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FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE / REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

LOUIS WALTERS



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San José, Costa Rica

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

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

Louis Walters

The National Representative

Address:

Permanent Secretary,
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Tortola, British Virgin Islands

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

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DATE SUBMITTED: 2 June 1983

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

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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:

Fletemeyer, J. 1984. National Report for the British Virgin Islands, pp.70-117. In: Bacon, P., F. Berry, K. Bjørndal, 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

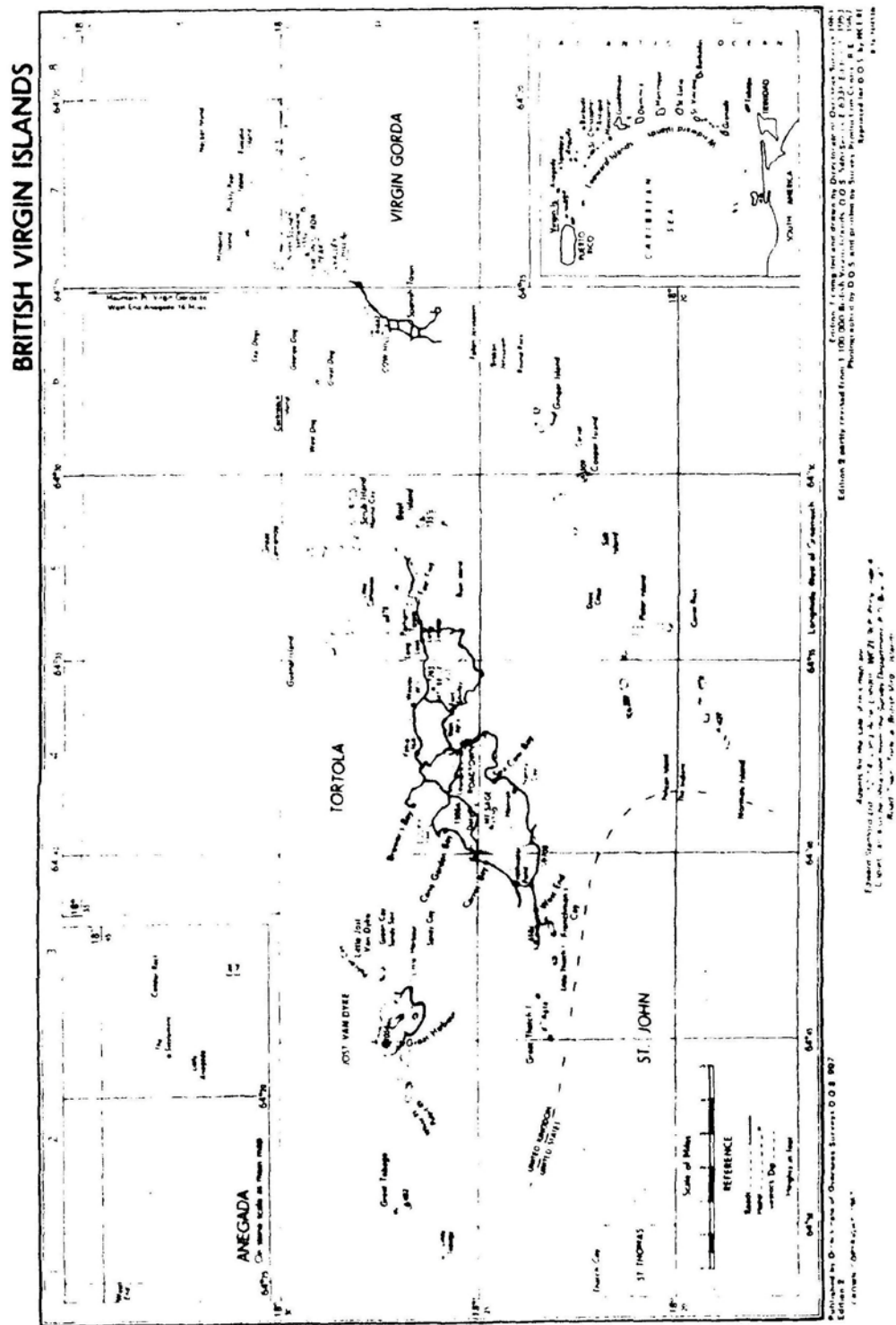
W. A. T. S.
WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM
NATIONAL REPORT OF
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



REPORT PREPARED BY
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Figure 1. British Virgin Islands – 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.

To: W.A.T.S. Technical Team

The national report for the British Virgin Islands was completed on 27 November 1981 with some modification from the original outline. These modifications include the following:

1. Additional of Table 1A which summarizes the length of coastline and beach of the islands involved in the July 1981 aerial survey.
2. Additional of Table 3A which supplements Table 3 and gives a detailed description of all the possible nesting beaches found within the territory of the B.V.I.
3. Addition of Table 7A which summarizes observations made of turtles in foraging habitats during the July 1981 serial surveys.
4. Deletion of Table 4 because of insufficient data.
5. Deletion of Table 9 because of lack of data on the subject of non-foraging turtles in offshore areas.
6. Deletion of Table 14 because of lack of information on turtles taken by foreign fishermen.
7. Deletion of Table 15 due to the fact that no official governmental statistics on turtles exists.
8. Deletion of Table 17 because no mariculture operations involving turtles has been attempted in the B.V.I.
9. Deletion of Table 21 because no study has been conducted on sea turtles within the territory defined by the B.V.I.

Although some data could not be obtained to complete all the tables in this report, it nevertheless represents the first attempt to make a comprehensive inventory of the status of the sea turtle stock in the B.V.I. When reading this report, it should be kept in mind that most of the data presented in this report was collected over a short period of time and may not be representative of a long term picture. It is, therefore, important to conduct a "follow-up" study to determine the dynamics of the sea turtle population inhabiting B.V.I. waters.

