

3 of 3

JUNE 2011 - MAY 2012

Mead.

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GEORGE BALAZS

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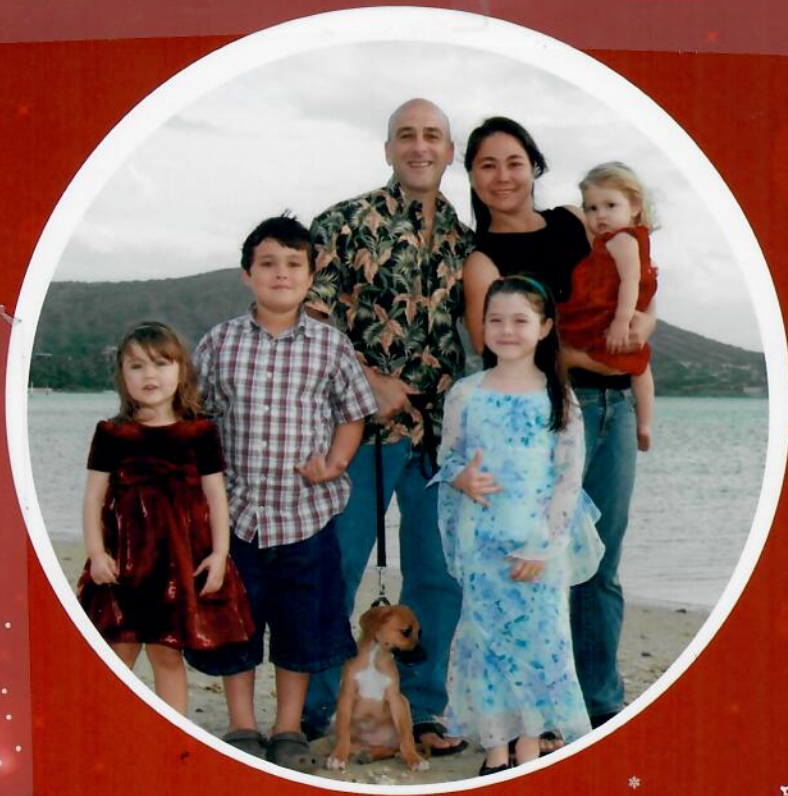
George,

DEC. 2011

Just a cute note to say thank you so much for all the help, access and fun on our recent sampling trip to Kapoho and during the necropsy sessions. As I've mentioned before, I'm very grateful for our collaboration and I'm very excited to begin analysis of the samples. Thanks also to all the people you pulled together to accomplish this highly successful trip in Nov, especially Amber, Marc, the private residents in Kapoho, Thierry and your 'MTRP' staff. Happy holidays!

Jenn Keller

P.S. Watch the mail for something fun. Oh+ check these photos for the good ones from volcano Nat. Park



Bloom
Family

wishing you a very
MERRY CHRISTMAS

& a Happy New Year!
With Aloha,

**Scott, Norie, Kai (9), Faith (7),
Mikayla (3) & Eliana (1)**
2011

Julie Fochto-Levine

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DOLPHIN QUEST

Prepared December 9, 2011

A reduction of MTRP's budget down to 567K would be programmatically catastrophic in terms of meeting local, national and international marine turtle research commitments in the Hawaiian Islands , in the South Pacific, and in East Asia. Either existing personnel in JIMAR would need to be released from employment, and/or continuity of critical research commitments would need to be abruptly terminated, with the loss of substantial data and collaborative trust by an array of colleagues. For example:

- The major project with Southern Stock Endangered loggerhead turtles involving pelagic ecology and fisheries interactions would be canceled. Turtles for this satellite tracking research (funded by PIRO for this purpose) would not be used, faith by French researchers in New Caledonia in other S. Pacific areas for NOAA commitments would be shattered.
- A similar scenario would occur with collaborative work underway in Japan and Taiwan (Sea Turtle Association of Japan/Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium and National Taiwan Ocean University. Also, satellite tags on turtles currently transmitting at sea incurring Argos charges would not be paid- a breach of faith by NOAA to honor financial commitments.
- Collaborative work with China PRC just starting to unfold under the Living Marine Resources bilateral USA/China would be impossible to pursue hence cease.
- The contract for veterinary services, mandated by both NMFS and JIMAR/UH IACUC assurance agreements would cease.
- Significant reduction/alternation of the Center's 30-year turtle stranding research program would occur. The expectation of the public for responses would not be met, and the incompleteness of the long-term dataset would adversely affect its research use.
- Partnerships of more than two decades duration would be significantly degraded and likely never restored (including USGS National Wildlife Health Laboratory Honolulu Field Station, Marine Option Program UH, Maui and Hilo, Hawaii Preparatory Academy, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and DLNR State of Hawaii).
- Fieldwork on Oahu mark/recapture and sampling of turtles could continue at a reduced rate but all such work on the other Hawaiian Islands, including seasonal of nesting turtles at French Frigate Shoals would cease. A 39-year dataset for nesting trends would stop.

Emily Fielding:

A Fish in the Water

A rashguard and a bathing suit are Emily Fielding's second skin. An avid surfer and canoe paddler since she was nine, the Conservancy's Maui marine coordinator loves "getting on a surfboard early on a glassy morning, and paddling out and seeing other people who love the ocean."

When Fielding steps back on land, she dives into a blur of meetings, calls, emails and workshops that also revolve around the ocean—a resource that is as integral to her life as the air she breathes. "It's something that I really can't live without," she says. "To be in the ocean is for me to be renewed, cleansed, energized, feeling the waves crashing over me."

That deep, lifelong love of the ocean is obvious to everyone she works with, says Kim Hum, director of the Hawai'i Marine Conservation Program. "People know when they're in the room with someone who cares about the ocean as much as they do. That commonality builds bonds."



Administration crafting plans to protect the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. But after the region was declared a marine national monument, a question persisted: "Well, what about the main Hawaiian Islands? For me, the issues are even more complex and challenging because of the resident population," she says.

For Fielding, the Conservancy's collaborative, community-based approach is a no-brainer. "There's just no other way to go," she says. Hawai'i is part of a burgeoning movement to co-manage natural resources, one "based on the realization that the mandate

Building bonds is perhaps what Fielding does best. The chestnut-haired waterwoman with a warm, ready smile has led the Conservancy's Maui marine program since 2007. Working with partners and with assistant marine coordinator Roxie Sylva, she is building local capacity for community-managed marine areas, supported community-based stewardship efforts in Hāna, completed a management plan for the 'Ahihi-Kīna'u Natural Area Reserve, and spearheaded an 'opihi monitoring project, geared toward species replenishment, that has been expanded beyond the initial pilot study in Hāna and replicated at a half dozen other sites across Hawai'i.

Says Hum, "Without Emily's inclusive leadership, we simply would not have the strong, community-based marine program that we now have on Maui."

Fielding's mom is the noted marine biologist, author and educator, Ann Fielding. "Nature was her passion," Emily says. "And



Emily Fielding in her element. Bob Bangenter

because she loved it so much, it rubbed off on other people"—including her daughter.

Her father, an architect, also inspired her with his love of diving and surfing. Growing up, Fielding recalls "lots of conversations in the car about environmental issues...I got to think about those things early on."

Fielding studied natural resource management and earned a master's degree in geography from the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa. As a collaborator with Maui biologist Art Medeiros, she helped establish the Leeward Haleakalā Watershed Restoration Partnership; later, she worked with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

to take care of our places is so broad, and the needs so great, that local people need to be involved and engaged. Government can't do it alone."

She supports the Maui Nui Marine Resources Council now working to empower local communities to manage marine resources in their areas. Comprised of tourism industry officials, fishermen, conservationists, Hawaiian cultural practitioners, educators and community members, the group united around two main goals: clean water and abundant fish.

Fielding is inspired by the people she works with. Their passion fuels her own: "Each individual wants to make a seachange that has lasting results. I'm motivated by their passion for their places, their culture, and for turning the tide." Every day, that synergy washes over her, like a wave.

—Naomi Sodehani

FM 2011

Six dead from eating turtles

Six people died and more than 90 became sick after eating turtle meat on Murilo Island in Chuuk state of the FSM, reported the FSM President's Office Tuesday.

The illness was suspected to be the result of mass consumption of a hawksbill turtle, which had been prepared and served on October 15, according to World Health Organization Country Liaison Officer for Northern Micronesia Dr. Boris Pavlin.

An emergency response team was dispatched to Murilo to set up a field hospital for treatment of victims, and an investigation team was assembled to confirm the cause of the outbreak,

describe the epidemiology of cases, and provide recommendations for control, Pavlin said.

"Four children and two adults died in the outbreak, and approximately 91 others were sickened," Pavlin said. "Approximately 80 percent of those who ate turtle became ill. The investigators concluded that turtle poisoning (also called chelonitoxism) was the cause of the mass illness on Murilo — there does not appear to be any other significant explanation for the mass illness."

Dr. Pavlin said that "all turtles, but particularly hawksbill turtles, are known to be capable of being poison-

ous. There is no way to determine which individual turtles are or are not poisonous." He said there is nothing unique about Murilo that would result in only Murilo turtles being toxic.

"It should be emphasized that any turtles or their eggs, anywhere, may be toxic. Since all turtles and their eggs are capable of being toxic, the only way to insure public health is to avoid consuming any turtles or their eggs."

Though this incident has come to an end, future incidents are certain to occur unless action is taken to alter turtle-eating behavior in Chuuk and the rest of FSM, he said.

11/17/11

Ano'ai Keoki!

In my everlasting straightening out of my office, I chanced upon this article I was saving for you. The described situation makes me hesitant about my next bite!

Hope life (and NOAA) is treating you well. Retirement ain't all it's cracked up to be. For me it amounts up to more chores, less pay.

Fondest regards

Bill

11-235

Shark scavenging and predation on sea turtles in northeastern Brazil

Shark-sea turtle interaction in Brazil

Hugo Bornatowski (Universidade Federal do Paraná)

Michael Heithaus , Clenia Batista , Rita Mascarenhas

Large sharks have the potential to help structure ecosystem dynamics through top-down impacts on their prey, including sea turtles. Studies of interactions between large sharks and sea turtles, however, are relatively rare in general and practically nonexistent along the Brazilian coast. We examined 654 sea turtles that stranded on beaches including green *Chelonia mydas* (607), olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* (33), hawksbill *Eretmochelys imbricate* (10), and loggerhead *Caretta caretta* (4) turtles from João Pessoa and Cabedelo Beaches, northeastern Brazil. A total of 63 green turtles (10.4%), one olive ridley turtle (3.0%) and one hawksbill turtle (10.0%) had shark-inflicted wounds. Most bites could not be definitively attributed to scavenging or attacks on living turtles, but the presence of healed shark bites and freshly bleeding wounds suggests that some attacks occurred pre-mortem. Bite characteristics suggest that tiger sharks *Galeocerdo cuvier* were responsible for most bites that could be identified to a particular species. Within green turtles, the only species with sufficient sample size, there of the probability of carcasses having been bitten increased with carapace length but did not vary across seasons. Our estimates of the minimum proportion of turtles attacked while alive (~4%) and bitten overall are similar to areas where shark-turtle interactions have been studied. Turtles likely are an important food for tiger sharks in northeastern Brazil, and sharks could be an important component of turtle behavior and ecology. Further studies are needed to address this possibility.

