

special feature



sea turtle . conservation

IN THE LAND OF URASHIMA TARŌ

by YOSHIMASA MATSUZAWA



Japanese folklore tells of a fisherman, Urashima Tarō, who rescues a sea turtle from torment and sets him free. In gratitude, the turtle transports the fisherman to a mythical Dragon Palace beneath the sea, where he is welcomed by a beautiful princess. This eighth-century fable sets the cultural backdrop for modern sea turtle conservation in Japan, where community-led efforts have restored once-decimated sea turtle populations.

Japan boasts one of the world's first government-led initiatives specifically for sea turtle conservation in the Chichijima Ogasawara Islands, located 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) south of Tokyo. These islands are a major breeding ground for green turtles, and when the region was first settled in 1876, turtles were heavily harvested. To combat this overexploitation, Japan's Agriculture and Commerce Department established one of the world's first sea turtle head-start projects in 1910. Green turtle eggs were collected and hatched, and the juvenile turtles were released after one to seven months in captivity. The project was interrupted by World War II, then revived in 1976 by Yoji Kurata and Hiroyuki Suganuma of the Tokyo Metropolitan Fisheries Center. The project ultimately was passed on to the Ogasawara Marine Center, which has managed it since 1982. The project has released over 300,000 turtles to date, and the nesting population in the Chichijima Islands has seen a dramatic recovery.

Post-World War II economics led Japan to become one of the world's worst nations for sea turtle conservation. Until the early 1990s, the country was a major importer of tortoiseshell (bekko), a practice that threatened the hawksbill with extinction on a global scale (see *SWOT Report*, vol. III, pp. 24–25). Sea turtle bycatch was also a significant source of mortality, especially for north Pacific loggerheads. Decades of economic expansion, however, led Japan back to its long-held traditions of nature stewardship, characterized by voluntary, community-led initiatives that were often founded by a unique brand of local ocean heroes.

AT LEFT: An adult loggerhead near Amami-Oshima, Japan. © KATSUKI OKI;
PREVIOUS SPREAD: A green turtle near Zamami Island, Okinawa Prefecture,
Japan. © PETE LEONG | FOTOSHISA PHOTOGRAPHY

One such hero was Yasuo Kondo, a teacher in the Tokushima prefecture in the 1950s. He was playing baseball with his students at Ohama beach in Minami-cho (formerly Hiwasa-cho) when he discovered the remains of harvested loggerhead turtles. Yasuo was deeply saddened by the incident and proclaimed: "Sea turtles are emissaries of the Sea God! This should not happen again!" With his students, he launched a pioneering study of loggerhead nesting behavior; built and managed hatcheries; and studied embryogenesis, hatchling sea-finding behavior, allometry, and growth rates. Their work won multiple awards and resulted in the declaration of sea turtles and Hiwasa beach as national treasures in 1958. Their work also spurred the construction of an aquarium in 1960, which became the Caretta Sea Turtle Museum, now Japan's flagship marine education facility. A male loggerhead named Hamatarō, that was hatched and raised at the museum, has become a local hero as the longest-living sea turtle for which a precise age is known (67 years). In 1968, Kondo went on to publish a book about his life with sea turtles that has become a great inspiration to many young researchers.

Another of the world's longest continuous sea turtle nest-monitoring efforts is located on the Kamoda coast of Anan City in the Tokushima prefecture. In 1954, students at the Kamoda elementary school began to monitor turtles as a class activity, and when the school closed in 1992, local residents continued the program. It has now accumulated 64 years of data and has the distinction of being the longest uninterrupted sea turtle project in Japan. The postwar period was an era marked by economic growth, during which much of Japan placed little importance on the environment, thereby making the achievement of these school children all the more notable. Their work gained national attention and became a model; indeed, many of the sea turtle projects in Japan today were inspired by the efforts of Kamoda's youth.

The largest loggerhead nesting beach in Honshu is found on Senri no Hama beach in Minabe-cho in the Wakayama prefecture, an area that was slated for residential development in the early 1960s. The leader of the town's Board of Education, Hidematsu Toyama, and others convinced the prefecture to designate Senri no Hama as a natural monument to protect the turtles in 1964, and local youth groups began patrolling the beaches to stem the tide of illegal egg

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harvesting. In 1980, a local junior high school teacher, Osamu Uemura, and his school's principal, Kiyoshi Goto, organized the Minabe-cho Sea Turtle Research Group to continue the monitoring, a noble effort that continues to this day.

Yet another heroic turtle conservation effort began in the 1970s at the most important loggerhead habitat in Kyushu, where 90 percent of sea turtle eggs were being lost to poaching. The Miyazaki Wildlife Research Association, led by Hiroshi Takeshita and Yoshito Nakashima, responded to that crisis with an initiative that led to the virtual cessation of poaching by the end of the decade.

The largest loggerhead nesting site in the North Pacific is at Nagata, on Yakushima Island, where turtle egg harvesting rights were managed by an open bidding process that began shortly after World War II. In 1973 the town issued an ordinance to stop the practice, and by 1978 beach surveillance had effectively shut down the egg harvest. However, Yakushima's turtles were also being affected by sand mining. A local photographer and farmer, Kazuyoshi Omuta, was deeply concerned, motivating him to create the Yakushima Umigame Kan (Sea Turtle Center) in 1985. That nonprofit organization patrolled Inakahama, Maehama, and Yotsuse beaches to study adult nesters, relocate doomed nests, and measure hatching success. Very few research groups in the world have conducted saturation tagging for fully three decades, and the organization's persistent efforts resulted in a massive database that shows that the region hosts more than 30 percent of loggerhead nesting in the North Pacific. Those findings resulted in the designation of the area as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 1994, and in 2005 as a Ramsar Site. Omuta remains the guardian of this important loggerhead rookery, and he continues to innovate new projects, including the planting of weevil-resistant trees to screen the beach from traffic light, and the fencing off of high-density nesting areas from tourist foot traffic.