Very sincerely,

John R. Fletemeyer

JRF:km

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INTRODUCTION

On 25 July 1981 a technical assistant was sent to conduct a twelve-day as turtle socio-economic and nesting study of the British Virgin Islands. In addition, the assistant was to assist governmental officials in preparing a national report for the Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium (W.A.T.S.) to be held in San José, Costa Rica in July 1983 over a five-day period. This report was written with the following objectives² in mind.

- Conduct surveys of all the marine shoreline within the territory defined as the British Virgin Islands.
 - Record the types of shoreline present -- for the purpose of recording actual or potential sea turtle nesting beaches (so that subsequent surveys can be more time and cost effective), and to document the kinds and amounts of shoreline throughout the area.
 - Record all signs of sea turtle tracks and nests on nesting beaches for the purpose of developing a comprehensive index of the extent of sea turtle nesting activity, include updated data on prior known concentrations, determination of extend of dispersed nesting activity, and determination of any prior unrecorded nesting sites.
- Compile data of all kinds to determine the status of sea turtle populations.
- Review present conservation and management programs in regards to sea turtles.
- Determine socio-economic importance of sea turtles.
- Make recommendations to help promote the survival status of sea turtle populations Inhabiting the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands.

During the twelve-day field trip to the British Virgin Islands much of the data required to prepare this report was obtained. In addition to collecting written documentation on sea turtles and conducting interviews with local government officials and fishermen, aerial and boat surveys were conducted along all the beaches in the British Virgin Islands. During these surveys nine turtles were observed in foraging habitats, 38 'fresh' nests were surveyed and one stranding was observed. This data and more is presented in this report.

BACKGROUND

The British Virgin Islands represent an 800 square kilometer area of the Caribbean Sea which is located between 65° and 64° 24' longitude (west of Greenwich) and 18° 15' and 18° 46' latitude. The many islands lying within these coordinates support a permanent population of about 11,000 people (1979 census estimate). There is also a large non-resident, tourist population of unknown number which is heaviest during the winter season.

The largest Island within the territory defined as the British Virgin Islands is Tortola. Road Town, the capital of the Islands, is located on this island and has a population of about 9,000 people. The remaining population is widely dispersed on the many smaller islands in fishing villages and settlements. It should be mentioned that many of the smaller islands such as Great Tobago. Little

² The objectives and goals were taken from a memorandum to W.A.T.S. Steering Committee on Technical team dated 22 July 1981 (Page 4).

Tobago and Green Cay (to name just a few) are uninhabited, although they are sometimes visited by boaters.

All but one of the British Virgin Islands are of volcanic origin. The typical geomorphological features of these islands include steep, intensely weathered cliffs which are usually bordered by narrow rocky shorelines. Occasionally, this predominant feature is interrupted by small sandy 'pocket' beaches which may be no more than 10 meters in length. Depending on the location of these small beaches with respect to being located either windward or leeward to an island, they may be considered either 'high' energy beaches or 'low' energy beaches.

Although some of the beaches in the British Virgin Islands are composed of gravel and shingle sized material, most of the beaches have a primarily sandy composition. The sand is typically biogenic marine carbonate, with only a small terrigenous component represented. On most of the sand beaches the grains tend to be well sorted (ranging from fine to coarse grains) and are well rounded indicating a long weathering process. The only exception is on 'low' energy beaches where the sand tends to be poorly sorted. The tides affecting these beaches are microtidal (=less than 2 meters).

The one exception to this description is the island of Anegada. This island with its 39.6 km coastline represents a coral and limestone formation with a very low topographic profile. Two thirds of this island is fringed by sandy, narrow beaches which are bordered by dense vegetation. Although narrow, this long stretch of beach provides suitable nesting habitat for sea turtles. The remaining third of Anegada is mangrove swamp and is unsuitable for turtle nesting.

Beyond most of the larger islands are numerous rocky outcrops and cays, some which are uncharted. Also there are many shallow and midwater reef systems which support abundant and diverse marine plant and animal communities. In addition to many extensive reef systems, there are a number of sea grass beds (predominately Thalassia and Syringodium). Most of the grass beds are located adjacent to low energy beaches in shallow water (less than 10 meters). The most extensive grass community is located off the east coast of Anegada. The marine grasses cover more than 25 square kilometers of sea bottom.

Information on sea turtle activity for the British Virgin Islands is nonexistent, although there are some useful data on turtle activity for the U.S. Virgin Islands. Dr. Edward Tamale, Dr. Allen Putney and Mr. Randy Rainey have collected a great deal of data regarding nesting activity and population estimates for this U.S. territory which provides useful insight about sea turtle activity in the neighboring waters of the British Virgin Islands.

Since no investigation has been conducted in the British Virgin Islands, the only information on turtles is from personal observations of local fishermen, divers and boaters. Dr. Putney has made an attempt to compile some of these observations to construct a number of island resource maps which show possible turtle nesting areas for the British Virgin Islands (refer to the appendix). Although the reliability of these observations must be questioned, they do, nevertheless, represent a place to begin the national report.

When many of the more reliable observations made by local fishermen are used to fill in some of the gaps in this national report, it is important to point out an underlying theme about the status of sea turtles in the British Virgin Islands. This is the general belief that the British Virgin Islands sea turtle populations have declined significantly over the past couple of decades. The reason for this reduction in the number of sea turtles is due to the adverse impact of human development on many of the islands which began after WWII but which is assuming epidemic proportions in recent years.

