

GEORGE BALAZS

TAHITI II

2004-2006

5-13 JUNE 2004  
18-25 NOVEMBER 2006

2 of 2

26-28 NOV / Auckland  
2006 Sydney



Date: Wed, 15 Nov 2006 15:57:46 -1000  
From: Pascal FOUQUET <p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com>  
To: 'George H. Balazs' <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
Subject: RE: George Balazs Brief Bio- March 2006

Bonjour George

There are never been any guest or any of us that is in close contact with the turtle sick presenting some Bad rash after swimming with the turtles. Also no fish of the lagoon has been sick or died for the last 6 years in the lagoon. I swim myself nearly every day and also my young children we never got sick or a single rash. We also have some very fragile fish in our lagoon like the Platax and they do very well reproducing in our lagoon.

**De:** Georges HANDERSON [georges.handerson@environnement.min.gov.pf]

**Envoyé:** mardi 21 novembre 2006 07:32

**A:** b.lunot@lemeridien-borabora.com

**Objet:** remerciements

A toute l'équipe du Méridien, merci pour la magnifique journée que j'ai passée avec vous hier. Les actions que vous menez sont un plus digne d'intérêt pour le développement durable  
Mes salutations à toute l'équipe et à Miri en particulier

Georges



Source 11-22-06 Wednesday  
MOPELIA (caught in the water)  
female

11/22/06 Released 1130 outside pass

108.8 cm CCL POENUI

95.7 cm CCW

R2-3 570 "PF" TAG

L2-3

R18740 (R18740)

SPREP TAG

NO SAT TAG OR LABEL

Skin Sample from Hand flipper into salt for DNA (to MIRI TATARAYA)

124 kg

sent 12-18-06

MUS TING ANGEL CARRIF - photo w/ write

BY KITAHARA

Source Mopelia 11-22-06 Wednesday Female (caught in the water)

CCL 99.5 cm

CCW 92.7 cm

NAME ARII HONU

TAG R2-3 569 PF

R18741

SPREP TAG

111 kg

11/22/06 Released - 1130 AM outside pass

Skin Sample from Hand flipper into salt for DNA (to MIRI TATARAYA)

NO SAT TAG OR LABEL



How many paralysis symptoms does Moorea have right now?

Need: 1) Send Cites to MIAI 2) Send Dutt Cites to MIAI

Date: Mon, 13 Nov 2006 11:41:18 -0600  
 From: Rebecca A Cole <rebecca\_cole@usgs.gov>  
 To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
 Cc: Thierry Work <thierry\_work@usgs.gov>  
 Subject: Re: Snails and sporocysts

If the diameter at the largest whorl is larger than 1/2 inch i would crack them OR if they have an operculum which they can shut tight also make sure that you don't pack the snails in. I would put 1/3 snails and 2/3 alcohol and perhap change that out in a day or two with fresh.

The fresh water snails i work with have an operculum that they can withstand dessication for up to 21 days. They can keep out formalin for up to 45 minutes.

r

Rebecca A. Cole, Ph.D.  
 Director Parasitology  
 USGS, BRD National Wildlife Health Ctr  
 6006 Schroeder Road  
 Madison, WI 53711  
 Ph. 608-270-2468  
 Fx 608-270-2415  
 Rebecca\_Cole@usgs.gov

Bougabou #241 (overwater)  
 11/22/06 UP ~ 8am - to breakfast - today  
 Wednesday we caught 2 females *Mofelia* in  
 captive lagoon. Chikering class, same  
 rib3 again - video + stills. Taken outside  
 of pass - released - I didn't go.

Pascal has 2 turtles in freezer  
 he feels they are reasonably fresh  
 Died since October when problems  
 seemed to have restarted (or resurfaced)  
 a few days earlier "five" - they died.  
 Not strictly related. Said to MAKE  
 be 10 in Lagoon now!



Feed to CATS?  
RATS?

DISCUSSION ABOUT GIGUATOXIN

11/22/06 note there was a "MOJ" but was taken Wednesday stolen from lagoon Saturday night.

P.M. Amanda and I snorkelled lagoon looking for snails. found maybe 40 - a few are (Mullet excrement removed) snails preserved in 90% alcohol.

Laurent and Mike departed 5 pm for Popote.

GIGUATOXIN TEST KIT?

need muscle or liver frozen for Hokama

Mullet - "Some eaten in Fiji give bad dreams" (as per Lvi Bell)  
Mullet in le Meridien have Black fin tips, (like Cassiopea?)  
jellyfish

Thursday 11/23 walked w Sebastian & Amanda to next lagoon to look at jelly fish. Still there - many. Sebastian says sometimes fewer, sometimes more. Why not in lagoon where turtles are? Eaten as soon as they enter (snail excrement?) or habitat conditions not good for their growth?

Thursday 11-23/06  
Amanda

Discussion about raising hatchlings - what to feed them - He showed preference for jelly fish because it is cheap available and turtles grow on them w/o biting one another aggressively.

NIGHT 11/23 - have fed them to these turtles when hatchlings 5g or per description in posted sign.



## BORABORA

Collected mollusks from rocks  
11/23/06 Wednesday afternoon & night +

11/24/06 Thursday afternoon & night (with  
Sebastian, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> cable  
after dinner at Pascal's house  
(wife NINA - from FINLAND)

11/24/06 Thursday  
Release large turtle outside pas  
after children saw it.

NO  
SATISF

In pm Pascal said that the lost  
large turtle (♀ also Mopelia vigini)  
could not be found so on Friday

11/24/06 Children coming around  
be show juvenile turtles.

11/24/06 Friday Check out AleMandie  
Departed ~ 11 AM for  
AIRPORT.

Necropsy report said for me that had  
been supplied by NIRA to Pascal  
3 are LeMandier turtles - 6 others  
Mopelia (but one tells (Makatea)  
of heavy black dots on intestines).

The only samples indicated as preserved  
are SKIN. Also for DNA  
No 10% formalin for Histo



"A horse with no name" "My Charlie Amore" - Song

Discussion about moving nursery/cleaning out  
Rocks (predator ~~rock~~) suggested by  
Pascal. <sup>natural</sup> All in relation to the 3 nests of  
Oviductal eggs Pascal is trying to hatch.

Pascal w/ PWA family will come to Hawaii  
January (Main) <sup>may be in Oahu</sup>  
Jan 14, 15, 16.

Agreed for Sebastian to come to Hawaii  
March 06 (I cover hotel + food).

11/24/06 AM Friday Beach employee w/ blonde  
tip hilites - said to him by the 'lylles',  
Someone - "Watch out by the 'lylles',  
He answered he would.  
They someone said don't do that themselves  
"Pascal miss" that would be hard to do.  
But he would "take care of them  
by "providing same balance".

Flew to Tahiti on 12 noon AIR Tahiti  
Flight. Met by Misi, Anne &  
Lui. To Le Meridien, check in

Room 114 (A pool group of rooms  
because service area caged is in  
this vicinity.  
Walked 15 PK. (in front of hotel) to 13 PK.  
Presumed old road bumper-to-bumper traffic.  
Thought of idea  
of walking around Tahiti, + flying



68

Caught in the water

(Mostly live of all the adults) 11-23-06 Thursday

CCL - 99.0

111.5kg

CCW - 94.0

NO SAT TAG OR LABEL

Tagged by Amanda

952 FP 11/2-3 Right tag

Tagged by Sebastian

R.18731 Left 2-3 spread

Hind flipper skin sample for DNA (from injured webbeds)

11/23/06 Saw Tataro & Mamiaki star Thursday saw constellations - told Carole, Amanda and Sebastian the Monkeys story,

11/24/06 Friday 7:30

11/25 SAT

Nov 26 Sunday

Per night \$150 NZ + TAX

Monday NOV 27 2006



Need - MIKI Cultural Report. ~~Need - DIGITALS of all~~  
Tahiti 35mm Slides. 69

11/24/06 to all outer islands - especially Vaitahi  
Friday and Napuka

7:30 pm Vincent picked us up to go to  
Miri & Laurents for Dinner  
3 other guests - (sell real estate) HINANO & Christian  
French man  
OKAMA. photos - including of  
Lemerdien Tahiti.

11/25 SAT. Back to Hotel 1 AM - up 4:30 am for  
AZ flight to Auckland with one hour  
stopover Rarotonga, Cook Islands  
Card Auckland ~ 1:30 pm - hotel charge  
now Sun. 11/26 + one hour earlier.

NOV 26, 06 Anne Trevor preceded AIR Pacific  
Sunday to Nadi - I took Auckland shuttle  
to Hotel Grand Chancellor 3 miles  
from airport \$5 NZ RT.  
Per night \$150 NZ  
X TAX  
AIR TAHITI - stayed (with sisters in Auckland,  
Lui was on  
Avg Buffet Dinner in hotel - took short  
walk - to bed ~ 9:30 pm - to 8 am  
sick/cold or something.

Monday  
NOV 27 2006 Woke up to see message on TV of  
Travel warning for Fiji. Called airlines  
etc but only received vague information.  
Made decision to not part at 2 pm.  
AIR PACIFIC to Fiji as planned. Called Penina Wai  
Suva to tell her (passed message).  
Cancelled AIR PACIFIC segments. Called  
Susan Kamei to inform. Booked return to  
Honolulu on QANTAS via Sydney depart 9 AM  
NOV 28th. went to airport to find Lui



70

~ 2pm at NZ (NZ)  
11/27 Monday Bus to Harbor areas of Auckland -  
walk and saw sights. Returned ~ 6:30pm.  
Leg of Lamb and restaurant Hotel.

11-28-06 Tuesday  
Depart QANTAS #164 9AM AUCKLAND TO Sydney  
and Sydney Airport 12:4 AM (2 hours earlier  
than NZ. Hence 3 hours earlier  
than Tahiti (and Hawaii). AUSTRALIA

TOOK train to Central Quay (~30 min)  
#17AD R.F. #39AD Ferry - to Tararua  
Park Zoo. Saw Tuatara &  
Komodo Dragons, wallaby, kangaroo etc.  
Photos. Saw Duck billed Platypus  
Ferry back ~ 4:30pm.  
Taxi back to airport ~ 6pm.

QANTAS fl 03 to Honolulu  
Depart ~ 9pm for Honolulu  
Arrived Honolulu 9 AM

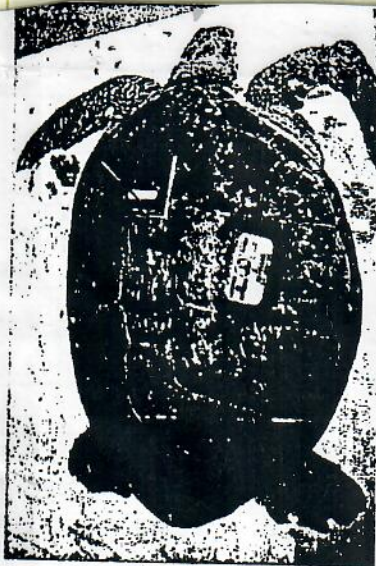






### • BORA BORA

Des tortues marines sous haute surveillance. Dans le cadre d'un projet de coopération avec le PROE, le Programme Régional Océanien de l'Environnement, Georges Ballazès, expert en tortues marines, et la Polynésie Française, des lâchers de tortues ont eu lieu la semaine dernière. En jeu, l'observation de leur migration par satellite. Le jour où le ministre de l'environnement, Georges Händerson a participé à cette opération, deux reptiles ont été bagués et équipés d'un GPS. Mais au total, ce sont huit tortues marines et une tortue olivâtre qui ont été relâchées entre Bora Bora et Tupai. De nombreux enfants ont participé à cette action. L'objectif premier est de mettre en place un projet de conservation locale et régionale. Cette expérience devrait également permettre de comprendre les mouvements migratoires des tortues marines et de connaître leur zone d'alimentation une fois la ponte terminée. L'année 2006 est l'année de la tortue marine. Cette opération sera menée à Fidji, au Samoa et à Tonga.



Fenua Info n° 27 du 28 nov au 04 déc 2006



2004

See  
p. 35

Collected as Fresh Beach Drift by  
FAANUI  
Turtle Petroglyph  
MARAE



Acanthophora

Hypnea musciformis



BORA BORA - Sauvegarde des tortues

# Satellisées!



**PAROLE A**  
Nicole Bouquet  
5 ans  
en 5G à Anaa-

**D**ans le cadre de l'année de la tortue marine dans le Pacifique, le PROE (Programme régional océanien de l'environnement) a mis en place de multiples actions, dont le suivi des migrations des tortues marines par satellite.

A l'occasion de la première opération, en Polynésie française, d'un bagueage de deux tortues marines adultes (mâle et femelle) et de leur équipement de balise GPS, Georges Henderson, le ministre de l'Environnement, les membres du PROE, Miti Taharata, responsable du programme de tortues marines à la direction de l'environnement et Cécile Gaspard, vétérinaire, ont été accueillis lundi par Pascal Fouquier, directeur de l'hôtel Méridien. Cet établissement, situé sur le littoral, est un centre d'accueil de tortues marines. La pose des balises sur les carapaces des tortues a été effectuée avec la participation du maire, Gaston Tong Sang et de trois classes de l'école primaire d'Anaa. Ce système permet de localiser



Louis a capturé une des tortues dans la nurserie. Pour elle, fin la vie privée....

### 110 ANS

Seule espèce du genre Chelonia, la tortue verte (Chelonia mydas) doit son nom à leur régime alimentaire qui donne à sa carapace une teinte verte. A l'âge adulte se nourrit d'algues et d'herbes marines. Sa carapace mesure en moyenne 110 cm et l'animal pèse entre 80 et 150 kg



**PAROLE A**  
Nicolas Fouquet  
5 ans  
en 5G à Anaa-

"On a vu des œufs de tortues, on les a mis dans une boîte, on a creusé un trou et on les a mis dedans avec papa. J'ai trouvé une grosse tortue elle s'appelle Junior. C'est mon animal préféré. Elles mangent beaucoup pour devenir grosses, après elles partent dans l'océan."

### Flu du braconnage

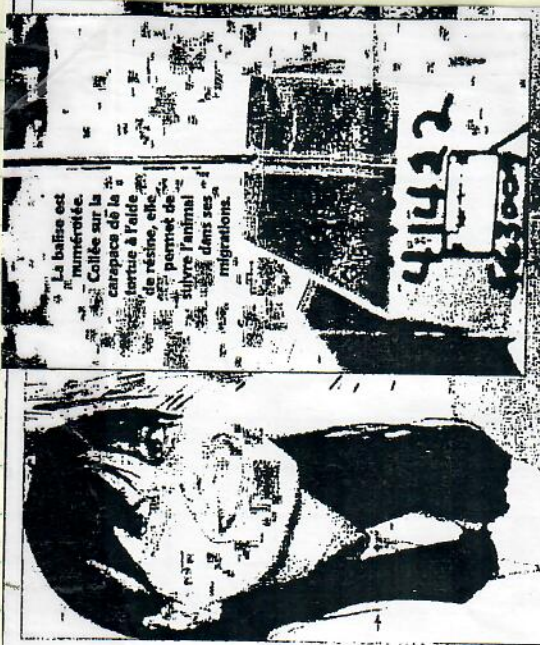
A noter que la tortue verte est la plus menacée car elle est chassée pour sa chair. Malgré une réglementation stricte, un braconnage organisé a des fins mercantiles s'est installé, et la distribution géographique des tortues rend difficile la surveillance et le contrôle des bateaux et des îles de pontes.