As these examples highlight, Japan's 20th-century sea turtle conservation was often born of spontaneous, grassroots efforts led by brave and concerned citizens. Their isolated projects typically were conducted without coordination by government or international conservation groups; communication among projects was poor; and the projects seldom published standardized data or reports. As a result, Japanese sea turtle conservation was largely invisible to the outside world, and in turn, Japanese conservationists were unaware of threats to sea turtles beyond their shores.

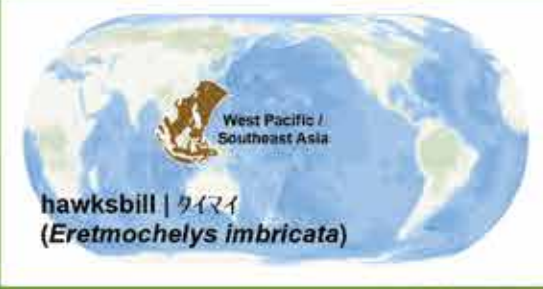
AT LEFT: Yasuo Kondo and his students with captive-reared turtles in the 1950's. IMAGE COURTESY OF YOSHIZO TERUMOTO (FRONT ROW, LEFT SIDE); AT RIGHT: A green turtle swims through coral spawn near Wase Beach, Amami-Oshima, Japan. © KATSUKI OKI



This all changed in 1988 when Itaru Uchida, one of Japan's leading sea turtle researchers, organized a symposium at Hiwasa. Many renowned sea turtle researchers attended, including Colin Limpus, George Balazs, Karen Bjorndal, Mike McCoy, and Rene Marquez. During the symposium, Hiroyuki Suginuma, of the Ogasawara Marine Center, and Naoki Kamezaki, of Kyoto University, met for the first time. Their friendship led to the launching of a new publication, the Umigame Newsletter of Japan, in 1989, and the creation of the Sea Turtle Association of Japan (STAJ) in 1990. The newsletter still promotes an exchange of information among Japanese sea turtle conservationists, and the STAJ hosts a Japanese Sea Turtle Symposium every year. Thanks to these advances in information sharing, 15 Japanese students now have doctoral degrees relating to sea turtles,

and 5 of them have been recognized with awards at international sea turtle symposiums. Most important, the STAJ has become the national authority on sea turtles, providing guidance and expertise to the Japanese government and the global sea turtle conservation effort.

