

**INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION
OF SEA TURTLES**

IAC Index Nesting Beach Data Analysis (2009-2023)

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Cover Photo

Photography by Eliécer Núñez Durán.

Olive Ridley's Arribada (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) in Playa Ostional. Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre Ostional. Área de Conservación Tempisque- Costa Rica

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Introduction

During the 9th Meeting of the IAC Scientific Committee Meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the IAC Scientific Committee Working Group on Nesting Trend Analysis reported the results of a study to examine the value of IAC Annual Report data for monitoring changes in nesting abundance for sea turtles in the IAC countries (Document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5; Selecting Index Nesting Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines). The goals of this report were 1) to explain why the IAC Scientific Team recommends the use of real numbers of nests or nesting females instead of ranges for tracking long-term changes in nesting abundance, 2) to describe the advantages and disadvantages of reporting only for nesting index sites rather than all sites in a country, and 3) to develop guidelines for determining which nesting beaches should be considered index sites within IAC countries. Based on this report, the IAC Scientific Committee agreed that for future IAC Country Annual Reports, each country will report real nesting numbers (versus ranges in numbers) and will provide this information for species-specific index nesting beaches in each country.

During the 10th Meeting of the IAC Scientific Committee Meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the IAC Index Beach Working Group reported the results of a study to examine the value of IAC Annual Report data for monitoring changes in nesting abundance for sea turtles in the IAC Member Countries. During the meeting, each Scientific Committee Member was asked to provide a summary of the proposed index sites for each sea turtle species nesting in their country.

At the 11th Meeting of the IAC Scientific Committee, the first report (CIT-CC11-2014-Tec.7) was prepared with an agreement that this report would be updated every five years. In line with this plan, the report was updated as part of the activities of the 15th meeting of the Scientific Committee in 2018 (CIT-CC15-2018-Tec.14). Recognizing the value of this information, the 10th IAC Conference of Parties requested an interim update to be provided prior to the 5-year update cycle; this interim update was completed in 2021 (CIT-CC18-2021-Tec.19) and presented at the COP10 in 2022.

The current 2023 Index Beach Report was produced to comply with the required 5-year update timeline after the 2018 report. During production, the draft document was circulated internally on two occasions for review within the IAC Scientific Committee and additional country Focal Points. Many useful comments were provided, and included in the final draft. It is anticipated that this 2023 update will be presented to the COP11 in 2024 as technical document CIT-CC20-2023-Tec.22.

The goal of this report is to provide nesting trends from 2009-2023 for all index beaches of each species. As of this update in 2023, countries have reported a total of 110 index nesting sites for the six different sea turtle species that occur in the IAC region. However, for several sites and species, data were not available for all years. In addition, the Covid pandemic resulted in

reduced or suspended monitoring effort at some index beaches during the 2020 and 2021 nesting seasons; caution should be given when evaluating abundance data for these years.

The majority of nesting abundance data reported here come from the IAC Annual Reports (updates from 2009-2023), although in some cases Annual Report data were updated or augmented with additional information provided directly from IAC Focal Points (e.g., olive ridley turtles: Ostional, Costa Rica, Hawaii and La Barrona, Guatemala; green turtles: Las Bachas and Quinta Playa, Ecuador; all species/nesting beaches: Dominican Republic, Caribbean Netherlands and Honduras). Trends in nesting abundance are shown country-by-country and beach-by-beach for each species in succession, with leatherbacks first, followed by green turtles, hawksbills, loggerheads, olive ridleys and Kemp's ridleys. Nesting trends for most beaches (n=69) are based on annual number of nests; on some occasions (n=7) trends are based on annual females (leatherbacks: Tortuguero and Playa Grande, Costa Rica; green turtles: Tortuguero, Cabuyal and Nombre de Jesus, Costa Rica; olive ridleys: Nancite and Ostional, Costa Rica) ([Table 1](#)). These site-specific trend graphs are followed by a Country Summaries report section that presents cumulative data across species for each country.

At the 20th meeting of the IAC Scientific Committee in 2023 it was agreed that future updates of this technical document will only include information from the IAC Annual Reports submitted by IAC Parties Countries, unless there is a specific request by a Focal Point during the Scientific Committee reviews or meetings to change their nesting information from the data originally submitted in their annual reports. The goal of this decision is that the data on Part V-Nesting information of the IAC Annual Report matches the information on this report.

Nesting Beach Datasets

The IAC countries that have provided nesting beach abundance data in their Annual Reports or via direct request include Belize, Brazil, Caribbean Netherlands, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, United States, and Venezuela. For the 2020-2023 update period, nesting data were extracted from the IAC Annual Reports from Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, México and United States. Additional information was requested from the IAC Secretariat, and new data were provided by Focal Points from Belize, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras and the Caribbean Netherlands. A summary of index beaches in each IAC country for all species is provided in Table 1 below. Although a majority of index sites were established in 2009, some were established in later years, including recent additions in 2021–2023 (Ecuador: Punta Brava, Playa Rosada, Galerita, Quingue, Las Palmas, Portete; México-Atlantic: Xcacel, Chemuyil, Xel Ha, Aventura DIF; Dominican Republic: Mosquera, Bahía de las Águilas, Macao, Palmar de Ocoa, United States -Atlantic: Georgia Index Beaches, North Carolina Index Beaches, South Carolina Index Beaches; Venezuela: San Juan de la Galdonas, El Moro de Puerto Santo, Parque Nacional Archipiélago Los Roques, La Sabana, Playa Cuyagua, Playa Uricaro y otras). As a result, full 2009-2023 datasets are not available for all sites.

Which data are included in Annual Reports?: For the present analyses, we assume that data presented in an Annual Report are for the previous year's nesting season (e.g. the 2023 Annual Report has nesting data from the 2022 nesting season). For beaches with nesting seasons that transition across years, the year of the start of the nesting season is the year used for the X-axis 'year' label.

In the graphs below, with few exceptions, only those sites with at least 10 years of abundance data are represented. For populations with summer nesting seasons, all nesting activity typically occurs within the same calendar year (i.e. nesting ends before 31 December), which corresponds to the X-axis 'year' labels in the graphs below. For winter nesting seasons that straddle two years, the 'year' label for trend graphing represents the year when the nesting season started (i.e. year prior to 1 January). The IAC Annual Reports include additional data for the index site/species combinations in Table 1, but these have not been graphed for the aforementioned reason (<10 years of abundance data).

Of the 12 IAC countries reporting nesting abundance data, datasets of 10+ years are available for 8 countries (Belize, Brazil, Caribbean Netherlands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, United States, and Venezuela) and 6 species (leatherbacks, green turtles, hawksbills, loggerheads, olive ridleys, and Kemp's ridleys). Graphical summaries for index beach/species combinations with long-term (10+ years) data are provided below by country, nesting beach, and species (Pages 10-35). Considering the long generation times for sea turtles, 14 years of nesting abundance data is insufficient for determining population trends. However, these time series abundance data do provide an initial understanding of apparent trends. By continuing the index beach nesting abundance reporting in the IAC Annual Reports, we expect that more years of data will be provided to eventually allow for a robust analysis of nesting trends.

Table 1. Summary of Index Nesting Beach data provided by IAC countries in their Annual Reports. Abundance trends at most sites (n=69) based on counts of annual nests; sites marked with ▲ (n=7) based on annual females. ●●=Index beach nesting trends included in this report, ●=Index sites not included here. DC = *Dermochelys coriacea*, CM = *Chelonia mydas*, LO = *Lepidochelys olivacea*, LK = *Lepidochelys kempii*, CC = *Caretta caretta*, EI = *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

Name of beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK
Belize (2)						
Gales Point			●●			
Ambergris Cayes (Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve)		●●		●●		
Brazil (12)						
Comboios	●●			●●		
Povoação	●●			●●		
Interlagos (Previously Busca vida and Santa Maria)			●●	●●		
Guarajuba (Previously Barra de Jacuibe, Guarajuba and Itacimirim)			●●	●●		
Praia do Forte			●●	●●		
Farol (Previously Barra do Furado, Farol, Farolzinho, Maria Rosa)				●●		
Berta			●●			
Pipa			●●			
Mangue Seco					●●	
Coqueros					●●	
Pirambu					●●	
Trindade Island		●●				
Caribbean Netherlands (3)						
Klein Bonaire, Bonaire		●	●●	●●		
Zeelandia, St. Eustatius	●	●	●●			
Playa Chikitu, Bonaire		●				
Costa Rica- Pacific (9)						
Isla Murcielago		●				
Nancite					●●▲	
Naranjo		●			●	
Cabuyal		●●▲				
Nombre de Jesus		●●▲				
Punta Pargos		●				
Playa Grande	●●▲	●				

Name of beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK
Ostional					●●▲	
Hermosa					●	
Costa Rica – Atlantic (4)						
Tortuguero	●●▲	●●▲				
Pacuare Norte	●					
Mondonguillo	●					
Cahuita			●			
Dominican Republic (13)						
Cabarete	●					
Isla Saona		●	●			
La Vacana	●					
El Valle	●	●				
Guibia, Distrito Nacional			●			
Manresa	●	●				
Sans Souci		●				
Mosquea (P.N. Jaragua)						
Bahía de las Águilas	●		●			
Macao	●					
Palmar de Ocoa			●			
Isla Catalina		●	●			
Playa Bonita		●	●			
Ecuador (12)						
La Botada					●●	
San Lorenzo					●●	
Mar Bravo		●			●	
Punta Brava		●			●	
Tres Cruces		●			●	
Playa Rosada		●			●	
Galerita		●			●	
Quinque					●	
Las Palmas					●	
Portete					●	
Quinta Playa (Galápagos)		●●				
Las Bachas (Galápagos)		●				
Guatemala (2)						
Hawaii	●				●●	
La Barrona					●	
Honduras – Atlantic (3)						
Plaplaya	●					
Pumpkin Hill, Utila			●			
Cayos Cochinos			●			
Honduras – Pacific (2)						
Punta Ratón					●	
El Venado					●	

Name of beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK
Mexico – Atlantic (12)						
Rancho Nuevo, Tamps		•		•		••
Barra del Tordo, Tamps		•		•		••
Altamira, Tamps		•		•		••
Miramar, Tamps						••
Lechuguillas, Ver		••	•			••
Chenkan, Camp (until2022)		••	••			
Isla Aguada Camp		••	••			
Las Coloradas/Rio Lagartos, Yuc		••	•	•		
Xcaceel, Q.Roo		••		••		
Chemuyil, Q. Roo		••		••		
Xel Ha, Q. Roo		•		•		
Aventuras DIF (Previously Puerto Aventuras), Q. Roo		•		••		
Mexico – Pacific (6)						
El Verde, Sin	•				••	
Tierra Colorada, Gro	••	••			••	
Cahuitan, Oax	••					
Escobilla, Oax	•				••	
Barra de la Cruz, Oax	••	••			••	
Colola, Mich		•				
Panama-Atlantic (4)						
Cayos Zapatillas (B. del Toro)			•			
Playa Chiriquí (B. del Toro)	•	•	•	•		
Playa Armila o Pito (Guna Yala)	•		•			
Playa Soropta (B. del Toro)	•		•			
Panama- Pacific (2)						
RVS Isla Cañas		•		•		
Playa La Marinera		•		•		
United States – Atlantic (7)						
Culebra Island, Puerto Rico	••					
Vieques Island, Puerto Rico	••	•	••			
Mona Island, Puerto Rico			••			
Buck Island National Mon.		•	••			
Sandy Point NWR, Virgin Is.	••	•	••			
Florida Index Beaches	••	••		••		
Georgia Index Beaches				•		
North Carolina Index Beaches				•		
South Carolina Index Beaches				•		

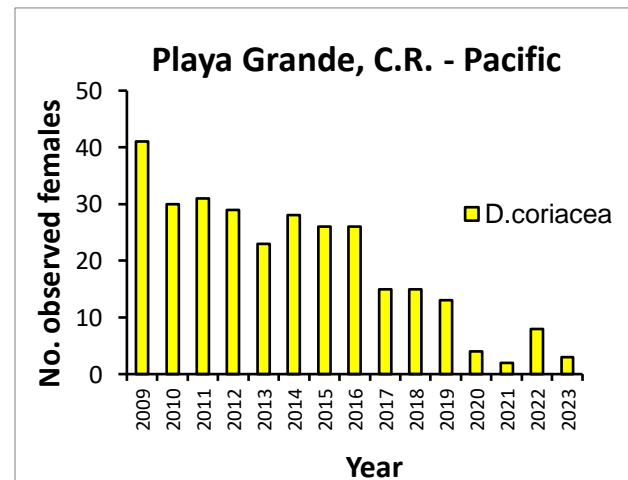
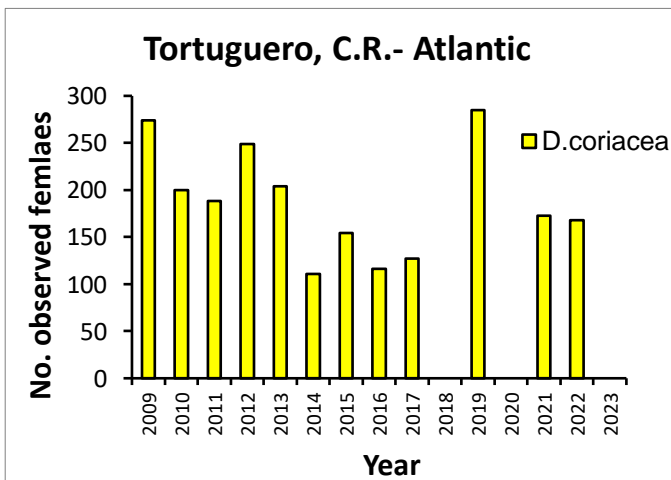
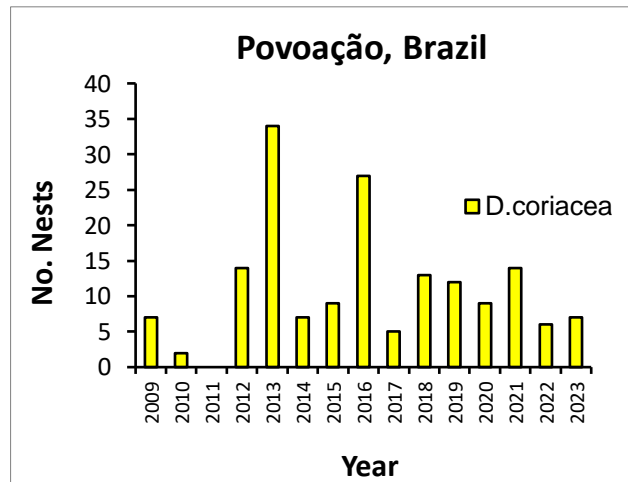
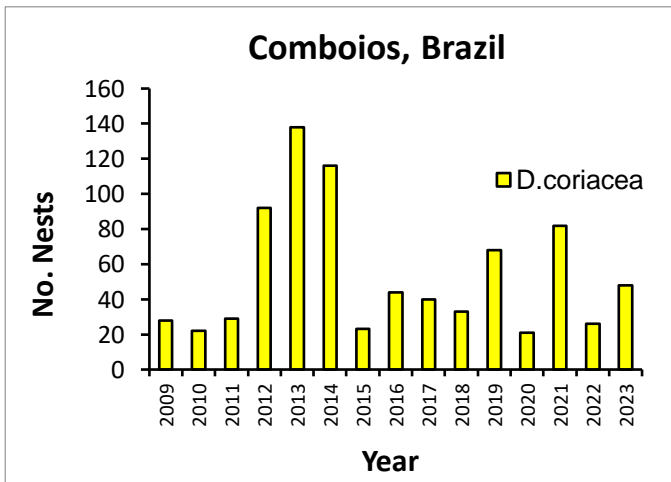
Name of beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK
Texas (South Padre Island)						••
United States – Pacific (2)						
French Frigate Shoals (HI)		••				
Hawaii			••			
Venezuela (13)						
Querepare	••			•		
Cipara	•	•		•		
Macuro	••	•	••			
San Juan de las Galdonas (Edo. Sucre)						
El Morro de Puerto Santo (Edo. Sucre)						
El Agua (Edo. Nueva Esparta)	•					
Parguito (Edo. Nueva Esparta)	•					
P.Nacional Archipiélago Los Roques (various keys)			•	•		
La Sabana (Edo. Vargas)	•					
Playa Cuyagua (Parque Nacional Henri Pittier)		•	•	•		
Playa Uricario and others (PN. Henri Pittier)		•	•	•		
RFS Isla de Aves		••				
Playa Grande Choroni (Edo. Aragua)						

