

# FIVE IDEAS FOR ENJOYING NATURE

1. PUT A BIRD FEEDER IN YOUR BACKYARD AND WATCH THE BIRDS THAT COME.
2. LEARN THE NAMES OF THE PLANTS AND TREES AROUND YOUR HOUSE.
3. TAKE A NATURE WALK WITH YOUR FAMILY EVERY WEEKEND. GO TO A DIFFERENT SPOT EACH TIME.
4. HELP KEEP THE ISLAND CLEAN BY PICKING UP LITTER THAT YOU SEE.
5. PRACTICE DRAWING THE PLANTS AND ANIMALS AROUND YOU.

THIS ACTIVITY BOOK WAS CREATED FOR LES FRUITS DE MER'S ANNUAL ENDEMIC ANIMAL FESTIVAL, A FREE PUBLIC EVENT FOR ALL AGES CELEBRATING ST. MARTIN'S UNIQUE WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HERITAGE. THE 2016 FESTIVAL IS MADE POSSIBLE BY OUR SPONSORS: BUCCANEER BEACH BAR, CALMOS CAFE, DELTA PETROLEUM, HOTEL L'ESPLANADE, LAGOONIES BISTRO AND BAR, LOTERIE FARM AND TRI-SPORT.

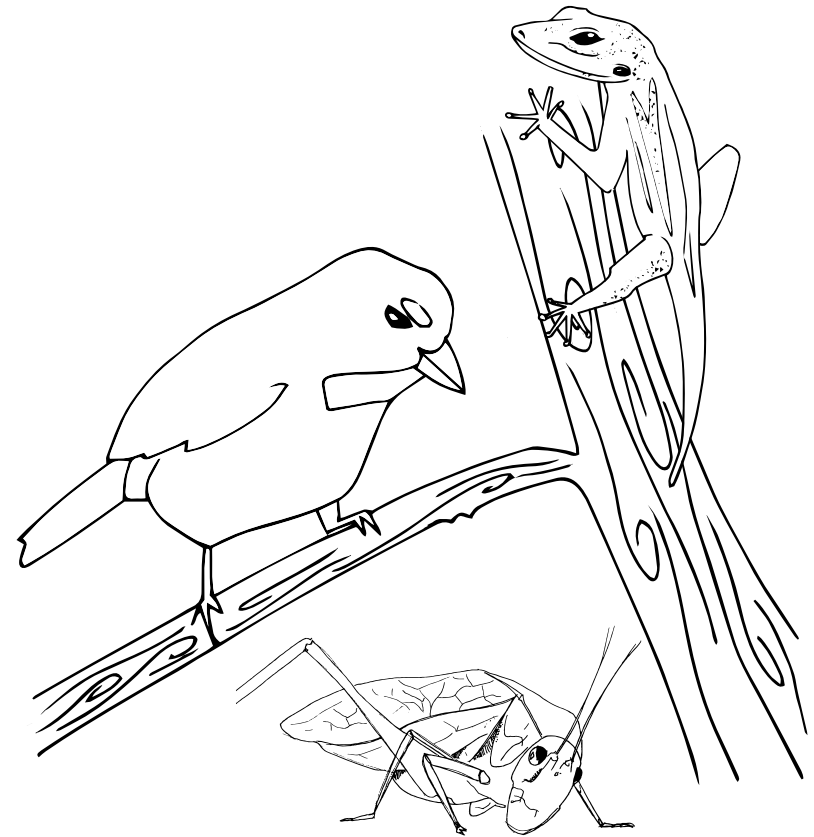


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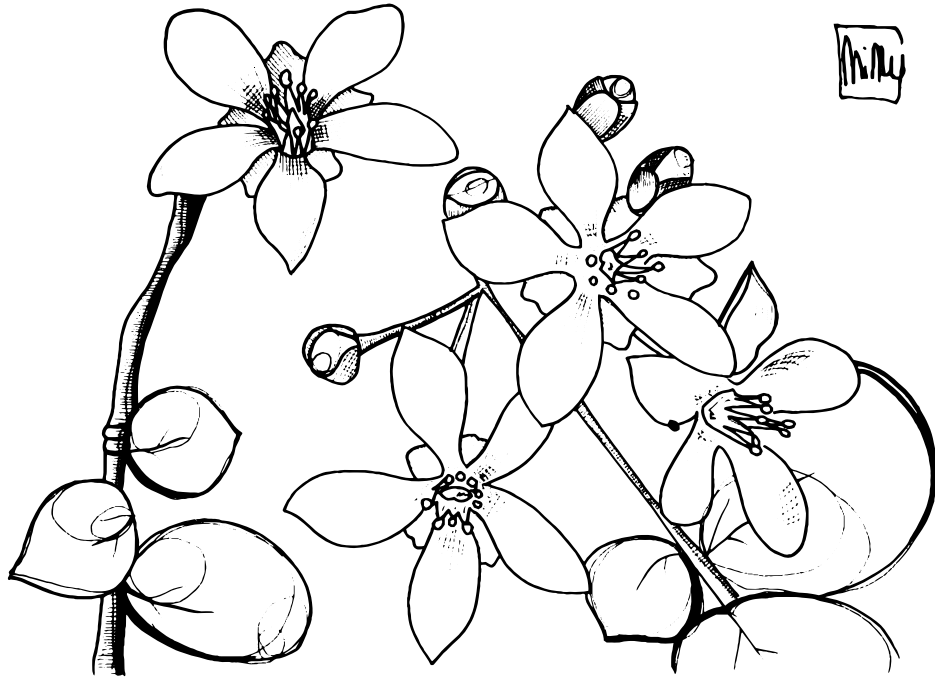


# NATIVE ISLANDERS!

## AN ENDEMIC ANIMAL ACTIVITY BOOK



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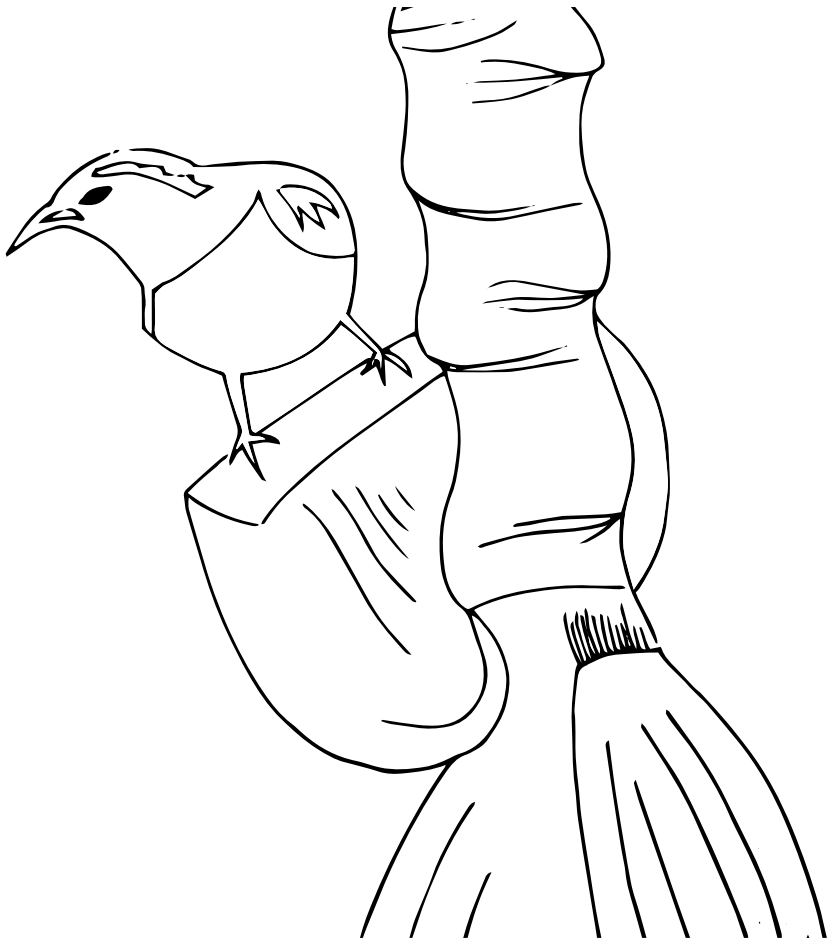
THE GAÏAC, OR LIGNUM VITAE, IS A BEAUTIFUL TREE THAT IS ENDEMIC TO THE CARIBBEAN. IT HAS THE HARDEST WOOD IN THE WORLD. BECAUSE SO MANY WERE CUT DOWN, AND BECAUSE THEY GROW SO SLOWLY, IT IS ENDANGERED. NATIVE TREES ARE IMPORTANT TO NATIVE ANIMALS BECAUSE THEY HAVE GROWN TO DEPEND ON EACH OTHER OVER MILLIONS OF YEARS. PLANTING NATIVE TREES AND PLANTS CAN HELP NATIVE ANIMALS SURVIVE.

MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO, ST. MARTIN EMERGED FROM THE SEA. IT HAD NO PLANTS OR ANIMALS ON IT AT ALL.

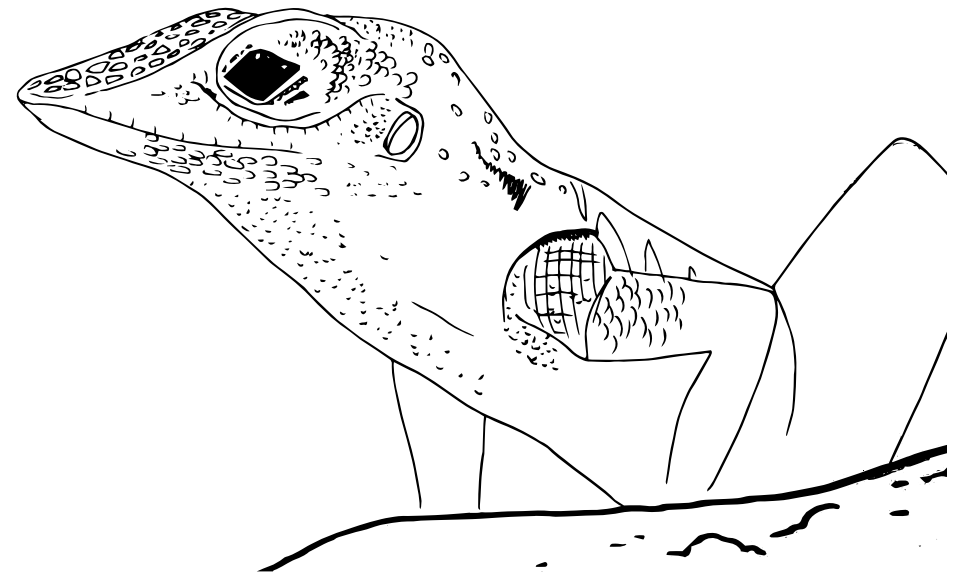
MOST BATS, BIRDS AND INSECTS FLEW HERE FROM NEARBY ISLANDS, BUT ANIMALS THAT CAN'T FLY HAD A HARDER TRIP, FLOATING HERE ON TREES SWEEPED OUT TO SEA BY HURRICANES. ONLY A FEW LUCKY ONES SURVIVED THE JOURNEY.

ANIMALS ADAPTED TO LIFE ON ST. MARTIN. OVER TIME, SOME BECAME NEW SPECIES LIVING JUST ON ST. MARTIN, LIKE THE BEARDED ANOLE. OTHERS, LIKE THE SUGAR BIRD, ARE ON MANY ISLANDS, BUT ONLY LIVE IN THE CARIBBEAN.

