A Guide to Palau’s Conservation and Protected Areas

The Culture of Pristine Paradise Palau
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Introduction

The Republic of Palau

Is located in the Northwest Pacific just North of Indonesia and West of the Philippines. The land area which is comprised of more 700 islands covers 189 sq. miles of land area including the rock islands and has an exclusive economic zone extending over 237,850 sq miles.

The island is home to 20,000 inhabitants and a vibrant marine and terrestrial environment. With over 7,000 terrestrials and 10,000 marine species known to exist in the country.
Biodiversity

- Palau has the most terrestrial biodiversity in the Micronesia region, and one of the most biologically diverse underwater environments globally. Approximately 1,000 endemic species are found in Palau.

- It has approximately 200 endemic plant species including 60 species of orchids. Palau also has around 300 terrestrial gastropods, 500 types of insects and 16 species of birds and 2 species of bats. It is also home to 12 species of amphibians, reptiles, freshwater fish and the endangered Palau Megapode.

- Palau is also home to more than 350 species of hard corals, 200 species of soft corals, over 300 species of sponges and more than 1,300 species of fish. Its waters are also home to endangered and vulnerable species such as the dugong, saltwater crocodile, hawksbill and green turtles, and giant clams.

- There are also over 60 marine lakes, five of them being home to the jellyfish.

- New discoveries are constantly being made such the discovery of the living fossil, Protanguilla Palau.
Located north of Babeldaob is the Kayangel atoll. It is the northernmost state and one of only two atolls in Palau. “Kayangel is a moderately large atoll, surrounding a lagoon with a shallow sandy bottom. It charmingly typifies the perfect atoll. One sees green islands to the east, a white sandy bottom, and dark patches, of scattered coral reef. It is visually stunning and immediately appealing to tourists” (Colin, 2009). According to the Kayangel 2013-2018 Management Plan, Kayangel Protected Areas Network (KPAN) includes the 12 nautical mile near shore marine waters of Kayangel, Ngkesol Barrier Reef, Ngeruangel Marine Reserve, Ngeriungs Globally Important Bird Area, the Chermall Sacred Natural Site and Ngerusebek Sacred Natural site, both of which serve as atoll forest preserves.

The network includes biologically important marine habitats such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, and unique atoll forests among others. The marine protected areas in the network offer spawning and aggregation sites for nationally protected fish species, nesting beaches for turtles, breeding areas for seabirds, and home to deepwater snappers *Etelis carbunculus* or Ruby Snapper, the locally popular Onaga or *Etelis coruscan*, the flame snapper, and other highly valued deep water snappers. Ngeriungs Island is one of the eight globally Important Bird Areas in Palau, and home of the biggest population within one island of the endangered Micronesian Megapode. It is also an important nesting site for both the endangered hawksbill turtle and threatened green turtle. The natural sacred sites Chermall and Ngerusebek have been restricted areas through tradition for generations, thus entry into the areas is taboo to the locals and the rest of Palauans. The people of Kayangel hold strong conviction that certain floras in
the areas keep the atoll intact, thus commanding reverence of all local people. The restrictions are intended to prevent disturbance and preserve the special trees. The only people allowed in the areas are senior women of certain clans who also own the land.