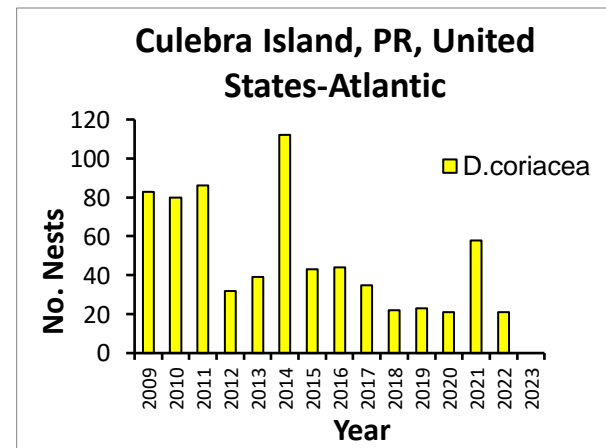
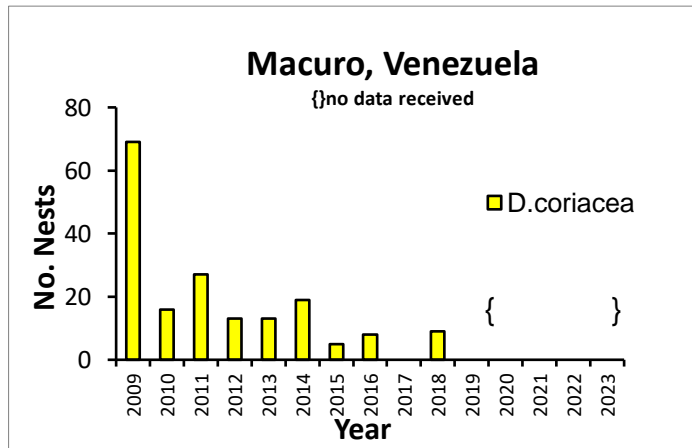
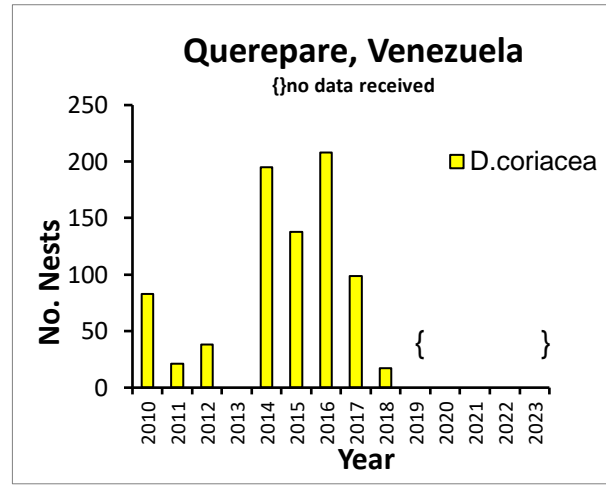
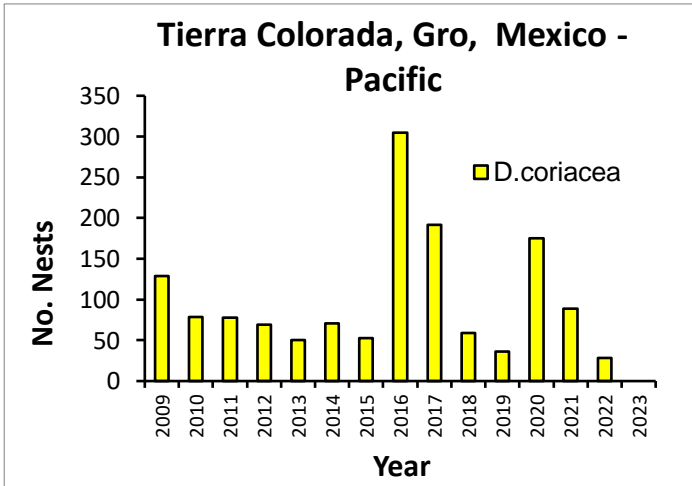
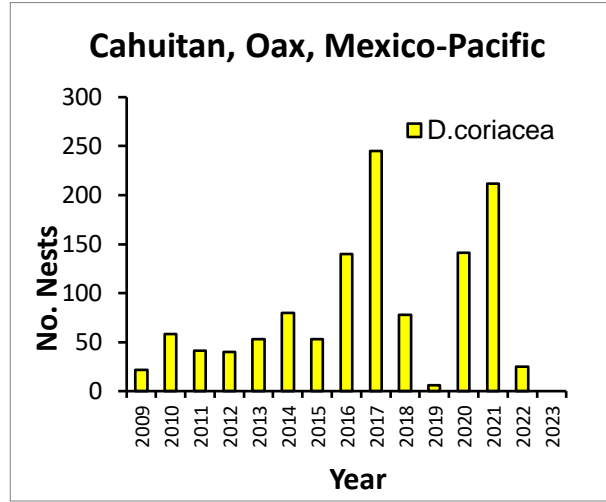
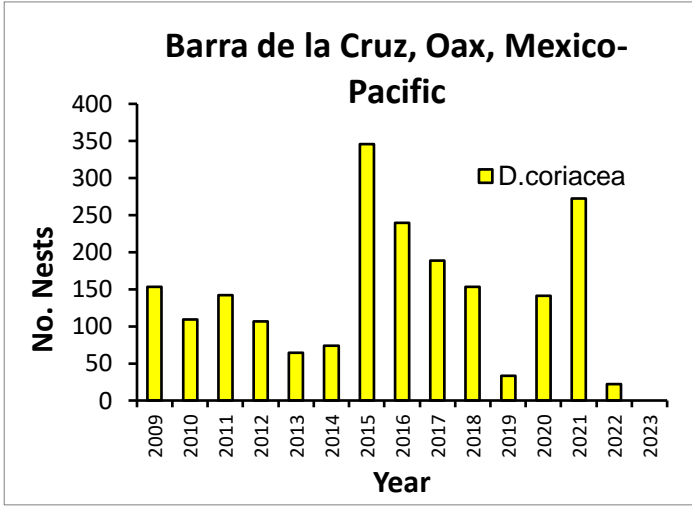
Trends in Nesting Abundance

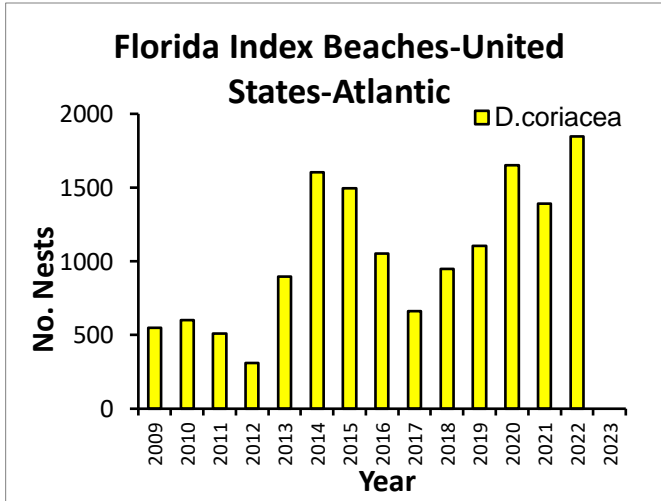
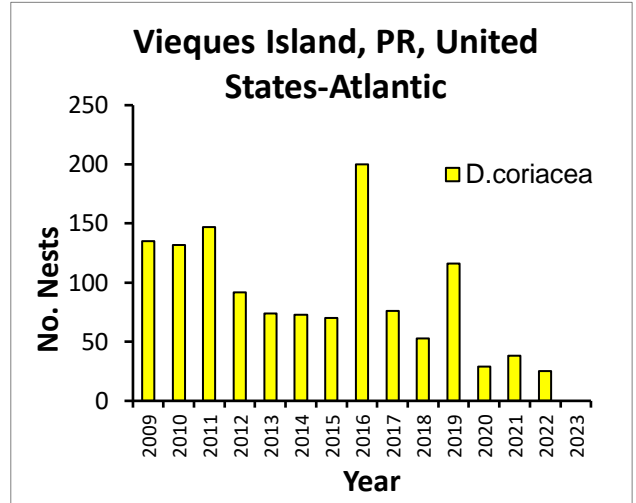
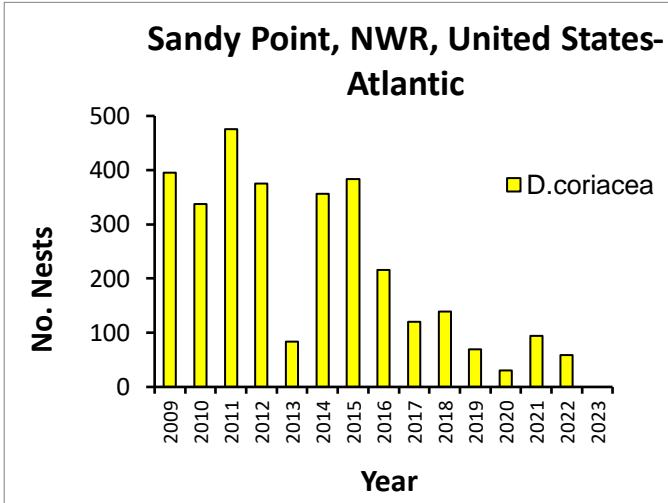
Common Name: Leatherback
Scientific Name: *Dermochelys coriacea*
IUCN Red List Categories:
 Global: Vulnerable
 East Pacific: Critically Endangered
 Northeast Indian: Data Deficient
 Northwest Atlantic: Least Concern
 Southeast Atlantic: Data Deficient
 Southwest Atlantic: Critically Endangered
 Southwest Indian: Critically Endangered
 West Pacific: Critically Endangered



*Beach monitoring at some sites impacted by Covid restrictions in 2020-2021





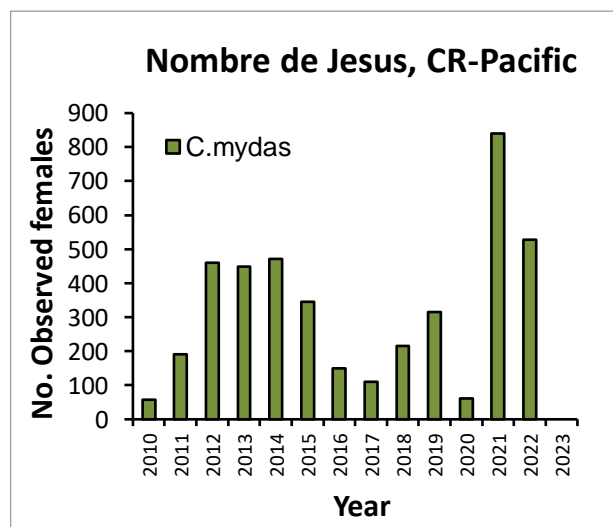
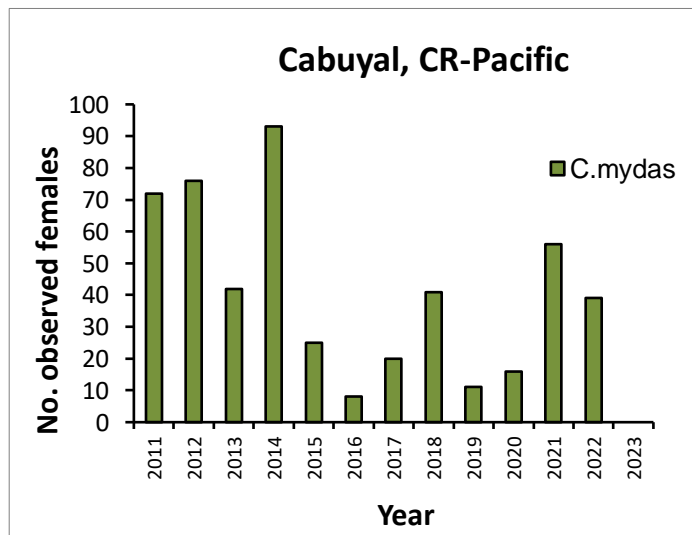
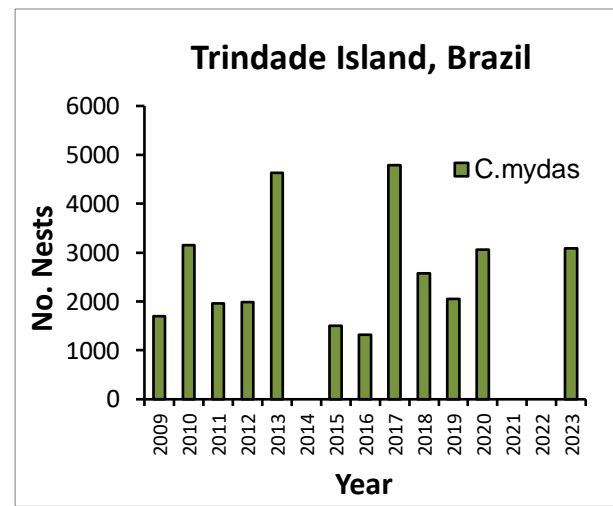
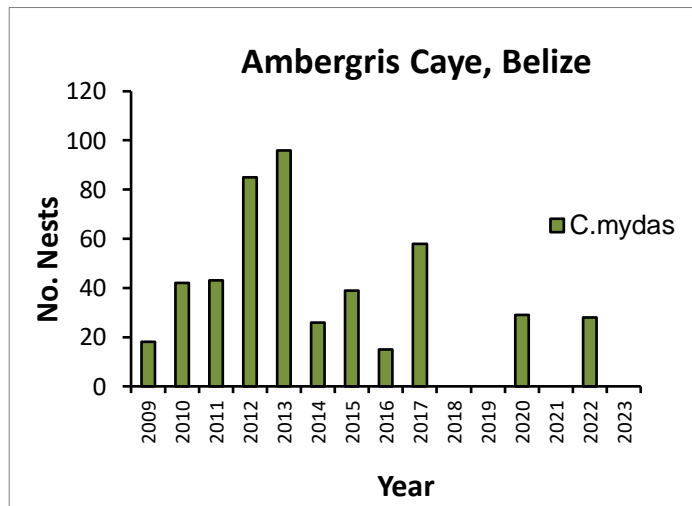


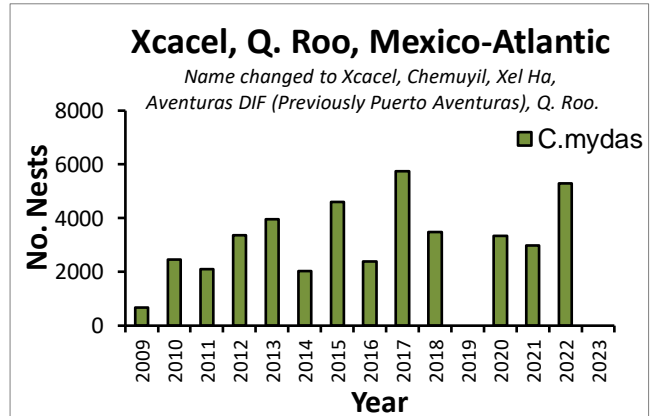
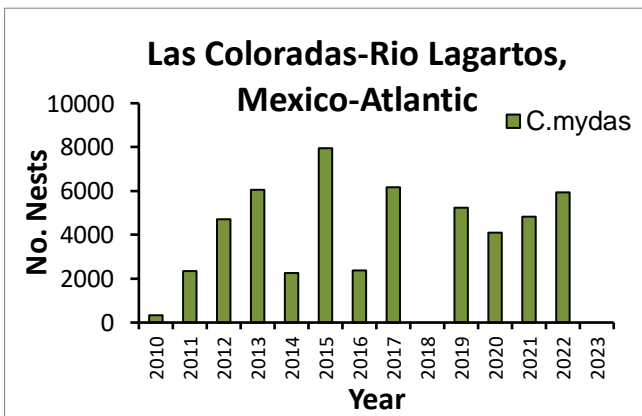
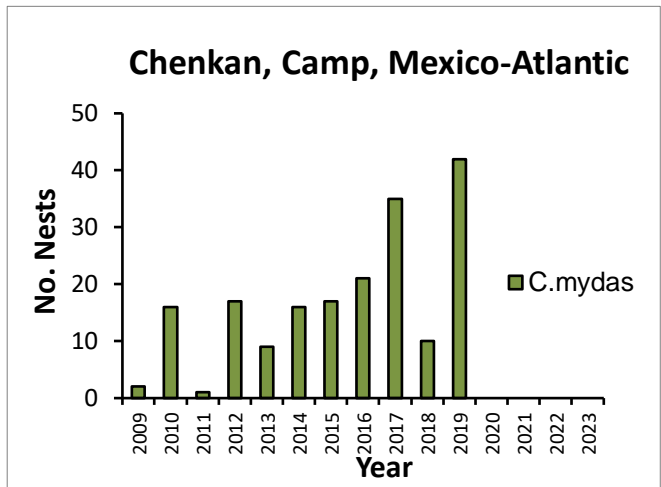
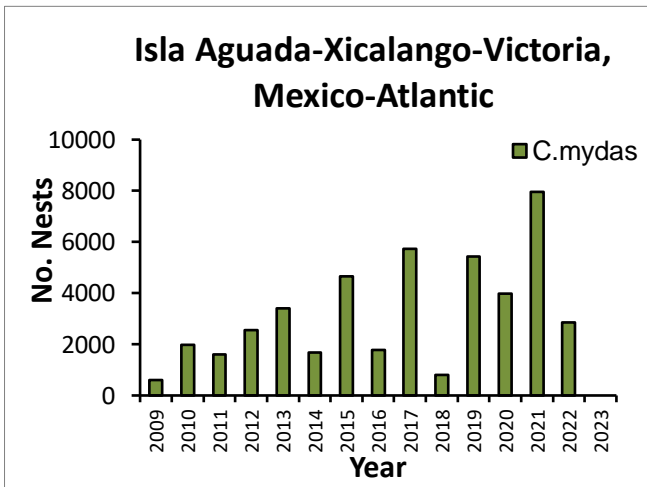
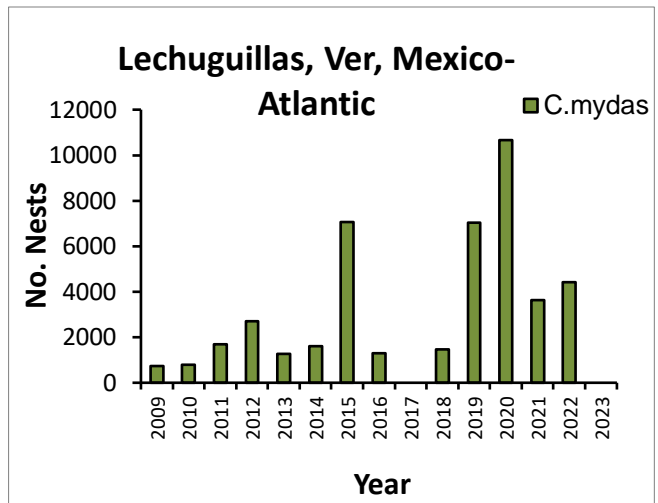
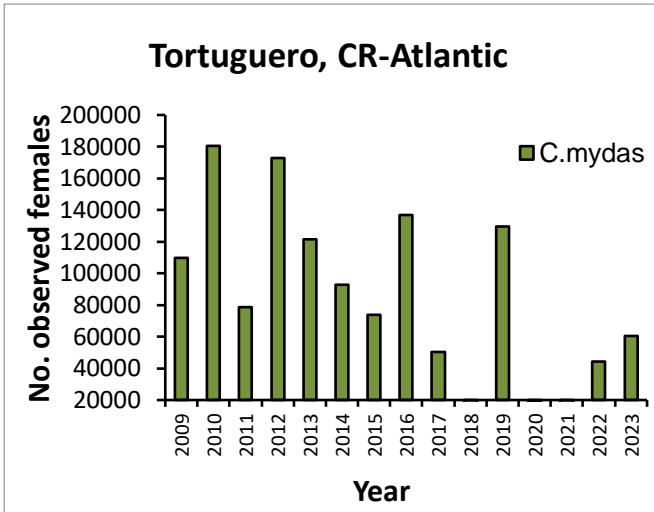
Common Name: Green Turtle
Scientific Name: *Chelonia mydas*
IUCN Red List Categories:

