FINAL

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS CLASSIFICATION REPORT

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Prepared for:

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NDU

GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS

Prepared by:

NWFS Consultancy
4050 NW Carlton Ct
Portland, OR 97229
USA

(Final---15 June 2009)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

BUA	Built Up Area
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMA	Conservation Management Area
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DHM	Degree Heating Month
DSB	Defined Settlement Boundary
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Nino - Southern Oscillation
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FS	Forestry Services
GHCN	Global Historical Climatology Network
GIS	Geographic Information System
ISR	Incoming Solar Radiation
LN	La Nina
MEA	Millenium Ecosystem Assessment
MoE	Ministry of Environment and NDU
MoHL	Ministry of Housing and Lands
MPU	Ministry of Public Works
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NDU	National Development Unit
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NES	National Environmental Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPCS	National Parks and Conservation Service
NPDP	National Physical Development Plan
OPS	Outline Planning Schem(a)e
PAN	Protected Area Network
PAN	Protected Area Network
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PI	Pressure Index
SFL	State Forest Land
SGZ	Strategic Growth Zone
SL	State Land
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
TIN	Triangulated Irregular Network
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VI	Vulnerability Index
WHS	World Heritage Site
WRU	Water Resources Unit (a division of MPU)

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a review of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) of the Republic of Mauritius and provides a classification system for the identification and management of these areas. Environmentally Sensitive Areas are a planning instrument used around the world, to identify and protect a country's natural resources and the environmental services they provide to the community. The ESAs presented in this report were selected using an ecosystem approach, a strategy recommended by the international programs associated with the Convention of Biological Diversity and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Selection of ESAs were informed through focus group meetings and consultations and structured on a set of provisional ESA types outlined in the NDS, NES and various OPSs. Their delimitation made best available use of remotely-sensed imagery, existing GIS coverages, maps, and substantive field validation and collection of GPS data. Information was rolled up as it became available and structured within a GIS (ESRI ArcGIS). Accuracy varies, but is expected to measure in a 5-20 metre radius, based on field validation and inherent technological constraints.

A hiearchical classification system was developed to provide management flexibility with the ESA system. At the centre of the classification are fourteen main ESA Types covering terrestrial and lagoon environments. Descriptions of fourteen ESA Types are presented in fact-sheet formats. They are estimated to cover more than a third of the land and lagoon area in Mauritius and more than three-quarters of these areas in Rodrigues. Consequently, ESAs within each type required categorisation based on their relative value (sensitivity) in maintaining environmental functions. This categorisation

provides sufficient flexibility in proposed land uses to strike a balance between environmental protection and sustainable development needs.

The ESA project developed a ranking system of three categories for the categorisation and management of ESAs.

> Category 1 ESAs have the principal objective of protecting sites with high ecosystem service value through strict control on land use.
>
> Category 2 ESAs have moderate service values and can be managed to allow some permitted alteration, as long as sites are maintained in a healthy state.
>
> Finally, Category 3 ESAs will be managed to allow their sustainable use for a wider range of activities, such as fishing, tourism, aquaculture and facility development through application of appropriate technologies and more stringent design criteria and site management than otherwise permitted under existing regulations. Category 3 ESA may be subject to some further degradation, but with a view to maintaining representative examples and compensating for loss of service provision.

A risk assessment was undertaken to identify general trends in the pressures and threats weighing on ESA integrity and how these are related to relative value (vulnerability). Pressures drive impacts over the near term that afford little opportunity for socio-economic adaptation. They are best addressed through mitigative action while threats describe longer-term drivers of change to ESA function delivered through larger-scale processes. These will primarily require an adaptive approach in responding to environmental change.

Expansion of the urban-suburban boundary into adjoining areas was considered to integrate the main factors placing pressure on ESAs in Mauritius. This is due to its association with both domestic and industrial resource use, the production of degrading pollutants and point source for release of invasive alien species. Pressure on each ESA Type was explored through the use of proximity and designation-based analyses. Proximity analysis examined the distribution of all ESA area in relation to the nearest Built-Up Area (BUA). BUAs form the core of Defined Settlement Boundaries (DSB) and their subset of Strategic Growth Zones (SGZ). Combined, DSB and SGZs provide a view into the likely future pressure areas. Designation-based analysis examined the incidence of each ESA Type under various land classes. The results of categorisation under proximity and designation-based analyses were crossed to identify those types under most extreme pressure.

Results of the pressure analysis indicate that a number of ESA Types are under extreme pressure from expansion of the built environment, either due to a clustering of sites near BUAs, a relatively small area covered by any ESA Type, poor representation in conservation areas, or combination thereof. These include Caves, Coastal Marshlands, Sand Beach and Dune Systems, Tidal Mudflats, Mangroves and Boreholes (wells). Field survey data on incidence of solid-waste contamination and material alteration support these conclusions. Results indicate that River and Creek and Coral Reef ESA Types are under moderate pressure, while Reservoirs & Lakes, Forests with High Native Content, Steep Slopes, Upland Marsh, Sea Grass Bed and Offshore Islet types are under relatively low pressure. This categorisation doesn't preclude individual features (sites) within types from being under different pressure levels.

Assessment of the spatial distribution of ESAs in relation to BUAs, identify a Critical Risk Zone (CRZ) extending up to 500 metres from the

edge of most BUAs. ESAs with Category 1 status located within the BUA or CRZ are allocated Highest Priority in implementing recommended management measures.

Threat analysis focused on Forests with High Native Content and Coral Reefs as two key ESA Types that are subject to longer-term degradation due to invasive species, global warming and the interaction of these. Analyses were limited by the poor data coverage for Mauritius needed to adequately detect spatial patterns at the scale embraced by Mauritius and Rodrigues. Assessment of forest isolation identified areas on the eastern-most fringe of native forest distribution that are most likely to degrade due to mass effects. Examination of sea surface temperature data provided by the Fisheries Division, indicates that coral reefs distributed across the northernmost lagoon in Mauritius are most vulnerable to decline due to sea temperature rises.

1. INTRODUCTION

Our natural environment influences all components of human well-being from the basic materials needed for life, such as food and clean water, to spiritual fulfillment and aesthetic enjoyment. Human's use and extraction of natural resources has helped to improve the lives of billions. But at the same time there has been degradation and unsustainable extraction across many ecosystem resources such as those provisioning fresh water, consistent fisheries and purification of air and water. Of real concern is that this deterioration of ecosystems may increase the risk of nonlinear changes in an ecosystem service, whereby the system reaches a tipping point and collapses, as has been observed in global fisheries. Furthermore, not all humans are benefiting from natural resource extraction and the degradation of ecosystems has exacerbated the poverty for some groups of people (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005).

The protection of ecosystem services is crucial to human well-being. The Republic of Mauritius has limited natural resources, which have been degraded by agriculture, land development, and the invasion of exotic species. However, recent government planning has highlighted the need for the protection of their remaining natural resources through the designation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). ESAs are ecosystem-based designations rather than tenure-based, therefore they allow government to develop integrated policies for their management and protection.

2. ESAs AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

In 2000, the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Anan called for governments to carry out an assessment of ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being as part of the international community's obligation to four international conventions---the Convention of Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Migratory Species. This initiated the process that resulted in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2001-2005) that investigated the consequences of ecosystem change on human well-being and established the scientific basis for actions needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment concentrated on the relationship between ecosystems and human well-being, and identified a number of benefits of ecosystem services. By definition, an ecosystem is the dynamic and complex interactions between plants, animals and microorganisms and the non-living environment. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people obtain from these ecosystems and can include the following: *provisioning services* such as food, water, timber; *regulating services* that affect climate, floods, disease, water quality; *supporting services* such as soil formation, nutrient recycling, photosynthesis; and *cultural services* that provide recreational, aesthetic and spiritual benefits. Although, urban lifestyles isolate many human beings from the environment, they are still fundamentally dependent on the flow of ecosystem services.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment made a number of recommendations to governments for managing the sustainable use of ecosystems. This included a shift in institutional focus from the traditional highly sectoral approach to resource management to a more integrated approach in governing. For example in most countries separate ministries are responsible for different aspects of ecosystems such as agriculture, water and the environment, as a result there is often little political will to develop effective

ecosystem management approaches that need collaboration amongst ministries. Integrated responses actively address ecosystem services and human well-being simultaneously, with one such approach being the designation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are an urban and conservation planning mechanism used by countries all over the world. Their principal objective is to identify and protect a country's natural resources. ESAs are sites that have special environmental attributes or with remedial action could achieve desirable environmental attributes worthy of retention or maintenance. They are areas that provide ecosystem services, an umbrella term that encapsulates the processes by which the environment produces resources that are vital for human well-being such as clean water, habitat for fisheries and floodwater storage. ESAs may achieve conservation goals by including habitat for rare and endangered species, remnant vegetation with diverse or unique biological communities, and sensitive terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas may also perform important environmental functions including the protection of steep slopes, storm-water drainage, floodwater and drinking water storage and pollutant entrapments. When ESAs are interconnected, they could form habitat corridors that facilitate the movement of plants and animals across the landscape or seascape.

ESAs can also provide cultural benefits to the community. They provide opportunities for humans and nature to interact through: low-impact recreation opportunities, learning environments for schools, scientific research, and offer scenic beauty that attracts visitors and is a source of pride and pleasure for local residents.

3. POLICY-MANAGEMENT PRECEDENCE FOR ESAs

Mauritians are faced with the growing pressures of balancing economic development and environmental protection. Uncontrolled development may lead to an irreversible loss of sensitive ESAs; therefore it is crucial that these sensitive ecosystems are protected. Mauritius has made significant progress in environmental policy formation over the last fifteen years. In 1994, the Government of Mauritius introduced the National Physical Development Plan (NPDP), which aimed to sustainably manage the country's development through a number of policies including the formulation of district councils' Outline Schemes. The main objectives of the Outline Schemes are to ensure that urban and commercial growth in Mauritius is consolidated around existing developments in order to protect agricultural lands and native habitats.

The project to identify and delineate the Environmentally Sensitive Area's of Mauritius was initially proposed in the National Environmental Action Plan I (1999) & II (200*), with the Environmental Investment Programme (II) providing the funds to implement the programme. In 2003, a list of proposed ESAs was provided in the National Development Strategy (NDS), as part of its review of the National Physical Development Plan and its provision of a national level strategy for sustainable development. The proposed ESAs listed in its Policy ENV1 and supporting Maps 4 & 5 (NDS 2003) were to be considered interim ESAs that would be protected from major development until the ESA identification and categorization process was completed. These proposed ESAs and their distribution on Mauritius and Rodrigues are listed below in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Proposed Environmentally Sensitive Areas for Mauritius and Rodrigues from the National Development Strategy 2003

NDS Proposed ESAs	Mauritius	Rodrigues
State Forest Lands	X	X
Privately Owned Forest Reserves	X	
National Park	X	
Nature Reserves	X	X
Marine Park	X	X
Pas Geometrique	X	
Boreholes	X	X
Beach and Littoral Zone	X	X
Mangroves	X	X
Wetlands	X	
Steep Mountain Slopes	X	X
Rivers and Streams	X	
Cave networks	X	X
Lakes and Reservoirs	X	
Islets	X	X
Mangroves	X	X
Seagrass beds	X	X
Coral reef systems	X	X
Lagoons	X	X

In 2007, the government of Mauritius prepared two important environmental policy documents that will directly or indirectly involve ESAs. First, the National Environment Policy (NEP) 2007 prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and NDU, aimed to consolidate a previous government environmental policy's from different sectors, into a comprehensive strategy on sustainable development. The NEP 2007 identified a number of priority

areas including 1) managing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and 2) future land use, both which required the mapping and protection of ESAs.

The second environmental policy document that has important implications for ESAs was the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2007. The NBSAP was prepared by the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries to meet the country's obligation to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The NBSAP reviews the current state of knowledge with respect to the island's biological diversity and provides 5 action plans to be undertaken during the period from 2006 to 2015. These action plans are as follows: 1) Biodiversity Protection: the protection of ecosystems and habitats (PAN – Protected Area Network); 2) Biodiversity Management: managing native and invasive taxa; 3) Sustainable Use of Biodiversity; 4) Ecosystem Services; and 5) Biotechnology. Although the NBSAP does not directly discuss the program of Environmentally Sensitive Areas, 4 out of its 5 action plans will *directly overlap* with ESAs and will need to be carefully integrated.

4. ESA CLASSIFICATION

4.1 Criteria for Identifying ESAs

The purpose of designating Environmentally Sensitive Areas is to protect the environmental values and ecosystem services that are essential to human well-being, yet are at risk from degradation. This project has undertaken an ecosystem approach to identifying ESAs. The ecosystem approach is the strategy currently endorsed by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), because it is an integrated approach to the management of land, water and living resources that promotes sustainable use. The ecosystem approach consists of identifying the ecosystem services that are a priority to the Mauritian people and the major ecosystems that provide them.

Below we have outlined a range of ecosystem services and their grouping within three functional attributes:

1) *Conservation Services:* a) the protection of biological diversity; b) the protection of biologically important areas;

2) *Provisioning and Regulation Services:* a) food; b) fresh water; c) water and air purification, d) pollination of crops and native vegetation; e) control of pests and diseases; f) seed dispersal; g) carbon sequestration and climate regulation; h) protection of surface water and aquifers; I) protection of soil;

3) *Cultural Services:* a) cultural, spiritual and intellectual inspiration; b) recreational and ecotourism; c) scientific discovery;

These ecosystem services formed the basis of criteria used to select major ecosystem in Mauritius and Rodrigues for management as ESAs. **Appendix 1** presents a selection matrix for individual ESAs.

4.2 ESA Classification Hierarchy

The development pressures on ESAs in Mauritius and Rodrigues will vary regionally, temporally, and according to the type of ESA. Therefore, to assist the sustainable management of ESAs, we have developed a classification hierarchy which groups ESAs according to shared suite of physical, biological and social conditions. The ESA classification framework consists of *Networks*, *Systems*, *Types*, *Categories*, and *Features* (**Figure 1**). It was developed to assess the environmental state of ESAs and to assist the decision-making process. It provides a scale up or scale down approach that allows for the management of ecosystems on a local scale up to a national scale. This approach is necessary because ecosystems are inherently complex and dynamic, and require an integrated approach to their management.

A Network for Mauritius and Rodrigues consists of a number of identified ESA Systems and Types.

1. Wetlands Systems
    a. Coastal Marshlands
    b. Upland Marshlands
    c. Lakes and Reservoirs
    d. Rivers and Streams
    e. Mangroves
    f. Inter-tidal Mudflats

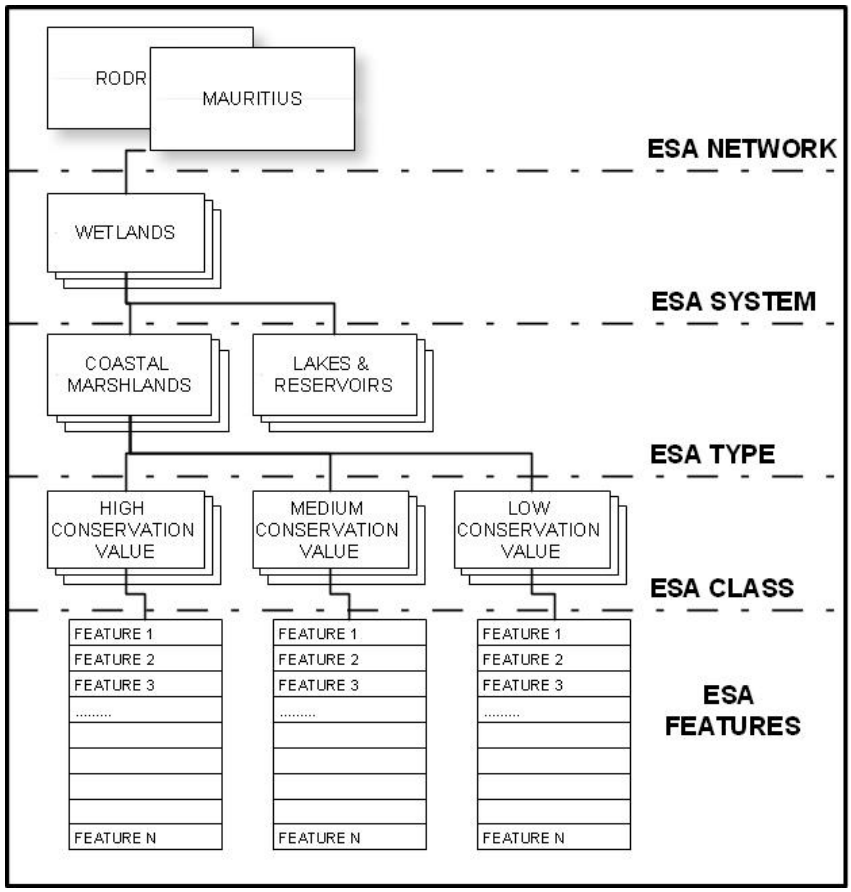
2. Shore Systems
    a. Sand Beach and Dunes

3. Offshore Systems
    a. Seagrass and Algal Beds
    b. Coral Reefs
    c. Islets

4. Forest Systems
    a. High Native Content (Flora)
    b. Native Fauna Habitat (endemic birds, bats and lizards)

5. Stable Supply Systems
    a. Boreholes (aquifer wells)
    b. Steep Slopes (soil stabilization, viewscape)

Figure 1. Classification hierarchy used to organise ESAs identified in Mauritius and Rodrigues using wetlands as an example.



Within each ESA Type, individual sites may be ranked according to a management category system, which identified the importance of the ecosystem service provided by that sites and the level of use, which is acceptable. The classification hierarchy is designed to accommodate changes without disrupting the organization of existing ESA features while easing accession of new ones.

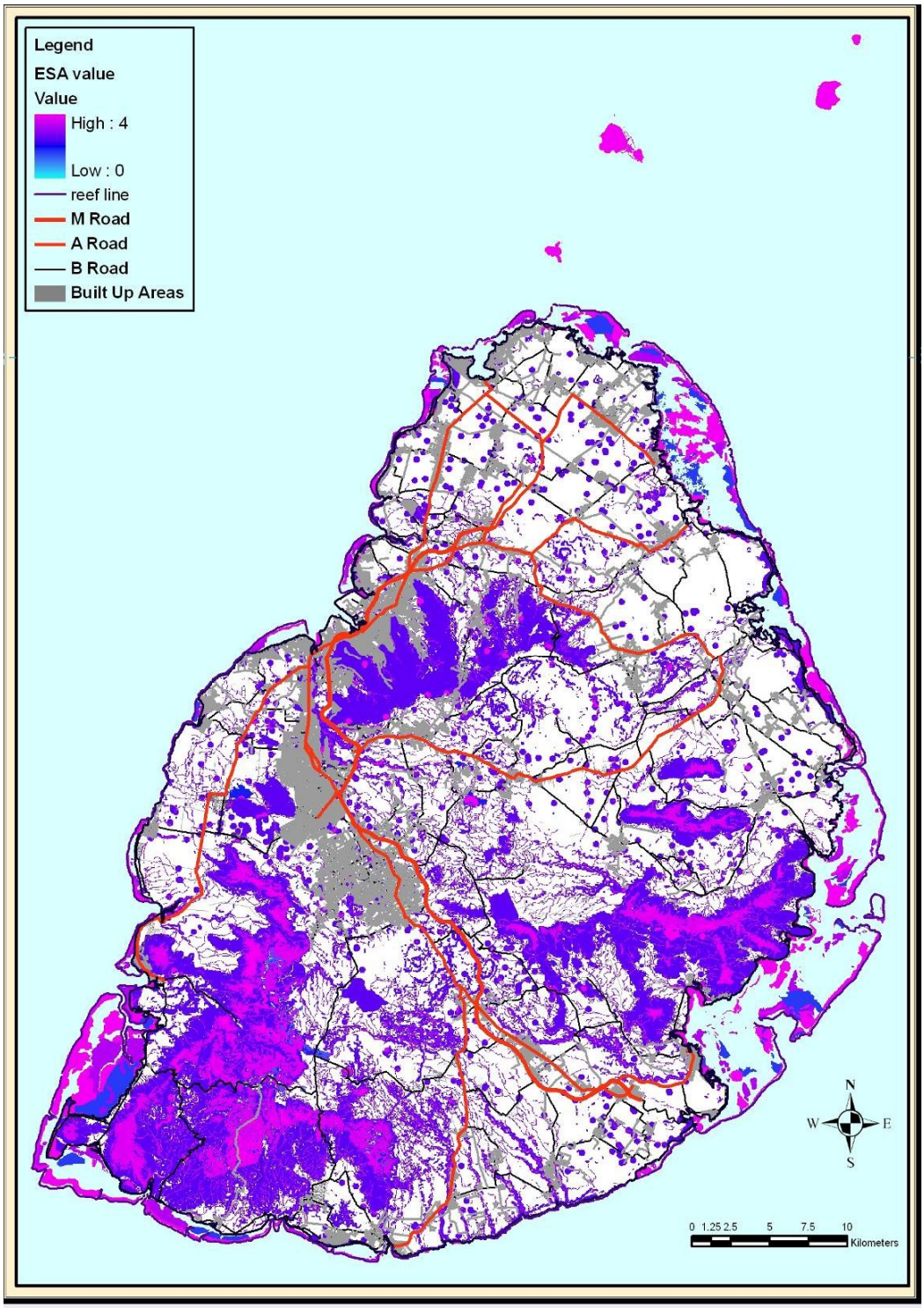
Heritage Features as ESAs

Although the ecosystem approach is important in defining ESAs, there are many features of the built-environment that have important socio-cultural significance and bring value to society from any particular landscape. Monuments, buildings, fences, mill, weirs and other structure that reflect on the social and cultural legacy of a country could be included in an ESA system, if it provides sensible to manage these sites under an e building values

4.3 Description of Identified ESA Types

ESAs on Mauritius are estimated to account for approximately 38% of land area and 38% of lagoonal area. The fraction of land and lagoon in Rodrigues considered environmentally sensitive is considerably higher. Nearly 80% of the land area falls within one of the designated ESA types, although nearly four-fifths of this area is attributable to moderate and steep slopes areas on the island. Nearly the entire lagoon area adjoining Rodrigues is considered sensitive due to the widespread coral reef, seagrass and algal beds interspersed between a number of offshore islets. All of these features fall within one of three Offshore ESA Types. A map of cumulative ESA coverage within the Mauritius Network can be seen in **Figure 2**. In this map, a scale of 1 to 4 indicates the cumulative range of ESA type overlap based on the areas identified in the ESA Location and Site Maps and described in the ESA Type Profiles below.

Figure 2. The distribution of ESAs (blue-magenta) across Mauritius based on overlap of 40x40m resolution raster coverages for each ESA type.



4.3.1 ESA Areal Coverage Estimates

Table 2. Areal estimates for the various ESA Types broken down into sub-categories where relevant.

ESA Type	Estimated Area (ha)		
	Mauritius	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Seagrass & mixed Algae total	**3,279**	**17,765**	**21,044**
Sparse Seagrass	1,401		
Frequent Seagrass	957		
Abundant Seagrass	722		
Dense Seagrass	198		
Coral reefs total	**6,306**	**7,005**	**13,311**
Reef flat	2,485		
Sparse Corals	787		
Frequent Corals	1,559		
Abundant Corals	732		
Dense Corals	743		
Mangrove total	**145**	**24**	**169**
Sparse Mangrove	5		
Frequent Mangrove	28		
Abundant Mangrove	70		
Dense Mangrove	42		
Mud Flats total	**919**	**656**	**1,575**
Offshore Islets total	**1,269**	**181**	**1,450**
Volcanic	1,139	22	
Sand	94	34	
Calcarenitic limestone	36	125	
Coastal Freshwater Marshlands total	**406**		**406**
Upland Marsh total	**65**		**65**
Forests with Native Content total	**8,210**		**8,210**
Very High Quality (Grade 1)	490		
High Quality (Grade 2)	1,162		
Low Quality (Grade 3)	7,048		
Steep Slopes total	**45,210**	**8,051**	**53,261**
Moderately Steep (10-20%)	16,352	3,078	
Steep to Very Steep (>20%)	28,858	4,973	

Table 2 (Continued)

ESA Type	Estimated Area (ha) Mauritius	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Freshwater Wells + Buffer zone* total	**72**	**3**	**75**
Boreholes	37	3	
Domestic Supply	9	2	
Agriculture	6	0	
Industry	7	0	
Monitoring	2	1	
Other Uses & Abandoned	1	0	
Unknown	14	1	
Dug well	6		
Corehole	28		
Rivers & Creeks + Buffer zone total**	**8290**	**553**	**8843**
Used for Drinking Water Purposes	1,540	0	
Other	6,750	553	
Reservoirs & Lakes total	**1,146**	**0**	**1,146**
Reservoirs			
Domestic Supply	778		
Agriculture	194		
Energy	161		
Lakes	13		
Sand Beach & Dune total	**2,885**	**8**	**2,893**
Caves (surface projection) & Other Geological t	11	12	23
Volcanic	8		
Calcarenitic	0	7	
Adjoining Pits	2	6	
Chamarel Coloured Earth	1		
TOTAL ESA Network***	**78,213**	**34,259**	**112,472**

* based on 200m radius buffer zone sensu District Council Outline Schemes (GoM 2006)

** based on River Reserves Act- specified buffer zones applied to Rivers,Rivulets and Feeders

*** based on cumulative 40x40m raster coverage of ESAs to account for ESA type overlap

4.3.2 ESA Type Profiles

Thirteen profiles provide a brief description of the ESA types identified for Mauritius and Rodrigues as a complement to a series of first-generation maps illustrating ESA distributions across the two main islands and their offshore islets. They are a precursor to ESA fact sheets and information detailed in the project Environmental Information System. Some ESA types, such as Forest Systems: Endemic Fauna Habitat, still lack adequate information to designate discrete areas and a profile for this type has not been included here.

ESA Type: Seagrass Beds

ESA System: Offshore

Introduction

The vast majority of flowering plants are terrestrial. During the course of evolution some groups have returned to an aquatic life, living in freshwater lakes, rivers and even waterfalls. A small group has adapted itself to seawater and the flowering plants that live immersed in the seas are known as seagrasses

Natural History

Seagrasses are flowering plants from one of four plant families namely Posidoniaceae, Zosteraceae, Hydrocharitaceae, or Cymodoceaceae. They are the only plants that lives entirely submerged in the in marine, fully-saline environments, completing their full life story including pollination while submerged under water.

These unusual marine plants are called seagrasses because the leaves are long and narrow and are very often green, and because the plants often grow in large meadows which look like grassland: in other words many of the species of seagrasses superficially resemble terrestrial grasses of the family Poaceae. None of them however, belong in these grass families.

The basic morphology consists of a creeping stem or rhizome with shoots and roots developing from internodes. Because these plants must photosynthesize, they are limited to growing submerged in the photic zone, and most occur in shallow and sheltered coastal waters anchored in sand or mud bottoms from intertidal zone to depths up to 20 meters, although a few species may grow deeper if there is enough light.

Seagrasses form extensive beds or meadows, which can be either monospecific i.e. made up of one species or multispecific where more than one species co-exist. Tropical seagrass beds usually are more diverse than in temperate regions. Despite their low species diversity and their restricted distribution in the seas, seagrasses play a key role in some marine ecosystems. In shallow areas of the continental shelf in warmer seas, seagrasses may dominate the seascape. They thus make up the basic structure of a highly diverse and productive ecosystems which can harbor hundreds of associated species from all phyla, for example juvenile and adult fish, epiphytic and free-living macroalgae and microalgae, mollusks, bristle worms, and nematodes. Few species were originally considered to feed directly on seagrass leaves mainly because of their low nutritional content, but scientific reviews and improved working methods have shown that seagrass herbivory is a highly important

link in the food chain, with hundreds of species feeding on seagrasses worldwide, including dugongs, manatees, fish, geese, swans, sea urchins and crabs.

Halophila sp. at Mont Choisy

These unique and productive environments of seagrass meadows can also be attributed to the ability of seagrasses to absorb nutrients from the soil and to shelter nitrogen-fixing organisms capable of fertilizing the water column with limiting nutrients.

Syringodium isoetifolium at Bel Ombre

Seagrasses are sometimes labeled ecosystem engineers, because they partly create their own habitat: the leaves slow down water-currents increasing sedimentation, and the seagrass roots and rhizomes stabilize the seabed. Their importance for associated species is mainly due to provision of shelter, through their three-dimensional structure in the water column, and for their extraordinarily high rate of primary production. As a result, seagrasses provide coastal zones with a number of ecosystem goods and ecosystem services, for instance fishing grounds, wave protection, oxygen production and protection against coastal erosion.

The main species encountered around Mauritius and Rodrigues are given below along with a brief on the floral and vegetative features of the genus (from Sullivan 1994)

1. Halophila:

Floral - single flower in male inflorescence, flower shed after flowering, pollen in moniliform chains, 3-5 styles in female flower not divided
Vegetative - leaves: in pairs or pseudowhorls, lacking ligula, differentiated into petiole and blade

Species around Mauritius and Rodrigues are (from Montaggioni & Faure, 1980)

- *Halophila balfourii*
- *Halophila ovalis*
    - o *Halophila stipulacea*

2. *Halodule*

***Halodule*:**
Floral - dioecious, flowers solitary, ovary with 1 undivided style
Vegetative - leaves: flat, ligulate, tannin cells present, with 3 nerves; rhizome: monopodial, thin, leaf sheathes persisting, short shoot at each node

Species around Mauritius and Rodrigues are (from Montaggioni & Faure, 1980)

- *Halodule uninervis*
- *Halodule wrightii*

3. *Cymodocea*:

Floral - dioecious, flowers solitary, style divided into 2 stigmata
Vegetative - leaves: flat, ligulate, tannin cells present, with 7-17 nerves; rhizome: monopodial, thin, leaf sheathes persisting, short shoot at each node

Species around Mauritius and Rodrigues are (from Montaggioni & Faure, 1980)

- *Cymodocea ciliata*
- *Cymodocea serrulata*

4. *Syringodium*:

Floral - dioecious, flowers in cymose inflorescence
Vegetative - leaves: round, ligulate, tannin cells present; rhizome: monopodial, leaf sheathes persisting, short shoots at each node

Species around Mauritius and Rodrigues is (from Montaggioni & Faure, 1980)

- *Syringodium isoetifolium*

Floral dioecious, flowers subtended by bracts, anthers entirely connate, style with 2 stigmata

Vegetative - leaves: ligulate, tannin cells present, parallel nerved, leaf sheath shed with blade; rhizome: sympodial, sparsely branched shoots at each 4th node, roots at internode preceding stem bearing nodes

5. *Thalassodendron*:

Species around Mauritius and Rodrigues is (from Montaggioni & Faure, 1980)
- *Thalassodendron ciliatum*

Distribution

Mauritius

Of the 58 species of seagrasses reported worldwide, only nine are found around Mauritius and Rodrigues (Montaggioni & Faure, 1980). These are from the family of Hydrocharitaceae and Cymodoceaceae. Seagrasses can be found around Mauritius but mainly in the region of Melville, Poudre D'Or to Poste Lafayette in the north east, Grand River South East to Mahebourg in the south east, Le Morne, Riviere Noire in the south west, Flic en Flac and Albion in the west and Mont Choisy in the North. The patches vary greatly in terms of cover density.

Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, the seagrass beds are usually multispecific with different species co-existing and further forms assemblages with other macroalgae. The main patches with dense seagrass can be seen in the region from Mourouk to Gravier in the south east, Petite Butte to Baie Topaze through Anse Quitor in the south west, Baie Malgache in the north west and Anse Aux Anglais to Grand Baie in the north.

Ecosystem Values

Seagrass beds are rated the 3rd most valuable ecosystem globally (on a per hectare basis), only preceded by estuaries and wetlands. The habitat complexity within seagrass meadows enhances the diversity and abundance of animals. Seagrasses on reef flats and near estuaries are also nutrient sinks, buffering or filtering nutrient and chemical inputs to the marine environment. They also stabilise coastal sediments and act as a potentially important carbon sink as organic matter created by seagrass decay and discharged by rivers and creeks is trapped within the sediments.

Seagrass meadows provide food and shelter for many organisms, and are a nursery ground for commercially important prawn and fish species. The high primary production rates of seagrasses are closely linked to the high production rates of associated fisheries. These plants support numerous herbivore- and detritivore-based food chains, and are considered very productive pastures of the sea. The associated economic values of seagrass meadows are very large, although not always easy to quantify.

Pressures & Impacts

Natural disturbances such as grazing, storms and desiccation are an inherent part of seagrass ecosystem dynamics. Seagrasses display an extraordinarily high degree of phenotypic plasticity, adapting rapidly to changing environmental conditions. Seagrasses are, however, in global decline, with some 30,000 square kilometers lost during the last decades. The main reason for this decline is human disturbance, most notably eutrophication, mechanical destruction of habitat, and overfishing.

Excessive input of nutrients is directly toxic to seagrasses, but most importantly, it stimulates the growth of the epiphytic and free-floating macro- and micro-algae. This results in less sunlight reaching the seagrass leaves, which reduces photosynthesis and primary production. Decaying seagrass leaves and algae fuels increasing algal blooms, resulting in a positive feedback. This can cause a complete regime shift from seagrass to algal dominance. Accumulating evidence also suggests that overfishing of top predators (large predatory fish) could indirectly increase the growth of algae, by reducing grazing control performed by mesograzers such as crustaceans and gastropods through a trophic cascade.

In Mauritius the main pressures on the seagrass beds come from the tourism development in region where large meadows exists whereby areas under seagrass are being cleaned so as to provide a more appealing lagoon to the tourists. Overfishing and other human disturbances are also affecting the seagrass beds. Seagrasses in Rodrigues are not being impacted directly but overfishing of fish and other organisms living in the meadows are indirectly impacting on the seagrass.

In the past sand mining were done in various areas around Mauritius especially in the region of Poudre D'Or and the Grand River South East to Mahebourg where shallow sand banks exist. These have contributed a lot in the mechanical destruction of the seagrass meadows. However, since October 2001, lagoon sand mining has been banned around Mauritius and the seagrass has since then recovered to a certain extent.

Coverage Development

The main sources of data for the GIS layer containing seagrass around Mauritius come from the CASI GIS and the GIS of the South Eastern Atlas. It was found that the extents of the seagrass meadows were under different classification in the CASI GIS and as such the following layers were used:

- Corals and Brown Algae
- Seagrass and Green Algae
- Low Density Vegetation
- Turbid or Fresh Water
- Turfs
- Very Shallow Sand or Rubble

This was probably due to the colour difference from the different flights while recording the data and eventually the colour matching processing that was undertaken on the CASI. Manual digitization in various places was also required. The data from the south eastern atlas was used with only minimal modifications.

For Rodrigues, the GIS developed by Chapman was used. However, in the GIS, the seagrass is combined with the vegetation meaning that it was not possible to differentiate regions under seagrass from regions under algae. It should be pointed out though that seagrass and algae are usually multispecific in Rodrigues and as such are observed in assemblage. The various layers from the GIS, with different

degree of abundance denoting the vegetation were used to create the layer for the marine vegetation in the lagoons of Rodrigues.

ESA Type: Mangroves

ESA System: Wetlands

Introduction

Mangroves are trees and shrubs that grow in saline coastal habitats including estuaries and marine shorelines of the tropics and subtropics. Mangrove plants are found in depositional coastal environments where fine sediments, often with high organic content, collect in areas protected from high energy wave action. A mangrove is a plant and mangal is a plant community and habitat where mangroves thrive.

Dense mangal at Case Noyale

The word 'mangrove' is used in at least three senses:

(1) most broadly to refer to the habitat and entire plant assemblage, for which the terms mangrove swamp and mangrove forest are also used,

(2) to refer to all trees and large shrubs in the mangrove forest, and

(3) narrowly to refer to the mangrove family of plants, the Rhizophoraceae, or even more specifically just to mangrove trees of the genus *Rhizophora*.

Natural History

Plants in mangals are diverse but all are able to exploit their habitat by developing physiological adaptations to overcome the problems of anoxia, high salinity and frequent tidal inundation. About 110 species have been identified as belonging to mangroves. Each species has its own capabilities and solutions to these problems; this may be the primary reason why, on some shorelines, mangrove tree species show distinct zonation. Small environmental variations within a mangal may lead to greatly differing methods of coping with the environment. Therefore, the mix of species, in vast mangrove forest, within the intertidal zone is partly determined by the tolerances of individual species to physical conditions, like tidal inundation and salinity, but may also be influenced by other factors such as predation of plant seedlings by crabs.

Dense mangrove at St Martin, Baie du Cap

Despite their benefits, the protective value of mangroves is sometimes overstated. Wave energy is typically low in areas where mangroves grow, so their effect on erosion can only be measured in the long-term. Their capacity to limit high-energy wave erosion is limited to events like storm surges and tsunamis. Erosion often still occurs on the outer sides of bends in river channels that wind through mangroves, just as new stands of mangroves are appearing on the inner sides where sediment is accreting (Dahdouh-Guebas, 2005).

Sparse mangrove at Le Morne

Mangroves support unique ecosystems, especially on their intricate root systems. Once established, they help to impede water flow, thereby enhancing the deposition of sediment in areas where it is already occurring. Usually, the fine, anoxic sediments under mangroves act as sinks for a variety of heavy (trace) metals which are scavenged from the overlying seawater by colloidal particles in the sediments. In areas of the world where mangroves have been removed for development purposes, the disturbance of these underlying sediments often creates problems of trace metal contamination of seawater and biota.

Young mangrove stands at Bois des Amourettes

In this harsh environment, mangroves have evolved a special mechanism to help their offspring survive. All mangroves have buoyant seeds suited to dispersal in water. Unlike most plants, whose seeds germinate in soil, many mangrove plants are viviparous, i.e., their seeds germinate while still attached to the parent tree. Once germinated, the seedling grows either within the fruit or out through the fruit to form a propagule, a seedling ready to go, which can produce its own food via photosynthesis. When the propagule is mature it drops into the water where it can then be transported great distances. Propagules can survive desiccation and remain dormant for weeks, months, or even over a year until they arrive in a suitable environment. Once a propagule is ready to root, it will change its density so that the elongated shape now floats vertically rather than horizontally. In this position, it is more likely to become lodged in the mud and root. If it does not root, it can alter its density so that it floats off again in search of more favorable conditions.

Mangrove propagule

Distribution

Mauritius

Mangroves in Mauritius cover around 145 hectares of land area. These are distributed around the island but are mainly found in the north east in the Poudre D'Or area, eastern side between Trou D'eau Douce and Ile Aux Cerfs, the south at Le Bouchon and St Martin, and the south western side from Le Morne to La Preneuse. The main species to be found in Mauritius is the *Rhizophora mucronata* while a only few patches of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* have been observed in the south mainly at Le Bouchon, Trou D'eau Douce, Beau Champ and Ile Aux Cerfs on the east of Mauritius. It is good to mention that there are mangrove associates that are commonly encountered close to the mangrove like the alien *Pongamia pinnata* and the native *Pemphis acidula* (Poonyth, 1998). The patches of mangroves that exist around Mauritius are relatively small, typically covering a few

tens of square meters but rarely reaching larger patch sizes up to two thousand square meters.The coverage of the patches also varies greatly from only a few trees to very dense and compact stands. Most of the areas under mangroves have been planted through different programmes and campaigns mainly from the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Fisheries but also from the Beach Authority. Mangroves are also present in some coastal wetlands, such as Mare Sarcelle near Poste Lafayette where it also occurs in ponds disconnected from the sea..

Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, the mangroves have been planted in most places and are thriving well especially in the region of Baie Diamant and Baie Malgache in the Northwest, Baie Topaze in the south west and Anse Mourouk in the south east. Only the *Rhizophora mucronata* is present in Rodrigues (Poonyth 1998) along with the mangrove associates like the *Pongamia pinnata* and the *Pemphis acidula* It is uncertain if mangrove is native to Rodrigues as little information is available. Most of what is

Pongamia pinnata, at Tamarin

Rhizophora mucronata at Pointe D'esny

Pemphis acidula at Le Bouchon

Bruguiera gymnorhiza at Le Bouchon

seen actually have been planted as a mean to control siltation of the surrounding sea areas and to contain the eroded terrigenous materials. The mangroves in Rodrigues cover an area of around 24 hectares.

Ecosystem Values

Storm protection - Mangroves protect the coast from erosion, storm surges, especially during cyclones, and tsunamis. Their massive root system is efficient at dissipating wave energy (Massel et al. 1999).

Sediment retention - Likewise, they slow down tidal water so that the suspended sediment is deposited as the tide comes in and is not re-suspended when the tide leaves, except for very fine particles. As a result, mangroves build their own environment (Mazda et al 2005). Because of the uniqueness of the mangrove ecosystems and their protection against erosion, they are often the object of conservation programs, including national Biodiversity Action Plans.