Kayangel state is an excellent tourist getaway for those who love white sandy beaches, crystal clear blue waters, and minimal disturbance from the hustle and bustle of the main islands, or people who enjoy fun activities such as snorkeling, diving, or sports fishing. All visitors are asked to get permits for the different activities and please follow these guidelines and other instructions provided by the state rangers and conservation officers when visiting the islands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected Area</th>
<th>Management Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngeruangel Marine Reserve</td>
<td>Non-Extractive Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngkesol Barrier Reef</td>
<td>Sustainable Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngeriungs</td>
<td>Sustainable Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chermall Sacred Site</td>
<td>Restricted Non-extractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngersubek Natural Site</td>
<td>Restricted Non-extractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayangel Territorial Waters</td>
<td>Sustainable Use</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact Kayangel State Office @ 488-2766/876-2967/876-2766 or send an email to kpanoffice@kayangelpan.org or kpancoordinator@kayangelpan.org. Follow us on facebook: Kayangel Protected Areas Network@kayangelpan
Located at the tip of Babeldaob is the village of Rteluul or more commonly known today as Ngarchelong. The state is home to a number of historical and culturally marvelous attractions. From the fortress in Ngerbau, called Euatel er a Ngerbau, to the huge Badrulchau (Stone Monoliths). It is also home to the only known sarcophagus in Palau called Tet el Bad. When imagining and thinking about some of the most prolific marine environments of Palau, the reef of Ngarchelong comes to mind. Ngarchelon’s Northern Reef is made up of miles of reef, and hundreds of corals and fish. The 230 sq. km Northern Reef includes barrier, submerged, fringing, and patch reefs not to forget a number channels, sea grass beds, mangroves, and sandy beaches. It is also where we find one of Palau’s most healthy Marine Protected Area, the Ebiil Conservation Area. Ebiil channel was protected because of its importance as a Spawning and Aggregation Site (SPAG’s) for many groupers. Ngarchelon reef is managed to ensure long term biodiversity protection and resource sustainability. To this day Ebiil is teeming with napoleob wrasse, humphead parrotfish and other marine species. Management of the area is also needed to build the ecosystems resilience against many anthropogenic threats. Ebiil is strictly a no take zone and entry restricted, and all visitors must be accompanied at all times.

Foreign and local visitors interested in firsthand experience of Ebiil conservation area and other areas MUST purchase a permit. Permits may be purchased from the Ngarchelon State Office in Koror or Ngarchelon. For more information please contact: 488-2871/855-2967.
Kerradel Conservation Network (KCN)

“Ngaraard State’s Protected Areas Network”

There are currently five conservation sites for Ngaraard State, namely Ungelel Area, West Coast Mangrove Conservation Area, Diong era Ngerchokl Site and the source of the State’s water at Metmellasch and Ngerkall sites. There are a number of unique features of these areas special to the people of Ngaraard resulting in laws designating them as Conservation Areas needed for protection.

For starters, the Ungelel Conservation Area is a near pristine mangrove as well as the West Coast Mangrove Conservation Area of which the latter is open for subsistence fishing, and thus serves as a source of food for the people of Ngaraard. In addition, the mangroves are adjacent to sea-grasses and reef holes that are known to still harbor fish and other marine species that are important economically. Both areas could be impacted by over harvesting and illegal harvesting.

The Diong Era Ngerchokl Conservation Area is a cultural site, registered in the Palau National Registry. Legend has it when you dive into the stream you emerge younger than before, hence the local name “fountain of youth”. The site is a target for ecotourism, but could be easily impacted by overuse. The Ngerkall lake and Metmellasech River Conservation Areas serve as the water source for villages in the central and southern part of the state. The lake is also a habitat to many endemic birds, trees and the endangered crocodile. Between 1991 and 2005, Belochel (Micronesian Imperial Pigeon) population increased in these sites, but decreased in the rest of Palau. Because of the topography the entire terrestrial conservation network in Ngaraard is vulnerable to soil erosion. The forest of Ngaraard is a thriving ecosystem with a healthy population and diversity of birds, plants, and other wildlife.

