

15

1980-

1981

HIMB INCOMING
LETTERS FOR G.H. BALAZS - PART 2 OF 2



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
860 Quezon Ave., Quezon City, Metro Manila 3008
Tel. Nos. 96-54-98 96-54-83

Felicidad S. Matillano
Bureau of Fisheries and
Aquatic Resources
Coral Reef Research Project
Magallanes Street
Intramuros, Manila
Philippines
26 February, 1981

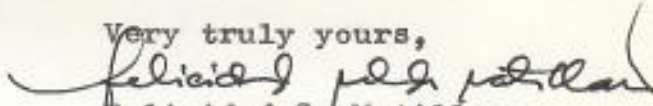
G.H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346,
Hawaii, 96744 U.S.A.


Dear Mr. Balazs,

We would like to request for a copy of your article entitled "Field methods for sampling the dietary components of green turtles, Chelonia mydas". This will be used as a reference material since one of the projects we are dealing with concerns the study of nesting habits of Chelonia mydas in Turtle Islands. This will prove useful as guide during our field trips. We would also appreciate if there are other references you may wish to recommend.

Thank you very much for your favorable attention and reply.

Very truly yours,


Felicidad S. Matillano


3/25/81

MUSEU DE ZOOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
CAIXA POSTAL 7172
SÃO PAULO, BRASIL

March 10, 1981.

Dr. G. H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute for Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Kanehoe, Hawaii 96744
USA

Dear dr. Balazs

We would greatly appreciate being on your mailing list for sea turtle papers. Although nobody in this lab is working on the subject, our herpetological library is the reference one for the contry, and we try to keep it as up to date as possible.

We already have your 1974 paper in Copeia (we have the journal) and the 1976 one in Biol. Cons. 9 (we do not have the journal).

With many thanks for your attention, I am

Sincerely yours

P. E. Vanzolini

P.E. Vanzolini

Diretor

sent
3/25/81
Synopsis
Strategy
(English & Spanish)



I.T.T.F. LIBRARY
PO Box 125, 8700 AC Bolsward, The Netherlands
Phone: 05157-2795

our reference: Bib-81/21

your reference:

date: 26-2-1981

Dear Madam/Sir:

Sent 3/25/81

We would like to receive from you a copy (offprint) of the following article(s) which have been written by you recently.

Namely:

Balazs, G.H. 1980 Field methods for sampling the dietary components of green turtles Chelonia mydas. Herp. Rev., 11: 5-6.

We would be very obliged if you are willing to send us copies of all future articles on turtles and tortoises which will be written by you.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mrs. N. Krol,
I.T.T.F. Librarian.

D. J. G. Griffin, Director

the australian museum
sydney

HGC/AT

3rd March, 1981.


Dr. G.H. Balazs,
IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
University of Hawaii at Manoa,
P.O. Box 1346,
COCONUT ISLAND.
KANEHOE, HAWAII. 96744.

Dear Dr. Balazs,

Thank you for your letter of 20 February. I am more than happy to provide a transparency of Chelonia depressa, and this is enclosed. I hope it will meet your requirements.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,


H.G. Cogger,
Deputy Director.

returned
3/28/81

Encl.

6-8 College Street
Telephone: 339-8111 Cable: MUSEUM
PO Box A285 Sydney South, NSW 2000



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center
Honolulu Laboratory
P. O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812
26 March 1981

Dr. Aban Marker Kabraji
Principal Investigator
Marine Turtle Conservation Project
Sind Wildlife Management Board
PO Box No: 3722
Karachi, Pakistan

Dear Dr. Kabraji:

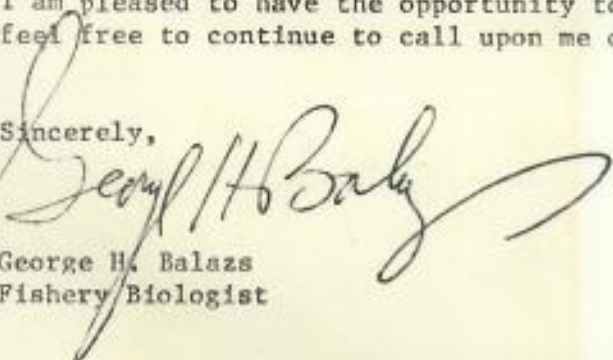
I want to thank you very much for your letter of February 17th and the Progress Report on your marine turtle conservation project. I am pleased to learn that you are making steady progress toward your goals.

I have enclosed several more articles that I thought you might find informative and interesting. Concerning your inquiry about statistical methods for data analyses, I must tell you quite frankly that most of my research has thus far not involved complicated procedures. The results have been very straight forward, and have not required this sort of sophisticated analyses. Any basic biometry text book should give you an idea of the sort of procedures that you might want to employ at this preliminary stage of your work (ie Snedecor, G.W. & Cochran, W.G. STATISTICAL METHODS, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa).

When your sea turtle stamp is issued in June I will be very anxious to obtain a first-day cover and several of the stamps in mint condition. I would certainly be most appreciative if you would arrange this for me. I will of course reimburse you for whatever costs that may be involved.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to assist you in your project. Please feel free to continue to call upon me during coming months as may be required.

Sincerely,


George H. Balazs
Fishery Biologist

AIR MAIL



Mr. George Belaz,
University of Hawaii at Manoa,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346,
Coconut Island
Kauai
Hawaii 96744
U.S.A.

I was hoping to see you in
Singapore but our former
attempts are being
halted in Manila
I wish I could
have in Singapore
Singapore
10 3 68



Towards Wider Horizons with the MAS DC10-30





TRAFFIC (U.S.A.)

1601 Connecticut Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009
Cable: PANDAFUND
Telex: 64505 Telephone: (202) 797-7901



WORLD WILDLIFE FUND - U.S.

March 20, 1981

Dear George,

We appreciate the positive feedback on our "Sea Turtle Trade Update". The present situation does not fare well for the future of these magnificent creatures. Sea turtle biologists and conservationists work closer and have more knowledge on this topic than any other project I have worked on including parrots, ivory, crocodiles, etc. Unfortunately, sea turtles do not get as much attention as an endangered species, compared to the above threatened species.

Regarding your "points to check":

- 1) Indonesia did not take a reservation on sea turtles. Only France, Italy, and Japan have one.
- 2) You are correct. U.S. LG agents seize turtle souvenirs under the ESA, but could also do so under CITES.

Please keep in touch.

Best,

FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Patron Her Majesty the Queen

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON REGENT'S PARK LONDON NW1 4RY

Tel 01-586 0872

Cables: Faunaacc London NW1

President Professor Lord Zuckerman OM KCB DSc FRB

Honorary Secretary R S R Fitter

Chairman of Council Sir Peter Scott CBE DSC

Editor of Oryx Mrs M S Fitter

26 January 1981.

Dear George,

What splendid pictures! Thank you very much indeed for the calendar - it has an honoured place on my office wall.

I was particularly interested in the Midway and Tern Island photographs - what horrors military people can perpetrate - and no doubt be proud of! I would like to reproduce one of those in "Oryx" at a relevant moment - would you mind? Was there much wildlife on Tern before it was "restructured"? If so what happened to it. Midway was of course a classic story - what has happened to the birds now?

Don't bother replying to this until you have a few moments to waste. I seem to ask a lot of questions - but that is how I find interesting things!

Yours,



Dr George Balazs

FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

To open slit here

To open slit here

Sender's name and address



FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY LONDON

REGENT'S PARK

LONDON NW1 4RY

ENGLAND

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

The 'APSLEY' Air Letter

A Dickinson-Robinson Group Product

Form approved by the Post Office (United Kingdom) No. A4/2

Second fold here

Second fold here



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

19 March 1981

Dear George,

Thank you so much for sending
your Synopsis of Biological Data on the
Green Turtle in the Hawaiian Islands.
It was most helpful.

Hope all is going well in Hawaii.
- Will keep in touch -

- Take care -

A. McGehee

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LABORATORY
TULANE UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
BELLE CHASSE, LOUISIANA 70037

Angie

Dr. G.H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Hawaii, 96744
U.S.A.

Athens, 21 January, 1981

Dear Dr. Balazs,

I would be very grateful if you could send me a copy of the following article : Balazs, G.H. (1980) Field methods for sampling the dietary components of green turtles Chelonia mydas. Herp. Rev. 11, 5-6.

Yours sincerely,

P. Marinos

Penny Marinos

Penny Marinos
National Council for Physical
Planning and the Environment
Secretariat
Ministry of Coordination
Zalokosta 1, Athens
GREECE

PM/nd

Sent 3/20/81

Dr. G.H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346, Kaneohe.
Hawaii, 96744
USA

Athens, 5th March, 1981

Dear Dr. Balazs,

Following my letter of January 1st 1981, I am writing concerning the document which was published in the Marine Turtle Newsletter (No.17 February 1981), that is :

BALAZS, G.H. (1980) Synopsis of biological data on the green turtle in the Hawaiian Islands. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS, 141pp.

I am involved in research on sea-turtles in Greece and I would be very grateful if you could send me a copy of this document.

Yours sincerely,

P. Marinos

Penny Marinos

Penny Marinos
National Council for Physical
Planning and the Environment
Secretariat
Ministry of Coordination
Zalokosta 1, Athens
GREECE

PM/nd



1601 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009
CABLE: PANDAFUND TELEX: 64505
TELEPHONE: (202) 387-0800

March 9, 1981

Dr. George Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Thanks so much for your helpful comments on the Shoop proposals. After seven phone calls I finally managed to track down someone at BLM who had heard about the CETAP program. I have sent them the proposals for review and took the opportunity to politely inquire why they don't fund the projects.

Following is a list of our current sea turtle projects:

1) Post-Conference Coordinator's position:

Karen Bjordal's position as post sea turtle conference coordinator is being covered with funds left over from the conference (\$10,000). Her primary responsibility has been to edit and prepare the manuscript for publication of the proceedings (see below). She has also been working with Archie Carr on implementing the Action Plan that emerged from the conference. In case you haven't received it, I'm enclosing her report on implementation of the Action Plan.

2) Publication of the Conference Proceedings:

This too is being covered by funds left over from the conference (Vivian was quite a fundraiser!) Smithsonian Press is receiving a \$15,000 subvention to publish the Proceedings - this will enable them to make the publication available at a reasonably affordable retail price (probably \$12 or \$13). In addition, WWF-U.S. will receive 200 copies at no cost which we will distribute (judiciously) to key people. The bad news is that it won't be off the press until early 1982.

3) Conservation of Sea Turtles, Pacific Coast of Mexico

\$45,000 in 1980

This is Kim Clifton's project which I know you're familiar with. He was just in Washington last week and I find him quite a character. I think we'd be hard pressed to find anyone willing to do what he's doing. A copy of his report on the 1980 season is enclosed for your interest.

We are working with Kim now to develop a proposal for 1981. We will take over administration of the project (in the past it was administered

by Arizona Sonora Desert Museum and then by Florida Audubon). We are also trying to develop a strategy to get greater Mexican involvement, particularly governmental. Our one hope is that Mr. Train knows Mrs. Portillo. Any suggestions you have on how this connection could be put to good use would be more than welcome.

4) Management of Hawksbill Turtles, Carriacou

\$3,485 in 1980; \$10,350 approved for 1981 at 3/10 Board meeting

This project is focusing on sustainable use of a natural resource and the resource just happens to be Hawksbill. The local fishing cooperative in Carriacou approached Mel Goodwin (Environmental Research Projects) and asked him to assist them in developing a management program for the Hawksbill fishery. They were taking every Hawksbill they could find and digging up all of their nests! A hatchery has been established and taking of eggs is now under control. Live turtles, however are still being taken. Mel plans to try and get the fisherman to agree to a voluntary quota this year. If that doesn't work, WWF funding will cease.

I'm not enclosing any of the project documents because I feel I've already sent you more than you probably want. Do let me know if you want more details on this and I'll send them along.

Our primary geographic area of interest is Western Hemisphere, particularly Latin America and the Caribbean. We are currently considering a proposal from Steve Cornelius to study distribution and movements of olive ridleys in Costa Rica. A copy is enclosed for your interest. We'd welcome your evaluation of the proposal.

I appreciate your sending your NMFS report on Green Turtles in Hawaii and the reprint of your Symposium paper. That will be my week-end reading.

Thanks too for your interest in what we're doing.

Best regards,



Nancy E. Hammond
Program Administrator

encl: Bjordal Report
Cliffton Report
Cornelius Proposal

P.S. Please do not circulate Kim's report. It could be very damaging to the project if the wrong people were to read it.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SE

POST OFFICE BOX 1306
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

September 10, 1980

George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

George:

Have no idea when anything on the '79 ridley tracking will come forth. Peter was to have all this in his contract report to me and I've received nothing for the '79 season and god knows when we'll get the '80 report. He won't get his money but that's not the point. I've had it.

When, and if ever, I get anything out of him I'll see to it that you receive a copy. I apologize and am working to correct the problem.

It didn't go well for the ridley (kempi) this season. We lost 80 nests to Hurricane Allan--hatching success was 51%, the lowest in three years and total nests were down slightly. I'll give you more details later.

Sincerely yours,

Jack B. Woody
Endangered Species Coordinator

MARINE SCIENCES CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Diliman, Quezon City 3004

Philippines

11 March 1981

Dr. George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
U. S. A.

Dear George:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the coral stamps you sent me last 11 September 1980. The local Bureau of Posts has decided to issue a set of four coral stamps during the symposium. However, they will be regular issues and not commemoratives.

I did not respond positively to your earlier letter about a turtle meeting in conjunction with the Coral Symposium because I feared that the meetings might get too unmanageable. As it is, we have some 280 abstracts of papers to be presented. Of these, there is only one on turtles. If you are interested in coral reefs in general, this symposium will be certainly be most worthwhile.

Enclosed is a reprint you might be interested in.

Very truly yours,



EDGARDO D. GOMEZ
Director

Encl. A/s



FLORIDA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
FOR SEA GRANT PROGRAM OF STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA

MARINE ADVISORY PROGRAM

REPLY TO:

117 Newins-Ziegler Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

June 24, 1980

George H. Balazs
Asst. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P. O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

I thank you for your letter requesting information on our Florida Sea Grant Fish Facts and on gill netting legislation in the State of Florida. For your information please find attached Marine Advisory Fact Sheets 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 and 23 per your request. In addition, I have attached copies of current laws that effect the use of gill nets in the State of Florida. I hope this information will be useful to you.

If we can be of further assistance please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Marion L. Clarke
Coordinator, Marine
Advisory Program

MLC:ss

enclosures

370.08 Fisherman and equipment; regulation.—

(1) **ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SEINES AND NETS.**—No person may have in his custody or possession in any county of this state any fishing seine or net, the use of which for fishing purposes in such county is prohibited by law. Such possession shall be evidence of a violation of this subsection by both the owner thereof and the person using or possessing said net. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to shrimp nets or to pound nets or purse nets when used in taking menhaden fish, or seines used exclusively for taking herring or to legal beach seines used in the open gulf or Atlantic Ocean if the possession of such nets is not prohibited in the county where found. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084.

(2) **STOP NETTING DEFINED; PROHIBITION; PENALTY.**—It is unlawful for any person to obstruct any river, creek, canal, pass, bayou or other waterway in this state by placing or setting therein any screen, net, seine, rack, wire or other device, or to use, set or place any net or seine or similar device of any kind, either singularly or in rotation or one behind another in any manner whatsoever so as to prevent the free passage of fish. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

(3) **USE OF PURSE SEINES, GILL NETS, AND POUND NETS, ETC.; PENALTY.**—No person may take food fish within or without the waters of this state with a purse seine, purse gill net, or other net using rings or other devices on the lead line thereof, through which a purse line is drawn, or pound net, or have any food fish so taken in his possession for sale or shipment. The provisions of this section shall not apply to shrimp nets or to pound nets or purse seines when used for the taking of tuna or menhaden fish only. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

(4) **RETURN OF FISH TO WATER; PENALTY.**—All persons, taking food fish from any of the waters of this state, by use of seines, nets, or other fishing devices and not using any of such fish because of size or other reasons, shall immediately release and return such fish alive to the water from which taken and no such fish may be placed or deposited on any bank, shore, beach or other place out of the water. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

(5) **THROWING EXPLOSIVES OR USE OF FIREARMS IN WATER FOR PURPOSE OF KILLING FOOD FISH PROHIBITED; PENALTY.**—No person may throw or cause to be thrown, into any of the waters of this state, any dynamite, lime, other explosives or discharge any firearms whatsoever for the purpose of killing food fish therein. The landing ashore or possession on the water by any person of any food fish that has been damaged by explosives or the landing of headless jewfish or grouper if the grouper is taken for commercial use is prima facie evidence of violation of this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

(6) **SEINES, POCKET BUNTS.**—In any counties where seines are not prohibited on the open gulf or Atlantic Ocean, such seines may have a pocket bunt on the middle of the seine of a mesh size less than that provided by law.

(7) **GILL NETS.**—In any county in which gill nets or gill netting is not prohibited, such nets when being fished may be gathered or taken in or taken up in any manner when such nets are gathered in, taken in or taken up by hand; however, no net may be pulled up on shore where seining is prohibited. Such nets may be gathered or taken in or taken up by power on the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean.

(8) **USE OF GEAR AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.**—Whenever it shall appear in the best interests of conservation and will result in a more efficient use of offshore fisheries resources, the Division of Marine Resources of the department may issue a permit for the use of gear and equipment essential to such

odes.—The Department
ons, specifications and
handling, processing,
saltwater products for

exploitation. The provisions of this section do not apply to shrimping and sponging operations and all local and general laws pertaining to shrimps and sponges remain in effect.

