

sea turtles

OF THE FRENCH TERRITORIES

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France's 12 overseas regions and territories range across all of the Earth's temperate, tropical, and polar seas, with a combined marine territory of nearly 10.2 million square kilometers (nearly 4 million square miles), an area larger than the mainland United States. Marine turtles are found throughout most French waters; indeed, it is easier to list the French territories where marine turtles are not found—only France's tiny sub-Antarctic and Antarctic island territories—than where they are. Thus, France bears a high level of global responsibility for the conservation of sea turtles and their habitats, and the country takes this responsibility seriously. No fewer than four sea turtle action plans have been put in place since 2007 (for Guadeloupe and St. Martin, Martinique, French Guiana, and the West Indian Ocean territories), as well as strict legislation protecting sea turtles in French Polynesia since 1990. To improve collaboration for sea turtle conservation and management among the far-flung French territories, France's Ministry of the Environment created a network—the Groupe Tortues Marines France (French Marine Turtle Group, or GTMF)—that represents more than 200 stakeholders from several government and non-profit institutions. Through regular communications, workshops, and meetings, GTMF helps facilitate exchanges among its members, prioritizes research and conservation efforts for France's sea turtle populations, and provides expertise on sea turtles to the French government and relevant international bodies, such as the Convention on Migratory Species, and the Indian Ocean South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding.

SEA TURTLE DISTRIBUTION IN THE FRENCH TERRITORIES

France's sea turtle diversity can be described in measurable and immeasurable ways. French waters host six of the world's seven marine turtle species (all but the flatback), and all but the flatback and Kemp's ridley are known to nest on French beaches. The amount of France's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that serves as sea turtle foraging and migratory habitat is incalculably high, and it encompasses portions of 18 different regional management units, representing some of the world's most and least threatened sea turtle populations (see *SWOT Report*, vol. VII, pp. 20–31).

French sea turtles and their unique behaviors and biogeography are noteworthy in many respects. The leatherback nesting beaches of northern South America, which include those of French Guiana, are among the most important on the planet, as well as the most dynamic. Yalimapo beach in French Guiana, for instance, has shown dramatic swings in nesting intensity over the decades, with more than 60,000 nests recorded annually during the late 1980s and early 1990s, falling to just a few thousand nests per year more recently, due in part to habitat shifts and illegal bycatch. The dynamic nature of French Guiana's shoreline, where beaches undergo frequent dramatic changes in size and shape, provides a natural laboratory in which to study how sea turtles respond to environmental changes. French Guiana's leatherbacks also make long migrations to the North Atlantic Ocean to feed, where they have been found in the waters off Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, another French territory (see *SWOT Report*, vol. XI, pp. 24–25). Such migrations demonstrate the importance of working globally to protect turtles across their entire ranges.

Not far away, the presence of marine turtles in the French Caribbean territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin, and St. Barthélemy) has been known for centuries, but no significant studies were carried out until the early 2000s. Recent data from these islands has illuminated a very complex situation across a large number of nesting beaches, with no less than 156 beaches hosting three species of nesting marine turtles in an as yet unknown spatial distribution. More monitoring is needed to truly understand these unusual patterns, though recent research does point to a noteworthy multiyear recovery trend of green turtle stocks that had nearly disappeared at the time of European settlement.

In contrast, marine turtles have been well studied in the French islands of the Southwest Indian Ocean on the Îles Éparses (scattered islands) of Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, and Europa, where military and police forces remain year-round, and where biologists have gathered some of the longest sea turtle time series monitoring data in the world, dating back to the 1970s. On each of those islands, green turtles lay 5,000 to 10,000 clutches of eggs annually (except for Juan de Nova, which has much fewer). In nearby Mayotte, located in the Mozambique Channel, nest monitoring has been conducted since the 1990s, despite high levels of poaching and the difficulties of working on numerous secluded beaches.



School children observe a rare daylight-nesting leatherback in French Guiana. © THIERRY MONTFORD FOR WWF

The French territories in the South Pacific Ocean cover an enormous area, larger than Europe. French Polynesia consists of 118 islands, of which only 76 are inhabited, including Tahiti, the most populated. The region harbors marine turtles in all their life stages, yet little is known about them because monitoring is confounded by the region's size. Over the years, however, trained volunteers have begun to monitor turtles on several islands, and some data are beginning to be collected. Some monitoring also has been done in parts of New Caledonia, but long-term data on sea turtles are lacking. And the status of marine turtles in the remote Wallis and Futuna Islands is almost entirely unknown.

SEA TURTLE MOVEMENTS IN FRENCH WATERS

Research from throughout the French territories has revealed wide-ranging movements of sea turtles both within and beyond French waters, including a number of spectacularly long migrations.

