

THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

DOMINICA

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE / REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

FELIX GREGOIRE



Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

17-22 July / Julio 1983
San José, Costa Rica

National Report Dominica, WATS I Vol 3, pages 161-168



**WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM
San José, Costa Rica, July 1983**

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

DOMINICA

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

FELIX GREGOIRE

The National Representative

Address:

Forestry Division

Botanic Gardens

Roseau, Dominica, West Indies

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

Susan Edwards, Peace Corps Volunteer

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 November 1982

Please submit this NATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1982 to:

IOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIBE

% UNDP, Apartado 4540

San José, Costa Rica



With a grant from the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, WIDECAST has digitized the databases and proceedings of the **Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium (WATS)** with the hope that the revitalized documents might provide a useful historical context for contemporary sea turtle management and conservation efforts in the Western Atlantic Region.

With the stated objective of serving “as a starting point for the identification of critical areas where it will be necessary to concentrate all efforts in the future”, the first Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium convened in Costa Rica (17-22 July 1983), and the second in Puerto Rico four years later (12-16 October 1987). WATS I featured National Reports from 43 political jurisdictions; 37 presented at WATS II.

WATS I opened with these words: “The talks which we started today have the multiple purpose of bringing our knowledge up to date about the biological peculiarities of the marine turtle populations of the western Atlantic; to know and analyse the scope of the National Reports prepared by the scientific and technical personnel of more than thirty nations of the region; to consider options for the orderly management of marine turtle populations; and in general to provide an adequate forum for the exchange of experiences among scientists, administrators, and individuals interested in making contributions for the preservation of this important natural resource.”

A quarter-century has passed, and the results of these historic meetings have been lost to science and to a new generation of managers and conservationists. Their unique importance in providing baseline data remains unrecognized, and their potential as a “starting point” is neither known nor appreciated.

The proceedings document what was known at the time concerning the status and distribution of nesting and foraging habitat, population size and trend, mortality factors, official statistics on exploitation and trade, estimated incidental catch, employment dependent on turtles, mariculture operations, public and private institutions concerned with conservation and use, legal aspects (e.g. regulations, enforcement, protected areas), and active research projects. In most cases it was the first time a national sea turtle assessment had been conducted.

Despite the potential value of this information to agencies responsible for conducting stock assessments, monitoring recovery trends, and safeguarding critical habitat in the 21st century, the hand-written National Reports, largely illegible in the published proceedings, have slipped into obscurity. To help ensure the legacy of these symposia, we have digitized the entire proceedings, including the National Reports, plenary presentations and panels, and annotated bibliographies of both meetings, and posted them online at <http://www.widecast.org/What/RegionalPrograms.html>.

Each article has been scanned from the original document. Errors in the scan have been corrected; however, to be true to the original content (as closely as we can discern it), potential errors of content have not been corrected. This article should be cited:

Edwards, S. 1984. National Report for Dominica, pp.161-168. *In*: Bacon, P., F. Berry, K. Bjorndal, H. Hirth, L. Ogren and M. Weber (Editors), Proceedings of the First Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium, 17-22 July 1983, San José, Costa Rica. Volume III: The National Reports. RSMAS Printing, Miami.

*Karen L. Eckert
WIDECAST Executive Director
June 2009*

COUNTRY: COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

Length of Coastline*	162.5 Km
Km ² of Continental Shelf Area	**
Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions***	
Territorial Sea	12 Km
Extended Economic Zone	200 Km
Fisheries Jurisdiction	200 Km
Other (Describe)	Km
* Coastline length is the measurement of the national seaward boundary of a country; i.e., the distance from border to border for a coastal country and the distance around an island country.	
** See appendix C of report for map	
*** The above jurisdictions are under negotiations with neighboring islands	

Marine Shoreline Characteristics*	Km of Shoreline		
	Undeveloped	Developed**	Total
1. Sand Beach (Total)	19.50		19.50
A. High Energy	9.00		9.00
B. Low Energy	10.50		10.50
2. Reef (exposed)			
3. Rocks	75.00		75.00
4. Cliffs	68.00		68.00
5. Vegetation (Total)			
A. Vines			
B. Grasses			
C. Mangroves			
D. Coconut Trees			
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			
F. Marshes			
6. Mouths of Lagoons, Rivers, Canals			
7. Total Shoreline	162.50		162.50
* Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Aerial Survey)			
** Human development or use (See MANUAL)			
*** <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Totals corrected from original to reflect accuracy in summed values			