Today sea turtle nesting in the British Virgin Islands is restricted to many uninhabited cays and sandspits which are not suitable for development and which are well away from the more highly developed beaches on the larger islands. Even these remote beaches are being impacted by

humans as many more boating enthusiasts are anchoring off these cays and spits. In addition to the problem caused by development, sea turtles are being taken by fishermen using seine nets and harpoons. In some cases this is legal but in many it is not, because they are taken "out-of-season". Also many turtle nests are being poached despite a well publicized law prohibiting this activity. During the July field trip, it was estimated that 50 percent of the turtle eggs deposited on British Virgin Islands beaches were illegally taken for human consumption. Based on this information that is presented in more detail in other section of this report, it is only possible to conclude that a remnant population of sea turtles remain in the waters of the British Virgin Islands.

METHODS

To obtain the most accurate and comprehensive data on sea turtles and to prepare the national report for the British Virgin Islands, this investigator employed five different strategies. These include beach and pelagic aerial surveys, visits to many of the beaches for the purpose of "ground truthing" and to make more accurate nest species determinations, researching governmental records, conducting personnel interviews with local fishermen and conducting local market surveys.

Aerial Surveys: A total of 6.8 hours was spent conducting aerial surveys. A Cessna 172 was used to conduct these surveys between the hours of 7:00 AM and 9:00 AM. During these surveys the entire coastline of the British Virgin Islands was flown over at least once. These surveys were conducted according to the method described in the Manual of Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Techniques (pp. 43-64). Before each flight, each island to be surveyed was divided into zones which were usually defined by a major geomorphological coastal feature (i.e. the mouth of an estuary or a large rock easily identified on a chart) or some kind of human architecture (i.e. an airstrip or marina). In most cases the surveys were made at an altitude of 100 feet and at an airspeed of 80 KTS, and in all cases, flights were made so that the observer could see the coastline on his right. Pelagic surveys were conducted in the same manner but the elevation was increased to 400 feet and the air speed was increased to 120 KTS. Also the pilot was instructed to watch for turtles over open water. When a nest or turtle was identified, it was plotted on a chart and a record was made of the time of the sighting, the location, species and size of the turtle using a small hand held tape recorder.³ Also, the zone which each nest or turtle was observed was recorded.

Ground Truthing: Visits were made to many of the beaches where turtle nests had been observed from the air. Most of the visits to the beaches were made by boat, however on the Island of Tortola, it was possible to travel to many of the beaches using a Honda dirt bike. When a beach was visited, its entire length was walked. In addition to recording nesting activity and other features of interest (i.e., vegetation type), sand samples were collected for later analysis and comparison.

Research of Local Records: Two days were spent researching government records for information on sea turtles (i.e., laws, local statutes, records of catches). Many productive hours were spent in the library of Road Town while other useful information was found at the departments of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. Robert Creque and Mr. Noel Vanterpol deserve special recognition for assisting in collecting a great deal of data which appears in the contents of this text and in the appendices.

Interviews with Fishermen: At least the local fishermen were interviewed to gain some additional useful information for this report. Interviews were conducted according to the questionnaire found in the Manual of Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Techniques (pp. 81-91).

³ It was possible to record all of this data in the plane because of the small number of turtles and nests which were observed on each of the survey flights.

Market Surveys: All the local gift shops and markets were visited to learn more about the importance of sea turtle products to the British Virgin Island economy. Whenever it was possible, the owners of the shops and markets were questioned about types of products they sold, the source of the products, and the availability of the products at different times of the year. In addition to the above, some individuals were asked about their attitudes toward selling products made from turtles and how U.S. embargo on turtle products has affected their sales.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations would make a significant contribution to the survival of the sea turtles inhabiting the 800 square kilometer area defined as the British Virgin Islands.

1. Actively enforce the law regulating sand mining and restrict the issuance of special permits on beaches where sea turtle nesting is known to occur.
2. Actively enforce the sea turtle protection law which was passed on 21 May 1959 (refer to appendix).
3. Set annual quotas for the number, species and size of turtles which each native fisherman is allowed to take by issuing special licenses.
4. Use revenues from license fees to develop a management program which will be able to determine reasonable quotas and to ensure the continued existence of a viable sea turtle population in the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands.
5. Restrict the taking of sea turtles except for use for local consumption.
6. Establish Sandy Cay and Sandy Spit as a National Park and restrict people from using these areas for recreation between the months of June and October.⁴
7. Establish an artificial egg hatchery on Anegada and make daily beach patrols to relocate nests using the Sea Turtle Conservation Manual as a guideline for this operation.
8. Develop a public education program for the British Virgin Islands involving the local newspaper (The Island Sun), schools, library and supporting fishing villages which will stress the need to protect the remaining populations of sea turtles which have become highly impacted by humans and their activities in recent years.
9. Publish information showing that leatherback sea to-tie oil has no medical applications.
10. Ban the sale of all hawksbill sea turtle jewelry in local shops and markets.

⁴ Sandy Cat and Sandy Spit are owned by the Rockefeller Family. Mr. Robert Creque has instructed the W.A.T.S. assistant to act in his government's behalf to determine if this land could be donated for a National Marine Park.

COUNTRY: BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY	
Length of Coastline*	300 Km
Km ² of Continental Shelf Area	4,500 Km
Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions	
Territorial Sea	800 Km
Extended Economic Zone	? Km
Fisheries Jurisdiction	200 Km
Other (Describe)	
* 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.	

Table 1A: Summary of coastline and beach length of each island in B.V.I.

