THE AD HOC DATA REPORT
EL REPORTE DE DATOS AD HOC

FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
ANTILLAS HOLANDESAS

PREPARED BY/ PREPARADO POR
GERARD VAN BUURT

Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

17-22 July / Julio 1983
San José, Costa Rica
Netherlands Antilles National Report (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten), WATS I Vol 3, pages 334-336
WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM
San José, Costa Rica, July 1983

AD HOC DATA REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten

AD HOC DATA REPORT PREPARED BY

Gerard Van Buurt

DATE SUBMITTED: 3 February 1981

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

IOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIBE
% UNDP, Apartado 4540
San José, Costa Rica

Netherlands Antilles National Report (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten), WATS I Vol 3, pages 334-336
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:


Karen L. Eckert
WIDECAST Executive Director
June 2009

Netherlands Antilles National Report (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten), WATS I Vol 3, pages 334-336
COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (northern islands)

### TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of Coastline* **</td>
<td>44 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Km² of Continental Shelf Area***</td>
<td>2,265 Km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Sea*****</td>
<td>5.56 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Economic Zone*****</td>
<td>Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Describe)</td>
<td>Km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

** Saba, St. Eustatius (Statia), St. Martin (Dutch portion [Sint Maarten])

*** Saba Bank: 2,200 Km; St. Eustatius: 65 Km. (0-200 m).

**** St. Martin [Sint Maarten] on Anguilla Bank, borders on Dutch area not yet determined.

***** Editor's note (2009): Distance in original Ad Hoc Data Report was listed as 3 nautical miles.

****** Has not yet been declared.

### TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY

List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Beach</th>
<th>Length (In Km)</th>
<th>Species Nesting (use abbreviations)* **</th>
<th>Months of Recorded Nesting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Eustatius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Concordia Bay</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Cm, E</td>
<td>July, August***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Corre Corre Bay</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>D****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cave of Rum Bay</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species*</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caretta caretta</td>
<td>Cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelonia mydas</td>
<td>Cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermochelys coriacea</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretmocheley imbricata</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys kempi</td>
<td>Lk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys olivacea</td>
<td>Lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No ridleys (Lepidochelys spp.).

** For Cm

*** For Cm

**** Once observed
Figure 1. Netherlands Antilles (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten) – W.A.T.S. National Report Study Area.

1 Editor’s note (2009): Maps and figures are reprinted exactly as they appear in the original WATS I Proceedings (Bacon et al. 1984); we regret the poor quality exhibited in some cases.

Netherlands Antilles National Report (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten), WATS I Vol 3, pages 334-336
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.

St. Eustatius
Concordia Bay
Wide bay with low hills and some bushes in the background. Cream coloured sand. Volcanic mixed with white coral sand. Gently slopping profile. A motel has been built. According to the informant, Mr. Lloyd Courtar, turtle nesting has declined in recent years. Informant expressed the opinion that this decline was caused by the lights of the motel.

Corre Corre Bay
Small bay. Blackish sand. Steep hillsides in the back.

Saba
Cave of Rum Bay
Volcanic sand, dark brown with rocks and pebbles. Steep mountain in background.

Sint Maarten
The beaches on the Dutch side of the island are fully developed tourist areas. Turtles might still be nesting at some beaches on the French side.

TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Area (or give coordinates)</th>
<th>Approx Area (Km²)</th>
<th>Species Foraging (use abbreviations &amp; approx. numbers)</th>
<th>Nature of Evidence (observation, fishery, incidental catch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Eustatius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tumbledown Dick and Jenkins Bay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Observation by fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. White Wall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>Observation by fishermen and Lloyd Courtar (informant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Part of N.E. Saba Bank (see map)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>Observation by Saba and Statia (St. Eustatius) fishermen. R. Hassel (informant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species*</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caretta caretta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermochelys coriacea</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretmochelys imbricata</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys kempi</td>
<td>Lk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys olivacea</td>
<td>Lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

No data available. Foreigners fish on Saba Bank which is still international water.
TABLE 18. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH TURTLE CONSERVATION/MANAGEMENT/UTILIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution or Organization Name And Address</th>
<th>No. of Active Members</th>
<th>Activities in Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Part I of the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao) Ad Hoc Data Report.

TABLE 20A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY (supplementary page)

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

No island regulations at all.

See Part I of the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao) Ad Hoc Data Report.
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GERARD VAN BUURT

Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
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17-22 July/Julio 1983
San José, Costa Rica

I. Please submit AD HOC DATA REPORT no later than 1 December 1982
to: IOC Assistant Secretary for IUCARIBE, B UNDP, Apartado 4540,
San José, Costa Rica.
TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

Length of Continental Shelf Area

- Comment: N/A
- Species: N/A
- Months of Recorded Nesting

TABLE 2. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF BEACH</th>
<th>LENGTH IN FT</th>
<th>SPECIES IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>MONTHS OF NESTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conception Bay</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>E, C, N</td>
<td>June to August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Conception</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>D, E, C, N</td>
<td>June to August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape of Ramey</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>June to August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Species Abbreviations:
- E: Eretes cantor
- C: Cylindrocarpites
domestica
- D: Dermochelys coriacea
- N: Nestor sexcostatus
- P: Podocnemis subspicata
- La: Laetiporus americanus

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY

(Supplementary page)

Please give additional information about each nesting beach identified in Table 2. Include information on color of sand, particle size, beach profile, beach vegetation, artificial lighting, etc.

St. Croix
Conception Bay - was dry with low mud and some
vegetation - black sand - coral colonies sand
vegetation mix with white coral sand - green algae
profuse - a hotel and Gulf Point. According to
the information was dry. Coral colonies were
visible in recent years. Eretes cantor the reptile
that this species was caught by the waves at the
beach.

Cape Conception - same sand - barren area, steep
slopes in the same.

St. John
Cape of Ramey - volcanic sand bank, very
steep, and gorges - steep mountain in
background.

St. Martin
The beach in the Dutch side of the island
are now developed tourist area. Turtles must
not be nested at some beaches on the Tiare Site.
TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Area</th>
<th>Approx. Area (km²)</th>
<th>Linz. Abbreviations &amp; Approx. Numbers</th>
<th>Nature of Evidence (Observation, Fishing, Incidental Catch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turtlesum Bight</td>
<td>2 km²</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Observation by -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Turtlesum...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehall</td>
<td>2 km²</td>
<td>Cn</td>
<td>Observation by -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Turtlesum...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of J &amp; S, Sugar Bank (see map)</td>
<td>50 km²</td>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>Observation by -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Jana and Susa Turtlesum, into R.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Species Abbreviations:
- Cm - Chelonia mydas
- Cn - Dermochelys coriacea
- E - Eretmochelys imbricata
- L - Lepidochelys kempii
- T - Testudinidae

TABLE 19. 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.

No data available. Turtles are Threatened and can be found only in international waters.

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY
(Supplementary page)

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

No existing regulations at all, see part II.

TABLE 10. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH TURTLE CONSERVATION/ MANAGEMENT/ UTILIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution or Organization Name and Address</th>
<th>No. of Active Members</th>
<th>Activities in Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- (Amar, Barney, Coings)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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