The Atlantic waters of continental France are used by leatherbacks and loggerheads on their way to and from feeding or breeding grounds. These are often juveniles that drift into French coastal areas after being ejected by weather and currents from the North Atlantic gyre. One turtle was recently tracked returning from Atlantic France to the warmer waters of the western African coast. In French Mediterranean waters, several adult and subadult loggerheads have been tracked crossing the entire western Mediterranean up to Greece, while

others swim through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean. On the other side of the Atlantic, leatherbacks that nest in French Guiana forage between 30 and 40 degrees north, adjacent to the French territory of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon near the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, making them the most northerly distributed of all sea turtles globally. Leatherbacks of French origin are not the only species known to make such long migrations; a juvenile green turtle originating from the French Caribbean traversed the entire Atlantic and was found off the West African coast. Green turtles that nest in French Guiana also show great behavioral plasticity, adapting their diving behavior to face the strong currents at the mouth of the mighty Amazon River while they travel to foraging grounds in Brazil.

In the southwest Indian Ocean, intensive satellite tracking efforts combined with genetic analyses have illuminated highly important migratory routes for green and loggerhead turtles that regularly travel between the French islands and surrounding countries of East Africa and Madagascar. In addition, loggerheads foraging near Reunion Island were found to have originated from nesting sites as far away as the Arabian Sea—some 4,000 kilometers (2,485 miles) away and in another hemisphere—requiring them to traverse nearly 50 degrees of latitude. Such migrations again demonstrate the importance of multinational cooperation in sea turtle conservation.

In French Polynesia, a male green turtle named Popora was tracked more than 4,500 kilometers (2,796 miles) in a crossing from Tahiti (Bora Bora) to New Caledonia. Other adult female green turtles from Tahiti (Tetiara atoll) seem to prefer foraging in Fijian

waters, a few flipper strokes from the Wallis and Futuna Islands. A unique track of a subadult loggerhead turtle named Ariti showed a 14,000-kilometer (8,700 mile) migration from Tahiti (Moorea atoll) all the way to Fiji, then to Nauru, then to the Marshall Islands in the northern hemisphere, then back south of the equator to an area near American Samoa.

FRANCE'S EFFORTS TO ADDRESS TURTLE THREATS

Solving the bycatch threat. GTMF is addressing bycatch through collaborative fisheries research—among fishers, scientists, managers, and consumers—and developing and implementing conservation mitigation measures in the nations and territories where it has influence. Since its creation, GTMF has recognized the threat to sea turtles caused by widespread illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities. The group is now taking action through its partners to gather available information on this most serious hazard. A report on a survey conducted among all GTMF partners, published in 2010, described the situation on France's mainland and territories, identified priority activities, and listed recommendations for specific actions to be carried out in locations where high mortality of marine turtles was reported. The current work also fills data gaps for other areas where

impacts are suspected but remain unquantified. The report provides a comprehensive description of the research projects and actions dealing with sea turtle bycatch that have so far been implemented in the French continental waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.

GTMF has established a bycatch group whose purpose is to help local and national stakeholders better understand and address the problem, including how to develop more selective fishing gear, how to impose temporal and spatial fisheries closures, and much more. One example is GTMF's support for an initiative to ensure that the European Union (EU) requires the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) by trawl fishers in all nations from which it imports wild-caught shrimp. If adopted, such a regulation could save hundreds of thousands of marine turtles (see article on pp. 38–39, this issue).

Monitoring of habitat. France's coasts and overseas regions and territories are home to all types of sea turtle habitats, including seagrass meadows where green and hawksbill turtles feed. French turtle teams work closely with the French Coral Reef Initiative (IFRECOR) to assess seagrass health in the Caribbean and Indo-Pacific. In the Western Indian Ocean, the teams also help facilitate international cooperation to standardize seagrass monitoring protocols. Beyond habitat monitoring, the teams survey foraging populations and interspecies interactions within food resources. For

example, one current study in the Caribbean is assessing the effects of invasive seagrass expansion on green turtle foraging grounds. Other vulnerable and crucial habitats are monitored all around France, including coastal forests in the French West Indies where hawksbills nest and where beaches are threatened by illegal sand mining, light pollution, and other hazards. In collaboration with coastal cities in the Caribbean, French national action plans are addressing light pollution using the experience of the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECASST) to develop technical recommendations.

