



INTER-AMERICAN SEA TURTLE CONVENTION

IAC – Annual Report 2023

ESTADOS UNIDOS

IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall submit an Annual Report each year.

To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with appropriate stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please contact the Secretariat secretario@iacseaturle.org

The submission deadline for this Annual Report is April 30th, 2023

Part II - Policy and Management

1) General description of activities

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. The Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments.

Please select the options that best apply for your country and provide the link to the corresponding document if available online. If it is in progress add the date is expected to be finalized in the corresponding section.

1.1 The country has a national strategy/plan for the conservation of sea turtles in accordance with Article XVIII.

Please upload the file or attach the links to the corresponding documents using the blue box icons beneath each question

Please select only one option

Yes

No

In Progress

Species Management Plan

Only applicable to countries that have developed individual management plans for each species.

1.1.1 The country has a **specific strategy/plan** for the conservation of:

Please upload the file or attach the link to the corresponding document using icons below.

[Lepidochelys olivacea](#)

[Lepidochelys kempii](#)

[Dermochelys coriacea](#)

[Eretmochelys imbricata](#)

[Caretta caretta](#)

[Chelonia mydas](#)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[East Pacific Green turtle Recovery Plan.pdf](#) - East Pacific Green turtle Recovery

[Plan US Pacific Green turtle Recovery Plan.pdf](#) - US Pacific Green turtle Recovery

Plan

[US Atlantic Green Turtle Recovery Plan.pdf](#) - US Atlantic Green Turtle Recovery Plan

[Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Olive Ridley Sea Turtle.pdf](#) - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

[Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Loggerhead.pdf](#) - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Loggerhead

[Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Hawksbill Turtle.pdf](#) - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Populations of the Hawksbill Turtle

[Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Leatherback Populations.pdf](#) - Recovery Plan for the US Pacific Leatherback Population

[Recovery Plan for the Hawksbill Turtle in the US Caribbean Atlantic and GOM.pdf](#) Hawksbill Turtle in the US Caribbean, Atlantic, and GOM - Recovery Plan for the

[Recovery Plan for leatherbacks in the US Caribbean Atlantic and GOM.pdf](#) Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle - Recovery Plan for the Northwest

[NW Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Plan.pdf](#) - Recovery Plan for the Northwest Atlantic Population of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle

[kempsridley_revision2_Recovery_Plan.pdf](#) - Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized

>>>

Provide details on the progress

>>>

1.2 Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional scales in accordance with Article XVIII?

Please attach the list of policies and programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.
Please select only one option

Yes

No

In Progress

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized

Date to be finalized

>>>

Provide details on the progress

>>>

1.3 Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?

Please attach the list of programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.
Please select only one option

Yes

No

In Progress

Strategy/plan in progress

Date to be finalized

>>>

Provide details on the progress

>>>

2) National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted during the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities that were adopted during the preceding year (**30 April 2022 – 30 April 2023**).

Please provide a literature 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.

First time a country is submitting this information: please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.

Countries that have previously submitted this information; please provide information for any changes that have occurred since your country's last report submission (2022).

National Legislation

	Type and name of the legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions (s) Imposed
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	NOAA Fisheries 2023 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement 86 FR 52650	2023 Annual Determination To Implement the Sea Turtle Observer Requirement	No

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Annual Determination of Observer Coverage - The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) hereby publishes the final Annual Determination (AD) for 2023, pursuant to its authority under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Through the AD, NMFS identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean in which participants will be required to take fisheries observers upon NMFS' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle bycatch in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes. Fisheries identified on the 2023 AD (see Table 1) will be required to carry observers upon NMFS' request, and will remain on the AD for a 5-year period until December 31, 2027.

International Instruments

	Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified
	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1974
	Indian Ocean Southeast Asian Marine Turtle MOU	2001
	InterAmerican Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles	2000

3) Actions to comply with National and International Mandate

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates.

(Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)

>>> Endangered Species Act: Prohibition of take of listed species unless exempted under Section 7 and Section 10 in U.S. waters

4) Efforts to increase IAC membership

4.1 Has your country encouraged non-member states to join the IAC?

Please select only one option

Yes (list countries below)

>>> Canada and Trinidad and Tobago

No

4.2 Has your country reached out to Canada, Guyana, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and/or Suriname to inform these nations about the critical situation of the population and priority actions for the conservation of leatherbacks in the NW Atlantic?

Please select only one option

Yes (list countries below)

>>> Canada and Trinidad and Tobago

No

5) Exceptions under the Convention

5.1 Implementation and monitoring of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe the progress in the implementation of the exception correspondent to the current year (800 words) according to the current resolutions on exceptions.

Resolutions on Exceptions

CIT-COP10-2022-R3

CIT-COP10-2022-R4

CIT-COP10-2022-R5

CIT-COP5-2011-R2

(PDF) CIT-COP6-2013-R1

(PDF) CIT-COP7-2015-

R1 (PDF)

>>> No exceptions

5.2 Have your country presented a 5-year report on the implementation of the Exception Resolution?

Resolution CIT-COP6-2013-R1 Exception Guatemala and Panama (2013-2020).

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R1 Exception Costa Rica (2015-2020).

Attach the five-year report.

Yes

No

5.3. Does your country have a management plan for the exception?

If yes, attach the exception management plan

Yes

No

In progress

5.4 Submission of new exceptions

Should your country present a new exception, please describe in the box below a brief description in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, using the procedure established by the IAC COP and attach the full report as requested in Resolution CIT-COP5-2011-R2.

>>> No exceptions

Part III - Compliance with IAC Resolutions

1) Sea Turtle Species Presence

1.1 Sea Turtle Species Present in the Country

Check the box if the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention.

	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Caribbean Sea
Lepidochelys olivacea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lepidochelys kempii	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dermochelys coriacea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eretmochelys imbricata	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caretta caretta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chelonia mydas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Notes

Include other information, if required

>>> 1 olive ridley was recorded stranded along the beaches of Southeast Florida in 2023.

