

Biodiversity Baselines for Climate-Resilient Landscape Management in Grenada



Why this matters

Grenada's biodiversity is fundamental to the country's environmental resilience, natural heritage, and sustainable development. Native forests, coastal ecosystems, and marine habitats support tourism, agriculture, fisheries, and essential ecosystem services. The CRAILM Biodiversity Monitoring Project establishes the first integrated biodiversity baselines for Grenada's four priority species and one emerging wildlife disease, providing the baseline evidence needed to guide adaptive management, evaluate conservation outcomes, and support evidence-based policy decisions.



Key findings

The assessment identifies several priorities for biodiversity conservation and management:

- **Grenada Dove (*Leptotila wellesi*):** Remaining habitat is highly fragmented, leaving the species vulnerable to habitat loss, invasive predators, and climate-related disturbance.
- **Grenada Frog (*Pristimantis euphronides*):** Populations remain confined to high-elevation forests. Although chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) has not been detected in Grenada, continued surveillance is essential.
- **Sea turtles:** Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) nesting remains below long-term averages, while reduced hatching success highlights ongoing pressures from coastal erosion, extreme weather, harvesting, and disease. The assessment also establishes reference conditions for hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) populations.
- **Small Indian mongoose (*Urva auropunctata*):** This invasive predator is widespread across Grenada and continues to threaten native birds, reptiles, amphibians, and sea turtles, reinforcing the need for sustained control efforts.



Policy implications

These findings demonstrate the importance of protecting remaining critical habitats, maintaining long-term biodiversity monitoring, managing invasive species, strengthening surveillance for emerging wildlife diseases, and continuing collaboration among government agencies, research institutions, and conservation organisations to support evidence-based environmental management.

By establishing measurable baseline conditions, this report provides the foundation for evaluating conservation investments, tracking biodiversity change, and informing national policy and management decisions.



Looking ahead

The biodiversity baselines presented in this report provide the reference conditions against which future progress will be measured. Together with the **SMART Indicators Goals Report**, they establish a framework for monitoring conservation outcomes between 2027 and 2036, supporting adaptive management and strengthening Grenada's biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change.

Learn more:

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