

Activity: C. Daily Beach Surveys: Kerehikapo

Data Sheet: "Kerehikapo – Nest Predation Survey"

When to conduct the activity:

In the morning before 12:00 noon, **after** completing the "Daily Turtle Track Counts."

Where to conduct the activity:

On the main turtle nesting beach at Kerehikapo Island on sectors 1 to 24.

How to conduct the activity:

After walking the length of the beach (below the erosion bank) to conduct the "Daily Turtle Track Count", move inside the forest **above** the **erosion bank** and walk the entire length of the beach until you return to sector 1. Look for signs of Nest Predation, and record the data described below.

Instructions on how to enter data on data sheet:

Data from more than one day can be recorded on each sheet.

Information to Label the Data Sheet:

Year-Month: Record the year and the month when data are collected. *(In the example, the beach surveys were conducted in July 2002.)*

Page: Number each page in order, starting with "1" at the beginning of each month.

Entered: The circle "O" will be checked after the data have been entered into the computer.

General Information to Describe the Survey:

For each survey fill out the following information on the first line.

Date: Record the date of the morning that the survey is conducted. *(In the example, surveys were conducted on '16 July', '18 July', '19 July', and '20 July 2002'.)*

Time: Record the time of day when the survey is conducted. Be sure to indicate either "am" or "pm" (ideally, the survey will be conducted in the "am".) *(In the examples, this was '10:00 am', '11:15 am', '9:15 am', and '10:00 am'.)*

Recorder(s): Record the name(s) of the person(s) conducting the survey. *(In the example, the survey was conducted by 'Chris' and 'Dicky'.)*

Which Sectors Surveyed Today?: Record all of the beach sectors that were surveyed. In most cases this will be the entire beach. If part of the beach is not surveyed because it is too rocky for turtle nesting, you will have made a note of this on the "Kerehikapo Daily Turtle Track Counts" data sheets. *(In the examples, the entire beach, Sectors 1-24, was surveyed, but the beach on sectors 23 to 24 was too eroded for nesting to occur.)*

Information to Describe Nest Predation:

Fill out one line for each case of nest predation observed.

Nest ID (Number or Description): Record the “Nest Number” or “a description” of whatever nest suffered nest predation.
(In the examples, the following nests suffered nest predation: '72' and '83'.)

Sector: Record the beach sector where each case of nest predation was encountered. *(For example, on 16 July 2002, nest predation was recorded in Sector '5' and on 19 July 2002, nest predation was recorded in Sector '2'.)*

Turtle Species: Record which species of turtle made the predated nest. You can shorten the name as follows:

- “H” : hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*); or
- “G”: green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

(In the examples, only the nests of hawksbills were predated.)

Number of Eggs Broken: Count and record the number of broken eggs found on the surface. After counting them, dig a hole at the rear of the beach and bury the remains of the broken eggs so that they do not confuse future surveys. *(In the example, on 16 July there were 31 broken eggs found on the surface of nest 72, and on 18 July there were 40 broken eggs found on the surface of nest 83.)*

Predator Animal: Record which animal is likely to have predated the nest. *(In the examples, birds and lizards dug up the nests.)*

If NO Nest Predation was recorded:

If no nest predation was recorded, you will use only one line on the data sheet. Put a dash line through each of the following boxes:

Nest ID (Number or Description):

Sector:

Turtle Species:

Number of Eggs Broken:

Predator Animal:

(In the examples, no nest predation was recorded on 18 July and 20 July.)

Activity: D. Weekly Beach Surveys: Other Islands

Data Sheet: "Weekly Beach Surveys: Sikopo, Big Maleivona, & Small Maleivona"

Why conduct the activity:

To determine how much turtle nesting activity there is on the more distant islands in the AMCA.

When to conduct the activity:

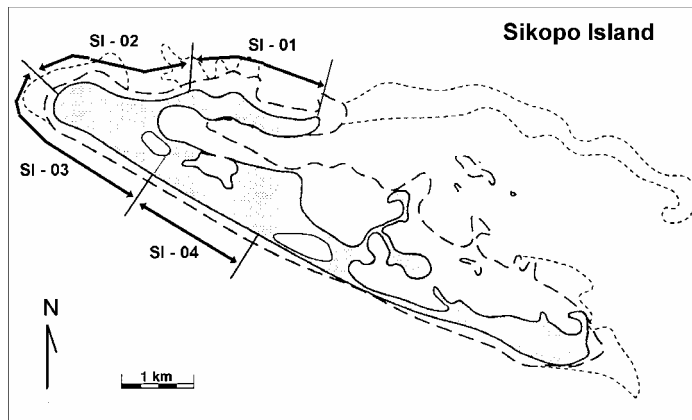
Four times per month at each of the six beach sectors shown below.

