, 1936.

4. Melanesia

Name of Group	+	—	?		Total
		341 Islands/Atolls			
Fiji & Rotuma	87	38	67	=	192
Conway Reef, Hunter, Matthew & Walpole Is.		3	1	=	4
N. Caledonia & Associated Islands (not coastal islets)	5	2	1	=	8
D'Entrecasteaux reef			5	=	5
Loyalty Isl.	5		8	=	13
New Hebrides	27	4	4	=	35
Banks Is.	8	1	1	=	10
Torres Is.	4	1		=	5
Santa Cruz	4	2	1	=	7
Swallow Is.	1			=	1
Tekopia, Mitre, Cherry	2		1	=	3
Duff Is.	1	2		=	3
Rennell & Bellona	2			=	2
Coral Sea/Gt. Barrier Reef.	2	36	15	=	53

+ = Known to be inhabited
— = Known to be uninhabited
? = Status doubtful

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
VZEJ	**Fiji (GB/NZ)**	7055 sq.mi.			R. A. Ward. Land Use and population in Fiji. D. Tech. co-op. Pub. No. 9 HMSO 1965. R. A. Derrick, The Fiji Islands, 334 p. Suva, 1951.
	(Lau Islands)	188 sq.mi.			
1	Tuvana-i-tholo		Atoll, small sand cay, densely wooded incl. coconuts 1A16b.	Visited for use as occasional plantation by Ono-i-lau people.	M. J. Cooper, Pac. Sci. 20(1): 137–141, 1966.
2	Tuvana-i-ra		Small sand cay, densely wooded.	Visited for use as occasional plantation.	A. Agassiz, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. 33: 1–167, 1899.
3	Vutua Ono		Ring reef, awash at high tide.		A. C. Smith, J. N.Y. Bot. Garden 35: 261–280, 1934.
4	ONO-I-LAU (+)		6 islands within barrier reef, 3 volcanic remains of breached crater, 3 sand islets. Volcanic, 300′ swampy, plenty water, reef islets with coconut plantations. 1A16b, 1A14.	Rich soil, cultivated. Volcanic islands used for gardens, reef islets with dense growth of coconuts.	J. M. Watson, Agri. J. Fiji 30 (2): 67–70, 1960. P. A. Snow, A Bibliography of Fiji, Tonga and Rotuma. 418 p. Canberra, 1969.
5	VATOA I. ( )		Coral limestone with barrier reef, 209′ caves in limestone.		
6	Vutua Vatoa		Circular reef with deep lagoon.		
7	ONGEA LEVU ( )		Limestone, 270′, densely wooded, fringed with mushroom islets, permanent stream. 1A14.		
8	Ongea ndriki		Limestone, perp. cliffs topped with deeply weathered eroded-limestone, 300′, densely wooded, landing place choked with mangroves, seabirds. 1A14, 1A12b.	Some phosphate.	
9	FULANGA I. ( )		Crescent of limestone surrounding lagoon, 270′, fringing reef & many mushroom	No good cultivated land, water scarce, fishing community.	

			islets, densely veg. low rainfall 1A14.		
10	Niambo I.		Atoll, small sand cay surrounded by reefs, densely wooded 1A14.		
11	Yangasa Cluster		4 limestone islets, undercut cliffs, barrier reef Yangasa-levu: 400′ rising in terraces, undercut limestone cliffs. Navutu-i-Loma: Pitted & honeycombed 1st. many mushroom islets. Navutu-i-Ra: 270′ low cliffs and mushroom islets. Yavutha: very rugged. 1A14, 1A16b.	Inaccessible except in fine weather, coconuts gathered by Moce islanders, coconuts gathered occasionally, inaccessible except in fine weather.	
12	NAMUKA-I-LAU ( )	5 sq.mi.	Narrow limestone ridge, 260′, densely wooded interior with *Afzelia bijuga* 1A14.	*Afzelia* felled for canoe building.	
13	Marambo		Oval island, elevated 1st. steep undercut cliffs dense vegetation, eroded 1A14.	No landing places.	
14	KAMBARA ( )	12 sq.mi.	Basin shaped raised limest. 300–350′ cliffs & 470′ volc hill, central basin 100′ pitted & karstic, well wooded incl. *Afzelia bijuga*. 1A14.	Canoe building using *Afzelia*.	
15	Wangavu	3 sq.mi.	Raised limestone atoll with fringing reef, 300–350′ sea-cliffs, central basin with tidal saltwater 1A14.	Lake used as turtle pen by Kambara islanders.	
16	Tuvuna sithi				
17	VANUA VATU ( )		Circular limestone isolated, 30′, broken surface with dense scrub. 1B11a.	One small village, known for "sacred" red prawns.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
18	Olorua I.		Small steep island, remains of volcanic cone, desolate, 250′.		
19	KOMO (+)		Narrow volc. ridge, 270′ within lagoon, dry, grass *Casuarina, Pandanus* & coconuts. 1A16b. Volcanic rocky islet offshore.	Red ochre pigment, copra.	
20	Koroni		Raised limestone, 120′, vegetation dense dark scrub.		
21	MOTHE (+)	4 sq.mi.	Volcanic cone 590′, fringing reef, wet, wooded.	Cultivated.	
22	ONEATA (+)		Low limestone ridge, 160′ in extensive lagoon, swampy-central depression, mushroom rocks, dense scrub with few sandalwoods, joined by reef = Loa Islet. 1B11a.	Used as US observation post.	
23	Aiwa		2 narrow islets of raised limestone, 200′, low bluffs & sheer cliffs, honeycombed, feral goats.	Visited occasionally.	
24	LAKEMBA ( )	22 sq.mi.	Volcanic center, 720′ fringed by limestone with 250′ cliffs fringing reef, open volc., scrub on limestone. *Casuarina* & *Pandanus*. 1A16b.	Fertile & well watered, cultivated.	
25	Katafanga		Volcanic-limestone 180′ twin summits. 1A16b.	Privately owned, former coconut plantation, visited during turtle season.	
26	Vekai		Low coral islet on inner edge of reef, palms & scrub. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Turtle fishing.	
27	TUVUTHA ( )	5 sq.mi.	High limestone, steep cliffs along coast, central hollow		

			with 4–5 lakes, 800′ ridge densely wooded, 1A14. Little fresh water.	
28	NAIAU I. ( )	7 sq.mi.	Limestone, continuous rim 5–600′ hills around central basin, precip. undercut seaward cliffs, dense scrub, little water. 1B11a.	No anchorage.
29	THITHIA (CICIA) ( )	13 sq.mi.	Raised limestone + volc. 540′ central ridge, jagged limestone cliffs, dry veg. on volcanic areas, 1A16b.	Extensive coconut groves several plantations.
30	MANGO ( )	8 sq.mi.	Limestone overlain by lava, hills 6–700′, central basin with well watered karst areas & scrub, fringing reef. 1A16b.	Privately owned plantation cotton formerly, now copra coffee?+ angora goats.
31	Vatu Vara		High limestone, flat topped pyramid 1050′ above low terrace, cliffbound, fringing reef, dense veg. 1A14, 1A15, 1A16b.	Formerly occupied for a short period; legend of buried treasure.
32	Nukutolu islets		2 sandy islets, each with own reef, palm & scrub 1A16b, 1B11a. turtles.	Visited from Yathata for coconuts & turtles.
33	YATHATA ( )		Raised limestone/volcanic 5 terraces to 840′, densely wooded. 1A16b.	Dense coconut groves.
34	Kiambu		Narrow ridge of raised limestone, 150′, rugged, dense scrub, 1B11a.	
35	KANATHEA I. ( )	5 sq.mi.	Volcanic with 7 peaks, 850′ summits & higher slopes tree covered, 1A16b.	Private copra plantation.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
	(Exploring Isles)				
36	THIKOMBIA I-LAU ( )		Elevated limestone with serrated skyline, 550′, deeply dissected & rugged dense vegetation. 1A14.		
37	MUNIA I. ( )		High ridge, 950′ with precip. scarps. Volcanic, very fertile with rich vegetation. Coral fringed. 1A16b.	Privately owned copra plantation.	
38	SUSUI I. ( )		End of elevated reef, 430′ limestone dipping to E. dense scrub & coconuts. 1A16b, 1B11a.		
39	MALATA I. ( )		High backed limestone ridge 420′.		
40	VANUA MBALAVU ( )	20.54 sq.mi.	Limestone/volcanic 930′, Limestone: very rugged with sheer undercut cliffs, dense trees & scrub. Volc: fertile with grass & reeds. 1A14, 1A15, 1B11a. 100 island area to N. near Quilaquila I.		
41	AVEA I. ( )		Raised limestone 600′, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15, 1B11a.		
42	Sovu islets		3 steep sided limestone masses, 230′.		
43	Malima I.		3 islets in lagoon, S: 130′ Mid.: low & sandy with palms N.: steep rock, veg: palm & scrub, 1A16b, 1B11a.		
44	NAITAUMBA I. ( )	3 sq.mi.	Circular, 2/3 vols. 1/3 lst. 610′, fringing reef, fertile, well wooded. 1A16b.	Private copra plantation.	