Filtration function - Land-borne pollutants from urban, industrial and agricultural sources often accumulate in mangrove forests, including fertilizer, heavy metal and pesticide-laced effluents. Deposition of these in mangroves prevent their further offshore movement where nutrient enrichment can negatively impact coral reef health (Burja and Wright 2003) and bioaccumulate in economically-important molluscs, crustaceans and plants (e.g. Reboucas do Amaral et al. 2005). High heavy metal concentrations and pesticide residues have been variously measured in the sediments and biota of mangrove areas in India (Thomas and Fernandez 1997; Guhathakurta and Kaviraj 2000), Thailand (Vaiphasa et al. 2007), and Sri Lanka (Palanichamy and Rajendran 2000).

Carbon retention - Available data suggests that mangrove forests sequester and store carbon in their plant biomass and sediments. Estimated carbon stocks stored in these systems are particularly impressive given the relatively small area covered by these ESAs. This is largely due to sediment carbon stores. Soil carbon density beneath mangroves, estimated to average 550 t C per ha (to 1 m depth) by Chmura et al (2003). This figure suggests that mangrove forest represents one of the most carbon intense stores in world. To place this in context, the amount of carbon stored on average in mangrove sediments is five to eight times those recorded beneath upland tropical forests in Asia (Zinke et al. 1986).

Schematic showing the richness of mangrove root system (http://www.amnh.org)

Capture and Aquaculture fisheries - The mesh of mangrove roots produces a quiet marine region for many young organisms. In areas where roots are permanently submerged, they may host a wide variety of organisms, including algae, barnacles, oysters, sponges, and bryozoans, which all require a hard substratum for anchoring while they filter feed. Shrimps and mud lobsters use the muddy bottom as their home. Mangrove crabs improve the nutritional quality of the mangal muds for other bottom feeders by mulching the mangrove leaves. In at least some cases, export of carbon fixed in mangroves is important in coastal food webs. The habitats also host several commercially important species of fish and crustaceans. In Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and India, mangrove plantations are grown in coastal regions for the benefits they provide to coastal fisheries and other uses. Despite replanting programs, over half of the world's mangroves have been lost in recent times.

Pressures & Impacts

The main pressure on the mangrove plants around Mauritius is coastal development. With the tourism policy of the government targeting 2 Million tourists by 2015, hotel development has known a net increase and construction are now being made in areas where previously were not even considered like cliffs, rocky shores or muddy lagoons and including where there are mangroves as available land with sea frontage is becoming scarce. Several recent hotel developments have sought

approval from the government for removal of some tree stands and some of them have been approved. However, at the beginning of 2008, the government recognized the importance of preserving mangrove trees that are present around the coast and has taken a decision at the Cabinet level not to allow any mangrove tree to be cut for any future development.

In Rodrigues, mangroves are thriving well and not under any specific pressure.

Coverage Development

The mangroves were surveyed based on the designated sites from the District Council Outline Schemes. The letter 'M" on the outline scheme maps were used to denote those areas under mangroves. In many places however, the vegetation detected is dominated by the alien tree, *Pongamia pinnata,* with none of the typical mangrove species observed. Areas designated as mangroves in the outline scheme maps were digitized from aerial images without further field assessments. Mangroves and *Pongamia pinnata* groves co-occur in some locales and their canopy features appear similar in aerial images consulted during development of the Outline Schemes. Consequently, not all mangroves identified in the Outline Schemes will coincide with the locations mapped here (see Mangroves – Location Map)

The GPS coordinates of the mangroves were taken along with some pictures. Some digitization was undertaken using QuickBird imagery available through Google Earth. Digitized points established on these coverages were eventually imported to ArcGIS with the appropriate transformation so that these could be mapped on the local grid.

The mangroves in Rodrigues were mapped using the digitization from Google Earth and then importing to ArcGIS. The locations of the mangroves were known through regular visit to the island and also are very much visible from the images used.

Imagery available freely on Google Earth for the coast of Mauritius are derived from scenes acquired between 2003-2006 and thus are relatively up-to-date. The dates of different scenes used in construction of the mangrove coverage are listed below

- South and South west from St Felix to Black River 14 January 2003
- West from Tamarin to Pointe aux Sable 16 March 2004
- North west from Port Louis to Pointe aux Cannoniers 22 March 2006
- North from Pointe aux Cannoniers to Cap Malheureux 15 May 2003
- North East from Anse la Raie to Poste de Flacq 27 October 2006
- East from Poste de Flacq to Beau Champ 30 June 2005
- South east and south and from Beau Champ to Le Bouchon 22 March 2006, although much of the Beau Champ Mangroves have now been destroyed for the construction of the Anahita IRS.

ESA Type: Corals and Coral Reefs

ESA System: Offshore

Introduction

Corals are marine organisms from the class Anthozoa and exist as small polyps, typically in colonies of many identical individuals. The group includes the important reef builders that are found in tropical oceans, which secrete calcium carbonate to form a hard skeleton. Coral reefs are extremely diverse marine ecosystems being host to over 4,000 species of fish, massive numbers of cnidarians, molluscs, crustaceans, and many other animals.

Fringing reef at Bel Ombre with spurs and grooves and Passe

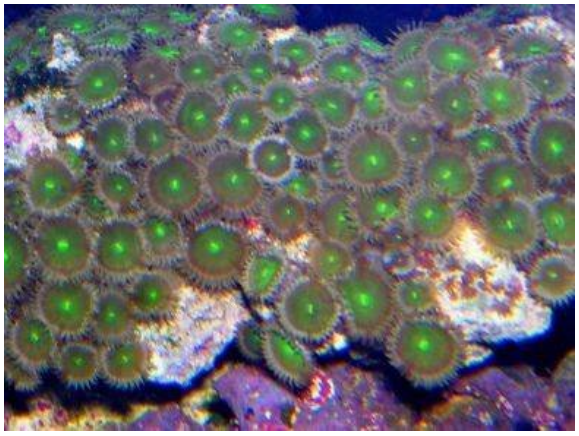
A total of 130 named species in 40 genera of hard corals, out of which 125 species in 37 genera of zooxanthellate Scleractinia, were found during surveys carried out in 2004, together with eight unidentified species. The number of species recently reported from Mauritius is 163 species (Fenner *et al.* 2004).

The species of hard corals found in Mauritius and Rodrigues are derived from the families of Faviidae, Caryophylliidae, Oculinidae, Merulinidae, Mussidae, Dendrophylliidae, Fungiidae, Pocilloporidae, Poritidae, Acroporidae, Siderastreidae, Meandrinidae, Pectiniidae, Agariciidae, Astrocoeniidae, Rhizangiidae (Database of Marine Organisms of Mauritius 2007)

Natural History

A coral "head", commonly perceived to be a single organism, is formed from thousands of individual, but genetically identical, polyps. Each polyp is only a few millimeters in diameter. Over thousands of generations, the polyps lay down a skeleton that is characteristic of their species. A head of coral grows by asexual reproduction of the individual polyps. Corals also breed sexually by spawning, with corals of the same species releasing gametes simultaneously over a period of one to several nights around a full moon.

Corals rely largely on a symbiotic relationship with unicellular algae called zooxanthellae to obtain most of their nutrients, although they can also catch plankton using stinging cells on their tentacles. Consequently, most corals depend on sunlight and grow in clear and shallow water, typically at depths shallower than 60 m. These corals can be major contributors to the physical structure of the coral reefs that develop in tropical and subtropical waters, such as the enormous Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Australia. Other corals do not have associated algae and can thus live in much deeper water.



Sea anemones off Baie du Cap- Heteractis magnifica (above) and Zoantids (below)

Corals are divided into two subclasses, depending on the number of tentacles or lines of symmetry, and a series of orders corresponding to their exoskeleton, nematocyst type and mitochondrial genetic analysis (McFadden, 2006). Those with eight tentacles are called octocorallia or Alcyonaria and comprise soft corals, sea fans and sea pens. Those with more than eight in a multiple of six are called hexacorallia or Zoantharia. This group includes reef-building corals like Scleractinians, sea anemones and zoanthids.

Polyps are formed by a layer of outer epithelium and inner jellylike tissue known as the mesoglea. They are radially symmetrical with tentacles surrounding a central mouth, the only opening to the stomach or coelenteron, through which food is ingested and waste expelled.

The polyp grows by extension of vertical calices which are occasionally septated to form a new, higher, basal plate. This extension forms, over time, large calciferous structures of corals and ultimately coral reefs. Formation of the calciferous exoskeleton involves deposition of the carbonate minerals by the polyps from

Coral polyps

calcium ions they acquire from seawater. The rate of deposition varies greatly between species and environmental conditions.

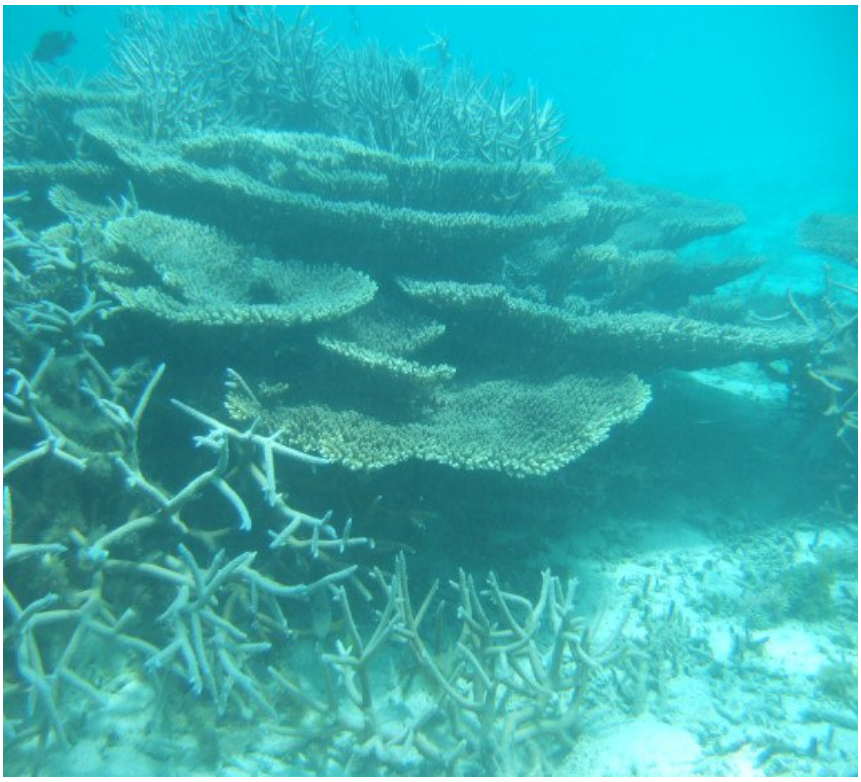
The polyp's tentacles trap prey using stinging cells called nematocysts. These are cells modified to capture and immobilize prey, such as plankton, by injecting poisons, firing very rapidly in response to contact. These poisons are usually weak but in fire corals, like Millepora sp., they are potent enough to harm humans. Nematocysts can also be found in jellyfish and sea anemones. The toxins injected by nematocysts immobilize or kill prey, which can then be drawn into the polyp's stomach by the tentacles through a contractile band. The polyps are interconnected by a complex and well developed system of gastrovascular canals allowing significant sharing of nutrients and symbiotes.

Aside from feeding on plankton, many corals as well as other cnidarian groups such as sea anemones, form a symbiotic relationship with a class of algae, zooxanthellae, of the genus Symbiodinium. Typically a polyp will harbor one particular species of algae. Energy is provided via photosynthesis to the corals, and aid in calcification. The algae, in return, benefit from a safe environment, and use the carbon dioxide and nitrogenous waste produced by the polyp.

Distribution

Mauritius

Fringing reefs protect extensive shallow lagoons nearly all way around the islands of Mauritius. These formations have coalesced over time to form a nearly continuous belt extending approximately 233 km in length around the island. Most are well established spur and groove reefs with an algal ridge. The lagoons have large beds



Spectacular growth at Belle Mare

of branching and tabular corals *Acropora formosa, A. cythera, A. hyacinthus* and patches of *Pavona, Porites, Platygyra, Galaxea, Montipora* are common. In all the lagoons of Mauritius and around Rodrigues, corals can be observed, but in varying abundance. There exist very dense patches of healthy corals, in spectacular formation, in the marine park of Blue Bay, Balaclava and also at Belle Mare. Dense patches can also be seen at Le Morne.

The Blue Bay and Balaclava Marine Park covers and extent of sea of 353 ha and 485 ha respectively with depth ranging from 1 to 15 m in certain areas. These were declared as Marine Protected Areas in June 2000. The Blue Bay Marine Park is now designated as a "Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar site)" since 31st of

January 2008. There are more than 50 different species of corals that have been identified in the Marine Park.

Rodrigues

Rodrigues has an immense lagoon area (approx. 235 km^2), but the coverage of dense, live corals are somewhat localized to specific areas such as Couzoupa, adjacent to the deep channel in the south east of the island, and at Murail Paul, close to the southern tip of the coral reef or adjacent to the reef flat immediately opposite the channel entrance at Port Mathurin.

Ecosystem Values

Coral reefs have more than simply existence value, and are important not only for the diverse life they and their affiliated ecosystems support, but to the human population as well. Reef-associated plants and animals provide people with a number of valuable products, such as:

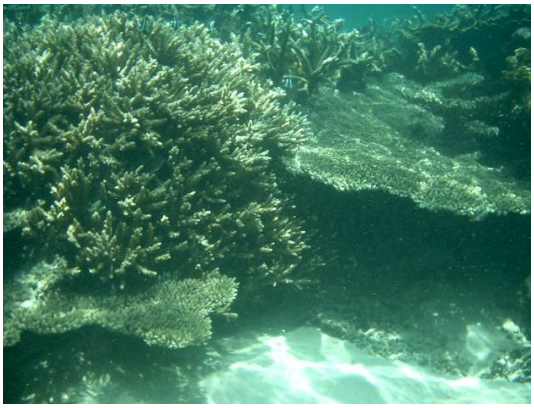
- **Seafood:** Much of the world's poor are located within the coastal zones of developing regions and depend directly on reef species for their protein needs. Mauritius and Rodrigues are no exception and the Mauritian fishing industry relies extensively on the coral reefs. These provide food and shelter to the fish.
- **New medicines** Coral reef species offer particular promise in pharmaceutical products because of the array of chemicals produced by many organisms for self-protection. Corals are already being used for bone grafts, and chemicals found within several species appear useful for treating viruses. Chemicals within reef-associated species may offer new treatments for leukemia, skin cancer, and other tumors. According to one estimate, one-half of all new cancer drug research now focuses on marine organisms.
- **Other products:** Reef ecosystems yield a host of other economic goods, ranging from corals and shells made into jewelry and tourism curios to live fish and corals used in aquariums, to sand and limestone used by the construction industry. However, extractive techniques need to be undertaken in a sustainable manner in order to not damage these habitats.

Coral reefs offer a wide range of environmental services, some of which are difficult to quantify, but are of enormous importance to nearby inhabitants. These services include:

- **Recreational value:** The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy and Mauritius in particular. Coral reefs are a major attraction for snorkelers, scuba divers, recreational fishers, and those seeking vacations in the sun. The sandy beaches seen around the island are maintained through the natural erosion of nearby reefs.

- *Partially bleached corals*

Acropora *sp. in Flic en Flac*



Acropora sp. and fish in Belle Mare

- **Coastal protection:**

Coral Reefs buffer adjacent shorelines from wave action and the impacts of cyclones. The benefits from this protection are widespread, and range from maintenance of highly productive mangals to supporting local economies built around coastal zones including the tourism industry, ports and harbors, which are sheltered by nearby reefs.

Pressures & Impacts

Corals are highly sensitive to environmental changes. A coral reef can easily be swamped in algae if there are too many nutrients in the water. Corals could also die if the water temperature changes by more than a degree or two beyond its normal range or if the salinity of the water drops. In an early symptom of environmental stress, corals expel their zooxanthellae; so as to increase the polyps' chances of surviving the stressful periods. Without their symbiotic unicellular algae, coral tissues become colorless as they reveal the white of their calcium carbonate skeletons, an event known as coral bleaching. The algae are usually recovered once the stress has been attenuated, however, if the stress conditions persist, the polyps, and corals, will eventually die.

The narrow niche that coral occupies, and the stony corals' reliance on calcium carbonate deposition, means they are very susceptible to changes in water pH. Ocean acidification, caused by dissolution of carbon dioxide in the water that lowers pH, is currently occurring in the surface waters of the world's oceans due to increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Lowered pH reduces the ability of corals to produce calcium carbonate skeletons, and at the extreme, results in the dissolution of those skeletons entirely. Without deep and early cuts in anthropogenic CO2, it is projected that the ocean acidification may inevitably result in the severe degradation or destruction of coral species and ecosystems (Gattuso et al. 1998.)

A combination of temperature changes, pollution, and overuse by divers and jewelry producers has led to the destruction of many coral reefs around the world. Climatic variations can cause temperature changes that destroy corals. For example, during the 1997-98 warming event, over 70 % of the corals in the Seychelles have been bleached and eventually died while presently some recovery and new colonies are being observed there (Turner and Klaus 2005).

Many governments around the world are more responsive to the contribution and importance of coral reef to the marine ecosystem and have initiated actions to mitigate the impacts such as prohibiting removal of coral from reefs and its trade. However, damage is still caused by anchors dropped by dive boats or fishermen. In places where local fishing causes reef damage, education schemes have been run to inform the population about reef protection and ecology.

The marine ecosystems around Mauritius and Rodrigues can be classified as having been degraded with impacts from several sources but mainly anthropogenic. On Mauritius, degradation is caused by pollution, eutrophication, trampling, nautical activities and fishing above sustainable yield. On Rodrigues, soil erosion and sedimentation are the main problems affecting the corals and coral reefs. With fewer suitable sites available for tourism, remaining healthy sites become increasingly targeted by various user groups, further increasing pressure on the overall ESA type.

Coverage Development

The coral layer was done through the digitization of the various areas under corals, along with data from the field surveys. The CASI GIS and the GIS of the South Eastern Atlas were used to confirm location and abundance classification of the corals around Mauritius.

The South Eastern Atlas was initiated by the Mauritius Oceanography Institute through the funding of the Commision de L'Ocean Indien and was aimed at the construction of a series of classification maps of major coastal habitats and eventually assess their relative ecological richness. The Atlas was developed in 2003-2004 through extensive field surveys in March 2003, together with state of the art remote sensing techniques. An atlas-type document has been published. The extent of the atlas covers the south eastern coast of Mauritius from Grand River

South East to Blue Bay. A mosaic of 1999 aerial images acquired by the Ministry of Housing and Lands was used as basis for the atlas.

For Rodrigues, the GIS developed by Chapman was used. The various layers from the GIS, with different degree of abundance denoting the coral cover were used to create the layer for the marine vegetation in the lagoons of Rodrigues. These were merged and integrated into a new shapefile and eventually were assigned an abundance index score according to the abundance and occurrence scale described above.

ESA Type: Inter-tidal mudflats

ESA System: Wetlands

Introduction

Mudflats are sedimentary intertidal habitats created by deposition in low energy coastal environments, particularly estuaries and other sheltered areas. Their sediment consists mostly of silts and clays with a high organic content and may be viewed geologically as exposed layers of bay mud. Towards the mouths of estuaries where salinity and wave energy are higher the proportion of sand increases. Mudflats are intimately linked by physical processes to, and may be dependent on, other coastal habitats.

Mudflats, like other intertidal areas, dissipate wave energy, thus reducing the risk of eroding and flooding low-lying land. The mud surface also plays an important role in nutrient chemistry. In areas receiving pollution, organic sediments sequester contaminants and may contain high concentrations of heavy metals.

Mudflats are characterised by high biological productivity and abundance of organisms, but low diversity with few rare species. The mudflat biota reflects the prevailing physical conditions.

Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)

The surface of the sediment is often apparently devoid of vegetation, although mats of benthic microalgae (diatoms and euglenoids) are common. These produce mucilage (mucopolysaccharides) that binds the sediment. Under nutrient-rich conditions, there may be mats of the macroalgae like *Ulva* sp.

Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

The intertidal mudflats are areas that are exposed to the air at low tide and submerged at high tide. Organisms in the intertidal mudflats are adapted to an environment of harsh extremes. Water is available regularly with the tides but varies from fresh with rain to highly saline and dry salt with drying between tidal inundations. The action of waves can dislodge residents in the littoral zone. With the high exposure to the sun

the temperature range in intertidal mudflats can vary greatly throughout the day.

Distribution

Mauritius

Intertidal mudflats around Mauritius can be seen mainly at the major river mouths or else along the shoreline like at Case Noyale. The largest of all the mudflats and the most well known mudflats is located at Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary some 3 km north from Port Louis. The Rivulet Terre rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary was proclaimed as a reserve in 1999 and as a wetland site of international importance by the Ramsar Bureau in 2001. The estuary covers an area of around 26 ha and is internationally important for 14 species of regularly visiting migratory birds and 3 species of endemic plants species like the *Sesuvium ayresii*.

The list of migratory birds that can be observed (Vytelingum, 2004) in the Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary are: Crab Plover (*Dromas ardeola*), Pied Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*), Bar Tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Whimbrel (*Numenius phaepus*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*), Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), Greater SandPlover (*Charadrius leschenaultia*), Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus anerus*), Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypolencos*), Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenania interpres*), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*).

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaepus*)

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

The estuary is populated a number of macro organisms like molluscs, crabs, worms and bivalves upon which the migratory birds feeds. A list of families of the invertebrates that are found in the estuary can be found in Vytelingum, 2004.

The other mudflats around Mauritius are populated with the same macro-organisms but visit by the migratory birds is rare.

Rodrigues

Most of the intertidal mudflats in Rodrigues are located at the river mouth such as at Baie aux Huitres, Baie Malgaches, Baie Diamant, Baie Topaze, Grand Baie. Other mudflats

which are exposed at low tides also exist in the region going from Port Sud Est to Petite Butte. The latter mudflats are abundantly covered with seagrass. At the river mouth, mangroves have been planted and are growing well.

Ecosystem Values

Mudflats are highly productive areas which, together with other intertidal habitats, support large numbers of predatory birds and fish. They provide feeding and resting areas for internationally important populations of migrant and wintering waterfowl.

Pressures & Impacts

Mudflats worldwide are under threat from predicted sea level rises, land reclamation for development, dredging due to shipping purposes, and chemical pollution. In Mauritius however, the mudflats are prone to terrestrial pollution or from polluted water and industrial waste disposed into river. The predicted sea level rise is also a threat. The consequences of increasing pollution in these areas can lead to greater sequestration of toxic compounds by wildlife and through offshore trophic structures leading to fisheries contamination.

Coverage Development

The mudflats around Mauritius has been digitized following brief visits of the sites which were conducted concurrent with the mangrove survey. The shapefile with the mudflats of Rodrigues was obtained from the GIS developed by Chapman.

ESA Type: Lava & Calcarenite Caves

ESA System: Caves

Introduction

Roof window over Twilight Cave, PDR

Mauritius and Rodrigues contain more than 140 cave formations, formed through two main processes: volcanic lava flow and dissolution carbonate chemistry.

Lava caves form through accretion of land mass. Tubes form when free-flowing lava fields become channeled, much like water, by existing rock formations. As flow proceeds, the exposed portion of the lava cools and slows, eventually coagulating into solid slabs or sheets. These combine to further occlude surface flow, effectively backflowing upstream towards the lava source. Eventually, these combine to form a hardened surface crust, or roof, over the active lava flow beneath. When the lava flow eventually dissipates, the channel may drain, creating a tube (Middleton & Hauchler 1998).

Lava tubes have been created through the process of land-building at the early stages of landform evolution. In contrast, Calcarenite cave formations, also referred to as limestone or karst caves, form at the later stages of land destruction through a process of chemical and physical weathering. They take form in areas of massively compressed calcarenitic materials originating from ancient reef-building, scleractinian corals. The few areas dominated by these structures in Mauritius and Rodrigues house the fifteen to twenty known calcarenite cave features. The main driver behind this weathering is the action of rain water on the largely unadulterated calcium carbonate slabs. Calcium carbonate dissolves under relatively weak acidic conditions, such as those created in (sub)tropical rainfall regions and over long periods of time can slowly widen existing subterranean fissures.

A significant survey of caves in Mauritius and Rodrigues was commissioned by the Ministry of Environment in 1997, which led to the production of a series of maps and a database detailing the internal features of most known caves in the country

Many substantial caves are found on sugar estates. Shown: Providence Cave entrance.

(Middleton & Hauchler 1998). This report, maps and database formed the primary foundation for the incorporation of lava and calcarenite cave formations as a major ESA system.

Distribution

More than 117 lava caves have been located on Mauritius (Middleton & Hauchler 1998). These are scattered throughout the country but with relatively dense concentrations in the Plaine des Roches, Plaine St. Pierre, Plaine Wilhems and Nouvelle Decouverte areas (see Location Map – Cave Systems). Many features, such as those in the town of Roche Noire are arranged planimetrically, suggesting they are simply accessible segments of more extensive networks running throughout the area.

Twenty of the twenty-four known calcarenite caves are located on Rodrigues, entirely in the southeastern Plaine Corail and Plaine Caverne areas adjacent to the only airport.

Ecosystem Values

Caves provide a number of environmental services that go largely unrecognized or unappreciated in most countries. While they offer a window into the geological history oour planet, they also form important subterranean waterways, recharge aquifers and yield unique living conditions for insectivorous birds and bats, including one which is endemic to the island (Goodman et al 2008), as well as their own coterie of invertebrate and vertebrate fauna adapted to life in the dark. The value of non-monetary benefits associated with caves, such as the contribution of the Hirondelle and bats to agricultural pest-regulation, the functional role of cave systems in creating potable water

Tourists at entrance to Grande Caverne, Francois Leguat NR.

storage reserves, re-charging aquifers and mitigating surface flooding during anomalously high rainfall events have remained for the most part un-quantified. The benefits created through tourism excursion opportunities are more easily monetized and are presently being realized in Rodrigues at Caverne Patate and Grande Caverne.

Pressures & Impacts

Middleton (Middleton & Hauchler 1998) recognized seven main pressures on the caves in Mauritius and Rodrigues viz: 1. entrance closure, 2. internal closure, 3. rubbish dumping, 4. vandalism, 5. cave swiftlet nest removal, 6. pollution and 7. siltation. Nearly ten years later, most of these pressures regrettably remain in place based on the 2008 consultants' field visit to 110 of the 140 known features. Pressures are listed in order of significance:

The most polluted caves are those in close proximity to towns and villages

Rubbish dumping - like many ESAs, solid waste dumping has affected most cave features close to the main towns and cities. Often these conditions represent significant hazard to adjoining property inhabitants. The age and condition of rubbish at some caves suggests they are no longer being actively used as an *ad hoc* tip (e.g. Pont Bondieu).

Closure - a boom in residential and commercial building has seen a number of cave entrances backfilled. This represents as much a fundamental geotechnical hazard to the local community as much as it is a pressure on the cave system.

Pollution - a number of caves close to or within residential areas are collecting raw sewerage. Methane buildup in some features is notable and represents a hazard to children and families in the vicinity.

Siltation - several important caves are experiencing heavy silation due to adjoining agricultural soils or re-direction of water flow into the caves.

Cave swiftlet nest removal - this practice is still undertaken, but largely seems to have been abandoned in reference to survey results presented by Middleton & Hauchler in 1998.

Cave Swiftlet nests continue to be removed from some key colony sites.

Vandalism - few signs of recent vandalism were observed during a 2008 field survey

Two important native vertebrate species are threatened with extinction should suitable cave nesting and roosting locations continue to suffer closure and degradation, principally through backfilling and rubbish dumping. In addition, unmanaged cave sites can become local pollution hotspots, such as the case of Quinze Cantons in the Vacoas area.

Coverage Development

Spatial coverage for caves in Mauritius and Rodrigues involved both field and desktop activities. Cave entrances and other significant site surface features were geo-referenced during visits and these waypoints combined with those gleaned from the Caves Database. Cave maps were scanned and imported into the GIS environment. Site waypoints were used as control points to rectify the scanned cave plan images in the GIS and the areal extent of each cave added to a GIS-based spatial layer using bearing and magnitude keys presented on the site maps.

ESA Type: Coastal Marshland

ESA System: Wetlands

Introduction

Coastal marshlands form naturally in sub-zero depressional areas. These areas act as spatial sinks to surface flow in areas of low soil permeability and storage capacity. They form naturally in the coastal backwash region behind sand dunes and berms or where lava flow geometries have generally led to subterranean or occluded surface

Typha domingensis is a common dominate in many coastal marshlands

drainage. Many marshlands have also developed in the artificial depressions created through past mining and agricultural activities.

In Mauritius, coastal marshlands are dominated by a few, cosmopolitan water plants such as *Typha* and *Acrostichum*. A number of recent reports on wetlands (Government of Mauritius 2002, 2008a,b) provide considerable detail on the common bio-physical and socio-economic conditions attached to these important, environmentally sensitive, areas.

Distribution

Coastal marshlands are found exclusively on the island of Mauritius with more than half of these occurring in the north and north east regions. Topographic relief on Rodrigues is dominated by steep slopes that have largely precluded hydrological conditions needed for marshland development. Nearly 60% of marshlands surveyed on Mauritius are located in two major clusters in the north and northeast administrative districts (Flacq and Riviere du Rampart)(Government of Mauritius 2008b). It is important to note, however, that the distribution of marshlands is strongly shaped not only by natural physiography and water-shedding features, but also by both the long land-use history of the island and more recent backfilling activity attached to expansion of the built environment. These processes have fragmented much of the natural marshland habitat, leading to an increase in the number of marshes while decreasing the overall marshland area.

Ecosystem Values

Coastal marshlands provide a number of important environmental services that remain largely non-monetized.

Flood mitigation - The most important value of these areas rests with their hydrological function and flood mitigation role. The value of those marshlands adjacent to built up areas increases since the spread of impermeable surfaces prevents storm-water runoff in areas with low stream densities.

Wildlife habitat - In addition to their value in modulating water dynamics, coastal marshlands provide significant habitat for migratory waterbirds and endemic invertebrate species. Obligate species dominating most of the marshlands are not unique to Mauritius. However, a number of endemic plants have been found along the margins of some marshlands.

Carbon storage - Marshlands also can accumulate significant quantities of organic matter and could act as carbon sinks. However additional work is required to assess whether carbon accumulation in sediments is net positive of losses attached to decay processes given the prevailing ambient temperatures and its effect on CO_2-emitting microbial activity.

Other values – Several coastal marshlands have palaeontological value as they hold sub fossils remains of pre-human ecosystem elements like bones of native and endemic vertebrates or seeds, wood and pollen. The most well known such site is the Mare aux Songes (Rijsdijk et al. 2009) and others include Mare Tatos and Mare aux Mulets. These sites provide opportunities to improve our understanding of the biota of the island and the changes that occurred over the last thousands of years thereby shedding lights on scientific fields that are both fundamental (e.g. evolution, biogeography) and applied (global change, biodiversity conservation).

Continued backfilling of marshlands displaces stormwater into surrounding built up areas during significant rainfall events

Pressures & Impacts

Many coastal marshlands reside in prime areas for residential and commercial property development, primarily attached to the tourism sector.

Backfilling - The primary pressure placed on remaining marshlands is that driven by backfilling of privately-owned areas through a desire to create buildable land lots.

Rubbish dumping - marshlands have acted as significant solid waste dumping grounds. The lion's share of this rubbish is generated by the property construction industry. These materials, consisting primarily of waste concrete and stone, is often used as the aggregate base for backfilling (see image at left).

Pollution - some marshlands have been affected by heavy loads of untreated wastewater, particularly during seasonal dry periods when dilution is insufficient to prevent algal blooms.

Coverage Development

The coastal marshland cover was generated through extensive field delineation of marshland boundaries and features derived from AutoCad coverages provided by Planning Division, Ministry of Housing and Lands. More than 95% of marshland features included in the coverage were created from field delineation data.

ESA Type: Upland Marsh

ESA System: Wetlands

Introduction

Upland marshlands are the natural parallel of lowland marshland. They arise as a result of a similar interaction between physiographic relief and hydrological conditions and perform similar environmental functions. They may also have developed as a consequence of past mining or earthworks that have created artificial depressions where surface flow accumulates.

However, the flora and fauna forming upland wetlands is considerably different from that found along the coast due to their position near the top, rather than bottom, of the catena. The rapid elevational gain and corresponding change in temperature, humidity and nutrient conditions has yielded very different biological communities, both native and invasive. The vertical distance separating coastal and upland marshlands and its effect on living conditions indicates that these should be classified as separate ESA types within the Wetlands System.

In Mauritius, upland marshlands are dominated by hydrophytic sedges and grasses inter-mixed with hammocks of drier, rocky ground occupied by *Erica* heath forest transitioning into thickets of *Sideroxylon* (Vaughan & Wiehe 1937). Changes in land use and introduction of non-native plants has led to much of the original area becoming dominated by exotics, such as guava, ravenale or converted into pine and eucalypts plantations.

Distribution

These are unknown presently, but are expected to be resolved using remotely sensed imagery. A number of sites have been identified through field visits, but lack boundary delineation due to rapid changes attached to intercalated heath and plantation forest patches.

Ecosystem Values

Upland marshlands provide a number of important environmental services.

Wildlife habitat - In contrast to coastal marshlands, the biological value of upland marshlands is arguably their most important value. Due to the restricted upland area, marshlands in this region have traditionally provided conditions that give way to a wide range of endemic plants, most notably in the genus *Pandanus* (the Pandanetum *sensu* Vaughan & Wiehe 1937). Many other endemic species including threatened ones, like *Gaertnera cuneifolia* or *Badula platyphylla* grow in close

association with the *Pandanus.* Due to the cooler conditions across the upland portion of the island, many of these native plants are known only from a few locations globally and consequently are now extremely rare components of upland marshland areas.

Pandanetum at Pétrin, with Pandanus wiehei *as dominant species*

Flood mitigation – Another important value of these areas rests with their hydrological function and role in storing water. The storage value of those marshlands, however, has largely led to a decline in their biological value through their conversion into reservoirs (e.g. Mare aux Vacoas), plantations and irrigation networks.

Carbon storage - Marshlands also can accumulate significant quantities of organic matter and could act as carbon sinks. While additional work is required to assess whether carbon accumulation in sediments is net positive of losses attached to decay processes, upland wetlands should provide greater prospects for storage due to the lower temperatures attached to their location in the upland areas of the country.

Other values – Some upland marshlands have palaeontological value as they hold sub fossils bones and plant remains dated at several thousand years of age. Such sites include some areas of Petrin, Trou Kanaka or the marsh by Grand Bassin crater lake. Like the lowland marshlands, these sites can help improve our understanding of the pre-human biota of the island and the changes that occurred over the last thousands of years thereby shedding lights on scientific fields that are both fundamental (e.g. evolution, biogeography) and applied (global change, biodiversity conservation).

Pressures & Impacts

Many upland marshlands reside in prime areas for water storage and most of these have been converted for this purpose. They are also located in areas of remaining forest cover, many that have been degraded by invasive species.

Conversion for water storage - The primary pressure placed on remaining marshlands is that attached to any future water storage facilities.

Invasive alien species - Many of the most conspicuous upland marshlands have become dominated by exotic plantation crops and invasive herbs and trees.

The primary impact of the conversion process has been a decimation of a large swathe of Mauritius' endemic biota, particularly the large number of marshland *Pandanus* species.

Coverage Development

An upland marshl cover was generated through the classification of 2.5m and 10m SPOT multi-spectral/panchromatic image data combined with a campaign of field work collecting vegetation type control points across the country.

ESA Type: Lakes and Reservoirs

ESA System: Wetlands

Introduction

Numerous natural and artificial lakes are found across Mauritius. Of the twenty major features, only two have been formed entirely through natural processes. Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin have formed in volcanic craters after the underlying magma chambers collapsed to create a bowl-shaped depression ideally suited to collection of water. Since they are located at the top of the watershed, little of this water arrives via surface flow or through water table exposure.

In contrast, eighteen major impoundments, collectively spread over a 1700 ha area, are specifically designed to contain upstream surface flow. The largest of these reservoirs, Mare aux Vacoas and Midlands have a combined capacity of just over 51 million cubic metres (WRU 2007) and underpin the supply of freshwater in the country. Most impounding reservoirs are located on State Land, although some smaller features are attached exclusively to irrigation in sugar estate lands.

Many of the largest reservoirs such as Mare aux Vacoas are located at the higher elevations in the country with notable differences in the surrounding habitat and land use from those located at lower elevations such as La Ferme reservoir

Distribution

Lakes and reservoirs are found at the higher elevations in Mauritius, with a few notable exceptions, such as La Ferme and Mare Piram. In comparison, no significant lakes or reservoirs are located on Rodrigues. This is principally due to its smaller size and a landscape dominated by rapid elevational rise but relatively low altitude limits that do not

facilitate orographic precipitation or downstream pooling. The majority of features in this ESA type coverage are located in the Savanne, Moka and Black River districts where the most dramatic topographic relief is ideally suited to water storage features of this type.

Ecosystem Values

Water storage - The main value of lakes and reservoirs is delivered through their water storage function which underpins freshwater supplies to the country. These stores contribute to meeting present and future freshwater needs attached to human consumption (domestic and tourism-related), industrial (mainly textile) and agriculture, mainly as irrigation.

Recreation - Additional values are delivered via recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hiking and cycling.

Hydropower - four of the eleven reservoirs are utilised in generating electricity

Culturally Significant Sites - Grand Bassin represents one of the most significant cultural landmarks in Mauritius, yielding significant value to Mauritians. It is also becoming of increasing tourist importance.

Wildlife habitat – The position of volcanic lakes at the top of the watershed has left them less exposed to the long history of natural habitat conversion which has effected most of the lowland areas. Consequently, significant remnants of native forest and endemic plant and animal populations can be found adjacent to these features. Artificial lakes and reservoirs can also provide habitat benefits, particularly to migratory water fowl.

Forests on the perimeter of Bassin Blanc contain a large number of native and endemic plant and animal species.

Pressures & Impacts

The main pressures on lakes and reservoirs are attached to longer-term changes to precipitation patterns in response to climate change and increased use of freshwater resources and site facilities by an expanding resident and tourist population.

Coverage Development

Lakes and reservoirs coverages were generated from available

Autocad drawings made available by the Planning Division, Ministry of Housing and Lands. Collection of control points during site visits were used to validate the positional accuracy of features depicted in these sources. SPOT imagery was used to revise the areal coverage of some features since existing map coverages appear out-of-date.

ESA Type: Steep Slopes & Mountain Peaks

ESA System: Stable Supply

Introduction

Steep slopes dominate large parts of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Over three centuries of land use has decreased the quality, age and extent of vegetation cover leaving many of these precarious areas as some of the few relatively unmodified areas in the country. Poorly planned development on steep slope areas can increase the prospect of significant land slip and erosion as water is shed rapidly during extreme rainfall events that form a fundamental component of the region's climate. Ill-considered use of these slopes can decrease stability of these areas while putting downslope populations at increased risk from flash flooding and landslip.

Steep slopes also encapsulate the bulk of the unmodified landscape features in Mauritius and Rodrigues, providing welcome visual relief to residents and visitors as *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty* (AONBs). Upslope development can quickly erode the supply of AONBs in the country.

Distribution

Most steep slopes are located in the southwest Black River region of Mauritius, extending north and east from the Black River Gorges area. The other main steep slope areas are attached to the Port Louis and Moka Mountain Range in the northwest, the Bambous Mountain Range in the east central region, as well as smaller more isolated formations like Corps de Garde, Le Morne, Mt Blanche and Mt Fayence.

Steep slopes radiate symmetrically around the long axis of Rodrigues Island, but with relatively less surface area attributed to these grades in the southwest region (see Location Map – Steep Slopes for Rodrigues). In total, the area meeting the requirements for classification as Steep Slope areas, account for approximately 40% of the land area on Rodrigues.

Ecosystem Values

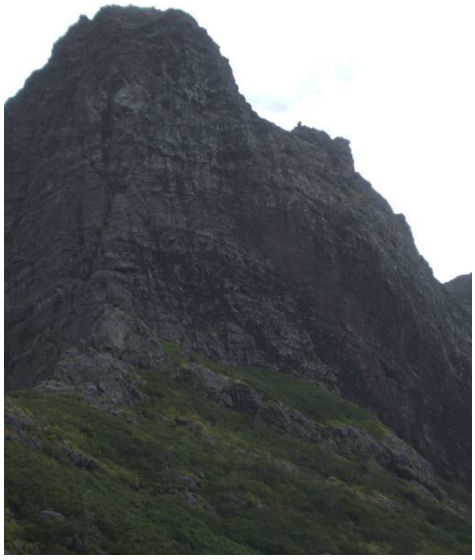
Hazard mitigation - The value of steep slopes rests principally in the retention of their natural features to minimize hazard attached to their role in shedding water and soil into population centres. This mitigation value is arguably most pronounced during severe weather events, such as major cyclones.

Scenic quality - Steep slopes represent the most visually prominent features in the country and form the bulk of land-borne AONBs. Scenic viewpoints and touring are actively engaged by visiting tourists as a complement to beach-based activities and form an integral and vital component of the growing tourism industry.