Where to conduct the activity:

At each of the following six beach sectors.

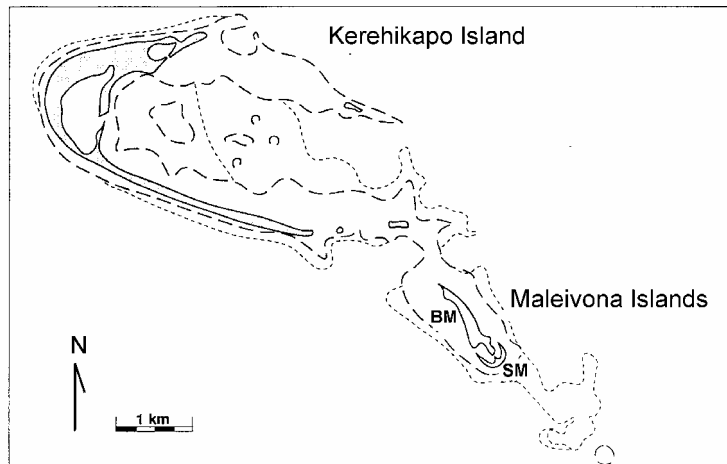
At **Sikopo Island (SI)**. See the following map:

1. SI - 01;
2. SI - 02
3. SI - 03
4. SI - 04



At **Big Maleivona (BM)** and **Small Maleivona (SM)**. See the following map:

5. BM
6. SM



Instructions on how to enter data on data sheet:

Data from more than one day can be recorded on each sheet.

Information to Label the Data Sheet:

Year-Month: Record the year and the month when data are collected. *(In the example, the beach surveys were conducted in July 2002.)*

Page: Number each page in order, starting with "1" at the beginning of each month.

Entered: The circle "O" will be checked after the data have been entered into the computer.

General Data Collected During each Survey:

For each sector surveyed fill out the following information.

Date: Record the date that the survey is conducted. *(In the example, surveys were conducted on '8 July', '10 July', '11July', and '13 July 2002'.)*

Time: Record the time of day when the when the survey is conducted. Be sure to indicate either "am" or "pm". *(In the examples, surveys were conducted at '1:00 pm', '2:00 pm', '9:00 am', '1:30 pm', '2:30 pm', and '3:30 pm'.)*

Recorder(s): Record the name(s) of the person(s) conducting the survey.

Island: Record at which island the survey was conducted, as follows:

- "S" : Sikopo;
- "BM": Big Maleivona
- "SM": Small Maleivona

Sector: Record the beach sector that were surveyed. This will be one of the following six sectors (described on the previous page): 1. **SI-01**; 2. **SI-02**; 3. **SI-03**; 4. **SI-04**; 5. **BM**; and 6. **SM**.

Data Collected for Each Species:

The remainder of the data needs to be collected for each of the two species -- Hawksbills and Green Turtles. "**H**" refers to Hawksbills; and "**G**" refers to Green Turtles.

Predated Nests: As you walk along the shoreline, count how many nests of each species in the beach sector show signs of having been predated (i.e., by birds or lizards). *(For example, in the first survey conducted, '1' Hawksbill nest and '0' Green turtle nests showed signs of predation.)*

Species: Refers to the species of turtle, names shortened as follows:

- "H" : hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*);
- "G": green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

Record Evidence of Earlier Nesting by Counting Each of the Following for Each Species of Turtle:

Pits Only if the Nesting Pit is still visible, no tracks can be seen;

Pits & Tracks if both the Pit and the Track are can be seen. Assign each nesting emergence to one of the following categories:

- “**Successfully Laid (SL)**” : if the turtle laid eggs;
- “**Attempted Crawl (AC)**” : if the turtle dug a nest, but did not lay eggs.

Crawl (C) if the turtle did not dig before returning to the sea (i.e., there is a track but no pits).

