

# Can we bring back the third daughter of Ocean God to Jeju Island?: 2012-2017 sea turtle stranding-bycatch and discussion

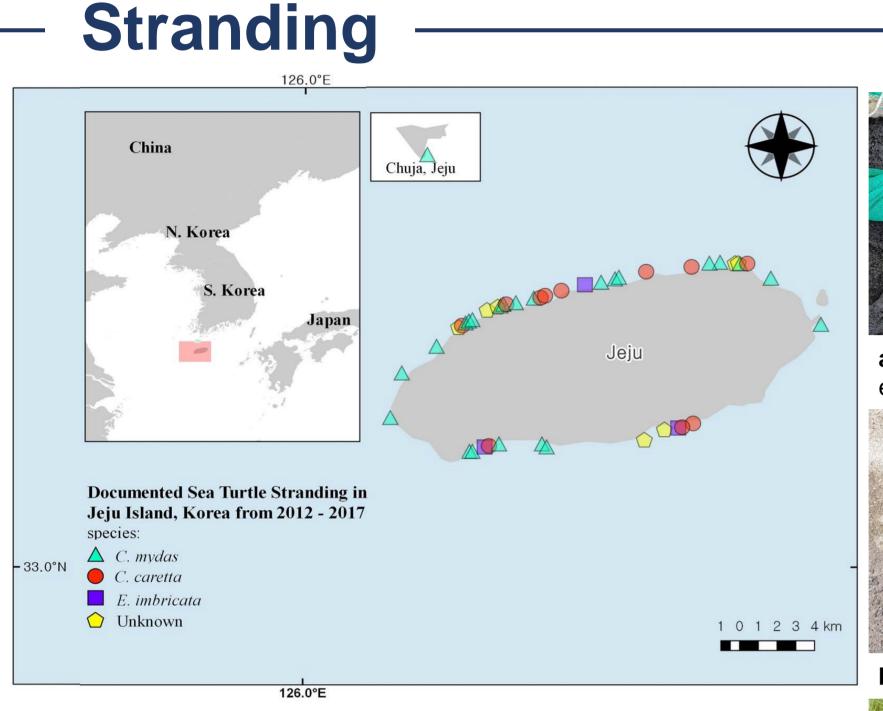
of using the cultural identity of sea turtles for conservation.

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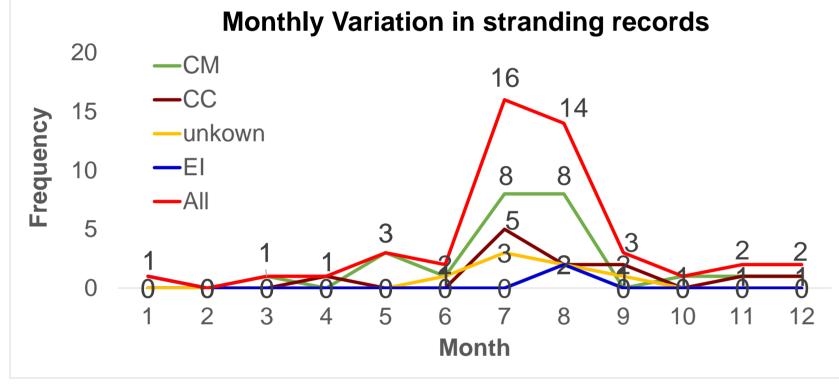
#### Introduction

In Jeju Island, three of sea turtle species including Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas), Loggerhead sea turtle (Carett caretta), and Hawksbill sea turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) could be observed. However, the population status or ecology of sea turtles around Jeju Island is relatively unknown due to lack of research. Also, all previously known nesting sites with potential breeding colonies were destroyed by anthropogenic activities with the last sighting about 10 years ago. It is crucial to understand the ecology of sea turtle population found in Jeju Island and build a long-term conservation plan to bring the species back to Jeju Island. Recently, there was an effort to collect a continuous data of both stranding and bycatch sea turtles, and the preliminary results are presented here. Also, regarding long-term conservation, the belief of dragon king/queen of the ocean and turtle as the third and youngest daughter of the king/queen by the woman divers in Jeju Island is presented. It is our hope for this to be a start of long-term research and conservation of the sea turtles in Korea.