45	Kimbombo Islands		3 islets in middle of lagoon. Largest: volc. 100′ densely wooded. Other 2: elev. limestone 100–120′, scrub with palms, 1A16b.	Visited for turtles & fishing.	
46	WAILANGALALA ( )		True atoll, barrier reef encl. lagoon with 2 sandy islets covered with scrub & coconuts. Many pigeons in season. 1A16b.	Lighthouse on SW point with only inhabitants.	
47	Ringold isles (Nanuka reef islets)		150 sq. yds of reef 3 small reef islets, palm covered bank of sandy coral. 1A16b.		
	(Budd reef islets)				
48	YANUCA ( )		Volcanic 480′ wooded & cult.		
49	YABU ( ) (Iambu)	350 acres	Volcanic 370′, densely wooded.		
50	Manquewa (Mungaiwa)		Volcanic 280′ joined to Yanuca by reef.		
51	Yanuca-i-Beka		Volcanic islet, 110′.		
52	Cobia (Thombia)		Volcanic remains of crater rim almost circular, wet, steep slopes, luxuriant veg 590′. 1A14, 1A15.		
53	Ranantiqua (Rara-ni-Tinka)		Volcanic double islet, low & flat 150′.		
	(Adolphus reef)				
54	Nukumbasanga I		Atoll, rock bound, wooded. 1A14.		
55	Nukubalate I		Atoll, sand cay covered with palms. 1A16b.		
56	NGELE LEVU ( )		Atoll with continuous barrier		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			reef 2 islets, one 30′ with trees, second 40′, with trees Main island: coral limestone 60′, honeycombed & pitted, narrow arable area on shore. 1A14, 1B11a.		
57	THIKOMBIA-I-RA ( ) (Taveuni & adjacent islands)	5.78 sq.mi.	Narrow limestone ridge, W. rugged, 630′, E. lower & sandy 430–450′. 1A14, 1B11a.		
58	LAUTHALA ( )	4.7 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 440′ not very dissected. Patches of forest, coconuts & grasslands. 1A16, 1L11.	Private copra plantations.	
59	NGAMEA ( )	13 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 996′, deeply dissected coastline with mangrove filled inlets & steep sided valleys. Dense forest cleared locally. 1A14, 1A15.		
60	MATAGI ( )	232 acres	Volcanic, 440′, densely wooded with light forest. 1D11.	Privately owned.	
61	TAVEUNI ( )	168 sq.mi.	Volcanic, backbone of cones 3000′, N. older & more mature than younger S. Steep slopes on either side of ridge, crater lake with sedges & stunted trees. S. coast without reefs. Windward 400″ p.a. (212″, lowland) dense forest, 3/4 of island forest, rich bird fauna incl. endemic dove *Ptilinopus victor*.	Cultivation of cotton, coffee & livestock, plantations along leeward coast.	Ravilevu Nat. Pk. 9930 acres (3,972 ha.) mountain area with mixed forest.

			1A14, 1A15, 1A16b, 1L12, 1A11.	
62	KIOA ( )		Volcanic, 920′, sheer E face to cone. mainly forest. 1A14, 1A15. 1A16b.	Copra plantation settled from Vaitupu atoll, Gilbert & Ellice.
63	RAMBI ( )	26.56 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1529′ steep slopes well watered, wooded mainly forest. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15.	Banabian colony, 3000 acres +coconut plantations.
64	VANUA LEVU ( )	21.37 sq.mi.	Volcanic, amalgamation of several islands, mountain axis up to 2740′, Mts: dry to leeward, forested, wet forest to windward. Plains: arid appearance, "Valasiga" with grasses, *Pandanus* & cycads. Windward plains with coconut plantations. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15, 1L22, 1L11, 1J11, 1E14, 1A17b, 1A12b.	
	(Islands off Vanua Levu)			
65	Namena		Hilly, 320′ rounded summit densely wooded, no permanent streams. 1A14, 1A12b.	Formerly occupied, visited by fishermen & turtle fishers.
66	YANDUA I ( )	5.26 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 641′ Coarse grass, *Casuarina* & *Pandanus*. 1A16b, 1A17b, 1L11.	
67	YANGANGA ( )	3.73 sq.mi.	887′ rocky & barren light forest→scrub. 1D11.	
68	NGALOA ( )	190 acres	147′ coconut palms. 1A16b.	
69	TAVEA ( )	39 acres	Surrounded by mangrove swamps, coconut palms. 1A16b, 1A12b.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
70	MATHUATA-I-WAI ( )	1.25 sq.mi.	500′. Stony, densely covered with Casuarina trees 50/50 light forest & scrub. 1A17b, 1B11a.		
71	KIA ( )	400 acres	780′, palms and bananas. 1A16b.	Cultivated.	
72	Vorovoro		292′.		
73	MALI ( )	2.5 sq.mi.	562′ conical peak, dry vegetation with Casuarinas, scrub & grasses. 1L11, 1B11a.		
74	Tivi (Matiavi)		343′ light forest & a few coconuts, 1D11, 1A16b.		
75	Tutu		634′ scrub with a very small patch of coconuts, joined to mainland. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Recently inhabited.	
76	KAVEWA ( )	210 acres	Light forest & scrub. 1D11, 1B11a.		
77	NGEVO ( )	190 acres	463′, scrub. 1D11.		
78	NDRUAFRUA ( )	1.5 sq.mi.	438′, flat topped rocky and scrub covered. 1D11.		
79	Namukalau		1A16b.	Visited to gather coconuts.	
80	Mbekana (Koro Sea Islands)		Volcanic with reefs.		
81	MATUKU ( )	11 sq.mi.	Volcanic, old crater rim breached by sea, precip. slopes to 1262′, Windward slopes rugged & forested, Leeward with grass, reeds & *Pandanus*, reef bound.		

			1A14, 1A15, 1A16b, 1L11.		
82	TOTOYA ( )	11 sq.mi.	Volcanic eroded crater rim up to 1200′ almost completely closed. Barrier reef 2 m. offshore, light timber, grass & scrub, coconuts near shore 1A15, 1A16b, 1L11, 1B11a.		
83	MOALA (1200)	23.98 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 8 peaks over 1000′ rugged with high relief. Small lake on Delaimoala peak with matted sedges, reed fringed; fringing reef and Barrier Reef. Higher areas with forest, lower areas with secondary growth. Mangroves along coast. 1A14, 1A15, 1B11a, 1N11, 1L11.	Copra and banana cultivation.	M. D. Sahlins, Moala culture & Native of a Fijian Island, Univ. Michigan Press. 1962, 452 p.
84	NGAU ( )	54 sq.mi.	Volcanic backbone ridge 2345′. High land to N & main ridges with dense rain forest, N. & S open & grassy with casuarinas, coconuts along shore, N. coast with mangroves. 1A17b, 1A16b, 1A12b, 1A14, 1A15, 1A11.		
85	Yathiwa		Sand cay covered with palms and scrub, A116b, 1B11a.		
86	Mabulitha		Shallow lagoon.		
87	NAIRAI (600)	9.4 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1104′, ridge surrounded by extensive reefs.		
88	Suthuni Lailai & Levu		77′ islet in bay Levu: 200′, islet in bay.		
89	KORO (2500)	40 sq.mi.	Massive volc. with steep seaward faces & central plateau 1000′, fringing reefs, wet, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15, 1A11.	Good timber, plantations on plateau.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
90	MBATIKI ( )	3.6 sq.mi.	Volcanic rising to 600′ surrounded by reefs, high land wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
91	WAKAYA ( )	3 sq.mi.	W. face v. high bluffs rising to 500′, fault line scarp. 1A16b. Red deer introduced from N. Caledonia.	Privately owned plantation.	
92	MAKONGAI ( )	3 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 4 summits, 850′ linked to Wakaya by barrier reef.	Leper colony.	
93	Makodroga		High, volc. densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15. Feral goats.	Visited for fish & firewood.	
94	OVALAU ( )	42 sq.mi.	Volcanic, central basin surrounded by peaks & ridges, remains of old cone. 2053′, very rugged, very fertile, centre: forest, light forest etc. 1A14, 1A15, 1A16b.	Much timber felled, pineapple and copra growings, some coconuts also sugar.	
95	MOTURIKI ( )	4 sq.mi.	Volcanic 436′, fringing reef and mangroves, light forest and scrub, some coconuts. 1A16b, 1A14, 1D11.		
96	Landotagane		114′.		
97	Yanutha Levu		Hilly and steep.		
98	Yanutha Lailai		Hilly and steep.	Former quarantine station.	
99	Thangailai		Sand cay with scrub & palms. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Quarantine station.	
100	Leleuvia		Sand cay with scrub & palms 1A16b, 1B11a.	Occupied as overnight halt en route from Suva—Levuka.	
101	NAINGANI	470 acres	Volcanic, rounded, high, 514′ fringing reef. Dense scrub on upper slopes, grass & reeds		

			on lower slopes, Mangrove fringed coast. 1B11a, 1A12b, 1L11.		
	Islands S. of Viti Levu				
	(N. Astrolabe Reef)				
102	SOLO ( )		Volcanic rock, eroded peak of volcano, 10′.	Lighthouse	
	(Gt. Astrolabe Reef)				
103	Vanuakula		Circular Island 250′.		
104	NDRAVUNI (Dravuni) ( )	200 acres	350′ ridge.		
105	Yanuyanu Sau		80′, grassy islet. 1L11.		
106	Yanuyanu-i-loma		140′ grassy islet, 1L11.		
107	Namara		230′, grassy summit.		
108	Quasimbali (Ngasimbali)		Low, 60′, palm covered. 1A16b.		
109	Yakuve		400′.		
110	Yakuvelailai		210′, joined by reef.		
111	BULIA (Mbulia) ( )	425 acres	460′. Grass with scattered trees. 1L11.		
112	Yambu		170′, thickly wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
113	Vuro		270′, wooded. 1A14.		
114	Vurolailai		90′, isolated rock.		
115	ONO ( )	11.7 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 1160′ peak W. coast steep cliffs, windward side forested. 1A14, 1A15.		
116	KANDAVU ( )	15 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 2750′, high ranges, fringing reef & irregular coast.		
117	Nimbia and Tawandromu		70′.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
118	Andatavia		65′.		
119	NGALOA ( )		Volcanic 380′, covered with trees. 1A14.	Intensively cultivated.	
120	Matanuku		570′, grassy, linked by sandy flat with palms & mangroves. 1A16b, 1A17b.		
121	Denham I		10′ coral rock, honeycombed, palms and scrub. 1A16b.		
122	VATULELE ( )	12.19 sq.mi.	Limestone, 110′ wedge of land, W: vertical cliffs & barrier reef, E: even lst. slope, honeycombed, caves Dense *Casuarina, Pandanus* scrub with palms. 1A16b, 1A17b, 1B11a. Bush fowl present, noted for red prawns.		
123	Vatulevu		30′, low lst, rugged, wooded. 1A14.		
124	Vatulailai		10′, limestone not wooded.		
125	Vatusavu		20′, lst, rugged, wooded. 1A14.		
126	MBENGA (BEQA) ( )	14 sq.mi.	1500′, indented coast, radially dissected, heavily wooded including *Dracaena*.	Citrus fruit cultivated (Fire-walking ceremonies).	
127	Nanuku		Sand cay with palms & scrub. 1A16b, 1B11a.		
128	Moturiki		320′.		
129	YANUTHA ( )	380 acres	450′, volcanic.		
130	Kamanabuli (Bird)		4′ rock with seabirds.		

