



IUCN SSC ISG Annual meeting, Dominica, 6-11 November, 2022  
<https://www.iucn-isg.org/2022-isg-meeting/>

**Update of implementation  
of the  
National Action Plan (NAP)  
for the  
conservation of the Lesser Antillean iguana  
in the  
French West Indies (FWI)  
2018-2022**



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# Presentation plan

- 1) The *I. delicatissima* National Action Plan in the FWI
- 2) Location, habitats, populations
- 3) Conservation (6 actions)
- 4) Outreach and communication (3 actions)
- 5) Monitoring and research (4 actions)
- 6) Conclusions to ISG partners

# 1) The *I. delicatissima* National Action Plan in the FWI

## What is a National Action Plan in France ?

- French government answer to preserve **CR** and **EN** species
- Develop a **realistic** and **holistic** intervention strategy based on the **priorization of identified conservation issues**
- Strategy gathering all the stakeholders



## 2) Location, habitats, populations

### Context

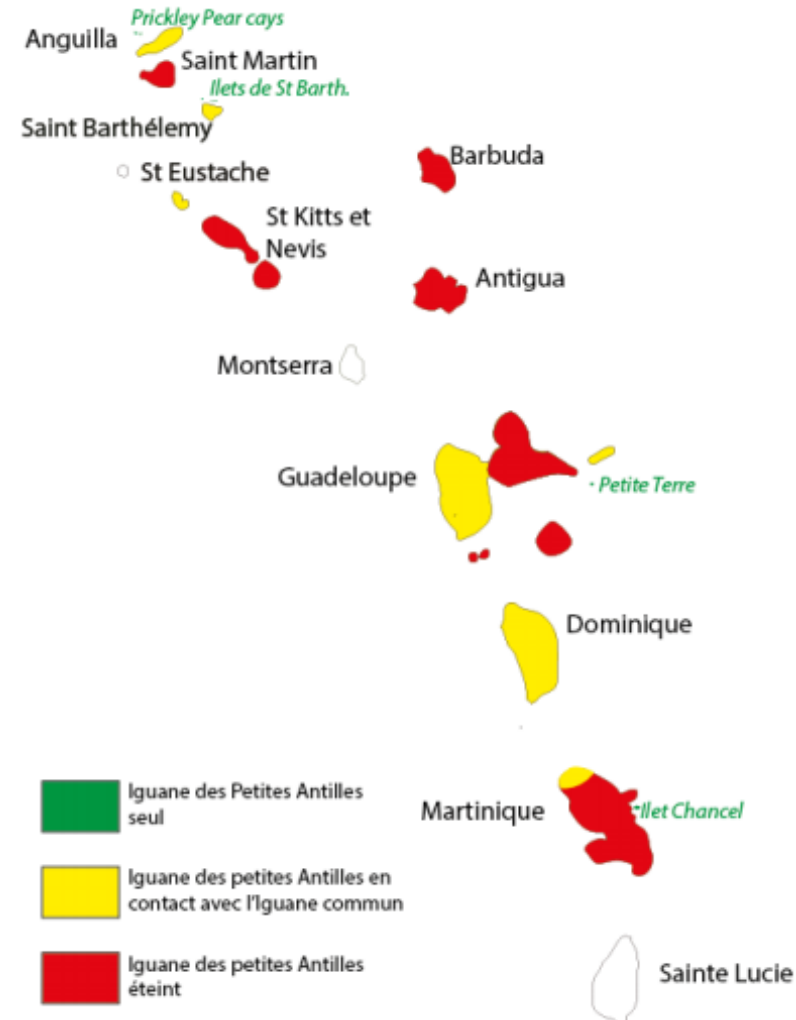
- *I. delicatissima* is **endemic from Lesser Antilles**
- **UICN Redlist:**
  - Vulnerable (VU) in 2006
  - Endangered (EN) in 2010