Monitoring of debris and other pollution. Ocean pollution is another threat to turtles in French waters as well as globally. GTMF published a survey in 2011 about interactions between marine debris and sea turtles in French territories. The survey found different levels of impact and interaction rates throughout French territories, as well as ingestion rates of up to 100 percent in stranded animals. In response to these shocking statistics, GTMF now works with other agencies in the eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Ocean waters to better understand and respond to the threats plastic pollution poses to turtles. GTMF's Marine Strategy Framework Directive considered Mediterranean loggerheads a good indicator of the impacts of marine debris in European states, and they are now used to determine trends in the monitoring programs of the United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Seas Conventions. French teams carried out a risk assessment and mapping exercise for sea turtle–debris interactions that supports this scheme. Other studies are also under way to evaluate the prevalence of turtle entanglement and define relevant metrics for measuring and understanding the impacts of such pollution.

Turtle rescue and rehabilitation. Six rescue centers and several stranding networks rehabilitate sea turtles throughout the French territories. GTMF also has created a working group for pathology and rescue to support this important aspect of sea turtle conservation and to develop and share standardized protocols throughout the French territories. French stranding networks receive alerts when a sea turtle is dead or in difficulty. Since the early 2000s, more than 1,800 turtles have been rescued in France's territories, including about 200 in 2016 alone. To better understand the causes of strandings, the team records the species and causes of distress, which vary by region. For example, in French Polynesia, the Moorea sea turtle clinic treats mainly juvenile and subadult green and hawksbill turtles, most of them injured as a result of poaching for meat by spear guns. In the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean (Reunion), rescued turtles are mainly loggerheads that were accidentally captured by fishermen. And in Reunion, boat strikes are the second highest cause of rescue or stranding of greens and hawksbills. In Mayotte, the poaching of nesting green turtles for meat is the cause of 80 percent of stranded turtles reported by the local network. On France's western mainland, the La Rochelle rescue center admits mostly leatherbacks and loggerheads, as well as occasional Kemp's ridleys and green turtles; the center's necropsies show that 50 percent of stranded leatherbacks died from the ingestion of plastics, and others from boat strikes. The French Mediterranean rescue center (CESTMed) collaborates closely with local fishermen and has successfully rehabilitated more than 300 sea turtles since 2003. Disease is also monitored among sea turtles found in French territories. In Guadeloupe, for

instance, 15 percent of the turtles monitored in Malendure Bay are affected by fibropapillomatosis. In Mayotte, this was reported only twice on adult green turtles. In some instances, remission was observed in both territories, which is encouraging.

Education and outreach. Education and outreach programs are one of the main actions for sea turtle conservation in all of the French territories. For example, Kelonia, a public education and tourism facility located in Reunion, receives 140,000 visitors annually. In French Polynesia, Te Mana O Te Moana has reached more than 80,000 children with education programs since its creation in 2004. In several other locations (French Guiana, Mayotte, New Caledonia), ecotourism aims to educate and regulate tourists who visit beaches to observe turtle nesting and hatching. French media channels are also used to disseminate news and information about penalties and fines for disturbing or poaching turtles and to stimulate citizen participation in conservation. French divers, sailors, and beach users enjoy sharing observations that can be used for scientific purposes. To aid in such citizen reporting, almost all GTMF members have observation templates on their websites, and several mobile phone applications have been created to let citizen scientists share data. Both researchers and the general public can use the photo ID software to identify and monitor individual turtles and provide feedback. Programs to adopt or sponsor a turtle also raise awareness. Side-by-side with officials in charge of marine turtle action plans, local sea turtle volunteer networks are very active in many parts of France.

In the French West Indies and Reunion, where sea turtle consumption was part of local traditions, education and outreach efforts driven by the Marine Turtle Network of Guadeloupe and by Kelonia since 1998 have helped to reduce turtle harvests significantly. In New Caledonia, regulation of turtle meat consumption permits ancestral customs within specific cultural groups, and quotas are defined by authorities for each province with respect to traditional events. In French Guiana, Amerindian people are allowed to consume turtle eggs under certain conditions. In other regions, such as Polynesia, despite education efforts, local customs remain deeply embedded, and the fight against poaching is still a big challenge.