131	VITI LEVU ( )	40.11 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 4341′, Mt backbone running N-S causing marked rainshadow to leeward W. Rainforests on windward slope. High plateau deeply dissected, open fire cleared savannas. Cloud forests to E. Mangroves along coast. Endemic parakeet, *Prosopeia personata*. 1A11, 1L11, 1A14, 1A15, 1L22, 1J11, 1E14, 1A17b, 1A12b, 1A13a.		Draunibota & Labiko Reserve (6 acres) in Suva harbour. Tomaniivi Nature Reserve including summit of Mt. Victoria. University of the South Pacific, Suva.
	(Islands off Viti Levu)				
132	Macuata (Mathuata)		400′, densely wooded. 1A14.		
133	NANUYAKATO ( )		240′, dry and grassy with scattered trees & shrubs. 1L11.	European occupied, silkworm cultivation, angora goats, and sheep.	
134	Nanuyara				
135	Tovu		250′, hilly, open grassland some woodland. 1L11.	Woodland to west privately owned.	
136	Tovulailai		Open forest. 1D11.		
137	MALAKE ( )	1.75 sq.mi.	Hilly, 755′, casuarinas & pandanus, scrub & mangroves 1A16b, 1A17b, 1A12a, 1B11a.	Used for sheep & goats.	
138	NGUMA (Quma) ( )		120′, relatively high and wooded. 1A14.		
139	Nukulevu		Sandy islets, 30′.		
140	Umini	V. small	Soapstone, fringed with mangroves. 1A12a.		
141	Ngata	V. small	Soapstone, fringed with mangroves. 1A12a.		
142	Tawainavi	V. small	Soapstone, fringed with mangroves. 1A12b.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
143	Vatu Lami	V. small	Soapstone, fringed with mangroves. 116′. 1A12b.		
144	Teilau	V. small.	100′, open forest. 1D11.		
145	VIWA ( )		160′, soapstone, open forest. 1D11.		
146	MBAU (BAU) ( )	20.5 acres	80′, soapstone.	Completely altered by man, home of major chiefs.	
147	Toberua		70′.		
148	Mambulau		90′.		
149	Vuo		133′.		
150	Ndra Nimbota		113′.		
151	Serua		110′.		
152	Vatia Lailai		455′, volcanic with steep slopes.		
	(Yasawa Group, Malolo Isl.)				
153	MALOLOLAILAI ( )	580 acres	230′, joined to Malolo. Coconuts & some open forest. 1A16b, 1D11.		
154	MALOLO ( )	3.73 sq.mi.	750′, grassy with scattered trees. 1D11.		
155	Wadingt		60′, sandy islet with palms and scrub. 1A16b, 1B11a.		
156	Ngualito		390′, open forest. 1D11, 1A16b.	Uninhabited, used for plantations.	
157	Mathui		180′.		
158	Mana		240′; W: open forest, E: coconuts & shrub. 1D11, 1A16b.		
	(Mamanutha-i-Thake group)				

159	Nautanivone		240′, small. 1A16b.	Used for plantations & fishing.	
160	TAVUA ( )	470 acres	560′. Open scrub with coconuts. 1A16b, 1D11.	Cultivated.	
161	Matamanoa		230′, open forest. 1D11, 1A16b.	Used for plantations & fishing.	
162	Mondirki		590′. Open forest. 1A16b, 1D11.	Used for plantations & fishing.	
163	Monu		730′. Open forest 1A16b, 1D11.	Used for plantations & fishing.	
164	YANUYA ( )	300 acres	340′ W: open forest, centre: scrub. E: coconuts. 1A16b, 1D11.	Cultivated.	
165	Tokoriki		310′. 1A16b.	Used for plantations & fishing.	
	(Mamanuca-i-Ra)				
166	Yavurimba		Volcanic 100′.		
167	Kandomo		Volcanic 330′, light forest. 1D11.		
168	Vanua Levu		Volcanic 350′, light forest. 1D11.		
169	Navandra		Volcanic 420′ light forest with small amount of scrub. 1D11.		
170	Eori (Ori)		Volcanic 250′ light forest. 1D11.		
171	Vomolevu		380′, flat topped, grassy with few trees. 1L11.		
172	Vomolailai		200′ rock.		
	(Yasawa Group)				
173	Kuwata		Volcanic 570′ light forest. Scrub to E. 1D11.		
174	WAYASEWA ( )	2.5 sq.mi.	Volcanic plug, 1160′ light forest & grasslands. 1D11, 1L11.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
175	WAIA (WAYA) ( )	8.5 sq.mi.	Volcanic 1874′, rugged, v. steep W. coast, densely wooded & some light forest. 1A16b, 1D11, 1B11a.		
176	VIWA ( )	200 acres	7′ bank of coral debris, coconut palms, water shortage. 1A16b.		
177	NAVITI ( )	13.13 sq.mi.	Volcanic 1272′, rugged with little flat land, mangrove filled lagoon. 1A12a.		
178	Drawaqua		1A16b.	Visited for produce.	
179	Nanuva Balavu		1A16b.	Visited for produce.	
180	Naukacuvu		1A16b.	Visited for produce.	
181	Narara		1A16b.	Visited for produce.	
182	YANGETA ( )	2.82 sq.mi.	600′, mangrove swamps. 1A12a.		
183	MATATHONILEVU ( )	3.67 sq.mi.	980′, windward coast with mangroves. 1A12a.		
184	Tavewa	400 acres	1A16b.	Private plantation.	
185	NATHULA ( )	8.4 sq.mi.	7–800′ ridge, windward side with mangroves. 1A12a.		
186	Yasawailau		Elevated limestone, sheer rock face, dense scrub. 1B11a.		
187	YASAWA ( )	11 sq.mi.	Backbone ridge 7–800′.		
188	Alewa Kalou		500′, crescent shaped sheer rock face with grass & stunted trees on top. 1L11.		
189	ROTUMA (3365)		840′ volcanic, fringing reef, hot & wet.	Copra, tropical fruit & cotton cultivation.	H. St John, Occ. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus. 9(21): 208 p.,

			Upper slopes wooded. 1A14, 1A15, 1A16b. Some swampy areas. 6 small islets round coast.		1961.
190	UEA (		Cone to 860′ cliff bound, no reef.		
191	Hatana		60′ wooded, volcanic.		
192	Hofiuia		190′, cliff bound volcanic.		
VYHJ	**New Caledonia (FR)**				
	(Isles & reefs to SW.)				
1	Conway Reef		6′ sand cay, atoll.		
2	Hunter Island	100 acres	Volcanic, 974′, intermittent, active, steep cliffs, rugged and inhospitable. Some vegetation, grassy with occ. trees. 1A16b, 1L11.		Ownership not clear, poss. French.
3	Matthew I.	30 acres	Volcanic, 465′, active, size & height vary, rugged & inhospitable. Many seabirds.		Ownership not clear,? French.
4	Walpole I.	310 acres	Raised limestone, 328′ flat topped, fringing reef, dense scrub. 1B11a. Fauna incl. seabirds, pigeons & waders, feral pigs, goats cattle and mules.	Low grade phosphate deposits worked from 1920–40.	E. Aubert de la Rué, La Géog. 63: 107–116, 1935.
	(Nokanhui Reef)				
5	Ana I.				
6	Ami I.				
7	ILE DES PINS (800)	58 sq.mi.	Serpentine & coral, 873′, 350′ plateau with heaths, ferns etc. coral–100′, with forest sandbanks with *Araucaria*, undercut coral cliffs. 1A16b, 1A17a.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
8	Kutomo I.		Coral/sandbanks wooded with *Araucaria*. 1A17a.		
9	ALCMENE I. ( )		Coral/sandbank wooded with *Araucaria*. 1A17a.		
10	NEW CALEDONIA	62.23 sq.mi.	5500′, 2 parallel ridges, Sedimentary, continental rocks, metamorphosed, Barrier reef. 2311 sp. of flowering plant and conifers, 77% endemic, 29 sp. of conifer inc. *Podocarps* & *Araucarias*. Mangroves along shore—*Rhizophora*. Some untouched forests in Dumbea & Yathé valleys. *Agathis lanceolata* near extinction in S. Cloud forest: "Maquis" scrub on serpentine areas. Threat of introduced sp. *Cervus unicolor hippelaphus* introduced in 19th century. 68 species of birds of which 16 are endemic, endangered birds incl.: Kagu, *Rhynochetos jubatus* Cloven feathered dove: *Drepanoptila holosericea* Giant Imperial Pigeon: *Ducula goliath* Horned parakeet: *Eunymphicus c. cornutus* & *Cyanorampus novaezelandiae saissefi*. 1A12a, 1A17a, 1A14, 1A15, 1D11, 1A13a, 1L11, 1I11, 1L22, 1A11.	250,000 Ha. of forest, much with *Araucaria cookii*. W = valley savanna, mangrove coast. E = clear forest & palms.	National Park projects put forward a few years ago for the following sites: Plaine des Lacs, Mts. Humboldt, Panié, Unia and Poumé; so far nothing has been done to further these plans. E. Pope, New Caledonia, the coral-ringed island. Aust. Nat. Hist. 14(1): 3–11, 1962. Botanical Garden at Yahové. Many papers by A. Guillaumin on flora: Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. and Cahiers Pacifique. P. O'Reilly, Bibliographie de la Nouvelle Caledonie Soc. Oceanists. Pub. 4, 1955. Singer-Polignac Foundation Reports: Expedition Francaise sur les recifs de N.C. 2 vol. 1967.

