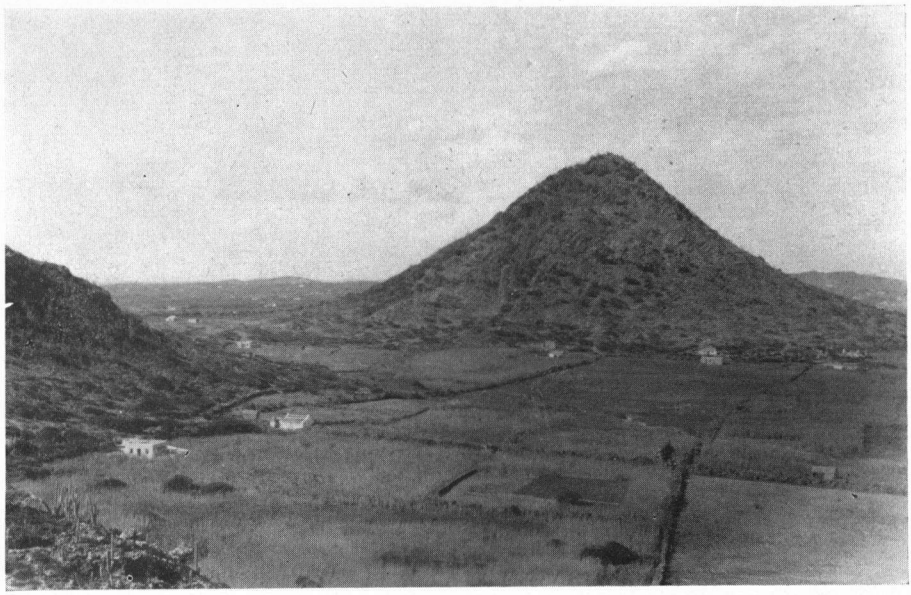
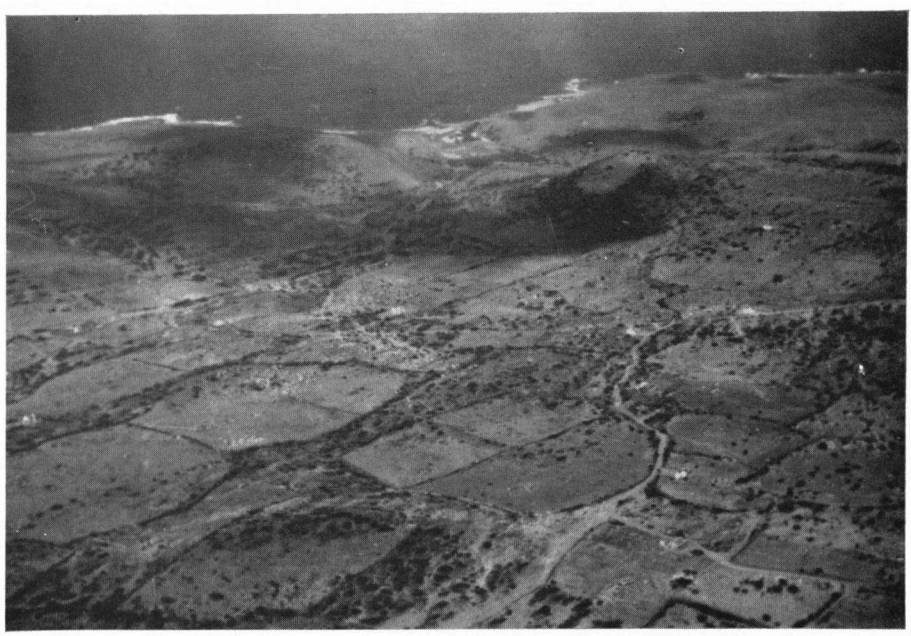
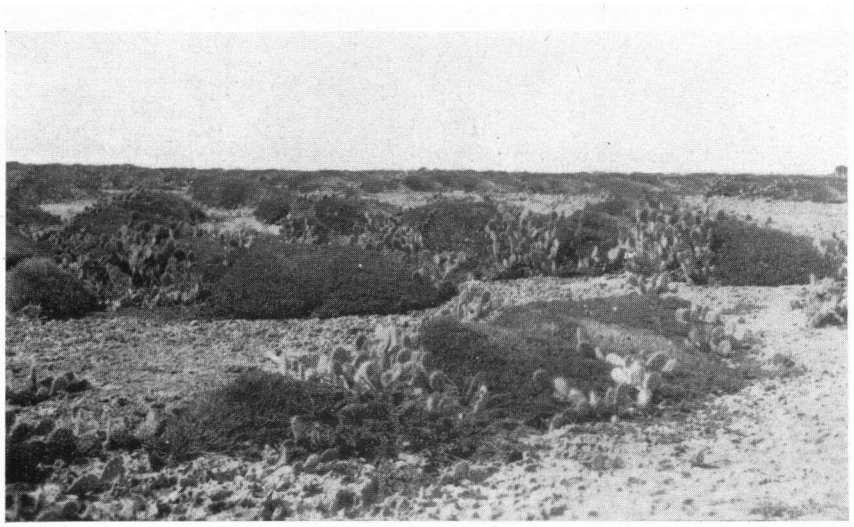


I*a*. Looking northward from Seroe Canashito towards the Hooiberg (164 m), A r u b a The foreground is planted with *Sorghum*. (p. 36)

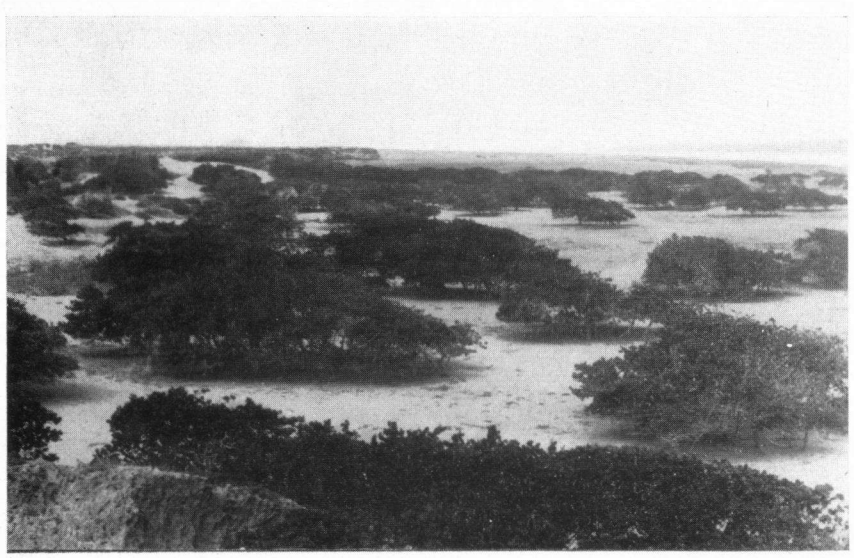


I*b*. The region between Prins and Andicuri, A r u b a, as seen from the air. The fields are mostly surrounded by stone walls, and partly covered with heaps of exfoliated diorite blocks. (p. 35)

PLATE II

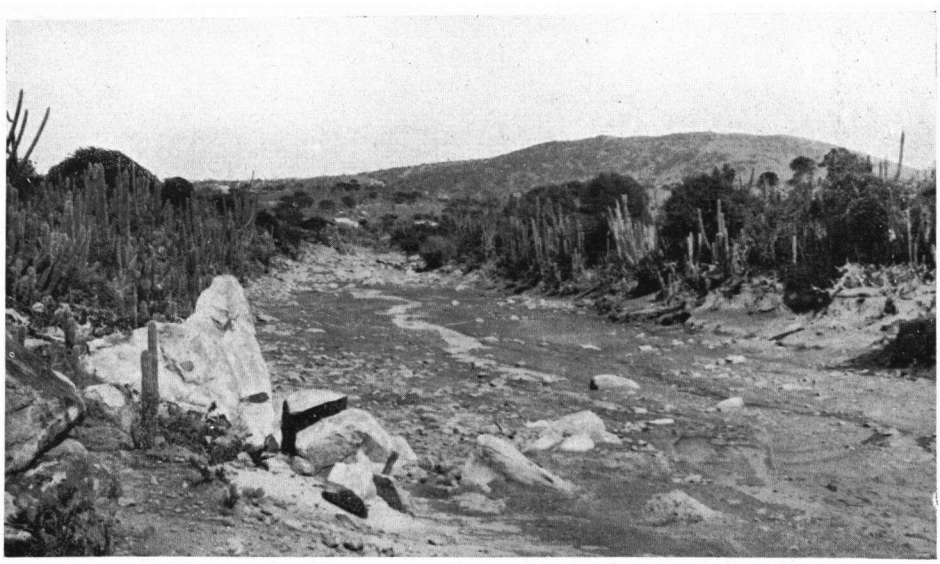


II*a*. Antirrhoea facies of the Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket on the limestone terrace near Boca Grandi, A r u b a. The *Antirrhoea acutata* shrubs are deformed by the eastern tradewind and intermixed with *Opuntia wentiana*. (p. 65)