(9) **SNATCH HOOKS, USE OF PROHIBITED TO TAKE SNOOK.**—The taking of the game fish snook in state waters is prohibited except by use of the standard bait, lure, plug or spoon. It is unlawful to take snook by use of gig or grain, gang hook, multiple hooks, snatch hooks, or any other device designed to impale or hook the fish. What is commonly called snook snatching is prohibited in the waters of this state.

(10) **ILLEGAL USE OF POISONS, DRUGS, OR CHEMICALS.**—

(a) It is unlawful for any person to place poisons, drugs, or other chemicals in the marine waters of this state unless that person has first obtained a permit for such use from the Division of Marine Resources of the Department of Natural Resources.

(b) Upon application on forms furnished by the division, the division may issue a permit to use poisons, drugs, or other chemicals in the marine waters of this state for the purpose of capturing live marine species. The application and permit shall specify the area in which collecting will be done, the drugs, chemicals, or poisons to be used, and the maximum amounts and concentrations at each sampling.

(c) Violation of this subsection shall constitute a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083. The Department of Natural Resources may revoke the permit for violation of the conditions placed on its issuance.

(11) **USE OF GILL NETS FOR TAKING KING MACKEREL.**—No person may take king mackerel from the waters within or without this state in any county bordering on the Atlantic Ocean except Monroe, or land any king mackerel so taken with a gill net having a hanging depth of more than 200 meshes of 4- $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stretched mesh, measured from the cork line to the lead line or its equivalent. Possession of such a net is prima facie evidence of a violation of this subsection. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in § 775.082, or § 775.083.

(12) No person may set a school of king mackerel within or without the waters of this state with a net having a mesh size of less than 4- $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

History.—§ 2, ch. 28145, 1953; § 1, ch. 57-765; § 1, ch. 57-766; § 1, ch. 59-477; § 1, ch. 65-182; §§ 25, 35, ch. 69-106; § 1, ch. 69-231; § 283, ch. 71-136; § 1, ch. 73-66; § 1, ch. 76-101; § 1, ch. 78-80; § 1, ch. 78-159; § 2, ch. 78-404.

370.081 Illegal importation of animals; rules and regulations.

(1) It is unlawful to import into this state any animal not indigenous to the state, or to import any animal into this state on procreation, maintenance, or use, which may pose a human health hazard.

(2) Marine animals not indigenous to this state of all species of the following classes:

(a) Sea snakes (Family Hydrophiidae).

(b) Rabbitfishes (Family Siganidae).

(c) Weeverfishes (Family Ctenoporidae).

(d) Stonefishes (Genus *Scorpaenopsis*).

(3) The department may promulgate rules and regulations to include any measures which may endanger or infect the public health or safety.

(4) It is unlawful to import into this state any marine plant or marine animal which may endanger or infect the public health or safety.

History.—§ 1, ch. 71-68.

370.082 Use of gill nets, wing nets, and similar devices regulated; penalties; confiscation of equipment.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to set, lay out, or fish, or cause to be set, laid out, or fished, any gill net, wing net, or similar device, unattended, in any of the waters of the Counties of Walton, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Franklin, Escambia, or Volusia. However, the Department of Natural Resources may issue permits for the use of such nets or similar devices used for research contrary to the provisions of this section, with respect to Franklin County and Volusia County only, and the department may limit the use of such permits to such times and places in Franklin County and Volusia County as the department deems advisable. Any such net or device, while being fished between sunset and sunrise, shall, in lieu of being attended, be marked by a light or lights in a manner causing said net or device to be visible to any approaching vessel.

(2) Gill nets, wing nets, or similar devices shall be clearly marked in such a manner that the identity of the fisherman's boat registration number may be readily determined.

(3) Any person violating the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082 or § 775.083.

(4) Any gill net, wing net, or similar device found unattended or unlighted in or on the waters of the Counties of Walton, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Franklin, Escambia, and Volusia, in violation of the provisions of this act, may be summarily seized and destroyed by the Division of Marine Resources of the Department of Natural Resources.

History.—§ 1, ch. 75-272; § 1, ch. 77-208; § 1, ch. 78-404.

370.0821 St. Johns County; use of seine nets.—

(1) In addition to all other restrictions imposed by this section, the use of any type of net or seine, other than a common cast net, is prohibited in the salt waters of St. Johns County, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile seaward of the beaches and coast thereof, between May 1 and September 15 each year. During the remainder of the year, the use of nets or seines, other than common cast nets, is prohibited on Saturdays, Sundays, and all legal holidays designated as such by the Department of Administration.

(2) In addition to all other restrictions imposed by this section, the use of any net or seine, other than a common cast net, is prohibited in the following areas of St. Johns County, and adjacent salt waters:

(a) Within a 1 mile, 360-degree radius of a point situated in the center of the A1A bridge across Matanzas Inlet.

(b) In the waters of Salt Run, St. Augustine Inlet, the Matanzas River, North River, or the Intercostal Waterway, or water adjacent to any of the aforementioned waters, lying north of the Mickler-O'Connell Bridge, south of the Vilano Beach Bridge across the Intercostal Waterway (North River), and inland of a line drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of St. Augustine Inlet.

(c) On the Atlantic Ocean beaches, and beach areas, within 1 mile north and 1 mile south of the center of St. Augustine Inlet, and within 1 mile seaward of such beaches, and a line drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of St. Augustine Inlet.

(d) On the Atlantic Ocean beaches, and beach areas, within 2 miles north and 2 miles south of the center of the St. Augustine Beach Pier, and within 1 mile seaward of such beaches and beach areas.

(3) In no event shall any manner of seine net used in the salt waters of St. Johns County, or within 1 mile seaward of the beaches and coast thereof, exceed 1300 feet in length, or have mesh of less than 2 and one-half inches.

(4) No person, firm, or corporation shall use, or cause to be used, any manner of seine net in the salt waters of St. Johns County, or within 1 mile seaward of the Atlantic Ocean beaches and coast thereof, without a permit issued by the Division of Marine Resources of the Department of Natural Resources. Applications for such permits shall be made on forms to be supplied by the division, which shall require the applicant to furnish such information as may be deemed pertinent to the best interests of saltwater conservation. The fee for such permits shall be \$250 per year. Each permit shall entitle the holder thereof to use no more than one seine net at any one time, subject to the provisions of subsections (1), (2), and (3). The division may refuse to grant any permit when it is apparent that the best interests of saltwater conservation will be served by such denial. All permits granted shall be in the holder's possession whenever the holder is engaged in using a seine net. Each permit is subject to immediate revocation upon conviction of a violation of any provision of this section, or when it is apparent that the best interests of saltwater conservation will be served by such revocation.

(5) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084. In addition, any nets, boats, vehicles, or paraphernalia used in violation of the provisions of this section may be seized and, upon conviction of the offender, may be confiscated or destroyed by order of the court as provided by § 370.061.

History.—§ 1, ch. 77-310; § 3, ch. 78-404.



Mrs Gladys A.T. Gouw
49 Oei Tiong Ham Park Singapore 10 Telephone 662458

March 9th '81.

Dr. George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
P.O. Box 1346,
Coconut Island,
Kaneohe, HAWAII 96744.

Dear Dr. Balazs,

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of February 26th '81 with enclosed book on Hawaii's Seabirds, Turtles and Seals, written and autographed by you. I enjoyed reading it very much and it will be a valued addition to my library.

Thank you also for your unusual turtle pins you gave Lisa and myself on my recent visit to HIMB in January - sorry we could not thank you before we left to return to HNL that day.

I'm glad the articles on Malaysian Sea Turtles were helpful to your work and, if at any time, you may need further information from this part of the world, please do not hesitate to let us know.

With Best Regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. A.T. Gouw

Mrs. A.T. Gouw

Air mail.
ISLANDS OF FIJI

8/3/81

POST C:



Dear George,
Many thanks for photocopies
etc. I rang Col Limpas
regarding C. depressa ~~offered~~
as mine were copies ^{of his}
or taken with NPWS camera's
film etc. He said that he
rang you on the previous
day. So by now I assume
that he and yourself have
sorted things out. Sorry
about the brevity but I'm
flat to the boards

Regards
Mich



Microstone Viewcard by Bascards Ltd., Christchurch, N.Z.



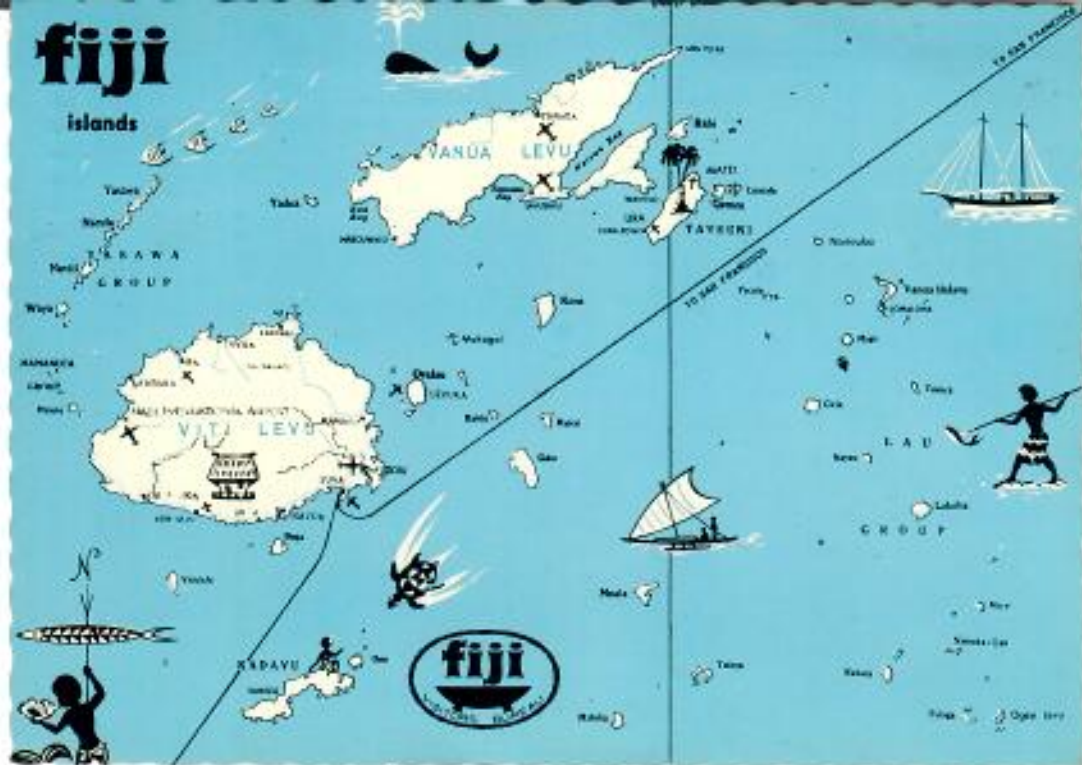
118

George Balazs
N. M. F. S.
P.O BOX 3830
HONOLULU
HAWAII 96812

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fiji

islands



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

MEMORANDUM

received
3/16/81

George,

Thanks so much for the interesting session - good to spend a few minutes with you.

Kelen says you made tag recoveries and tagged turtles also - sounds like the trip was worth while.

Evaluation indicate most people were very pleased with the presentation.

Aloha,

Pete Hendrick

28th Feb. 1981.

*Recd
3/13/81*

Dear Mr. Balaza,

Being a member of the
Marine Turtle Society, may I ask please,
if you could kindly mail to me, a reprint
of your paper: SYNOPSIS OF BIOLOGICAL DATA
ON THE GREEN TURTLE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,

E. H. Down

E. H. Down.

To open slit here

To open slit here

Sender's name and address (Please show your postcode)

Mr. E. H. Down,
"Grey Plover's"
Hendon Wood Lane,
Mill Hill,
London, N.W.7. England.

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

By air mail Air letter
Par avion Aerogramme



14½



Mr. G. H. Balazs,
Hawaiian Institute of Marine Biology,
P. O. Box 1346,
Kaneohe,
HAWAII 96744.



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Commission du service de sauvegarde - Survival Service Commission

Sa/3/2-3
RFS/pc

Dr. med. Judith Mittag
Dr. Mittag Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH
Am Bonnhof 30
D-4000 Düsseldorf 30
Federal Republic of Germany

10 February 1981

Dear Dr. Mittag,

Please excuse this tardy reply to your letter of 15 September, 1980.

You will be interested to know that, partially as a result of your questions, the issue of captive breeding and possible genetic contamination of natural stocks was discussed at some length at the October 1980 meeting of the Species Survival Commission, and that the subject evoked enough concern to justify proposing a workshop to consider its implications in detail. The subject will be considered at the SSC meeting in Delhi next week.

We hope you understand that the attitude of the SSC in this matter is not based on snap judgements and subjective bias but rather on a genuine concern for natural species.

I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Scott
Executive Officer
Species Survival Commission

cc: ACarr
GLucas

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Animal Behaviour Research Group

Reader in
Animal Behaviour
D. J. McFarland, D.Phil.

South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3PS

Telephone
Oxford (0865) 56789

20 January 1981

G.H. Balazs, Esq.,
University of Hawaii at Manoa,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
Coconut Island,
Kaneohe,
Hawaii, 96744.

Dear George,

Thanks for your letter and xeroxes.

Yes, I agree that people who are do head starting have not thought it through..... as is often the case, it is a question of just how much time one has to take on additional activities. I was hoping that simply raising the issue in the MTN would constitute pressure on people such as Ross to let us know his rationale etc..... but if they have not thought it through, then perhaps they have nothing to say in response to the question raised? When the replies we have received are published, along with any comments etc., it should I hope do some good..... but if you want to take it any further by pressuring Ross, and possibly Reichart, you are welcome to. Articles must be kept short if possible.

I certainly did notice the unscholarly reference list in Limpus' paper. I have previously raised this issue by telephone with Herpetologica.... I can't recall if I wrote also or not, most of my papers are at Toronto.... and told them I thought it disgraceful, and that they should write to Colin Limpus. But as this is largely a matter between you and Colin, I think I have done all that could be reasonably expected on this issue. Personally, I shall refer to the MTN articles (e.g. my paper for the Tampa symposium) rather than the Herpetologica one. I think it up to you to write a strong protest to Herpetologica, or direct to Colin, if you want to take it further.

I am in no hurry for the articles as I have more on hand for MTN than can be easily handled already.

Best wishes,

Yours,



Nicholas Mrosovsky

P.S. Fig 5 of your report on Hawaiian turtles: it is surprising (to me) how very different the temperatures are in different years - both in timing of the peak & in height - what happened in



WAIKIKI AQUARIUM

February 19, 1981

Dr. C. J. Ralph, Editor
'ELEPAIO
3467 Alani Drive
Honolulu HI 96822

Dear Dr. Ralph,

Please find enclosed a revised copy of the manuscript on monk seal sightings which incorporates some of the editorial changes you sent to me on January 22, 1981. I would like to respond to the comments by George Balazs and Rob Shallenberger, to whom I owe a debt of thanks for their thorough jobs of review.

1. It was very kind of George to suggest that I enjoy senior authorship, but I agree with you; writing the manuscript is only one of the stages. After all, if Brian and Patty had not done their study and marked the seal, I would not have seen it or recognized it as part of their study. So, let's hold the author sequence as it is.
2. George, as usual, has been thorough and correct in his reworking of my grammar and syntax, and I have incorporated the great majority of his suggestions.
3. In response to Rob Shallenberger's suggestion that I include a summary of Cromwell crew's data on sightings - I have asked Bill Gilmartin of National Marine Fisheries Service (and Chairman of the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Team) for his advice. He suggests that the Cromwell sighting reports would not add constructive information, but might be misconstrued due to their non-quantitative nature. I have added a small paragraph about the possible significance of Maro Reef as critical habitat. However, I will defer to Gilmartin's advice.
4. Brian and Patty Johnson say that they indeed have a paper on the use of Clairol as a tagging technique in preparation, and that it would be best not to anticipate it herein.
5. I have concurred with Rob's caution about statements regarding the "abandonment of permanent tagging techniques" and changed the text to reflect this.
6. I have also included, as Rob suggests, the number of animals tagged from 1957-1972.

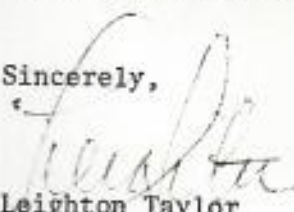
February 19, 1981 - page 2

7. I agree with you that Fig. 2 is probably unnecessary; I guess I included it because of its friendly, smiling face looking out at the reader, and because I had discourteously chopped off the head of the tagged seal in Fig. 1. Perhaps your readers who are not familiar with monk seals would like to see what handsome faces monk seals have. However, if your space and budget do not allow for publication of Fig. 2, I will certainly understand.

8. I have included Ancel Johnson's address as a footnote on the lit. cit. page. Gilmartin advises me that the National Marine Fisheries Service is not an official address for the Johnsons. I therefore have written their address in care of the Aquarium because I will be able to redirect mail to them.

Thank you very much for agreeing to publish this note in your highly-valued journal; I appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Leighton Taylor
Director

LT:1

cc: B. & P. Johnson
G. Balazs
R. Shallenberger

George, I hope you have received my letter of
slide sent 2 Feb.