Suite à la capture des deux tortues dans la nurserie, les enfants émerveillés ont donné un nom à chacune. La femelle venant de Bora Bora sera nommée Tiare, le mâle venant de Tupai, a été appelé Bora Bora. Pour Miti Taharata, la vraie solution est l'éducation des enfants pour éviter le braconnage. Le relâcher des tortues équipées de balises a eu lieu l'après-midi, entre Tupai et Bora Bora.

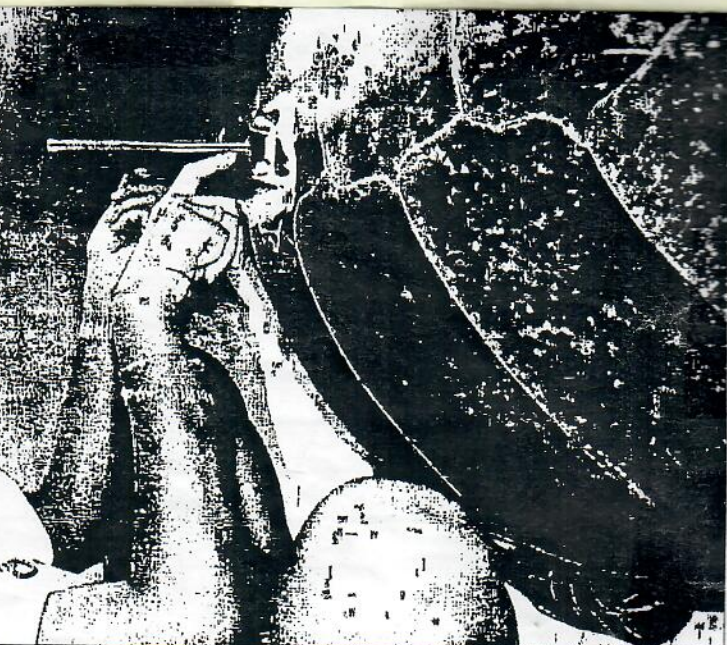


**PAROLE A**  
Georges Henderson  
Ministre

"Avec les enfants, c'est une grosse approche pédagogique au niveau de la biodiversité. Les enfants se sont exprimés et ont retenu ce qu'il faut faire et ne pas faire pour protéger les tortues. Le développement durable est pris très au sérieux et je félicite le maire et les associations Bora Bora à renouveler son pavillon bleu ce qui prouve une dynamique au niveau du milieu hôtelier."



La balise est numérotée. Collée sur la carapace de la tortue à l'aide de résine, elle permet de suivre l'animal dans ses migrations.



Miti Taharata, responsable du programme de tortues marines à la direction de l'environnement, participe à la pose de la balise sur les deux tortues.



Attn: Ms. Miri Tatarata  
Delegation for the Environment,  
Government of French Polynesia

November 16, 2006

SUMMARY REPORT OF GENETIC ANALYSIS OF GREEN TURTLE (*CHELONIA MYDAS*)  
SAMPLES FROM FRENCH POLYNESIA

Background

The NOAA-Fisheries has been conducting a Pacific-wide genetic survey of green turtles in collaboration with numerous international partners in order to examine and define stock structure and identify management units for conservation. Work is ongoing to adequately sample all the nesting populations in the Pacific, however considerable progress has been made in obtaining representative samples from rookeries in the eastern, central Pacific, and some areas in Micronesia and the western Pacific. In addition, data from nesting populations in Australasia and Melanesia have recently become available (Demethers et al 2006). Taken together with our unpublished data these provide a framework to interpret the results obtained from samples analyzed from the Society Islands in French Polynesia. This report is intended to provide an update, and a basis for future planning.

Methods and Results

In 1996, a total of 35 samples were collected from green turtles. Skin samples were collected by George Balazs (NOAA-Fisheries Pacific Islands Science Center-PISC) in collaboration with French Polynesia colleagues. Samples were archived and analyzed at the Marine Turtle Genetics Laboratory at the NOAA-Fisheries Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, California, USA. The control region of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) was sequenced from 28 of the samples and haplotypes were identified based on alignment with a 384bp reference fragment (Norman et al. 1994; Dutton et al., <http://swfsc.noaa.gov/prd-turtles.aspx>). The animals sampled were siblings from three different clutches, and therefore the haplotype frequencies are not representative of the French Polynesia nesting population as a whole, since each sibling will have identical mtDNA and haplotypes obtained from hatchlings from one clutch represent one individual (the mother who laid the clutch) of the nesting population. We identified 3 different haplotypes among the samples we have analyzed, suggesting that the turtles came from at least 3 different clutches (Table 1).

Haplotype CmP20 has also been identified at nesting populations in Micronesia, Melanesia, Australia (Timor Sea), and Taiwan (Demethers et al. 2006; Dutton et al., unpublished; Norman et al. 1994), as well as previously from limited sampling from French Polynesia (Norman et al. 2004). The two additional new haplotypes we found, CmP22 and CmP23, we have also identified among green turtles nesting in Samoa.



Conclusions and Future Work

The limited presence of these haplotypes in French Polynesia and Samoa suggests the likelihood that the regional nesting populations may be demographically and genetically isolated from other regional Pacific stocks that have been identified to date. However, a larger number of samples will be needed from key nesting sites around French Polynesia, and other South Pacific Islands to fully describe the genetic stock structure and management units for conservation. The three haplotypes identified here for French Polynesia (CmP20, CmP22 & CmP23), have also been found among the juvenile and sub-adult populations foraging around Fiji (Dutton et al, unpublished). Mortality due to harvest at these foraging areas will impact the nesting stocks these animals belong to. Additional sampling from nesting populations will provide baseline data that is needed to identify the source breeding populations that turtles frequenting these foraging areas come from.

We continue to be interested in partnering with the Government of French Polynesia to obtain a representative sample set from nesting sites in your region, and extend an offer of technical assistance and laboratory support for the continuation of this research in coordination with our colleague George Balazs.

Please let me know if you have any questions, and accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,



Peter Dutton, Ph.D.  
Leader, Marine Turtle Research Program  
Tel: 1-858-546-5636  
FAX: 1-858-546-7003  
Email: Peter.Dutton@noaa.gov

Cc George Balazs, NOAA-Fisheries PISC



**Table I.** MtDNA haplotypes and information on samples collected from captive green turtles on Tahiti in 1996. Lab ID. refers to archive specimen no. catalogued at the NOAA-Southwest Fisheries Science Center Tissue and DNA collection. Haplotype nomenclature follows <http://swfsc.noaa.gov/prd-turtles.aspx>

LAB ID	FIELD ID	LOCATION	SCL	CCL	HAPLOTYPE
6705	P822	SCILLY	72.5	63.0	CmpP22
6706	P823	SCILLY	74.0	67.0	Cmp20
6707	P824	SCILLY	71.0	66.5	Cmp20
6708	P829	SCILLY	87.0	79.0	CmpP23
6709	P830	SCILLY	79.5	72.5	Cmp20
6710	P848	SCILLY	71.5	62.5	Cmp20
6711	P849	SCILLY	76.0	69.0	Cmp20
6712	P868	SCILLY	65.5	59.0	Cmp20
6713	P875	MOPELIA	69.0	63.5	Cmp20
6715	P877	MOPELIA	76.0	68.0	Cmp20
6716	P878	MOPELIA	70.5	65.0	Cmp20
6717	P880	MOPELIA	74.5	71.0	Cmp20
6718	P884	MOPELIA	80.0	72.0	Cmp20
6719	P885	MOPELIA	68.0	62.0	Cmp20
6720	P895	MOPELIA	72.0	67.5	Cmp20
6721	S723	MOPELIA	68.0	34.0	Cmp20
6722	S725	MOPELIA	68.0	60.0	Cmp20
6723	S730	MOPELIA	69.0	64.0	Cmp20
6724	S732	MOPELIA	68.5	62.0	Cmp20
6726	S951	MOPELIA	73.0	63.0	CmpP23
6727	S952	MOPELIA	90.0	78.5	CmpP23
6728	S953	MOPELIA	82.0	71.5	CmpP23
6729	S954	MOPELIA	87.0	74.0	CmpP23
6730	S955	MOPELIA	72.0	64.5	CmpP23
6731	S956	MOPELIA	83.0	76.5	CmpP23
6732	S957	MOPELIA	84.0	76.0	CmpP23
6733	S962	MOPELIA	88.5	78.0	CmpP23
6734	S963	MOPELIA	81.5	75.0	CmpP23





# SPREP

Secretariat of the Pacific  
Regional  
Environment Programme

# PROE

Programme régional  
océanien de  
l'environnement

# Regional Marine Turtles Conservation Programme (RMTCP) 79

28 June 2005

Fondation Hibiscus  
BP 184 Haamene  
Tihaa  
French Polynesia  
Fax: +689 65 65 65

RE: Tag Recovery R13676

Dear Mr Morou,

I would like to report the recovery of the turtle R13676 tagged in French Polynesia;

Tag number: R13676  
Species: Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)  
Sex: unknown  
Carapace length: 46 cm  
Age class: unknown

Date	Locality	Turtle activity and Notes
5 February 2003	Tihaa, French Polynesia <i>H Hibiscus Resort</i>	Swimming; CCL = 46cm
1 October 2004	Reef Bwastilobwa, Sipupu, near Sehulea, Normanby Island, Milne Bay Province, PNG Approx. coordinates: 9° 57' S 151° 10' E	It was swimming near reef, fisherman speared it through the neck and later eaten. Carapace length approx 1 m.

Turtle's fate: dead

Tags: not returned

Capture method: spearing

Captured by: Edric Dumosi, Bwastilobwa Village, PO Sehulea, Normanby Island,  
Milne Bay Province, PNG. C/- David Mitchell, Conservation International, Alotau,  
Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea.

Yours sincerely,

Anne Trevor  
Assistant Turtle Database Officer

Cc: Miri Tatatata  
Direction de L'environnement quarter de la Mission  
Lolline De Putiaoro,  
B.P 4562, Papeete  
French Polynesia  
Fax: +689 41 92 52

PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa  
E: sprep@sprep.org.ws  
T: +685 21 929  
F: +685 20 231  
W: www.sprep.org.ws



# Coup fears rise as Fiji strongman flies home

*New Zealand Herald* A3 11/28/06  
Australian warships on standby as Suva  
police chief says matters set to worsen

## MILITARY CHIEF MEETS PETERS

Delicate negotiations to try to avert a coup in Fiji continued in Wellington yesterday, with Foreign Minister Winston Peters meeting the head of the Pacific nation's military, Commodore Frank Bainimarama.

Commodore Bainimarama was in Wellington over the weekend on family business. Last week Mr Peters was non-committal when asked if he would meet him during the visit, but the two men met on Saturday.

With the crisis in Fiji escalating sharply yesterday the two met again, but a spokesman for Mr Peters would not comment on what they discussed. Commodore Bainimarama is scheduled to return to Fiji today, and it is

understood no further meetings between himself and Mr Peters were planned.

Prime Minister Helen Clark said the situation in Fiji was "very, very concerning" and that officials had taken prudent steps to ensure the safety of New Zealanders.

Contingency plans for an evacuation of New Zealanders from Fiji had been laid out weeks ago, and remained in place, she said.

Air Force transport planes were available, but she noted that in previous upheavals in Fiji New Zealanders had been able to get out of the country on commercial flights. She hoped it would not come to that. — Mike Houlahan



by Angela Gregory

Fiji will be on tenterhooks today with the expected return of its outspoken military chief Commodore Frank Bainimarama, whose brinkmanship with the Government has raised fresh fears of an imminent coup.

Commodore Bainimarama is due to return to Fiji after visiting New Zealand for the christening of his granddaughter.

Fiji Police Commissioner Andrew Hughes told the Herald yesterday that the situation in Fiji was grave and he expected it to deteriorate rapidly when the military commander returned.

Mr Hughes, who has previously played down concerns of a fourth coup, said the commodore had made clear his intention to remove the Fijian Government.

"There is nothing I, or anyone else in Fiji, can do to control the commander when he returns."

Commodore Bainimarama has said on the fijiive.com website that Mr Hughes, an Australian, should leave Fiji as things are going to "blow up".

At the weekend Commodore Bainimarama called about 1000 reservists back to their barracks, saying he intended to "clean up" the Government. He warned foreign powers against interfering.

The military chief has been demanding the Government back down on proposed law changes surrounding the ownership of coastal resources and land rights in the Qoliqoli Bill and Land Tribunal Bill, which he claims puts the country's stability at risk. He also wants the police to back off investigating him for alleged sedition.

Commodore Bainimarama has already succeeded in getting the Government to drop a clause in its Racial Tolerance and Unity Bill that would

have allowed amnesty for perpetrators of the 2000 coup, but also wants ministers implicated in that uprising removed from office. He was also enraged by a police search of the office of President Ratu Josefa Iloilo last week as part of sedition investigations.

Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer has said he believes a military coup is likely in the next week or two, and three warships are on standby, ready to evacuate Australians.

Mr Downer told the ABC yesterday that Australia, New Zealand and the United States had been doing their best to discourage the commodore "but he still seems to me to be pretty set on his plans". He also claimed New Zealand had moved some of its high commission staff out of Suva because of a "specific threat" against Kiwis.

A New Zealand Foreign Affairs spokesman would neither confirm nor deny that yesterday, saying only that some staff and their dependants had been temporarily shifted out of Suva "in response to security".

Fijian Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase yesterday told the Fijian Parliament he was still willing to enter into dialogue with Commodore Bainimarama and called on the military not to consider him and the Government as adversaries. However, the military is now calling on the police to investigate Mr Qarase and others who tried to remove the commodore this month.

A Fijian governance expert, Dr Steven Ratuva, said the positions appeared entrenched but he hoped the impasse could still be broken.

Dr Ratuva said Mr Downer's comments, including that a regional military response might be justified, did not help the situation. That had given impetus for the commander to mobilise reservists, even though no one seriously thought Australia would invade.



Susan Kamei 808-221-8303

FRID 11



FRUIT  
1800-227-4500  
1800-267-1234  
FRUIT  
685-277-29

STANDOVER TACTICS: Commodore Frank Bainimarama (centre, wearing headphones) has repeatedly threatened to force the Qarase Government in Fiji to resign.

PICTURE / FIJI TIMES

AUCKLAND



# Fiji military calls up reservists ahead of 'clean-up' operation

Global Travel 685 23791

## Threat grows stronger as commander talks of need to clear 'national insecurity'

**SUVA** — The Fijian military yesterday ratcheted up talk of overthrowing the Government, saying reservists had been recalled for a "clean-up" campaign.

Military commander Frank Bainimarama told [fijilive.com](http://fijilive.com) that if Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase did not bow to the military's demands to drop all investigations into its officers then the Army would act.

"My intention of removing this Government is clear," Commodore Bainimarama said

from NZ, where he is on a private visit. "If they are going to prosecute me if my clean-up campaign fails then it is their concern."

More than 1000 Territorials were recalled at the weekend for what Commodore Bainimarama described

as preparation for the "clean-up" of Mr Qarase's Government.

He told the reservists two weeks ago that the Fijian military "is encountering a difficult period and we need to clear the insecurity in the nation".

Australian

Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said last Thursday "there is clear evidence he is planning a coup in the next couple of weeks".

The hardening of the military's attitude came as the Director of Public Prosecutions, Josaia Naigulevu, confirmed he had

passed to police a legal opinion on one of the military files forwarded to his office.

