WHERE ARE WE AND WHERE DO WE COME FROM? -CONNECTIVITY AND HABITAT USE OF GREEN TURTLES (Chelonia mydas) IN THE SOUTH CHINA REGION

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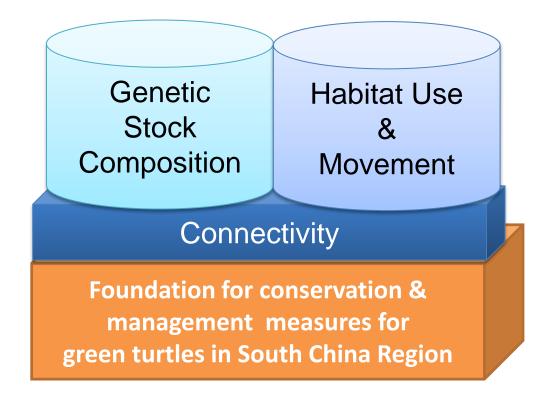
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Significance & Objectives

- Sea Turtle: globally endangered (IUCN 2018)
 - Decreasing green turtle nesting populations in South China Region
- Limited information on free-ranging sea turtles in China

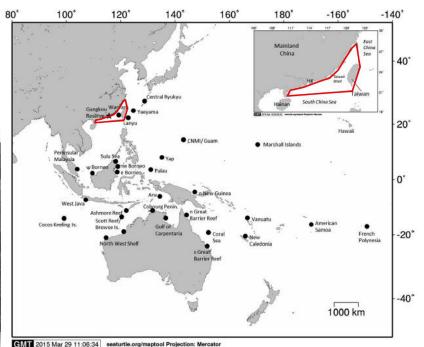


Genetic Stock Composition of Green Turtles

- Foraging green turtles (n=110) as by-catch or stranded in Hong Kong, Guangdong & Taiwan from 2001 to 2014
- Green turtle yearlings (n=9) from nesting beach at Gangkou Reserve, Guangdong
- Blood, skin biopsy or muscle tissue
- 760-bp of mtDNA control region (Abreu-Grobois et al. 2006)
- Mixed Stock Analysis (Bolker et al. 2007, Dutton et al. 2008, Amorocho et al. 2012, Saied et al. 2012)
 - Connectivity with potential source rookeries (n=30) in the Pacific





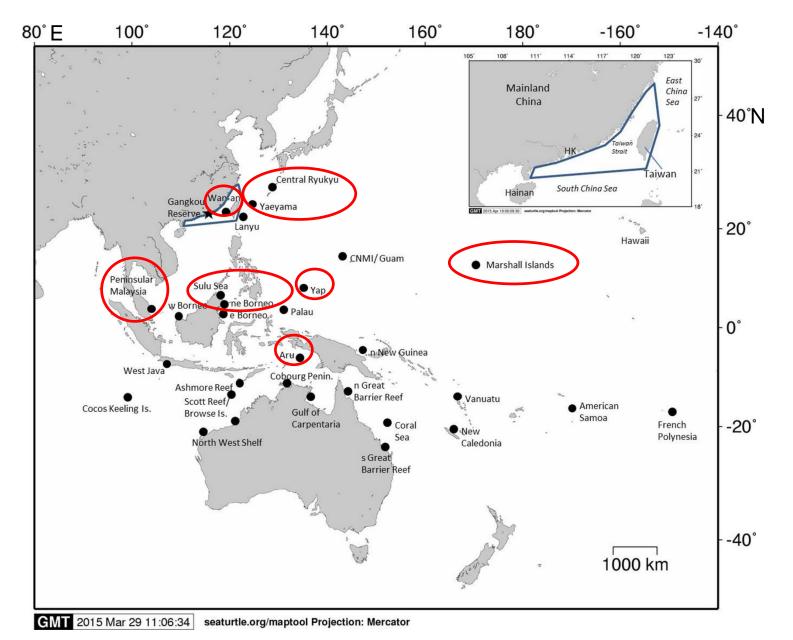


Genetic Stock Composition of Green Turtles

- **Foraging** green turtles in South China: 27 haplotypes
 - CmP20.1 (17%), CmP19.1 (13%) and CmP50.1 (10%)

| | | | (a) Flat priors | | | (b) Weighted priors | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------|---------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| Source rookeries | | | CI (quantile) | | | | CI (quantile) | | |
| Location | Рори | lation size | Mean | 2.5% | 97.5% | Mean | 2.5% | 97.5% | |
| Peninsular Malaysia | | 350 | 23.2 | 2.8 | 39.4 | 37.0 | 26.4 | 47.7 | |
| Central Ryukyu, Japan | | 50 | 18.4 | 10.2 | 27.5 | 20.6 | 12.6 | 29.6 | |
| Yap, Federated States of Micronesia | | 750 | 16.2 | 4.8 | 29.4 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 33.3 | |
| Aru, Indonesia | | 1000 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | |
| Sulu Sea | | 13,900 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 18.0 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 18.6 | |
| Northeast Borneo | | 300 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Republic of Marshall Islands | | 350 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 28.1 | |
| Wan-an, Taiwan | | 20 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| South Yaeyama, Japan | | 50 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10.0 | |
| North Yaeyama, Japan | | 50 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| American Samoa | | 70 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| West Borneo | | 300 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| East Borneo | | 7100 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Vanuatu | | 200 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Northern Great Barrier Reef | | 24,300 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.5 | |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Is | ands/Guam | 20 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Long Island, Papua New Guinea | | 800 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Palau, Micronesia | | 300 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| West Java, Indonesia | | 300 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ashmore Reef, Australia | | 600 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Lanyu, Taiwan | | 20 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Cocos Keeling, Indian Ocean | | 300 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Scott Reef, Australia | | 300 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Gulf of Carpentaria | | 6600 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Cobourg Peninsula, Australia | | 200 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| North West Cape, Australia | 1 | 25,300 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | |
| Coral Sea/Chesterfields, | | 2800 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| Southern Great Barrier Reef | | 6600 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| New Caledonia | | 2000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| French Polynesia | | 350 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |

