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IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall hand in an Annual Report. To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with various stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please write to the PT Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **April 30th of 2012.**

Part I (General Information)

Please fill out the following tables. Add additional rows if necessary.

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Name	Dámaso Luna Corona
Date Annual Report submitted	May 2, 2012

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

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Part II (Policy and Management)

a._ General description of activities carried out for the protection and conservation of sea turtles

In accordance with Articles IX and XVIII of the text of the Convention, each Party shall establish monitoring programs, policies and plans for implementation at a national level for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their habitat.

As a result, the Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments, describing their location, the species considered and the actions implemented by governmental, non-governmental and private institutions related to sea turtles.

In addition to the above, please fill out the following tables and explain the level of progress in the comments column.

	YES/NO/ In Progress	**Comments**
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	Yes	The Federal government operates the National Sea Turtle Conservation Program within the Species at Risk Recovery Program (PROCER). The main conservation actions are implemented through the Action Programs for Species Conservation (PACE). Each of the six species of sea turtles has their own PACE that includes actions like increasing awareness, management, recovery, protection and cultural aspects specific to the specie of interest and its habitat, in both federally protected areas and other priority areas in the country *1 (for more information).

		As a part of the "2007-2012 Marine Sector Program" SEMAR contributes to the protection of marine ecosystems and endangered species.
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	Yes	SEMAR has a "Program for preserving marine ecosystems" where monitoring activities and preservation of endangered marine biota, mainly sea turtles, are carried out. Environmental sector: See *1 (at the end of the report)
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	Yes	The PACEs provide mechanisms to evaluate the results through measurable short, medium and long-term indicators. As a part of the Program for Preserving Marine Ecosystems, SEMAR monitors protection activities on nesting beaches, the collection of turtle eggs and hatchling release for the sea turtle Protection and Conservation Program in Cayo arcas, Campeche, during the reproductive season.

b._ National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted in the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments adopted during the preceding year (April 30, 2011-April 30, 2012) related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included, when they exist.

National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanction(s) Imposed
General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (Last revision DOF 24 April 2012)	Range of application: in national territory and areas where the Nation exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction. Description: Regulate the preservation and protection of biodiversity; regulates the creation of natural protected areas in sites where the original environments have not been significantly altered by anthropogenic activities or that need to be preserved or restored; establishes criteria for preservation and sustainable use of wild fauna; prohibits the use of natural populations of threated or endangered species; and, regulates the development of permanent projects that affect coastal ecosystems by providing environmental impact assessments.	Administrative sanctions: Fines equivalent of twenty to fifty thousand days of minimum salary, established by the Federal District; Temporary or permanent, partial or total, closure; Administrative arrest for up to 36 hours; Confiscation of instruments, examples, products or subproducts, directly related to the infractions regarding forest resources, wildlife species of flora and fauna or genetic resources, and suspension or revoking of concessions, licenses, permits or authorizations.

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General Wildlife Law (Last Revision DOF 16 November 2012)	Range of application: Mexican territory and the areas where the Nation holds jurisdiction. Description: Establishes criteria that define the species and populations at risk and the sanctions for those who perform acts against recovery programs and closures; prohibits extractive use, whether subsistence or commercial, including their parts and byproducts, of any type of sea turtle, no matter the species and, declare critical habitats for wildlife conservation and refuge areas to protect aquatic species.	Administrative sanctions: Written warning; Fine; Temporary suspension of authorizations, licenses or permits; Revoke relevant authorizations, licenses or permits; Temporary or permanent closure of the installations; Administrative arrest for up to 36 hours; Confiscate wildlife specimens, parts or byproducts, as well as the instruments directly related to the infractions.
General Fisheries and Sustainable Aquiculutre Law (DOF 24 July 2007)	Range of application: national territory and areas where the Nation exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction. Description: the objective is to guarantee the conservation, preservation and rational use of fisheries resources and to establish the basis for their appropriate protection and manage aspects related to the natural resources that consist of the flora and fauna whose life cycles depend totally, partially or temporally, on water. To comply with the objective in matters of preservation, recovery and ecological balance and environmental protection, the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources will coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food to prepare the guiding measures for the protection of chelonids, marine mammals and aquatic species subject to a special protection status.	Administrative sanctions: Written warning; Imposing a fine; Imposing an additional fine for each day the infraction persists; Administrative arrest for up to thirty six hours; Temporary or permanent, partial or total closure of the installation or installations in which the offence has been committed; Confiscate vessels, vehicles, fishing gear and/or products obtained from the aquiculture and fishing directly related to the offences committed, and suspension or revoking of any related permits, concessions and authorizations.
General Law of National Goods (Last revision DOF 16 January 2012)	Description: Corresponds to the Federal Executive, through the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, to promote the use and sustainable management of the federal maritime terrestrial zone and territories acquired at sea. Despite this, concessions granted for federal property can be revoked if the ecosystem is harmed as a consequence of its use, management or exploitation.	Administrative sanctions: Revoke concessions granted in the federal maritime terrestrial zone and territories acquired at sea.
Federal Penal Code Twenty-fifth Title "Crimes Against the Environment and Environmental Management" (Last revised DOF 17 April 2012)	Range of application: Applied throughout Mexico for federal crimes. Description: Establishes sanctions for those who capture, harm or take the life of any turtle or marine mammal, or collect or store in any way their products or subproducts.	Penal sanctions: From 1 to 9 years of prison and the equivalent of 300 to 3,000 days of fines. Additional penalty from 3 years and up to one thousand days of additional fines when a natural protected area is affected or it is committed for commercial purposes.

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Regulation of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection in matters relating to Environmental Impact (Last revision DOF 30 May 2000)	Range of application: observed throughout the national territory and in areas where the Nation exercises its jurisdiction. Description: Establishes guidelines for presenting environmental impacts when dealing with development of infrastructure that affects coastal ecosystems.	Any violations of the mandates contained in this Regulation will be persecuted according to that established in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and any other applicable judicial mandates.
Regulation of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection in matters relating to Natural Protected Areas (Last revision DOF 28 December 2004)	Range of application: observed throughout the national territory and in areas where the Nation exercises its jurisdiction. Description: Establishes judicial mandates that would categorize natural protected areas as sanctuaries, biosphere reserves and flora and fauna protected areas.	Any violations of the mandates contained in this Regulation will be persecuted according to that established in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and any other applicable judicial mandates.
Regulation of the General Wildlife Law (DOF 30 November 2006)	Range of application: Mexican territory and the areas where the Nation exercises its jurisdiction. Description: Establishes judicial mandates for non-extractive use of wildlife, declaring critical habitats for wildlife conservation and refuge areas for the protection of aquatic species and, among others, identification of species at risk and preparation of management plans for threatened species.	Any violations to the mandates contained in this Regulation will be prosecuted according to the General Wildlife Law.
Official Mexican Regulation NOM-002-PESC-1993 Organizes the use of shrimp species found in waters under Mexico's federal jurisdiction. (DOF 31 December 1993)	Establishes mandatory use of any of the authorized turtle excluder devices in all trawl nets used when carrying out commercial shrimp operations in waters under the federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.	Administrative sanctions: Written warning; Fines imposed; Administrative arrest for up to thirty six hours; Temporary or permanent, partial or total closure; Confiscate vessels, vehicles or fishing gear and suspension or revoking of any related permits, concessions and authorizations.
Modification of the Official Mexican Regulation NOM-002-PESC-1993. Organizing the use of shrimp species found in waters under Mexico's federal jurisdiction, published 31 December 1993. (DOF 30 July 1997)	Establishes the mandatory installation and use of any of the turtle excluder devices in trawl nets used in commercial shrimp fishing. It also established the general specifications for rigid types of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) with bars.	Administrative sanctions: Written warning; Fines imposed; Administrative arrest for up to thirty six hours; Temporary or permanent, partial or total closure; Confiscate vessels, vehicles or fishing gear and suspension or revoking of any related permits, concessions and authorizations.
Official Mexican Regulation NOM-126-SEMARNAT-2000. Establishes the specifications necessary to collect biological materials of species of wild flora and fauna and other biological resources within national territory. (DOF 20 March 2001)	Establishes the specifications necessary to collect biological materials of species of wild flora and fauna and other biological resources within national territory.	Any violations of the present Official Mexican Regulation will be prosecuted in accordance to that established in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, the General Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture Law and its Regulation, and the General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development and its Regulation and other applicable judicial mandates.

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Official Mexican Regulation NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2001, Environmental protection – Native species of wild flora and fauna of Mexico–Risk categories and specifications for their inclusion, exclusion or change–List of threatened species. (DOF 6 March 2002)	Identifies the species or populations of threatened wild flora and fauna in Mexico by integrating corresponding lists and, establishes criteria used for the inclusion, exclusion or change in the risk categories for species or populations, through a specific method used to evaluate their risk of extinction. The NOM includes diverse species of sea turtles that have been assigned some category of risk.	Any violations of the present Official Mexican Regulation will be prosecuted in accordance to that established in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, the General Wildlife Law, the Federal Penal Code and any other applicable judicial mandates.
Official Mexican Regulation NOM-061-PESC -2006 Technical specifications of turtle excluder devices used by shrimp trawl fleets in waters under federal jurisdiction of Mexico. (DOF 22 January 2007)	Establishes the technical specifications that rigid Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) should comply with, which are installed in the trawl nets used in commercial shrimp fisheries operations, carried out in federal waters, for the purpose of contributing to the protection of sea turtle populations and decreasing their incidental capture.	Administrative sanctions: as established in the General Law of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture, General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and its regulation and any other applicable legal mandates.
Official Mexican Regulation NOM-029-PESC-2006 Responsible fishing of sharks and rays and specifications for their use. (DOF 14 February 2007)	Establishes responsible fishing of sharks and rays, as well as the technical specifications for their use. Prohibits the holding and transport of live or dead sea turtles, that will eventually be caught incidentally; promotes the application of recovery measures for incidentally caught sea turtles when they are found in poor condition and, in this case, implement resuscitation techniques for drowning turtles and maintain them aboard, covered, for the amount of time needed for them to recover before being returned to sea; and among others, identify sea turtle nesting areas where shark fishing is prohibited for a 5 km wide strip in front of them.	Administrative sanctions: as established in the General Law of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture and its Regulation.
Decree that determines reserves and refuge sites for the protection, conservation, repopulation, development and monitoring, in those areas where the different species of sea turtles go to nest and lay their eggs. (DOF 29 October 1986)	The First article of this Decree establishes that the Decree will be applied to sea turtle nesting beaches located in Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas and Yucatán. Furthermore, the Eleventh article establishes and puts into operation the Centers for Sea Turtle Protection and Conservation, previously known as turtle camps.	The Twelfth article establishes that those who commit acts prohibited within the Decree will be given sanctions as stipulated for each specific case and in agreement with the current legal mandates.
Agreement on closed season (DOF 31 May 1990)	Establish a closed season for all species and subspecies of marine turtles in the waters under federal jurisdiction in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, as well as the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of California.	Those stipulated in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, General Wildlife Law, the General Law of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture and the Federal Penal Code.
Announcement to notify the establishment of seasons and	The First article of the Decree establishes a total closure for an indefinite amount of	Those stipulated in the General Law of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture

areas of closure for fishing different species of aquatic fauna in federal waters under Mexico's jurisdiction. (DOF 16 March 1994). (Note: Agreement modified on 30 March 2012).	time for the capture of different species of aquatic fauna in federal waters under Mexico's jurisdiction, highlighting the following species: *Lepidochelys olivacea, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricata* and *Dermnochelys coriacea*.	and application of other relevant mandates.
Agreement for those areas determined to be natural protected areas, under the category of sanctuary. (DOF 16 July 2002)	Re-categorize the reserves and refuge sties for the protection, conservation, repopulation, development and monitoring of the different species of sea turtles, located in the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas and Yucatán, as identified in the decree published on 29 October 1986.	Any violations to the current Agreement will be sanctioned according to that established in the General Law of Ecological Balance, the Federal Penal Code and any other applicable legal mandates.
Notice of the establishment of the geographic boundaries of Bahía de La Paz, Southern Baja California, to be used in the Official Mexican Regulation NOM-002-PESC-1993. (DOF October 2002)	Organizes the use of shrimp species found in federal waters under Mexico's jurisdiction, published on 31 December 1993 and its modification published 30 July 1997, which prohibits the use of all types of trawl nets within Bahía de La Paz, Southern Baja California.	---
Agreement between the Federal Attorney of Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) and the National Confederation Fisheries Cooperative.	Establishes the platform for harmonizing sea turtle protection and conservation activities and the recovery of Mexico's nesting population, as well as preserving its nesting and feeding grounds.	