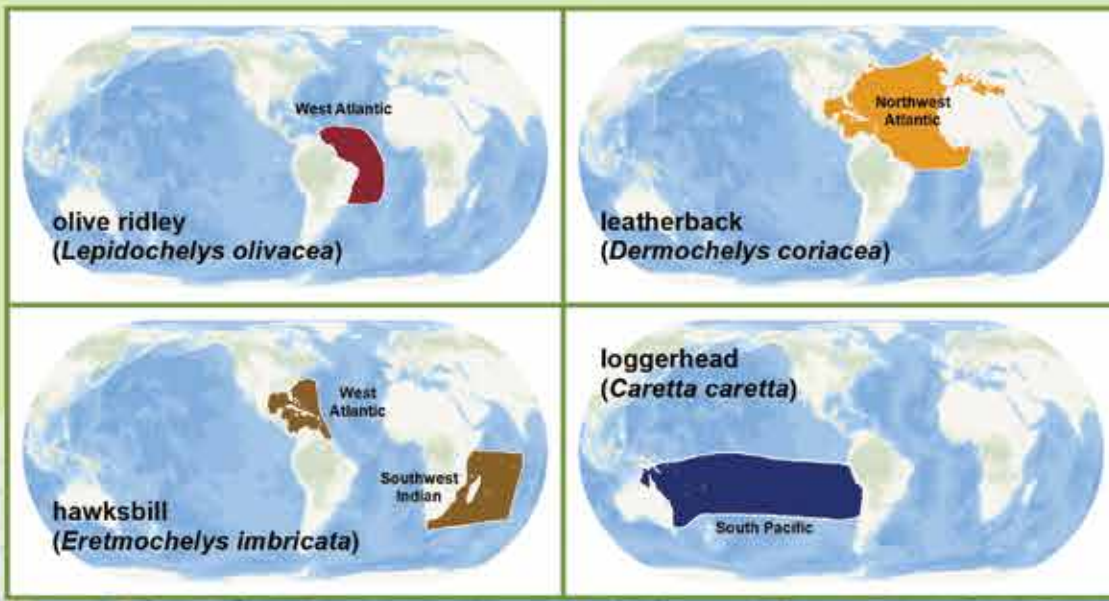
CONCLUSION

Geopolitics of the past have left France with many territories that are spread across the globe, and the coincidental overlap of so many sea turtle regional management units is a fortunate consequence that allows France to play a disproportionately important role in sea turtle conservation. France does not take this high level of global responsibility lightly and, indeed, GTMF's long-term goal is to rise to the challenge of protecting turtles wherever they may roam by addressing all the key threats. France must become a global leader in demonstrating that by protecting these sentient beings we further enhance the resilience of entire ecosystems. ■

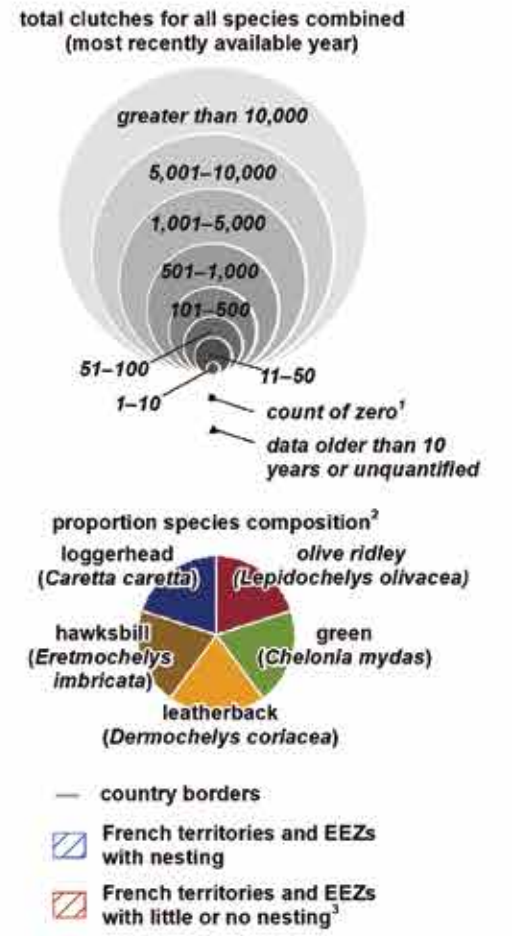
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Cécile Gaspar releases a rehabilitated green turtle in French Polynesia. © TE MANA O TE MOANA