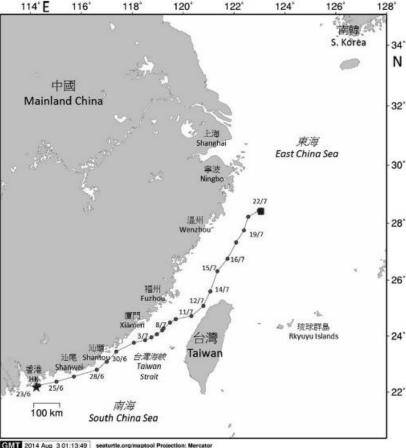
Mean estimated stock contribution (%) of each rookery (a) flat priors & (b) weighted priors, with credible intervals (CI)



Locations of green turtle foraging aggregations sampled (polygon) and potential source rookeries (circles) in the Pacific

Genetic Stock Composition of Green Turtles

- *Nesting green turtles in Gangkou Reserve, Guangdong*: CmP19.1 & CmP49.1
- Nesting green turtles in Hong Kong: CmP18 & CmP116 (Ng et al. 2014)
- Genetic composition of rookeries at Gangkou and Hong Kong similar to other nesting populations in the Pacific Region
 - Wan-an and Lanyu Islands of Taiwan, Australasia and the Indo-Pacific (Norman et al. 1994, Dethmers et al. 2006, Cheng et al. 2008)
- *3 pelagic juvenile green turtles*: CmP19.1
 - observed in the rookeries at
 Wan-an Island (Cheng et al. 2008)
 and Gangkou Reserve
- Potential use of waters along Guangdong, Taiwan Strait and the East China Sea by pelagic-phase green turtles hatched from Taiwan and mainland China



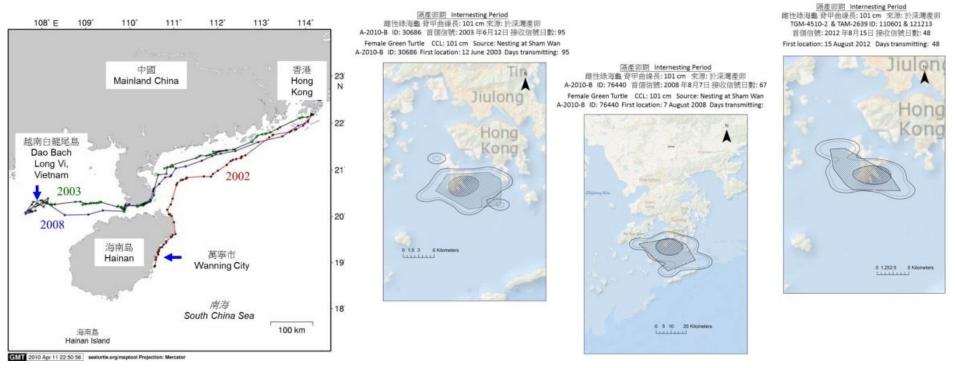
Satellite tracking of a pelagic juvenile green turtle with haplotype CmP19.1 (Ng 2015)

Habitat Use & Movement of Green Turtles in South China

- Tagging and Satellite telemetry (Balazs et al. 1996, Balazs 1999), with Home range analysis (Seminoff et al. 2002, Hart and Fujisaki 2010, Casale et al. 2012b, Gaos et al. 2012)
 - (i) By-catch (n=6) or stranded (n=17) after rehabilitation &
 (ii) Nesting in Hong Kong (n=1) and Taiwan (n=2) from 2006 to 2014
 - Habitat use, activity hotspots (e.g. inter-nesting sites, foraging grounds) and movement pathways
 - Minimum Convex Polygon (MCP); 50% & 95% utilization distribution of Kernel Density Estimates (KDE)



Nesting Green Turtles



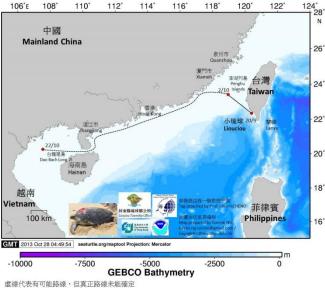
Ng et al. (2014)

Hong Kong nesting green turtle in 2003, 2008 and 2012

- •Extent of inter-nesting:
- MCP 27 to 376 km²; KDE 50% 5 to 118 km²; KDE 95% 59 to 719 km²
- •Core area in southern Lamma Island





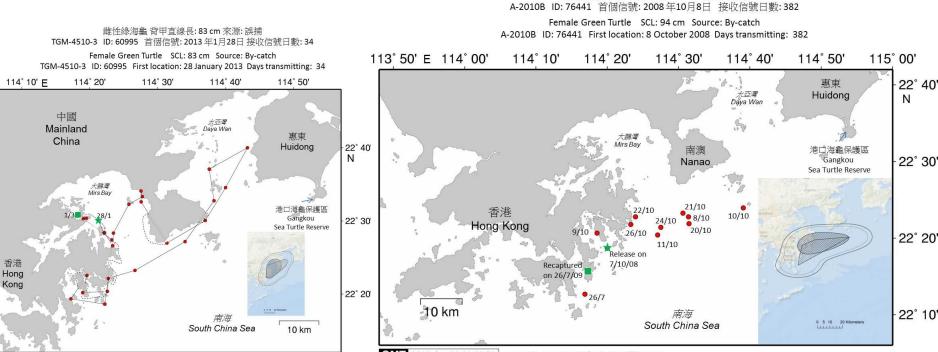


Dotted line shows possible route of travel but exact pathway is unkonwn

Liouciou nesting green turtles in 2013

- •Extent of inter-nesting in MCP: 427 km²
- •Extent of foraging ground in Iriomote-jima: MCP 123 km²; KDE 50% 14 km²; KDE 95% 92 km²