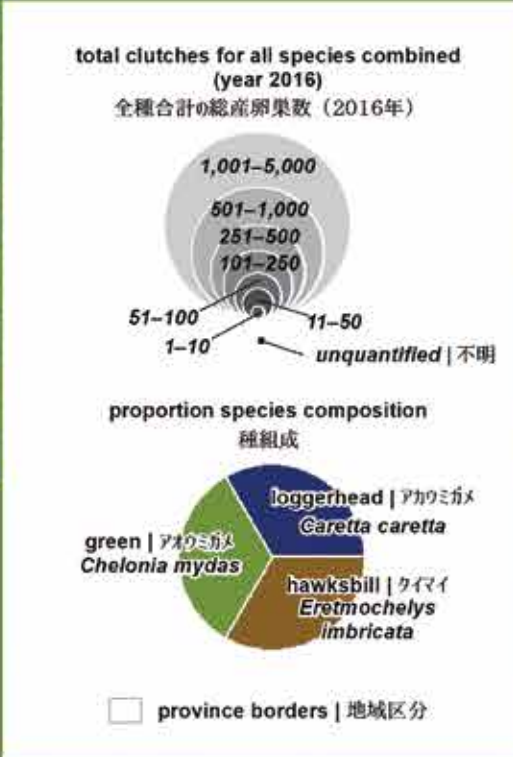
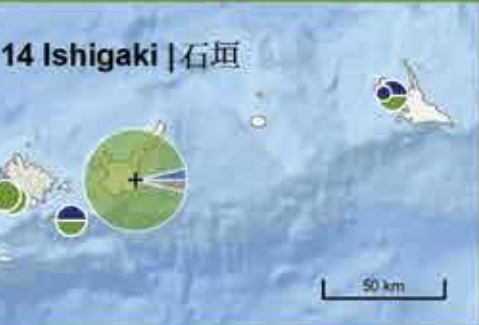
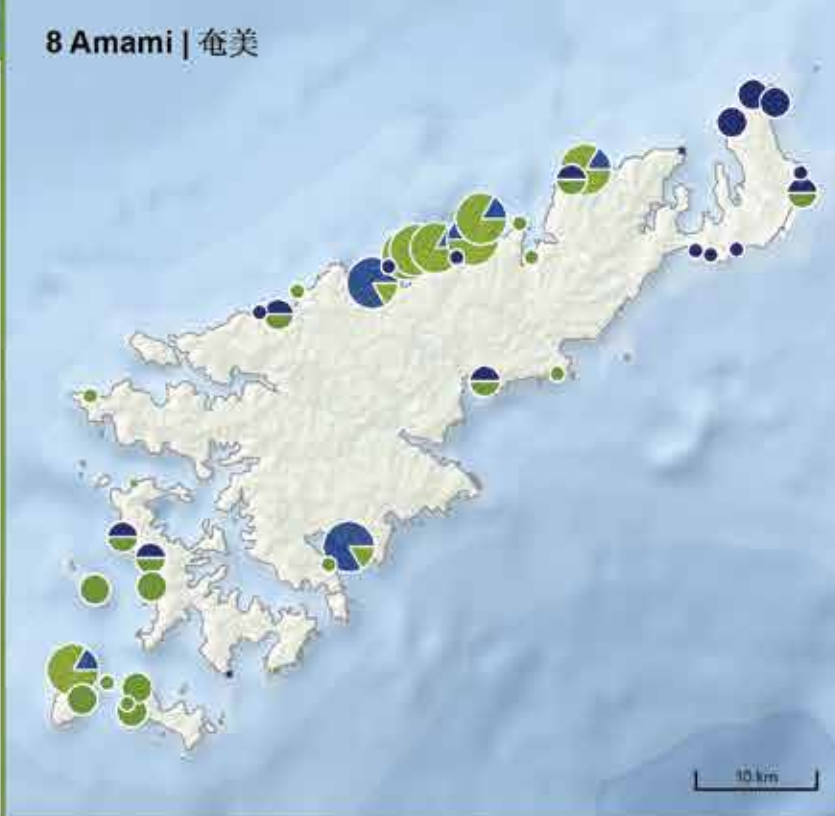
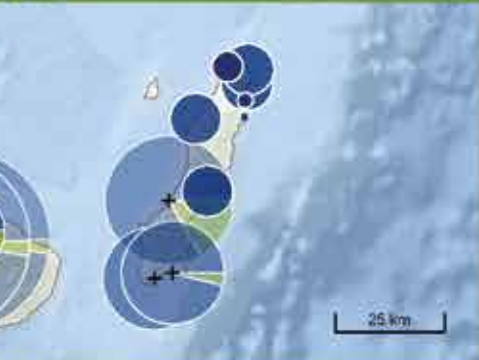
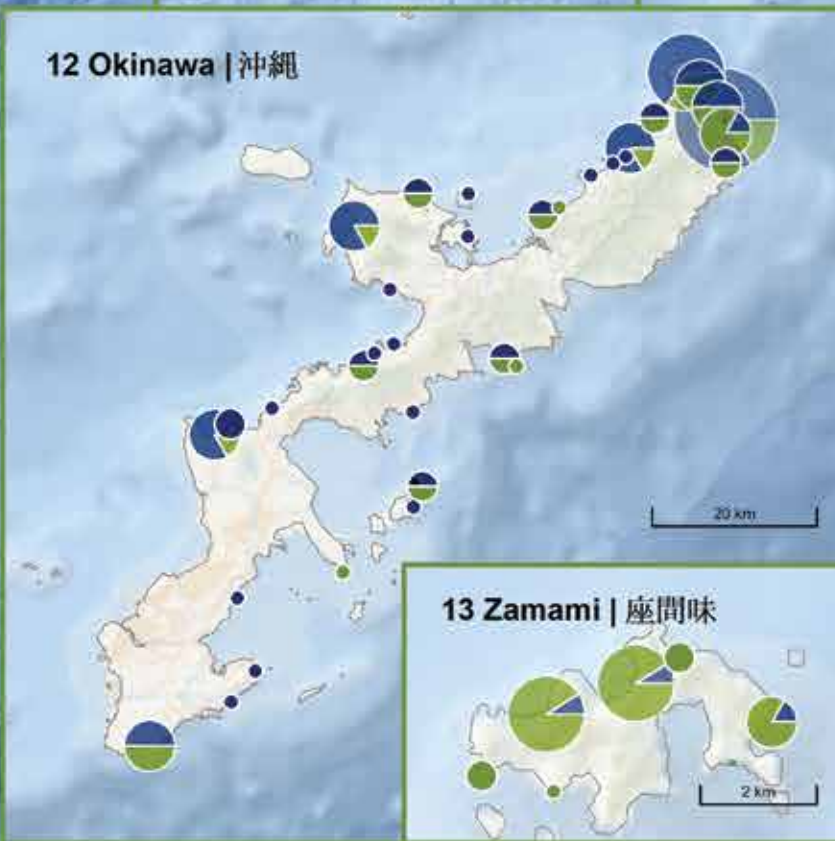
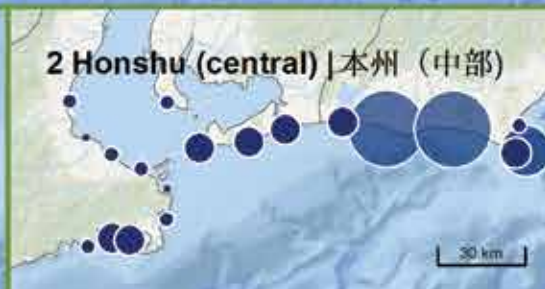
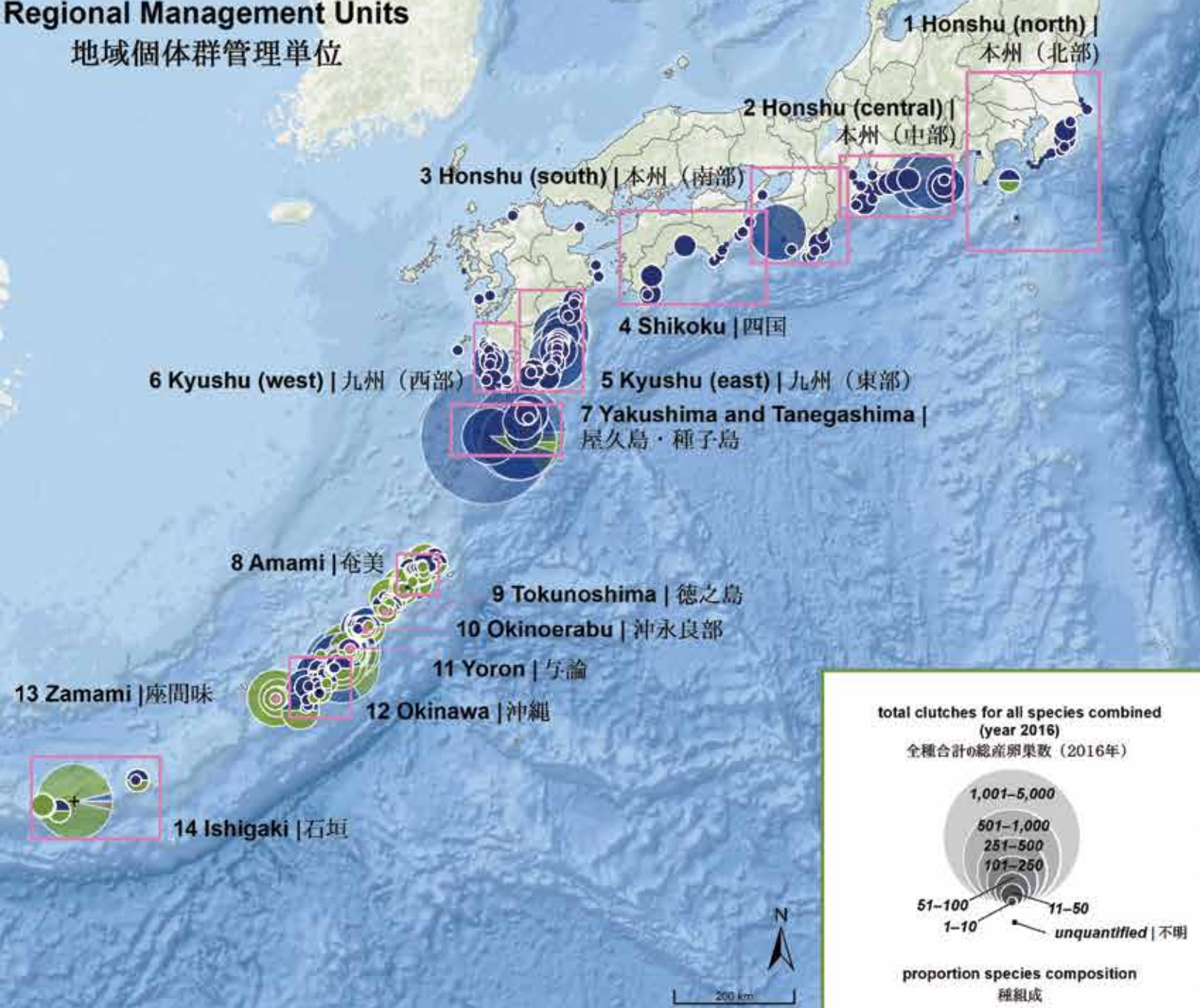
Japanese culture possesses strong cultural symbolism and a deep respect and compassion for nature. That is particularly the case for sea turtles, as reflected in a number of local practices that can still be observed today. For instance, dead sea turtles are often buried in marked graves, a practice normally reserved only for humans. Likewise, following the example of Urashima Tarō, traditional Japanese fishermen still respect the long-standing custom of rescuing sea turtles caught in fishing nets, often freeing them to the sea with an offering of sake. ■