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Toucari Bay Beach	0.40	E; (1 Cm, 1981)	September (1 month)
2. Petite Baie	1.90	E; (1 Cm, 1981)	April (1 month)
3. Batali Estate Beach	0.25	Cm; D; E	April-October (6 months)

4. Salisbury Beach	0.25	Cm; D; E	April-October (6 months)
5. Mero Beach	0.70	Cm ?	August (1 month)
6. Rockaway Beach	0.25	E	June (1 month)
7. Rosalie Bay	0.45	D ?	September (1 month)
8. Londonderry Beach	1.75	D	April (1 month)
9. Woodford Hill Bay	1.58	D	June (1 month)
Species*	Abbreviation		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY (Supplementary page)

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 3. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, backbeach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

Toucari Bay Beach

Grey, semi-fine sand; low energy; clean of debris; offshore reefs and sea grass beds; bordered by almond trees (*Terminalia tappa*) and coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*); next to village of Toucari river outlet.

Petite Baie Beach (south of Prince Rupert Bay)

Grey - light colored sand; semi-fine; long, narrow beach; low energy; clean of debris; bordered by almond trees and coconut palms; river outlet; offshore reefs (to the south) and sea grass beds; new construction of condominiums occurring on beach front; sand mining occurs here.

Batali Estate Beach

Grey, semi-fine sand; low energy; clean of debris; bordered by almond trees and coconut palms; wide, short beach; sand mining.

Salisbury Beach

Grey, semi-fine – coarse sand; low energy; clean of debris; bordered partially in the north by steep cliff and dry scrub vegetation, and in the south by almond trees and coconut palms. All the nests were found at the base of the cliff. The beach partially (occasionally) washes away to rubble, river outlet; sand mining.

Mero Beach

Same as Toucari Bay. In the south, the beach is known as Castaways since it is bordered there by the Castaways Hotel. In the north it is bordered by the village of Mero. In the area, the beach opens up wide; there is less vegetation in this area; sand mining common here.

Rockaway Beach

Grey, semi-fine sand; short beach north of the city of Roseau; is frequented often by bathers; no vegetation at beach side; to the south are almond trees; bordered by a main road a disco club; low energy beach; clean of debris; much of this beach washed away in recent years leaving cobble.

Rosalie Bay Beach

Coarse black sand; high energy; littered with debris (driftwood, etc.); steep slope; intermittent cobble; beach occurs in the southern portion; bordered by coconut palms and a low growing succulent vine (unidentified) with pink tubular flowers known locally as "potatoe vine"; river outlets.

Londonderry Beach

Light colored coarse sand; high energy, steep slope; littered with debris; palm trees, almond trees, and succulent vine; sand mining occurs here; river outlet; long, wide beach.

Woodford Hill Bay

White coarse sand; high energy; some debris; bordered by almond and coconut palms; mangroves in the eastern portion of break; river outlet; mild - steep slope; offshore reefs.

TABLE 4.1. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Toucari Bay Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		1	September 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.2. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Petite Baie Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		1	September 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.3. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Batali Estate Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		1	30 September, 1982
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		1	25 August, 1982
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		2	25 August / 30 September, 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.4. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Salisbury Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		2	August /September 1982
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		1	August 1982
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		1	October 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.5. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Mero Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		1?	August 1982
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.6. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Rockaway Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		1	June 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.7. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Rosalie Bay Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		1?	September 1982
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		1?	September 1982
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		1?	September 1982
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.8. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Londonderry Beach			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		1	April 1982
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 4.9. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Woodford Hill Bay			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nest/Night (average)	Nest/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		1	June 1982
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY			
Name of Area (or give coordinates)	Approx. Area (Km ²)	Species Foraging (use abbreviations & approx. numbers)	Nature of Evidence (observation, fishery, incidental catch)
1. Toucari Bay	Reef; sea grass beds	Cm; E	Observation; fishermen reports
2. Salisbury	Reef; sea grass beds	Cm; E	Observation; fishermen reports
3. Castle Bruce (St. David Bay)	Reef	Cm; E	Observation; fishermen reports
4. Hampstead Beach	Reef; sea grass beds	Cm; E	Observation; fishermen reports
* Species:	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

Life Stage Unit	Species (abbrev.)*	Causes**	Extent of Mortality (% of Unit)
Nests/eggs	?	Batali Estate (October) - due to sand mining of the beach, a nest was uncovered. Lizards attacked it, but a fisherman saved what he could (less than half) and reburied them.	
Hatchlings			
Juveniles			
Adults (in water)	D	One leatherback was reported to be beached on the rocks in a decayed state at Pointe Ronde (south of Portsmouth) in April of 1982.	
Nesting females			
Species*	Abbreviation		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		
** Natural mortality causes may include: Beach erosion of nests; egg and/or nestling predation by crabs, wild animals, seabirds, etc.; disease; sharks and other predators at sea, etc.			