Foraging grounds of Green Turtles

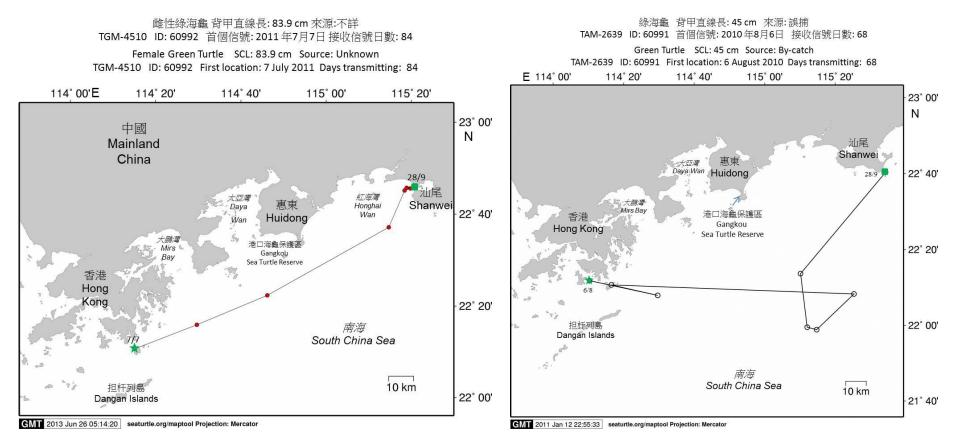


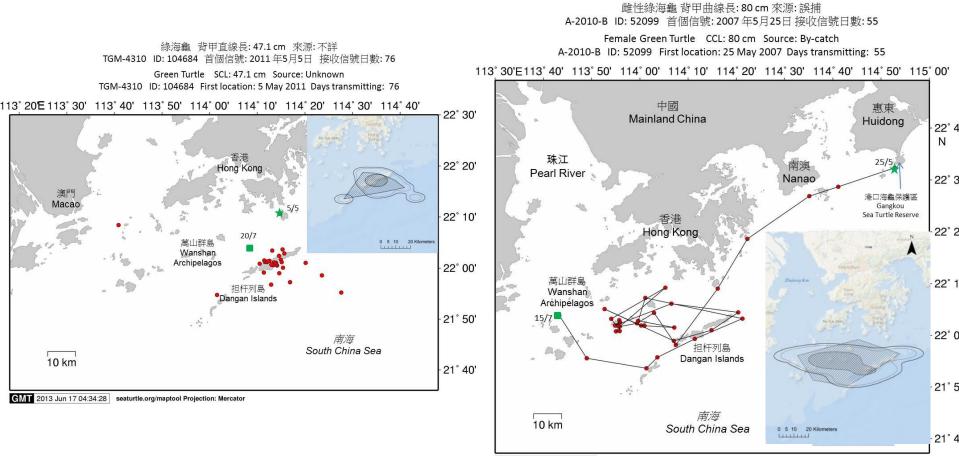
CMT 2013 Mar 3 08:39:25 seaturtle.org/maptool Projection: Mercator



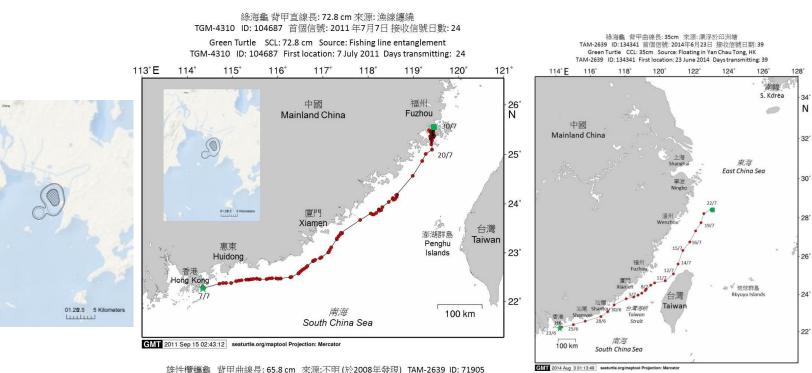
GMT 2013 Jun 16 10:49:56 seaturtle.org/maptool Projection: Mercator

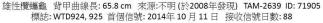
雌性綠海龜 背甲直線長:94 cm 來源:誤捕

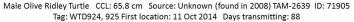


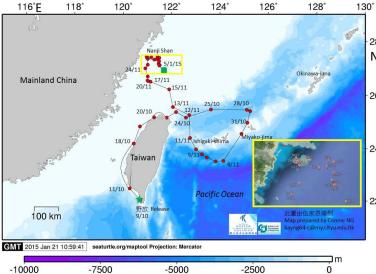


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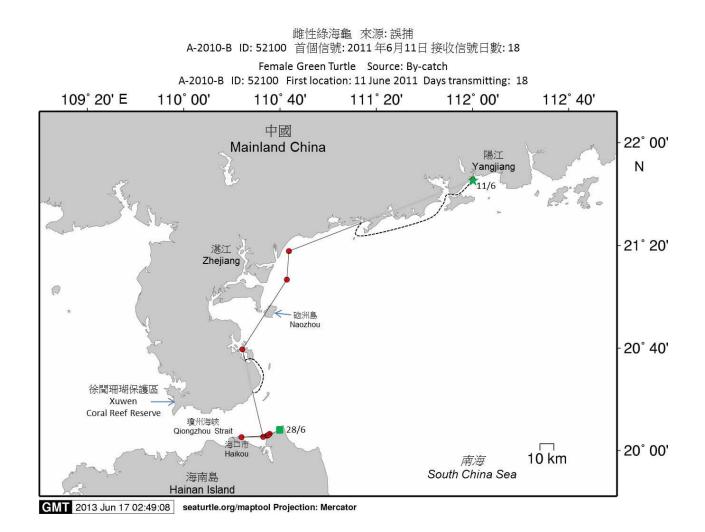


