

THE *AD HOC* DATA REPORT EL REPORTE DE DATOS *AD HOC*

FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
ANTILLAS HOLANDEASAS

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:

van Buurt, G. 1984. Ad Hoc Data Report for the Country of the Netherlands Antilles (Saba, St. Eustatius, Sint Maarten), pp.334-336. *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

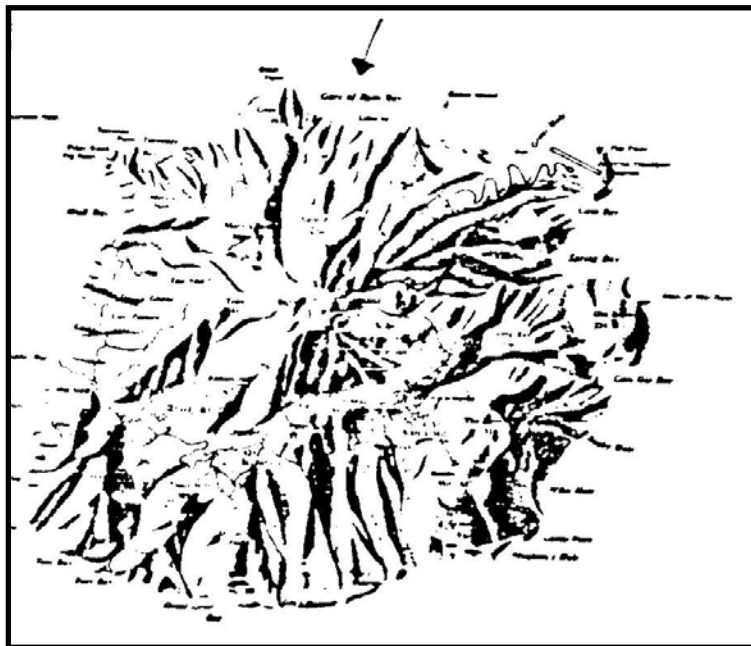
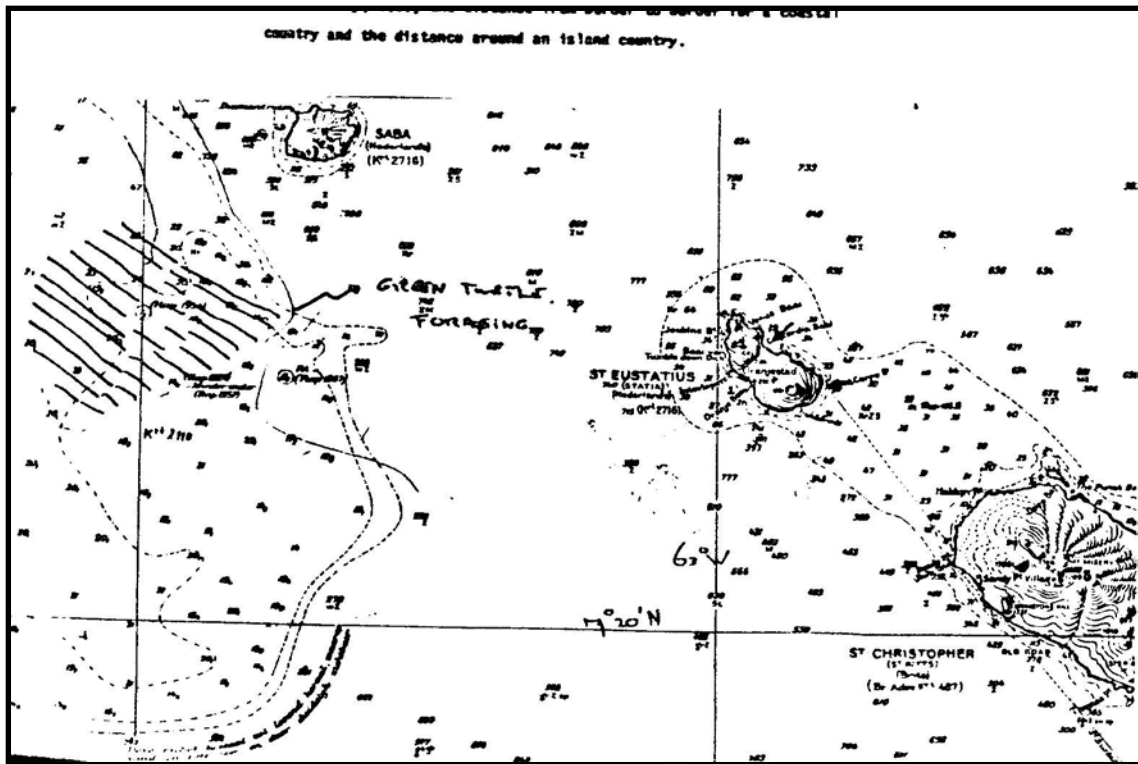
Netherlands Antilles National Report (Saba, St. Eustatius,
Sint Maarten), WATS I Vol 3, pages 334-336

COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (northern islands)

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY	
Length of Coastline* ¹ **	44 Km
Km ² of Continental Shelf Area***	2,265 Km ²
Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions****	
Territorial Sea*****	5.56 Km
Extended Economic Zone*****	Km
Fisheries Jurisdiction	Km
Other (Describe)	Km
<p>* 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.</p> <p>** Saba, St. Eustatius (Statia), St. Martin (Dutch portion [Sint Maarten])</p> <p>*** Saba Bank: 2,200 Km; St. Eustatius: 65 Km. (0-200 m).</p> <p>**** St. Martin [Sint Maarten] on Anguilla Bank, borders on Dutch area not yet determined.</p> <p>***** <i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: Distance in original Ad Hoc Data Report was listed as 3 nautical miles.</p> <p>***** Has not yet been declared.</p>	

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)* ¹ **	Months of Recorded Nesting
St. Eustatius			
1. Concordia Bay	2.2	Cm, E	July, August***
2. Corre Corre Bay	0.2	D****	
Saba			
1. Cave of Rum Bay	0.2	E	
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		
<p>** No ridleys (<i>Lepidochelys</i> spp.).</p> <p>*** For Cm</p> <p>**** Once observed</p>			

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



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.

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 sloping 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

Name of Area (or give coordinates)	Approx Area (Km ²)	Species Foraging (use abbreviations & approx. numbers)	Nature of Evidence (observation, fishery, incidental catch)
St. Eustatius			
1. Tumbledown Dick and Jenkins Bay	2	E	Observation by fishermen
2. White Wall	2	Cm	Observation by fishermen and Lloyd Courtar (informant)
3. Part of N.E. Saba Bank (see map)	50	Cm	Observation by Saba and Statia (St. Eustatius) fishermen. R. Hassel (informant)
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 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		
Institution or Organization Name And Address	No. of Active Members	Activities in Progress
*	*	*
* See Part I of the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao) <i>Ad Hoc</i> Data Report.		

TABLE 20A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY (supplementary page)

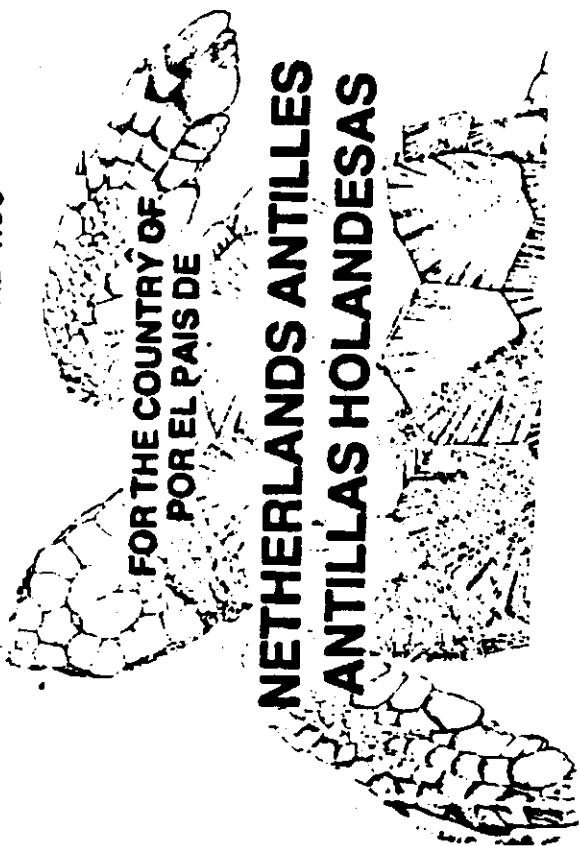
Please list National, regional, and local legislation concerning turtle management and conservation. List title, date, and stated purpose.

No island regulations at all.