	(Belep I. & nearby reefs)				
11	ART I. ( )		827′, steep.		
12	POTT I. ( )				
	(D'Entrecasteaux Reefs)	160 acres		Worked for phosphates, turtles.	F. R. Haeberle, The d'Entrecasteaux Reef Group, Amer. J. Sci. 250: 28–34, 1952.
13	Surprise		Atoll, 6–7′ with coconuts. 1A16b.	69′ iron mast.	
14	Sand Islets				
15	Fabre } 1atoll		10′ atoll.		
16	Le Leizour }		12′ atoll.		
17	Huon I.		Atoll on another reef with 1 main island.		
	(Loyalty Isles)				
18	MARE ( )	240 sq.mi.	Elevated atoll bordered by old reef 60–188 m. 2 small volc. buttes in "Lagoon" area Apron reef. Interior: open vegetation with forest & epiphytes. Coast: coconuts & *Araucaria* 1A17a, 1A16b.		F. R. Haeberle: Coral Reefs of the Loyalty isles, Amer. J. Sci. 9: 657–666, 1952. J. P. Chevalier, Francais, recrifs corallien, Singer Polignac 1968, vol. 3.
19	Ndoundure I.		Steep shores.		L. Macmillan, Et. Mélan, 1(1): 22–26, 1938, 30–41, 39. Naut. Mag. 17; 1848. 18, 1849.
20	Leliogat I.		Steep shores, low & bare.		
21	Uo I.		Steep shores, low, with pine cover. 1A17a.		
22	Tiga I.		Raised coral, 250′, with perpendicular cliffs.		
23	Vauvilliers I.		Steep shores.		
24	LIFU I. (7000)		Coral limestone, 180′ cliff-bound with many caves. Co-	Cultivation of taro, yams and bananas.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			conuts & Araucarias on coast, tall forest inland. 1A16b, 1A17a.		
25	UVEA I. (2500)		Atoll, 50′ low and sandy enclosing a large lagoon with swamp. Well wooded but much forest destroyed by fire. 1A16b, 1A14.		
26	Wasau (Faiaua I.)				
27	MULI I. ( )				
28	S. Pleiades		7 islets.		
29	N. Pleiades		Coconuts plantations. 1A16b. 8 islets or groups of islands.		
	(N.W. Reefs & Islets)				
30	Beautemps Beaupre I.		Atoll, 3 low islets, sand dunes with coarse grass at N. 10′ coral cliff, coconuts. 1A16b, 1L11.	Private fishing ground.	
VYBJ	**NEW HEBRIDES IS. (UK/FR)**		569 sp. of fl. pl. of which 36% endemic.		Bibliography: P. O'Reilly, Bibliog. des N.H. Pub. Soc. Ocean., 8, 1958. Ǝ Aubert de la Rué, Les Nouvelles-Hebrides, 1945.
1	ANEITYUM I. (340)	40 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 2788′ high central massif, radially dissected. Fertile and densely wooded incl. *Agathis*. 1A17a, 1A14.		Oxford Univ. Expl. Club. Collected papers 1933–34, 1951. S. K. Kajewski, J. Arnold Arb. 11: 172–180, 1930.
2	Inyeng I.		14′.	Airstrip.	
3	ERRONAN (FUTUNA) (315)		Volcanic cone, 1931′, steep coast.		

4	A[illegible]IWA I. (230)		120–150 m. raised coral overlying volcanics. well wooded. 1A14.	Mission station.
5	T[illegible]NNA I. (10,976)	150 sq.mi.	Active volcano, 3420′ (970 m) with limestone fringe, Volc.= Yasur, Thick forest to S. 1A14, 1A15. Grassy plateau to N, 1L11.	
6	EROMANGA I. (600)	330 sq.mi.	Volcanic with raised coral terraces up to 800′, 3000′ range of volcanoes. SE: well wooded & wet, 1A14, 1A15. W.: grassland and dry, 1L11.	Formerly noted for sandalwood.
7	EFATE I. (10,008)	300 sq.mi.	Volcanic overlain with limestone, 2,303′, S: low plateau, 200–300′ largely coral lst. wooded but grasslands N. of Mele Bay. 1A14, 1L11.	
	(Small islands between Efate & Epi)			
8	NGUNA I. ( )		2013′, volcanic.	Mission station.
9	MAU I. ( )		Volcanic 1493′ (437 m).	
10	Pele I.		662′.	
11	KAKULA I. ( )		10′, wooded.	
12	MATASO I. ( )		1643′ (500 m.) steep with fringing reef.	
13	Makura I.		979′ (298 m) volcanic islet.	
14	MAI I. (550)		Volcanic, 2171′ (661m.) thickly wooded.	Mission station.
	(Shepherd Isl.)			
15	BUNINGA I. ( )		723′, thickly wooded (220 m).	
16	Amora Rocks		112′.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
17	TONGARIKI I. ( )		1687′ (513 m.) thickly wooded.	Mission station.	
18	Valea I.		367′ (112 m).		
19	EWOSE I. ( )		1076′ (327 m).		
20	TONGOA I. (2,250)		1674′ (563 m) volcanic, steep cliffs, wooded. 1A14.	High population density, mission station.	
21	Laika I.		352′ (108 m).	Visited frequently.	
22	Tevala I.		324′ (93 m).		
23	EPI I. (1700)	100 sq.mi.	Volcanic with coral lst. overlaid, 2791′, well watered, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
24	LEPEVI (200)		Volcanic cone, 4755′, active crater.		
25	PAAMA I. (1950)		Volcanic, 1800′ backbone range, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15.	No european settlement.	
26	AMBRYN I. (4,250)	160 sq.mi.	Volcanic cone, truncated, 4380′, active. 1A16b.	Coconut plantations.	
27	MALELUKA I. (11,191)	450 sq.mi.	Recent limestone + volcanic, 2925′ (891 m.). Dense vegetation with epiphytes, 1A11, 1A14, 1A15, 1A16b.	Interior very little known, very small area of plantations.	
28	PENTECOST I. (RAGA) (6,800)	125 sq.mi.	Volcanic + limestone, 3065′, very damp with rain forest. 1A11, 1A16b.	Few plantations.	
29	AURORA (MAEWO) (1200)	90 sq.mi.	Volcanic + limestone, 2000′ very wet with rain forest. 1A11 ,1A14, 1A15.		
30	OMBA I. (AOBA) (6000)	105 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 4000′ (1200 m) with crater lakes. Tree ferns etc. 1A16b.	Not surveyed at all, Coconut growing around villages for copra. No European population.	

31	ESPIRITU SANTO ( )	1500 sq.mi.	E: limestone plateau, 300–600′ W: volc. and mountanous, 6000′, dense rain forest 1A11, 1A14, 1A15. W. coast: precipitous. E. coast: chain of coral isl. N: hot & humid, shallow soil with low scrub & epiphytes. 30 forests: 60–80% of woodland. — *Castanospermum australe* rest of wood land made up of *Dracontomelum sylvestris* & *Gyrocarpus aurepicasnus*.	Plantation area to SE.	P. Sarlin, Proc. 7th Pac. Sci. Cong. 6:292, 1953. A. Guillaumin, J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 51: 547–566, 1938.
32	AESSI I. ( )			Cotton plantations.	
33	Tutuba I.		Raised coral, 240′, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
34	MALO I. ( )		Coral lst. 300–400′ with volc. plateau to 1120′ (341 m.) densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
35	AORE I. ( )		400′ raised limestone, densely wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
	BANKS ISLANDS (UK/FR)				
36	MERALAV I. ( )		Volcanic cone, 2900′, steep coast, (883 m).	Cultivated terraces on cone, mission station.	
37	MERIG I. ( )		Volcanic, 200′ (61 m.) difficult landing.	Small native population.	
38	GAUA I. ( )		2300′ (700 m.) eroded volcano with crescent shaped crater lake, hot springs well wooded. 1A14, 1A15.	Copra and shell production, densely populated.	
39	MOTA I. ( )		1350′ (411 m.) sugar loaf volcanic peak, fringing reef & steep cliffs.	Mission station.	
40	VANUA LAVA ( )		3120′ (914 m.) volc., hot springs etc. short stretch of fringing reef. 1A16b.	Mission station, small pop. large coconut plantation & attempt at rubber cultivation.	