ISLAND	TOTAL LENGTH OF COASTLINE (KM)	TOTAL LENGTH OF BEACH (KM)
Anegada	39.6	25.1
Buck Island	2.5	0
Cooper Island	7.9	2.5
Cockroach Island	0.2	0
Dead Chest Island	0.9	0
Eustatia	1.6	0.6
Great Camanoe	13.8	1.3
Frenchman's Cay	3.2	0.9
Fallen Jerusalem	2.2	0
George Dog Island	2.0	0.2
Ginger Island	7.0	0.6
Great Dog Island	3.3	0
Great Tobago	3.9	0.3
Great Thatch Island	7.2	0.5
Guana Island	8.2	2
Green Cay	0.75	0
Jost Van Dyke Island	19.0	2.8
Little Camanoe	1.8	0
Little Tobago Island	1.8	0
Little Thatch Island	2.1	0
Little Jost Van Oyke	4.2	0
Mosquito Island	3.4	0.4
Necker Island	2.2	0
Norman Island	14.2	0.7
Pelican Cay	0.6	0
Peter Island	19.2	2.6
Prickly Pear Island	5.1	4.1
Round Rock Island	0.3	0
Sandy Spit and Cay	1.8	0.75
Salt Island	4.8	0.7
Scrub Island	5.8	0.2
Seal dog Islands	1.0	0
Tortola	69.6	13.1
Virgin Gorda	51.6	9.7
West Dog Island	0.5	0.0
TOTAL	302.25	69.05

TABLE 2. COASTAL HABITAT INVENTORY OF MARINE SHORELINE			
Marine Shoreline Characteristics*	Km of Shoreline		
	Undeveloped	Developed**	Total
1. Sand Beach (Total)	50.00	19.05	69.05
A. High Energy	20.00	6.00	26.00
B. Low Energy	10.00	13.00	23.00
2. Reef (exposed)	25.00	20.00	45.00
3. Rocks	70.00	20.00	90.00
4. Cliffs	58.00	20.00	78.00
5. Vegetation (Total)			
A. Vines			
B. Grasses	20.00	10.00	30.00
C. Mangroves	20.00		20.00
D. Coconut Trees	4.15	10.00	14.15
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			
F. Marshes			
6. Mouths of Lagoons, Rivers, Canals	2.00	10.00	12.00
7. Total Shoreline	***249.15	***109.05	***358.20
* 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; original values in document are 219.15 for the Total Undeveloped, 128.05 for the Total Developed, and 297.20 for the Grand Total (Undeveloped + Developed).			

TABLE 2A. MARINE HABITAT INVENTORY OF BOTTOM TYPES. (Supplementary page)

Habitat Bottom Types	Km ² of Habitat	
	Inside 25m (shoreward)	Outside 25m (shoreward)
1. Sand	3	90.0
2. Mud	0.2	5.0
3. Rocks	0.75	3.0
4. Submerged Vegetation	0.6	90.0
5. Reefs (Total)	0.2	188.0
A. Fringing Reefs		17.0
B. Patch Reefs	0.2	70.0
6. Other: Coral & Rocks, vegetation mixed		101.0

TABLE 3.1. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Anegada Island (39.6 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Pomato Point to W. End	3.2	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
2. West End to Cow Wreck	3.4	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
3. Cow Wreck to Windlass Low Point	3.5	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
4. Windlass Low Point to Soldier Pt.	3.0	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
5. Soldier Pt. to Lobolly Pt.	3.4	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
6. Lobolly Pt. to East Pt.	6.9	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
7. Saltheap Point to Pomato Point	3.7	Cm, E,	June, July, August, September, October
* 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.1. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Pomato Point to West End Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White, well sorted. Fine to medium
Human development characteristics	None to light
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Ideal nesting beach. Well vegetated about 50' from mean high water line. Putney's Island Resources Map using secondary source data records nests on this beach; however, no mention is made of species.

TABLE 3A.2. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	West End to Cow Wreck Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White, well sorted. Fine to medium
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Ideal nesting beach. Extensive shallow water reef system lies beyond beach.

TABLE 3A.3. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Cow Wreck Beach to Low Windlass Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine sediment; white
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Narrow beach, well vegetated beyond sand. Extensive shallow water reef system. Putney's Island Resources Map reports nesting on this beach; however species are not mentioned.

TABLE 3A.4. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Windlass Low Point to Soldier Point
Type of energy beach	
Sand characteristics	Fine, poorly sorted, white sand.
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Although no nests surveyed on this beach section, many fishermen report that this is a major nesting area for both E (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) and Cm (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>).

TABLE 3A.5. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Soldier Point to Lobolly Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White, fine grained sand
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Many human footprints observed on this beach. Well vegetated. Island Resources Map prepared by Putney reports nests on this beach-species not mentioned.

TABLE 3A.6. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Lobolly Point to East Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White, fine grain
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5) to regular (1-5)
General comments	Fishermen report turtle nests are common on this stretch of beach. Well vegetated. Extensive reef system beyond Beach. Island Resources Map prepared by Putney records nesting on this beach; however species of turtles are not mentioned.

TABLE 3A.7. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Anegada Island
Name of beach	Saltheap Point Beach to Pomato Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White, fine grained
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Mangroves and very shallow water prevent nesting except for perhaps an occasional E (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)

TABLE 3A.8. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Beef Island
Name of beach	Well Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine grain sediment, white to light tan
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Although there is no development, this is a popular beach for bathing. Fishermen say this has reduced nesting greatly. However, a number of hawksbills still nest on this beach. Beach has a fringing reef with a shallow channel inside.

TABLE 3A.9. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Beef Island
Name of beach	Long Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine sorted white sandy beach with low beach profile. Highly vegetated in background with sea grapes. A number of large rocks on beach.
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Beach was once heavily used for besting by hawksbills. A few greens have also been reported to nest on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resources Map.

TABLE 3A.10. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Beef Island
Name of beach	Little Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine grain sediment
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Once popular for nesting but no longer due to pedestrian traffic

TABLE 3.2. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Beef Island (12.8 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Well Bay Beach	0.2	Cm (?), E	June, July, August, September, October
2. Long Bay Beach	0.4	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
3. Little Bay Beach	0.3	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Buck Island (2.5 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No known nesting beaches on this island.			