Full Article

D I v i s i o n	M i s s i o n T i t l e	Contact Name and Phone Number	Description	Status	Planned Completion	Resche- duled Completion	Actual Completion
PSD	HMSRP Complete 2011 Hawaiian Monk Seal Stock Assessment Analysis and Report	Jason Baker (808) 722-5479	Analyze monk seal population data to update stock status, abundance, current population trend, and human-caused mortality and incorporate into annual Stock Assessment Report as required by MMPA. Present draft report to the Pacific Scientific Review Group and revise as needed.	Planned	11/9/2011		
PSD		Frank Parrish (808) 944-2181	Prepare Memorandum on PIFSC Response to FY11 External Review of Spinner Dolphin Population Abundance in the Main Hawaiian Islands	Planned	12/31/2011		
PSD	CRP Finalize and Submit Manuscript on Spinner Dolphin Population Abundance in the Main Hawaiian Islands	Marie Hill (808) 944-2179	Submit manuscript for internal review on spinner dolphin population abundance in the main Hawaiian Islands. PIFSC researchers are using the PIPN (Pacific Islands Photo-ID Network) catalog of identified spinner dolphins in the main Hawaiian Islands to produce minimum abundance estimates for each new main Hawaiian Islands stock region for incorporation into spinner dolphin stock assessment reports.	Planned	12/31/2011		
PSD	CRP Prepare Internal Report with Initial Estimates of False Killer Whale Abundance from the 2010 HICEAS Survey	Amanda Bradford (808) 944-2144	Prepare an internal report containing the estimation methodology and resulting initial estimates of false killer whale abundance from the 2010 HICEAS survey. The report also will discuss a plan for further analysis of HICEAS data to determine false killer whale abundance.	Planned	12/31/2011		
PSD	HMSRP Complete Science-Based Portion of Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Hawaiian Monk Seal Research and Enhancement	Jason Baker (808) 722-5479	Complete revised science analyses and sections for inclusion in the final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) on Hawaiian Monk Seal Research and Enhancement, addressing issues that arise during the public comment period. This PEIS will be necessary for permitting new activities that are designed to fulfill the goals of the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Plan.	Planned	12/7/2012		
PSD		Scott Ferguson (808) 944-2165	Review PSD's webpages and coordinate updates as necessary (e.g. staff, publications, activities), providing materials to the PIFSC SIS / webmaster for posting.	Planned	1/30/2012		
PSD	HMSRP Update Protected Species Division Webpages	Jason Baker (808) 722-5479	Complete draft manuscript relating past trends in parameters such as abundance trends and survival of monk seals in relationship to oceanographic variability represented by time series such as Pacific Decadal Oscillation and position of the winter-time Transition Zone Chlorophyll Front.	Planned	1/31/2012		
PSD	HMSRP Prepare Manuscript on Relationships Between Historical Hawaiian Monk Seal Demography and Oceanographic Time Series	Jessica Lopez (808) 983-3707	Prepare manuscript that analyzes data collected in FY10 and FY11 on pollutants in the blubber and serum of monk seals from the main Hawaiian Islands. Work with collaborators at Northwest Fisheries Science Center and Hawaii Pacific University on analysis techniques and completion of manuscript. Submit to PIFSC and NWFWC for review and ultimately to scientific journal for publication.	Planned	1/31/2012		
PSD	HMSRP Participate in Center for Independent Experts Review of the Science Supporting the Shark Removal Project	Charles Litman (808) 944-2171	Provide support to and participate in a Center for Independent Experts review of the data supporting the Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program's ongoing program to remove a small number of sharks to help increase monk seal survival at French Frigate Shoals. The monk seal program will provide information for and participate in interviews with the panel of reviewers.	Planned	1/31/2012		
PSD	MTAP Develop Climate-Based Sea Turtle Population Assessment Model	Kyle Van Houtan (808) 944-2128	Develop an analytical and statistical model that assesses the historical influence of climate to loggerhead and leatherback sea turtles and use these fitted relationships to forecast population changes over the next several decades, and can include fisheries bycatch effects.	Planned	3/31/2012		
PSD	MTAP Develop Classical Demography-Based Pacific Sea Turtle Population Assessment Model	Kyle Van Houtan (808) 944-2128	Develop an analytical and statistical model that assesses the observed population changes to Pacific loggerhead and Pacific leatherback sea turtles (assuming demographic influences are dominant) and uses these fitted relationships to forecast population changes over the next several decades, and includes proposed fisheries bycatch effects.	Planned	3/31/2012		
PSD	MTRP Prepare Manuscript Characterizing Hawkbill Turtles in Hawaii	Shandell Brunson (808) 983-5744	Prepare manuscript analyzing Hawaiian hawksbill characteristics using a 30-year dataset collected from salvage of stranded 100 hawksbill turtles of all size classes as well as using hawksbill ocean-capture data. The manuscript will include cause of mortality, diet, genetics, health and disease.	Planned	4/15/2012		
PSD	HMSRP Deploy Video Camera Units on Main Hawaiian Island Monk Seals	Charles Litman (808) 944-2171	In partnership with Texas A&M and UC Santa Cruz, deploy small video units on monk seals in the main Hawaiian Islands to better understand their diet and foraging behavior.	Planned	4/30/2012		
PSD	HMSRP Develop Draft Research Plan for Hawaiian Monk Seal Fisheries Interactions Research Program	Charles Litman (808) 944-2171	Develop terms of reference for a program that will attempt to describe and quantify monk seal interactions with recreational and commercial fisheries in the main Hawaiian Islands. This will include ongoing foraging research, developing a new program working with fishers, and using the data to offer managers strategy to mitigate interactions.	Planned	4/30/2012		
PSD	MTRP Prepare Plan to Strengthen and Expand PIFSC's Network of Marine Turtle Research Collaborators	George Balazs (808) 983-5733	Prepare initial draft of recommendations to promote greater definition and strengthening of PIFSC's network of marine turtle research collaborators in the East Asia region. PIFSC has an array of diverse marine turtle researchers across several PIFSC Divisions conducting vital work with collaborators in nations of the East Asia Region, both in the North and South Pacific. The plan will identify the individual collaborators and provide suggestions to enhance the robustness of the present loose network of cooperation and strengthen the collaborations and the efficiency and productivity of the network.	Planned	5/15/2012		
PSD	MTRP Prepare Manuscript on Implications of Transmitter Failure for Health of Tagged Turtles	Denise M. Parker (541) 961-8355	Prepare manuscript that analyzes satellite tracking data to determine differences in duration of transmission times between dual transmitters attached to marine turtles in pelagic habitats of the North Pacific. The objective of the work will be to determine how to distinguish whether a ceased signal implies a turtle mortality event or a transmitter failure. This is the first study of its kind to be undertaken.	Planned	5/15/2012		
PSD	MTRP Prepare Manuscript Evaluating the Growth Spurt Hypothesis of Hawaiian Green Turtles	Shawn Muralovna (808) 983-5731	Prepare manuscript that uses skeletochronology to determine whether Hawaiian green turtles experience a growth spurt during the subadult stage (65-80cm straight carapace length). PIFSC researchers will measure skeletochronology growth marks, then back-calculate lengths to compute growth rates and the presence/absence of a spurt.	Planned	6/15/2012		

Starting 1964-1973 Adults

FROM SEA LIFE Park - numbers produced
Bottle Built 1974 23 months later 1976 -
400 alive

1976 - 400	1998 -
1977	1999 -
1978	2000 -
1979	2001 -
1980	2002 -
1981	2003 -
1982	JP 2004 - 455
1983	2005 - 144
1984	2006 - 161
1985	2007 - 25
1986	2008 - 279
1987	2009 - 734
1988	2010 - 487
1989	36th season 2011 - 499
1990	
1991	27th season 2012 -
1992	
1993	
1994	
1995	
1996	
1997	

348X 27 UNKNOWN SEASONS 9396

36th season 2011 - 499 ^{TO} 12/11 8 seasons = 2784 = 348 per season

27th season 2012 -

400 1976
9396 27 seasons
2784 8 KNOWN SEASONS
12,580 TOTAL

12,000 Released Annually as hatchlings

At Brazil's Museum of the Person,
10,000 Voices Tell a Nation's Story
3-16-09 * *The Wall Street Journal*
No Yarn Too Tiny for Oral-History Project;
Berenice So-and-So Offers a Cook's Tale

BY MATT MOFFETT

SÃO PAULO—Plenty of museums celebrate the exploits of kings and conquerors. The Museum of the Person, Latin America's largest oral-history center, focuses on overlooked characters like Diocina Lopes, a "coconut breaker."

Back in the 1980s, Mrs. Lopes helped lead a group of women palm-nut processors in a battle for survival against pistol-packing ranchers on the edge of the Amazon jungle. "Police protected the gunmen, but a worker couldn't even show her face," she said during a video interview conducted by the museum. Mrs. Lopes rallied the women to stand in the path of a bulldozer bearing down on their babassu



Karen Worcman

palm forest. The breakers eventually won government recognition of their land rights. They went on to produce palm-oil soap for export, calling it "women's soap."

The coconut breaker's tale is one of more than 10,000 stories the nonprofit museum has collected since 1991. They form a chorus of voices, some inspiring, some sad, some funny, that capture the spirit of this brawling, continent-size nation.

One storyteller was Júlio Fombellida, a barber who has served São Paulo's political and entertainment elite for 50 years. In an interview with the museum, he discussed visits from the soccer idol Pelé, and the professional challenge of giving a trim to a ce-

Please turn to page A16

OFF THE NEWS

10/19/11 HSA
Maunalua Bay ready for APEC

Talk about beautifying Oahu in advance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting here in November:

Maunalua Bay is looking better than it has in years, thanks to about 3,000 people removing almost 3 million tons of an alien pest called mudweed from 26 acres along the eastern shores of the bay. A key player in the effort was Pono Land Management, which hired about 50 people to wade in the nearshore waters of the bay and pull out the algae — which really was making the bay look muddy.

The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii and Malama Maunalua also helped with the project, aided by volunteers and school students.

The 18-month effort was funded with \$3.4 million in federal stimulus money and will be continued via volunteer efforts coordinated by Malama Maunalua.

Kudos to all involved.

At Brazil's Museum of the Person, 10,000

Continued from Page One
lebrity corpse before a funeral. Mr. Fombellida was even more ill at ease the day an ex-political prisoner and his former police torturer happened to come into his shop at the same time.

Another contributor described how he found his calling while serving a 31-year jail term for homicide and assault. Through a drain pipe, he could hear a fellow inmate who talked about great books. That inspiration led the man to publish several well-received autobiographical works on prison life and the criminal subculture.