International Instruments

Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified
Convention on Wetlands of International Important especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)	1986
Fifteen sea turtle nesting beaches are inscribed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Ramsar Convention.	Isla Contoy National Park, Q. Roo. November 27th, 2003 Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas November 27th, 2003 Tierra Colorada, Guerrero November 27th, 2003 Mexiquillo, Michoacán. February 2nd, 2004 El Verde, Sinaloa. February 2nd, 2004 Cahuitán, Oaxaca. February 2nd, 2004 Chenkan, Campeche. February 2nd, 2004 Xcacel-Xcacelito, Quintana Roo. February 2nd, 2004 Puerto Arista, Chis. February 2nd, 2008 Boca de Apiza-Chupadero-Tecuanillo, Col. Feb 2nd, 2008 Playa Colola, Mich. February 2nd, 2008 Playa Maruata, Mich. February 2nd, 2008 Barra de la Cruz, Oax. February 2nd, 2008 Laguna Chacahua, Oax. February 2nd, 2008 Playa Ceuta, Sin. February 2nd, 2008 Arrecifes Alacranes, Yuc. February 2nd, 2008 Puerto Arista Estuary System, Chis. February 2nd, 2008

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Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, CITES	1992
Memorandum of Understanding, Program of Cooperation MexUs-Gulf, MexUs-Pacific	1992
Convention on Biological Diversity	1993
Memorandum of Understanding-Trilateral Committee-México-United States of America-Canada for Wildlife and Ecosystems Conservation and Management	1996
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Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries FAO, 1995	1995
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Montego Bay, 1982	1983
Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*) México- USA(http://www.fws.gov/kempsridley/)	22-sept-2011
Letter of intent between the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of the Government of Mexico and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the Conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles (*Lepidochelys kempii*)	22-sept-2011

Note: *If this is the first time a country is submitting this information, please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.*

c._ Actions for compliance with national and international legislation

c.1 IAC Resolutions

Fill in the following tables for each of the IAC Resolutions listed below. In the case that a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY, and if a specific question does not apply, please mark the column DOES NOT APPLY. If you need more space to describe these actions, please attach additional pages and note the resolution and question number to which you are responding.

Resolution CIT-COP2-2004 R1: Conservation of leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP2-2004-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

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			RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	
IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	**YES**	**NO**	**DESCRIBE ACTION (*)**	**DOES NOT APPLY**
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?	X		Within the National Sea Turtle Conservation Program operated by the National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP), is the Leatherback Program, which has been running for more than 25 years. Each season, the project generates information on the most important beaches for this species, thus being one of the most comprehensive projects for leatherbacks at a global scale. The goal of this project is to protect at least 90% of the clutches on the index beaches and 75% on secondary beaches, as well as to protect their nesting habitat. The project works on four index beaches in Mexico: Mexiquillo, Mich., Tierra Colorada, Gro., Cahuitán and Barra de la Cruz, Oax. Nesting activity in these areas represent 45% of all nesting along the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Leatherback Program has been carrying out coordinated conservation actions between the main stakeholders for 25 years. The leatherback PACE was published in 2008. All stakeholders involved in the conservation of this species participated in its preparation. The Fisheries Authority is helping through regulatory measures and inspection and monitoring activities.	
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?	X		The leatherback turtle PACE was published in 2008 and its activities are implemented each year, along with indicators to evaluate it over the short, medium and long term. In addition to this, efforts to protect nests on priority nesting beaches carried out since 1982, were reinforced in 1996 and continue to date.	
2a) Have you taken conservation measures to significantly reduce the use of leatherback turtle products and by-products?	X		The use and consumption of products and byproducts of all species of sea turtles is prohibited by law in Mexico as of the closure in 1990. In September of 2003, the Tristate Agreement was signed between the governments of those states with leatherback index beaches: Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca in order to better coordinate the recovery of the leatherback turtle. The four priority nesting beaches for this species in Mexico have an annual program to protect females, eggs and hatchlings, which include activities coordinated	

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			through CONANP, Profepa, Marine Secretariat and Kutzari AC.	
2b) Do you evaluate these conservation measures?	X		Each season the fate of leatherback nests are monitored, including poached nests.	
3a) If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?	X		Of the four leatherback index beaches in Mexico, two are classified as Sanctuaries and one more is in the process of being declared a natural protected area. The four beaches are also designated as Ramsar Sites, three of them since 2003 and 2004, and the last one was declared in February of 2008, all for being wetlands of global importance. The leatherback PACE includes protection, restoration and management activities for marine and terrestrial habitats. SEMAR carries out inspection and monitoring of nesting beaches during the nesting season.	
3b) Do you evaluate the conservation measures taken to protect those nesting sites and their associated habitats?	X		Those beaches classified as Sanctuaries or Ramsar Sites have technical teams working year round, continuing the conservation activities and making sure that the habitat is not altered.	
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?	X		Mandatory use of the larger sized turtle excluder devices (TEDs) was established in order to free the larger animals (Official Mexican NORM, NOM-061-PESC-2006, Technical specifications of sea turtle excluder devices for shrimp trawl fleets fishing in federal jurisdictional waters of Mexico). Similarly the mandatory use of circular hooks in shark fishing was also established, as well as area closures for longline shark fishing in front of nesting beaches, and the use of dehookers and an obligation to resuscitate turtles if they are found drowning.	
5a) Is your country collecting information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				
Artisanal fisheries				
i) Long-line	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book. Project funded by PROCER of CONANP: "Evaluation of the spatial interaction between artisanal fisheries and sea turtle distribution, emphasizing leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*), in front of the priority beaches of Tierra Colorada, Gro, and Cahuitán, Oax" carried out by the Coastal Development and Research Center during the 2011-2012 season. (doc. Still not available)	

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ii) Gillnets	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book. Project funded by PROCER of CONANP: "Evaluation of the spatial interaction between artisanal fisheries and sea turtle distribution, emphasizing leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*), in front of the priority beaches of Tierra Colorada, Gro, and Cahuitán, Oax" carried out by the Coastal Development and Research Center during the 2011-2012 season. (doc. Still not available)	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))				X
Industrial fisheries				
i) Long-line	X		Must be reported in fishing log books and included in onboard observer reports.	
ii) Gillnets	X		Must be reported in fishing log books and included in onboard observer reports.	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		Must be reported in fishing log books and included in onboard observer reports.	
5b) Have you provided the IAC with information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				
Artisanal fishing				
i) Long-line	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
ii) Gillnets	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
Industrial fisheries				
i) Long-line	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
ii) Gillnets	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		One of the fisheries obligated to fill out a fishing log book.	
6. Have you established agreements and/or understandings with countries fishing within international waters to adopt fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture of leatherback turtles? List which countries:		X		
7. Have you encouraged other non-Party states to the IAC, carrying out activities that affect leatherback turtles, to adopt measures in favor of their conservation, by means of bilateral, multilateral or regional contacts?		X		
8. Have any cooperative agreements or alliances been established with pertinent organizations? List:		X		

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

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Resolution CIT-COP3-2006 R-1: Hawksbill turtle conservation *(Eretmochelys imbricata)*

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

		RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		
IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	**YES**	**NO**	**DESCRIBE ACTION (*)**	**DOES NOT APPLY**
1. Has your country promoted synergies with other Conventions, treaties, international organizations, and/or regional fisheries bodies on the management and conservation of hawksbill turtles and their habitats? Indicate which one(s).	X		The decline in the Mexican hawksbill population has been observed since 2000 and, as a country, Mexico called this problem to the attention of the international community regarding. A Regional Workshop for Hawksbill Turtles in the Wider Caribbean and Western Atlantic was held in en Puerto Morelos, Q. Roo from September 23 – 26, 2009. This workshop was organized by the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles, CITES, SPAW and Conanp. 58 representatives from 20 countries in the Wider Caribbean region and 10 non-governmental organizations participated. Experts in hawksbill turtle biology and conservation gave presentations that served as the theoretical framework for later discussions. The group divided into 6 working groups, where they discussed topics like bycatch, direct take, habitat degradation, viability of populations, climate change, and regulatory framework, among others. The objectives, indicators and actions to elaborate a Regional Program for hawksbill conservation in the Caribbean were discussed. Some of the most important results of the discussion sessions were: 1) Information on hawksbills in the region was shared and updated; 2) A summary of the viability of the hawksbill based on the conditions of its population, compiling quantitative data and indicators for its monitoring; 3) An analysis of the 40 threats identified, each one with its own score, identifying the top 10 priorities; 4) The identification of at least 12 objectives and their indicators for working to conserve hawksbills in the region and more than 32 strategies, with at least 96 actions for their compliance, based on improving viability or threat mitigation.	
2 a) Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?	X		Identification of hot spots in coastal communities of the state of Campeche, with bycatch or direct take and/or	

				consumption of nests or sea turtle use. Project done in 2006 and 2007 by Defenders of Wildlife, APFFLT-CONANP and DECOL Ciudad del Carmen AC.	
2 b) Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?		X		As of 1990, a complete and permanent closure on the capture, consumption and trade of the products and sub-products of all species of sea turtles was put into place, including the hawksbill. To enforce the law, PROFEPA carries out inspections and monitors markets, beaches and sea.	
2 c) Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?		X		PROFEPA, with the assistance of SEMAR, carry out inspections and monitoring of markets, beaches and sea.	
3. Does your country support and strengthen the research and monitoring activities required to improve the scientific basis of conservation measures for the hawksbill turtle? Especially in:	Genetics				
	Migratory behavior	X		From 2005 to 2007, the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas, Pronatura Península de Yucatán, A. C. determined the post-nesting migratory movements of female hawksbills, their home range was estimated, environmental variables with their migratory behavior were assessed and a characterization of the diving behavior of each one of them was also done.	
	Location and conservation status of foraging habitats.	X		From 2010-2012, Pronatura Península de Yucatán, A. C., National Commission for Natural Protected Areas, Flora Fauna y Cultura de México, A. C., EPOMEX, Chelonia ,Inc. identified areas critical to hawksbill development, refuge and reproduction. Inter-nesting movements were identified and home ranges defined. Their diving behavior was described. In 2010, Pronatura Península de Yucatán, A. C., National Commission for Natural Protected Areas produced a thematic map of the types of bottoms in the Ria Lagartos Biosphere Reserve, estimated juvenile hawksbill densities and collected morphometric data on the populations studied.	
	Location and conservation status of prey species.				
	Population dynamics at foraging sites	X		A study on juveniles in feeding grounds in the State of Campeche. Record the number of juvenile turtle bycatch associated with fishing activities. A series of data for each specimen is recorded and later released. A database was created in order to analyze the tagging–recapture information.	

	Integrity of nesting habitats	X		In 2010, Pronatura Península de Yucatán, A. C., CINVESTAV-IPN, Unidad Mérida, monitored the morphological condistions of index and priority nesting beaches for this species. The level of nesting beach degradation from erosion was evaluated. Cartographic themes with different levels of light contamination on the nesting beaches studied. Base line data on levels of artificial light and its spatial and temporal variations on index nesting beaches studied.	
	Others (specify)				
4. As indicated in the recommendations from FAO's Technical Meeting on the conservation of marine turtles and fisheries that was held in Bangkok in 2004 and adopted by the 26th Session of FAO's Fisheries Committee (COFI), does your country carry out any activities mentioned in a) and/or b)?	a) Evaluate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in jurisdictional waters.	**X**		Incidental capture is evaluated through onboard observer reports and information in the fishing log books.	
	b) Actions to mitigate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in their jurisdictional waters.	**X**		Incidental capture is evaluated through onboard observer reports and information in the fishing log books.	
5. Does your country apply the precautionary approach when considering proposals for seismic exploration on priority marine habitats of the hawksbill turtle?					
6. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats.	a) Protection of nesting habitats	X		BR Laguna de Términos, BR Los Petenes, BR Ría Celestún, BR Ría Lagartos, are natural protected areas that have nesting areas within their borders	
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X		Arrecife Alacranes NP, BR Arrecifes de Sian Ka'an, BR Banco Chinchorro are natural protected areas that have feeding grounds within their limits Outside of these areas, the Official Mexican NORM, NOM-061-PESC-2006, Technical specifications of sea turtle excluder devices for shrimp trawl fleets fishing in federal jurisdictional waters of Mexico, applies.)	
7. Does your country promote exchange of technical capacity and collaborative research on hawksbill habitats among Parties as well as non Parties and other involved organizations in the Area of the Convention?		X		Mexican researchers belong to and participate in Widecast meetings, which are directed at exchanging academic experiences and collaborate on scientific research related to hawksbills. Workshops and conversations are held with fishermen on the use of fishing gear	

			to prevent capturing turtles and how to release them if caught. In 2009 la CONANP helped coordinate the Regional Workshop for Hawksbill Turtles in the Wider Caribbean and Western Atlantic to develop a framework for regional cooperation for the conservation of hawksbill turtles *Eretmochelys imbricata* in the Wider Caribbean and Western Atlantic. This workshop was held with collaboration from IAC, CITES, SEMARNAT SPAW Protocol of the Cartagena Convention, and WWF.	