in 2018

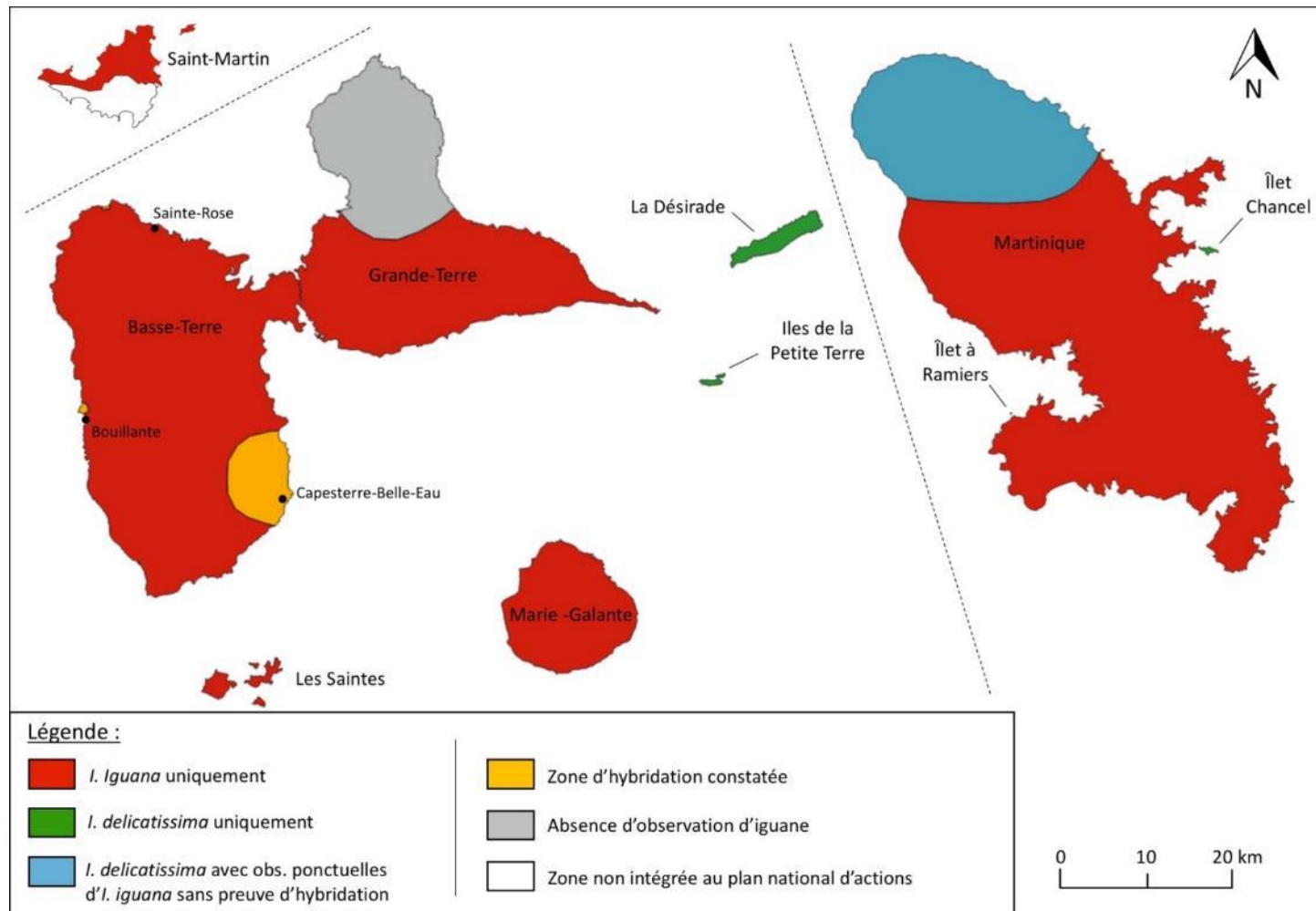
- **Protected in France since 1989**
- **Main threats:**
  - Historically: game and habitat loss
  - Currently: **competition with IAS *I. iguana***

### Location



## 2) Location, habitats, populations

### Location in the FWI



### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

#### 6 actions

- Action #1: **reduce the competition exerted by *I. iguana***

Priority #1

See presentation « ***Fighting the Spread of the Common Iguana: the French West Indies Case*** »  
(DUPORGE N, ANGIN B., BERGER A., KESTEL K.)