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



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EL REPORTE DE DATOS AD HOC



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POR EL PAIS DE
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WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM
San Jose, Costa Rica
July 1983

AD HOC DATA REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

Netherlands Antilles
Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin

AD HOC DATA
REPORT PREPARED BY

Gerard van Buurt
Department of Agriculture & Fisheries
Klein Kwartier 33, CURACAO

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 February 83

Please submit AD HOC DATA REPORT no later than 1 December 1982
to: IOC Assistant Secretary for ICLARINE, 5 UNOP, Apartado 6640,
San Jose, Costa Rica.

Country USA, Australia

Length of coastline SABA, ST. JOHN, ST. MARK, ST. PETER, ST. JOHN, ST. JOHN in
 sq. of continental shelf Area SABA 2400, ST. JOHN 2400, ST. MARK 65, ST. PETER 102.
 (0-200m)
 Seaward extent of jurisdiction: St. Mark, St. John, St. Peter, St. John, St. John
 or distance from base of continental shelf

Territorial Sea 3 N.M.

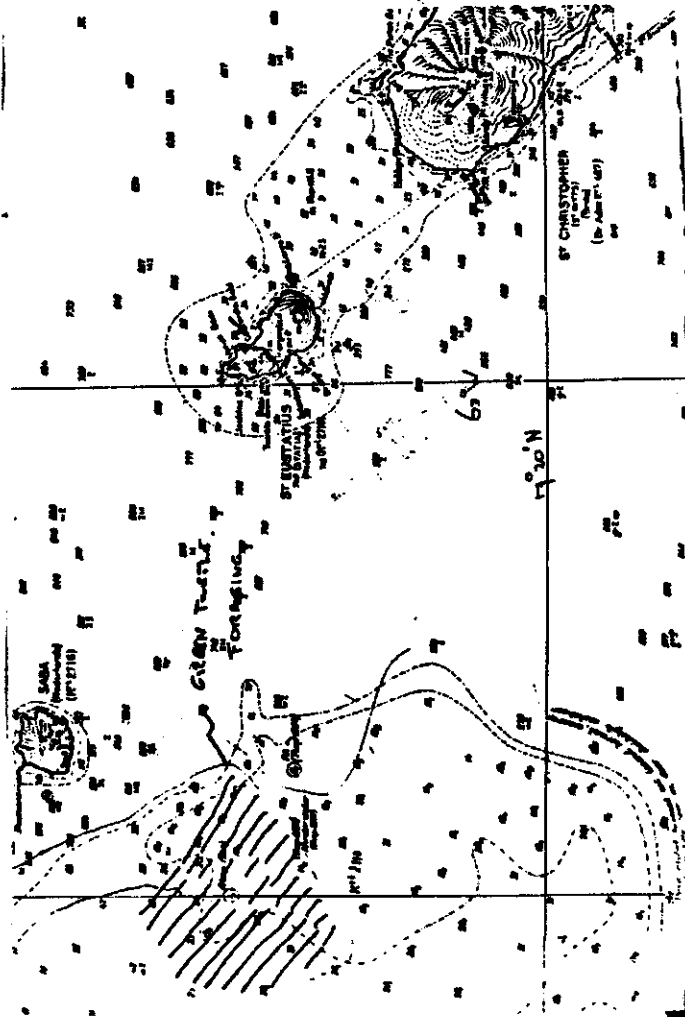
Extended Economic Zone WAS WAS 200 N.M.

Fisheries Jurisdiction

Other (describe)

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

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



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. CONCORDIA BAY	0.2	E, C	July/Aug. Cm.
2. CONCORDIA BAY	0.2	D	
3. CAVE OF RUN BAY	0.2	E	
4.		No birds	
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

TABLE 2. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
 List beaches in geographic sequence.
 Provide additional information on following page.

- CC
- CM
- D
- E
- LB
- Lo

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. Eustace

Concordia Bay - wide bay with low mud and some bushes in the background - Green colored sand - volcanic mixed with white sand - getting sloping to the right. A watch has been built. According to the informant Mc Henry Concordia Bay was the best in recent years. Informant expressed the opinion that this became low cause of the holes of the hole.