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

The majority of the hawksbill abundance in México is found in the states of Campeche and Yucatán. Both countries have formed state committees that meet periodically to compare results and experiences. These projects have mainly been done by CONANP through Flora and Fauna protected Area (APFF) Laguna de Términos and the civil society organizations, Defenders of Wildlife and Pronatura Yucatán, A.C.

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2: Reduction of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1.Adopted the "Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations", of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:				
A.Research and monitoring of adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
• Collect information by fishery	X		According to the fishing log books. In the framework of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICATT) have adopted measures to protect these species.	
• Observer programs	X		Onboard observer programs in tuna, shark and shrimp fisheries. - Tuna fisheries with purseine nets in the Pacific Ocean - Tuna fisheries with longlines in the Gulf of Mexico - Shark fisheries on both coasts - In shrimp fisheries in the Pacific Ocean	
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions	X		-Studies on artisanal fisheries in the	

			Pacific -Characterization of artisanal fisheries in the Ulloa Bay -Studies related to TEDs and longlines in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. -Research of program to improve fishing gear in terms of incidental capture of chelonids.	
• Information on non-Party vessels		X	No foreign vessels are authorized to carry out fisheries operations in waters under Mexico's jurisdiction.	
• Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information			Mexico participates in a variety of international bodies for fisheries management that been trying to establish sea turtle protection and conservation measures. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) have established measures and carry out projects directed at compiling information for the protection of this specie. ICCAT issued Recommendation 03-11 on sea turtles that encourages the release of any live sea turtles accidentally caught in order to contribute to their survival ship, support the efforts of FAO in resolving the issues related to the conservation of sea turtles by applying a global approach. Similarly there is also a recommendation on the use of circle hooks. It even recommends the exchange of fishing methods and changing technology into fishing gear that improves the safe handling and release of the specimen, which includes although is not limited to, the use of de-hooking devices, line cutters and sacks. The IATTC has adopted resolutions to protect these species, which include measures such as: avoid getting close to sea turtles, to the greatest extent possible; require fishermen to release all entangled sea turtles; carry out research and	

			design gear modifications that reduce entanglement of sea turtles, and take measures that encourage the use of those designs that prove to be effective at reducing their entanglement. In the case of longline vessels fishing species included by the Convention in the EPO it requires that fishermen have and use the necessary equipment to release these species; improve techniques to further reduce their bycatch as well as to quickly begin carrying out tests to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of the right combination of circular hooks and bait, depth, gear specifications, fishing practices and other measures to reduce bycatch, injury and sea turtle mortality, evaluate their impact on capture of target species and other types of bycatch and provide these results to the IATTC.	
B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:				
i) Long-line	X		- Described in NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of sharks and rays. Mandatory use of circular hooks in certain areas and depths.	
ii) Gillnets	X		- Described in NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of sharks and rays. Prohibits their use in front of turtle nesting beaches and during turtle reproductive season.	
iii) Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)	X		Described in NOM-061-PESC - 2006, Technical specifications of turtle excluder devices used by shrimp trawl fleets in waters under federal jurisdiction. The majority of the vessels take between 4-8 excluders onboard, the most widely used type of TED is the Super Shooter, representing 88% of the certified TEDs. Followed by, in terms of importance, the Georgia Jumper and Saunders Grid types of excluders. The TEDs must include the following components: 1) Extent of net panel with escape hatch. 2) Solid grid. 3) Lid for the escape hatch. 4) Floats (for excluders with escape hatch on the lower part and when the floatability	

			of the TED is less than its weight). In addition, the following can be used: 5) Accelerator funnel. 6) Rope tensor. 7) Protective rope. 8) Cover for panel to prevent wear. On the other hand, seasonal closures for shrimp trawl fisheries are applied to protect this resource along the Gulf of Mexico coastline as well as in the Pacific Ocean. For the past few years, the closure in the Gulf of México has been from May to July for artisanal fishing and from May to August for industrial fishing. In the Campeche Sound and the Mexican Caribbean, the closure generally begins in May and finishes in October of each year. A seasonal closure has been established in the Pacific Ocean for fishing of all existing shrimp species in general from March until September of each year. A permanent closure on capturing sea turtles in the different fisheries has been in place since 1991 to protect sea turtles.	
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))				
C. Training, education and dissemination				
• Training, education and dissemination activities	X		Over the past three years, workshops have been organized with longline fishermen of medium height vessels, in order to increase awareness and guide them on the use of improved fishing gear that contributes to a more sustainable shrimp fishing as well as reducing bycatch, likewise, informing them on the benefits of using circular hooks and provide them with de-hookers, especially in the case of the leatherback turtle. These workshops have been done in collaboration with Wildlife Defenders, Kutzari and CONAPESCA. Similarly, a series of training workshops have been done with fishing cooperatives of medium height off Mexico's Pacific coast, in order to implement techniques that decrease sea turtle bycatch in these fisheries. Talks have also been given	

			to those in charge of making and distributing nets regarding TED modifications. Training was offered to onboard observers of the fleet on biological and taxonomic aspects of turtles, as well as the main species of scale fish, sharks and shrimp, highlighting the importance of obtaining clear and precise records. The Mazatlán Aquarium is an Educational and Recreational Institution that supports the Protection and Conservation of Nature. Their department of Education is responsible for the design and execution of the Educational Project and is in charge of attending school groups scheduled to visit during their school year. The objective of this project is to strengthen and create a better prepared, organized and motivated society, to defend a better quality of life, essential in sustainability and applying a local-regional vision. The environmental components must be regional, preferably local; looking to link the topic and of all the activities developed by the students with the contents of their School Program; the utilitarian view of nature is avoided, in order to provide alternatives that express the importance of a single species and/or ecosystem; Observation, Experimentation, Research, Interpretation and Synthesis of Results is promoted, as a way to teach Environmental Challenges. It has two programs: School Program and early Childhood Program. The PACE for sea turtles includes a strategic action on Culture, with training, educational and dissemination activities. SEMAR, through its Oceanographic Research Stations in Salina Cruz, Oax., Cd. del Carmen, Camp., and Tampico, Tamps., carry out ecological awareness activities and distribute information in events that release sea turtle hatchlings.	

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D. Harmonization of policies and legislation				
• Modifications to instruments	X		Article 133 of Mexico's Political Constitution, stipulates that those Agreements established by executive power, with the approval of the Senate, are the Supreme Law of the entire Union. The General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, LGEEPA (1988), modified in 1996, 2002 and 2005, dedicates the majority of its rules to that related to protecting the environment and its natural resources, thus becoming the first judicial legislation that regulated in an integrated manner, environmental protection in the country. One of the most important legal tools for sea turtle protection and conservation in our country is the Decree establishing Total and Indefinite Closure that entered into force on May 30 of 1990, and on December 30 of 1991 it established environmental offenses in the Penal Code, punishing for the capture, collection and commercialization of endangered species, which is the case for sea turtles. In June of 2006 modifications to article 60 Bis 1 of the General Wildlife Law were published, stating that "No specimen of sea turtle, no matter what species it may be, may be subject to extractive use, whether subsistence or commercial, including its parts and subparts". The official Mexican NORMA 002-PESC-1993 is currently undergoing its five year review.	
E. Capacity building				
• Creation of a national sea turtle committee/network	X		Although in practice there is no National Sea Turtle Committee, those groups interested in the topic in each of the coastal states where sea turtle nesting occurs, have organized themselves into state and regional Committees, Sub-committees and Working Groups, under which the meet on a yearly basis to search for alternative solutions to the challenges faced and	

			agree on methods for working each season. The governmental sector is also represented in these groups, however, in these committees much more time is spent on the topic of nesting than fisheries.	
F. Financing				
• Financial support obtained to implement guidelines in this resolution			ICCAT and IATTC have established sea turtle protection and conservation measures, thus complying with the mandate of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and their guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality caused by fishing operations. The Latin American Fisheries Development Organization (OLDEPESCA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the IAC, establishing joint cooperative efforts within their general objectives and work programs, committing to identify opportunities to collaborate on exchanging and disseminating information that helps to identify cooperative efforts that help carry out protection and conservation activities for sea turtles and their habitats.	
G. Socio-economic considerations				
• Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles	X		Productive reconverting of fishermen and support when changing fishing gear.	
H. Other aspects				
• Environmental impact studies for mariculture projects	X		In agreement with LGEEPA, these types of projects or activities must submit an environmental impact study in order to evaluate any possible effects they might have on the ecosystem where they take place, taking into consideration various elements of the project and not only its impact on the resources that it will be using or affecting. According to the Law, in the event that at any time while these projects are being carried out they cause great harm to the ecosystem, it establishes "If at the sites in which these projects or activities will be carried out exist… endemic species of flora and fauna, threatened, endangered or species subject to special protection", it can be requested that they submit	

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			mechanisms of guarantee.	
2. Sent information and documents on sea turtles created by your country to the Secretariat of the Convention? List documents.	X			
3. Initiated activities that assist the Convention Secretariat in contacting non Party States through established mechanisms, especially in the area of the Convention, so that they may provide, in a cooperative spirit, the Secretariat with available data on incidental sea turtle catches in their fisheries?	X		During the past Meeting of the Parties in Bonaire (COP5, June 2011) Mexico proposed a resolution requesting non-party countries to use fishing gear that is known to minimize incidental capture of turtles, as well as to provide information on this topic that Mexico presented and managed to include in the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations "A/RES/66/68 Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments". However, the reference to the IAC was not included in the Resolution due to the parliamentary environment that reigned the GA.	
4. Supports the Convention Secretariat, through established mechanisms, to commence discussions with regional fishery management organizations in order to develop Memorandum of Understandings.	X		Submitted comments and suggestions on the text of the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)" to the IAC Secretariat. Similarly, and although it the organization is not an RMFO, we also submitted elements to be included in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) to the IAC Secretariat	

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

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Resolution CIT-COP4-2009-R5: Adaptation of sea turtle habitats to climate change

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP4-2009-R5, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1 a) Have marine and coastal habitats on which sea turtles depend been included in national plans and programs for adaptation to climate change? Specify habitats and plans	X		The Climate Change Strategy for Natural Protected Areas (ECCAP), published in 2010, includes strategies to mitigate impacts to coastal and marine ecosystems.	
1 b) Are these plans for adaptation to climate change being implemented?	X			
2 a) Are corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?	X		The Action Plans for Conservation of Sea Turtle Species include actions to monitor the impact of Climate Change and habitat protection measures.	
2 b) Are you evaluating the corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?		X		
3. Have you identified any organizations or pertinent expert groups as possible partners to work on the topic of adaptation by sea turtles to climate change? Please list.	X		At the Atmospheric Sciences Institute of UNAM, there is a group of experts on this topic that have been identified as partners. WWF has also expressed interest in embarking this topic.	
4. Have you carried out research and monitoring to improve knowledge of the effects on, and vulnerability of sea turtles and their habitats, to climate change?	X		Monitoring of incubation temperatures on some priority nesting beaches is being done.	
5. Has your country hosted capacity building workshops for monitoring techniques and/or adaptation to climate change?	X		2011.- Workshop "Development of Pilot Programs for Adaptation to Climate Change in Natural Protected Areas of Southeast Mexico" carried out by CONANP, FMCN an TNC. During the 32nd International Symposium held in Huatulco, México, a workshop on this topic related to sea turtles was organized.	
6. Has your country implemented mitigation measures for non-climatic threats as a way to improve the resilience of populations to the impacts of climate change? Specify which ones.	X		Activities that protect nests, females and hatchlings in order to increase recruitment to wild populations.	