The museum is the brainchild of Karen Worcman, a 47-year old historian who came of age amid Brazil's 1964-85 military dictatorship, when everything but the official story was censored from history books. That repression shaped the museum's philosophy that history is better told from the bottom up than the top down.

"Brazil is an oral culture, partly because of our African and indigenous roots," Ms. Worcman says. "You meet people who might not have had much formal education, but they have a natural gift for telling a story."

Oral history gained traction during the Great Depression, when the Roosevelt administration's Federal Writers Project collected stories of people like a Vermont stonemason and a Florida swamp-dweller. Today, places like the Museum of the Person are helping to reinvigorate the genre with the aid of digital technology. The museum, which posts videos, transcripts and photos online, allows anyone to record a reminiscence. People can contribute their stories by visiting its office, logging on to its Web site ([www.http://www.museudapessoa.net](http://www.museudapessoa.net)), or catching up with the museum's video-camera operators during their periodic road trips.

Thom Gillespie, a telecommunications expert at Indiana University, says what's most striking about the Museum of the Person is the rawness of the Brazilians' stories. By comparison, he says, U.S. oral-history projects are often "like American versions of European movies, completely gussied up with happy endings for popular consumption."

That hardly describes the wraithlike Brazilian country woman, known simply as "Mrs. Little One." She was unable to uproot herself from her beloved village even after it was mostly washed away by a dam project. Then there's the tale of a cook who was adopted while young, and went by the name of Berenice de Tal (Berenice So-and-So). Not only did she not know her last name, but she didn't realize she wasn't white until she was 12, when her adoptive parents urgently told her so.

Voices Tell a Nation's Story

"You're black...you don't have anything to do with us," she recalled them saying.

Some of the reminiscences are grim, like the tale of former metalworker with an at-times abusive father. "My father was very, very bad," the metalworker said. "I don't know if it was just badness or ignorance." He recalled how his father once fed sweet bread to some dogs—but offered none to his little sister, who was crying for a few crumbs. The man telling that story, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, is now Brazil's president. He gave an eight-hour interview to the museum in 2000, two years before he won election as president on his fourth try.

Ms. Worcman has kept the project economically viable, with minimal government support, in an often-unstable country that has endured hyperinflation and repeated financial panics over the years. She has

funded the museum largely by preparing memorial books or videos for athletic clubs, labor unions, and, above all, large corporations. In 1999, for instance, the museum began work on a massive print, Internet and documentary film project in which employees recounted the history of the giant mining firm Cia. Vale do Rio Doce.

Some academics have questioned the purity of the museum's oral history based on its funding methods. But Ms. Worcman maintains that her contract projects not only provide the museum with operating revenue, but also plump up its archive. During one assignment, for instance, an engineer recounted how the rural migrants who came to a mining company town 50 years ago put flowers in the toilets, not knowing what they were used for.

At times, the storytellers offer a personalized slant on signif-

icant epochs of Brazil's history. Born on a farm, Rosental Ramos da Silva got to see history through the swinging door of the kitchen where he worked as chef for Brazilian presidents and diplomats from the 1940s through the 1960s. Cooking for VIPs made Mr. da Silva almost fanatically cautious about food poisoning. Beware of heart of palm, which spoils easily in the tropics, he warned: "It can ruin a career and kill people."

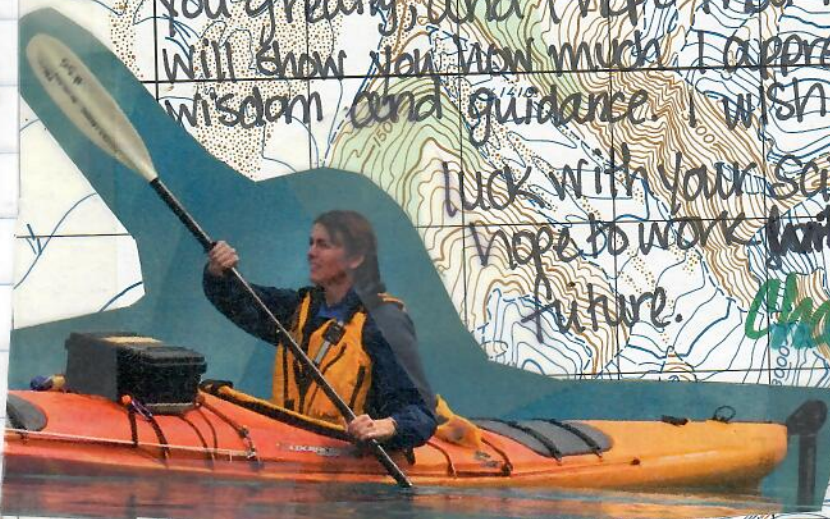
Some tales are more outsized than others. In 1996, the museum interviewed a cowboy named Germano de Araújo, who claimed to be 121 years old. As fantastic as that sounds, Mr. Araújo produced a copy of a birth certificate indicating he was born in 1875. Mr. Araújo, a heavy smoker, said he had married 13 times, fathered 68 children and "wanted another [century] because this one went too fast." He died a pauper in 1999.

THANKS!

George-

Thanks for being my Hollings mentor,
and for allowing me to experience sea
turtle research at its finest. I owe
you greatly, and I hope that my GIS project
will show you how much I appreciate your
wisdom and guidance. I wish you good
luck with your science, and I
hope to work with you in the
future.

Chalaya
Carmichael



HOLLINGS

ONEOLI, MAUI

(155)



1/10/12



1/10/12

EAST PALS

221

OPERATOR MARI



Fiji
SPREP
TRAINING

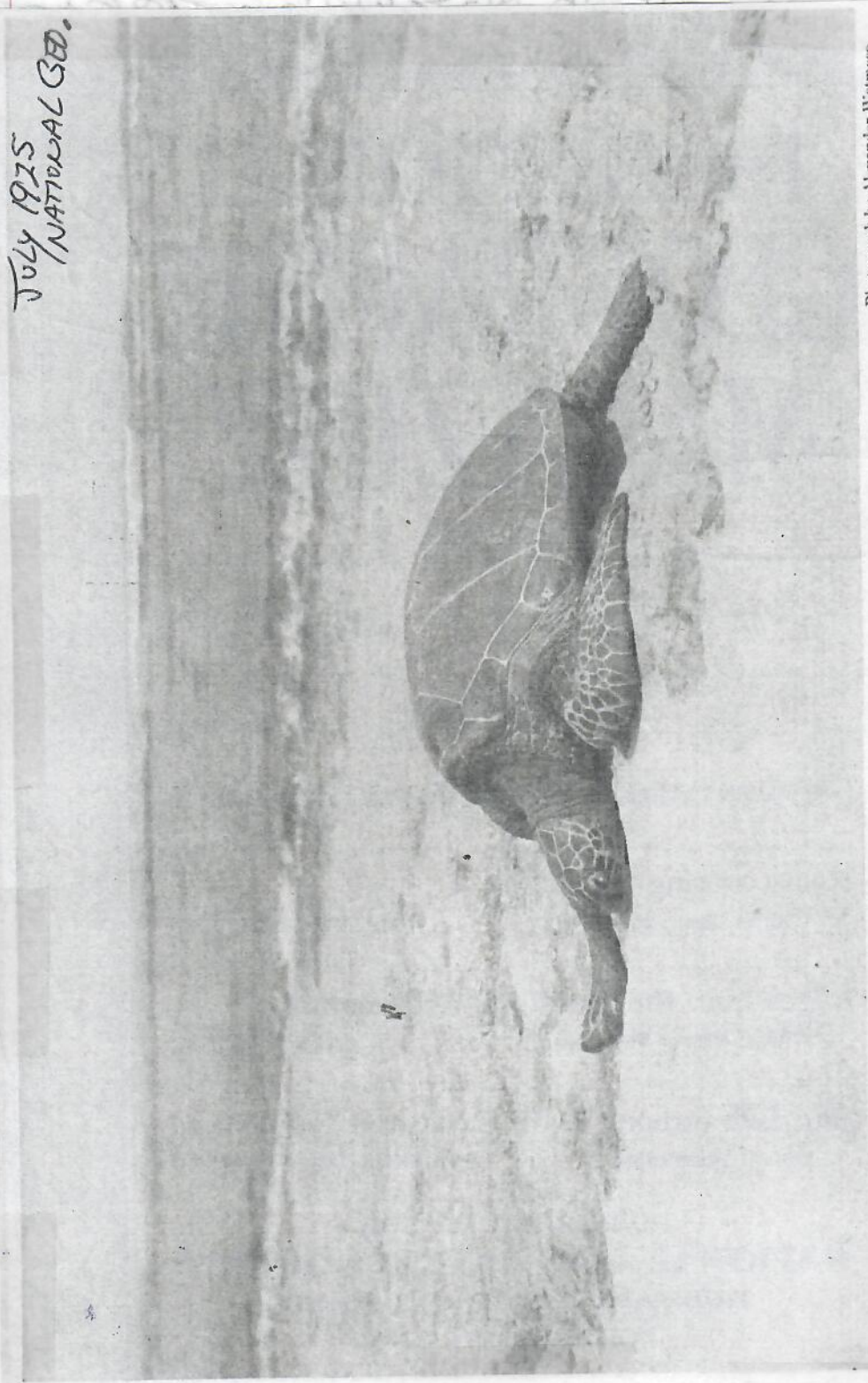
JULY 1975
NATIONAL CB



TANEGASHIMA
JAPAN

219 7-93

JULY 1975
NATIONAL GEO.



Photograph by Alexander Wetmore

A GREEN TURTLE ASLEEP ON A SANDY BEACH: LISIANSKY ISLAND

These grotesque creatures browse in submarine fields of algae until hunger is satisfied, and then crawl heavily out to sprawl in the sand, safe from enemies in the sea. On one occasion, the author, while walking 300 yards along the beach on Lisiansky Island, counted 80 of these creatures from fifteen inches to four feet in length. Others, feeding a few yards offshore, were hidden by ripples on the water and so escaped this casual census. Their only enemies seem to be sharks.

Summer (August 2010)

Summer (August 2010)

green turtle hatchlings released

DATE UNCERTAIN

By Jeff Palawski

N=6

All

LH PALAUU
MOLOKAI



46047C2313

7/29/10

~~use~~
"August 15,"
2010



460756061D

PALAUU
7/29/10



4608095D2B



4602563361



46023E156D

7/29/10
PALAUU



46021A4D37

females

(multiple times for the same ID) - so that makes me think they may

really be

two different turtles...same tag number different tag type (monel

and

inconel)? Any chance you have notes on which tag series were

duplicated

during the switch from monel to inconel?