ANIMALS THAT ARE ENDEMIC TO ST. MARTIN LIVE ONLY ON THIS ISLAND AND NOWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD. REGIONAL ENDEMICS ARE ANIMALS FOUND ONLY ON NEARBY ISLANDS, THE LESSER ANTILLES OR THE CARIBBEAN. MANY OF THE ANIMALS AROUND US ARE LOCAL OR REGIONAL ENDEMICS.

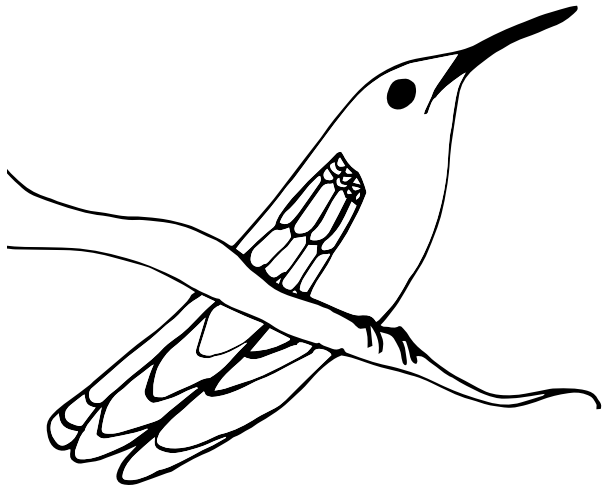


THE SUGAR BIRD LIVES IN THE CARIBBEAN AND HAS MANY NAMES, LIKE BANANAQUIT, YELLOWBREAST AND SUCRIER. THE SUBSPECIES FOUND ON ST. MARTIN LIVES ONLY IN PART OF THE LESSER ANTILLES. THEY DRINK NECTAR FROM FLOWERS AND ARE IMPORTANT POLLINATORS. YOU CAN ATTRACT THEM WITH A BIRD FEEDER FILLED WITH SUGAR.

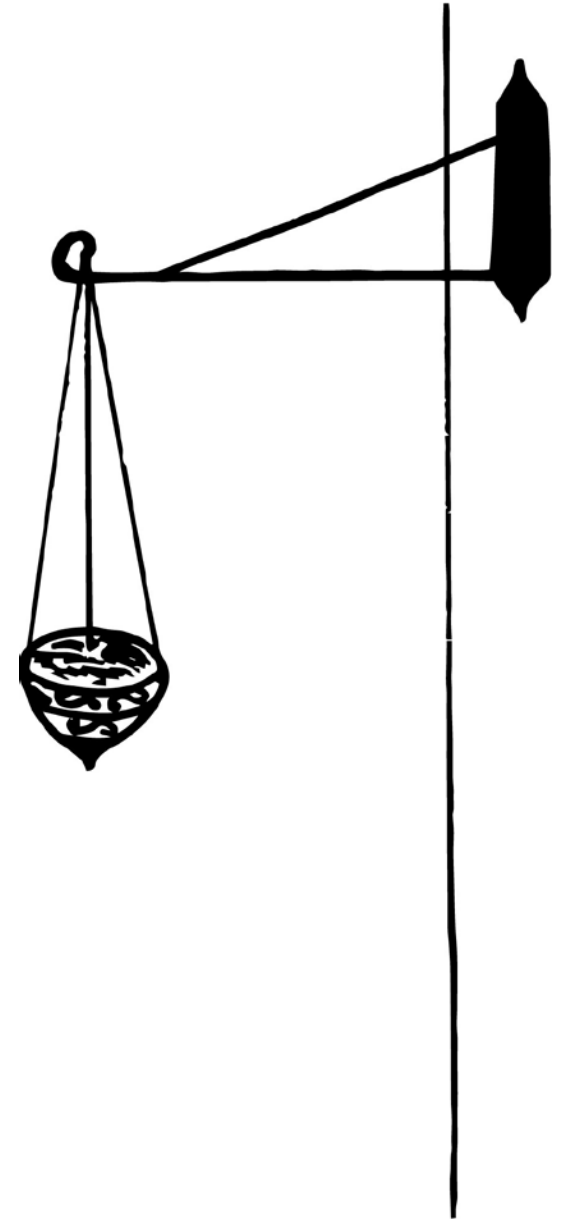


THE BEARDED ANOLE LIVES ON ST. MARTIN AND NOWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD. IT NEEDS SHADE BECAUSE IT CAN'T HANDLE THE HEAT OF VERY SUNNY AREAS. THAT'S WHY THIS LIZARD IS MOSTLY SEEN IN THE FOREST.