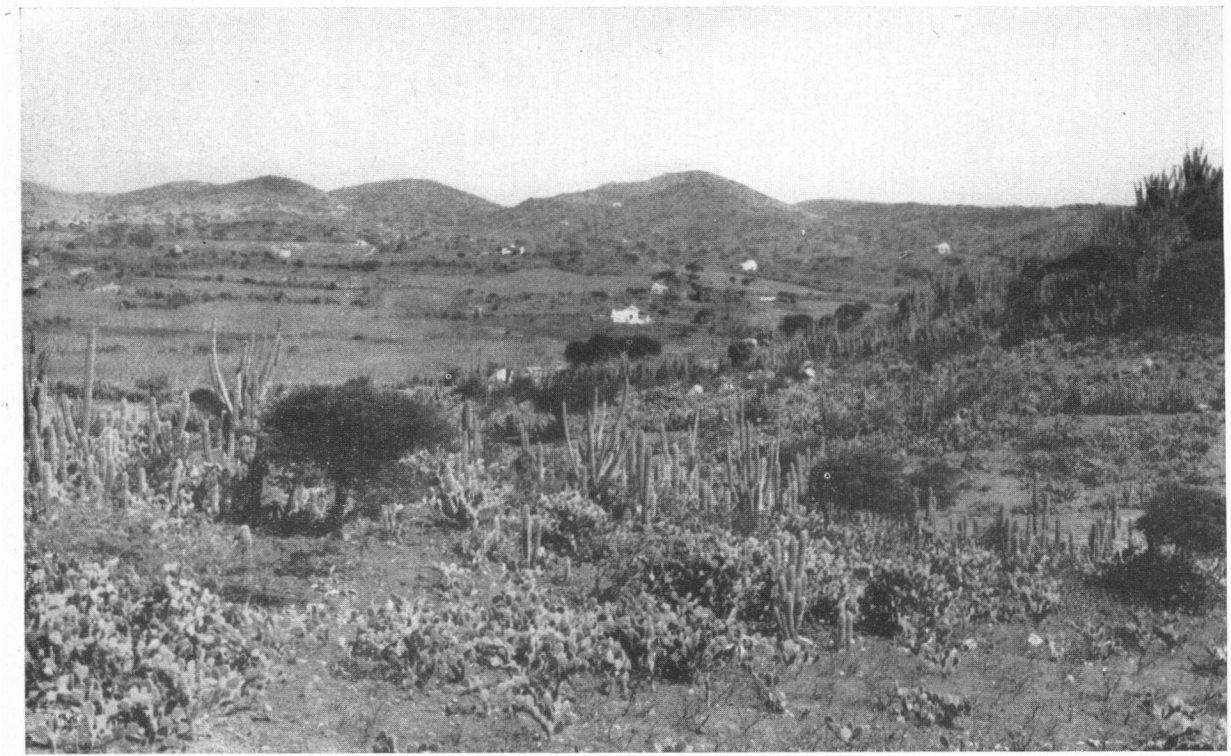


II*b*. Sea Grape Grove: scattered trees of *Coccoloba uvifera* which may be considered as a remnant of littoral woodland, near Boca Grandi, A r u b a. (p. 34, 65)

III*a*. Tournefortia facies of the strand scrub community on the dunes near Boca Prins, A r u b a. (p. 31, 71)



III*b*. Rooi Bringamosa, a river bed in the diorite landscape of central A r u b a, bordered by thorny woodland in which *Prosopis, Caesalpinia,* and cactuses predominate. (p. 60)

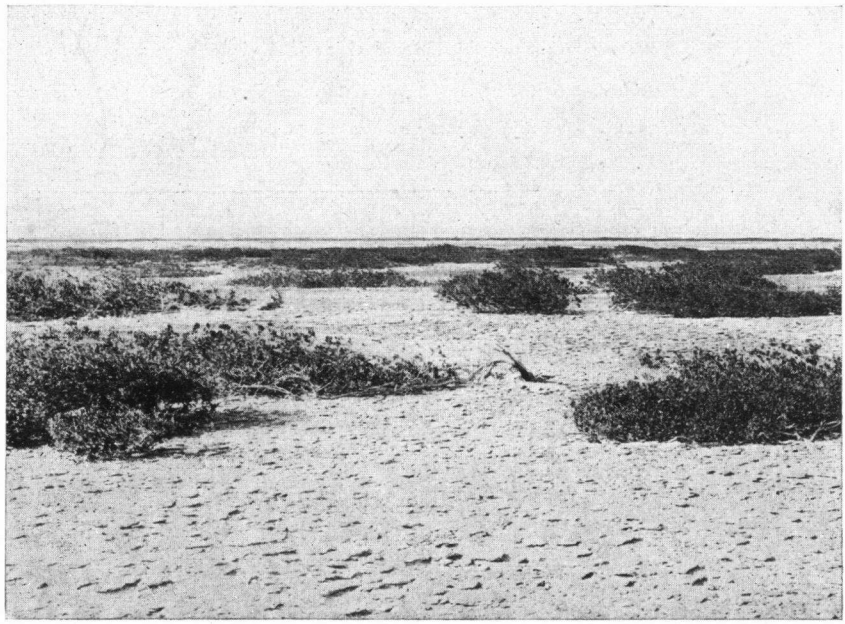


IV. Looking eastward towards the Jamanota and Arikok region, A r u b a. The foreground showing an open cactus scrub of *Opuntia* and candle-cacti with scattered *Caesalpinia coriaria*. (p. 37)

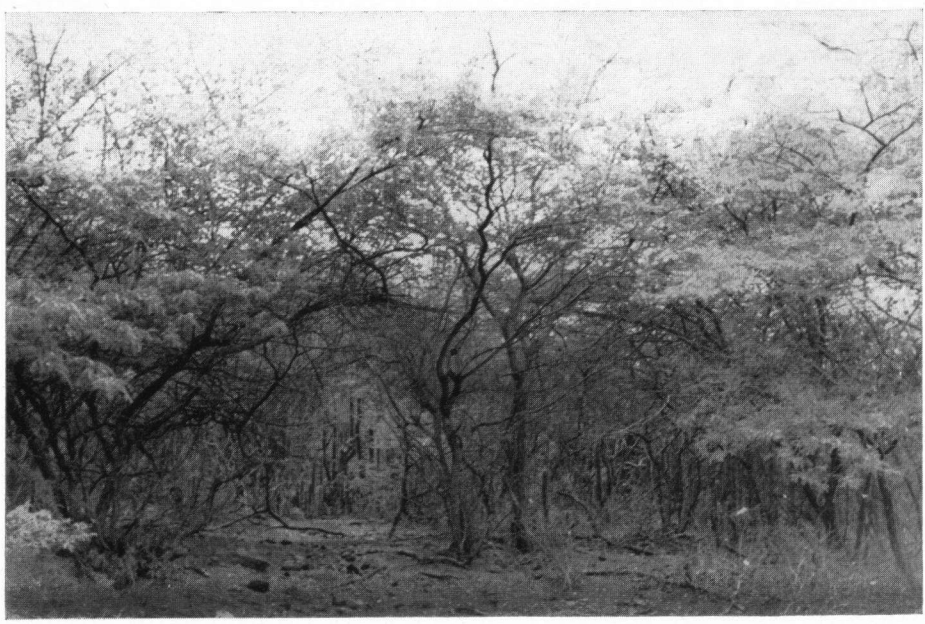
V. Dry evergreen bushland on the limestone plateau of Lima Plantation, Bonaire. Some tufts of *Cyperus planifolius* on the foreground; a small tree of *Jacquinia barbasco* at the right. (p. 41, 64)