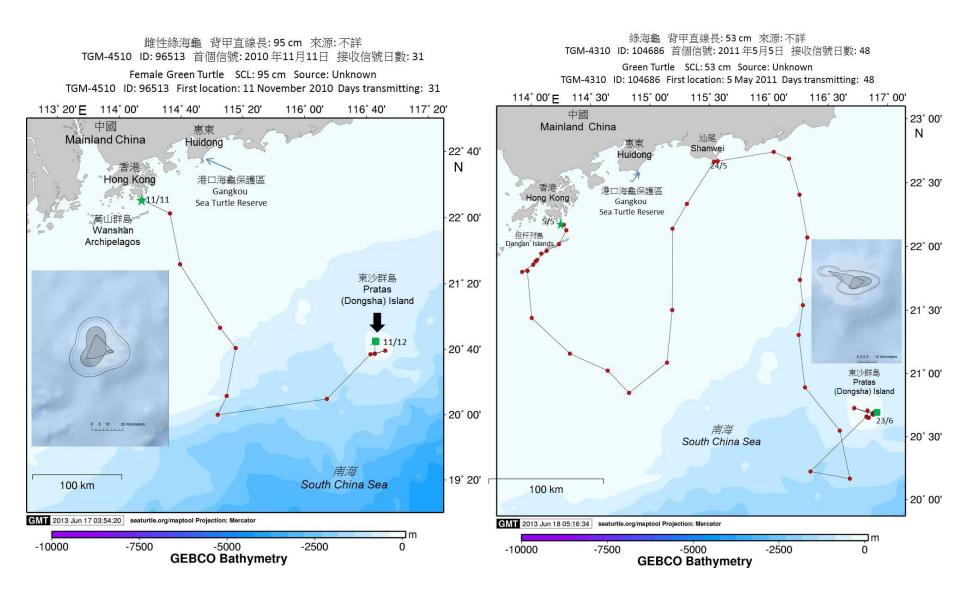


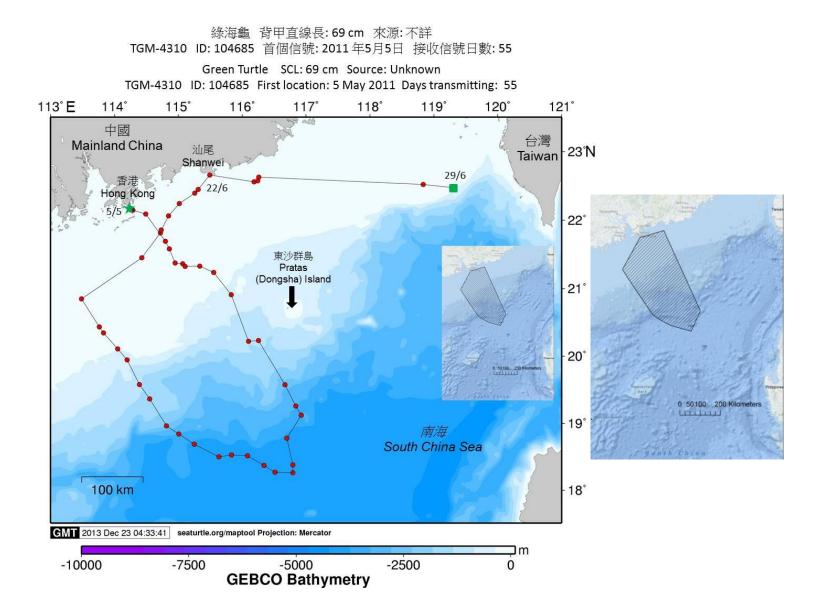


GEBCO Bathymetry



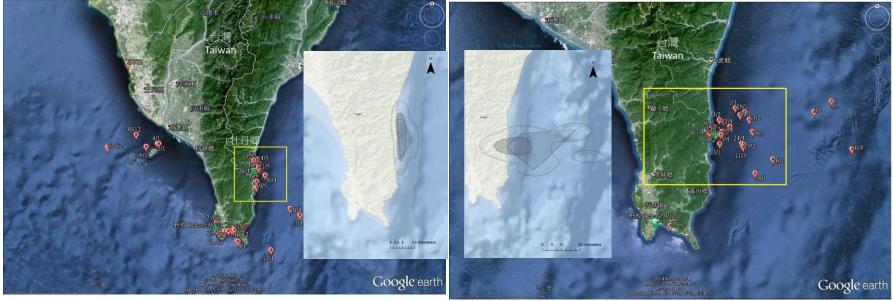






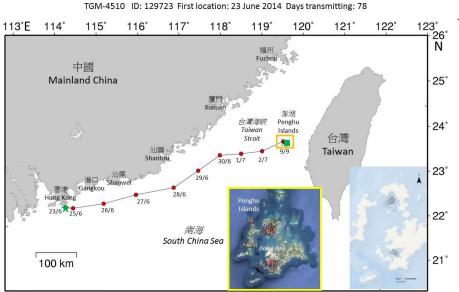
綠鐵龜 背甲曲線長: 80.6 cm 來源: 不明 TAM-2639 ID: 53748 首個信號: 2013 12月9日 接收信號日數: 237

Green Turtle CCL: 80.6 cm Source: Unknown TAM-2639 ID: 53748 First location: 9 December 2013 Days transmitting: 237 緣海龜 聲甲曲線長: 61 cm 來源:於屏東縣滿州鄉擱淺 TAM-2639 ID: 71914 首個信號: 2013 12月9日 接收信號日數: 147 總壓游距離: 438公里 Green Turtle CCL: 61 cm Source: Stranded in Manjhou, Pingtung TAM-2639 ID: 71914 First location: 9 December 2013 Days transmitting: 147 Total distance travelled: 438 km



Green Turtle CCL: 51 cm Source: Stranded in Hengchun, Pingtung TAM-2639 ID: 40702 First location: 25 April 2014 Days transmitting: 155 Underwater time 0% since May 18, stranded on Taitung since July 7 綠纖龜 背甲曲線長: 45 cm 來源: 漂浮於新北市石門區富基漁港 TAM-2639 lD: 41788 首個信號: 2014年5月31日 接收信號日數: 124 Green Turtle CCL: 45 cm Source: Floating in the port at New Taipei City TAM-2639 lD: 41788 First location: 31 May 2014 Days transmitting: 124





雄性綠海龜 背甲曲線長: 79cm 來源: 2001年深灣人工孵化及後人工飼養

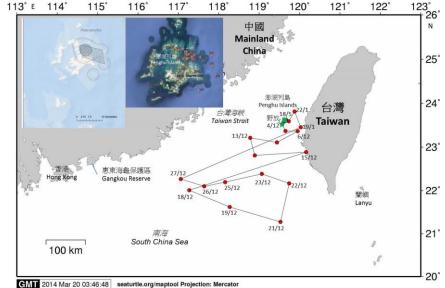
TGM-4510 ID: 129723 首個信號: 2014年6月23日 接收信號日期: 78

Maturing Male Green Turtle CCL: 79cm Source: Hatchling from Sham Wan in 2001, in captivity