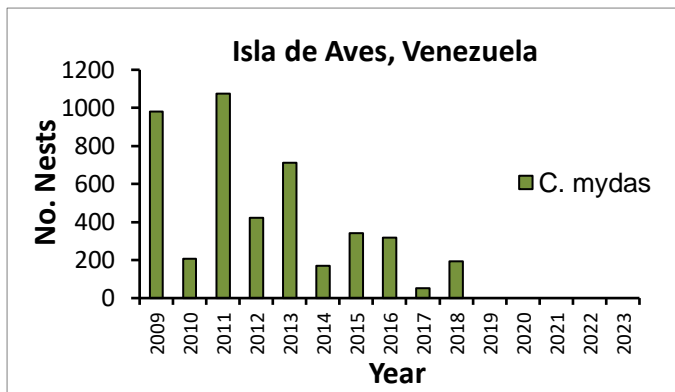
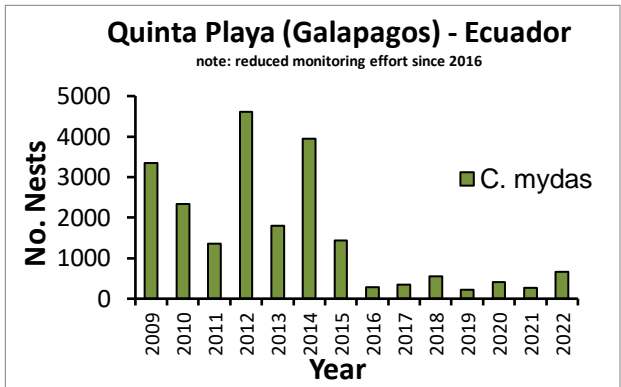
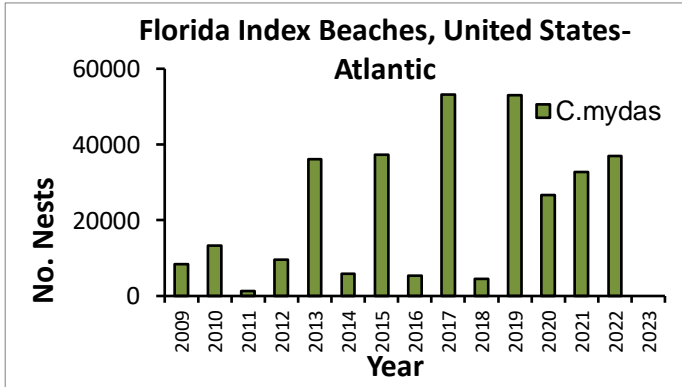
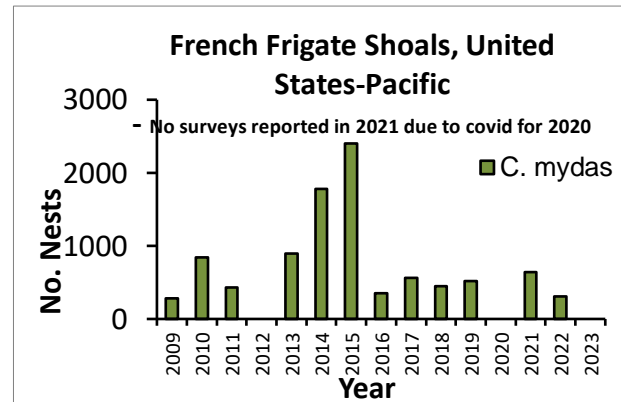
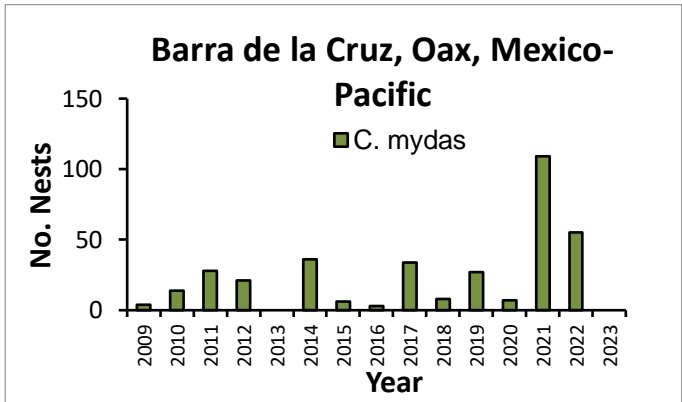
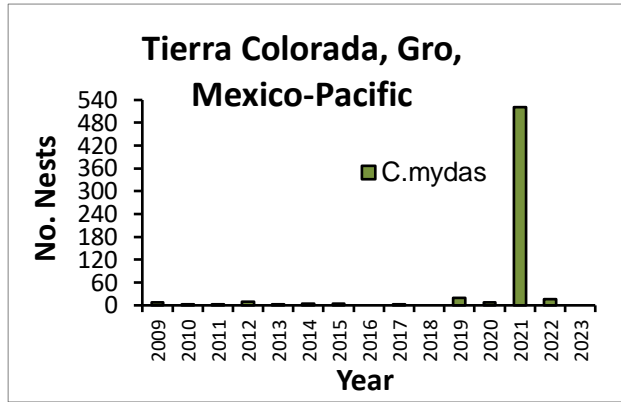
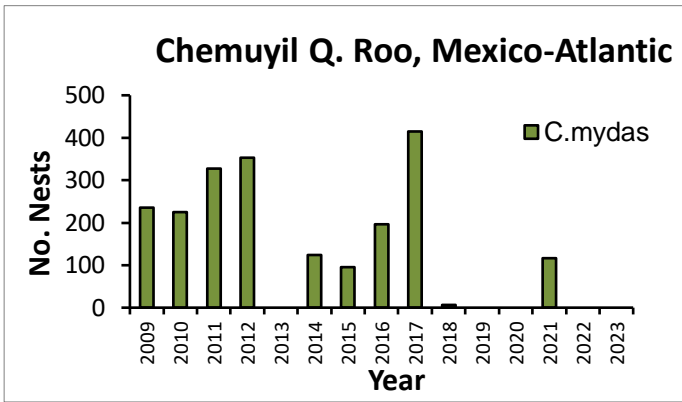
Global: Endangered

Hawaiian Subpopulation: Least Concern

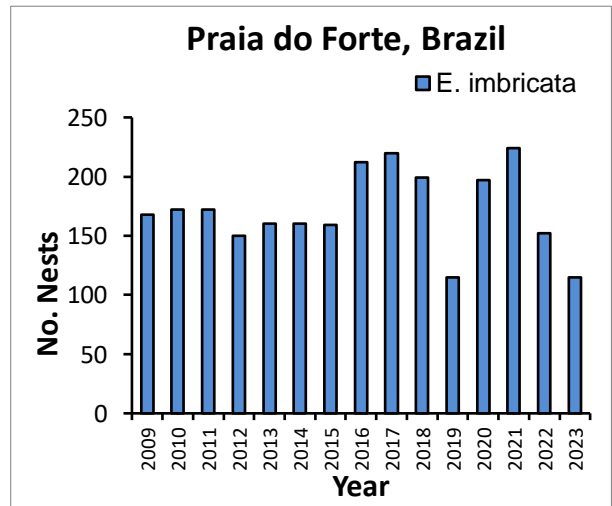
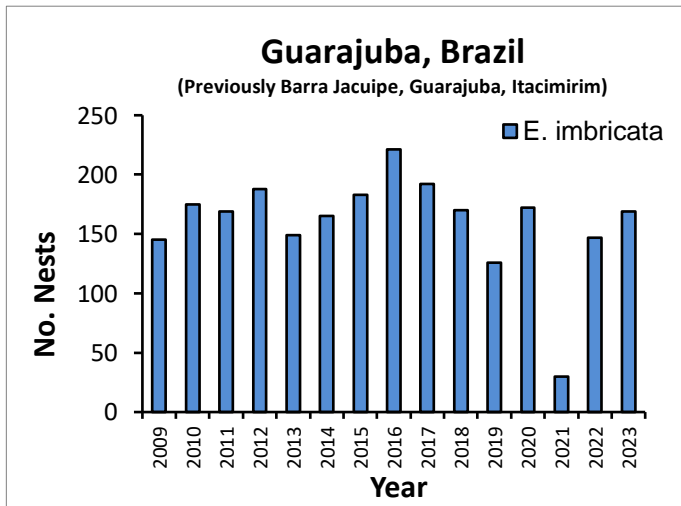
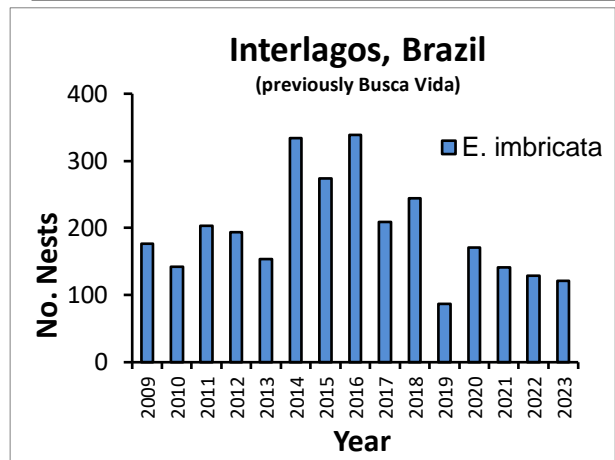
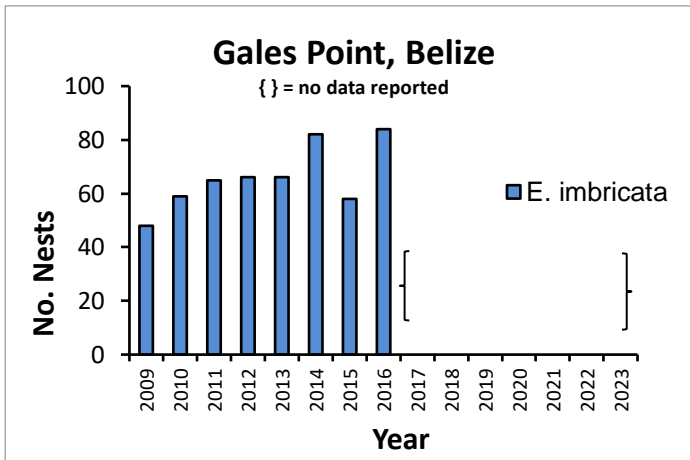
**Beach monitoring at some sites impacted by Covid restrictions in 2020-2021*

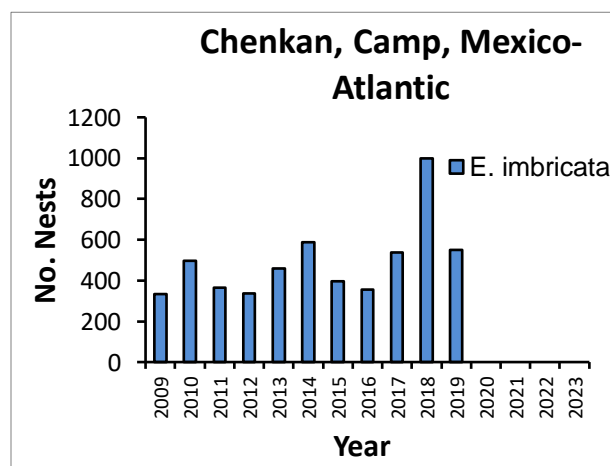
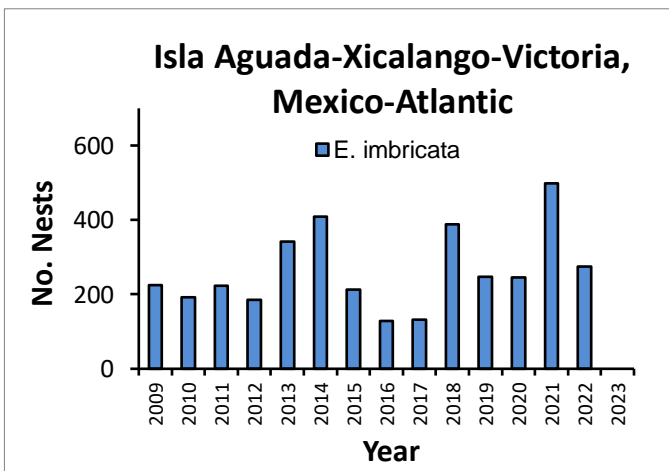
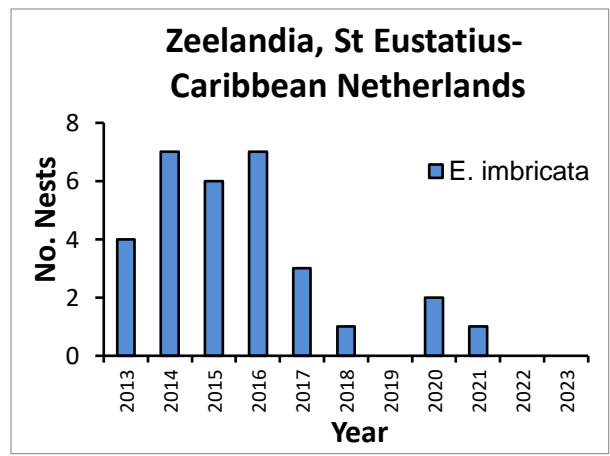
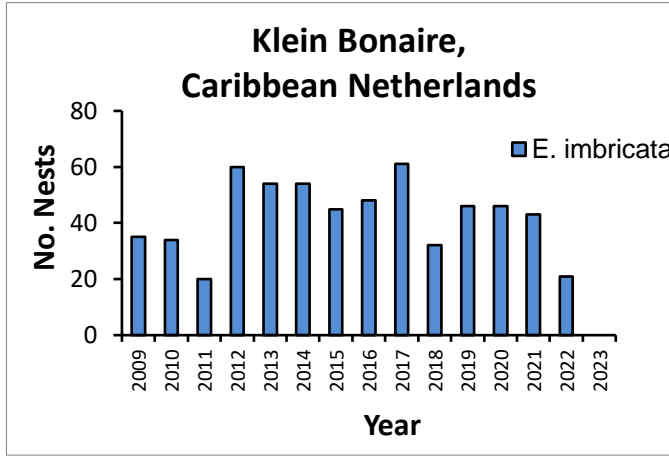
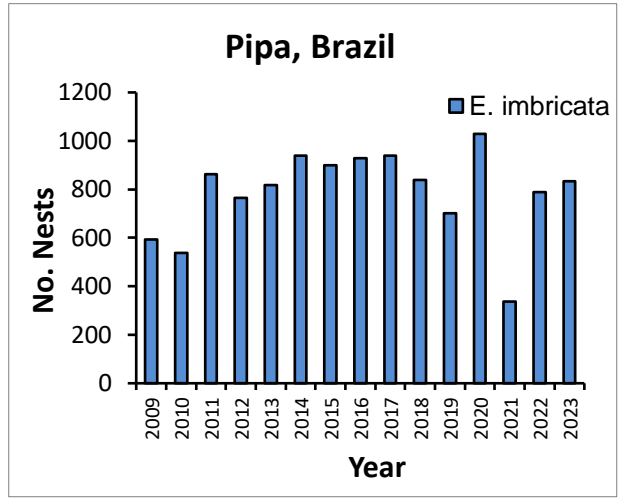
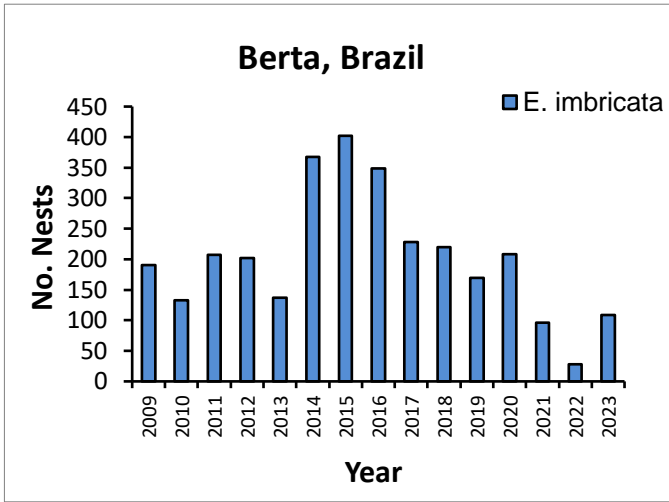


