



# Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles

## Honduras

### Annual Report 2016

#### 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](mailto:secretario@iacseaturtle.org)

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is April 30th 2016. **Part I**

#### **Part I (General Information)**

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

##### **a.\_ Focal Point**

Institution	Secretaría de Energía Recursos Naturales Ambiente y Minas
Name	Rafael Amaro García
Date of Annual Report submitted	June 2016

##### **b.\_ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report**

Name of Agency or Institution	Dirección General de Biodiversidad de la Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas
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##### **c.\_ Other who participated in the preparation of 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.*

	<b>YES/NO In Progress</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?</b>	Yes	<i>A National Strategy for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and its Action Plan</i>
<b>Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?</b>	Yes	<i>It has programs at a local level. The Olive Ridley Sea Turtle Conservation Program in the south of the country.</i>
<b>Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?</b>	Yes	<i>National Strategy for the Conservation of Sea Turtle sin Honduras. The document was proposed for 10 years, with a progress of two years now, seeking the compliance of this strategy, under an interdisciplinary and interinstitutional approach using the Technical Interinstitutional Committee for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Honduras. This committee brings together governmental institutions and NGOs that contribute to the</i>



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		<i>conservation of sea turtles in the country.</i>
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***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, 2014-April 30, 2015) 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.*

<b>National Legislation</b>		
<b>Type and name of legal instrument (No.)</b>	<b>Description (Range of application)</b>	<b>Sanction(s) imposed</b>
<b>International Instruments</b>		
<b>Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding</b>	<b>Year signed and/or ratified</b>	

**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.*



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**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-COP7-2015-R2:** Conservation of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) VOY AQUÍ

**ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:**

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		DESCRIBE ATCIÓN(*)	DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO		
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
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?				X
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?				X
3. 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
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?				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.

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



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

IS IT COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
			DESCRIBE ACCIÓN (*)	
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?	X		Patrols and monitoring of Cayo Cochinos and Utila beaches. Customs registration points monitored by CITES and SENASA, in charge of regulating traffic and by products of hawksbill sea turtles.	
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?	X		A specific law for the protection of the hawksbill or any other sea turtle does not exist. There one Article for wildlife protection and seeking the compliance of agreements such as CITES, RAMSAR and IAC.	
3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?	X		Outreach activities about non-consumption of sea turtles products or byproducts. Activities regarding trafficking of this products control are being strengthened through the CITES agreement. Environmental education campaigns in schools located in coastal and insular areas, which are more related to actions of trafficking of these species (BICA/Utila). Inspection of fishing boats during DIGEPESCA controls, as well as control in the use of TEDs on the vessels.	



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4. 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	<p>Declaration of <i>Zona de Guaimoreto</i> protected area; <i>Bahia de Tela</i> is in process of approval and <i>Cuyamel Omoa</i> in process of being appointed.</p> <p>Patrols and maintenance of protected areas conducted by <i>Cayos Cochinos</i> Foundation with support from Wallacea students. Monitoring activities in BICA/Utila: beach vegetation, and beach cleaning.</p> <p>Surveillance of <i>Cayos Cochinos</i> the beaches carried out between Resources Guards of Cayos Cochinos Foundation and Honduras Navy. Personnel were trained in implementation of the protocol, tagging and morphometry, etc.</p> <p>Reactivation of the Wetlands National Committee where issues of national interest such as Sea Turtles, Cetaceans, and Sharks are transversal, with the objective of contributing to identify breeding and feeding grounds, as well as their main threats.</p>
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X	<p>Regulations and diving rules at <i>Isla de la Bahía</i> Marine Park where the hawksbill has been seen feeding.</p>

(\*) 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.