2) IAC Resolutions

2.1 The following resolutions apply to this country

- Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle Resolution
- Hawksbill Resolution
- Loggerhead Resolution
- Northwest Atlantic Leatherback Resolution
- Fisheries Resolution

Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R6 - Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

Section 1 - Monitoring of nesting of the Eastern Pacific leatherback turtle

1. Does your country have Eastern Pacific leatherback nesting beaches?

If the answer is "No" please answer "Not applicable" in questions 1-10 and continue to Section 2.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

>>>

- There are no nesting beaches in the country
- There are no nesting beaches in the country
- There are no nesting beaches in the country

2. Does your country protect East Pacific leatherback nests at the nesting beaches?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is "Yes", please describe (500 words maximum)

>>> No nesting beaches in the country.

3. Has your country developed and implemented strategies to ensure and increase hatching success and hatchlings production of the East Pacific leatherback?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is “Yes,” please describe the strategies used (500 words maximum)

>>> No nesting beaches in the country.

4. Has your country taken conservation measures for the protection of the East Pacific leatherback nesting beaches and their associated habitats?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is “Yes,” describe the conservation measures used (500 words maximum)

>>> The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supports projects that protect leatherback nesting in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica through the Marine Turtle Conservation Act (MTCA). The MTCA’s primary purpose is to conserve Eastern Pacific Leatherbacks throughout their range.

The Species in the Spotlight initiative is a concerted agency-wide effort to spotlight and save marine species most at-risk of extinction in the near future. This plan focuses on priority actions needed in 2021-2025 for the Pacific leatherback turtle.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[SIS-Action-Plan-2021-leatherback-FINAL-508.pdf](#) - Species in the Spotlight Pacific Leatherback Action Plan

5. Has your country identified and included new East Pacific leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the national programs to protect and monitor nests, females, and hatchlings?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is “Yes,” list the new nesting beaches identified

>>> No nesting beaches in the country.

6. Has your country reported in Part V of this IAC Annual Report the new Eastern Pacific leatherback nesting beaches identified above?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is “No,” request the IAC Secretariat to add the new beaches to Part V in the IAC Annual Report. Even if these beaches are not considered Index beaches it is essential to obtain this information.

7. Has your country identified or is it planning to implement economic alternatives in local communities in areas adjacent to nesting beaches, with the goal of reducing the pressure on the East Pacific leatherback? Please select only one option

Yes

No

There are no nesting beaches in the country

If the answer is “Yes,” describe the economic alternatives identified (500 words maximum)

>>> There are no nesting beaches for East Pacific leatherbacks in the United States.

Monitoring Activities in East Pacific leatherback Nesting Beaches (From Annex II Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R6)

8. Indicate the number of East Pacific leatherback beaches monitored during the year reported in this Annual Report

>>> 0

9. Which methods are used to monitor East Pacific leatherback nesting on beaches in your country? (choose all that apply)

There are no nesting beaches in the country

Nest/tracks count morning monitoring

Nest/tracks count night monitoring

- Nest/tracks and nesting females count morning monitoring
- Nest/tracks and nesting females count night monitoring
- Aerial census of tracks (indicate the frequency in the box below)

>>>

- Use of drones (indicate the frequency in the box below)

>>>

- Indicate other methods used (if necessary)

>>> no nesting beaches in this Country

10. Describe the challenges in your country to address the questions in this section, which answer was "No". Please indicate the number of the question to which you are referring. (max 500 words)

>>> There are no nesting beaches for the Eastern Pacific leatherback in the United States.

Section 2 - Activities for protection and predation control on nesting beaches of Eastern Pacific Leatherback

11. Protection of Nests IN SITU

a. Indicate the techniques used to protect East Pacific leatherback nests in your country during the nesting season (Ex: protected areas, relocation in hatcheries, and others)

>>> There are no East Pacific leatherback nesting beaches in the United States.

b. Protection of Nests IN SITU

Total percentage (%) of East Pacific leatherback nests protected in the beaches monitored in the nesting season (Including protected areas, relocation in hatcheries, and others)

>>> 0

c. Protection of Nests IN SITU

Total number of nests in situ on the beaches monitored (In situ=nests left where the turtle laid the eggs)

>>> 0

d. Protection of Nests IN SITU

Percentage (%) of average hatching of East Pacific leatherback **in situ nests**, on the beaches, monitored, using the following formula:

% of hatching = total of hatchlings that hatched/total eggs

If the total of hatchlings hatched is not available

% of hatching = total of shells/total of eggs

>>> 0

e. If the country uses another way to calculate the percentage (%) of hatching, please describe it below.

>>> There are no nesting beaches for East Pacific leatherbacks in the United States.

12. Percentage (%) of average hatching in East Pacific leatherback **nests relocated** using the following methods in the beaches monitored

Answer those that apply as a percentage %

If data is not available answer "not available"

If the method is not used, answer "not applicable"

Hatcheries	0
Boxes	0
Same beach	0
Other (Which and %)	0

Activities to Control Predation in East Pacific leatherback Beaches Monitored (From Annex II Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R6)

13. Activities to control East Pacific leatherback nests predation carried out in the year of this report (choose all that apply)

- Population control of feral, domestic, and introduced animals
- Protection of nests with mesh /screen
- None
- Specify other activities to control nest predation (if applicable) (500 words maximum)

>>>

14. Activities to control poaching of East Pacific leatherback nests carried out in the year of this report (choose all that apply)

- Beach patrols by police authorities
- Beach patrols by organized community groups
- Nest relocation
- Presence of monitoring and research teams during the nesting season
- Alert mechanism to report threats to sea turtles and environmental complaints
- None
- Specify other activities to control poaching (if applicable)

>>>

15. Describe the challenges in your country to address the questions in this section, which answer was "No". Please indicate the question number to which you are referring (max 500 words).

>>> There are no nesting beaches for East Pacific leatherbacks in the United States.

NOTE: The data on index nesting beaches will continue to be reported in Part V of the Annual Report

Section 3 - Critical areas and aggregation areas for Eastern Pacific Leatherback

16. Has your country identified critical areas in the distribution range of the East Pacific leatherback in national waters that require spatial and temporal management to reduce leatherback bycatch?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "Yes," describe and if needed, attach supplementary information

>>> The United States has declared Critical Habitat for leatherback turtles along the U.S. West Coast that can help to further limit anthropogenic impacts to leatherback turtles in the region. The U.S. fleet rarely interacts with Eastern Pacific leatherbacks since they do not often fish in their geographic range.