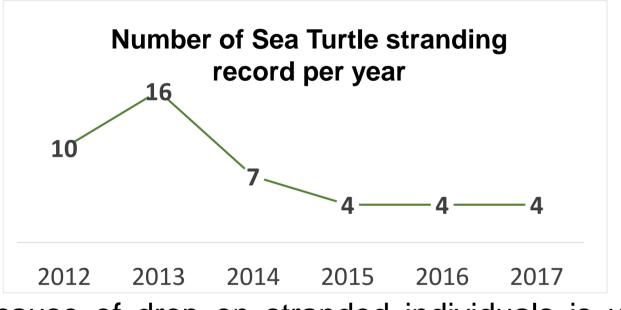
### **Result and Discussion**



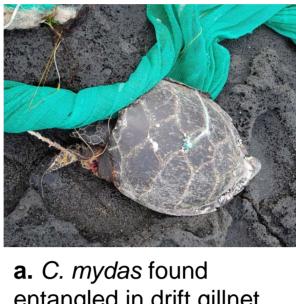
- Sea turtle stranding is often discovered by the visitors who walk along the ocean side road, sea side cleaners and fishermen (Image e).
- Most places which the stranded individual is discovered are close to the walkway or active fishing village.
- North of Jeju has the highest ship, ferry, and fishing boat traffic, which could result in higher death count.



Majority of stranding may occurs with the peak sea water temperature and air temperature in Jeju Island (Ko et al. 2002). However, this could also be due to the higher number of visitors and ocean side cleaners hired by the government.



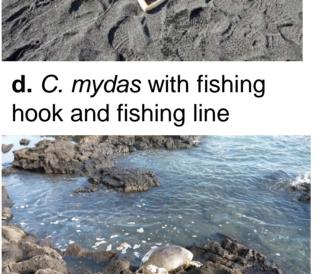
- The cause of drop on stranded individuals is unknown. However, the sea turtle species were assigned as marine protected spices in 2012.



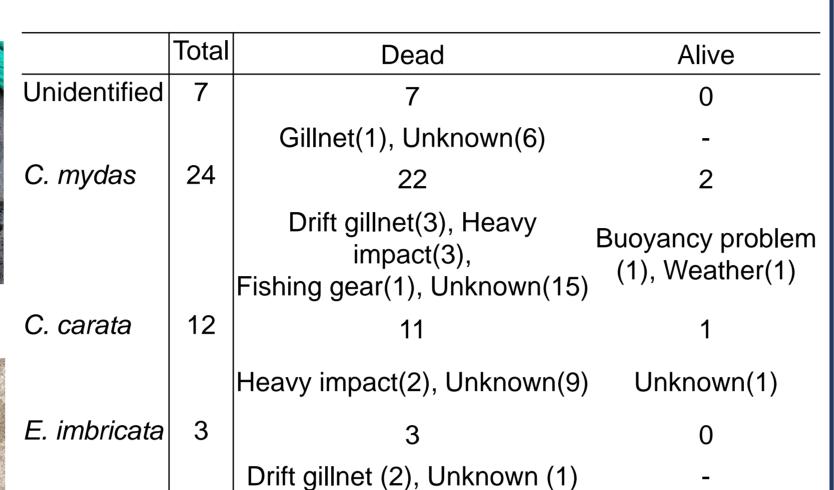




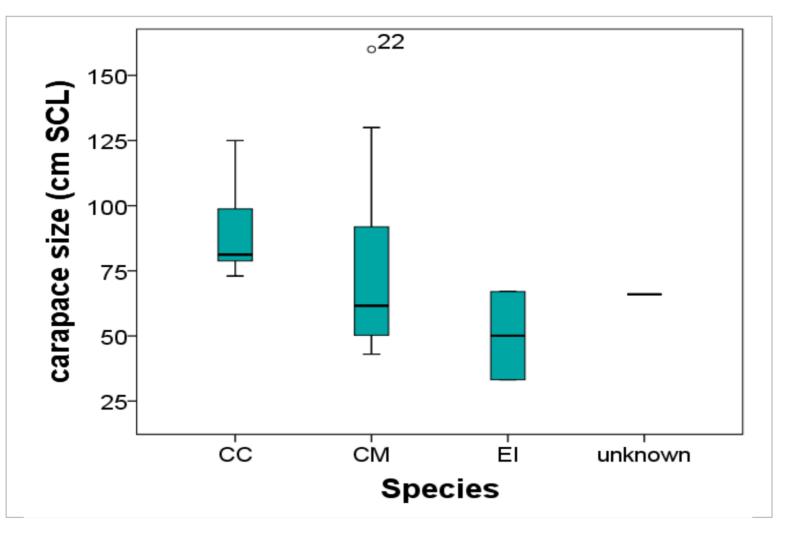




e. How sea turtles are usually found in the ocean



Cause of death for all individual is unclear, however, depending on the condition of the carapace or physical evidence of injury could lead to educated speculation on the cause of death (Image a, b, and d).