"I will not confirm if [we recommended] a charge. It may not help in national security," he told [fijilive.com](http://fijilive.com).

The files on the military forwarded

"There is clear evidence he is planning a coup in the next couple of weeks."

Alexander Downer

## TROOP RECALL

- More than 1000 Fijian Territorial Force personnel have been recalled.
- They have been told it is in preparation for a clean-up campaign.
- The clean-up involves removing the Fiji Government.

to Mr Naigulevu included one on whether sedition charges could be laid against Commodore Bainimarama.

The military commander has also warned Police Commissioner Andrew Hughes, an Australian, that he should leave the country now before things "blow up".

The military last week issued the Government with a list of nine "non-negotiable" demands to meet in two weeks.

They include dropping police investigations into the sedition charges against Commodore Bainimarama and sacking Mr Hughes.

The commander has accused the Government of corruption and lying and has repeatedly threatened to force it to resign.

— AFP

## New trial ordered for ex-Fijian prime minister

**6** SUVA, Fiji >> A judge hearing charges that Fiji's former prime minister incited an army mutiny in the South Pacific nation declared a mistrial Tuesday and ordered a retrial to begin this week.

High Court Justice Gerard Winter discharged the five jurors after an application by defense lawyers on Monday. Winter gave no reason for his decision, but local media said prosecutors failed to fully disclose evidence.

Former Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka faces charges of inciting an army mutiny that targeted the armed forces commander. The clash in the South Pacific nation on Nov. 2, 2000, left five rebel soldiers and three loyalist troops dead.



68522186

SPREP

PAGE 01

## Regional Marine Turtle

## Conservation Programme (RMTCP)

21 July 2005

Miri Tatatata  
 Direction de L'environnement quarter de la Mission  
 Lolline De Putiaoro,  
 B.P. 4562, Papeete  
 French Polynesia  
 Fax: +689 41 92 52

RE: Tag Recovery R

Dear Ms. Tatatata,

I would like to report the recovery of the turtle R484 tagged in French Polynesia:

Tag number: RMP484  
 Species: Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)  
 Sex: female  
 Carapace length: 97 cm  
 Age class: unknown

Date	Locality	Turtle activity and Notes
15 October 1991	Honu, Scilly Atoll, French Polynesia	CCL = 97cm. Also tagged RMP485 (RFF) and X558 (LH)
19 July 2005	Nairai Island. East of Viti Levu, Fiji	Reported to be hurt when found by villagers. Approx. CL = 5ft, CW = 3ft.

Turtle's fate: unknown

Tags: not returned

Capture method: found hurt but unclear where it was hurt

Captured by: Reported by Tim Adams and Peter Manuelli - SPC

POT IN  
 TAHITI  
 turtle

Scilly  
 MOTU HONU  
 10/15/91

X558

MOTU HONU  
 10/15/91

Survive?



Lunch Wednesday outside restaurant  
le Meridien 85  
11/22/06

"  
pink  
color  
"



w/ Laurent  
d. Mirei  
+ Pascal  
etc.

Area of France where Laurent  
was born





# Driving around Bora Bora Island

**What to see, what to do?**  
or why renting a car on Bora Bora?

<p><b>Kms</b></p> <p><b>0</b></p> <p><b>Vaitape</b></p> <p>Post Office Catholic Church Market Tourist Information Protestant Church - with its tall tower L'Appetisserie</p> <p>Chemist Banks</p> <p>Supermarkets Chin Lee and Toa Amok</p> <p>Helen's Bay commercial center</p> <p>1,2 Top Dive 2,4 Fruits and vegetables 2,9 Commercial wharf</p> <p>3,5 Snack Maeva 4,2 Grocery Shop</p> <p>District de Faanui</p> <p>5 Faanui's Church 5,6</p> <p>6,3 Petroglyphs</p>	<p><b>Nunue Area</b></p> <p><b>Vaitape</b></p> <p>Opening time: Mon-Fri 8am-3pm / Sat 8am-10am Mass celebrations time: Sun 8:30am Bora Bora's "mamas" sell their traditional local art crafts. Just behind the local market. Main religion on the island. Mass are celebrated on Sunday morning at 10am, in Tahitian language, French and English.</p> <p>Opposite the church, next to Mobil petrol station, towards the back of the small commercial center. This is where you can have a nice coffee, and enjoy nice French "patisseries" (pastries). You can also surf the net!</p> <p>Opening time: Mon-Fri 8am-12pm / 2:30pm-6pm Sat 8am-12pm / 5pm-6pm / Sun 9am-11am Bank of Polynesia - opens Mon-Thu 7:45am-12pm / 1pm-4pm Fri 7:45am-12pm / 1pm-3pm Bank of Tahiti - opens Mon-Fri 7:45am-11:45am / 1:30pm-4:30pm Socredo - opens Mon-Fri 7:30am-11:30am / 1:30pm-3:30pm Typical of the Pacific Islands, this is where almost anything can be found... To experience for their atmosphere.</p> <p>Shops, hairdresser, beautician, and a bar overlooking the water. Bar opens all day. The restaurant offers a very high quality food and service. Small stands of local fresh products. Cargo boats arrive each day around 12 noon, through the "Te Ava Nui" pass, that we can see from the wharf, between the two small islands (motus). Local atmosphere. Stop for fresh drinks?</p> <p>Faanui, which means "large bay", is the name of a Great Family in the Leeward Islands, from which Bora Bora's highest authorities were coming. Beautiful natural light towards the end of the day. Great for fantastic photo shots. All along the way, in gardens and private courtyard, you'll see many tombs. People are buried "at home" even though it is not really authorized. Very often, the tomb has a roof and looks pretty much like a small house. Just after the sign indicating "the end of Faanui" and a speed limitation of 20km/h, on the left side of the road, 3 turtles are graved in the rocks, remains of an old "marae".</p>
---	---



## 7,5 Local sarongs (Pareos)

8 Motu Tane

8,6 Snack Vaïtere

9,2 Condominiums

9,5 Hyatt hotel

10,6 Tiaré Tahiti's plantations

10,8 Maritime Museum

11,8 Grocery shop

13,8 Oil Paintings

14,2 Monument

14,5 Tiare Tahiti's plantations

15,6 Panoramic views over Raiatea and Tahaa

17,0 Lookout

17,8 Méridien hotel's pier

17,9 Grocery shop

## District de Anau

19,8 Lagoonarium

21,1 Panoramique

21,4 Club Med

21,9 Snack Patoti

22,1 Soffitel Marara

22,5 Tiare Market

23,3 Hôtel Intercontinental

## Restaurant de La Roulotte

23,4 Pointe Matira

23,9 Snack Matira

24,6 Hôtel Bora Bora

25,4 Bloody Mary

25,9 Kaina Hut

27,2 Art gallery of Alain et Linda

28,3 Fish farm

32 Back to Vaitape

View over the small island (motu) of Paul-Ernie Victor, a famous French explorer of the Polar Region. Motu Tane is the one covered by coconut trees, left of the airport.

Local atmosphere.

The two over water bungalows are owned by the American actor, Marlon Brando.

This hotel was never finished, its ruins are the only thing left.

These flowers will be used to welcome visitors, family, friends, or during local celebrations.

On the Ocean side, watch out for the sign that is hidden behind the trees. The owner has a passion for old boats, like the Bounty, and builds all the models himself. Admission is free.

Stop for fresh drinks?

Art Gallery

Two tall Rocks mark the arrival of missionaries on Bora Bora.

Once on top of the hill, park the car and take the track on the left. A 5 minutes walk will take you to the magnificent Hiro's Rock and a fantastic panoramic view.

Continuing the track through a luxuriant vegetation, you'll be able to see two American canons.

On the left, view over the Hiro's Rock, the Meridien hotel and Ritz Carlton (currently under construction)

Along the road, the long mail boxes are used to deliver French bread every day.

Stop for fresh drinks?

Tarita, Marion Brando's wife and actress in the movie "The Bounty" was issued from the Teriipaea family, district of Anau.

Excursion to the Motu (fees are charged).

On the right hand side, start of the stairs that take you to the "Belvedere" lookout. An enjoyable 20 minutes walk.

Opened in 1993

Nice choice of French and Tahitian cuisine.

Originally built to accommodate the filming team of the Dino de Laurentis' movie "Hurricane". Beautiful private Motu and surroundings.

Small but well appointed supermarket

In the curve, take the small road on the left, opposite the "Roulotte". Beautiful swimming pool and very pleasant surroundings.

Good value and nice food in a casual restaurant under the stars.

Matira Beach, the most beautiful on the island. The name would come from a whaling boat called Mathilda, which was sailing in the Pacific at the beginning of the century. In Tahitian, Mathilda became Matira.

It is also the most developed area on the island, offering a large choice of restaurants, hotels and motels.

Beautiful view over Matira and just across the road, the Art Gallery of Alain Despert.

The very first hotel to be built on the island. Opened in 1961

Well known restaurant with American people, especially due to its famous clientele of International Stars.

Very nice Tahitian setting, for an exotic evening.

Don't miss the giant anchor opposite the gallery, left by the US Marine after WWII.

Small fishes and shrimps farm.

We hope this helped you to enjoy our Island of Bora Bora



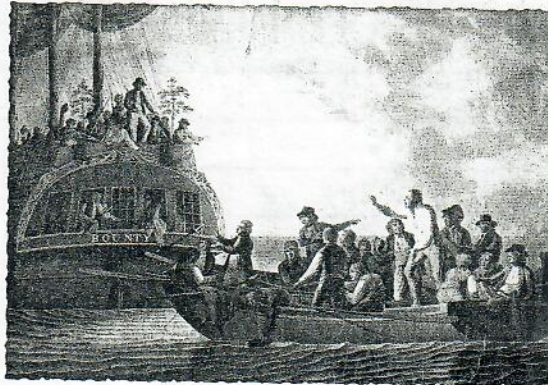


# A Golden Fruit With a Colorful Past

BY AWAKE! WRITER IN FIJI

**T**HE year is 1789. The 23-foot open boat is tiny in the vast ocean and loaded with men. Its passengers are weakened by hunger and exhausted because they have been bailing for days while battling mountainous seas and high winds. Ahead lies an expanse of more than 3,000 miles of uncharted ocean, studded with treacherous coral reefs. Food supplies are scanty—each man is rationed only one ounce of bread (ship's biscuit) per day along with a little water. The men's chances of survival seem small indeed.

Within the space of a little more than a week, they had suffered mutiny at sea, they had been set adrift, and one of their number had been killed in an attack by natives. They had also faced fierce thunderstorms and had barely succeeded in outrunning canoes that



**Painting by Robert Dodd depicting the mutiny on the "Bounty"**

National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia/Bridgeman Art Library





## A Tree That Bears Many Gifts

The mature breadfruit tree is a spectacular evergreen. It originated in the forests of Malaysia. As a member of the family Moraceae, it is a relative of the fig, mulberry, and jackfruit trees. When mature, it may grow to a height of 40 feet, and it puts out suckers that can be cut and planted. The breadfruit tree produces distinct male and female flowers in separate clusters. These flowers, which in the wild depend on small fruit-eating bats for their pollination and seed dissemination, develop into large round or oval fruits, about the size of a

small melon, green outside and cream to golden yellow inside.

The breadfruit tree also produces very large, glossy, dark-green leaves, which provide welcome shade from the hot tropical sun. Its soft, lightweight wood is used for making furniture and canoes, while the inner bark is sometimes used to make a kind of cloth known throughout the Pacific as tapa. The milky sap is used as a waterproofing compound, and in some places the latex has been used to plaster bone fractures and even as a glue to capture birds.

gave chase from the islands then known as the Cannibal Isles.

What had drawn these men to this remote and dangerous part of the South Pacific, so far from their homes in England, a land of well-ordered groves and gardens? The object of their quest involved the noble breadfruit tree. Let us explain how this beautiful tree and its nourishing fruit played a key role in this story and in earlier epic voyages of discovery.

Perhaps you have identified the men in the boat in the above-mentioned account as the survivors of the infamous mutiny on the *Bounty*. The 215-ton British naval ship *Bounty*, under Captain William Bligh, had set sail from England bound for Tahiti. On arrival Bligh was to take on board a company of very unusual "passengers"—close to 1,000 breadfruit tree saplings. These potted plants

had the potential of paying for their passage by producing nourishing golden fruit once they were established in their new home in the British colonies of the Caribbean.

This project was arranged on the basis of advice that Sir Joseph Banks had given to the British





government, which at the time was urgently seeking a new food source for slaves working in the cane fields. Banks, then acting as an adviser to the Kew Botanical Gardens near London, England, had previously sailed as botanist with Captain James Cook on his earlier voyage of discovery in the Pacific.\* Both he and Cook had foreseen promising possibilities for the breadfruit tree.

Although not personally accompanying Bligh, Banks drew up plans for the on-board care of the plants during the long sea voyage, giving particular thought to their need for fresh water. Some writers believe that the attention and water lavished on the trees—at the expense of the crew—may have helped to drive the already dissatisfied crew to mutiny. Off the coast of Tonga, early on the morning of April 28, 1789, Bligh and 18 loyal men were set adrift at the point of a cutlass. The breadfruit “passengers” were probably cast overboard, consigned to a watery grave by gleeful mutineers.

\* See the article entitled “Kew Gardens—Transplant Center for the World,” appearing in the *Awake!* of January 8, 1989.

**Breadfruit can be prepared  
in many different ways**



Bligh, however, was not a man easily deterred. He embarked on what has been called “the most celebrated open-boat voyage in the chronicles of the sea.” In seven trying weeks, he sailed this small boat more than 3,600 miles, northwest through the middle of the islands now known as Fiji, up the east coast of New Holland (Australia), and on to safety on the island of Timor.

On his return to England, Bligh was given command of two more ships, whereupon he returned to Tahiti to collect breadfruit trees. This time, in the year 1792, he successfully



"Safari"  
Tours  
knows the  
place?



10/12/91 Bora Bora for Radio repair instructions  
SATURDAY NIGHT - OVERNIGHT ON "ORAI" IN NATURE ASSOCIATION

ATUATU TE NATURA

BP 44 BORA BORA

X BRYANT Jacky Maire BP 154 B.B.  
" " " (MAIRE)

BORA BORA

Queen's Bath

STONE enclosure (some cement seen) w/water in it.

10/13/91 9 - 10:30am "OFAI HONU"

Sunday (Queen's Bath site Queen of Bora Bora)

seen second 10/13 Many photos w/ MAIRE & COOKIE  
East bank of UAI TI STREAM said to be "COMB" PETROGLYPH OF ENOBY STONE  
LAGOON VISIBLE FROM THIS SITE.

Seen first 10/13 Queens bath stone, and upper stone appear to have holes where spring water comes from.

see p 3 NOT tree

9 Dec 96 Monday

MAIRE BRYANT

found other ofai honu 70 ft from turtle stone she showed me - as described in ENOBY PUBLICATION. Her'sp?

Mirel = turtle is family Guardian.



transported some 700 potted "passengers" to the islands of St. Vincent and Jamaica in the West Indies. To this day, breadfruit trees flourish there—producing a crop of gold, as it were, beneath their verdant, leafy crowns.

While Bligh's voyage is surely an epic tale of survival and discovery, it is but a recent chapter in the breadfruit story. If the breadfruit tree could only speak, what stories it would tell of a time thousands of years ago when it accompanied ancient mariners on great voyages of discovery!