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

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c.2 National and International Mandates

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates (Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)

The use of products and byproducts of sea turtles is prohibited in Mexico as of 1990 (DOF 1990. Decree on the permanent closure on sea turtles). Only non-extractive use (tourism, tagging females, and nest and hatchling management for their protection) as well as well-founded research is authorized. Despite all this, illegal capture of both juvenile and adult animals still occurs at some sites, especially for meat consumption and egg harvesting, but also the use of the hawksbill shell and blood and oil from all species of sea turtles for medicinal use can be seen. What product is being extracted the most depends on what region of the country you are in but, in general, eggs are most desired; however, with inspection, patrolling and protection activities, the number of eggs poached has been reduced to less than 20% at the majority of the beaches, specifically on priority beaches.

The offices carrying out inspections and patrol activities related to sea turtle protection matters are: the Federal Attorney of Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), SEMAR, the Office of the Mexican Attorney-General (PGR), CONANP and CONAPESCA, which all work close together and within the range of their respective functions, are among those doing nightly nesting beach patrols, arresting all individuals on the beach with eggs or any other sea turtle product in their possession, operatives and detaining during vacation months, inspection visits to commercial centers for fishing products and restaurants, leather and shoe stores, among others.

To comply with this obligation, the Federal Government designed and implemented the 2010-2012 Work Program for TED Verification, which integrates strategic lines and resources through an agreement between these entities and offices of the Federal Government and includes the following aspects:

- Implementation and Operation of the TED Verification Program, from the start of each high seas shrimping season and in the main fishing areas of this resource in the country, in the Gulf of México as well as the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean including the Gulf of California.
- Carry out inspections on shrimp trawling vessels, preferably in remote fishing zones and during the night.
- Commitment to:

  Inspect 30% of the shrimping fleet in operation.

  70% or more of the total verifications must be at sea.

  30% or more of the verifications must be done at night.

- Continue TED inspections on shrimping boats alongside docks.
- Coordinate efforts between SAGARPA-CONAPESCA, SEMARNAT-PROFEPA and SEMAR-Mexican Navy, to carry out joint verifications, each one intervening according to their areas of jurisdiction.
- Continue the training program for CONAPESCA and PROFEPA official personnel on matters pertaining to TED verification, navigation and personal safety at sea.
- Implementation, by means of an agreement to be made with SEMAR, of a program to procure boats for use in RHIB inspections.
- Strengthen navigational equipment on the smaller boats that make up water craft fleet, designed to preserve personal safety at sea.
- Maintain CONAPESCA's Satellite Locater and Monitoring System for Fishing Vessels (SISMEP), managing the flow of satellite information between PROFEPA and SEMAR.
- Strengthen the program to disseminate legislative mandates on the use of TEDs among the fisheries sector.

- Establish clear and consistent criteria to impose sanctions on those who violate TED issues, through CONAPESCA and PROFEPA.
- Implement a permanent training program along both coasts, aimed at marines, captains, crews and fishermen, regarding new technologies on design, construction, installation and use of TEDs; as well as provide demonstrations on the best technologies and benefits provided to the shrimp fleet.
- SEMAR will participate in verifying the correct use of TEDs, through implementing their inspection programs and patrolling ocean waters under federal jurisdiction. They will also continue, with support from CONAPESCA and PROFEPA, their training program for navy personnel on how to verify the correct use of TEDs.
- The Secretary of Communication and Transportation (SCT), through the General Coordination of Ports and Marine Merchants (CGPMM)/Port Captains, will continue to verify records of TED certification prior to giving clearance to fish; grant CONAPESCA and PROFEPA personnel strategic access to inspect shrimp boats and in accordance to that established in the General Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture Law, deny permission to fish of those vessels whose captains or ship owners have boats with infractions and their log books or certificate of competence have been canceled.
- Establish a Zero tolerance policy with regards to TEDs, based on the strict application of the law, cancelling logbooks of those captains having vessels in violation of the law; imposing fines on ship owners, as well as, in some cases, confiscating the vessels, fishing gear, fishery products and revoking and/or suspending fishing permits.
- Encourage the shared participation of the Fisheries Sector, thus promoting a campaign within the heart of their organizations, to raise awareness and establish internal control mechanisms.
- Formation of an inter-secretarial commission for evaluation and monitoring.

On the other hand, as for legislative matters, work has been done on the Project to modify the Official Mexican Regulation NOM-002-PESC-1993, that organizes the use of shrimp species found in waters under Mexico's federal jurisdiction (DOF 31 December 1993), including the modification published on 31 December 1993 (DOF July 1997).

The Project to modify the NOM, ratifies the current regulations on sea turtles, given that the current NOM establishes that sea turtles and other species subject to special protection, "cannot be retained alive or dead whether whole or in parts", furthermore, it ratifies that the crew must ensure that any organism that presents vital signs after its capture, be physically removed before it is returned to the sea and, in order to do this, the NOM Project proposes to include a regulatory appendix that details the procedure for resuscitating a turtle in the case that it needs to be maintained onboard until it has recovered.

This modification is compatible with the measures adopted at an international level by fisheries management bodies associated with turtle protection.

Operatives, inspection visits, patrols on priority nesting beaches and revision of coastal vessels.

In 2011, 185 operatives were carried out, of which 155 were carried out to combat illegal use of sea turtles and 30 were done to protect their nesting and feeding grounds, 169 patrols were done in the states of Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Jalisco, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, and Yucatán, 63 inspections of turtle conservation centers, 47 inspections to confirm sea turtle closure, reports were prepared on the 3 dead sea turtles found and 9 Participatory Environmental Patrol Committees were formed and monitored.

As a result of these efforts, 21,480 sea turtle eggs were rescued and 27 people were turned over to the Federal Public Ministry for possession of sea turtle specimens, products and sub-products.

En 2011, 1,034 confirmed sightings of hawksbill sub-products were reported, mainly at the airport in Mexico City.

PROFEPA carries out patrols to protect sea turtles in different types of establishments and markets throughout the country, including inland states in order to prevent the illegal sale of sea turtle products and sub-products. In 20011, 110 inspection visits were made.

PROFEPA verifies compliance with the IATTC resolution stating that purse seine tuna fishing vessels must take all measures to release a turtle caught.

d._ Application[submission] of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe in detail the exceptions allowed in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, in accordance to the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.

In Mexico, the use or possession of sea turtles is prohibited and there are no programs that allow for their regular extractive use. One of the most important legal tools for sea turtle protection and conservation in our country is the Decree establishing Total and Indefinite Closure that entered into force on May 30 of 1990, and on December 30 of 1991 it established environmental offenses in the Penal Code, punishing for the capture, collection and commercialization of endangered species, which is the case for sea turtles.

In June of 2006 modifications to article 60 Bis 1 of the General Wildlife Law were published, stating that "No specimen of sea turtle, no matter what species it may be, may be subject to extractive use, whether subsistence or commercial, including its parts and subparts".

All other extraction must have justified objectives and an *ex professo* permit, however, taking into consideration article 2 of Mexico's Political Constitution, which recognizes and guarantees the rights of indigenous people and communities to preserve and enrich their languages, knowledge and all other elements that make up their culture and identity, the use of a variable number (2 or 3) of black or green turtles of the pacific (*Chelonia mydas*) is authorized each year to celebrate their new year to protect their uses and customs. The Seri or Conca'ac indigenous group has occupied the central coast of Sonora, Tiburón Island and other islands like San Esteban since archaic times. During this ritual, PROFEPA inspectors are present that assure the number and species captured.

Part III (Research information)

a._ Threats

Describe threats ***(Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination and pathogens, and climate change)*** *by species, with information on the area and activities taken to control them in the following table.* Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.

In Mexico, all species face the same types of threats, some to a greater or lesser extent, depending on the geographic area.

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Species	Threat(s)	Actions
Cm, Cc, Ei	Habitat alteration (alteration of coral reefs).	All construction occurring within the coastal zone require declaration of environmental impact based on the Gene Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protecti (LEGEEPA) and according to the Regulation environmental impact matters. SEMARNAT dicta mitigation measures concerning such constructions development. Nests in El Verde are relocated to incubati rooms where they are placed in Styrofoam boxes.
Cm, Cc, Ei	Habitat alteration (beach erosion from constructing on sand dunes)	
Cm, Cc, Lo, Dc, Lk	Coastal development (tourism, vehicles on the beach, lights, visitation traffic).	
Lo, Dc, Cm	Coastal development (change of land use to construct rural housing)	Patrolling is done in the area. Environmental education, Community organization.
Ei	Damage to coral reef communities by development of offshore activities and contamination	Projects being carried out that study the degree to which populations along the Campeche coast have been affected.
All species	Egg poaching during vacation time with highest visitation to beaches	Inspection and patrolling activities and special operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect the nesting of these species.
Lk, Cm, Cc, Ei and Dc.	Beach obstruction from human wastes on land or dumped at sea	During the patrols, these obstacles are removed to allow the turtles free access.
All species	Hurricanes (beach erosion).	Implement management strategies to avoid loss of nests.
Lk, Cm, Ei	Hydrocarbon contamination (oil spills)	Alert the Mexican Naval Secretariat (SEMAR) the entity responsible for responding to spills. Mexican oil industry (PEMEX) are also alerted who, together with SEMAR, send the necessary tools to recover the leaking hydrocarbon and clean up the beaches.
Dc, Lo, Ei, Cc, Cm, Lk	Lights on the beach, vehicle traffic	Traffic on beaches increases mostly at tourism spots and during high season. Signs are posted on the beach to alert the public to the presence of sea turtles. Some spots block the entrance of vehicles by placing logs or posts along the beach; however, Mexico has no law that prohibits free circulation of vehicles in national territory.
All species	Beach construction and infrastructure	Inspections and patrols in order to verify that all buildings have a declaration of environmental impact and comply with proper mitigation measures according to the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LEGEEPA) and further regulations on such matters.
All species	Predation of eggs and hatchlings by domestic and wild animals.	Joint Project between PROFEPA, SEMAR, CONANP and at some sites, with the Secretary of Health, to carry out a sterilization and sanitary control program for wild dogs.
All species	Inadequate management of tourism	Inspection and patrolling of sea turtle protection centers paying special attention to hatchling release, prohibiting hatchlings from being kept for many days and ensure they are released at appropriate times of day. Observations: It's important to hold environmental education courses with those offering tourism services

		in order to create awareness and respect for the turtles, passing it on to the visitors in order to avoid harming the turtles.
All species	Trawl nets, longlines, gillnets, etc.	Certification and verification of proper use of turtle excluder devices (TED's) at docks and at high seas on shrimp trawling fleets. For other fisheries like shark fishing, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued and includes regulations that protect nesting beaches and for bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtle conservation and protection efforts, creating a greater awareness on the importance of taking care of them. Observation: It is necessary to increase inspections during shrimp fishing activities.
Mainly Pacific Lo and Cm, Lk, Dc, Ei of the Gulf of Mexico Cc in the Caribbean Sea	Killing turtles for use of their meat	Inspections and patrolling of nesting beaches during the nesting season and special operatives (PROFEPA-SEMAR). Inspections and patrolling of restaurants and businesses with fishing products especially during vacation times. Observations: During periods of vacation, operatives are implemented to combat this activity and discourage consumption.
Dc, Lo, Cm, Ei	Direct take at sea	In Mexico, consumptive use of sea turtles, their products and sub-products is prohibited by law. The Mexican Navy carries out patrols by boat to detect boats that are fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors and fisheries officers from CONAPESCA develop these same types of activities accompanied by the Navy Secretary. Observations: PROFEPA representatives in coastal states have ships that allow them to patrol in front of nesting beaches in order to identify boats practicing direct take of sea turtles.
	Longlines and drift nets	Since 1993 in the Gulf of México and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific, the use of turtle excluder devises is mandatory for shrimp trawler fleets. Although beach seines, gillnets and longlines interact with sea turtles, there are no specific studies on incidental capture that allows us to understand both spatially and temporally, the size of the problem. One of the fisheries that has the greatest number of fishermen is shark fisheries. This fishery uses drift nets and longlines. The government of Mexico has established the official Mexican normative NOM-029-PESC-2006 that includes mandates focusing on reducing incidental capture of sea turtles. Other fisheries with recurrently less fishing efforts, such as scale and swordfish fishing, may interact with sea turtles; however, there are no exact figures on their
	Gillnets (trammel nets)	
	Beach seine	
	Trawl nets	

		impact. Under these circumstances, onboard observer programs are created to measure incidental capture and generate information to support an appropriate decision making process. Various workshops have been held with fishermen from both coasts to create awareness and inform them on sea turtle policies, especially on the current laws like NOM-029-PESC-2006 and NOM-061-PESC-2006. As for incidental capture, there is a great awareness among the coastal fisheries sector to collaborate with sea turtle conservation programs and to adopt more selective fishing techniques and gear to save turtles and help recover their populations. All vessels within the shrimp fleets using trawl nets are obligated, by law, to use turtle excluder devices (TED's) with the objective of allowing incidentally trapped turtles to free themselves of the net. The Federal Attorney of Environmental Protection is the entity in charge of verifying their use and proper installation in both the ports and high seas, as well as certifying TEDs each year in accordance to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993. PROFEPA verifies compliance with the IATTC resolution, purse seine tuna fishing vessels must make all efforts to free any turtle that becomes trapped.

b._ Research

Describe scientific research that is being carried out in the country relating to sea turtle population assessments including tagging, migration, and genetic studies, as well as those relating to conservation issues including habitat monitoring, fisheries interactions, disease, etc. Provide a list of references for the information used in this report and note how to obtain them when needed.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In Mexico, many different institutions carry out research projects on sea turtles. At the 32 International Sea Turtle Symposium held in Mexico in March of 2012, 21 oral presentations and 58 posters were presented showing research results on a variety of topics in sea turtle biology and conservation in México.