PLATE V

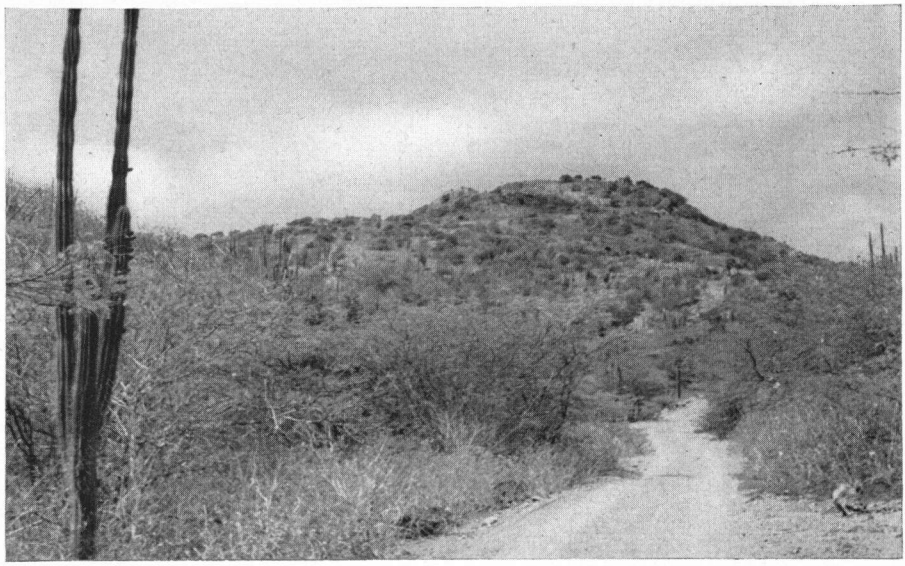
PLATE VI



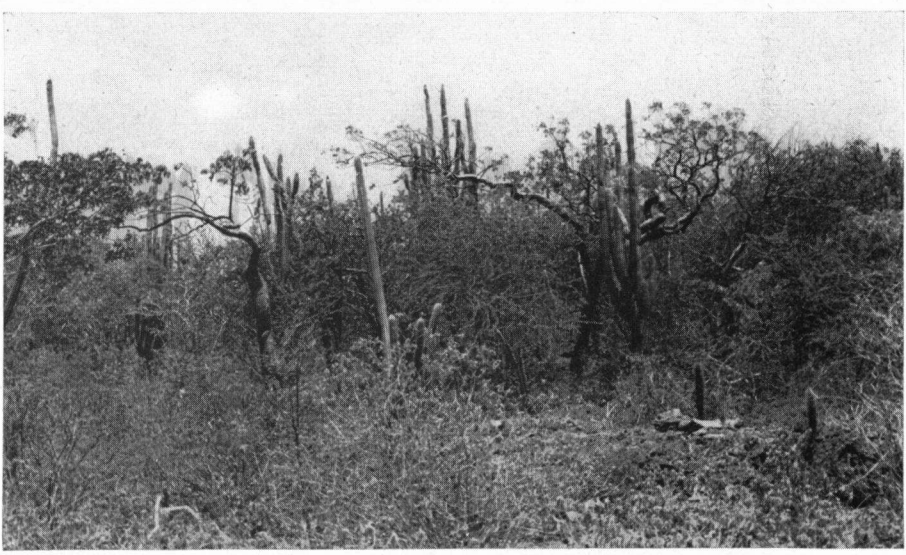
VI*a*. Open Conocarpus community on tuffoid limestone in southern Bonaire, north of Lansberg Putten. (p. 38, 66)



VI*b*. Prosopis facies of thorny woodland west of Put Bronswinkel, Bonaire. *Prosopis juliflora* is intermixed with an occasional specimen of *Cereus repandus* and *Acacia tortuosa*. Among the lower shrubs *Croton flavens* and *Lantana camara* may be noticed. (p. 47, 61)

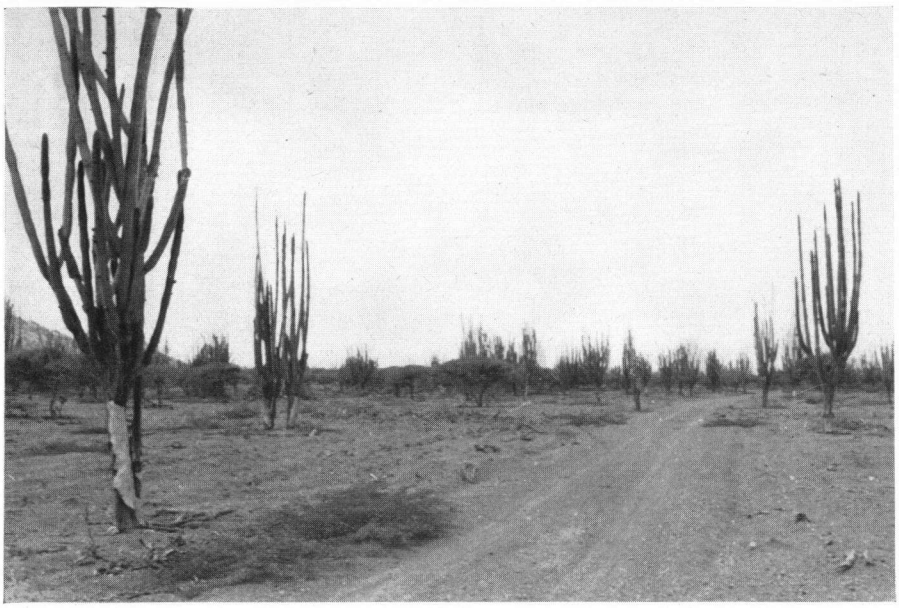


VII*a*. Cactus-thorn scrub in Washington Plantation, Bonaire. The higher shrubs, mainly *Prosopis juliflora*, are overtopped by *Cereus repandus*. In the lower shrub layer many *Lantana*, *Croton*, *Opuntia*, and *Melochia* occur. Herbs are practically absent. (p. 47, 61)



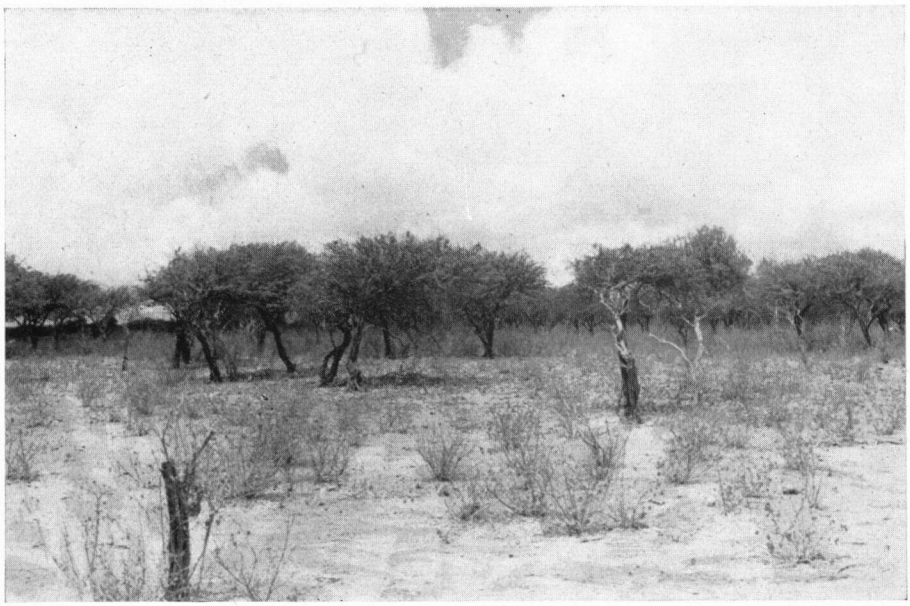
VII*b*. Dry evergreen woodland in Columbia Plantation, Bonaire, with *Bursera*, *Lemaireocereus*, *Cereus*, and *Randia*. Undergrowth consisting of *Cordia*, *Croton*, and *Melochia*. (p. 44, 62)

PLATE VIII



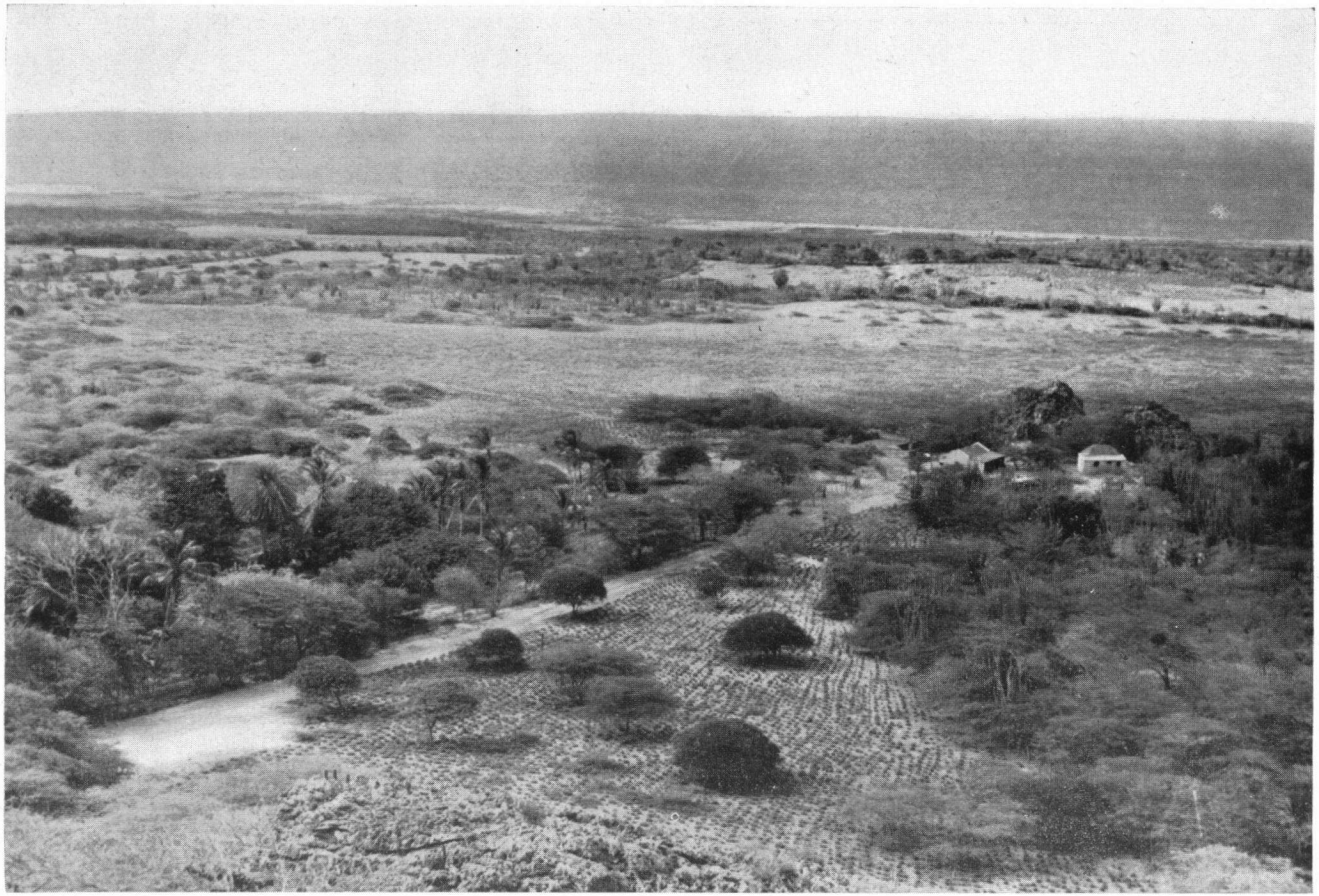
VIII*a*. Cactus-thorn scrub in Washington Plantation, Bonaire. *Cereus* is very conspicuous; the trees are mainly *Acacia* and *Prosopis*. (p. 47, 61)

