



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

Honduras

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IAC Annual Report General Instructions

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

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **August 12th of 2011**.

Part I (General Information)

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

a._ Focal Point

Institution	Secretary of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA)
Name	Rafael Amaro García, Lawyer
Date Annual Report submitted	November of 2011*

*** This report was reviewed in 2012 and only one change was made to part III (c).**

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Department of Biodiversity (DiBio)
Name of the person responsible for completing this report	David Jaén
Address	Colonia Alameda, Avenida Tiburcio Carías, casa 1414, Tegucigalpa.
Telephone(s)	22325078
Fax	22377693
E-mail	22325078

c._ Others who participated in the preparation of this report

Name	Agency or Institution	E-mail
Claudia Gisel Diaz	Metropolitan University of Honduras	gisselayala@yahoo.com



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Miguel Ángel Medina Ramos	Specialist of the Fisheries Administration's Research Department (DIGEPESCA), Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)	medinamedina502@yahoo.com
Karen Rico	Assistant/Head of the International Compliance Unit / National Climate Change Division (SERNA)	cambioclimatico.hon@gmail.com
Pamela Ortega	Technical Assistant- Bay Island Conservation Association (BICA-Utila)	pamela.ortega@bicautila.org
Marcio Aronne	Researcher, Cayos Cochinos Foundation	marcioaronne@gmail.com

Part II (Policy and Management)

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

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

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

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

	YES/NO/ In Progress	Comments
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	In Progress	We are currently preparing a proposal for the sea turtle action and/or protection plan in Honduras, we hope to obtain funds from the MAREA project
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	In Progress	There are currently sea turtle protection agreements in the Gulf of Fonseca, but a broader proposal that includes the rest of the species found



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		in the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic Ocean) still needs to be done. This task is included within the National Plan that MAREA will be funding.
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	No	Joint projects between governmental institutions and NGOs are only being carried out to protect the <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> turtles in the Gulf of Fonseca, the <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> in the Mosquitia, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> in Cayos Cochinos and the Bay Islands, little information is known about the rest.

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

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments adopted during the preceding year (April 30, 20XX-April 30, 20XX) related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included, when they exist.

National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions(s) Imposed
AGREEMENT No. 380-05	A ministerial Agreement from July 29 of 2005, that defines the "Environmental Verification and Control Commission" of the Gulf of Fonseca (CVC-Golf), which is responsible for the Gulf of Fonseca Sea Turtle Project, specifically for the <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> species. This responsibility is legally transferred to them by the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock through Agreement No.796-03, of September 1 of 2003.	The FIFTH Numeral of the agreement reads: Prohibit the collection, commercialization, importation, use and possession of eggs, parts and sub-products of olive ridley turtles (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>) that nest on beaches within the Gulf of Fonseca. SIXTH: Those who break this Agreement will be sanctioned according to that stipulated by the General Fisheries Law and its Regulations.
Decree 154, of the 1959 Fisheries Law	The Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock, through the General Direction of Fishing and	



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	Aquiculture, is given the task of ensuring the protection, conservation and sustainable use of hydro-biological resources.	
General Law of the Environment, Decree No. 104-93	Articles 55, 56, 57 and 58, mention that one of the responsibilities of SERNA is to protect coastal marine resources found within beach, coral reef and other ecosystems and that their use must be sustainable, not causing any significant ecological changes. It also mentions that the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory for any coastal development, in order to prevent and mitigate environmental degradation and/or contamination.	
International Instruments		
Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding		Year signed and/or ratified
Agreement with the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC)		1999-2006 (ratified)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		1993
CITES		1979
Ramsar Convention		2008 (ratified)
Convention on Migratory Species		2007

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

c. Actions for compliance with national and international legislation

c.1 IAC Resolutions

Fill in the following tables for each of the IAC Resolutions listed below. In the case that a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY, and if a specific question does not apply, please mark the column DOES



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NOT APPLY. If you need more space to describe these actions, please attach additional pages and note the resolution and question number to which you are responding.