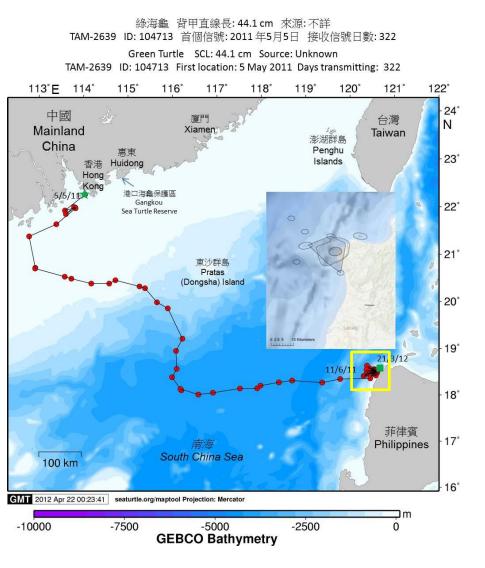
GMT 2014 Jul 22 22:30:35 seaturtle.org/maptool Projection: Mercator



雌性錄纖纖 背甲曲線長: 90.8 cm 來源: 誤捕 TAM-2639 ID: 88057 首個信號: 2013 12月4日 接收信號日數: 173 Female Green Turtle CCL: 90.8 cm Source: By-catch TAM-2639 ID: 88057 First location: 4 December 2013 Days transmitting: 173

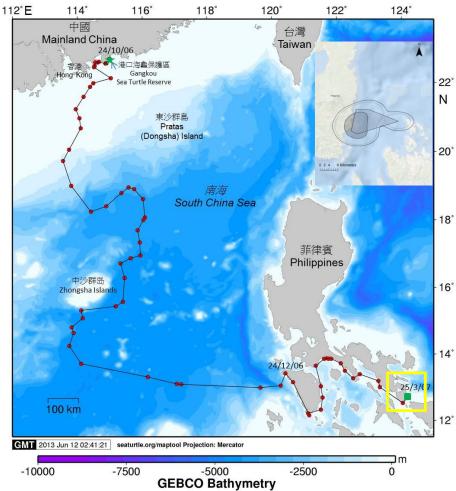


Pecadores Denghu

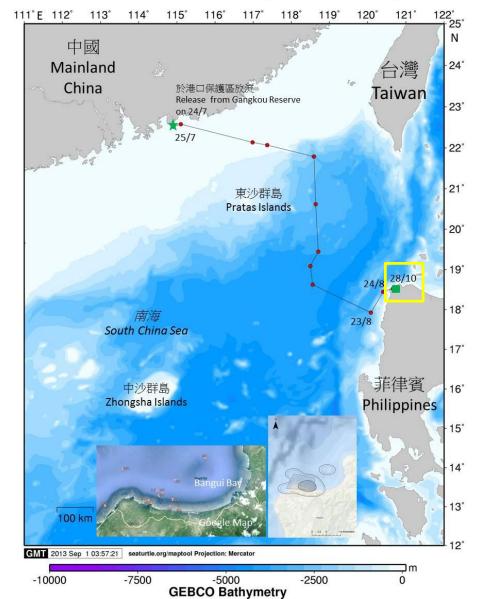


雌性緣海龜 背甲曲線長: 88 cm 來源: 誤捕 A-2010-B ID: 52101 首個信號: 2006 年10月24日 接收信號日數: 153

Female Green Turtle CCL: 88 cm Source: By-catch A-2010-B ID: 52101 First location: 24 October 2006 Days transmitting: 153

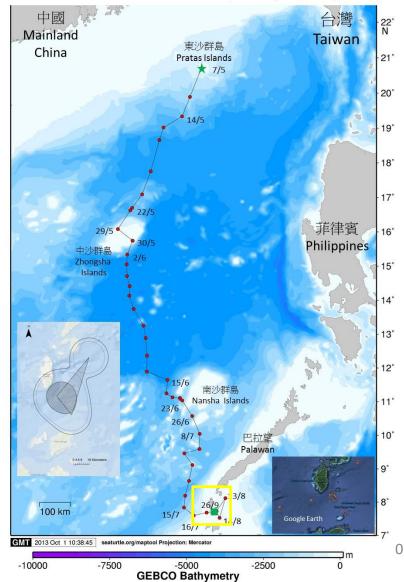


雌性綠海龜 背甲曲線長: 93.5 cm 來源: 誤捕 TAM-2639 ID: 65417 首個信號: 2013 年7月24日 接收信號日數: 100 Female Green Turtle CCL: 93.5 cm Source: By-catch TAM-2639 ID: 65417 First location: 24 July 2013 Days transmitting: 100



綠蠵龜 背甲直線長:41cm 來源:擱淺 TAM-2639 ID:68329 首個信號:2013年5月13日 接收信號日數:142

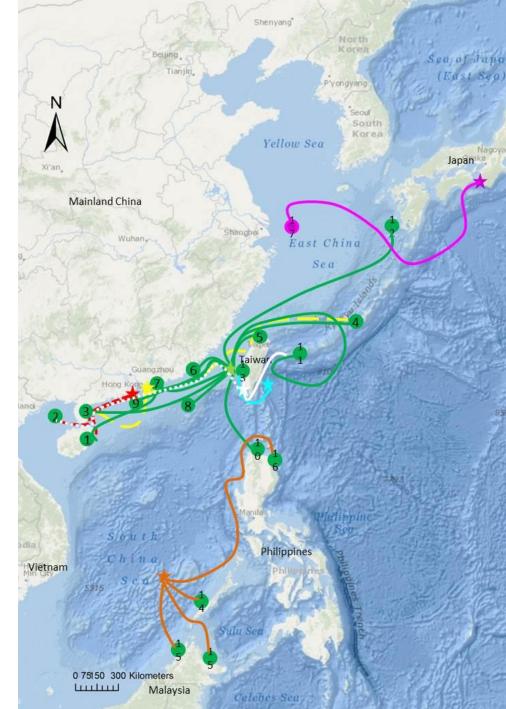
Green Turtle SCL: 41 cm Source: Stranding TAM-2639 ID: 68329 First location: 13 May 2013 Days transmitting: 142



