



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

Argentina

Annual Report 2016

IAC Annual Report General Instructions

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

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

Part I (General Information)

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

a._ Focal Point

Institution	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
Name	Minister María Fabiana Loguzzo: Political Focal Point
Institution	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)
Name	Mg. Jorgelina del Pilar Oddi: Technical Focal Point
Date Annual Report Submitted	April 30th, 2016

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Name of the person responsible for completing this report	Ms. Débora Jessica Winter
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c._ Others who participated in the preparation of this report

Name	Agency or Institution	E-mail
Diego Albareda	<i>Programa Regional De Investigación y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas de la Argentina</i>	diego.albareda@gmail.com dalbareda@zoobuenosaires.com.ar
Laura Prosdocimi	<i>Coordinación de Gestión de Pesquerías, Dirección Nacional de Planificación Pesquera. Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura</i>	lprosdocimi@magyp.gob.ar lprosdo@yahoo.com.ar
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Mariel Labraña	<i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación</i>	mlabrana@ambiente.gob.ar

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.



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	YES/NO	Comments
	In Progress	
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	YES	In September 2015, the Environment Federal Council (COFEMA in Spanish) by Resolution No.317/2015, approved the “National Action Plan for Conservation of Sea Turtles in the Argentine Republic (PANTM)” and the “National Action Program to Reduce the Sea Turtles Interaction with Marine Debris in Argentina” within. Likewise, the PANTM includes the “National Action Plan to Reduce Sea Turtles Interactions with Fisheries in Argentina”, which is in the editing process for subsequent approval.
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	Si	The objective of the “National Action Program to Reduce the Sea Turtles Interaction with Marine Debris in Argentina” is to reduce the interaction of sea turtles and marine debris found in foraging areas and these reptiles’ migratory corridors.
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	No	

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, 2015-April 30, 2016) 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.



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National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanction(s) Imposed
Resolution 1055/2013	Resolution on the categorization of amphibians and reptiles in The Argentine Republic.	2013
Resolution COFEMA N° 317/2015	Approves the “National Action Plan for Conservation of Sea Turtles in The Argentine Republic (PANTM)” and the “National Action Program to Reduce the Sea Turtles Interaction with Marine Debris in Argentina” within.	2015

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

c. _ Actions for compliance with national and international legislation

c.1 IAC Resolutions

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

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY			DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		X



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1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?				X
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?				X
3. If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?				X
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?				X

(*) Specify actions implemented, the 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	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?					X
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?					X
3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?		X		Measures forming part of the Law 22.344 enforcement, approved by CITES Convention and Fauna National Law (22.421). To export hawksbill products the exporter should certify that the pieces were obtained prior the Convention. This certificate is issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Nation. Regarding trafficking, control measures are enforced along with Customs and the relevant authorities. As Hawksbill sea turtles don't occur in the country, recorded trade is scarce.	
4. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and	a) Protection of nesting habitats				X
	b) Protection of feeding		X		



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foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats.	habitats				
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(* Specify actions implemented, the name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

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

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

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
Adopted the “Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations”, of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:				
A. Research and monitoring of adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
• Collect information by fishery	X		Research on censuses and incidental catches. Crosschecking of satellite information with fisheries effort. (Prosdocimi <i>et al.</i> 2016; Fossette <i>et al.</i> 2014; Prosdocimi <i>et al.</i> 2014)	
• Observer programs	X		There is a National Observers Program and Provincial Programs in certain fisheries. However, these program don't cover all the fleets impacting sea turtles (artisanal and coastal trawling).	
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions	X		Crosschecking of satellite information with fisheries effort. (Prosdocimi <i>et al.</i> 2016; Fossette <i>et al.</i> 2014; Prosdocimi <i>et al.</i> 2014)	
• 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			The following resolution is not specific for sea turtles but would benefit them: -Resolutions CTMFM Hake movable closure: prohibits the use of bottom longline in areas defined according to seasons (fall, winter, spring, and summer) at the CTMFM. (http://ctmfm.org/resoluciones/a_rea-veda-merluza) Res 01/2015 Art. 1° - Fall closure Res 03/2015 Art. 1° - Winter closure Res 14/2015 Art. 1° - Spring closure Res 17/2015 Art 1° - Summer closure -Resolution CTMFM 11/2015: Regulation for the protection of cartilaginous fish establishing a prohibited area for bottom trawling at the ZCP.	
iv. 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)				