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
			DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?			We only have leatherbacks nesting in the Caribbean Sea	X
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?				X
2a) Have you taken conservation measures to significantly reduce the use of leatherback turtle products and by-products?		X	We have leatherbacks in the Caribbean Sea, but no conservation measures have been taken.	
2b) Do you evaluate these conservation measures?		X		
3a) If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?				X
3b) Do you evaluate the conservation measures taken to protect those nesting sites and their associated habitats?				X
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?		X		
5a) Is your country collecting information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				
Artisanal fisheries				
i) Long-line		X	Does not occur in the Pacific, but it does in the Caribbean	
ii) Gillnets		X	Does not occur in the Pacific, but it does in the Caribbean	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X		
Industrial fisheries				
i) Long-line				X
ii) Gillnets				X
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))				X
5b) Have you provided the IAC with information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				



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Artisanal fishing			
i) Long-line		X	
ii) Gillnets	X		It is given to high seas fishermen, normally in the Bogas Bobel Savanna Keys, in the Caribbean Sea.
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))			X
Industrial fisheries			
i) Long-line		X	Unknown
ii) Gillnets		X	Unknown
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		Trawl nets in shrimp fisheries are the ones that cause the most damage in the Caribbean Sea.
6. Have you established agreements and/or understandings with countries fishing within international waters to adopt fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture of leatherback turtles? List which countries:		X	
7. Have you encouraged other non-Party states to the IAC, carrying out activities that affect leatherback turtles, to adopt measures in favor of their conservation, by means of bilateral, multilateral or regional contacts?		X	
8. Have any cooperative agreements or alliances been established with pertinent organizations? List:	X		There are various agreements with NGOs to protect and manage Coastal Marine Protected Areas, among them are the Cayos Cochinos Foundation, Bay Island Conservation Association BICA-Utilla-Roatán, Roatán Marine Park, and the Defenders of the Gulf of Fonseca's Flora and Fauna Committee, which include the management of Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches within their Management Plans.

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

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO	
1. Has your country promoted synergies with other Conventions, treaties, international organizations, and/or regional fisheries bodies on the management and conservation of hawksbill turtles and their habitats? Indicate which one(s).	X		NOAA and the Natural Marine Fisheries Service have provided us with technical training on proper use of TED's.
2 a) Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their		X	Nothing is being done.



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products?				
2 b) Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?		X	There is no such legislation.	
2 c) Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?		X	Nothing is being done	
3. Does your country support and strengthen the research and monitoring activities required to improve the scientific basis of conservation measures for the hawksbill turtle? Especially in:	Genetics		X	
	Migratory behavior		X	
	Location and conservation status of foraging habitats.		X	
	Location and conservation status of prey species.		X	
	Population dynamics at foraging sites		X	The foraging sites for this species in the Caribbean Sea are generally unknown since no specific study has been carried out on this subject; however, turtles of different life stages have been observed feeding in different areas according to personal communications with other research sources such as: Operation Wallacea, Biosphere Expedition and HCRF.
	Integrity of nesting habitats	X		Nesting sites have been identified, especially in Cayos Cochinos, which are considered to be areas with little disturbance from anthropogenic sources. Furthermore, there are nesting sites in the Bay Islands and the Honduran Miskito, but in the latter no protection activities have been carried out.
	Others (specify)		X	
4. As indicated in the recommendations from FAO's Technical Meeting on the conservation of marine turtles and fisheries that was held in Bangkok in 2004 and adopted by the 26th Session of FAO's Fisheries Committee (COFI), does your country carry out any activities mentioned in a) and/or b)?	a) Evaluate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in jurisdictional waters.		X	It is known that many are captured in the area of the Honduran Miskito, however, the boat captains do not give us any information and they are not obligated to do so by the government.
	b) Actions to mitigate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in their jurisdictional waters.		X	Initiatives in this field have been made; however, no systematized structure is in place that would provide us with statistical information on the matter.
5. Does your country apply the precautionary approach when considering proposals for seismic exploration on priority marine habitats of the hawksbill turtle?			X	
6. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas	a) Protection of nesting habitats		X	Protection initiatives exist, however, more information is needed from the field in the case of the Caribbean Sea, but in the Gulf of Fonseca various nesting beaches are being protected, but