- Action #2: improve the **regulatory tools** available for the protection of the species
- Action #3: create **reflex protocols** for each threat and each population
- Action #4: reduce **unnatural mortality** of the species
- Action #5: conserve **genetic diversity** and **increase the number of populations**
- Action #6: improve the **natural habitat** conservation

Priority #2



### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

#### Focus on action #4: reduce **unnatural mortality** of the species

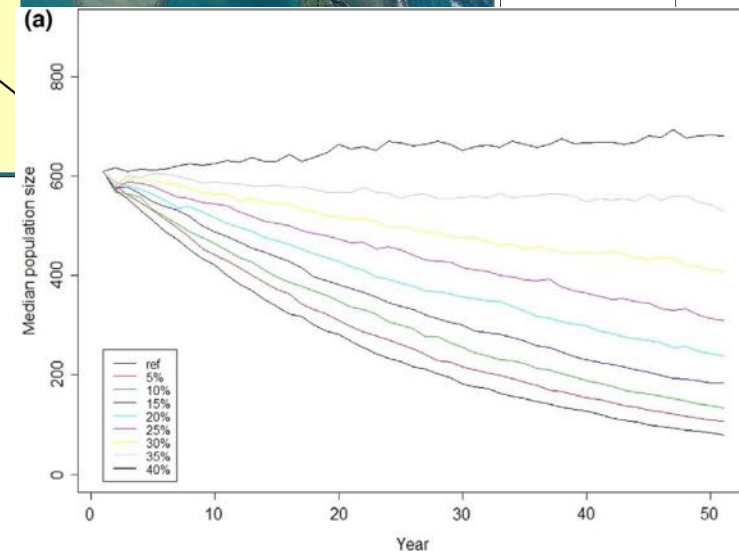
1. IAS predation **control** at LAI nesting sites
2. IAS predation **removal** in other LAI habitats
3. Road mortality reduction at Desirade

#### Rodent control at Chancel islet (Martinique)

- Adult LAI pop size estimates ([Warret Rodrigues et al., 2021](#)):
  - **928 in 2013 vs. 611 in 2020**
  - **yearly decline of 4% → 80 individuals after 50y !**
  - Population decline **driven by low recruitment rates**

→ Improve reproductive success and **survival of immature iguanas up to 40%** to stabilize the population trend

→ Reduce threats targeting the **eggs and immature cohorts**



### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

Focus on action #4: reduce unnatural mortality of the species



- **96 egg predations** by rats observed through camera trapping in 2021
- **5 eggs transported within 24 hours** in one spot

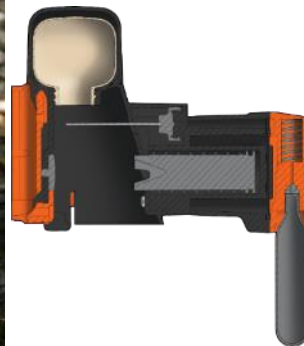
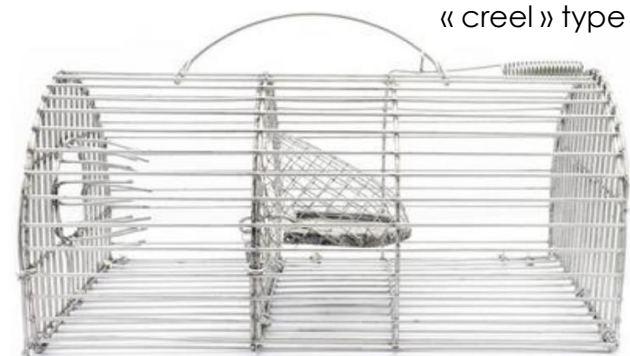




### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

- From 2018 to 2022 : annual rodent **control** campaigns at Chancel islet (Martinique) mostly using **non vulnerable mechanical trapping** (monitored with camera traps)

- Different kinds of **baited trap cages** (non vulnerable)
- Vulnerable automatically resetttable traps (GoodNtaure™ E2A24) ↓



### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

- From 2018 to 2022 : annual rodent **control** campaigns at Chancel islet (Martinique) mostly using **non vulnerable mechanical trapping** (monitored with camera traps)

Year	Period	Target species	Target location	Lasting	Trap type and number	Results
2018	October	Primarily mongooses & chickens Secondary rats	LAI nesting sites (n=4) & islet owner's house	5 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 rat creels</li> <li>- 4 mongoose cages</li> <li>- 3 chicken cages</li> <li>- 4 handmade traps</li> </ul>	<b>22 rats</b> 2 cocks & 1 hen 0 mongoose
2019	May-June	Primarily mongooses & chickens Secondary rats	LAI nesting sites (n=4) & islet owner's house	6 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 rat creels</li> <li>- 12 mongoose cages</li> <li>- 3 chicken cages</li> <li>- 4 handmade traps</li> </ul>	<b>19 rats</b> 2 hens 0 mongoose
2020-2021	September to March	Rats	Main LAI nesting sites (n=2)	6 months	- 9 Goodnature E2A24 (vulnerable traps)	<b>9 rats</b>
2021	March-April	Rats	LAI nesting sites (n=4), islet owner's house & 3 other spots	5 days	- 82 baited rat cages	<b>44 rats</b>
2022	May-June	Rats	LAI nesting sites (n=4), islet owner's house & 4 other spots	42 days	- 145 baited cages	<b>104 rats</b>
						<b>198 rats</b>

### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

Focus on action #4: reduce unnatural mortality of the species

Only 9 successful kills out of 9 E2A24 traps within 6 months...





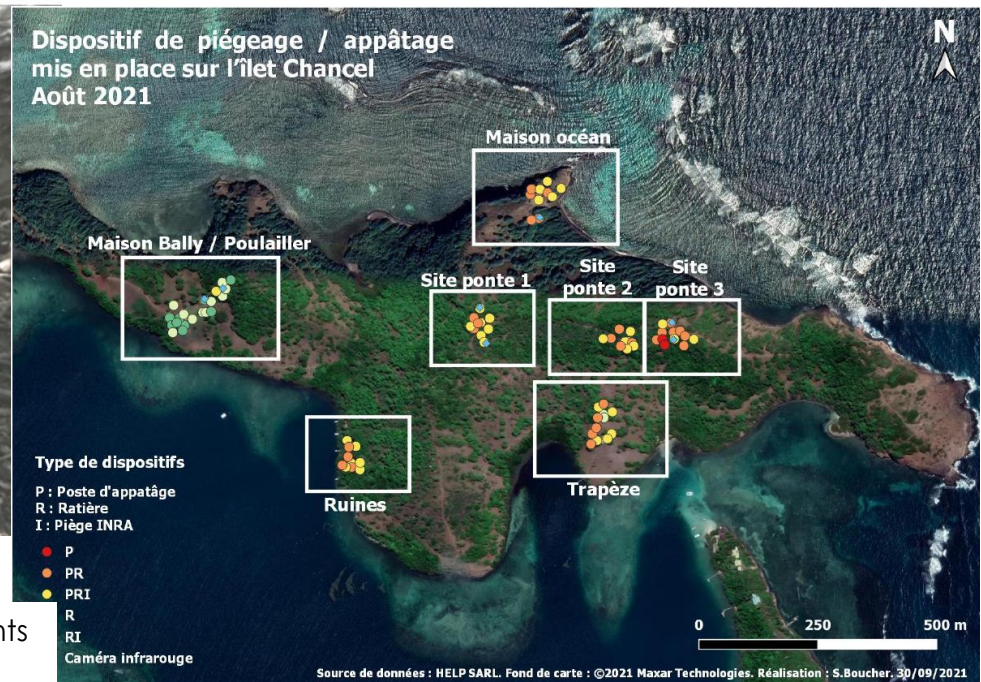
### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