18 February 1981

Mr. Rob. Truland
Chelonia Institute
P. O. Box 9174
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Rob:

I feel it is important to write directly to you and hope that this will not be taken as a slight to George Balazs.

The postcard project is a good idea, but I feel a number of things need consideration. The method of distribution, I understand, will be to give quantities to conservation organizations. Many such enterprises in the USA are financially very well off, and have professional advertising people under their employ who are constantly increasing their coffers. The numbers of people going from the USA to New Delhi for the current CITES meetings is an illustration of the financial well being of these organizations.

As you know, the majority of critical problems with sea turtles are not in the USA. Latin America, for example, has some very urgent situations. Yet, the few small conservation organizations that exist in these countries are battling enormous odds and have no adequate funding. They are desperately in need of help. And the results from their efforts in the end will be more likely to effect national conservation practices in large areas.

It would be invaluable to distribute at least a portion of the cards that are being given free of charge to critical 3rd world areas. Clearly, the captions will then have to be in the appropriate language and sensitive to local attitudes.

As trying to cover the entire world would require a major effort in logistics, it would seem sensible to restrict attention to a specific area, say Latin America, where one language will be adequate. If U.S. organizations want copies of the cards then they could pay costs. This would enable a larger initial order and a smaller cost per card. This would provide more and/or cheaper cards for overseas distribution. It would also insure that U.S. organizations were serious about subsequent distribution, for they would have committed something to the project.

The means for contacting these US organizations is relatively simple, for there are coordinating groups that meet regularly and distribute newsletters. Contacting the overseas organizations will be somewhat more involved, for each would have to be approached separately, but that involves little more than a few dozen letters.

Please forgive my barging in on this, but George is in rather a hurry to ~~finish~~ finish the project and if any changes are to instigated, they must be made quickly.

All best wishes,

J. Frazier

JF rwmh



GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES



Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs

XX

Division OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX
XX

Estate Nazareth 101
ST. THOMAS
VIRGIN ISLANDS 00801

February 24, 1981

Dr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
and Deputy Chairman
IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Group
University of Hawaii at Monoa
P.O. Box 1346
Kancohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of February 2 and the accompanying articles. The literature has been helpful, particularly the Marine Turtle Newsletter which describes growth rates and tag/recapture methodology. Your advice on inconel tags is well taken; NMFS is supplying us with tags made of that alloy at a reasonable price. We will be beginning our marine turtle research program in a few weeks, as soon as we are granted final approval.

I will keep you informed of our progress and any interesting points that might arise in the course of the research.

Sincerely,

Tundi Agardy

Tundi Agardy
Endangered Species Coordinator

TA:kb

5 March 1981

Dear George,

I thought you might appreciate this letter to the Star Bulletin.

As you probably know by now the Corps of Engineers formally recommended the establishment of a danger zone around Mokapu peninsula on 26 November 1980. They are awaiting official word from Washington.

I don't like the idea of a state seabird sanctuary under military control. If you have any thoughts on the issue for ^{the} future, I will be happy to discuss them with you. I know you're extremely busy but let's not write off this one yet.

Take care,

Ted.
PETTIT

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

MEMORANDUM

Hi George,

2-19-81

By now you are back from W. Samoa. We are looking forward to the "Journey through the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands" - again at Kona Surf (3/4). They want to have a no-host cocktail party beforehand to help pay their expenses - sounded OK to me. It will be a good opportunity to collect scattered "leatherbacks" in one place for some socializing. Kelen Beller, our new 2nd in command, is working on it.

Aloha,

Pete Hendricks





University of Hawaii at Manoa

A Sea Grant College

Spalding Hall 252 B • 2540 Maile Way

Telephone (808) 948-8191 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 / Cable Address: UNIHAW

Marine Advisory Program
2349 Kalanianaʻole Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
(808) 935-3630

January 9, 1981

Mr. George Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
Honolulu Laboratory
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear George:

Thanks very much for the Dillingham Calendar with the terrific photos taken by you of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands. You are quite an accomplished photographer. Wish my slides and photos would look half as good as yours! Imagine, I spent 2½ years in Micronesia and have only a few blurry slides of atolls, Peace Corps activities, and island life.

Thanks also for the update on the turtle stamp proposal. I have enclosed an Indonesian turtle stamp for your collection. I'll send you more as I receive them.

Pete Hendricks and I would like to know if you could again present a lecture on the Northwest Hawaiian Islands in Hilo and Kona in March, preferably March 3 and 4. Your presentations have been well received here and we'd be very happy if you can make it back to the Big Island again. Do let me know if this will be possible.

Mahalo again for the calendar. Have a Happy and Prosperous 1981, too!

Sincerely,

Howard A. Takata
East Hawaii Agent

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

MEMORANDUM

MARINE ADVISORY PROGRAM
SEA-GRANT, U. H.
P. O. BOX 1327
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII 96740
PHONE: 322-2577

1-15-81

George,

Thanks very much for the Dillingham Calendar. I had one but our secretary, Rose, was dying to have one so you made someone really happy. The photos are superb - good public education for a little known resource.

Howard may have contacted you already, but we have decided to "volunteer" you for a big island trip to do your great Seaward Islands lecture, March 3 (Hilo) and March (4) Kona if that would fit in your busy schedule.

We have moved - to Keahole pt. - Natural Energy Lab Hawaii - same address BOX 1327, K-K 96740, different phone - ~~322-2577~~ 329-6767. About 100 yds. from the water, where we should be.

I just received the proceedings from last April's Seaward Islands Symposium - some good data on the area.

Sincerely,

Pete Hendrich

P.S. If you are able to come over, I would like to spend a little more time together than the usual rush limits us to.

P.P.S. Our new secretary is Kelen Beller, should you call.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRUK STATE
TRUK, EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS 96942

CABLE ADDRESS
GOVTRUK

March 04, 1981

Mr. G. H. Balozas
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Fisheries Center
Honolulu Laboratory
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear George:

I believe we were introduced a PIFDC meeting by Dayle Gates. Here is the situation with regards to the visits of Mr. Osawa and Mr. Kurata. The species that they seem most interested in is the Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys*). They were looking for a place to establish a hatchery for "head starting". I told them that it was extremely difficult to obtain access to turtle eggs of that species and that the Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy indicated that eggs of any species of turtle could only be manipulated under special circumstances.

I gave Mike McCoy some of their literature which he was going to forward Will Van Campen, for translation.

The group spoke very little English and the translation services were less than adequate. I don't know whether they received the message.

Michael C. White

Michael C. White
Chief, Marine Resources, Truk

cc: Governor, Truk State
Director, Dept. of Resources and Development, Truk
Director, Public Safety, Truk State

MCW/aa

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

5 March 1981

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

Mr. George Balazs
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Is.
Kaneohe, Hawaii
97644

Dear George:

Here are our captions for the postcards. I hope they are appropriate. I'm glad you got this project rolling. I think it'll be great.

Regards,

Anne
Anne

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

26 Feb 1981

Dear George,

Just a quick note to
thank you for the
beautiful Samoa stamps.
I've also gotten a Kenya
hawksbill since I wrote
to you, so my turtle
stamp collection is
slowly growing. Alan &
I are leaving for Miami
in about an hour. We're
going to spend a week
w/ his parents. Hope
all is well w/ you. I

heard Peter Pritchard &
his wife went to India
for CITES & SSC. No one
here knows where he
got the money. We haven't
heard from Mont yet,
but she should be well
installed in the Seychelles
by now.

Thanks again for the
stamps.

Best regards,

Karen



1601 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

TELEPHONE: (202) 387-0800
CABLE: PANDAFUND TELEX: 64506

Dear George,

A lengthy reply to your letter reviewing the Shoop proposals is waiting to be typed and will be off to you shortly (we're backed up because of a Board meeting).

In the meantime, a list of all WWF national organizations with addresses is attached (New Zealand is on p. 4). The names, may be outdated (the list of officers was compiled in '79) but addresses are current.

Best -
Nancy

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

5 March 1981

Dear George:

Having just finished a vituperative letter to my congressmen about this ass-hole Reagan, I will turn my pen to merrier subjects. Glad you had a good trip to Samoa. Thanks very much for first day cover.

I certainly had no idea you weren't informed about the IOCARIBE symposium. I just assumed you were, since NMFS is kicking in part of the cash. The whole thing is quite a fiasco (I won't go into the gory details), so I wouldn't be too concerned if I were you. In fact, the whole thing might evaporate overnight, with budget cuts as they are. It's to be held in July 1982 in San Jose, Costa Rica. All countries in the Caribbean are invited, and have been asked to conduct surveys and fill out a questionnaire for their areas. They will each present a report at the symposium. Yes, the manual for it is the one prepared by Pritchard. We have all been given hopelessly impossible assignments, i.e., train turtle biologists all over the Caribbean in time for this year's nesting season! Peter Bacon is one of the honchos, and what a lunatic he is! He has what AC calls the FAO mentality, i.e. thinks resources were put here for man to exploit however he pleases. During my trip to the Leewards in January I made contact with government officials in Montserrat, Antigua and Anguilla, and they are either uninterested, incapable or unfunded. I don't know what will happen.

Some very bad news on the hawksbill front. Ken Dodd called me to tell me the proposal for critical habitat in Puerto Rico was within days of passage, then was blocked by an executive order on all such proposals that calls for reexamination on additional economic criteria, approval by Watt himself, and approval by the office of the budget. Dodd thinks the picture is gloomy; he's awaiting word from lawyers about the new economic criteria- how they can be met, etc. He said the going had been smooth up to then. 25 written comments received, all favorable. They had a fairly stormy public meeting on Culebra, but nothing in writing resulted. I'll keep behind him on this and let you know if we can do anything about it. He did say it wouldn't hurt to let your congressmen know. It seems like we'll be writing our congressmen a lot in the next four years.

Well, have to go. Am up to my ears in learning about marine algae these days.

Best regards,

Anne

February 28, 1981
992-A Awaawaanoa Pl.
Honolulu, HI 96825

Dr. Richard Grigg
Associate Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Dear Rick:

I want to tell you that I recently reached an agreement with Oriental Publishing Company to author a color book on the natural history of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The book will be of the same format and approximate style and length as the other books that have been produced by this company in their natural history series. As you are probably aware, these books rely heavily on photographs.

As the work on the book progresses, I would like to ask for your help in reviewing portions of the text, and providing other forms of professional assistance as may be desirable and appropriate. I anticipate that your contributions would be extremely valuable.

Best regards,

George
George H. Balazs

3/5/81

I would be happy to help out.

Rick

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

16 January 1981

Dr. Peter Pritchard
Florida Audubon Society
P. O. Drawer 7
Maitland, FL 32751

Dear Peter:

Thank you for your letter of 8 January. I have been too busy with the final preparation of the Proceedings to write before this. I shipped off the book the morning--quite a relief to have it gone.

Your wrote that you think that I am harsh for expecting you to cite not only my available published information, but also oral and still unpublished remarks made at the the Washington turtle conference. I expect nothing of the sort. If you had not referred to any of my work, I would not have had a complaint. Or, if you had referred to any one of my papers or presentations correctly, I would also have had no complaint. My complaint is that you have me making the asenine statement that the Tortuguero population is "headed inexorably for extinction." I never thought, said or wrote that opinion. Worse, you cite that statement from an oral presentation that you now say you almost certainly did not attend in full. I feel that when you cite an oral presentation, particularly one you didn't hear, you owe it to the speaker to be sure you are quoting him/her correctly. When you mis-cite a published paper, your reader can always read the paper referred to and catch the error; he or she does not have that option when only an oral presentation is cited.

When I referred in my last letter to my statements regarding the possible positive effects of protection given the green turtles by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, I was not accusing you of appropriating my Idea, which is, in any case, not a very profound one. I was merely pointing out that you had seriously misstated my position.

I do not expect you to have cited my Copeia paper because you didn't have access to it at the time, but the statement that you try to brush off in your letter as an "obvious generalized proviso" is in fact an integral part of my conclusions in that paper. And you are mistaken that if I thought that the downward trend had already been reversed, I would not have presented the extinction in 40 years extrapolation, because that is exactly what I did. The extrapolation is valuable to show just how close we may have been to losing the Tortuguero population before the protection of the nesting beach was at least partially enforced throughout the 1960s. Because I clearly stated that it was based on early cohorts, the extrapolation remains just as valid a representation of what was taking place at that time, regardless of what changes occur in later cohorts. It is a reflection of what happens to a sea turtle population under the heavy exploitation that the Tortuguero colony was experiencing.

Peter Pritchard
16 January 1981
page 2

I don't believe I am irrational in expecting you to cite me correctly. That is my only request. A simple phone call to check on the contents of a presentation that you didn't hear would have quickly cleared up both your error in the years you cited for my work and your misunderstanding of the conclusion that I drew.

Please give my regards to your wife. I hope your offspring are well.

Sincerely yours,

Karen

Karen Bjorndal

SINCE NINETEEN HUNDRED



"THE VOICE OF CONSERVATION"

January 8, 1981

Dr. Karen Bjorndal
Department of Zoology
223 Bartram Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Dear Karen:

I was glad to get your letter, but I must admit I think you are being very picky. What I was trying to do was point out, with examples, that even the most sophisticated population models for sea turtles still have no predictive value, and I used Jim Richardson's and your models as examples. I still maintain that it is paradoxical (though not necessarily inexplicable) that the progressively decreasing survival times of each cohort of green turtles from 1959 to 1972 did not reflect in a progressively declining population at Tortuguero Beach. I find nothing in your writings to relate the unprecedentedly good nesting populations of 1976, 1978 and 1980 to the legal protection offered the species by Costa Rica and Nicaragua a couple of years earlier; indeed, to quote your own Copeia paper, "protection of eggs and adults must be continued for long periods of time in order to demonstrate any positive effect on the survival status of the population." I do not know what you mean by "long periods of time", but surely more than 1-2 seasons. The remarks in your herbivory paper express the hope or possibility that the protection afforded since 1975/1976 may stabilize the population, but in my reading of it certainly do not attribute the good years of 1976-78-80 as evidence that the stability had already occurred.

I don't know why you were surprised by my writing that you "plotted survivorship curves for nesting cohorts of green turtles at Tortuguero, Costa Rica, from 1955 onwards, and concluded that the population was headed inexorably for extinction...", since this is a fairly accurate paraphrase of what you have written, e.g. in the 4th paragraph of page 529 of your Copeia paper, with the exception that you actually calculated when that extinction would take place (in 40 years). Your proviso "if the pattern of increasing death rates is not reversed" is an obvious generalized proviso that anyone would make if he were predicting almost anything forty years from now on the basis of trends during the last twenty years; if you thought that existing data (e.g. from the 1976 and 1978 seasons) showed that the trend had already been reversed, you would not have presented the "extinction in 40 years" extrapolation.

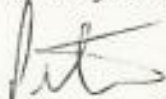
FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY

921 Lake Sybelia Drive • P. O. Drawer 7 • Maitland, Florida 32751
(305) 647-2615

I think also you are being rather harsh in insisting that the literature review for my American Zoologist paper include not only available published information but also oral and still unpublished remarks made by you at the Washington turtle conference. There was hardly a single one of those oral presentations that I attended in full, being constantly called out for press interviews, committee meetings, etc., and I would hate to be quizzed on anyone's oral remarks there. We may have had the same thoughts in parallel about the status of the Tertuguero populations (great minds think alike, etc.), but I certainly did not lift your thoughts and call them my own.

I hope you will accept this in a good spirit of academic debate. In the interest of accurate citation of your work by the world in general, you may be interested to know that I just corrected the spelling of your name in about 31 separate places in Mary Mendonca's thesis on lagoonal green turtle populations.

Best regards,



Peter C.H. Pritchard, Ph.D.
Vice President

PCHP/bb

FEB
1981

REV. L. A. YOUNG

Dear George:

I'm always missed seeing you. Hope everything is fine. I'm gone to P.A.T.A. Convention for 10 days.

This will be my last trip to our home state California. How was your trip to W. Samoa

I'll be back to Honolulu at 25th of this month at Ramada Airport.

Thank you for the Reminiscence and God of old memories that brought back to my mind about our good days Aloha

[Signature]

LABORATOIRE des REPTILES et AMPHIBIENS

MUSÉUM NATIONAL d'HISTOIRE NATURELLE

25, Rue Cuvier — 75005 PARIS
336-00-21

Paris, le 12 février 1981

Cher Collègue,

En réponse à votre lettre du 3 janvier, voici
ci-jointes 3 diapositives sur les Tortues marines de Guyane.

Veillez me signaler rapidement si elles sont
retenues ou non pour vos cartes, et me les renvoyer dès que
possible.

Cordialement



Jacques FRETEY

2/28/81

LABORATOIRE des REPTILES et AMPHIBIENS
MUSÉUM NATIONAL d'HISTOIRE NATURELLE

25, Rue Cuvier - 75005 PARIS

Jacques FRETEY

MARINE SCIENCES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
Diliman, Quezon City 3004
Philippines

26 November 1980

Dr. F. Wayne King
Director
The Florida State Museum
Museum Road
University of Florida
Gainesville 32611
U. S. A.

Dear Wayne:

Thank you for your letter dated 13 November 1980 and the interest you express on the establishment of the Philippine/Malaysia (Sabah) sea turtle sanctuary. May I suggest you write a letter of inquiry to:

Deputy Minister J. Antonio Aguenza
Chairman, Task Force Pawikan Council
Ministry of Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman
Quezon City, Philippines.


The letter could serve as a reminder for him to get the ball rolling. As Chairman of the Pawikan ("Sea Turtle") Council which is under the Office of the President, Minister Aguenza can do something.