Activity Hotspots & Migratory Corridors

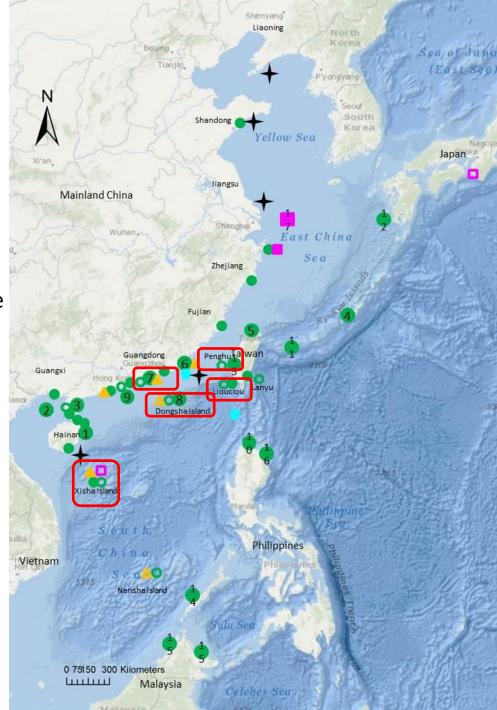
Important foraging grounds for a mixed stock of nesting green turtles from different places, e.g. Wanning of Hainan (1), Leizhou east (3), Dao Bach Long Vi of Vietnam (2), Ryukyu Islands of Japan (4 & 11)

> Nesting sites 🖈 and respective foraging grounds with migratory pathways of green turtles determined by satellite telemetry based on this study (from HK & Liouciou) & previous studies



- 5 areas contain nesting sites & foraging grounds of green turtles
- Higher priority for habitat protection associated with migratory corridors
- Protect key sites which lack conservation management: Hainan, eastern Leizhou & Liouciou Island
- Incidental capture and direct take for trade
- Trans-regional and multi-national efforts
- Observer programme with fishermen
- Quantitative studies on by-catch interactions with oceanography features and fisheries, e.g. TurtleWatch (Howell et al. 2008, 2015)

Distribution of major nesting and foraging grounds of sea turtles in China and the neighboring area based on this study & previous studies (Closed symbol= foraging ground, open = nesting, Green = green turtle, Orange = hawksbill, Blue = olive ridley, Purple = loggerhead, Black = leatherback)

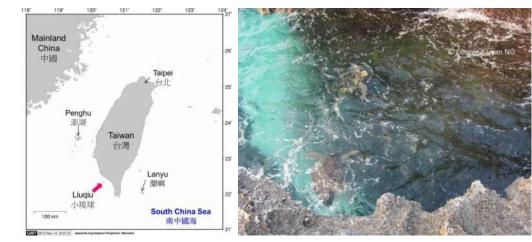


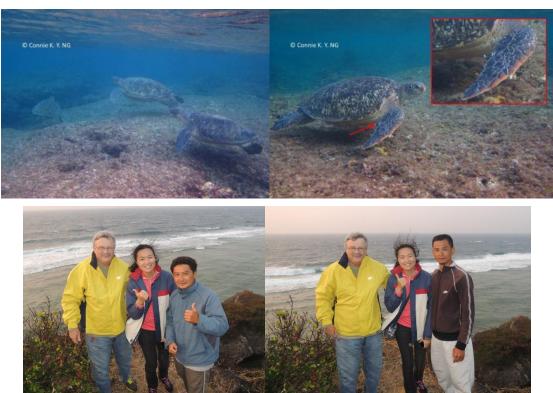
From Science to Conservation - Social and Cultural Aspects of Sea Turtle Conservation in China



Liouciou Island, Taiwan

- Land-based & underwater surveys with local conservationists
- > 40 foraging green turtles at one spot in 2012 & 2013
- min. 200-300 foraging green turtles in preliminary count in 2013 & 2014
- Same female green turtle with a blue plastic tag (tagged in Japan)
- Local involvement in monitoring and protecting nesting sites of green turtles
- Support consistently great number of green turtles for foraging and resting
- Important developmental habitat for green turtles in the Pacific





Pathways to Conservation linking Local Traditions, Culture and Science

- Establish and reinforce networks among scientists, managers and local community in China and with other areas of ecological connectivity by diverse means of communication, e.g. social media, Chinese newsletters, symposium, workshop
- Seek financial & technical support (e.g. international NGO, government, corporate, religious bodies) and personnel to sustain long-term efforts
- Expand monitoring of potential & existing nesting sites, tracking and genetic studies on nesting green turtles and additional rookeries, captive breeding, threat quantification & mitigation in activity hotspots
- Implement conservation measures compatible with local cultural practices and religion, e.g. "life release" on scientific basis
- Integrate local knowledge and involvement with proper training & financial incentives, e.g. nesting site monitoring, eco-tourism

Acknowledgements

State Key Laboratory of Marine Pollution, CityU Prof. Paul LAM and Dr. James LAM, CityU Prof. Wen-Xiong WANG and his research team, HKUST **Gangkou National Sea Turtle Nature Reserve** NMMBA, Taiwan Penghu Marine Biology Research Centre, Taiwan Institute of Marine Biology, National Taiwan Ocean University **Shantou University Xuwen National Coral Reef Nature Reserve Conservationists on Liouciou Island, Taiwan** AFCD, HKSAR **CITES** authority

Spare Slides

Habitat Use & Movement of Green Turtles in South China

- Foraging grounds: MCP 1 to 1017 km²; KDE 50% 0.2 to 974 km²; KDE 95% 2 to 5148 km²
- Within the range determined by other studies in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea
- Overlapping use of high-quality habitats (Seminoff et al. 2002, Berube et al. 2012, Casale et al. 2012) in Luzon of Philippines, eastern Taiwan, Pratas
 (Dongsha) Island, Penghu Archipelago, Wanshan Archipelago, eastern Hong Kong and Dao Bach Long Vi
 - Further study on habitat characterization
 - Delineate areas for strategic protection in Marine Protected Areas (Hart and Fujisaki 2010)

I – Genetics

Attributes of Satellite Tracking

•Duration of tracking varied from 2 days to 322 days

➢highly variable

➢ factors, such as electronic stability of the transmitter and behavior of sea turtles

e.g. unsuccessful tracking in coastal shallow waters (Plotkin 1998) v.s. 282 days in the foraging ground in this study

•Speed of travel in transit (0.1 to 2 km/hr) was significantly higher than that after the turtles reached their foraging ground (0.01 to 1.37 km/hr)