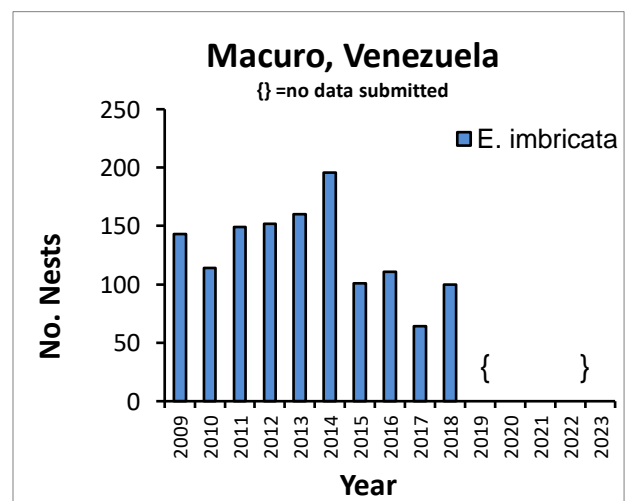
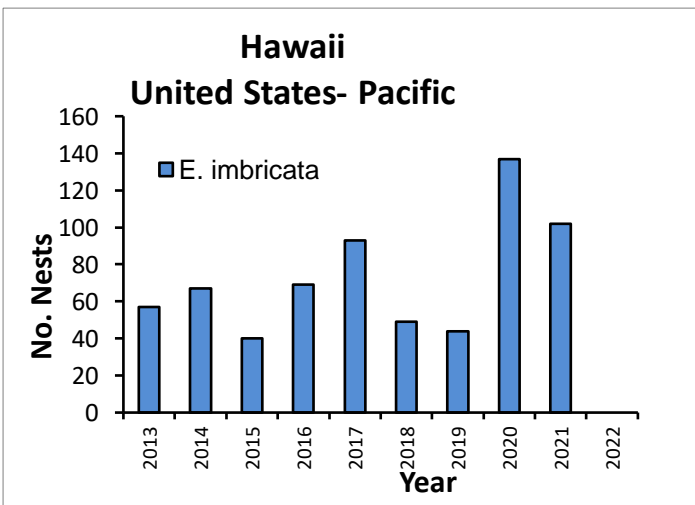
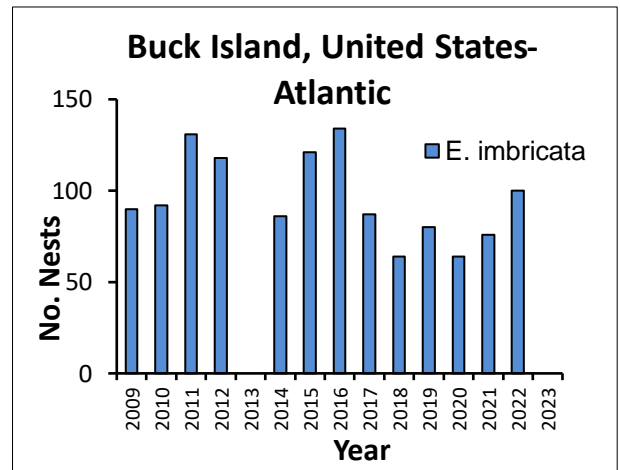
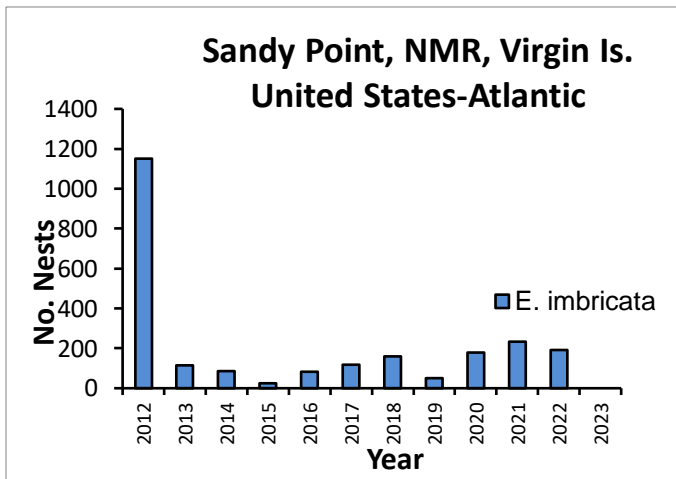
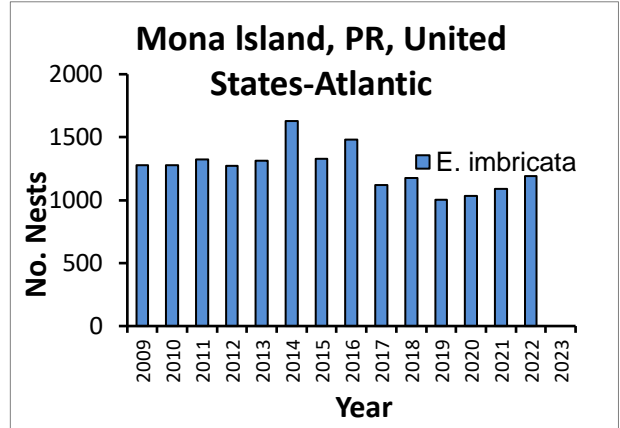
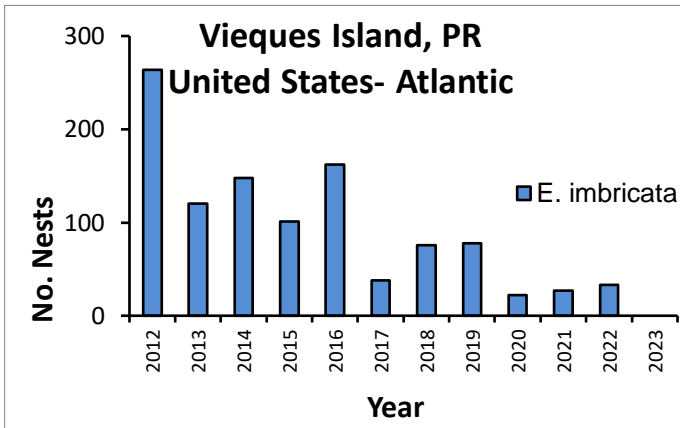




Common Name: Hawksbill Turtle
Scientific Name: *Eretmochelys imbricata*
IUCN Red List Category:
 Global: Critically Endangered
**Beach monitoring at some sites impacted by Covid restrictions in 2020-2021*







Common Name: Loggerhead Turtle

Scientific Name: *Caretta caretta*

IUCN Red List Categories:

Global: Vulnerable

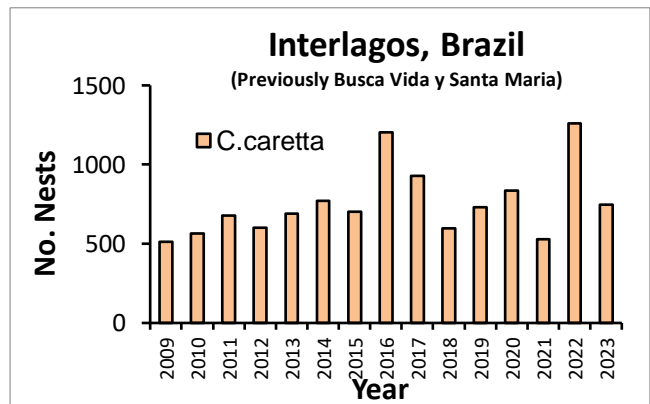
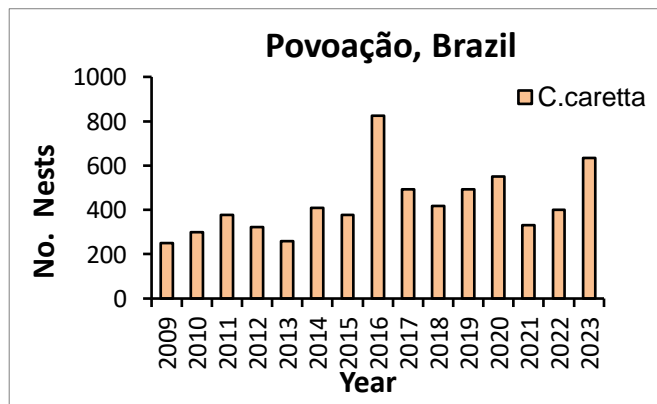
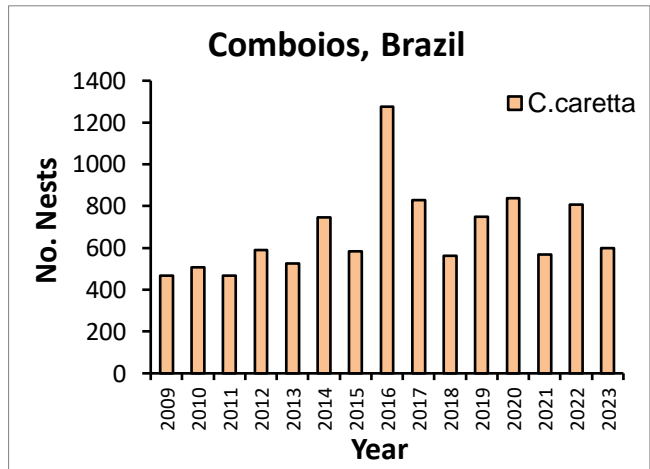
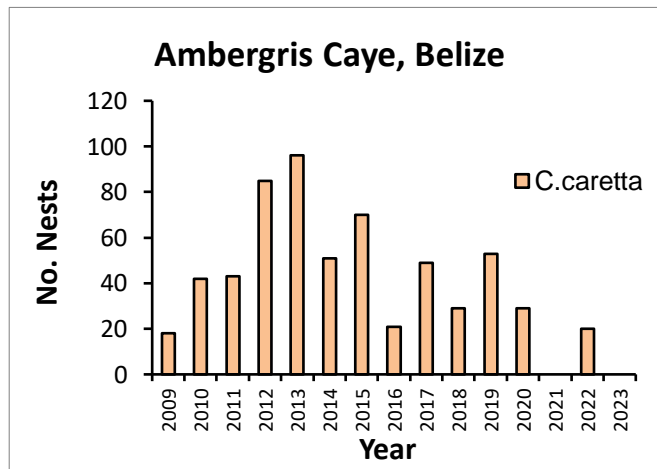
North Pacific: Least Concern

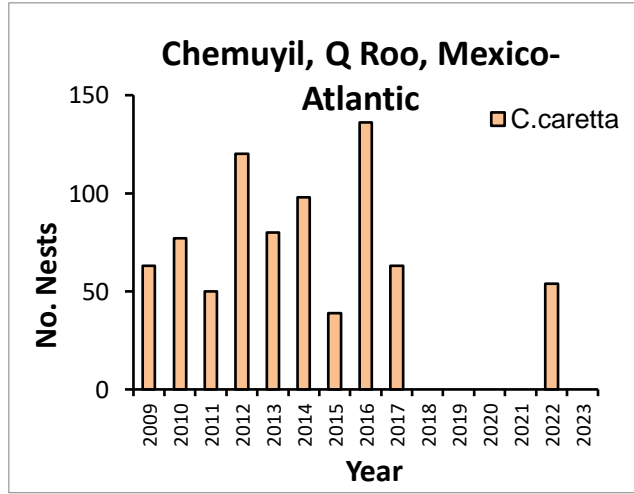
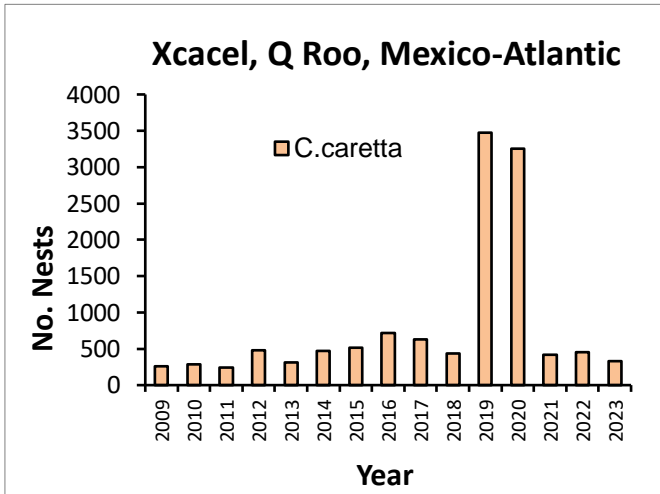
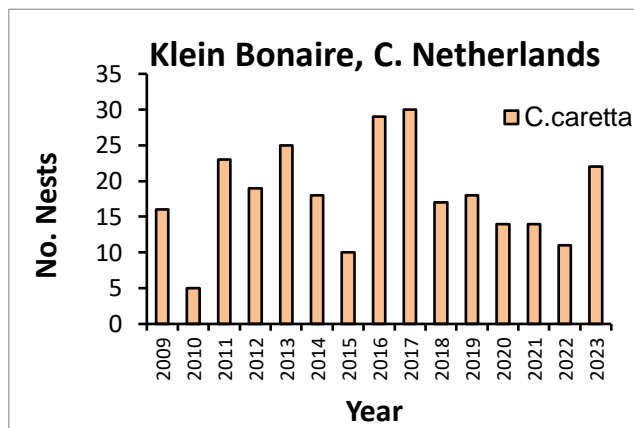
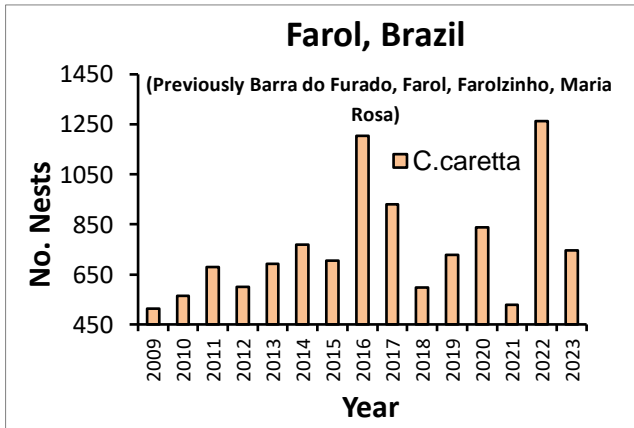
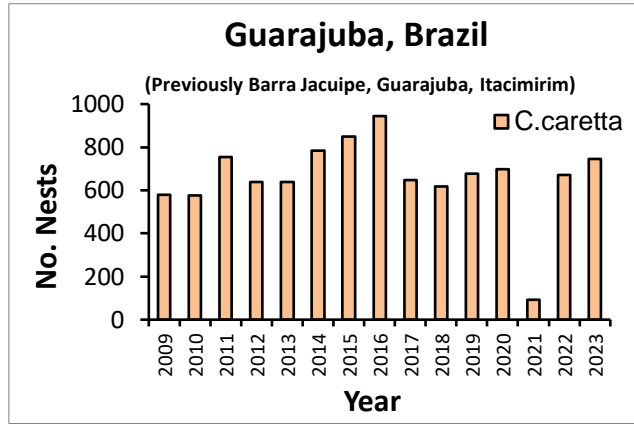
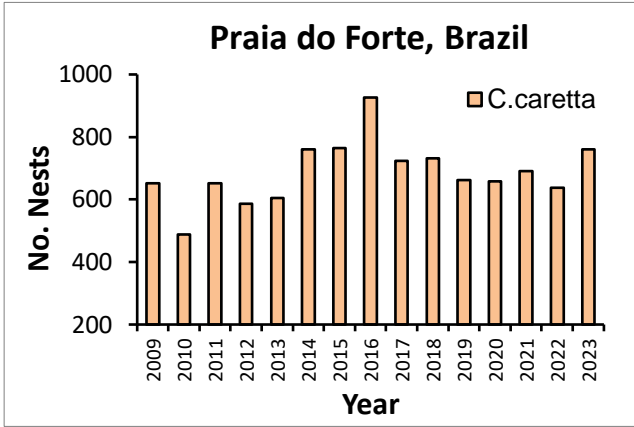
South Pacific: Critically Endangered

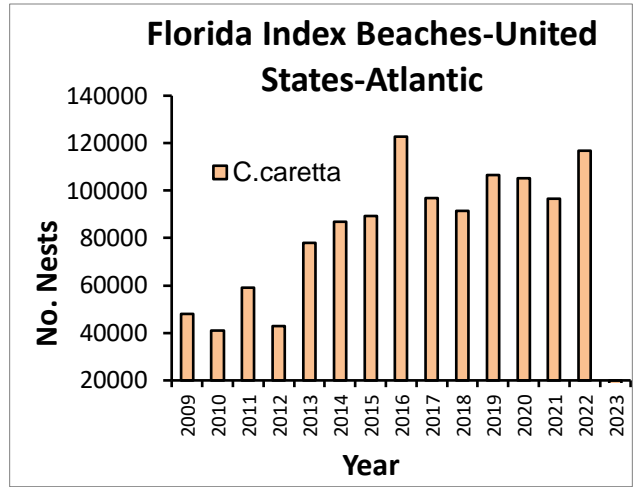
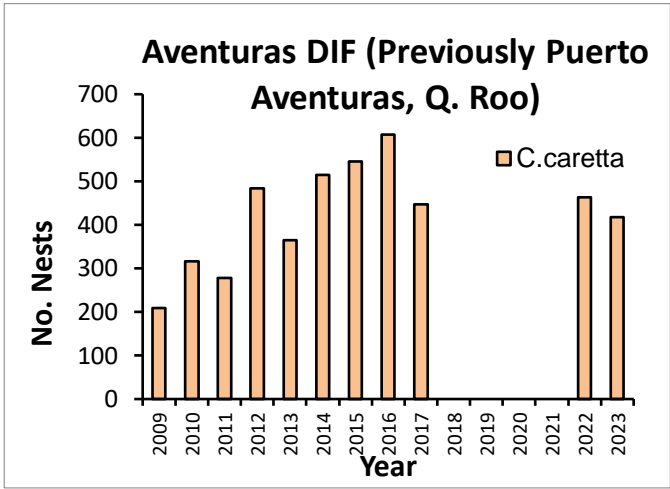
Northwest Atlantic: Least Concern

Southwest Atlantic: Least Concern

**Beach monitoring at some sites impacted by Covid restrictions in 2020-2021*



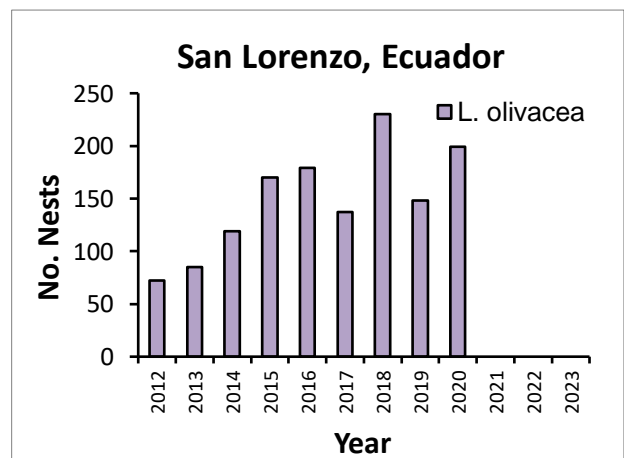
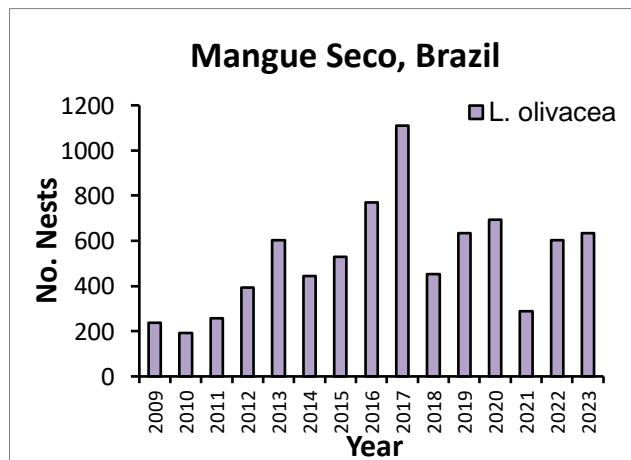
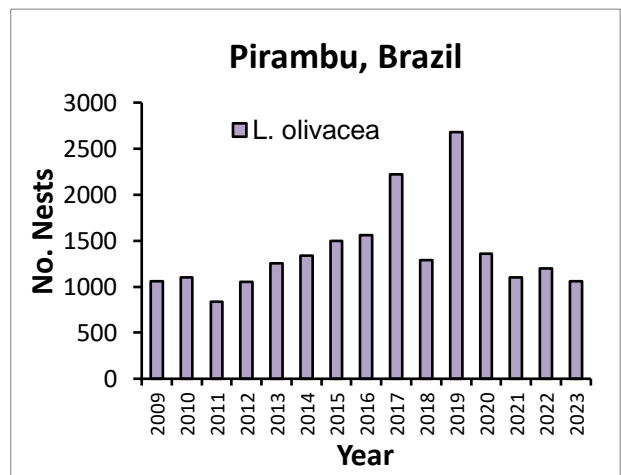
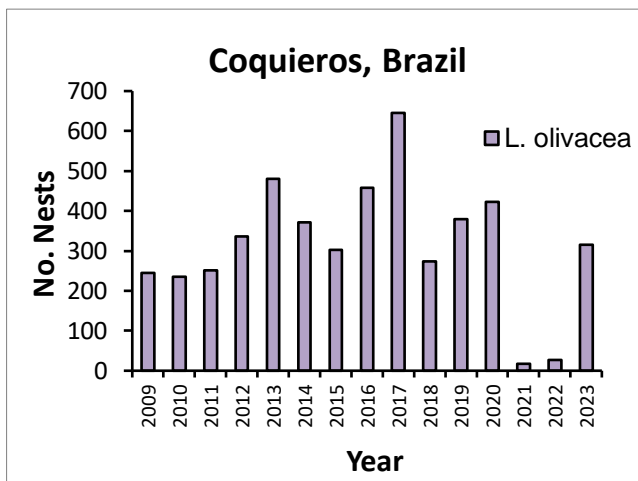