There are some long term tagging programs such as the Leatherback Project and the Hawksbill Turtle Conservation Program in the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Caribbean.

The National Sea Turtle Conservation Program coordinates the monitoring of population trends at index beaches of all species nesting in the country. The program also coordinates with academic institutions and NGOs to determine research priorities according to the strategies established in the PACEs.

Projects coordinated by CONABIO

i. Finished Projects.

Project: Caso A., and Lezama S. 2009. Depredation of kemps ridley females, hatchlings and eggs at beaches in the State of Tamaulipas. Project CONABIO – CONANP.

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Summary: The Project began in 2009 and finished in 2011. The main objective of this Project was to evaluate predation on kemps ridley females, hatchlings and eggs along to the coast of Tamaulipas. In order to do this, sensory stations and trap cameras were installed; nocturnal surveys (*lampareros*) and direct revision of kemps ridley nests at Rancho Nuevo Beach (Tamaulipas) were carried out. The main results of this Project indicated that no signs of natural predation of adult turtles were found, however, evidence of predated nests for this species was found. The main cause of this predation was due to coyotes (14 to 28 nests depredated per night), followed by raccoons (4 to 20 nests depredated per night) and skunks (1 to 2 nests depredated per night). The Project highlighted the need to further monitor carnivores in this area in order to assess whether or not predators need to be controlled. This project was carried out in collaboration with CONANP. (**see Annex CONABIO-1**).

SEA TURTLE RESEARCH PERMITS AUTHORIZED IN 2011

Institution	Project	Species	Area
Grupo Tortuguero de Las Californias, A.C.	Ecology of loggerhead (Caretta caretta), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and green (*Chelonia mydas*) turtles in foraging grounds of the Baja California Peninsula, Gulf of California and North Pacific of México	*Carretta caretta, Lepidochelys olivacea, Eretmochelys imbricata and Chelonia mydas*	Baja California Sur
Autonomous University of Baja California Sur	Nesting sea turtles in two areas of the Eastern Coast of Southern Baja California and proposals for their conservation.		Baja California Sur
Interdisiplinary Marine Science Center (CICIMAR)	Sex ratio in olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* hatchlings in the Mexican Pacific	*Dermochelys coriacea and Lepidochelys olivacea*	Baja California Sur
Urban Development and Ecology	Satellite monitoring of olive ridley turtle movements (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), nesting in the Cabo Pulmo National Park and sample collection from black turtles (*Chelonia agassizii*) in remote zones of the Cabos, Southern Baja California - México	*Lepidochelys olivacea and Chelonia agassizii*	Baja California Sur
Urban Development and Ecology, H. X. Municipality of Los Cabos , Baja California Sur	Satellite monitoring of olive ridley turtle movements (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), nesting in the Cabo Pulmo National Park and sample collection from black turtles (*Chelonia agassizii*) in remote zones of the Cabos, Southern Baja California - México	*Lepidochelys olivaceae and Chelonia agassizii*	Baja California Sur

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University Center of the Southern Coast of the University of Guadalajara	Sea Turtle Conservation Program of the University of Guadalajara	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Jalisco
MVZ. Elpidio Marcelino López Reyes	Research and conservation program for sea turtles nesting at Playon de Palmarito, Bajos de Chila, San Pedro Mixtepec, Oaxaca	*Dermocheys coriacea, Chelonia agassizi and Lepidochelys olivacea*	Oaxaca
Autonomous University of Benito Juárez de Oaxaca	Reproductive, histological, hematological, parasitological and museographic studies on turtles in the coast of Oaxaca	*Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea and Chelonia agassizii*	Oaxaca
Mexican Turtle Center, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas	Determine protein requirement in black turtle *Chelonia agassizii* hatchlings feeding *Ad libitum*	*Chelonia agassizii*	Oaxaca
Biomedical Research Institute at the National Autonomous University of Mexico	Cellular and molecular bases of temperature determinant sex in *Lepidochelys olivacea* turtles	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Oaxaca
Pathology Department of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnology, National Autonomous University of Mexico	Isolation and identification of *Salmonella spp*. in samples obtained from the cloaca of *Lepidochelys olivacea* turtles along the central coast of México	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán
Executive Director of Friends of Sian Ka´An, A.C.	Sea turtle conservation and research program in the State of Quintana Roo	*Carretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata and Dermochelys coriaceae*	Quintana Roo
Promotora Xcaret, S.A. de C.V.	Sea turtles in Xcaret. Research and environmental education Project.	*Chelonia mydas*	Quintana Roo
Promotora Xcaret, S.A. de C.V.	Telemetry tagging of turtles	*Chelonia mydas, Carretta caretta and Eretmochelys imbricata*	Quintana Roo
Ecoarcheological Park X´Caret, Promotora Xcaret, S.A. de C.V.	Sea turtle protection and conservation program along the Central coast of Quintana Roo	*Chelonia mydas and Caretta caretta*	Quintana Roo

Molecular and Biological Laboratory of the Food and Development Research Center, A.C.	Analysis of sex ratios in wild olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* populations	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Sinaloa
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Gladis Porter Zoo	Bi-national México/United States Project for the recovery of kemps ridley *Lepidochelys kempii* populations on the coasts of Tamaulipas and Veracruz	*Lepidochelys kempii, Chelonia Mydas, Caretta caretta , Dermochelys coriacea and Eretmochelys imbricata*	Tamaulipas
Nueroethology Institute of the Veracruzana University	Determine nutritional values and their relationship to stress levels in female nesting green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) in the middle of the State of Veracruz	*Chelonia mydas*	Veracruz
Ecological Institute, A.C.	Chemical ecology and alternative control of *Omorgus suberosus* (COLEOPTERA:TROGIDAE) in olive ridley nesting sites in La Escobilla, Oaxaca	*Lepidochelys olivace*	Veracruz
Pronatura Yucatán Peninsula, A.C.	Pronatura's sea turtle conservation program in Yucatán Peninsula, A.C.	*Eretmochelys imbricata, Chelonia mydas and Caretta caretta*	Yucatán

In matters related to fisheries, researchers from the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA), in coordination with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), develop technologies to modify traditional pelagic (longline) fishing gear and avoid incidental capture of sea turtles during fishing operations, mainly for tuna and sharks, thus contributing to turtle conservation in Mexican territorial waters.

The effectiveness of this instrument was tested by specialists of INAPESCA's Regional Fisheries Research Center (CRIP) in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, through experimental fishing activities carried out in the western region of the Gulf of Tehuantepec (between Huatulco and Puerto Escondido), where artisanal longline fishing is done.

The country's main sea turtle nesting spots are found in this area, of special interest are the beaches of La Escobilla, Morro Ayuta, and Barra de la Cruz, which have reported massive nesting of more than a million animals per season over the last few years and, therefore, they are considered to be some of the most important sites globally for turtle reproduction. This information makes the work being done by CRIP research in Salina Cruz all the more important.

The new longline design highlights the modification made to this fishing gear, including integrating a buoy rope that allows the mainline to sink to about 4 meter below the surface in order to avoid capturing turtles when fishing for sharks (Carcharhinus and C. limbatus, Sphyrnalewini, Alopiaspelagicus), tuna (Thunnusalbacares and Euthynnuslineatus) and other pelagic species.

Based on the results obtained, the National Fisheries Institute, together with WWF, will promote the use of this type of longline during the capture season and will also provide training and technical assistance to fishermen in the region on how to use the recent technology in favor of sustainable fishing and species conservation.

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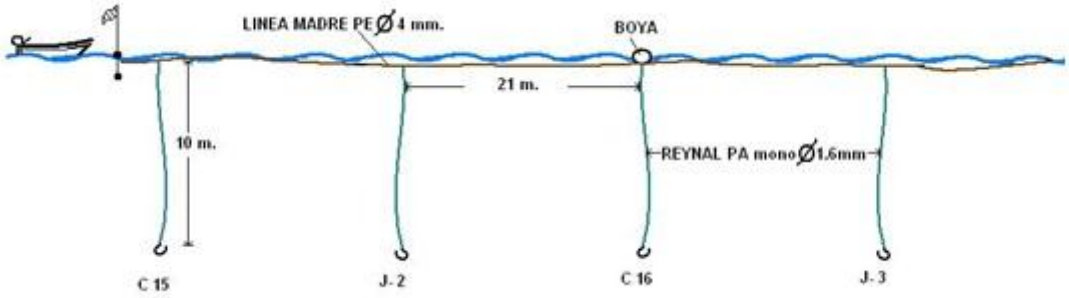
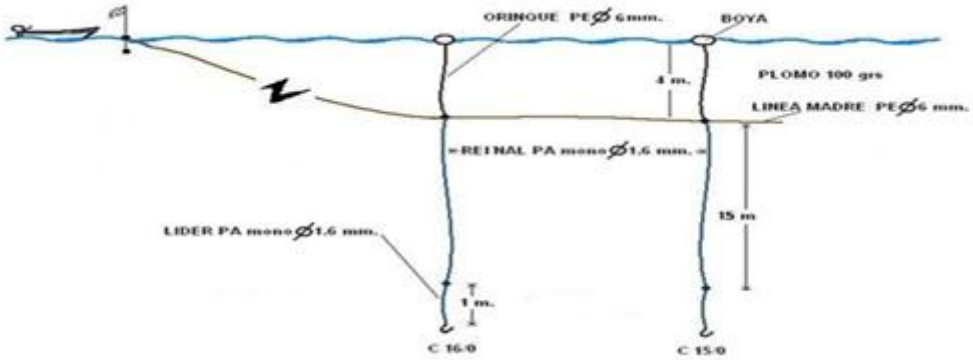
Traditional Longline



Modified Longline



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c._ Other activities

Include information on: environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.

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The fisheries sector has supported and promoted the adoption of measures geared towards the conservation of diverse species of turtles through a variety of International Forum, especially in RMFOS to which they are party, as well as in Fisheries Forums in which they have participated under the framework of the United Nations-FAO. This is part of their policy on this matter. However, this does not always achieve the success and reach the fullest potential desired by Mexico since these forums generally operate under the rule of consensus.

Despite this, México will continue to drive these types of measures in such forum as a matter of priority.

CONANP has an area dedicated to environmental education and outreach and, therefore, protected areas (NPA) have both the materials and personnel trained in these types of activities as a part of their daily routine; furthermore, they organize the National Conservation Week at the end of November, during which special events in the neighboring communities or within the NPAR are organized.

32 natural protected areas with different classifications (Biosphere Reserve, National Parks, Flora and Fauna Protected Areas, and Sanctuaries) that include both marine areas as well as nesting beaches, carry out sea turtle monitoring and protection activities; only 8 of these areas have a management program that includes sea turtles and 1 is currently being prepared.

Projects coordinated by CONABIO

i. Finished projects

Project: Navarrete Jaramillo, M. 2011. Second educational campaign for the conservation of the oaxaqueña coast. Center for Social and Environmental Alternatives. A.C. Final report SNIB-CONABIO project No. IQ001. México D. F.