#### The Breadfruit Tree's Early Voyages

Archaeologists believe that several waves of migration took place in the western Pacific, the most recent of these commencing about 1500 B.C.E.\* Starting in Southeast Asia, the Lapita people used large double-hulled canoes to migrate through countries known today as Indonesia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, and Fiji and on out into the central Pacific. These journeys included truly amazing feats of navigation, considering that some trips between islands involved crossing hundreds of miles of open ocean.

The Lapitas' oceangoing double-hulled canoes could carry a large number of people along with domestic animals, food supplies, and a variety of seeds, cuttings, and potted plants. As the Lapita fanned out across the Pacific, they discovered and populated the islands of Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia to the north and New Zealand to the south. They spread out like the waves of a tide, eventually rippling as far afield as Easter Island and Hawaii.\* Wherever they voyaged, among their most distinguished "passengers" was the hardy breadfruit tree.

\* Of course, this date is based on archaeology alone and does not take into account the Bible's chronology.

\* Some historians believe that a few of these ancient Pacific travelers reached as far as the Peruvian coast in South America and that on their return journey, they introduced the South American sweet potato to the Pacific. If this is true, it would mean that the sweet potato island-hopped in the reverse direction of the breadfruit, eventually reaching Southeast Asia, where the breadfruit originated.

#### A Versatile and Nutritious Food

Today in Fiji, as in many other parts of the world, the breadfruit is of great value as a nutritious, low-cost food. Some varieties of the tree are hardy and prolific, bearing fruit as often as three times a year for up to 50 years, even when weather conditions are not ideal. The fruit has a breadlike texture, and its many varieties have differing flavors. The taste is usually described as being partway between bread and potato. It can be boiled, steamed, baked, or fried, and it is often made into a dessert. It can be dried and crushed into flour for cooking, and when pulped and fermented, it stays fresh for years.

The leaves can be wrapped around such foods as fish or chicken in order to retain moisture and flavor during cooking. The peeled seed too is edible and has a nutty taste. The sap is sometimes collected and enjoyed by children as chewing gum. What a variety of uses! It is not hard to understand why some Pacific islanders feel a particular affinity for the breadfruit tree.

Ledua, who lives in Fiji, tells us that the mention of breadfruit brings back both good and bad childhood memories. Her family had five big breadfruit trees. It was Ledua's job to clean the yard of their leaves, a chore she hated. On the other hand, often after school, she and her siblings picked the fruit and sold as many as they could from door to door. Their parents then used the proceeds for items that they needed for attending Christian assemblies, such as food, bus fare, or new shoes.

Perhaps you live in one of the many parts of the earth now playing host to this widely traveled "passenger" with the high-sounding name *Artocarpus altilis*. Previously you may not have thought of this wonderful creation as a treasure or even as an item of value or beauty. However, many who live in the Pacific find that the name breadfruit conjures up images of great nautical feats and voyages of discovery, of the Lapita people, and of Captain Bligh.



Date: Wed, 12 May 2004 10:31:35 -1000  
From: miri TATARATA <miri.TATARATA@environnement.gov.pf>  
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
Subject: RE: Bring from Honolulu?

Yes, she loves turtles. And she knows the word "turtle" and says "toooooortu" but she doesn't know the word "mum". She says : dog, cat, turtle and sea, in french that's all...She loves animals and water.  
I'm in a hurry to see you,  
Best regards, Miri

-----Message d'origine-----  
De : George H. Balazs [mailto:gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu]  
Envoye : mercredi 12 mai 2004 09:51  
A : miri TATARATA  
Objet : RE: Bring from Honolulu?

OH SOOOO pretty, and I see she LOVES turtles. I noticed very light skin also... please be careful of sunburning. I will be delighted to see her and all your children.

\*\*\*\*\*

On Wed, 12 May 2004, miri TATARATA wrote:

> Vaitea (one girl) is 17, my son Vaimeho 12 and my little Orama 1 year old.  
> Look at her...

So 90/2010 =

22.5  
years

18.5  
years

7.5  
years



Date: Mon, 17 May 2004 04:52:57 +0000  
 From: t.m.work@att.net  
 To: gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu  
 Subject: DO NOT USE REPLY, pls reply to thierry\_work@usgs.gov

Geo-

I had a look at the photos. My gross diagnoses:

- Photo 65, 67-Severe multifocal necrosis of the liver.
- Photo 77- Segmental distention of intestines (gas or ingesta, can't tell).
- Photo 67- Apparently good body condition
- Photo 75-Ulceration of unidentified mucosa with surrounding reddening of mucosa.
- Photo 85-Mass of linear foreign bodies in lumen of proximal small intestines.

They should definitely do histo on these. If they need help and can get a cites export permit, we can bring tissues here under our permit (or yours...whichever is easiest). Hopefully, they saved some liver frozen as well.

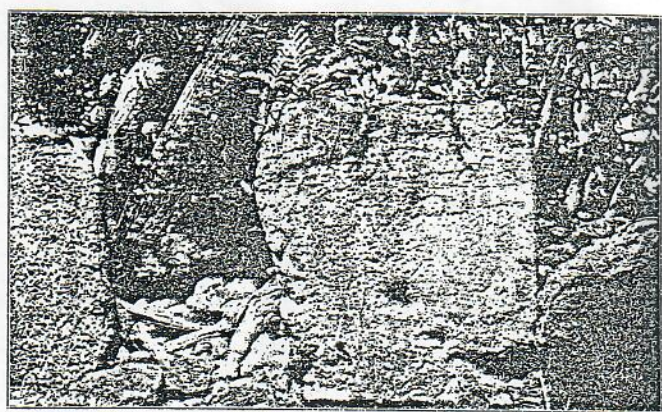
My rule outs based on limited history and photos:

- Severe, acute, liver failure. Possible rule outs in order of priority:
- Bacteria
- Toxicant or toxin
- Virus
- Other infectious agent?

Interesting....

File names are in French....are these from Tahiti? Reunion? French Guiana? West Africa?





A FAREOPU



B

BORABORA PETROGLYPHS: A, TURTLE PETROGLYPHS (FIG. 130, D) ON COURT FACE OF THE AHU OF MARAE FAREOPU (SITE 223); B, OFAI HONU ('TURTLE STONE').

VIATI Stream  
Queens bath



from HAL

August 18, 1989

Dear George:

I apologize for taking so long to send you these photos. I have been incredibly busy with all of this absurd TEDs litigation. The Secretary has stated publicly that he has no legal option but to require TEDs and then turned around two days later and said that he is suspending the regulations. In the interim, we have imposed a 105 minute tow time restriction (see enclosed) on shrimp trawls. Meanwhile the Kemp's continues to decline. Its government at its worst. They should be ashamed of themselves.

I hope you can use these photos. Some are obviously better than others. We visited three sites. The first site was either <sup>2A</sup> Vai-ati (number 2a. on Emory's map) or near there. I don't believe it is Vai-ati though because the drawings of the petroglyphs (Fig. 131, p. 175 in Emory) do not match what we saw, especially what appears to be a canoe on the boulders we saw. I refer to this as Vai-ati II. Coincidentally, the guy that took us to this site grew up in a house on the grounds of the Marae Vaiotaha (Site 221, Fig. 116, p. 162 Emory)! It was his grandfather's place (now his mother's) that Emory spoke of. Photos of that site included too.

Ellacott thought Vai-ati II was a new site too. There was another site nearby but it was on private property and we didn't have permission to see it. That is the site, I believe, described on p. 175 of Emory. Ellacott told us that no white man had been to the site we went to in at least 50 years, if ever! The first few photos give you an idea of the jungle terrain. The boulders site on the edge of a pool in a ravine at the edge of a plot of farmed land. Nearby, there appear to be remains of a marae as well.

The second site is Marae Vaiotaha, referred to above, on Ellacott's Place. All that remains there is some rubble (including an old stone anchor) and two upright stones delineating the court.

The third, and final site that I have photos of, is at Faanui. It was the best preserved of all the sites we saw. The petroglyphs were better at Vai-ati II, however. This site was right beside the road and easily accessible. There was another site on the "back" side of the island right beside the road but I didn't take photos of that one (it wasn't in great shape). There are apparently sites all over Borabora but they are difficult to find unless you know where to look, and even then its no piece of

visited  
6/11/04  
Friday  
PM

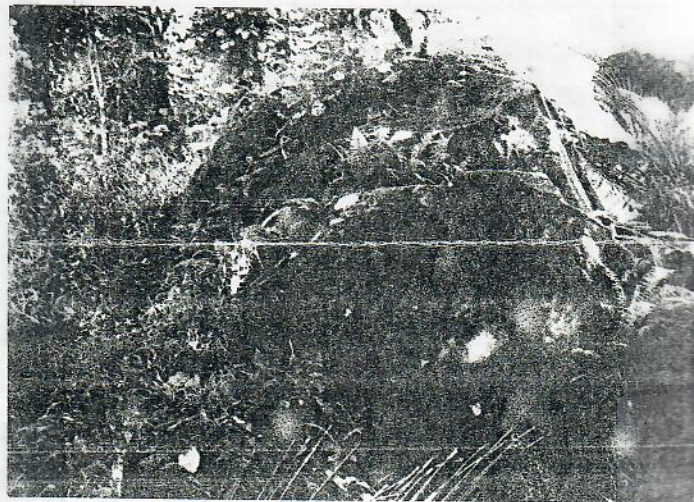
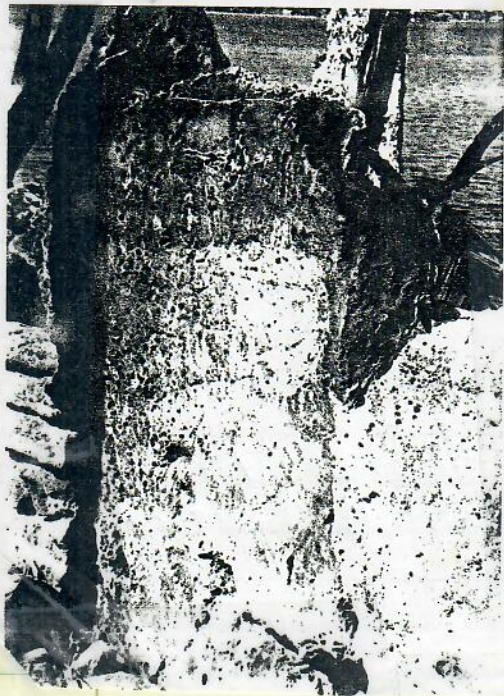
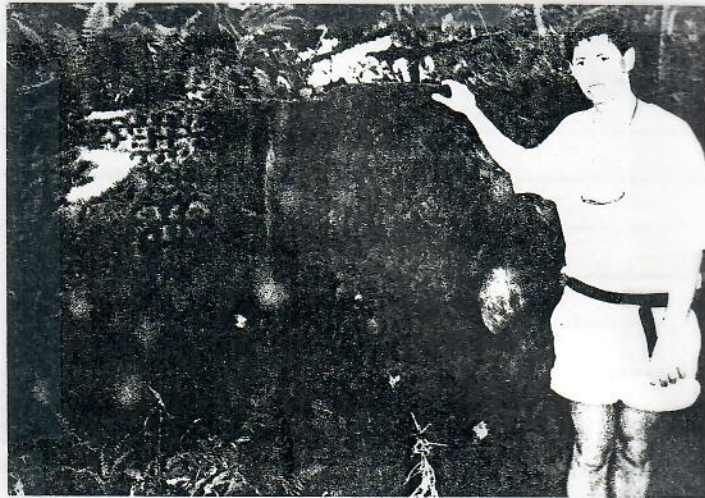
and -10  
w/Linky

SITE 103A

Note of 10/20/10  
R. Reed  
Rest of  
message



FAANUI ✓ "HINAREVA"  
took 2 pictures of me 6/11/04





George

5-19-04 from Pascal Fouquet  
Cemendrien

Here are some of my observation from 3 years of dealing with the turtles in the hotel

We have stopped about 2 years ago all use of pesticide, fertiliser around the lagoon

We rarely lost babies and managed to keep some around 3 years

We have around One hundred species and more than thousand fishes in the lagoon some being very fragile to pollution (Red mullet and platax)  
As well they have been inside the lagoon for 6 years we never had a death

All the turtle that we have lost under those circumstance around 12 since 3 years where all medium size and time presence in the lagoon wasn't the same from 6 months to 3 years.

If it was a toxin inside the water can it affect the bigger one and not the small one and why turtle and not the fish. Can it be a difference of metabolism

Or an evolution of it which will be fatal to them the way we feed them

If it was a toxin in the air why only the medium turtle will be touch and not the small one we also around the property have many lizard will it not be affected

Finally if it's a toxin either in the air or in the water why does it affect only medium size and not small turtle ad why not the fish or other species living in the motu  
Ie Lizard, crab, coral.....

I know it's a headache for all of us and sincerely hope that we can find the source

Pascal



George,

I spent quite a long time on that BoraBora sample to be sure it was not a marine sea grass.

It is not a sea grass, but is a terrestrial plant. Its leaves are covered with stomata, typical of land plants and stomata are not present in sea grasses. It doesn't fit any of the descriptions for any of the species of sea grasses, not even close.

5-31-04

It reminds me of a sedge rather than a grass, because the top is folded over and pointed. Sedges usually have terete, round, leaves. Maybe someone there in Bora Bora knows the wetland grasses and sedges. My best guess is that it is a sedge, because it looks like the leaf blades were rolled around into a "tube" shape and only flattened out after being in stomach juices and in formalin for awhile.

There were pieces of Sargassum mixed in with the sample, so the sample was from the marine environment, most likely from the shore-line, wetlands or sedges that got washed out to sea.

Dennis

Russell 5-31-04

maybe

" MAA PAPER "

Sent by Cecile Gaspere from  
Gut of gt Lemerdien trust Dred  
from Bora Bora





### RAPPORT D'AUTOPSIE TORTUE MARINE

Date de l'autopsie : dimanche 2 mai 2004  
 Lieu de l'autopsie : Moorea

Date du décès : dimanche 2 mai 2004

Lieu du décès : InterContinental Moorea

Conditions du décès : tortue malade arrivée de Méridien Bora, le 27 avril 2004

Autopsie pratiquée par : Cecile

Nom: ou ID# \_tortue B\_ Espèce: \_Chelonia mydas\_

âge estimé: \_6 mois\_ date naissance : \_\_\_\_\_ sexe : \_\_\_\_\_

longueur(cm): \_19\_ largeur (cm): \_17,8\_ poids (kg): \_0,667\_ carapace: \_ras\_

plastron : \_très creux\_ peau : ulcération ancienne du cou \_\_\_\_\_ membranes: \_\_\_\_\_ RAS \_\_\_\_\_

cavité buccale: \_\_\_\_\_ ras yeux: paupière droite infectée \_\_\_\_\_ narines: \_\_\_\_\_

orifice génital: \_\_\_\_\_ ras nageoires crânielles : \_\_\_\_\_ ras nageoires caudales : \_\_\_\_\_ plaies en bord caudal

condition générale: \_tortue très maigre, abcès dans cou ancien et très infecté, tortue arrivée le 27 très faible\_

condition post mortem : \_\_\_\_\_ bonne autopsie dans les 12 heures après décès \_\_\_\_\_





Tahiti  
ボラボラ島

ラグーンに浮かぶリゾート全景 (空撮)

tissu musculaire ras

squelette ras

graisse très peu volumineuse

cavité abdominale ras

thyroïde ras

appareil respiratoire

narines ras

trachée très claire

poumons aspect normal, couleur et densité normales

appareil circulatoire

Cœur ras

Aorte ras



appareil digestif

bouche ras pas de plaie

œsophage ras

estomac dilaté, contenu très dur et présence d'algues

foie ras

rate ras

intestin grêle petits amas durs et pétéchies sur muqueuse très nombreuses, nécrose

gros intestin idem pétéchies nombreuses plus inclusions noires (parasites ?) nécrose

rectum id pétéchies et inclusions dans muqueuse

cloaque ras

appareil uro-génital

vessie ras

reins ras

gonades ras

Echantillons prélevés

Congelés

\*une partie de la muqueuse du gros intestin

contenu digestif estomac et gros intestin

Formol

Alcool

Biopsies

Photographies : oui

Conclusion : animal ayant présenté une faiblesse générale depuis plusieurs jours. Des abcès dans le cou s'aggravant et arrêt total d'alimentation.