Nesting Biogeography of Sea Turtles in Japan

日本におけるウミガメ産卵地の分布

Regional Management Units 地域個体群管理単位



scale: 1:9,000,000
projection: JGD 2011 Japan Zone 10
data: Data were digitized with permission from Figures 1 and 2 in: Matsuzawa, Y. (editor), Proceedings of 27th Japanese Sea Turtle Symposium in Muroto (2016). Sea Turtle Association of Japan: Osaka, Japan. See end of report for a complete list of data contributors; Ocean Basemap — Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors; boundary data — Esri Maps and Data for ArcGIS 2016.
notes: When multiple species may nest at an unquantified site, the site is colored black; species that comprise less than 5% of the clutches at nesting sites are not displayed on the map.
produced in partnership with: Oceanic Society, Duke University, OBIS-SEAMAP, IUCN-MTSG, and the Sea Turtle Association of Japan.

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.

Year: 2016

Data Contributors: The following people and institutions provided nesting data used to create the maps: Akaumigame-wo-mamoru-kai, Akabane-juku, Ibaraki Prefectural Oarai Aquarium, Satoshi Asou, Shinpachiro Asaka, Hiroshi Asakawa, Niijima Shizen Aikoukai, Anan-City Office Shimin-bu Bunka-shinkou-ka, Toshihiro Abe, Naoki Abe, Amami Marine Life Research Association, Amami Umigame Jouhou Network, Amami Wildlife Center, Shun Amamiya, Takashi Igarashi, Shigeru Ikemura, Masayuki Ishii, Ishigakijima Umigame Kenkyu-kai, Tohru Izumiguchi, Isumi-City Sea Turtle Conservation Observers, Isen Town Office, Tokunoshima-Amagi Town Office, Ichinomiyai Umigame-wo-mimamoru-kai, Ichikikushikino-City Office, Idea Consultants, Inc., Ai Ito, Kotaro Ito, Naoshi Inoue, Nishinoomote-City Office, Turtle Crew, Nishinoomote-City Sea Turtle Conservation Observers, Yumi Iwasaki, Toshitaka Iwamoto, Ayaka Yagi, Kei Uchida, Saori Uchiyama, Umigame Otasuke-tai, Umino-nakamichi Marine Ecological Science Museum Co. 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下記のデータは28～29ページの地図と一致しています。研究や文献にこれらのデータを用いる場合は、必ず下記のデータ提出者からの許可を取らなければなりません。

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。

文献：松沢慶将(編). 2016. 日本ウミガメ誌2016 (第27回日本ウミガメ会議室大会会議録). 日本ウミガメ協議会: 大阪.