Summary: This Project began in 2010 and finished in February of 2011. Each year the coastal state of Oaxaca receives three species of sea turtles that arrive to nest on their beaches. This natural phenomenon is even more important since it is directly related to the social and cultural practices of its inhabitants, from the oaxaqueña coast as well as the guerrerense, since it has been a part of its diet, festivals and other customs for many generations. After the severe decline of sea turtle populations –worsened by the over-exploitation to which they were subjected to from the 60's to the 90s, when Rastro de San Agustinillo, Tonameca, Oax was established- the Mexican state introduced a complete closure for these species (1990), however, there is still an illegal market for sea turtle meat and eggs. According to the IUCN list, the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is classified as a critically endangered species, while the olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and black turtle (*Chelonia agassizi*) are classified as endangered species (World Conservation Union 2001). Similarly, the Official Mexican Norm NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2001 (Official Diary of the Federation 2002) lists them as being in danger of extinction. This situation makes it all the more urgent to implement, as one more strategy to aid ecological awareness and Environmental Education in the region, especially that directed at kids and teens since in about ten years they will be the ones who are making decisions on the use of natural resources. This Project carried out an Educational Campaign for the conservation of these species of sea turtles in the coastal state of Oaxaca. The Campaign consisted of holding the workshop "The sea turtles visit us" for elementary third graders in 12 locations that form part of the sea turtle program of the Wetlands Network of the Oaxaca coast. This workshop tackled local and regional resource use, using sea turtles as the common ground, in regards to their historical, social and cultural aspects, alerting kids to the importance of caring for the environment and the threats and challenges to conservation. The purpose was to contribute towards in a reflection, in this case from the kids, on the role that this resource plays in society, culture and the ecosystem. 413 kids participated in the campaign, which held 27 workshops and 22 outings to turtle camps; 56 adults also participated, among them were teachers and parents. The presence of kids in the workshops and the teachers and parents in the outings to turtle camps confirmed what we already knew: that there is still illegal consumption, purchase and sale, very considerable in terms of turtle eggs and meat despite the protection

efforts done in the different turtle camps; as we have also already confirmed, in meetings and forums, it is necessary to carry out awareness campaigns and do environmental education, for the children as well as the teenagers and adults, if not, the protection given *in situ* will never be enough.

ii. Ongoing projects.

Project: González Gerardo B. (in process). Digitalization of the Reference Collection for Zoology, Archeozoology, and Paleontology of the Museum of Natural History of the Autonomous University of Southern Baja California. Proposal Signed SNIB-CONABIO. México D. F.

Summary: In the Gulf of California and the rest of the oceanic part that surrounds the state of Southern Baja California, as well as its Peninsula, provide a natural laboratory for biological, geological and paleobiological questions due to its great diversity of current and past fauna. The presence of five of the seven species of sea turtles in the world (*Dermochelys coriacea*, *Lepidochelys olivacea*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Caretta caretta* and *Eretmochelys imbricada*), grants the region international recognition. All species of sea turtles are in danger of extinction and listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and, therefore, their recovery and possible use is subject to management programs that involve both national and international regulations. In the past, sea turtles and humans have interacted for millennium; the evidence of this interaction is abundant and diverse. An essential tool to understanding this duality man-fauna is the study of archeozoological bones. The systematic study of bone pieces allows us to obtain information on ancient cultures and aspects related to the environment in which they developed, their methods of subsistence, processing techniques and even their way of thinking. The Museum of Natural History of the Autonomous University of Southern Baja California (MHN-UABCS) has two osteological collections of sea turtles: the "Archeozoological Collection" and the "Reference or Comparative Collection", the last one being made up of recent specimen and represents a valuable work tool since anatomical comparisons are imperative to any archeozoological study. These types of studies make enormous contributions to the fields of Archeology and Anthropology of the Mexican California, revealing a little bit more information on the way of life and thinking of ancient Californians, especially when we know so little about the hunter-gatherer societies. On the other hand, the state has an ample diversity and abundance of invertebrate and vertebrate marine fossils. The fossil collections that are currently being worked on are mainly of marine invertebrates, sharks and rays. These are mostly internal molds, calcareous structures (shells and plates) and impressions in the case of marine invertebrates; and dental structures, vertebrates, dermal plates and spines for sharks and rays. The collections make up a part of the different collections made in the field for academic or research purposes by university professors-researchers. The fossils are invaluable sources of information that in many cases may not be able to be obtained under any other circumstances. Their importance stems from the fact that they represent places that are now inaccessible due to urbanization; they are the major source of morphological information through time among and between clades; it may be able to complete strategraphical and geographical gaps in fossil records published to date; they are potential sources of undescribed or even extinct taxa or additional specimen of new taxa; in addition the training of new systematic paleontologists begins by working with the existing fossil collections. All of the collections belong to MHN-UABCS. To date the items have only been inventoried, they have not yet been recorded within any type institutional or national data base. Therefore, the proposed project to digitalize these items will allow for better management and control of the collections, which will be a fundamental tool for research and teaching, dispersing and providing access to this information at a national and global level.

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Part IV: Annexes

Table 1: Species Present

Place an X in the box when the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention. Lo = Lepidochelys olivacea; Lk = Lepidochelys kempii; Dc = Dermochelys coriacea; Ei = Eretmochelys imbricata; Cm = Chelonia mydas; Cc = Caretta caretta.

Species	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Caribbean Sea
Lo	X		
Lk		X	X
Dc	X	X	X
Ei	X	X	X
Cm	X	X	X
Cc	X	X	X

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Table 2: Important nesting sites for sea turtle conservation

a. *This table is intended to report information on the priority nesting beaches (for example, sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic importance, others) for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of nesting sites and the nesting season months for each site.*
b. *Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds - provide one or two points of reference for nesting sites (if available).*
c. *Extension: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
d. *Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
e. *Protection measures: Indicate (yes or no) if any type of protection measures are in place at the nesting site (For example, turtle safe lights).*
f. *Annual nesting abundance: Where possible, provide information on the total number of females and/or nests deposited at the nesting beach. If a specific value is not available, please provide a range for annual number of nesting females or nests deposited. If data are unavailable, enter 'unknown' or 'unavailable'. The ranges for annual number of females are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-50000, 50001-100000, >100000. The ranges for annual number of nests are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-100000, 100001-500000, >500000. On a separate sheet, provide a brief description/justification on why each site that was mentioned is considered important (sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic, others). Include historical information (graphic and/or tables) showing the population status of each species present at the site.*
g. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
h. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references, describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
i. *When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*

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Spp	Name of Priority Nesting Site (Regular nesting)	Season	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds *Begining*															*End*														Extension (km)	Protection Area	Protection Measures (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance *Females*	*Clutches*	Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)
Lo	Agua Blanca, B.C.S.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	4.8	No	Si	nd	10 - 100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Suspiro, B.C.S.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	4.8	No	Si	nd	101 - 500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Don Manuel Orantes, Baja California Sur	jun-ene	23	°	36	'	28.85	"	N	109	°	35	'	78	"	W	to	23	°	29	'	49.62	"	N	109	°	27.54	'	37	"	W	21.6	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	TS	Si
	Red Para La Protección de la Tortuga Marina, Baja California Sur	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	100	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Verde Camacho,	jun-ene	23	°	28	'	30	"	N	10	°	37	'	16	"	W	to	23	°	18	'	7.	"	N	10	°	29	'	3.	"	W	30	Si	Choose an	nd	1,607	FT	Choose an

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	Sin.						.9			6				.8									3			6				6					item.				item.
	Playa Ceuta, Sin.	jun-ene	23	°	57	'	29	"	N	107	°	01	'	04	"	W	to	23	°	50	'	55	"	N	106	°	54	'	00	"	W	20	Si	Choose an item.	nd	216	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Estrella Del Mar, Sin	jun-ene	23	°	05	'	53.1	"	N	106	°	17	'	44.7	"	W	to	23	°	11	'	19.7	"	N	106	°	24	'	34.8	"	W	17	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	Acuario Mazatlán, Sin	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	21	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Platanitos, Nay.	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	17	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,001 – 5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Nuevo Vallarta, Nay.	jun-ene																															14.5	Choose an item.	nd	1,001 – 5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Cuixmala, Jal.	jun-ene	19	°	22	'		"	N	105	°	00	'		"	W	to	19	°	21	'		"	N	104	°	59	'		"	W	3	Si	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Cuizmala, Jal.	jun-ene	19	°	22	'	44	"	N	10	°	0	'	51	"	W	to	19	°	21	'	48	"	N	10	°	59	'	38	"	W	3	Si	Choose an	nd	1,001 – 5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an

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									5															4									item.				item.
	Cuyutlan, El Tortugario, Col	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	El Real, Col.	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Si	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	No
	El Chupadero, Col.	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	25	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,001-5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Costa Michoacana	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,001 – 5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Colola, Mich.	jun-ene	18	°	18	'	46	"	N	103	°	26	'	54	"	W	to	18	°	17	'	40	"	N	103	°	24	'	31	"	W	4.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Maruata, Mich.	jun-ene	18	°	16	'	11	"	N	103	°	20	'	53	"	W	to	18	°	16	'	9	"	N	103	°	19	'	49	"	W	4.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Mexiquillo, Mich.	jun-ene	18	°	10	'	25	"	N	102	°	58	'	25	"	W	to	18	°	05	'	34	"	N	102	°	48	'	31	"	W	19.6	Si	Choose an item.	nd	609	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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	Ixtapilla, Mich.	jun-ene	18	°	25	'	18	"	N	103	°	32	'	17	"	W	to	18	°	24	'	12	"	N	103	°	31	'	44	"	W	5	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Boca Seca, Mich.	jun-ene	18	°	1	'	59	"	N	102	°	32	'	50	"	W	to	18	°	02	'	56	"	N	102	°	35	'	36	"	W	8	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	Ixtapilla, Mich	jun-ene	18	°	24	'	10	"	N	103	°	31	'	44	"	W	to	18	°	25	'	48	"	N	103	°	32	'	25	"	W	5	No	Si	nd	100001 - 500000	Choose an item.	No
	Taracosta, Mich	jun-ene	17	°	59	'	11	"	N	102	°	22	'	33	"	W	to	17	°	58	'	53	"	N	102	°	21	'	16	"	W	3	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	La Tortuga, Mich	jun-ene	17	°	58	'	29	"	N	102	°	19	'	34	"	W	to	17	°	57	'	52	"	N	102	°	17	'	41	"	W	4	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Las Peñas, Mich	jun-ene	18	°	00	'	59	"	N	102	°	27	'	54	"	W	to	18	°	01	'	31	"	N	102	°	29	'	50	"	W	5	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	Barra de Coyuca, Gro.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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	Déjame llegar al mar, Gro.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Mayan Palace, Gro	jun-mar	16	°	46	'	40	"	N	117	°	47	'	59	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	1,001 – 5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Cruz de Mitla, Gro.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	20	No	Choose an item.	nd	501 – 1,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Playa San Valentin, Gro.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Llano Real, Gro.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tierra Colorada, Gro.*	jun-ene	16	°	30	'	03	"	N	98	°	43	'	40	"	W	to	16	°	19	'	36	"	N	98	°	34	'	05	"	W	25.8	Si	Si	nd	868	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	La Tortuga Feliz, Gro.	jun-ene	17	°	27	'	28	"	N	101	°	16	'	00	"	W	to	17	°	15	'	26	"	N	101	°	11	'	40	"	W	8.6	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No

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	Playa Larga, Gro	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	20	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	Tres Vidas, Gro	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	6	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
	Buena Vista, Gro	jun-ene	17	°	45	'	26.27	"	N	101	°	41	'	28.59	"	W	to	17	°	45	'	26.27	"	N	101	°	39	'	40.66	"	W	6	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Morro Ayuta, Oax.	jun-ene	15	°	52	'	23	"	N	95	°	46	'	36	"	W	to	15	°	54	'	20	"	N	95	°	42	'	42	"	W	8.3	No	Choose an item.	nd	379,989	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	jun-ene	15	°	49	'		"	N	95	°	58	'		"	W	to	15	°	50	'		"	N	95	°	53	'		"	W	8.6	No	Choose an item.	nd	662	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	La Escobilla, Oax.	jun-ene	15	°	43	'	35	"	N	96	°	45	'	46	"	W	to	15	°	40	'	50	"	N	96	°	37	'	02	"	W	8.9	Si	Choose an item.	nd	1 , 502,393	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Chacahua, Oax.	jun-ene	15	°	58	'	45	"	N	97	°	46	'	41	"	W	to	15	°	57	'	55	"	N	97	°	34	'	05	"	W	23.22	Si	Choose an item.	nd	501-1,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Cahuitán, Oax.*	jun-ene	16	°	18	'	42	"	N	98	°	32	'	64	"	W	to	16	°	16	'	58	"	N	98	°	27	'	48	"	W	12	No	Choose an	nd	1206	Choose an item.	Choose an