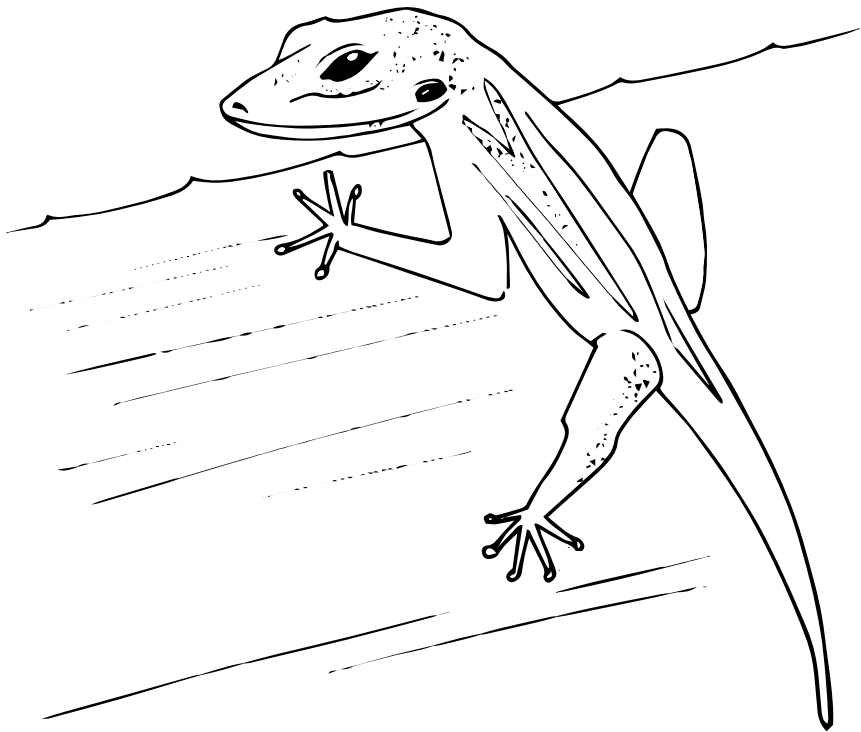
UNTIL THE 1920S, THIS LIZARD ALSO LIVED ON ANGUILLA, BUT THEN IT DISAPPEARED THERE. PERHAPS TOO MANY TREES WERE CUT AND THERE WASN'T ENOUGH SHADE. SOME ENDEMIC SPECIES ARE FOUND IN ONLY ONE PLACE BECAUSE THEY DIED OFF EVERYWHERE ELSE.