Radio le vendredi 30, baytril huile de paraffine et microlax, nutrigel

Mort rapide, choc septique suite aux abcès du cou et pb transit digestif associé avec pétéchies, nécrose de la muqueuse intestinale ?



Hello George,

June 1, 2004

A short email today to keep you informed on our situation. We had another 10 month turtle died last week ( turtle 36) and I decided to keep her frozen and we will necropsy her together if that's OK for you when you are in Moorea.

She was one of the ones transferred from meridian on May 6<sup>2004</sup>th who showed anorexia, apathy#8230;

We still have the 3 years old one turtle 820 E, who arrived the same day and show no progress even though she does not float at all time. She does not eat at all. We do glucose and na cl under the skin every day, nutrigel, give her water, try piece of fish#8230;

I may try vit A injectable too while I read this is a frequent cause of anorexia with them.

I will keep you posted and I will see you Sunday anyway, have a great day  
cecile

Cecile GASPAR

17 :: Sud , Environment and Communication

B.P 1374 Papetoai 98729 Moorea

Polynésie Française

tel 689 70 60 66

cgaspar@mail.pf



Colorado Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory  
 College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences  
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523  
 Phone: 970-297-1281 Fax: 970-297-0320

*Le Meridien*  
 BORA BORA  
 Marine Turtle Research  
 NMFS HONOLULU LAB  
 2570 Dole Street  
 Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

*2 Turtles Both  
 Died Acutely  
 SAME DAY*

DL#: 034-31534  
 Date: 12/4/03

Vet/Clinic: Dr. George Balazs/Marine Turtle Research Program  
 Owner: National Marine Fisheries Service  
 Animal ID: Date Specimen Taken:  
 Species: Breed: Age: Sex:

History: Tissues from two turtles that were found dead at a resort in Bora Bora were submitted for histopathology.

**DIAGNOSIS:**

Turtle 1

1. Mild tubular regeneration, subcapsular region, kidney, associated with parasitic ova.
2. Endocarditis, minimal, Multifocal, associated with trematode larvae, heart.
3. Spirochidiasis, heart.

Turtle 2

1. Fatty liver severe, diffuse, cause undetermined.
2. Spirochidiasis, moderate, generalized.

REMARKS: The two lesions found in Turtle 1 were considered relatively mild. The lesions in the kidney and in the heart were most likely associated with a trematode infection, probably of vessels similar to what are found in other turtles. The algae found on the skin is an incidental finding and is of little importance. Turtle 2 did have a moderate Spirochidie infection but it is not unusual to see this many eggs in these turtles. The significant finding would have been if this animal had severe thrombosis of the aorta or some of the major vessels of the brain. The unusual finding in Turtle 2 was the severe degree of fatty accumulation in the liver. The cause of this was not determined. Occasionally this will be observed in young animals that are on a high fat diet, but the age of this turtle was not determined.

HISTOPATHOLOGY: Turtle 1 Slides 1 and 2.

Slide 1/Skin - Two sections of skin are examined. The epidermis and dermis are within normal limits. There are numerous fungal hyphae on the surface of the epidermis but these are saprophytic organisms and are causing no damage.

Skeletal Muscle - No significant lesions.



E 034-31534

Page 2

Marine Turtle Research  
NMFS HONOLULU LAB  
2570 Dole Street  
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

Slide 2/Kidneys - The glomeruli and tubules are within normal limits. There is an extensive amount of hemorrhage within the interstitial tissues and within the subcapsular regions. There are a few areas of the adrenal cortex just underneath the capsule that appear to have tubules and glomeruli that are developing. This suggests that this may be a relatively young turtle. In several areas, parasitic ova can be found in these small areas of regeneration of tubules. Therefore, this lesion may be associated only with parasites.

Heart - This section of heart does contain several granulomatous foci located within the endocardium. Within these granulomatous foci occasionally trematode eggs can be found. The remaining myocardium is within normal limits.

Turtle 2/Slides 3 through 6.

Slide 3/Liver - Hepatic cells are filled with lipid and there is one cross-section of a trematode in one of the hepatic vessels (Spirochidiasis). There are also numerous trematode eggs present throughout the liver. Trematode eggs are present both within the parenchyma and within granulomas. The overall abundance of parasite eggs is considered extremely high.

Collagen - This section of collagen is within normal limits.

Slide 4/Lungs - The large alveolar spaces are within normal limits. However, there are a moderate number of granulomas within the lung associated with trematode eggs. There is no evidence of pneumonia present in this section. Some of the eggs are surrounded by granulomas while other ones are not, this suggests that this animal does have a fairly severe ongoing infection with these parasites.

Slide 5/Heart - A few parasite eggs with mild granulomatous reactions are present within the endocardium of the heart.

Skeletal Muscle - No significant lesions.

Slide 6/Skin - This section of skin does contain a normal epidermis and dermis. A moderate population of algae is present on the surface of the skin. This is a relatively common finding and considered of little importance.

---

Terry R. Spraker, DVM/PhD DACVP

Faxed: 12/15/03 ea

Typed: 12/15/03 ea



PAPANUI

Collected by ...



see p. 60



Thanks George,

My mailing address is

"UC Berkeley Gump Station, BP 244 Maharepa, Moorea, French Polynesia".

Please give us a call when you are in Tahiti; you are very welcome to visit us in Moorea (my phone numbers are below).

I will forward this information to Conservation International's Francois Martel who is preparing a profile on conservation priorities in the region.

Aloha!  
Neil

Neil Davies, Ph.D.  
Research Scientist and Executive Director

Richard B. Gump South Pacific Research Station  
University of California Berkeley  
ndavies@moorea.berkeley.edu  
http://moorea.berkeley.edu

Voicemail/efax: +1 (510) 217 2421  
Moorea - tel/fax: +689 56.13.74; vini/cell 72.25.00  
California cell: +1 (510) 717 0290

Date: Tue, 17 Feb 2004 08:58:51 -1000  
From: miri TATARATA <miri.TATARATA@environnement.gov.pf>  
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
Subject: RE: My baby **ORAMA**

Orama means the big vision or light who flow down to the sea, it's cute, isn't it?

-----Message d'origine-----  
De : George H. Balazs [mailto:gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu]  
Envoye : lundi 16 fevrier 2004 17:00  
A : miri TATARATA

Single/Return tickets valid day of issue only

**FERRY**  
TICKET  
G.S.T. INCL  
Fare evasion is a crime, fines may apply.  
Circular Quay wharves or from cashiers on board.  
Subject to the Transport Administration Act 1988 and the Regulations and Orders thereunder.

**Sydney Ferries Corporation**

JM 73295

All traffic carried subject to the Transport Administration Act, 1988

Return ticket valid up to 4 am after day of issue

**AirportLink**

ABN 88 058 436 801  
TAX INVOICE (INCLUDES GST)

11/28/06 Tuesday  
#17.30 AUD RT  
Sydney Airport to Harbor RT



*Honolulu Weekly*  
**Moorea** 5-11 April 2000

**A**fter a 17-mile, 45-minute ride across the dead calm Sea of the Moon, the ferry *Aremiti III* docks at Vaiare Wharf. Here, I meet Maire Bopp du Pont. At 25, this *vahine* is a living symbol of modern Tahiti: A radio journalist for pro-independence, anti-nuclear Radio Te Reo o Tefana, she is fluent in Tahitian, French and English. She is powerful and quick to laugh; dark-haired, calm-eyed and radiant. She dances with one of the most popular troupes in the islands, O Tahiti E. She knows the legends surrounding the geography of her land, and in 20 minutes can map out and make sense of Tahiti's serpentine territorial government system. She drives fast and doesn't wear a seatbelt and somehow, despite a life that is in near-constant motion, she is serene. We were introduced via e-mail a week earlier by a mutual friend; now she is giving up her Sunday to tour me around Moorea.

I arrived in Tahiti less than 12 hours ago and know next to nothing about where I am. What I *think* I know is derived from a murky swamp of pop songs, movie musicals, *Surfer* magazine photos, reports on the effects of three decades of French nuclear testing and anecdotes from acquaintances (pro: "it's just like the Windward Side"; con: "America got the best part of Polynesia"). That's the point of this exercise, however: To see how Tahiti's reality compares to The Myth — a variation of the same Yielding Brown Maiden that once sold Hawai'i to the world — and maybe even to draw some connections between the "here" and "there" that I was only so recently flying in between.

Continued on Page **6**

**B**y 9 a.m., the sky is so high, bright and brittle there's a good possibility it will shatter in the rising heat. It hurts to look at it directly. This time of year marks the beginning of the South Pacific's dog days; the move toward a change from summer to winter. As in Hawai'i's Kona season, the trades are slack. It's frickin' hot.

Not far from the coastal flats, low volcanic peaks jump up vertically to ring Moorea; a few, like Mt. Rotui, are still somewhat rounded, others are eroded razor sharp. Tearai, Mouaputa, Tohivea (the tallest at 3,960 feet), Mouaroa, Tautuapae and Rotui; Modern day Moorea, shaped (with apologies) somewhat like a cross-between a tulip and a flying squirrel with wings extended, is merely the visible southern rim of what was once a nearly 10,000-foot shield volcano.

Rotui, the island's "head," now rises up from the ocean on the northern coast, but was once at the volcano's core. From the Vaiare wharf vantage point, the low vegetation and shape of Tearai and Mouaputa are such that, with a tight squint, you could — just maybe — be staring at the 'Ewa plain side of the Wai'anae Mountains. But then you turn around, and there's the ocean, an improbable shade of blue thanks to the long, submerged reef flats.

Into the truck and rolling south, we pass a group of maohi working at water's edge. A small table is sitting roadside with a 12-pack of pint-sized plastic tubs set on it. Maire lets out an exclamation, skids to a halt and throws the truck in reverse. For a second I think she's run over one of the docile dogs that one sees all over these islands, chilling out on the side of the road, watching the cars drift by.

"Have you seen this before?" she asks.

"I haven't seen *anything* before."

The family is cleaning a short-spined variety of wana — cracking the urchins open, rinsing them in sea water and scooping them out. This tender flesh is what's for sale on the side of the road. Mostly for sale: Maire speaks to the group in Tahitian for a few minutes, walks to the table and picks up two pints, and we're off again, breakfast in hand. Maohi heart — this sense of community, of sharing what there is — still prevails here to a degree that rivals even the best of Hawai'i.

6 ■ April 5 - 11, 2000 ■ Honolulu Weekly

The Bopp du Pont *hama* looks out over a calm lagoon.

Off in the distance is Papeete, on Tahiti island's northeast shore. Occasionally during breakfast with Maire and her mother — a member of the pro-independence party Tavini Huiraatira ("Serving the People"), and one of only four *vahine* in the Territorial Assembly — our discussion of island politics is halted as Maire jumps up to point out spinner dolphins leaping 100 yards away, in a deep channel that cuts between inner beach flats and outer reef. Yet another metaphor for the South Pacific, where any mention of politics is usually accompanied by a resigned, "it's hopelessly corrupt" roll of the eyes, followed by a general going-about-of-one's-business in one of the most beautiful spots on Earth.

The rest of the day is one of flashed contrasts. As we drive around Moorea's two-lane, 37-mile coastal road, Maire gives the mythic explanations for the geography of the island: Why Mt. Rotui looks like a giant octopus; why the octopus retreated from the center to the north of the island; why it stained the waters of Opunohu Bay (which laps at Rotui's western flank) with black ink. Why one of Tearai's jagged peaks is pierced straight through, as if by a spear. "But you can believe it or not," she ends each story. Believe it: Moorea is alive in the same way that certain spots in Hawai'i — say, Volcano on the Big Island — are alive.

Along the route, she also points out some questionable government projects which seem geared toward making certain well-connected landowners wealthy rather than providing any common good.

When speaking, Maire has a way of repeating certain key words and phrases, allowing them to sink like stones. Parked on the side of the road, looking across Opunohu's dark waters, she points out the mountain's ridges — its tentacles — and then nods toward one of the many trees, a variety of Hawai'i's hau, that grows at water's edge throughout Tahiti. "That tree we call 'hotu.' It is always dropping its seeds in the water. We call people who drift up on our shores 'hotu painu' — people without roots. Hotu painu."

We go inland to visit one of the more famous vistas on the island — the Belvedere lookout above Titiroa marae (the South Pacific version of a heiau), which gives out onto a stunning view of Moorea's North coast, displaying green Rotui hemmed in by Opunohu on the west and Cook's Bay on the east, and long

stretches of too-blue lagoons. Down along the island's left wing (again with the squirrel!), barely visible from this height, fishing canoes are working the waters.

On our way here, we'd driven past two groups of canoes, dropping nets unusually close to shore: Two large schools of 'ahi had found their way into the lagoon. The fishermen had cut off the channel and surrounded the school, quickly dropping nets as they went. It was a rare event, enough to gather a festive crowd of spectators on the beach.

We return to the coast and continue northwest to Pihana, a site that fully represents modern Tahiti's dilemma. Residents of the area have been camping out on the side of the road in shifts, keeping 24-hour watch over a seagoing dredge moored a few hundred yards off the white-sand beach, surrounded by canoes. Tahitian style activism: A newly renovated resort up the coast wants to dredge 10,000 cubic meters of sand from the lagoon here, to create a beach for the hotel. But residents of the area practice subsistence fishing here, and losing that much sand could very likely destroy the fragile lagoon. Thus, when the dredge first arrived, a group of Tahitian men paddled out and surrounded it. A stalemate — already two weeks old at the time of my visit — ensued.

Here lies the dilemma: France has heavily subsidized the Tahitian economy for more than 30 years, while carrying out its ill-conceived nuclear testing program. The testing is over; that portion of the subsidies is scheduled to stop in 2006. Tourism is now seen as the most likely candidate to fill the void — promoted as a means to create wages for maohi lured away from subsistence fishing and farming and into an import society.

"So, of course the work that are going to be created are the one who are going to groom the lawn and the one who are going to be waitress and things like that, but the benefits of the investment will go out of the country," asserts protest leader and impromptu translator Christa Teihotu, who in 1956 established Moorea's first "hotel" — a few small, family-run bungalows. "The tourism, we think it's useful for Polynesia, but it should get a harmonious way of development."