TABLE 13A. ESTIMATED TURTLE CATCH BY FOREIGN FISHERMEN (Supplementary page)

Please describe the type of foreign fishing in your waters and provide estimates for:

1. Number of foreign vessels catching turtles
2. Number of foreign fishermen catching turtles
3. Year of estimate.

Foreign fishermen are known to fish in Dominican waters. Often off the east coast, they are reported to fish at night with lights on their boats. It is impossible to estimate their numbers or the amount they catch. A man from Martinique, Mr. Albert, regularly visited Dominica buying Hawksbill shells from the fishermen. He would give them tangle nets, buy the shells, and let the fishermen keep the meat. He would pay ECC \$15.00-\$20.00 per pound (\$33.04-\$44.05 per kg)* for the shells. The shells averaged between 2-3 pounds (0.9-1.4 kg).**

* *Editor's note (2009):* Editor calculated value per kilogram based on published value per pound.

** *Editor's note (2009):* Editor converted weight from pound to kilograms.

Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.					
Turtle Product	1982	1981	1980	Current Market Price/Unit	Method of Data Collection
No. of eggs					
Meat (kg)				ECC \$2.50/ lb.; \$5.51/ kg*	Fisherman interviews
Shell No./ Wt.					

Skins No./ Wt.					
Stuffed Juveniles					
* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i> : Editor calculated value per kilogram based on published value per pound.					

TABLE 15.2. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE PRODUCTION: Species <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>					
Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.					
Turtle Product	1982	1981	1980	Current Market Price/Unit	Method of Data Collection
No. of eggs					
Meat (kg)				ECC \$2.50/ lb.; \$5.51/ kg*	Fisherman interviews
Shell No./ Wt.				ECC \$15.00-\$ 20.00/ lb.; \$33.04-\$44.05/ kg*	Fisherman interviews
Skins No./ Wt.					
Stuffed Juveniles					
* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i> : Editor calculated value per kilogram based on published value per pound.					

TABLE 15.3. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE PRODUCTION: Species <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>					
Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.					
Turtle Product	1982	1981	1980	Current Market Price/Unit	Method of Data Collection
No. of eggs					
Meat (kg)				ECC \$2.50/ lb.; \$5.51/ kg*	Fisherman interviews
Shell No./ Wt.					
Skins No./ Wt.					
Stuffed Juveniles					
* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i> : Editor calculated value per kilogram based on published value per pound.					

TABLE 15A. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE CATCH AND PRODUCTION (Supplementary page)

Please provide any additional data on turtle products produced in your country. Include manufactured products such as tortoise shell novelties, etc., if such data are available.

Skins or stuffed juveniles are not of importance in Dominica at this time. Crafts people do not utilize hawksbill shell in their work. Mostly, it is the local consumption of meat and eggs, with the hawksbill shell often being sold to Martinique or Guadeloupe.

TABLE 16A EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TURTLES (Supplementary page)

In addition to marketed products, it is estimated that the following are taken annually from beaches or at sea for subsistence use:

- A: Subsistence exploitation
1. Estimated number of eggs:
 2. Estimated number of nesting females:
 3. Number of turtles caught at sea:
 4. Other:

None of the above can be estimated. Many of the fishermen exploit all of the above when they can, but none depend totally on it for a livelihood.

B: Social aspects

In addition to the described fishery activities, exploitation of turtles may be permitted in some countries according to special rights or privileges extended to certain groups of people. If such specialized turtle exploitation exists, please give details (i.e., beach rights, ethnic traditions, specific seasons of the year, special permits, etc.).

TABLE 18. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH TURTLE CONSERVATION/MANAGEMENT/UTILIZATION

Institution or Organization Name And Address	No. of Active Members	Activities in Progress
Dominica Conservation Association National Parks Office Victoria Street Roseau Dominica West Indies	about 25	Support of conservation programs throughout the Island. None presently concerned with turtles specifically.