**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
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		Control of fishing activities recorded by DIGEPESCA	
• Observers Program	x		Reinforcement of fishing activities with Honduras Navy and DIGEPESCA staff, with contributions from some NGOs such as Roatan Marine Park and Cayos Cochinos Foundation.	
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions	x		Not directly but implementing the Fishing Law and the regulatory use of TEDs.	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on non-Party vessels</li> </ul>	X	<p>Controls by DIGEPESCA, and the Merchant Navy. These directions work with OSPESCA which provides information in matters of aquaculture in central America.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information.</li> </ul>	X	<p>Work at a regional level is conducted through agreements such as CITES, working with NGOs such as CODEFAGOL in the south, and Coral Reef Alliance in the Caribbean region. Information from Countries which are non-parties of CITES has been obtained through the former organizations and other NGOs. The country is looking for alliances contributing to have a better management of sea turtles in the area.</p>	
<b>B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:</b>			
i) Long-line			X
ii) Gillnets			X
iii) Trawling, for example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery,</li> <li>2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery</li> <li>3. Tow times and/or</li> <li>4. other measures</li> </ol>	x	<p>There is a closure period of 25 days for the Olive Ridley sea turtle in the south of the country from September 1<sup>st</sup> through 25<sup>th</sup>. The only TED approved by the Fishing Law is the type Hard Ted. Each vessel should bring a minimum of 6 trawling nets with its respective TED. The mesh size shouldn't be less than 2 inches except for the end of it. An indefinite closure has been declared for all shark species in Honduras, which is a Shark Sanctuary. Indefinite closure for all sea cucumber species. Closure season for the white shrimp <i>Litopenaeus schmitti</i>, the brown shrimp <i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i> and the pink shrimp <i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>. Six months closure for the Cameo helmet snail <i>Cassi madagariensis</i>. Indefinite closure for the Queen Conch, subject to the suspension of the moratorium according to CITES decision in Geneva.</p>	
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))			
v) Training programs for fishermen about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught.	x		



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C. Socio-economic considerations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles.</li> </ul>		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.

#### 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.)

#### 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.

### *Lepidochelys olivacea* EGGS CONSUMPTION IN HONDURAS

#### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

##### Introduction

Five of the seven species of sea turtles have been reported in Honduras up to this date, three in the *Golfo de Fonseca* (Pacific coast), and four in the Caribbean region. Their distribution is described in the following chart:

Distribution Area	Species Scientific and (Common) Name
<i>Golfo de Fonseca</i>	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Olive Ridley sea turtle)
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Hawksbill sea turtle)
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Green sea turtle)
Atlantic coast/Caribbean	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Leatherback sea turtle)
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Hawksbill sea turtle)
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Green sea turtle)
	<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Loggerhead sea turtle)



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## Background

Since 1975, Honduras started its sea turtle conservation efforts by creating the *Lepidochelys olivacea* Program at Punta Raton community in the south of the country. Sea turtle conservation initiatives can be grouped as follows:

1. Closure program in the south of Honduras
2. Initiatives led by NGOs in co-management areas
3. Initiatives managed by NGOs and Private Foundations

Conservation initiatives in the Caribbean region are led by NGOs and don't have specific agreements per species. However, monitoring protocols and legally binding proposals promoting and facilitating the conservation of the species visiting the Caribbean region are being developed.

The closure program is legally supported (Ministerial Decree in force since 2003), and states the non-consumption of eggs or byproducts of the Olive Ridley sea turtle during the first 25 days of September. The activities are coordinated by the local authorities from Choluteca department, with funding from governmental and private institutions, and the active participation of the members of different communities.

## II. BIOLOGIC INFORMATION

*Lepidochelys olivacea* has been reported on the Pacific coast (*Golfo de Fonseca*) since 1975 by groups of teachers and students that have provided some data about the olive ridley population. The program has gone through ups and downs, therefore, there are gaps in the records of the sea turtles arrivals. NGOs have supported the program and have conducted tagging programs, as well as the use of satellite transmitters, studies on hatchlings survival, showing effectiveness in the program.