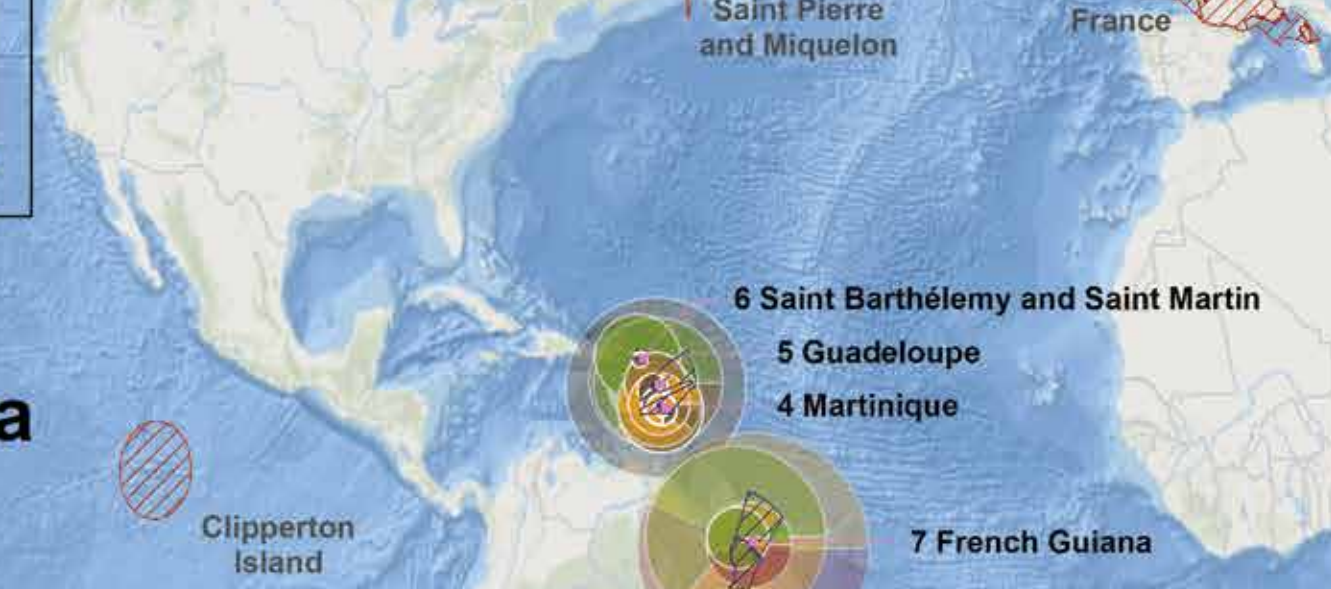




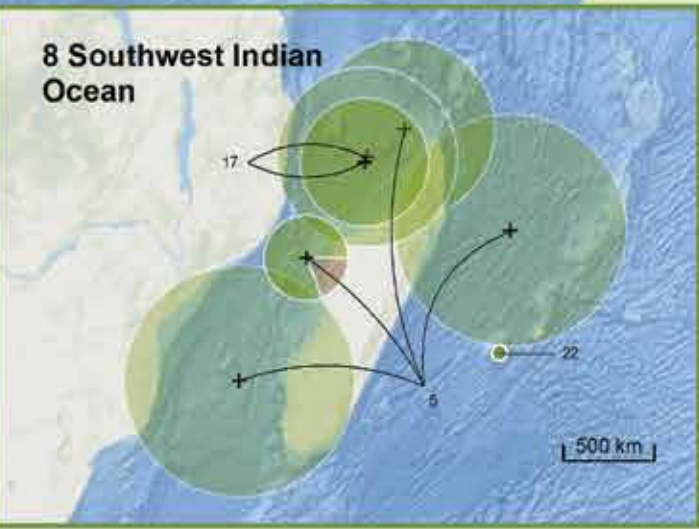
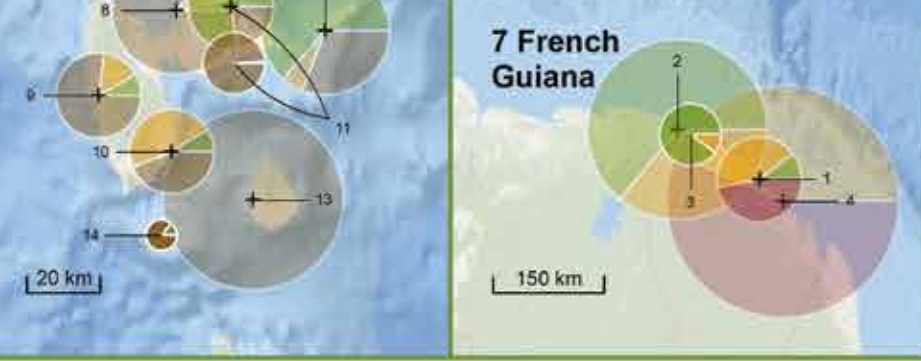
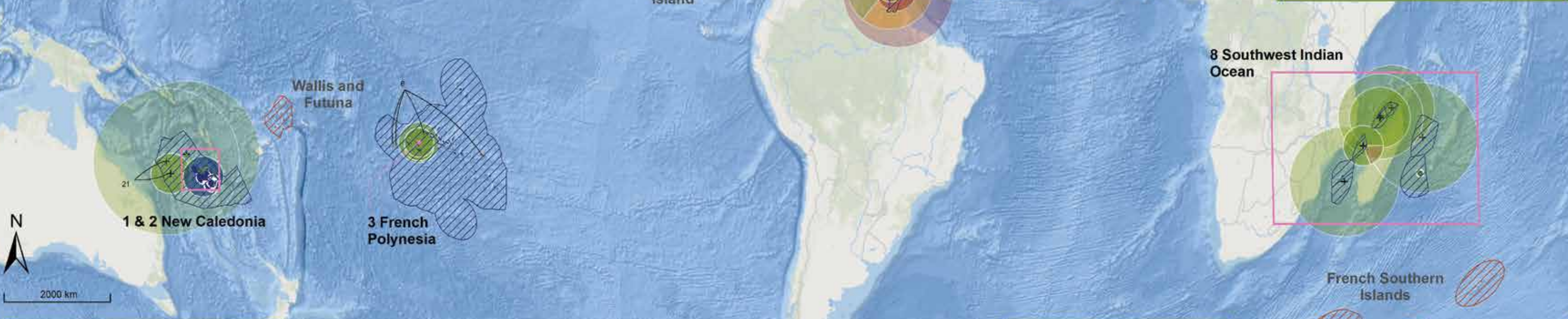
scale: 1:65,000,000
 projection: Eckert IV (central meridian 75W)
 data: The SWOT team and reviewed literature (see end of report for citations); Ocean Basemap — Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors; boundary data — Esri Maps and Data for ArcGIS 2016; area calculations — GeoScience Australia, 2012.
 notes: ¹Sites with confirmed nesting in the past but no nesting in the most recent year for which data are available are given as a count of zero; ²species that comprise less than 5% of the clutches at nesting sites are not displayed on the map but are reflected in the data citations; ³the territories of Wallis and Futuna in the Pacific Ocean may have nesting but no data are currently available; ⁴Regional Management Units are only shown that cover French territories; ⁵EEZ stands for Exclusive Economic Zone.
 produced in partnership with: Oceanic Society, Groupe Tortues Marines France, and the IUCN-MTSG.