Wildlife habitat – Steep slope areas represent the last refuges for many plants and animals endemic to Mauritius that have otherwise disappeared from other more accessible areas of the islands. Examples include *Elaeocarpus bojeri* on Piton Grand Basin, and three species of the Mauritius endemic genera *Cylindrocline, Nesocodon* and *Tetrataxis*..Due to their inaccessibility, it is likely that many of these taxa have not been recorded or are known from fewer locations.

Pressures & Impacts

Construction - The main pressure on steep slopes is attached to interests in expanding adjacent built up areas further upslope or in areas adjoining steep slopes in an effort to gain an unobstructed view of the surrounding scenery. The impact of poorly designed construction along the moderate slope areas on many areas of scenic beauty is notable. Most notable is current development on the north slopes of Le Morne, listed in 2008 as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Steep slopes such as those of Corps de Garde, afford important visual relief as AOSBs. They also create important day trip opportunities for both residents and tourists.

Fire – Deliberately lit fires constitute a recurrent threat in many of the dryer areas such as Montagne des Signaux, Corps de Garde and Mt St Pierre. Fires are lit to induce new grass growth which is used as pasture for cattle and goat. The practice of burning dry leaves from sugar cane fields prior to harvest is also responsible for damage to nearby steep slope vegetation when these fires escape into these areas as often happens for example on Trois Mamelles Mt.

Invasive alien plants - Several areas of mountain flanks are being invaded by fire prone exotic grasses helped by a synergy between the fires and the grasses. This causes a gradual retreat of native vegetation remnants upslope and results in heightened erosion rates in the areas encroached upon by the grasses. Even in absence of fire, most steep slope areas are being invaded by alien plants which are gradually displacing native plants.

Deer ranching activities – Vegetation clearance on steep slopes to create pastures and hunting zones for deer is very common on Mauritius for example in the Bambou Mountains and the Savanne Mountains, where cleared areas often reach to the summits. Areas thus cleared become highly prone to soil erosion.

Cleared bands of vegetation ('brisées') opened for deer pasture and hunting on steep slopes on Mt Camizard in the Bambou Mountains. Note soil erosion in the cleared area on the right.

Invasive alien animals – Predation for example by rats and monkeys and competition for roosting and nest sites for example by feral pigeons are significant

threats to native faunal species using steep slopes, such as tropic birds or kestrels which can use cavities in cliffs as nesting sites.

Other – A number of smaller activities contribute to degrade vegetation on steep slope areas. These include some wood cutting, collection of rare plants (ornamentals like orchids and ferns, and medicinal plants) and small scale clearances for cannabis plantations. A good example where all these are common is the Le Pouce Mountain Nature Reserve.

Expanding the built environment up steep slope areas can place residents at increased risk and degrades the visual quality of many AOSBs.

Coverage Development

Slopes with a grade exceeding 20% were classified as steep in this coverage. An initial coverage for Mauritius was generated from the District Council Outline Schemes to maintain continuity with recommendations made throughout this policy document. However, this coverage did not adequately identify all potential slope areas meeting a modest (10-20% grade) and steep-very steep (>20%) criteria. Consequently, coverage was generated using a slope analysis deployed within the 3D Analyst environment of ArcGIS environment. This analysis proceeded by rasterizing the available vector-based elevational contours at a pixel size commensurate with the minimum interval distance (10m). Slope grade was estimated by calculation of the eight nearest neighbour value differences and taking the maximum for each pixel to produce a slope value. A filter was run to eliminate pixels with slope values less than 20%. Small areas containing isolated steep slope pixels were also removed to smooth the main steep slope coverage area. A similar procedure was undertaken for Rodrigues.

ESA Type: Boreholes

ESA System: Stable Supply

Introduction

Boreholes represent a subset of wells, accounting for 36% of the 1649 wells in Mauritius. Only two-thirds of these are currently used in groundwater extraction. With a shaft diameter greater than 200 mm, boreholes are the 'workhorse' in the system maintaining adequate supply of water for domestic and industrial use. Smaller-diameter wells are principally used for research and irrigation purposes. Only dugwells, the traditional means of accessing groundwater, have a greater extraction capacity, but account for only 6% of groundwater extraction points.

Stable supply of potable freshwater will challenge long-term development of Mauritius' economy should this limiting resource prove unable to sustain rising consumption rates among an expanding population. Boreholes are the principal means through which aquifer water contributes to maintaining adequate supplies. According to the Water Resources Unit (2007), groundwater accounts for 51% of potable water supply on Mauritius. Extraction in 2005 was running at approximately 40% of estimated annual recharge.

Approximately 24 of 51 boreholes actively supply the bulk of the domestic water supply on Rodrigues (WRU 2007)

Groundwater supplies are sensitive to changes in the environment, including alteration of aquifer re-charge dynamics and chemistry through inappropriate land-use and migration in the fresh-sea water interface through changes in partial pressures. Activities adjacent to extraction points are of primary concern.

Distribution

Boreholes are distributed throughout Mauritius, but with a heavy concentration in the northern districts of Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart and along the main conurbation extending from Port Louis southeast to Curepipe.

Boreholes on Rodrigues are situated across the island with a concentration towards the central uplands.

Ecosystem Values

Freshwater supply – boreholes provide an indispensable service through the delivery of half of potable, freshwater supply in Mauritius and virtually the entire supply on Rodrigues. Any activity degrading borehole function or the quality of

groundwater would create significant challenges to the Mauritian economy and standard of living.

Pressures & Impacts

Extraction rates - The main pressure is attached to excess drawdown of recharge capacity due to expanding demand, especially during periods where recharge may be experiencing anomalously low rates due to climatic conditions.

Building - Changes to aquifer structure and borehole integrity can occur as a consequence of heavy construction in adjoining locations.

Chemical leaching - The possibility of chemical spills or leaching from inappropriate storage or management of agricultural or industrial chemicals near boreholes can threaten the quality of water extracted at borehole locations.

Coverage Development

The borehole coverage for Mauritius was based on Autocad layers extracted from the District Council Outline Schemes. No coverage or coordinates were made available for Rodrigues.

ESA Type: High Native Species Content

ESA System: Forests

Introduction

Current figures suggest that the entire forest cover of Mauritius amounts to approximately 50,000 ha, or 25% of national land area (National Forest Policy 2006) Of this area, Page & D'Argent (1997) estimated that less than 3500 ha (1.9% of the island) was covered by forests with at least 50% of its composition attributable to native species in the 1990s.

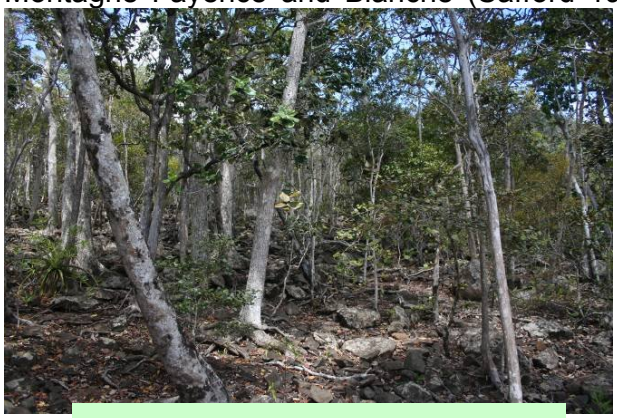
High quality native forests provide habitat for rare and endemic species

Forests with high native species content act as the last repositories of the bulk of remaining endemic plant species in Mauritius. These include a variety of habitat types, including cloud forest, heath, rain forest, montane wet forest and dry evergreen forests (*sensu* Vaughan and Wiehe 1937) and contain some of the most important Mauritian and Mascarene endemic taxa, such as *Pandanus* (Vaughan & Wiehe 1953), *Sideroxylon*, *Labourdonnaisia*, *Mimusops*, *Diospyros, Eugenia*, *Syzygium*, *Psiloxylon*, *Chassalia*, *Badula, Myonima*, *Gaertnera* , *Helichrysum*, *Tambourissa,* and others (Guého 1988; Vaughan & Wiehe 1937).

Distribution

The remaining relatively high quality forests on Mauritius are almost entirely restricted to the upper hills and peaks of the volcanic mountain ranges. In the north, these are restricted to the Port Louis-Moka Range and Gaulettes Serrées region. The bulk of the best preserved forests occurs principally within the Black River Gorges National Park in the south west of the island and include sites like Brise Fer, Pétrin, Plaine Champagne, Bel Ombre, Mt Cocotte as well as small patches outside the park on Le Morne Brabant, Piton du Fouge, Piton Canot Tamarind Falls, Simonet and Mondrain). In the east, the Bambous Mountains retain some of the highest quality native forest, but generally in small patches. Areas can also be found on smaller volcanic outcrops in the Midlands, such as Piton du Milieu, Mt Lagrave, Mt Laselle, Mt d'Hauvillard and the

Montagne Fayence and Blanche (Safford 1997). Important remnants of dry forest occur mostly in the private land in the region of Yemen and Magenta, including Trois Mamelles Mt and Mt du Rempart. Isolated areas like Corps de Garde also harbours important native diversity as does Roches Noires which is however being lost to IRS development.



The dry forest, here in Yemen, is usually less invaded than the wet

Virtually no high quality forest cover remains on Rodrigues, although small patches of individual native and endemic species, such as *Pandanus*, are distributed across the island.

Ecosystem Values

Wildlife habitat – Forests provide important habitat to all the endemic birds as well as to all native bats and several of the reptiles. The vast majority of the endemic invertebrates are confined to these forests (e.g. Motala et al 2007; Griffiths & Florens 2006).

Biological repository - High quality forests retain a large portion of the remaining endemic and other native plants of Mauritius. These are even special on a global level as they are among the most species rich of all oceanic islands' forests. Most of these endemic species and many of the non-endemics are threatened with extinction according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN 2001).

Scenic beauty - Native forest architecture and adaptation to prevailing environmental conditions create areas of outstanding natural scenic beauty.

Forests contribute to the scenic beauty of the island while assisting in erosion control and maintenance of water quality in streams, rivers and the lagoon.

Watershed protection - Forests assist in the control of waterflow and stabilization of soils on slopes. Their presence thus both reduce risks and severity of flooding of areas below them and ensure highest levels of ground water replenishment which plays an important role in reducing risks of droughts during dry seasons.

Carbon storage - Forests also typically store large quantities of carbon acting as one of the best carbon sinks of the planet. Although native forest trees in Mauritius are relatively stout (up to about 20 m tall), most trees are hardwood and they occur at very high densities on tropical forest standards (e.g. up to about 1,600 trees of diameter of 10 cm or more per ha).

Pollination – Forests are habitats to a large number of species of pollinators, particularly of insects, which can play a substantial positive role in increasing fruit set of crop trees and vegetable particularly when these are grown relatively close to the forest areas.

Pressures & Impacts

Invasive species - Much of the native forest cover across Mauritius is now of relatively low quality due to steady infiltration of habitat by aggressive invasive alien plants which deprive native species of resources needed for survival, growth and reproduction. All stands of mainland native forests which are not receiving conservation management, amounting to over 99%, are thus rapidly being changed into biodiversity poor exotic forest due to this competition with various alien plants. This process is accelerated by the hordes of alien animal species like exotic insect pests, rats, feral pigs, Java Deer and monkeys which destroy flowers, fruits, seeds, seedlings and whole plants. Furthermore, invasive alien animals and plants help each other in aggravating their effects on the native forest remnants through various mutualisms.

Deforestation - High quality forest areas on both unprotected private land and in protected areas of Mountain or Nature Reserves continue to be removed for agricultural, deer ranching, tourism and industrial developments. Recent examples include deforestation on private land at Yemen, Tamarind Falls and Roches Noires and in the Nature Reserve of Cabinet. Deforestation of River reserves in most areas not otherwise protected has reached a terminal stage.

Habitat fragmentation - The extremely high level of deforestation that Mauritius and Rodrigues have suffered in the four centuries of human impact has resulted in one of the most severely fragmented native forests of the planet. Fragmentation is bad in many ways. These include isolating populations of native species thereby increasing their extinction risks, favouring alien species invasion, changing physical conditions away from what the plants and animals are adapted to and even increasing risks of disease transmission between exotic and native species.

Lost interactions – Mauritius and Rodrigues have lost the majority of their endemic vertebrate species among which were important browsers like land tortoises, pollinators and seed disseminating frugivores. Such losses are expected to have

adverse effects on the native plant communities by reducing habitat heterogeneity (e.g. due to loss of browsers), reducing reproductive success (e.g. through lowered pollination levels) and reducing individuals' establishment and survival (e.g. through poor dissemination from mother plants).

Coverage Development

The coverage for forests with high native plant species content is derived from maps drawn up by Page & D'Argent (1997). Scanned copies of these maps were geo-referenced and rectified using a series of ground control points attached to known features, such as roads and buildings. Scanned maps were then converted into IMAGINE files and raster thresholds defined for colour spectra coincident with the two highest quality forest content levels (coded purple and blue in the Page & D'Argent maps). A filter applied with these thresholds in place produced a subset of coverages that were then converted into vector-based coverages. Z-values (elevation) were not employed at this stage.

ESA Type: Islets

ESA System: Offshore

Introduction

There are 175 offshore islets when including small rocky outcrops that often surround larger formations (e.g. Rocher des Oiseaux). Most of these surround the island of Mauritius (156) and can be classified according to one of three substrate types, viz. 1. Volcanic basalt, 2. Sand, and 3. Calcarenitic limestone (Table A). The bulk of islet area is attached to basaltic formations around Mauritius. Islets formed from ancient reef flats are particularly well represented in Rodrigues.

Table A. Offshore islet land area (ha) according to substrate type.

	Mauritius	Rodrigues	Total
Substrate Type	**1,269**	**181**	**1,450**
Volcanic	1,139	22	**1161**
Sand	94	34	**128**
Calcarenitic limestone	36	125	**161**

Distribution

Islets around Mauritius are in the North and Eastern offshore quadrants. The only islets ranging outside the lagoon are six of the largest formations and 17 satellite rock outcrops, mainly surrounding Gunner's Quoin and Serpent Island (see map). There is also a considerable density of islets along the north-eastern shore near Poudre D'Or and another cluster in the Mahebourg region. The latter group represents an ancient reef platform that has subsequently eroded to yield a constellation of smaller islets similar to the formations found along the southern coast of Rodrigues.

Ecosystem Values

Wildlife habitat – Islets represent some of the most important habitats for native and endemic plant and animal species in the country and even the region. For example, the best remnants of the coastal hardwood forest of the Mascarene Islands occur on an islet (Ile aux Aigrettes) in the south east of Mauritius while remnants of the palm-rich dry forest which has been completely destroyed on mainland Mauritius survive on Round Island and in a more degraded state also on Gunner's Quoin and

the Flat Island-Ilot Gabriel complex. Where these have been degraded through a long history of exotic introductions, islets represent the best last opportunity to restore coastal ecosystem's biological communities to a semblance of their past composition since they tend to be less accessible to alien species (e.g. Round Island has never been reached by rats) and are more amenable to successful control of invasive alien species (e.g. goats and rabbits have been eradicated from Round Island, hares from Gunner's Quoin, and rats from Ile aux Aigrettes, Gunner's Quoin and the Flat island-Ilot Gabriel complex). Such eradications are currently impossible in mainland areas.

Biological repository – Several of the remaining endemic coastal plants and animals can be found only on offshore islets. Particularly noteworthy are the remaining reptilian and plant populations found only on the Northern Islets as well as the large colonies of sea birds residing on several islets such as Ile aux Serpents, Round Island and Gunner's Quoin on Mauritius or Ile aux Cocos and Ile aux Sables on Rodrigues..

Left: elements of the native vegetation of Coin de Mire (Gunner's Quoin) islet including the endemic Latania loddigesii *(emerging),* Pandanus vandermeeschii *(against sea) and* Lomatophyllum tormentorii *(in fore gound). Right: the Bojer's Skink (*Gongylomorphus bojerii*) on the same islet.*

Scenic beauty - Islets form an integral part of the lagoon and provide spectacular scenery for visitors the more so that they are relatively unaltered compared to mainland Mauritius and Rodrigues.

View of the south coast of Coin de Mire (Gunner's Quoin) islet, north of Mauritius.

Coastal defense - Islets contribute to the general buffering effects of the lagoon during periods of significant sea surge attached to strong cyclonic events, seasonal tide stands or, less commonly, tsunamis.

Pressures & Impacts

Due to their isolation and small areas, the pressures exerted upon islets are diverse, substantive and vary widely. A number of the key pressures would include:

- Establishment of invasive alien plant and animal species
- Extinction of native and endemic plants and animals
- Deforestation
- Farming/Exotic tree plantation
- Recreational use
- Solid waste dumping and accumulation
- Fire
- Sea temperature and sea level rise

Poor solid waste management is one of the main pressures on many offshore islets

The consequences of poorly managed islet use has been an accumulation of solid waste, degradation and loss of native vegetation and increased threat to the many rare and endemic plant and reptile taxa that are found principally, if not exclusively, on the remaining undeveloped offshore islets.

Coverage Development

Islet coverage for Mauritius and Rodrigues were generated from Autocad drawings made available by the Planning Division, Ministry of Housing and Lands. Collection

of field control points during site visits were used to validate the positional accuracy of features depicted in these sources.

One exception was the notable absence of coverage for the Northern Islets. This was generated by georeferencing a rasterised image of the 1:25k map, transforming this through a series of control points and rectifying the image layer. Vector covers were generated from this image layer.

ESA Type: Sand Beach & Dunes

ESA System: Shore

Introduction

Sand beach and dune formations are formed from depositional surfaces through a dynamic process of sediment accumulation and ablation linked to tidal and sea surge oscillations. Found almost entirely within the Pas Geometrique, an 80 m strip of State Land covering virtually the entire coastline of Mauritius, sand beach and dune systems have come under significant pressure from development. Traditionally the loss of sand beach and dune areas was attached to sand extraction (now banned) and the construction of leisure houses, or campement/bungalow, but has more recently been driven to a large extent by the overseas tourism sector, as new areas are opened up for hotel facility integrated resort development and recreational uses, such as golf courses.

Distribution

The main areas of coastline dominated by beach and dune systems run from Port Louis north to Anse La Raie and then along the eastern coast from Roches Noires south to Poste Lafayette. The longest formation in the country can be found extending from Providence south to Trou d'Eau Douce in the Palmar State Reserve region. In the south, the main features are present immediately south of Mahebourg, including Pointe Jerome and the Blue Bay area, and attached to the Le Morne Brabant peninsula. Significant beach and dune systems are also attached to a number of offshore islets, including Ile aux Bénitiers in the southwest and the Flat-Gabriel Island Complex lagoon in the north (see Sand Beach and Dune- Location Map).

In Rodrigues, apart from Ile aux Sables and Ile aux Cocos which are composed entirely of sand deposits, sandy beaches occur in limited areas on the other islets (e.g. on Gombrani and Crab Islands) but are more consequent in some regions of the main island mainly from Pointe Roche Noire to Mourouk in the south east, with a smaller stretch at Baie de l'Est in the east and even smaller regions scattered along the coastline between Pointe Cotton and Pointe aux Cornes. Few other areas have major sandy deposits.

Ecosystem Values

Wildlife habitat – Sandy beaches and dunes represent important habitats for native plant and animal species and also marine animals like sea turtles for which beaches are essential for reproduction.

Biological repository – Many species inhabiting sandy beaches and dunes have widespread distribution, but due to restriction of this type of habitat in Mauritius and

elsewhere, their relative value has often increased. Particularly noteworthy are two beaches were turtles have been recorded to lay eggs in Mauritius. Two sandy islets to the north west of Rodrigues sustain large seabird colonies.

Scenic beauty - Sandy beaches and dunes are also integral part of the lagoon and provide idyllic tropical scenery for visitors.

Coast protection - The sand beach and dune systems provide a number of important services attached to coastal zone protection and recreational use in particular.

Native beach plants help reduce erosion of coastlines

Pressures & Impacts

Pressures and impacts exerted by tourism and recreational development and use, including the replacement of native strand vegetation, destruction of animal habitat and the concomitant increase in erosion have been substantively reviewed in the *Study of Coastal Erosion in Mauritius* (Government of Mauritius 2003).

Coverage Development

Sand beach and dune coverage for Mauritius and Rodrigues was generated from the coastal coralline sand soil facie forming part of the Carte Pedologique for Mauritius (ORSTOM 1984). A similar coverage for Rodrigues was derived from remotely sensed imagery and maps included in the National Development Strategy, 2005.

4.3.3 ESA Type References

Borstad Associates Ltd, 1999. Multispectral Imagery of the Mauritius and Rodrigues Coastal Zones. Project Summary Report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives, June 1999

Chapman B., 2000. Marine Biotope Classification and Mapping of Rodrigues using Landsat 7 ETM+ satellite Imagery. MSc Thesis. University of Wales, Bangor. 212p.

Chapman B., and Turner, J.R. (2001a). Development of a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the Marine Resources of Rodrigues. Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) Shoals of Capricorn Report no. **R029**. 68p.

Chapman, B. and Turner, J.R. (2001b). Development of a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the Marine Resources of Rodrigues. P. 31- 34 in Burnett, J.C.; Kavanagh, J.S., Spencer, T., (eds). Shoals of Capricorn Programme Field Report 1998-2001: Marine science, training and education in the western Indian Ocean. Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers), London, 108p.

Chapman, B. and Turner, J.R. (2001c). Geographical Information System for the Marine Resources of Rodrigues: User Guide. Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) Shoals of Capricorn Report no. **R030** . 37p + CD ROM.

Chapman, B., Turner, J.R., Hardman, E., and West, F. (2001). Rodrigues Marine Biotope Classification and Mapping. P. 29-30 in Burnett, J.C.; Kavanagh, J.S., Spencer, T., (eds). Shoals of Capricorn Programme Field Report 1998-2001: Marine science, training and education in the western Indian Ocean. Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers), London. 108p.

Dahdouh-Guebas, F. L . Jayatissa , D . Di Nitto , J . Bosire , D . Lo Seen , N . Koedam (2005). How effective were mangroves as a defence against the recent tsunami?. *Current Biology* **15(12)**: pp. 443-447

Database of Marine Organisms of Mauritius 2007. Mauritius Oceanography Institute [online]. http://moi.gov.mu/marinedb [Accessed 01/09/2008]

Fenner D., T. H. Clark, J. R. Turner and B. Chapman, 2004. A checklist of the corals of the island state of Rodrigues, Mauritius. Journal of Natural History, **Volume 38**, Issue 23 & 24, pp 3091 – 3102.

Gattuso, J.P., Frankignoulle, M., Bourge, I., Romaine, S. and Buddemeier, R.W., 1998. Effect of calcium carbonate saturation of seawater on coral calcification. *Global Planet Change* **18**: 37–46.

Goodman, S.M., B. Janssen Van Vuuren, F. Ratrimonarivo, J.-M. Probst & R. C. K. Bowie 2008. Specific status of populations in the Mascarene Islands referred to *Mormorpterus acetabulosus* (Chiroptera: Molossidae), with description of a new species. *Journal of Mammalogy* **89**(5): 1316-1327.

Government of Mauritius. 2002. *Study of Environmental Risks in Grand Baie*. Final Technical Report. Ministry of Environment and NDU. Port Louis, Mauritius.

Government of Mauritius. 2003. *Study on Coastal Erosion in Mauritius. Final Technical Report*. Ministry of Environment and NDU, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Government of Mauritius. 2008a. *Survey Report of Grand Baie Wetlands, Grand Baie, Mauritius*. Final Report. Ministry of Environment and NDU. Port Louis, Mauritius.

Government of Mauritius. 2008b. *Technical Report on Freshwater Wetlands, Republic of Mauritius.* Draft Report. Ministry of Environment and NDU. Port Louis, Mauritius.

Griffiths, O. L. & Florens, F. B. V. 2006. *A field guide to the non-marine molluscs of the Mascarene Islands (Mauritius, Rodrigues, Réunion) and the northern dependencies of Mauritius*. Bioculture Press Mauritius, 185pp.

Guého, J. 1988. La *végétation de l'île Maurice*. Ed. de l'Ocean Indien. Rose Hill, Mauritius. 57 p.

IUCN 2001. IUCN red list categories and criteria. Version 3.1. Gland, Switzerland.

Massel, S. R.; Furukawa, K.and Brinkman R. M. (1999). Surface wave propagation in mangrove forests. *Fluid Dynamics Research*. **24(4):** pp.219-249

Mazda, Y.; Kobashi, D. and Okada, S. (2005). Tidal-Scale Hydrodynamics within Mangrove Swamps. *Wetlands Ecology and Management*. **13(6)**: pp. 647-655

McClanahan T. R., J. Maina, R. Moothien-Pillay and A. C. Baker, 2005. Effects of geography, taxa, water flow and temperature variation on coral bleaching intensity in Mauritius. *Marine Ecology Progress Series,* **298**: 131–142.

McFadden, C.S., France, S.C., Sanchez, J.A. and Alderslade, P., 2006. A molecular phylogenetic analysis of the Octocorallia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) based on mitochondrial protein-coding sequences. .*Molecular Phylogenentics and Evolution* **41 (3):** 413–527.

Middleton, G. J. and J. Hauchler. 1998. *The conservation and management of the caves of Mauritius (including Rodrigues)*. A report to the Dept of Environment, Ministry of Environment. Port Louis, Mauritius.

Montaggioni L.F. and Faure G., 1980. Récifs coralliens des Mascareignes (Océan Indien). Collections des travaux du Centre Universitaire. *Université française de l`Océan Indien Centre Universitaire de la Réunion.*

Montaggioni LF, Faure G (1997) Response of reef communities to sea-level rise: a Holocene model from Mauritius (Western Indian Ocean). *Sedimentology* **44** : pp1053–1070

Moothien Pillay, R., Terashima H., Venkatasami A. & Uchida H. (2002). Field Guide to Corals of Mauritius. *Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Fisheries,* Albion, Mauritius. 334pp.

Motala, S. M., F. T. Krell, Y. Mungroo & S. E. Donovan 2007. The terrestrial arthropods of Mauritius: a neglected conservation target. *Biodiversity and Conservation* **16**: 2867-2881

Poonyth, A.D.(1998). Mangrove fungi in Mauritius. PhD. Thesis. *University of Mauritius*. 205 pp.

Ragoonaden S (1997) Impact of sea level rise on Mauritius in Island States at risk: global climate change, development and population. *J Coastal Res* **24**:221–230

Rijsdijk, K. F., J. P. Hume, F. Bunnik, F. B. V. Florens, C. Baider, B. Shapiro, J. van der Plicht, A. Janoo, O. L. Griffiths, L. W. van den Hoek Ostende, H. Cremer, T. Vernimmen, P. G. B. De Louw, A. Bholah, S. Saumtally, N. Porch, J. Haile, M. Buckley, M. Collins & E. Gittenberger. (2009). Middle-Holocene concentration-Lagerstatten on oceanic island Mauritius provides a window into the ecosystem of the dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*). *Quaternary Science Reviews* **28**(1-2): 14 - 24.

Safford, R.J. 1997. A survey of the occurrence of native vegetation remnants on Mauritius in 1993. *Biological Conservation* 80: 181-188

Sullivan M. L., 1994. The taxonomy of 'seagrasses' surveyed from the higher taxa down through to the family level. *Florida International University.*

Turner, J. and Klaus, R. (2005). Coral Reefs of the Mascarenes, Western Indian Ocean. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society London,* ***Series A*****, 363**, pp 229-250.

Turner, J.R and Chapman, B. 2004. Development of a Geographical Information System for the marine resources of Rodrigues. Journal of Natural History **38**: 2937-2957

Vaughan, R.E. & Wiehe. P.O. 1937. Studies on the vegetation of Mauritius. I. A preliminary survey of the plant communities. *J Ecol* 25: 289-343.

Veron, J.E.N., 2000. Corals of the World. 3 Volumes, Australia: Australian Institute of Marine Sciences and CRR Qld Pty Ltd.. 0-64232-236-8.

Vytelingum S. A., 2004. Management of the resources at Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary (RTREBS), M.Sc. Thesis, University of Mauritius, 120 pp.

Water Resources Unit. 2007. *The Hydrology Handbook*. Ministry of Public Works, Port Louis.

5. ESA CATEGORISATION

Individual sites within each ESA Type have been categorized, where possible, in order to rank their relative contribution to an ecosystem service. Three major categories have been identified to assist in the future management of these sites: Category I: – where the primary management objective is conservation and rehabilitation if required; Category II: – where the primary objective is conservation of an environmental service but some mitigated development may be allowed; and Category III – where the primary objective was to sustainably use the resources of an area. A specific category for cultural use was not included, because all of these categories offer opportunities for humans to interact and appreciate the aesthetic, spiritual, cultural and biological values of the area.

The categorisation process does not make a value judgment on the importance of the areas—each category is important for conservation and sustainable development. However, the ranking system does imply a progression of human intervention and modification of the environment and it intended to be limited in the first two categories and well-managed in the fourth.

It is consistent with the categorisation system that some areas may have overlapping ESA categories or ESA categories nested within themselves. For example, steep slopes with an ESA Category II may have some areas of high quality forest with an ESA Category III nested within them.

Below, we have outlined the management objectives of each category, the selection criteria and organizational responsibility. The management objectives are what is intended and may not necessarily reflect the current management activities or uses of the area.

5.1 ESA Value Categories

5.1.1 CATEGORY I - HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE

Definition:

> *An area of land or sea that possesses rare and endangered species; representative or unique native ecosystems; sensitive environments and geological formations*.

The principal use will be for the protection of sites with high biodiversity and/or biological importance and/or crucial ecosystem service.

OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT:

- To secure and maintain environments, ecosystems and species in an undisturbed state;
- No degrading activities will be permitted;
- Protection from on and off-site threats;
- To manage populations and communities for their long-term survival;
- To rehabilitate the area if degraded in order to maintain these biodiversity or biologically important values;
- To provide education and nature-based recreational opportunities for residents and visitors;
- To ensure that future generations have the opportunity to experience natural environments in as undisturbed state as possible.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

An area will be considered for a Category I ESA if it contains one or more of the following:

- Rare, highly restricted and/or endangered species;
- rare and/or unique community assemblages of terrestrial, subterranean, or marine fauna or flora;

- remnant native vegetation of high quality;
- An ecosystem with intact state
- Steep slopes > 20^{o} gradient.
- Sensitive ecosystems and environments;
- National Park, Nature Reserve and Marine Park

PERMITTED ACTIVITY

No adverse impacts or degradation permitted, education-based or nature recreation allowed.

ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Areas to be included in this category should either constitute a legal entity (designated or recognized under the provision of a relevant act such as a National Park, Marine Park or Nature Reserve) or may be subject to a plan of management or statement of management intent (such as a Conservation Management Area or Public/Private Partnerships).

These sites should have a legal-protection framework that will shield them from inappropriate land uses, including the dumping of rubbish, discharge of effluents, backfilling, drainage, habitat fragmentation, and land reclamation. Management plans for these sites will require regular monitoring to ensure that they are effectively protected and rehabilitated if required.

5.1.2 CATEGORY II – MODERATE CONSERVATION VALUE

Definition:

> *An area of land or sea that supports native habitat that are intact but not unique or has low biological diversity; or habitat with moderate to high biological diversity but has been degraded, or an area that provides important environmental services that benefit and contribute to the community.*

The principle use will be to protect and manage the environmental services provided by these ecosystems and habitats to the community, some alterations may be permitted but the site must be maintained in a healthy state.

OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT:

- To secure and maintain the environments and ecosystems that provide these important functions;
- To protect in a healthy and viable state;
- To ensure that these areas are protected from inappropriate development that will negatively impact these services;
- To rehabilitate the land if degraded in order to maintain ecosystem function and the biological values of the area;
- To ensure future generations benefit from the ecosystem and environmental services offered by these areas.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

An area will be considered an environmental zone if it contains one or more of the following:

- An area of moderate or high biological diversity but is moderately degraded;

- An area of native habitat that is intact but not unique;
- A steep slope with a gradient > 10 ^{o} and less than 20 ^{o}
- Reservoirs and lakes, area of stormwater drainage, floodwater storage, pollutant entrapment, or wetlands of moderate conservation value.
- habitat that acts as wildlife corridors and facilitates the movement of species across the landscape;
- Rich fossil deposits of national or international significance;

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES:

Low-intensity activities are permitted in these ESAs, if some degradation is allowed on-site mitigation is required.

ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY:

Areas to be included in this category should either constitute a legal entity (designated or recognized under the provision of a relevant law), or may be subject to a plan of management or statement of management intent.

5.1.3 CATEGORY III – LOW CONSERVATION VALUE

Definition:

> *An area of land or sea that is managed to provide a sustainable flow of environmental services and natural products to the community, use is permitted without causing environmental degradation to the ecosystem and habitats.*

The principle use will be to manage the removal of natural products (e.g. fisheries) or the use of the area in a manner that does not cause the loss of the environmental services to the community.

OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT:

- To manage the use or extraction of a resource in a way that maintains the natural integrity of the ecosystem and it's function.
- To manage the native species in these areas;
- To permit development where design criteria avoid or reduce impacts to the ecosystem services;
- An emphasis is to conserve a viable number of Category III sites, with lost area being compensated;
- To rehabilitate the area if degraded to ensure the flow of natural resources;
- To provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism if it does not conflict with the primary management objective;
- To ensure that future generations will have the benefit of the natural resources.

SELECTION CRITERIA:

An area may be considered for this category if it contains one or more of the following:

- An area of diminished native habitat but with important ecosystem services such as a degraded wetland that provides stormwater retention;
- An area where natural resource extraction is permitted without causing environmental degradation, such as: grazing in forests, managed fisheries.

ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The designated authority may be any level of government or reside within the private sector or community.

5.2 Categorisation of Individual ESAs

The categorisation of individual ESAs are based on specific criteria inherent to the both the ESA Type and categorization rank (**Table 3**). The process, however, is limited by our current understanding of each ecosystem and the threatening processes that are occurring locally, nationally or globally. Conservation science has established that habitat area and its continuity are critical for the maintaining biological diversity, stable populations and reducing human disturbances. This signifies that large areas of habitat and areas that are linked by habitat corridors will be more resistant to negative change than small, isolated habitats. In order to integrate this understanding into the ESA classification system it needs to be acknowledged that ESA's should not be considered as discrete units but that they depend on adjacent areas for survival. For example, the survival of coral reefs depends on the role other habitats such as mangroves and seagrasses because they reduce sedimentation and nutrient levels leaving water cleaner for coral reefs. Therefore, when individual ESAs are classified the adjacent ESA needs to be considered. Alternatively, existing developments and human-related disturbances on or adjacent to ESAs need to be taken into account when ranking ESAs.

***Table 3*. Selection criteria for the ranking of ESAs into three management categories.**

ESA	CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3	ACTION PLAN
CORAL REEFS	• Marine Parks • Large reef areas • High biodiversity • Unique community composition • Threatened species	• Small reef areas • Low diversity • Close to developed areas • Diving Sites	• Fishing Reserves • Fish ranching • Ski & swim zones	Minimum critical size 1 km^2, other habitats critical for survival: seagrass beds & mangroves
SEAGRASS BEDS	• Marine Parks • Large areas • High density /biodiversity • Adjacent to low impact coastal areas	• Moderate to small areas • Sparse cover • Close to developed coastal areas	• Fishing Reserves • Fish ranching • Ski & swim zones	
MUDFLAT & INTERTIDAL ZONE	• Marine Parks • Large areas • Adjacent to low impact coastal areas & Category 1 Mangroves	• Small areas • Adjacent to river mouths & freshwater outlets • Close to developments	• Existing developments • Pollution zones	
MANGROVES	• Marine Parks • Large areas • Adjacent to low impact coastal areas • Close to river mouths	• Small areas • Close to freshwater outlets • Close to developments	• Existing developments • Pollution zones	
BEACHES & SAND DUNES	• Intact habitat • Native species • Undeveloped Dune-beach areas	• Public beaches	• Existing development on beaches	
ISLETS	• Nature Reserves • Threatened species • High biodiversity • Unique community composition	• Moderate biodiversity • Native species • Historic or small developments	• Highly modified	
COASTAL MARSHLANDS	• Nature Reserves • High biodiversity • Unique community composition	• Low-moderate biodiversity • Fossil sites • Low-moderate disturbance	• Existing development • Highly modified	

ESA	CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3	ACTION PLAN
	• Threatened species • Intact ecosystems			
UPLAND MARSHLANDS	• National Park • State Forest • Nature Reserves • High biodiversity • Unique community composition • Threatened species	• Moderate biodiversity • Native species • Moderate level of invasive species	• Existing developments	
LAKES & RESERVOIRS	• National Park • Nature Reserves • High biodiversity • Unique community composition • Threatened species	• Moderate biodiversity • Native species • Drinking water • Small development • Low-impact recreation	• Existing developments • Highly modified • High-level use	
RIVERS & STREAMS	• National Park • Mountain Reserves • Upper catchment/ sources points • Intact native communities • No pollution	• Middle catchment • Drinking water • Low disturbance	• Lower catchment • Adjacent to towns and intensive agriculture • Low level of riparian cover • Some pollution	
MOUNTAIN SLOPES & RANGE PEAKS	• Slope gradient > 20 degrees • Areas of outstanding landscape beauty • High soil instability/ high levels of soil erosion	• Slope gradient > 10 degrees • Moderate level of soil instability/ soil erosion	• Existing development • Low soil erosion potential	
FORESTS OF HIGH NATIVE CONTENT	• National Park • Nature Reserves • Threatened species • High biodiversity • Unique community composition	• Native species communities • Moderate level of invasion by exotic species (Grade 2 areas)	• Existing development • Highly disturbed (Grade 3 areas)	

ESA	CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3	ACTION PLAN
	• Low level of invasion by exotic species (Grade 1 areas)			
CAVE NETWORKS	• Swiflet and bat nesting sites • Unique biological communities • Areas of outstanding beauty • Scientific and educational importance	• Low disturbance	• Low conservation value • Highly altered	
BOREHOLES	• Drinking water • Monitoring	• Agricultural use • Industrial use	• Abandoned boreholes	

6. ESA RISK ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

The continued delivery of ecosystem services by the identified ESAs is dependent on their long-term integrity. To maintain integrity, the bio-physical features that underpin their functions must be maintained. Degradation or loss of these functions can render services inoperable. If these services underpin social and economic sustainability, then alternative measures will ultimately have to be substituted at considerable expense (e.g. increased water treatment, dredging, coastal defence) or economic activity will have to adapt to loss of these services (e.g. contraction of coral reef diving, fewer clean and accreting sand beaches, more frequent and severe restrictions on freshwater use). The value of permanent loss or subsistitution is typically much higher than the opportunity cost of foregone income over the long run. In addition, the loss of intangible values that enhance the quality of life for Mauritians should not be under-estimated.

Transacting an exchange of long-run service provisioning for monetary gain over the short run has typified most development strategies globally. Over the medium term, this strategy is sustainable where land is plentiful, relatively productive and population resource demands from the land remain stable. These conditions allow for some measure of adjustment in land management objectives and how these are allocated across natural landscape features.

None of these assumptions can be realistically applied in the case of Mauritius where land is scarce, relatively unproductive and population resource consumption is increasing, through population growth, increases in per capita incomes and consumption, and service sector exports that target increases in overseas visitors.

6.2 Pressures and Threats to ESAs

The most immediate risk of loss or degradation to ESAs is presented by activities that bio-physically alter or contaminate their features. These produce rapid and measurable change in the number, extent and function of ESAs. More importantly, their impacts are additive and can consequently accumulate towards permanent loss, i.e. an ‘environmental point of no return’. Risk to the future value of any asset

is complicated by a host of known factors combining with unforeseen change. For definitional purposes of this study, the known factors (the here and now of risk) are considered as *pressures* and the longer-term changes that bring uncertainty are viewed as *threats*.

Pressures drive impacts over the near term that afford little opportunity for socio-economic adaptation. They are best addressed through mitigative action. A contraction in the portfolio of ecosystem services as a result of processes exerting immediate pressure on ESAs are more likely to yield disproportionate economic losses. These losses have been widely illustrated.

For example, in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, India, the Maldives, the USA and other areas where widespread modification of natural coastal zone defences has taken place through changes in land use, loss of these natural areas has amplified, rather than attenuated, the impacts of extreme natural events. The consequent damage has been devastating to local communities and economies.

The impacts of a decline in water quality and quantity extend through human health to effect worker productivity, economic growth and long-term socio-political stability. However, managing existing freshwater resources on the assumption that an expansion of the resource base is the primary approach to addressing expanding demand can create perverse outcomes, such as the tragic case of groundwater well cadmium poisoning in Bangladesh.

In contrast, ***Threats*** describe longer-term drivers of change to ESA function delivered through larger-scale processes. These impact society more gradually and through more surreptitious pathways. Ocean acidification, increasing rainfall variation, aquifer depletion, bioaccumulation of toxic substances, genetic impoverishment and topsoil loss occur as a consequence of unabated threats left to gradually accrue impacts through inadequate mitigation. Increasingly, many of these threats are global in nature and can only be addressed through coordinated international action. As a result, adaptive responses may be the only means in which to address undesirable outcomes at national and local scales should coordinated action fail to reduce the threat.