VIII*b*. Cactus-thorn scrub in an abandoned plantation near Bacuna, Bonaire. *Prosopis* and *Acacia* are the dominating species, besides the numerous candle-cacti. (p. 61)



IX*a*. Haematoxylon facies of thorny woodland in Bolivia Plantation, Bonaire The undergrowth consists of *Croton, Opuntia, Lantana,* and *Cordia.* (p. 44, 63)

IX*b*. Semi-abandoned aloe field in Labra Plantation, Bonaire. Among the small trees *Capparis, Acacia, Caesalpinia,* and *Haematoxylon* may be noticed. (p. 46)

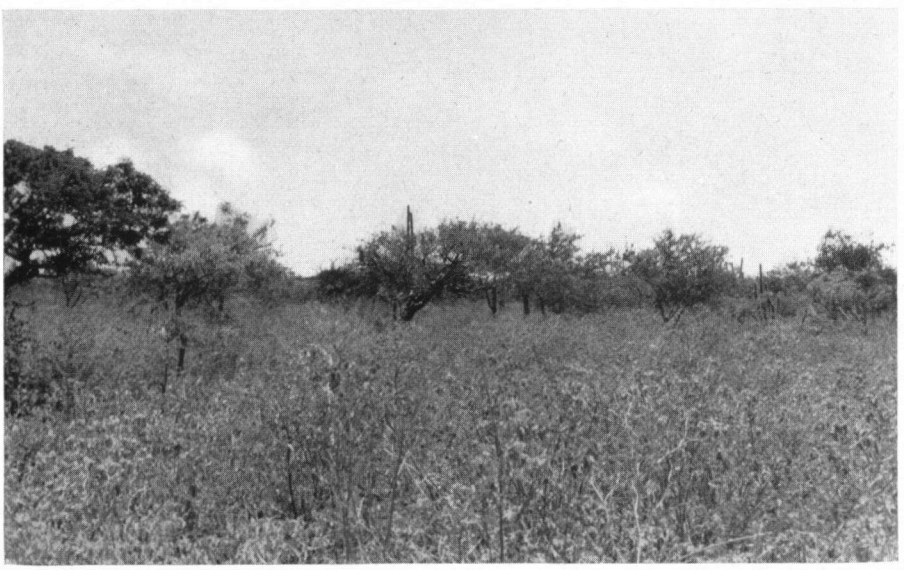


X. The "Hofje" of Fontein, B o n a i r e, situated at the foot of the escarpment of the highest limestone terrace: A small irrigated area planted with fruit-trees (to the left); the dryer parts with aloes. (p. 21)

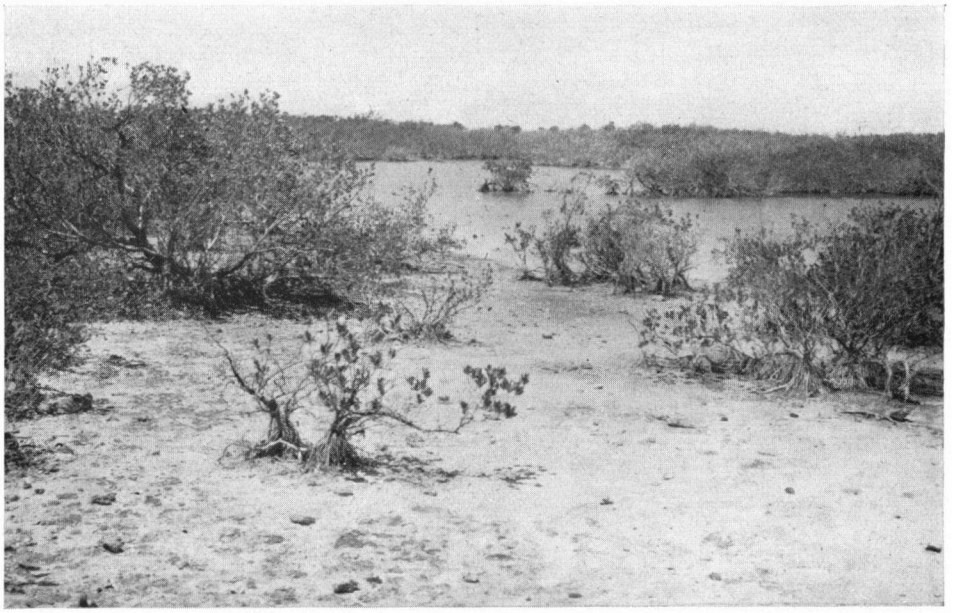
XI. Eastern part of Lagoen, B o n a i r e: A narrow bay bordered by an interrupted fringe of *Rhizophora*, and by mud flats which are overgrown by *Batis maritima*. The vegetation of the higher parts represents the "desert" type. (p. 62, 67)

PLATE XII

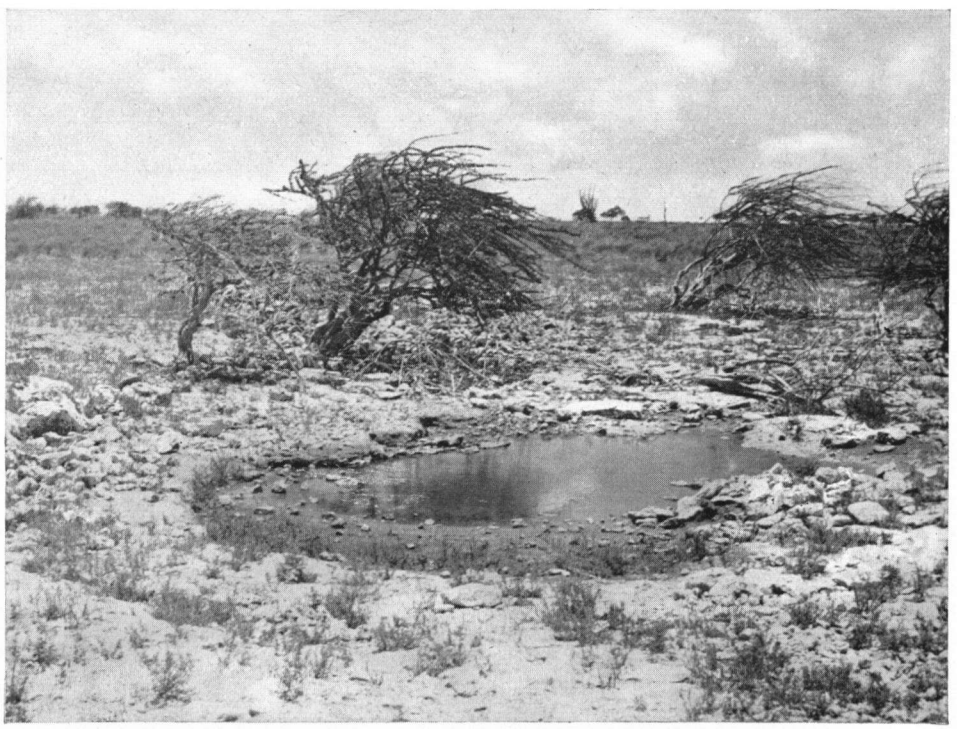
XII*a*. Desolated region near Bacuna Plantation, north of Lac, Bonaire (p. 42)