Regional Management Units



Nesting Biogeography of Sea Turtles in French Territories



100 km

25 km

75 km

25 km

20 km

25 km

150 km

500 km

SWOT Data Citations

NESTING BIOGEOGRAPHY OF SEA TURTLES IN JAPAN

We are grateful to the Sea Turtle Association of Japan, which generously allowed us to re-create its map of 2016 sea turtle nesting in Japan for inclusion in this volume (pages 28–29). We are especially grateful to Yoshi Matsuzawa and Kei Okamoto for their assistance in sourcing data, translating, and developing the maps. Thank you.

GUIDELINES OF DATA USE AND CITATION

The data that follow correspond directly to the map on pages 28–29. To use data for research or publication, you must obtain permission from the data provider

DATA RECORD 1
Data Source: Map data were digitized and adapted from Figures 1 and 2 in: Matsuzawa, Y. (editor), *Proceedings of 27th Japanese Sea Turtle Symposium in Muroto (2016)*. Osaka: Sea Turtle Association of Japan.

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記録データ1

データの出典：地図データは下記文献の図1と図2のものを用いてデジタル化されたものです。

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年：2016年

これらのデータに関わる産卵調査をされた方々：アカウミガメを守る会、あかばね塾、アクアワールド茨城県大洗水族館、朝生哲、浅香新八郎、浅川 弘、新島自然愛好会、阿南市市民部文化振興課、阿部年博、阿部直樹、奄美海洋生物研究会、奄美大島ウミガメ情報ネットワーク、奄美海洋生物研究会、奄美野生生物保護センター、雨宮俊、五十嵐隆、池村茂、石井雅之、石垣島ウミガメ研究会、泉口透、いすみ市ウミガメ保護監視員、伊仙町役場、徳之島町天城町役場、一宮ウミガメを守る会、いちぎ串木野市役所、いであ株式会社、伊藤愛、伊藤幸太郎、井上尚志、西之表市　タートルクルー、西之表市ウミガメ保護監視員、若崎由美、若本俊孝、八木彩香、内田桂、内山五織、ウミガメお助け隊、(株)海の中道海洋生態科学館、うみまーる企画、NPO 法人カイフネイチャーネットワーク、NPO 法人おおいの環境保全フォーラム、NPO 法人屋久島うみがめ館、NPO 法人表浜ネットワーク、エビとカニの水族館、えらぶ年寄り組、大磯町郷土資料館、大梅謙治、大木清、大里松原うみがめを守る会、岡垣ウミガメ倶楽部、岡翔太、岡田幸生、沖永良部島ウミガメネットワーク、興克樹、沖繩美ら海水族館、沖永良部ウミガメネットワーク、奥山準一、御前崎市ウミガメ保護監視委員会、御宿海亀連絡網、恩納読谷ウミガメ調査隊、阿妻靖郎、鹿児島大学ウミガメ研究会、加島祐二、加納知加子、(株)ヤ・シィ、亀崎直樹、亀澤亦、亀田和成、カメハメ八王国、亀人会、鴨川シーワールド、嘉陽宗幸、唐津の海を守るう市民の会、川内田友紀子、河内洋子、川上孝子、川島道俊、河津勲、紀伊半島ウミガメ情報交換会、菊地ひとみ、北真嘉、北水慶一、紀宝町ウミガメ公園、吉良和夫、串本海中公園センター、九十九里浜の自然を守る会、国東市手と手とまづくりたい、熊沢佳範、熊野の自然を考える会、黒木豊、黒潮町海亀保護委員、黒島研究所、小石尚貴、公益財団法人しまね海洋館、合田昌平、児玉嘉嗣、児玉達三、小林茂夫、小林淳一、米須邦雄、Science at Sea、阪本登、坂元育男、佐久間朋子、桜井基計、笹川二成、佐野真奈美、座間味ウミガメ会、澤瀬裕介、沢田晨輔、6DORSALS KAYAK SERVICES、志布志市役所市民環境課、島おこしNPO 