17. Has your country identified East Pacific leatherback adult and juvenile aggregation sites, migration routes, and other sites of importance for conservation in national waters which could be subjected to measures for spatial and temporal management of threats?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "Yes," describe and if required, attach supplementary information

>>> The United States has taken significant measures to reduce fishery bycatch. The Hawaii shallow-set fishery is managed through 100% observer monitoring and the fishery closes if the annual limit of interaction with leatherbacks is reached. U.S. fishermen are required to use large 18/0 circle hooks with whole finfish baits in longline fisheries known to interact with leatherbacks in the Pacific Ocean. Fishers are also provided safe-handling gear to increase turtles' chances of survival post-release.

18. Has your country taken part in research projects/collaborations to identify critical locations in international waters that are important for the conservation of the East Pacific leatherback?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "Yes," describe and if required, attach supplementary information (500 words)

>>> The United States supports tagging efforts in the geographic range of the Eastern Pacific leatherback.

Section 4 - Prohibitions for the consumption and use of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback (parts and derivatives, capture, transportation, and trade)

19. Does your country identify areas where consumption and illegal use of East Pacific leatherback occurs?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 No

If the answer is “Yes,” describe the areas where consumption and illegal use occurs, the frequency of occurrence, and efforts to reduce this threat (500 words max)

>>> Trade of sea turtles and their parts is illegal in the United States. The United States has also taken a very proactive approach to address wildlife trafficking for all species through the creation of a cross-agency task force to look at wildlife trafficking. This task force was authorized through the END Wildlife Trafficking Act. The United States provides support for nest monitoring and protect leatherbacks at several of the primary nesting beaches in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

20. Does your country carry out awareness and enforcement campaigns to stop the consumption and illegal use of East Pacific leatherbacks, in the areas identified in the question above?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If the answer is “Yes,” list the campaigns carried out in the year of this report (500 words max)

>>> The United States has also taken a very proactive approach to address wildlife trafficking for all species through the creation of a cross-agency task force to look at wildlife trafficking. This task force was authorized through the END Wildlife Trafficking Act.

Resolution CIT-COP8-2017-R2 - Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

1. Is your country strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Trade of sea turtles and their parts is illegal in the United States. The United States has also taken a very proactive approach to address wildlife trafficking for all species through the creation of a cross-agency task force to look at wildlife trafficking. Recently, this task force was authorized through the END Wildlife Trafficking The FWS Office of Law Enforcement (FWS/OLE) has seized hundreds of shipments containing sea turtle parts or products since 2022.

The USFWS supported a Wildlife Trafficking Workshop at the International Sea Turtle Symposium in Colombia in 2023.

In 2020, NMFS created a partnership with the Philippines Department of Natural Resources, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, the local NGO LAMAVE, and the wildlife forensics and genetics laboratory at the University of Philippines to catalogue and monitor seizures of green and hawksbill sea turtles being trafficked through the country. This partnership standardized data collection protocols, developed genetic tissue sampling kits, and created a response team to support law enforcement interdiction of sea turtle trafficking. Tissue samples were collected and properly stored at the University of Philippines with plans for genetic analysis to determine the origin of the sea turtles. For past interdiction events, a database was developed and, when possible, linked to samples in storage warehouses. These initial activities serve as a foundation for further conservation efforts aimed at reducing sea turtle bycatch and illegal wildlife trafficking.

The Solomon Islands is another hotspot fueling the illegal trade, consumption and sale of sea turtles in local markets. NMFS led a community based assessment efforts geared towards quantifying nesting activity and reducing anthropogenic threats, including the reduction of poaching pressure. The addition of a sea turtle conservation officer helped build the capacity within the Isabel Provincial Government and lead sea turtle conservation initiatives, greatly enhancing hawksbill sea turtle conservation work in the province.

2. Is your country enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Enforcement efforts at the state and national level are ongoing to enforce the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

3. Are activities being carried out in your country to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> U.S. enforcement officers work to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products. The Office of Law Enforcement conduct joint agency enforcement inspections and investigations targeting the illegal trade of protected marine products alongside FWS, U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, the Food and Drug Administration, and state enforcement partners. NOAA OLE and FWS continue to provide counter-wildlife trafficking law enforcement expertise during numerous bi- and multi-lateral international engagements.

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

4a. Protection of nesting habitats

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Nesting beaches of the southeastern U.S. are a mixture of public and private lands. Public conservation lands include National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), National or State or County Parks, and military installations. In Florida, approximately 40% of nesting beaches have been identified as conservation lands. The two major hawksbill nesting beaches in the U.S. Caribbean, Buck Island Reef National Monument, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Mona Island, Puerto Rico, are protected as a National Park and Commonwealth Protected Area, respectively

4b. Protection of feeding habitats

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Critical habitat has been designated for Caribbean hawksbill around Mona Island (Puerto Rico) since 1998.

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R3: Resolution on the Conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

1. Has your country created national action plans and/or monitoring programs to promote loggerhead sea turtle conservation?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerheads.

2. State if there are plans or recovery programs, or bilateral or regional cooperation in your country.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There is extensive data on NW Atlantic loggerheads. Each State in the Southeast Region with NW Atlantic loggerhead nesting meets annually to ensure the nesting data is collected consistently. The Northwest Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Plan is valid and continues to be followed. The Pacific Populations in the US Recovery Plan is also valid and continues to be followed.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Northwest Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Plan](#)

<http://>

[Pacific Loggerhead Recovery Plan](#)

3. Are these action plans or monitoring programs being implemented?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States is actively implementing its recovery plans. Monitoring programs are a key component of our recovery plans. The recovery plan progress can be tracked at <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?sid=1110>

4. Is there protection of the loggerhead turtle at a state or federal level?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerheads.

5. Has your country taken conservation actions to protect nesting beaches and their associated habitats?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Through state and Federal laws, the United States has worked to protect Northwest Atlantic loggerhead nesting beaches. The United States does not have nesting beaches for North Pacific loggerhead.

6. Are there laws on turtle-friendly lighting in areas impacted by coastal development?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There are local lighting ordinances that require turtle-friendly lighting in coastal areas adjacent to where loggerheads nest.