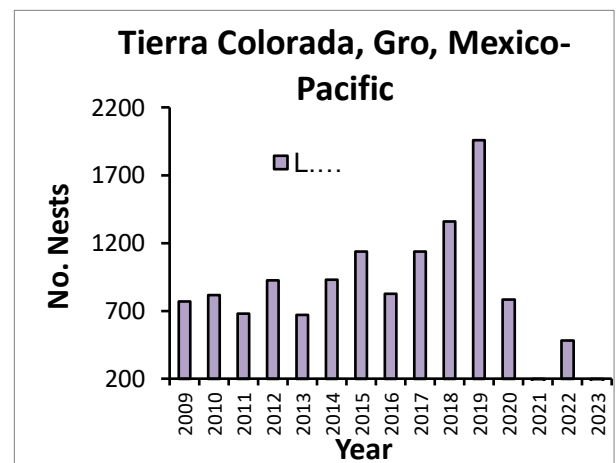
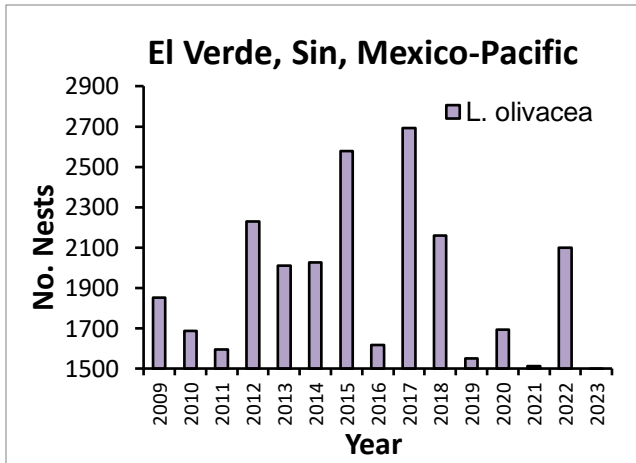
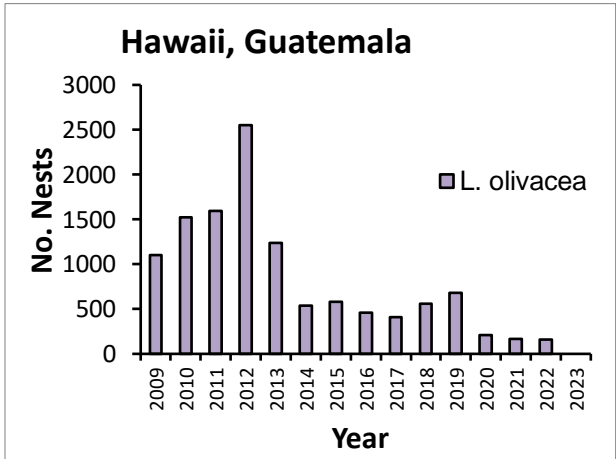
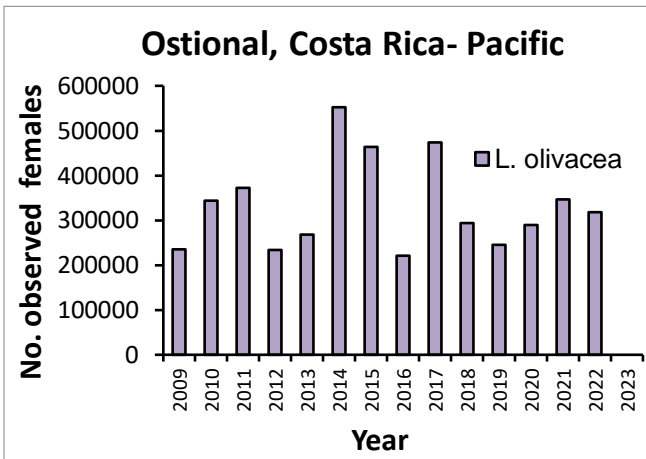
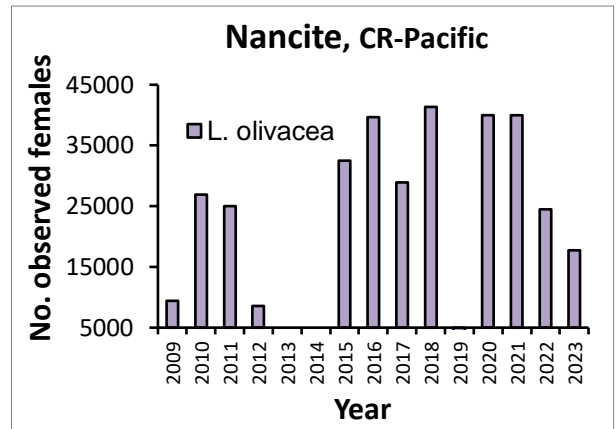
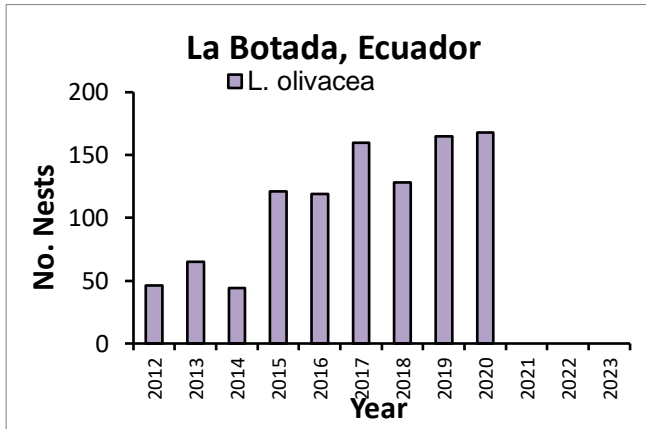


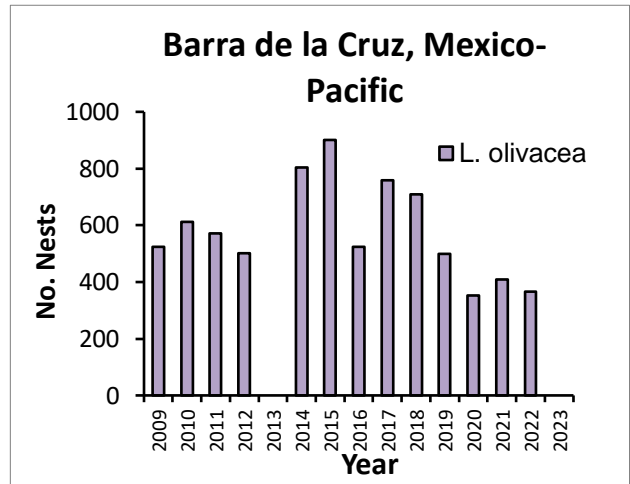
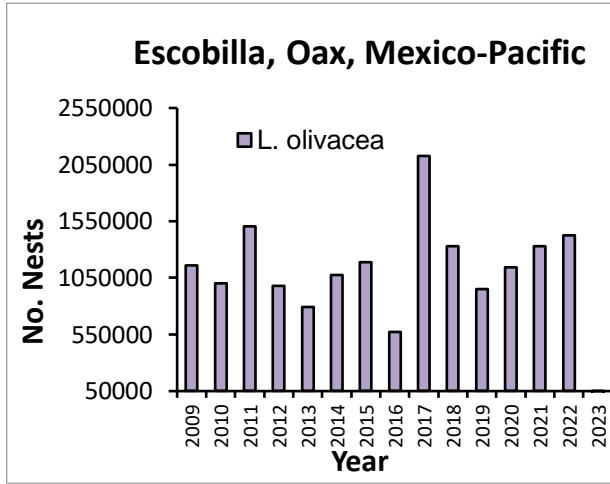
Common Name: Olive Ridley Turtle
Scientific Name: *Lepidochelys olivacea*
IUCN Red List Category:

Global: Vulnerable

**Beach monitoring at some sites impacted by Covid restrictions in 2020-2021*







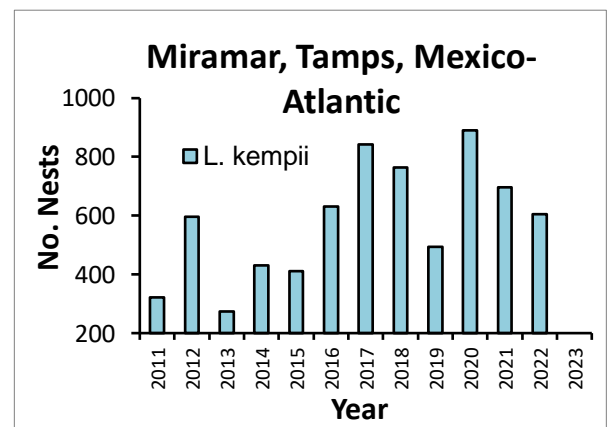
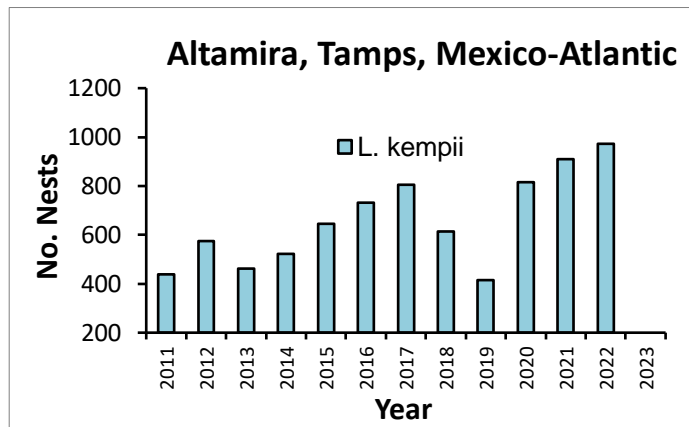
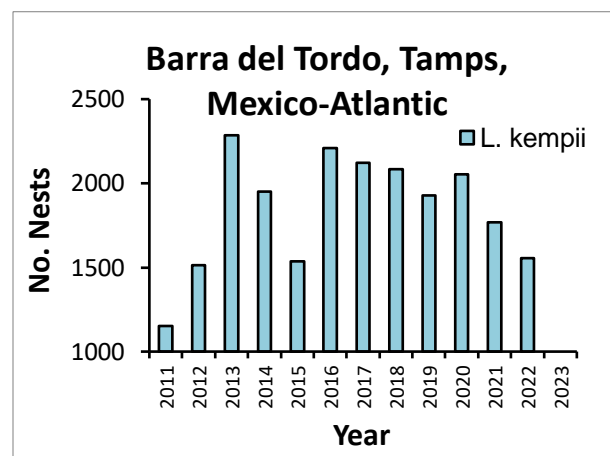
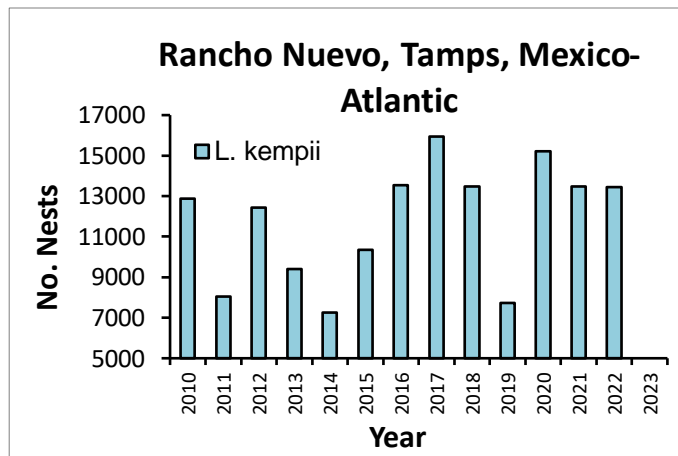
Common Name: Kemp's Ridley Turtle

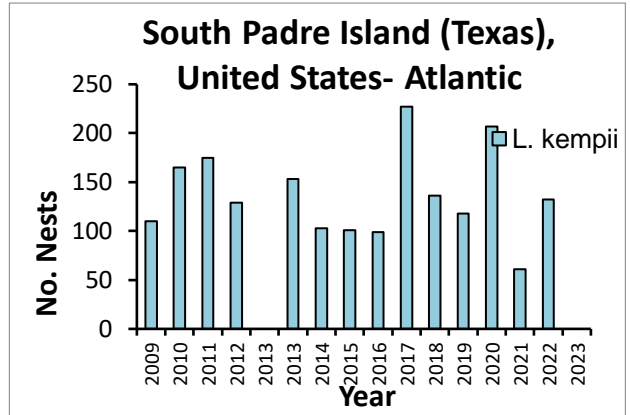
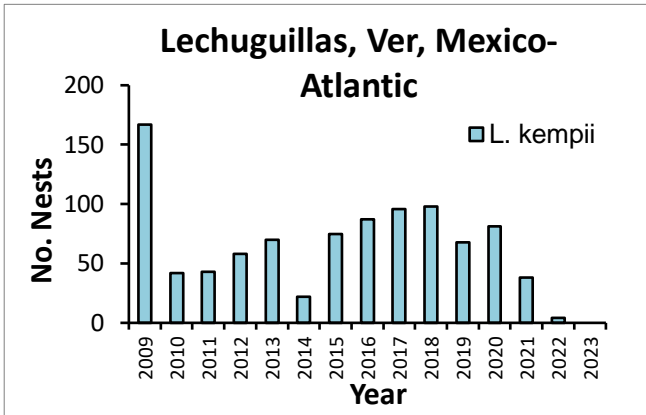
Scientific Name: *Lepidochelys kempii*

IUCN Red List Category:

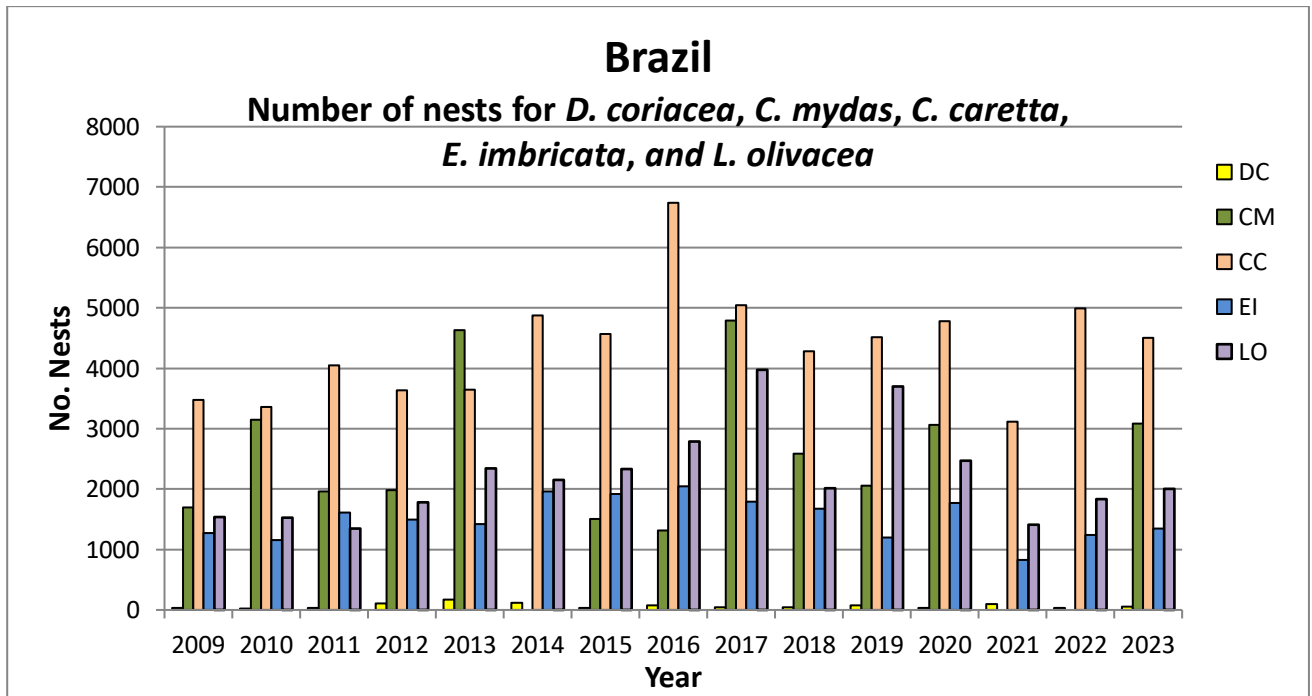
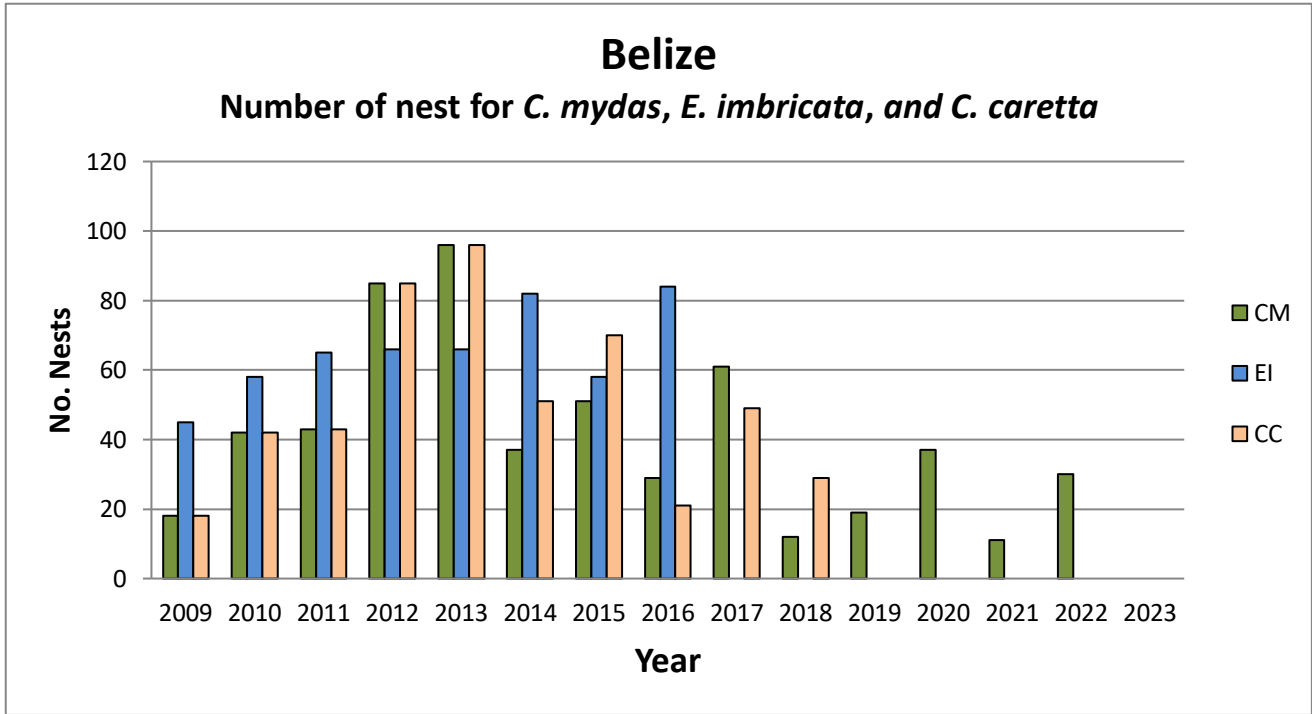
Global: Critically Endangered