➢varied with the behavior of sea turtle (Hays et al. 1999, Marc and Balazs 2008, Hochscheid 2014)

Shorter and more frequent submergences during migration (Papi et al. 1997)

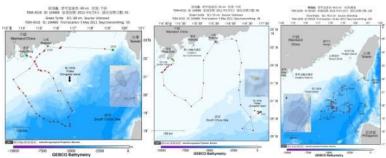
difference in speed of travel & apparent residence at a specific area to characterize the behavior of a tracked sea turtle

Plasticity in Movement and Feeding Behavior of Green Turtles

•feeding habit alternatively between neritic and pelagic environment

Cyclic movement with the current flow with hotspot of high productivity (Hatase et al. 2006, Kobayashi et al. 2008 and 2011)

➢ further studies on association of movement with oceanography features to characterize the pelagic habitat of sea turtles and to assess interactions with human activities



I – Genetics

Levels of Trace Elements and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Green Turtles in South China and Burmese Pythons in HK

- Scute, liver and muscle tissues of green turtles in South China from 2005 to 2013
- Liver tissues of Burmese pythons in HK from 2010 to 2013
- 17 trace elements (As, Ag, Ba, Cd, Cu, Cr, Co, Cs, Fe, Mn, Pb, Ni, Se, Sr, Tl, V, Zn)
- Methylmercury (MeHg)
- Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)
- Comparison with levels of green turtle and snake in other areas
- Risk assessment of selected trace elements in green turtles using Hazard Quotients (HQs) based on toxicology data of bird (Hernando et al., 2006)

$$HQ = \frac{MEC}{PNEC}$$
, where $PNEC = \frac{NOAEL}{1,000}$







Comparison with other studies (turtle scute, n=86)

| | Location | n | Mean | SD | References |
|----|---------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Se | South China | 86 | 30.30 | 8.15 | This study |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 1.68 | 0.31 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 1.30 | 1.91 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |
| | | | | | |
| Ni | South China | 86 | 3.06 | 4.21 | This study |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 0.191 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | <dl, 0.03</dl, | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | | | | | |
| Fe | South China | 86 | 101.10 | 273.61 | This study |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 13 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 6.48 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | | | | | |
| Ag | South China | 86 | 4.97 | 4.07 | This study |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 0.57 | 0.09 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 0.15 | 0.20 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |

- Limited publications

 Se, Ni, Fe and Ag were 30 times, 3 times, 10 times and 5 times higher, respectively, than those reported in other studies

Comparison with other studies (turtle scute, n=86)

| | Location | n | Mean | SD | References |
|------|---------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Sr | South China | 86 | 17.93 | 39.66 | This study |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 41.10 | 5.72 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | | | | | |
| MeHg | South China | 86 | 0.09 | 0.10 | |
| THg | Southeastern US | 40 | 0.461- 0.941 (ww) [estimated MeHg: 0.05-0.22] | | Day et al. 2005 |
| Hg | Japan | 1 | 2.03 (ww) | | Sakai et al. 2000 |
| Hg | California, United States | 31 | 0.048 | 0.01 | Komoroske et al. 2011 |
| Hg | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 0.048 | 0.08 | Komoroske et al. 2012 |
| Hg | Ceara coast, northeastern Brazil | | 0.002 - 0.15 | | Bezerra et al. 2012 |

 Sr half of those reported in San Diego Bay, California, USA
 MeHg within the estimated range in samples from southeast USA

(mg/kg, dry weight)

Comparison with other studies (turtle scute, n=86)

| Element | Location | n | Mean | SD | References |
|---------|------------------------------------------|----|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| Zn | South China | 86 | 177.37 | 117.84 | This study |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 347 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 292 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 158.67 | 120.99 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |
| | | | 2.26 | 2.00 | |
| Pb | South China | 86 | 3.26 | 2.08 | This study |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 2.3 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 3.1 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 7.23 | 2.33 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 4.18 | 4.61 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |
| Mn | South China | 86 | 22.16 | 64.56 | This study |
| IVIII | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 3.92 | 04.50 | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 5.04 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 5.04 | | |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 48.7 | 7.04 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 12.55 | 10.28 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |
| | | | 0.57 | 22.44 | |
| Cu | South China | 86 | 9.57 | 20.14 | This study |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 0.35 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | Kochi, Japan | 1 | 0.24 | | Sakai et al. (2000) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 31 | 7.09 | 0.99 | Komoroske et al. (2011) |
| | San Diego Bay, California, United States | 38 | 2.02 | 1.61 | Komoroske et al. (2012) |
| | | | | | |

 Zn, Pb, Mn & Cu similar to those identified in other parts of the Pacific Ocean, e.g. Japan and the denselypopulated San Diego Bay in California, USA

Comparison with other studies (turtle liver, n=14)

| | Location | n | Mean | SD | References |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Pb | South China | 14 | 8.60 | 7.95 | This study |
| | Hong Kong, China | 3 | 0.152-0.83 | 0.04-0.09 | Lam et al. (2004) |
| | Kochi, Japan* | 2 | 0.45 | | Sakai et al. (2000a) |
| | Okinawa, Japan* | 50 | < 0.11 | | Sakai et al. (2000b) |
| | Yaeyama Island, Japan | 26 | 0.51 | 0.41 | Anan et al. (2001) |
| | Hawaii Islands | 13 | < DL | n/a | Aguirre et al. (1994) |
| | Gold Coast, Australia* | 16 | 0.34 | 0.07 | Van de Merwe et al. (2010) |
| | Industrialised port estuary, Gladstone, Australia* | 40 | 0.60 | | Gaus et al. (2012) |
| | Mediterranean Sea | 6 | < DL | | Godley et al. (1999) |
| | Tortuguero National Park, Costa Rica | 34 | 0.07 | 0.01 | Andreani et al. (2008) |
| | South Brazil | 29 | 4.50 | 0.50 | da Silva et al. (2014) |
| | | | | | |
| Ва | South China | 14 | 10.66 | 13.58 | This study |
| | Hong Kong, China | 3 | 0.10-1.90 | 0.07-0.23 | Lam et al. (2004) |
| | Yaeyama Island, Japan | 26 | 0.74 | 0.71 | Anan et al. (2001) |
| | Hawaii Islands | 13 | 2.30 | | Aguirre et al. (1994) |
| | | | | | |
| V | South China | 14 | 7.21 | 18.02 | This study |
| | Hong Kong, China | 3 | 0.58-1.24 | 0.06-0.34 | Lam et al. (2004) |
| | Yaeyama Island, Japan | 26 | 0.94 | 0.66 | Anan et al. (2001) |
| | Hawaii Islands | 13 | 1.30 | n/a | Aguirre et al. (1994) |
| | Industrialised port estuary, Gladstone, Australia* | 40 | 1.68 | | Gaus et al. (2012) |
| | | | | | |
| TI | South China | 14 | 18.76 | 5.85 | This study |
| | Hong Kong, China | 3 | 0.002-0.003 | | Lam et al. (2004) |
| | Yaeyama Island, Japan | 26 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | Anan et al. (2001) |
| | Hawaii Islands | 13 | < DL | n/a | Aguirre et al. (1994) |
| | | | | | |