XII*b*. Croton facies of Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket at Labra Plantation, Bonaire. (p. 46, 62)

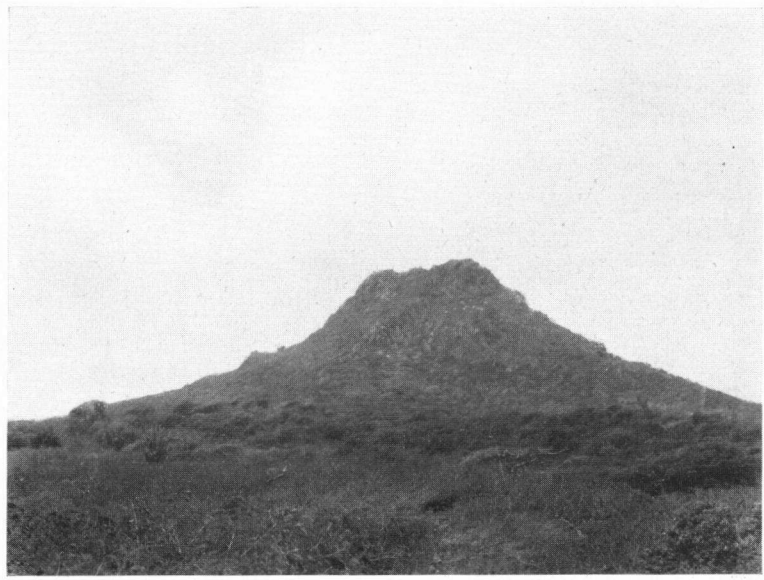


XIII*a*. Conocarpus community on the low limestone plateau near Punt Vierkant, Bonaire. The area is flooded after rains. (p. 38, 65)

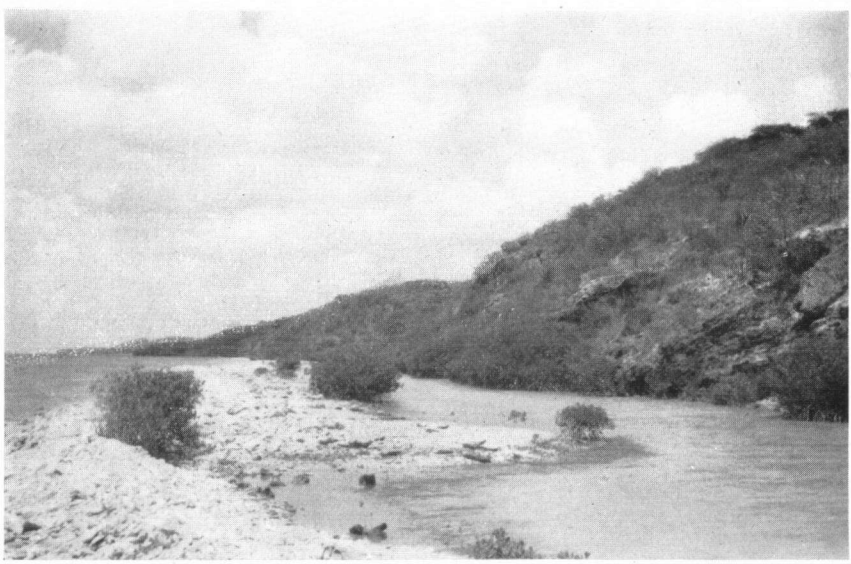


XIII*b*. Tanki Calbas, after rains a large brackish pond, in the dry season a small oversalted pool (as figured), bordered by some *Crescentia* trees, and *Stemodia*, in a depression of the low limestone plateau of Klein Bonaire. (p. 47, 73)

PLATE XIV

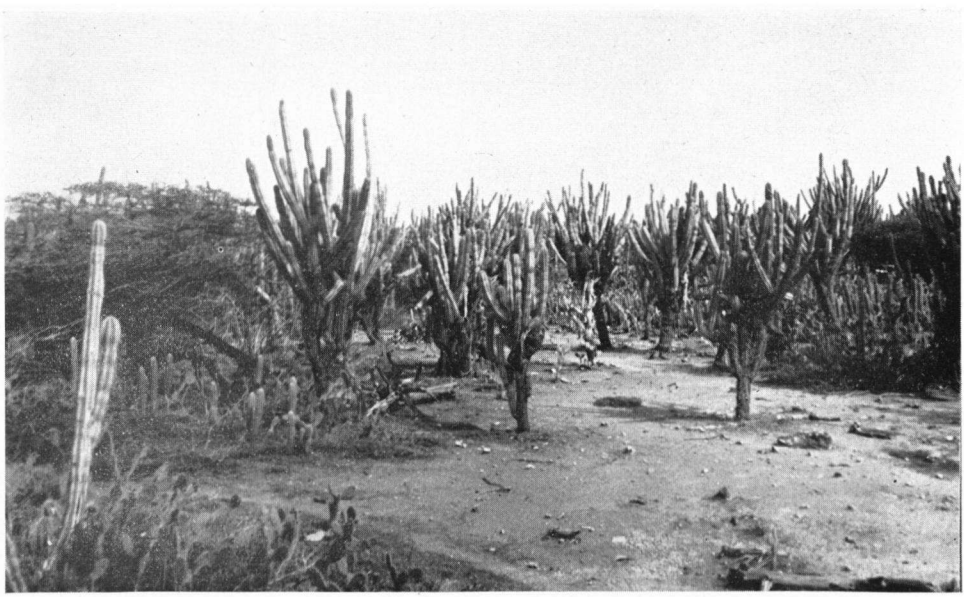


XIV*a*. Christoffelberg (372 m), as seen from the north-east; C u r a ç a o. (p. 54)



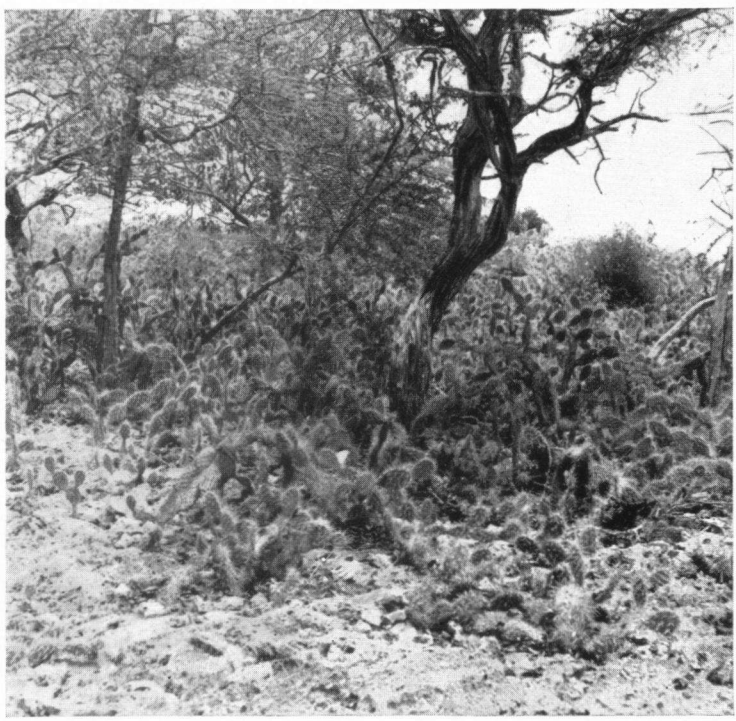
XIV*b*. Reef vegetation, mainly consisting of small specimens of *Rhizophora*, on a wall of coral shingle at the lagoon of St. Jan, C u r a ç a o. (p. 48, 67)

XV*a*. Hippomane woodland near Westpunt, Curaçao. (p. 48, 72)



XV*b*. Cactus scrub, chiefly consisting of *Cereus*, *Acacia*, and *Opuntia*, between Hato and San Pedro, Curaçao. The area is partly flooded after rains. (p. 61)

XVI*a*. Dry evergreen woodland on top of Tafelberg Santa Barbara, Curaçao. Among the trees *Ruprechtia coriacea* (at the left) may be noticed; the smaller shrubs are mainly *Antirrhoea acutata*. (p. 53, 62)