6.3 Assessment of Main Pressures

A number of pressures are weighing on the near-term integrity of ESAs. The following have been identified through field surveys, available reports, research papers, environmental impact assessments and stakeholder meetings as the leading factors that are currently compromising near-term integrity of ESAs in Mauritius:

1. Expansion of impervious surfaces as roads and buildings (Built Up Area)
2. Inappropriate coastal defence works and construction set-back
3. Mechanical modification and damage
4. Widespread dumping of solid waste
5. Inadequate sewerage, treatment and discharge
6. Chemical and sediment-loaded industrial, pasture and agricultural run-off
7. Soil erosion
8. Over-harvesting or over-use

In Rodrigues, a narrower range of factors are pressuring a smaller range of ESAs, including:

1. Over-harvesting
2. Soil erosion
3. Inadequate sewerage, treatment and discharge
4. Expanding freshwater demand

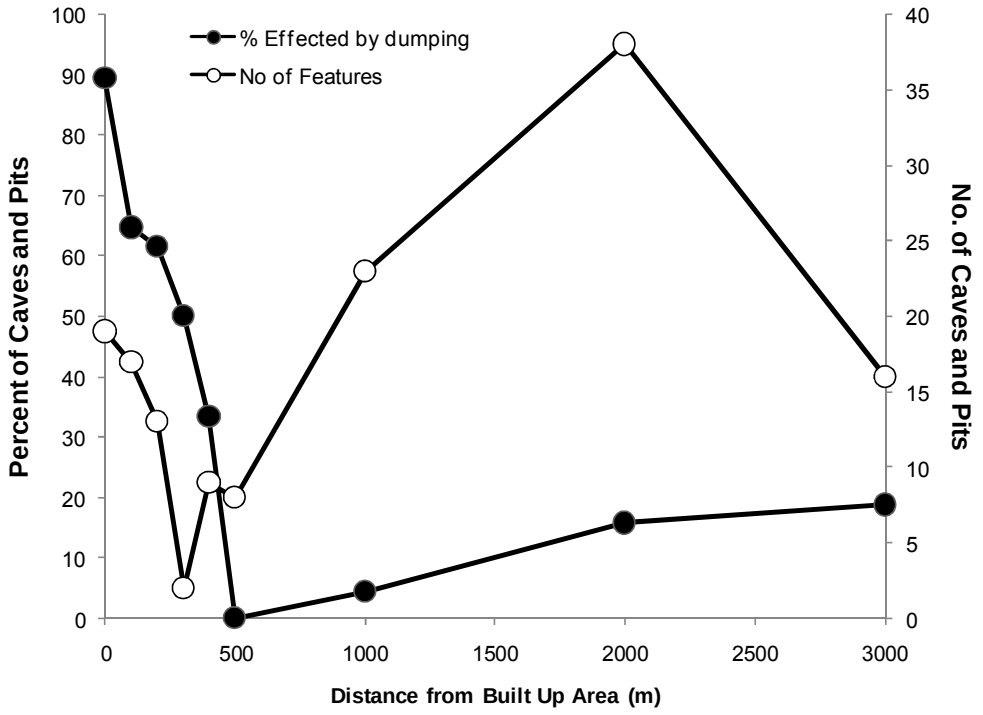
The main pressures and threats to ESA integrity are further discussed and more extensively described in Chapter 2 of the *Policy Guidance for Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Mauritius and Rodrigues* (Ministry of Environment and NDU 2009a).

6.4 Analysis of Main Pressures

The type and range of pressures identified are not atypical nor isolated to any specific economic sector in the country. Pressures are being exerted on ESAs,

however, through a causal chain attached to the spatial distribution and designation status of the main forms of land use in Mauritius and Rodrigues. For example, the integrity of the ESA Type – Caves is being pressured by solid waste dumping. This is not a new development (see Middleton & Hauchler 1998), but rather an on-going effect of an inadequate solid waste management strategy (see Strategic Management Plan for Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Mauritius and Rodrigues, Ministry of Environment and NDU 2009b) and the zero-valuation of this and many other ESA Types as 'marginal land' (see Ministry of Environment and NDU 2009a). They consequently are valued solely as repositories of unwanted material. The spatial relationship between the main forms of land use and pressure on caves can be analysed in this instance by combining field survey data on the incidence of solid waste contamination with the geographic position of each formation relative to different land use designations.

Figure 3. Incidence of solid waste dumping in caves and adjoining pits as a function of distance from the nearest Built Up Area.



Examining the incidence of solid waste dumping at caves and adjoining pits as a function of distance from the nearest Built-Up Area (BUA) illustrates clearly how many of the pressures are a function of their spatial proximity to population centres (**Figure 3**). In the case of caves, incidence data suggest that features less than 500m from existing BUAs are particularly effected by solid waste dumping.

6.4.1 Proximity Analysis

The spatial distribution of ESA Types in relation to the main BUAs was employed as a proximate measure of pressure. Consequently, distance from Built Up Areas and other land use features that would place pressure on ESA integrity (such as Proposed Quarry Zones and Sewerage Outfall Sites) was assessed and features within close proximity to these areas were assigned the highest pressure scores. Areas most distant from these surfaces were ranked lowest on an index of ESA pressure.

Methods. Within the GIS environment, a series of buffers of known distance were created around Built Up Areas in Mauritius. The entire land area was included at a buffer distance of 7 to 8 kilometres (not including all of the Northern Islets). Vector buffer fields were converted into 10x10m raster fields and geoprocessed with similarly transformed rasters of the ESA features. Due to the very low concentration of Built-Up Area on Rodrigues and its substantively greaterr Lagoon-to-Land area ratio, a proximity analysis did not prove to advance the process for ESAs on this island and was abandoned. ESA proximity was variously expressed in Area (in ha), length (km) and site (count) units depending on type. Median ESA distance values were calculated as the distance from BUAs at which half of the total area (or length) for any given ESA Type was closer and further away from BUAs.

6.4.2 Designation-based Analysis

Proximity to pressure source zones cannot alone account for the likely effects on the integrity of ESAs since many features are found in designated areas that resrict the range of land-use activities to those better suited to maintaining ESAs. Considering

the designated status of ESAs assists in identifying features that already enjoy a measure of protection through existing zonation.

Table 4. The fourteen ESA types, nine land designation and three marine designation categories used in the Designation-based analysis of ESA pressures.

ESA Types	Land Designation Categories
• Lakes & Reservoirs • Coastal Marshlands • Forests - High Native Content • Rivers & Streams • Upland Marshlands • Caves • Steep Slopes • Boreholes (Wells) • Offshore Islets • Sand Beaches & Dunes	• Built Up Areas (Settlement Boundaries) • Pas Geometriques • Agricultural Land (Sugar and Tea) • State Forest Land • Conservation Area • Privately Owned Mountain Reserves • Unclassified Private/State Land • Unleased State Land (Offshore Islets only) • Leased State Land (Offshore Islets only)
	Marine Designation Categories
• Mangroves • Tidal Mudflats • Coral Reefs • Sea Grass Beds	• Marine Park • Fisheries Reserve • Unclassified Lagoon Area

A presumption towards greatest integrity of ESAs in areas zoned for conservation, greater integrity in State Lands where the government's resource-stewarding bodies can employ a wider range of management actions (such as State Forest Land), and least integrity in privately-held land.

Methods. To assess the relationship between identified ESA features and the distribution of land area designation a land management unit map was created. Features provided by the Ministry of Housing and Lands were processed and rolled up into the project GIS. Vector features were transformed into 10x10m raster coverages and geoprocessed to create an intersection matrix between the various ESA types and land/marine designation categories described in **Table 4**.

6.4.3 Built-Up Areas-Settlement Boundaries-Strategic Growth Zones

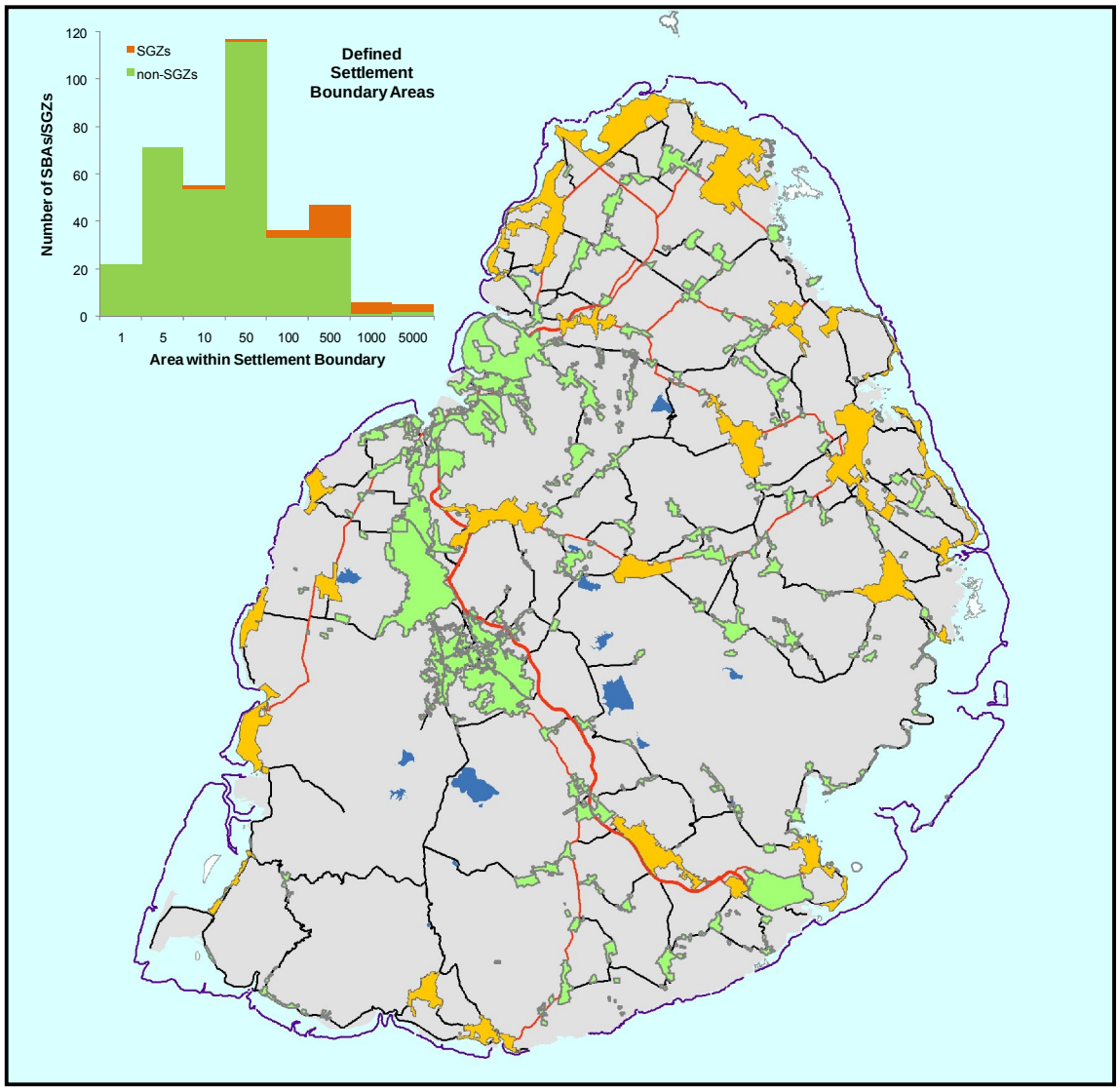
The main pressures impacting the integrity of ESAs are largely a function of social behaviour and how this is managed through effective systems that reward and advocate good material use and disposal and provision disincentives for poor adherence to existing laws and regulations.

The main areas already transformed into urban/suburban centres represent the best proxy for describing the spatial 'hotspots' of material use and disposal. Consequently, proximity to these areas should provide a general indication of ESA features that are more likely to be impacted from factors pressuring their integrity, all else being equal.

The 670 identified Built Up Areas also constitute, in nearly all instances, the geographic centre of the 389 Defined Settlement Boundary areas (DSBs) (**Figure 4**). In turn, these represent the base coverage on which strategic national development has been anchored. Both the National Development Strategy (2005) and District Council Outline Schemes (2007) utilise DSBs, on one hand, as a filter for presumption against/in favour of development and, on the other, as nodes in a network of targeted Strategic Growth Zones (SGZs). Utilising existing DSBs is a rational approach in strategically managing the inevitable social and economic tendency towards building on the edge of existing BUAs, but as the District Outline Schemes indicate, this course should not be taken without regard to environmental considerations, such as ESAs.

The 29 SGZs form a sub-set of the Defined Settlement Boundaries (**Figure 4**). Approximately 41% of the area contained within SDBs, about 25,703 ha, is identified for strategic growth at the national and district levels. Targeted areas have been drawn from the larger SDB units, mainly in the 500 to 5000 ha range (**Figure 4**, ***inset***). A presumption in favour of development in these zones would indicate that ESAs in close proximity to these priority areas could experience even greater pressure than areas not currently identified as priority growth clusters.

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of Defined Settlement Boundary Areas (DSBs) and those identified as Strategic Growth Zones (SGZs) in the District Council Outline Schemes. Inset: Size class distribution of DSB and SGZ areas, in hectares.



6.5 Results of Proximity Analysis

6.5.1 ESA Proximity to Built-Up Areas

The distribution of ESA Type as a function of distance from the nearest BUA indicates that most ESAs show a modal peak at between 0-500m (**Figure 5**). This

includes some unexpected Types, such as Coral Reefs and Caves that generally would not be considered close to population centres. Eight of the thirteen ESA Types analysed (Islets and Native Fauna Habitat types were not analysed here) are characterised by a 500m modal peak in their distribution. High Native Content Forests, Steep Slopes, Lakes & Reservoirs, Upland Marsh and Seagrass Beds are characterised by modal peaks in their areal distribution at 2 to 3 kilometres from BUAs.

Figure 5. Proximity histograms of ESA Type distribution in relation to Built-Up Areas in Mauritius. ESA Classes are recognised in legends for some types.

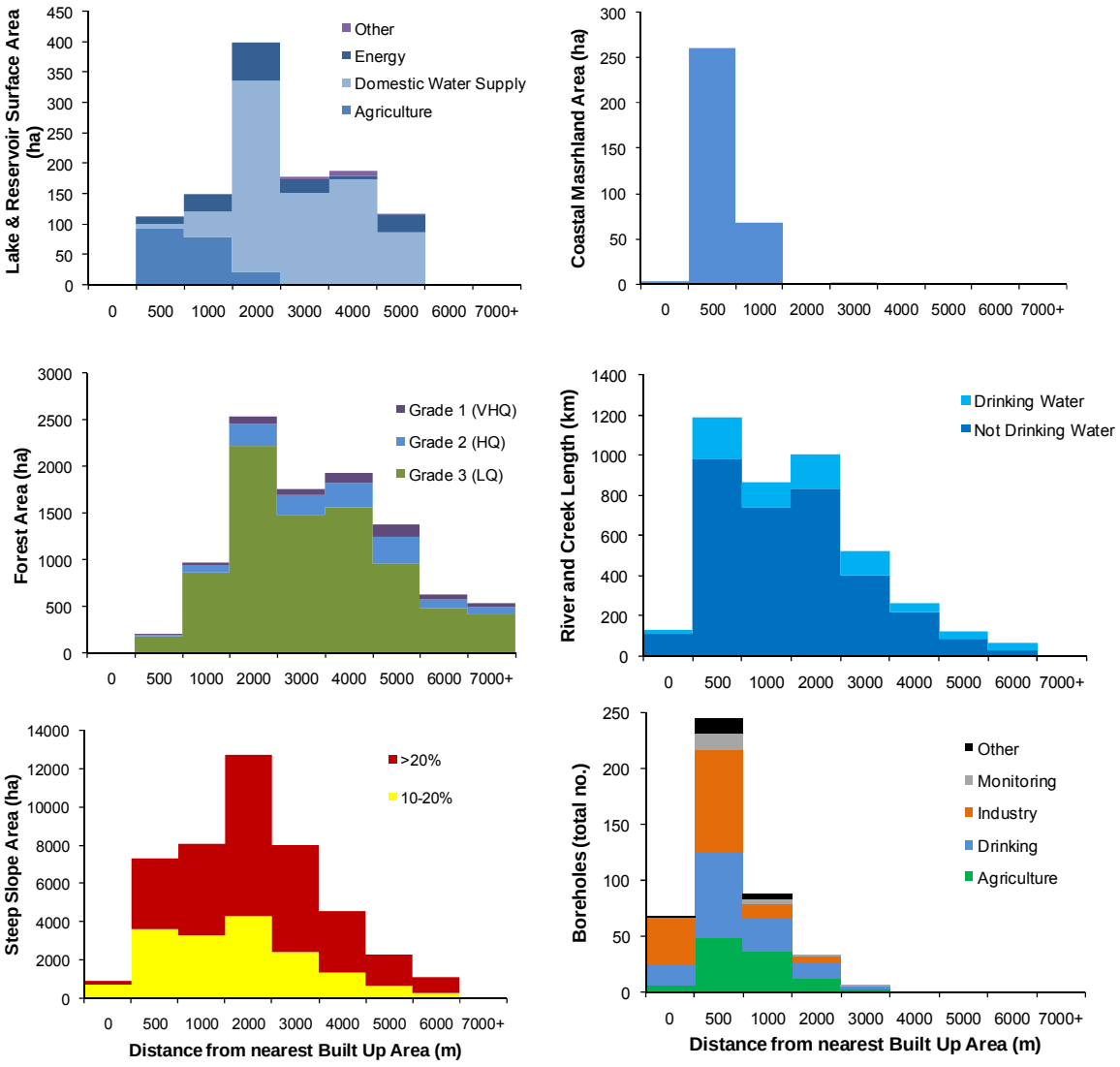
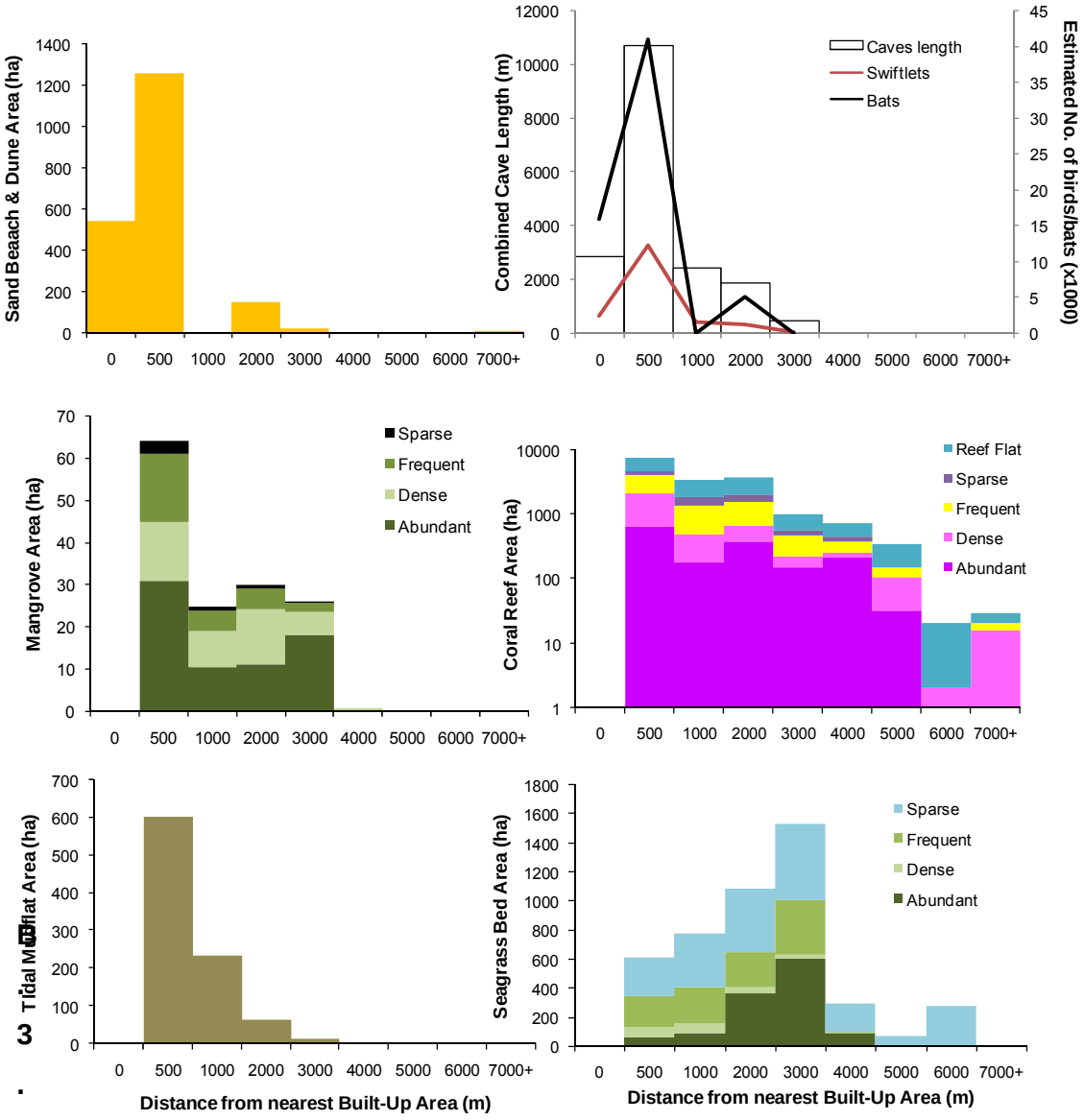


Figure 5 (Continued)

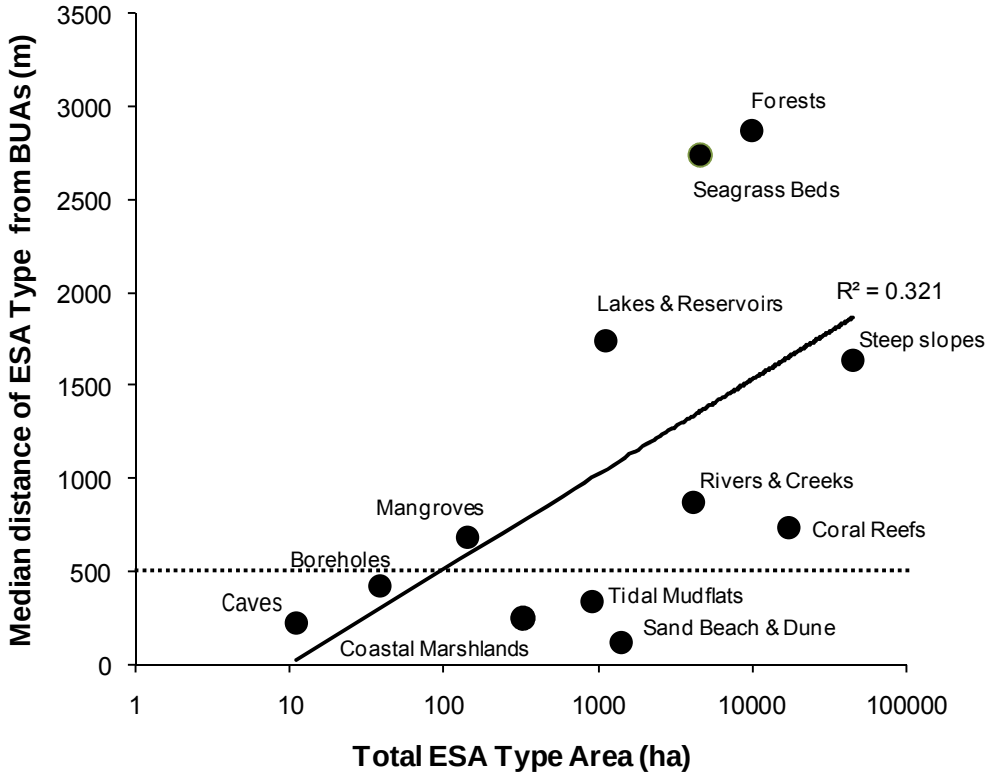


3.2.

6.5.2 Main ESA Types under pressure via proximity to BUAs

Results of the proximity analysis indicate a range of potential pressures being exerted upon different ESA types as a function of distance from Built Up Areas. Median distance scores across the various ESA types identify Coastal Marshlands, Sand Beach and Dune Formations, Caves, Boreholes and Tidal Mudflats as the

Figure 6. Areal-weighted median distance of ESA Type from Built-Up Areas as a function of total ESA Type area. Borehole area defined by 200m radius buffer.



main ESA types under greatest pressure in Mauritius. Mangroves, Rivers & Creeks and Coral Reefs would also be considered under pressure, but less so than those in the sub-500m group. Lakes & Reservoirs, Steep Slopes, Seagrass Beds, and Forests with High Native Content would be considered under least pressure based on proximity analysis. They have relatively large areal distributions that are more distant from the BUAs (**Figure 6)**. About a third of an ESA Types spatial proximity to BUAs can be explained by the size of their respective cover. This is, in part, intuitive. ESA types with large areal distributions cannot be squeezed into areas adjacent to BUAs, but there are few ESAs of relatively low areal cover found exclusively at more distant locations. Of particular concern are Cave and Coastal Marshland ESAs that are largely natural features, have relatively small areas, but are heavily concentrated at locations within or immediately adjacent to Built Up

Areas. High value caves that provide habitat for nesting Swiftlets and Short-tailed Bats are particularly close to BUAs (**Figure 6**).

6.5.3. A Critical Risk Zone

A 500m zone extending outward from existing BUAs could be considered to define a critical distance beyond which risk to ESA integrity should diminish as a function of impacts emanating from or centred in BUAs. Both modal and median indicators of ESA proximity point to this zone as an area where the greatest pressure on ESA integrity is being exerted. Assessment of solid waste incidence in caves and degradation levels in coastal marshlands (see *Technical Report on Freshwater Wetlands* (Ministry of Environment 2008)) further indicate that ESA features within this band are experiencing disproportionate impacts relative to features situated at greater distances from BUAs. Spatial analysis of public/private ownership in the 500m belt indicate that virtually all of the area (97%) is under some form of private ownership.

6.6 Results of Designation-Based Analysis

6.6.1 ESA location in relation to Land Designation Status

Most land area in Mauritius is either under agriculture (57%) or is unclassified private or State Land (24%). More than 70% of the estimated fringing lagoon area has no designation either and has been classified here simply as Unclassified Lagoon.

The distribution of a groundwater (Boreholes) and surface (Rivers & Streams) hydrological ESA types are random or relatively uniform in their distribution, mirroring the relative fraction of land/lagoon area allocated to these largest designations (**Figure 7**). The distribution of these types do not differ significantly from the underlying distribution of land area, with the bulk of these ESA types located in Agricultural and Unclassified Private/State Lands. Seagrass Beds also appear proportionate in their distribution across Marine Parks, Fisheries Reserves and Unclassified Lagoon (**Figure 7**).

The distribution of a number of other ESA Types, however, do not appear random/uniform in their spatial distribution, appearing at odds with the underlying allocation of land/lagoon area to the various designations.

BUA-dependent. A number of ESA Types show a significantly greater proportion of their area in BUAs than expected from the underlying distribution of Designation categories. These include Caves, Sand Beach & Dune and Boreholes Types.

State Forest Land-dependent. Lakes & Reservoirs are strongly linked to the distribution of the roughly 9% of land area classified as State Forest Land (SFL). Upland Marsh, Steep Slope, Upland (Sedge) Marsh and Forest with High Native Content are, to a much lesser extent, aggregated in SFL. Forest areas in SFL is expected to consist largely of forest containing 25-50% native plants, also referred to as Grade 3 Forest (*sensu* Page & D Argent 1997)(**Figure 7**).

Conservation Area-dependent. National Parks, Nature Reserves, the Le Morne World Heritage Site and Conservation Management Areas (CMAs) account for approximately 4% of the land area, but act as the centre for a number of important ESA Types. Offshore Islet ESAs are predominately classified as Conservation Areas, due to many of the largest features given Nature Reserve status. Upland sedge and *Pandanus* marsh is overwhelmingly located in the Black River Gorges National Park. Steep Slope areas, particularly those with a grade exceeding 20%, are also aggregated in areas designated for conservation. In the marinescape, Mangrove and Tidal Mudflat ESAs appear more often than expected in the various Fisheries Reserves situated in the lagoonal area.

Unclassified Private/State Land-dependent. A surprising number of ESA Types are found more often than expected in this mixed landscape designation. Coastal Marshlands, Lakes & Reservoirs (all private in this instance), Steep Slopes, and High Native Content Forests have high proportions of their total area located in area currently unclassified, uncommitted or under mixed land-use (**Figure 7**). However, the overwhelming majority of Native Content Forests is expected to be of the lowest, Grade 3, condition (**Figure 8**).

Figure 7. Distribution of ESA Types by land/marine designation category. Percentage of national land area/lagoon area in each designation is given for comparison (grey column). Conservation Area consists of National Parks, Nature Reserves, CMAs and the Le Morne WHS. All figures in percentages of total estimated area, except Borehole (numbers) and River and Stream(length) ESA types. Numbers at head of columns are percentage of total area across each ESA Type.

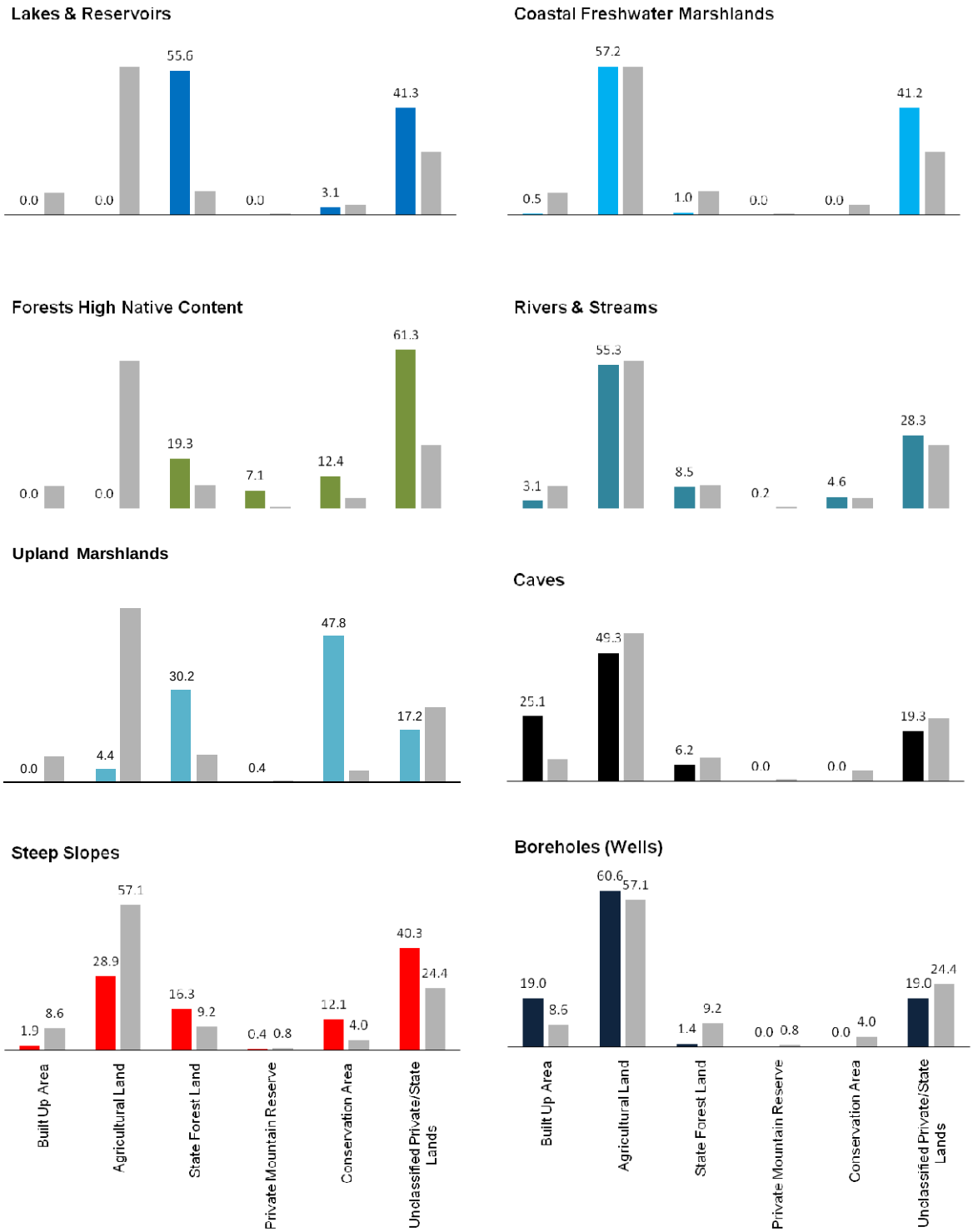
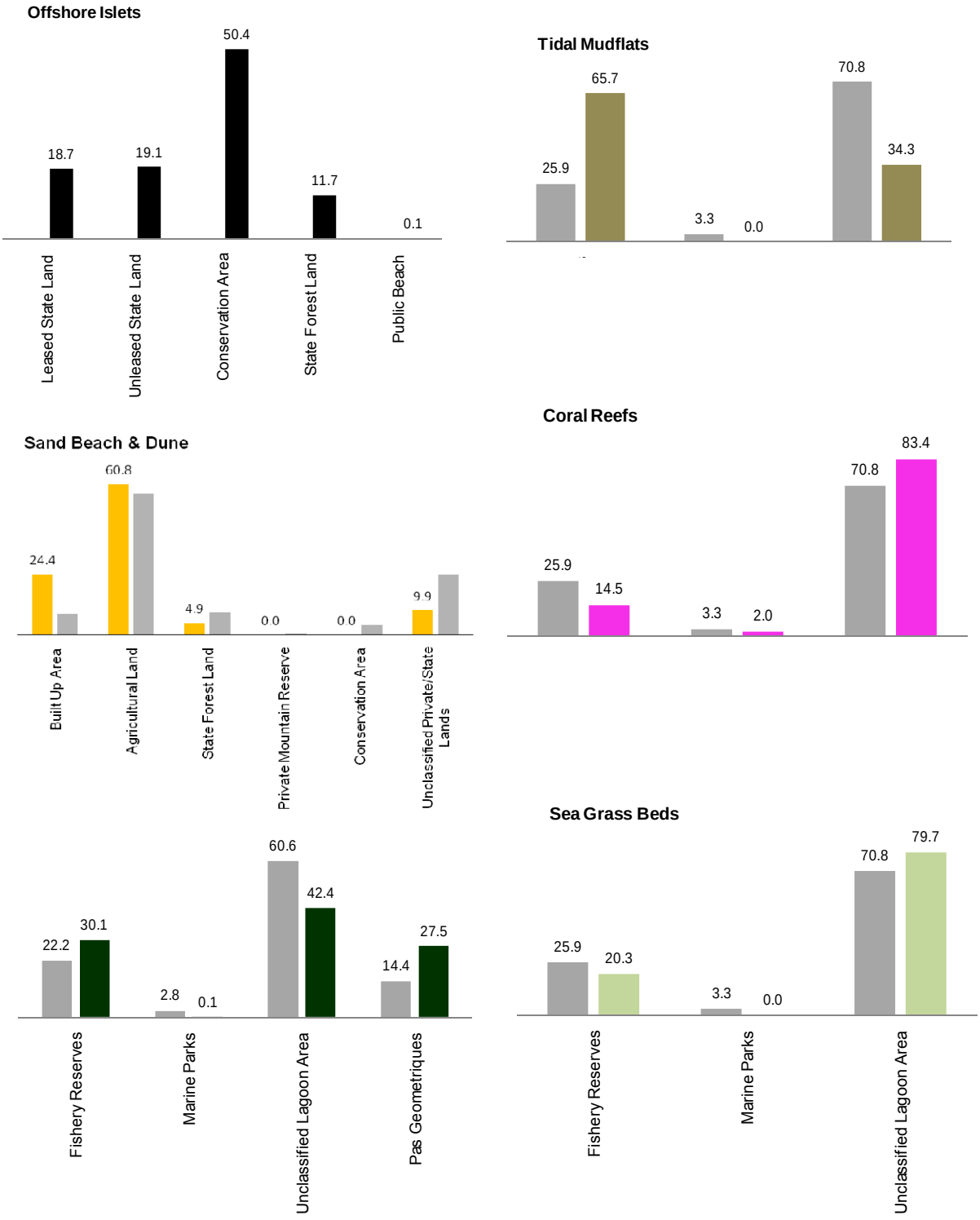
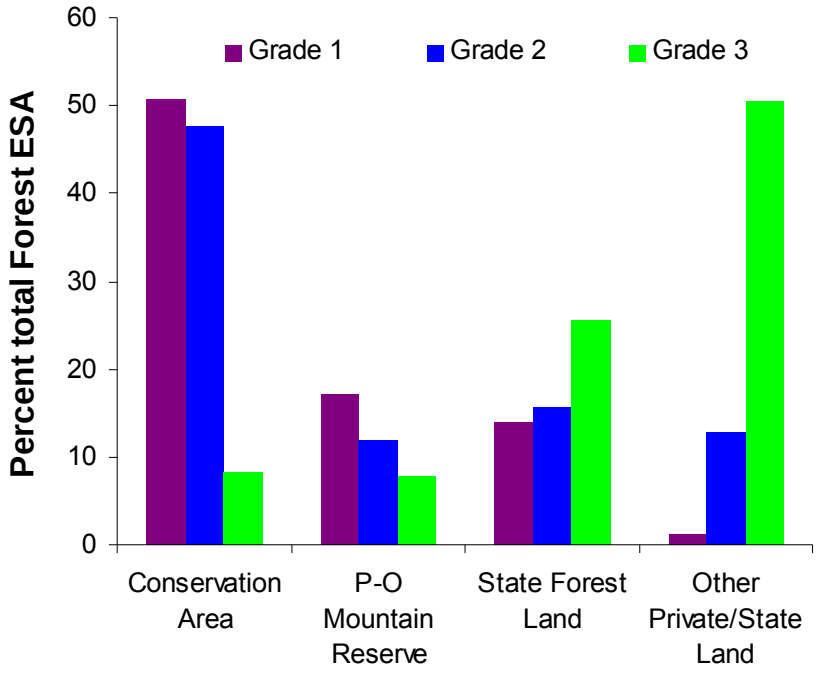


Figure 7. (Continued)



Privately-OwnePrivately-Owned Mountain Reserves. These areas constitute the smallest of designation classes considered in this analysis at just under 1% of land area and hold very little significance overall in examining pressures on most ESAs. The one

Figure 8. Distribution of ESA Type: Forests with High Native Content across various land designation categories according to forest grade (sensu Page & D'Argent 1997). Grade 1 = 100-75% native content, Grade 2 = 75-50%, Grade 3 = 50-25%.



exception is the case of Forests with High Native Content. Nearly 7% of this type distribution as defined by Grades 1-3 forest of Page and D'Argent (1997) are estimated to reside in these areas (**Figure 8**). More importantly, nearly 15% of the total area estimated to contain Grade 1 and Grade 2 forest, those with the highest concentrations of native plants, is believed to reside in these areas. This is the second highest allocation of Grade 1 forest in the country after Conservation Areas.

6.6.2 Main ESA Types under pressure via land designation status

ESAs will be placed under greatest pressure in areas that lack:

a. the support of clear land management direction and/or

b. legal restriction on the type, frequency and purpose of access

These areas are more likely to be impacted by various illegal, un-regulated or un-monitored activities attached to material use and disposal. The main Land Designation categories conforming to these conditions are the Built Up Areas *sensu stricto* and Unclassified Areas (Private/State Lands and Lagoon).

Areas that appear best conforming to conditions that support ESA integrity are Conservation Areas, Privately-held Mountain Reserves, Marine Parks, and Fisheries Reserves. The management objectives and conditions of access are well-established for these areas.

In between these groups are situated the [Sugar and Tea] Agricultural Lands (excepting chemical run-off), State Forest Lands, Pas Geometriques and other designations, such as Public Beach. These areas maintain use objectives and access restrictions, but these are often spatially inter-mixed or more likely to change (e.g. campement vs. hotel vs. public beach vs. marina). Changes in the land-use objectives attached to these area are more likely to increase, not lessen, pressure on ESA features. This uncertainty increases the likelihood of impacts from adjoining sites, and heightens pressure on these areas as a consequence.

High-Pressure Designation Category. This designation accumulates areas that do not have any clear management objectives or is subject to frequent or unmonitored access. In reality, the use is mixed between agricultural, infrastructural, residential, industrial and other uses. This complicates management of ESAs since there are often numerous stakeholders with wide-ranging interests in an particular area.

Rarely does a single owner or administrative authority exert management control over an area towards any specific long-term objective. This category also includes proposed land uses that would directly and dramatically alter the land/marinescape properties, such as Rock Quarries.