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES

Name and Location	Area Km ²	Reason(s) for Protection	Type and effectiveness of Enforcement
Proposed only: Douglas Bay / Toucari Bay		This area is included within the development plan for the Cabrits Historic National Park and Marine area. Protection of turtles is a side benefit.	None presently

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Indicate all entities with statutory responsibilities (e.g., Fisheries Departments and Ministries, Police, Coast Guard, etc.)

Name and Address of Organization	Budget Allocation to Turtles	No. of Staff Assigned to Turtles	Comments on Levels of Enforcement
Forestry and Wildlife Division Protection Unit Ministry of Agriculture Botanic Gardens Roseau Dominica	None	None	Basically non-existent

TABLE 20A REGULATORY AUTHORITY (Supplementary page)

Please list National, regional, and local legislation concerning turtle management and conservation. List title, date, and stated purpose.

Wildlife Law

14 June 1976. (Ninth Schedule, section 21)

86 1976 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE ACT 12

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

(Section 47)

1. The taking, hunting, trapping, pursuing or attempting to take, hunt or trap any bird or mammal is prohibited at all times except during the period when an open season is specifically provided for.
2. Agouti (*Dasyprocta antillensis*) may be hunted and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February.
3. Manicou (*Didelphis marsupialis*) may be hunted and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February.
4. Birds of the following groups and species may be hunted and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February:
 - A. Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)
 - B. Ducks and Geese All members of the family *Anatidae*
 - C. Coots All members of the genus *Fulica*
 - D. Doves and Pigeons All members of the family *Columbidae*
 - E. Mangrove Coo-cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*)
 - F. Tropical mockingbird (*Mimus gilvus*)
 - G. Scaley-breasted Thrasher (*Margarops fuscus*)
 - H. Pearly-eyed Thrasher (*Margarops fuscarius*)
 - I. Trembler (*Cinlocerthin ruficarrdfz*)
 - J. Red-legged Thrush (*Minlocichla pumbea*)
 - K. Lesser Antillean Bullfinch (*Laxigilla noctis*)
 - L. Streaked saltator (*Saltator albicollis*)

NINTH SCHEDULE

(Section 21)

Regulations for the Taking of Turtles.

1. In this regulation the word "Turtle" shall be deemed not to include the tortoise or Land Turtle, *Geochelone carbonaria*.
2. No person shall:
 - (a) catch or take or attempt to catch or take any turtle between the 1st day of June and the 30th day of September, both dates inclusive.
 - (b) catch or take or attempt to catch or take any turtle which is under twenty pounds in weight.
 - (c) disturb any turtle nest or eggs or take any turtle eggs, or take or attempt to take any turtle laying eggs or on the shore engaged in nesting activities.

Passed in the House of Assembly, this 14th day of June 1976.