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																																		item.				item.
	La Ventanilla, Oax.	jun-mar	15	°	40	'	42	"	N	96	°	36	'	49	"	W	to	15	°	40	'	6	"	N	96	°	34	'	28	"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Tomatal, Oax.	jun-mar	15	°	47	'	47	"	N	96	°	58	'	8	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Los Naranjos, Oax.	jun-mar	15	°	47	'	47	"	N	96	°	58	'	8	"	W	to	15	°	48	'	23	"	N	97	°	00	'	46	"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Barra de Navidad, Oax.	jun-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Venado, Oax.	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Red De Humedales de la Costa de Oaxaca, Oax	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	31.5	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	La Tuza,	jun-	1	°	0	'	5	"	N	9	°	5	'	4	"	W	t	1	°	0	'	5	"	N	9	°	5	'	1	"	W	nd	N	Choose	nd	101-	Choose an	Choo

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	Oax.	ene	6		1		2			7		1		0			o	6		0		9			7		0		6				o	an item.		500	item.	se an item.
	Boca del cielo, Chiapas	jun-ene	15	°	40	'	29	"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	22.06	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,001-5,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Costa Azul, Chiapas	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	30	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Barra de Zacapulco, Chiapas	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	16	No	Choose an item.	nd	501-1,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Puerto Arista, Chis.	may-dic	15	°	59	'	00	"	N	93	°	58	'	00	"	W	to	15	°	52	'	30	"	N	93	°	42	'	13	"	W	30	Si	Choose an item.	nd	3,924	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Barra De Zacapulco, Chis	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	16	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Boca Del Cielo, Chis	jun-ene		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	22.6	No	Si	nd	1001-5000	Choose an item.	No
Lk	Rancho Nuevo, Tamps.	mar-ago	23	°	19	'	58	"	N	97	°	46	'	13	"	W	to	23	°	03	'	30	"	N	97	°	45	'	42	"	W	22	Si	Choose an item.	nd	16,710	FT and PIT	Choose an item.

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	La Pesca, Tamps.	mar-ago		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	56	No	Choose an item.	nd	377	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Barra del Tordo, Tamps.	mar-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	42	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,329	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tepehuajes, Tamps.	mar-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	47.1	No	Choose an item.	nd	1,323	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Lechuguillas, Ver.	mar-aug	20	°	00	'	53	"	N	96	°	35	'	07	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	17	No	Choose an item.	nd	81	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	R-5, Veracruz	mar-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	40	No	Si	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	No
	Tamiahua-Cabo Rojo, Ver	mar-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	40	No	Si	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	No
Dc	Las Playitas, B.C.S.	oct-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Si	nd	0-10	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Guadalupe Bettina, Gro	oct-mar	16	°	31	'	44.	"	N	98	°	45	'	08.	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	5	No	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	No

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							53							03																									
	Tierra Colorada, Gro.*	oct-mar	16	°	3	0'	0	3"	N	9	8°	4	3'	4	0"	W	to	16	°	19	'	36	"	N	98	°	34	'	05	"	W	25.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	72	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Boca Seca. Mich	oct-mar	18		01	'	59	"	N	102	°	32	'	50	"	W	to	18	°	02	'	56	"	N	102	°	35	'	36	"	W	8	No	Si	nd	0-10	Choose an item.	No
	Mexiquillo, Mich.	oct-mar	18	°	10	'	25	"	N	102	°	58	'	25	"	W	to	18	°	05	'	34	"	N	102	°	48	'	31	"	W	19.6	Si	Choose an item.	nd	74	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	oct-mar	15	°	49	'		"	N	95	°	58	'		"	W	to	15	°	50	'		"	N	95	°	53	'		"	W	8.6	No	Choose an item.	nd	118	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Chacahua, Oax.	oct-mar	15	°	58	'	45	"	N	97	°	46	'	41	"	W	to	15	°	57	'	55	"	N	97	°	34	'	05	"	W	23.22	Si	Choose an item.	nd	64	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	Cahuitán, Oax.	oct-mar	16	°	18	'	42	"	N	98	°	32	'	64	"	W	to	16	°	16	'	58	"	N	98	°	27	'	48	"	W	12	No	Choose an item.	nd	61	FT and PIT	Choose an item.
	La Ventanilla, Oax.	oct-mar r	15	°	40	'	42	"	N	96	°	36	'	49	"	W	to	15	°	40	'	6	"	N	96	°	34	'	28	"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	0-100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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	El Tomatal, Oax.	oct-mar	15	°	47	'	47	"	N	96	°	58	'	8	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	0-100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Venado, Oax.	oct-mar		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	0-100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	La Tuza, Oax.	oct-mar	16	°	01	'	52	"	N	97	°	51	'	40	"	W	to	16	°	00	'	59	"	N	97	°	50	'	1	6"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	0-100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Ei	Acuario Veracruz, Ver.	apr-oct	19	°	11	'	50	"	N	96	°	04	'	06	"	W	to	19	°	04	'	37	"	N	95	°	57	'	15	"	W	2	Si	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	No
	Chenkan, Camp.	apr-sept	19	°	13	'	3	0"	N	90	°	50	'	36	"	W	to	19	°	04	'	12	"	N	91	°	13	'	05	"	W	20	No	Choose an item.	147	394	FT	Choose an item.
	Isla Aguada, Camp.	apr-sept	18	°	46	'	59	"	N	91	°	29	'	50	"	W	to	18	°	56	'	41	"	N	91	°	17	'	46	"	W	27.7	No	Choose an item.	39	159	FT	Choose an item.
	Punta Xen, Camp.	apr-sept	19	°	30	'		"	N	90	°	45	'		"	W	to	19	°	13	'	30	"	N	90	°	50	'	36	"	W	30	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	El Cuyo, Yuc.	apr-sept	21	°	29	'		"	N	87	°	29	'	30	"	W	to	21	°	32	'	45	"	N	87	°	48	'		"	W	31	Si	Choose an	nd	101-500	FT	Choose an

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																																		item.				item.
	Las Coloradas, Yuc.	apr-sept	21	°	36	'	40	"	N	88	°	10	'	00	"	W	to	21	°	32	'	30	"	N	87	°	47	'	30	"	W	21.5	Si	Choose an item.	nd	454	FT	Choose an item.
	Holbox, Q.Roo.	apr-oct	21	°	30	'	28	"	N	87	°	23	'	35	"	W	to	21	°	36	'	0.14	"	N	87	°	05	'	47.1	"	W	24	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Celestún, Yuc.	apr-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	24	Si	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	FT	Choose an item.
	Chacahito, Camp.	apr-oct	18	°	35	'		"	N	91	°	30	'		"	W	to	18	°	30	'		"	N	91	°	20	'		"	W	9	Si	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	Si
	Benito Juárez, Q. Roo	apr-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	37	No	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	No
	Isla Contoy, Q. Roo	apr-oct	22	°	27	'	40	"	N	86	°	46	'	40	"	W	to	21	°	32	'	10	"	N	86	°	47	'	50	"	W	7.5	Si	Si	nd	11-100	FT	No
	Dzilam, Yuc.	apr-oct	_	°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	40	Si	Si	nd	11-100	FT	No
	Sisal, Yuc.	apr-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	40	No	Si	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	No

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			Begining																						*End*										*Females*	*Clutches*		
	Telchac Puerto, Yuc.	apr-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	No
	Isla Mujeres, Q. Roo	apr-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		Si	Si	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	No
	Platanitos, Nay.	nd		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	17	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Cm	Colola, Mich.	jun-jan	18	°	18	'	46	"	N	103	°	26	'	54	"	W	to	18	°	17	'	40	"	N	103	°	24	'	31	"	W	4.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	5,001-10,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Maruata, Mich.	jun-jan	18	°	16	'	11	"	N	103	°	20	'	53	"	W	to	18	°	16	'	9	"	N	103	°	19	'	49	"	W	4.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Mexiquillo, Mich.	jun-jan	18	°	10	'	25	"	N	102	°	58	'	25	"	W	to	18	°	05	'	34	"	N	102	°	48	'	31	"	W	19.6	Si	Choose an item.	nd	21	FT	Choose an item.
	Costa Michoacana	sept-dic		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	nd	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	jun-jan	15	°	49	'		"	N	95	°	58	'		"	W	to	15	°	50	'		"	N	95	°	53	'		"	W	8.6	No	Choose an	nd	29	FT	Choose an

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																																		item.				item.
	Cahuitán, Oax.	jun-jan	16	°	18	'	42	"	N	98	°	32	'	64	"	W	to	16	°	16	'	58	"	N	98	°	27	'	48	"	W	12	No	Choose an item.	nd	28	FT	Choose an item.
	Lechuguillas, Ver.	jun-oct	20	°	00	'	53	"	N	96	°	35	'	07	"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	17	No	Choose an item.	nd	2,377	FT	Choose an item.
	Rancho Nuevo, Tamps.	jul-oct	23	°	19	'	58	"	N	97	°	46	'	13	"	W	to	23	°	03	'	30	"	N	97	°	45	'	42	"	W	22	Si	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	La Pesca, Tamps	apr - sep		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	56	No	Choose an item.	nd	187	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Barra del Tordo, Tamps.	apr - sep		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	42	No	Choose an item.	nd	101 - 500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tepehuajes, Tamps.	apr - sep		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	47.1	No	Choose an item.	nd	101 - 500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Isla Aguada, Camp.	jun-oct	18	°	46	'	59	"	N	91	°	29	'	50	"	W	to	18	°	56	'	41	"	N	91	°	17	'	46	"	W	27.7	No	Choose an item.	346	1,628	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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			Begining														*End*																		*Fem ales*	*Clutches*		
	El Cuyo, Yuc	jun-oct	21	°	29	'		"	N	87	°	29	'	30	"	W	to	21	°	32	'	45	"	N	87	°	48	'		"	W	31	No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Las Coloradas, Yuc.	jun-oct	21	°	36	'	40	"	N	88	°	10	'	00	"	W	to	21	°	32	'	30	"	N	87	°	47	'	30	"	W	21.5	Si	Choose an item.	nd	2,362	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Arrecifes Alacranes, Yuc.	jul-oct	22	°	21	'	45	"	N	89	°	36	'	47	"	W	to	22	°	34	'	55	"	N	89	°	47	'	53	"	W		Si	Choose an item.	nd	1,104	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Celestún, Yuc.	jul-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	24	Si	Choose an item.	nd	0 - 10	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Xcacel-Xcacelito, Qroo.	jun-oct	20	°	17	'	30	"	N	87	°	21	'	30	"	W	to	20	°	21	'		"	N	87	°	26	'		"	W	1.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	1,001 – 5,000	FT	Choose an item.
	Punta Sur, Q. Roo.	jun-oct	20	°	17	'	57	"	N	87	°	00	'	43	"	W	to	20	°	17	'	25	"	N	86	°	57	'	39	"	W	8	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	Cahpechen, Q. Roo	jul-aug	20	°	07	'	21	"	N	87	°	27	'	56	"	W	to	20	°	03	'	20	"	N	87	°	28	'	39	"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	501-1,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	San Martín,	jul-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an