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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、岩崎由美、岩本俊孝、八木彩香、内田桂、内山五織、ウミガメお助け隊、(株)海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 法人おおいた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、須磨海浜水族園、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、長菜美保、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、駒山重子、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、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、湯舟佐和美、横濱藏人、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、若林郁夫、早稲田紗織、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

crawls; *Dermochelys coriacea*—less than 1 crawl); *Eretmochelys imbricata*—33 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 15

Data Source: **(1)** RTMG: Réserve Naturelle de Saint Martin. **(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 10: Île de Saint Martin

Years: 2012–14

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—257 *crawls*; *Dermochelys coriacea*—0 *crawls*; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—107 *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

MARTINIQUE

DATA RECORD 16

Data Source: Contributors of the Sea Turtle Network of Martinique Island: Association Kawan, Association Reflet d’Culture, association Sepanmar, Association AMEPAS, Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage, Office National des Forêts, Association Eco-Civisme, Parc Naturel de Martinique, Association SEVE, DIREN/DEAL. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in Martinique: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beaches: **(1)** Diamant—Grande Anse Diamant; **(2)** Le Precheur—Anse à Voile; **(3)** Le Precheur—Anse Levrier; **(4)** Lorrain—Crabiere; **(5)** Lorrain—Grande Anse Lorrain; **(6)** Sainte-Anne—Anse à Prune; **(7)** Sainte-Anne—Anse Four à Chaux; **(8)** Sainte-Anne – Anse Grosse Roche; **(9)** Sainte-Anne—Anse Laballe; **(10)** Sainte-Anne—Anse Meunier; **(11)** Sainte-Anne—Anse Tra baud; **(12)** Sainte-Anne—Grande Terre; **(13)** Sainte-Marie—Anse Charpentier; **(14)** Vauclîn – Grand Macabou; and **(15)** Sainte-Anne Grande Anse Salines

Years: **(1)** 2014; **(2)** 2011; **(3)** 2011; **(4)** 2016; **(5)** 2014; **(6)** 2013; **(7)** 2011; **(8)** 2014; **(9)** 2014; **(10)** 2014; **(11)** 2014; **(12)** 2016; **(13)** 2014; **(14)** 2014; **(15)** 2016

Species and Counts:* *Chelonia mydas*—**(1)** 1; **(2)** 0; **(3)** 3; **(4)** 0; **(5)** 0; **(6)** 0; **(7)** 0; **(8)** 0; **(9)** 0; **(10)** 7; **(11)** 0; **(12)** 0; **(13)** 0; **(14)** 0; **(15)** 0 *crawls*. *Dermochelys coriacea*—**(1)** 2; **(2)** 3; **(3)** 2; **(4)** 47; **(5)** 84; **(6)** 111; **(7)** 2; **(8)** 9; **(9)** 18; **(10)** 5; **(11)** 19; **(12)** 22;

LOGGERHEAD SATELLITE TELEMETRY IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The following data records refer to satellite telemetry datasets for loggerhead turtles in the Pacific Ocean that were combined to create the map on pp. 16–17. These data, consisting of more than 130,000 locations, were generously contributed to SWOT by the people and partners listed below. We are grateful to Jeffrey Seminoff and T. Todd Jones for their assistance in developing the maps and identifying datasets for inclusion, and we especially thank George Balazs and T. Todd Jones for their efforts collecting and sourcing the data provided by NOAA. In mapping the data, obviously erroneous points (e.g., on land) were removed. Some datasets were filtered prior to being shared with SWOT and those were not filtered further. The map is for illustrative purposes and should not be considered an authoritative source of tracking data for the studies cited. Records that have a SWOT ID can be viewed in detail in the SWOT online database and mapping application at <http://seamap.env.duke.edu/swot>.

For reasons of space, the following abbreviations are used in the data source fields below: (1) “STAT” refers to “Coyne, M. S., and B. J. Godley. 2005. Satellite Tracking and Analysis Tool (STAT): An integrated system for archiving, analyzing and mapping animal tracking data. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 301: 1–7. (2) “SWOT Online Database” refers to Kot, C. Y., E. Fujioka, A. D. DiMatteo, B. P. Wallace, B. J. Hutchinson, J. Cleary, P. N. Halpin, and R. B. Mast. 2015. The State of the World’s Sea Turtles Online Database: Data provided by the SWOT Team and hosted on OBIS-SEAMAP. Oceanic Society, IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group, and Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University. <http://seamap.env.duke.edu/swot>. (3) “OBIS-SEAMAP” refers to Halpin, P. N., A. J. Read, E. Fujioka, B. D. Best, B. Donnelly, L. J. Hazen, C. Kot, K. Urian, E. LaBrecque, A. DiMatteo, J. Cleary, C. Good, L. B. Crowder, and K. D. Hyrenbach. 2009. OBIS-SEAMAP: The world data center for marine mammal, sea bird, and sea turtle distributions. *Oceanography* 22(2):104–115. When listed, these sources indicate that the dataset was contributed online through STAT, SWOT, or OBIS-SEAMAP.