TABLE 3.4. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Cockroach Island (0.2 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No known nesting beaches on this island.			

TABLE 3.5. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Cooper Island (7.9 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Manchioneel Beech	0.7	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
2. Carvel Bay Beach	0.3	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
3. Markoe bay Beach	0.6	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
4. Hallovers Beach	0.9	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October

* Species	Abbreviation:
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo

TABLE 3A.11. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Cooper Island
Name of beach	Haulover (Halloweeners) Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White, fine grains
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Nesting status is unknown for this beach.; however, Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resources Map

TABLE 3A.12. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Cooper Island
Name of beach	Machioneel Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White with some gravel
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Interview with fishermen indicates that this beach might be used for turtle nesting

TABLE 3A.13. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Cooper Island
Name of beach	Carvel Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Sand, well sorted. White and tan in color
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	

TABLE 3A.14. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Cooper Island
Name of beach	Markoe Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Sand, well sorted, white to tan color
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Although no nests were surveyed on this beach, this beach is suitable for nesting

TABLE 3.6. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Dead Chest Island (0.9 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No known nesting beaches on this island.			

TABLE 3.7. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Eustatia Island (1.6 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. North East Beach	0.6	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.15. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Eustatia Island
Name of beach	North East Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	
Nesting density	Unknown
General comments	This is a possible nesting beach, although the nesting status could not be determined

TABLE 3.8. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Frenchman's Cay (3.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Sopers Hole Beach	0.4	Unknown	
2. South Beach	0.5	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		

<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo
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TABLE 3A.16. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Frenchman's Cay
Name of beach	Sopers Hole Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Tan, poorly sorted, fine sediment
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data available for this beach. However, survey indicates that beach is not well suited for nesting

TABLE 3A.17. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Frenchman's Cay
Name of beach	South Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental ?
General comments	No information on turtle nesting for this beach

TABLE 3.9. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Fallen Jerusalem Island (2.2 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No known nesting beaches on this island.			

TABLE 3.10. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: George Dog Island (2 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
Crabbe Hill Beach	0.2	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.18. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	George Dog Island
Name of beach	Crabbe Hill Beach
Type of energy beach	
Sand characteristics	Unknown-this beach was not surveyed
Human development characteristics	
Nesting density	Unknown
General comments	Since this beach was not surveyed and no fishermen which were interviewed had information on this beach, the nesting status is unknown

TABLE 3.11. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Ginger Island (7.0 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. South Bay Beach	0.4	Unknown	
2. Wedgeo Bay Beach	0.2	Unknown	
* 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.19. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Ginger Island
Name of beach	South Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	
Nesting density	
General comments	Nesting status is unknown for this beach

TABLE 3A.20. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Ginger Island
Name of beach	Wedgeo Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	
Nesting density	
General comments	Nesting status is unknown for this beach

TABLE 3.12. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Great Camanoe Island (13.8 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Cam Bay Beach	0.4	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
2. Low Bay Beach	0.2	Unknown	
3. Lee Bay Beach	0.3	Unknown	
4. North Bay Beach	0.4	Unknown	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.21. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Great Camanoe Island
Name of beach	Calm Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	
Sand characteristics	White to tan, well sorted with medium to fine grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	More than one fishermen report nesting on this beach

TABLE 3A.22. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Great Camanoe Island
Name of beach	Low Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White to tan (sediment composition is unknown)
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	Unknown whether nesting occurs on this beach

TABLE 3A.23. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Great Camanoe Island
Name of beach	North Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White to light tan; sediment characteristics unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	Nesting status for this beach is unknown; however Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resources Map

TABLE 3.13. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Great Dog Island (3.3 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. North Bay Beach	0.4	Unknown	
2. South Bay Beach	0.5	Unknown	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.24. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Great Dog Island
Name of beach	North Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)-incidental?
General comments	No data obtained in 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach

TABLE 3A.25. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Great Dog Island
Name of beach	South Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)-incidental?
General comments	No data obtained in 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach

TABLE 3.14. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Great Tobago Island (3.9 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Camp Bay Beach	0.1	Cm ?, E	June, July, August, September, October
2. North West Beach	0.2	No nesting	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		

TABLE 3A.26. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Great Tobago Island
Name of beach	Camp Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Moderate to coarse grain sediment, mainly sand (white to tan)
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Hawksbill turtles are known to nest on this beach. Unknown if greens nest. Very isolated. Fishermen report nesting here to be more common in the past

TABLE 3A.27. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Great Tobago Island
Name of beach	North West Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Most gravel
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	It is unlikely that this beach is suitable for turtle nesting

TABLE 3.15. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Great Thatch Island (7.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
The Hallow Beach	0.5	Cm ?, E	June, July, August, September, October
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.16. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Green Cay (0.75 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 3.17. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Guana Island (8.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. White Bay Beach	0.6	Cm, D ?, E	
2. Muskmelon Bay Beach	0.5	Unknown	
3. North Bay Beach	0.9	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.28. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Guana Island
Name of beach	White Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse; white
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Due to some development, this beach is likely a poor nesting beach

TABLE 3A.29. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Guana Island
Name of beach	Muskmelon Bay
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse grain and poorly sorted
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Although no nests were surveyed on this beach, fishermen have observed some nesting taking place

TABLE 3A.30. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Guana Island
Name of beach	North Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Medium grains that are poorly sorted
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Does not appear to be an important beach for nesting. No nests surveyed on this island