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and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats.				have no legal backing.	
	b) Protection of feeding habitats		X	The information needed from the field has not been gathered	
7. Does your country promote exchange of technical capacity and collaborative research on hawksbill habitats among Parties as well as non Parties and other involved organizations in the Area of the Convention?		X		We are currently in the process of researching this matter together with ICAPO, and NGO located in El Salvador and Nicaragua. They are currently using satellite tags in these countries, and hope to do the same in Honduras. An analysis of hawksbill populations and migration routes in the Pacific are currently being done in order to monitor their sightings.	

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

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Adopted the "Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations", of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:				
A. Research and monitoring of adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
• Collect information by fishery	X		Yes, however, it is only mandatory for the industrial shrimp fisheries in their use of TEDs on all of their fleets	
• Observer programs		X		
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions		X		
• Information on non-Party vessels		X		
• Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information		X		
B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:				
i) Long-line		X		
ii) Gillnets		X		
iii) Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)	X		In regards to the seasonal-spatial closure, it only applies to the Pacific side and not the Caribbean Sea.	
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which		X		



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one(s))				
C. Training, education and dissemination				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, education and dissemination activities 	X		<p>Almost all of the NGO's have established some type of awareness campaign for sea turtle protection, in almost all of the country's Coastal marine Protected Areas, whether through media, schools or neighboring communities along the Pacific and Caribbean coasts.</p>	
D. Harmonization of policies and legislation				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifications to instruments 		X		
E. Capacity building				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a national sea turtle committee/network 	X			
F. Financing				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support obtained to implement guidelines in this resolution 		X		
G. Socio-economic considerations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles 		X		
H. Other aspects				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impact studies for mariculture projects 	X			
2. Sent information and documents on sea turtles created by your country to the Secretariat of the Convention? List documents.		X		
3. Initiated activities that assist the Convention Secretariat in contacting non Party States through established mechanisms, especially in the area of the Convention, so that they may provide, in a cooperative spirit, the Secretariat with available data on incidental sea turtle catches in their fisheries?		X		
4. Supports the Convention Secretariat, through established mechanisms, to commence discussions with regional fishery management organizations in order to develop Memorandum of Understandings.	X		<p>Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between DIGEPESCA and NOAA, in order to develop and implement new mechanisms for installing TED's.</p>	

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

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
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<p>1 a) Have marine and coastal habitats on which sea turtles depend been included in national plans and programs for adaptation to climate change? Specify habitats and plans</p>	X	<p>The Government of Honduras has adopted a National Strategy for Climate Change that has identified the coastal marine system and biodiversity as one of their priority sectors for proposing adaptation measures. Habitat identification or further specific plans have not yet been done, but are currently underway.</p>	
<p>1 b) Are these plans for adaptation to climate change being implemented?</p>		X	
<p>2 a) Are corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?</p>	X	<p>Management plans and/or programs have been implemented by various stakeholders in different areas of the country, especially within the Gulf of Fonseca. However, the development of a system that is able to compile all of this information has not been achieved, which would allow us to systematize all actions being carried out at a national level, for example in the case of mangrove reforestation in the area, which is being done by CODDEFFAGOLF and SERNA's Pro-mangle project.</p>	
<p>2 b) Are you evaluating the corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?</p>	X	<p>Biophysical spaces for ecosystem conservation have been established in regards to critical areas effected by climate change that were not designated nesting beaches, therefore, ensuring arrival and greater nesting success for olive ridley turtles (<i>Lepidochelis olivacea</i>).</p>	
<p>3. Have you identified any organizations or pertinent expert groups as possible partners to work on the topic of adaptation by sea turtles to climate change? Please list.</p>	X	<p>The National Climate Change Division, the Biodiversity Department of the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), the National Conservation and Forestry Development Institute, Protected Areas Wildlife (ICF), General Fisheries Department (DIGEPESCA) of the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), CODDEFFAGOLF, the Tourism Institute of Honduras (IHT), Cayos Cochinos Foundation, Bay Island Conservation Association (BICA-UTILA), ZOLITUR, College of Biology, National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).</p>	