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
41	VALUA ( )		Volcanic 1465′ (446m.) fringing reef to w.	Old plantation.	
42	ROWA I. ( )		50′, (12 m.) reef islet.	Mission station.	
43	Sanna I.		Wooded. 1A14, 1A15.		
44	UREPARAPARA ( )		Breached crater, 2440′ (743 m) narrow fringing reef to W.	Mission station.	
45	Vatganai I.		250′ (75 m.) two tree covered rocks.		
	TORRES ISLANDS (UK/FR)				
46	TOGA I. ( )		986′ (273 m) raised limestone terrace forming central plateau falling away to narrow coastal plain dense forest, water scarce. 1A11, 1A14, 1A15.		
47	LO I. ( )		Raised limestone (? over volc.) 390′ (119 m) divided into 2 by extensive belt of swamps and mangroves Dense forest. 1A11, 1A14, 1A15, 1A12a.	Mission station.	
48	TEGUA I. ( )		640′ (195 m) raised limestone terraces forming steep sided central plateau, forest. 1A14, 1A15.	Mission station.	
49	Metoma I.		412′ raised limestone, dense forest. 1A14, 1A15.		
50	HIU I. ( )		3 limestone terraces rising to 1230′ (375 m) local patches of reef.		
VUFI	**SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS (UK.)**				
1	VANIKORO I. ( )		Relatively recent volcano,	Difficult landing.	

			3031′ fringing reef, densely wooded. 1A14.		
2	Tevai I.		Volcanic peak wooded. 1A14.		
3	UTUPUA I. ( )		1240′. Surrounded by sunken fringing reef.		
4	SANTA CRUZ (NDENI) ( )		1800′. Densely wooded hills to N. E. and S. 1A14, 1A15, 1A11.	Population concentrated on coast, interior uninhabited.	
5	TEMOTU ( )			Mission station.	
6	Lord Howe				
7	Tinakula I.		Active volcano, 2,200′ vegetated at base, barren summit.		
8	SWALLOW ISL. (3450)		Fragments of raised atoll 10 islands, 120–200′. 1A16b.	Mixed Polynesian/Melanesian pop. Mission station.	
9	TEKOPIA (1400)		Volcanic crater, 1235′ with crater lake, Fringing reef ; SW. swamp with *Pandanus*, Heavily wooded with Coconuts *Casuarina, Callophyllum*, etc. on shore; coconuts, sago and Areca palms inland Also hibiscus, paper mulberry bananas, breadfruit, etc. 1A16b, 1A14, 1A15.	Polynesian population, All parts of island privately owned including Crater lake.	Detailed anthropological studies carried out.
10	ANUTA I. (Cherry I.) ( )		212′, with fringing reef.	Difficult landing.	
11	Fatutaka (Mitre)		Steep and rocky, 2 hills & a rock, no vegetation.	Visited from Anuta for seabirds.	
	(Duff or Wilson Islands)		Volcanic, lightly wooded.		
12	Basses Island		200′.		
13	Disappointment I. (Netepa I.)		1200′.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
14	TREASURERS I.		150–175′, reef islet (?).		
VUDJ	(SOLOMON Isl. Part only) (UK)				
1	RENNELL I. (1200)		300′ raised atoll, with precip. cliffs and central depression filled with fresh water lake to SE. Honeycombed surface with *Pandanus* scrub. 1A16b, 1B11a.	Polynesian population.	T. Wolff, ed., The Natural History of Rennell Island, 4 vols. 1956–1962.
2	BELLONA I. (670)		250′ raised atoll with honeycombed limestone surface.		
VWEJ	CORAL SEA ISLANDS (Aus.)				K. A. Hindwood, Aust. Nat. Hist., 14(10): 305–311, 1964.
1	Iles Sable				
	(S. Bellona Reef)				
2	Sand Islet		5′hw. (10′lw.) atoll.		
	(Middle Bellona Reefs)				
3	Observatory Cay		6′ atoll.		
	Chesterfield Reefs (Kr.)	250 acres	Wooded.	Phosphate present.	F. Cohic, Report of a visit to the Chesterfield Islands. Atoll. Res. Bull. 63: 1–11, 1959.
	(Chesterfield Isl.)		Atoll.		
4	Anchorage Isl.		38′.		
5	Loop Islet		x2′.		
6	Passage I.		41′.		
	(Longue)				
7	Long I.	1800× 130 m	25′ (7–8 m) narrow tongue of sand, *Triumfetta procumbens*, *Boerhavia*, *Lepturus* & *Stenotaphrum*, 20 sp. total, 3 introduced in 1967 central "pla-		Detailed lists of flora and fauna (mainly invert. included in F. Cohic.

			teau "with *Lepturus* & *Cenchrus*, 12 rather poor coconuts.		
8	Avon Isles		17′ atoll.		
	(Bampton Reefs)		Atoll.		
9	Renard I.		20′.		
10	SE Bampton Reef		Sand cay and coral patch.		
11	Bampton I.		17′.		
12	Cato Reef & I.		Atoll, 19′. Sooty terns.		K. A. Hindwood, Aust. Nat. Hist. 14(10): 305–311, 1964.
	(Wreck Reef)				
13	Bird I.		18′ atoll.	Phosphate mined.	
14	West I.		12′ atoll.		
15	Keen Reef		6′ cay, atoll.		
16	Frederick Reef		Atoll with 2 cays, 5′.		
17	Saumarez Reef		Atoll with 2 cays, 8′.		
	(Mellish Reef)				
18	Herald Beacon I.		Atoll, 6′.		
19	(Marion Reef)		Atoll.		
20	Carola Cay				
21	Paget Cay				
22	Second Cay				
23	Tregosse Isl. & reef		Atoll, 2 small islets.		
	(Lihou Reef & Cays)		Atoll with 6 cays, 6–19′.		
24	Turtle I.				
25	Diamond Isl.		Atoll.		
	(Coringa Isl.)				
26	Sth. West I.		Atoll, scrub covered. 1B11a.	*Rattus rattus* introduced.	
27	Chilcott I.		Atoll, scrub covered. 1B11a.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
28	Herald Cays		Atoll with islets, 15′.		
29	Magdelaine Cays		Atoll, brush covered.		
30	Willis Group Willis I. Mid Islet North Cay (Osprey Reef)		Atoll, 3 scrub covered Isl. 22–25′ 7 pl. records, 11 bird records.	Willis I:—wireless hut established 26. 10. 21.	J. K. Davis, Willis I., a storm warning station in the coral sea. Melbourne, 1923, 116 p.
31	North Horn				
32	Rapid Horn				
WAFJ	**GREAT BARRIER REEF ISL. (AUS.)**				P. H. Fisher, Cah. Pac. 3, 52–74, 1961. K. Gillett, The Australian Great Barrier Reef in Color. Australia, 1968, 122 p. W. A. H. Maxwell, Atlas of Great Barrier Reef. Elsevier, London 1968, 258 p.
1	Murray Isl. (Dugong I.)				
2	Turtlehead I.				
3	Raine I.		Exposed platform of older material. 2000 pairs brown gannets, tropic birds.		K. A. Hindwood, Aust. Nat. Hist. 14(10):305–311, 1964.
4	Sir C. Hardy I.s				
5	Night I.				
6	Claremont I.				
7	Lizard I.				
8	Pickersgill Reef		Unstable cay, no vegetation.	Reef lighthouse, corals killed by *Acanthaster planci*.	Studied by Great Barrier Reef Expedition 1928–1929.
9	Low Isles	4 acres	Sand cays with shingle ramparts, Mangrove swamp.		McNea.

10	Michaelmas Cay		Small sandbank with small planted *Calophyllum* & *Barringtonia*, many birds, mainly terns.	Gt. Barrier reef Borehole 600′.	Borehole made in 1926.
11	Green I. ( )				
12	Fitzroy I.			Tourist resort. Severe infestation with *Acanthaster*. *Acanthaster* recorded.	D. F. McMichael, Aust. Nat. Hist. 14(7): 210–214, 1964. [Swains Reef Expedition].
	(Swains Reef)				
13	Hixson Cay				
14	Gillett Cay		Small island of coral debris with low veg. cover of grass. Frigate birds, gannets, brindled tern.		
	(Capricorn Group)				P. H. Fisher, Cahier Pacifique 3: 52–74, 1961. & C. Rendu Soc. Biogeog: 328: 86–87. 1961.
15	Tryon I.				
16	North West I.	260 acres	Sand cay with *Casuarina Pisonia, Tournefortia* & *Pandanus*.		F. A. McNeill, Aust. Mus. Mag. 9(1): 11–16, 1946.
17	Wilson I.				
18	Wreck I.		Consolidated sand cay.	Borehole drilled for oil exploration 1960, 1898′.	
19	Masthead I.		Sand cay with *Pisonia* forest crested terns.		
20	Erskine I.				
21	HERON I. ( )	44 acres	Sand cay, 3.6 m. *Pisonia* forest in centre surrounded by open woods small *Cordia* forest, *Casuarina* on dune ridge. Wedgetailed shearwater, Turtles: *Chelone mydas*, *Caretta caretta*.	Research station established by Gt. Barrier Reef committee. Borehole sunk in by Gt. Barrier Reef Committee, 732.′	F. R. Fosberg *et al.*, Heron I. Capricorn Group Australia. Atoll Res. Bull. 82: 1–16, 1961. National Park.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
22	One tree I.		Twin mound of sand with central depression containing brackish water, 20′ clump of *Pisonia*, low bushes, creepers and grass. Sea eagle nesting also crested & brindled terns.	*Acanthaster* recorded on reef.	F. A. McNeill, One tree Island, remote outpost of the Capricorns, Aust. Mus. Mag. 11(10): 333–337, 1955. also 11(12): 404–408.
	(Bunker Group)				
23	Lady Musgrave atoll		Terns and gannets	*Acanthaster* recorded.	