Focus on action #4: reduce unnatural mortality of the species

- 2021: rodent control campaign at Chancel islet (Martinique) using **chemical trapping**



- **49/60** bait stations eaten
- **82 %**
- between **300 and 600 rats eliminated**
- **27 rats** caught within 504 nights
- **5,35 %**
- very low because of hermit crabs



Dispositif de piégeage / appâtage mis en place sur l'îlet Chancel (Source : HELP Sarl, Cartographie : S. Boucher).

### 3) Conservation (objective #1)

Focus on action #4: reduce unnatural mortality of the species

- **2023**: rodent removal campaign on the whole Chancel islet using chemical trapping

Year	Period	Target species	Target location	Lastin g	Trap type and number	Results
2021	August	Rats	LAI nesting sites (n=4) and islet owner's house	6 days	- 84 baited rat cages - 60 Brodifacoum 29 ppm (anticoagulant) baiting stations	- 27 rats - 600 baits consumed in baiting stations → 300 to 600 rats killed - 82% of baiting stations consumed
2023	February 13 to April 28	Rats	All the Chancel islet (70 ha, 135 ha when considering the topography)	7 weeks	- 2 200 Brodifacoum 29 ppm (anticoagulant) baiting stations - (30 camera traps)	?





## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

### 4 actions

- Action #1: continue **population monitoring**

Priority #1

See presentation « **Demography of the Lesser Antillean Iguana throughout its range** »  
(ANGIN B., WARRET RODRIGUES C., BESNARD A.)

- Action #2: study **phylogeny** of the LAI throughout its distribution range

Priority #3

- Action #3: improve knowledge of the species' **ecology and biology**

Priority #2

- Action #4: understand the **interaction mechanisms** between *Iguana delicatissima* and *Iguana iguana*

Priority #3

## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

Focus on action #2: study phylogeny of the LAI throughout its distribution range

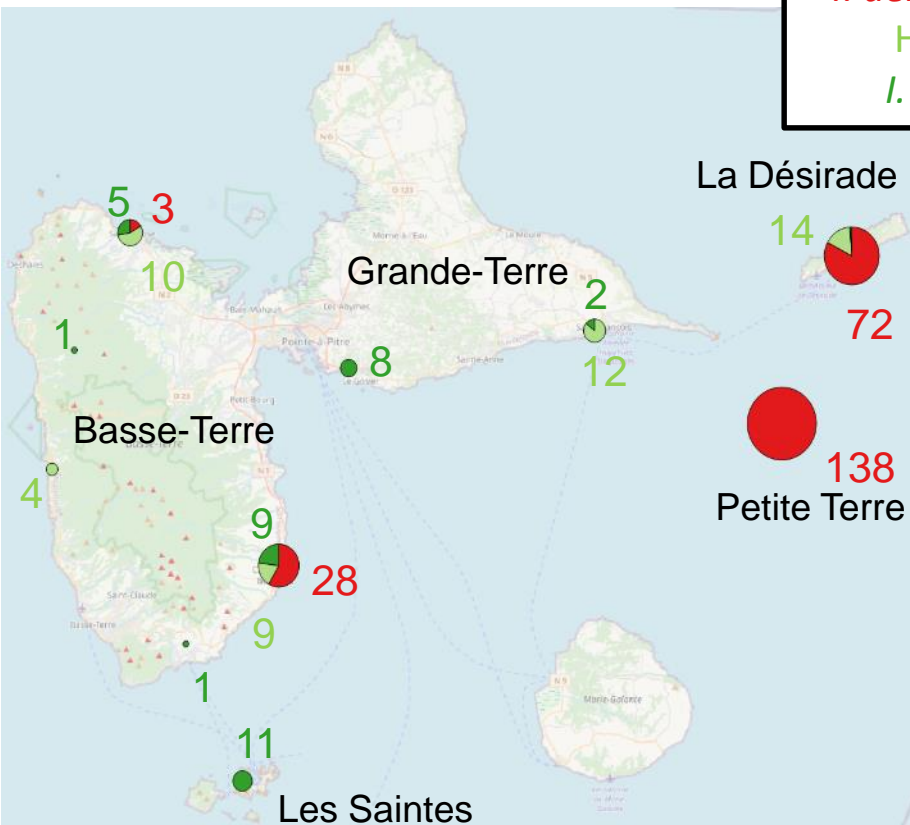
- 2022 objective: **establish a state of the art of genetic knowledge**:
  - Identify **how many** *iguana* sp. **samples** were collected in the past?
  - Which were the research and/or conservation **objectives**?
  - **Where** are the samples **stored** (if any left)?
  - Were all samples **analyzed or not**?
  - Which **markers were used**?
  - **Which lab** conducted the analysis?
  - Which were the **results**? Were they **published (reports and/or articles)**?
  - If any samples left, are they **still analyzable or not**?

## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

### Focus on action #2: study phylogeny of the LAI

#### Guadeloupe

##### Collected samples



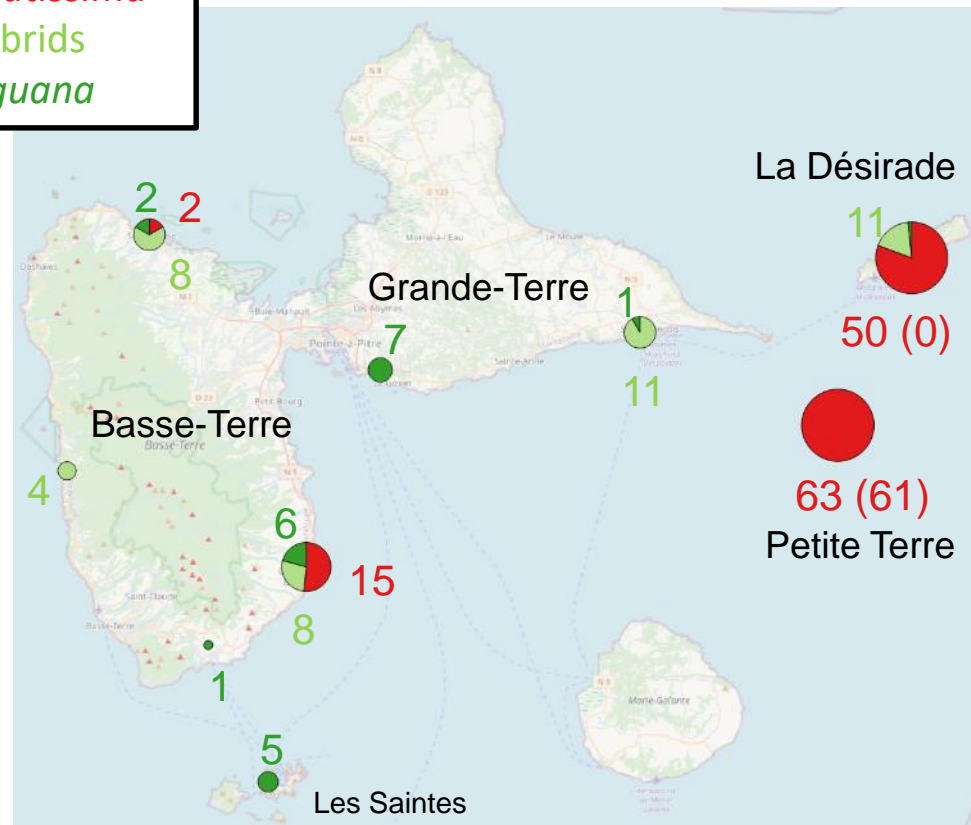
*I. delicatissima*

Hybrids

*I. iguana*

##### Analyzed samples

(number of successful analysis if different)