I should like to mention I visited Robert Scott last month and we talked about the matter. I suggested that he follow up the proposal for a Philippine-Malaysian workshop on the sanctuary. He indicated he would be writing to Philippine authorities on this.

On my end, I brought up the matter to Minister Aguenza early this month and he is expecting some communication from Gland.

I think the dialogue or workshop would be the first major step. Letters from persons like yourself always help. If there is the occasion, a visit by one of you would contribute much to the effort.

Very truly yours,


EDGARDO D. GOMEZ
Director

DLG 10 1500

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 HARTMAN HALL
354-392-1107

February 20, 1981

Mr. Mike A. McCoy
Micronesian Maritime Authority
P.O. Box 0: Kolonia, Ponape
Eastern Caroline Islands 96941

Dear Mike:

George Balazs has forwarded to Dr. Carr's office in Gainesville, Florida, your correspondence concerning the interest of the Japanese in "cultural pond development possibilities" on Truk and Ponape. Although the full implications of their interest are not clear to us, this appears to be an issue worthy of careful attention. We would be very grateful if you would keep our IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group informed of developments and advise us of any needed action on the part of the Group.

We would certainly appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Anne Hayden

Anne Hayden
Agenda Officer
IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group

AW/ljw
cc: George Balazs

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES
SERVICE

FEB 2 10 52 AM '81

HONOLULU LABORATORY

Jan 28, 1981

NMFS, Hnl Lab
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu

Genelmm:

Please send this office two copies of "Synopsis of Biological Data on the Green Sea Turtle in the H.I." by Balazs.

Mahaio,

Peter Donnelly
Peter Donnelly
Conservation Officer

DIV. OF CON & RES ENFORCEMENT
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources
P. O. Box 1
Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii 96763

*sent
2/25/81*



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Commission du service de sauvegarde - Survival Service Commission

Sa/3/2-3
RFS/pc

Dr. med. Judith Mittag
Dr. Mittag Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH
Am Bonneshof 30
D-4000 Düsseldorf 30
Federal Republic of Germany

10 February 1981

Dear Dr. Mittag,

Please excuse this tardy reply to your letter of 15 September, 1980.

You will be interested to know that, partially as a result of your questions, the issue of captive breeding and possible genetic contamination of natural stocks was discussed at some length at the October 1980 meeting of the Species Survival Commission, and that the subject evoked enough concern to justify proposing a workshop to consider its implications in detail. The subject will be considered at the SSC meeting in Delhi next week.

We hope you understand that the attitude of the SSC in this matter is not based on snap judgements and subjective bias but rather on a genuine concern for natural species.

I shall keep you informed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Scott
Executive Officer
Species Survival Commission

cc: ACarr
GLucas

Send
Synopsis
2/23/81



ZOO ZÜRICH
ZÜRICHBERGSTRASSE 221
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BAHNSTATION: DOBENDORF-ZÜRICH
NEUE TELEFON-NR. 01/2515411

Dr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine
Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
USA

Jan. 26, 1981

Zürich, den

Dear George,
I would appreciate if you could assist me in the revision of the marine-turtle sheets for the Mediterranean area only. (European part only!) Unfortunately there appear to be some mistakes in the work by Silvio Bruno. Can you help? I am pressed with time, as the editor of the "Handbuch der Amphibien und Reptilien Europas" wants the MS by the end of May.

I am currently revising my previous paper "Threatened amphibians and reptiles in Europe", which was published in 1978 by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

In order to revise and to obtain additional data I would appreciate, if you would assist me along the lines set up ~~below~~. above

Thank you very much for your most kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours

René E. Honegger
Curator of Herpetology
Senior Editor IUCN
Red Data Book III
Amphibia/Reptilia

P.S. The publication you receive is newer than the COE-list, but less bulkier than that to mail.

*Preliminary list of Amph. + Reptiles
by separate mail.*

returned
both (2) slides
2/22/81

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

The Agassiz Museum



HARVARD UNIVERSITY · CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138 · TEL. 617 495-2466

14 Jan 1981

Dear George,

Best wishes for the festive season, sorry they come a little late. I returned from a field trip south to Bermuda, Antigua, Aves Island, Trinidad and Barbados and I am slowly catching up on accumulated mail.

Enclosed is my best picture of Caretta that might do for a stamp. ~~The original is a slide which I can send if you wish.~~ (Sorry just re-read your request and am enclosing slide.)

I was able to go ashore on Aves for a couple of hours. The coast guard station (actually a Venezuelan military marine port) is a standard oil rig platform about 80m x 50m and 60' high with accommodation, power plant etc, occupied by about 14 men. The station is brightly lit at night but the island is so small that hatchlings will probably make it to the sea anyway. The effect on adults is less clear but the station personnel claimed to see 30-40 adults resting a night in mid summer. We had no problem landing and were made very welcome but bad weather forced us to leave the same day as the anchorage there is poor. (over)

I spent a lot of time looking for juvenile turtles in the Sargasso sea between Bermuda and Antigua with no success. Nevertheless with some modifications in technique I think another good look is worthwhile and I am seeking a grant from NMFS to do it.

My Oman hawkbill paper is still in press but imminent in Biol Conserv. and I have submitted a short report of my Demochelys survey in Hispaniola to Bull. M.C.Z. My top priority now is to ~~finish~~ finish my Caretta m.s. and submit it - probably to Marine Biology.

Working with Ocean Research and Education Society is keeping me very busy and is rather distracting although I am developing a nice project on whale feeding and will continue to advise the Oman government on marine conservation. But I am feeling spread a bit thin and I am having difficulty bringing anything to a conclusion. How about a nice academic job in Hawaii? Keep in touch.

Regards
Perran.

January 21

George -

I got your letter the same day I mailed the postcard (afterwards of course!) I'm really excited that you're interested in using one of my slides!! I've enclosed one other that was at the Center. If you're interested in this one or the one you mentioned, feel free to keep it for a couple of months. The others, as I told you, I'd like back to make copies for Mary Mendonca. Also how difficult would it be to ~~keep~~ make a duplicate of whatever you keep -- for me to have in the interim?

I'm sorry your response rate wasn't so good. As I said before, it sounds like a great project to me and wish you luck with it.

Thanks so much for the calendar + postcard (!!!) - which has a real place of honor in my room now. Let me know what you decide to do - OK? Take care, Janina



X Tansley
1702 S St, NW
Washington, DC
20009

Produced by
The Whale Protection Fund
Center for Environmental Education
Washington, D.C. 20037

2/21
2dups
1 original
return

Blue Whale

(Balaenoptera musculus)

This is the largest animal to ever have lived on the earth. Blue whales have reached lengths of over 100 feet and weigh as much as 150 tons. Swimming mainly in the open ocean, Blue whales seasonally range from polar waters to the tropics. They are almost extinct and have been completely protected since 1966, although their ability to recover is seriously questioned.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
OFFICE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

February 11, 1981

Dear George:

I know that you thought I forgot about getting you the address where you could get information about the turtle postcard but here it is:

Gift Shop
The National Aquarium
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Commerce Building
14th and Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

I don't know how much help they will be but that is the only place I have seen it.

Watt is every bit as bad as we expected him to be and with Reagan's budget cuts still to come, we are in dark days in conservation. The morale is very low and rumors are rampant about how the program will be gutted. Watt wants to personally review all proposals and finals to insure that they will not get in the way of commercial and energy development. I only hope I can push the hawksbill through but I think there is no theoretical way of getting the green's Critical Habitat without tremendous pressure. The conservation groups are very silent at the moment. And the bureaucrats that run the program are bending over backward to do what the administration wants. I am very pessimistic. Will keep you informed.

Kew



University of Hawaii at Hilo

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
NATURAL SCIENCES DIVISION

3 February

Dear George,

Happy New Year! (We're just a little late this year.) Thanks for the tide calendar and the turtle report.

How is your new position going? Is the federal bureaucracy as bad as the states? When will you get back down to the Big Island? Better hurry! We're off to France for the summer (research!!) in mid-May.

All the best,

Walt + Kaula

DR. WALTER C. DUDLEY
CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY DISCIPLINE
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, UHH
1400 KAPIOLANI STREET
HILO, HAWAII 96720

Dear Sir,

I would like to know more
about the Leeward Islands and
how could I go about getting
more photographs of the
Islands.

Sincerely
yours

Roberta
Pahakuelua

My Adress

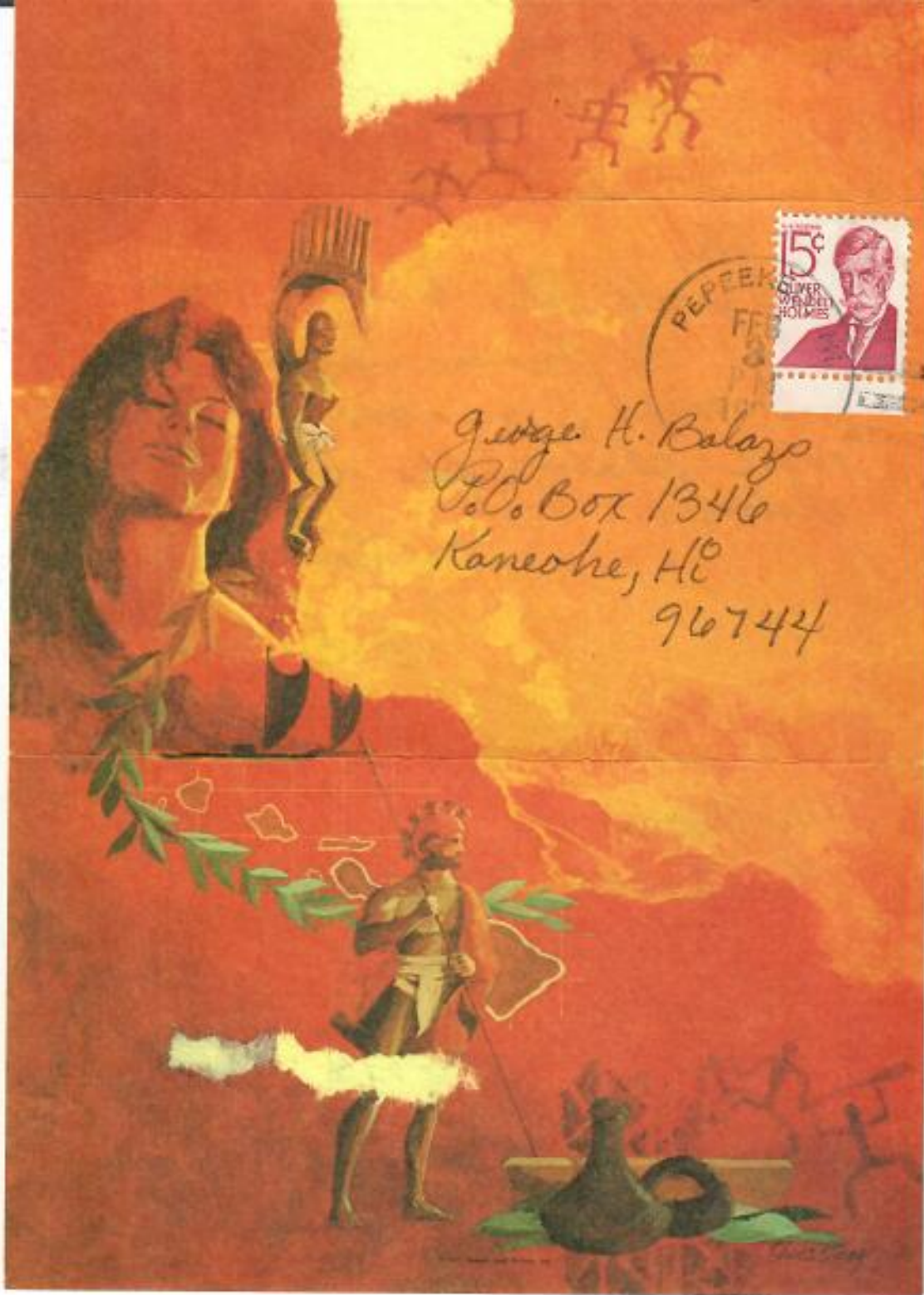
Roberta Pahakuelua

P.O. Box 14 00

Ookala, Hawaii

96774

response
2/21/81



George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI
96744



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

12 Feb 1981

Dear George:

Just a quick note to accompany the enclosed. Thanks for your letters; I hope you had a good time in Apia. All of your travels makes me feel like a dull stay-at-home. Thanks for your revised green book = white book. The depth gauge results are great. Very good idea. A longer letter will follow. I'll send you a copy of the annotated strategy for the Delhi meeting.

Best wishes,

Great news about the ^{Karen} U.S. stamps. Should we now write thanking them for this

step & urging the next? If so,
to whom should we write?
Mary Anne Owens? if realize we
should wait until we have
official word from them.

Jeanne got off w/o going
crazy or driving us crazy, but
just barely.

Thanks also for the reprint from
the status of resources in Hawaii.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory
Tulane University
Museum of Natural History
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037

11 Feb. 1981

Dear George,

Thank you for returning my slides in good condition. Sorry they weren't useful to you. Please let me know when the postcards are available - I'm looking forward to seeing them.

Also, many thanks for sending the newspaper article about the McGeehee Party. I've seen no other references to it. I sent a copy to my parents, & they were so thrilled that they sent copies to all the relatives. Maybe they'll go to the party.

Have you published the data about basking green turtles from the talk you gave at ASZ in Tampa, FL during Dec. 1979?

If so I'd appreciate it if you could send me a reprint or tell me which journal(s) to consult. Some of the sea turtles ^{we see} during our aerial surveys appear to be floating (basking?) at the water surface, & we were wondering about basking biology. Any information you could offer would be appreciated. Hope all is going well in Hawaii.

Best regards,
Angie

*I would like
to know any
additions you can
make. Karen*

Progress Report on Implementation of the Action Projects
Developed at the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation
November 1979, Washington, D. C.

Karen A. Bjorndal
Post-Conference Coordinator
Department of Zoology
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611 USA

Attached is an annotated list of the sea turtle Action Projects and a list giving more detail on the progress made on each Project. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, but merely to cite examples.

ACTION PROJECTS

COLONIES AND POPULATIONS REQUIRING MAXIMUM PROTECTION

[While the aim of this strategy is to conserve all the sea turtle resources of the world for the sustained benefit of humans, it is realistic to recognize that some populations will be lost despite our efforts. Therefore, it is necessary to focus special attention on the urgent need to conserve, by every means available, the remaining large or otherwise unique populations of each species, which in total aggregate may represent as much as 80 percent of the remaining marine turtles in the world and a significant portion of their morphological and behavioral diversity.]

Highest priority by reason of large population size

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1) Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas, Mexico | <u>Lepidochelys kempi</u> |
| 2) Nancite/Ostional, Costa Rica | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 3) Escobilla, Mexico | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 4) Morro Ayuca, Mexico | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 5) Orissa, India | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 6) Ecuador | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 7) Torres Strait Islands
(Q) Australia | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |
| 8) Bocas del Toro, Panama | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |
| 9) Nangka Island, off Belitung Island,
Indonesia | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 10) Jabal Aziz, South Yemen | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |
| 11) Shitvar Island, Iran | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |
| 12) Mornington Island group
(Q) Australia | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 13) Europa/Tromelin, Reunion | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 14) Tortuguero, Costa Rica and
Miskito Cays, Nicaragua | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 15) Moheli Island, Comores | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 16) Ascension Island | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 17) Sabah, Malaysia and southern
Philippines turtle islands | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 18) Maruata/Colola, Mexico | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 19) Galapagos archipelago, Ecuador | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 20) Capricorn Group (Q) Australia | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 21) Raine/Pandora Island,
(Q), Australia | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 22) Browse Island, (W.A.) Australia | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 23) Crab Island, (Q) Australia | <u>Chelonia depressa</u> |
| 24) Greenfield Island, (N.T.) Australia | <u>Chelonia depressa</u> |
| 25) Masirah Island, Oman | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 26) Wreck Island, (Q) Australia | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 27) South Carolina, Georgia, and
Florida coast, U.S.A. | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 28) French Guiana | <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> |
| 29) Trengganu, Malaysia | <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> |
| 30) Tierra Colorado, Mexico | <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> |

High priority by reason of isolation or unique ecology

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31) Tongaland, South Africa | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 32) Japan | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 33) Pacific Panama/Colombia | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 34) Turkey | <u>Caretta caretta</u> |
| 35) Surinam | <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> |
| 36) French Frigate Shoals | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> |
| 37) Cousin Island, Seychelles | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> |
| 38) Tongaland, South Africa | <u>Dermodochelys coriacea</u> |

COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

- 39) States should cooperate through regional or umbrella conventions such as the Western Hemisphere or the Migratory Species Convention as the framework for international sea turtle agreements.
- 40) Schedule regional meetings (e.g., Caribbean, East Africa, Southeast Asia) to review exploitation and to begin talks about regional conservation (for instance, regional tag return centers).
- 41) Establish subgroups in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group to develop and coordinate turtle conservation efforts in each region, with particular attention to monitoring implementation of the Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy. It is desirable that these subgroups include expertise on ecology, land-use planning, sociology, economics, and environmental law. Non-governmental organizations should be involved.

Accomplished
and In
Progress

42) Encourage the Organization of American States to assist in curtailing the massive over-exploitation of the eastern Pacific olive ridley turtles and develop a regional programme for their conservation through provisions of the Western Hemisphere Convention.