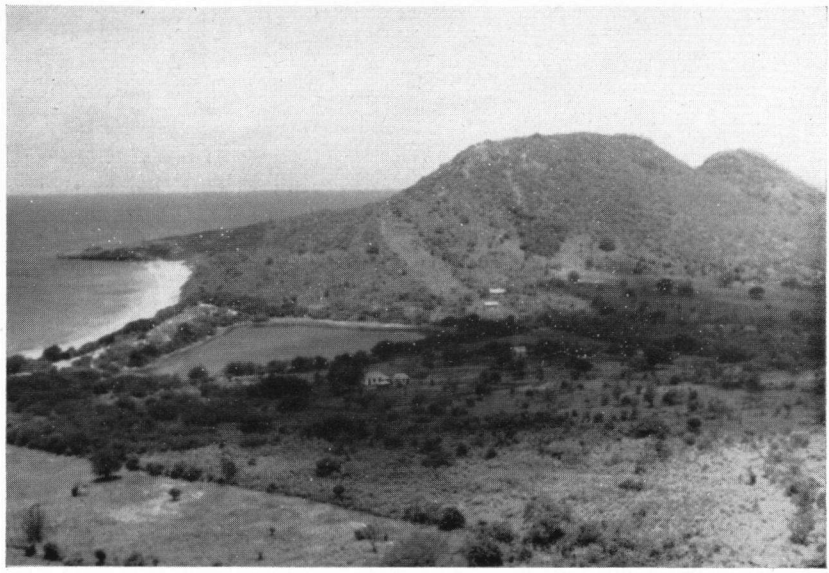


XVI*b*. *Opuntia* wilderness in Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket on top of Tafelberg Santa Barbara, Curaçao. (p. 53, 64)

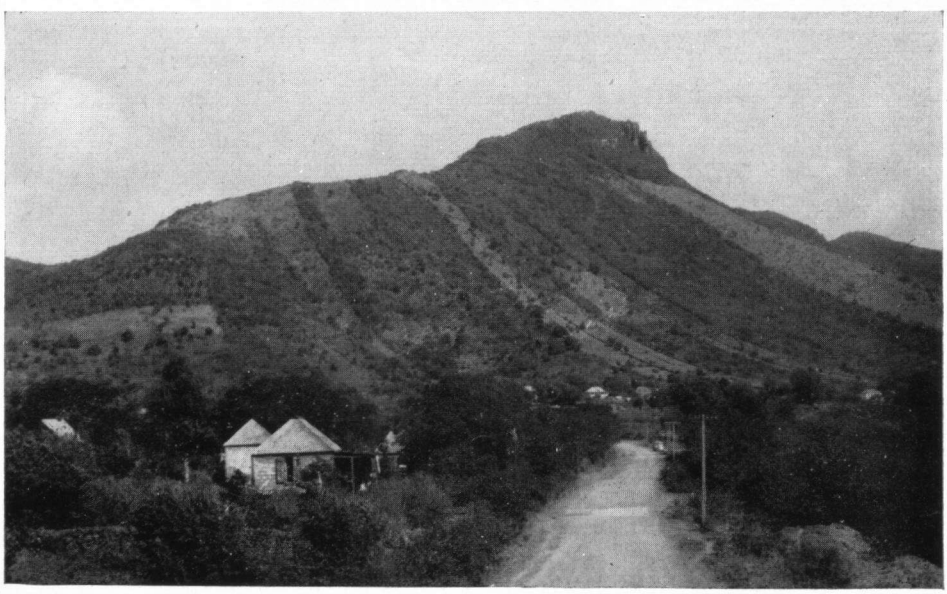
XVII*a*. Deciduous seasonal forest on the slope of Seroe Largoe, Santa Martha, Curaçao, with a conspicuous growth of *Bromelia lasiantha*. (p. 54, 59)

XVII*b*. Deciduous seasonal forest on the south-western slope of Christoffelberg, Curaçao, with scattered *Bromelia lasiantha*. In the trees *Schomburgkia tibicinus*. (p. 55, 59)

PLATE XVIII

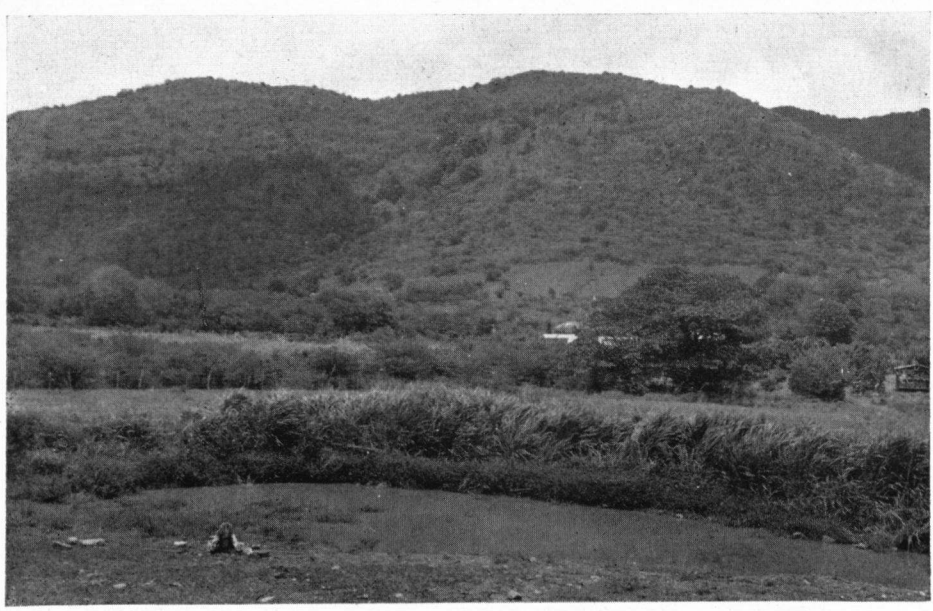


XVIII*a*. Panorama, as seen from Cole Bay Hill, St. Maarten, looking towards Cole Bay lagoon, Lay Bay Hill, and Corner Hill. Semi-cultivated area of Cole Bay district in the foreground. (p. 96)



XVIII*b*. Sentry Hill (340 m), St. Maarten, from the south-east; its windward slope has been cleared as high as the top of the ridge. (p. 131)

XIX*a*. Panorama, as seen from Cole Bay Hill, St. Maarten, looking across Simson Bay Lagoon, towards the Low Lands; the limestone area of Lay Bay Hill and Corner Hill to the left (see Plate XVIIIa). (p. 99, 100)



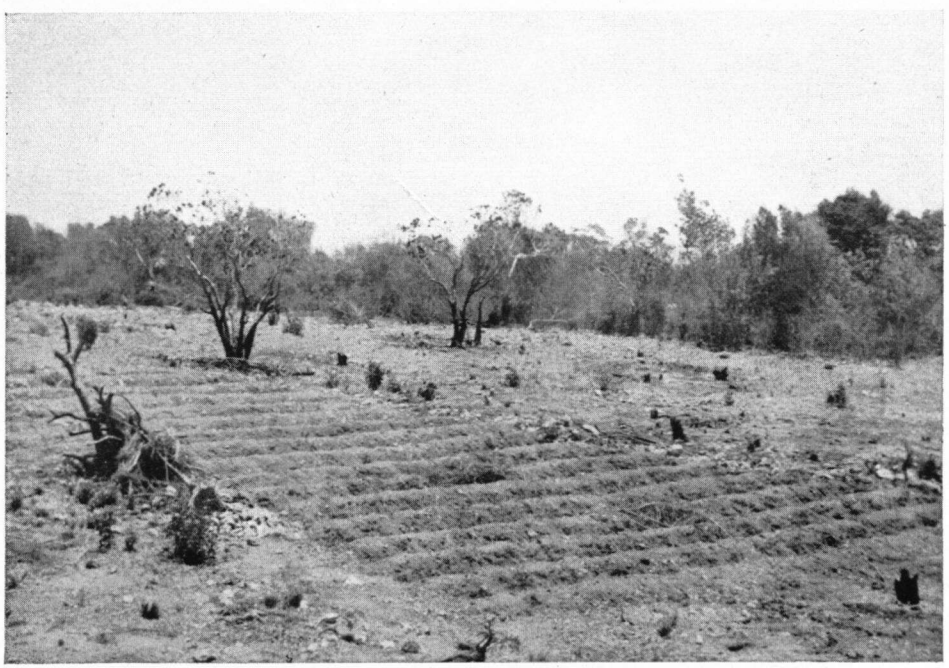
XIX*b*. Cul de Sac valley, St. Maarten, seen from the west. The artificial slob in the foreground forms part of the Experimental Garden. The hills in the background are covered by woodland, derived from seasonal forest. (p. 132)

PLATE XX

XX*a*. Dry evergreen bushland in the Low Lands of St. Maarten. The tree is *Plumiera alba*. (p. 99, 135)

XX*b*. *Melocactus* in Croton thicket near Pointe Blanche Bay, St. Maarten. (p. 101, 133)

XXI*a*. Great Saltpond, St. Maarten, seen towards Williams Hill and Sentry Hill (to the left). The foreground with large patches of *Batis maritima*. (p. 93, 118)