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			<p>-Resolution CTMFM No 10/2000: Closure area for croaker fisheries with vessels with a total length larger than 28 m.</p> <p>-Resolution SAGPyA 12/2001: Atlantic Ocean special fishing area of “170 miles” for freezer vessels.</p> <p>-Resolution SAGPyA No.265/2000: Art 1° and subsequent modifications. Permanent closure area for bottom trawling fisheries.</p> <p>-Resolution CFP N° 2/2010: Area “<i>El Rincón</i>” to manage different coastal species. Restricted fishing effort area and reproductive closure area between October 1st and March every year.</p> <p>-Resolution CFP N° 90/2005: Art. 28. Interjurisdictional Area of Restricted Fishing Effort.</p> <p>-Resolution CARP N° 9/2009: Closure area for boats with a total length larger than 21.99 fishing croaker.</p> <p>-Resolution CTMFM 13/2014: Prohibits bottom trawling between November 1st. 2014 and, included, March 31st. 2015, in the area defined by the following geographic references:</p> <p>a) North, parallel 36°S and its intersection with the outer limit of <i>Río de la Plata</i>;</p> <p>b) South, parallel 37°S;</p> <p>c) West, by the outer limit of Argentina’s Territorial Sea</p> <p>d) East, by meridian 56°00’W.</p> <p>Buenos Aires Province Official Regulations 59/14 and 63/14: Prohibits bottom trawling between 5 and 12 nautical miles, except for vessels operating in San Clemente y Gral. Lavalle. These regulations are valid between January 1st, 2015 and, including, March 31st. 2015.</p>	
V.	Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		
vi.	Training programs for fishermen about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught.	X		
C. Socio-economic considerations				
	• Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles	X		

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



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c.2 National and International Mandates

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

Inspections were carried out in two marine parks of Bueno Aires Province and one park in Buenos Aires: *Mundo Marino* at *San Clemente del Tuyú*, and *El Aquarium de Mar del Plata* and *Acuario de Buenos Aires* at the Federal Capital (Fauna National Law 22.421 and its Regulatory Decree 666/97 and Resolution 86/2010 at Buenos Aires Province). Buenos Aires Province by Resolution No. 86/2010, and via the Sustainable Developments Provincial Organism (OPDS), coordinates the Marine Fauna Rescue Network with jurisdiction in all Buenos Aires coast. This network system includes mechanisms to transfer stranded sea turtles requiring going to the closest rehabilitation center, for recovery and subsequent release.

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 with the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.

NOT APPLICABLE FOR ARGENTINA

Part III (Research information)

a. Threats

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

Species	Threat (s)	Action(s)
Lo	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Lk	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Dc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens Research by NGOs and



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	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	scientific organizations to understand the issue.
Ei	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	
Cm	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	Research by NGOs and scientific organizations to understand the issue.
Cc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	Research by NGOs and scientific organizations to understand the issue.

b. Research

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

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

Research	Species (Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc)
Tagging, satellite telemetry, genetics, habitat monitoring, identification and comprehensive analysis of causes of stranding, health monitoring, foraging, interaction with fisheries.	<i>Dc</i>
Tagging, satellite telemetry, genetics, habitat monitoring, identification and comprehensive analysis of causes of stranding, health monitoring, foraging, interaction with fisheries.	<i>Cm</i>
Tagging, satellite telemetry, genetics, habitat monitoring, identification and comprehensive analysis of causes of stranding, health monitoring, foraging, interaction with fisheries.	<i>Cc</i>



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The Regional Program for Research and Conservation of Sea Turtle in Argentina (PRICTMA) involves several organizations along the geographic range of the four sea turtle species identified in our waters. Since 2003, all the organizations part of PRICTMA are working together on different research lines, comprising a uniform interdisciplinary working group in all the distribution area, for the following research areas:

1. Population genetics studies on green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (only two individuals are available therefore it was not included in the Table). **See references 1, 13, 23, 25 and 26.**
2. Between 2006 and 2012 satellite tracking studies were carried out aiming to establish migratory patterns, movement corridors, seasonality and habitat use. To date nine (9) green turtles, six (6) loggerhead turtles and three (3) leatherback turtles have been equipped with trackers. **See references 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20 and 24.**

Satellite tracking was supported by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the marine program of *Vida Silvestre* Foundation. Therefore between 2006 and 2012, PRICTMA had three devices for satellite tracking of leatherback turtles. This activity is framed within the Transatlantic Initiative for the Conservation of Leatherback Turtles (TALCIN), which we are part of along with other South American and African countries.

3. Under the supervision of the Nation's MAYDS Wildlife Direction, PRICTMA coordinates the National Tagging Plan. Tags are provided by the Cooperative Marine Turtle Tagging Program, and Florida University Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research (USA) distributed strategically in different locations covering all of the sea turtles range in our country. **DFS Contact and database – Ms. Mariel Labraña (mlabrana@ambiente.gob.ar)**. **See references 1 and 17.**
4. Sea Turtles interaction with fisheries in Argentina is assessed mainly for some artisanal fisheries in the south of *Bahía Samborombón* and *Bahía Blanca* (Buenos Aires Province). These fisheries use bottom gillnets. In regards of other fishing gears, there were only qualitative diagnoses. **See references 10, 11 and 24.**
5. Along with gillnet fisheries monitoring, there is research on: health monitoring to evaluate the health of the sea turtles entangled and stranded; foraging studies analyzing stomach content, and a continuous analysis in the study area on the impact of human-made marine debris ingestion. These studies are complemented by satellite tracking and genetics research. **See references 11, 14, 17 and 22.**
6. Sea turtles diet studies on stomach content relieve and stable isotopes in animals



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incidentally caught and stranded. See references 3, 7, 20 and 21.

7. Since 2014 a systematic monitoring of sea turtles stranding program started, encompassing the coastal sector of Buenos Aires Province. Monitoring covers from *Punta Rasa* and *Mar Chiquita*, 180 km of beach every week between March and June. This systematic work allows necropsies in the field, and the identification and comprehensive analysis of the causes of stranding.

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 12. Rosenthal, A. and Reyes, M. 2016. Thinking Globally, Acting Locally and an Attempt to Install an Unknown Animal as a Flagship Species. 36th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation. February 29th - March 5th, 2016, Lima - Peru. Presentation: Poster
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c. _ Other activities

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

ACTIONS AT A GUBERNMENTAL LEVEL

National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in The Argentine Republic

On November 26 and 27, 2014, the “Workshop to Develop the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in The Argentine Republic” was carried out at the Environment and Sustainable Development Secretary headquarters.

The event’s agenda focused on the two main threats impacting sea turtles in our country: incidental catches in fisheries and waste ingestion. The collective work, outputs and conclusions served as based information to move forward in the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles.

This workshop was funded by the IAC, with the participation of national and provincial organisms, NGOs, universities and research institutes such as INIDEP.

The Action Plan includes two Programs addressing actions on the main threats to sea turtles in our country:

- National Action Program to Reduce Sea Turtles Interaction with Marine Debris in the Argentine Republic.
- National Action Program to Reduce Sea Turtles Interaction with Fisheries in the Argentine Republic.

On September 2015, the Environment Federal Council (COFEMA) approved by Resolution N° 317/2015 the document “National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in the Argentinian Republic (PANTM)” and the “National Action Plan to Reduce the Interaction of Sea Turtles with Marine Debris”. This program main objective is to reduce the interaction of sea turtles with marine debris found in these reptiles foraging areas and the migration corridors. The National Action Plan to Reduce the Interaction of Sea Turtles with Fisheries is in the editing process for subsequent approval.

Workshop “Identification of sustainable fishing practices: Reduction of Franciscana interaction with artisanal fisheries”

On November 10th and 11th, 2015 the workshop on Identification of sustainable fishing practices: “Reduction of Franciscana interaction with artisanal fisheries” took place at the Environment and Sustainable Development Secretary headquarters. The workshop entailed the National Action Plan to Reduce the Interaction of Marine Mammals with Fisheries in the Argentinian Republic (PAN Marine Mammals) recently approved by the Fisheries



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Federal Council by Resolution 11/2015.