7. Is there long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for population trend studies?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There is extensive data on NW Atlantic loggerheads. The NMFS and the USFWS reconvened the NW Atlantic Loggerhead Recovery Team to assess trends.

Trends analyzed included datasets with over 20 years of nesting data (1997-2018):

https://www.fws.gov/northflorida/SeaTurtles/Docs/FINAL_NW_Atl_CC_Loggerhead_Recovery_Team_Progress_Report_12-19-19.pdf

8. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead turtles in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has implemented various requirements to reduce sea turtle bycatch and to reduce injuries when turtles are bycaught. Bycatch reduction measures and safe handling requirements have been implemented in U.S. pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic and in certain bottom longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Bycatch reduction measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed

gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic gillnet fishery. The United States requires Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp otter trawls, summer flounder trawls in certain areas, and skimmer trawls (40 feet and greater, beginning in 2021). Certain pound net fisheries and scallop dredge fisheries are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions and the severity of injuries if bycaught. The United States also works to transfer turtle "safe" handling practices to increase post-release survivorship and mitigation technologies to international pelagic and coastal fisheries through engagement in the ICCAT and through collaborative fishery mitigation and research projects.

Resolution CIT-COP9-2019-R2 - Northwest Atlantic Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

1. Has your country implemented techniques to reduce leatherback bycatch and mortality in fisheries, following the UN-FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has implemented various requirements to reduce sea turtle bycatch and to reduce injuries when turtles are bycaught. Bycatch reduction measures and safe handling requirements have been implemented in U.S. pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic and in certain bottom longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Bycatch reduction measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic gillnet fishery. The United States requires Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp otter trawls, summer flounder trawls in certain areas, and skimmer trawls (40 feet and greater, beginning in 2021). Certain pound net fisheries and scallop dredge fisheries are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions and the severity of injuries if bycaught. The United States also works to transfer turtle "safe" handling practices to increase post-release survivorship and mitigation technologies to international pelagic and coastal fisheries through engagement in the ICCAT and through collaborative fishery mitigation and research projects.

2. Does your country have fishery observer programs that comply with the minimum standards for scientific observer coverage that have been established by pertinent Regional Fishery Management Organizations?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The NMFS has a National Observer Program that is composed of six regional observer programs. Each of the programs can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs>. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NOAA Fisheries identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NOAA Fisheries' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.

3. Has your country implemented laws and regulations related to Northwest Atlantic leatherback conservation, particularly related to fisheries bycatch and marine protected areas?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Not applicable

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has a robust program to research bycatch reduction technologies. There are currently sea turtle bycatch reduction technologies in place in the longline fisheries and some gillnet fisheries. A summary of some of the recent bycatch reduction projects that were funded can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/bycatch/bycatch-reduction-engineering-program>.

4. Has your country implemented conservation measures for the protection of the NWA leatherback nesting beaches and associated habitats?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Approximately 40% of nesting beaches in Florida have been identified as conservation lands. The major leatherback nesting beach in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is protected as a National Wildlife Refuge. In Puerto Rico, two leatherback nesting beaches (Vieques NWR and Culebra NWR) are protected as National Wildlife Refuges, three leatherback beaches (Luquillo, Dorado, and Maunabo) are protected as DNER Natural

Reserves.

5. Does your country have a monitoring and tagging program at the NWA leatherback nesting beaches?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

No nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> All leatherback nesting beaches in Florida and Puerto Rico are consistently monitored. Sandy Point in St. Croix, USVI, is also monitored consistently. Nesting turtles are tagged on two high-density beaches in Florida, three mainland beaches in Puerto Rico, and at Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge in the US Virgin Islands.

6. Is your country collecting data on interactions of the NWA leatherback with fishing fleets? If YES, please report data of interactions of the species with industrial longline vessels in Part VI of this report.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Not applicable

Resolution CIT-COP10-2022-R7 - Reduce impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

Relating to if your country has 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 the adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles

1. Does your country collect information by fishery?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States engages with the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., ICCAT, IATTC, WCPFC) to collect information by fishery.

2. Does your country have observer programs?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The NMFS has a National Observer Program that is composed of six regional observer programs. Each of the programs can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs>. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NOAA Fisheries identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NOAA Fisheries' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.

Through the information provided by the observer programs, the NMFS implements regulations to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in fisheries. Further, the United States evaluates all Federal actions that may affect sea turtles through the Section 7 process of the ESA, as well as the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

3. Does your country do research on sea turtle/fishery interactions?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has a robust program to research bycatch reduction technologies. There are currently sea turtle bycatch reduction technologies in place in the longline fisheries, shrimp otter trawl fisheries and some gillnet fisheries. A summary of some of the recent bycatch reduction projects that were funded can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/bycatch/bycatch-reduction-engineering-program>.

4. Does your country have information on non-Party vessels and interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States works through the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to monitor non-Party vessels. More information on this work can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/bycatch/international-protected-species-and-bycatch-mitigation>

5. Does your country cooperate with non-party states to obtain information on interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States works collaboratively with several countries to better understand fisheries interactions with sea turtles. More information on our annual efforts can be found in the following report to the U.S. Congress -- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/bycatch/international-protected-species-and_bycatch_mitigation#more-information

B. Mitigation measures

6. Does your country implement mitigation measures in long-line fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has sea turtle bycatch mitigation restrictions in all Federal pelagic and deep-set longline fisheries. These regulations for the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans regulations can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/revised-limits-sea-turtle-interactions-hawaii-shallow-set-longline-fishery> <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-pelagic-longline-final-rule>

7. Does your country implement mitigation measures in gillnets fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No
 Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The United States has sea turtle bycatch mitigation requirements in many Federally managed gillnet fisheries including the Mid-Atlantic and the California Drift gillnet. Some states have adopted bycatch mitigation reduction requirements in their state fisheries in order to comply with the Endangered Species Act as well. More information on these requirements can be found at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/california-and-oregon-drift-gillnet-final-rule> <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-permit-north-carolina-division-marine-fisheriesOseaOturtles> <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/virginia-and-north-carolina-large-mesh-gillnet-final-rule>

8. Does your country implement mitigation measures in trawl fisheries (e.g. TEDs)?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify a geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures; or attach any relevant documents

>>> TEDs: 1. specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify a geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures; or attach any relevant documents.