In Progress
43) Develop coordinated conservation/management of the eastern Pacific olive ridleys, including a massive tagging programme using tags which offer no reward for their return.

In Progress
44) Rapidly establish complete protection for Chelonia m. agassizi in all its habitats in east Pacific waters (e.g., Mexico and Guatemala).

45) Encourage Costa Rica, Panama, and Nicaragua to revive the San Jose Tripartite Agreement of 1969 on the conservation of green turtles.

Accomplished
46) Urge the South Pacific Commission to develop regional conservation programmes for the Pacific marine turtle populations for the sustained benefit of local people.

In Progress
47) Encourage all Indian Ocean states to convene a conference to develop a regional conservation programme for their marine turtles.

In Progress
48) Establish a comprehensive sea turtle survey and conservation programme in the Mediterranean Sea by coordinating projects in Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, and Turkey.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

49) Encourage Mexico to take stringent measures to curb exploitation of the hibernating green turtles in the Sea of Cortez.

In Progress
50) Encourage Ecuador to curtail over-exploitation of its olive ridleys.

51) Develop realistic population models for the Pacific Green turtles and olive ridleys being exploited by Ecuador and Mexico.

52) Commend Mexico and the U.S. for the joint recovery programme that has been mounted to conserve Kemp's ridleys, and encourage these two governments to continue and even to augment this multi-phase programme for the restoration of this critically endangered turtle.

53) Encourage the United Kingdom to forestall tourism development activities which will adversely affect the Ascension Island nesting beaches and to prohibit the mining of sand on all major beaches.

54) Encourage the Bahamas to give total protection of the hawksbill throughout the archipelago, and to end the sale of hawksbill shells and curios to tourists.

55) Encourage Panama to amend its Decreto Ejecutivo No. 104 (4 de Septiembre de 1974) to provide protection for hawksbill turtles and prohibit their exploitation.

56) Encourage the Republic of the Philippines to protect the rookeries and offshore habitats of the sea turtles of Santa Cruz, northern Palawan, and Lubang Islands.

57) Encourage Malaysia to increase the level of egg purchase in Trengganu, striving for 50 percent.

58) Undertake comprehensive Indonesia-wide assessment of management options, including establishment of conservation areas, control of egg harvesting, management of turtle fisheries, allocation

Accomplished

Accomplished

In Progress

In Progress

In Progress

of government responsibility (i.e., which department, sources of money, etc.). Provide training for Indonesian conservationist/biologists through involvement in projects.

Accomplished
and In Progress 59) Commend the Sultanate of Oman for its research and conservation programme for sea turtles, and encourage a continuation of this work. Protective legislation and enforcement to protect important areas for sea turtle nesting at Ras al Hal and Masirah Island should be developed.

In Progress 60) Encourage Australia and Papua New Guinea to conserve the marine turtle resources of the Torres Strait region for the local use of the indigenous peoples and to continue to prohibit any export trade to other regions.

61) Commend the government of Papua New Guinea for its marine turtle conservation, management and education programme, and encourage expansion of this work to include tagging projects at Long Island (a year-round rookery), Mussau and Hermit Islands (where there is no exploitation of turtles), and the Doru and Port Moresby areas (where there is intensive exploitation). IUCN and WWF should provide assistance as needed.

In Progress 62) Encourage the governments of Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic to protect their respective leatherback rookeries.

In Progress 63) Urge Colombia to protect and conserve the sea turtle populations in its Atlantic waters, especially at Buritaca, Gulf of Uruba, and Islas del Rosario.

PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

- 64) Encourage the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, with the assistance of the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group and other knowledgeable experts, to undertake the compilation of data on sea turtle habitat (nesting, feeding, migratory, etc.) and human use of, or activities in, these areas so as to determine where new parks and sanctuaries for marine turtles are needed.
- 65) Recommend that when nesting beach sanctuaries are established, adjacent nearshore waters and a buffer zone further offshore be included to protect marine turtles while they are breeding and migrating in the vicinity.
- 66) Make available to less developed countries expertise in placement, planning, developing, and managing sea turtle parks, preserves, sanctuaries, and reserves suited to the needs of each country.
- 67) Urge the governments of the State of Sabah, Malaysia, and the Republic of the Philippines to jointly establish an international turtle sanctuary embracing the Sabah Turtle Islands National Park and the Philippine Turtle Islands to conserve sea turtles of all species in areas to be demarcated.
- 68) IUCN and World Wildlife Fund should provide support for a working group from the Philippines and Sabah to meet in early 1980 and discuss the procedures or requirements necessary for the implementation of an international turtle sanctuary between the two countries.

In Progress

- 69) Encourage Malaysia to establish inviolate marine turtle sanctuaries in Trengganu, and promulgate regulations (including use of excluder trawls) which will eliminate the incidental capture of sea turtles during mating season.
- 70) Commend her Majesty the Queen of Thailand for donating Mun Nai Island in the Gulf of Thailand for use in green turtle conservation.
- 71) Urge India to develop a conservation programme for the sea turtles of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including the establishment of sanctuaries on rookery islands.
- 72) Encourage Sri Lanka to extend the seaward boundaries of Wilpattu National Park to include the sea grass feeding grounds of marine turtles.
- 73) Commend Japan for establishing protected areas for the conservation of loggerheads in Hiwasa (Tokushima Pref.), Miyazaki (Miyazaki Pref.), and Omaezaki (Shizuoka Pref.).
- 74) Encourage Madagascar to again establish turtle reserves in Nosy Ovanbo, Nosy Iranja, Chesterfield Island, Nosy Trozona, and Nosy Ve, and to consider providing additional protection by establishing sanctuaries in the Barren Islands on the coast from St. Luce to Fort Dauphine and from Vohemar to Sambava.
- 75) Encourage Mauritius to declare the entire St. Brandon archipelago a marine turtle sanctuary.
- 76) Encourage Kenya to establish a coastal and marine sanctuary for sea turtles from Mto Tana to Ras Biongwe.
- 77) Encourage Mozambique to establish nature reserves or marine turtle sanctuary areas in the Primeiras and Querimba Island Groups.

Accomplished

In Progress

In Progress

In Progress

In Progress

- In Progress 78) Encourage Costa Rica to provide complete protection from exploitation for the Nancite and Cstional arribadas of the olive ridley turtle.
- In Progress 79) Encourage Nicaragua to establish a Miskito Cays National Park or wildlife sanctuary to protect the main feeding ground of the western Caribbean green turtle. IUCN and WWF should provide assistance as needed.
- Accomplished 80) Commend FUDENA (Fundacion para la defensa de la Naturaleza), World Wildlife Fund affiliate in Venezuela, for its stewardship and researches at the only East Caribbean rookery of the green turtle, Aves Island, and urge continuation of that effective and essential program.
- 81) Encourage Peru to extend the seaward boundaries of the Paracas Reserve to provide a sanctuary for sea turtles.
- 82) Recommend that the leatherback rookery at Vieques, Puerto Rico, be monitored and its important nesting beaches be designated Critical Habitat under provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
- In Progress 83) Endorse the listing of Mona Island (Puerto Rico) as a U.S. Marine Sanctuary and as a Critical Habitat for the hawksbill turtle under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
- In Progress 84) Urge the U.S.A. to purchase the Sandy Point leatherback rookery on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, to prevent destruction of this beach through mining of its sand.
- In Progress 85) Urge France to declare Scilly Atoll (French Polynesia) an inviolate breeding sanctuary.

TRADE AND REGULATION

- 86) Establish TRAFFIC operations worldwide to monitor trade in marine turtle products.
- 87) TRAFFIC to verify false documentation and declaration of Lepidochelys olivacea products as those of Chelonia depressa in international trade, and present this evidence to the Secretariat of the CITES and to the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premier of Queensland, Australia, with the request that C. depressa be removed from Appendix II and placed on Appendix I of the CITES in order to provide protection to L. olivacea.
- 88) Strengthen customs import and export control on all international shipments of marine turtle products.
- 89) Implement stringent customs import and export control in international shipments to separate farmed from wild products.
- 90) Analyze trade in sea turtle products from the point of view of natural resource economics.
- 91) Encourage appropriate governments to provide alternative employment to turtle fishermen.
- 92) Discourage all trade in souvenirs and curios made from sea turtles (e.g., polished shells, stuffed turtles, dried heads, and other items).
- 93) Encourage Japan to end the dishonorable practice of continuing to provide a major market for newly imported hawksbill and olive ridley turtle products.
- 94) Encourage Portugal (including the Azores) and Spain (including

Accomplished

In Progress

In Progress

the Canary Islands) to ban all trade in turtle shells and stuffed turtles as souvenirs for tourists.

In Progress 95) Where necessary, recommend legislation banning the use of spear guns or scuba gear for killing of sea turtles.

In Progress 96) Seasonally regulate trawling by shrimp boats in the interesting habitat of marine turtles as needed.

97) Discourage trawlers and fishing boats of all nations (e.g., Taiwanese, Japanese, and South Korean) from illegally exploiting the turtle resources in national exclusive fishery zones.

98) All sea turtle trading states not yet Party to CITES should join that Convention without reservation (e.g., Cuba, Japan, Mexico, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand).

99) France and Italy should be urged to withdraw their reservations for sea turtles to CITES.

100) All states Party to CITES should fully implement their obligations under the Convention, especially western European Parties, U.K., and Hong Kong.

101) Encourage Ecuador to fully implement its obligation under the CITES.

Accomplished 102) Commend the Bahamas for having joined the CITES and encourage them not to take reservations under that Convention.

SURVEYS

- In Progress 103) Continue surveying and accelerate the development of a conservation plan for the Solomon Islands.
- In Progress 104) Survey Indonesia to assess nesting and feeding habitats, status, distribution, and exploitation of turtle populations, trade routes, methods of trading, products involved, and volume of trade.
- In Progress 105) Survey and develop conservation programmes for Bali and Nusa Tenggara (nesting and fishery), Java (nesting) and northern Sulawesi (fishery and nesting).
- 106) Implement survey and tagging programme for western Australia turtle populations to gain an understanding of Australian and eastern Indonesian sea turtles.
- In Progress 107) Survey the sea turtle populations, habitat, and exploitation in Pakistan.
- In Progress 108) Determine the size of the hawksbill and green turtle populations in the Seychelles, and develop a conservation programme for these species and their habitats.
- 109) Encourage Angola, Mozambique, and Madagascar to initiate continuing surveys of their sea turtle populations, and development of conservation programmes.
- In Progress 110) Undertake or continue surveys in the eastern Atlantic (e.g., Ghana, Mauritania, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Zaire), western South Atlantic (e.g., Brazil), eastern Indian Ocean (e.g., Bangladesh, Burma, India), eastern South Pacific (i.e., Colombia to Chile), western Pacific (e.g., China, Ryukyus), and South Pacific (e.g., French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, northern Marshall Islands).

111) Determine the status and distribution of hawksbill turtles along the Caribbean coast of Panama.

In Progress

112) Encourage Peru to continue surveying its sea turtle resource, and to initiate a tagging program and develop a conservation program for sea turtles, particularly leatherbacks and green turtles.

In Progress

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

113) Management techniques (e.g., head-starting, hatcheries, sex determination by incubation temperature, etc.), should be thoroughly evaluated and their experimental nature should be emphasized.

In Progress

114) Make available to less developed countries expertise in designing research programmes, training in enforcement and management techniques (i.e., scholarships for study, exchange of personnel, etc.) best suited to the needs of each country.

In Progress

115) Develop management programmes which recognize the biological limitations imposed by the natural history and behavior of the marine turtles.

116) Focus research on development of a better tag for permanently marking turtles.

In Progress

117) Urge all governments to encourage participation of independent workers in marine turtle survey, tagging, and research programmes.

118) Encourage the establishment of a world clearing house for data on all tag series used by all investigators throughout the world. To facilitate exchange of data on tag returns, and to avoid confusion resulting from duplication of tag numbers, this information should be made available to all parties involved in turtle research and conservation.

In Progress 119) Encourage international and national fisheries commissions to promulgate regulations requiring the use of gear which precludes the capture of sea turtles and mandating the closure of areas and seasons as appropriate to protect these marine reptiles.

In Progress 120) The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. shrimp industry should be commended and encouraged to accelerate their development of a shrimp trawl that precludes the capture of sea turtles, and UNEP and FAO should make this fishing technology available to world fishing fleets, and states should require the use of the excluder nets in areas or seasons necessary to provide adequate sea turtle protection in a specific area.

In Progress 121) Encourage the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. shrimp industry to expand research on trawling gear that precludes capture of sea turtles to include types of trawls other than just those presently being investigated. This will increase the acceptability of the new trawls by fleets using other types of gear.

RESEARCH NEEDED FOR CONSERVATION

122) To advance understanding of the vanishing remnant of L. kempi, initiate a project in Massachusetts, U.S.A. to tag young ridleys there.

In Progress

123) Assess the impact of man-induced disturbances on nesting beaches and attempt to determine levels that can be tolerated by turtle populations.

124) Initiate ecological and behavioral studies of turtles on their foraging grounds and at points along migratory routes.

In Progress

125) At both the feeding and nesting grounds, instigate research into the behavior, and reproductive periodicity and physiology of male sea turtles.

126) Initiate and maintain a total saturation tagging program for a reproductively isolated rookery of each sea turtle species, to generate data on recruitment of adults into the breeding population.

127) Urge all workers in sea turtle research to publish their tagging results on a frequent and regular basis.

In Progress

128) Investigate the impact of oil pollution on sea turtles and on their marine, estuarine, and coastal habitats.

In Progress

129) Survey the lines of Sargassum drift off nesting beaches, to gain a better understanding of the ecology and distribution of hatchlings and young sea turtles.

In Progress

130) Commend Bermuda for its support of the experimental effort to re-establish its extinct green turtle rookery. The geographic isolation of Bermuda from other green turtle populations, coupled

with the long history of this programme, will be invaluable in evaluating the success of such rookery restoration efforts. Bermuda must be encouraged to continue this experiment.

- In Progress
- 131) Encourage Portugal to establish a tagging programme for turtles captured by fishermen in Portuguese waters, especially in the Azores and Madeira archipelago and to enlist the fishermen in the programme by paying them compensation for the turtles they tag and release.
 - 132) Direct research efforts at subsistence use in various cultures (e.g., western Indian Ocean, Indonesia, South Pacific) to determine how local beliefs and customs may be incorporated into a conservation programme.
 - 133) Initiate research that involves underwater observation of sea turtle behavioral ecology.

EDUCATION

- 134) Governmental and non-governmental conservation agencies and organizations should make biologists and governmental conservation officials aware of the latest information on sea turtle conservation, management, and research, and the status of implementation of the Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy through newsletters and other media (e.g., IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Newsletter).

135) Maximize efforts to inform local people, particularly children, of the need to conserve sea turtles, emphasizing the need in terms of local cultural values.

In Progress

136) Recommend that the IUCN Education Commission, in collaboration with the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group, produce leaflets and other educational tracts based on the Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy for distribution to countries with a need to protect their marine turtle resources.

In Progress

137) Develop intensive campaign to educate tourists about endangered species laws concerning sea turtles. Assistance should be sought from the International Air Transport Association and other appropriate organizations in implementing this campaign.

138) Develop campaign to depopularize tortoiseshell and to end international trade in this product.

139) Encourage the development of traveling natural history museum exhibits on sea turtle ecology and conservation.

140) All sea turtle conservation projects should employ and train local people.

141) Informative pamphlets should be prepared to promote application of the Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PROJECTS

- 40) The South Pacific Commission met in December 1979 to discuss management programs for sea turtles in their region. In July 1982, representatives from all of the Caribbean nations will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, to present information on the sea turtles in their areas and to discuss management programs.
- 43) Plans are underway to bring representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica and Mexico together to discuss the conservation and management of the East Pacific ridley.
- 44) With support from WWF/US, eggs from Michoacan, Mexico have been purchased and put in protected hatcheries. Mexico has established a quota to control exploitation.
- 46) At the meeting of the South Pacific Commission in New Caledonia in December 1979, plans were made to develop regional conservation programs. Archie Carr, George Balazs and Peter Pritchard (Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and member of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group, respectively) attended the meeting.
- 47) The government of the Seychelles is trying to organize such a conference.
- 48) Biologists from Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Turkey have applied separately for funds from World Wildlife Fund for sea turtle research.
- 50) We have been in correspondence with authorities in Ecuador.
- 53) Through the efforts of Jeanne Mortimer, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, and others, the plans for developing Ascension Island have been shelved.
- 54) The Bahamas have granted total protection to the hawksbill. Although enforcement is difficult on the Out Islands, international trade and the sale of curios in tourist centers have been stopped.
- 55) As of June 1980, the Government of Panama was in the process of revising

Decreto Ejecutivo No. 104. Despite repeated attempts, Anne Meylan, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, has been unable to obtain additional information.

- 56) By Executive Order, the Task Force Pawikan is giving full attention to Philippine sea turtles.
- 58) A project is now in progress, funded by World Wildlife Fund.
- 59) Russell Train wrote a letter of commendation to the Sultanate of Oman. Perran Ross, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, is continuing to advise the government on conserving Oman's sea turtles.
- 60) This was urged at the meeting of the South Pacific Commission in December 1979.
- 62) Jose Ottenwalder of the Dominican Republic is seeking protection for leatherbacks within his country. Nesting leatherbacks and their eggs are protected by law in Costa Rica.
- 63) Larry Ogren, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, is consulting with Colombian officials on the status of their sea turtle populations in the Caribbean and the possibility of providing protection for these populations.
- 67) The international turtle sanctuary is still in the planning stages.
- 72) Sri Lanka has done this.
- 74-77) George Hughes, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, has been consulted concerning the best approach to take on these projects.
- 78) Research efforts and funding have come from several sources both within and outside Costa Rica.
- 79) With support from the New York Zoological Society, Archie Carr, Bernard Nietschmann and Chuck Carr went to Nicaragua and surveyed the Miskito Cays area with Nicaraguan officials. Plans for establishing the park are being developed.