5. Nontropical Pacific Oceanic

Name of Group	109 Islands/Atolls +	−	?		Total
(N. Hemisphere)					
Commander			2	=	2
St Lawrence	1			=	1
St Mathew		2		=	2
Pribilof			2	=	2
Aleutians	8	42	12	=	62
(S. Hemisphere)					
Elizabeth Reef		1		=	1
Lord Howe	1	1	4	=	6
Norfolk	1	1	1	=	3
Kermadec	1	4	1	=	6
Chatham	2	5		=	7
Bounty		1		=	1
Antipodes		2		=	2
Snares		2	1	=	3
Auckland		3	4	=	7
Campbell	1			=	1
Macquarie		2	1	=	3

+ = Known to be inhabited
− = Known to be uninhabited
? = Status doubtful

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
	[NORTHERN HEMISPHERE]				
(SLEJ)	**Commander Islands (USSR)** (Komandorskiye Ostrova)				Detailed information from Academy of Sciences of the USSR received too late for inclusion. Enquiries to CT office.
1	Beringa I.				
2	Mednyn I.				
(SMEJ)	**St Lawrence Island (USA)**	2000 sq.mi.	Large island in Bering Sea, probably continental rocks rather than volcanic. 60% low rolling tundra, 30% rocky upland. Veg. sedges, grasses & ericaceous shrubs. 3C13, 2H21, 1M21. Breeding ground for emperor geese, Pacific eiders, northern pintails and longtailed ducks.	Archaeological sites with Kitchen middens. Eskimo population herd reindeer, mainly over west of island.	Reindeer Station Reservation F. H. Fay, 12th Annual Reports of Wildfowl Trust 1959–60, pp. 70–80, 1961.
1					
2	St. Matthew Islands (USA)				Bering Sea National wildlife Refuge.
SMPJ	**Pribilof Islands (USA)**				E. A. Preble *et al.* A. Biological survey of the Pribilof Islands. Washington, Bureau of Biol. Survey, 255 p. 1923.
1	St Paul I.				
2	St George I.				
SMDJ	**Aleutian Islands (USA)**		Volcanic chain, maritime climate, low tundra vegetation of grasses, sedges, mosses.		Wildlife Refuge established 1913.-2,720,235 acres. Division of Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Fisheries, & Wildlife. U.S. Dept. Interior. Data Sheets on National Wildlife Refuge, compiled by R. D. Jones Jr. unpublished roneo, also Bird obsevations, 1965.
	(NEAR Islands)				
1	ATTU ( )		W. Attu: very rugged, many	W: apparently uninhabited &	Possible conservation areas

			Asiatic elements in flora. E. Attu: active military base, most plant records from this area. 3740 common eider, 1 emperor goose, many cormorants recorded 1965.	largely unexplored. Airport and extensive WW II damage, Dept. of Defence administration.	to W.
	(Semichi Islands)				
2	Alaid I.		Low marine platform. 26 common eider recorded 1965.	Accessible from Shemya, little, if any, WW II damage.	Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge (AINWR) potential conservation area.
3	Oubeloi I.		Low mountain and marine platform.	Accessible from Shemya, little if any, WW II damage.	Potential conservation, some degree of protection recommended.
4	SHEMYA I. ( )		Some asiatic elements in flora, poor development of moss mounds. Aleutian wren, 98 common eider recorded 1965. Rats and foxes present.	Archaeological sites, active military base with airport, extensive WW II damage.	(? part of AINWR) Inventory of phanerogams and bryophytes.
5	Agattu I.	100 sq.mi.	2000′, volcanic, mountains to N, remainder a plateau. Alpine veg. over entire island with erect knee high *Salix* and *Sorbus sambucifolia* 1H21, 1M21, 1022. Many "asiatic" plants Sea otter, Stellers sea lion present, also harbor seal abundant. Arctic fox poisoned in 1964 Rats probably present. 339 common eider in 1965. comorants, kittiwake & murres.	Numerous kitchen middens. One WW II radar installation but no major occupation, no airstrip but fair harbour for light craft.	Possible site for re-introduction of Aleutian Canada Geese, AINWR 'appears to be a good choice for conserving'. Species lists for fish and birds, cryptogams almost totally unknown.
6	Buldir I.	6.68 sq.mi.	2 volcanic cones, dome shaped, 2150′, steep coast. Vegetated almost entirely with unusually luxuriant grasses and sedges, 1M21, Abundant Steller's sea lion also harbour	One village site of ancient origin, WW II installations small and now wholly deteriorated. At least 2 crashed aircraft.	AINWR 'Unquestionably one of the important bird islands in the Refuge. Not only because of the Aleutian Canada Geese but because of the immense numbers of

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			seal, fur seal and sea otter. Only nesting colony of Aleutian Canada Geese. Probably no rats or foxes. 1 bald eagle, 120 common eider.		nesting pelagic birds'. Botanically unknown. R. D. Jones, 14th Annual Report of the Wildfowl Trust 1961–62 p. 80–84, 1963.
	(RAT ISLAND GROUP)				
7	Kisha I.	109.8 sq.mi.	Volcanic, 4000′ to N. low lying S with moss mounds. 101 Eastern limit of asiatic elements, only N. American location of *Trollius riederianus* and *Gaultheria miqueliana*, 22 bald eagles recorded 1965, common eider. Rats and foxes present.	No present human occupancy, Extensive WW II damage with much unexploded ammunition & booby traps. NOT SAFE. No usable airstrip, good harbor.	AINWR, (Kiska I. Naval Reservation) Poorly known botanically.
8	Little Kisha				
9	Segula I.	15 sq.mi.	Probably rats and foxes present.	No human occupancy, no airstrips.	AINWR.
10	Little Sitkin	25 sq.mi.	Probably both rats and foxes present. 6 bald eagles recorded 1965.	No human occupancy.	AINWR.
11	Rat I.	6.86 sq.mi.	1127′ tableland with marshy areas and mountainous centre. Completely vegetated with alpine zone tundra, 1C21c, 1022, 1L21, 2G2. Moss mounds destroyed, Large breeding colony of Stellers sea lion, abundant sea otter, fur seal present Introduced rats and foxes very common. 5 bald eagles recorded 1965.	One old village site, fox trapping, 1948–49 use for shoran station by US forces. Slight disturbance, no airstrip and good harbours.	AINWR.
12	AMCHITKA I. ( )	114.1	Volcanic, 1335′, W: mounta-	Many archaeological sites,	AINWR (? dept. of Defense

		sq.mi.	inous, E: marshy tableland. E completely vegetated, W: 5–10% bare. Alpine zone tundra vegetation, 1C21c, 1022, 1L21, 2G2, 101. Many moss mounds to South. Only known loc. for *Gymnocolea acutiloba*. Steller's sea lion, fur seal and sea otter. Principle otter refuge. Aleutian wren?, Bald eagle abundant. –49, 1965. Numerous rats, foxes exterminated in 1962. 149 common eider 1965.	Atka native village permit for fox farming in 1921, permit terminated 1947. Military occupation ended in 1951 with aborted plan for underground nuclear testing. Many installations including several thousand buildings, 3 runways, etc. all now derelict. Road network extensive and usable. Underground nuclear test carried out 3. 10. 1969.	species inventory of land plants completed, also extensive ecosystem studies. incl. hydrology, geology. Exceptionally well known.) Bird inventory. H. E. Childs, Report on Asian Ecology of Aruchitka, U.S. Dept. Agri. Fisheries & Wildlife Dept. 38 p. photo copy unpublished. H. T. Shacklette, Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 648, Washington, 1969.
13	Semisopochnoi I.	78.3 sq.mi.	High volcanic mts. 4000′ surrounding large lake. Volcano active in 1060. Veg. cover complete except for upper slopes etc. Alpine zone type with erect willows 22′ high. 1H21, 1C21c, 1L21. Steller's sea lion, sea otter and harbour seal, Fox introduced 1922. 2 bald eagles, 4 eider duck recorded 1965.	No human occupancy except 2 trappers cabins and small US Army radio direction finder from WW II.	AINWR. almost unknown botanically.
	(Delarov Islands)				
14	Gareloi I.		Active volcano, 5334′. 1 bald eagle recorded 1965.		
15	Ogluiga I.		1 bald eagle recorded 1965.		
16	Unalga I.				
17	Kavalga I.				
18	Tanadak I.				
19	Ulak I.		425′ 3 bald eagles, 80 eider duck, 1965.		
20	Amatignak I.		1931′ 3 bald eagles, 22 eider duck, 1965.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
21	Ilak I.		1 bald eagle, 80 eider duck, 1965.		
22	Skagul		1 bald eagle, 32 eider duck, observed, 1965.		
	(Andreanov islands)				
23	Bobrov I.		40 eider duck observed 1965.		
24	Kanaga		13 bald eagles, 16 eider duck 2 emperor geese, 18 mallard, 1965.		
25	ADAK I. (+)	289 sq.mi.	3,876′ rugged + volc. cones completely vegetated with alpine zone 1022, 1L21, 1H21, 1N12. Abundant sea otter, also present: Steller's sea lion and harbour seal. winter wren uncommon, red fox introduced by Russians & now extinct, Arctic fox and rat introduced also caribou in 1958. 17 bald eagles, 488 eider duck recorded, 1965.	Large pre-Aleutian settlement Fox farming from 1923—WW II. Permanent naval station since WW II.	AINWR (Dept. of Defense).
26	Little Tanaga		278 eider duck recorded 1965.		
27	Umak		288 eider duck recorded 1965.		
28	Chugul		160 eider duck recorded 1965.		
29	Igitkin		240 eider duck recorded 1965.		
30	Tagalak		4 bald eagles, 80 eider cuck 1965.		
31	Great Sitkin		9 bald eagles, 240 eider duck 1965.		
32	Kasatochi				
33	Koniuji				