The Do’s and Don’ts for these areas can fill pages after pages but in summary it takes common sense to know what to do provided information are presented to make the right decision in this regard. KCN protects these areas by educating the citizens and visitors to the State about these unique sites.
KCN personnel on the whole instructs our people that the following are never allowed in any of Ngaraard State’s Conservation Sites and these includes: 4-wheel driving; Alcohol consumption and possession; Aquaculture; Commercial tree cutting; Excavating, earthmoving, or digging; Leasing for agriculture or non-eco-tour related development; Littering/Dumping of trash; Net fishing; Personal pumping of fresh water; Possession of air-guns, chainsaws, or gillnets; Residence on a permanent or long-term basis; Smoking; Spilling and/or dumping of pollutants; and Taking or harassing of Crocodiles and their eggs and nests. However one might be allowed to enter depending on the zoning and possibly with a permit these include Camping (within parts of Diong Era Ngerchokl and Metmellasech) Commercial photography; Ecotourism development (parts of Diong Era Ngerchokl and Metmellasech); Ecotourism visitation (parts of Diong Era Ngerchokland Metmellasech); Educational activities; Hunting of invasive animal species; Planting of native species; Removal of invasive plants; Research; Sustainable harvest or removal of animals or plants (northern part of the West Coast Mangrove Conservation Site).
There are a number of conservation areas in Ngardmau. Collectively they are called Ngardmau system of conservation areas. Though there are many conserved and protected areas one of them stands out among the rest. It is the highest waterfall in Palau. The waterfall pops out in the middle of the valley and stands at about 30 meters high. It is the Medal a Iechad Waterfall. The waterfall was created thousands of years ago when streams of water eroded the softer surface until the hard rock was left. The hard rock is left overhanging and because it isn’t supported it starts collapsing. When the rocks fall they create what we call a plunge pool. The plunge pool is the area where falling water and rocks create a deep pool. This can clearly be seen at the waterfall. To get to the waterfall you have to hike or ride the monorail. However, the trail itself is a beauty as it is lined with native trees and shrubs. Once you descend down the trail you will encounter the cool waters of Ngertebechel River where you can cool off in its deep blue natural pools before continuing your trek. It is important that the system of conservation areas take a holistic approach taking into account the ridge to reef. Anything you do on land has an effect on our coral reefs. The following are some important guidelines visitors need to know when visiting Medal a Iechad Waterfall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOT ALLOWED AT ANY TIME:</th>
<th>ALLOWED WITH PERMISSION, PERMIT, OR FEE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No entry without specific permission or fee</td>
<td>Gathering of plants or cutting of trees, with permission from Governor and Traditional Chiefs for community purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No alcohol or littering</td>
<td>Cutting of trees, in tourist zone with permit; replanting required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No burning of fires</td>
<td>Planting of native plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No new construction on Taki (no new towers)</td>
<td>Construction for ecotourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No fishing of eels or hunting of any native animals</td>
<td>Removal of invasive species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No farming or agriculture</td>
<td>Commercial filming or photography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entry to tourist zone, Entry for surveys, monitoring, and education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aimeliik State

Aimeliik State is located in the Southwest portion of Babeldaoab. The state covers approximately 37.14 square kilometers [PALARIS, 2011] and has five (5) discreet villages: Imul, Ngerkeai, Chelechui, Ngchemiangel, and Medorm. It has three (3) Marine Protected Areas and one (1) Terrestrial Conservation area, a total of four (4) Conservation areas which are PAN Sites. The 3 marine sites include the following:

- **Imul Mangrove Conservation Zone, ASPL 7-16, February 2002 PAN Site in May 2015**
- **Ngerchebal Island Wildlife Conservation Area, ASPL 8-17, June 2006, PAN Site in May 2015**
- **Reef Sanctuary (Berbor, Bilis, Oisbukelew), ASPL 10-03, April 2012, PAN Site in May 2015**

According to Aimeliik CAP, “Within Babeldaoab, Aimeliik has the second largest barrier reef (27 km² and lagoon area (55 km²) within its territorial waters. Of all the coral reef habitat combined, Aimeliik has the largest marine area within Babeldaoab, which support the reef resources that people of Aimeliik and Palau depend upon for livelihood.” Aimeliik State’s Marine Protected Areas are highly productive ecosystems that deliver goods and services that support Aimeliik Communities. The Marine Reef Sanctuary has been set aside to facilitate the reduction of fishing pressure on Aimeliik’s reefs. Reduced fishing pressure will contribute to the maintenance of healthy fish stocks. **The Area is a NO Entry No Take Zone**

Another conservation area is the Ngerchebal Wildlife Conservation Area which consists of two islets surrounded by blue green water containing rich marine life. The vegetation growing on the islet includes coconut rees, pandanus, and grass. The waters around Ngerchebal are dominated by a sandy substrate and patch reefs and are located in close proximity to the islet. Ngerchebal is a productive fishing ground for the people of Aimeliik.