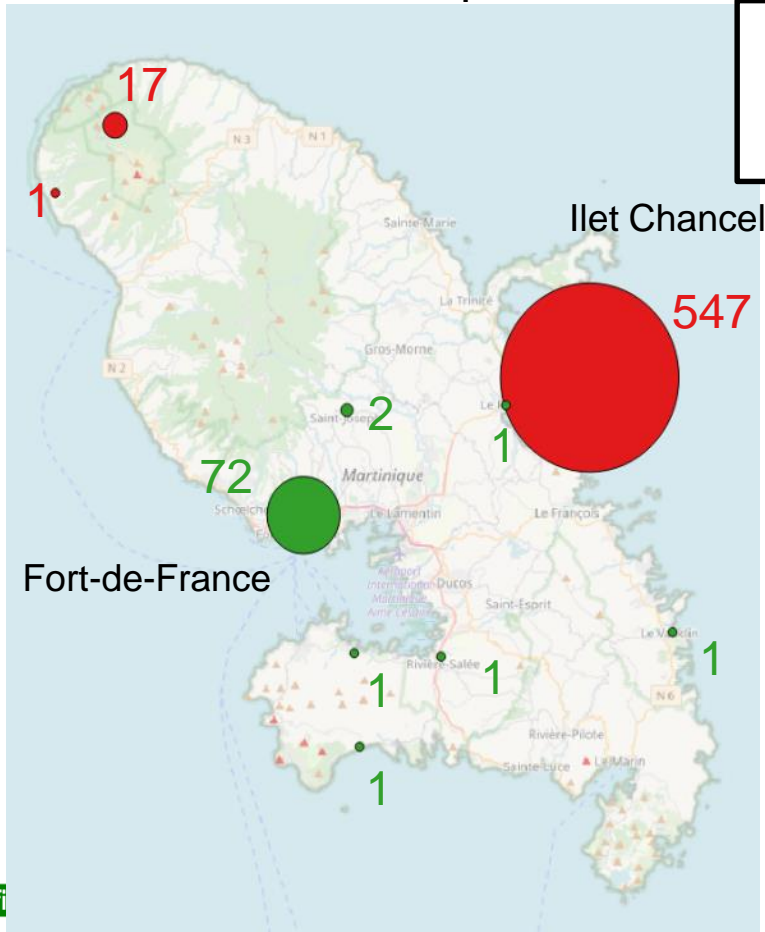


## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

### Focus on action #2: study phylogeny of the LAI

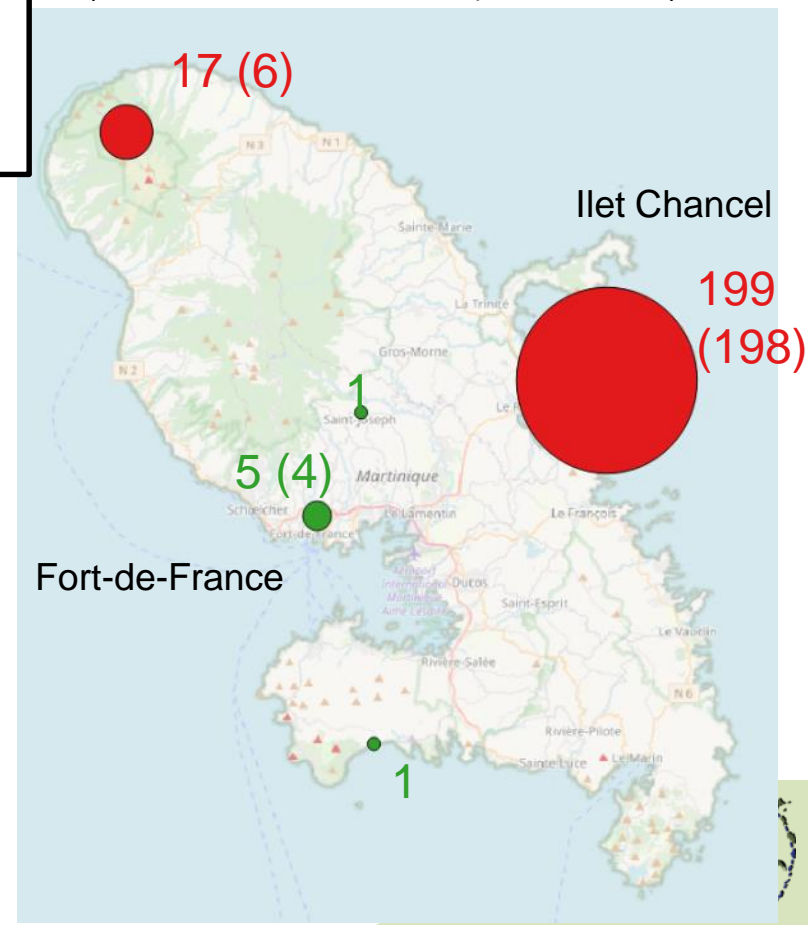
#### Martinique

Collected samples



Analyzed samples

(number of successful analysis if different)



## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

### Focus on action #2: study phylogeny of the LAI

#### Genetic analysis of iguana populations in the FWI – (Very) short research history

- **1990s:** Iguana genetic studies **started** → **First proofs of hybridization** between *I. delicatissima* and *I. iguana* (Day & Thorpe, 1996)
  - **Between 2007 & 2015:** researchers developed **microsatellites markers** specific to *I. delicatissima* ([Valette et al., 2012](#)) which were used to confirm the **hybridization** and work on **populations structure** ([Vuillaume et al., 2015](#))
  - **In 2015 & 2019: 214 samples** analyzed by a private lab but never used for research projects
  - **In 2021:** the FWI NAP worked with the MSU (Welch's lab) to study inbreeding in Chancel's LAI pop.
- **Over the last 30 years: 1,000 biological samples** of iguanas were collected in the FWI but all were not analyzed and/or used for research projects.
- They are **scattered in different private and research labs or administrations.**



## 5) Monitoring and research (objective #3)

Focus on action #2: study phylogeny of the LAI