34	Oglodak		32 eider duck, 1965.		
35	Kagalaska		32 eider duck, 1965.		
36	ATKA (+)		2000 wild reindeer. Kittiwake colony, 1965.	Aleut village.	
37	Amlia		Bald eagles, 120 eider ducks 40 emperor geese recorded, 1965.		
38	Sagigik				
39	Tanadak				
40	Seguam		4 bald eagles recorded 25. 4. 65.		
41	Amukta				
42	Chagulak				
	(Islands of the four mountains)				
43	Yunaska				
44	Herbert				
45	Chuginodak				
46	Carlisle				
47	Uliaga				
48	Kagamil				
	(Fox islands)				*not* AINWR.
49	Samalga		Red arctic fox present eider duck & emperor geese.		
50	UMNAK (+)		Bald eagle, Eider duck & emperor geese.		*not* AINWR.
51	Bogoslof I.	1/4 sq.mi.	Recent volcanic, active, size variable, beach flora with *Puccinellia, Elymus & Senecio* 1M21. Several thousand Steller's sea lions plus immense avifauna forming important pelagic bird colony.	No sign of any human occupation.	AINWR candidate wilderness area.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
52	UNALASKA (+)				*not* AINWR.
53	Unalga				
54	Sedanka				
	(Krenitzin Islands)				
55	Akutan				
56	AKUN ( )				
57	Tigalda				
58	Avatanak				
59	Rootok				
60	Ugamak				
61	Simeonof	10.442 acres	Granite, 1,436′ with gentle slopes, *Elymus* dom, plant on lowland areas, also some woody vegetation Blue fox introduced and sheep grazing.	Intermittently occupied since 1880 with cattle grazing, fox farming etc. Current use is for sheep grazing.	AINWR candidate wilderness area.
62	UNIMAK ( )		Volcanic 1000′, willows. Closely managed stronghold of brown bear, also caribou, wolves and wolverine, ptarmigan. Western limit of small mammals except tundra vole.	Aleut village.	AINWR.
	[SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE]				
(WTKJ)	Middleton Chain (AUS.)		A series of coral shingle banks & reefs.	Many wrecks (listed by G. P. Whitley).	G. P. Whitley, Aust. Zool. 8: 199–273, 1937.
	(Middleton Reef)		Ring of coral with lagoon, no permanent cay, only bank of ballast with crabs & boobies.		G. P. Whitley, Aust. Mus. Mag. 6: 96–104, 1936. Visited by 'Wanderer' expedition, 1936.
	Elizabeth reef		Ring of submerged coral with 1 permanent cay of coral sand		

			with gannets & noddies, max. ht. 10′.		
WTOJ 1	LORD HOWE (260) (AUS.)	3220 acres	Volcanic with coral reefs offshore, main ridge rising to 2833′. Subtropical. Uncultivated areas with subtropical rain forest, evergreen, up to 2000′, 1A11. Lower slopes with endemic palm *Howea forsteriana*, upper forest with endemic *Howea balmoreana* and *Hedyscape canterburyana*. Above 2000′: cloud forest with tree ferns and razor-leafed sedges, *Dicksonia*, 169 sp. vasc. plant, 4 endemic. Endemic birds: Green pigeon, Brown headed petrel & Rufous winged moorhen: *Tricholimnas sylvestris*. Giant Land snail almost extinct; *Placostylus bivaricosus*. Endemic marine sp. in reef.	300 acres only suitable for cultivation, this is very fertile. First settled in 1834 by whalers. Much damage to bird pop. by rats.	S.J. Paramonovs, Pac. Sci. 12: 82–91, 1958; 14: 75–85, 1960; 17: 361–373, 1963. E. C. Pope, Aust. Mus. Mag. 13(7): 207–210, 1960. Proposal for a Marine Reserve under consideration since 1967.
2	Rabbit I. (islets off Lord Howe)				
3	Admiralty Isles				
4	Mutton Bird I.				
5	Goat I.				
6	Balls Pyramid		1816′, rock pinnacle, volcanic with precipitous slopes. Endemic black phasmid, *Dryococelus australis* found as dead specimen by 1965 climbers, also indigenous skink *Leiolopsima lichenigera*.	Climbed for the first time in 1965.	
WTLJ 1	Norfolk I. (AUS) NORFOLK I. (1152)	8528 acres	Mainly volcanic but with a small amount of limestone	Penal settlement 1788–1813, and 1825; 1856 settlement by	Reserve area around Mt. Pitt proposed as a National

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			Rolling parkland plateau at 4–500′, few ravine like valleys, Mt Pitt: 1038′. Steep cliffs, isolated offshore coral patches. Fragments of forest with *Araucaria heterophylla* much secondary growth 'jungle' 1A17a, 1A11? 174 sp. vasc. plant of which 51 endemic incl. *Abutilon julianae* poss. now extinct. Many endemic birds now extinct incl. pigeon. 60 sp. of bird incl. 20 breeding land birds. Feral rats, also pigs & goats.	Bounty mutineers descendants from Pitcairn. Most land cleared for cultivation: 4215 acres freehold, mainly farms, 2506 acres leasehold farms and grazing. 1807 acres of reserves incl. forest reserves and commons.	Park by Australian Conservation Foundation. Report published '*The Conservation of Norfolk I*' by J. S. Turner, C. W. Smithers & R. D. Hoogland. (ACF Special Pub. No. 1, 1968, 41 p.) This incl. species lists for plants, animals etc.
2	Nepean I.		105′ limestone islet with fringing reef, meadow. 1M21. Native gecko *Phyllodactus guntheri*, breeding ground for sooty tern.		
3	Phillip I.	1 sq.mi.	volcanic 920′, steep cliffs & fringing reef. Almost bare rock without soil due to rabbits. A few remaining trees incl. *Lagunaria*, few pines and endemic hibiscus (*H. insularis*) & a reed. Endemic gecko present, many seabirds, incl. sooty tern.	Pigs released in 1788, rabbits introduced also and goats. Rabbits survived & have denuded island, mxyomatosis introduced in 1953, estimated 2–4 doz. individuals surviving.	J. S. Watson, Pac. Sci. 15: 591–593, 1961. Technically a forest reserve. R. Melville, Biol. Cons. 1: 170–172, 1969.
WTCJ	**Kermadec Islands (N.Z.)**		Av. temp. 19.0°C, 59″ rain p.a.		Part Reserve for the Preservation of Flora & Fauna
1	SUNDAY (Raoul) (10?)	7,260 acres	Volcanic, 1000′ with crater in centre & 3 freshwater lakes. Rich soil. Lower slopes thickly covered with	Intermittent settlement, no indigenous population. First settled in 1800 by whalers. Met. station & a small amount	Birds & animals of the sub Antarctic Islands. N.Z. Ecol. Soc. Proc. 12: 63–68, 1965. T. F. Cheeseman, Trans. N.Z,

			Metrosideros villosa forest with tree ferns understory. Higher ground with Tree-ferns, many epiphytes also palm *Rhopalostylis*. *Myosporum* scrub near coast. 1A13a. Endemic *Hebe* probably extinct from competition from many alien species, 14 endemics, total. Rich and interesting seabirds incl. 6 endemics. Feral goats, rats & cats numerous, goats have had considerable effect on vegetation and rats and cats have severely reduced bird pops. Exotic plants introduced & spreading.	of farming at present. Volcanic eruption in 1964. 21st Nov. 1964, with large clouds of steam, ash & mud columns in and around Green Lake—some local damage to vegetation from blast & mud etc. also through rise in water level & temperature of water.	Inst. 23: 216-226, 1891. T. F. Cheeseman, Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst. 20: 151–181, 1888. W. R. B. Oliver, Trans. N.Z. Inst. 42: 118–175, 1910. Ornithological Soc. N.Z. Expedition, 1967. W. R. Sykes, Proc. N.Z. Ecol. Soc. 12: 20-23, 1965. Ionoshere vertical Sounding station, W.M.O. M. F. Soper, Animals 11(3): 112–119, 1968. W. R. Sykes, Proc. N. Z. Ecol. Soc. 16: 13–16, 1969.
2	Herald Isles	85 acres	7 small islets off Raoul abundant bird life.	No introduced mammals.	
	Meyer	30 acres	Rich soil and dense tree growth, many birds.		
	Napier				
	Nugent				
	Daynell				
	N. S. & W. Chanter				
3	Macauley I.	756 acres	Volcanic, 780′, rich soil, smooth grass sward with occasional bushes. 3200 feral goats destroyed in 1966, possibility that woody vegetation may recover.	Goats introduced 1842.	
4	Hazard	17 acres	High rock.		
5	Curtis	128 acres	Active crater with fumaroles.		

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
6	Cheeseman (L'Esperance)	12 acres	Barren rock with seabirds 445'.		
WXNJ	**Chatham Islands (N.Z.)**	305,200 acres	55 bird species, of which 18 are endemic and 13 introduced.	5,700 acres of lakes & standing water.	Detailed ecological studies needed.
1	CHATHAM I. (480)	224,000 acres	Volcanic, damp, cool and windy. Feral cats and rats present.	Sheep farming and fishing, approx. 130,000 sheep Maori pop. of 1200 in 1791. Farming has considerably modified vegetation.	E. C. Richards, The Chatham Isles 177 p. (Christchurch) 1952. G. A. Knox, N.Z. DSIR Bull. No. 122, 1957. L. Bell, Forest & Bird, 119: 5, 1956. J. F. Findlay Forest & Bird 119: 3, 1956.
2	PITT I. ( )	15,000 acres	Volcanic. Feral rats and cats present.	Sheep farming and fishing.	E. A. Madden, N.Z. Ecol. Soc. Proc. 5: 8–9, 1957.
3	South East	640 acres	Volcanic Only refuge for 3 endemic birds: Chatham Is. snipe & petrel also shore plover. No introduced rats or cats.	No introduced mammals.	Reserve for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna. Entomology expedition 1967 DSIR.
4	Mangere		Volcanic.	No introduced mammals.	
5	Little Mangere		Volcanic	No introduced mammals.	
6	Forty Fours		Volcanic, large colonies of seabirds, incl. Royal albatross.	No introduced mammals.	
7	Sisters		Volcanic, large colonies of seabirds, incl. Royal albatross.	No introduced mammals.	
WXQJ	**Bounty Islands (N.Z.)**				Reserve for the Protection of Flora and Fauna.
	Bounty Is.		A number of rocky islets & stacks (? 13 in number) some tussock grassland. 1M13. 9 species of seabird in very large numbers.	No human influence apart from reduction in fur seal population by sealers.	Very little scientific work, need for primary survey.