The activity objective was to identify appropriate measures that can be adopted and implemented towards reducing Franciscana dolphins mortality, and potentially other species such as sea turtles, in the artisanal fisheries at *Bahía Samborombón* and *Cabo San Antonio*.

NON-GUBERNMENTAL COOPERATION WITH OTHER IAC PARTIES

Since 2014, Dr. Laura Prosdocimi collaborates with the *Universidade Federal do Paraná* Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles Lab (Brazil). The results of this collaboration were presented at the 36th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation (see **reference 5**).

Several studies in collaboration with professionals from Brazil and Uruguay were presented as activities of the RED ASO network at the 36th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation (see **references 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 17**).

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

At the level of the civil society, during 2015 Mundo Marino Foundation implemented an intense agenda of education and outreach activities regarding sea turtles and conservation issues, focusing on impacts of marine debris. The activities were framed within the Educational Program of this organization, with educational activities in the classrooms, and in the Marine Park Mundo Marino and Mundo Marino Foundation facilities, as well as beach cleanups. On the other hand FRAAM Foundation and the Gasellin Naturalists Association are also conducting education and outreach activities on sea turtles conservation issues. During 2015, Buenos Aires City Zoo Garden continued with outreach talks on sea turtles and marine pollution with plastics directed to the community (“Our litter: impact in the coastal landscape and marine fauna”) (see **references 6 and 12**).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS AT A LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

- With the support of Houston Zoo (USA), California University Davis (USA), Mundo Marino Foundation, and Buenos Aires Botanical Garden, the workshop “Necropsy Techniques and Research on Sea Turtles Strandings” took place on April 17th and 18th, 2015 at Mundo Marino Foundation facilities in *San Clemente del Tuyú*. The workshop provided training to PRICTMA sea turtle specialists, OPDS rangers, and technicians from several environmental agencies in Buenos Aires Province.
- Due to temporal overlapping, the ASO – Sea Turtles network meeting, took place during the 36th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation in Lima, Peru, from February 29th to March 4th, 2016. Research and PRICTMA member



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organizations such as the Gasell Naturalists Association, Aquamarina, Mundo Marino Foundation, and Bueno Aires Zoo Garden, participated in the following activities during this symposium:

- 23rd meeting of Latin-American Sea Turtle Specialists (RETOMALA) (February 28th, Lima, Peru) with presentations on the current status of leatherback turtles in Argentinian coasts and the National Action Plan to Reduce Sea Turtles Interaction with fisheries in the Argentinian Republic.
- Workshop: Marine Turtle Bycatch Reduction & Conservation Understanding and Developing Collaborative Research Capacities Among Marine Turtle Conservationists.
- Marine Turtle Bycatch Reduction & Conservation Understanding and Developing Collaborative Research Capacities Among Marine Turtle Conservationists.
- MTSG Annual General Meeting – IUCN
- TALCIN Annual Meeting
- IX Marine Science National Days; September 20th to 25th, 2015. Ushuaia – Argentina. Presentation by: González Carman, V., Copello, S., Mandiola, A., Alemany, D., Dassis, M., Seco Pon, J.P., Prosdocimi, L., Ponce de León, A., Rodríguez, D., Mianzan, H.W., Acha, E.M. and Favero, M. 2015. Marine Fauna Distribution in the Southwest Atlantic: ecologically relevant areas and opportunities for conservation. Presentation: Poster
- Participation in the workshop “Capacity Building for the Sustainable Oceans Initiative (SOI) in south America, which took place on February 23rd to 27th, 2015 in Lima, Peru. The workshop was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in collaboration with Peru’s Ministry of Environment and other partners.
- Incorporation of. Dr. Laura Prosdocimi into the Sea Turtle International Society Board of Directors

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*.*



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

***Two records only**

Table 2: Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation – NOT APPLICABLE FOR ARGENTINA

- a. *This table is intended to report information on index nesting sites or beaches for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting site or beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of index nesting sites. On a separate sheet of paper, indicate the selection criteria used for identifying the index beach, for example, because it hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within a region or other defined unit or genetic importance.*
- b. *Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.*
- c. *Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.*
- d. *Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).*
- e. *Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.*
- f. *Extension of beach monitored: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
- g. *Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- h. *Annual nesting abundance: Provide information on the total number of females and/or clutches or nests deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide total number of nests.*
- i. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- j. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site.*



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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?