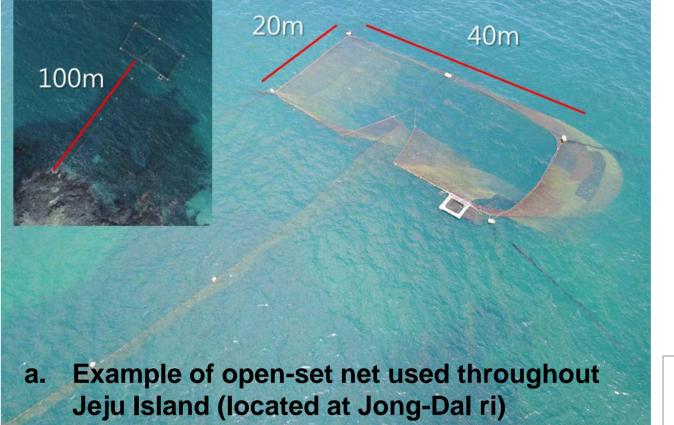


- 60.9% of stranded individual's carapace size (cm SCL) was measured.
- Not all measures are trustworthy as many are made by marine police or the fishermen who have never received any training for data recording. Depending on the local marine police department
- the data collection or measurement varies.
- The quality of data collection **needs** to be improved through providing data recording training for those who are responsible to respond to the stranded marine animals: marine police.
- The stranding report system should be synchronized in detail and data should be collected and organized by a single department.
- There should be a law placed to protect the marine protected species when they are encountered in the ocean by fishing boats or other large ships that pass by.

### **Bycatch**

	Total	Dead	Alive
Unidentified	6	0	6
		-	open set-net
C. mydas	31	0	31
		-	open set-net
C. carata	1	1	0
		drift gillnet	-

- All except one cases of bycatch were reported from the open-set net and all individuals found in open-set net were found alive and sent back to the wild (96.9%).

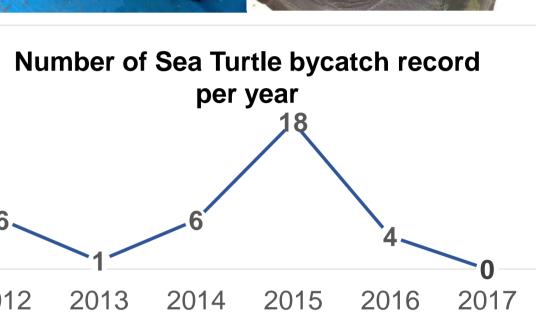


- There are about 60 open-set nets around the Jeju Island and they are set out between April to November.
- 80.0% of recorded individuals were from two open-set nets (Gwideok-ri, and Shinpung-ri).

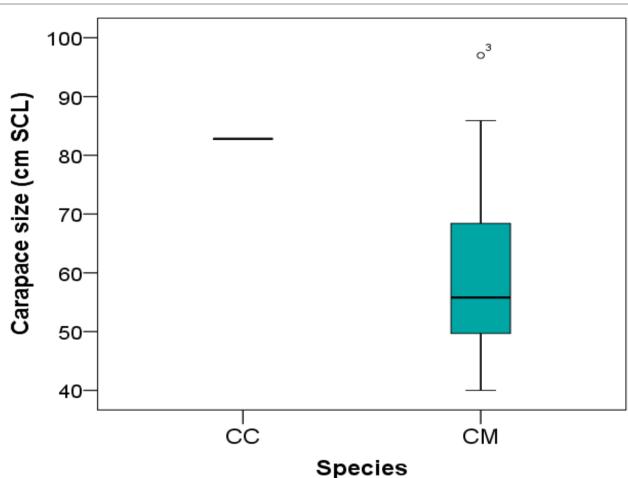
#### **Monthly Variation in bycatch records**







- The report of bycatch when found alive in an open-set net is **NOT** obligatory for the fishermen.
- 62.9% of the bycatch were reported in year 2015 and 2016 when researchers were looking to attach GPS tags.