TABLE 3.18. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Jost Van Dyke Island (19 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Saddle Bay Beach	0.2	None	
2. White Bay Beach	0.6	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
3. Upper Dog Hole Beach	0.4	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
4. Great Harbour Beach	0.3	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
5. Garner Bay Beach	0.2	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
6. East End Beach	0.2	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
7. Long Bay Beach	0.6	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
8. North Side Bay Beach	0.3	None	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.31. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	Great Harbour Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White, fine sediment
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	
General comments	Human development serious impacts turtles attempting to nest on this island. Putney reports nesting on this beach in Island Resources Map

TABLE 3A.32. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	Garner Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White to light tan; fine to medium grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Data for this beach is not available. Could be suitable for nesting and could perhaps be classified as a regular nesting beach instead of an incidental nesting beach

TABLE 3A.33. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	East End Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data (White to light tan color)y
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Unknown if turtle nesting takes place on this beach
General comments	

TABLE 3A.34. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	Long Bay beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data for this beach, although could provide suitable nesting habitat

TABLE 3A.35. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	North Side Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	Unknown if turtles nest on this beach

TABLE 3A.36. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	Saddle Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data available
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data for this beach

TABLE 3A.37. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	White Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	White to light tan; fine to medium grain
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Good nesting beach, bur human traffic probably limits nesting on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach in Island Resources Map (refer to the appendix)

TABLE 3A.38. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Jost Van Dyke Island
Name of beach	Upper dog Hole Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	No data available
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	Unknown if turtles select this beach for nesting

TABLE 3.19. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Little Camanoe Island (1.8 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.20. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Little Jost Van Dyke Island (4.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.21. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Little Tabago Island (1.8 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 3.22. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Little Thatch Island (2.1 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.23. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Mosquito Island (3.4 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. North Beach	0.4	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.40. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Mosquito Island
Name of beach	North Beach (refer to map)
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data (color: white to light tan)
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data, but one fisherman reported seeing a turtle nest on this beach

TABLE 3.24. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Necker Island (2.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
Devil Bill Bay Beach	0.4	Unknown	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.41. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Necker Island
Name of beach	Devil Bill Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Light tan to white , poorly sorted with some gravel
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Although no nesting was observed on this island during summer survey, fishermen report there may be turtles nesting on this beach. Putney also reports nesting on this beach in Island Resources Map (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3.25. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Norman Island (14.2 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
Buff Bay Beach	0.7	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.42. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Norman Island
Name of beach	Buff Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Poorly sorted, mixed grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental

General comments	Although no nest was surveyed on this beach, fishermen report nesting on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)
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TABLE 3.26. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Pelican Cay (0.6 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.27. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Peter Island (19.2 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Little Reef Bay beach	0.3	Unknown	
2. Deadman Bay Beach	0.8	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
3. Sprat Bay Beach	0.6	Unknown	
4. Stoney Bay Beach	0.9	Unknown	
5. Sand Pierrer Bay Beach	0.6	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.43. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Peter Island
Name of beach	Deadman Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	
Sand characteristics	White to tan sands; coarse to fine grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Fishermen and divers report nesting on this beach

TABLE 3A.44. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Peter Island
Name of beach	Sand Pierre Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data obtained on this beach during 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3.28. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Prickly Pear Island (5.12 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Opuntis Point Beach	1.6	Cm, E	
2. Asbestos Point Beach	1.8	Unknown	
3. Sandy Point Beach	1.4	Unknown	
4. Vixen Point Beach	0.9	Unknown	
* Species			
	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.45. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Prickly Pear Island
Name of beach	Opuntis Point to Asbestos Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No nests observed on this beach, but fishermen report nesting sometimes occurs-species nesting are not known. Putney also reports nesting on Island Resources Map (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3A.46. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Prickly Pear Island
Name of beach	Bandy point Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Fishermen report nesting on this beach

TABLE 3A.47. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Prickly Pear Island
Name of beach	Voxen Point Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None to light
Nesting density	
General comments	No information on this beach

TABLE 3.29. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Round Rock Island (0.3 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.30. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Sandy Spit Island (0.1 Km) & Sandy Cay (0.8 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Sandy Spit Beach**	0.85	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October.
2. Sandy Cay Beach***	0.70	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October.
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		
** Located on Sandy Spit Island.			
*** Located on Sandy Cay.			

TABLE 3A.48. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Sandy Spit Island
Name of beach	Sandy spit Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine to moderate grains, white sandy beach, with small carbonate component
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Although there is no development, human activity is heavy because this is a favorite anchorage for boats. This island represents one of major nesting areas in British virgin Islands

TABLE 3A.49. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Sandy Cay
Name of beach	Sandy Cay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine to medium grains; white sandy beach
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Major (more than 5)
General comments	Island represents one of major nesting beaches for E (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) and Cm (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>). Problem because this small island is highly impacted by frequent visitors coming by sail and motor boat

TABLE 3.31. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Salt Island (4.8 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. South Bay Beach	0.2	Unknown	
2. Salt Island Bay Beach	0.3	Unknown	
3. Salt Island Bay Beach	0.2	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3.32. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Scrub Island (5.8 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Southeast Beach	0.2	Unknown	?
2. North Bay Beach	0.3	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		

<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo

TABLE 3A.50. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Scrub Island
Name of beach	Southeast Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Although no nests were surveyed, beach could provide suitable nesting habitat

TABLE 3A.51. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Scrub Island
Name of beach	North Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Unknown
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	No data collected on this beach, but Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3.33. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Seal Dog Islands (1.0 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 3.34. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Tortola Island (69.6 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Sandy Point Beach	0.2	?	
2. Sea Cow Bay Beach	0.6	?	
3. Brandywine Beach	0.6	Cm ?, E	June, July, August, September, October
4. Halfmoon Bay Beach	0.8	?	June, July, August, September, October
5. Hodges Bay Beach	0.8	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
6. Little Bay Beach	0.5	Cm, D, E	June, July, August,