- k. Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data.*
- l. When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*



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Table 3: Important foraging sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to contain information for foraging sites being studied for each species. For marine habitats that have multiple species present, enter the specific site under the heading for the priority species at that site.*
- b. *Name and geographic location: Provide the name of the site and geographic location in decimal degrees in Lat/Long (one reference point).*
- c. *Area: Indicate the size of the study site (in Kilometers²).*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Life stage: Indicate the life stage or stages found in the study area (juvenile, subadult or adult).*
- f. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the in-water site by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet, or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- g. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
- h. *Indicate the organization or entity providing the data.*
- i. *When adding new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*

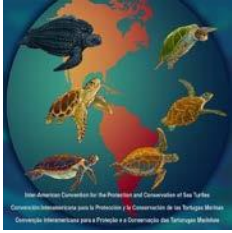


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Species	Name of the Study Site	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees			Area (Km ²)	Declared Protection Area (Yes/No)	Life Stages (Juvenile, Sub-adult, Adult)	Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Latitude	Longitude							
Lo			°	°						
			°	°						
Lk			°	°						
			°	°						
Dc	Bahía Samborombón (**)	35°27' S	° 56°45'W	°	2439,65 (*)	Yes	Sub-adult and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	Cabo San Antonio	36°22' S	° 56°35'W	°		No	Sub-adult and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	Bahía San Blas y Bahía Anegada	40°33'8" S	62°14'4"W		3150 (*)	Yes	Sub-adult and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
Ei	Bahía Samborombón (only 2 reports in 2012)	35°27' N	° 56°45'W	°	2439,65 (*)					
Cm	Bahía Samborombón	35°27' N	° 56°45'W	°	2439,65 (*)	Yes	Juvenile	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	Cabo San Antonio	36°22' S	° 56°35'W	°		No	Juvenile	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	El Rincón (Bahía Blanca) (***)	39°30' S	62°0'W		2100,39 (*)	Yes	Juvenile	MA.	Yes	PRICTMA
Cc	Bahía Samborombón	35°27' N	° 56°45'W	°	2439,65 (*)	Yes	Juvenile, sub-adult, and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	Cabo San Antonio	36°22' S	° 56°35'W	°		No	Juvenile, sub-adult, and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA
	El Rincón (Bahía Blanca)	39°30' S	62°0'W		2100,39 (*)	Yes	Juvenile, sub-adult and adult	MA	Yes	PRICTMA



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- (*) The area is the total of the Protected Area, terrestrial and aquatic.
(**) *Samborombón Bay* overlaps with the *Parque Costero del Sur Biosphere Reserve*
(***) The Protected Area is *Bahía Blanca, Falsa y Verde Natural Reserve*

Table 3 Point f)

Since 2005, approximately 225 sea turtles have been marked. Supervised by the Nation's SAyDs Wildlife Direction, PRICTMA coordinates the National tagging plan. Tags are provided by the Cooperative Marine Turtle Tagging Program (CMTTP), and Florida University Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research, and have been strategically distributed in different locations covering the sea turtles range of distribution in our country.

Satellite tracking studies were conducted from 2006 to 2014 aiming to establish migration patterns, movement corridors, seasonality and habitat use. To date, devices have been placed on 9 green turtles, 6 loggerhead turtles, and 3 leatherback turtles. Below we present the links to the satellite tracking maps, however currently there aren't animals with devices transmitting:

- http://www.seaturtle.org/tracking/index.shtml?project_id=520 : track of *Dermochelys coriacea*.
- http://www.seaturtle.org/tracking/?tag_id=103157: track of *Caretta caretta*.
- <http://www.atlas-marpatagonico.org/especies/39/tortuga-verde.htm>: track of *Chelonia mydas*.