Marie Davis Pierre

Clerk of the House of Assembly

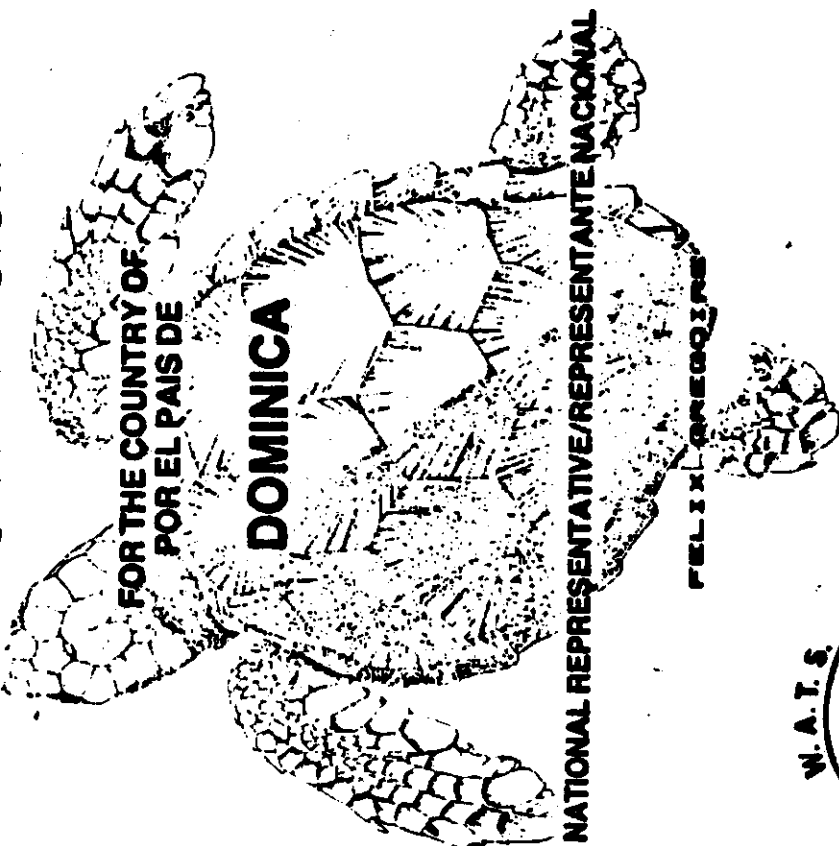
Reports and Publications

The following is a list of the major reports and publications concerned with national turtle resources (list author, date, title, and publisher).

Carr, A.F. (Principal Investigator). Survey and Preliminary Census of Marine Turtle Populations in the Western Atlantic.



THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

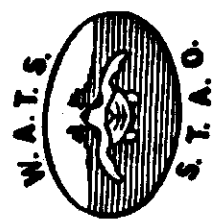


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WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

San Jose, Costa Rica
July 1983

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA, WEST INDIES

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

FELIX GREGOIRE
The National Representative

Address: FORESTRY DIVISION

BOTANIC GARDENS

ROSEAU, DOMINICA, WEST INDIES

Draft: NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

SUSAN EDWARDS, PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER

DATE SUBMITTED: NOVEMBER 15, 1982

Please submit this NATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1982
to: JOC Assistant Secretary for JOCARIBE, S UNDP, Apartado 4540,
San Jose, Costa Rica.

Country Commonwealth of Dominica, West Indies

Length of Coastline* 162.5 km

Area of Continental Shelf Area see Appendix C of report for map. km²

Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions: ¹⁰

Territorial Sea 12 km

Extended Economic Zone 200 km

Fisheries Jurisdiction 200 km

Other (Describe) km

*The above jurisdictions are under negl with neighboring islands.

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

* Coastline length is the measurement of the national seaward boundary of a country; i.e., the distance from border to border for a coastal country and the distance around an island country.

MARINE SHORELINE CHARACTERISTICS*	Km of SHORELINE		
	UNDEVELOPED	DEVELOPED**	TOTAL
1. Sand Beach (Total)	19.5		19.5
A. High Energy	9		9
B. Low Energy	10.5		10.5
2. Reef (exposed)			
3. Rocks	75		75
4. Cliffs	68		68
5. Vegetation (Total)			
A. Pines			
B. Grasses			
C. Mangroves			
D. Coconut Trees			
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			
F. Marshes			
6. Mouths of lagoons, rivers, canals			
7. Total Shoreline	162.5		162.5

TABLE 2. COASTAL HABITAT INVENTORY OF MARINE SHORELINE * Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Aerial Survey) ** Human development or use (See MANUAL)

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY (Supplementary page)

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 3. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, beach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Toucarri Bay Beh	0.4	E (1 Cm, 1981)	Sept. (1 month)
2. Petite Baie	1.9	E	April (1 month)
3. Batali Estate Beh	0.25	E, D, Cm	Apr. Oct. (6 months)
4. Salisbury Beh.	0.25	E, D, Cm	Apr. Oct. (6 months)
5. Mero Beh.	0.7	Cm (?)	Aug. (1 month)
6. Rockaway Beh.	0.25	E	June (1 month)
7. Rosalie Bay	0.45	D (?)	Sept. (1 month)
8. Londonderry Beh.	1.75	D	April (1 month)
9. Woodford Hill Bay	1.58	D	June (1 month)

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:
 Lepidochelys olivacea Cc
 Lepidochelys olivacea Cm
 Dermochelys coriacea D
 Eretmochelys imbricata E
 Lepidochelys olivacea Lt
 Lepidochelys olivacea Lo

Toucarri Bay Beach

Grey, semi-fine sand; lo energy; clean of debris; offshore reefs and sea grass beds; bordered by almond trees (*Terminalia topera*) and coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*); next to village of Toucarri; river outlet.