			September, October
7. Long Bay Beach	1.4	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
8. Josia's Bay Beach	0.9	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
9. Cooten Bay Beach	0.6	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
10. Trunk Bay Beach	0.8	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
11. Cooper Bay Beach	0.7	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
12. Lomer Bay Beach	1.2	Cm, D, E	June, July, August, September, October
13. Cane Garden Bay Beach	1.8	?	
14. Long Bay Beach, West	2.2	?	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A.52. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Long Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Moderate to heavily coarse grains, with high quartz component represented
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Leatherbacks as well as greens and hawksbill are known to nest on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to annex)

TABLE 3A.53. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Josiah's Bay Beach (Josia's Bay Beach)
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	White with fine to coarse grains. Sand mining on this beach causing major erosion problem
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Once considered to be one of major leatherback nesting beaches in the Caribbean, but poaching animals mainly for oil has reduced the number of turtles on this beach significantly. Greens and hawksbills known to also use this beach for nesting. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to map in appendix)

TABLE 3A.54. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Cooten Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Moderate to coarse grains with steep beach profile. Sand mining present-a major problem
Human development characteristics	
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Once a popular leatherback nesting beach, but no longer the case due to poaching

TABLE 3A.55. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Sandy Point Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine grain sand (white to tan)with some shell
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Development and heavy pedestrian traffic severely impacts this beach for turtle nesting

TABLE 3A.56. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Sea Cow Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Light to moderate grains, well rounded
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Incidental nesting at most. Highly impacted beach due to development

TABLE 3A.57. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Brandywine Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Fine grain beach, tan color, some shell and coral fragments represented
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Fishermen comment that a turtle nest is occasionally observed, but very rare. Beach fringed with coral reef. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3A.58. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Hodges Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Poorly sorted, fine grain beach with high carbonate component
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)

General comments	Beach used to be a major nesting beach, but heavy pedestrian traffic has reduced turtle nesting significantly, according to fishermen's reports
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TABLE 3A.59. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Halfmoon Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Low
Sand characteristics	Light to fine, poorly sorted segments
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Although there are some reports that turtles used this beach for nesting, it is uncertain to what extent, if any

TABLE 3A.60. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Little Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse grains, high quartz component; white beach
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	This beach used to be heavily frequented by leatherbacks, but it is uncertain at present how important this beach is for leatherback nesting. Greens and hawksbills also nest

TABLE 3A.61. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Trunk Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse grains; white to tan; high quartz component
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Once a major nesting beach for leatherbacks. However, poaching and other types of human impacts have reduced nesting on this beach significantly

TABLE 3A.62. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Cooper Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse grains; well sorted; white
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5)
General comments	Fishermen report nesting on this beach used to be very common

TABLE 3A.63. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Lomer Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High

Sand characteristics	Medium to coarse grains
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	Regular (1-5) - incidental ?
General comments	Hawksbills, greens and leatherbacks have been reported to nest on this beach

TABLE 3A.64. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Cane Garden Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Medium to fine grain sediment with some gravel
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	It is unknown to what extent nesting takes place on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3A.65. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Tortola Island
Name of beach	Long Bay Beach, West Tortola
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Light to medium grain sediments; tan in color
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	It is unknown to what extent nesting takes place on this beach

TABLE 3.35. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Virgin Gorda Island (51.6 Km)

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

Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. S.E. Beach	1.2	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
2. St. Thomas Bay Beach	1.3	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
3. Savana Bay to Teter Bay Beach	1.1	No Nesting	
4. Turk Bay to Teter Bay Beach	1.0	Cm, D ?, E	June, July, August, September, October
5. Gorda Bay beach	0.4	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
6. Biras Hill Beach	0.3	No Nesting	
7. Berchers Bay beach	0.9	No Nesting	
8. Handsome Bay beach	1.8	No Nesting	
9. Copper Mine Bay to Taddy Bay Beach	1.4	No Nesting	
10. Crook Bay Beach	11.0	No Nesting	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		

<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo

TABLE 3A.66. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Trunk Bay to Tetor Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate to low
Sand characteristics	White to tan; coarse to fine grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Nesting status is unknown for this beach, although some fishermen report that leatherbacks sometimes will nest on this beach. This could not be confirmed

TABLE 3A.67. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Gorda Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Unlikely that this beach is used for nesting

TABLE 3A.68. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Biras Hill Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	No data
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Unlikely that this beach is used for nesting

TABLE 3A.69. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Berchers Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Gravel and shingles
Human development characteristics	None
Nesting density	
General comments	No nesting takes place on this beach

TABLE 3A.70. Supplement to Table 3

Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Handsome Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Gravel and shingles
Human development characteristics	None

Nesting density	
General comments	No nesting takes place on this beach

TABLE 3A.71. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Copper Mine Bay to Taddy Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	Gravel
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	
General comments	Air strip adjacent to this beach. Likely that there is no nesting on this beach

TABLE 3A.72. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	South East (S.E.) Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White; other characteristics are unknown
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Status in regards to nesting is unknown. However, residents say turtles are rarely, if ever, seen on this beach

TABLE 3A.73. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	St. Thomas Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White; coarse to fine grains
Human development characteristics	Moderate
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Ideal nesting beach, but extensive development probably severely restricts nesting

TABLE 3A.74. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Savana Bay to Totor Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	Moderate
Sand characteristics	White; coarse to fine grains
Human development characteristics	Light
Nesting density	Incidental
General comments	Nesting status for this beach is unknown, but it is thought to be minimal at best

TABLE 3A.75. Supplement to Table 3	
Name of island	Virgin Gorda Island
Name of beach	Crock Bay Beach
Type of energy beach	High
Sand characteristics	Gravel and sand
Human development characteristics	None

Nesting density	
General comments	No nesting takes place on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix)