These sentiments would often be echoed during my stay in Tahiti. While many expressed their support of some form of tourism — Moorea itself already has





113



See p. 60

PHOTOS: STU DAWNS

nearly 30 campgrounds, family-run pensions, premium and luxury resorts — one model was consistently held up as to how wrong things could go if the tourist industry fails to act responsibly. Universally spoken of as the sister who has been lost to the city, Hawai'i is what no one here wants to become.

As for Pihaena, there's hope: The residents of Moorea have successfully fought off a few poorly planned foreign resort and golf course projects in years past, armed with the same sort of love of the land that keeps this group camped out on the side of the road.

It's certainly not all hardship. Pihaena followed a predictable pattern: We talk and then we eat — roadside stew with baked 'ulu to soak up the juice; apple-bananas for dessert. Family style: Everybody shares, everybody eats well — even a *popaa* from Hawai'i, one who speaks neither Tahitian nor French, is made welcome.

Food is language.

Roadside paradise: I'm lucky to have witnessed it.

### Tahiti Nui

I've been using "Tahiti" as a generic term for Te Ao Maohi, a k a The Land of the Maohi, a k a French Polynesia — five archipelagos (the Society, Austral, Tuamotu, Gambier and Marquesas Islands) with a total of 118 islands and atolls and a population in the vicinity of 220,000. Painted in broad strokes, Te Ao Maohi's colonial history isn't that different from Aotearoa's (all right, New Zealand) or Hawai'i's, with one glaring exception: Unlike Aotearoa's maori and Hawai'i's kanaka maohi, the maohi are still an 80 percent majority in their own land. Next in number comes Tahiti's Chinese, who first arrived in the 19th century to work on the cotton plantations — an industry that got a boost from the same American Civil War that pumped up Hawai'i's sugar oligarchy. Then comes the rest: The *farani* (the French) and assorted *popaa* (the foreigners, the whites), many of whom are island-born but others who are *métropolitain* — French-born but residing in Tahiti, where "overseas wages" are higher and there is no income tax.

Of course, as in Hawai'i there is also every possible mix. In contrast to Hawai'i, though, where the United States-imposed 50-percent blood definition of "Native Hawaiian" has artificially divided kanaka maohi based on "how much Hawaiian" they have, in Te Ao Maohi, as in other parts of Polynesia, all with Tahitian blood are maohi.





Papeete sunset, with Moorea in the distance.

As it usually turns out in travel, the most memorable moments were those that were least expected. The day-to-day experiences — the joy of being able to communicate just enough to ask for a loaf of bread; the fact that *nothing* was as it is at home, that every act therefore demands full attention — were the most enlightening.

One evening I took a trip up into the valley of Fei-pi, to the north of Papeete in the district of Arue, to watch a rehearsal of O Tahiti E in an open-air, concrete-floored gymnasium. One hundred or so dancers, 50-50 male to female, were arrayed at the far end, under one basketball rim. A band of more than a dozen drummers, guitarists, Tahitian banjo players and singers set up at the other end of the court.

The drumming began, and for two nonstop hours the dancing continued in the hyperaerobic Tahitian style that is at once innocent and over-the-top sensual. Midway through, a thunder storm pushed down out of the mountains, lighting up the peaks in the vicinity of Le Diademe ("the crown"), Mt. Aorai and Mt. Orohena, and dumping a hammering rain on the gym's tin roof. Chicken skin to match any Merrie Monarch — and all the chance result of an introduction to a performer.

While there are plenty of truly amazing organized cultural events in Te Ao Maohi — the first-ever worldwide tattooing festival in Raiatea (April 28-30); the more-than-a-century-old Heiva cultural festival throughout the month of June — this is the beauty of these islands: If you step off the hotel grounds and leave yourself open to it, there will be at least *one* such experience, and you will carry it with you for a lifetime. In the case of the South Pacific, you'll also walk away realizing more fully what it means to be living in Polynesia.

**Flying Home**

It's 2 a.m. and we're flying in the approximate direction of Kealaikahiki, the ocean channel between Kaho'olawe and

Lāna'i, from which voyages were once launched to foreign lands. The channel whose name some translate as "the path to Tahiti." I'm reading a melancholic book of short stories titled *Tahiti Blue: Modern Tales of the South Pacific*, which has been inscribed by the author: "For Stew, the man from Hawai'i — let's shed another tear about lost paradise."

One last memory then. After leaving the protesters at Pihæna that first day, we traveled inland a few miles to meet Alex du Prel, a 40-ish French expat who has published the monthly magazine *Tahiti Pacifique* for nine years. Besides Radio Te Reo o Tefana, *Tahiti Pacifique* is the one other media outlet in Tahiti with a truly independent voice. (Both of the daily newspapers are unabashedly pro-France.) Du Prel is the author of *Tahiti Blue*.

Sitting on the back porch of the *Tahiti Pacifique* publishing empire — a tin-roofed, air-conditioned shack in a green clearing off a gravel road, where Alex produces not only the magazine (he shoots and develops the negatives for every page in an on-site darkroom/bathroom) but also its Web site — we discussed the Hawai'i-Tahiti connection.

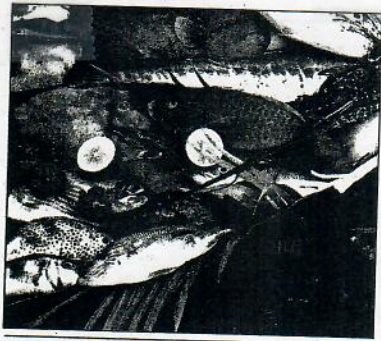
Alex called Hawai'i a "plastic Polynesia" and says that, if some things don't change, Tahiti will take only three decades to become the same. I mentioned an experiment conducted by a friend in Honolulu: In a search of U.S. media databases, she found 23 articles that used the word "Tahiti" in their text. Of those articles only three were actually about Tahiti itself, and three more were book reviews; the rest used "Tahiti" as a synonym for paradise.

I was smugly thinking that this is a glowing example of the sort of mythologization that has sold Polynesia down the tracks. But Alex and Maire both looked at me, as if to say, "Tahiti is paradise."

There on that porch, with the late afternoon sunlight streaming through the trees, I couldn't disagree. ■

"KEALAIIKAHIIKI"  
CHANNEL (Between KAHOO LAWE)  
"The way TO Tahiti"





## Food & Drink

Costs in Tahiti are among the highest in the South Pacific, but there are ways to get by on the cheap. With the exception of bread and beer, everything you need to not only survive but feast — bananas to rambutan, wana to fresh 'ahi — can be bought on the side of the road, cheaper and fresher than in *les magasins* (convenience stores).

As for bread, the one advantage to French rule is that baguettes are subsidized by the government — a fresh-baked, three-foot loaf costs roughly 32 cents U.S., while a sack of stale Wonder Bread costs the equivalent of nearly \$5. As for beer, locally brewed Hinano goes for about \$1.20 per 16-ounce bottle.

Save more *kālā* by shipping a small cooler with you. Though fresh meat, fruits and vegetables won't get through airport customs, you can bring in things like cheese, packaged lunch meat and anything else you'd put on a sandwich. A simple block of Jack cheese, some pressed turkey and a small jar of olive spread kept my food costs averaging about \$15 per day — most of which was actually beer cost.

The absolute best spot to eat out is at *les roulottes*, the trucks that park on the wharf in Papeete (don't worry, you can't miss them). Similar in concept to plate-lunch trucks, these rolling restaurants — complete with covered seating for up to 15 — serve up everything from crepes to Chinese to pizza to steak, and all in the \$10 - \$15 range. The Papeete wharf is also the place to people-watch at night.



Moorea, as seen from Punaauia, Western Tahiti Nui

## Getting There/Where to Stay

Hawaiian Airlines is the only carrier flying from Honolulu to Tahiti, with flights arriving and leaving on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Round-trip coach tickets run from \$677 to \$877, depending on the season. (Hawaiian Airlines provided the Weekly with transportation for this story.)

Once you've arrived, there are dozens of options for shelter. Three, just to give you a taste:

**Outrigger Hotel Tahiti** (Papeete; 53-23-77 [phone]; 53-28-77 [fax]). Outrigger Hotels provided lodging for this story, and so this was my home base. Located just outside Papeete, it's the ultimate in high-comfort travel. Even if you can't swing a room here, check the bar on Thursday through Saturday nights for an excellent local band and largely local crowd. (Think Duke's, but with a way cooler pool.) \$275 - \$650 per night.

**Chez Myrna** (Papeete; 42-64-11) A bit more colorful, this pension. Operated by Myrna Dahmeyer and her husband Walter (he's a German expat who's lived in Tahiti for three decades), the room price includes breakfast. \$35 - \$45 per night.

**Chez Nelson** (Moorea; 56-15-18) & **Moorea Camping** (a.k.a. Chez Viri et Claude; 56-14-47 [phone]; 56-30-22 [fax]). The high-end price for these beachfront digs gets you a private bungalow with kitchen and bath, but forget that: Seven dollars a night buys you a campsite, shower and refrigerator space. There are groceries (i.e., cold beer) within walking distance. \$7 - \$60.

A growing number of tour books and Web sites carry comprehensive lists of hotel lodgings (just type "Tahiti" into any search engine, and you're there). David Stanley's *Tahiti Handbook* (Moon Publications; \$15.95) in particular is an excellent resource, listing nearly every available lodging and providing decent lessons on geography and history, as well as a few key Tahitian and French phrases.

Once you're in Tahiti, visit the Tahiti Tourism offices (a.k.a. Manava Tahiti, in the traditional-style buildings on the wharf in Papeete) for a free "Small Hotel and Private Lodgings" brochure listing prices and contact numbers throughout the Islands.

## Communication

While it's true that you can get by with English, your experience will be lessened if you do. People in the Tahitian tourist industry are tri-lingual and happily speak your language, but the further you venture away from the tourist zones and into the islands, the more you may feel like a Japanese tourist in Wa'anae — you'll be able to get around, and people will smile, but much of what's going on will be lost on you.

So, the question becomes: French or Tahitian? For utilitarian purposes, you should learn at least enough French to greet people, ask for directions, ask how much something costs and where the bathroom is (no joke). Don't worry — you'll fumble at first (my *merci* began life sounding like a plea for mercy), but being immersed speeds the learning curve.

You should also know at least enough Tahitian to say *ia orana* (aloha, in the greeting sense) and *mauruuru roa* (jus' like mahalo nui loa, yeah?). You'll find that the more you encounter it, the easier Tahitian is to use, because of its common roots with Hawaiian.

Finally, while it's a sad fact that American influences are beginning to supplant both Tahitian and French in the South Pacific — try to go a mile on Tahiti Nui without seeing a *magasin* festooned with Coke banners — there is one backhanded advantage: Given Tahiti's colonial history, if you find yourself facing stink-eye in the wrong Papeete alley some night, smile and speak English, not French.

Oh, and one more thing: If you're *popos* and don't speak Tahitian, you can expect that at certain times people just aren't going to want to deal with you at all. You are a visitor in someone else's land, and the universal rules of human kindness apply doubly to you — be open, make eye contact and smile.

P.S.: Among other benefits, the *Tahiti Handbook* has useful "capsule vocabularies" of both Tahitian and French — if nothing else, you can memorize these on the flight down.



MOTU ONE (BELLINGSHAUSEN)  
GREEN TURTLES  
OCTOBER 20, 1991

CL = CURVED LENGTH

JMBER	RIGHT HIND FLIPPER TRACINGS	LEFT HIND FLIPPER TRACINGS	AVERAGE OF EACH FLIPPER	SQUARE ROOT OF AVERAGE	CL (mm)	SL (mm)	WEIGHT (kg)	$\sqrt{\frac{\text{AREA}}{\text{CL}}}$
1	3.46046 3.26971	3.43623 3.19953	3.45433 3.222768	1.827171	47	--	--	0.038875
2	3.59148 3.4358	3.5628 3.42792	3.57195 3.407206	1.868041	50	--	--	0.037360
3	3.42364 3.27513	3.41178 3.34289	3.412566 3.30356	1.832501	47	--	--	0.038689
4	3.38889 3.20506	3.3572 3.19932	3.34271 3.220013	1.811452	50	--	--	0.038229
5	2.9953 3.31244	3.01399 3.2154	2.993723 3.270513	1.769779	48	--	--	0.038670
6	3.14678 3.47086	3.12089 3.42942	3.09839 3.43401	1.807263	49	--	--	0.038682
7	3.9481 3.22125	4.02348 3.10271	3.994973 3.157163	1.891049	50	--	--	0.037820
8	3.37908 3.52227	3.33302 3.56108	3.352073 3.54568	1.857115	49	--	--	0.037900
9	3.33363 3.42609	3.18935 3.39441	3.20618 3.44561	1.825535	50	--	--	0.036510
10	3.09853 3.75489	3.07457 3.68031	3.064453 3.69926	1.837713	51	--	--	0.036033
11	3.3067 3.44411	3.41296 3.47338	3.395266 3.479096	1.853963	50	--	--	0.037079
12	3.64659 3.67785	3.67887 3.61625	3.67749 3.646236	1.913599	50	--	--	0.038271
13	3.20313 3.67222	3.20404 3.67297	3.171606 3.67853	1.850666	50	--	--	0.037013
14	3.83219 3.56182	3.94638 3.60601	3.907156 3.560976	1.932373	48	--	--	0.040257
15	3.57111 3.56666	3.591 3.54822	3.565643 3.564836	1.888184	50	--	--	0.037763

MOTU ONE (BELLINGSHAUSEN)  
GREEN TURTLES  
OCTOBER 20, 1991

CL = CURVED LENGTH

JMBER	RIGHT HIND FLIPPER TRACINGS	LEFT HIND FLIPPER TRACINGS	AVERAGE OF EACH FLIPPER	SQUARE ROOT OF AVERAGE	CL (mm)	SL (mm)	WEIGHT (kg)	$\sqrt{\frac{\text{AREA}}{\text{CL}}}$
16	3.31764 3.66568	3.29544 3.59859	3.33801 3.64193	3.31703 3.632066	49	--	--	0.038041
17	3.63914 3.93207	3.60826 3.92328	3.50646 3.893436	3.58462 3.893436	48	--	--	0.040284
18	3.37672 3.55621	3.30424 3.51653	3.2599 3.4633	3.31362 3.512013	50	--	--	0.038647
19	3.32648 3.53364	3.26644 3.43864	3.3059 3.52581	3.299806 3.499363	51	--	--	0.036152
20	3.76271 4.04203	3.70771 4.03645	3.69474 4.03597	3.72172 4.03815	50	--	--	0.039395
21	3.66198 3.43665	3.58215 3.43746	3.617 3.46464	3.620376 3.44625	49	--	--	0.038361
22	3.06519 3.55272	3.19852 3.51696	3.09633 3.525	3.120013 3.531526	48	--	--	0.037993
23	3.58285 3.39371	3.56178 3.43907	3.56618 3.41526	3.57027 3.416013	49	--	--	0.038142
24	3.66477 3.39795	3.6459 3.42454	3.71473 3.34091	3.675133 3.3878	50	--	--	0.037594
25	3.76207 4.00203	3.78582 4.0082	3.74004 3.97056	3.762643 3.993596	48	--	--	0.041026
26	3.40851 3.79938	3.46244 3.99699	3.35007 3.82351	3.407006 3.873293	50	--	--	0.038158
27	4.04101 3.77751	4.27673 3.83798	4.11333 3.87776	4.14369 3.831083	49	--	--	0.040751
28	4.02905 3.98575	3.82265 3.78003	3.99013 3.63078	3.947276 3.66552	48	--	--	0.040645
29	3.41709 3.2686	3.45756 3.3393	3.41183 3.41666	3.428826 3.341853	49	--	--	0.037549
30	3.1493 3.63952	3.04508 3.71779	3.17289 3.62006	3.122423 3.659123	48	--	--	0.038362

MEAN AVERAGE RHF = 3.475990 AVE. = 49.16666  
MEAN AVERAGE LHF = 3.544115





Calcium  
of some mineral type 2004?  
of deposit.