Stacy

--
Stacy Hargrove
NOAA NMFS SEFSC
Director of Science
Planning and
Coordination
75 Virginia Beach
Drive
Miami, FL 33149
(305) 361-4491 office
(305) 361-4219 FAX

Date: Wed, 14 Dec 2011 11:17:52 -0500
From: Stacy Hargrove <stacy.hargrove@noaa.gov>
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Subject: Re: ffs tags 1975 and 1976

It will be a problem when Karen/Alan and Selina/Susie start looking at the data and come across these records - I did make a note of it on the spreadsheet. I think the bigger problem is that we have to question if the "recaptures" are really the same turtle or is the change of sex an indication that we're dealing with 2 different animals -- or are those data just wrong?

A first step would be to have someone create an inventory of all tags that appear in that big book you shared with me from the early tagging in the NWHI before you started - that way you will know what series were put out prior to GB tagging turtles in the NWHI. Then someone would need to do the same for all tags used by GB in the early years at FFS and elsewhere.

It's a start...not sure who should do it. Could be fun if the right person gets involved and looks at it as "solving a mystery"!

On Wed, Dec 14, 2011 at 2:29 AM, George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu> wrote:

I don't know how to proceed with this, with who, and just what priority it holds at this time. Give me some guidance some time please. When you have the time.

On Tue, 29 Nov 2011, Stacy.Hargrove@noaa.gov wrote:

Mostly FFS and 3 and 4 digit tag numbers. Not alpha numeric.

----- Original Message -----

From: "George H. Balazs"
<gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Date: Tuesday, November 29, 2011 6:36 pm
Subject: Re: ffs tags 1975 and 1976
To: Stacy Hargrove <Stacy.Hargrove@noaa.gov>

Impossible to be dup tags, there were no prefixes back then. FFS, or?

On Tue, 29 Nov 2011, Stacy Hargrove wrote:

Hi George,

Was this a period when duplicate tag series were used?
There are

dozens of turtleIDs from that period that are recorded as both males and



4528258412

4635351123

ALL LH N-42

July 2/2011 SLP HATCHINGS
PIT TAGGED & Released

4602224147

4607661D49

4851511923

46050A5F5E

4602206A72

4851454021

46072D531D

46075D771E

4841192A59

46021C6E48

460210553F

485173661C

460756561A

46021E595F

483C357567

46075C0C5F

4602341B35

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46022F267F

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48513A3639

457C287554

4607366F74

483B411249

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48574F611A

46076D6A64

48533C131F

4852103946

4858450C6A

46283B203F

483E2B1845

4856165557

ALL LH
PIT TAGGED & Released
July 2/2011
SLP HATCHINGS
4851511923
4851454021
4841192A59
485173661C
483C357567
485737446D
48513A3639
483B411249
483A104007
483E02367A
4850251951
4852103946
46283B203F
4856165557

N=29 7/15/2011 newly hatched
Released by SLP

ALL
LH


4856485B0E


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470A50284F


4A13247714


470C402F05


4A7B0A3E03


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483B0A2F0E


4A5C354000


4851655745


4A12170F3A

N=18 for
Held peaving

7/20/2011

double pit
tagged - L&R
hind flippers



48516B1417

LH

(A)



4851736032

RH



44217F3451

(H)



483C524727

R

(I)



4811186039



44141C0444

(O)



4852032B13

L

(B)



4858563B05

R



4413155176

R

(J)



4413064C68

R



44143E475A

(P)



4856495E23

L

(C)



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(K)



4413345F1D

R



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(Q)



4412680479

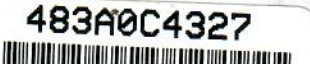
L

(D)



44220D1331

R



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L

(L)



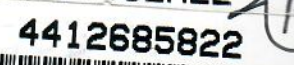
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R



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(R)



4412685822

(S)



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L

(E)



4851356422

R



4413262B08

L

(M)



4414073471

R



4413010B63

L

(F)



44145E7F17

R



4413083C50

L

(N)



44127A0B39

R



441326643A

L

(G)



44127F5912

R

new HARTLING

SLP TAG &

Release

7/16/11 N=1



48532F1C4B

ALL
LH

N=2

7/24/11

4B1A2A721F



4B193A0050



N=5

7/28/11



4A35084F3B

4B1A1C1162



4A5D027524



4A41126368



4A2F385B7F



~~8/10~~

N=15

7/5/11



4852125610



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4852036736



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485346160C



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7/26/11 N=16

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4858476E43



4851444B64



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483A0B392E



4841510E76



(165)

4856451069

N=17

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8/6/11

48525A6362

7/26/11

7/26/11



4850503322



483B2E0E35



485111526A



4852326343



4853311F0C



4850622340



8/2/11 N=2

48515C7916



483A290800



8/19/11 N=4

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46072F4409



4607202A33



46022E5D3E



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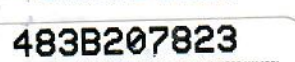
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8-14-2011

N=16 8/6/11

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460725



460779



46072E



460760



46022



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460755



485323



485829



4852016



4852595



483B2B6



9/28/11

(167)

8/28/11



48512C7F22



467C2B1D72

460771517F



4850351B09



470C211D2E

Dead
9/3/11
Ka'ua
Beach



48564F2941



470A3E0579

4607304B06



46077E2244



470A194B00

4602175657



9/28/11



4853212175



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N=26
9/28/2011

9/15/11
N=20

9/15/11

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470A560558

4707112D31
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470B484B7D
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9/3/11

9/15/2011 N=14

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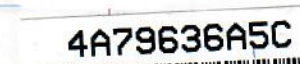
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9/14/2011 N=13



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46076D1131



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46074C4D69

(P31) N=32
9/3/2011

9/3/11

9/8/11 N=8

10-20

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46071A0627

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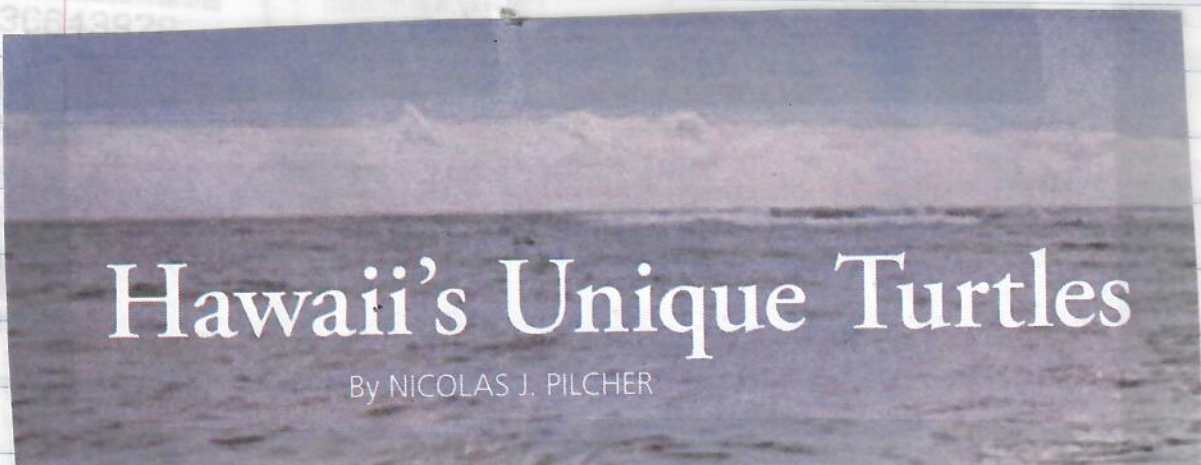
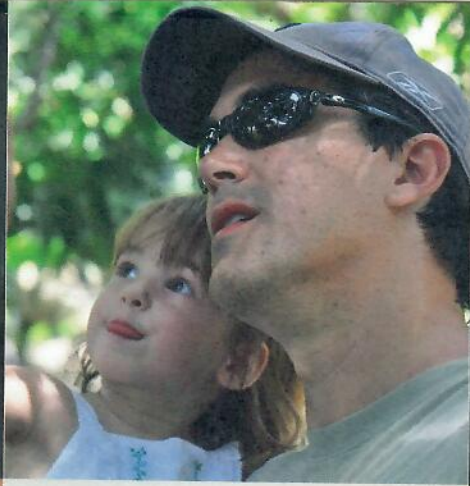


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871

HARGROVE & LUCY

11/2/11



Hawaii's Unique Turtles

By NICOLAS J. PILCHER

Although green turtles swim in nearly all the world's oceans, nest on sandy beaches around the globe, and migrate vast distances between feeding and breeding areas, a curious population of green turtles calls only the Hawaiian Islands home.

One of the longest-running monitoring and conservation projects in the world for sea turtles has tracked the fall and rise of this distinctive population amid an array of human threats. In recent decades, scientists have discovered that these abundant green turtles—favorites of divers, surfers, snorkelers, tourists, and locals—belong to a relatively small, endemic, and growing population whose members are born, grow up, and reproduce solely within the Hawaiian Islands. Like other residents in this tropical paradise, the native greens exhibit the distinctly human behavior of hauling out on beaches to soak up the warm Hawaiian sun.

All the green turtles that nest and feed throughout the Hawaiian archipelago belong to the same lineage: they do not share any substantial genetic links with other green turtle populations in the Pacific Ocean, although occasionally some turtles from the East Pacific stock that nest in the American Pacific are recorded in Hawaiian waters. This fact makes Hawaiian greens a unique subset of the greater global population or, as scientists like to call them, a Distinct Population Segment or Regional Management Unit. The geographic isolation of the Hawaiian greens means that they are at greater conservation risk because they do not intermix with other stocks in the Pacific; thus, any population declines are unlikely to be compensated for by immigration from other populations.

Although there is no reliable way to know what the population might have looked like hundreds of years ago (mostly because no one thought of counting them back then), Hawaiian turtles, or *Honu* as they are known to native Hawaiians, have been an important part of Hawaiian culture. They feature prominently in mythology and petroglyphs and are revered as personal totems and guardians, or *aumakua*. Ancient Hawaiian people hunted turtles, and turtle meat was an important food resource managed through *ali'i*, or royalty-controlled hunting programs. Turtle shells and bones were used as tools, fishing hooks, and personal ornaments.

Green sea turtles exhibit basking behavior at only a few sites worldwide, the most well-known of which is in Hawaii, U.S.A. Although it is possible that turtles haul out of the ocean to avoid predators, it's more likely that this behavior allows them to rest and get some sun. © TIM FITZHARRIS / MINDEN PICTURES / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STOCK

The multiple uses and important roles that *Honu* have played in Hawaiian culture suggest that there were substantial numbers in the past.

The arrival of western culture in the 1600s brought increased exploitation of sea turtles. Particularly during the past two centuries, large numbers of green turtles were harvested throughout the island chain, often destined for the soup pot. Laws now prohibit hunting, injuring, or harassing sea turtles or holding them in captivity (at least without a special permit). Violations can bring hefty fines and prison time, and as a result, the population has been on the rise in recent decades. Presently, more than 90 percent of nesting activity in the archipelago occurs within French Frigate Shoals, a National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, while foraging turtles can be found in coral reef and coastal habitats throughout the islands.