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Spp	Name of Priority Nesting Site (Regular nesting)	Season	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds *Begining*																													Extension (km)	Protection Area	Protection Measures (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance *Females*	*Clutches*	Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)
	Q.Roo																																	item.				item.
	Kanzul, Q.Roo.	jul-aug	20	°	10	'	08	"	N	87	°	26	'	57	"	W	to	20	°	07	'	21	"	N	87	°	27	'	56	"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Aventuras-DIF, Q.Roo	jul-aug	20	°	22	'	29	"	N	87	°	19	'	29	"	W	to	20	°	21	'	48	"	N	87	°	19	'	5	4"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tamul, Q. Roo	jul-aug		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Holbox, Q.Roo.	apr-oct	21	°	30	'	28	"	N	87	°	23	'	35	"	W	to	21	°	36	'	0.14	"	N	87	°	05	'	47.1	"	W	24	No	Choose an item.	nd	11-100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Isla Mujeres, Q.Roo	jun-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		Si	Choose an item.	nd	501-1,000	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tankah, Q.Roo	jul-oct	20	°	15	'	21	"	N	87	°	23	'	53	"	W	to	20	°	13	'	30	"	N	87	°	25	'	25	"	W	4	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
	Xel-Ha, Q.Roo	jul-oct	20	°	19	'	14	"	N	87	°	21	'	08	"	W	to	20	°	19	'	07	"	N	87	°	21	'	13	"	W	0.3	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No

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	Cahpechen -Lirios Balandrin, Q. Roo	jul-oct	20	°	07	'	21	"	N	87	°	27	'	56	"	W	to	20	°	03	'	20	"	N	87	°	28	'	39	"	W	8.5	No	Si	nd	501-1000	Choose an item.	No
Cc	Tepehuajes , Tamps.	apr - sep		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	47.1	No	Choose an item.	nd	0 -10	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Xcacel-Xcacelito, Qroo.	jun-oct	20	°	17	'	30	"	N	87	°	21	'	30	"	W	to	20	°	21	'		"	N	87	°	26	'		"	W	1.8	Si	Choose an item.	nd	101 – 500	FT	Choose an item.
	Isla Mujeres, Q.Roo	jun-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	11 – 100	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Punta Sur, Q. R oo.	jun-oct	20	°	17	'	57	"	N	87	°	00	'	43	"	W	to	20	°	17	'	25	"	N	86	°	57	'	39	"	W	8	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	Cahpechen , Q. Roo	jun-oct	20	°	07	'	21	"	N	87	°	27	'	56	"	W	to	20	°	03	'	20	"	N	87	°	28	'	39	"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	San Martín, Q.Roo	jun-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	Kanzul,	jun-oct	2	°	1	'	0	"	N	8	°	2	'	5	"	W	t	2	°	0	'	2	"	N	8	°	2	'	5	"	W		N	Choose	nd	nd	FT	Choo

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	Q.Roo.		0		0		8			7		6		7			o	0		7		1			7		7		6				o	an item.				se an item.
	Aventuras-DIF, Q.Roo	jun-oct	20	°	22	'	29	"	N	87	°	19	'	29	"	W	to	20	°	21	'	48	"	N	87	°	19	'	54	"	W		.	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	Tamul, Q. Roo	jun-oct		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W	to		°		'		"	N		°		'		"	W		No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	FT	Choose an item.
	Holbox, Q.Roo.	apr-oct	21	°	30	'	28	"	N	87	°	23	'	35	"	W	to	21	°	36	'	0.14	"	N	87	°	05	'	47.1	"	W	24	No	Choose an item.	nd	nd	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Tankah, Q.Roo	jun-oct	20	°	15	'	21	"	N	87	°	23	'	53	"	W	to	20	°	13	'	30	"	N	87	°	25	'	25	"	W	4	No	Si	nd	101-500	Choose an item.	No

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Table 3: Important in-water sites for sea turtle conservation

a. *This table is intended to contain information for the priority in-water sites for each species. For marine habitats that have multiple species present, enter the specific site under the heading for the priority species at that site. Indicate whether or not there is in water occurrence and/or foraging sites for that species.*
b. *Geographic location: Describe the in-water site in general, providing the name of the site and points of reference at sea, when available. If possible add the geographic location in Lat/Long coordinates.*
c. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
d. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the in-water site by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on to separate sheet, or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
e. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On to separate sheet, or as attached references describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
f. *When adding new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*

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Species			Description of geographic location	Declared Protection Area (Yes/No)	Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)
Lo	In water Occurence	Yes	Pacific Coast, Istmo de Tehuantepec, Oax.	No	Choose an item.	No
	In water Occurence	Yes	Navachiste Lagoon System, Sin.	Yes		
	Foraging Sites	Yes	Navachiste Lagoon System, Sin.	Yes	Choose an item.	
Lk	In water Occurrence	Choose an item.		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Foraging Sites	Choose an item.		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Dc	In water Occurrence	Choose an item.		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Foraging Sites	Choose an item.		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Ei	In water Occurrence	Choose an item.	Yucatan Coast and Quintana Roo	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Foraging Sites		Navachiste Lagoon System, Sin.	Yes		
	Foraging Sites	Choose an item.	Yucatan Coast and Quintana Roo	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Cm	In water Occurrence	Choose an item.	Yucatan Coast and Quintana Roo	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	Foraging Sites		Yucatan Coast and Quintana Roo	Yes		
	Foraging Sites		Navachiste Lagoon System, Sin.	Yes		
	Foraging Sites		Bahía Magdalena-Almejas, BCS	Yes	FT	
	Foraging Sites		Laguna San Ignacio, BCS	Yes	FT	

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	Foraging Sites		Laguna Ojo de Liebre, BC	Yes	FT	
	Foraging Sites		Bahía Concepción-Mulege, BCS	Yes	FT	
	Foraging Sites		Bahía de Loreto, BCS	Yes	FT	
	Foraging Sites		Canal de Infiernillo, Son.			
	Foraging Sites	Choose an item.	Bahía de los Ángeles, BCN	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	In water Occurrence	Choose an item.	Costo de Quintana Roo	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Cc	Foraging Sites	Choose an item.	Bahía de Ulloa Baja California Sur	No	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

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*1.- National Action Plan: general description of the sea turtle protection and conservation program:

The National Sea Turtle Conservation program is the longest running program in Mexico, created 45 years ago, and has demonstrated important achievements in the recovery of some species. It is currently run by the Environmental Sector. The General Wildlife Direction establishes the measures and policies regarding the management, conservation, protection, use and research of sea turtles in Mexico. Their main objectives are to analyze the population status of the different species that are found throughout the country, embark on current legislation, coordinate the various sectors that participate in protection and conservation activities, and to establish the instruments that will allow for implementation of protection strategies. Additionally, they carry out activities geared towards strengthening compliance with current legislation relating to sea turtle matters, their protection, conservation, research and non-extractive use.

As of November 29th of 2006, the internal regulation of SEMARNAT established that CONANP'S General Direction of Regional Operation will run the National Sea Turtle Conservation Program. This program imposes the policies and guidelines for developing sea turtle protection and conservation actions, protects nesting sites of the different sea turtle species found in Mexico, strengthens the development of species specific projects, coordinates the activities of the different stakeholders involved in sea turtle conservation. The Commission carries out sea turtle protection and monitoring efforts at 32 nesting as well as feeding sites. Among these sites are priority nesting beaches for the six species of sea turtles found in our country, many of these centers have been operating for over 20 years and their mission has been to protect and recover the populations of sea turtles found in Mexico in their natural surroundings.

In terms of protecting sea turtle nesting habitat, in 1986, 17 reserve and refuge sites were declared for the reproduction of sea turtles, 16 of which were re-categorized as Sanctuaries in 2002 because they present the adequate conditions for biodiversity, endemism, uniqueness, area and level of conservation.

TO fundamental part of the Program is the Mexican Turtle Center. Its main purpose is to preserve Mexico's natural patrimony through directly and indirectly conserving sea turtles and their ecosystems as well as providing to harmonious and sustainable link to local communities.

The participation of communities in sea turtle conservation activities has been an element that the Commission continues to strengthen through two important programs: the Temporary Employment Program (PET) and the Sustainable Development Conservation Program (PROCODES). In 2011, PROCODES supported communities in the amount of $3,630,926 pesos (≅$280, 000 USD), while PET granted to total of $12,419,715 pesos (≅$955, 363 USD), an increase of 23% and 64% respectively in comparison to the support provided to these same programs in 2010.

All together, the Mexican coasts have more than 200 turtle camps, supported by federal and state governments, middle and superior educational institutions, research centers, non-governmental organizations, private sector, fishermen and individuals.

Many different technological research activities are being done through the National Fisheries Institute, from the use of TEDs to longline fisheries.

Among the significant activities to be mentioned are:

1. Results of nest protection efforts and hatchling release at the 22 nesting sites. Preliminary results from the official turtle camps operated by Conanp in 2011 were 1, 906, 945 nests of the 3, 802, 923 nests registered for the six species of nesting turtles in our country were protected and 80, 215, 418 hatchlings were released. This data includes information on the two Lepidochelys olivacea arribada nesting beaches.

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2. Recovery Plan for the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle, Dermochelys coriacea that has been carried out since 1980 with the goal of achieving the recovery of the leatherback turtle in the Pacific of Mexico through activities that protect the females, their eggs and hatchlings on the main nesting beaches in Mexico, as well as understanding their population trend. Propose activities to be developed over the next ten years, and encourage necessary actions to decrease their incidental capture in both national and international longline and drift net fisheries. Its main activities are listed below. Over the past 5 years nest protection on priority nesting beaches has reached 95%, maintaining an average of about 85%.
    a. Protect females, eggs and hatchlings on priority beaches.
    b. Monitor the population using standardized methods.
    c. Provide training to students and professionals on this topic as well as to the habitants of the coastal towns.
    d. Hold to community workshop for the recovery of the leatherback turtle and its habitat.
    e. Prepare the Final Report on the leatherback program including the country's index beaches and provide more historical information.

3. The goal of the Binational Project for the Recovery of the Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Lepidochelys kempii, is to achieve the recovery of this specie. Among the most significant results are:
    a. Currently the main nesting areas for kemp's ridley in Mexico are protected.
    b. Kemp's ridley nesting is increasing, 19,408 nests were reported in 2011, protecting 10,216 eggs and releasing to total of 599,158 hatchlings. Hurricane Arlene greatly impacted the Tamaulipas and Veracruz coastlines and, therefore, to large number of clutches were lost.
    c. The population shows to trend towards its recovery. In 2011 the Binational Plan was signed by both countries.

4. The goal of the Hawksbill, Eretmochelys imbricata, Protection, Conservation and Recovery Project is to achieve the conservation and recovery of hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) populations in Mexico. Among the main results are:
    a. Critical nesting zones identified for hawksbill conservation in Campeche.
    b. Prioritization of threats and review the PACE for hawksbills.
    c. Strategies to Improve Sea Turtle Conservation Practices in Campeche.
    d. Workshop on auto grafting techniques for tagging hatchlings.
    e. Project carried out to identify critical points in sea turtle consumption, focusing on acknowledging the challenges of direct and indirect capture and consumption.
    f. Study on juveniles in feeding grounds in the State of Campeche.
    g. Satellite telemetry project to identify the movements of nesting females after nesting.
    h. Continue to work in areas where this species is found in the Mexican Gulf and Caribbean.

5. Set up Environmental Watch Committees (CVAP) and accreditation of community guards in order to get the communities around nesting beaches involved in sea turtle protection and conservation and participate in the 21 community environmental watch committees created.

6. Support the sea turtle conservation project on the Oaxaqueña Coast (Oaxaqueña Coast Wetland Network) in order to help with the recovery of sea turtles and their habitat through community projects to protect eggs, hatchlings and adults.

7. Sea Turtle Protection and Conservation Project on the Central Coast of Quintana Roo to develop protection, rescue, conservation, and dissemination programs and encourage protecting natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the community as well as make changes that contribute to improving the quality of life of our community and future generations.

8. Community network protecting the leatherback in the States of Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca to assist in the recovery of the leatherback turtle in the States of Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca. Seven work meetings in at least 15 communities of the states with the highest nesting abundance that serve to share results and experiences, as well as to receive training by experts in leatherback projects. This year people were invited from the State of Sinaloa where they interact with this species in its marine environment.

9. In 2011 PROCER established projects to evaluate the impact that artisanal fishing has on sea turtles in front of priority nesting sites, especially for hawksbill, black and leatherback turtles in the Yucatán Peninsula, in Sinaloa, Guerrero and Oaxaca respectively. This was done in order to propose strategies that would minimize incidental capture. The results show clear differences for interaction and capture in each project, depending on the area, species and fishing gear used. Sinaloa reported incidental interaction in fisheries, mainly with the black turtle; as for leatherbacks in the study area and the fisheries studied, no incidences were reported, and in terms of hawksbill turtles, differences were seen in the stages caught among the ports studied. Similarly, in an effort to standardize and strengthen the Hawksbill project in the Yucatán Peninsula, workshops were held to create to methodology for groups involved to follow.