# Moorea



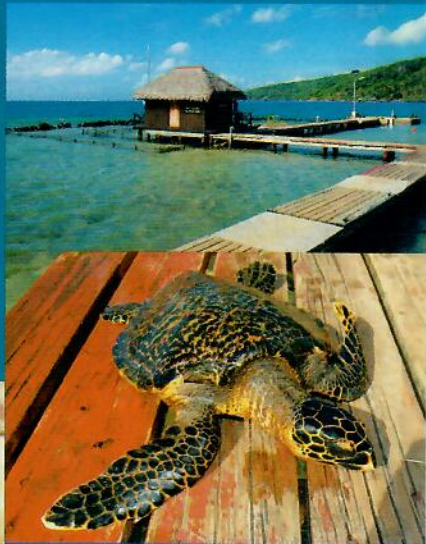
- PLAGES
- TAXIS
- CAMPGINGS
- POINTS DE VUE
- ESSENCE
- TELEPHONES
- HOPITAL
- PHARMACIES
- POSTES
- GENDARMERIE
- BUREAUX DU TOURISME
- SOMMETS
- TEMPLES OU CHAPELLES
- POINTS KILOMETRIQUE
- MARAE
- BANQUES
- DAB/ATM
- SERVICES
- RESTAURANTS
- SHOPPING
- ACTIVITES
- HOTELS
- PETITS HOTELS
- LOGEMENT CHEZ L'HABITANT





# HIBISCUS, UNE FONDATION POUR LES TORTUES MARINES

Depuis 14 ans, en baie de Haamene, la fondation Hibiscus recueille des tortues vertes et bonne écaille, deux espèces protégées, pour les soigner, les baguer et les remettre en mer dans le cadre d'un programme d'étude de la région pacifique, le PROE, basé à Apia aux Samoa occidentales. Ces tortues proviennent principalement de parcs à poissons de Tahaa,



## HIBISCUS, A FOUNDATION FOR SEA TURTLES

For the past 14 years, in Haamene bay, the Hibiscus Foundation has taken in green and hawksbill turtles, two protected species, to nurse them, tag them and release them back to the ocean, within the framework of PROE, a Pacific region study based in Apia in Western Samoa. These turtles mostly come from Tahaa fish enclosures in which they got trapped. In Polynesia sea turtles are considered a delicacy and they are subject to intense poaching. According to the Hibiscus Foundation, sea turtles are already in danger of extinction. Some people in Tahaa believe that these species could actually prosper if breeding them was allowed. You can visit the Hibiscus Foundation, where feeding takes place every morning, and perhaps watch them being tagged. To this day, 1 187 turtles have been collected then released by the Foundation.

où elles se font fait piéger. Elles constituent un mets recherché en Polynésie et sont victimes d'un important braconnage. Selon la fondation Hibiscus, les tortues marines sont d'ores et déjà menacées d'extinction. Pour certains habitants de Tahaa, ces espèces pourraient prospérer si leur élevage par la population était autorisé. Vous pouvez vous rendre à la fondation Hibiscus, où a lieu chaque matin le nourrissage des tortues, et peut-être assister à leur baguage. A ce jour 1 187 ont été recueillies et relâchées par la fondation. **Tél. 0 (689) 65.61.06**

← AIR  
TAHITI MAGAZINE  
11/06

Hibiscus







## OCEAN WATCH

Susan Scott

### HSB Chance visit to Maupilia worth the risk

May 26, 06

**M**Y VOYAGE from French Polynesia to Australia has officially begun.

Cruisers call this westward shot across the South Pacific the coconut milk run because the sailing is downwind, the people are welcoming and the islands are beautiful.

For me, though, it's still hard. I don't feel naturally brave, and sometimes need prodding to be adventurous. But when one of my crew members, a fellow cruiser or even the author of a guide suggests I do something that seems scary to me, I'm thrown.

How do I decide what's courageous and what's reckless? Am I wisely cautious or pitifully wimpy? Is the challenge of captaining a sailboat this hard for everyone?

These are some questions I ponder as I sit at anchor in the lagoon of an atoll called Maupilia, 130 miles west of Bora Bora.

I'd been busy days earlier as we prepared to leave Raiatea, and only half listened to Steve and Scott reading aloud about Maupilia. Remote, I heard, only 10 people live there, excellent wildlife viewing. It sounded fine and off we went.

That's when I learned that sailing downwind is not so easy. When the wind is behind the boat, the sails slap and flap, forward progress becomes agonizingly slow and the boat rolls unmercifully in side-on swells. We ended up using the motor, a blessing in its way but still, hot, loud and this time smelly because it sprung a diesel leak.

It wasn't what I'd had in mind for our first passage.

When we spotted the distant palms of Maupilia, I opened the cruising guide to read about the entrance. My jaw dropped.

"Why didn't you tell me this?" I said to Steve and Scott.

"We don't have to go in," they said. "We thought we'd look at it and then decide."

Here's what the guide said: "The pass is extremely narrow and the current the swiftest we've ever seen in the Societies, up to 8 knots. To make matters worse, it's unmarked.

"The pass will appear as a very narrow opening (the French Pilot says 98 feet, but it looked less to us). Look for the disturbed water where the current exits the pass. When you are in the right position, you may take one look and change your mind about entering."

Obviously, since I'm writing from inside the lagoon, I drove through that caldron of boiling water they call a pass, but I would never have done it without Steve's urging.

We anchored, snorkeled a little and then collapsed in our bunks, exhausted from the passage.

And then the mother of all electrical storms struck. All night long. Wind, rain, lightning and thunder clobbered us, dragging our anchor and keeping us up. But we were safely inside a lagoon. Our repeated comment that whole stormy night was how lucky we were not to be out in the open ocean.

The day dawned clear, and the lagoon lived up to its billing: abundant seabirds, friendly locals, great beach-combing and good snorkeling.

I'm glad I drove the boat into Maupilia Atoll. It gave me confidence and made this leg more of what I wanted it to be.

Still, for me such decisions will never be easy. Nor are they ever over. Now, I have to drive the boat out.

Susan Scott can be reached at [www.susanscott.net](http://www.susanscott.net)



Date: Mon, 16 Feb 2004 20:58:54 -1000  
From: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
To: Pascal Fouquet <p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com>  
Subject: RE: LeMeridien Bora Bora

Well well, we both then have deep-seated root in the turtles of Polynesia. This is magnificent. I am eager to meet your daughter also, with such a noble and powerful name relating to the honu. I wonder if the turtle I saw in Bora Bora lagoon in 1965 (a juvenile by the way, I have her pictures she was in a pen) is still at Bora Bora? Maybe she will visit me and I will see her again when when I am there. She would of course be very large now. Maybe it was her that laid her eggs on the motu by the hotel. I think all things are possible. Aloha, George

On Mon, 16 Feb 2004, Pascal Fouquet wrote:

> George  
>  
> Regarding the nest we have one born in the hotel on the 1st of april 2003  
> and the nest was behind are hotel on the motu  
> the other 2 are from mopelia miri give them to us

ARIATA \*

> I have gain a lot of knowlegde with turtle cultur in polynesia and we can share some  
> for you to know my baby girl (6 months old) her polynesain name is Ariata  
> and that from a story  
> where Ariata was a turtle guard which was defending and protecting turtle  
> when the were coming to nest against people

\* ARIATA \*

> Pascal  
> -----Message d'origine-----  
> De : George H. Balazs [mailto:gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu]  
> Envoye : samedi 14 fevrier 2004 21:38  
> A : Pascal Fouquet  
> Objet : LeMeridien Bora Bora

> Hello Pascal, for the first time ever just this evening I took time and looked at the LeMeridien Bora Bora web site. Well, it is indeed breath-takingly beautiful. And I noted your turtle protection program and swim with the turtles pictures. Very inviting indeed. I'm eager to see it all in person and to assist the program as much as possible. Perhaps there's not much I can offer in the way of recommendations. And perhaps there is. I can make no pre-promises to you. Only my desire and energy to do my best I can on your and the turtles' behalf.

> I have more questions. What is the source of your turtles-- the young ones? Nests at Bora Bora? Or are they brought (by Miri?) to Bora Bora from Scilly or Mopelia?

> As you know, the turtle symbol is powerful and historically significant in the culture of the Society Islands. On Bora Bora there are a number of places, associated with marae, where the turtle symbol is prominent. My most favored one is the Ofai Honu, turtle stone with petroglyphs, the "mother" of Bora Bora deep in the islands interior (yes, I have been fortunate to see and touch it myself). I was wondering, are there any such places of turtle significance on Motu Tape? If so I would welcome being able to visit them. On a low-keyed basis without fanfare.

> If there is anything special you would like me to bring for you from



Date: Mon, 16 Feb 2004 13:29:28 -1000  
 From: Pascal Fouquet <p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com>  
 To: 'George H. Balazs' <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
 Subject: RE: Hotel guests

Yes sometime guest ask for tattoo I have seen few time turtle one

I had one a guest who got <sup>Bitten</sup> beaten by a green trutle and at the spot of where she got beaten she made a turtle tattoo we refer them to marama

Pascal

-----Message d'origine-----

De : George H. Balazs [mailto:gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu]  
 Envoye : dimanche 15 fevrier 2004 15:57  
 A : Pascal Fouquet  
 Objet : Hotel guests

Pascal- I am curious. Do any of your hotel guests ever ask if there is a place at Bora Bora where tattoos can be done? If so, do you have a person you recommend them to? I am curious how popular tattoos with a turtle design might be there these days. Aloha, George

**VAIMATO**  
 SOURCE DE BIEN-ÊTRE

EAU DE SOURCE NATURELLE DE PAPEARI - TAHITI

DEPUIS TOUJOURS, L'EAU EST UN BESOIN VITAL POUR L'HOMME. PURE ET NATURELLE, FILTRÉ PAR DES ROCHES VOLCANIQUES ET CAPTÉE À LA SOURCE SOUTERRAINE DE PAPEARI, L'EAU VAIMATO EST UN APPOINT INDISPENSABLE AU BIEN ÊTRE DE L'ADULTE ET CONVIENT PARFAITEMENT À LA PRÉPARATION DES BIBERONS.

PAPEETE  
**TAHITI**  
 PAPEARI

A CONSOMMER DE PRÉFÉRENCE AVANT LA DATE IMPRIMÉE SUR LA BOUTEILLE  
 À CONSERVER À L'ABRI DU SOLEIL DANS UN ENDROIT PROPRE, SEC ET TEMPÉRÉ

Le MERIDIEN  
 BORA BORA

ル・メリディアン・ボラボラ  
 [ボラボラ島]

支配人からのご挨拶

ル・メリディアン・ボラボラへようこそ。皆様が快適で素晴らしい時間を過ごしていただけるよう、スタッフ一同お祈りしております。

General Manager  
 Pascal Fouquet

雄大なオテマヌ山を感じて過ごす  
 上質なバカンスをあなたに。

ボラボラ島の象徴・オテマヌ山がもっとも美しく見える絶好のロケーションに建つリゾート。水上バンガローは船をモチーフにしたテーブルや大きなガラスフロアなど細かなデザインにもセンス溢れる空間が広がります。

イメージ

カヌー・ブレイクファストは実施しておりません。



Date: Sat, 14 Feb 2004 08:25:08 -1000  
From: Pascal Fouquet <p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com>  
To: "George H. Balazs (E-mail)" <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
Subject: TR: Some questions

-----Message d'origine-----  
De : Pascal Fouquet [mailto:p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com]  
Envoyé : vendredi 13 février 2004 19:26  
A : 'George H. Balazs'  
Objet : RE: Some questions

Bonjour George

Here are some of your question

Number of turtles in the lagoon  
chelonia mydas <sup>2003</sup>  
14 born on the 1st april in the hotel size average 25cmX25cm 2.5kg  
8 other turtle green 45X45 all young and healthy

Imbricata  
1 Turtle 50cmX45cm skini however she is recovering well

all those turtles are inside the lagoon of the hotel it's a natural lagoon with a continu flow of water from the ocean and on the other side there is an exit the laggon is very big around 20 000 square meters with at the deepest 2.50 M a lot of life inside 100 species of fishes, corals....

Number of babies turtles in nursery chelonia mydas

105 babies 2 nest one born in october <sup>2003</sup> around 25 and one born in november <sup>2003</sup> around 80 and 1 baby few days old find in tomy of a dolphin fish (mahi mahi) this one was lucky

Alive? \*

We have 2 nursery  
Size 3.70 Metres X 7.50 M with 0.88 M of water at the deepest  
Size 3.50 M X 6.20 M with 0.85 M of water at the deepest  
Nursery is set in the lagoon and inside there is some different species of fish, coral of course nothing that can hurt a baby turtle

Hope that will help

A2 Thursday, November 27, 1997 The Honolulu Advertiser

# Asia AND THE Pacific

A DIGEST OF REGIONAL NEWS

**PACIFIC ISLANDS "OSEA"**

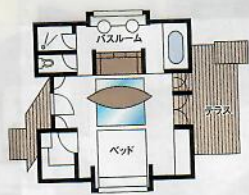
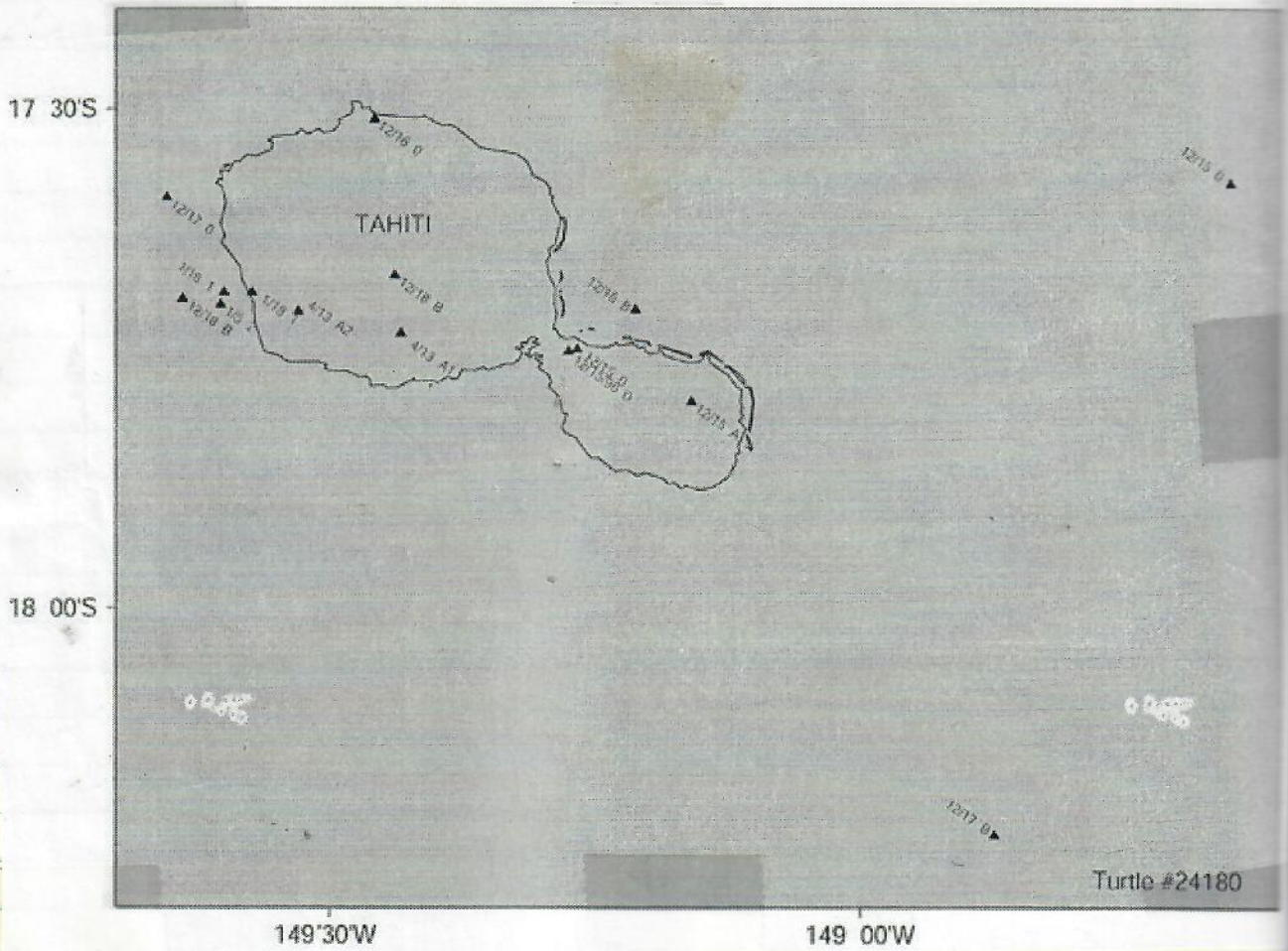
**Bora Bora damaged by Cyclone Osea**