法人TAMASU、志摩半島野生動物研究会、志村アリサ、下田海中水族館、新江ノ島水族館、新宮市海ガメを保護する会、鈴木清太、須磨浜水産園、西海区水産研究所、高松明日香、武田明美、竹田洋志、田實涼、龍郷町役場生活環境課、田中雄二、田中守輝、田中颯、田中優衣、田名瀬英朋、谷口和光、谷崎樹生、玉の浦リップスクラブ、長楽美保、知覧町ウミガメ保護研究会、堂前康介、徳永幸太郎、徳浜集落区長、利川英樹、百々治、豊田史弥、豊橋市環境部環境保全課、中井真理子、中川道生、中村修、中種子町役場、成ヶ島を美しくする会、成瀬裕昭、西真弘、西奈美、西山桂一、日南市野生動物研究会、野崎清志、延岡市教育委員会、萩野進也、橋口和洋、八丈島インタープリテーション協会、花尻薫、濱川孝久、浜崎敏明、濱田孝、濱野兼吉、浜松市南区役所、原田英祐、春野の自然を守る会、日置市市民生活課、光俊樹、引地秀司、彦坂真、日高未盛、平井航大、平井厚志、広沢俊昭、日和佐うみがめ博物館カレッタ、日向市アカウミガメ研究会、深田和広、福津市うみがめ課、藤田健一郎、藤田健登、ペイン留美、細川隆幸、増山涼子、松浦圭太、松崎文好、松沢慶将、鞆山重子、丸野宏夏、三浦修、三重大学かめつぶり、水谷志津江、水野康次郎、溝淵幸三、みどりの地球大好き会、湊久和、みなべウミガメ研究班、南種子町役場企画課、南知多ビーチランド、嶺崎久郎、宮内貴史、宮城里奈、三宅島自然ガイド キュルルル、宮崎光一、宮崎野生動物研究会、宮崎県教育庁文化財課、宮里俊輔、宮園正敏、宮地勝美、宮平聖秀、宮村英伸、村上昌吾、室戸市立元小学校、森てるみ、森下耕成、森誠憲、森谷香取、八木彩香、山口英昌、山下芳也、山本明男、山本斗士江、山本宏幸、雪浦ウミガメ見守り隊、湯丹佐和美、横濱蔵人、吉岡あゆみ、吉田真高、吉田徹、吉村智範、と論町役場環境課、琉球大学ちゅらがーみー、漁師のNPO、若林都夫、早稲田沙織、若月元樹、渡辺幸久、渡辺督郎、渡辺美佳、渡部明美（敬省略　50 音順）

NESTING BIOGEOGRAPHY OF SEA TURTLES IN THE FRENCH TERRITORIES

GUIDELINES OF DATA USE AND CITATION

The data that follow correspond directly to the map of sea turtle nesting in the French territories on pages 22–23. Every data record is numbered to correspond with its respective point on the map. To use data for research or publication, you must obtain permission from the data provider.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Clutches: A count of the number of nests of eggs laid by females during the monitoring period. **Crawl:** A female turtle’s emergence onto the beach to nest. Such counts may include false crawls. **Nesting females:** A count of nesting female turtles observed during the monitoring period. **Year:** The year in which a given nesting season ended (e.g., data collected between late 2015 and early 2016 are listed as year 2016).

Nesting data reported here are for the most recent available nesting season. Beaches for which count data are not available are listed as “unquantified.” A reported count of “N/A” indicates no data were reported for that species at the respective site. Additional metadata are available for many of the data records and may be found online at http://seamap.env.duke.edu/swot.