The United States requires TEDs in shrimp otter trawls and summer flounder trawls in certain areas. The specifications of the TEDs can be found at the website below, along with the specification geographic area required to use TEDs. https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/05/21/2012-12014/sea-turtle-conservation-shrimp-and_summer_flounder-trawling-requirements NOAA Fisheries issued a final rule to amend the alternative tow time restriction to require all skimmer trawl vessels 40 feet and greater in length to use TEDs designed to exclude small sea turtles in their nets. Existing tow time requirements remain for pusher-head trawls, wing nets, and smaller skimmer trawl vessels. For vessels using pusherhead trawls or wing nets, vessels less than 40 feet in length using skimmer trawls, or vessels considered as live bait shrimpers operating under the allowable tow time exemption, the net is required to be emptied of catch on the deck within the specified time.

9. Does your country implement mitigation measure in other fishing gears?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

If yes, please indicate which fishing gears

>>> Pound nets and some dredges are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions. Please see <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/amendment-virginia-pound-net-regulations>

10. List the fisher training programs about best practices for safe handling and release of incidentally- caught sea turtles carried out by your country during the last year

>>> Fishermen operating in the pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic or the Pacific must take captains training

on safe-handling and release techniques. More information can be found at

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/safe-handling-release-and-identification-workshops>

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/commercial-fishing/pacific-islands-protected-species-workshops>

C. Socio-economic considerations

11. Does your country support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach

supporting documents, if required.

>>> NA

Part IV - Research Information

Indicate threats (Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change) by species

1) Threats

1.1 Indicate threats

Indicate threats (**Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change**) by species

Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*

Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*

Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*

Ei = *Eretmochelys*

imbricata Cc = *Caretta*

caretta

Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.

	L o	L k	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Direct Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incidental Capture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coastal development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pathogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contamination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2) Indicate the mitigation actions that apply for each species

2.1 Habitat loss mitigation actions (i.e. coastal development, pollution, climate change)

	L k	L o	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Establishment of Marine Protected Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lighting regulations in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for construction near nesting sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for scientific research on feeding/nesting grounds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for recreational activities near nesting sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beach Cleanups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Predator's removal/control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use of sea turtle friendly lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2 Bycatch mitigation actions (i.e. Incidental Capture)

	L o	L k	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Time/space closures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research on new fishing gear technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vessel monitoring using VMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marking of fishing gear in commercial vessels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fishers trained on sea turtle safe handling and release	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Observers program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use of circle hooks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nets are banned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trawling is banned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nets illumination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.3 Direct use mitigation actions

	L o	L k	Dc	Ei	Cc	Cm
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nests relocation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Night Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Flipper Tagging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Satellite Tracking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poaching regulations in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental education for local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seizure of sea turtle products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livelihood alternatives for local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for scientific research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Exception management plan (if applies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3) Research

3.1 Types of research

Please fill out the following table on the types of research being carried out in the country related to each species.

	Cc	L o	Cm	L k	Dc	Ei
Tagging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Genetics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Habitat monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.2 Describe scientific research

In addition to the above, please 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.

To report each project, please use the following structure:

- 1) Name of the project
- 2) Objective
- 3) E-mail of the organization/responsible
- 4) Summary (5 lines)
- 5) Annex Number (Use the blue buttons to attach photos and/or the full report, if available)

Describe the file with the same Annex number referenced in the text.

>>> Satellite telemetry is ongoing for leatherback turtles in Florida, US Virgin Islands, and California; for hawksbills in Hawaii and the US Virgin Islands; for green turtles in California, Florida, and Hawaii; for Kemp's ridleys in Texas, Mississippi and the New England. These studies continue to refine migratory corridors, internesting distances, and post nesting movements, as well as foraging areas. Tissue samples are collected for Kemp's ridleys, leatherbacks, loggerheads, hawksbills, and green turtles. These studies include stable isotope analysis, nests/adult linkages, and genetics. Flipper and PIT tagging is done of loggerheads, greens, Kemp's ridley, leatherbacks, and hawksbills.

4) Other activities

In the case of projects, please include the name of the project, organizations involved, a five lines summary, current status, and contact person.

4.1 Other activities

Include a 500 words summary of information on environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.

Please attach any other relevant documents using the blue boxes below.

>>> The US Fish and Wildlife Service supports the following projects within the IAC Geographic Area through the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund:

1. Saving sea turtles from extinction through monitoring of key nesting beaches in the Yucatan Peninsula. In partnership with Pro Natura Peninsula de Yucatan. The purpose of this project is to protect a high priority hawksbill nesting population in the Caribbean by conducting nest counts and protecting nesting hawksbills and nests from poachers and raccoons on three key hawksbill nesting beaches totaling 80 km on the Yucatan Peninsula. The Caribbean accounts for 25% of global hawksbill nesting, and this project protects one of the four most important hawksbill nesting populations in the wider Caribbean.
2. Hawksbill and leatherback sea turtle research and population recovery in Panama. In partnership with Sea Turtle Conservancy. The purpose of this project is to protect the hawksbill nesting population on the Caribbean coast of Panama from poaching and nest depredation from dogs. The recipient will; (1) conduct intensive monitoring and protection of hawksbill and leatherback nesting beaches at six sites in Bocas del Toro Province using standardized protocols and with local community monitors; (2) conduct community environmental outreach activities; and (3) work with communities to resolve dog nest depredation problems

which is a major cause of nest loss. The Caribbean accounts for 25% of global hawksbill nesting, and this project protects one of the four most important hawksbill nesting populations in the wider Caribbean. This nesting population was once the largest in the wider Caribbean but was depleted by massive trade in tortoise shell products throughout the Caribbean, primarily by Japan who ended its CITES exception to trade in shell products in 1994.