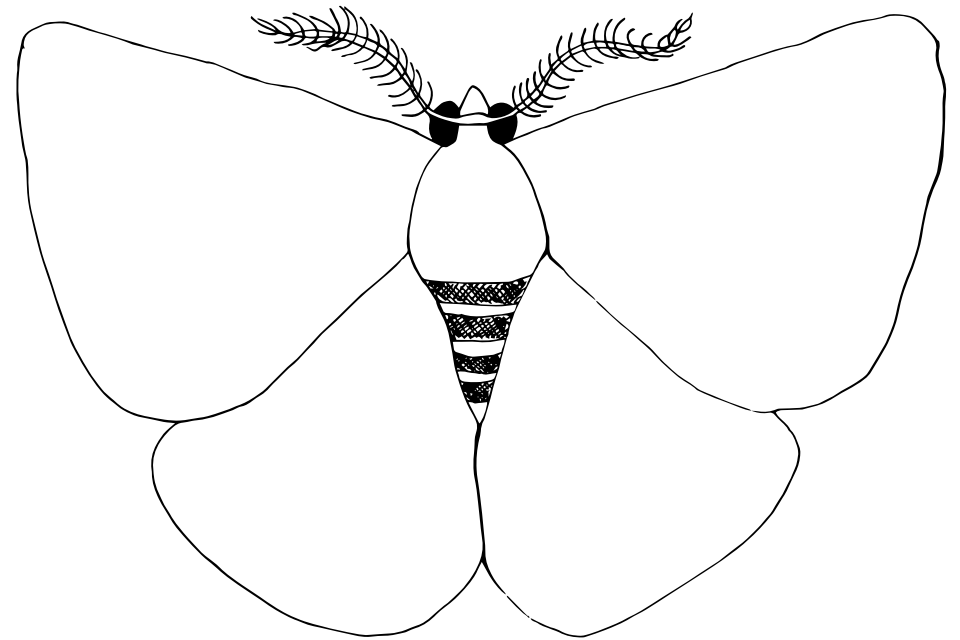
THIS HUMMINGBIRD JUST DISCOVERED A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER  
FULL OF NECTAR TO DRINK. WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? DRAW IT!



DRAW THE LOCAL BIRDS THAT MIGHT COME TO THIS BIRD FEEDER.



THE ANGUILLA BANK ANOLE IS COMMON ALL OVER THE ISLAND. IT IS ENDEMIC TO THE ISLANDS OF THE ANGUILLA BANK: ANGUILLA, ST. MARTIN AND ST. BARTHS. THESE THREE ISLANDS WERE CONNECTED DURING THE LAST ICE AGE, ABOUT 12,000 YEARS AGO. THAT'S WHY MOST OF THE ANIMALS ARE THE SAME ON ALL THREE ISLANDS.



HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF MOTH LIVE ON ST. MARTIN, INCLUDING MANY SPECIES THAT ARE FOUND ONLY IN THE CARIBBEAN.

CREATE A BEAUTIFUL PATTERN FOR THIS MOTH'S WINGS THAT YOU IMAGINE MIGHT ONLY BE SEEN ON ST. MARTIN!



THE CARIB GRACKLE IS ENDEMIC TO THE LESSER ANTILLES AND SOME PARTS OF THE CARIBBEAN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. IT IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE BLACKBIRD. ALTHOUGH IT'S NATIVE TO THE LESSER ANTILLES, IT WAS FIRST SEEN ON ST. MARTIN IN 1973. TODAY, IT'S SEEN ALL OVER THE ISLAND. THE MALE IS BLACK AND THE FEMALE IS GRAY-BROWN.



THE JAMAICAN FRUIT BAT LIVES FROM MEXICO TO SOUTH AMERICA, BUT THE POPULATIONS LIVING IN DIFFERENT AREAS ARE DIFFERENT FROM EACH OTHER. THE SUBSPECIES THAT LIVES HERE IS ONLY FOUND IN THE CARIBBEAN. ON ST. MARTIN, THESE BATS EAT FRUIT AND SPEND THEIR DAY ROOSTING TOGETHER IN CAVES.



SCIENTISTS DISCOVERED A NEW INSECT THAT ONLY LIVES HERE.  
WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? WHAT IS ITS NAME?



THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSECTS ON  
ST. MARTIN. WE DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW MANY! SOME OF  
THESE INSECTS MAY BE SPECIES THAT ARE FOUND ONLY ON ST.  
MARTIN, AND SOME MAY BE TOTALLY NEW TO SCIENCE.

WE HAVE TWO KINDS OF KATYDID THAT ARE GREEN AND LOOK  
LIKE LEAVES. ONE OF THE TWO SPECIES IS FOUND ONLY ON ST.  
MARTIN. THE ONE THAT IS ONLY FOUND HERE HAS SOME RED  
MARKINGS. THESE MARKINGS MAKE IT LOOK LIKE A LEAF  
THAT HAS BEEN PARTIALLY EATEN BY AN INSECT.