Some Suggestions for Collection of Data in the Field:

Field Data Collection Sheet

Because these data are a bit complicated, as they are being collected in the field, they need to be recorded into a separate field data book, or onto a plastic slate, and later transferred to the permanent data sheet.

As the recorder walks down the beach, he can “tick” each type of nesting emergence or predated nest that he sees. These “ticks” will then be summed at the end of the survey, and the totals transferred to the permanent data sheet.

Use of a waterproof “Rite in the Rain” notebook as a field data book is better than a plastic slate because the original field data can be kept forever in the notebook. Unfortunately, the plastic slate needs to be erased after each use.

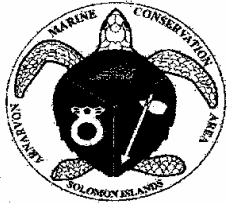
(Note: See the example of the raw data in the field data collection sheet for 10 July 2002 on the following page (page 27). As an example, the same data have also been transferred to the sample permanent data sheet shown on page 23.)

Use of Flagging Tape to Mark Old Pits & Tracks

To accurately estimate nesting activity, it is important to count each nesting emergence only once.

For this reason, in the field, each track or pit should be marked with **plastic flagging tape** when it is recorded. These marked tracks and pits would not be recorded again on later surveys.

When the track or pit is no longer visible, the plastic flagging tape can be removed, and re-used.



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Year-Month

Page

**Weekly Beach Surveys:
Sikopo, Big Maleivona, & Small Maleivona**

Date	Time	Recorder(s)	Island	Sector	Predated Nests	Species	Pits Only	Pits & Tracks		Crawls (C)
								Successfully Laid (SL)	Attempted Crawls (AC)	
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				

Key to codes for Islands & Sectors:

Sikopo (S): **SI-01, SI-02, SI-03, SI-04**

Big Maleivona (BM)

Small Maleivona (SM)



Entered 0

Year-Month 2002-07 Page 3

Weekly Beach Surveys:
Sikopo, Big Maleivona, & Small Maleivona

Date	Time	Recorder(s)	Island	Sector	Predated Nests	Species	Pits Only	Pits & Tracks		Crawls (C)
								Successfully Laid (SL)	Attempted Crawls (AC)	
8 July	1:00 PM	JP + VICTOR	S	SI-01	1	H	13	5	2	1
					0	G	1	1	1	0
↓	2:00 PM	↓	S	SI-02	2	H	8	3	1	0
					0	G	0	0	0	0
10 July	9:00 AM	JP + MELVIN	S	SI-03	4	H	22	8	6	3
					1	G	6	1	1	0
11 July	1:30 PM	PETER + DANNY	S	SI-04	5	H	34	15	2	1
					0	G	1	1	0	0
13 July	2:30 PM	VICTOR + DANNY	BM	BM	1	H	5	3	2	1
					0	G	0	0	0	0
↓	3:30 PM	↓	SM	SM	0	H	2	1	0	1
					0	G	0	1	0	0
						H				
						G				
						H				
						G				

Key to codes for Islands & Sectors:

- Sikopo (S): SI-01, SI-02, SI-03, SI-04
- Big Maleivona (BM)
- Small Maleivona (SM)

10 JUL 9:00
DATE: 8002 TIME: AM RECORDERS: JP +
ISLAND: 5 SECTOR: SI-03 MELVIN

HAWKSBILLS

PITS ONLY: IHT IHT IHT IHT II (22)

SL PITS + TRACKS: IHT III (8)

AC PITS + TRACKS: IHT I (6)

CRAWLS: III (3)

PREPARED NESTS: IIII (4)

GREENS

PITS ONLY: IHT I (6)

SL PITS + TRACKS: I (1)

AC PITS + TRACKS: I (1)

CRAWLS: (0)

PREPARED NESTS: I (1)

Raw Field
Data to
Record
in
Notebook
or on
Plastic
Slate

Activity: E. Determining Egg Clutch Survival

Data Sheet: "Hatched Nests: Egg Clutch Survival"

Why conduct the activity:

To determine survival of eggs in natural nests for which the number of eggs was counted at the time eggs were laid.

When to conduct the activity:

Approximately 70 days after the eggs were laid.

Where to conduct the activity:

On any beaches where eggs were counted at the time they were laid. Clutch survival data is most valuable when determined for natural nests.