Coastal Marshlands, Caves, Forest with High Native Content (mainly Grade 3), Steep Slopes and Sand Beach & Dune are the main ESA Types considered under high pressure due to over-representation in these areas (see Figure 8). In general, very little of any ESA type would be significantly effected by the proposed Rock quarrying sites. The noteworthy exception is an estimated 0.01% of Grade 3 Forest with High Native Content that would be impacted by the establishment of the low-priority site at St. Julian. A very small area is also expected to be effected at the Salazie location. Two small areas (< 0.5 ha in total) of upland sedge marsh are also coincident with proposed quarrying sites at St. Juian and Curepipe.

Moderate-Pressure Designation Category. Areas with somewhat mixed or changing conditions, but often a central administrative authority and narrower range of land-uses, house a number of ESA features, including Lakes & Reservoirs, Caves, Sand Beach & Dune and Forest with High Native Content (mainly Grade 1-2).

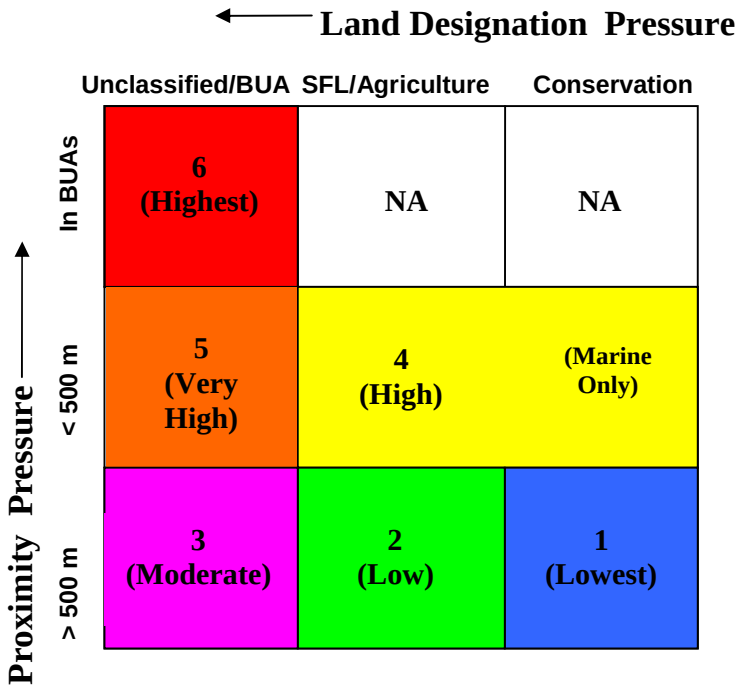
Low-Pressure Designation Category. Areas with clear conservation use objectives that are pursued while limiting or restricting access or allowable uses can mitigate many of the impacts that otherwise would degrade ESA integrity. National Parks, Nature Reserves, CMAs (often housed with the aforementioned areas), Le Morne WHS and Mountain Reserves house, most notably, most of the Upland Marsh area, and contain significant area of Forest with High Native Content (especially Grade 1 and 2), Steep Slopes, and Offshore Islets. Marine Conservation Areas do a particularly good job of protecting Tidal Mudflats and, to a lesser extent, Mangroves. The notable absence of any Coastal Marshlands or Caves from any units within the Conservation Area category lends further support to the critical pressure being exerted on these types due to poor representation in well-managed areas.

6.6.3 Cross-Analysis

Not all land designations are found at all distance bands. Nor do different designations necessarily buffer ESAs from the impacts of various degrading activities at all distances. Consequently, single factor analysis can assist in categorising pressure levels, but the number of discrete ESA features or ESA Class area (e.g. steep slopes >20% grade) contained within each group makes these unwieldy. This is particularly true in identifying priorities for action.

Methods. To further resolve a critical set of ESA Types and Features that are under the highest pressure, a cross-analysis of spatial proximity and land designation was performed. This analysis spatially intersected subsets of features from each analysis to resolve a larger two-factor matrix of pressure categories and six relative

Figure 9. Relationship between proximity and land designation in defining a 6-point Pressure Index from the cross-analysis of ESA pressure.



ssure levels (**Figure 9**). Based on the results of the proximity analysis and field observations supporting a general view of increased pressure with closer proximity to BUAs and a proponderance of ESA features at distances less than 500m, proximity effects were parsed into three categories: 1. within BUAs, 2. at 0-500m from the nearest BUA, and 3. > 500m from the nearest BUA (see **Figure 9**).

Limitations. It is important to note that this model for distinguishing pressure levels is not open to statistical analysis. Since proximity is defined as distance from the nearest BUA and BUAs also contribute to the area of designated land comprising high pressure zones, the two-factor levels are, statistically speaking, not independent. With pressure levels not assigned linearly across the matrix, the model would also not be considered as 'balanced'. The aim here, however, is to identify a set of features that are already heavily stressed and require immediate mitigative or ameliorative action to address service loss rather than to simply establish a phenomenological relationship between these two spatial attributes.

6.6.4 Results of Cross Analysis

6.6.4.1 ESA Types by Pressure Level

ESA Features or Classes have been grouped on a 6-point Pressure Index scale (1-Lowest Pressure to 6-Highest Pressure, see above). The actual Pressue Index score assigned to each ESA Feature or Class can be found in **Appendix 2** and in the ESA geodatabase. The general distribution of ESA Types across the various pressure categories are illustrated below (**Figure 10**).

The cross analysis of proximity and land designation identifies a number of ESA types with features principally falling within the high risk (PI 6-4) categories. Those types that have more than half of their cover in PI 6-4 zones are considered under greatest pressure, including Mangroves, Boreholes, Sand Beach & Dune, Caves, and Coastal Freshwater Marshlands (**Figure 10**).

Conversely, a number of ESA Types generally proved to rank quite low under the Pressure Index approach. These types are not considered to be under immediate pressure, although many individual features/sub-areas do fall within these high

pressure zones. Results ranking ESA Types or Features as low pressure also does not exclude the possibility of threats that may put them at risk over the longer-term (see *Section B.7*). The main types falling in this lower pressure group include Reservoirs & Lakes, Rivers & Creeks, Forests with High Native Content, Sea Grass Beds, Coral Reefs (but note high fraction of area with P1 status), Tidal Mudflats, Upland Marsh, and Offshore Islets.

The cross analysis also does not account for specific policy and legal provisions that may moderate pressure on ESA Type features falling with high pressure zones. For example, legislation/regulations already provision to some extent for the protection of mangroves by making it a state offence to damage this ESA Type. This condition would ease pressure in areas that otherwise would experience a reduction in the representation of mangrove cover due to unregulated harvesting combined with little or no re-planting.

Other ESA Types with a large fraction of their area/features found in high pressure zones may be subject to fewer impacts since they have in effect been placed in these areas in order to facilitate service delivery. The distribution of Boreholes clearly falls within this group since the delivery of groundwater supply is conditioned on distance between source and point of use. In this case, it is important to assess whether forced proximity to BUAs is impairing service delivery (of clean ground water). The relatively low presence of groundwater datalogging sites within these zones would, in this instance, indicate that rsik may not be adequately monitored in these high pressure zones.

Figure 10. Distribution of each ESA Type across the 6-point Pressure Index (PI). The lowest three PI Scores are considered low pressure zones and have been aggregated (in green) here.

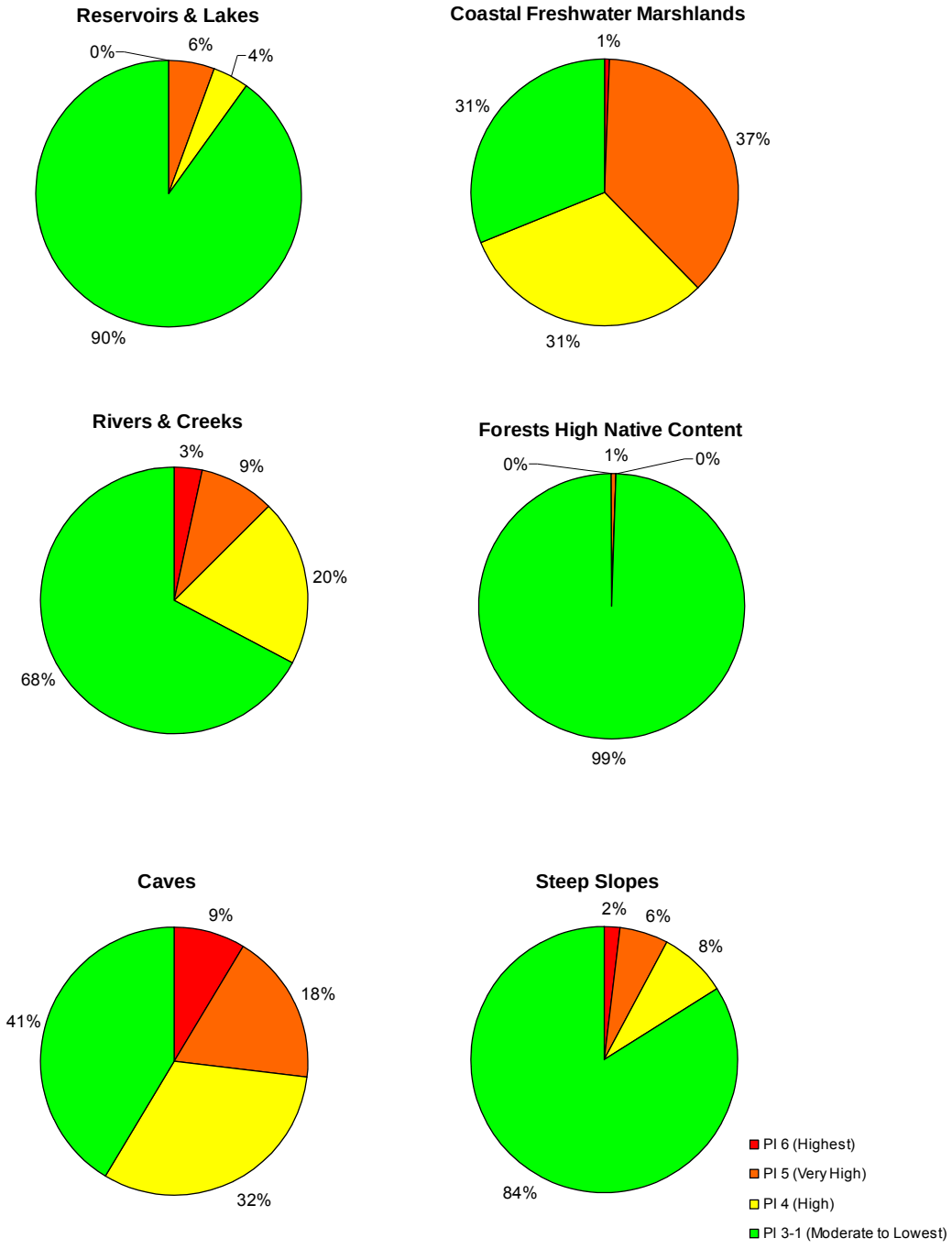
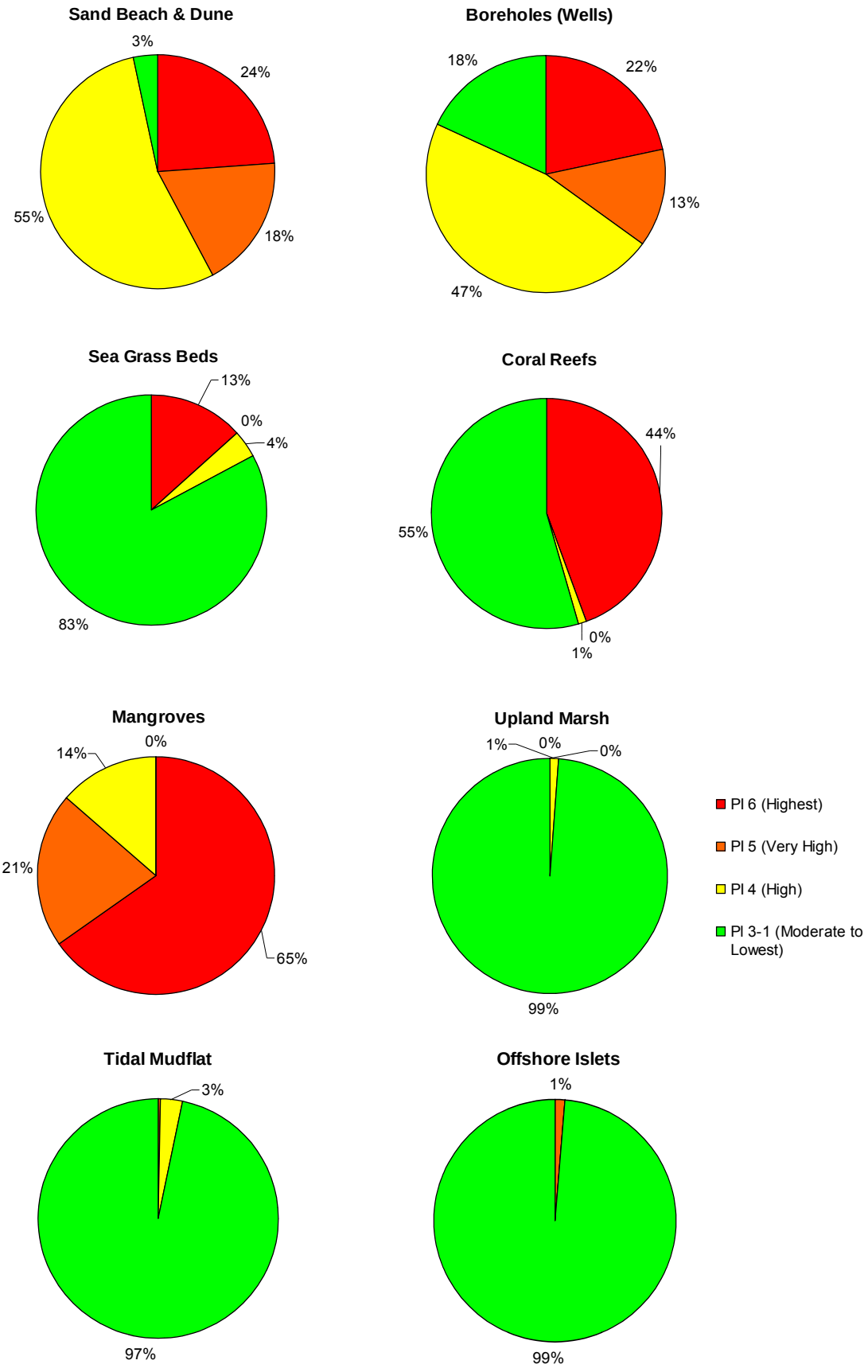


Figure 10 (continued)



6.6.5. Main Findings of Pressure Analysis

- Eight of the fourteen ESA Types analysed show a modal peak in overall distribution at distances less than 500 metres from the nearest Built Up Area

- It is estimate that over 97% of the land contained within this 500m distance is privately-owned, with the bulk of remainder designated as State Forest Land. No Conservation Areas are found within 500m of any Built Up Area in the country.

- A number of ESA Types, including Caves, Boreholes (Wells) and Sand Beach & Dune have a significant number of features contained within existing BUAs. A disproportionately low number of boreholes designated for monitoring purposes appear in BUAs, despite proximity pressure being at its highest.

- Virtually all of the Caves housing colonies of the endemic short-tailed bat and swiftlet populations are found within 500 metres of the nearest BUA and many significant sites are located within BUAs. No Conservation Areas contain caves housing these species.

- Sand Beach & Dune, Cave and Coastal Freshwater Marshland ESAs show a particularly high fraction of their relatively small areas within 500 metres of BUAs.

- Consequently, the zone falling below 500 metre distance from BUAs is defined as a Critical Risk Zone and can be used as a cut-off in assessing vulnerability and defining priorities for near-term action.

- Proposed Rock Quarry sites are principally free of any significant ESAs, but St. Julian site does contain some forests considered to house native and endemic plants.

- Sewerage outfall locations from the Port Louis area suggest that some Coral Reef areas could be under higher pressure. The location of a Fisheries Reserve containing outfall locations raises issues of additional risks attached to any change in effluent quality. For example, the only monitoring stations recording faecal coliform counts exceeding CWQG limits are located at Pointe aux Sables, in close proximity to the main outfall locations (Ministry of Agro-Industry & Fisheries 2005,2000).

- Cross-analysis of pressure variables, while considering existing legal and management protections, identify a subset of core ESAs within the Cave, Sand Beach & Dune, Freshwater Marshlands ESA Types that are under highest pressure.

6.7 Assessment of Main Threats

Future threats to ESA integrity rests principally with longer-term trends that erode ecosystem value. These are likely to occur, in the case of Mauritius and Rodrigues, through processes that:

1. deflect ecosystem service delivery
2. diminish the quantity of ecosystem services
3. or erode regenerative capacity of ecosystems

Threats can present more insidious creep of average conditions that alter the long-term distribution and erode ecosystem value of many ESA types through both ecological responses and the role these trends have in exacerbating anomalous phases of land-marine-atmosphere exchange processes. The main identified threats to the integrity of ESAs include:

1. Sea level rise and surge,
2. Sea-water acidification
3. Sea-surface temperature rise
4. Increased rainfall volatility
5. Invasive alien species advance

These threats represent the environmental consequences of long-term changes to the planetary system created by an expanding human population and its increasing appropriation of global living and fossil biomass. Human-assisted transfer of carbon and nitrogen from terrestrial to atmospheric pools and organisms across continents are the principal drivers.

6.8 Analysis of Main Threats

Identified threats to ESA in Mauritius and Rodrigues are not easily analysed since the local impacts of these planetary trends require a significant complex of data. Response data that would allow current conditions to be assessed at the national or local scale are largely inadequate or unavailable in characterising future impact scenarios. Some data on rainfall, lagoon SSTs have been made available and these have been used as made available. Global data sets (such as GHCN or COADS) modelling sea-surface temperature and sea level dynamics are far too coarse (typically 0.5x0.5 to 5x5 degree resolution) to yield any meaningful reflection on threats to ESAs. They can be indicative of region-wide anomalous behaviour, and thus general periodicity, but cannot be used to differentiate the spatial dimension attached to threat levels. Consequently, the threat analysis was limited to:

1. identification of ESAs in likely high-impact zones from maximum projected sea level rise or sea surge limits as defined by coastal elevational limits
2. identification of ESAs in general zones most threatened by warming of lagoonal sea-surface temperature
3. identification of the most isolated, high-value (Grade 1 and 2) native forest areas that are most susceptible to further loss from advance of invasive alien species.

6.8.1 Sea Level Rise and Surge Analysis

A significant number of ESA types occupy areas along the coastal margins of Mauritius and Rodrigues. These areas are particularly threatened by sea level that is anticipated to rise, on average, by 0.2 to 1 metre in response to thermal expansion and continued melting of polar ice fields. Projections for the time-frame in which this rise will be experienced continue to be revised downward as initial estimates of ice field loss and sea-temperature increase have proven conservative.

Methods. To provide a general indication of the areas most likely affected by the most drastic sea-level rise projections, an elevational limit approach was employed. Available topographic data presented a 10 metre elevational contour resolution.

However, this exceeds maximum expected mean sea level rise by an order of magnitude. To facilitate a more realistic assessment of areas most under threat from sea-level rise, a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was created using the 10 metre contour data by applying a Delauney triangle algorithm to create a Triangular Irregular Network (TIN). Elevational resolution to perform the triangulation in the surface area model was established as one metre. This allowed for a subset area meeting a one metre limit consistent with maximum sea level projections to be identified and extracted from the model.

Limitations. It is important to recognise that a triangular expression of surface area, compared to a raster-based approach, is more sophisticated, but inherently varies spatial resolution (i.e. the size of the composite triangles) in relation to the scale of geo-spatial variation in the underlying parameter values. Areas where data trend modestly tend to be modelled through larger triangles while similarly areas trending drastically are rendered using proportionally smaller surface units. Thus, identified areas should be considered approximations of the true area prospectively effected by one-metre sea level rise. However, a high degree of confidence can be placed in the geographic location of these threat zones, assuming nominal vertical and horizontal error attached to the original elevational dataset.

6.8.2 SST Rise Analysis

A major factor driving the rise of global sea levels is the thermal expansion of sea water in response to global warming. As with most water columns, the uppermost, or surface, layer of water in the ocean will warm faster since it is within this region that the bulk of ISR is absorbed and then conveyed through surface winds. In areas where surface waters are shallow and define a point of terminal rather than original conveyance, warm SSTs accumulate, increasing the depth of warm water. Areas that concomitantly are subject to significantly lower cloud cover will be characterised by higher mean SSTs. Increases to the mean global temperature due to increased concentration of atmospheric greenhouse gases, is also placing upward pressure on the mean sea temperature. Finally, anomalous high pressure events, such as extreme La Nina/El Nino phases of the Southern Oscillation, and/or significant

shifts to the Indian Monsoonal dipole, would be expected to create a spike in SSTs. The combination of these trend and cyclical patterns in SST change, create periodic patches of extreme SSTs.

The survival and development of a range of organisms, but most importantly, corals, is critically linked to SST levels. Corals generally survive in symbiosis with autotrophic dinoflagellates that provide the energy for coral growth (and calcification). While other factors also play a vital role in deterimining coral reef formation and growth (e.g. availability of aragonite, salinity and light levels), ranging of SSTs within a thermal envelope tolerable to both coral and dinflagellate, is a pre-condition to long term reef maintenance. This envelope is generally defined by a 18 C minimum and a 29.3 C maximum (Hoegh-Guldberg 2005). The maximum temperature defines a coral bleaching 'threshold' where dinoflagellate can no longer photosynthesize. However, the stressor of dinoflagellate functioning is more accurately defined by a measure of exposure intensity or time any area of water spends above the critical temperature threshold, the Degree Heating Month (DHM) (Strong 2000). Consequently, long periods marginally above the bleaching threshold can have similar impacts to briefer periods where more drastic spiking of SSTs is experienced.

Methods. Mean SST for various locations around Mauritius were used to identify general areas that are most likely to experience severe periods where DHMs would result in significant coral bleaching and mortality. Coral reefs situated in these general zones were considered to be more threatened by SST increases than other areas.

6.8.3 Size-weighted isolation of Forests with High Native Species Content

Forests housing relatively high numbers of endangered endemic and native plant species are highly fragmented in Mauritius. Apart from a few, scattered remnants of lowland dry evergreen forest, the bulk of remaining native forests are restricted to the steeper slopes and upland areas of the main mountain ranges. Areas of very high native species content (Grade 1 and 2 in Page & D'Argent 1997) are

interspersed among much larger areas of relatively low quality forests (i.e. Grade 3 and 4 areas with relatively high proportion of invasive alien plants such as *Ravenala*, *Psidium*, *Ligastrum*, etc.).

Forest patch size. Remnant areas of high quality forest are under threat from a considerably larger pool of alien species that continuously compete for resource space with native plants (and animals). As a community, native tropcial forests generally suffer less degradation with increase in patch size. Edge effects, whether a product of dramatic change in temperature, light and humidity, or due to an inability to compete with alien species, have a greater impact on smaller patches as the perimeter-to-radius ratio of the patch increases with decreasing patch size.

Forest patch isolation. Remnants of native forest can also be more seriously threatened from invasive alien species when they are more isolated from other remnants. In highly modified landscapes such as Mauritius and Rodrigues, the space between patches can act as dead zones where native forest plants have virtually no ability to colonise, and thus expand their populations through dispersal and colonisation. Remnant patches that are adjacent are more likely to coelesce by filling the interstitial space through multi-point dispersal. Adjacent patches are also more likely to produce a local seed density capable of satiating seed-eating animals, thereby improving opportunities for natural regeneration.

Methods. An analysis of the size-weighted relative isolation of Grade 1 and 2 forest patches was undertaken to identify those areas most threatened with degradation from invasive alien species. While all Grade 1 and 2 forest area in Mauritiius could be generally considered threatened, the objective of this analysis was to identify areas that rest on the most critical edge of this threatened status and thus form a core sub-group of most vulnerable sites. The approach rested with the identification of the mean geographic centre of Grade 1 and 2 forest distribution and the calculation of the 1st through 3rd standard deviation distances from this centre. The size class distribution of patches within each of the standard deviation belts was calculated and compared to the overall distribution. The bottom 20 percentile of patch sizes falling with the third SD belt from the mean centre was used as a critical

limit in defining the most threatened areas. While other limits could be applied, this identified areas most in need of immediate attention with the least likelihood of self-maintenance without management intervention (i.e. restoration activity).

6.9 Results of Threat Analysis

6.9.1 Sea Level Rise and Surge Analysis

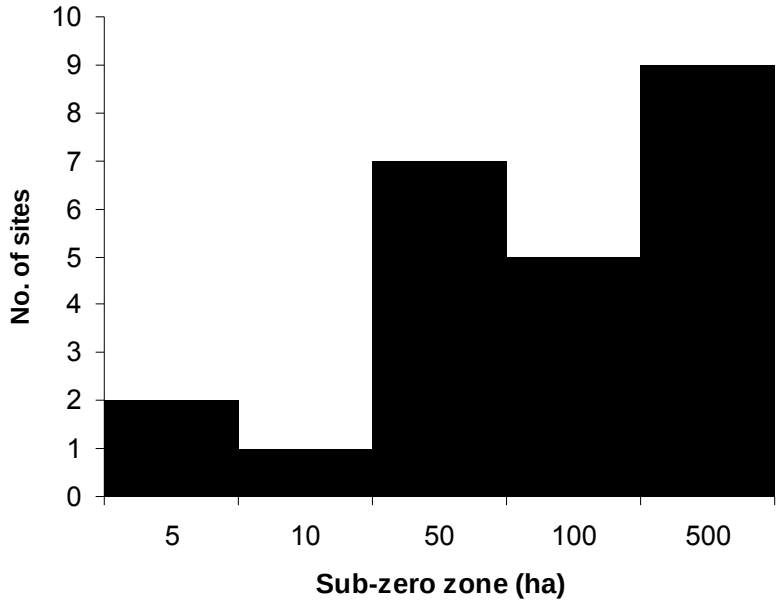
Twenty-four significant sub-zero zones covering an estimated 22.3 square kilometre area were identified along the coast of Mauritius (**Figure 11** – A2 foldout, red filled areas)(**Figure 12**). Nineteen (80%) of these zones intersect with BUAs, most notably Port Louis, Surinam, Flic-en-Flac/Wolmar, Grand Baie (Pte Cannoniers), Pereybere, and Poste Lafayette. Eleven of the identified areas have also been targeted for future development as Strategic Growth Zones (*sensu District Council Outline Schemes*, MoHL 2006), amounting to nearly 40% of the SGZs distributed nationwide.

The principal ESA Types associated with these high risk zones are Coastal Freshwater Marshlands (52% of zones), Sand Beach & Dune (55%) and Tidal Mudflat (34%) formations. Sub-metre zones represent the very lowest points in the catchment and are often associated with the mouths of river mainstems. This physiographic position places these areas at the extreme depositional end of the planation spectrum. Reflecting this is the high incidence of paired marshland and beach and dune systems in these areas (45% of zones).

While a scenario realising the maximum 1 metre rise in sea-level would effectively ablate these ESA features, lower level rise would also significantly alter the areas through inland extension of the saline wedge and a broader expanse of sea-surge effected area. Massive tidal surge that would accompany Cat 4-5 cyclones (Saffir-Simpson scale) or deep ocean displacement formed from a tectonic fault or joint movement would penetrate to higher elevations around the coast of Mauritius under a situation where the mean sea level has risen. Surge during peak extremes could prospectively penetrate to several metres above sea level. The area below 10m

elevation defines a broad zone of potential threat from these extreme events (see **Figure 11**-A2 pullout, yellow contour line). Nearly the entire area of most coastal ESA Types would be threatened under tidal effects within this expanded zone.

Figure 12. Size-class distribution of sub-metre zones identified through the sea-level rise analysis



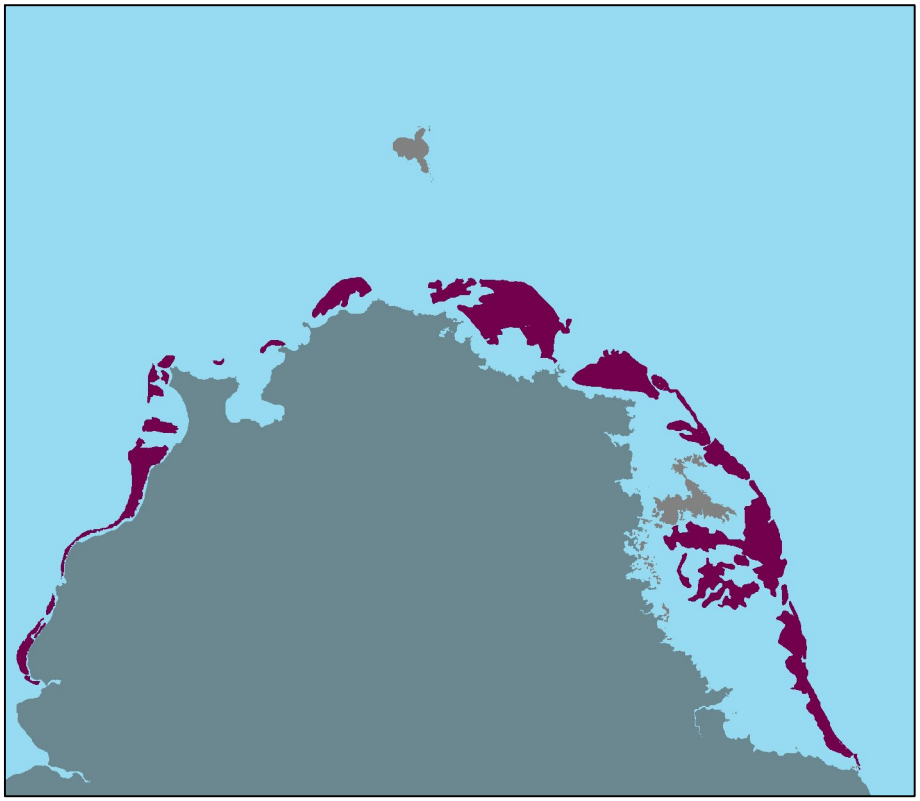
Reversing the logic, however, we can also see how the existing ESA features could play an important role in modulating the effects of sea encroachment through coastal bulwarking (Sand Beach and Dune systems) and surge collection (Coastal Freshwater Marshlands) services.

6.9.2 Results of Sea Surface Temperature Analysis

Average monthly sea-surface temperatures recorded at various locations around Mauritius indicate a seasonal maximum is reached in January-February and minimum in July-August of each year (Ministry of Fisheries 2000-2003, Ministry of Agro-Industry & Fisheries 2005).

Geographic variation. Data indicate that there is a general increase of 2 to 5 °C moving from the south lagoon (Baie du Cap to Mahebourg) to the north lagoon (Trou aux Biches to Poudre D' Or). Mean monthly SSTs commonly exceed the bleaching threshold during the peak summer period, but typically only in the month of January. More importantly, these periods appear to be exclusively attached to the north lagoon area.

Figure 13. Northern lagoon coral reefs at greatest risk from elevated SST events.



Records show that in 2003, however, SST in the north lagoon were sustained above the bleaching threshold for three months, a condition that lead to sporadic bleaching, but of a less severe nature than the 1998 event (Ministry of Fisheries 2003). Both 2003 and 1998 were climatologically defined by extreme LN phases of ENSO. Under an elevated mean SST scenario attached to global warming, it is likely that an extension of the period at which bleaching threshold SSTs are maintained during severe LN-ENSO events will be experienced. This extension will be most severe in

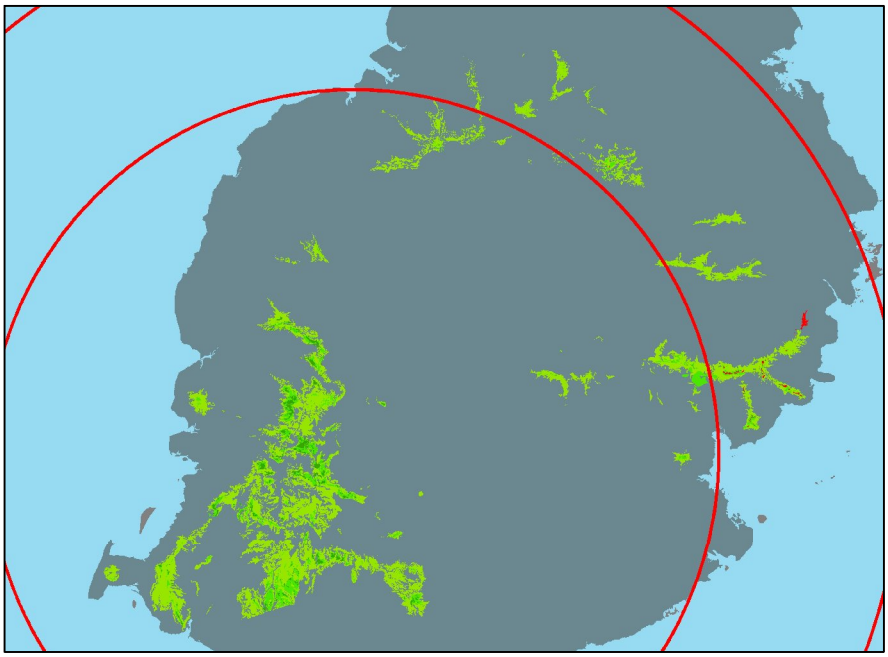
the north lagoon region, subjecting more than 30% of the national reef area to mass bleaching/mortality events (**Figure 13**).

This scenario, however, should be considered in the context of cyclonic activity, as well as other factors. During active cyclonic periods, the peak SST experienced in January could be modulated by convection of cooler waters that these massive low pressure systems can delivery rapidly to a over-heated lagoon environment.

6.9.3 Results of Forest Patch Isolation Analysis

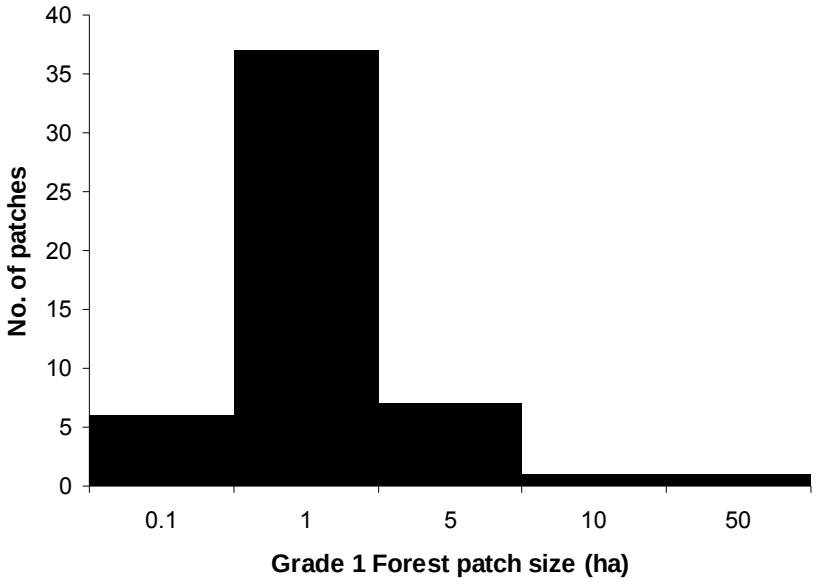
The geographic centre of the higest grade forest areas is located in the southwest mountainous region in the country. Northeastern forest remnants, principally in the Montagnes Bambous, Blanche, and Fayence are the principal areas falling within the 3rd from the geographic mean (**Figure 14**). They are, all else being equal, most isolated from the main area of Grade 1 and 2 forest area. The majority of these isolated patches are less than 1 ha in size (**Figure 15**) and surrounded by

Figure 14. Main centre of most isolated, small patches of Grade 1 Forests with Native Content are found principally in the Bambous Mountains. Red lines bound the 3rd spatial standard deviation



much larger areas of Grade 3 forest. Consequently, these areas would be considered most threatened.

Figure 15. Size-class distribution of Grade 1 forest patches located within the 3rd SD distance belt from the mean geographic centre of forests in Mauritius.



7. VULNERABLE AREAS

Vulnerability reflects not only the likelihood of loss, but also the magnitude. ESAs that are under high pressure or threat and also a regarded as high value (Category 1 ESA), would generally be considered the most vulnerable. The risk of losing proportionately greater value is at its highest at the most vulnerable ESAs.

7.1 Analysis of ESA Vulnerability

To identify the most vulnerable ESAs, the assigned rank attached to ESA features were cross-referenced with their ESA Pressure and Threat Index scores. This formed a 3 x 6 matrix of vulnerability conditions. This progression was structured similarly to that developed for the Pressure Index (see Figure 9). The derivation of a Vulnerability Index can thus be seen as Pressure Index scores weighted by relative value as defined through the 3-point ranking system (see *Section 5.1*).

Figure 16. Eighteen-point Vulnerability Index combining Pressure Index (PI) scores and ESA Categories.

PI Value	ESA Category 1	ESA Category 2	ESA Category 3
6	18	15	12
5	17	14	11
4	16	13	10
3	9	6	3
2	8	5	2
1	7	4	1

7.2 Most Vulnerable ESAs

The results of the weighting process identified a basket of ESA features that could be considered most vulnerable. These features are generally located within the Critical Risk Zone (< 500m from BUA) and fulfill the criteria that would rank them in the Category 1 and 2 rank of ESA value. A list of these features organised by ESA Type can be found in **Appendix 2** and the geodatabase. The majority of features/areas included in the list of most vulnerable were found in the Caves, Coastal Freshwater Marshland, Sand Beach & Dune, Boreholes, Rivers and Creeks and Tidal Mudflat types.

7.3 ESAs for Priority Action

Priority areas are drawn as a subset from those ESA features identified as most vulnerable. All areas within this list identified by a Vulnerabilty Index score of 18-17 are of **Highest Priority** and shortlisted for immediate action (< 24 months from inception of ESA management). Areas with a VI score of 16-13 are deemed of **High Priority** and in need of action over a 24-36 month timeframe (from inception of ESA management strategy). ESAs scoring 12-10 are of **Medium Priority**, with a 36-48 month timeframe and those scoring 9-1 should be considered **Low Priority** with a view to fully implementing the necessary, if any, management measures to bring them in line with the plan by the end of the five-year duration.

8 GENERAL REFERENCES

Balvanera, P., G. C. Daily, P. R. Ehrlich, T. H. Ricketts, S. Bailey, S. Kark, C. Kremen, and H. Pereira. (2001) Conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services. Science 291:2047.

Hoegh-Guldberg, O. 2005. Low coral cover in a high-CO2 world. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 110: 1-11.

IUCN, Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories, CNPPA with the
assistance of WCMC, Gland 1994.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington DC.

Ministry of Agro-Industries and Fisheries. 2005. Annual Report – Fisheries Division. Port Louis.

Ministry of Fisheries. 2000-2003. Annual Report – Fisheries. Port Louis.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (200*) Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture.

National Development Strategy (2003) Prepared for the Ministry of Housing by Halcrow Group Ltd.

National Environmental Action Plan I (1999) & II (200*),

Strong, A.E., Kearns, E.J. and K.K. Gjovig. 2000. Sea surface temperature signals from satellites: an update. *Geophysical Research Letters* 27: 1667-1670.

Study of Environmental Risk in Grand Baie (2002) Prepared for the Ministry of the Environment by GIBB Mauritius Ltd and Arcus GIBB.

Study on Coastal Erosion in Mauritius (2003), Prepared for the Ministry of the Environment by Baird Associates, Reef Watch Consultancy & Dr Michael Risk.

Survey Report of Grand Baie Wetlands (2008) Prepared for the Ministry of the Environment by NWFS Consultants and the Watershed Company.