3. Conservation face to the pandemic: actions needed on nesting grounds of the critically endangered hawksbill and leatherback sea turtles in Brazil. In partnership with Fundacao Centro Brasileiro de Protecao e Pesquisa das Tartarugas Marinhas. The purpose of this project is to protect the hawksbill and leatherback nesting populations in Brazil. Activities include; (1) conducting standardized nesting surveys to count and protect hawksbill nests on 42 km of the primary hawksbill nesting beaches in Brazil; (2) conducting outreach and education activities with local communities and tourists; and (3) analyzing stable isotope, satellite telemetry, and nesting beach temperature data collected to inform management actions for the small and highly endangered leatherback nesting population. Brazil hosts a genetically and demographically distinct hawksbill population in the Southwestern Atlantic with about 1,000 nests annually and the world's smallest and genetically and demographically distinct leatherback population with fewer than 20 nesting females per year. This project will provide support for critical conservation efforts to protect both nesting populations.

4. Supporting regional hawksbill recovery in the eastern Pacific Ocean: Reinvigorating the ICAPO network (Eastern Pacific hawksbill initiative) and sustaining six top-tier nesting beach conservation projects. In partnership with The Ocean Foundation. The purpose of this project is to implement a conservation program that will contribute to the recovery of the East Pacific hawksbill population through the ICAPO which is a network of hawksbill experts, local fisherman, government representatives and conservation NGOs. Activities include: (1) community based surveys to deter illegal poaching of nesting females and eggs and counting of nests to monitor population trends at Los Cobanos and Punta Amapala, El Salvador and Machalilla and El Pelado in Ecuador; and (2) relocation of nests threatened by poaching or tidal inundation to safe beach hatcheries. This project implements community-based nesting beach conservation projects on four of the most important hawksbill nesting beaches in El Salvador and Ecuador for the smallest and most endangered hawksbill nesting population in the world, with fewer than 700 nesting females.

5. Conservation and monitoring program of leatherback and black (green) sea turtles that nest in the North Pacific of Costa Rica. In partnership with KUEMAR. The purpose of this project is to implement a conservation program for the East Pacific leatherback and black turtle nesting populations in Costa Rica and to protect nests from poaching, predators, and tidal inundation. Activities include: (1) training field teams to conduct nighttime nesting surveys and protection at several of the key remaining nesting sites; Playa Langosta, Playa Nombre de Jesús, Zapotilla, Honda, and Real; (2) relocating nests to safe beach hatcheries; and (3) environmental education and outreach in local schools with field trips and a turtle festival. The East Pacific population was the world's largest in the 1980s, with an estimated 150,000 nests annually in Mexico and 10,000 nests annually in Costa Rica. The population has declined precipitously due to poaching of nests (and nesting females in Mexico) and fisheries bycatch. Now fewer than 1,000 nests are recorded each year in Mexico and fewer than 200 in Costa Rica, and this project is critical to preventing the extirpation of this population.

6. Conserving critically endangered leatherback and hawksbill marine turtles on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. The purpose of this project is to implement nesting beach conservation programs for East Pacific leatherback nesting populations, and to support an Eastern Pacific hawksbill conservation program at two recently discovered nesting sites at Estero Padre Ramos and Aserradores. Poaching of nests and accidental fisheries are the greatest threats to these populations. Activities include: (1) conducting daily community-based surveys to count and protect nests and nesting females and to relocate eggs to hatcheries; (2) providing training workshops for the survey teams; (3) working with fishers to reduce incidental bycatch and to training them in safe handling and release methods; and (4) conducting environmental education and outreach activities with local communities, including a "Day of the Turtle" event in schools and the annual Hawksbill Cup competition with the hawksbill project in El Salvador. The East Pacific leatherback population is at less than 1% of its historical levels and the most endangered leatherback population in the world, and these hawksbill nesting sites account for nearly half of all known East Pacific hawksbill nesting.

7. Conservation of the leatherback turtle in the Mexican Pacific (2021-2026). In partnership with Kutzari. The purpose of this project is to implement a conservation program for the East Pacific leatherback nesting population in Mexico on three primary and two secondary nesting beaches to protect nests from poaching, depredation, and tidal inundation. Activities include: (1) surveying Tierra Colorada, Cahuitan, Barra de la Cruz, San Juan Chacahua, and Bahía de Chacahua nesting beaches at night throughout the nesting season to deter poaching and count nests to monitor nesting trends; and (2) relocating nests threatened by poaching and tidal inundation to secure beach hatcheries. This population was the world's largest in the 1980s but due to killing of nesting females, overharvest of eggs, and accidental capture in gill net and longline fisheries, it has been reduced to less than 1,000 nests each year in Mexico.

Mexico historically accounted for 90% of the East Pacific nesting population.

8. Assessing hawksbill foraging population and improving local capacities in the Utria National Park, Colombian Pacific. In partnership with Diego Amorocho Llanos. The purpose of this project is to assess and protect an East

Pacific hawksbill foraging population and build capacity of the Utria National Park staff to continue monitoring and protecting this population. Activities include: (1) conducting standardized in-water surveys in the NP for five consecutive days, four times during the first year and three times the second year, to determine abundance and size classes; (2) training workshops with NP

authorities in techniques to continue the surveys of this foraging population; (3) conducting outreach meetings with local communities with a focus on sustainable tourism so they understand the practical and economic value of protecting this foraging population; and (4) working with NP authorities to update its management plan to include protection actions for the sea turtle population. The East Pacific hawksbill is a small population of an estimated 500 reproductive females distributed from Mexico to Ecuador and requires comprehensive conservation action throughout its range. Colombia has no known nesting but provides quality foraging grounds for hawksbills that merits further investigation and conservation attention.

Part V - Nesting Information

Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

Use the following drop down menu to select the index sites which you would like to report information for the latest season corresponding to the year of this report

Index Nesting Sites

Attach here other files relevant to this section, if required

Please describe the content of the attachment in the box below and use the blue button to attach the file.
>>>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Mona Island PR Hawksbill Nest Monitoring 2022 summary report \(2\).pdf](#) - Mona Island PR Hawksbill Nest Monitoring 2022 summary report

USA

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Culebra Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 18.332

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -65.289

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tagging Programs

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.

FT

ST

PIT

None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 2.25

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2022	April 1	2022	July 31	April 1	July 31	daily			21
Ei										
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Vieques Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 18.157

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -65.365

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics,

contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Puerto Rico DRNA

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 29.11

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2022	April 1	2022	July 31	April 1	July 31	Daily			25
Ei	2022	August 1	2022	December 15	August 1	December 15	Daily			33
Cc										
Cm	2022	September 1	2022	December 15	September 1	December 15	Daily			55

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Mona Island; Puerto Rico

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 18.057

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -67.874

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales de Puerto Rico and Chelonia, Inc.