How to conduct the activity:

Approximately 70 days after the eggs were laid, carefully dig up the nest and remove all the remaining contents of the nest. Separate the nest contents into the categories described on the following pages.

Instructions on how to enter data on data sheet:

Data from five (5) different nests can be recorded on each data sheet.

Information to Label the Data Sheet:

Year-Month: Record the year and the month when data are collected. *(In the example, the egg clutches were dug up in July 2002.)*

Page: Number each page in order, starting with "1" at the beginning of each month.

Entered: The circle "O" will be checked after the data have been entered into the computer.

Background Information on the Location of Each Egg Clutch :

For each egg clutch, fill out the following information.

Island Group or Province: For all data gathered within the AMCA, record "AMCA" in the space. *(In the example, "AMCA" indicates that the data were gathered in the Arnavon Islands.)*

Island or Beach: In the AMCA record one of the following:

- "K" : Kerehikapo Island;
- "SI": Sikopo Island;
- "BM": Big Maleivona Island;
- "SM": Small Maleivona Island.

Beach Sector: Record the beach sector where the egg clutch is situated. This will be one of the following:

- At Kerehikapo Island : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, etc. ... 24;
- At Sikopo Island: SI-01 ; SI-02 ; SI-03 ; or SI-04 ;
- At Big Maleivona Island : BM ;
- At Small Maleivona Island : SM .

Background Information on the History of Each Egg Clutch:

The following information can be obtained from the "**Nesting Turtle Tagging**" data sheet filled in at the time the eggs were laid and counted:

Nest Number: Record the "Nest Number" assigned to the egg clutch at the time it was laid and the eggs were counted. The nest should have been labeled with a sign stating the "Nest Number." This should also be the same as the Nest Number recorded on the following data sheets:

- *Nesting Turtle Tagging*
- *Kerehikapo Daily Turtle Track Counts*
- *Kerehikapo – Nest Predation Survey*

Tag Number(s): Record the Tag Number(s) of the turtle that laid the egg clutch.

Turtle Species: Record which species of turtle laid the egg clutch. You can shorten the name as follows:

- "H" : hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*); or
- "G" : green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

Date Laid: Record the date the the egg clutch was laid.

Date Dug-up: Record the date you are digging up the egg clutch to check hatching success – i.e., "today's" date. The egg clutch should be dug up approximately 70 days after it was laid.

Recorder(s): Record the name(s) of the person(s) who are examining the nest.

Nest Depth (when dug up): Once you have excavated the contents of the nest you should measure the distance from the sand surface to the bottom of the nest in cm. To do this, place a straight stick across the mouth of the open nest. (The stick will mark the level of the "beach surface.") Next, extend a measuring tape in a straight line from the bottom of the empty nest to the stick. (You do not need to measure to the "top" of the nest.)

Total Clutch Size (at laying): Record the number of eggs counted at the time the clutch was laid. See the "**Nesting Turtle Tagging**" data sheet filled in at the time the eggs were laid and counted.

Information to Describe Egg Clutch Survival:

Dig up the contents of the nest. Sort through the nest contents and separate them into the following categories (described in the following sections):

- Hatchlings (live & dead);
- Pipping Eggs (live & dead);
- Empty Egg Shells;
- Unhatched (Intact) Eggs;
- Predated Eggs (with holes in the shell).

Each category of nest content has been assigned a letter ("A", "B", "C"... "J") to make it clear how to use it in calculations for "Missing Eggs", "% Hatching Success", and "% Emergence Success".

A. Total Clutch Clutch (at laying). See above section.

B. Hatchlings -- live: Record how many live hatchlings you find in the nest or in the sand column above the nest. (*If there are "none", then record "0".*)

C. Hatchlings -- dead: Record how many dead hatchlings you find in the nest or in the sand column above the nest. (*If there are "none", then record "0".*)

D. Number of Shells: Put all the empty egg shells you find (i.e. those from eggs that successfully produced baby turtles) together in a pile. (Do not include shells with egg yolk or other rotting material that would indicate a dead egg.)