Tourism Development Plan for Mauritius (2002) Prepared for the department of Tourism by Deloitte & Touche.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. **Ecosystems and Services**

Appendix 2. **ESA Categorisation, Pressure Index Scores, Vulnerability Index Scores and Priorities for Action**

Appendix 1. Ecosystems and services in Mauritius

	Conservation		Environmental Services: Regulation and Provision													Cultural		
	Protection of biodiversity (species, communities, ecosystems)	Protection of biologically important sites	Pollination of crops & natural vegetation	Control pests and disease	Seed dispersal	Purification of air and water	Carbon sequestration and climate regulation	Protection of surface water & aquifers	Protection of drinking water from Hazardous spills	Floodwater drainage and storage	Pollutant entrapment	Prevention of soil & beach erosion	Maintenance of soil fertility and health	Nutrient dispersal and cycling	Protection of Fisheries	Cultural, intellectual and spiritual inspiration	Recreation experiences (Ecotourism and Areas of Outstanding Scenic Beauty)	Scientific discovery (bioprospecting)
Ecosystems																		
Forest, Heath and grassland																		
High quality Native Species Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Native Fauna Habitat Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Cave																		
Lava Tube Formations	X	X														X	X	X
Karst Formations	X	X														X	X	X
Wetlands																		
Lakes	X	X				X		X		X	X					X	X	X
Reservoirs	X	X				X		X		X	X					X	X	X
Rivers and Stream Networks	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X						X	X	X
Coastal Marsh Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X
Upland Marsh Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X
Tidal Mud Flat Areas	X	X		X	X	X					X			X	X	X		X

Appendix 1. Ecosystems and services in Mauritius

	Environmental Services																	
	Conservation		Regulation and Provision													Cultural		
	Protection of biodiversity (species, communities, ecosystems)	Protection of biologically important sites	Pollination of crops & natural vegetation	Control pests and disease	Seed dispersal	Purification of air and water	Carbon sequestration and climate regulation	Protection of surface water & aquifers	Protection of drinking water from Hazardous spills	Floodwater drainage and storage	Pollutant entrapment	Prevention of soil & beach erosion	Maintenance of soil fertility and health	Nutrient dispersal and cycling	Protection of Fisheries	Cultural, intellectual and spiritual inspiration	Recreation experiences (Ecotourism and Areas of Outstanding Scenic Beauty)	Scientific discovery (bioprospecting)
Ecosystems																		
Mangrove Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X	X	X		X
Coastal Sand and Rock																		
Beach & Dune Areas	X	X										X				X	X	X
Offshore																		
Sea grass beds	X	X													X	X	X	X
Coral Reefs	X	X													X	X	X	X
Islets	X	X														X	X	X
Stable Supply																		
Steep Slope Areas	X	X				X		X								X	X	X
Borehole Sites									X									

Appendix 2. ESA Categorisation, Pressure Index Scores, Vulnerability Index Scores and Priorities for Action

2A. Seagrass Beds

2B. Coral Reefs

2C. Islets

2D. Mangroves

2E. Tidal Mudflats

2F. Sand Beach and Dune

2G. Coastal Freshwater Marshlands

2H. Boreholes (Wells)

2I. Rivers & Creeks

2J. Caves and other Geological Features

2K. Lakes & Reservoirs

2L. Upland Marsh

2M. Steep Slopes

2N. Forest with High Native Content

2A. SEAGRASS BEDS

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SG0030	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0031	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0032	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0033	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0034	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0035	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0036	Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0037	Poudre D'or	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0038	Ile D'Ambre	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0055	Grand River South East	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0056	Grand River South East	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0061	Quatre Soeurs	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0076	Grand Port	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0092	Grand Port	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0097	Quatre Soeurs	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0123	Le Morne	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
SG0003	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0004	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0005	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0006	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0007	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0017	Anse La Raie	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0057	Grand River South East	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0058	Grand River South East	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0062	Quatre Soeurs	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0063	Quatre Soeurs	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0064	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0067	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0068	Pointe Du Diable	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0069	Pointe Du Diable	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0070	Pointe Du Diable	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0072	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0074	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0075	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0084	Pointe Du Diable	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0086	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0089	Mont Choisy	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0090	Mont Choisy	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0099	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0100	Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0114	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0115	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low

2A. SEAGRASS BEDS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SG0116	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0118	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0119	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0120	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0121	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0122	Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0126	Riviere Noire	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0127	Riviere Noire	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SG0039	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0040	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0041	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0042	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0043	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0044	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0045	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0046	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0047	Roche Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0048	Roche Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0049	Roche Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0050	Roche Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0053	Trou D'eau Douce	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0054	Grand River South East	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0077	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0079	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0080	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0082	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0085	Le Bouchon	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0093	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0094	Mahebourg	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0125	Riviere Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0128	Riviere Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0129	Riviere Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0130	Riviere Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0131	Riviere Noire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SG0001	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SG0071	Anse Jonche	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SG0073	Grand Port	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SG0088	Mont Choisy	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SG0031	Grand Gaube	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0036	Grand Gaube	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0060	Quatre Soeurs	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0061	Quatre Soeurs	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium

2A. SEAGRASS BEDS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SG0066	Pointe Du Diable	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0091	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0123	Le Morne	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
SG0002	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0003	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0008	Albion	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0009	Albion	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0016	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0017	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0018	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0019	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0020	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0021	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0022	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0023	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0024	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0025	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0026	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0027	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0028	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0029	Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0059	Grand Sable	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0062	Quatre Soeurs	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0063	Quatre Soeurs	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0065	Quatre Soeurs	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0068	Pointe Du Diable	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0069	Pointe Du Diable	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0086	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0089	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0090	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0109	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0110	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0114	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0116	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0120	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0121	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0122	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0124	Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SG0039	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0043	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0045	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0046	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0049	Roche Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0050	Roche Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0051	Roche Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0052	Roche Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High

2A. SEAGRASS BEDS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SG0054	Grand River South East	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0077	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0078	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0082	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0083	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0085	Le Bouchon	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0128	Riviere Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0129	Riviere Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0130	Riviere Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0131	Riviere Noire	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0010	Baie Du Tombeau	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0011	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0012	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0013	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0014	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0015	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0071	Anse Jonche	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0087	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0088	Mont Choisy	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0111	Le Morne	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0112	Le Morne	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SG0132	Ile Plate	>500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0133	Ile Plate	>501	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SG0134	Ile Plate	>502	Conservation	2	4	13	High
SG0135	Ile Plate	>503	Conservation	2	4	13	High
SG0136	Ile Plate	>504	Conservation	2	4	13	High
SG0137	Ile Plate	>505	Conservation	1	4	16	High

2B. CORAL REEFS

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
AL9	Albion	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM1	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM1	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM14	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM15	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM6	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BM8	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BT1	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BT3	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BT4	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BT5	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF1	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF12	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF13	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF5	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF6	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
FF7	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GB1	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GB2	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GB3	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GB4	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GB5	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP023	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP025	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP026	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP048	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP049	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP050	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP051	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
GP052	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
LM1	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
LP4	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PAP1	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PAP2	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PAP5	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PL1	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PL2	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PS2	Pointe Aux Sables	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
PS4	Pointe Aux Sables	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
RB2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
RB3	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
RB4	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SC1	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SC2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SF1	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
SF3	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB1	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB11	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB12	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB13	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB14	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB15	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB16	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB2	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB3	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB4	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB5	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
TAB7	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest

2B. CORAL REEFS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
TDD1	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	1	5	17	Highest
BL10	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL11	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL12	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL2	Balaclava - Baie Du Tombeau	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL4	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL5	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL6	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL7	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL8	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BL9	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LB001	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LB002	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LB003	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LB004	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LB005	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LP1	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LP2	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
LP3	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PD17	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PD18	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE004	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE005	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE006	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE010	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE013	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PE030	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD11	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD12	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD5	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD7	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD9	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
Al1	Albion	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
AL4	Albion	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
Al6	Albion	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BM11	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BM2	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BM5	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BM7	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BT2	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BT6	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
BT7	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
FF10	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
FF3	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
FF4	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
FF8	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
GG10	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
GG5	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
GG6	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
GP040	Grand Port - GRSE	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
LM10	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
LM7	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
LM8	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
PAP3	Pointe Aux Piments - Balaclava	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
PS1	Pointe Aux Sables	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
RB5	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
RB9	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
SF2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	<500	UL	2	5	14	High

2B. CORAL REEFS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
TDD10	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
TDD2	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
TDD3	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
TDD4	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
TDD8	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	<500	UL	2	5	14	High
AL2	Albion	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
Al5	Albion	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
BO6	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
BO7	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
FF2	Flic en Flac	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
PL5	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	<500	UL	3	5	11	Medium
AL9	Albion	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BC1	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BC2	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BL1	Balaclava - Baie Du Tombeau	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM1	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM10	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM12	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM13	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM14	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM4	Belle Mare- Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM6	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM8	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BM9	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BO1	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BO2	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BO3	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BO4	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BO9	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BT1	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BT3	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BT4	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BT5	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
FF1	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
FF5	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
FF6	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
FF7	Flic en Flac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GB1	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GB2	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GB3	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GB4	Cap Malheureux - Grand Bay	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG1	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG11	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG14	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG2	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG3	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GG5	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP003	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP005	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP015	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP016	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP017	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP018	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP021	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP022	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP023	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP024	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP025	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low

2B. CORAL REEFS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
GP026	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP048	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP049	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP050	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP052	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP053	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
GP057	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
LM6	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PAP5	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PD1	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PD2	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL10	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL2	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL3	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL6	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL7	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL8	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PL9	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
PS4	Pointe Aux Sables	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
RB1	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
RB2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SC1	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SC2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SF1	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
SF3	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB10	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB11	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB13	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB14	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB15	Pointe Aux Cannoniers	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB4	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB5	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB6	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB7	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TAB8	Mont Choisy - Trou Aux Biches	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TDD1	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TDD13	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TDD14	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TDD15	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
TDD17	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	1	3	9	Low
BL2	Balaclava - Baie Du Tombeau	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
GG8	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
GP006	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LB005	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LB006	Le Bouchon - Blue Bay	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LM1	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LM11	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LM5	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LP1	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
LP2	Tamarin - La Preuneuse	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD10	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD11	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD12	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD13	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD14	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD15	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD16	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD17	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low

2B. CORAL REEFS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
PD18	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD19	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD3	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD6	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD7	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD8	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PD9	Roche Noire - Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE001	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE002	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE003	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE005	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE006	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE007	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE009	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE010	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE011	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE012	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE014	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE015	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE016	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE017	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE018	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE019	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE020	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE021	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE022	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE023	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE024	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE025	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE026	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE028	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE029	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE030	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE031	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE032	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE035	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PE036	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PS3	Pointe Aux Sables	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
TDD11	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
TDD12	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
Al1	Albion	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
AL4	Albion	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
BM11	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
BM5	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
BM7	Belle Mare - Poste De Flacq	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
BO5	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
BT2	Baie Du Tombeau - Port Louis	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG10	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG12	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG13	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG16	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG5	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GG6	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP001	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP002	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP004	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP007	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP010	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low

2B. CORAL REEFS (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
GP011	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP012	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP013	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP014	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP027	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP028	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP029	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP030	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP031	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP032	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP033	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP034	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP035	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP036	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP039	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP040	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP041	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP042	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP043	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP044	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP045	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP046	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP047	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP054	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
GP055	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM10	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM12	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM13	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM3	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM4	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM8	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
LM9	Riviere Noire - Le Morne	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
PE008	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
PE027	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
PE037	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
PL4	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
PS1	Pointe Aux Sables	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
RB8	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
RB9	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
SF2	Riviere Des Galets - Souillac	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
TDD10	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
TDD16	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
TDD18	GRSE - Trou D'eau Douce	>500	UL	2	3	6	Low
AL2	Albion	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
BC3	Le Morne - Baie Du Cap	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
BO6	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
BO7	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
BO8	Baie Du Cap - Belle Ombre	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GG15	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GG4	Grand Gaube - Anse La Raie	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GG9	Poudre D'or - Grand Gaube	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GP019	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GP020	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
GP056	Grand Port - GRSE	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
PE033	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
PE034	Pointe D'Esny - Grand Port	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low
PL5	Poste De Flacq - Poste Lafayette	>500	UL	3	3	3	Low

2C. ISLETS

Name	District	ZoneType	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
(AB 2)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(AB 3)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(AB 4)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(AB 5)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Anse du Bain 1)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Anse du Bain 2)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Anse du Bain Large)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 13)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 14)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 15)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 17)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 18)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(BH 2)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(GR Islet 1)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(GR Islet 2)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(GR Islet 3)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(GRNB 1)	BR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(GRNB 2)	BR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Ile d Ambre Estate Large)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Ile d Ambre Estate Small)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Poste de Flacq 1)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Poste de Flacq 2	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Poudre d Or N)	RDR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Pt de Roche Noire 1)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Pt de Roche Noire 2)	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Bamabaras Islet	FLCQ	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Bras de Mer des Fregates	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ile de la Batterie	FLCQ	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Aigrettes	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Brocus-Lafond	GP	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot des Deux Cocos	GP	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Fourmi	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Goyaves de Chine	FLCQ	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Grosse Bitte	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Levrettes	FLCQ	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Ilot Vacoas	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Lerique Island	FLCQ	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Mouchoir Rouge	GP	LSL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Rempart River Island	BR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Tamarin River Island	BR	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
(Ambre-Bernache Pass Island)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bassin Trou Polite W)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bassin Trou Polite)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Beau Port entrance 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Beau Port entrance 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Beau Port)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 10)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 11)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 12)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 16)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 3)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 4)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 5)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 6)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low

2C. ISLETS (CONT)

Name	District	ZoneType	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
(BH 7)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 8)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BH 9)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BR 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BR 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BR 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bras de Mer 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bras de Mer 1b)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bras de Mer 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Bras de Mer 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(BTP 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Camisard 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Camisard 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Camisard 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Camisard 4)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Camp Pecheurs)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Chats 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Chats 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Chats 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Chats 4)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Chats 5)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Choisy Cemetary coast)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Choisy Long Island)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GB 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GB 2)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GB 3)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GB 4)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GB 5)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 10)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 11)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 12)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 2)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 3)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 4)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 5)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 6)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 7)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 8)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(GQR 9)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Hermitage 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Hermitage 2)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Hermitage 3)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Ile Camisard)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Ile d Ambre 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Ilot du Mort 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Poudre d Or S)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pt Le Saline 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pt Le Saline 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pt Le Saline 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pt Maurice North)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pte Camisard)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pte d Esny 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pte d Esny coast 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pte d Esny coast 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low

2C. ISLETS (CONT)

Name	District	ZoneType	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
(Pte Lascars Large)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Pte Lascars Small)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(SIR 1)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(SIR 2)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(SIR 3)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(SIR 4)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(SIR 5)	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Trou Vire 1)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Trou Vire 2)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
(Trou Vire 3)	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Flat Island (Ile Plate)	RDR	ONR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Gabriel Island (Ilot Gabriel)	RDR	ONR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Gunner's Quoin (Coin de Mire)	RDR	CNR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Ile aux Aigrettes	GP	CNR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Ile aux Benitiers	BR	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Cerfs-Lubines	FLCQ	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Chats	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Fouquets	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Fous	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Oiseaux	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile aux Singes	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile d Ambre	RDR	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
Ile de la Passe	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile de L'est-Mangenie	FLCQ	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile des Roches	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile Forency	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ile Marianne	GP	CNR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Ile Trou Vire	FLCQ	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Bernache	RDR	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
Ilot Calmi	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Chat	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot du Mort	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Flamants	FLCQ	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Forneau	BR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Lievres	FLCQ	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Malais	BR	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Malno	FLCQ	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Maunick	RDR	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Sancho	SAV	LSL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Ilot Vacoas	GP	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Matapan Island	RDR	PB	>500	2	3	6	Low
Pigeon (House) Rock	RDR	NP	>500	1	1	7	Low
Rocher des Oiseaux	GP	NP	>500	1	1	7	Low
Round Island (Ile Ronde)	RDR	CNR	>500	1	1	7	Low
Serpent Island (Ile aux Serpents)	RDR	CNR	>500	1	1	7	Low

2D. MANGROVES

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
AJ1	Anse Jonche	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
BV1	Vieux Grand Port	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
BV2	Vieux Grand Port	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CN1	Grande Case Noyale	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CN2	Grande Case Noyale	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CN3	Grande Case Noyale	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CY10	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CY12	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CY13	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
CY18	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
FY1	Anse Colas - Ferney	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
FY2	Ferney - Pont Moulineaux	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
FY5	Ferney - Pont Moulineaux	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GP1	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GP8	Anse Fauverelle	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN1	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN2	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN3	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN3	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN8	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
GRN9	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
LB13	Le Bouchon	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
LB7	Le Bouchon	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
LB9	Le Bouchon	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PD1	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PD13	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PD2	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PDF6	Poste De Flacq	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PDR24	Poudre D'or	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PDR26	Poudre D'or	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
PDR4	Poudre D'or	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
SA11	Anse Bonserjent	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
SA2	Melville - Bassin Bernard	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
SM	St Martin - South	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
Bb1	Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BB2	Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BB3	Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BD4	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV1	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV1	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV2	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV2	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV3	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV3	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
BV4	Vieux Grand Port	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
CY13	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
CY18	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
CY3	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
CY4	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
CY7	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
FY1	Anse Colas - Ferney	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
FY2	Ferney - Pont Moulineaux	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
FY5	Ferney - Pont Moulineaux	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GP1	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GP8	Anse Fauverelle	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GRN1	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GRN2	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GRN3	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GRN8	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
GRN9	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
MB1	Mahebourg - Barachois Rochecouste	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PD13	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PD14	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PD6	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDF1	Poste De Flacq - Bras de Mer	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDF3	Poste De Flacq - Bras de Mer	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDF5	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDF7	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR1	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR10	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR13	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR14	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR15	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR16	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR17	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR18	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR2	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR21	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR23	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR25	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR27	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR28	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR29	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR3	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR30	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR31	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR33	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR34	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR37	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR38	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR39	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR5	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR66	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
PDR9	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
QS1	Quatre Soeurs	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
RN1	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
RN2	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
RN3	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
RN4	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
RoN8	Haute Rive - Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
TDD2	Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	1	4	16	High
AJ2	Anse Jonche	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BA1	Bois Des Amourettes	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BA2	Bois Des Amourettes	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BA3	Bois Des Amourettes	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BB5	Blue Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
bb6	Blue Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BD1	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BD6	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CN4	Grande Case Noyale	<500	USL	2	5	14	High

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
CY11	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY11	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY15	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY15	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY16	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY5	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
CY6	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GNR6	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GP2	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GP3	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GP4	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GRN4	Petite Riviere Noire Bay - Ilot Fortier	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GRN5	Petite Riviere Noire Bay - Ilot Fortier	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GRN7	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
GRSE3	Grand River South East	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
LB5	Le Bouchon	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
LB6	Le Bouchon	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
LM3	Le Morne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PCN1	Petite Case Noyale	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PCN2	Petite Case Noyale	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD10	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD11	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD3	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD4	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD8	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
PD9	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SA3	Melville - Bassin Bernard	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SA4	Melville - Bassin Bernard	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SA5	Melville - Bassin Bernard	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SA8	Anse Bonserjent	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SA9	Anse Bonserjent	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
BB5	Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
bb6	Blue Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
BD1	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
BD2	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
BD3	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
BD5	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
BD6	Bras D'eau - Choisy	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
CY5	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
CY6	Pointe Des Lascars	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GP3	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GP4	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRN4	Petite Riviere Noire Bay - Ilot Fortier	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRN5	Petite Riviere Noire Bay - Ilot Fortier	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRN7	Petite Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRSE1	Grand River South East	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRSE2	Grand River South East	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
GRSE3	Grand River South East	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
LB1	Le Bouchon	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
LB2	Le Bouchon	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
LB3	Le Bouchon	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
LB4	Le Bouchon	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
MB2	Mahebourg - Barachois Rochecouste	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
MB3	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
MB4	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
MB5	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
MB6	Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PD12	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
PD15	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PD16	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PD17	La Chaux - Mahebourg	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PD7	Pointe D'esny - Pointe Jerome	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF10	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF11	Poste De Flacq - Bras de Mer	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF12	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF13	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF2	Poste De Flacq - Bras de Mer	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF4	Poste De Flacq - Trou Capon	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF8	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDF9	Poste De Flacq	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR19	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR20	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR22	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR32	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR35	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR36	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR41	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
PDR6	Poudre D'or	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
RN6	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
RN7	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
RN8	Grande Riviere Noire Bay	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
TDD1	Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
TDD3	Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
TDD4	Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
TDD5	Trou D'eau Douce	<500	Conservation	2	4	13	High
IDA1	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA10	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA15	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA16	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA17	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA19	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA2	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA20	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA21	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA24	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA25	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA26	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA27	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA28	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA29	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA3	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA30	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA31	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA32	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA33	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA35	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA36	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA39	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA4	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA40	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA41	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA42	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA43	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA44	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA45	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA46	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
IDA47	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA5	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA6	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA7	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA8	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
IDA9	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
LB10	Le Bouchon	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
LB11	Le Bouchon	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
LB12	Le Bouchon	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
LM1	Le Morne	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
LM2	Le Morne	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
MC1	Macconde	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
PDD1	Pointe Du Diable - Anse Bambou	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
PDD2	Pointe Du Diable - Anse Bambou	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
PDD3	Pointe Du Diable - Anse Bambou	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
PDR47	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
SA1	Melville - Bassin Bernard	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
ANA1	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA10	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA11	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA2	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA3	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA4	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ANA8	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
CY9	Pointe Des Lascars	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
FY1	Anse Colas - Ferney	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
GP7	Anse Colas - Ferney	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC1	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC10	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC11	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC12	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC13	Ile Trou Vire	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC14	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC15	Ilot Margenie	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC4	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC6	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC7	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC8	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IAC9	Ile de L'est	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IDA48	Ile D'Ambre	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
IDA49	Ile D'Ambre	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR12	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR13	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR14	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR38	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR43	Poudre D'or - Bassin Goemons	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR45	Poudre D'or - Bassin Goemons	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR58	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR59	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR60	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR62	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR63	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR64	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR65	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PDR7	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PL2	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
PL3	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
RoN1	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
RoN2	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
RoN3	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
RoN4	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
RoN5	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
RoN7	Haute Rive - Pointe Des Lascars	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SA15	St Antoine - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
SA16	St Antoine - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
ALR1	Anse La Raie	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
ALR2	Anse La Raie	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
BB4	Blue Bay	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA11	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA12	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA13	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA14	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA18	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA22	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA23	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA34	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA37	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
IDA38	Ile D'Ambre	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
MC2	Macconde	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
MC3	Macconde	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
PDD4	Pointe Du Diable - Anse Bambou	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SA18	Anse Bonserjent	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
ANA12	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
ANA13	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
ANA5	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
ANA6	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
ANA7	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
ANA9	Beau Champ	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
CY8	Pointe Des Lascars	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
GP5	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
GP6	Anse Fauverelle - Trou Beloute	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
IAC2	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
IAC3	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
IAC5	Ile Aux Cerfs	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDF4	Poste De Flacq - Trou Capon	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR11	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR40	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR42	Poudre D'or - Bassin Hunbert	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR44	Poudre D'or - Bassin Goemons	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR46	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR48	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR49	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR50	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR51	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR52	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR53	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR54	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR55	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR56	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR57	Poudre D'or - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR61	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR67	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PDR8	Poudre D'or	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL1	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL10	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL4	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low

2D. MANGROVES (CONT)

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
PL5	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL6	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL7	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL8	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
PL9	Choisy - Poste LaFayette	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
RoN6	Haute Rive - Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
SA14	St Antoine - Bassin Trou Polite	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low
SA17	St Antoine - Grand Barachois	>500	Conservation	2	1	4	Low

2E. TIDAL MUDFLATS

ID	Location	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
39	Ruisseau Terre Rouge	<500	RAMSAR	1	4	16	High
0	Tamarin	<500	UPL	2	5	14	High
5	Petite Riviere Noire	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
6	Case Noyale - Le Morne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
7	Le Morne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
8	Le Morne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
11	Le Morne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
13	Bel Ombre	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
14	Bel Ombre	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
25	Deux Frere	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
26	Grand Sable	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
36	Anse La Raie	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
37	Balaclava	<500	UPL	2	5	14	High
38	Le Goulet	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
1	La Preuneuse	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
3	Ilot Fortiers	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
4	Riviere Noire	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
15	Mahebourg	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
16	Pointe D'Esny	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
17	Pointe D'Esny	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
18	Mahebourg	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
19	Mahebourg	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
20	Mahebourg	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
21	Riviere des Creole	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
22	Ferney	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
23	Anse Jonche	<500	USL	2	4	13	High
27	GRSE	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
28	GRSE	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
29	Beau Champ	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
30	Poudre D'Or	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
31	Poudre D'Or	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
32	Poudre D'Or	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
33	Poudre D'Or	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
34	Poudre D'Or	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
40	GRNW	<500	FishReserve	2	4	13	High
9	Le Morne	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
10	Le Morne	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
12	Macconder	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
24	Pointe Du Diable	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
2	Les Saline	>500	FishReserve	2	2	5	Low
35	Poudre D'Or	>500	FishReserve	2	2	5	Low

2F. SAND BEACH AND DUNE FORMATIONS

ID	Unit_Name	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SB53	Le Morne Flat Big Sand Bar	<500	USL	1	5	17	Highest
SB67	Gabriel Island	day use	Conservation	1	4	16	High
SB19	Roche Noires Von Moltke	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB2	Anse La Raie	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB20	Roche Noires	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB21	Le Goulet Tombeau Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB22	Pointe de Roche Noires	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB24	Poste Lafayette	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB31	Belle Mare Palmar	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB32	Pointe aux Sables	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB33	Albion West	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB35	Flic en Flac Wolmar Coast	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB39	Tamarin South	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB41	Les Salines	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB42	Old Grand Port	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB43	Treize Cantons	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB46	Pointe d'Esny Blue Bay	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB47	Le Morne Peninsula	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB48	Le Chaland La Cambuse	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB5	Mon Choisy	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB59	Bel Ombre	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB6	Grand Gaube Belle Vue Cugnet	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB60	Riviere des Galets	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB61	St Felix	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB63	Beau Champ	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB64	Surinam	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB7	Grand Baie West	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB8	Pointe Oscorne	<500	USL	2	5	14	High
SB45	Ile aux Benitiers	<500	USL	2	4	13	High
SB65	Flat Island	day use	Conservation	2	4	13	High
SB66	Flat Gabriel lagoon	day use	Conservation	2	4	13	High
SB25	La Cocoterie Terre Rouge	0	BUA	3	6	12	Medium
SB26	Fort George Pt Louis	0	BUA	3	6	12	Medium
SB0	Cap Malheureux	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB1	Pereybere	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB10	Islet Matapan	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB11	Trou aux Biches North	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB12	Trou aux Biches Central	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB13	Pointe aux Piments North	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB14	Pointe aux Piments South	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB15	Grand Pointe aux Piments	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB16	Balaclava North	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB17	Balaclava South	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB23	Baie du Tombeau	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB34	Albion East	<500	USL	3	5	11	Medium
SB50	Le Morne Flat North	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
SB51	Le Morne Flat North 2	>500	USL	1	3	9	Low
SB27	Choisy North	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB3	Grand Gaube Cemetary	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB30	Choisy South cemetary	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB31	Belle Mare Palmar	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB35	Flic en Flac Wolmar Coast	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB35	Flic en Flac Wolmar Coast	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB37	Flic en Flac Wolmar South Dune	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB38	Tamarin North	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low

2F. SAND BEACH AND DUNE FORMATIONS (CONT)

ID	Unit_Name	Proximity	Designation	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
SB39	Tamarin South	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB39	Tamarin South	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB4	The Vale	<500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB41	Les Salines	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB41	Les Salines	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB47	Le Morne Peninsula	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB47	Le Morne Peninsula	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB49	La Cambuse Le Bouchon	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB49	La Cambuse Le Bouchon	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB5	Mon Choisy	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB5	Mon Choisy	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB54	La Prairie L'Embrazure	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB54	La Prairie L'Embrazure	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB55	La Prairie Montagne Canon	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB56	La Prairie	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB57	Le Souffleur	>500	UPL	2	3	6	Low
SB57	Le Souffleur	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB58	Baie du Cap	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB61	St Felix	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB63	Beau Champ	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB9	Melville	>500	USL	2	3	6	Low
SB29	Fort William Pt Louis	>500	UPL	3	3	3	Low

2G. COASTAL FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
7	Grand Mare Longue SW	UPL, USL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
8	Grand Mare Longue W	USL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
9	Super U	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
18	Pereybere	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
22	Mare Phedre	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
28	Date Palm	UPL, USL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
34	Beach Strand	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
35	Pointe des Lascars N	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
36	Poste Lafayette (nr Mare Sarcelle)	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
39	Pointe Radeau 2	USL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
46	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
49	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
67	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
70	Legend GC Hole 14a	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
76	Les Salines1	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
77	Les Salines2	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
78	Public Beach	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
81	Bassin Paquet 1	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
103	Links GC 10	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
106	Pointe Oscorn	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
107	Pointe Oscorn 2	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
113	Bras de Mer	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
114	Hotel Preskil South	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
117	Pointe d'Esny 2	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
120	Hotel Preskil South small	AGRLND	<500	1	5	17	Highest
126	Bras de Mer East Small	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
146	Mare Sarcelle South	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
147	Mare Tatos	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
179	Poste La Fayette 6	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
180	Poste La Fayette 5	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
181	Poste La Fayette 4	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
182	Poste La Fayette 3	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
213	Bassin Requins	UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
214	Bassin Oozeerally	PAS GEOM	<500	1	5	17	Highest
155	Mare du Verger	AGRLND	<500	1	4	16	High
159	Mare du Puit	AGRLND	<500	1	4	16	High
231	Mare Anguilles North	AGRLND	<500	1	4	16	High
5	Mare Soyfoo S	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
6	Mare Soyfoo N	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
10	Grand Mare Longue SE	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
11	Grand Mare Longue Central	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
12	Grand Mare Longue N	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
13	Pereybere	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
14	Pereybere	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
17	Pereybere	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
20	Pereybere	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
23	Cap Malheureaux	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
24	Mare Campave	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
30	Filao	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
31	Barachois	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
33	Cap Malheureaux	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
37	Poste Lafayette2 (nr Mare Sarcelle)	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
38	Forest Service station	USL	>500	2	5	14	High
40	Choisy Barachois	UNK	>500	2	5	14	High
41	Pte de Roche Noire	UPL, USL	<500	2	5	14	High

2G. COASTAL FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
43	St. Maurice Church wetland	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
53	Legend GC Hole 11a	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
56	Legend GC Hole 8a	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
58	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
60	Legend GC Hole 7	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
72	Legend GC Hole 14c	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
80	Albion 1	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
82	Bassin Paquet 2	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
102	Hotel Belle Mare	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
105	St. Martin	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
108	E of Mare Trois Ilots 2	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
109	E of Mare du Puit 2	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
112	Mare Samson (Petit Verger)	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
115	Hotel Preskil North	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
116	Pointe d'Esny 1	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
118	Pointe d'Esny 3	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
119	Pointe d'Esny 4	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
125	Bras de Mer East Large	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
130	Village hotel GC2	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
134	Hotel 6	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
137	Hotel 2	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
140	Hotel 5	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
142	Hotel 7	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
153	Breeding Station 1	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
158	Mare aux Trois Ilots	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
164	BE Main	UPL	<500	2	5	14	High
206	Breeding Station 1	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
207	Breeding Station 3	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
208	Breeding Station 5	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
211	Cremation Ground Large	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
212	Cremation Ground Small	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
215	Breeding Station 4	PAS GEOM	<500	2	5	14	High
148	Mare Casse Ghoon	AGRLND	<500	2	4	13	High
156	Mare Blanche	AGRLND	<500	2	4	13	High
178	Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary	NR	<500	2	4	13	High
229	Mare Chevrette East	AGRLND	<500	2	4	13	High
230	Mare Chevrette West	AGRLND	<500	2	4	13	High
232	Mare Anguilles South	AGRLND	<500	2	4	13	High
1	Palais de Congres	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
2	Mare Michaux N	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
3	Mare Michaux S	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
4	Mare Michaux C	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
15	Pereybere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
16	Pereybere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
19	Pereybere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
25	Cap Malheureaux	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
26	Cap Malheureaux	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
27	Cap Malheureaux	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
29	Bassin Humbert	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
32	Cap Malheureaux	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
44	Legend GC Hole 1	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
45	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
47	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
48	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
50	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium

2G. COASTAL FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
51	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
52	Mare de la Montagne Gourmand - Legend GC	UPL, USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
54	Legend GC Hole 11b	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
55	Legend GC Hole 11c	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
57	Legend GC Hole 8b	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
59	Legend GC Hole 8	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
61	Mare Rond	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
62	Legend GC Hole 9	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
63	Legend GC Hole 10	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
64	Mare Joeffret - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
65	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
66	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
68	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
69	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
71	Legend GC Hole 14b	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
73	Legend GC Hole 14	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
74	Legend GC Hole 15	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
75	Mare Rond - Legend GC	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
79	Albion	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
104	Village hotel GC4	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
110	Pereybere	AGRLND	<500	3	5	11	Medium
111	Pereybere	AGRLND	<500	3	5	11	Medium
124	Roches Noires 1	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
129	Village hotel GC1	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
131	Village hotel GC3	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
132	Village hotel GC5	PAS GEOM	<500	3	5	11	Medium
133	Pointe Quatre Cocos	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
135	Cemetary1	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
136	Cemetary2	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
139	Hotel 4	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
143	Hotel 7a	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
145	Salt Pan	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
161	La Chaumiere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
162	PER2 Pereybere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
219	Belle Mare Field South	PAS GEOM	<500	3	5	11	Medium
220	Belle Mare Field Central	PAS GEOM	<500	3	5	11	Medium
221	Belle Mare Field North	PAS GEOM	<500	3	5	11	Medium
233	South Riviere Citronier	USL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
234	M.Caille Bain Boeuf	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
235	Pointe aux Sables 1-2	UNK	<500	3	5	11	Medium
236	Pointe aux Sables 3	UNK	<500	3	5	11	Medium
237	Pereybere Privee	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
21	Pereybere	AGRLND	<500	3	4	10	Medium
174	Ferney	AGRLND	<500	3	4	10	Medium
89	Links GC 1	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
95	Links GC 7	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
97	Links GC 9	UPL	<500	1	3	9	Low
122	La Prairie	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
123	La Prairie	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
128	Souffleur	USL	>500	1	3	9	Low
151	Across Public Beach Palmar	PAS GEOM	>500	1	3	9	Low
168	Mare Sarcelle North	USL	>500	1	3	9	Low
183	Prince Maurice Hotel Rd	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
228	Trou Bleu	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
99	Mare aux Songes (Mare Dodo)	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2G. COASTAL FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
100	Mare aux Songes 2	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
101	Mare aux Songes 3	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
152	Mare Planche	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
184	Bras d Eau Nature Trail	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
185	Bras d Eau Mare Mahogany	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
186	Bras d Eau Mare Coq de Bois	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
210	Flat Island	NR	>500	1	1	7	Low
85	Bel Ombre 2	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
86	Riviere Francoise	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
87	Fort William	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
92	Links GC 4	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
121	La Prairie	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
127	Souffleur	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
138	Hotel 3	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
141	Hotel 6a	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
144	Hotel 8	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
160	Vingt Pieds Rd	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
165	Baudot Estate Pump pond	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
172	Mare aux Lubines	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
42	Choisy Large	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
154	E of Mare Tatos	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
187	Mare Chevrette	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
218	Schoenfeld	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
223	Ile d Ambre West Central	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
83	Point d'Esny - Beau Vallon	UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
84	Bel Ombre 1	USL	>500	3	3	3	Low
90	Links GC 2	UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
91	Links GC 3	UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
93	Links GC 5	UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
94	Links GC 6	UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
96	Links GC 8	UPL	<500	3	3	3	Low
157	Mare Blanche small spur	AGRLND	>500	3	2	2	Low
177	Point d'Esny - Beau Vallon	AGRLND	>500	3	2	2	Low
222	Ile d Ambre West	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
224	English Hole Ile d Ambre	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
225	Ile d Ambre East Central	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
226	Ile d Ambre East Large	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
227	Ile d Ambre East Small	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
515	L'Escalier	B	70		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
407	Union Vale No.3A	B	36.58	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
956	Union Vale No.3B	B	36.88	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
395	Trois Boutiques	B	41.5		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
1	Union Vale No.8	B	36.58	M	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
379	New Grove No.1A	B	49.68		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
736	Mont Fertile	B	67	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
231	Rose Belle	B	30.48		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
174	La Flora No.3A	B	30.48		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
230	Rose Belle	B	0	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
229	Nouvelle France	B	92	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
55	Nouvelle France	B	104	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
169	La Marie	B	96	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
56A	Curepipe	B	44.2	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
56	Hollyrood No.1	B	26.52	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
441	Hollyrood No.4	B	41.15	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
173	Hollyrood No.5	B	79.25	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
386	Hollyrood No.2	B	38.4	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
387	Hollyrood No.3	B	35.36	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
199	Hollyrood	B	87	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
310	Floreal	B	70.1		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
167	St Paul	B	39.62	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
458	St Paul No.2	B	38.1	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
652	St Paul No.4A	B	48.77		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
54	Clairfond BH1	B	48.77	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
763	Clairfonds BH2	B	45.72	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
154	Phoenix	B	54	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
954	Bassin	B	54.86		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
57	Beaux Songes No.2	B	44.5		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
357A	Candos (Solferino)	B	36.58	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
357	Candos (Solferino)	B	39.62	IL	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
356	Candos (Solferino)	B	42.67	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
53	Candos(Solferino)	B	39.62		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
796	Valentina	B	60	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
821	Pierrefonds No.2 (Palma)	B	32	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
428	Valentina (Soniawear)	B	60	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
431	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	B	45.72		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
872	Pont Fer, Phoenix	B	42.67	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
832	Pont Fer, Phoenix	B	45.72	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
833	La Louise	B	88.39		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
460	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	B	45.72	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
158	St Jean	B	46.33		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
197A	Quatre Bornes	B	63	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
197	Quatre Bornes	B	85		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
667	Corps de Garde	B	76.2		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
651	St Martin - Q. Militaire	B	27.43		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
663	St Martin - Q.Militaire	B	23.16		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
188A	Trou D'Eau Douce	B	39	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
638B	Verdun	B	85	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
190	St Martin	B	60	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
638A	Beau Bassin	B	48		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
457	Beau Bassin - Prison	B	56	A	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
725	Beau Bassin	B	52.12	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
196	Beau Bassin	B	90		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
961	Coromandel	B	135	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
631	Petite Riviere	B	47.55		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
468A	Coromandel	B	70	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
468	Petite Riviere	B	80	A	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
192	Coromandel	B	23.77		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
192A	Coromandel	B	100	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
960	Coromandel	B	68	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
217C	Pailles	B	65	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
870	Coromandel	B	54.3	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
211	Coromandel	B	60	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
F7	Argy 2A	B	35.97		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
488A	La Tour Koenig	B	36	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
36	Belle Rive	B	50	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
417	Pointe aux Sables	B	30	A	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
873	La Tour Koenig	B	44	M	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
490	Pte aux Sables	B	68		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
233	Port Louis - (Market)	B	16.76		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
236	Caudan Quay	B	14	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
236A	Lataniers No.2A	B	49.38		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
826	Le Hochet - Richfield	B	28		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
35	Le Hochet	B	25	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
764	Riche Terre	B	40	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
855	Richeterre	B	40	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
F5	Terre Rouge	B	43	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
326C	La Clemence	B	60	D	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
734	Poudre D'or	B	59		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
326A	The Vale	B	60.96		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
326B	Goodlands	B	48	I	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
326	Choisy	B	25		BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
586	Tyack	B	45.72	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
28	Savannah No.1	B	33.53	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
333	Sauveterre	B	33.53		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
435	Les Mares Mon Tresor	B	32	A	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
359A	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	B	37.19		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
359B	Union Vale No.4	B	39.62	A	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
359	La Marie	B	36.58		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
727	Plaine Noël	B	123		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
464	Floreal	B	75	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
433A	Floreal Knitwear - Floreal	B	48.77	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
433	Allee Brillant	B	36.58		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
717	St. Paul	B	45.72		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
403	St. Paul	B	45.72		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
439	Vacoas-Gymkhana	B	44	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
633	Phoenix - Coca Cola	B	53	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
323	Cascavelle	B	104	A	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
712b	Beaux Songes No.2	B	44.5		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
718	Beaux Songes No.3	B	54.86		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
432	Valentina	B	60	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
80	Palma no3 Beaux Songes	B	85	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
120	Geoffroy - Bambous	B	60	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
536C	Mts Breweries (Phoenix)	B	0		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B22	Phoenix	B	30.48	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B24	Phoenix	B	53	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
290	Trianon No.2A	B	51.82	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
780	Trianon No.2A	B	0	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B26	Bambous Vaudagne	B	70	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
489	Anna No.1	B	0		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B23	Trianon	B	54	A	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
634	Phoenix	B	58.5	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
286	St Jean	B	36.58	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
390	St Jean	B	36.58	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
390A	Beau Rivage No.3	B	30.48		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B25	Belle Rose	B	48.77	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
F3	Belle Rose	B	48.77	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
F3A	St Martin - Q. Militaire	B	27.43		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
536A	Belle Rose - Pepsi Cola	B	62	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
698	Ebene	B	66		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
273	Verdun	B	70	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
911	Verdun	B	0	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
677	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
B27	Morcellement St. Andre	B	30.48	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
392	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
392A	Beau Bois	B	125	D	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
579	Monte Bello	B	39.62		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
22	Mt Jacquot	B	61		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
79	Mt Jacquot	B	62		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
72	Vallée des Pretres	B	72	M	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
845	Tuna Fishing (Port - Louis)	B	15.24	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
733	Tuna Fishing (Port - Louis)	B	25	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
313	Riche Terre	B	47	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
393	Riche Terre	B	33		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
852	Riche Terre	B	44	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
F6	Mon Loisir - P. des Roches	B	77		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
F6A	Bois Marchand	B	45	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
46	Sinotex-Arsenal	B	51	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
284	Solitude	B	74.68		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
312	Fond du Sac	B	23.16		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
282	Fond Du Sac	B	50.29		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
672	Trou aux Biches	B	7.5	I	UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
388	Choisy	B	25		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
420	La Salette	B	37		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
216	Choisy	B	25		UPRVLND	500	1	5	17	Highest
248	Dubreuil	B	109	M	USL	500	1	5	17	Highest
924	Riche Terre	B	39.62	D	USL	500	1	5	17	Highest
41	Bel Air -St Felix	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
916	La Barraque	B	100	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
915	Savannah No.2	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
44A	Rivière des Anguilles	B	103		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
44B	La Barraque	B	53.34		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
44	Les Marres	B	16.76	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
396	Mon Desert-Les Marres	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
343	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	B	24.38		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
659	Trois Boutiques	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
694	Cafe-Trois Boutiques	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
578C	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	B	39.62		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
934	Fantaisie (M.D-M.T)	B	0		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
412	Union Vale	B	38.1		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
351	Coteau Raffin	B	56	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
316A	La Rosa-Mare Tabac	B	143	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
316B	Plaine Magnien No.2	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
316	Plaine Magnien No.I	B	45.72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
494B	Chamarel	B	87		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
465	Mare D'albert	B	124		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
538	Riv. du Poste -Savannah	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
494C	Bois Cheri	B	136		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
311	Beau Vallon	B	32	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
839	Beau Vallon	B	40	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
724	La Flora No. 2A	B	41.15		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
494A	Rose Belle	B	85		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
27A	Nouvelle France No.1	B	35.05		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
43	Riche en Eau	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
683	Riche en Eau	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
928	Nouvelle France	B	76	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
250	Nouvelle France	B	81	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
740	Union Park	B	54.51		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
261	Nouvelle France	B	87	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
31	Cluny	B	45	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
815	Anse Colas	B	42.8		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
361	La Marie	B	53.8	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
650	La Foret	B	60.96	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
49	Tamarin	B	33.53		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
187A	La Marie	B	52	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
187	Henrietta	B	41.86		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
416	Hollyrood	B	102	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
372	Dubreuil	B	109	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
371	La Caverne	B	51	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
33	Clavet(Deep River)	B	0	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
88	Olivia	B	91		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
871	Clavet (Deep River)	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
160A	Clavet(Deep River)	B	55.17		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
160	Mesnil	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
824	Bassin	B	60.05	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
89	Solferino	B	85.34	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
418	Solferino	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
291	Camp Fouquereaux	B	122	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
798	Bassin	B	57	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
294	Bassin	B	54.04	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
818	Palma no 2 Bassin	B	143	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
599	Solferino	B	42.06		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
149	Bassin	B	56.39	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
149A	Solferino	B	0		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
32	Palma no2 Pierrefonds	B	104	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
697	Bassin	B	56.39	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
219	Candos (Socota)	B	0	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
948	Beaux Songes	B	94	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
611	Pierrefonds 2600	B	45.72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
707	Camp Fouquereaux	B	42		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
927	Pont Fer Phoenix	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
221	Pont Fer Phoenix	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
F13	Pierrefonds 2100	B	45.72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
942	Candos (Socota)	B	35.66	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
591	Melrose	B	96	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
409	Phoenix	B	60	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
783	Phoenix	B	59		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
859	Pierrefonds	B	0		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
1	Highlands-Phoenix	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
860	Highlands-Phoenix	B	38.1	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
695	Highlands	B	50	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
885	Pierrefonds No.l	B	39.62		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
772	Cinq Arpent	B	57	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
452	Valentina	B	57	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
789	Candos No.2	B	45.72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
11A	Oxenham	B	49	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
11	Madame Ernest	B	16.46		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
713	Candos No.1	B	42.67		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
481	St. Jean	B	45	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
480	St Jean	B	45.72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
963	Bambous	B	37.19		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
621	Vuillemain-Q.Militaire	B	99	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
262	Vuillemain-Q.Militaire	B	111	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
874	Bel Air	B	33.53	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
74	Bel Air	B	38.71	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
365	Bel Air Riviere Seche	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
673	Trianon	B	50		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
471	Trianon	B	64	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
760	Caroline	B	55	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
814	Alma	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
629	Alma	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
894	Bel Etang	B	64	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
849	Bel Etang	B	265		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
777	Riviere des Anguilles	B	85	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
660	St. Julien	B	75	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
720	Moka-Mont Desert Alma	B	172	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
714	Camp Ithier	B	132	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
500	L'Avenir	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
201	Chebel	B	45.72	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
106	Beau Bois	B	124	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
194	Petite Riviere-Le Bosquet	B	45.72	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
867	Bramstan	B	123		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
124	La Rosiere	B	114	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
6	Malenga	B	87	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
121	Kahine	B	65	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
121A	Flacq	B	36	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
121B	Tour Koenig	B	30	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
121C	Pte aux Sables	B	42	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
309	Pte aux Sable	B	52	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
768A	Bassin Requin	B	15	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
908	Lazareth	B	42		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
301	Petite Retraite	B	80		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
300A	Boulingrin, Mont. Longue	B	49	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
300	Brisée Verdière	B	145	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
114	Boulingrin, Mont. Longue	B	49	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
610	Valton	B	91		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
117A	Petite Retraite	B	123		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
117B	Congomah	B	66		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
117	Laventure	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
118	Notre Dame	B	62	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
768	Riche Terre	B	25	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
123(2)	Riche Terre	B	33	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
123C	Khoyratty	B	60	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
125	Mount	B	30.48		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
126	Bois Marchand	B	50	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
123(1)	Calebasses	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
123	Callebasses -Vallombreuse	B	97	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
123A	Maison Blanche - Pamp	B	123		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
144	L'Amitie	B	49		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
537	Arsenal	B	53	O	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
537	Calebasses	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
563A	Pamplemousses garden	B	0		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
1	Mon loisir	B	65	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
82	La Clemence	B	46.02		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
82A	Arsenal	B	33	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
303A	Moulin a Poudre	B	57.91	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
303	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
12	Ile D'ambre	B	36	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
12D	Ile D'Ambre	B	42	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
12A	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
12B	Morcellement St Andre	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
12C	Morcellement St. Andre	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
76	Ile D'ambre	B	46	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
139	Morcellement St. Andre	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
495	Morcellement St. Andre	B	0	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
138	Ile D'ambre	B	46	I	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
147	Poudre d'Or	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
862	Poudre d'Or	B	61.87	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
770	Esperance Trebuchet	B	30.5	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
394	Esperance Trebuchet	B	30.5	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
141	Cottage	B	80	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
728	Solitude	B	112	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
83	Belle Vue Mauricia	B	68.58	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
86	Belle Vue Mauricia	B	68.58	O	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
137	Forbach	B	51.82		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
254	Plaine des Papayes	B	68.88	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
127	Plaine des Papayes	B	37.8		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
128	Cottage	B	40.54		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
136	Pte aux Piments	B	40		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
296A	Pte aux Piments	B	80		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
296B	Pte. aux Piments	B	36.58		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
296	Plaine Des Papayes	B	86	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
737	Fond du Sac No.2	B	60.96		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
252	Fond du Sac	B	24.38		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
251	Fond du Sac	B	64.01		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
368	Beau Plateau	B	124	D	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
937	Goodlands	B	60	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
108	Goodlands	B	76.4		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
901	The Vale-Fond du Sac	B	172	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
649	Vale	B	81.38		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
450	Goodlands	B	112	M	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
1	Goodlands	B	63		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
179	Choisy	B	72		AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
449	La Salette	B	37	A	AGRLND	500	1	4	16	High
4	Forest Side	B	0	I	SFL	500	1	4	16	High
744a	Forest Side	B	100	I	SFL	500	1	4	16	High
744b	La Chaumière	B	72	I	SFL	500	1	4	16	High
F14	St. Martin	B	79	A	SFL	500	1	4	16	High
808	St Martin	B	36.58	D	SFL	500	1	4	16	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
132	St Martin	B	36.89	D	SFL	500	1	4	16	High
850	Trois Boutiques	C	18.29		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
131	Union Vale No.3	C	60.96	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
107	Union Vale No.8	C	60.96		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
107B	Rampe Le Moirt No.2	C	91.44		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
105	New Grove No.1	C	53.64		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
107A	Mont Fertile - Rose Belle	C	90		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
479	La Flora No.3	C	41.15		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
834	Deux Bras No.1	C	60.96		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
823	Rose Belle	C	97.54		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
962	Nouvelle France No.5	C	57.91		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
769	Hollyrood	C	46.02		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
367	Hollyrood	C	84.73	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
367B	Reunion	C	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
182	Reunion	C	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
124	Morcellement St. Andre	C	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
527	Floreal	C	106.68		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
378	Sebastopol	C	48.77		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
171A	St Paul No.2	C	91.44	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
171	Sebastopol No.3	C	29.41		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
889	Bonne Terre	C	55.17		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
398	Bonne Terre	D	52.12		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
227A	St. Paul No.4	C	67.06		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
227	Clairfonds	C	66.75	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
329	Clairfonds	C	59.44	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
71	St Paul No.1	C	153.31		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
102	St Paul	C	37		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
241	Beaux Songes No.2	C	54.56		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
F12	Candos (Solferino)	C	77.72	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
F12A	Candos (Solferino)	C	54.86	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
366	St. Paul No.5	C	60.96		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
799	Geoffroy No.7	C	64.92		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
593	Geoffroy No. 6	C	72.54		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
784	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	C	60.05		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
364	Pont Fer, Phoenix	C	54.86	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
302A	La Louise	C	167.64		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
302	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	C	37.8		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
152	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	C	44.5		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
299A	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	C	63.7	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
299	St Jean	C	45.72		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
307	Quatre Bornes	C	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
163	Corps de Garde	C	88.39		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
163A	Rose Hill	C	91.44		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
B18	Plaisance	C	91.44		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
373	Rose Hill No.1	C	125.14		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
892	Rose Hill No.2	C	121.92		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
658	Beau Bassin No.2	C	132.28		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
F9	Barkly - Beau Bassin	C	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
941	Beau Bassin	C	64.01		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
293	Petite Riviere Village	C	48.92	IL	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
150A	Petite Riviere Village	D	40.23	D	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
150	Argy 2	C	57.3		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
157A	Montagne Longue	C	33.53		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
157	Cite La Cure	C	9.14		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
930	Lataniers No.2	C	79.25		BUA	0	2	6	15	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
B1	St Croix	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
722B	Lataniers No.4	C	59.44		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
691	Notre Dame	C	71.93		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
162	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
161	Baie du Tombeau	D	0	A	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
339	Baie du Tombeau	D	0	A	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
774	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
177	Baie du Tombeau	D	10.67		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
613	Terre Rouge	D	7.5	I	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
193A	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
193B	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
193	Calebasses Road	C	71.63		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
946	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
244	Bon Espoir	C	76.2		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
279A	Plaine des Papayes No.2	C	73.76		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
279	Pte aux Piments	D	5.49	A	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
281	Belle Vue Pilot	C	103.63		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
762	Trou aux Biches, St.Gabriel	D	0	A	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
902	Trou Aux Biches	C	54.86		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
358	The Vale	D	21.95		BUA	0	2	6	15	High
358A	Sauveterre	C	33.53		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
402	Union Vale No.4	C	38.1		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
477A	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	D	11.28		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
477B	Chamarel	C	34.14		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
578D	New Grove No.2	C	115.82		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
81	Cluny No.13	C	91.44		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
578A	La Marie	C	55.17		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
578B	La Marie	D	31.39		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
617	Midlands	C	47		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
258	Allee Brillant	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
344	Mesnil	C	82.3		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
666	St. Paul	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
111	St. Paul No.3	C	58.52		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
159	St. Paul No.3A	C	52.73		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
573	Beaux Songes	C	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
573B	Mesnil (United Basalt)	D	0	I	UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
246	Palma	C	55.17		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
245	Flic en Flac No.3	C	48.16		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
278	Beaux Songes No.2	C	54.56		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
306A	Beaux Songes No.3	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
306B	Beaux Songes	C	157.28		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
306C	Beaux Songes No.5	C	60.35		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
306D	Beaux Songes No.4	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
305	Petit Paquet	C	42.67		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
825	Trianon No.2	C	66.14		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
90	Geoffroy Road, Bambous	C	67.06		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
209B	Anna No.1	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
209	Anna No.2	C	30.48		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
209A	St Martin - Q.Militaire	C	25		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
62	St Martin - Q.Militaire	C	10		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
288	St Martin - Q.Militaire	C	12		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
461	Trou d'Eau Douce No.3	C	54.86		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
761A	Mare Jacob	C	91.44		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
761B	Constance	C	45.72		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
735	Rose Hill No.2	C	121.92		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
363	Ebene No.2	C	74.98		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
363A	Ebene No.1	C	79.25		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
809	Pondar No.2	C	100.58		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
93	Morcellement St. Andre	C	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
576	Ste Marie Hussonia No.1	C	91.44		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
702	Camp Thorel	C	230.12		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
627	Monte Bello No.1	C	41.15		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
897	Monte Bello No.2	C	28.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
949	Beau Bois	C	56.39		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
269	La Laura Malenga No.1	C	61.57		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
641	Guibies	C	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
178	Ruisseau Rose	D	0	A	UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
237	Lataniers No.3	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
869	Baie du Tombeau	C	43		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
298	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
146A	Calebasses Road	C	71.63		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
146	Haute Rive	C	83.82		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
123B	Beau Plan	C	22.86		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
115	Solitude	C	91.44		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
325	Poudre d'Or	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
693	Mapou Station	D	27.74		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
448	Belle Vue Harel	D	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
318	Labourdonnais	C	0		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
318A	Poudre d'Or	C	60.66		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
701	Mapou	D	38.1	A	UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
77	St Antoine No.4	C	60.96		UPRVLND	500	2	5	14	High
864	Riambel	D	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
451	Surinam No.2	C	79.25		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
841	Chemin Grenier	C	58.52		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
863	Union Vale No.7	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
764	Sauveterre	C	102.72		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
385	Union Vale No.6	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
614	Union Vale No.5	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
642	Mon Desert-Les Marres	C	57		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
766	Sauveterre	C	85.34		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
235	Union Vale No.2	C	90.53		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
223	Gros Bois	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
620	Mon Desert Mon Tresor	C	30		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
25	Rampe Le Moirt	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
375	Mare Tabac	C	78.94		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
479	Plaine Magnien No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
834	Mare d'Albert	C	72.85		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
823	Riv. du Poste - Savannah	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
905	Ruisseau Copeaux	C	67.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
962	Mare d'Albert No.2	C	70.1		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
912	La Flora No.2	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
769	Beau Climat	C	90		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
367	Rose Belle	C	90	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
367B	Nouvelle France No.3	C	47.24		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
61	Pont Colville	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
61A	La Flora No.1	C	42.67		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
906	Nouvelle France	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
801	Union Park	C	82.91		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
172	Nouvelle France No.4	C	67.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
175	Nouvelle France No.4A	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
182	Eau Bleue No.7	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
124	La Marie	C	54.86		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
515	Hollyrood	C	41.45		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
609	Hollyrood	C	48.77		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
406	Hollyrood	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
469	Hollyrood	C	84.73	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
474	Quinze Cantons	C	45.72		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
407	Clavet (Deep River)	C	54.86		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
472B	Solferino	C	76.2		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
956	Sebastopol	C	64.01		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
472C	Solferino	C	39.62	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
395	Montagne Blanche	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
917	Sebastopol	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
472D	Pierrefonds	C	50		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
400	Palma	D	24.99		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
399	Belle Rive	C	174.35		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
404	Pierrefonds	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
1	Pierrefonds 2630	C	53.34		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
379	Flic en Flac No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
736	Camp Fouquereaux	C	83.82		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
656	Pierrefonds 2315	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
231	Flic en Flac No.1	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
174	Candos	C	47.55		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
776	Candos	D	53.34	I	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
230	Geoffroy No.7	C	64.92		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
476	Pierrefonds	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
229	Pierrefonds	D	27.43	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
55	Hermitage	C	106.07		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
169	Melrose	C	52.12		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
56A	Melrose	D	30.18		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
56	Anna No.4	C	42.98		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
441	Anna No.3	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
173	Bambous	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
168B	Trou d'Eau Douce No.1	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
168	Petit Bois-Caroline	B	0	AB	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
386	Camp de Masque	C	90.22		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
168C	Bel Air	C	70.1	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
387	Bel Etang No.2	C	64.01		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
204A	St Martin - Q.Militaire	C	12.4		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
204B	Providence	C	103.63		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
204	Providence No.1	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
655	Alma	C	38.1	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
199	Bel Etang	C	38.1		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
310	Dagotiere	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
167	Bel Etang	C	53.34		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
822	Mont Ida	C	60.81		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
458	Bel Etang	C	36.58		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
887	St Martin - La Chaumiere	D	53.64		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
652	Ecroignard	C	70.1		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
54	Ecroignard	B	60	AB	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
763	Ebene No.3	C	30.48		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
453	Pondar No.1	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
154	St. Martin-Le Bosquet	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
954	St Marie Hussonia No.2	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
57	Quatre Cocos	C	74.68		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
357A	Chebel	C	45.72		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
357	La Gaiete	C	88.39		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
356	St Marie Hussonia No.4	C	21.95		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
53	St Marie Hussonia No.3	C	21.95		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
213	Chebel Chapman	C	82.3		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
212	L' Avenir	C	138.38		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
383	Petite Riviere-Le Bosquet	C	60.96	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
796	Beau Bois	C	220.98		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
821	Bois d'Oiseau	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
428	Beau Bois No.1	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
431	La Laura Malenga No.2	C	53.34		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
425	Argy Station	C	121.92		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
872	Argy Station	C	14.33		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
832	Ka Hine	C	79.55		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
833	Constance	C	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
460	Pte Aux Sables No.1	C	51.82		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
158	Pte Aux Sables No.2	C	51.82		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
197A	Rose Belle	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
197	Vallee des Pretres	C	32		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
785	Boulingrin	OW	4.5	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
101A	Ruisseau Rose	C	56.39		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
101	Laventure	C	73.46	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
638 C	Notre Dame	C	59.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
667	Notre Dame	C	71.93		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
651	Belle Vue No.1	C	18.29		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
663	Calebasses	C	18.29		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
52	Calebasses, Allee cocos	D	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
188A	Mon Loisir	C	51		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
638B	Gokoolah No.2	C	54.86		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
881	Riviere du Rempart	C	172.82		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
189	Bois Rouge	C	42.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
190	Moulin a Poudre	D	11.58		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
638A	Mont Choix	C	91.44		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
467	Moulin a Poudre	C	143.26	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
457	Moulin a Poudre	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
196	Moulin a Poudre	C	15.24		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
725	Mapou Station	C	121.92		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
961	Morcellement St. Andre	C	124.97	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
631	Morcellement St. Andre	D	8.23		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
468A	Poudre d'Or	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
468	Solitude	D	10.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
192	Solitude	D	9.14		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
192A	Poudre d'Or	C	144.78		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
960	Poudre d'Or	C	64.01		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
51	Plaine des Papayes No.l	C	99.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
218	Forbach	C	76.2		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
220	Plaine des Papayes	C	58.52		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
228	Plaine des Papayes	C	40.23	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
239	Plaine des Papayes	C	60.96	O	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
224	Bois Mangue	D	38.1		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
597	Bon Air	D	9.14		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
234	Bon Air	D	27.43		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
222	Butte aux Papayes	C	114.3		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
232A	Bon Air	C	73.15		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
232	Fond du Sac No.5	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
699	Pte. aux Piments	D	10.67	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
721	Pte aux Piments	D	0	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
242	Belle Vue Pilot	D	22.56		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
217C	Belle Vue Pilot	D	10.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
217B	Trou aux Biches	D	10.67		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
422	Fond du Sac	C	81.69		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
422A	Trou aux Biches	D	0	I	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
422B	Trou aux Biches, St.Gabriel	D	0	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
422C	Trou aux Biches	D	0		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
575	Fond du Sac	B	45	AB	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
422D	Trou aux Biches	D	3.05	A	AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
238	St. Antoine No.3	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
208	Trou aux Biches	D	9.45		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
592	St. Antoine No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
854	Goodlands	C	60.96		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
235	Choisy No.1	C	44.2		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
426	Sottise No.1	C	42.67		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
569	La Cave No.2	C	70.1		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
853	La Cave No.4	C	67.06		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
870	La Cave No.I	C	128.02		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
589	La Cave No.3	C	64.01		AGRLND	500	2	4	13	High
185A	La Brasserie	C	68.58		SFL	500	2	4	13	High
185	Calebasses	C	68.58		SFL	500	2	4	13	High
214	Moulin a Poudre	D	11.58		SFL	500	2	4	13	High
243	Virginia no. 1	B	0	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
211	Virginia no. 2	B	0	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
181	Le Bouchon	B	35.36	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
215	Cimetiere (M.D.M.T)	B	22	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
25	Cluny No.1A	B	42.67	D	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
397	Yemen	B	24.86	D	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
715b	La Peyre	B	147	M	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
588	G. Riviere Noire	B	0	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
183	Eau Bleue No.1	B	36.12		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
723	Belle Rose - Mare Triton	B	30.48	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
715a	Yemen	B	109		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
604	Wolmar	B	15	I	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
21A	Belle Rive (M.S.I.R.I)	B	70	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
828	Caverne Belcourt	B	60		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
21	Palma no3 Beaux Songes	B	110	D	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
210	Trou D'eau Douce No.2	B	34.14		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
758	La Mecque	B	0		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
1	St Martin	B	50	M	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
947	Gaulettes Serrees	B	43.28		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
F7	Chebel Bosquet	B	36.27		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
488A	Malenga	B	38	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
36	Mt Jacquot	B	69		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
417	Mt Jacquot	B	21		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
873	Mt Jacquot	B	45		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
490	Mt Jacquot	B	45		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
233	Mt Jacquot	B	39		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
236	Mt Jacquot	B	45		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
236A	Mt Jacquot	B	39		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
711a	Mt Jacquot	B	33		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
711b	Mt Jacquot	B	39		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
826	Mt Jacquot	B	39		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
35	Mt Jacquot	B	80		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
764	Brisee Verdiere	B	80.31		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
855	Riche Terre	B	36		UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
414	Riche Terre	B	37	I	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
545	Schoenfeld	B	30	A	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
F5	Morcellement St. Andre	B	47.24	D	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
326C	Morcellement St. Andre	B	52.73	D	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
734	Belle Rive	B	50	I	USL	>500	1	3	9	Low
938	Belle Rive	B	51	I	USL	>500	1	3	9	Low
835	Grand Bassin	B	40		SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
405	Arnaud	B	157	M	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
322	Mare aux Vacoas	B	45		SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
326A	Forest Side	B	0	I	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
326B	Forest Side	B	100	I	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
326	La Chaumière	B	60	A	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
586	La Chaumière	B	72	I	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
B19	St Martin	B	60	I	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
328	St. Martin	B	79	A	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
28	St Martin	B	36.58	D	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
436	St Martin	B	36.89	D	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
438	La Tour Koenig	B	60		SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
334	Salazie	B	93		SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
437A	Union St. Aubin	B	42.67		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
437B	Bel Air -St Felix	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
437C	La Barraque	B	100	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
435A	Savannah No.2	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
443	Rivière des Anguilles	B	103		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
333	L'Escalier	B	70		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
435	Choisy - Baie du Cap	B	37		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
359A	Malakoff	B	46.33	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
359B	La Barraque	B	53.34		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
359	Les Marres	B	16.76	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
727	Mon Desert-Les Marres	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
464	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	B	24.38		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
433A	Lambique	B	27.74	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
433	Trois Boutiques	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
717	Lambique	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
403	Cafe-Trois Boutiques	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
439	Union Vale No.3A	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
633	Union Vale No.3B	B	36.88	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
323	Trois Boutiques	B	41.5		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
341	Mon Desert-Mon Tresor	B	39.62		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
712b	Fantaisie (M.D-M.T)	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
718	Britannia	B	99		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
432	Chamarel	B	21.5	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
80	Union Vale	B	38.1		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
384	Coteau Raffin	B	56	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
336	La Rosa-Mare Tabac	B	143	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
336A	Plaine Magnien No.2	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
120	Plaine Magnien No.I	B	45.72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
940	Riv. du Poste - La Flora	B	30.48		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
536C	Chamarel	B	87		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B22	Mare D'albert	B	124		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
440	Riv. du Poste -Savannah	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
891	Bois Cheri	B	136		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
B24	Beau Vallon	B	32	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
429A	Beau Vallon	B	40	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
290	La Flora No. 2A	B	41.15		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
670	Bois Cheri	B	0	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
780	New Grove No.1A	B	49.68		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B26	Riche en Eau	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
429	Rose Belle	B	85		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
489	Rose Belle	B	30.48		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166A	Nouvelle France No.1	B	35.05		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166C	Riche en Eau	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166E	Rose-Belle	B	80	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166D	Riche en Eau	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166	Nouvelle France	B	76	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
166B	Nouvelle France	B	81	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
165	Union Park	B	54.51		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
26A	Nouvelle France	B	87	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
26B	Le Val	B	54.96		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
26	Cluny No.8	B	41.45		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
827	Le Val	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B23	Cluny	B	70		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
634	Cluny	B	45	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B12	Cluny	B	45.72	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
286	Cluny	B	18.29		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
390	Le Val	B	46		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
390A	Yemen	B	30.5	CWA	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B2	La Mivoie-R. Noire	B	18.29		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B25	Yemen	B	13.03	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F3	Yemen	B	19	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F3A	Anse Colas	B	42.8		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
536A	Eau Bleue	B	59.1		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
698	Eau Bleue No.4	B	44.2		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
273	Midlands-Fressanges	B	32.61		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
911	Beard - La Marie	B	60	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
677	Fressanges	B	44.71		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B7	Cluny no2 Bananes	B	96	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
45	Beard - La Marie	B	60	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B27	Eau Bleue	B	61	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
392	Beard	B	35.36	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
392A	Beard	B	117	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
657	Bambous Virieux	B	58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
579	La Marie	B	96	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
419	Bambous Virieux	B	58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
22	La Marie	B	53.8	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
79	La Foret	B	60.96	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
444	Tamarin	B	33.53		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
72	La Marie	B	52	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
955	Henrietta	B	41.86		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B5	Tamarin	B	74		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
840	Tamarin	B	34		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B10	Hollyrood	B	102	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
37	Dubreuil	B	109	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
845	La Caverne	B	51	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B8	Mon Desir - Wolmar	B	91.44	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B9	Clavet(Deep River)	B	0	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
733	Olivia	B	91		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
342	Clarens	B	50	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
313	Bassin	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B4	Mon Desir - Wolmar	B	31.7		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
B13	Clavet (Deep River)	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
393	Clavet(Deep River)	B	55.17		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
852	Mesnil	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F6	Bassin	B	54.86	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F6A	Bassin	B	56.39	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
46	Bassin	B	60.05	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
284	Solferino	B	85.34	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
312	Solferino	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
282	Camp Fouquereaux	B	122	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
389	Bassin	B	57	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
672	Bassin	B	54.04	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
354	Palma no 2 Bassin	B	143	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
353	Solferino	B	42.06		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F10	Bassin	B	56.39	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F10A	Solferino	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
388	Palma no2 Pierrefonds	B	104	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
420	Bassin	B	56.39	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
216	Palmyre	B	90	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
248	Candos (Socota)	B	0	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
888	Bassin	B	54.86		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
674	Belle Rive	B	51	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
411	Beau Champ	B	70	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
381	Beaux Songes	B	94	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
42C	Pierrefonds 2600	B	45.72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
924	Candos (Solferino)	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
41	Candos (Solferino)	B	39.62	IL	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
42	Candos (Solferino)	B	42.67	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
42B	Candos(Solferino)	B	39.62		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
916	Palmyre	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
816	Palmyre	B	123	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
915	Camp Fouquereaux	B	42		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
44A	Pont Fer Phoenix	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
44B	Pont Fer Phoenix	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
44	Pierrefonds 2100	B	45.72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
396	Candos (Socota)	B	35.66	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F11	Melrose	B	96	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F11A	Phoenix	B	60	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
343	Phoenix	B	59		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
669	Pierrefonds	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
659	Highlands-Phoenix	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
694	Highlands-Phoenix	B	38.1	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
581	Highlands	B	50	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
324	Medine	B	37.49		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
578C	Pierrefonds No.l	B	39.62		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
934	Geoffroy	B	100	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
412	Anna	B	51	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
40	Cinq Arpent	B	57	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
351	Valentina	B	57	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
893	Candos No.2	B	45.72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
903	Oxenham	B	49	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
29	Madame Ernest	B	16.46		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
316A	Candos No.1	B	42.67		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
316B	St. Jean	B	45	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
316	St Jean	B	45.72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
738	Bambous	B	37.19		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
401	Beau Rivage	B	53	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
926	Belle Rose Clemencia	B	65	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
623	Melrose	B	39.62		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
619	Belle Rose, Clemencia	B	45.72	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
494B	Belle Rose	B	33.53		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
352	Belle Rose, Clemencia	B	36.83	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
465	Vuillemain-Q.Militaire	B	99	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
415	Clemencia	B	99		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
538	Vuillemain-Q.Militaire	B	111	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
494C	Bel Air	B	33.53	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
311	Bel Air	B	38.71	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
797	Bel Air Riviere Seche	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
408	Trou D'Eau Douce	B	60	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
113	Trianon	B	50		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
839	Trianon	B	64	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
724	St Martin - Q.Militaire	B	23.16		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
682	Caroline	B	55	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
494	Trou D'Eau Douce	B	39	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
494A	Trianon	B	113	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
360	Alma	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
953	Alma	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
706	Trianon	B	118.5	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
668	Beau Rivage	B	40	IRS	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
112	Bonne Veine	B	50.6	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
27A	Bonne Veine	B	52	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
43	Bel Etang	B	64	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
259	Minissy	B	147		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
683	Bel Etang	B	265		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
912	Riviere des Anguilles	B	85	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
928	Bonne Veine	B	66	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
531	La Pipe	B	24	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
250	Verdun	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
521	L'Esperance	B	69		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
518	St. Julien	B	75	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
684	St Martin	B	60	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
732	Telfair	B	45.72	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
427	Telfair	B	51.82	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
740	Arnot - Moka	B	63	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
716	Gibraltar - Queen Victoria	B	101		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
717	Moka-Mont Desert Alma	B	172	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
261	Camp Thorel	B	80	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
31	Camp Thorel	B	93	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
188	Camp Ithier	B	132	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
815	St Martin	B	84	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
361	L'Avenir	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
925	Chebel	B	45.72	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
650	Chebel Bosquet	B	53.34		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
49	Le Bosquet No.3	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
23	Baie du Tombeau	B	40	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
187A	Beau Bois	B	124	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
187	Bonne Mere	B	50.29	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
335	Chatenary-Moka	B	80	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
200	Petite Riviere-Le Bosquet	B	45.72	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
203	Bramstan	B	123		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
207	Rivière Batiste	B	55	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
416	Coromandel	B	135	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
410	Bonne Mère	B	85		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
372	Lallmatie	B	131		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
371	La Rosiere	B	114	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
33	Malenga	B	87	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
882	Kahine	B	65	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
308	Petite Riviere	B	80	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
544	Constance	B	38.1		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
88	Flacq	B	36	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
871	Tour Koenig	B	30	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
492	Pte aux Sables	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
868	Pte aux Sable	B	52	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
160A	La Tour Koenig	B	36	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
160	Bassin Requin	B	15	M-MOE	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
824	Constance	B	80	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
89	Pointe aux Sables	B	30	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
923	Camp la Boue	B	93		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
418	Lazareth	B	42		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
626	Petite Retraite	B	80		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
719	Boulingrin, Mont. Longue	B	49	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
291	Brisée Verdière	B	145	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
541	Boulingrin, Mont. Longue	B	49	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F1	Valton	B	91		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
766	Petite Retraite	B	123		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
349	Congomah	B	66		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
798	Laventure	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
294	Petit Retraite	B	57	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
818	Mount William	B	65.53		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
295	Petit Retraite	B	126	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
599	Notre Dame	B	62	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
149	Poste de Flacq	B	28.04	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
149A	Le Hochet - Richfield	B	28		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
32	Riche Terre	B	25	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
625	Riche Terre	B	33	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
297	Ravensworth	B	73.15		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
697	Riche Terre	B	33	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
304	Petite Julie	B	141	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
539	Khoyratty	B	60	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
459	Goodlands	B	68	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
710	Mount	B	30.48		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
219	Bois Marchand	B	50	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
948	Mon Loisir	B	50	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
611	Calebasses	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
707	Callebasses -Vallombreuse	B	97	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
927	Maison Blanche - Pamp	B	123		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
680	Arsenal	B	50	IA	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
221	L'Amitie	B	49		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
F13	Arsenal	B	53	IA	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
942	Calebasses	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
782	Pamplemousses garden	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
662	Mon loisir	B	65	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
346	La Clemence	B	60	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
935	La Clemence	B	46.02		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
591	Ville Vallio - Balaclava	B	25	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
409	Arsenal	B	33	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
783	Ville Valio	B	30.48		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
859	Riv. du Rempart	B	36.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
1	Riv. du Rempart	B	40.01	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
860	Balaclava	B	30	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
695	Moulin a Poudre	B	57.91	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
885	Balaclava	B	18	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
772	Balaclava	B	33		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
96	Balaclava	B	28	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
447	Solitude	B	40	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
97	Schoenfeld	B	36.27	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
98	Gokoola	B	110		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
452	Schoenfeld	B	30	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
789	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
11A	Solitude	B	92	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
11	La Louisa	B	124	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
883	La Louisa	B	124	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
9	Bon Espoir	B	139	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
879	Bon Espoir	B	135	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
637	Ile D'ambre	B	36	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
14A	Ile D'Ambre	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
713	Morcellement St. Andre	B	39.62		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
377	Ile D'ambre	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
481	Ile D'Ambre	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
480	Morcellement St Andre	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
730	Morcellement St. Andre	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
263	Ile D'ambre	B	46	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
963	Morcellement St. Andre	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
621	Morcellement St. Andre	B	0	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
8	Ile D'ambre	B	46	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
646	Poudre d'Or	B	60.96	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
884	Belle Vue	B	126	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
140	Poudre d'Or	B	61.87	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
262	Belle Vue	B	128	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
874	Solitude	B	0		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
647	Esperance Trebuchet	B	30.5	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
74	Cottage	B	80	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
365	Solitude	B	112	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
673	Labourdonnais	B	86	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
884	Belle Vue Mauricia	B	68.58	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
471	Belle Vue Mauricia	B	68.58	IL	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
2	Forbach	B	51.82		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
760	Plaine des Papayes	B	68.88	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
814	Plaine des Papayes	B	37.8		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
629	Labourdonnais	B	87	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
7	Poudre D'or - Premix	B	42	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
848	Poudre d'Or - Bois d'Oiseau	B	103	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
894	Cottage	B	40.54		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
849	Esperance Trébuchet	B	80		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
777	Pte aux Piments	B	40		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
271	Pte aux Piments	B	80		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
660	Pte. aux Piments	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
720	Plaine Des Papayes	B	86	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
714	Fond du Sac No.2	B	60.96		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
692	Cottage	B	0	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
500	Cottage	B	48	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
201	Beau Plateau, Goodlands	B	50	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
206	Beau Plateau	B	57	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
106	St. Antoine No.2A	B	57.61		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
194	L'Esperance Trebuchet	B	73	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
886	Fond du Sac	B	24.38		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
867	Fond du Sac	B	64.01		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
276	Forbach Hill	B	53.34		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
274A	Beau Plateau	B	124	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
274	Mon Loisir Rouillard	B	92		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
124	Rouge Terre - Fond du sac	B	80		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
391	Cottage	B	56	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
391B	Fond du Sac	B	68	I	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
6	Forbach-Mon Loisir	B	70	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
907	Fond du Sac	B	125	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
121	Fond du Sac	B	121.3	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
121A	Goodlands	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
121B	Goodlands	B	76.4		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
121C	The Vale-Fond du Sac	B	172	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
842	Goodlands	B	74		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
566	St.Antoine	B	83		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
866	Choisy	B	48.77	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
571	Choisy, Fond du Sac	B	50.29	D	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
202	Forbach	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
843	Mon Loisir Rouillard	B	60	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
15	Mon Loisir Rouillard	B	60.96		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
904	Choisy	B	64		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
337	Vale	B	81.38		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
739	Union Daruty	B	37.8		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
910	The Vale	B	60.96		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
570	Choisy	B	80		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
309	Goodlands	B	112	M	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
205	Goodlands	B	63		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
778	Choisy	B	72		AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
919	La Salette	B	37	A	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
116	Cluny No.6	C	60.96		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
1	Cluny No.1	C	60.96		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
936	Yemen	C	43		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
932	Eau Bleue No.1	C	91.44		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
931	Belle Rose - Mare Triton	C	54.88		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
792	Clarens	C	12.2		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
820	Sebastopol No.4	C	60.96		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
768A	Caverne Belcourt	C	45.72		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
908	Pierrefonds	C	121.92		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
301	Trou D'eau Douce No.2	C	61.26		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
768B	Belle Rose Clemencia	C	54.71		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
909	Trianon	C	223.42		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
300A	La Mecque	C	76.2		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
300	L'Amitie-Albion	C	109.73		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123(3)A	Pondar No.3	C	67.06		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
114	Pondar No.4	C	56.39		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
610	Bonne Mere	C	79.25		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
117A	Gaulettes Serrees	C	61.26		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
117B	Pondar No.5	C	54.86		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
117	Pondar No.6	C	70.1		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
118	Pont Blanc	C	65.53		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
768	Nicoliere No.1	C	0		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123(2)	Brisee Verdiere	C	61.26		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123C	Belle Vue No.3	C	18.29		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
838	Nouvelle Decouverte	C	30.48		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
530	Arsenal	D	0		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
125	Moulin a Poudre	C	18.29		UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
126	Arsenal	D	0	A	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123(1)	Belle Rive	C	15.24		USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123	Forest Side	B	80	AB	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
123A	Plaisance No.1	C	63.7		USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
837	Plaisance No.2	C	121.92		USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
142	Grand Bassin	C	35		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
144	Cluny No.10	C	71.63		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
836	Parc Aux Cerfs	C	176.78		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
537	Beard	C	44.2		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
563A	Forest Side	C	106.68		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
1	La Brasserie	C	68.58		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
679	Salazie	C	48.77		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
82	Salazie	D	42.06		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
82A	Salazie No.2	C	57.3		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
303A	Salazie No.3	C	68.58		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
303	Calebasses	C	68.58		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
12	Moulin a Poudre	D	11.58		SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
12D	Riambel	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
12A	Verdun	C	65		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
12B	St Felix	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
12C	Union St. Aubin	C	89.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
765	Surinam No.2	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
639	Bel Air, St. Felix	C	60.05		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
76	Bel Air, St. Felix	C	49.07		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
139	Chemin Grenier	C	58.52		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
1	Chemin Grenier-Martinière	B	53	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
495	Bel Air, St. Felix	C	94.49		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
455	Mont Blanc No.1	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
78	Surinam No. 1	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
759	Mont Blanc No.2	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
138	Union Vale No.7	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
147	Sauveterre	C	102.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
862	Union Vale No.6	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
770	Union Vale No.5	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
394	Mon Desert-Les Marres	C	57		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
141	Sauveterre	C	85.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
728	Lambique	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
85	Union Vale No.3	C	60.96	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
446	Union Vale No.2	C	90.53		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
83	Gros Bois	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
86	Mon Desert Mon Tresor	C	30		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
857	Grand Bois - Britannia	C	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
137	Rampe Le Moirt	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
254	Mare Tabac	C	78.94		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
858	Plaine Magnien No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
129	Mare d'Albert	C	72.85		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
127	Plaisance No.2	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
128	Plaisance No.1	C	63.7		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
445	Riv. du Poste - Savannah	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
3	La Flora - Britannia	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
632	Ruisseau Copeaux	C	67.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
831	Mare d'Albert No.2	C	70.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
103	La Flora No.2	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
104A	New Grove No.1	C	53.64		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
104	Beau Climat	C	90		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
564	Rose Belle	C	90	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
136	Nouvelle France No.2	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
296A	Nouvelle France No.3	C	47.24		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
296B	Rose Belle	C	75.59		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
296	Pont Colville	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
319	La Flora No.1	C	42.67		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
737	Nouvelle France	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
5	Union Park	C	82.91		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
899	Nouvelle France No.4	C	67.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
829	Nouvelle France No.4A	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
252	Mare Chicose	C	65.53		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
846	Cluny No.2	C	22.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
251	Cluny No.3	C	24.38		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
875	Cluny No.7	C	35.05		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
951	Cluny No.12	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
368	Cluny No.5	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
743	Cluny No.9	C	38.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
965	Cluny No.4	C	62.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
937	Cluny No.8	C	51.82		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
108	Cluny No.14	C	64.62		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
901	Cluny	B	45.72	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
649	Cluny	B	24.69	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
450	Cluny	B	24.69	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
1	Balaclava	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
648	Cluny	D	16.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
741	Cluny No.11	C	70.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
179	Eau Bleue No.5	C	53.04		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
1	Cluny No.10	C	71.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
643	Eau Bleue No.4	C	72.54		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
950	Eau Bleue No.8	C	60.05		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
920	Eau Bleue No.11	C	73.46		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
134	Eau Bleue No.7	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
321	Eau Bleue No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
321A	Eau Bleue No.9	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
933	Beard	C	44.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
449	Eau Bleue No.3	C	99.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
807	Beard	D	32.31	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
135	Eau Bleue No.6	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
4	La Marie	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
317A	Hollyrood	C	41.45		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
317	Hollyrood	C	48.77		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
484	Hollyrood	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
806	Hollyrood	C	84.73	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
744a	Clarens	C	13.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
744b	Quinze Cantons	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F14	L'Etoile-Deep River	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
808	Clavet (Deep River)	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
132	Beaux Songes	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
850	Sebastopol	C	48.77		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
131	Solferino	C	76.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
107	Bassin	C	57.91		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
107B	Sebastopol No.3	C	29.41		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
105	Bassin	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
107A	Bassin	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
315	Bassin	C	56.08		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
878	Deep River	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
170A	Sebastopol	C	64.01		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
170B	Solferino	C	39.62	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
362	Montagne Blanche	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
369	Sebastopol	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
225	Montagne Blanche	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
217A	Pierrefonds	C	50		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
217	Palma	D	24.99		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
608	Belle Rive	C	15.24		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
594	Montagne Blanche	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
800	Montagne Blanche	C	18.29		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
802	Belle Rive	C	174.35		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
180A	Pierrefonds	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
180	Pierrefonds 2630	C	53.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
226A	Deep River	C	66.45		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
226	Flic en Flac No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
767	Deep River	C	32.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
546	Camp Fouquereaux	C	83.82		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
612	Candos (Solferino)	C	77.72	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
350	Candos (Solferino)	C	54.86	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
671	St. Paul No.5	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
665	Palmyre	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
722C	Palmyre	C	78.33	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
434	Pierrefonds 2315	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
B3	Pierrefonds	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
256A	Flic en Flac No.1	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
256	Pierrefonds	C	143.56		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
543	Candos	C	47.55		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
110	Candos	D	53.34	I	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
30A	Geoffroy No.7	C	64.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
30	Pierrefonds	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
959	Deep River	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
423	Palmyre	C	38		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
376	Pierrefonds	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
280	Pierrefonds	D	27.43	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
370	Beau Champ	C	77.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
285	Pierrefonds	C	129.84		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
473	Pierrefonds	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F16	Anna	C	18.29		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
287	Pierrefonds	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
292	Pierrefonds	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
876	Bel Etang No.1	C	80.77		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
790	Pierrefonds	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
791	Pierrefonds	C	41.61		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
794	Hermitage	C	106.07		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
795	Melrose	C	52.12		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
804	Melrose	D	30.18		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
805	Anna No.4	C	42.98		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
810	Anna No.3	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
811	Hermitage No.1	C	59.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
812	Providence No.2	C	103.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
813	Melrose No.1	C	103.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
787	Bel Etang	C	55.17		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
475	Bel Etang	D	20.12		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
95	Bambous	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
10	Trou d'Eau Douce No.1	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F15	Bel Etang	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
264	Petit Bois-Caroline	B	0	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
542	Camp de Masque	C	90.22		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
703	Bel Air	C	70.1	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
645	Hermitage	C	55.17		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
277	Hermitage	D	38.71		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
75	Bel Etang No.2	C	64.01		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
275	Mont Ida	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
952	St Martin - Q.Militaire	C	12.4		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
493	Providence	C	103.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
493A	Caroline	C	59.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
921	Providence No.1	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
384	Bambous	C	86.26		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
891	Alma	C	38.1	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
914	Cote d'Or	C	82.3		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
212	Bel Etang	C	38.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
213	Bonne Veine	C	34.59		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
656	Dagotiere	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
478	Mare Carree	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
204A	Bel Etang	C	53.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
204B	Mont Ida	C	60.81		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
204	Minissy	C	80.77		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
655	Constance	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
240A	Bel Etang	C	85.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
240	Bel Etang	C	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
156	Providence No.3	C	143.26		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
101A	Constance	C	42.67		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
101	St Martin - La Chaumiere	D	53.64		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
675	Ecroignard	C	70.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
687	Trou d'Eau Douce No.4	C	71.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
52	Ecroignard	B	60	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
198A	Ebene No.3	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
198	Telfair (Moka)	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
456	La Gaite	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
100	Pondar No.1	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
803	St. Martin-Le Bosquet	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
964	Nouvelle France No.1	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
922	St Marie Hussonia No.2	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
195	Quatre Cocos	C	74.68		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
1	Chebel - Bosquet	C	59.74		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
526	Chebel	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F4	Le Bosquet	C	31.7		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
35A	Le Bosquet	C	28.65		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
35D	Le Bosquet	C	30.48		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
35E	La Gaiete	C	88.39		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
35B	St Marie Hussonia No.4	C	21.95		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
35C	St Marie Hussonia No.3	C	21.95		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
947	Chebel Chapman	C	82.3		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
35	Rich Fund	C	79.25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
528A	Bonne Mere	C	73.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
528B	L' Avenir	C	138.38		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
306	Petite Riviere-Le Bosquet	C	60.96	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
133A	Beau Bois	C	220.98		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
133	Bois d'Oiseau	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
328	Beau Bois No.1	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
153B	St Julien	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
153A	Gare of Petite Riviere	C	47.79		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
153	Ste. Therese Hill	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
334	La Laura Malenga No.2	C	53.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F8	Pont Bon Dieu No.1	C	80.77		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F8A	Argy Station	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
164A	Argy Station	C	14.33		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
164	Ka Hine	C	79.55		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
176A	Pont Bon Dieu No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
176C	Constance	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
176	Pont Bon Dieu No.3	C	44.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
176B	Constance	C	40.04		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
119	Constance	C	50		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
567	Pte Aux Sables No.1	C	51.82		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
896	Pte Aux Sables No.2	C	51.82		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
440	Rose Belle	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
150A	Grande Retraite	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
150	Vallee des Pretres	C	32		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166A	Boulingrin	OW	4.5	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166C	Nicoliere No.2	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166E	Montagne Longue	C	33.53		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166D	Nicoliere No.3	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166	Nicoliere No.4	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
166B	Ruisseau Rose	C	56.39		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
165	Laventure	C	73.46	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
930	Petite Retraite	C	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
73	Petite Retraite	D	41.76	D	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
273	Notre Dame	C	59.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
654	Notre Dame	C	71.93		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
260	Belle Vue No.2	C	18.29		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
257A	Constance, The Mount	C	82.3		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
257	Belle Vue No.1	C	18.29		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
191A	Calebasses	C	18.29		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
191B	Calebasses	C	62.18		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
191	Calebasses, Allee cocos	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
151A	Gokoola	C	92.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
151	Baie du Tombeau	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
255	Mon Loisir	C	51		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
249	Gokoolah No.2	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
247A	Schoenfeld No.2	C	47.55		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
247	Riviere du Rempart	C	172.82		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
430A	Bois Rouge	C	42.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
430	Arsenal	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
676	Ville Valio	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
690	Moulin a Poudre	D	11.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
681	Mont Choix	C	91.44		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
34A	Moulin a Poudre	C	143.26	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
34	Moulin a Poudre	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
81	Moulin a Poudre	C	15.24		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
581	Balaclava	C	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
893	Balaclava	C	13.56		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
470	Mon Loisir	C	45.72		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
24	Feret	C	97.54		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
155	Solitude	C	25		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
159	Schoenfeld No.1	C	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
954	Ile D'Ambre	OW	3	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
912	Chevreau	D	38.1	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
596	Ile D'Ambre	D	0	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
148	Ile D'Ambre	D	0	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
661	Poudre d'Or	B	36.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
501	Mapou Station	C	121.92		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
686	Morcellement St. Andre	C	124.97	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
664	Morcellement St. Andre	D	8.23		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
143	Poudre d'Or	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
626	Poudre D'or	C	53.64		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
380	Solitude	D	10.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F2	Solitude	D	9.14		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
F2A	Poudre d'Or	C	144.78		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
640	Poudre d'Or	C	64.01		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
625	Belle Vue Mauricia	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
382	Plaine des Papayes No.I	C	99.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
726	Forbach	C	76.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
700	Plaine des Papayes	C	58.52		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
635	Plaine des Papayes	C	40.23	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
745	Plaine des Papayes	C	60.96	IL	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
880	Bois Mangue	D	38.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
186A	Bon Air	D	9.14		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
186	St. Antoine No.5	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
680	L'Esperance	D	57.91	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
890	Bon Air	D	27.43		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
662	Butte aux Papayes	C	114.3		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
945	Bon Air	C	73.15		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
704	Fond du Sac No.4	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
532	Poudre d'Or Hamlet	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
447	Fond du Sac No.5	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
462	Pte. aux Piments	D	10.67	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
958	Pte aux Piments	D	0	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
92A	Belle Vue Pilot	C	103.63		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
92	Belle Vue Pilot	D	22.56		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
819	Belle Vue Pilot	D	10.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
94	St. Antoine No.1	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
480	Belle Vue Harel	C	76.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
730	St. Antoine No.1	C	54.86		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
877	St. Antoine No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
705	Trou aux Biches	D	10.67		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
636	Fond du Sac	C	81.69		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
265	Mont Virer	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
266	Trou aux Biches	D	0	I	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
268	Trou aux Biches, St.Gabriel	D	0	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
267	Trou aux Biches	D	0		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2H. BOREHOLES (Wells)(CONT)