In addition to harvest, the Hawaiian greens came under the negative effect of a mysterious disease that first appeared in the 1930s, that peaked in the 1980s and 1990s, and that severely debilitated and often killed turtles. Infected turtles developed lobe-shaped tumors caused by the fibropapilloma virus, or FP, which afflicts most soft portions of the body—primarily on the skin. Moreover, it can also appear between scales and scutes, in the mouth, on the eyes, and even on internal organs. However, continuous research and monitoring efforts have provided an encouraging outlook: Turtles, particularly larger ones, can recover from FP infections, and the frequency of FP infections in Hawaii is declining. Therefore, although turtles today still exhibit FP symptoms, the severity of the threat to the overall population has substantially diminished.

Although abundance is probably lower than before western-origin impacts, the Hawaiian green turtle population is growing consistently—thanks to a combination of legal protection for turtles and their habitats, the virtual cessation of traditional hunting, and the remission of FP. The Hawaiian green is one of those rare examples of recovery where societal concern and legal governance came together and reversed the declining trend. Today, Hawaiian green turtles face a promising future, and serve as an example of the might of human effects on nature—both negative and positive. ■

Digitizing old memories helps them stay young



JIM Miller
Savvy Senior

DEAR SAVVY SENIOR: What tips can you recommend for putting old photographs on to a DVD?

My wife and I have acquired hundreds of family photos over the years, and would like to put them in a format that makes them easier to share with our kids, grandkids and other family members. We also have several dozen rolls of old home movies from the 1960s on 8 mm film, and stacks of old vinyl albums we'd like to convert, too.

What can you tell us? —
Modernizing Mel

DEAR MEL: Converting old photographs, home movies and even vinyl records into DVD or CD format is known as digitizing, and it's a smart move that will help protect and preserve your family memories as well as make them a lot easier to share. Here are some good resources and tips to help you get started.

yourself if you have a home computer and a scanner.

HOME MOVIES

The best way to convert your old home movies from film to DVD is to outsource it. Companies like Mymovie-transfer.com, (800) 865-7172, and Moviestuff.tv, (830) 966-4664, digitize 8 mm, 16 mm and super-8 film for around \$20 for a 50-foot reel of 8 mm film, which is about 4 1/2 minutes of running time. Or, if you have bunches of old film, try Homemovie-depot.com, (866) 386-6843, which converts a box full for \$199.

If you'd like to do the conversion yourself, one option is to project your old movies on a screen or white wall and use a digital camcorder on a tripod to record the images as they play. The results won't be as good as the outsourced options, but it will digitize your film.

VIDEOTAPES

If you have old videotapes you'd like to digitize, you can use a video-conversion service like Digmypics.com, which will transfer a two-hour VHS to DVD for \$15. Or, you can do it yourself if you have a DVD recorder and a VCR. If you don't have a recorder, consider Sony's compact DVDirect VRD-MC5 for around \$200. This nifty device lets you plug in your VCR, pop in a DVD and record. It also lets you transfer high-definition home videos directly from a camcorder to a DVD, as well as record digital photos to a DVD as a slideshow or just for photo storage.

PHOTOS

If you have hundreds of snapshots, your easiest option is to send them to a bulk scanning service. Scanmyphotos.com, (949) 474-7654, is one of the quickest and least expensive, costing \$50 (including shipping) for 1,000 photos, or 5 cents each.

You'll get JPEG files on a DVD in a few days, along with your original pictures.

If, however, you have some old photos you'd like to upgrade, try Scancafe.com, (866) 745-0392, which offers a higher 600 dpi (dots per inch) resolution scan and will make color corrections for 27 cents per picture.

These services can also convert old slides and film negatives, too.

Or, you can also do it

OLD RECORDS

A great way to convert your old vinyl albums is with the Ion iTTUSB (www.ion-audio.com, \$120), a specialized turntable that plugs directly into your PC or Mac via a USB port.

To convert cassette tapes you'll need the Ion TAPE 2 PC (\$150). These devices let you easily transfer music from records or cassettes to your computer. Once it's on your computer, you can listen to your music, record it to CD or transfer it to an iPod or MP3 player and take it with you.

Jim Miller is a contributor to the NBC "Today Show" and author of "The Savvy Senior" book. Send your questions to Savvy Senior, P.O. Box 5443, Norman, OK 73070; or visit www.savvysenior.org.

Savin beco

By David S
Los Angeles

LOS ANGE

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Saving data in the cloud becomes less expensive

1/6/12

By David Sarno
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES >> If you've ever had your laptop stolen, watched your toddler baptize your PC with Pepsi or had your MacBook come to a cold, dead stop, you know that the digital memories we store on our home computers are anything but indelible.

But now there's a special place coalescing where data never dies: It's called the cloud.

Internet giants Google Inc., Amazon.com Inc. and Facebook Inc. have relied for years on cloud computing, by which information is split up and stored across large networks of remote servers, rather than all in one place. When storing a holiday dinner photo, for instance, Google slices it into many shreds of data that are then duplicated and sent to dozens of data centers all over the world. That way, if one data center melts down or has a long power outage, your family portrait can be reassembled from the pieces still stored in the center's surviving peers.

tion to the Internet so that you can access it from any of your computers or mobile devices.

Amazon has a more general storage service called Cloud Drive. The service is free for the first 5 gigabytes of storage. For a monthly fee, you can upgrade to larger accounts, from 20 gigabytes (\$20 a year) to 1,000 gigabytes (\$1,000 a year).

The Cloud Drive has a bothersome limitation, though: Instead of an automatic upload feature like the one Carbonite has, you have to manually upload files.

Google offers a similar service through its Google Docs feature. You can upload most kinds of files to your Google Docs list, up to 1 gigabyte, free of charge. Its prices for more space are lower than Amazon's: \$5 a year for 20 gigabytes and \$100 a year for 400 gigabytes. You can go up to 16 terabytes for \$4,100.

Apple has a somewhat more limited system called iCloud, which tends to store only documents or music files that you create or purchase through Apple.

The good news is that as the Internet has become faster and data centers have multiplied, the price of storing files in the cloud has dropped. For many consumers, storing copies of all of your music, photos and documents in the cloud is now an option.

Take Carbonite, a cloud backup product that for \$59 a year will create a complete online copy of your computer, so that if you lose any file you can restore it through a Web browser. Once you install the automatic backup application on your computer, Carbonite will make sure to copy every new file to its servers, so you never have to upload anything manually. If you accidentally delete a file from your computer, you have 30 days to access the backup before Carbonite deletes the file.

Amazon also has a set of cloud storage services. Its Cloud Player will let you upload your music collec-

Unlike with Amazon or Google, you can't upload music files that you didn't purchase in Apple's store, nor can you back up your work documents if they weren't created on Apple's word processing tools. iCloud does have an interesting tool called iTunes Match, however, which will scan your music collection and, if the songs are available on iTunes, will create a virtual copy of your music collection in the cloud that you can access from any of your Apple devices.

A caveat to prospective cloud users: Although your data will be safer from accidental deletion in the cloud, other concerns about this new technology remain.

Companies like Amazon and Google are sometimes vulnerable to outages, during which large swaths of their cloud servers go offline, sometimes for hours or days, rendering huge amounts of data inaccessible.

De-Listing the Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle?

Turtle Troubles... Over?: It's been illegal to hunt honu for decades. Some say it's been long enough.

SONNY GANADEN



PHOTO: COURTESY NOAA

In 1973, George Balazs was a junior marine biologist researching *chelonia mydas*, the Hawaiian green sea turtle, counting nesting females on the beaches of the French Frigate Shoals. "That first year, we only counted 67 of them," he recalls. With the population in steep decline and turtle meat and carapaces going for \$100 each on the open market, Hawaii's honu were in deep trouble.

Fortunately for them, the state enacted protections in 1974 and, in 1978, Hawaiian green sea turtles were added to the federal list of endangered species, making it illegal to hunt, injure or harass them. The result has been a rousing success. As any surfer could tell you, honu are now ubiquitous on local beaches. Balazs, who today is the head of the marine turtle research program at the National Marine Fisheries Service in Honolulu, says his researchers counted 808 nesting females on the French Frigate Shoals this year. "All signs indicate that the turtle is well on its way to a healthy recovery," he says.

Federal and state protections have been so successful that there is talk of taking the honu off the federal endangered species list. The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council held a forum this summer to discuss the possibility of again harvesting the animals as a traditional Hawaiian food source.

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It's far from a done deal and, if it does happen, don't expect an open season for hungry turtle hunters. The process of de-listing would simply transfer regulatory control of the species back to the state, at which point it's possible that fishermen could again receive licenses for sustainable harvesting, similar to the way other states monitor the hunting of nonendangered animals.

After a career advocating for the animals' protection, Balazs is open to the idea. "I once said all those years ago to the fishermen, when I was doing public testimony, that if the turtle population returns, I will speak in your favor. As a believer in native rights, I know there is an intimate bond between these animals and the culture that evolved with them."

What's the next step?

The process of de-listing a species can be initiated two ways. The first is an internal status review by NOAA, which would determine whether the local honu is genetically different from the global turtle diaspora, or a "distinct population segment" (something scientists don't know yet), and whether the species' recovery goals have been met. The second would be by a formal petition to NOAA, which can be filed by anyone.