In nests with very good hatching success, it can be difficult to count the empty shells. To avoid making mistakes when counting the shells, do the following:

- Gently shake the sand off the egg shells (being careful not to break the shells into pieces);
- It is easy to count shells that are still in one piece. But sometimes the shells break into two or more pieces. When the shells are broken you will need to estimate how many pieces equal one egg. To do this, feel the weight of the shells in your hand;
- Separate the shells into piles of ten (10). This makes it easier to keep track of the number of empty shells.

E. Pipping -- live: A "pipping" egg is one with an embryo in the process of hatching out of the egg. (You might think of it as a "peeping" hatchling, because it is "peeping out" of the egg.) If the embryo is still alive, record it in this category.

F. Pipping -- dead: If the "pipping" embryo is dead, record it in this category.

Unhatched Eggs: Unhatched (or intact) eggs are those that have not hatched and do not have holes in the egg shells. Open each egg carefully in order to determine if there are any signs of development. Divide the unhatched eggs into the following three categories:

- **G. Unhatched -- with signs.** There are signs of development in the unhatched eggs, such as visible embryos or blood spots. (These eggs were fertile, but the embryos died.)
- **H. Unhatched -- NO signs.** There are no signs of development. (These eggs either had embryos that died at a very early stage, or else were not fertile.)
- **I. Too Rotten.** The contents of the egg are too rotten to tell whether there are signs of development. (See also the following category.)

I. Too Rotten: Eggs in this category can either be “Unhatched” (described above) or “broken.” In either case, the egg is so rotten that it can not provide much information.

J. Predated Eggs: Unhatched eggs that were damaged by predators. Small cuts or tiny holes will be visible in the egg shell. Some of the animals that do this type of damage include: crabs, ants, beetle larvae, etc.

* **Missing Eggs:** This category refers to the number of eggs that have disappeared from the nest since the night that the eggs were laid. Usually, eggs go “missing” when they are taken by predators. The main predators include the following:

- Ghost crabs -- take the eggs out of the nest via their burrows; or
- Bird or Lizard predation.

The numbers of “Missing Eggs” is determined by calculating how many eggs remain in the nest and subtracting that number of the “Total Clutch Size”.

To calculate missing eggs use the following equation:

$$\text{Missing Eggs} = A - (D + E + F + G + H + I + J)$$

The letters in the equation refer to the letters (in blue) assigned to the various contents of nest contents (above). Those needed for this equation are indicated by the symbol “*” in the first column of the data sheet.

If you determine that there are large numbers of eggs missing from the nest, check the following:

- if Bird Predation has been recorded for the nest (check the “Nest Predation Surveys” data sheets);
- if there is evidence of crabs or crab holes in the nest (see following sections).

Crabs in Nest ?: Record whether or not you found any ghost crabs inside the nest (or in the sand) when you dug it up. (Record either "Yes" or "No".)

Crab Holes in Nest ?: Record whether or not you found any crab holes inside the nest that might be leading into crab burrows. (Record either "Yes" or "No".)

Relocated Nest ?: Record whether or not the eggs in the nest had been relocated to a new nest after they were laid. (Record either "Yes" or "No".)

Covered by Palm Leaves ?: Record whether or not the nest had been covered by palm leaves after the eggs were laid (as protection from bird predation). (Record either "Yes" or "No".)

% Hatching Success: This category refers to the percentage of eggs that hatched and produced hatchlings.

To calculate "% Hatching Success" use the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Hatching Success} = D / A \times 100$$

The letters in the equation refer to the letters (in blue) assigned to the various contents of nest contents (above). Those needed for this equation are indicated by the symbol "#" in the first column of the data sheet.

\$ % Emergence Success: This category refers to the percentage of eggs that produced hatchlings that emerged completely out of the nest.

To calculate "% Emergence Success" use the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Emergence Success} = (D - C) / A \times 100$$

The letters in the equation refer to the letters (in blue) assigned to the various contents of nest contents (above). Those needed for this equation are indicated by the symbol "\$" in the first column of the data sheet.

Comments: Record any other information of interest.

Bird Predation Recorded Earlier: Check the "Nest Predation Surveys" to determine if there are any records of Bird Predation at an earlier date.