The species is distributed throughout most of the tropical seas of the world, and its nesting grounds are in these areas. It is also found in subtropical seas which they use for their migratory movements. Their populations are considerably big in the Eastern Pacific; higher concentrations are found in Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, in the south of Panama and Colombia. It is also found in Ecuador, Peru and the north of Chile.

Although *arribadas* are characteristic of the species, there are no records of these events in the area of *Golfo de Fonseca*. According to fishermen and people from the local community, whose criterion was used to establish the closure period, the absence of *arribadas* could be due to the *Golfo de Fonseca* entrance and the sea currents in the area. However, in recent years, many of the fishermen have reported



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that the dates are changing and to preserve the species at its maximum this needs to be reviewed.

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

In the area of *Golfo de Fonseca* one of the main economic activities is fishing. For the coastal communities of Marcovia this is their main activity, and fishermen from four villages, this activity is commonly called “*tortuguear*”. Besides these main activities, and seasonally, the community can produce sugar cane, melon, and watermelon. They could also work with companies dealing with shrimp. The group of eggs collectors (*tortugueros*) consists of people that always have carried out this activity. On the other hand, there is another group that only collects eggs during the period of closure.

### IV. MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

#### *Closure program in the South of Honduras*

First efforts on sea turtle conservation in Honduras started in 1975. Currently, the Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) Conservation Program is based on the Closure Decree (No. 765-02) August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2003 issued by DIGESPESCA and enforced by Golfo de Fonseca Commission of Environmental Verification. The closure decree prohibits trading or selling sea turtle eggs between September 1<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> every year, which is called the period of Closure.

The program has five conservation centers of camps to protect sea turtles, placed in El Venado, Cedeño, Carretales, Boca de Rio Viejo and Punta Raton. During the period of closure, there are patrols with the participation of the community, volunteers and members of the army, between 9:00 p.m. and 3:30 a.m. The clutches identified are collected and taken to a hatchery. In exchange, the participants receive food to compensate the costs of not collecting eggs during this time.

The *L. olivacea* program in *Golfo de Fonseca* requires a review. However, in terms of effectiveness data has been gathered regarding the number of eggs collected, number of live hatchlings and the number of sea turtles released since 1975. To this date, approximately 370,000 hatchlings have been released. However, data on the number of females during the season, the number of egg collected off closure season, and the clutches during the closure season have not been collected.

The *Lepidochelys olivacea* program possesses a strong community component, coordinated by a multi-sectorial body as it is the CVC-Golf. This body organizes the groups of collectors (*tortugueros*) in each community, in what is generally called as camps. Each participant is provided with a ration of food containing basic elements of the Honduran diet. However, the need for technical and scientific support has been



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identified to collect robust data that helps with the decision making, and that helps to understand the population dynamics of the species visiting the area.

By the foregoing it has been proposed that the effectiveness of the closure program in Honduras *Golfo de Fonseca* be reviewed, as well as the management and implementation of a regional closure in the three countries sharing Golfo de Fonseca.

### Part III (Research Information)

#### *a. Threats*

*Indicate 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*.*

Species	Threat(s)	Actions	
Lo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	<i>Protection of nesting sites during closure. Care of eggs to guarantee a higher survival.</i>
Lk	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Catches <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	
Dc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Catches <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	<i>Conservation actions, training of communities and volunteers on monitoring activities. Training for students from Plaplaya, Ibans and Cocobila. Support the team of authorities consisting of ICF, Navy Force and DIGEPESCA for monitoring patrols and fishing control in the area.</i>
Ei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	<i>To comply with the regulation of fees for the islands in the Bay regarding constructions. Cayos Cochinos Foundation</i>



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	Captures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<i>patrols with volunteers from different universities of the country as well as the Navy and fishermen from the area.</i>
Cm	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Captures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change
		<i>Monitoring actions by BICA/Utila, beach cleaning activities.</i>
Cc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Captures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change
		<i>Patrols, beach cleaning, environmental education talks focusing on taking care of the reefs and the species depending on it, with an emphasis on preventing the consumption and use of sea turtles.</i>