PAPEETE, French Polynesia — Cyclone Osea severely damaged the French Polynesian islands of Bora Bora and Maupiti, but spared Tahiti and Moorea when it veered south early yesterday. At least two people were injured on Bora Bora. Government buildings, the hospital and an estimated 90 percent of the island's homes were destroyed. On Maupiti, a small island with 900 residents, the city hall, the school, airport and 95 percent of the homes were reported destroyed.

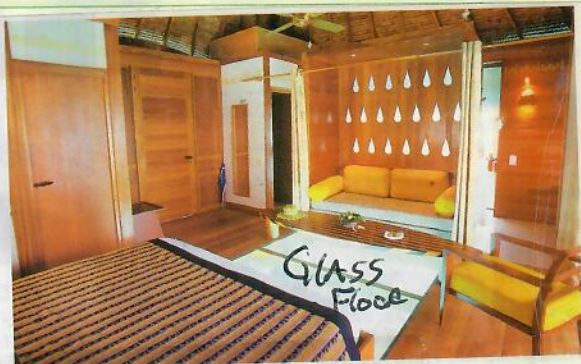
11/26/97



1996-1997 Movement of Green Turtle 24180 around Tahiti, French Polynesia



水上バンガロー 約60m<sup>2</sup>(うちテラス約10m<sup>2</sup>)  
センスの良いインテリアや細部に至るデザインにこだわりを感じさせる水上バンガロー。大きなガラスフロアや、ゆとりあるテラスなど海の魅力を存分に感じられる造りがうれしい。



ラグーンを満喫できる大きなガラスフロア





透とおった海に浮かぶ水上バンガロー



目の前にはオテマヌ山の雄大な姿



**VAIMATO**

SOURCE DE BIEN-ÊTRE

VAIMATO S.A. • PK 50 • BP 16011 • 98727  
 PAPEARI • TAHITI  
 TÉL. : 54 79 00 • FAX : 57 94 57

pH : \_\_\_\_\_ 7,65 pH  
 CONDUCTIVITÉ : 154,8  $\mu$ S/cm

**CATIONS** \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

CALCIUM EN Ca <sup>++</sup>	12,20
MAGNÉSIUM EN Mg <sup>++</sup>	6,90
AMMONIUM EN NH <sup>4+</sup>	0
SODIUM EN Na <sup>++</sup>	11,32
POTASSIUM EN K <sup>+</sup>	2,35
FER EN Fe <sup>++</sup>	0,09

**ANIONS** \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

CARBONATE EN CO <sup>3--</sup>	0
HCO <sup>3-</sup>	85,40
CHLORURE EN Cl <sup>-</sup>	11,35
SULFATE EN SO <sup>4--</sup>	0,95
NITRITE EN NO <sup>2-</sup>	0
NITRATE EN NO <sup>3-</sup>	0,20
PHOSPHATE EN PO <sup>4--</sup>	0,10

ANALYSE N°179/98 DU 09/02/1998  
 ARRÊTE MINISTERIEL N°0532/CM DU 17 MAI 1995

3 517670 000010 > **1,5L**



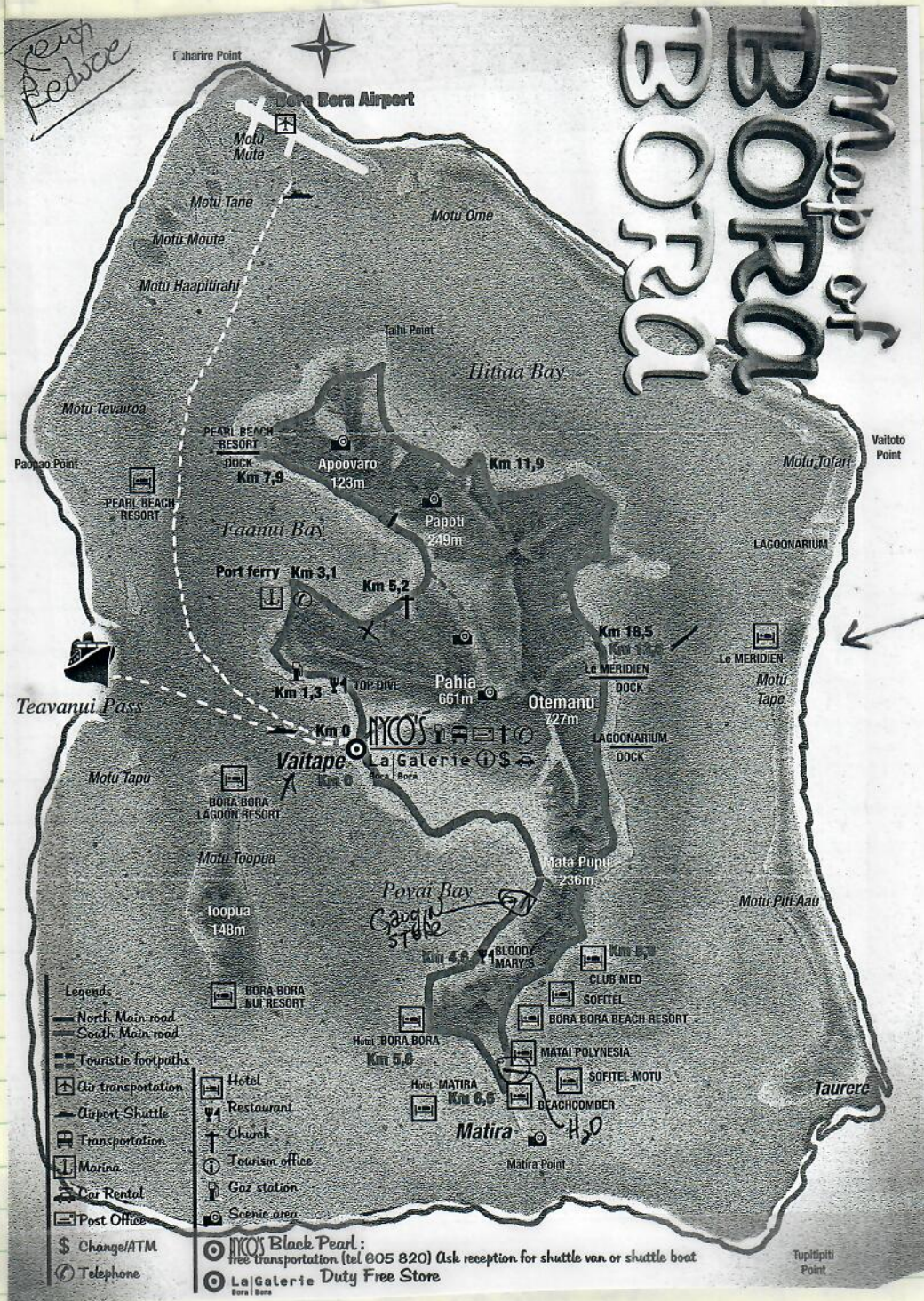
Date: Tue, 14 Nov 2006 17:00:58 -1000 (HST)  
From: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>  
To: Pascal FOUQUET <p.fouquet@lemeridien-borabora.com>  
Subject: RE: Programme for George, Anne and Lui in French Polynesia (fwd)

this will be beautiful, maybe of a significance as Mutiny on the Bounty filming was to Tahiti in the early 60's! And for me, well, maybe one of the turtles we will let go is the one I first saw in pen on the Bora Bora (Vaitape side) pen, or that I missed spearing off Paea!

On Tue, 14 Nov 2006, Pascal FOUQUET wrote;

> It's the traditional/ poti marara







128

Choices possible fed to turtles le Meridien  
Cal Australia  
Native fish Grower

6/04  
BARAMANDY

LOCAL ?  
feed = 1

Protein = 45%  
FAT = 10%  
Fibre = 3.4%

50%  
12%  
2.5%

4mm

10mm



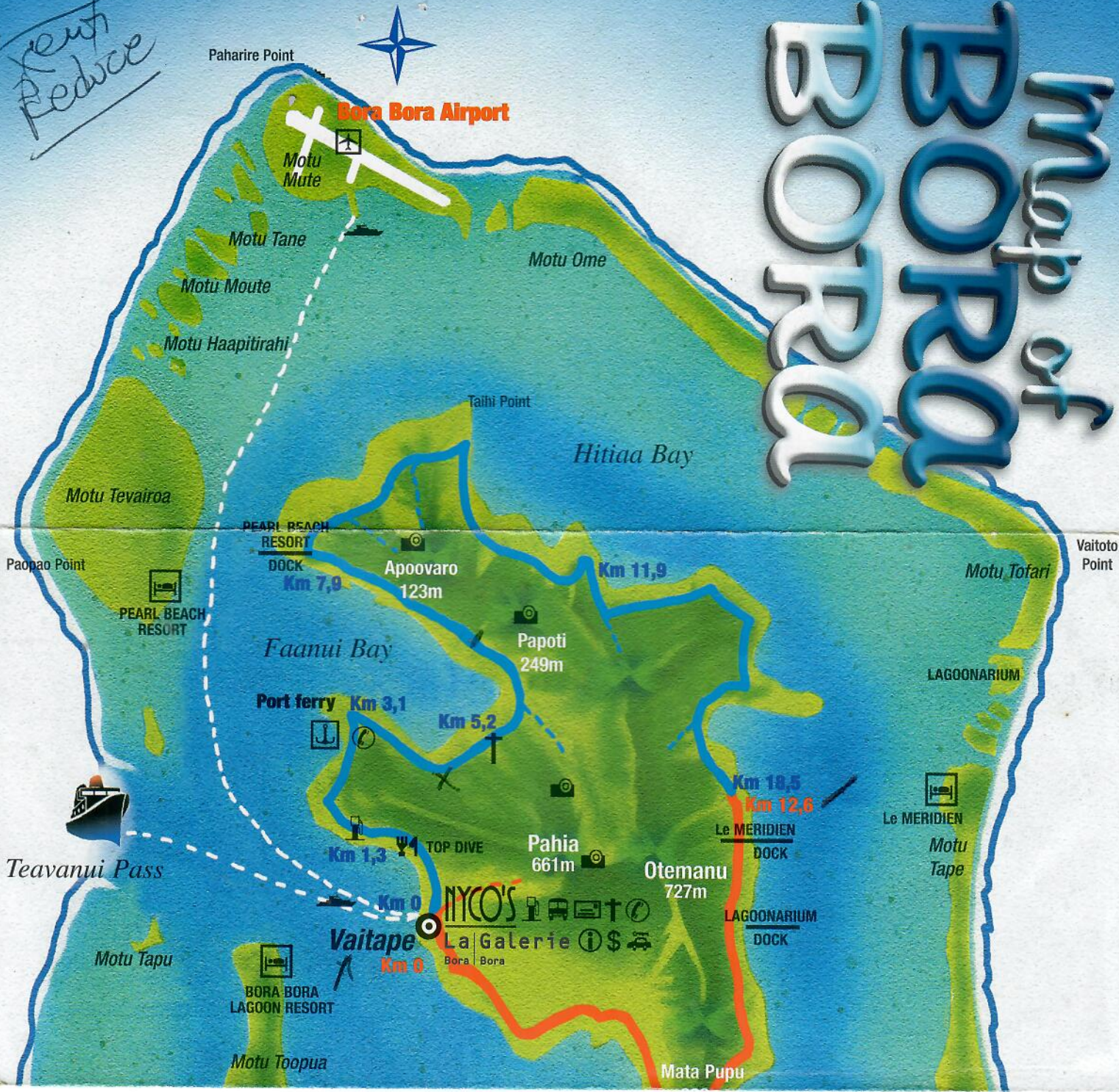
UTOR  
39AT

Novem



*New Reduce*

# Map of BORA BORA



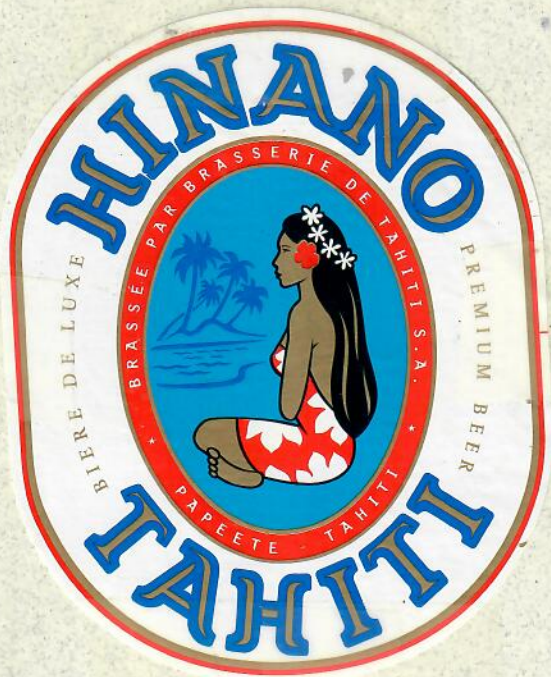




**NYCO'S Black Pearl:**  
 free transportation (tel 605 820) Ask reception for shuttle van or shuttle boat

**La Galerie Duty Free Store**  
 Bora Bora





**GEORGE H. BALAZS**  
 BIOLOGIST AND LEADER  
 MARINE TURTLE RESEARCH



PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERIES SCIENCE CENTER  
 NOAA, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
 2570 DOLE STREET  
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822-2396

Cell: (808) 286-2899  
 Office: (808) 983-5733  
 Fax: (808) 983-2902

[gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu](mailto:gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu)



*NOVEMBER 2006*





