

2. Determine adequacy of Park as a complete biological unit.
3. Conduct basic research (life histories) on dominant species of the communities, including pearly-eyed thrasher, hermit crab, lizards, ground doves, pelicans, laughing gulls, boobies, coral fish, frogs, ants, and termites.
4. Determine individual range fluctuation and correlate with competition and food supply. Band birds, fish, turtles, and bats to determine extent of movement in and out of Park. Also study effect of hurricanes on movement of fauna and flora.
5. Determine needs for rare or wary forms such as roosting and nesting sites of pelicans, boobies, yellow-billed tropic birds, shearwaters, petrels, turtles, porpoise, bats, and fishes. Determine breeding and feeding requirements for the two species of marine turtles and immediately establish unmolested marine and beach sanctuaries for these reptiles.
6. Determine role of important prey-scavenger species as the pearly-eyed thrasher, hermit crab, other land crabs and especially the non-native mice and rats which, of the exotic mammals, are not likely to be successfully eliminated from the island but should be kept to a low level in numbers so as to minimize their function in the community.
7. Determine the role of exotic plants and animals in the community.
Determine the status of the coconut as either a native or exotic plant.
8. Study soil profiles in bays and brackish ponds to determine chronology of last 300 years. Barrier beaches should also be analyzed to determine chronology and ecological changes since pre-Columbian times.
9. Determine present effect of man and his influence on the biotic community, especially disturbing contamination, fishing, hunting, and critically appraise each area from time to time for biological implications.
10. Establish effective laws for excluding exotics, both plants and animals.