### Genetic analysis of iguana populations in the FWI

#### Next steps:

- ➔ **Take inventory of all samples** collected and trace back **where they are stored**
- ➔ **Retrieve all the genetic data produced** through the analysis of these samples

#### Next objectives:

- Identify a **satisfying storage strategy** for biological samples so they are in one place and can be easily available
- **Share the list of biological samples** so that **research team can apply to use them** in projects
- **Share the genetic data produced** this far so they can be used in research projects

#### Conservation prospects:

- **Phylogeny** of LAI throughout its range ➔ gaps ➔ **new sampling campaigns and analysis?**
- Use genetic data **to calibrate reintroduction / translocation projects** in the West Indies

## 6) Conclusion to ISG partners

Towards a new Regional *I. delicatissima* action plan...

- Long-term goals :
  - increase the number of sustainable populations
  - conserve the genetic diversity
- ➔ **Aggregate genetic knowledge** throughout LAI's range (phylogeny, inbreeding, hybridization)
- ➔ **Fill in gaps in genetic knowledge** throughout LAI's range
- ➔ **Translocate individuals** from subpopulations submitted to **current or near-future high risk of hybridization**
  - ➔ ex-situ?
  - ➔ in-situ to safer & suitable areas?
- ➔ **Reinforce inbred population (if any)?**



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**Thank you for your attention!**