**Beaches monitoring at some sites impacted by covid restrictions in 2020-2021*



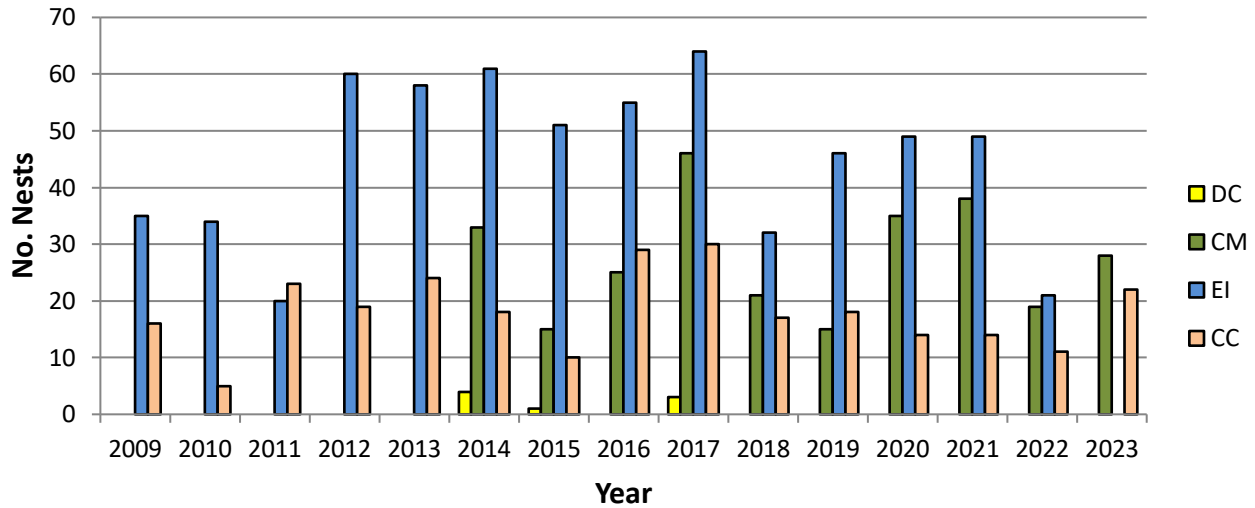


Country Summaries



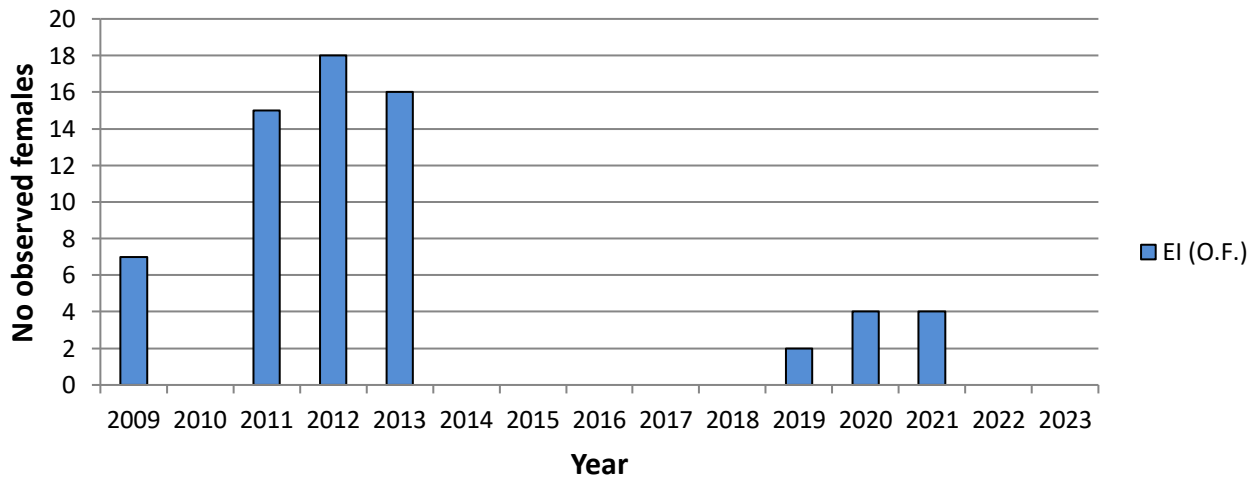
Caribbean Netherlands

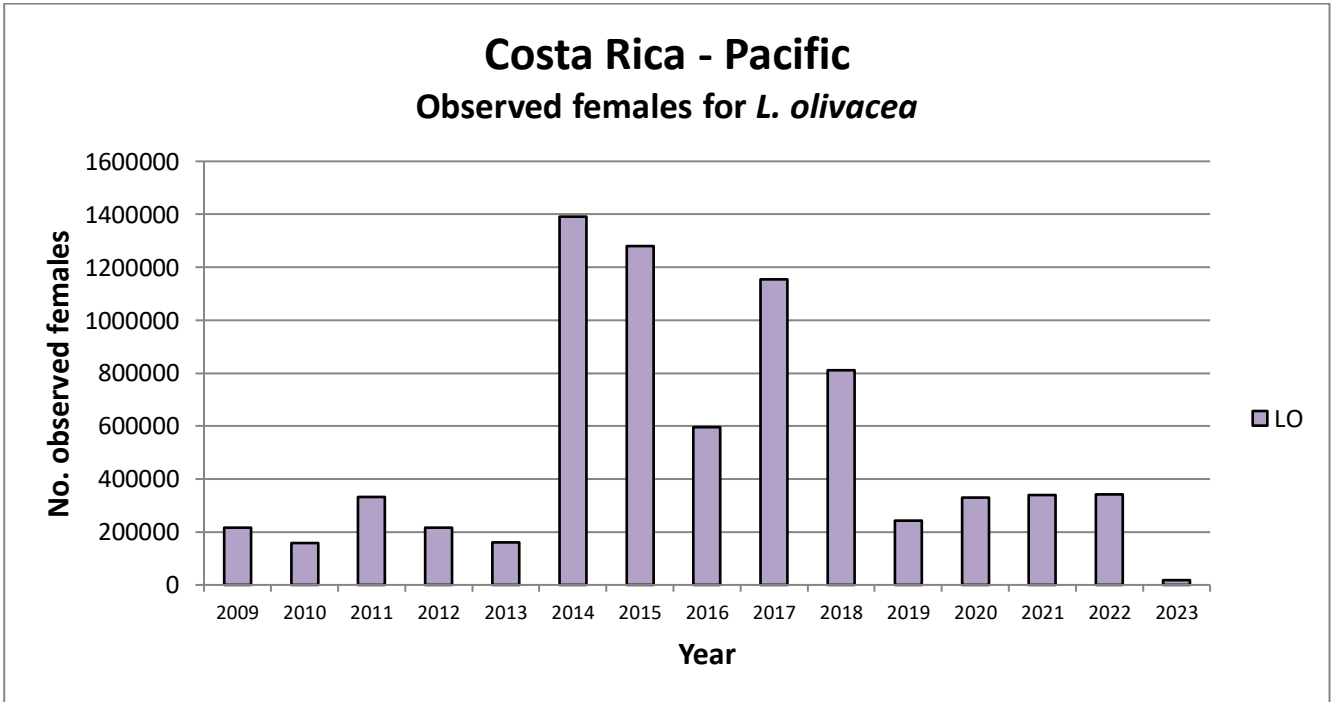
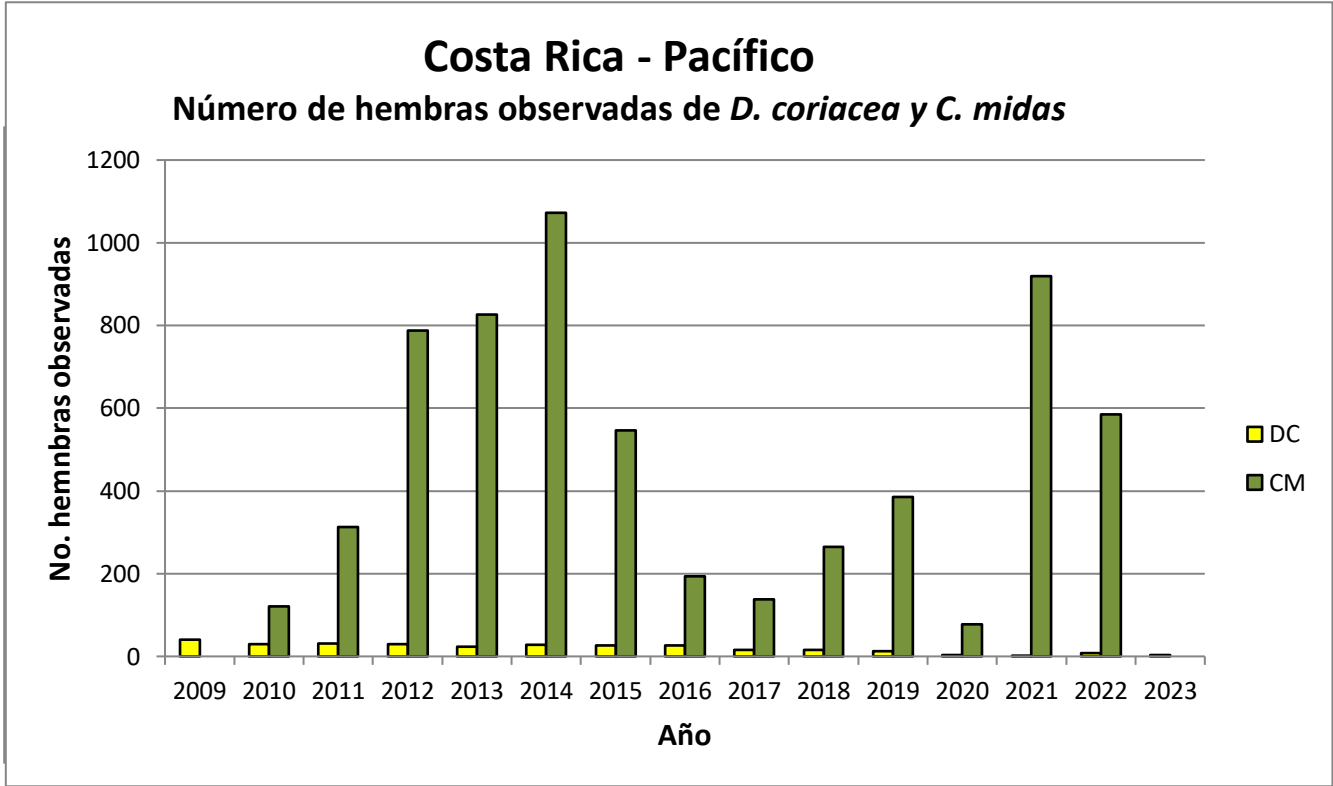
Number of nests for *D. coriacea*, *C. mydas*, *E. imbricata*, and *C. caretta*

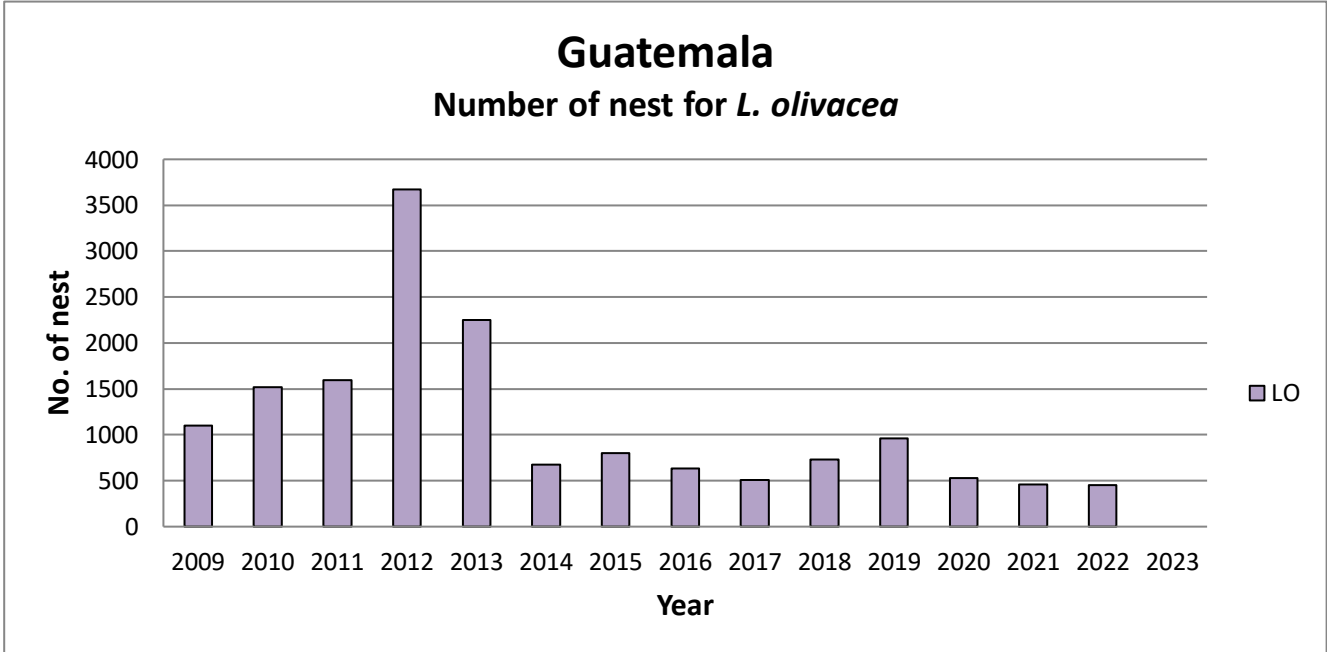
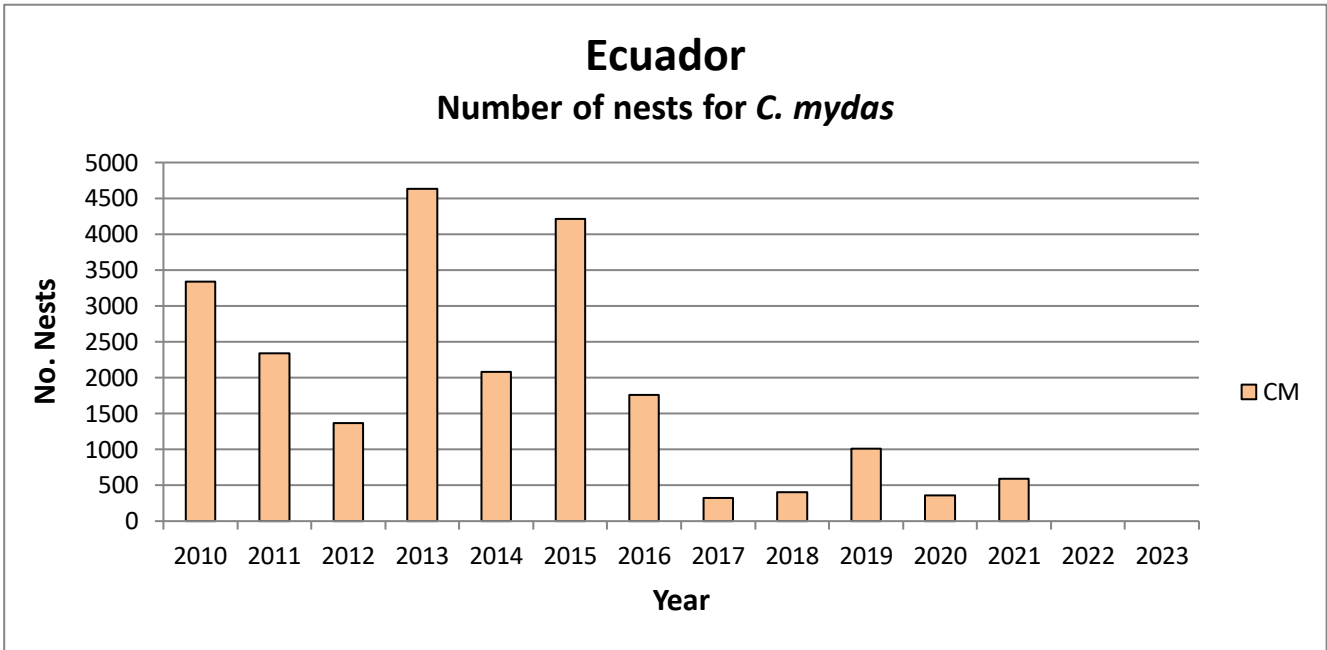