- 80) Archie Carr, Chairman of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group, has written FUDENA, commending their efforts on Aves Island.
- 83-84) Both of these projects have been repeatedly endorsed and are under consideration by the U.S. government.
- 85) This project was discussed at the meeting of the South Pacific Commission in December 1979 and was strongly urged by the members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group who attended.
- 87) Australia has decided to place Chelonia depressa and Chelonia mydas on Appendix 1 of CITES.
- 92) Individual members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group have been discouraging this trade, on an individual basis, throughout the world. However, a more concerted effort is needed.
- 94) Leo Brongersma, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, has been consulted on the best approach to take for this project.
- 95) Anne Meylan, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, has recommended this ban to Fisheries officials on several islands in the Lesser Antilles.
- 97) Sabah prohibits trawling within one mile of their turtle islands. A ban on trawling within five miles of turtle beaches has been proposed in West Malaysia. Restrictions have been drawn up in the U.S. This legislation has been urged in other countries.
- 102) The Bahamas have been commended for joining CITES, and they took no reservations.
- 103) This project was discussed at the meeting of the South Pacific Commission in December 1979.
- 104) A project is now in progress with support from World Wildlife Fund.
- 105) A project is now under way with support from World Wildlife Fund.
- 107) A project is now in progress with support from World Wildlife Fund.

- 108) A project is now under way with support from World Wildlife Fund; Jeanne Mortimer, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, is the principal investigator.
- 110) Surveys are in progress in several of these areas.
- 111) Anne Meylan, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, is surveying the Caribbean coast of Panama with funds from World Wildlife Fund.
- 112) Coppelia Hays Brown is planning to continue her efforts in Peru.
- 113) These management techniques have received increasing attention over the last few years; they are being tested in several programs.
- 114) At Tortuguero, Costa Rica, Fisheries and Park officials from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Bahamas, Panama and Colombia have been trained in basic sea turtle research techniques by Archie Carr's research team.
- 116) There are at least two projects under way now: J. R. Hendrickson is testing tissue transplants, and a team at the University of Florida is testing a bio-active glass.
- 119) Information on the sea turtle expeller device is being widely circulated. Preparations are being made to request legal requirements when the device is ready for distribution.
- 120-121) The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. shrimp industry have been commended and requested to expand their efforts.
- 123) Several individual research projects have approached this problem.
- 125) Several research programs are now including studies of the biology of male sea turtles.
- 128) An initial survey has been undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources, State of Florida, U.S.
- 129) A project is under way with support from World Wildlife Fund; Archie Carr is the principal investigator.

- 130) A letter has been drafted for Sir Peter Scott to send to Bermuda, commending them for their efforts and urging them to continue the project.
- 131) Leo Brongersma, Marine Turtle Specialist Group member, has been consulted regarding the best approach to the project.
- 135) Several of the members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group, acting independently, have made progress with this project. However, there is a need for a more concerted effort.
- 137) Negotiations are in progress with the International Air Transport Association to enlist their aid in educating tourists.

TRAFFIC (U.S.A.)

1601 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 Telephone (202) 797-7901 Cable: PANDA FUND Telex 64505

February 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM

To: Sea Turtle Conservationists

From: TRAFFIC (U.S.A.)

Re: Sea Turtle Trade Update

The Sea Turtle Conservation Strategy was drafted at the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation in Washington, D.C., November 26-30, 1979. Action Projects (Numbers 86-102) of the Strategy deal directly with "Trade and Regulation". At that time, TRAFFIC produced its Sea Turtle Trade report which detailed international trade activities. We would like to keep you up-to-date on the latest developments:

I. CITES ENFORCEMENT

Since the Sea Turtle Conference, Argentina, Central African Republic, China, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Portugal, Rwanda, Suriname, Tanzania, and Zambia have ratified CITES. Of these, only China, Japan, and Tanzania are directly involved with the sea turtle product trade.

A. Tanzania

It is still too early to tell if the Convention is being effectively enforced in Tanzania. Japan's imports of raw tortoiseshell from Tanzania increased dramatically in 1979, probably in anticipation of the ratification in November 1979. However, through the first nine months of 1980, Japan imported 980 kg of tortoiseshell from Tanzania.

B. China

As a new member of CITES (ratified 8 January 1981), China should honor the Convention and prohibit commercial imports and exports of tortoiseshell. In 1978, China imported almost 4,000 kg of raw tortoiseshell and 2,200 kg of worked shell.

TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce) is a Specialist Group of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its function is to monitor the international trade in wildlife on behalf of the Survival Service Commission.



WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-U.S.

TRAFFIC (U.S.A.) is funded by the
World Wildlife Fund - U.S.

C. Japan

Japan, one of the largest importers of sea turtle products, took a reservation on three species of sea turtle - green, hawksbill, and olive ridley - and therefore, will still import tortoiseshell and turtle skins and leather. The import volumes appear to be decreasing though; only 26,628 kg of tortoiseshell, 50,092 kg of turtle skins, and 9,776 kg of turtle leather were imported by Japan between January and September 1980, compared to 70,846 kg of tortoiseshell, over 160,000 kg of turtle skins, and over 20,000 kg of turtle leather during all of 1979 (see attached official Japanese import statistics).

Japan's official import statistics of tortoiseshell and turtle skins and leather from January to September 1980, identifies several CITES countries that are still exporting sea turtle products to Japan (see attached):

1.1. Tortoiseshell (Bekko)

Country	Date Ratified	Amount (kg)
Pakistan	20 Apr 76	104
Belize (a U.K. territory)	2 Aug 76	258
Dominica (a U.K. territory)	2 Aug 76	257
Seychelles	8 Feb 77	542
Panama	17 Aug 78	1,643
Kenya	13 Dec 78	463
Indonesia	28 Dec 78	4,694
Sri Lanka	4 May 79	46
Bahamas	20 Jun 79	573
Tanzania	29 Nov 79	980

Japan imported 9,568 kg of tortoiseshell from CITES parties during January - September 1980, which represents 35.9% of all the raw tortoiseshell imported by Japan

2. Turtle Skins

Country	Date Ratified	Amount (kg)
Ecuador	11 Feb 75	15,743
Pakistan	20 Apr 77	2,100
Indonesia	28 Dec 78	4,160

Japan imported 22,003 kg of turtle skins from CITES parties during January - September 1980, which is 43.9% of all turtle skins imported by Japan

3. Turtle Leather

Country	Date Ratified	Amount (kg)
Belize (a U.K. territory)	2 Aug 76	168

Japan imported 168 kg of turtle leather from CITES parties during January - September 1980, which is 1.7% of all turtle leather imported by Japan.

D. EUROPE

France and Italy have not removed their reservations on sea turtles; France has one on the green and hawksbill turtles and Italy has one for the green turtle.

Italy did not list imports of wildlife parts and products in their 1979 CITES annual report, but their declared re-exports illustrate several interesting points (see attached Tables from 1979 Italy CITES report).

1. While Italy holds a reservation on only the green sea turtle, many shipments of sea turtle products exported from Italy were of olive ridley turtles. A paper presented by Derek Green and Fernando Ortiz at the Sea Turtle Conference pointed out that large amounts of Ecuadorian olive ridley skins were exported to Italy until 1980, at least.

2. Italy also exported large quantities of sea turtle products of the flatback sea turtle Chelonia depressa, listing Mexico and Ecuador as its origin, South American river turtle Podocnemis expansa, listing Mexico and Honduras as its origin, and Central American river turtle Dermatemys mawii, listing Mexico as its origin.

The flatback sea turtle is found only in Australian waters, and it was pointed out at the Sea Turtle Conference that Mexico was exporting sea turtle products declaring them as Appendix II Chelonia depressa. This loophole could be eliminated at the 3rd meeting of the CITES parties, as Australia has proposed that the flatback sea turtle and their populations of green turtles be listed on Appendix I to avoid false documentation in the future.

It appears that sea turtle products are exported disguised as other species of land turtles. Several tons of sea turtle meat from Mexico, declared as Central American river turtle Dermatemys mawii, was seized as it entered the U.S. in 1979 and 1980. According to biologists, there are not enough Dermatemys mawii left in the world to produce that amount of meat. It is likely that the Central American river turtle skins imported by Italy were actually sea turtle skins. The listing of Dermatemys mawii is proposed for Appendix I listing at the 3rd meeting of the parties, and passage of this proposal would alleviate the above problem.

Other skins from the South American river turtle Podocnemis expansa, imported by Italy may actually be sea turtle skins in disguise. While all Podocnemis species are listed on Appendix II of CITES, P. expansa is listed as endangered in the IUCN Red Data Book and is not even found in Mexico and Honduras which are the declared countries of origin listed in the Italian CITES report.

3. Even though the green and olive ridley sea turtles are on Appendix I, Italy declared exports of sea turtle products to several other CITES countries including West Germany, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, U.S., Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Hong Kong, South Africa, and France (see attached Tables from 1979 Italy CITES Report). However, none of these countries list imports of sea turtle products from Italy in their 1979 CITES reports (if available).

II. NEW WORLD EXPLOITATION OF SEA TURTLES

A. ECUADOR

At the Sea Turtle Conference in November 1979, Derek Green and Fernando Ortiz presented a grim picture of the increasing number of olive ridley sea turtles taken and traded by Ecuador since 1973, even though Ecuador ratified CITES in 1975. Updated statistics provided in the Marine Turtle Newsletter (No. 16, December 1980) show that in 1980, the number of turtles taken has declined by over 50% when comparing the first five months of 1980 to those of 1978 and 1979. According to the article, the Ecuadorian government's "Ministerio de Recursos Naturales and the Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia are refusing to give export permission if the exportation is to a country ratifying CITES." It is not known whether permits will be issued to Japan who ratified CITES in November 1980 and has taken a reservation on the olive ridley.

B. MEXICO

The latest Marine Turtle Newsletter (No. 16, December 1980) reports: "As of the start of June 1980, Sr. Antonio Suarez has sold his interests in turtles to the Productos Pesqueros Mexicanos, a company owned by the Mexican government. The implications of this for the management of the turtles in Mexico are not yet apparent. The Cooperatives there will continue to exist." According to government sources, 144,040 olive ridleys were taken in Mexico in 1978, and 121,140 were killed in 1979 (Jack Frazier, pers. comm.).

III. OTHER NEWS

A. THAILAND BANS SHELL EXPORTS

Even though not a party to CITES, Thailand's new regulation has prohibited the export of raw tortoiseshell since January 5, 1981 (Boonlert Phasuk, in litt., 1981). Based on importing countries' statistics, Thailand exported almost 57,000 kg of tortoiseshell in 1978.

B. SEA TURTLE SEIZURES IN U.S.

Sea turtle products are still being sold in markets in several countries. Under CITES, Customs and Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement agents seize sea turtle souvenirs from tourists returning to the United States. During a three month period (July to September 1980), a minimum of 144 pieces were confiscated by Law Enforcement officials. The products mainly came from the Philippines, Mexico, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, and Indonesia.

TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) would appreciate any further news on the sea turtle trade and legislation changes.

JAPAN

11 Sep. 1980

輸入品別国別表 IMPORTS OF COMMODITY BY COUNTRY

JAN. - SEPT. 1980

UNIT: 100 KGM (1000 LBS)

品名・国名 COMMODITY & COUNTRY	単位 UNIT	9月 当月		9月 対前年同月比	
		数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE	数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE

05.09-080 ベッコウ (くずを含む)
Becko including waste (crs, seashell)

TAIWAN	KG	-	-	50	905
SINGAPORE	KG	-	-	280	8789
PHILPIN	KG	355	139	2361	70045
INDONESIA	KG	-	-	4594	126185
SRILANK	KG	-	-	46	458
MALDIVE	KG	-	-	67	497
NETHERLS	KG	-	-	872	20785
HONDURS	KG	-	-	782	25837
ELIZE	KG	-	-	258	14569
PANAMA	KG	-	-	1417	65357
BAHAMA	KG	-	-	573	30039
JAMAICA	KG	24	411	668	29288
BARRADS	KG	-	-	0	187
CUBA	KG	-	-	3238	161774
HAITI	KG	-	-	400	22301
DOMINICA	KG	-	-	257	7401
F W IND	KG	-	-	150	6550
CAYMAN	KG	-	-	2505	83180
ST LUCI	KG	-	-	81	1370
C DOMINC	KG	-	-	52	1627
KENYA	KG	-	-	853	3271
TANZANIA	KG	-	-	938	17747
SEYCHEL	KG	-	-	416	23616
COMOROS	KG	-	-	45	603
VANUATU	KG	-	-	33	734
FIJI	KG	-	-	234	8199
SOLOMON	KG	-	-	677	7374
TOTAL	KG	379	1189	21125	714503
E. O.	KG	-	-	872	36745

05.09-070 その他のかめの甲及びつめ (くずを含む)
Other tortoise-shell and claws, including waste

CHINA	KG	-	-	100	305
TAIWAN	KG	-	-	2348	2543
THAILND	KG	-	-	700	678
PHILPIN	KG	278	215	1214	1536
INDONESIA	KG	-	-	180	1803
PAKISTN	KG	-	-	101	157
PANAMA	KG	226	9261	226	9241
CAYMAN	KG	-	-	535	8421
ST LUCI	KG	-	-	95	1717
SEYCHEL	KG	-	-	126	6339
TOTAL	KG	504	9456	5509	20345

41.01-274 かめ皮
TURTLE SKINS

SINGAPORE	KG	-	-	5780	10254
PHILPIN	KG	-	-	7531	2668
INDONESIA	KG	980	1710	4160	8711
PAKISTN	KG	-	-	2100	1920
CAYMAN	KG	8573	3038	14770	13616
ECUADOR	KG	840	2121	15743	34714
TOTAL	KG	10313	11022	50262	71913

41.05-231 かめ革
Turtle leather

SINGAPORE	KG	-	-	262	6664
NETHERLS	KG	377	8994	9416	20647
ELIZE	KG	-	-	168	2058
TOTAL	KG	377	8994	9746	21662

1979 ITALY CITES REPORT

EXPORT OF TURTLE PRODUCTS

CHELONIA MYDAS	PELLI	492/2	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	135/1	Germania (-)
" "	"	584/9	Sudafrica (-)
" "	"	30/1	Guatemala (Honduras)
" "	BORSE	768/24	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	173/17	Germania (Honduras)
" "	"	147/6	Germania (Ecuador)
" "	"	10/2	Germania (-)
CHELONIA MYDAS	BORSE		
" "	"	27/3	Francia (Messico)
" "	"	17/2	Austria (Messico)
" "	"	12/2	Austria (Honduras)
" "	"	3/2	Austria (-)
" "	"	565/7	Hong Kong (Honduras)
" "	"	8/1	Danimarca (Honduras)
" "	"	5/1	Australia (-)
" "	"	11/2	Canada (-)
" "	"	92/4	Gran Bretagna (-)
" "	"	100/1	Gran Bretagna (Messico)
" "	"	61/3	Gran Bretagna (Honduras)
" "	"	1/1	Paesi Bassi (Honduras)
" "	"	34/6	Belgio (Honduras)
" "	"	23/1	Lussemburgo (Honduras)
" "	"	3/1	Sudafrica (Honduras)
" "	"	1/1	USA (-)
" "	CINTURE	860/17	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	80/3	Germania (-)
" "	"	393/4	Germania (Ecuador)
" "	"		
" "	"	1/1	Hong Kong (Messico)
" "	"	6/1	Danimarca (-)
" "	"	84/1	Gran Bretagna (Messico)
" "	COVERTINI	36/1	Germania (Messico)
" "	SCARPE	1/1	USA (-)
" "	"	109/3	USA (Messico)
" "	"	10/1	Australia (Honduras)
" "	"	64/1	Germania (Honduras)

1979 ITALY CITES REPORT

EXPORT OF TURTLE PRODUCTS

SPECIE	TITO DI PESO	QUANTITA' SINGOLE	PAESE DI ORIGINAZIONE (PAESE D'ORIGINE)
<u>CHISONEA MYDAS</u>	SCARPE	8/1	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	22/1	Svezia (Honduras)
" "	"	171/1	Sudafrica (Sudafrica)
" "	"	124/3	Gran Bretagna (Messico)
" "	"	42/5	Hong Kong (Messico)
" "	"	54/1	Kuwait (Messico)
" "	MINUTERIE	463/9	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	1177/1	Germania (Sudafrica)
" "	"	12/1	Danimarca (-)
" "	"	5/1	Sudafrica (-)
<u>CHISONEA BRUNNEA</u>	CINTURE	141/3	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	113/6	Germania (-)
" "	"	480/1	Svezia (Messico)
" "	COMPENSI	250/1	Germania (Messico)
" "	BORSE	1217/41	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	165/5	Germania (-)
" "	"	168/4	Germania (Sudafrica)
" "	"	200/3	Gran Bretagna (Messico)
" "	"	28/1	Danimarca (Messico)
" "	"	115/1	Francia (Messico)
" "	"	19/1	Svezia (-)
" "	MINUTERIE	1029/14	Germania (Messico)
" "	"	391/5	Germania (-)
" "	"	211/2	Germania (Sudafrica)
" "	"	111/1	Francia (Messico)

<u>DERMATERYS MAWI</u>	SCARPE	261/3	USA (Messico)
	"	5/1	" (Messico)

<u>PODOCNEPIS EXPANSA</u>	DORZ	33/3	Germania (Messico)
"	"	3/2	" (-----)
"	"	65/8	" (Honduras)
"	"	6/2	Austria (Honduras)
"	"	3/2	" (Messico)
"	"	1/1	Belgiya (Messico)
"	"	7/2	Svezia (Messico)

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

8 February 1981

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

Dear George:

I had planned to write you from Miami airport before ~~so~~ leaving for the Leewards in late Jan. (21st), but didn't have time. I had to go down to Montserrat to retrieve some hawksbill guts from a freezer before they got tossed out. As long as I had to go, I made a few extra stops to make the trip worthwhile. On both Montserrat and Anguilla, I went snorkeling with the number one turtle divers, and although we didn't see any h'ills (we saw several greens), I did learn a lot from them about habitats. One diver on Anguilla caught 183 turtles in one month by diving! Of these, roughly 50 were hawksbills. I tried to get him to start saving guts, but the guy's a real creep - a bodyguard for the governor of St. Maarten's Dutch side, a drunk, drug trafficker, etc. Turtle work isn't easy!