WXUJ	**Antipodes Islands (N.Z.)**			No known serious human impact, no introduced species.	Reserve for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna. List A.
1	Antipodes	15,360 acres	Volcanic, cool temperate, Tussock grassland and scrub, 1M13. Many seabirds. Flora includes sub-antarctic endemics. Breeding place for 3 sp. of penguin, 3 albatrosses, at least 10 sp. petrel. 2 endemic parakeets.		Little scientific work, Expedition: Jan-Feb. 1969 to carry out first biological survey. M. W. Holdgate, Proc. & Papers IUCN 10th Tech. Meeting (Lucerne, June 1966) IUCN Pub. N.S. 9 (1967): 151–176.
2	Ballons Various stacks				
WXOJ	**Snares Islands (N.Z.)**				Reserve for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna.
1	Snares I.	648 acres	Volcanic. Scrub and tussock grassland *Olearia* forest & *Hebe* scrub. 30 sp. of vascular plants Abundant seabirds, sealion present, also fur seal. 3 endemic land birds, also endemic invertebrates.	Slightly disturbed but no introduced species.	Biological station established in 1961, research programme in progress, occupation only in summer season. 'Preliminary Reports on the Snares I. Expedition' dup. report Univ. Canterbury Dept. Zoo. 1966–67. B. A. Fineran. Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z. Bot. 17: 229–235, 236, 1964.
2	Broughton I. various stacks:				
3	Alert				
WXTJ	**Auckland Islands (N.Z.)**		Floristically rich group with 170 sp. flowering plant, many endemic invertebrates, endemic rail. 49 breeding bird species.	Early settlement in 1841 by Maoris. Whaling station 18–49–52. Evacuated 1856, and spasmodically farmed for sheep. Met. station 1941–45 (all affecting main island & to a lesser extent other islands).	Reserve for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna.

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1	Auckland	114, 560 acres	Volcanic with peak rising to 2000′, W coast cliff bound. Coastal forest of *Metrosideros umbellata*, 40′, above: scrubland with tussocks and cushion plants, above this: grassland with *Chionochloa antarctica* & exposed peat to 1600′. 1M13. 170 sp. of flowering plant incl. 6 endemics and many subantarctic genera such as *Pleurophyllum* which is found in upland fellfields at 1600′+. 49 species breeding birds, 600 sp. inverts. Feral pigs, goats and cats have caused local damage.		J. C. Yaldwin Aust Nat. 16(5): 156–161, 1969. E. J. Godley Proc. N.Z. Ecol Soc. 12: 57–63, 1965. R. H. Taylor, Proc. N.Z. Ecol. Soc. 15: 61–67, 1968. E. J. Godley, N. Z. J. Bot. 7: 336–348, 1969.
2	Adams	22,720 acres	Volcanic. Floristically rich with striking endemic plants in abundance. Breeding place for a number of seabirds including wandering and sooty albatrosses. Endemic Auckland I. Rail recently rediscovered. No introduced animals.	Still in virgin state with no human impact.	List A.
3	Enderby	1770 acres	Volcanic. Coastal "Rata" forest, *Cassinia* scrub & *Bulbinella rossii*, major breeding population of southern sea lion. Feral rabbits and 60–70 feral cattle.	Altered by burning, spread of *Bulbinella* at expense of Poa. sp. No burning for 70 + years regeneration of trees.	
4	Rose		Rabbits & cattle present. S. side "Rata" & scrub forest. N: *Poa litorosa*. 1M13.	Altered by burning.	

	Ocean		Feral pigs have affected vegetation, feral cats also present.	Burning has altered habitat.	
	Erving (Ewing)		Core of "Rata" (*Metrosideros*) surrounded by dense *Olearia* forest.	*Olearia lyallii* possibly an introduced sp. now widely naturalized.	
	Disappointment				
WXHJ	**Campbell I. (N.Z.)**				
1	CAMPBELL I. ( )	38,160 acres	Volcanic, up to 1800′, cliff bound to W. 57″ rain p. a. av. temp. 44°F. Up to 35′ of peat in places. Clear zonation of veg.: tussock grass on steep coastal slopes, Scrub with *Dracophyllum* & *Coprosma*, some marshy patches. 130 sp. flowering plant of which 116 are indigenous. 48+ introduced species. 400+ invert. fauna. Breeding ground for fur seal, elephant seal and many seabirds. Feral sheep, 15–20 feral cattle, feral rats and cats have reduced petrel population.	Whaling station 1908–14; Sheep farming, 1895–1927 with 8000 head of sheep, Now a Met. station. Some sheep remain: approx. 950. Grazing by sheep has considerably reduced *Pleurophyllum* sp and tussock grassland. Replacement of these by *Bulbinella rossi*.	Reserve for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna. J. C. Yaldwin, Aust. Nat. Hist. 16(5): 159–161, 1969. M. W. Holdgate & N. M. Wace, Polar Record 10(68): 475–493, 1961. Ionosphere vertical Sounding station. W.M.O. P. R. Wilson & D. F. G. Orwin N.Z. Journal Sci. 2: 460–490, 1964. E. J. Godley, N. Z. J. Bot. 7: 336–348, 1969.
NWVJ	**Macquarie I. (AUS.)**				
1	Macquarie I. (18–25)	46 sq.mi.	Island of basaltic origin, comprising a plateau at 600′–1000′ rising abruptly from the sea. Maximum elevation 1423′. Lakes and ponds on plateau surface. 36.5″ p. a. Average temp. 40°F. Mean wind (50′ S.L.) 19 m.p.h. Vegetation: 38 spp. vascular plants; 3 endemic sp. *Deschampsia penicillata, Poa hamiltonii, Puccinellia macquariensis*; 3 introduced sp. (naturalized) *Poa annua, Cerastium triviale, Stellaria me-*	Sealing 1820–80. Penguins exploited for oil, 1880–1820 approx. Scientific station since 1948. 15 sheep and 20 goats introduced in 1948 but goats shot in 1950, sheep in 1964. Rabbits introduced in 1880 and have caused severe damage to vegetation, *Poa foliosa* grassland, and *Pleurophyllum hookeri* herbfield.	Declared sanctuary in 1930. Research Station in operation. B. W. Taylor, The flora vegetation and soils of Macquarie I. A.N.A.R.E. Reports, Ser. B. 2: 1–192, 1955. R. Carrier, Aust. Mus. Mag. 12(8): 255–260, 1957. M. E. Gillham, Subantarctic Sanctuary, London 1967, 223 p. Aurora all sky camera station W.M.O.

Geocode Number	Name of island/island group	Size	Physical Character	Past and present land use	Status and scientific knowledge
			dia; approx. 50 spp. mosses; approx. 30 spp. liverworts; approx. 50 spp. lichens; approx. 30 generafungi. Five main plant communities: wet tussock grassland, *Poa foliosa*; herbfield, *Pleurophyllum hookeri*: feldmark, *Azorella selago*; fen with *Juncus scheuchzerioidis*; small areas of bog. 4 sp. breeding penguin: king, rockhopper, royal, gentoo; breeding ground of *Diomedea exulans*, fur seal, and elephant seal. 3 sp. burrowing petrel. Introduced sp.: abundant rabbits and N.Z. flightless rail, *Gallirallus australis* introduced 1879. Also pops. of feral cats, rats and mice.		
2	Judge and Clerk				
3	Bishop and Clerk				D. McKenzie, Emu. 67: 241, 1968.

Addendum A

List of Islands Proposed for International Scientific Supervision

Name	Island Group	Administration
Minami-Iwojima	Volcano	Japanese
Uracas (Farallon de Pajaros)	Mariana	Trust Territory
Maug	"	"
Farallon de Medinilla	"	"
Guguan	"	"
Helen Reef	Caroline	"
East Fayu	Caroline	"
Pokak Atoll (Taongi)	Marshall	"
Bikar Atoll	"	"
Phoenix	Phoenix	UK (Gilbert &
Birnie	"	Ellice)
Howland	—	US
Jarvis	Line	"
Malden	"	UK
Kingman Reef	"	US
Vostok	"	UK
Rose Atoll	American Samoa	US
Suvarov	Cook	Independent
Oeno	Pitcairn	UK
Henderson	"	"
Ducie	"	"
Adams	Auckland	New Zealand
Antipodes	—	"
Fernandina (Narborough)	Galapagos	Ecuador
Espanola (Hood)	"	"
San Salvador (Santiago) (James)	"	"
Pinzon (Duncan)	"	"
Darwin (Culpepper)	"	"
Wolf (Wenman)	"	"
Pinta (Abingdon)	"	"
Marchena (Bindloe)	"	"
Genovesa (Tower)	"	"
Champion	"	"
Gardner	"	"
Pearl and Hermes Reef	Hawaiian Isl.	USA
Laysan	"	"
Gardner Pinnacles	"	"
Necker	"	"
Nihoa	"	"