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4. Have you carried out research and monitoring to improve knowledge of the effects on, and vulnerability of sea turtles and their habitats, to climate change?	X		Currently the Pro-mangle Project is creating a coastal marine sensitivity map that includes a rapid environmental assessment of the anthropological interventions in the ecosystem.	
5. Has your country hosted capacity building workshops for monitoring techniques and/or adaptation to climate change?		X		
6. Has your country implemented mitigation measures for non-climatic threats as a way to improve the resilience of populations to the impacts of climate change? Specify which ones.	X		An environmental licensing system exists for coastal development projects that takes into consideration all of the environmental protection and resource conservation measures.	

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

c.2 National and International Mandates

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

A-/ See annexed agreement 380-05 on the protection of olive ridleys (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). Honduras forms part of the Convention on Trade of Flora and Fauna (CITES), adopting its decisions. Furthermore, it has a Binational Transboundary Operations Manual for the commercialization and trade of flora and fauna between Honduras and Guatemala.

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

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

Part III (Research information)

a. _ Threats

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



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Species	Threat(s)	Actions
Lo	Egg poaching and destruction of nests by human activities	Closures, agreements, bans, sanctions and fines
Lk	Unknown	
Dc	Egg poaching, incidental fishing by shrimp trawl nets, gillnets for scaly fish	Use of TED's during shrimp and scaly fish season
Ei	Egg poaching, meat consumption, nest destruction, use of carapaces, unregulated incidental fishing	Use of TED's and Closures for shrimp fishing affecting bycatch
Cm	Egg poaching, meat consumption, nest destruction, use of carapaces, unregulated incidental fishing	Use of TED's and Closures for shrimp fishing affecting bycatch
Cc	Egg poaching, meat consumption, nest destruction, use of carapaces, unregulated incidental fishing	Use of TED's and Closures for shrimp fishing affecting bycatch

b. Research

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

A-/ There is no systematized program of all scientific research that provides an overview of the population dynamics, reproductive cycles, migrations, etc., of sea turtles in Honduras.

However, there is an NGO called ProTECTOR, which is currently tagging turtles and has taken biometric data on *Lepidochelys olivacea* turtles in the Gulf of Fonseca.

It is estimated that over the course of more than 4 years, ProTECTOR has taken biometric data, but has yet to formally present a complete report on this biological monitoring to the governmental authorities, at least the General Department of Biodiversity has not been fully informed of their activities.

Therefore, we believe it is very important that the governmental authorities create a monitoring project, and would not have to depend on any NGO.

c. Other activities

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



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R-/ We are currently in the process of creating a National Sea Turtle Technical Committee (COTTOM), which will be significant progress towards their conservation. This Committee will be legally created through a Ministerial Agreement and the IAC will be notified when this happens. We hope that through this Committee (COTTOM) more significant activities in favor of sea turtle conservation in Honduras will be carried out. This effort is being done through the participation of various national institutions such as: DIGEPESCA, ICF, IHT, UNAH and SERNA.

We currently do not have any structured environmental education programs, management programs, or reserves established just for sea turtle protection, however, isolated activities are carried out on these topics, even though there are various NGO's like Cayos Cochinos Foundation, BICA-Utila, CODDEFFAGOLF and others that have sea turtle protection and environmental education programs included within their activities.

As for reserves, various coastal marine protected areas already exist that include the protection of sea turtle nesting beaches, among them are; Cedeño, Punta Ratón, El Venado and Punta Condega Beaches located in the Gulf of Fonseca, some resources are also being spent to protect other nesting beaches in: Bay Islands, Cayos Cochinos, Trujillo, Laguna de Caratasca, Brus Laguna, Tela, among others, many of these beaches are already protected under the National System of Protected Areas.