(13) 172; **(14)** 6; **(15)** 150 *crawls*. *Eretmochelys imbricata*—**(1)** 47; **(2)** 23; **(3)** 22; **(4)** 38; **(5)** 21; **(6)** 91; **(7)** 3; **(8)** 5; **(9)** 9; **(10)** 5; **(11)** 30; **(12)** 21; **(13)** 33; **(14)** 2; and **(15)** 150 *crawls*

*Counts are estimated (modeled), except from Sainte-Anne—Grande Anse Salines, where average counts were provided. For modeled counts, the mean value is presented here and is rounded to the nearest whole number. Contact data providers for model details. **SWOT Contacts:** Marie-France Bernard and Caroline Cremades

MAYOTTE

DATA RECORD 17

Data Source: **(1)** Quillard, M., and K. Ballorain. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in Mayotte: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018). **(2)** Philippe, J. S., S. Ciccione, J. Bourjea, K. Ballorain, S. Marinesque, and Z. Glenard. 2014. *Plan national d’actions en faveur des tortues marines des territoires français de l’océan Indien: La Réunion, Mayotte et Îles Éparses (2015–2020)*. Ministère de l’Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l’Énergie, Direction de l’Environnement, de l’Aménagement et du Logement de La Réunion. BIOTOPE, Kélonia, IFREMER, Parc Naturel Marin De Mayotte, Taaf, Phaeton Traduction.

Nesting Beaches: Saziley Site and Moya **Years:** 2013 and 2015, respectively **Species and Counts:** *Chelonia mydas*—1,685 and 3,776 *crawls*, respectively; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—0 and 9 *crawls*, respectively

SWOT Contacts: Mireille Quillard and Katia Ballorain

NEW CALEDONIA

DATA RECORD 18

Data Source: Lafage, D., and Association BWARÄ. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in New Caledonia: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beaches: La Roche Percée and Baie des Tortues

Year: 2016

Species and Counts: *Caretta caretta*—328 and 50 clutches, respectively

SWOT Contacts: Dominique Lafage

DATA RECORD 19

Data Source: WWF France in New Caledonia. 2018. Unpublished data from 2006: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beaches: **(1)** Atoll B-Beaupre—Île Beautemps; **(2)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Angemec; **(3)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Angeu; **(4)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Hnyeekon NW; **(5)** Atoll d’Ouvea—

Hnyeekon STH; **(6)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Motu Velioa NW; **(7)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Motu Velioa W; **(8)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Unnamed island STH; **(9)** Atoll d’Ouvea—Unnamed island WEST; **(10)** Atoll du Portail; **(11)** Île Art—Mid Northwest Beach; **(12)** Île de Surprise; **(13)** Île des Pins—Baie de Uamae; **(14)** Île des Pins—Pointe Kutema North; **(15)** Île Dudun—North 1 plage; **(16)** Île Dudun—North 2 plage; **(17)** Île Mare—B de l’Allier 1 plage; **(18)** Île Mare—B de l’Allier 2 plage; **(19)** Île Mare—C Roussin; **(20)** Île Mouac; **(21)** Île Neba—North Western Beach; **(22)** Île Neba—Northern Beach; **(23)** Île Redika; **(24)** Îlot Ague; **(25)** Îlot Amere; **(26)** Îlot Atire; **(27)** Îlot Bayes; **(28)** Îlot Carrey; **(29)** Îlot Contrariete; **(30)** Îlot de la Table; **(31)** Îlot Deverd; **(32)** Îlot Double; **(33)** Îlot du Ami; **(34)** Îlot du Ana; **(35)** Îlot Gi; **(36)** Îlot Hienga; **(37)** Îlot Hiengabat; **(38)** Îlot Infernal; **(39)** Îlot Kendec; **(40)** Îlot Kie; **(41)** Îlot Koko; **(42)** Îlot Kouare; **(43)** Îlot Leroue; **(44)** Îlot Mato; **(45)** Îlot Mboare; **(46)** Îlot N’da; **(47)** Îlot Ndie; **(48)** Îlot Neangambo; **(49)** Îlot N’ge; **(50)** Îlot Noe; **(51)** Îlot Nombu; **(52)** Îlot Ongombua; **(53)** Îlot Ouao; **(54)** Îlot Pouh; **(55)** Îlot Pumbo; **(56)** Îlot Tere; **(57)** Îlot Thigit; **(58)** Îlot Ti Ac; **(59)** Îlot Tiam’boueme; **(60)** Îlot Totea; **(61)** Îlot Ua; **(62)** Îlot Uaterombi; **(63)** Îlot Uatio; **(64)** Îlot Ugo; **(65)** Îlot Uie; **(66)** Îlot Uo; **(67)** Îlot Verte; **(68)** Îlot Vua; **(69)** Îlot Yan’dagouet; **(70)** Mainland Sth of Cap Gouvain; **(71)** N’digoro; **(72)** Plage de la Roche Percée;

(73) Pointe De Babouillet—Mid Beach; **(74)** Poum Peninsula—NW Beach 1; **(75)** Poum Peninsula—NW Beach 2; **(76)** Poum Peninsula—Southwest Beach; **(77)** Poum Peninsula—Western Beach; **(78)** Unnamed island; **(79)** Unnamed sandbank 2; and **(80)** Unnamed sandbank 3