Hatched Nests: Egg Clutch Survival		Entered O				
		Year-Month			Page	
	Island Group or Province					
	Island or Beach					
	Beach Sector					
	Nest Number					
	Tag Number(s)					
	Species					
	Date Laid					
	Date Dug-up					
	Recorder(s)					
	Nest Depth (when dug up)					
\$ # * A	Total Clutch Size (at laying)					
B	Hatchlings -- live					
\$ C	Hatchlings -- dead					
\$ # * D	Number of Shells					
* E	Pipping -- live					
* F	Pipping -- dead					
* G	Unhatched -- with signs					
* H	Unhatched -- NO signs					
* I	Too Rotten					
* J	Predated Eggs (with holes)					
	* <u>Missing eggs</u> = A- (D+E+F+G+H+I+J)					
	Crabs in Nest?					
	Crab Holes in Nest?					
	Relocated Nest?					
	Covered by Palm Leaves?					
	# <u>% Hatching Success</u> = D/Ax100					
	\$ <u>% Emergence Success</u> = (D-C)/Ax100					
	Comments					
	Bird Predation Recorded Earlier?					

Hatched Nests: Egg Clutch Survival		Entered 0				
		Year-Month	2002-07	Page 2		
	Island Group or Province	AMCA				
	Island or Beach	K	K	K		
	Beach Sector	10	3	15		
	Nest Number	31	34	33		
	Tag Number(s)	X5502 X5503	X5511 X5512	X5509 X5510		
	Species	H	H	G		
	Date Laid	10 MAY	12 MAY	12 MAY		
	Date Dug-up	18 JULY	20 JULY	20 JULY		
	Recorder(s)	FRANCIS + MOSES	VICTOR + NELSON	MOSES + DICKY		
	Nest Depth (when dug up)	54 cm	55 cm	60 cm		
\$ # * A	Total Clutch Size (at laying)	131	142	112		
B	Hatchlings -- live	20	0	2		
\$ C	Hatchlings -- dead	3	3	1		
\$ # * D	Number of Shells	105	47	98		
* E	Pipping -- live	6	0	0		
* F	Pipping -- dead	2	5	1		
* G	Unhatched -- with signs	3	8	2		
* H	Unhatched -- NO signs	7	3	10		
* I	Too Rotten	6	6	0		
* J	Predated Eggs (with holes)	2	19	0		
	* <u>Missing eggs</u> = A- (D+E+F+G+H+I+J)	0	54	1		
	Crabs in Nest?	No	YES	No		
	Crab Holes in Nest?	No	YES	No		
	Relocated Nest?	No	No	No		
	Covered by Palm Leaves?	YES	No	YES		
	# % <u>Hatching Success</u> = D/Ax100	80%	33%	88%		
	\$ % <u>Emergence Success</u> = (D-C)/Ax100	78%	31%	87%		
	Comments		54 MISSING 40 BIRDS 14 CRABS?	1 MISSING		
	Bird Predation Recorded Earlier?	NONE	40 EGGS ON 11 MAY	NONE		

Monthly Activity Schedule

Why:

The format for this Monthly Activity Schedule was devised to help the COs plan and organize the various turtle monitoring activities that need to be conducted within the AMCA each month.

How to use the Monthly Activity Schedule:

The Activity Schedule is good for one month. A new Activity Schedule should be started at the beginning of each month when a new CO Group begins work.

Format:

The Monthly Activity Schedule is divided into three sections:

- General Information on dates and personnel
- Calendar in which to record activities conducted
- List of Tasks to Accomplish

Instructions on how to fill in the Monthly Activity Schedule:

General Information on Dates and Personnel:

Month: Record the month being scheduled. *(In the example, the month is July.)*

Year: Record the year. *(In the example, the year is 2002.)*

CO Group: Record whether the activities are being conducted by the "A" or the "B" CO Group.

COs: List the names of the COs on working. Record the Quarter Master (QM) on the first line.

Using the Calendar to Record Your Activities:

Preparing the Calendar for Use: The calendar is arranged into 7 Rows and 5 Columns. Each row corresponds to a day of the week. The 1st Row is Sunday; the 2nd Row is Monday; the 3rd Row is Tuesday; the 4th Row is Wednesday; the 5th Row is Thursday; the 6th Row is Friday; and the 7th Row is Saturday.

- Determine on which day the 1st of the month falls. (In the example, 1 July 2002 falls on Monday.)
- Number the dates on your calendar, starting with Monday, 1 July and ending on 31 July. (In the example, July has 31 days. So the days are numbered from Monday, 1 July until Wednesday, 31 July.)