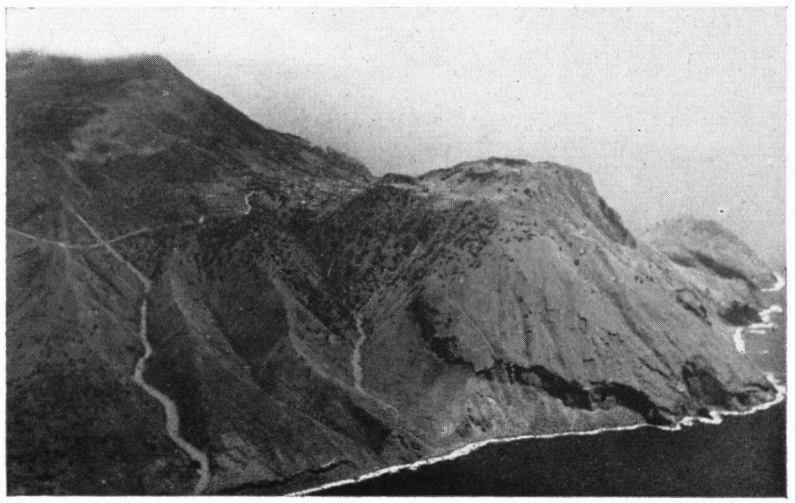


XXI*b*. Partly cleared field for cultivating subsistence crops in the dry evergreen bushland of the Low Lands, St. Maarten. (p. 99, 135)

PLATE XXII

XXII*a*. South-western part of S a b a; the road leads from Fort Bay to The Bottom. The steep slopes of Great Hill (abt. 400 m) and Parish are covered by low thickets, mainly consisting of *Croton*. (p. 104, 105)

XXII*b*. Clearance in secondary rain forest at Little Rendez Vous, S a b a. In the background, from left to right, Thais Hill, Parish and Great Hill. (p. 105)



XXIII*a*. Southeastern part of S a b a; the road, crossing Tom's Gut and Swanna Gut, leads to Windwardside (abt. 500 m). The steep slopes of guts and hills are covered by a scanty vegetation of *Croton*, with scattered small trees of *Pisonia subcordata* and *Tabebuia pallida*. The cloud-topped part of The Mountain is covered by elfin woodland, palm brake and tree-fern brake. (p. 104, 132, 136)

XXIII*b*. Vegetation of stone wall in Windwardside, S a b a, with dominating *Polypodium*. (p. 103)

PLATE XXIV

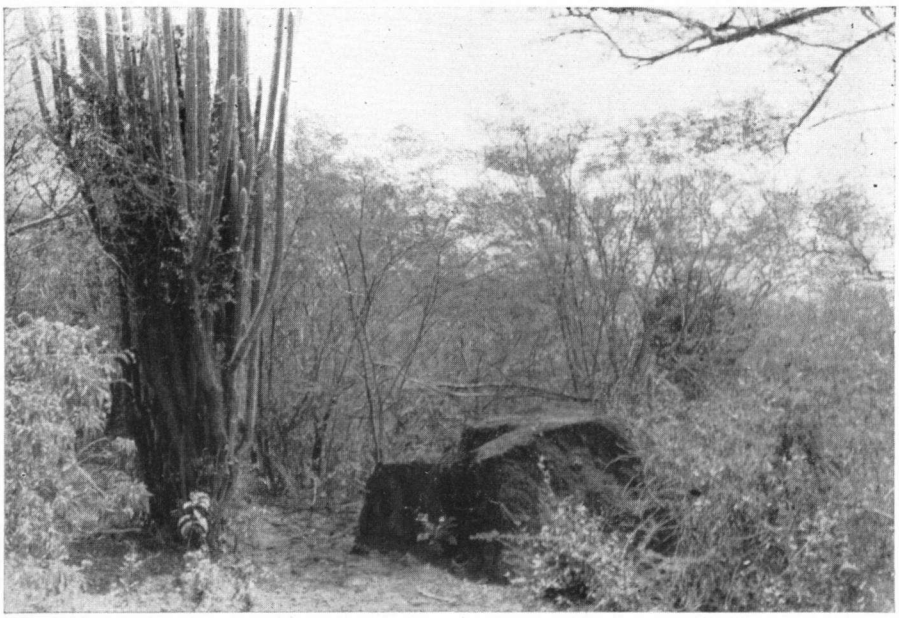
XXIV*a*. Tree-fern brake above Hell's Gate, near Santa Cruz, S a b a. (p. 102, 122)

XXIV*b*. Secondary rain forest intermixed with *Euterpe* and *Cyathea*, near Santa Cruz, S a b a. (p. 103, 121)

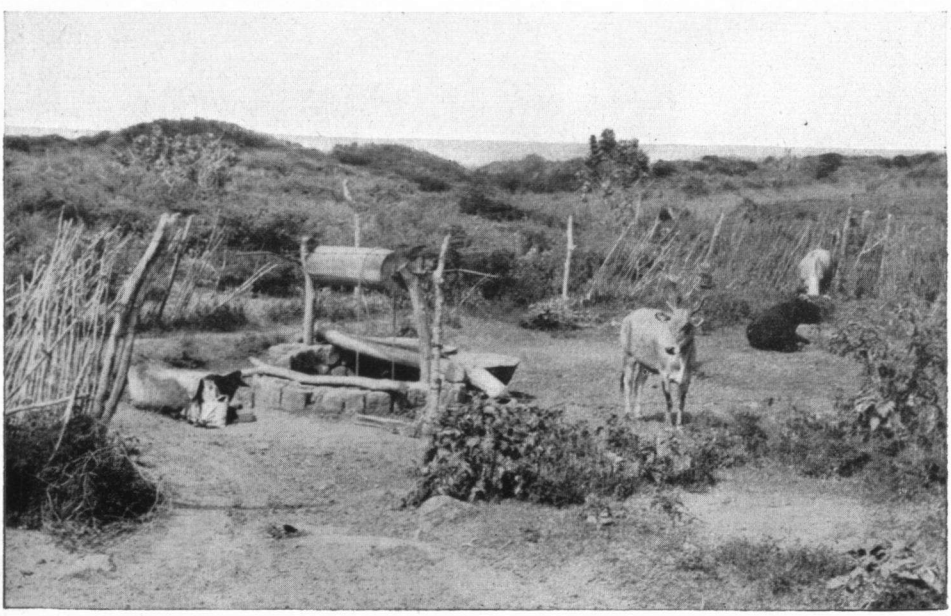
XXV*a*. Tree-fern brake, consisting of *Cyathea arborea* and *C. antillana*, on the slope of The Mountain at the Rendez Vous side, S a b a, approximately 680 m high. (p. 102, 122)

XXV*b*. Mixed type of secondary vegetation with *Euterpe*, *Cyathea*, and Araceae, on the northern mountain slope near Santa Cruz, S a b a. (p. 103, 121, 122)

PLATE XXVI



XXVI*a*. Thorny woodland north of Schotsenhoek, St. Eustatius, mainly consisting of thorny Mimosaceae and *Cephalocereus*. *Croton* is abundant in the lower shrub layer. (p. 132)



XXVI*b*. Degraded dry vegetation near Zeelandia Estate, St. Eustatius. (p. 110)

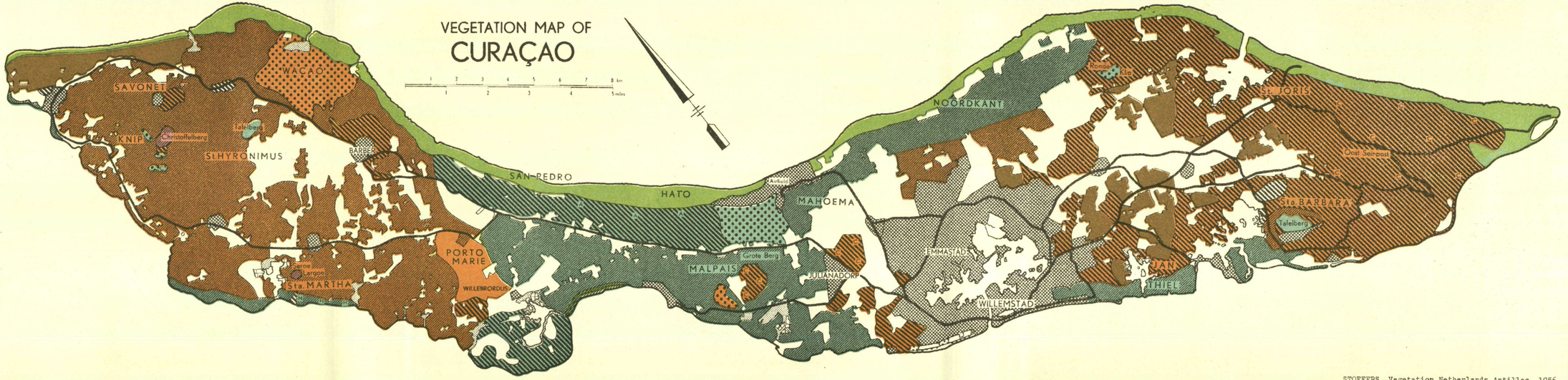
XXVII*a*. The extinct volcano of The Quill (600 m), St. Eustatius, looking towards the east, with a part of the settlement of Concordia in the foreground. (p. 112)