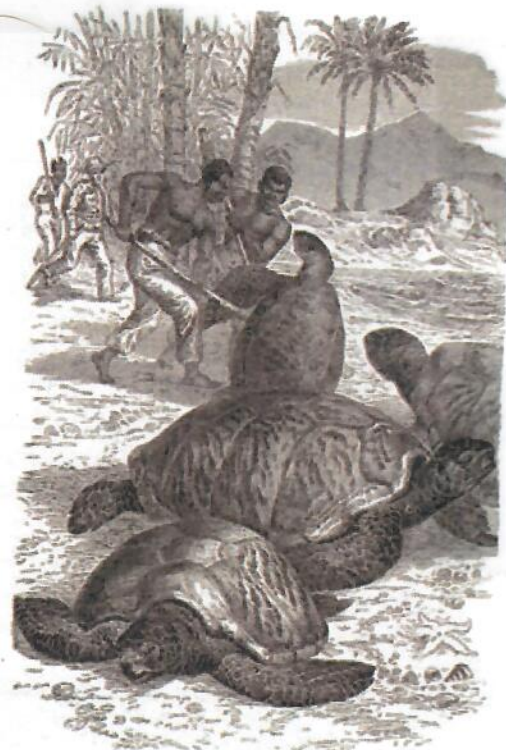
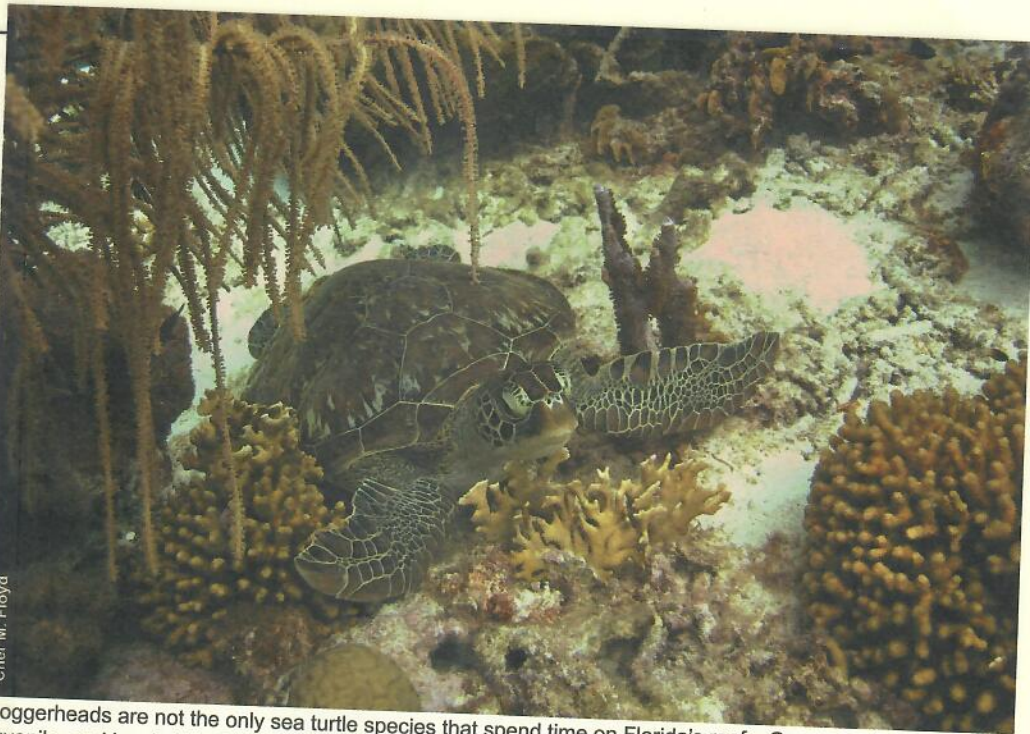


ILLUSTRATION: THINKSTOCK

"There have been some rumors, but we haven't received a petition, and the agency hasn't given this a hard look," says Lisa Van Atta, an assistant manager for the NOAA Fisheries Division. As Balazs explains, "It's a lot easier to put an animal on the list than it is to take it off."



971



Cher M. Floyd

Loggerheads are not the only sea turtle species that spend time on Florida's reefs. Green, such as this juvenile, and hawksbill sea turtles are found in hard bottom and coral reefs where fishing occurs.

CAP
5/12

Joshua Tree

Joshua Tree National Park contains sweeping tracts of two American deserts: the Mojave and the Colorado. First authorized in 1936 by Franklin Roosevelt, Joshua Tree was enlarged and designated a national park in 1994. Forests of tree-like yuccas called Joshua trees inspired the park's name. Jumbled granite rock piles dominate the landscape and serve as a magnet for rock climbers from around the world. Joshua Tree is part of the American National Park System, a federally managed system preserving the United State's best examples of its natural and cultural heritage.



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Photo sl

Reported by: Rom

Email: mizutani@

Published: 10/27

Updated: 10/27 7



NOAA officials a
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"Not an ideal thi
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Although marine
are fully protecte

Our calls to O'Br

"If there's an infr
said Opay. NOAA
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For several year
al green sea turt

"There are a lot
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respect them and

Photo shows Hawaii surfer riding turtle

Reported by: Ron Mizutani

Email: mmizutani@khon2.com

Published: 10/27 5:12 pm

Updated: 10/27 7:14 pm

2011



An underwater photo taken of a professional surfer from Hawaii is making waves on the Internet and has the full attention of federal authorities.

"Our initial reaction is like woah what's going on?" said Pat Opay, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's Endangered Species Branch chief.

Professional surfer Jamie O'Brien appears to be riding on a Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle.

"You have to maintain your distance and we have guidelines stated guidelines that suggest don't feed the animals, don't pet the animals don't ride the animals," said Opay. "In this particular instance this individual was actually riding the animal."

NOAA officials are concerned about the photo that is spreading on the internet like wildfire. Surfers believe it was taken off Oahu's north shore.

"Not an ideal thing," said Opay. "Again we don't know much before or after, we just have that one picture of him on it so you don't know what was occurring before or what the animal did when it was released."

Although marine scientists have seen a rise in the green sea turtle population, they and other sea turtles in Hawaii are fully protected under both the federal Endangered Species Act and Hawaii state law.

Our calls to O'Brien and the photographer were not returned.

"If there's an infraction of the ESA, the Endangered Species Act there are certain penalties that can be assessed," said Opay. NOAA officials say fines for violating these laws can be as high as \$13,200. "This incident has been referred to our NOAA enforcement group and they're looking at it right now as we speak."

For several years, tourists and local residents have flocked to Lantakea Beach on the north shore to get a close look at green sea turtles that eat limu on the rocks near shore. The turtles have become people friendly.

"There are a lot of people out there that are swimming and surfing all the time and it's like wow there's a turtle that's pretty cool," said Opay. "We don't encourage it and it's something that we work pretty hard with our public outreach to try to make sure again people have the appropriate behavior around wild animals," said Opay. "Enjoy them but respect them and keep your distance from them."

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1969

7

The Turtle Tragedy

By Tom Harrison

The world's turtles are decreasing at a rate which, if unchecked, could mean their extinction before the end of the century. In March this year a group of marine turtle specialists from all over the world met at IUCN headquarters in Switzerland to discuss what action could and should be taken.* Professor Tom Harrison, who is a specialist on the turtles of the South China Sea and Vice Chairman of the SSC Turtle Group, attended the meeting and drafted the first version of the agreed statement, the opening paragraphs of which are quoted at the beginning of this article, and the recommendations for action - 'the now attack' - at the end.

THE present world situation for the great marine turtles is tragic. The presence in 1969 of many turtles in a few places and many turtle products in markets all over the world may obscure this fact from the public. But the scientific evidence is overwhelming that, after a long period of slow decline, we are now at a time when this decrease is accelerating into a catastrophic depopulation. Like many species once seemingly inexhaustible, the seven surviving species of sea turtle are now faced with massive depletion and extinction inside this century.

The great turtles are vulnerable from birth to death. For any of the species to survive at all, the female turtle must come ashore and lay eggs. Then she can easily be killed on the beaches, while her eggs are taken in millions for food. At sea both sexes are easy prey to the incessantly increasing demand for turtle meat, turtle leather, turtle shell and turtle oil. Nowhere in the seas of the world is any turtle at any age, today or tonight, safe from the imminent danger of death by human predation.

Under these critical conditions, conservation on a correspondingly massive scale becomes of urgent and obvious importance if the world is not to lose a natural resource of such economic, scientific and aesthetic importance. Therefore active scientific conservation must take priority over all other considerations. Though there are still serious gaps in our knowledge many of the immediate matters of conservation concern are now known. This information provides a basis for effective action if supported by other measures.'

b) Exploitation

1969 Report on Hawaiian Marine Turtle Populations

Sea turtle products have no significant monetary relation to the national economy of Hawaii, but one might make the argument that living turtles in the sea do have definable value to the area's tourist-oriented economy. They constitute one of the esthetic attractions of an area where skin- and SCUBA-diving play an increasingly important role and where the total man-hours in the water are reaching very high levels. It would pay Hawaii well (and most informed people recognize this) to promote a situation where every neophyte skin-diver from Iowa or the Bronx had a gambler's chance of being able to go home with a tale of encountering a sea turtle while skin-diving near the reef in Hawaii.

June 2011

Dear Uncle George and family,

Thank you so much for the wonderful card - it was perfect and I love the pop-up star! Thank you also for the generous graduation gift. I will spend it on items I need for college. I really appreciate it all.

This fall I will be attending Colorado State University (where my brother Carter just graduated from) and I will be participating in the Honors and Presidential Leadership Programs there. Right now I'm not sure of what I'll major in but I am thinking of either Biology or International Studies.

I hope that you are having a nice and relaxing summer. Thank you again for the card and the gift.



Best always!

Katie Kam

FY2011 PIFSC MILESTONES

Milestone Title	Contact	Description	Status	Due Date
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE				
Coordinate PIFSC and Pacific Islands Regional Office Research and Management Priorities	Sam Pooley (808) 983-5301	Convene a committee with key participants from PIFSC and the Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) to strengthen collaboration between PIFSC and PIRO by: (1) evaluating and prioritizing current management research needs; and (2) identifying a process to ensure that the ecosystem-approach in research and the management process are synchronized. The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council will be invited to participate in the fisheries management components at an appropriate point in the process.	Planned	09/30/2011

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:
Attachments:

Van Houtan, Kyle [Kyle.VanHoutan@noaa.gov]
Tuesday, January 25, 2011 8:23 AM
Stacy Hargrove; George Balazs
follow up from PIRO powwow
KSVH internal memo to Parrish.doc; KSVH summary of PIRO data.xlsx

George and Stacy,

After our December meeting, you might recall I was tasked with going over the PIRO projects and the data they might be generating. I've since drafted a spreadsheet and a 1pg memo to Frank that I see as a road map for moving forward with PIRO. This does not encompass the research that I think MTAP and/or MTRP should be engaged in. This is merely a way to codify our relationship with them in their I guess unavoidable foray into science.

I see this as entirely practical, as right now they have a great deal more funding than we do. We'll be spearheading the turtle science in the PIR and we'll have our own budgets and our own ideas about where we should be going research-wise. However, they have quite a bit of money too, and they'll be funding research too. We might as well direct this process as much as possible, and hopefully collaborate in a mutually beneficial way. Actually, I think this relationship could really help out MTAP. But I want your separate opinions as well. (As you see, I am entirely complementary of MTRP data!)

Clearly, we do more than our collaborations with PIRO and so our research agenda in the near term will be far broader than the two programs I recommend here. These are a first step proposal.

As per Frank's request, as this is a sensitive political issue in the region, please keep these documents to yourselves. Frank, and I guess now me as well, are going to be working hard to make this partnership with PIRO work. If we can do this successfully, we might be pioneers for other research areas like fish, cetaceans, etc. I think this is how Frank and Sam see it.

Ideas? Thanks!

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A road map for scientific collaborations between PIRO and PIFSC on marine turtles

Kyle S. Van Houtan

1/24/11
Marine Turtle Assessment Program, Protected Species Division, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries, 1601 Kapiolani Blvd, Ste 1000, Honolulu, HI 96814

E-mail: kyle.vanhoutan@noaa.gov, telephone +1 808 228 1112

Here I present a summary of potential areas of scientific collaboration between PIFSC and PIRO on marine turtle research in the Pacific Islands Region. My comments below stem from a review of PIRO projects and grants 2007-2010, one-on-one meetings with PIRO turtle staff, and after an assessment of scientific objectives set by MTAP and PIFSC.