FRENCH GUIANA

DATA RECORD 1

Data Source: Berzins, R., and ONCFS. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in French Guiana: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beach: Kourou

Year: 2016

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—14 clutches; *Dermochelys coriacea*—55 clutches; *Lepidochelys olivacea*—61 clutches
SWOT Contacts: Rachel Berzins, Marie-Klélia Lankester, Johan Chevalier, Ronald Wongsopawiro, Alain Auguste, Junior Alcine, Mail Thérèse, Damien Chevallier, Marc Bonola, Jordan Martin, Benoit de Thoisy, Sébastien Barrioz, and Rodrigue Crasson

DATA RECORD 2

Data Source: Chevalier, J., and CNRS-IPHC. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in Réserve Naturelle Nationale de l’Amana, French Guiana: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beach: Awala Yalimapo

Year: 2016

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—770 clutches; *Dermochelys coriacea*—434 clutches; *Lepidochelys olivacea*—9 clutches
SWOT Contacts: Rachel Berzins, Marie-Klélia Lankester, Johan Chevalier, Ronald Wongsopawiro, Alain Auguste, Junior Alcine, Mail Thérèse, Damien Chevallier, Marc Bonola, Jordan Martin, Benoit de Thoisy, Sébastien Barrioz, and Rodrigue Crasson

DATA RECORD 3

Data Source: Chevallier, D., and CNRS-IPHC. 2018. Sea turtle nesting at Aztèque, French Guiana: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beach: Aztèque

Year: 2016

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—54 clutches; *Dermochelys coriacea*—6 clutches
SWOT Contacts: Rachel Berzins, Marie-Klélia Lankester, Johan Chevalier, Ronald Wongsopawiro, Alain Auguste, Junior Alcine, Mail Thérèse, Damien Chevallier, Marc Bonola, Jordan Martin, Benoit de Thoisy, Sébastien Barrioz, and Rodrigue Crasson

DATA RECORD 4

Data Source: De Thoisy, B., and Kwata. 2018. Sea turtle nesting at Île de Cayenne, French Guiana: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beach: Île de Cayenne

Year: 2016

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—39 clutches; *Dermochelys coriacea*—2,816 clutches; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—1 clutch; *Lepidochelys olivacea*—3,666 clutches
SWOT Contacts: Rachel Berzins, Marie-Klélia Lankester, Johan Chevalier, Ronald

(*incluant ses dépendances et Saint-Martin*)—*Période 2004–2014*. Office National de la Chasse.

Nesting Beach: Secteur 1: Grand

Cul-de-Sac Marin

Years: 2012–14

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—38 crawls; *Dermochelys coriacea*—85 crawls; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—1,105 crawls
SWOT Contacts: Caroline Cremades, Caroline Cestor, Caroline Rinaldi, Gérard Portecop, Fortuné Guiougou, Eric Delcroix, Laurent Malgaive, Alain Goyeau, Natacha Lamy, Blandine Guillemot, Simone Mege, Julien Chalifour, and Olivier Raynaud

DATA RECORD 9

Data Source: (1) RTMG: Association Le Gaïac, Association Evasion Tropicale, Association Kap Natirel. (2) Girard, A., and M. Girondot. 2016. *Analyse des données d’activités de ponte des tortues marines en Guadeloupe (incluant ses dépendances et Saint-Martin)*—*Période 2004–2014*. Office National de la Chasse.

Nesting Beach: Secteur 2: Basse Terre—Côte sous le vent

Years: 2012–14

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—48 crawls; *Dermochelys coriacea*—60 crawls; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—515 crawls
SWOT Contacts: Caroline Cremades, Caroline Cestor, Caroline Rinaldi, Gérard Portecop, Fortuné Guiougou, Eric Delcroix, Laurent Malgaive, Alain Goyeau, Natacha Lamy, Blandine Guillemot, Simone Mege, Julien Chalifour, and Olivier Raynaud

DATA RECORD 10

Data Source: (1) RTMG: Association Kap Natirel, ONCFS. (2) Girard, A., and M. Girondot. 2016. *Analyse des données d’activités de ponte des tortues marines en Guadeloupe (incluant ses dépendances et Saint-Martin)*—*Période 2004–2014*. Office National de la Chasse.

Nesting Beach: Secteur 7: Marie-Galante

Years: 2012–2014

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—5 crawls; *Dermochelys coriacea*—less than 1 crawl; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—1,976 crawls
SWOT Contacts: Caroline Cremades, Caroline Cestor, Caroline Rinaldi, Gérard Portecop, Fortuné Guiougou, Eric Delcroix, Laurent Malgaive, Alain Goyeau, Natacha Lamy, Blandine Guillemot, Simone Mege, Julien Chalifour, and Olivier Raynaud

DATA RECORD 14

Data Source: (1) RTMG: Conservatoire du Littoral. (2) Girard, A., and M. Girondot. 2016. *Analyse des données d’activités de ponte des tortues marines en Guadeloupe (incluant ses dépendances et Saint-Martin)*—*Période 2004–2014*. Office National de la Chasse.

Nesting Beach: Secteur 8: Île des Sainte

Years: 2012–2014

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—4