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 7.0

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										

Dc										
Ei	2022	August 1	2022	December 10	August 1	December 10	Daily			1189
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> Surveys of the Mona Island beaches were severely impacted by the passage of hurricane Fiona directly over the island on September 18, 2022 (figure 3). Survey personnel were evacuated on September 16th and could not return until October 11th, resulting in a significant loss of nest count data during the traditional peak of the hawksbill nesting season.

Buck Island National Monument

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Buck Island National Monument

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 17.835

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -64.622

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> National Park Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 1.5

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei	2022	24 September	2022	21 November	24 September	21 November	daily			100

Cc										
Cm	2022	25 July	2022	23 September	25 July	23 September	daily			111

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> Night surveys: 25 July – 23 September 2022. 51 nights patrolled (out of a possible 55). The nights of 18 August 2022 and 4, 5, 15, 16, 17 September 2022 were canceled due to bad weather and tropical storms Earl and Fiona. The night of 20 August 2022 was canceled due to boat issues.

Three of the seven canceled nights were made up during the week following the end of the nocturnal season (21, 22, 23 September 2022). Unobserved nesting activities that occurred on 18, 19, 20 September 2022 were counted as part of the nocturnal season.

Diurnal Season: 30 April – 24 July and 24 September – 21 November 2022.

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Sandy Point NWR; Virgin Islands

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 17.680

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -64.902

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box

below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 3.0

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc	2022	March 15	2022	July 31	March 15	July 31	daily			94

Ei	2022	August 1	2022	December 10	August 1	December 10	daily			234
Cc										
Cm	2022	June 1	2022	December 10	June 1	December 10	Daily			1399

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

Florida Index Beaches

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Florida Index Beaches

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 27.342

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -80.235

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>> Flipper tagging, PIT tagging, and Telemetry is conducted on a couple of beaches to determine inter-nesting periods and recapture data.

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 1348.3

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										0
Lk										7
Dc	2022	March 1	2022	July 31	March 1	July 31	daily			1848
Ei										0
Cc	2022	May 1	2022	August 31	May 1	August 31	daily			116765
Cm	2022	May 1	2022	October 31	May 1	October 31	daily			37028

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

South Padre Island; Texas

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

South Padre Island; Texas

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 27.304

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -97.340

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Padre Island National Seashore- National Park Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 112.6

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										0
Lk	2022	April 1	2022	July 15	April 1	July 15	daily			132
Dc										0
Ei										0
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

Hawaii

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Hawaii

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 “Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines”.

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 19.270

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -155.255

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tagging Programs

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.

FT

ST

PIT

None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> National Marine Fisheries Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 14.4

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei	2022	April 1	2022	December 31	April 1	December 31	daily on some beaches			102
Cc										
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> During the 2022 nesting season, 41 hawksbill nests documented on the Island of Hawai'i (April to Dec), and 61 hawksbill nests on Molokai (May - Nov). No nests documented on Maui. A total of 102 nests.

French Frigate Shoals (HI)

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

French Frigate Shoals (HI)

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.

This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.

There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.

- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 23.86

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -166.28

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> National Marine Fisheries Service

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 2.5

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei										
Cc										
Cm	2022	May 18	2022	August 19	May 18	August 19	observed while on Tern Island	312		

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> No nesting numbers from East Island anymore (since 2019).

As a result of their hard work, the turtle team identified 635 unique turtles at French Frigate Shoals. On Tern island, they observed 312 females.

Georgia

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

Georgia

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 31.07

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -81.40

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tagging Programs

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.

FT

ST

PIT

None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> Georgia DNR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 177

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										
Dc										
Ei										
Cc	2022	May 15	2022	August 31	May 15	August 31				4069
Cm										

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>>

North Carolina

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

North Carolina

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 34.90

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -76.47

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
 ST
 PIT
 None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this

data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> NC Wildlife Resources Commission

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 518

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches

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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										0
Lk										7
Dc										4
Ei										0
Cc	2022	May 15	2022	August 31	May 15	August 31	daily			1906
Cm										41

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> <http://www.seaturtle.org/nestdb/index.shtml?view=1&year=2022>

South Carolina

Criteria for selection of this index beach/site:

South Carolina

Select the guidelines used to identify this site as an index beach based on the IAC document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 "Selecting Index Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines".

If your country requires to report a new index beach please send a request based on above guidelines to the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Guidelines for selecting index beaches/sites in the IAC Region

- This is a site where one of the species found in the country nests at any significant level.
- This site hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within the region or the country, even if numbers are small.
- There is significant population structure (e.g. genetics, RMUs), that represent the various segments of the regional population.
- This site includes major nesting sites already under intensive study and long-term monitoring.
- This site remains consistent as index beach from year to year and receives sufficient resources to maintain adequate and consistent monitoring.

Index Nesting Site Information

Geographic Location: Latitude

Specify latitude in decimal degrees

>>> 33.05

Geographic Location: Longitude

Specify longitude in decimal degrees

>>> -79.43

Declared Protected Area

Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tagging Programs

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.

- FT
- ST
- PIT
- None

Additional information on tagging programs (flipper and telemetry)

Please list the references available to the public with information on flipper tagging and telemetry in the box below. If required, 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 and indicate if this data is open for publication in our website or should stay confidential.

>>>

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, include a table describing: date, species, type of tissue collected, general purpose (genetics, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies, etc) and reference or report if available to the public.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Tissue Sampling – additional information

Please list the references available to the public with information on studies based on tissue sampling (genetics, contaminants and/or stable isotope) in the box below.

>>>

Organization or entity providing data

Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data

>>> South Carolina DNR

Extension of beach monitored (km)

Provide the total length (in kilometers) of the nesting beach.

>>> 301

Annual Nesting

: Annual Nesting

#[Beach]

#[Beach]

This table is intended to report information per species at the index nesting site.

Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.

Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.

Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).

Season females/ nests/ clutch count: Provide information on the total number of females and/or nests/ clutches 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 a total number of nests.