Petite Baie Beach (south of Prince Rupert Bay)

Grey - light colored sand; semi-fine; long, narrow beach; lo energy; clean of debris; bordered by almond trees and coconut palms; river outlet; offshore reef (to the south) and sea grass beds; new construction of condominiums occurring on beach front; sand mining occurs here

Batali Estate Beach

Grey, semi-fine sand; lo energy; clean of debris; bordered by almond trees and coconut palms; wide, short beach; sand mining

Salisbury Beach

Grey semi-fine coarse sand, lo energy; clean of debris; bordered partially in the north by steep cliff and dry scrub vegetation, and in the south by almond trees & coconut palms. All the nests were found at the base of the cliff. The beach (partially) occasionally washes away in rubble, river outlet, sand mining

Mero Beach

Same as Toucarri Bay. In the south, the beach is known as Castaways since it is bordered there by the Castaways Hotel. In the north it is bordered by the village of Mero. In this area, the beach opens up wide; there is less vegetation in this area; sand mining common here

(continued)

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
(Supplementary map)

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 3. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, beach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

Rockaway Beach

Grny. semi-fine sand; short beach north of the city of Rosau; is frequently often by bathers; no vegetation at beach side, to the south are almond trees; bordered by a main road and a disco club; Lo-energy beach; clean of debris; Much of this beach washed away in recent years leaving cobbles.

Rosale Bay Beach

Coarse black sand; hi energy; littered with debris (driftwood, etc.); steep slope; intermittent cobbles; beach occurs in the southern portion; bordered by coconut palms and a low growing succulent vine (unidentified) with pink tubular flowers known locally as "Potatoe Vine"; river outlets.

Londerry Beach

Light colored coarse sand; hi energy; steep slope; littered with debris; palm trees, almond trees, and succulent vine; sand mining occurs here; river outlet; Long, wide beach.

Woodford Hill Bay

White coarse sand; hi energy; some debris bordered by almond and coconut palms; mangroves in the eastern portion of beach; river outlet; mild-slope; off-shore reefs.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>			
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>			
<i>Burramys bergii</i>			
<i>Exocoelina bergii</i>		1	Sept. 1982
<i>Laridophaga leucorhoa</i>			
<i>Laridophaga alba</i>			

TABLE 4 - 1. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Toucani Bay Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>			
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>			
<i>Burramys bergii</i>			
<i>Exocoelina bergii</i>		1	April, 1982
<i>Laridophaga leucorhoa</i>			
<i>Laridophaga alba</i>			

TABLE 4 - 2. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Abile Bay Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>			
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>		1	Sept. 30, 1982
<i>Burramys bergii</i>		1	Aug. 25, 1982
<i>Exocoelina bergii</i>		2	Aug. 25 / Sept. 30, '82
<i>Laridophaga leucorhoa</i>			
<i>Laridophaga alba</i>			

TABLE 4 - 3. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Batali Estate Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<u>Coccyzus erythrorhynchos</u>		2	Aug/Sept, 1982
<u>Chalchicomula</u>		1	Aug. 1982
<u>Perisoreus caninus</u>		1	Oct. 1982
<u>Empidonax hammondi</u>			
<u>Lophochelidon alpestris</u>			

TABLE 4 - 4. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Salisbury Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<u>Coccyzus erythrorhynchos</u>			
<u>Chalchicomula</u>			
<u>Perisoreus caninus</u>		1	June, 1982
<u>Empidonax hammondi</u>			
<u>Lophochelidon alpestris</u>			

TABLE 4 - 5. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Rockaway Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<u>Coccyzus erythrorhynchos</u>			
<u>Chalchicomula</u>		1 (?)	Aug. 1982
<u>Perisoreus caninus</u>			
<u>Empidonax hammondi</u>			
<u>Lophochelidon alpestris</u>			

TABLE 4 - 6. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Mero Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<u>Coccyzus erythrorhynchos</u>			
<u>Chalchicomula</u>		3 (?)	Sept. 1982
<u>Perisoreus caninus</u>			
<u>Empidonax hammondi</u>			
<u>Lophochelidon alpestris</u>			

TABLE 4 - 7. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH Rosalie Bay Beach
(name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Flight (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Sarcotis caerulea</i>			April, 1982
<i>Chalcids sp.</i>			
<i>Eremochelys carolinensis</i>		1	
<i>Eremochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lophochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 6 - 8. NESTING STATUS FOR BOON Londerry Beach (name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