XXVII*b*. Evergreen seasonal forest on the inner walls of the crater of The Quill, St. Eustatius. (p. 114, 128)

XXVIII*a*. *Heliconia bihai*, a pioneer species of forest gaps in the crater of The Quill, St. Eustatius. (p. 115, 123)

XXVIII*b*. Evergreen seasonal forest in the north-eastern part of the crater of The Quill, St. Eustatius, with the constrictor *Ficus urbaniana* at the right. (p. 114, 128)

VEGETATION MAP OF CURAÇAO



STOFFERS Vegetation Netherlands Antilles 1956

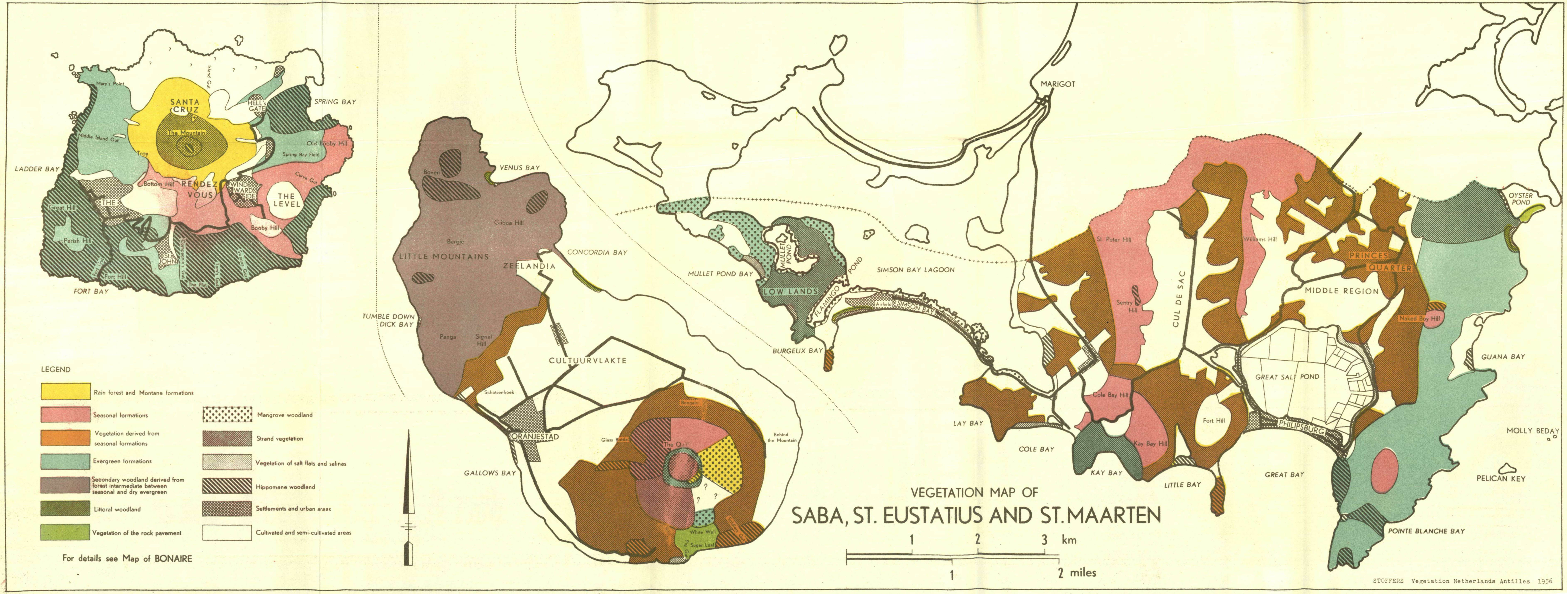
VEGETATION MAP OF ARUBA

LEGEND

- Thorny woodland derived from seasonal formations
- Cactus-thorn scrub
- Cactus scrub
- Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- "Desert"
- Thorny woodland derived from dry evergreen formations
- Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Littoral woodland
- Vegetation of the rock pavement
- Mangrove woodland
- Strand vegetation
- Vegetation of salt flats and salinas
- Hippomane woodland
- Settlements and urban areas
- Cultivated and semi-cultivated areas

For details see Map of BONAIRE

STOFFERS Vegetation Netherlands Antilles 1956


VEGETATION MAP OF
SABA, ST. EUSTATIUS AND ST. MAARTEN
LEGEND
Rain forest and Montane formations
Seasonal formations
Vegetation derived from seasonal formations
Evergreen formations
Secondary woodland derived from forest intermediate between seasonal and dry evergreen
Littoral woodland
Vegetation of the rock pavement
Mangrove woodland
Strand vegetation
Vegetation of salt flats and salinas
Hippomane woodland
Settlements and urban areas
Cultivated and semi-cultivated areas
For details see Map of BONAIRE
SANTA CRUZ
The Mountain
HELL'S GATE
SPRING BAY
Mary's Point
Middle Island Gut
Old Booby Hill
Spring Bay Field
Troy
LADDER BAY
Bottom Hill
RENDEZ VOUS
WINDWARD SIDE
THE LEVEL
Curve Gut
Booby Hill
Great Hill
Parish Hill
Fort Hill
ST. JOHN
The Flat
FORT BAY
Boven
VENUS BAY
Gilboa Hill
Bergje
LITTLE MOUNTAINS
ZEELANDIA
CONCORDIA BAY
TUMBLE DOWN DICK BAY
Panga
Signal Hill
CULTUURVLAKTE
Schotsenhoek
ORANJESTAD
GALLOWS BAY
Glass Bottle
The Quill
Behind the Mountain
White Wall
Sugar Loaf
MARIGOT
MULLET POND BAY
MULLET POND
LOW LANDS
FLAMINGO POND
SIMSON BAY LAGOON
Airfield
SIMSON BAY
BURGEUX BAY
St. Peter Hill
Sentry Hill
CUL DE SAC
Williams Hill
PRINCES QUARTER
MIDDLE REGION
Naked Boy Hill
OYSTER POND
GUANA BAY
GREAT SALT POND
Cole Bay Hill
Fort Hill
Kay Bay Hill
PHILIPSBURG
LAY BAY
COLE BAY
KAY BAY
LITTLE BAY
GREAT BAY
MOLLY BEDAY
PELICAN KEY
POINTE BLANCHE BAY
1 2 3 km
1 2 miles
STOFFERS Vegetation Netherlands Antilles 1956

VEGETATION MAP OF BONAIRE

1 2 3 4 km

1 2 miles

Malmok
Seroe Ventana
BOCA BARTOOL
WASHINGTON
Salinja Mathijs
Playa Grandi
BOCA ONIMA
BOCA OLIVA
FONTEIN
Porto Spano
Boneden Bolivia
BOLIVIA
BOCA SPELONK
Grita Kabaai
Shishiribana
Hobau
Pid Bronswinkel
Brandaris
Playa Foenshi
RINCON
Midden Bolivia
Boven Bolivia
LAGOEN
BOCA WASHIKEMBA
COLUMBIA
Seroe Largoe
Montagne
BOCA SLAGBAAI
SLAGBAAI
GOTO
LABRA
KARPATA
Barcadera
GUATEMALA
Seroe Grandi
Jan Doran
Playa Frans
JATOE BACOE
BACUNA
KRALENDIJK
Sabana
KLEIN BONAIRE
Pos Calbas
LIMA
LAC
Punt Vierkant
Manparia Goetoe
Blauwe Pan
PEKELMEER
Witte Pan
Oranje Pan

LEGEND

CLIMATIC COMMUNITIES
OPTIMAL FORMATIONS

- Rain forest
- Secondary rain forest
- Tree-fern brake

MONTANE FORMATIONS

- Montane thicket
- Palm brake
- Elfin woodland

SEASONAL FORMATIONS

- Evergreen seasonal forest
- Semi-evergreen seasonal forest
- Deciduous seasonal forest
- Secondary woodland derived from seasonal forest
- Thorny woodland derived from seasonal formations
- Prosopis facies of thorny woodland
- Cactus-thorn scrub
- Cactus scrub
- Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Croton facies of Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Jatropha facies of Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- "Desert"

DRY EVERGREEN FORMATIONS

- Dry evergreen forest
- Dry evergreen woodland
- Evergreen bushland
- Coccoloba facies of dry evergreen bushland
- Thorny woodland derived from dry evergreen formations
- Haematoxylon facies of thorny woodland
- Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Phyllanthus facies of Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Antirrhoea facies of Croton-Lantana-Cordia thicket
- Secondary woodland derived from forest intermediate between seasonal and dry evergreen
- Littoral woodland
- Vegetation of the rock pavement
- Conocarpus community

EDAPHIC COMMUNITIES

- Mangrove woodland
- Strand vegetation
- Vegetation of salt flats and salinas
- Hippomane woodland

OTHER SIGNS

- Settlements and urban areas
- Cultivated and semi-cultivated areas
- Roads
- Inland waters
- Salt pans

STOFFERS Vegetation Netherlands Antilles 1956