I was delighted to hear the news about the stamps. Three cheers!

I destroyed your check for So Excellent. Don't send me another till I get the book.

Thanks very much for the new edition of your green paper! Also, for sending the Goodwin report. What a bomb that was! I couldn't believe how terrible it was and how little they have accomplished in all these years. There must have been some serious typos in the statistics. They started out with 12

turtles, 6 died... = 6 left? and yes, the turtles did grow in captivity, imagine!

Right after I wrote you I had lunch with Jacobson. He told me just what your informant Harshbarger said about the tumours. He did not reveal the magnitude of the problem. I also asked him if he had any ridleys. He said no - that he had a few from Galveston a few years back, but all were dead now. He also mentioned that Cayman farms has been reducing their stock rather drastically - by $1/2$ - and I think he said their breeding stock. Don't know what that means, really. Are they going out of business or not?

The hawkbill Oryx article arrived while I was gone. It's in the December issue. We haven't gotten any reprints and I have just written Mause Jitter to find out if we can obtain some. We'll send you a Xerox in the meantime.

Dr. Carr also got a letter from Jundi Agardy in the U.S. Virginis. We have gotten together a whole stack of reprints for him. I wonder how the Reagan admin. will affect his plans.

Headstart programs - I know of a few more: Los Roques (Venezuela), Whoops, that's it! Maybe some in the S. Pacific? The Australian one is now defunct (Applied Ecology).

The IOCARIBE manual on sea turtle conservation has just been circulated in its nearly final form. I'm taking a copy home to read tonight. Did you receive this edition? We did comment on the original draft - rather extensively, at that.

Pritchard later accused us of being anti-farm, to which we replied "hell yes, we're anti farm." All indirect communications. I could go on at length about the foolishness of this whole IOCARIBE sea turtle symposium, but I won't. It would take up too much space. All I can say is that the plans get more ridiculous as the days go by.

I just wrote L. Greenwalt for news of critical habitat - P. Rico. Have you heard of any action? We got carbons of letter from G. Hughes + Perran - also Mortimer. Got mine?

Concerning the Bishop Museum - Ken Dodd apparently didn't like the whole exhibit very much and had panned it for some govt. agency before ~~hearing~~ of the Center got involved. So when Wayne mentioned our objections to the farm part, they agreed among themselves that Dodd would recommend to Sternberg to avoid the whole thing. And that's all I've heard about it.

I looked back through my notes and Fretey mentioned that he used "metal" (?) and

plastic tags, both. He didn't say where on the flipper he put them. I remember hearing through the grapevine a long time ago that he was using some cheap metal, and that they were causing a lot of problems, but I can't recall the source, maybe Reichart?

I hope you can put a note about the squid fishing problem in Oryx. Seems like a good place, it sounds to me like a very big problem is unfolding there. I asked Lynda to send you a copy of some more correspondence on the scallop trawl problem in Australia. They sure seem sensitive, don't they?

I am making some small studies with turtle conservation in the Leewards. Especially on this last trip, I met some responsive government people that seem willing to take some action on enforcing CITES (i.e. stopping tortoise shell & souvenir trade). As I may have told you, the Dutch islands in the Leewards have no turtle laws. I wrote to Niels Halbertsma, head of Netherlands WWF, about this and heard back, second-hand, that I was right - they have no laws, and they don't anticipate putting anyone on the books because they can't enforce them. Isn't that a positive approach to conserv. for an IUCN representative?

More later, Sorry to be so long in writing
Anne

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



Council Members

Ministry of Natural Resources

National Economic Development Authority

Office of the Regional Coordinator, South Command

Ministry of Local Government and Community Development

Ministry of Trade

Ministry of Cultural Minorities

Ministry of Education and Culture

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Public Information

National Media Production Center

University of the Philippines

Philippine Council for Agricultural and Resources Research

Ministry of Human Settlements

Forest Research Institute

Ministry of Tourism

26 January 1981


Dr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii

Dear Sir:

We are happy to inform you that the Philippines is now giving sea turtles full attention they deserved through the Task Force Pawikan. You can certainly be of help in this endeavor by sending us some of your published articles on sea turtles. Thank you.

Title of article we need from you is the "Growth Rates of Wild Sea Turtles".

Requested by:


LARRY A. ALBA
Senior Research Biologist

L. A. Alba
40-A Shorthorn St.
Proj. 6, Quezon City
Philippines

Synopsis sent 2/1/81



1801 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009
CABLE: PANDAFUND TELEX: 64505
TELEPHONE: (202) 387-0800

February 12, 1981

Dr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Dr. Shoop has submitted the two enclosed summaries of proposed sea turtle research projects. We are circulating these for preliminary review before encouraging Dr. Shoop to prepare more comprehensive proposals.

In addition to your general evaluation of the proposals, we would welcome your comments on some questions raised by WWF-U.S. staff:

- 1) Given that the WWF-U.S. program focuses on the entire Western Hemisphere, we would like to know how these two projects rate in terms of priorities* for the entire hemisphere.
- 2) Questions have been raised about both the accuracy and value of data from standardized interviews, as proposed for project #1.
- 3) What other potential funding sources (Federal, State or private) exist for the two projects?
- 4) How will the proposed projects benefit the sea turtle species involved?

We appreciate your assistance in evaluating these proposals and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Nancy
Nancy E. Hammond
Program Administrator

**for sea turtle conservation*

Encl: Proposal

NEH/fkr
2/12/81



20 January 1981

Ms. Nancy Hammond
World Wildlife Fund
1319 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Ms. Hammond:

In a telephone conversation with Dr. Archie Carr on Friday, he urged me to send you the enclosed informal proposals for studies of sea turtles. These proposed studies which we deem critical are out-growths of our research program and are probably not to be funded by our contracting agency. Consequently, we are attempting to complete the studies before the animals become too scarce. I intend to request funding for the proposals from other agencies as they are identified.

I should mention that these informal proposals have not been seen by University officials, and I am aware that World Wildlife Fund does not pay indirect costs. I feel that the University would be receptive to the budget(s) as proposed.

I am not certain that World Wildlife Fund is interested in these types of studies, but I believe that we must do everything possible to elucidate all aspects of the life cycles of these animals to apply conservation efforts in the most effective ways. Should any questions arise, I will be pleased to supply answers.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'C. Robert Shoop'.

C. Robert Shoop
Professor

CRS/cal
enclos:

BACKGROUND

The Cetacean and Turtle Assessment Program (CETAP) developed by the University of Rhode Island under contract to The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of the Interior addresses the status of marine mammals and turtles in the area from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina to Cape Sable, Nova Scotia from the coast up to 200 miles from shore. The program is now more than two years old and has produced much new data and uncovered unexpected biological aspects of sea turtles. Information derived from the program is to be used in the writing of environmental impact statements by the BLM. Most of the data on sea turtles are derived from aerial surveys.

Up until this time, most information on sea turtle biology has been obtained on nesting beaches or in tropical green turtle feeding areas. Our data show rather large numbers of sea turtles in north temperate waters as a regular part of their life cycles. The occasional strandings of animals in the past on northern shores were probably not the result of accidental wanderings of animals into waters too cold for survival. While the northward migrations are pronounced even now with vastly reduced numbers of sea turtles, delay in studying the remaining stocks could jeopardize full understanding of these animals before they become too rare to provide a complete picture of their life cycle.

Although the CETAP effort is a large and comprehensive program involving many people and millions of dollars, certain aspects of sea turtle biology in the region are either outside of the purview of the program or judged of apparently minor importance to the goals or needs of the BLM therefore unlikely to receive study at this critical time. Consequently, we are seeking outside support for some sea turtle studies in this area which would have direct application for conservation of these endangered and threatened species through better knowledge of the now incompletely known life cycles. Because of the status of these species, delay in studies may preclude the possibility of future efforts to understand the biology of these animals.

Turtle Watch Group (TWG) is an independent, sub-contractor of CETAP and is responsible for all CETAP turtle data and data interpretation. The TWG staff includes experienced sea turtle researchers and observers and

is available to persue any of a set of studies designed to provide a better knowledge of critically important aspects of the life cycles of sea turtles in the Northeastern United States.

PROJECT 1.

STATUS OF KEMP'S RIDLEY TURTLE AND GREEN SEA TURTLE IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

CETAP sampling efforts have failed to provide data on the occurrence, abundance, and behavior of the endangered Kemp's ridley turtle although more Kemp's ridleys wash up on shores in the study area than anywhere in the world. Kemp's ridley is the most endangered sea turtle. Green sea turtles of unknown origin, but perhaps from the endangered Florida population, are seen or strand much less frequently, but their status in the CETAP study area is also poorly documented. For many years numerous stranded individuals of these species have been recorded in the Northeast, especially Massachusetts, so that the strandings being observed during the CETAP studies are not a new phenomenon.

There are probably several reasons for the lack of observations of these species by the CETAP efforts. Most of the individuals, perhaps all, are small juveniles (less than 0.5 m in length) difficult to observe from aircraft at altitudes of 500 to 750 feet. Several authors have suggested that ridley and green turtles spend considerable time in shallow bays, estuaries, and sounds, which CETAP aerial efforts do not include. Pritchard (personal communication) suggested that ridleys spend only a few seconds at the surface when near the single nesting beach in Mexico, so that observation at the surface may be unlikely. Perhaps there are relatively few animals, making observations under any conditions unlikely. Nevertheless, new efforts should be made to define their status in the study area.

Since most historical and recent stranding records for Kemp's ridley center in the Cape Cod and Islands area, study efforts should probably be centered there although other coastal regions should be considered. Since aerial surveys may not be effective for this study, other methods should be utilized.

We propose four directions of effort: (1) standardized interviews with fisherman, boaters, and residents in Cape Cod and other coastal areas such as northern Long Island, N.Y.; Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; Delaware

Bay, and Albemarle-Pamlico Sound. An interviewing protocol has already been prepared and used by a TWG employee in other areas. Once key regions of likely occurrence are identified, (2) direct observation from boats, USCG helicopters or other aircraft is possible, and presumably, observations could be combined with attempts to (3) net the turtles in any of a variety of net types. Stomach pumping techniques are available to define diets (therefore habitats and food resources of these animals). Tagging would contribute a major intermediate life history stage to migratory studies. Preparation of charts (4) of local currents, water temperature, and wind direction would be needed to aid in determination of the origin of turtles found stranded, especially in Cape Cod Bay.

At the present time the juvenile and sub-adult stage of both of these forms is essentially unknown. Since hatchlings have not been successfully tagged, the opportunity to tag animals in the juvenile stage will, at last, allow for inroads into an understanding of the migration of these species. For Kemp's ridleys, this may be the last opportunity to do so.

Interviewing could take place during much of the year, while field efforts would probably be limited to August through October or November.

Budget aspects would include personnel, small boat rental, nets, travel, and report preparation costs. The duration of this project would be one year.

Personnel:	C. Robert Shoop, Principal Investigator (Part-Time)	\$ 0,000.
	Thomas Carr, Marine Specialist II	15,000.
	Under-graduate assistant, 3 months	500.
Rentals:	Boat rental	300.
	Automobile travel @ 3000 mi/month, 5 months	3,600.
Other:	Per diem (15 days @ 45)	675.
	Tolls, misc.	300.
		<u>\$20,375.</u>

PROJECT 2.

DETERMINATION OF ORIGIN OF ENDANGERED SEA TURTLES FOUND IN NORTHEAST WATERS

At present, all our observed changes in seasonal distributions of sea turtles are based on the assumption that animals migrate into and out of Northeast waters each year. It is unlikely that individuals bury in the bottom to overwinter as they are known to do elsewhere. Nevertheless, we cannot say that individual turtles migrate in any direction since we view them for only a few seconds. It could be argued that sea turtles move out into the Gulf Stream each winter, or, most sea turtles move into the study area only once every two years, possibly spending the other year near breeding or nesting areas. We propose to investigate the movements of sea turtles captured in the Northeast through radio tracking.

Leatherbacks nest on beaches in Central and South America, certain Caribbean Islands, and rarely in Florida. Kemp's ridley turtles nest only in Mexico; green turtles nest mainly in Caribbean areas although there are some nesting colonies in Florida. Loggerheads nest in significant numbers on Southeast U. S. beaches and also in some tropical areas. Consequently, it would be extremely useful to determine which breeding stocks actually populate Northeast waters because events elsewhere could presumably have dramatic effects on populations here.

We propose that techniques of radio assembly and radio attachment to turtles and tracking of a few individuals be attempted in the first year to determine feasibility and problems. Several NMFS and NPS programs are involved in similar studies in other areas which should allow for an exchange of information and minimum transmitter development costs. No attempts to instrument leatherbacks has been made, so that our efforts would be directed mainly to that species, although we would expect eventually to place tracking packages on all of the species in the study area. The migrations of endangered leatherbacks are very poorly understood.

Special efforts to enlist the aid of state natural resources departments and fisherman for notification of landings of turtles tangled in fishing gear would probably provide the most productive method of obtaining specimens during the first year. Subsequent studies might involve efforts to collect animals with tangle nets.

Radio-tracking methods could include satellite systems and ground or airborne receivers. Receivers could possibly be placed in CETAP and USCG aircraft. Suitable antenna systems can be taped to the wings of aircraft.

This project is designed to develop expertise during the first year and complete studies in the second year. Costs would include personnel, equipment packages including attachment materials, receivers and antennas, ground travel, limited single engine aircraft time to test systems, and some travel to centers of expertise in Mississippi and Texas.

BUDGET

Personnel:	Co-Principal Investigators	
	C. Robert Shoop, Ph.D. Professor of Zoology	\$ 0,000.
	Thomas L. Doty, Ph.D. Marine Specialist IV	22,000.
Equipment:	Radios, receiving antenna	25,000.*
Travel:	Local travel, travel to NPS, Mississippi, NMFS, Texas	2,000.
Rental:	Aircraft, single engine for testing 20 hours @ 50.	<u>1,000.</u>
		\$50,000.

*Actual equipment costs would vary greatly, depending on whether satellite tracking was involved.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

February 11, 1981

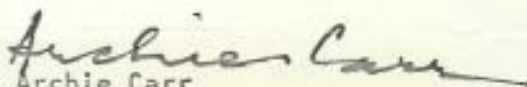
Dr. Lucas Chin
Curator, Sarawak Muzium
24232 Pejabat Muzium
24231 Penyelenggara
MU/523/D/(39)
Sarawak, Malaysia

Dear Dr. Chin:

We are all disturbed to hear of the decline, and the continued overexploitation, of the Sarawak egg beaches. Apparently, two problems badly need attention there: the drain imposed by the egg commerce; and the almost complete lack of information about factors affecting the turtles on their unknown feeding grounds. I hope that you will be able to get support, moral and fiscal, in a strong effort to solve these problems. Please let me know if there are ways in which we can help.

I enclose some information on the status of the turtle expeller that should be of interest.

Sincerely yours,


Archie Carr
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialist
Group, IUCN

AC/ljw

encl.

cc: George Balazs



and Environment
MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS
PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

2 JAN 1981

Dear Dr Carr,

I refer to your letter of 26 August 1980 to Mr Thomson in which you express concern about the possible effects on sea turtles caused by an expansion of the saucer-scallop fishery. Your letter has been referred to me as the Minister now responsible for environmental matters.

I have been informed that there is no evidence to indicate that any turtles are being caught by scallop trawlers in the area. A Research Officer of the Queensland Fisheries Service who has spent a considerable time in the area on scallop boats, since 1976, advised that he has not seen or heard of any turtle being caught by a scallop net.

It is possible that turtles are not being caught by scallop trawlers for the following reasons:

- (a) generally the scallop trawlers do not operate close to the reefs due to the increased risk of damaging equipment and consequently workable scallop beds are often located several kilometres from reefs;
- (b) turtles may not feed at the depths or on the wider grounds worked by the scallop trawlers;
- (c) scallop trawlers use 'stebenhauser-type' nets which have a wide low opening, designed specifically to take benthic organisms such as scallops and which tend to limit the direct threat to turtles.