NAME OF AREA (or give coordinates)	APPROX. AREA (sq. mi.)	SPECIES INVOLVED (Use abbreviations approx. numbers)	NATURE OF EVIDENCE (Observation, Fishery, Incidental catch)
1. Toucan Bay	reef; sea; grass bank	E, Cm	Observation; Fishermen report
2. Salisbury (St. David Bay)	reef; sea; grass bank	E, Cm	" "
3. Castle Bruce	reef	E, Cm	" "
4. Hampsstead Bch.	reef; grass bank	E, Cm	" "
5.			

Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Chalcids sp.*
 Cm *Eremochelys carolinensis*
 D *Eremochelys imbricata*
 L *Lophochelys olivacea*
 S *Sarcotis caerulea*

TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INTERVIEW

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Flight (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Sarcotis caerulea</i>			June, 1982
<i>Chalcids sp.</i>			
<i>Eremochelys carolinensis</i>		1	
<i>Eremochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lophochelys olivacea</i>			

TABLE 6 - 9. NESTING STATUS FOR BOON Woodford Hill Bay (name)

Please complete one of these tables to summarize census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Number tables sequentially (4-1, 4-2, 4-3, etc.) as enumerated in Table 3.

LIFE STAGE UNIT	SPECIES (abbrev.)	COMMENTS	EXTENT OF MORTALITY (S. of mile)
Nests/eggs	?	Daily Batic (Oct.) - Due to sand mining at the beach, a nest was uncovered. Chicks affected it; but a fisherman saved what he could (less than half) and reburied them.	
Natchlings			
Juveniles			
Adults (in water)	D	One Leatherback was reported to be beached on the rocks in a dredged shaft at Pt. Rouse (southern Portsmouth) in April of 1982.	
Nesting females			

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY

* Natural mortality does not include:
 Beach erosion or debris, log drift
 nesting site disturbance
 mortality due to birds, etc.;
 shark and other predators at sea;
 etc.

Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Chalcids sp.*
 Cm *Eremochelys carolinensis*
 D *Eremochelys imbricata*
 L *Lophochelys olivacea*
 S *Sarcotis caerulea*

TABLE 12. ESTIMATED TURTLE CATCH BY FOREIGN FISHERMEN
(Supplementary page)

Please describe the type of foreign fishing in your waters and provide estimates for:

1. Number of foreign vessels catching turtles.
2. Number of foreign fishermen catching turtles.
3. Year of estimate.

Foreign fishermen are known to fish in Dominican waters. Often off the east coast, they are reported to fish at night with lights on their boats. It is impossible to estimate their numbers or the amount they catch.

A man from Martinique, Mr. Albert, regularly visited Dominica buying hawksbill shells from the fishermen. He would give them tangle nets, buy the shells, and let the fishermen keep the meat. He would pay EC\$15-20.00/lb. for the shells. The shells averaged between 2-3 lbs.

TURTLE PRODUCT	YEARS			CURRENT MARKET Price/Unit	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
	1982	1981	1980		
No. of eggs					
Nest (kg)				EC\$ 2.50 per lb.	fishermen interviews
Shell No./MT.					
Skim No./MT.					
Staffed Juveniles					
Other					

SPECIES Cm

TABLE 15.1. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE PRODUCTION
Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.

TURTLE PRODUCT	YEARS			CURRENT MARKET Price/Unit	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
	1982	1981	1980		
No. of eggs					
Nest (kg)				EC\$ 2.50 per lb	fishermen interviews
Shell No./MT.				EC\$ \$15-20.00 per lb.	" "
Skim No./MT.					
Staffed Juveniles					
Other					

SPECIES Em

TABLE 15.2. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE PRODUCTION
Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.

TURTLE PRODUCT	YEARS			CURRENT MARKET Price/Unit	METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
	1982	1981	1980		
No. of eggs					
Nest (kg)				EC\$ 2.50 per lb	fishermen interviews
Shell No./MT.					
Skim No./MT.					
Staffed Juveniles					
Other					

SPECIES D

TABLE 15.3. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE PRODUCTION
Complete one of these tables for each species taken in the fishery.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TURTLES
(Supplementary page)

In addition to marketed products, it is estimated that the following are taken annually from beaches or at sea for subsistence use:

As Subsistence exploitation

1. Estimated number of eggs: _____
2. Estimated number of nesting females: _____
3. Number of turtles caught at sea: _____
4. Other: _____

None of the above can be estimated. Many of the fishermen exploit all of the above when they can, but none depend totally on it for a livelihood.