In my estimation there are currently no significant sources of marine turtle data that PIRO maintains, or has immediately on hand. There are a suite of projects involving various activities from education and outreach, to in-water capture and nesting studies. However, PIRO itself is not a significant data holder, and does not maintain databases themselves, but allows projects to maintain their data locally. This stems primarily from their administrative and granting structure. PIRO has traditionally provided funds through research grants which have a looser structure, as opposed to contracts or cooperative working agreements where there are more restrictions and oversight and where data products can be required.

In the current partnership with PIRO, it seems PIFSC will be most effective in shaping data streams and obtaining data through the RFP and grant award process. Therefore it is recommended that MTAP have a stake in the design of the RFP narratives and in the review process of awarding research grants. This will allow MTAP/PIFSC staff members who are most aware of the high-priority data streams to fund projects that can strategically fill these gaps. Moving forward, there is great potential for PIFSC and PIRO to collaborate throughout the PIR. Conducting research in the Marianas, Samoa, the PRIAs, and internationally carries logistical and political challenges. PIRO has been cultivating relationships with local agencies in some areas for five years. PIRO should maintain their lead role as liaison through diplomatic ties to local agencies. PIRO staff additionally have scientific and field training and can provide important advice and support for scientific activities, with PIFSC in the lead role. It is sensible for PIFSC to work alongside PIRO, fulfilling our separate roles in synergy to attain our shared goals to study, protect, and recover marine turtle populations. I encourage greater interactions with PIRO in planning our own research activities, and especially in funding programs and research.

There are several data collection programs that should be developed in collaboration with PIRO. Immediate priority should be given to designing, funding and implementing: (i) a nest monitoring program at Rose Atoll, and (ii) turtle stranding programs in Samoa and the Marianas. Rose Atoll appears to be an index nesting beach for the green turtle population segment taken in the American Samoa long line fishery. Simply put, understanding the fishery impacts to this turtle population will require time series of nesting data from Rose Atoll. Secondly, stranding programs have great value for establishing threats to turtle populations. Understanding the nature and scope of nearshore population threats has proven to be important for recent BRT reports. It is no accident that my recommendations here mimic the decades-long turtle databases that George Balazs and the MTRP have successfully developed in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Balazs and MTRP have shown these data streams to be invaluable for science and management.

The accompanying Excel spreadsheet details the entirety of the projects that PIRO turtle staff are engaged in, and the potential data sources they involve.

Marine Turtle Assessment Program, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries, 1601 Kapiolani Blvd Ste 1000, Honolulu HI 96814
 prepared by Kyle Van Houtan (MTAP/PIFSC) January 2011

PACIFIC REGION	ISLAND GROUP	ISLAND	LOCALITY	SPECIES	PROJECT + DATA DESCRIPTION							NMFSS POSSESS DATA?	
					E/O	BASKING	NESTING	CAPTURE	TISSUE	IN-WATER	TRACKING		DURATION
American Samoa	Manua	Ofu/Olosega		green	--	--	YES	--	YES	--	YES	2008	--
American Samoa	Manua	Ofu/Olosega		hawksbill	--	--	YES	--	YES	--	YES	2008	--
American Samoa	Swains Atoll	Swains Atoll		green	--	--	YES	--	YES	--	YES	2008	YES
American Samoa	Tutuila	Tutuila		hawksbill	--	--	YES	--	YES	--	YES	2004	--
Main Hawaiian Isl.	Hawaii	Hawaii		hawksbill	YES	--	YES	YES	YES	--	--	1990	--
Main Hawaiian Isl.	Maui	Maui	Maalaea Bay	hawksbill	YES	--	YES	YES	YES	YES	--	1995	YES
Main Hawaiian Isl.	Oahu	Oahu	Laniakea Beach	green	YES	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Main Hawaiian Isl.	Oahu	Oahu	Waikiki Beach	green	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Main Hawaiian Isl.	Oahu	Oahu	Pupukea District	green	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marianas	CNMI	Saipan		green	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	2009	--
Marianas	CNMI	Tinian		green	--	--	YES	--	--	YES	YES	2009	--
Marianas	CNMI	Saipan		green	--	--	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2009	--
Marianas	CNMI	Salpan		hawksbill	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	2009	--
Marianas	CNMI	Salpan		hawksbill	--	--	--	YES	YES	YES	YES	2009	--
Marianas	Guam	Guam		green	YES	--	--	--	--	--	YES	2009	--
PIR--International	French Polynesia		Mopelia Atoll	green	--	--	YES	YES	YES	--	--	2009	--
PIR--International	Japan			loggerhead	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PIR--International	Malaysia			leatherback	--	--	--	--	--	YES	--	--	--
PIR--International	Mexico	Baja Calif. Sur		loggerhead	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PIR--International	New Caledonia	Grand Terre		loggerhead	YES	--	--	YES	YES	--	YES	2009	--
PIR--International	Rep. Marshall Islands	Majuro/Wotje At.		green	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	2009	--
PIR--International	Rep. Marshall Islands	Majuro/Wotje At.		hawksbill	YES	--	--	--	--	--	--	2009	--
PIR--International	Solomon Islands			leatherback	--	--	YES	YES	YES	--	--	--	--
PIR--International	Vanuatu	Vanuatu		green	--	--	YES	YES	YES	--	--	2009	--
PIR--International	Vietnam	Vietnam	EEZ	multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7-	2009	--
PIR--USA flagged	Fed. States Micronesia	Gielop, Loosiep	Ulithi Atoll	green	--	--	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2007	--
PIR--USA flagged	Fed. States Micronesia	Gielop, Loosiep	Ulithi Atoll	hawksbill	--	--	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	2007	--
PRIAs	Palmyra Atoll	Palmyra Atoll		green	--	--	--	YES	YES	YES	--	2006	--

LOCAL AGENCY	PIRO CONTACT	NOTES
DMWR	Karen Frutchey	
DMWR	Karen Frutchey	
DMWR	Karen Frutchey	not active project, access restricted, one-time sample
DMWR	Karen Frutchey	opportunistic strandings (< 10 yr-1) as well
NPS, FWS	Kim Maison	nesting concentrated in E/SE, elsewhere isolated; tissues from pau i
HWF, FWS	Kim Maison	joint project with MTAP/PIFSC as lead, isolated nesting scattered i
Malama Honu	Irene Kelly	
UH Reefwatch	Irene Kelly	
HCSN	Irene Kelly	
PMRI	Irene Kelly	
DLNR	Karen Frutchey	GB gave transmitters, not yet deployed
DLNR	Karen Frutchey	GB gave transmitters, not yet deployed
PMRI	Irene Kelly	
DLNR	Karen Frutchey	GB gave transmitters, not yet deployed
DAWR	Karen Frutchey	Haggan Watch, tags deployed, need new partner (Univ of Guam?)
Chel. Polyn.	Karen Frutchey	Mopelia locals harvest turtles but want ICDP, current agency diffi
Pro-Peninsula	Irene Kelly	
MRF	Irene Kelly	research to identify pelagic foraging habitat
Pro-Peninsula	Irene Kelly	
Aqu. des Lag.	Karen Frutchey	Also some Dc and E/
MIMRA	Karen Frutchey	
MIMRA	Karen Frutchey	
MRF	Irene Kelly	exploratory project, working out details with SWFSC
Wan Smol Bag	Karen Frutchey	Also some Dc and E/ (Tina Fahy involved)
WWF	Karen Frutchey	Initiating observer program, Yonat Swimmer also involved (tags?)
Oceanic Soc.	Karen Frutchey	
Oceanic Soc.	Karen Frutchey	
AMNH, FWS	Kim Maison	potential EP Cm, E/ uncommon

Surgery saves sea



BY GARY T. KUBOTA
gkubota@staradvertiser.com

Oriana Kalama said she noticed a green sea turtle with a huge tumor while diving in waters off Makena in south Maui about eight months ago and knew it would eventually die without help.

"I took pictures of it, thinking we need to bring this to the public's eye," she said.

Eight months later, the turtle who has been called Heartbreak returned to the water and his home Thursday after an 8½-pound tumor was removed during surgery.

Kalama, who had begun a

COURTESY NOAA PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERIES SCIENCE CENTER

A male green sea turtle known as Heartbreak was returned to waters off Makena, Maui, after a medical team removed an 8½-pound tumor, seen above.

turtle with tumor

grass-roots group called Ocean Defender Hawaii about a year ago, said she posted the photographs of Heartbreak on her group's Facebook page last month, and the response was tremendous from her more than 32,000 followers.

"I got a lot of comment and a lot of attention," she said.

A medical team was dispatched May 12 after receiving a report that the turtle with a large tumor was sick and on the beach at Makena.

Kalama said she worked with University of Hawaii-Maui College lecturer Donna Brown, who was in contact with the medical team, and

federal sea turtle biologist George Balazs in Honolulu about helping Heartbreak.

Kalama said the sea turtle was skinny.

"He was sluggish," she said.

The turtle was flown to Honolulu, where veterinarian Dr. Robert Morris performed the successful surgery.

Balazs, who works at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, said the surgery to remove the tumor was only the second he's known in the past nine years in Hawaii.

He said some turtles have

multiple tumors that are inoperable because of their location and are euthanized.

But Heartbreak had a single tumor with a narrow stem attached to its head.

Balazs said he doesn't want to encourage people to rescue sea turtles.

Under federal law, Hawaiian green sea turtles are a threatened species and cannot be hunted, captured, or harassed.

Kalama said Heartbreak had a hole in his neck after the surgery but otherwise seemed well when he returned to the water.

"He was frisky," she said. "He seemed in really good spirits."