In establishing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park the Australian Government is taking positive steps to ensure that the Reef and its ecosystem are preserved. The Zoning Plan for the Capricornia Section, at present before Parliament, is based on a multiple use concept, with provision for the continuation of reasonable established uses as well as scientific research and conservation. This approach to the zoning of the Marine Park is embodied in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act (1975) under which the Marine Park is established.

The Zoning Plan for the Capricornia Section of the Marine Park permits scallop trawling in the proposed "General Use 'A' Zone" but not in the extensive "General Use 'B' Zone" which is proposed to include all emergent reefs in the region except Lady Elliott Island.

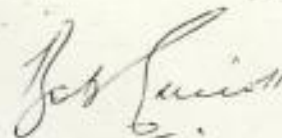
In addition the zoning plan provides that within zones, areas of restricted activity are proposed, including replenishment zones, to allow for the recovery of fish and other resource stocks and seasonal closure areas to protect bird and turtle nesting sites.

The management controls provided by the Zoning Plan for the Capricornia Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park will provide a significant measure of additional protection to sea turtle populations.

I have enclosed a copy of the Zoning Plan for the Capricornia Section and a booklet prepared to explain the wide range of Australian Government activities, responsibilities and policies concerning the Reef.

Thank you for your expression of concern on this matter.

Yours sincerely,



R.J. Ellicott
Minister for Home Affairs
and Environment

Dr A. Carr,
Chairman, Marine Turtle
Specialists Group,
International Union for the
Conservation of Nature,
Department of Zoology,
University of Florida,
GAINESVILLE, 32611 U.S.A.



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Survival Service Commission – Commission du service de sauvegarde

SPECIES CONSERVATION MONITORING UNIT – CENTRE DE SURVEILLANCE DE CONSERVATION DES ESPECES

To: All SSC Specialist Group Chairman

January 1981

SSC Action Programme

Immediately after the SSC Meeting New Delhi (February 19-24, 1981), the Commission will proceed to prepare its own Action Programme for 1982/84. This will consist of all projects, both action plans and action proposals, which Groups wish to put forward. Inclusion on the Action Programme carries no guarantee of funding, but the Programme will constitute a shopping list of desirable projects. We hope that inclusion in the SSC Action Programme will come to be regarded by grant-giving bodies as an important recommendation.

From the projects included in the Action Programme, the Steering Committee will select those projects to be included in the 1982/84 IUCN Grey Book, 'A Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development'. These will be considered by the Programme Planning Advisory Group in early June 1981, for recommendation to the IUCN Council later that month, and the Programme will be finally approved by the General Assembly in New Zealand in October.

If we do not hear from Group Chairmen by March 1981, we shall continue to put forward the projects that were included in the 1981/1983 Grey Book which have not yet been funded. If, however, you have any new projects you would like included (as you know, funding cannot be guaranteed even for projects in the Grey Book), please send them in as soon as possible.

Richard Fitter
Chairman, Steering Committee
Species Survival Commission



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Survival Service Commission – Commission du service de sauvegarde

SPECIES CONSERVATION MONITORING UNIT – CENTRE DE SURVEILLANCE DE CONSERVATION DES ESPECES

26 January 1981

Dr George H Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P O Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe
Hawaii 96744 USA

Dear Dr Balazs,

This is just a short note to thank you very much for sending the copy of your paper Synopsis of biological data on the Green Turtle in the Hawaiian Islands, that recently arrived at this Unit.

Having been working mainly on freshwater and terrestrial turtles until now, I am about to start the marine turtle revisions, so your valuable report is most timely.

Incidentally, your report reminded me that I neglected to acknowledge your letter last year concerning data sources for Mediterranean sea turtles. Please accept my apologies for this oversight.

Thanks again for your paper.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Groombridge

Dr Brian Groombridge
Compiler
Amphibia and Reptilia
Red Data Book

LUIS M. GONZALEZ

CENTRO DE ZOOLOGIA APLICADA

INSTITUTO NACIONAL PARA LA
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA

Casa de Campo - Av. de Portugal, s/n.

MADRID-11 (ESPAÑA)



TARJETA POSTAL

REDUCCION DEL 50% DE
LA TARIFA DE IMPRESOS
(Artículo 36 Parrafos 3 y 4,
Convenio Postal Universal
de Paris 1947).

Dr. George H. Balazs

University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346. Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
U.S.A.

Sir

Thank you very much for
prints, about Hawaiian
Monk seal, which I received on
1-X-80

Yours always sincerely



LUIS M. GONZALEZ

To: Marine Turtle Specialist Group Members
From: Archie Carr, Chairman
Subject: Status of work on turtle-expeller gear for shrimp trawls

To save time, I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of the enclosed material, sent to Sir Peter Scott, without the delay that would have attended an effort to obtain a consensus from the group. It seemed urgent to get Sir Peter to write President Reagan at the earliest possible time, explaining the interest of the SSC in the development of the turtle-expeller.

Within the near future you may see efforts to extend the expeller technology into the waters of your region. As further testing by commercial trawlers in U.S. waters proves the device to be practical, a campaign to achieve worldwide acceptance will no doubt be mounted. That effort will encounter obstacles. To help overcome them, Group Members should be informed about the nature of the expeller gear and the kinds of problems that might hinder its adoption in one area or another.

Potential opposition to the gear, outside the U.S., may arise for any of half-a-dozen different reasons, as follows:

The inherent conservatism of fishermen

It appears to be a natural attribute of saltwater fishermen everywhere to resent government interference. The new turtle-expeller gear is certain to evoke some initial resentment on this basis alone, and a careful campaign of public relations should attend the effort to introduce it. What may be a hopeful sign is that the commercial fishermen of the southeastern U.S., probably as stiff-necked toward outside meddling with their way of life as anybody, have proved extremely cooperative in the expeller development project.

Need for the device may not be recognized

Adoption of the new gear may in some places be resisted because no significant incidental take, actually or allegedly, is occurring. Here, the term "significant" should be closely examined. Trawlers are people trying to make a living. Fisheries officers are their designated governmental representatives. It is natural for both to view incidental catch as insignificant; but it is essential for turtle people to examine the real situation and make their own judgments.

The expense involved

Obviously, a trawl with an expeller will cost more than a trawl without one. Actually, the initial cost will be amortized by increased efficiency of the net, as tests in the southeastern U.S. have shown, but this may not be accepted by the fishermen. In any case, in regions where incidental take is heavy, subsidization of the expeller-gear adoption will have to be provided by local governments, by international organizations or by both.

Inconvenience in handling

Though initially cumbersome, tests of the expeller by Georgia trawlers showed that, after short terms of practice, operating the nets was little if any more complicated and time-consuming than using the old gear. However, there will be a need for careful indoctrination and instruction by experts in the use of the gear.

Reduction of shrimp-catch

This seems a logical objection but it simply does not occur. To relieve anxiety over the possibility is a fundamental necessity in any introduction campaign. The expeller is, in a sense, a trap door in the trawl, far back where the body of the net joins the cod end. The weight of turtles and good-sized fish will open the trap; that of shrimp and small fish will not. A few demonstration trials as successful as those of the NOAA testing program in Georgia should relieve all uneasiness in this regard.

Reduction of non-chelonian by-catch

By U.S. shrimpers, reduction of the large volumes of non-target marine life taken in trawls is not seen as a disadvantage, because most fish so caught are thrown back into the sea. Cutting down the burden of so-called trash fish, jellyfish, crabs and large inanimate objects is welcomed by most U.S. trawlers, because it reduces sorting time and injury to the shrimp. Elsewhere, however, in places in which every living thing that is caught is put to use, a net designed to take nothing but small stuff may seem unacceptable. This problem requires careful study, because in some areas it could be the most serious of all obstacles to acceptance of the expeller. I am not able to suggest a solution for the problem, beyond saying that the expeller device might, within limits, be adjusted to operate more selectively. This aspect of the expeller project

deserves further attention, because the continued indiscriminate sweeping up of all sea life by trawlers will ultimately destroy the coast-water ecosystems of the world--whether or not the by-catch is put to human use.

As you all know, it is hard to find really effective ways to slow down the decline of marine turtle populations. Of the various factors affecting sea turtles adversely, incidental catch is the most easily identified, and certainly one of the most serious. If the expeller proves as effective as it now promises to be, its worldwide adoption will be sought. I hope that you all will keep informed of further developments and will be ready to further any effort to introduce the device in your area.

MUZIUM SARAWAK

Talipon: 24232 Pejabat Muzium 24231 Penyelenggara

Surat Kita: MU/523/D/(39) Surat Tuan:

4th December, 1980.

Dr. F. Wayne King,
Director,
Florida State Museum,
University of Florida,
Gainesville,
Florida 32611,
U.S.A.

Dear Wayne,

I have just been able to read your report on the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation held in Washington, D.C., from November 26 - 30, 1979 — the report only reached us recently, and wish to share the concerns as expressed in the Conference although Sarawak has been left out. I am now looking forward to read the papers published in the symposium volume — please kindly make sure a copy is sent to me.

2. I am sure you are, no doubt, aware that Sarawak has turtle nesting sites. The three islands, Talang-Talang Besar, Talang-Talang Kecil and Pulau Satang, off the north-west coast of Borneo come under the jurisdiction of the Turtles Board of Management of which I am the Executive Officer. Reports have also been received that the same species, Chelonia mydas, nest at Sematan Beaches on the Borneo coast about two miles opposite the Talang-Talang Besar and Kecil and Similajau Beaches, some 400 miles northeast of the islands.

3. The Turtles Board of Management is well aware of the drastic decline of the turtle population in the Sarawak waters as you can see in the attached table — the situation is quite alarming and if no concrete measures are taken, one zoologist predicts the species will be drastically depleted when the existing adults all die off in, say, 5 to 10 years' time. We believe the factors causing the decline are similar to those expressed in the Conference but I personally believe that one factor which is considered more detrimental

is/-...

is the destruction of the food supply by trawlers operating in and around the turtles islands in this part of the South China Sea. The Board has, thus, intensified its conservation programme by replanting more eggs within its financial limitations. The Board is self-supporting and operates on the revenue derived from the sale of eggs. Prior to 1975, an average of only 3,000 eggs were replanted annually. From 1976 to 1977, the number was increased to 13,000 annually and from 1978 to 1979, the number was again increased to 18,000 annually. From this year onwards, the number again was substantively increased to 43,000 each year. The results of our hatching under conditions as natural as possible is considered satisfactory as averagely 85% of the eggs replanted hatched. The young turtles are released into the sea a few days after hatching. The Board hopes to intensify further the conservation programme by approaching the Government and other bodies such as the World Wildlife Fund, for more financial assistance. The Board is also looking for an experienced marine biologist to study the causes on the decline of the turtle population in this part of the South China Sea and to put up recommendations (if any, we do not quite know) to the Board. The person we have in mind is Mr. Siow Kuan Tow of the Federal Marine Department, who is now serving in Trengganu, but being self-supporting with no surplus of fund, the Board is not in the position to pay for the services of such a person. Do you know of any other better qualified person who may be more suited for our purpose?

4. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Merry Christmas.

Yours sincerely,



(LUCAS CHIN)

Curator, Sarawak Museum.

Year	Number of Turtles	Number of eggs collected	Number of eggs replanted
1966	950	98,843	1,554
1967	4,671	478,622	1,203
1968	1,961	200,731	707
1969	4,978	516,581	2,252
1970	2,598	269,151	2,227
1971	1,918	194,289	180
1972	2,601	265,525	992
1973	3,155	323,734	8,533
1974	2,043	204,507	1,191
1975	2,008	203,140	991
1976	2,945	299,398	13,159
1977	1,567	158,790	13,134
1978	2,487	253,518	18,003
1979	2,062	211,472	18,100
1980 up to 30/11/ 1980	1,442	147,469	43,000

P.O. Box 87
Kalaheo, Kauai, HI
96754
6 Feb. 1981

Dear George,

Just a short note, the purpose of which is to let you know that I listed you as a reference on my newly completed SF 171 (federal job application). I should have asked you first but you understand the mail situation out here and I think I cannot afford that two-plus month delay. If you feel uncomfortable or whatever as a reference, please let me know and I will change the form.

Bob brought the concrete pieces up from East last week and we will get them in the water in the near future. Also, Audrey Newman (FWS Honolulu) photographed the reclaimed land on East on 2 Feb 1981. I am sure she will let you copy the slide if you want.

There seem to be a lot of rumors floating around about the future of Tern Island. Would appreciate any information you might have, as it seems we are often the last to be informed out here.

Thanks you.

Sincerely,
John Archer

P.S. Holler around the corner and tell Bill, Ruth & I say Hi.

KARL W. KENYON
11990 LAKESIDE PL. N.E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98125

1 Feb '81

Dear George:

Thanks for your note of 28 Jan and the loan copy of the NWHI Symposium Proceedings of the 24-25 April '80 meetings. I have already read several items & wish to review more of them — & then will return your copy.

Enclosed is a copy of my report: "Hawaiian Monk Seal Observations at Kure Atoll, 17 June - 3 July 1980" — for your file & hope you may find something of interest in it. I only saw a couple of turtles swimming along parallel to the beach (none on shore). Because of the short time of my visit I didn't include other species in my report.

Best for now,

Sincerely,
Kad

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SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093

Physiological Research Laboratory

January 28, 1981

George H. Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Fisheries Center
Honolulu Laboratory
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear George:

Thanks much for the interesting monograph. I was, as you might have guessed, very interested in the reproductive data. This is not, however, to belittle the other information presented, all seems a very valuable contribution and I certainly hope you continue. Do you know anybody out that way who would support embryonic/incubation research on Hawaiian green turtles? I'm interest!!

I've enclosed the reprint you requested. Two more turtle papers will be out in the spring, one in Copeia and the other in Physiological Zoology. I'll send reprints when they arrive.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ralph".

Ralph A. Ackerman, Ph.D.
Assist. Research Physiologist

RAA:kw
Encl.



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Survival Service Commission – Commission du service de sauvegarde

SPECIES CONSERVATION MONITORING UNIT – CENTRE DE SURVEILLANCE DE CONSERVATION DES ESPECES

19 January 1981

George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P O Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kanehoe
Hawaii 96744 USA

Dear George,

Many thanks for your 'Synopsis of Biological Data on the Green Turtle in the Hawaiian Islands' which arrived this morning. I have passed it on to Brian Groombridge, the new compiler of the IUCN Amphibians and Reptiles Red Data Book.

Hope you are keeping well.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Jane'.

Jane Thornback
Compiler
Mammal Red Data Book



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Survival Service Commission — Commission du service de sauvegarde

SPECIES CONSERVATION MONITORING UNIT — CENTRE DE SURVEILLANCE DE CONSERVATION DES ESPECES

21 January 1981

George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P O Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kanehoe
Hawaii 96744 USA

Dear George,

Your calendar arrived this morning - delightful and certainly a good thing to look at on a bleak winter's day in Cambridge.

I have already been in touch with Quentin Tomich re. Hawaiian Hoary Bat and he has been most helpful.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane".

Jane Thornback
Compiler
Mammal Red Data Book

FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS

Life History Research of the Hawaiian Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*

Principal Investigator: George H. Balazs

A series of field expeditions were conducted to sample and tag the Hawaiian green turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, at the inshore algal feeding pastures of Kure Atoll, Midway, Lisianski, Laysan and the Kau District of the island of

Hawaii. Determinations of abundance, distribution, growth rates, dietary components and migratory patterns were established. Tagging and estimations of productivity of the breeding colony at French Frigate Shoals were carried on for the sixth consecutive season. Preliminary results help establish terrestrial and marine critical habitat with respect to potential commercial fisheries utilization of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

MEMORANDUM

January 19, 1981

To: Distribution

From: Philip Helfrich *PH*
Director

Subject: Summary Report of Research Activities at HIMB

As discussed in the 1/16 meeting, there is a need to produce a summary report of research activities at HIMB. This report will be needed to brief various legislative committees and for use by Chancellor Long and Interim Dean Siegel. I believe that it will also be useful in providing current information on your activities to your colleagues and others with an interest in what is going on at HIMB.

I am requesting a short statement (not to exceed one page) on each project or program in which you are engaged. This should include a title of the research, source of funding, names of persons involved, a general description of the research (avoiding technical terminology, if possible), and the major expected or realized results and/or applications.

Where applicable, I have attached a similar statement that was submitted for the 1979 Annual Report. It may save you some time to just up-date what was previously submitted.

I am asking Liz Corbin to assist in compiling this material. Please get your research summary statement to her by 2 February.

Mahalo.

mk

Distribution: Balazs, Baldwin, Banner, Brock, J., Brock, R., Fast, Grigg, Hirota, Hixon, Jokiel, Kimmerer, Losey, Reese, Shaklee, Smith, Taguchi, Withers, Corbin

Baloy

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

MEMORANDUM

January 23, 1981

To: HIMB Staff

From: P. Helfrich *PH*

Subject: Briefing on HIMB Research Activities

I have arranged to have a briefing of HIMB research activities for Friday, 13 February 1981. The purposes are to:

? who's coming ?

1. Inform others at HIMB and persons in key positions at UH about your research interests and activities;
2. brief some of our "neighbors" on our activities in order to improve our relations and to encourage interaction (i.e., NOSC, Windward C.C., O.I., etc.);
3. update Oceanography 201 TA's on our activities;
4. prepare for a legislative briefing.

I will ask that each project be summarized (3-5 minutes) and opened for questions. I have already requested written summaries. Liz Corbin will assist in the planning and coordination of this briefing. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Mahalo.

mk

Need brief statement on objective of holding 3 green turtles at HIMB