#### ***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.*

*In addition to the above please fill out the following table on the type of research being carried out in the country and with what specie(s).*

<b>Research</b>	<b>Specie(s) (Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc)</b>
<i>Habitat Monitoring</i>	<i>Dc, Ei</i>
<i>Tagging</i>	<i>Cm, Dc, Ei, Cc</i>
<i>Habitat monitoring</i>	<i>Ei, Lo</i>

#### ***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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In April of this year, the sea turtle research NGO PROTECTOR has implemented sea turtle observation system in Utila and Roatán in alliance with the diving shops. The system is using an application that can be downloaded in a cellphone and just with a click on the image it will record the species reported in the area Ei, Cc, Cm. Work is been done in the active participation of most of the diving shops in the island.

Environmental Education Program developed by BICA/Utila  
Training Program for Cayos Cochinos Foundation staff, to implement the tagging and morphometry protocol.

#### 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	Atlantic	Caribbean Sea
Lo	X		
Lk			
Dc			X
Ei	X**		X
Cm			X
Cc	X*		X

\*Efforts are being made to have more data about the occurrence of the species in the area. In 2013 there was a hatching event of this species in *Golfo de Fonseca* area (Pacific Ocean).

\*\*There are records of nesting in the area, however the management program has not identified the species, work is being done on the matter.

**Table 2: Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation**

- a. *This table is intended to report information on index nesting sites or beaches 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 site or beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of index nesting sites. On a separate sheet of paper, indicate the selection criteria used for identifying the index beach, for example, because it hosts a significant proportion of the*



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- overall nesting population within a region or other defined unit or genetic importance.*
- b. Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.*
  - c. Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.*
  - d. Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).*
  - e. Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.*
  - f. Extension of beach monitored: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
  - g. Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
  - h. Annual nesting abundance: Provide information on the total number of females and/or clutches or nests deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide total number of nests.*
  - i. 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.*
  - j. 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 this tissue sampling program in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetics, pollutants, and/or stable isotope studies?*
  - k. Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data.*
- l.  
*When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*



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Sp p	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting Season		Monitoring Period		Survey Frequen- cy	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees			Extension of beach monitored (km)	Protec- ted Area Decla- red (Yes/N o)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Traini- ng Progr- am  (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissu- e sampl- es (Yes/ No)	Organization or entitiy providing data
		St art	Finis h	Start	Finis h		Latitude	Longitude	Femal- es Exact Count			Clut- ches Exact Count	Num- ber of Nests				
Lo	Punta Raton	Jul y	Octo- ber	1/9/1 5	25/9/ 15	Daily	13°17' 20''	°	87°20'31''	°	Yes	204		204	None	No	PROGOLFO Program/MiAmbiente
	El Venado	Ju- ly	Octo- ber	1/9/ 15	25/9/ 15	Daily	13°84' 43''	°	87°25'34 .40''	°	Yes	120		120	None	No	PROGOLFO Program/MiAmbiente
Lk								°		°							
								°		°							
Dc	Plaplaya	Fe- brua- ry	Augu- st	01/0 3	30/5	Daily	14°57' 54''	°	85°31'25''	°	Yes	35		35	MA		PROTEP
								°		°							
Ei								°		°							
								°		°							
Cm								°		°							
								°		°							
Cc								°		°	Yes				None		
								°		°							



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**Table 3. Important foraging sites for sea turtle conservation**

- a. *This table is intended to contain information for foraging sites being studied 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.*
- b. *Name and geographic location: Provide the name of the site and geographic location in decimal degrees in Lat/Long (one reference point).*
- c. *Area: Indicate the size of the study site (en Kilometers<sup>2</sup>).*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Life stage: Indicate the life stage or stages found in the study area (juvenile, subadult or adult).*
- f. *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 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.*
- g. *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?*
- h. *Indicate the organization or entity providing the data.*
- i. *When adding new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*