B: Social aspects

In addition to the described fishery activities, exploitation of turtles may be admitted in some countries according to special rights or privileges extended to certain groups of people. If such special (limited) turtle exploitation exists, please give details (i.e., beach ripens, ethnic traditions, specific seasons of the year, special markets, etc.).

TABLE 18. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF TURTLE CATCH AND PRODUCTION
(Supplementary page)

Please provide any additional data on turtle products produced in your country. Include manufactured products such as tortoise shell ornaments, etc., if such data are available.

Skins or stuffed juveniles are not of importance in Dominica at this time. Crafts people do not utilize Hawksbill shell in their work. Mostly, it is the local consumption of meat and eggs, with the Hawksbill shell often being sold to Martinique or Guadeloupe.

INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	NO. OF ACTIVE MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS
Dominica Conservation Association National Parks Office Victoria Street Roseau, Dominica West Indies	225	Support of conservation programs throughout the island. None presently concerned with turtles specifically.

TABLE 18. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH TURTLE CONSERVATION/MANAGEMENT/UTILIZATION

NAME AND LOCATION	AREA OF	REASON (S) FOR PROTECTION	TYPE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT
PROTECTED ONLY Douglas Bay/Toucan Bay		This area is included within the development plan for the Cabrits Historic National Park and Marine area. Prohibition of turtles is a side benefit.	None Presently

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY (Supplementary page)

Please list National, regional, and local legislation concerning turtle management and conservation. List title, date, and stated purpose.

Wildlife Law

14 June 1976 (Ninth Schedule, Section 21)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION	BUDGET ALLOCATION TO TURTLES	NO. OF STAFF ASSIGNED TO TURTLES	COMMENTS ON LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT
Forestry and Wildlife Division Protection Unit Ministry of Agriculture Suburban Gardens Bureau, Darwin, Tasmania	NONE	NONE	Basically non-existent

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY (continued) Indicate all entities with statutory responsibilities (e.g., Fisheries Departments and Ministries, Police, Coast Guard, etc.)

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

The following is a list of the major reports and publications prepared with national turtle resources (list author, date, title, and publisher).

1. Survey and Preliminary Census of Marine Turtle Populations in the Western Atlantic; Dr. A. E. Carr, Principal Investigator.

NO. 8788 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE ACT 12

EIGHTH SCHEDULE (Section 47)

1. The taking, killing, trapping, poisoning or attempting to take, hunt or trap any bird or animal is prohibited if it was done during that period which is specified in a notification provided for

2. Agents (Pigeoners employees) may be licensed and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February.

3. Marescos (Dulchery marescos) may be licensed and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February.

4. Birds of the following groups and species may be licensed and taken from the first day of September through the last day of February:

- A. Quail Hares (Gambel's quails)
- B. Ducks and Geese (All members of the family Anatidae)
- C. Quail (All members of the genus *Falco*)
- D. Doves and Pigeons (All members of the family Columbidae)
- E. Magpies (All members of the genus *Picus*)
- F. Thrushes (All members of the genus *Turdus*)
- G. Parula Finches (All members of the genus *Parula*)
- H. Parula Finches (All members of the genus *Parula*)
- I. Thrushes (All members of the genus *Turdus*)
- J. Parula Finches (All members of the genus *Parula*)
- K. Starlings (All members of the genus *Sturnella*)
- L. Starling (All members of the genus *Sturnella*)

NINTH SCHEDULE (Section 51)

Regulations for the Taking of Turkeys.

1. In this schedule the words "Turkey" shall be deemed not to include the Turkey or Land Turkey—Greenland wildfowl.

2. No person shall—

(a) catch or take or attempt to catch or take any turkey between the first day of June and the 30th day of September, 1963 (date expired);

(b) catch or take or attempt to catch or take any turkey which is under twenty pounds in weight;

(c) attempt to take or take any turkey egg, or take or attempt to take any turkey lying upon or on the shell except in a licensed territory.

Passed in the House of Assembly, the 14th day of June, 1976.

MAURICE DAVIS PROCLAMATOR
Chief of the House of Assembly.