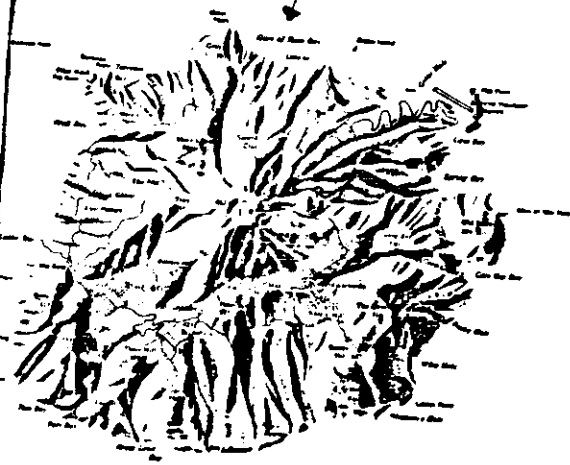
Concordia Bay - same bay - volcanic sand, steep hillsides in the bay

SABA

Cave of Run Bay - volcanic sand dark brown with some ash powder - steep mountain in background.

St. Mark

The beaches on the Dutch side of the island are truly developed tourist areas. There is a high probability of some nesting on the Dutch side.



NAME OF AREA (or give coordinates)	APPROX. AREA (km ²)	USE ABBREVIATIONS & APPROX. NUMBERS	NATURE OF EVIDENCE (Observation, fishery, incidental catch)
St. Eustatius			
1. TUNDROUN DICH AND JARVIS BAY	2 km ²	E	- OBSERVATION BY - TUNCCMEN
2. WHITEWALL	2 km ²	Cm	- OBSERVATION BY - FISHERMEN - WILLIAM BLAIR AND LUYS CONATAR WFO
3. PART OF NE. SAGA BANK (SEE MAP)	50 km ²	Cm	OBSERVATION BY SAGA AND SCATIA FISHERMEN, WFO R HANSEL
4.			
5.			
6.			

TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta Cc
Chelonia mydas Cm
Demochelys coriacea D
Eretmochelys imbricata E
Lepidochelys kempi Lk
Lepidochelys olivacea Lo

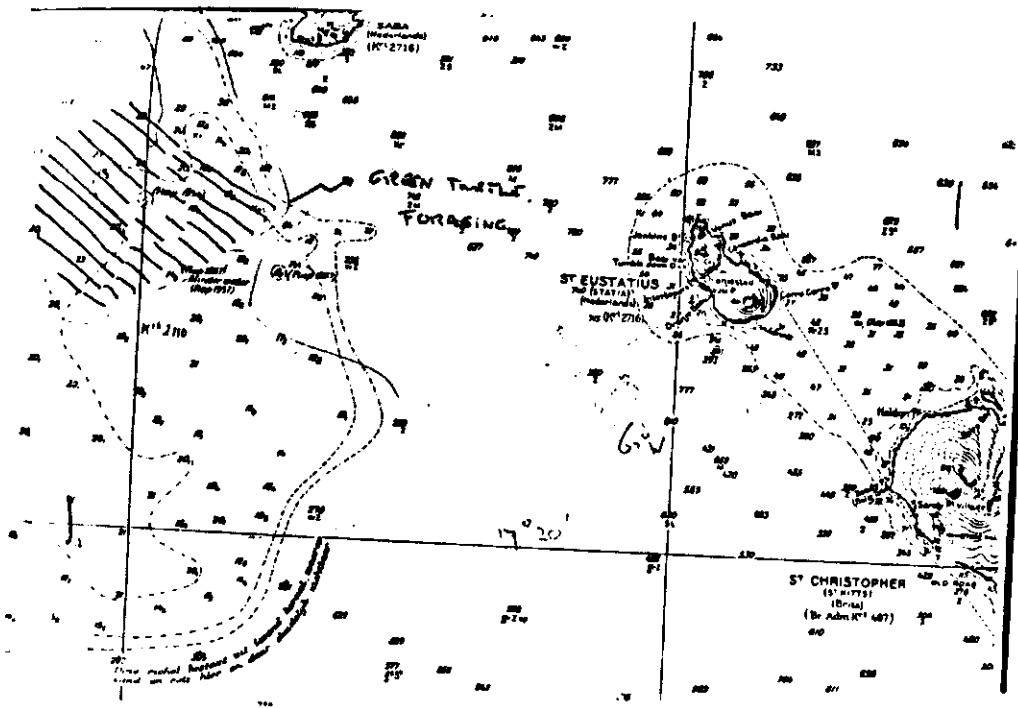


TABLE 19. ESTIMATED TURTLE CATCH BY FOREIGN FISHERMEN (Supplementary page)

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. FISHERMEN FISH ON SAGA BANK WHICH IS STILL INTERNATIONAL WATER.

INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	NO. OF ACTIVE MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS
SEE PART I (AGON, BANGOR, GORGON)		

TABLE 20. 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

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