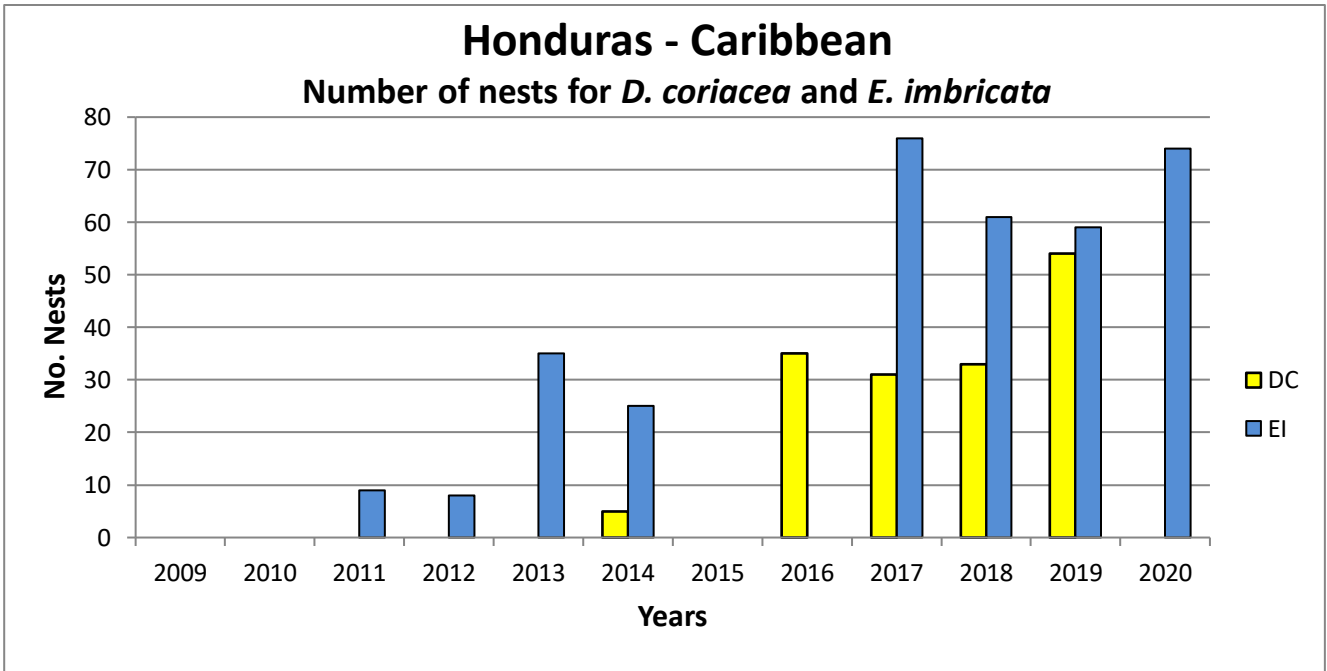
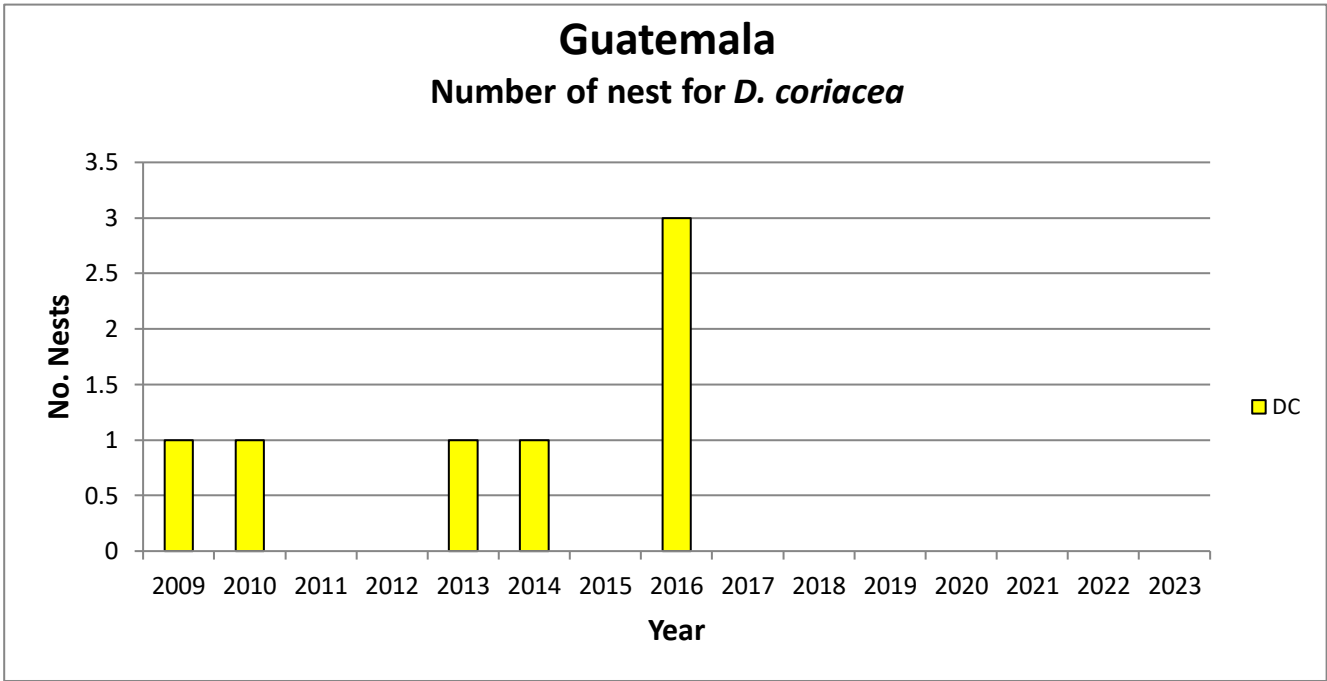
Costa Rica - Atlantic

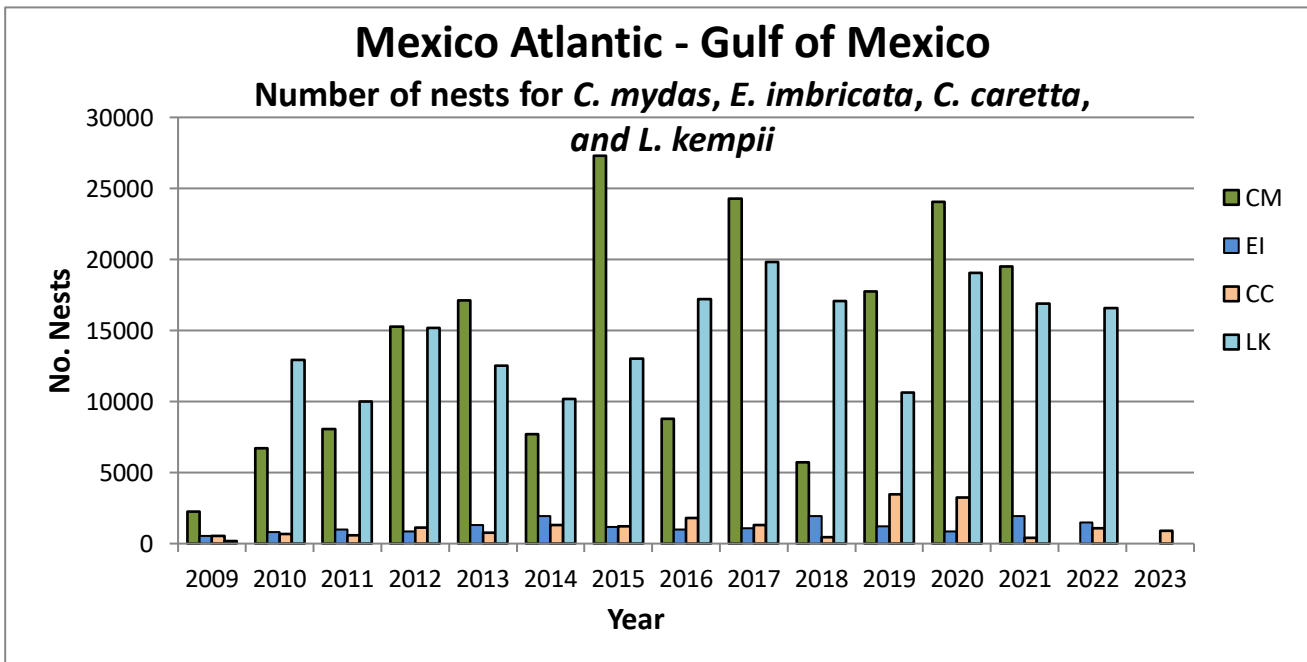
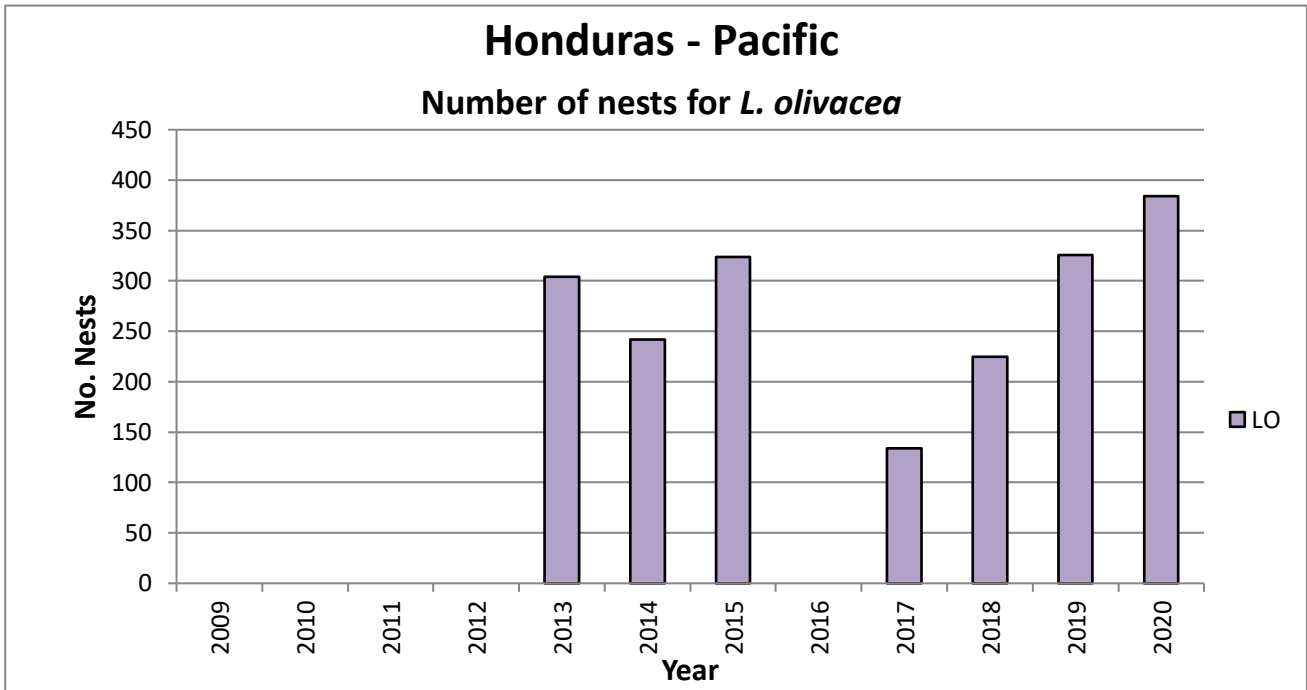
Observed females for *E. imbricata*

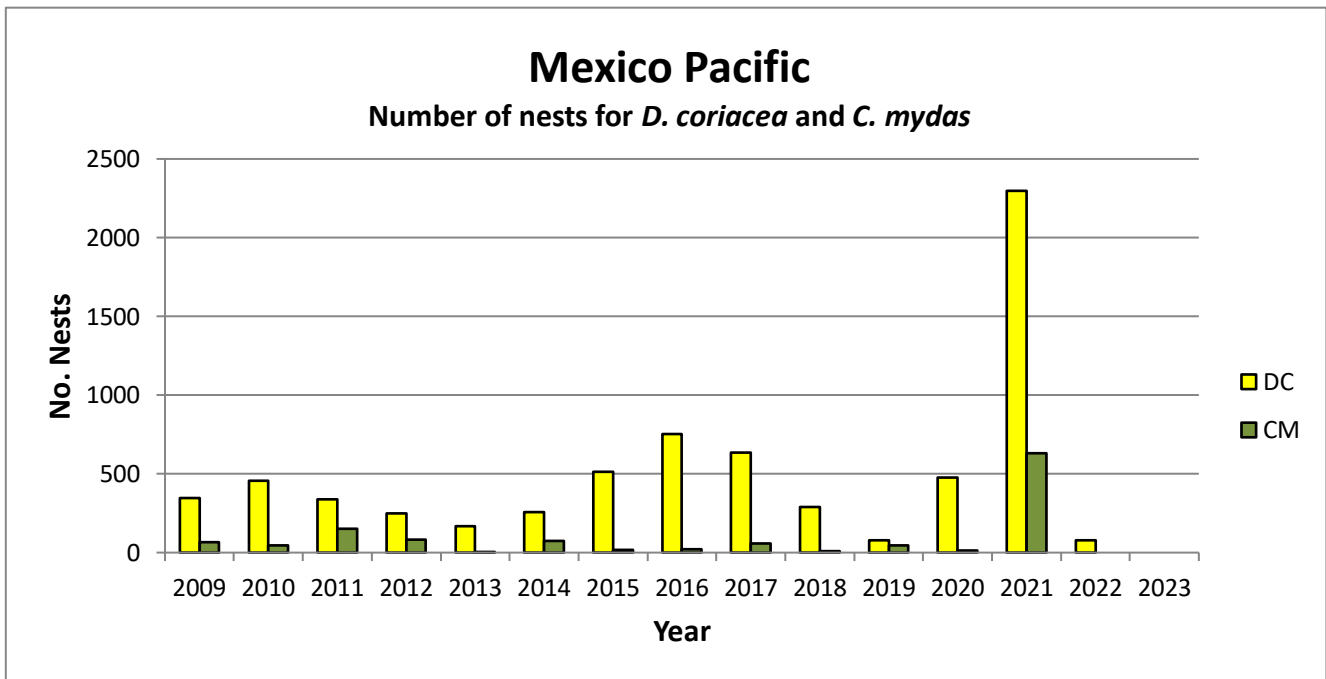
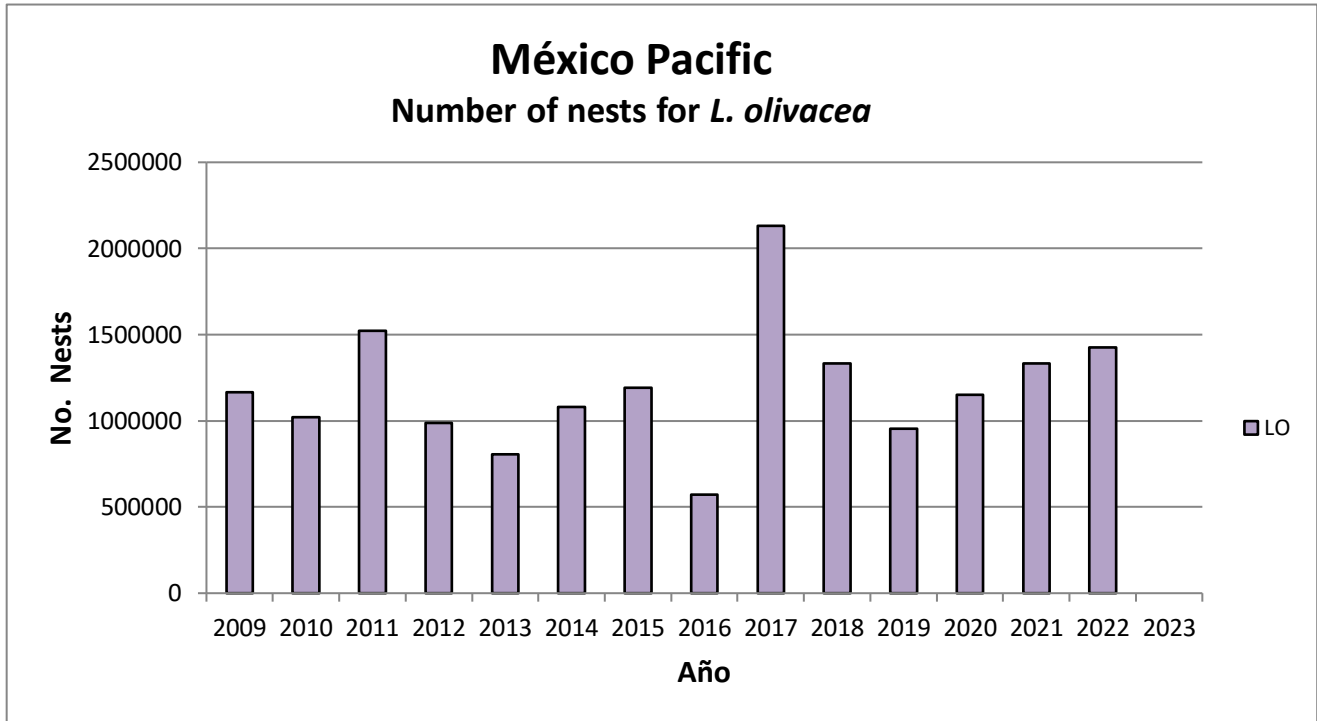