ID	Location	Type	Depth (m)	Use	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
109	Fond du Sac	B	45	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
696	Trou aux Biches	D	3.05	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
628	St. Antoine No.3	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
270	Trou aux Biches	D	9.45		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
271	Choisy No.2	C	53.34		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
178	Mon Loisir Rouillard	C	76.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
272	Fond du Sac	B	40	AB	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
692	St. Antoine No.2	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
13	Sottise No.2	C	68.58		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
644	Union Daruty	C	76.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
145	Goodlands	C	60.96		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
184	Choisy No.1	C	44.2		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
129	Sottise No.1	C	42.67		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
251	La Cave No.2	C	70.1		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
320	La Cave No.4	C	67.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
484	La Cave No.I	C	128.02		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
957	La Cave No.3	C	64.01		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
130	Mare Seche	C	67.06		AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
865	Petite Raffray	D	7	A	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2I. RIVERS & CREEKS

Drinking Water	Sourced	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
Supplied	BUA	1	6	18	Highest
Supplied	UPL/USL	1	5	17	Highest
Supplied	Agriculture	1	5	17	Highest
Supplied	SFL	1	4	16	High
Not Supplied	BUA	2	6	15	High
Not Supplied	UPL/USL	2	5	14	High
Not Supplied	Agriculture	2	5	14	High
Not Supplied	SFL	2	4	13	High
Supplied	Conservation	1	1	7	Low
Not Supplied	Conservation	2	1	4	Low

2J. CAVES AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

ID	Name/Location	Structure	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
ND 1	Camp Thorel	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PR 9	Cave 9-10-11	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	1	6	18	Highest
PW 4	Glen Park South	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 1	Palma	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 3	Palma North	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	18	Highest
PW 20	Quinze Cantons	Cave	BUA	< 500	1	6	18	Highest
PR 8	Roches Noire Bat Cave	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PR 6	Roxsanne Cave	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
GL 1	Trois Bras	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 12P	Eau Coulee	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 12	Eau Coulee	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 11	Eau Coulee #1	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 13	Eau Coulee #2	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 4P	Glen Park	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 6P	Glen Park	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 6	Glen Park North	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PR 27	PDR Football Ground #2	Cave	UPL	< 500	1	5	17	Highest
PR 8P	Roches Noire Bat Cave	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PR 19	Roxsanne Cave #2	Cave	BUA	< 500	2	6	17	Highest
GL 0	Trois Bras	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PM 1	Trou Fanchon	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	6	17	Highest
PR 18	Twilight	Cave	UPL	< 500	1	5	17	Highest
ND 15	Camp Thorel Cave #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
RB 2	Fern Garden	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 23	Forest	Cave	SFL	< 500	1	4	16	High
RB 1	Gouffre Sooroon	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 21	L Escalier Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 22	L Esperance Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
QM 3	Providence Cremation Ground	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
MB 5	Surinam Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
QM 7	Bombay Street	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PW 7P	La Caverne	Pit	BUA	< 500	2	6	15	High
PW 7	La Caverne	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PW 9	La Caverne #2	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
GL 2	Maurel	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PP 11	Anna Lava Tube	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 7	Beaux Songes River Caves	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 9	Beaux Songes River Caves #2	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 6	Grande Caverne de Beaux Songes	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PW 22P	La Marie Lava	Pit	BUA	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 20P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 22P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 24P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 21P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 20	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 22	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 24	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 27P	PDR Football Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 29P	PDR Football Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 29	PDR Football Ground #1	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 16P	Princess Margaret PRM	Pit	USL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 16	Princess Margaret PRM	Cave	USL	< 500	2	5	14	High
QM 1	Providence	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 18P	Twilight	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
ND 18	Chou-Chou #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High

2J. CAVES AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

ID	Name/Location	Structure	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
ND 1	Camp Thorel	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PR 9	Cave 9-10-11	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	1	6	18	Highest
PW 4	Glen Park South	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 1	Palma	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 3	Palma North	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	18	Highest
PW 20	Quinze Cantons	Cave	BUA	< 500	1	6	18	Highest
PR 8	Roches Noire Bat Cave	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PR 6	Roxsanne Cave	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
GL 1	Trois Bras	Cave	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
PW 12P	Eau Coulee	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 12	Eau Coulee	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 11	Eau Coulee #1	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 13	Eau Coulee #2	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 4P	Glen Park	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 6P	Glen Park	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PW 6	Glen Park North	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PR 27	PDR Football Ground #2	Cave	UPL	< 500	1	5	17	Highest
PR 8P	Roches Noire Bat Cave	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PR 19	Roxsanne Cave #2	Cave	BUA	< 500	2	6	17	Highest
GL 0	Trois Bras	Pit	BUA	0	2	6	17	Highest
PM 1	Trou Fanchon	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	6	17	Highest
PR 18	Twilight	Cave	UPL	< 500	1	5	17	Highest
ND 15	Camp Thorel Cave #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
RB 2	Fern Garden	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 23	Forest	Cave	SFL	< 500	1	4	16	High
RB 1	Gouffre Sooroon	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 21	L Escalier Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
ND 22	L Esperance Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
QM 3	Providence Cremation Ground	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
MB 5	Surinam Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	1	4	16	High
QM 7	Bombay Street	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PW 7P	La Caverne	Pit	BUA	< 500	2	6	15	High
PW 7	La Caverne	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PW 9	La Caverne #2	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
GL 2	Maurel	Cave	BUA	0	2	6	15	High
PP 11	Anna Lava Tube	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 7	Beaux Songes River Caves	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 9	Beaux Songes River Caves #2	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PP 6	Grande Caverne de Beaux Songes	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PW 22P	La Marie Lava	Pit	BUA	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 20P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 22P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 24P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 21P	PDR Cremation Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 20	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 22	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 24	PDR Cremation Ground	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 27P	PDR Football Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 29P	PDR Football Ground	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 29	PDR Football Ground #1	Cave	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 16P	Princess Margaret PRM	Pit	USL	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 16	Princess Margaret PRM	Cave	USL	< 500	2	5	14	High
QM 1	Providence	Cave	PRVLND	< 500	2	5	14	High
PR 18P	Twilight	Pit	UPL	< 500	2	5	14	High
ND 18	Chou-Chou #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High

2J. CAVES AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL FEATURES (CONT)

ID	Name/Location	Structure	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
RB 2P	Fern Garden	Pit	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
ND 34P	Gouffre L Esperance	Pit	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
ND 34	Gouffre L Esperance	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
ND 20	L Escalier Hornito	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
ND 33	L Esperance Lava #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
ND 30	L Esperance Window	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
PW 22	La Marie Lava	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
QM 1P	Providence	Pit	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
QM 2P	Providence #2	Pit	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
QM 2	Providence #2	Cave	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
QM 3P	Providence Cremation Ground	Pit	AGRLND	< 500	2	4	13	High
K 0	Kanaka Bat	Cave	UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
ND 27	Bar Le Duc S	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 29	Double Cave	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
SV 1	Hirondelle	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
MB 6	La Martiniere #1 #2	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
SV 4P	Mare Tabac	Pit	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
QM 5	Mont Ida Sorth	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
PP 1	Petite Riviere	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 4	Pont Bondieu	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 6	Pont Bondieu	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 2	Pont Bondieu Jardin	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
TD 3	Puits de Hollandais	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 37	Salazie Lava	Cave	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 39	Salazie Lava #2	Cave	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
PP 5	Trois Caverne #3	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
MB 1	Trou Hirondelle	Cave	AGRLND	>500	1	2	8	Low
ND 19	Vacoas	Cave	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
NI 2	Flat Isle Central	Cave	NR	>500	1	1	7	Low
NI 1	Flat Isle Cliff	Cave	NR	>500	1	1	7	Low
IA 1	Ile aux Aigrettes	Cave	NR	>500	1	1	7	Low
BB 1	Bassin Blanc Lava Tube	Cave	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
ND 11	Bergerie Lava Tube	Cave	UPL, AGRLND	>500	2	3	6	Low
TD 1	Glaxie	Cave	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
K 7	K7	Cave	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
K 6	Kanaka Bat	Pit	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
LP 2	La Prairie	Cave	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
LP 0	La Prairie small extension	Cave	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
ND 4P	Pont Bondieu	Pit	UPL	>500	2	3	6	Low
ND 0	Bar Le Duc	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 28	Bar Le Duc N	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 17P	Chou-Chou	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 17	Chou-Chou#1	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 29P	Double Cave	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
SV 2P	Gros Bois	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
SV 2	Gros Bois North	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
SV 3	Gros Bois South	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 10P	Grotte de la Bergerie	Pit	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 10	Grotte de la Bergerie	Cave	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
SV 1P	Hirondelle	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 1	Kanaka Bamboo	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 13P	Kanaka Banana	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 8	Kanaka Banana	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 14P	Kanaka Forest	Pit	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 9	Kanaka Forest	Cave	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low

2J. CAVES AND OTHER GEOLOGICAL FEATURES (CONT)

ID	Name/Location	Structure	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
K 2	Kanaka Lava	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 3	Kanaka Sugar Cane #1	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 15P	Kanaka Sugar Cane #2	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 4	Kanaka Sugar Cane #2	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 16P	Kanaka Tea	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 10	Kanaka Tea #1	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
K 12	Kanaka Tea#2	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
MB 8	La Martiniere #3	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
QM 4	Mangapoule Magenta Lava	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
SV 4	Mare Tabac	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
QM 5P	Mont Ida	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
QM 6	Mont Ida North	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 6P	Pont Bondieu	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 35	Salazie Arch	Cave	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 37P	Salazie Lava	Pit	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
PP 2P	Trois Caverne	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
PP 3P	Trois Caverne	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
PP 2	Trois Caverne #1	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
PP 3	Trois Caverne #2	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
MB 0	Trou Hirondelle	Pit	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
MB 3	Trou Hirondelle #2	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
ND 19P	Vacoas	Pit	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
PP 10	Xavier Lava Blister	Cave	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low
CCE	Chamarel Coloured Earth	Soil	AGRLND	>500	2	2	5	Low

2K. LAKES & RESERVOIRS

ID	Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
198	Eau Bleue	SL	<500	2	5	14	High
192	Riche en Eau	SL	<500	2	5	14	High
193	Dagotiere	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
196	La Ferme	SL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
205	Mare Piram	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
197	Valetta	UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
202	Bassin Blanc	SL	>500	1	3	9	Low
201	Mare Longue	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
204	Cascade Diamamouve	SL	>500	2	3	6	Low
200	La Nicoliere	SL	>500	2	3	6	Low
199	Mare aux Vacoas	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
188	Mare aux Vacoas holding pond	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
191	Midlands	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
190	Piton du Milieu	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
203	Grand Bassin	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
189	Tamarind Falls	SL	>500	2	3	2	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0074	Camp Thorel East	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0075	Camp Thorel East	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0076	Camp Thorel East	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0126	Seizieme Mille	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0135	Midlands South	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0136	Midlands South 2	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0137	Midlands South	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0138	Midlands South1	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0139	Midlands South 3	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0140	Midlands South	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0234	Seizieme Mille	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0245	Seizieme Mille	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0257	Seizieme Mille	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0292	Seizieme Mille	USL	<500	2	5	14	High
UM0123	Monvert	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0238	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0241	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0247	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0248	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0254	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0262	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0264	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0265	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0268	Seizieme Mille	SFL	<500	2	4	13	High
UM0000	Grand Bassin	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0165	Mare aux Vacoas North B102	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0166	Mare aux Vacoas North B102	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0167	Mare aux Vacoas North B102	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0168	Mare aux Vacoas North B102	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0169	Mare aux Vacoas North B102	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0328	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0334	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0335	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0336	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0337	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0340	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0341	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0342	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0343	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0344	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0345	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0346	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0347	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0349	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0350	Mare aux Vacoas NorthEast	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0351	Mare aux Vacoas East	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0352	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0353	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0354	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0355	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0357	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0358	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0360	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0362	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0364	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0365	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0366	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0368	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0369	Mare aux Vacoas Arnaud	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0370	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0482	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0483	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0484	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0485	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0486	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0487	Le Petrin SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0502	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0505	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0507	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0508	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0510	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0511	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0512	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0513	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0514	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0515	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0516	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0518	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0519	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0520	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0521	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0522	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0523	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0524	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0525	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0526	Mare aux Vacoas South- R.du Poste	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0549	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0555	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0558	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0561	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0564	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0567	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0569	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0570	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0572	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0575	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0576	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0580	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0581	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0590	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0591	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0604	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0621	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0624	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0647	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0648	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0649	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0650	Pandit Jhummun Giri Gosagne Napal3	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0651	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0652	Grand Bassin-Pradier	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0653	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0654	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0655	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0656	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0657	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0658	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0659	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0660	Grand Bassin2	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0661	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0662	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0663	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0664	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0665	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0666	Grand Bassin	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0667	Grand Bassin	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0668	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0669	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0670	Grand Bassin	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0671	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0674	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0676	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0678	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0679	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0680	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0682	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0684	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0685	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0686	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0687	Grand Bassin South	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0688	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0689	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0691	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0692	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0693	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0694	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0695	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0696	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0697	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0699	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0700	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0701	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0702	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0703	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0704	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0705	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0706	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0707	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0708	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0709	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0710	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0711	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0712	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0713	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0714	Les Mares NE SFL	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0716	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0719	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0720	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0721	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0722	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0723	Les Mares SE	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0724	Bois Sec	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0728	Les Mares South17	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
UM0150	Bambous Mt - Ferney Valley	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0151	Bambous Mt - Ferney Valley	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0310	Mare Longue East1	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0311	Mare Longue East2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0312	Mare Longue East3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0323	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0324	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0325	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0383	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0384	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0385	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0386	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0387	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0388	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0389	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0390	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0391	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0392	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0393	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0394	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0395	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0396	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0397	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0398	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0399	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0400	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0401	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0402	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0403	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0404	Mare Longue South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0406	Le Petrin North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0407	Le Petrin North2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0408	Le Petrin Central	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0409	Le Petrin North3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0410	Le Petrin North4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0411	Le Petrin North5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0412	Le Petrin North6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0413	Le Petrin North7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0414	Le Petrin West	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0415	Le Petrin North8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0416	Le Petrin North9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0418	Le Petrin North10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0420	Le Petrin North11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0421	Le Petrin North12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0423	Le Petrin Central 2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0424	Le Petrin Central 3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0425	Le Petrin East	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0426	Le Petrin East2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0427	Le Petrin West6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0428	Le Petrin West7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0429	Le Petrin West8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0432	Le Petrin West9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0433	Le Petrin West10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0434	Le Petrin West11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0435	Le Petrin West12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0436	Le Petrin West13	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0437	Le Petrin West14	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0438	Le Petrin East4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0439	Le Petrin South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0440	Le Petrin South2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0442	Le Petrin South3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0443	Le Petrin West 5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0444	Le Petrin East5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0445	Le Petrin South4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0446	Le Petrin South5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0447	Le Petrin East 3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0448	Le Petrin South6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0451	Le Petrin South7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0453	Le Petrin South8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0455	Le Petrin South9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0457	Le Petrin South10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0458	Le Petrin South11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0460	Le Petrin East7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0462	Le Petrin South12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0463	Le Petrin South13	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0466	Le Petrin South14	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0467	Le Petrin South15	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0468	Le Petrin South16	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0470	Le Petrin South17	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0472	Le Petrin East6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0474	Le Petrin South 2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0478	Le Petrin South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0479	Le Petrin South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0480	Le Petrin South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0481	Le Petrin South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0488	Le Petrin East7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0489	Le Petrin East8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0490	Le Petrin East9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0491	Le Petrin East 2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0492	Le Petrin East10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0493	Le Petrin East11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0494	Le Petrin East12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0495	Le Petrin East13	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0496	Le Petrin East14	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0497	Le Petrin East15	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0498	Pandit Jhummun Giri Gosagne Napal	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0500	Pandit Jhummun Giri Gosagne Napal	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0540	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0541	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0542	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0543	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0544	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0545	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0546	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0548	Le Petrin Far South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0550	Les Mares North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0551	Les Mares North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0552	Les Mares NW	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0554	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0556	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0557	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0560	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0563	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0565	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0566	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0571	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0574	Les Mare North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0577	Les Mares NW	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0578	Les Mares North	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0582	Les Mares West5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0583	Les Mares West6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0584	Les Mares West7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0586	Les Mares West8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0587	Les Mares West9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0588	Les Mares West10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0589	Les Mares West11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0592	Les Mares Central2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0593	Les Mares Central3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0594	Le Mares West 4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0596	Les Mares West 2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0597	Les Mares West12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0599	Les Mares West13	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0600	Les Mares West14	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0601	Les Mares West15	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0602	Les Mares West 3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0603	Les Mares West16	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0605	Les Mares West19	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0606	Les Mares West20	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0607	Les Mares Central6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0608	Les Mares West21	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0609	Les Mares West22	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0610	Les Mares West23	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0611	Les Mares Central7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0612	Les Mares Central8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0613	Les Mares Central9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0614	Les Mares West24	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0615	Les Mares Central10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0616	Les Mares Central11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0617	Les Mares West25	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0618	Les Mares Central	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0619	Les Mares West17	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0620	Les Mares West18	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0622	Les Mares Central4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0623	Les Mares Central5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0625	Les Mares South2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0626	Les Mares South3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0627	Les Mares South4	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0629	Les Mares South5	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0630	Les Mares South6	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0632	Les Mares South7	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0633	Les Mares South8	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0635	Les Mares South9	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0636	Les Mares South10	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0637	Le Mares South	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0638	Les Mares South11	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0641	Les Mares South12	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0642	Les Mares South13	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0643	Les Mares South14	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0725	Les Mares South15	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0726	Les Mares South16	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0729	Les Mares SE2	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0730	Les Mares SE3	National Park	>500	1	1	7	Low
UM0102	Cascade Diamamouve South	UNK	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0001	Brisee Verdiere	UNK	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0003	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0005	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0008	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0011	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0014	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0018	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0019	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0022	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0023	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0024	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0025	Pont Bon Dieu South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0027	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0028	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0029	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0031	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0032	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0033	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0034	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0035	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0036	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0038	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0040	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0042	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0043	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0044	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0046	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0047	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0048	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0049	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0050	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0051	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0052	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0053	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0055	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0057	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0059	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0060	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0061	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0062	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0064	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0065	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0066	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0067	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0068	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0069	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0070	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0072	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0073	Camp Thorel East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0089	Merlo3	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0090	Merlo2	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0092	Merlo	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0093	Merlo4	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0141	Midlands South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0142	La Chartreuse2	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0143	La Chartreuse3	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0144	La Chartreuse4	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0149	Bambous Mt - Riviere Champagne	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0152	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0153	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0155	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0156	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0157	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0158	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0159	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0160	Macchabe Road North	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0161	Sept Cascades	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0162	Tamarind Falls South	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0164	Chamoury Rd B102	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0293	Seizieme Mille	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0294	Lapeyre	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0298	Lapeyre	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0299	Lapeyre	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0303	Eau Bleue East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0304	Eau Bleue East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0305	Eau Bleue East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0306	Eau Bleue East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0307	Eau Bleue East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0528	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0529	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0530	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0531	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0532	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0533	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0734	La Chartreuse 1 - Midlands East	USL	>500	2	3	6	Low
UM0374	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0375	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0376	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0377	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0378	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0380	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0381	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0382	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0002	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0006	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0009	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0012	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0013	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0015	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0016	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0017	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0020	Salazie South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0021	Camp Thorel North	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0026	Camp Thorel North	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0077	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0078	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0080	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0081	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0082	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0083	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0084	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0086	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0087	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0088	Mount La Terre NE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0094	Mount La Terre SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0095	Mount La Terre SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0096	Mount La Terre SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0097	Mount La Terre SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0098	Midlands East-Grand Riviere SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0099	Midlands East-Grand Riviere SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0100	Midlands East-Grand Riviere SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0101	Midlands East-Grand Riviere SE	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0104	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0105	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0106	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0109	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0110	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0111	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0113	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0114	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0115	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0116	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0117	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0118	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0119	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0120	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0121	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0122	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0125	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0127	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0128	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0129	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0131	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0133	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0134	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0145	Midlands-Mt La Grave South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0146	Midlands-Mt La Grave South	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0148	Bambous Mt - Gingembre	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0170	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0171	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0172	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0173	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0174	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0175	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0176	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0178	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0179	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0180	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0181	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0182	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0183	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0185	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0186	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0187	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0188	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0190	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0191	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0192	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0193	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0194	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0195	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0196	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0198	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0199	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0200	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0201	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0202	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0203	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0205	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0206	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0207	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0208	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0209	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0210	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0211	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0212	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0213	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0214	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0216	Plaine Bonnefin1	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0217	Plaine Bonnefin2	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0219	Plaine Bonnefin3	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0220	Plaine Bonnefin4	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0221	Plaine Bonnefin5	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0222	Plaine Bonnefin6	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0223	Plaine Bonnefin7	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0224	Plaine Bonnefin8	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0225	Plaine Bonnefin9	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0226	Plaine Bonnefin10	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0227	Plaine Bonnefin11	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0228	Plaine Bonnefin12	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0229	Plaine Bonnefin13	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0230	Plaine Bonnefin14	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0231	Plaine Bonnefin15	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0232	Plaine Bonnefin16	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0233	Plaine Bonnefin17	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low

2L. UPLAND MARSH (CONT)

ID	Location/Name	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
UM0235	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0236	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0237	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0239	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0240	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0243	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0244	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0246	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0250	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0251	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0252	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0253	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0255	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0259	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0266	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0267	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0269	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0271	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0272	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0273	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0274	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0275	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0276	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0277	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0278	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0279	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0280	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0282	Monvert	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0283	Seizieme Mille	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0284	Curepipe Point	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0285	Rafin-Labury	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0286	Rafin-Labury	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0287	Rafin-Labury	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0288	Rafin-Labury	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0290	Rafin-Labury	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0300	Lapeyre	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0301	Lapeyre	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0302	Lapeyre	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0308	Mare Longue North1	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0309	Mare Longue North2	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0313	Mare Longue North3	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0314	Mare Longue North4	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0315	Mare Longue North5	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0317	Mare Longue North6	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0318	Mare Longue North7	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0319	Mare Longue North8	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0320	Mare Longue North9	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0321	Mare Longue North10	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0372	Labury-Parc aux Cerfs	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0373	Labury-Parc aux Cerfs	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0534	Riviere Citron Nouvelle France	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0535	R. du Poste	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low
UM0536	R. du Poste	SFL	>500	2	2	5	Low

2M. STEEP SLOPES

Class	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
> 20% Grade	BUA	0	1	6	18	Highest
	USL/UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
	SFL/Agriculture	<500	1	4	16	High
10-20% Grade	BUA	0	3	6	12	Medium
	USL/UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
	SFL/Agriculture	<500	3	4	10	Medium
	USL/UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
	SFL/Agriculture	>500	1	2	8	Low
	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
	USL/UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
	SFL/Agriculture	>500	3	2	2	Low
	Conservation	>500	3	1	1	Low

2N. FOREST WITH HIGH NATIVE CONTENT

Class	Designation	Proximity	Category	PI Score	VI Score	Priority
Grade 1 (>75% native)	USL/UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
Grade 2 (50-75% native)	USL/UPL	<500	1	5	17	Highest
Grade 1 (>75% native)	SFL	<500	1	4	16	High
Grade 2 (50-75% native)	SFL	<500	1	4	16	High
Grade 3 (25-50% native)	USL/UPL	<500	3	5	11	Medium
Grade 3 (25-50% native)	SFL	<500	3	4	10	Medium
Grade 1 (>75% native)	USL/UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
Grade 2 (50-75% native)	USL/UPL	>500	1	3	9	Low
Grade 1 (>75% native)	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
Grade 2 (50-75% native)	SFL	>500	1	2	8	Low
Grade 1 (>75% native)	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
Grade 2 (50-75% native)	Conservation	>500	1	1	7	Low
Grade 3 (25-50% native)	USL/UPL	>500	3	3	3	Low
Grade 3 (25-50% native)	SFL	>500	3	2	2	Low
Grade 3 (25-50% native)	Conservation	>500	3	1	1	Low

APPENDIX 2. TECHNICAL NOTES

GENERAL

KEY TO ESA CATEGORISATION TABLES

Field	Abbreviation/Term	Description
Designation	*Classification of land area in relation to allowable uses/ management objectives*	
	BUA	Built-up Areas
	USL	Uncommitted State Land
	UPL or UPRVLND	Uncommitted Private Land (non-agricultural)
	PAS GEOM	Pas Geometriques, a specific form of USL
	UL	Uncommitted Lagoon (no specific designation)
	AGRLND	Sugar and Tea, privately-held or leased
	SFL	State Forest Land, including leased
	LSL	Lease State Land (typically for tourism facilities)
	PB	Public Beach
	Conservation	Generic term inclusive of all conservation areas
	National Park/ NP	Black River Gorges National Park
	(O,C) NR	Nature Reserve (open and closed)
	Fish Reserve	Fisheries Reserve
	RAMSAR	Ramsar-designated Wetland of International Importance
Proximity	*ESA distance from BUAs and 500 m Critical Risk Zone (CRZ)*	
	0	within BUA
	< 500	within CRZ
	> 500	beyond CRZ
Category	*Assigned ESA Category - Type 1, 2, or 3*	
PI Score	*Assigned Pressure Index Score within range 6 (highest) to 1 (lowest)*	
VI Score	*Assigned Vulnerability Index Score within range 18 (highest) to 1 (lowest)*	
Priority	*Prioritisation for site assessment and subsequent implementation of any needed management measures*	

ESA TYPES

2A. Seagrass Beds

Areas located in Marine Parks or Fisheries Reserves, with Dense cover (habitat, fisheries), typified by seagrass more than algae, coral or sand (carbon retention), and of relatively large patch size (diversity, stability) were categorised higher than other areas

Seagrasses in the lagoon of Flat/Gabriel island were assigned without consideration of distance to nearest BUA since islets are under frequent use by day visitors

2B. Coral Reefs

Areas located in Marine Parks or Fisheries Reserves, forming Reef Flats or Dense cover (storm surge, tsunami protection, habitat, diversity), and/or adjacent to a commonly used Dive Site (tourism) were categorised higher than other areas.

2C. Islets

Islets classified as Nature Reserves or National Parks, with known endemic plants or animals (diversity), strong elements of un-developed habitat landscapes (diversity, recreation, restoration potential) were assigned a higher category status. Areas currently under lease or other existing use were assigned a Category 3 status. This allows further sited development/construction but with adherence to various straightforward provisions forming ESA policy and management, such as high-water set-back, buffer zonation and employment of officially-sanctioned Building Design Criteria that emphasise harmonisation with surrounding natural environment and sustainable use of resources (e.g. LEED certification).

2D. Mangroves

Areas covered by Dense or Abundant mangroves (habitat, coastal defence capacity, carbon/sediment retention) were categorised higher than other areas. Given the unique legal status of mangrove patches or forests, regardless of land designation status, illegal removal and pollution effects were the main focus attached to proximity pressures.

2E. Tidal Mudflats

Only Rivulet Terre Rouge Bird Sanctuary was assigned Category 1 status due to its current protected status. All other identified mudflats are assigned Category 2 status due to critical role in defining terrestrial-marine ecotone and sediment control and hazards attached to unstable substrate and hydrodynamicity.

2F. Sand Beach and Dune

Sand Beach and Dune formations are derived from ORSTOM soil resource map of Mauritius. There is a strong spatial correlation with Coastal Freshwater Marshlands as the dunes created by wind and surge create a coastal berm with low-lying backwash. Most of these areas are

contained within the Pas Geometriques. They provide an important form of natural coastal defence and one of the most precious economic resources on the island due their unequivocal role in attracting tourism export earnings. Beaches and Dunes are not separate features that can be effectively managed individually, a point comprehensively illustrated in the Baird Report.

Geoprocessing estimates indicate many of these formations are more than 75% covered with existing BUA (hotels, encampement). Based on our calculations, those formations with relatively large fraction of their area remaining free of buildings were assigned a higher category. Only two sites, however were identified as Category 1 areas: one at Le Morne and another on Gabriel Island, due to their relatively unmodified condition.

Areas currently under lease or other existing use were assigned a Category 3 status. This allows further sited development/construction but with adherence to various straightforward provisions forming ESA policy and management, such as high-water set-back, buffer zonation and employment of officially-sanctioned Building Design Criteria that emphasise harmonisation with surrounding natural environment and sustainable use of resources (e.g. LEED certification).

2G. Coastal Freshwater Marshlands

Marshlands were categorised based on the outcomes of the analyses described at length in the *Technical Report on Freshwater Wetlands* that considered their role in providing habitat, housing native and endemic plants and animals and acting as a natural stormwater drainage system for low-lying coastal areas.

2H. Boreholes (Wells)

Wells with a higher bore diameter, supply rate, and in active use for domestic, agricultural and industrial water production (i.e. boreholes) were assigned a higher category than others. While coreholes and dugwells are included here, ESA Maps indicate only active boreholes since this is the main category of wells performing an environmentally-sensitive supply function.

2I. Rivers & Creeks

Drainage features identified as sources of drinking water were assigned a higher category than those not performing this service. Existing legislation offers a unique level of protection to rivers and creeks through the Forest and Reserves Act and the Rivers and Canal Act. Consequently, the greatest pressures would not conform necessarily to land designation or prospects for expansion of BUA, but rather land use and its implications in effluent treatment and discharge. Existing BUAs and Agricultural Lands pose a more serious risk in this case.

2J. Caves and other Geological Features

Formations housing colonies of endemic swiftlets or bats, containing noteworthy historical features or artefacts, of greater known length or attached to underground hydrological systems were assigned a higher category. No Category 3 caves were identified given the inherent risk attached to development on or immediately adjacent to these sites. Caves located within existing BUA are urgently in need of a more active management that can find the best practical means in which to identify a postive role for these features within the surrounding communities. Many are currently a public health or crime risk, and through continued encroachment, a building hazard.

2K. Lakes & Reservoirs

Sites in Conservation Areas and storing drinking water were given higher category status.

2L. Upland Marsh

Features located in conservation areas, containing rare endemic plants (diversity), intercalated with other native habitats (e.g. heath) and upstream from reservoirs (sediment control, water supply) were assigned a higher category. Smaller patch formations and those more likely to show modest seasonal flooding were ranked lower. Some small areas may prove more sporadic and show declining or fluctuating marsh features.

2M. Steep Slopes

Areas characterised by slopes with a grade exceeding 20% are categorised as Type 1 ESAs due to their inherently hazardous condition and the risk posed to down-slope communities from activies that would instigate landslides/landslips. Improving the stability and ecological value of these areas should be the focus of management measures.

Areas characterised by slopes with a grade between 10-20% were assigned a Category 3 status. This allows further sited development/construction but with adherence to various straightforward provisions forming ESA policy and management, such as high-water set-back, buffer zonation and employment of officially-sanctioned Building Design Criteria that emphasise harmonisation with surrounding natural environment and sustainable use of resources (e.g. LEED certification).

2N. Forest with High Native Content

Forest areas with more than half of their vegetation composed of native and/or endemic species should be categorised as a Type 1 ESA. Areas with less than 50% native content (Grade 3 forests) should be classified as Type 3 ESAs. This would provision the establishment of some infrastructure but with adherence to various straightforward provisions forming ESA policy and management, such as high-water set-back, buffer zonation and employment of officially-sanctioned Building Design Criteria that emphasise harmonisation

with surrounding natural environment and sustainable use of resources (e.g. LEED certification).

Note on ESA Category Compilation

The list of ESAs contained in Appendix 2 should not be viewed as a final compilation. The ESA Management Plan provides scope for modification and requires an annual assessment of the ESA Maps depicting the distribution of the various ESAs listed here. In the future, additional features may be recognised and considered for accession into the ESA list. Still, others may prove to change or function in a way that renders them less sensitive, meriting removal from the list. The use of the ESA GIS by a formally-trained GIS officer to actively manage geo-spatial information on the ESA Networks for Mauritius and Rodrigues is highly recommended.