- The size of the bycatch individuals is limited to the weight of the sea turtle because the fishermen need to lift it into the boat in order for the measurement to be made.
- If all or majority of bycatch sea turtles from open-set nets around the island are collected the data could be used to estimate population density, migration pattern, and habitat use. All the baseline data necessary to build and perform long-term conservation plan for sea turtles found in Jeju Island.
- Increasing the number of GPS tagged individuals of all species could lead to further understanding of the population which use Jeju Island as par of their home range.
- Training course and rewords for the fishermen could be useful in collecting uniform and useful data on bycatch sea turtles.

## -Cultural Identification Sea Turtles in Jeju Island

The belief of dragon king/queen of the ocean and turtle as the third and youngest daughter of the king/queen by Jeju Islanders who highly depend on the sea for their livelihood is still active and strong. It is especially true for woman shellfish divers in Jeju Island, Haeyeo, who free dives to collect shellfish, octopus, and other marine animals for their livelihood (Image 1).

The folktale states that the sea turtles are sacred and it serves as a messenger between the people and the ocean god. The listed are some of the belief systems related to sea turtles (Min 2011):

- 1. Sea turtles should NOT be harmed.
- 2. If a diver witnesses a front face of the sea turtle, the turtle will make your wish come true.
- 3. When encountered with a sea turtle in the ocean, they should serve conch or other sea shells (Image 2).
- 4. If a sea turtle is found dead, a traditional ritual should be performed and send it back to the ocean (Image 4).
- 5. If a gigantic sea turtle is witnessed, you will die.

Acknowldegment

6. Sea turtles die 9 times and come back to life 12 times.



Image 1. Haeyeo from Jeju Island (UNESCO



Image 2. Haeyeo feeding sea turtle.











"Door of Ocean god". The dead sea turtle is wrapped with the with cloth and sent back to the ocean. (Right) Haeyeo is having their fortune

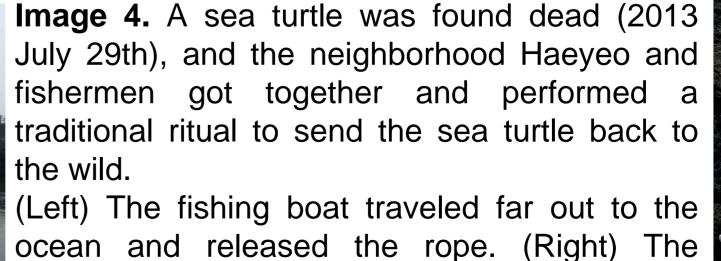




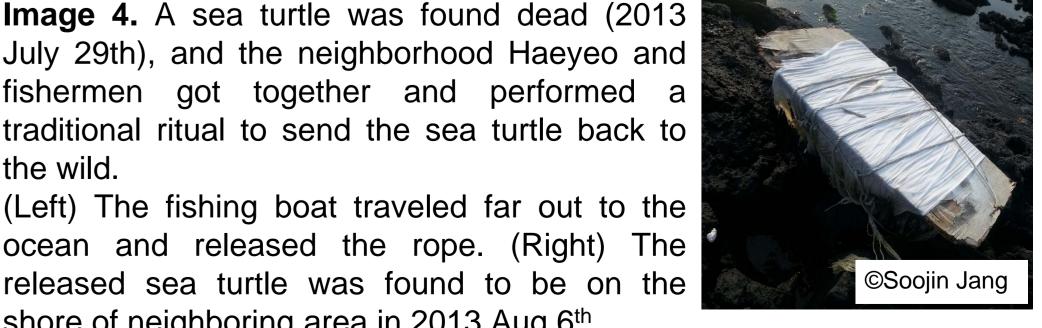
Image 3. Haeyeo and traditional ritual before

sending the sea turtle back to the wild. (Left)

While sacred cloth and branches represents a



shore of neighboring area in 2013 Aug 6<sup>th</sup>.



#### References

KO, J. C., KIM, J. T., KIM, S. H., & RHO, H. K. (2003). Fluctuation characteristic of temperature and salinity in coastal waters around Jeju Island. Korean Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 36(3), 306-316. Min, Y. S. (2011). Folk beliefs of Jeju Women Diver as Principles for the Coexistence. 실천민속학연구, (18), 123-165. Kang, D. H., (2017). "Farewell, and May You Not Return": Sea Turtles, Ancestors, and Shamanism among Women Divers in Jeju Island (Doctoral dissertation, Seoul National

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