In regards to cooperation with other countries, there is still not yet a cooperative agreement for sea turtle protection, but an analyze is currently being created between the NGO ICAPO of El Salvador and Honduras in order to establish a co-management of hawksbill turtles in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Part IV: Annexes

Table 1: Species Present

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

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



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Table 2: Important nesting sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to report information on the priority nesting beaches (for example, sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic importance, others) for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of nesting sites and the nesting season months for each site.*
- b. *Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds - provide one or two points of reference for nesting sites (if available).*
- c. *Extension: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Protection measures: Indicate if any type of protection measures are in place at the nesting site (For example, turtle safe lights).*
- f. *Annual nesting abundance: Where possible, provide information on the total number of females and/or nests deposited at the nesting beach. If a specific value is not available, please provide a range for annual number of nesting females or nests deposited. If data are unavailable, enter 'unknown' or 'unavailable'. The ranges for annual number of females are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-50000, 50001-100000, >100000. The ranges for annual number of nests are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-100000, 100001-500000, >500000. On a separate sheet, provide a brief description/justification on why each site that was mentioned is considered important (sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic, others). Include historical information (graphic and/or tables) showing the population status of each species present at the site.*
- g. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach. This includes flipper tagging, passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- h. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references, describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*



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Spp	Name of Priority Nesting Site (Regular nesting)	Season	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds																		Extension (km)	Declared Protection Area	Protection Measures	Annual Nesting Abundance		Tagging Program	Tissue Sampling
			Beginning									Ending												Females	Clutches		
Lo	Amapala VA	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	850 mts	No	No			No	No	
	Boca Río Viejo	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W		Yes	RAMSAR Site					
	Delgaditos CH	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W		Yes	RAMSAR Site					
	Punta Ratón CH	Aug-Oct	13°	17'	20"	N	87°	20'	31"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	5.6 Km	Yes	RAMSAR Site					
	Cedeño y Pt. Condega CH	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W		Yes	RAMSAR Site					
	Boca Río Viejo CH	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W		Yes	RAMSAR Site					
	El Carretal CH	Aug-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	14 Km	Yes	RAMSAR Site					
Lk	Unknown																										
Dc	Plaplaya GAD	Mar-Oct	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	11 Km	Yes	Río Plátano Biosphere					



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Playa 3 Cayos Cochinos <i>IB</i>	Jun- Nov		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	3 Ha	Yes Natural Marine Monument					
Playa 2 Cayos Cochinos <i>IB</i>	Jun- Nov		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	1 Ha	Yes Natural Marine Monument					
Plaplaya <i>GAD</i>	Mar- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	11 Km	Yes Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve					
Cayos Vivorillo s <i>GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	0.7 Ha	Yes Corral Banks					
Cayo Bobel <i>GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	1.69 Ha	Yes Corral Banks					
Cayo Sabana <i>GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	0.7 Ha	Yes Corral Banks					
Cayo Bogas <i>GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	1 Ha	Yes Corral Banks					
Cayo Sur <i>GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	----	Yes Corral Banks					
Tocamac ho <i>CO-GAD</i>	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	8 Km	-----					
Barra Caratasc	Jul- Oct		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to		o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	46 Km	Yes Wildlife					



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Cayo Sur GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	----	Yes Corral Banks						
Tocamac ho CO-GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	8 Km	-----						
Batalla GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	4 Km	Yes	RAMSAR Site					
Ibans GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	5 Km	Yes Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve						
Barra Caratasc a GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	46 Km	Yes Wildlife Reserve						
Cocobila GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	3 Km	Yes Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve						
Cauquira GAD	Jul- Oct	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	to	o	'	"	N	o	'	"	W	15 Km	-----						

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Caribbean

IB Bay Islands

GAD Gracias a Dios

CO Colón

ATL Atlántida

Pacific

CH Choluteca

VA Valle



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

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

Species		Description of geographic location	Declared Protection Area	Tagging Program	Tissue Sampling
Lo	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Lk	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Dc	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Ei	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Cm	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Cc	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				