Please scroll to the right to see all questions >>>>

	Year the nesting season started	Month and day the nesting season started	Year the nesting season ended	Month and day the nesting season ended	Start of monitoring period	End of monitoring period	Survey frequency	Season females exact count	Season clutches exact count	Season number of nests
Lo										
Lk										1
Dc										
Ei										
Cc	2022	May 1	2022	August 31	May 15	August 31	daily			7973
Cm										21

Please indicate if there were any circumstances that impacted monitoring (hurricanes, storms, other natural phenomenon, personnel availability, financial constraints, etc.)

>>> <http://www.seaturtle.org/nestdb/index.shtml?view=2&year=2022>

Part VI - Fisheries Information

If your country does not have data available to fill out the information on longline fisheries, please contact the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Longline Fisheries

Longline Fisheries (Vessels >20m)

Does your country have industrial longline fisheries with vessels over 20m?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with <15 **Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth.** **Deep sets** correspond to sets with **≥15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth.**

Fleet Information (vessels > 20m)

a. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b. Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. No. of vessels that fished: Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual

percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)

k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)

l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.

m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

**USA
Atlantic**

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an

X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
			swordfish	shark, turna

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	from 34oW to 94oW and from 22oN to 46oN (LOGBOOK); 24oNto 39oN and 70oW to 93oW (POP)
Period Covered	March 11 - November 11, 2022 (POP)

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of trips	90	12	13
No. of vessels that fished	15	7	47
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	
Predominant hook type/size	16/0 Circle	16/0 Circle	
No. of hooks (in thousands)	552	68	12
Number of sets	706	97	14
No. of effective fishing days	689	91	13

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Condition Unknown	Released Dead	Released Alive
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea	1		1
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> a second area in the Atlantic was fished. That area is also included in the

attachment; You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[longline_second_area_fished_in_the_Atlantic_-2023_IAC_report.PNG](#) - Second area fished in the Atlantic

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

Deep Sets	
Period Covered	April 12 - November 6, 2022
Area Fished	from 37oW to 84oW and from 9oN to 40oN (LOGBOOK); 35oN to 39oN and 71oW to 74oW (POP)

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant bait type	SQ	SQ	
Predominant hook type/size	16/0 Circle	16/0 Circle	
Number of effective fishing days	409	34	8
Number of trips	75	7	9
Number of sets	467	34	11
Number of vessels that fished	9	6	67
Number of hooks (in thousands)	383	27	7

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Chelonia mydas			
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Caretta caretta			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> Second area fished in Atlantic, information included in attachment

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[longline_second_area fished in the Atlantic -2023 IAC report.PNG](#)

West Coast

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an **X** if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
				bigeye tuna

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	no shallow set
Period Covered	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iatcc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed

No. of trips			
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Condition Unknown	Released Dead	Released Alive
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

3. Deep Sets (≥ 15 HPB/HBF or ≥ 100 m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	2/21/2022–09/30/2022
Area Fished	Within 100 degrees W to 165 degrees W and 55 degrees N to 35 degrees W

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			
Number of sets			
Number of vessels that fished			
Number of hooks (in thousands)			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> This fishery did not meet the rule of three they were unable to send their data separately, so it is combined with the Pacific. They did confirm that West Coast Region had no sea turtle interactions.

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> This fishery did not meet the rule of three they were unable to send their data separately, so it is combined with the Pacific. They did confirm that West Coast Region had no sea turtle interactions.

Pacific Islands

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with

an
X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
			swordfish	bigeye tuna

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	from 127oW to 176oW and from 19oN to 40oN
Period Covered	01/01/2022-12/31/2022

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of trips	75	75	100
No. of vessels that fished	21	21	100
Predominant bait type	M	M	
Predominant hook type/size	18/0	18/0	
No. of hooks (in thousands)	1236		
Number of sets	968	968	
No. of effective fishing days	968		

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> 18/0 Circle

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Condition Unknown	Released Dead	Released Alive
Lepidochelys olivacea			2
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			11
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			24

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

3. Deep Sets (≥ 15 HPB/HBF or ≥ 100 m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	01/01/2022-12/31/2022
Area Fished	from 125oW to 174oW and from 10oN to 38oN

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant bait type	M		
Predominant hook type/size	15/0		
Number of effective fishing days	18,004		
Number of trips	1,277	260	20
Number of sets	18,004		
Number of vessels that fished	125		

Number of hooks (in thousands)	53,160		
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Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Chelonia mydas		1	
Lepidochelys olivacea	1	8	
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea	4		
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Caretta caretta	2		

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> 1 unidentified turtle was also released

dead. A second area for deep set:

from 133oW to 174oW

and from 10oN to 35oN

01/01/2022-12/31/2022

Longline Fisheries (Vessels <20m)

Does your country have longline fisheries with vessels less than 20m?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with <15 **Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth**. **Deep sets** correspond to sets with ≥15 **Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth**.

Fleet Information (vessels < 20m)

a. **Period covered:** Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b. **Area fished:** Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. **No. of vessels that fished:** Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)

k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)

l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.

m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

Fisheries Areas USA

Atlantic

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	
Period Covered	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			

Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			
Predominant bite type			
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of sets			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

West Coast

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	
Period Covered	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

3. Deep Sets (≥ 15 HPB/HBF or ≥ 100 m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			
Predominant bite type			
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of sets			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-Type: Circle, J, or Other

-Size:

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-Offset: Yes or No

>>>

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Caretta caretta			
Chelonia mydas			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

Pacific Islands

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Area Fished	
Period Covered	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>)

Bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Eretmochelys imbricata			
Chelonia mydas			
Caretta caretta			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

3. Deep Sets (≥ 15 HPB/HBF or ≥ 100 m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep Sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.)

A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic

jig) O-other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
Number of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of effective fishing days			
Number of trips			
Predominant bite type			
Number of vessels that fished			
Predominant hook type/size			
Number of sets			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>>

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
Lepidochelys olivacea			
Caretta caretta			
Chelonia mydas			

Eretmochelys imbricata			
Dermochelys coriacea			
Lepidochelys kempii			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

Thank you!

Thank you, you have completed the IAC Online Report questionnaire.

We are very appreciative of the time you have taken to answer all of the questions. The PDF of this document will be published on the Annual Reports section of the IAC website <http://www.iacseaturtle.org/informes-eng.htm>