ASCA is developing and implementing a low impact tourism venture at the site. The clear waters surrounding the island are ideally suited for snorkeling activities. This conservation area is designated as a **NO Take Zone** and therefore harvesting activities are strictly prohibited. Entry is allowable with Permit and/or Permission. Aimeliik has also one of the largest mangrove area in Palau. There is a total of 392 ha of mangrove forests along the coast of Aimeliik. Imul Mangrove is one of these mangrove forest areas. The boundaries of the area extend from the Northern Side of the Ngerderar River to the Southern side of the Ngetbela River. This mangrove forest is home to many species of mangrove tree such as tebechel, meduulokebang, mekekad, kuat, and chelebiob. There are also a number of Birds that are commonly seen in this forest which include belochel, bedaoch, dudek, sechou, melebaob as well as the flying mammal, olik. This site like the aforementioned above is a **NO TAKE are therefore harvesting activities are prohibited. Entry is allowable with Permit and/or Permission.**
Besides the beautiful marine ecosystems mentioned above Aimelik State is blessed with three beautiful watersheds. They are Isemluch in the Northwest, Ngermedeu in the Northeast, and the Ngerderar Watershed to the South. There are also 3 sub-watershed within Ngerderar Watershed. Ngerderar Watershed the only terrestrial PAN Site in the State became a Conservation Area in July 2011. Ngerderar Watershed Conservation Area contains superb ecological, biological, and cultural sites all in one area. The area has intact and pristine forest, including old-growth forest with a variety of trees. It has a diversity of bird species and has a concentration of Micronesian Pigeons. The watershed is also home to a number of cultural sites, legends, and historical relics from World War II. Ngerderar Watershed Conservation Area allows Aimelik to protect this unmodified natural forest system and manage it to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity and ecosystem functionality while providing at the same time a sustainable flow of services (ecotourism) to meet community and visitors needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Activities</th>
<th>Prohibited Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiking</td>
<td>Taking, Harvesting, Collecting, Disturbing Plants or Animals (Death or Alive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/Historical Sight Seeing</td>
<td>Taking or Disturbing any Cultural or Historical Artifacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Planting</td>
<td>Lighting Fires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Watching</td>
<td>Littering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive Noise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Requirements for Visitors:**
- Aimelik has an information center where visitors are encouraged to visit and acquire needed information about the state's cultural and historical sites.
- There is a $10.00 fee to pay up-front if they wish to tour the sites.
- Contact Information: Aimelik State Government
  Telephone: (680) 544-2967
  Email: asgov@pala.net.com

For more Information Regarding the Conservation Areas please contact the Conservation & Law Enforcement Office @
Telephone: (680) 544-2966
Email: ngerderar@pala.net.com
Located North of Airai to the east is the state of Ngchesar or Oldiais. The state of Ngchesar has one Terrestrial and one Marine site. The only terrestrial site of the state is the Mesekelat Protected Area which is 502 acres of native trees, shrubberies and home to the largest *Calophyllum inophyllum* Linneaus Var. (Btaches Ked) in Palau. It is where we find the states watershed which lies deep within the protection of the forest. The watershed itself is a unique ecosystem where we find cool streams, a waterfall and a number of pools, where fresh water organisms thrive. The waterfall is also a popular area to refresh and enjoy the natural scenery. This is a NO ENTRY NO TAKE ZONE, with the exception of research work. Next is Ngelukes, the state’s only marine protected area. Ngelukes is a patch reef located in front of Ngersuul village approximately 258 acres in size. It is covered with sea grass and corals. The marine ecosystem is rich with a healthy population of fish species and the green turtle including marine invertebrates. It is said to be one of the most secure spots in Ngchesar where the reef meets the mangrove to provide a great sanctuary for the fish in the area. The site is also strictly a NO ENTRY NO TAKE ZONE!

For more information please contact Ngchesar State Office @ 622-2976 or Ngerngesang Annex @ 622-1005
Medal Ngediull, Airai State

Medal Ngediull Conservation Area is situated to the east of the state of Airai or Southeast of Babeldaob Island, the largest land mass in Palau. The site measures 3.18 square kilometers or 318.46 hectares of which 39 hectares is covered by mangroves. The boundary of the conservation area follow natural landmarks outlining traditional boundaries beginning from Bkul Oisebaol to Kliis Ra Ebas, to Toi Ra Meres, to Bkul a Tmengedib, to Chedelteber, to Bkul a Teblo Medal, and ending at an area known as Bkul Ngermeosar. Medal Ngediull Conservation Area is a small protected site however, it offers rich habitat diversity. The site includes mangroves, limestone rock islands, shallow reef basins, reef flats and sediment bottoms. According to the Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC), Medal Ngediull is a critical habitat for juvenile Napoleon Wrasse, Humphead Parrotfish, and Rabbit Fish.