- Most element levels comparable to those in Japan, Australia, Hawaii, Caribbean Sea
- 10-fold higher levels of Pb, Ba, V and Tl than 10 years ago in Hong Kong (Lam et al. 2004) & Japan (Sakai et al. 2000a, 2000b, Anan et al. 2001)
- ➤ Exposure to measured Pb level in green turtles likely poses high risk in terms of physiology (Best & worst HQs =205 & 2540 ≥1)

(mg/kg, dry weight)

| | Location | n | Mean | SD | References | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cd | South China | 14 | 41.84 | 35.18 | This study | |
| | Hong Kong, China | 3 | 1.10-1.45 | 0.61- 0.99 | Lam et al. (2004) | |
| | Kochi, Japan* | 1 | 14.55- 45.15 | | Sakai et al. (2000a) | |
| | Okinawa, Japan* | 50 | 20.82 | 15.11 | Sakai et al. (2000b) | - |
| | Yaeyama Island, Japan | 26 | 18.20 | 9.70 | Anan et al. (2001) | |
| | Gold Coast, Australia* | 16 | 50.52 | 8.96 | Van de Merwe et al. (2010) | |
| | Hawaii Islands | 13 | 17.00 | | Aguirre et al. (1994) | |
| | Industrialised port estuary, Gladstone, Australia* | 40 | 63.43 | | Gaus et al. (2012) | |
| | Mediterranean Sea | 6 | 5.89 (median) | | Godley et al. (1999) |) |
| | Tortuguero National Park, Costa Rica | 34 | 10.60 | 1.10 | Andreani et al. (2008) | |
| | Pacific coast of Baja California, Mexico | 8 | 16.92 (median) | | Talavera-Saenz et al. (2007) | |
| | South Brazil | 29 | 5.90 | 0.90 | da Silva et al. (2014) | |
| | | | | | | |
| MeHg | South China | 14 | 0.15 | 0.15 | This study | |
| MeHg | Baja California, Mexico | 8 | 0.0002- 0.027 | | Kampalath et al. (2006) | - |
| THg | Mediterranean Sea | 6 | 0.55 (median) [estimate MeHg: 0.05-0.10] | | Godley et al. (1999) |) |

Comparison with other studies (turtle liver, n=14)

- <u>Cd</u> was 2-fold lower than industrialized port estuary of Gladstone, Australia, but 40-fold greater than those detected by Lam et al. (2004)
- Different sample size and/ or temporal increases in environmental Cd (Zhang and Shan 2008)
- ➤ Exposure to the measured Cd level in green turtles likely poses high risk to reproductive success (HQs=15 & 965 ≥1)
- <u>MeHg</u> was 6 to 750 times higher than Mexico and similar to those estimated in Mediterranean Sea (historically industrialized area)

Comparison with other studies - PBDE levels in green turtle

| | | | (ng/g, wet weight) | | (ng/g, lipid weight) | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|--------------------|------|----------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Location | Tissue | Ν | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | References |
| South China | Liver | 13 | 4.99 | 5.94 | 95.69 | 75.30 | This study |
| | Muscle | 11 | 2.44 | 3.87 | 159.16 | 109.41 | |
| Gold Coast, Australia | Liver | 16 | 0.12 | n/a | n/a | n/a | Van de Merwe et al. (2010) |
| | Muscle | 16 | 0.07 | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| Queensland, Australia | Liver | 1 | n/a | n/a | 1.60 | n/a | Hermanussen et al. (2008) |
| | Muscle | 1 | n/a | n/a | 6.30 | n/a | |
| Ishigaki Island and Kochi, Japan | Liver | 5 | n/a | n/a | 1.60 | n/a | Malarvannan et al. (2011) |

Percent of Σ PBDEs comprised by each PBDE congener (ng/g, lipid weight; mean \pm SE)

- First study to establish baseline PBDE levels in green turtles in South China
- PBDEs in muscle and liver (lw) 27-fold and 50-fold greater than those in Australia & Japan, where the PBDE inputs were suggested to be low
- Similar pattern observed in cetaceans collected from Asian waters (Kajiwara et al. 2006)
- More polluted marine environment in South China (Zheng et al. 2004, Qiu et al. 2010) potentially poses higher risks to the health of fauna including green turtles
- Typical pattern of predominance of BDE-28, -47, -49, -99, -100, -153, -154 observed in marine biota globally
- High BDE-209 concentrations in green turtle muscle > similar pattern in Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins and finless porpoises in South China from 2003 to 2012 (Ramu et al. 2005, Zhu et al. 2014)

From Science to Conservation - Social and Cultural Aspects of Sea Turtle Conservation in China

- First-hand knowledge of sea turtle conservation efforts
- Verify the habitat used by green turtles determined by telemetry
- Observation-based visits, interviews with local authorities and people from 2011 to 2014
- Identified high-use areas of green turtles in South China Region
 - ① Gangkou National Sea Turtle Nature Reserve, Guangdong, China
 - 2 Nanao Village, Guangdong
 - 3 Xuwen National Coral Reef Nature Reserve and Zhanjiang, Guangdong
 - ④ Hainan Island
 - S National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium, Taiwan
 - © Liouciou Island, Taiwan
 - ⑦ Penghu Islands (Penghu Marine Biology Research Centre), Taiwan