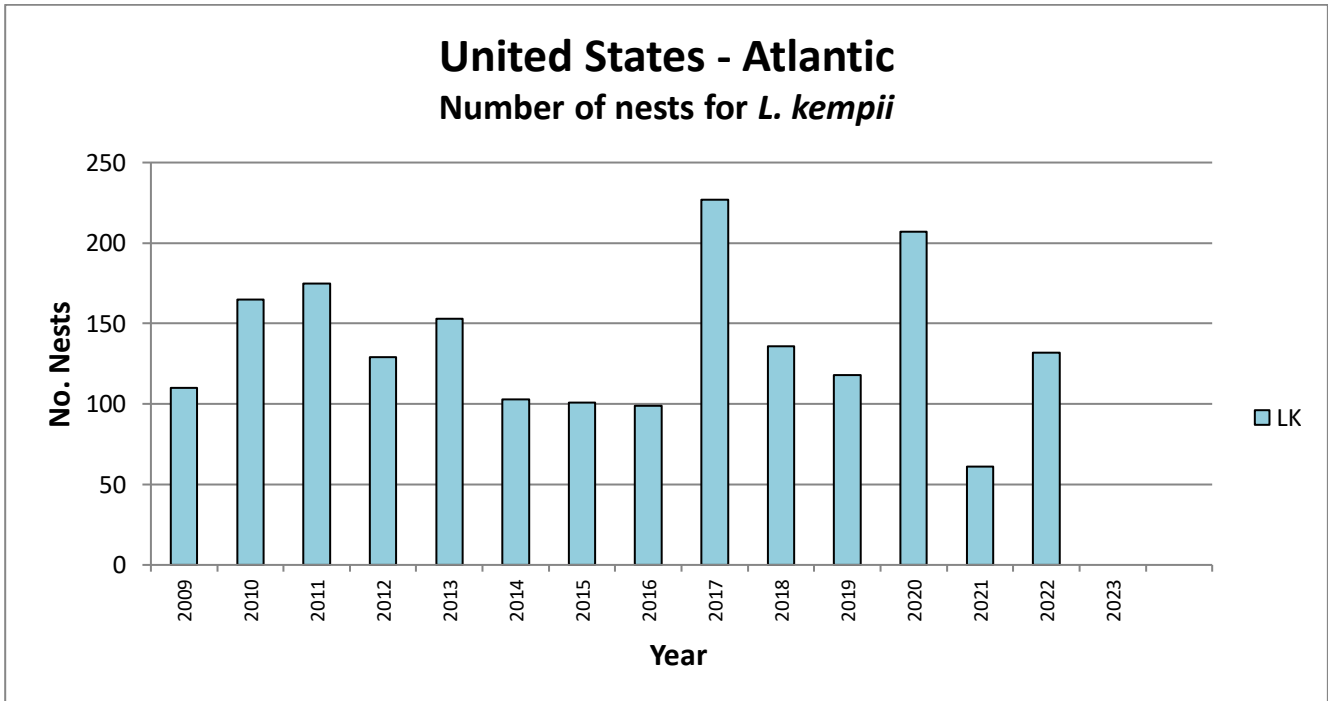
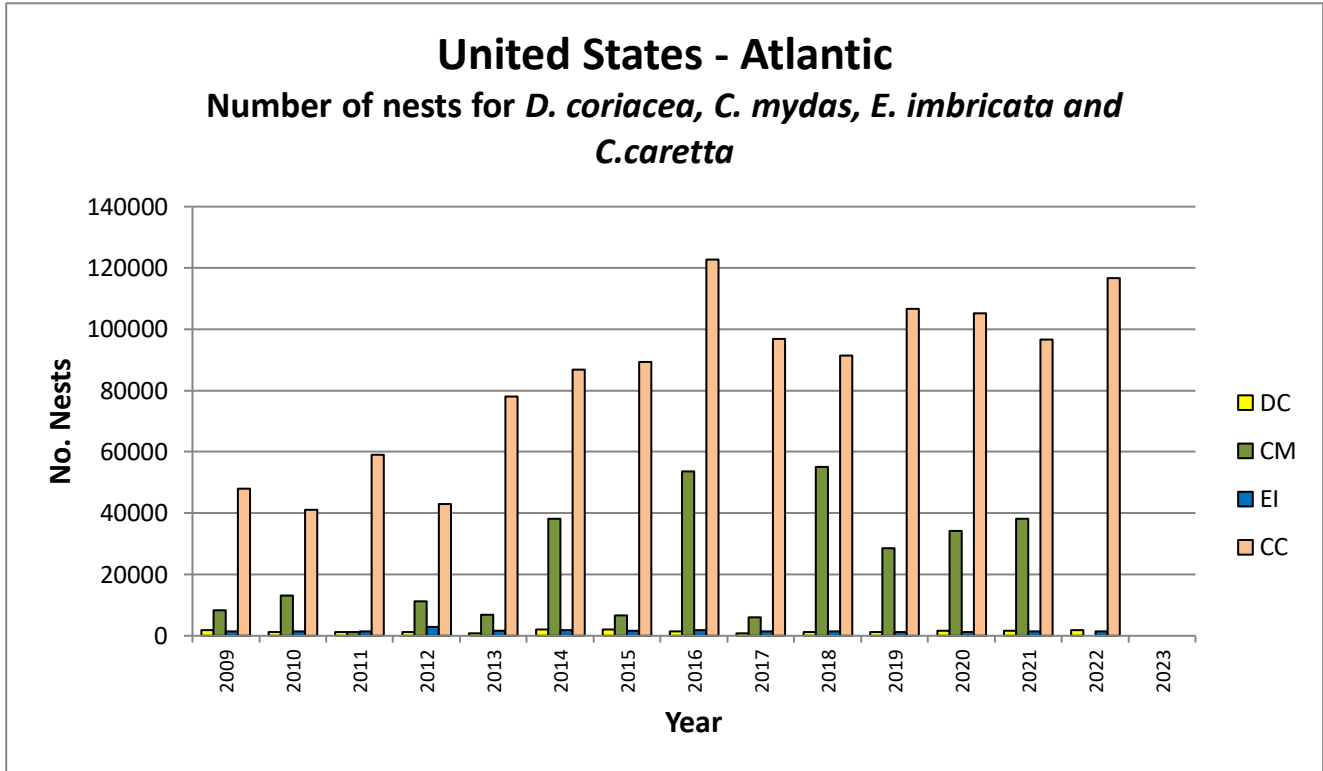


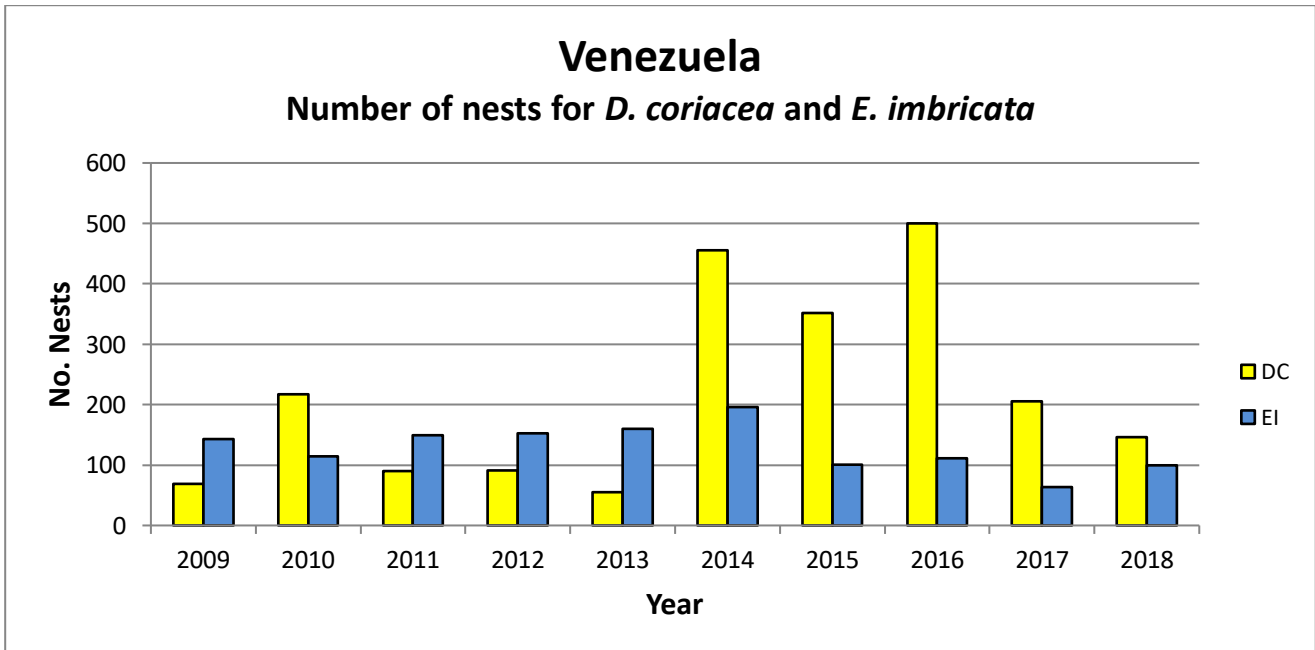
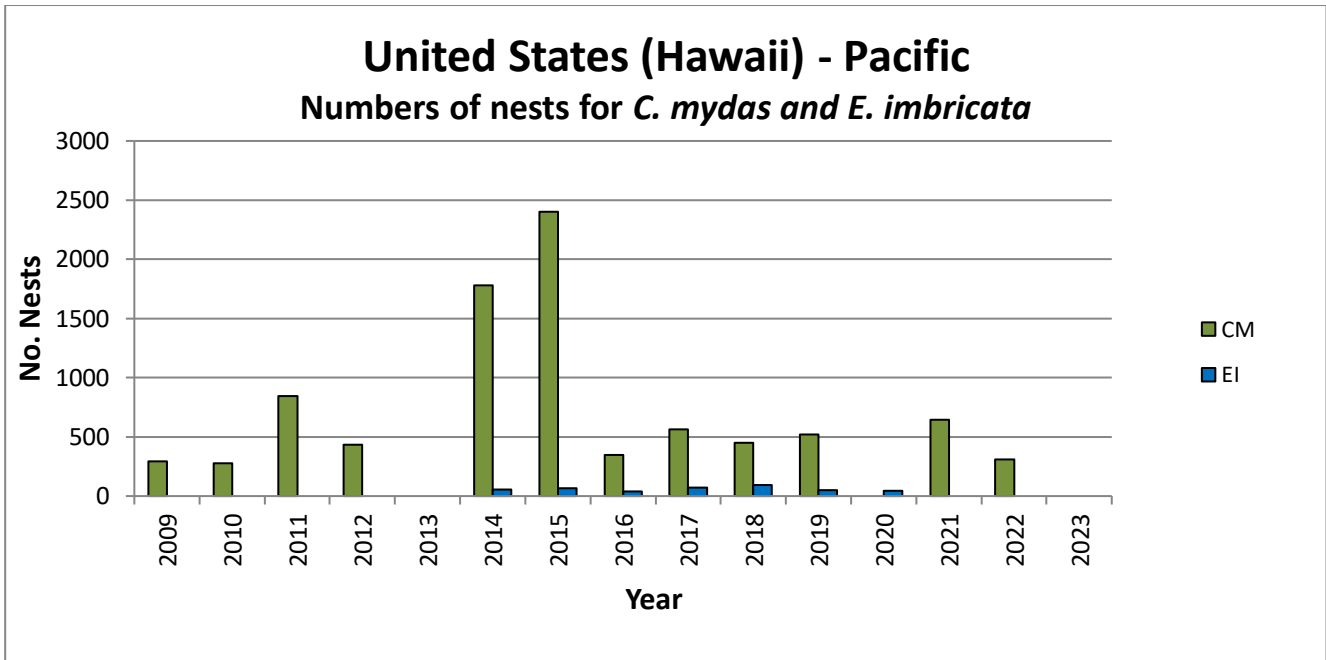












*Venezuela's last annual report was submitted in 2019

Summary of Nesting Abundance Trends

The goal of this report is to provide information on nesting beach abundance for all IAC countries that host sea turtle nesting activity. Compiling the available long-term nesting beach datasets in the present report, provides for an understanding about the conservation status of each sea turtles in most of the IAC countries, and also throughout the entire IAC Region. Based on the graphs above, there are apparent increasing trends at 10 sites, decreasing trends at 24 sites, and stable trends at 10 sites. Data at 32 sites showed no apparent trend. While these trends may not be conclusive due to the relatively short timeframe of data collection vs. the long generation times for sea turtles, the graphs do at least give an approximation of the ongoing trends for each site. In particular, the declining trends at the 10 index sites—distributed in Caribbean Netherlands, Costa Rica, Guatemala, United States, and Venezuela—should be considered a warning sign and nesting abundance at these sites should be closely monitoring, with corresponding conservation attention. In addition, for the 32 sites with no apparent trends, additional years of data for each site may reveal an abundance trend, and for these sites we urge that data continue to be reported in the IAC Annual Reports.

a. Apparent increasing nesting abundance trend (10 sites)

Leatherbacks:

United States (1) – Florida Index Beaches

Green turtles:

Mexico (3) – Lechugillas, Chenkan, Barra de la Cruz

United States (1) – Florida Index Beaches

Hawksbills:

United States (1) – Hawaii

Olive ridleys:

Brazil (1) – Manque Seco

Ecuador (2) – La Botada, San Lorenzo

Kemp's ridleys:

Mexico (1) – Altamira

b. Apparent stable nesting abundance trend (24 sites)

Leatherbacks:

Costa Rica (1) – Tortuguero

Green turtles:

Brazil (1) – Trindade Island

Mexico (2) – Las Coloradas/Rio Lagartos, Xcace

Loggerheads:

Brazil (5) – Comboios, Povoação, Interlagos, Praia do Forte, Guarajuba

Caribbean Netherlands (1) – Klein Bonaire

Mexico (1) – Aventuras DIF

United States (1) – Florida Index Beaches

Hawksbills:

Brazil (3) – Guarajuba, Praia do Forte, Pipa

Caribbean Netherlands (1) – Klein Bonaire

Mexico (2) – Isla Aguada, Chenkan

United States (2) – Buck Island, Mona Island

Olive ridleys:

Brazil (2) – Coquieros, Pirambu

Mexico (1) – Escobilla

Kemp's ridleys:

Mexico (1) – Rancho Nuevo

c. Apparent decreasing nesting abundance trend (10 sites)

Leatherbacks:

Costa Rica (1) – Playa Grande

Venezuela (1) – Macuro

United States (3) – Culebra Island, Sandy Point, Vieques Island

Green turtles:

Costa Rica (1) – Tortuguero

Venezuela (1) – Aves Island

Hawksbills:

Caribbean Netherlands (1) – Zeelandia

United States (1) – Vieques Island

Olive ridleys:

Guatemala (1) – Hawaii

d. No consistent trend (32 sites)

Leatherbacks:

Brazil (2) – Comboios, Povoacao

Mexico (3) – Barra de la Cruz, Cahuitan, Tierra Colorada

Venezuela (1) – Querepare

Green turtles:

Belize (1) – Ambergris Caye

Costa Rica (2) – Cabuyal, Nombre de Jesus

Ecuador (1) – Quinta Playa

Mexico (3) – Isla Aguada, Chemuyil, Tierra Colorada

United States (1) – French Frigate Shoals

Loggerheads:

Belize (1) – Ambergris Caye

Brazil (1) – Farol

Mexico (2) – Chemuyil, Xcacel

Hawksbills:

Belize (1) – Gales Point

Brazil (2) – Berta, Interlagos

United States (1) – Sandy Point

Venezuela (1) – Macuro

Olive ridleys:

Costa Rica (2) – Nancite, Ostional

Mexico (3) – Barra de la Cruz, El Verde, Tierra Colorada

Kemp's ridleys:

Mexico (3) – Barra del Todo, Lechuguillas, Miramar

United States (1) – South Padre Island

Recommendations

Based on our preliminary analyses, a set of recommendations has been developed that, if implemented, will help ensure that the IAC is able to detect ongoing population recoveries and, more importantly, sites that may have decreasing abundance and are thus of high conservation priority. These recommendations focus only on methods to ensure that the best possible data are collected and provided to IAC for future analyses. These recommendations do not include prescriptive conservation actions. Instead, we hope that the information herein can be considered by the IAC Consultative Committee, so that this group can provide clear guidance to IAC countries regarding recommended management actions.

1. The IAC Scientific Committee recommends that IAC Countries provide real number data rather than ranges for nesting beach abundance, as this is the best way to evaluate changes in population status. The IAC Secretariat should continue to encourage IAC countries to do so when filling out the information in the IAC Annual Report.
2. The IAC Secretariat should encourage each country to provide the methodology for how they arrived at their nesting abundance values. This may include a short description of how they collected data each year and if so, what changes in their techniques have taken place since the previous data report. In addition, it is encouraged that information is provided regarding the beginning, end, and peak months of the nesting season for each species at each beach. Any changes in monitoring effort at the beaches should be reported at the time that data are provided to IAC.
3. The IAC Scientific Committee recommends that countries report numbers of observed females or number of clutches, as these are the two most reliable data forms. Other data types such as estimated females or emergence/track counts based on incomplete survey effort should be avoided. See IAC Document *Selecting Index Nesting Beaches in the IAC Region and Data Collection Guidelines* [CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5](#) for more information.

4. The IAC Scientific Committee recommends that countries maintain consistency in the [index nesting beaches](#) for which data are reported each year. See IAC Document [CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5](#) for more information on how to select sea turtle index beaches. It is important to note that effective index sites may also include small nesting populations, if there is consistency in monitoring effort across years. IAC countries should report on any changes to their list of index beaches to the IAC Secretariat as soon as possible after the change was made.
5. The IAC Secretariat encourages all countries to provide data for all index beaches for each year. Provision of partial data or abundance counts that do not have a standardized collection technique should be avoided. See IAC Document [CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5](#) for more information. When no data or only partial data are provided for any given index site, the Reporting Countries should provide a clear explanation for why all data were not provided.
6. The IAC Scientific Committee recommends that an update to this Index Nesting Beach Report is conducted every 5 years, with a final report submitted upon completion to the IAC Consultative Committee and the Conference of the Parties. The next 5-year report is scheduled for 2028.
7. The IAC Scientific Committee and the Secretariat ask IAC Parties to submit the nesting abundance information in the IAC Annual Report Part V (Nesting information), to make data more easily accessible for future updates of this report. The goal is that the data in Part V on the IAC Annual Report matches the information for this and future updates of this technical document.
8. The IAC Scientific Committee recommends including a data field in the IAC Annual Report Section V (nesting information), where countries clearly indicate the year when the nesting season started and finished. This will help us better understand how nesting seasons coincide across species and index beaches.

The Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the legal framework for countries in the Americas to take actions in benefit of sea turtles. The IAC addresses the need to implement measures harmonized among nations, coordinate multilateral conservation and protection actions, and oversee the implementation of a regional agenda that will lead to the recovery of the six (6) sea turtle species included in the treaty.

For more information visit:

www.iacseaturtles.org



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

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E-mail: secretario@iacseaturtle.org