While Medal Ngediull Conservation Area is an exceptional protected site with high ecological diversity and several types of habitat that provide a wide collection of species taking refuge in the area and is protected from human access and extraction as a “no-entry” site it is however, still being impacted by sedimentation resulting from upland erosion in the poorly controlled development in the adjacent upland area of Airai State.
Medal Ngediull is a

We ask that you Protect & Preserve, Restore & Respect By following these guidelines:

- Respect the boundaries
- Report violations
- Support and participate in Conservation Organizations
- Educate yourself about the MNCA and our ocean
- Travel the Ocean Responsibly

For more information please CALL AIRAI STATE PAN RANGERS AT:
OFFICE: (680) 587-1250
COORDINATOR: (680) 775-6178
RANGERS: (680) 775-6174
It is sometimes hard to associate strong economy with nature and the environment. One will always picture skyscrapers and the clearing of land for development. However, one place in Palau is economically thriving due to its intact and near pristine environment. This is Koror state, Palau’s commercial center and home to some of Palau's main attraction. Thousands of tourists visit this place mainly for its marine environment and its scenic Rock Island Southern Lagoon.

Koror state notices the fact that in order for the state to continue to have a thriving tourist industry their natural environment needs to be intact and unharmed from the visitors and local communities. This is evident by the number of marine and terrestrial areas that they have designated as either protected or conserved areas.

The state itself has a total of 8 protected and conserved areas. The areas include Long Island Conservation Area, Ngerkebesang Conservation Zone, Ngederrak Reef, Ngkisaol Sardine Sanctuary, Ngerumkaol Spawning Area, Ngerukuid Islands Wildlife Preserve, Ngemelis Island Complex, and the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) Management Area. Most of these areas are No take, No fishing zones, and restricted entry. The areas were designated due to their significance as important breeding grounds, nurseries and habitats for many marine organisms and plants. One of the area mentioned above, Ngerumkaol Spawning area was designated as a Protected Area because it was a known important spawning and aggregation site for groupers.
Such groupers include the Marbled grouper and other species. Another one of these areas is the Ngerukuid Wildlife Preserve which is also known as the seventy islands. Established in 1956, this is one Palau’s first Protected Areas. The area was preserved because of its beautiful rock islands and the endemic rock island palm tree. It is also where one can find all 7 species of giant clams.

For more information please contact the Conservation & Law Enforcement Department @ 488-4001/2150

\(^1\) 70 islands, The Arch, Big Drop Wall, and the Big Drop Off. Kevin Davidson
Teluleu, Peliliu State

Peliliu is an island to the south of Koror. The island was one of the bloodiest battlegrounds in the Pacific theater during World War II. Today it is a well known tourist destination as it offers beautiful scenery and many WWII relics. It also has world class diving sites that attract thousands of tourists yearly. The state is also home to one of Palau’s smallest Marine Protected Area, Teluleu Conservation Area. Despite its small size at just 0.76 km2, Teluleu is an important nursery and marine habitat for Juvenile fish. It is an important sea grass bed and reef flat ecosystem that is home to many species of fish and other marine organisms. Teluleu conservation area is a No Entry and No Fishing Zone. The Peliliu Protected Areas Network office is closely working with their community to identify and establish future areas that will serve to conserve and protect the state’s natural resources for today’s generation and future generations to come.