Year: 2006

Species and Counts: *Caretta caretta*—**(1–19)** 0; **(20)** 1–10; **(21–23)** 50–100; **(24)** 1–10; **(25)** 50–100; **(26–32)** 1–10; **(33)** 50–100; **(34)** 1–10; **(35)** 50–100; **(36–41)** 1–10; **(42)** 50–100; **(43–45)** 1–10; **(46)** 50–100; **(47–51)** 1–10; **(52)** 0; **(53)** 50–100; **(54–57)** 1–10; **(58–59)** 50–100; **(60)** 1–10; **(61–63)** 50–100; **(64–71)** 1–10; **(72)** 50–100; **(73–76)** 1–10; **(77)** 50–100; **(78)** 1–10; **(79)** 0; and **(80)** 0 clutches. *Chelonia mydas*—**(1)** 100–500; **(2)** 50–100; **(3–5)** 1–10; **(6)** 50–100; **(7–8)** 1–10; **(9)** 50–100; **(10–11)** 1–10; **(12)** 500–1,000; **(13–19)** 1–10; **(20–26)** 0; **(27)** 1–10; **(28–36)** 0; **(37)** 1–10; **(38–51)** 0; **(52)** 50–100; **(53–78)** 0; and **(79–80)** 1–10 clutches

SWOT Contact: Marc Oremus

Nesting Beaches: **(1)** Améré; **(2)** Atiré;

(3) Gi; **(4)** Kié; **(5)** Koko; **(6)** Kouaré; **(7)** Léroue; **(8)** M’bé; **(9)** M’Boré; **(10)** Mato; **(11)** N’Da; **(12)** N’Dié; **(13)** N’Do; **(14)** N’Gé; **(15)** Noé; **(16)** Nouré; **(17)** Petit Koko; **(18)** Pumba; **(19)** Pumbo; **(20)** Rédika; **(21)** Téré; **(22)** Totéa; **(23)** Uo; **(24)** Uaterembi; **(25)** Uatio; **(26)** Ugo; **(27)** Uié; **(28)** Uo; and **(29)** Vua

Year: 2017

Species and Counts: *Caretta caretta*—**(1)** 9; **(2)** 48; **(3)** 48; **(4)** 14; **(5)** 6; **(6)** 12; **(7)** 8; **(8)** 1; **(9)** 29; **(10)** 1; **(11)** 50; **(12)** 1; **(13)** 8; **(14)** 20; **(15)** 0; **(16)** 0; **(17)** 9; **(18)** 2; **(19)** 0; **(20)** 7; **(21)** 3; **(22)** 4; **(23)** 8; **(24)** 6; **(25)** 21; **(26)** 0; **(27)** 4; **(28)** 1; and **(29)** 25 clutches

SWOT Contact: Marc Oremus

DATA RECORD 21

Data Source: Freyre J., and M. Girondot. 2017. Bilan de 10 années de suivi des pontes de tortues vertes sur les atolls isolés dans le Parc naturel de la mer de Corail (2007–2016). Troyes, France: Chélonée

Nesting Beaches: Entrecastaux, Chesterfield, and Bellona

Year: 2017

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—50,000, 17,000, and 300 *crawls*, respectively

SWOT Contact: Marc Girondot

LA RÉUNION

DATA RECORD 22

Data Source: Jean, C., S. Ciccione, J. Bourjea, and M. Dalleau. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in La Réunion: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beach: Réunion

Year: 2016

Species and Count: *Chelonia mydas*—3 clutches

SWOT Contacts: Claire Jean, Stéphane Ciccione, Jérôme Bourjea, and Mayeul Dalleau

SAINT BARTHÉLEMY

DATA RECORD 23

Data Source: Natural Reserve of Saint Barthélemy, Agence Territoriale de l’Environnement de Saint-Barthélemy. 2018. Sea turtle nesting in Saint Barthélemy: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

Nesting Beaches: East Sector and West Sector

Year: 2014

Species and Counts: *Chelonia mydas*—1 and 2 clutches, respectively; *Dermochelys coriacea*—1 and 1 clutches, respectively; *Eretmochelys imbricata*—2 and 3 clutches, respectively,

SWOT Contacts: Sophie Lefevre and Alexandre Girard

DATA RECORD 1

Metadata: 4 adult female *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed in Japan. A total of 5 tags were deployed, but only 4 transmitted.

Data Sources: Hatase, H., N. Takai, Y. Matsuzawa, W. Sakamoto, K. Omuta, K. Goto, N. Arai, and T. Fujiwara. 2002. Size-related differences in feeding habitat use of adult female loggerhead turtles *Caretta caretta* around Japan determined by stable isotope analyses and satellite telemetry. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 233:273–281.

SWOT Contact: Hideo Hatase

DATA RECORD 2 | SWOT ID: 1546

Project Title: Post-nesting migration of loggerhead turtles around Japan 2005

Project Partners: Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, and Yakushima Sea Turtle Research Group

Metadata: 2 adult female *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed in Japan in 2005.

Data Sources: **(1)** Hatase, H., K. Omuta, and K. Tsukamoto. 2007. Bottom or midwater: Alternative foraging behaviours in adult female loggerhead sea turtles. *Journal of Zoology* 273:46–55. **(2)** Hatase, H. 2017. Post-nesting migration of loggerhead turtles around Japan 2005. Data downloaded from OBIS-SEAMAP (<http://seamap.env.duke.edu/dataset/1546>) on 2017-10-10. **(3)** STAT.

(4) OBIS-SEAMAP. **(5)** SWOT Online Database.

SWOT Contact: Hideo Hatase

DATA RECORD 3 | SWOT ID: 1265

Project Title: Loggerhead turtle movements in the Southern California Bight

Project Partners: NOAA-NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, NMFS West Coast Regional Office, and Aquarium of the Pacific.

Metadata: 3 *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed in southern California.

Data Source: **(1)** NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center. 2018. Satellite tracking of three loggerhead turtles in Mexico: Personal communication. In *SWOT Report—The State of the World’s Sea Turtles*, vol. XIII (2018).