Use by 09/30/2012

ARGOS

G8LAM26-PMT (2009)

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Date Rec	TO Obligation Amount	\$ 35,998.00 Total
CIN1107USA00603	7/31/2011	8/25/2011	3,373.83	35,624.17
CIN1108USA00017	8/31/2011	9/19/2011	4,479.03	31,145.14
CIN1109USA00036	9/30/2011	10/17/2011	\$ 4,037.04	\$ 27,108.10
CIN1110USA00182	10/31/2011	11/14/2011	\$ 3,866.64	\$ 23,241.46
CIN1111USA00182	11/30/2011	12/12/2011	\$ 3,039.18	\$ 20,202.28

Kowloon Hong Kong

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Box 2.1. The IUCN Red List Categories

EXTINCT (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycles and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

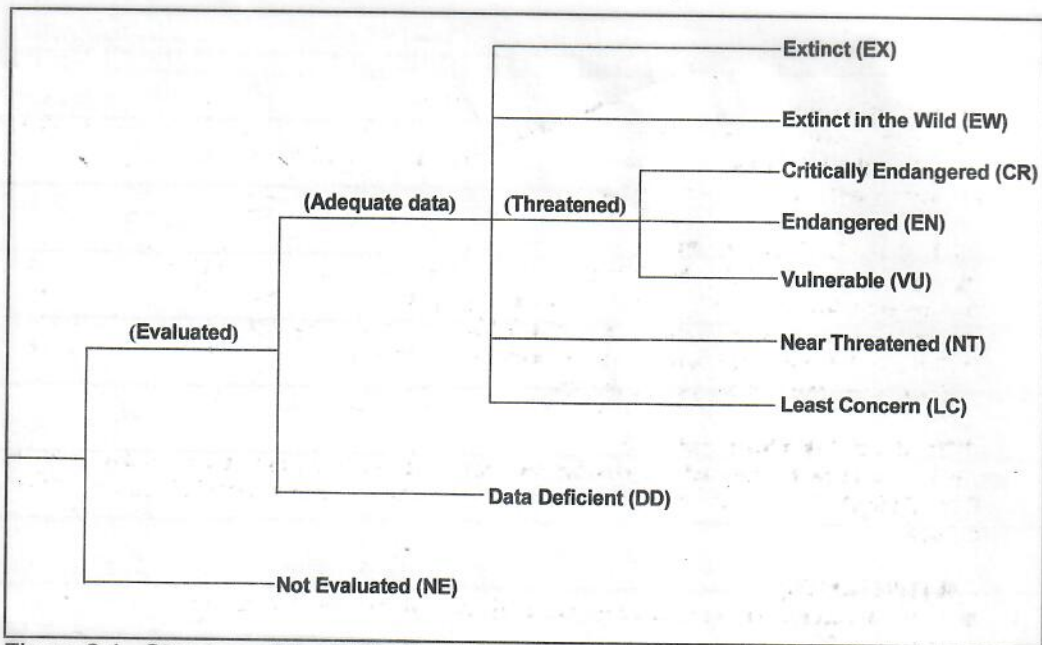


Figure 2.1. Structure of the IUCN Red List categories

寄件人姓名及地址 NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER	收 N
NG KA-YAN, CONNIE ROOM 1016, 10/F, KIN SHUE HSE. LEI MUK SHUE EST, TSUEN WAN, HONG KONG SAR, CHINA	
電話 / 傳真 Tel. / Fax	
報關單 CUSTOMS DECLARATION	

AFC Dept.
7/F Cheung SHA WAN Gov. offices
303 CHEUNG SHA WAN Rd.
Kowloon Hong Kong SAR

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De-Listing the Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle?

Turtle Troubles... Over?: It's been illegal to hunt honu for decades. Some say it's been long enough.

SONNY GANADEN

Honolulu MAGAZINE 11/2011



PHOTO: COURTESY NOAA

In 1973, George Balazs was a junior marine biologist researching *chelonia mydas*, the Hawaiian green sea turtle, counting nesting females on the beaches of the French Frigate Shoals. "That first year, we only counted 67 of them," he recalls. With the population in steep decline and turtle meat and carapaces going for \$100 each on the open market, Hawaii's honu were in deep trouble.

Fortunately for them, the state enacted protections in 1974 and, in 1978, Hawaiian green sea turtles were added to the federal list of endangered species, making it illegal to hunt, injure or harass them. The result has been a rousing success. As any surfer could tell you, honu are now ubiquitous on local beaches. Balazs, who today is the head of the marine turtle research program at the National Marine Fisheries Service in Honolulu, says his researchers counted 808 nesting females on the French Frigate Shoals this year. "All signs indicate that the turtle is well on its way to a healthy recovery," he says.

Federal and state protections have been so successful that there is talk of taking the honu off the federal endangered species list. The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council held a forum this summer to discuss the possibility of again harvesting the animals as a traditional Hawaiian food source.

It's far from a done deal and, if it does happen, don't expect an open season for hungry turtle hunters. The process of de-listing would simply transfer regulatory control of the species back to the state, at which point it's possible that fishermen could again receive licenses for sustainable harvesting, similar to the way other states monitor the hunting of nonendangered animals.

After a career advocating for the animals' protection, Balazs is open to the idea. "I once said all those years ago to the fishermen, when I was doing public testimony, that if the turtle population returns, I will speak in your favor. As a believer in native rights, I know there is an intimate bond between these animals and the culture that evolved with them."

What's the next step?

The process of de-listing a species can be initiated two ways. The first is an internal status review by NOAA, which would determine whether the local honu is genetically different from the global turtle diaspora, or a "distinct population segment" (something scientists don't know yet), and whether the species' recovery goals have been met. The second would be by a formal petition to NOAA, which can be filed by anyone.

"There have been some rumors, but we haven't received a petition, and the agency hasn't given this a hard look," says Lisa Van Atta, an assistant manager for the NOAA Fisheries Division. As Balazs explains, "It's a lot easier to put an animal on the list than it is to take it off."

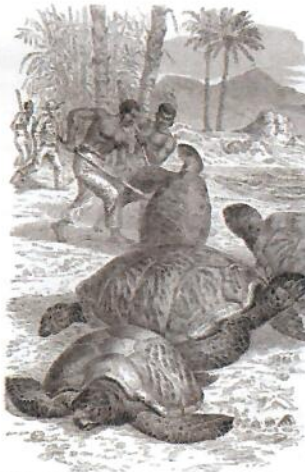


ILLUSTRATION: THINKSTOCK

A Ms. Joan Aldem
HC 1 Box 121
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

11/25/11

Dear George,
At Paul Breeze's suggestion, I took Fire in the Turtle House out of the library & read it. Wow!! I didn't know all those great things about you, I'm truly impressed!! Why didn't you let us know about that book. I lent my library copy to Lil, so she could be impressed, too. I think it should be circulating among the whole mokai turtle task force. Lil tells me that the sores are diminishing in the Hawaii turtle population. What about the Florida turtles? Just thought I'd congratulate you. Sincerely, your old friend Joan

6

Potential for cultural takes of sea turtles: It is conjectured that the prohibition on cultural takes of sea turtles is needed for recovery of sea turtle populations. Traditional communities see the prohibition on cultural takes as cultural exploitation. It needs to be determined whether limited cultural takes of sea turtles would significantly affect the recovery of sea turtle populations.

wprfmc

STATUS: Carrying capacity studies are helpful to determine possible cultural takes. One study by Tiwari et al. 2010 estimated carrying capacity in FFS and determined that the Hawaiian green turtle population may be limited more by foraging grounds than by available nesting habitat. Wabnitz et al. 2010 determined that the foraging ground at Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park are at carrying capacity based on an ecosystem model, and suggested that the reduced growth rates and poor body condition at a number of foraging sites around the MHI may also indicate conditions approaching or at carrying capacity. Chaloupka and Balazs 2007 estimated the harvest potential of the Hawaiian green turtle stock and determined that the population could withstand a limited annual harvest of less than 10 tons of biomass, which was followed by a response by Snover (2008) indicating that the parameters used in the model resulted in inaccurate conclusions. Additional analysis may be needed with refined data and models. Improved assessment of green turtle populations in the Marianas Archipelago and American Samoa are needed to determine the impact of existing illegal take as well as potential limited take on the recovery.

Date: Thu, 15 Dec 2011 09:02:59 -1000
From: Robert Morris <morrisr005@hawaii.rr.com>
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Subject: thuja info

George--Some background info--Will give you my opinion later

Some practitioners of homeopathy (see Homeopathy) recommend use of very dilute thuja, in pill or liquid form, for treating irritability, depression, sadness, impaired thinking, headache, warts, growths, rashes, runny nose, sores in the nose, mouth pain, toothache, gas, hemorrhoids, watery stool, enlarged prostate, gonorrhea, back pain, joint pain, bad dreams, tiredness, insomnia, fevers, shaking chills, muscle pain, and cancer.

What is the evidence?

Human clinical trials of thuja by itself have not been reported. A 2005 German study looked at a mixture of extracts that included echinacea, baptisia, and thuja in the treatment of 91 adults with colds and runny noses. Those who received the extracts used fewer facial tissues than those who got placebo. However, it is impossible to say how much of this effect was related to thuja.

Available scientific evidence does not support claims that thuja is effective in treating cancer or any other disease. The medical literature contains no studies on the effects of thuja as an herbal remedy in humans, and there is very little scientific data to verify that the herb has any therapeutic value. Many supporters base their claims on limited laboratory experiments or individual reports. One laboratory study done in Germany found that a type of complex sugar called a polysaccharide from thuja enhanced the immune system's ability to fight off invading germs. However, even though laboratory studies may show the substance holds promise, further studies are needed to find out whether the results apply to humans.

Date: Thu, 15 Dec 2011 07:13:26 -1000
From: Thierry M Work <thierry_work@usgs.gov>
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Subject: Re: Feedback from George Balazs Re: 7 great iPhotos (fwd)

According to wikipedia, Thuja is extract from cypress tree that was used in 19th century to treat genital warts. Also contains thujone that can be potentially toxic.

Given that genital warts are caused by a completely different virus (hence its efficacy would be doubtful), and given uncertain way turtles would react to this, I'd be hesitant to use.

Thierry M. Work
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Date: Thu, 15 Dec 2011 12:15:34 -1000
From: Robert Morris <morrisr005@hawaii.rr.com>
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Subject: thuja

George:

There are several reasons that I do not recommend using thuja on turtles.

1. Administering the product to the mouth would disturb the basking turtles and most likely cause them to go back in the water. The appearance of such a disturbance to the public could bring much criticism. You currently distribute literature to the public in these areas not to disturb the turtles.

LEN 2. The task of opening the mouth is not an easy one (as we all know) especially on large turtles (most baskers are large). This could take 2 or 3 people and your program is short handed as it is.

3. I would question whether the product would even be absorbed in a sea turtles mouth.

4. There would be no way to evaluate the benefit of the treatment because you have documented there can be natural regression of the tumors. Tracking the treated turtles and making notes on any changes would be time consuming and practically impossible.

5. Lastly there is no scientific evidence that this product even works on people let alone sea turtles.

Robert A. Morris DVM, MS

4. **ADVERB**—describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb

7. **CONJUNCTION**—connects words or ideas

8. **INTERJECTION**—an exclamation

- Some verbs need helpers.

INCORRECT

I be / You be
I ain't / You ain't
I got to
I seen
I done

CORRECT

I am / You are
I am not / You are not
I have to
I have seen / I saw
I have done / I did

- Its is possessive. It's means "it is" or "it has."
Your is possessive. You're means "you are."

- Which word do I use?

Lay or Lie?

To "lay" is to place an object. To "lie" is to recline.

Affect or Effect?

To "affect" is to influence. To "effect" is to cause.

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- Punctuation

A comma is used to group words and phrases that belong together. It is also used to denote a slight pause, as with items in a series and interjections.

A colon is used prior to a list or other elements that rename or restate what has been previously stated.

A semicolon is used to separate independent clauses or to divide a series of longer phrases.

An apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case of nouns, to form a contraction, and to form the plural of a letter or number.

A hyphen divides one word into syllables or joins multiple words.

Quotation marks are used around the exact words someone spoke. Use with titles of songs, short stories, chapter titles, short plays, episodes of television programs, magazine articles, and poems.

Underlining is used with the titles of books, movies, newspapers, television programs, magazines, and long plays.

You Can Make a
world of Difference