For more information please contact Peliliu State Office @ 345-2967 or Peliliu Marine Enforcement Division @ 345-1400
Helen Reef is a large enclosed atoll with extensive reef flats, a large channel complex, and a small island that is an important sea turtle nesting site and an over-flight refuge and nesting site for several species of seabirds. The Helen Reef ecosystem is one of the Pacific’s most outstanding atolls in terms of its area, ecological integrity, abundance of marine biomass, and biological diversity. Helen Reef’s proximity to the coral triangle, Indo-Pacific centers of coral and fish diversity, has resulted in high species richness and unique fauna compositions relative to the rest of Micronesia. It is home to a very high number of reef fish species (530 species), soft coral (43 species), and the highest recorded hard coral diversity of any Pacific atoll (282 species). Helen Reef is home to populations of giant clam, large economically valuable reef fish, marine mammals, and near-shore pelagic fish. The island also supports nesting populations of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and some of the highest density of foraging green and hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) sea turtles in all of Palau. Helen Atoll is known to support some of the largest nesting sea bird colonies remaining in Micronesia and nearby Southeast Asia.
The people of Hatohobei, envision their island to have an abundance of natural resources and a pristine healthy environment through the engagement of the community and friends in utilizing scientific and traditional knowledge to manage and sustain their natural resources for today and future generations. Therefore we ask that all visitors follow the following rules and regulations when visiting Helen Reef.

**Zone 1: Completely no take area out to one mile from the reef.**

**Zone 2: Open for fishing**

- Fishing from other than State vessels is not permitted.
- Allowed fishing for subsistence use only. **NO Commercial fishing Allowed**
- No nets other than cast nets are allowed.

Traditional fishing methods (e.g. pahupoh) are allowed but must be authorized and supervised by the Helen Reef Management Staff. The entire reef is open to non-consumptive uses including navigation, recreational snorkeling, diving, and monitoring. Research at the Reef may be considered but must be approved and permitted by the Helen Reef Management Board.

*Note: National and State species regulations are applied at Helen Reef.*

For more information please contact the state PAN office at the following numbers:

488:8044/2118 or send an email to Rosania Victor: rosaniavictor@gmail.com
Endemic Birds of Palau

Top row (left to right): Citrine White Eye (*Zosterops semperi*), Dusky White Eye (*Zosterps finschii*), Morning Bird (*Colluricincla tenerbrosa*)

Middle row (left to right): Palau Bush-Warbler (*Cettia annae*), Palau Fantail (*Rhipidura lepida*),

Palau Fly Catcher (*Myiagra erythrops*)

Bottom row (left to right): Palau Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus pelewensis*),

Palau Ground Dove (*Alopecoenas canifrons*)

*Photo credit: Belau National Museum*
Some migratory birds

Pacific Golden Plover
*Pluvialis fulva*

Black-headed Gull
*Larus rhynchops*

Egyptian Sandpiper
*Larus ater*

Greater Sand Plover
*Charadrius leschenaultii*

Kentish Plover
*Charadrius alexandrinus*

Whimbrel
*Numenius phaeopus*

White-winged Terns
*Chlidonias leucopterus*

Whiskered Tern
*Chlidonias hybridus*

Ruddy Turnstones
*Arenaria interpres*

Photo credit: Belau National Museum
Iconic Species

i. Palau Fruit Dove
(Ptilinopus pelewensis)

ii. Sperm whale
(Physeter macrocephalus)

iii. Grey-Reef Shark
(Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos)

Vulnerable species photo credits: i. Richard Brooks, ii. Tim Rock, iii. Kevin Davidson

PCS Mission

To work with the community to preserve the nation's unique natural environment and perpetuate its conservation ethic for the economic and social benefit of present and future generations of Palauans and for the enjoyment and education of all.

This guide was made possible through funding support from the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)

Palau Conservation Society acknowledges and thanks the Association of State PAN Coordinators
Schedule of Fees

Kayangel Permit Fees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Palauan</th>
<th>Non-Palauan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scuba Diving</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngeruangel Conservation Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snorkeling</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recreational Catch and Release</td>
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Ngarchelong Permit Fees:

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<th>Non-Palauan</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ebiil Snorkeling</td>
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Ngaraard Permit Fees:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngerchokl Historical site tour</td>
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Ngardmau Permit Fees:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterfall hike</td>
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Aimeliik Permit Fees:

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<tr>
<td>Tour Conservation sites</td>
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Koror State Permit Fees:

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<th>Non-Palauan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock Island (includes snorkeling and diving)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jellyfish lake and Rock Island (includes snorkeling and diving)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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