(2) Seminoff, J., and T. Eguchi. 2016. Loggerhead turtle movements in the Southern California Bight. Data downloaded from OBIS-SEAMAP (<http://seamap.env.duke.edu/dataset/1265>) on 2017-10-02. **(3)** OBIS-SEAMAP. **(4)** SWOT Online Database.

(5) STAT.

SWOT Contact: Jeffrey Seminoff

DATA RECORD 4 | SWOT ID: 931

Project Title: Peru Cabezonas

Project Partners: Jeffrey Mangel, ProDelphinus, NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Peter Dutton, Jeffrey Seminoff, Denise Parker

Metadata: 15 subadult *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed in Ilo and Pucusana, Peru, from 2003 to 2007, on turtles that were bycaught in line fisheries. Only 14 tags transmitted effectively.

Data Sources: **(1)** Mangel, J. C., J. Alfaro-Shigueto, M. J. Witt, P. H. Dutton, J. A. Seminoff and B. J. Godley. 2011. Post-capture movements of loggerhead turtles in the southeastern Pacific Ocean assessed by satellite tracking. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 433:261–272. **(2)** STAT. **(3)** SWOT Online Database.

SWOT Contact: Jeffrey Mangel

DATA RECORD 5

Metadata: 12 *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed in Baja California Sur, Mexico, from 1996 to 2005.

Data Sources: Peckham, S. H., D. Maldonado Diaz, A. Walli, G. Ruiz, L. B. Crowder, and W. J. Nicholes. 2007. Small-scale fisheries bycatch jeopardizes endangered Pacific loggerhead turtles. *PLoS ONE* 2(10): e1041.

SWOT Contact: Hoyt Peckham

DATA RECORD 6

Project Title: Adelita

Metadata: 1 *Caretta caretta*; tag deployed in Baja California, Mexico. This turtle, known

as “Adelita,” was the first loggerhead to be tracked crossing the Pacific Ocean; the tag was deployed on July 19, 1994, on the central Pacific coast of the Baja California peninsula and was recovered, dead in a set net, by a fisherman off the coast of Kyushu, Japan, 478 days later (November 9, 1995) after traveling 10,600 km.

Data Sources: **(1)** Nichols, W. J., A. Resendiz, J. A. Seminoff, and B. Resendiz. 2000. Transpacific migration of a loggerhead turtle monitored by satellite telemetry. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 67:937-47; **(2)** Resendiz, A., B. Resendiz, W. J. Nichols, J. A. Seminoff, and N. Kamezaki. 1998. First confirmed east-west transpacific movement of a loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta*, released in Baja California, Mexico. *Pacific Science* 52(2):151–153

SWOT Contact: Wallace J. Nichols

DATA RECORD 7

Project Partners: Data were combined from various studies carried out by the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) in collaboration with many partners. See cited literature for project partners and other details.

Metadata: 28 *Caretta caretta*; tags deployed at various locations in the Central North Pacific Ocean on turtles caught incidentally in commercial longline fisheries.

Data Sources: **(1)** Polovina, J. J., D. R. Kobayashi, D. M. Ellis, M. P. Seki, and G. H. Balazs. 2000. Turtles on the edge: Movement of loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) along oceanic fronts in the central North Pacific, 1997-1998. *Fisheries Oceanography* 9(1): 71–82. **(2)** Polovina, J. J., E. Howell, D. M. Parker, and G. H. Balazs. 2003. Dive-depth distribution of loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) sea turtles in the central North Pacific: Might deep longline sets catch fewer turtles? *Fisheries Bulletin* 101(1):189–193.

(3) Chaloupka, M., D. Parker, and G. Balazs. 2004. Modelling post-release mortality of loggerhead sea turtles exposed to the Hawaii-based pelagic longline fishery. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 280:285–293.

(4) Polovina, J. J., G.H. Balazs, E. A. Howell, D. M. Parker, M. P. Seki, and P. H. Dutton. 2004. Forage and migration habitat of loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) sea turtles in the central North Pacific Ocean. *Fisheries Oceanography* 13(1): 36-51. **(5)** Polovina, J., I. Uchida, G. Balazs, E. A. Howell, D. Parker, and P. Dutton. 2006. The Kuroshio Extension bifurcation region: A pelagic hotspot for juvenile loggerhead sea turtles. *Deep Sea Research Pt II: Top. Studies Oceanography* 53(3-4):326–339. **(6)** Kobayashi, D. R., J. J. Polovina, D. M. Parker, N. Kamezaki, I.-J. Cheng, I., Uchida, P. H. Dutton, and G.H. Balazs. 2008. Pelagic habitat characterization of loggerhead sea turtles, *Caretta caretta*, in the North Pacific Ocean (1997–2006): Insights from satellite tag tracking and remotely sensed data. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 356:96–114. **(7)** Howell, E. A., P. H. Dutton, J. J. Polovina, H. Bailey, D. M. Parker, and G.H. Balazs. 2010. Oceanographic influences on the dive behavior of juvenile loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the North Pacific Ocean. *Marine Biology* 157:1011–1026. **(8)** Abecassis, M., I. Senina, P. Lehodey, P. Gaspar, D. Parker, G. Balazs, and J. Polovina. 2013. A model of loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) habitat and movement in the oceanic North Pacific. *PLoS ONE* 8(9): e73274.

(9) Parker, D. M., G. H. Balazs, M. R. Rice, and S. M. Tomkeiwicz. 2014. Variability in Reception Duration of Dual Satellite