Recording your Activities:

Each day record what turtle monitoring activities you conduct. You will use **Codes** to record each activity. (The Codes are short names for each activity.) These codes are described below. (In the example, all activities conducted between 1 July and 20 July have been recorded.)

Planning your Activities:

By recording each activity that you accomplish on the calendar, it will become clear what you have already accomplished, and also what you need to accomplish before the end of the week and also before the end of the month.

This will guide you to plan your program.

Tasks to Accomplish:

How Often:

At the bottom of the page are three categories of turtle monitoring activities, listed according to how often they need to be conducted:

- Every Day (at Kerehikapo)
- Occasional Rodeo
- Weekly Beach Surveys

Codes:

Each task is assigned a Code so that it is easy to record. These are:

- **KK-DT** Daytime track counts
- **KK-NT** Night-time tagging

Weekly Beach Surveys

- **SI-01** Sikopo Is (Sector 1)
- **SI-02** Sikopo Is (Sector 2)
- **SI-03** Sikopo Is (Sector 3)
- **SI-04** Sikopo Is (Sector 4)
- **BM** Big Maleivona
- **SM** Small Maleivona

Check Boxes for Weekly Beach Surveys:

Notice that in the lower right hand corner of the page there are 24 empty boxes. The boxes are arranged in 4 columns, and 6 rows.

Each row corresponds to a beach sector that needs to be surveyed weekly. Each of the four rows corresponds to a week. Each beach sector needs to be surveyed four times per month, approximately once per week.

As you survey each sector of beach, put an "X" in the box that corresponds to that beach sector, and the week in which it was surveyed. This will help you keep track of what weekly surveys still need to be done before the end of the month.

(In the example, activities have been recorded in the Monthly Activity Schedule between 1 July and 20 July 2002. By 20 July, all six of the beach sectors each had been surveyed twice --once in the first week and once in the second week. The four Sikopo beach sectors had also been surveyed a third time. But, two other beach sectors (BM and SM) will need to be surveyed within the next few days.)



Monthly Activity Schedule

Month _____
 Year _____
 CO Group _____

COs: _____ QM

Sun					
M					
Tu					
W					
Th					
F					
Sat					

Tasks to Accomplish

Every day
 (at Kerehikapo):

Daytime track counts **KK-DT**
 Night-time tagging **KK-NT**

Occasional:

Rodeo (at Kerehikapo) **KK-R**

Weekly Beach Surveys
 (4 times per month):

Sikopo Is (Sector 1) **SI-01**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 2) **SI-02**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 3) **SI-03**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 4) **SI-04**
 Big Maleivona **BM**
 Small Maleivona **SM**

<u>Code</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
SI-01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SI-02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SI-03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SI-04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Monthly Activity Schedule

Month July
 Year 2002
 CO Group A

COs: VICTOR QM
DANNY
MELVIN

Sun		7	KK-DT	14	KK-DT	21		28
			KK-NT		KK-NT			
M	1	8	KK-DT	15	SI-01	22		29
			SI-01		SI-02			
			SI-02		SI-03			
Tu	2	9	KK-DT	16	KK-DT	23		30
			SI-02		KK-NT			
			SI-03					
			KK-NT					
W	3	10	KK-DT	17		24		31
			KK-NT		KK-R			
					KK-NT			
Th	4	11	KK-DT	18	KK-DT	25		
			SI-04		KK-NT			
			BM					
F	5	12	KK-DT	19	KK-DT	26		
			KK-NT		SI-04			
Sat	6	13	KK-DT	20	KK-DT	27		
			SM		KK-NT			
			BM					

Tasks to Accomplish

Every day
 (at Kerehikapo):

Daytime track counts **KK-DT**
 Night-time tagging **KK-NT**

Occasional:

Rodeo (at Kerehikapo) **KK-R**

Weekly Beach Surveys
 (4 times per month):

Sikopo Is (Sector 1) **SI-01**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 2) **SI-02**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 3) **SI-03**
 Sikopo Is (Sector 4) **SI-04**
 Big Maleivona **BM**
 Small Maleivona **SM**

Code	1	2	3	4
SI-01	X	X	X	
SI-02	X	X	X	
SI-03	X	X	X	
SI-04	X	X	X	
BM	X	X		
SM	X	X		