TABLE 3.36. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: West Dog Island (0.5 Km)			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 5. AERIAL BEACH SURVEY SUMMARY								
Give any additional information available from aerial surveys. Information should include ground truth observation if conducted.								
Date	Beaches Surveyed	Numbers of Nesting Tracks						
		Cc	Cm	D	E	Lk	Lo	NO ID
	Anegada Island, Pomato Point to W. End Beach		1		4			5
	Anegada Island, West End to Crow Wreck Beach				3			3
	Anegada Island, Lobolly Point to East Point Beach		1		3			4
	Beef Island, Long Bay Beach		3		1			4
	Beef Island, Little Bay Beach				3			3
	Jost Van Dyke Island, Whale Bay Beach		3					3
	Little Camanoe Island		3		1 ?			3
	Necker Island, West End Beach		2		1 ?			2
	Sandy Cay, N.W. Beach		1		4			5
	Sandy Spit, West Beach		2		1			3
	Scrub Island				1			1
	Tortola, Little Bay Beach		1					1
	Virgin Gorda Island, St. Thomas Bay Beach		2		1 ?			2
Species:		Abbreviation:						
Caretta caretta		Cc						
Chelonia mydas		Cm						
Dermochelys coriacea		D						
Eretmochelys imbricata		E						
Lepidochelys kempi		Lk						
Lepidochelys olivacea		Lo						
TABLE 6. ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE OF NESTING FEMALES								
Summarize the estimated number of nesting females for the years indicated and describe methods of estimation on the next page.								
Species		Year						

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	Average Year Estimates*
<i>Caretta caretta</i>		?					
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		75 ± 25					
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		2					
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		50 ± 25					
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>		0					
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>		0					
* Mean estimate for recent years 1979-1982.							

TABLE 6A. ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NESTING FEMALES. (Supplementary page)

Please give brief details on methods of estimation for Table 6.

Estimates for populations of nesting females were made from a combination of data obtained from personnel interviews with local fishermen and divers and from observations made during July's aerial surveys.

The question mark for the estimated population of loggerhead sea turtles is based on the possible misidentification of members of this species. A few fishermen believe they have observed adult loggerhead females during nesting season while most other fishermen say they have not observed this species. One local fisherman from Anegada who had been fishing B.V.I. waters for more than 40 years recalls observing loggerhead sea turtles on only two occasions. Both appeared to be adults of undetermined sex.

The population estimate for leatherback (Trunk) sea turtles is based only on interviews as no crawls representing this species could be identified on the beaches during the aerial and beach surveys conducted during the July 1981 survey.

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. Tortola Island, East End	8	Cm, E	Observation and fishery
2. Virgin Gorda Island, N.E. End	12	Cm, E	Observation
3. Anegada Island, East Coast	80	Cm, Cc ?, E	Observation, incidental catch
4. Anegada Island, West Coast	60	Cm, E	Observation
* Species:	Abbreviation:		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 7A. OBSERVATIONS OF TURTLES IN FORAGING AREAS. (Supplementary page)

Date	Species	Size Category	Habitat	Water Depth (M)	Distance From Shore (M)	Location
27/07/1981	Cm	Juvenile	Shallow Reef	12	150	Tortola Island: Fat Hog's Bay
29/07/1981	Cm	Adult	Deep Reef	50	100	Norman's Island: Treasure Point
29/07/1981	Cm	Sub-adult	Deep Reef	50	125	Norman's Island: Treasure Point
29/07/1981	?	Juvenile	Shallow Reef	6	300	Anegada Island: Pearl Point
29/07/1981	Cm	Juvenile	Shallow Reef	8	400	Virgin Gorda Island: Savanna Bay
29/07/1981	?	Juvenile	Deep Reef	?	1,000	Cooper Island: Marer Bay
30/07/1981	?	Sub-adult	Shallow Reef	10	250	Anegada Island: Settlement
30/07/1981	Cm	Sub-adult	Shallow Reef	20	100	Virgin Gorda Island: S.E. End
30/07/1981	Cm	Sub- adult, Adult ?	Shallow Reef	20	100	Virgin Gorda Island: S.E. End

TABLE 8. TURTLE SPECIES PRESENT ON FORAGING AREAS													
Please complete one of these tables for each of the areas identified in Table 7. Number each table as enumerated in Table 7 (7-1, 7-2, etc.).													
Species	Month												Months of Greatest Activity
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>													?
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	July-August
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	May-June-July
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	July-August
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>													
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>													

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY			
Life Stage Unit	Species (abbrev.)*	Causes**	Extent of Mortality (% of Unit)
Nests/eggs	Cm, D, E	Human poaching, feral pigs, crabs, vegetation roots	50
Hatchlings	Cm, D, E	Avian and marine predators	?
Juveniles	Cm, E	Human poaching and marine predators	20
Adults (in water)	Cm, E	Human poaching and incidental capture while fishing	?
Nesting females	Cm, D, E	Human poaching	20
* 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 10A. NATURAL MORTALITY (Supplementary page for additional biological data)

Please report below, and on additional pages, if necessary, additional data obtained or available such as measurements (length, width, weight) of adult females, adult males, hatchlings, numbers of eggs per nest, hours of nesting, hours and conditions of hatchlings, etc.

There is no data available on the subject of natural mortality. During the July field survey no information of this subject could be obtained except for an isolated observation of a dead green sea turtle observed on the beach just east of the airstrip on Virgin Gorda (Island). Since this animal was observed during an aerial survey, the cause of this animal's demise could not be determined.

TABLE 11. LANDING SITES FOR TURTLES AND TURTLE PRODUCTS				
Name of Port or Site	Species Landed (use abbrev)	Fishing Gear Used	Months of Landings	Numbers & Weights (estimate)
1. Anegada Island: The Settlement	Cm, E	Seine nets & occasional harpooning	September - June	?
2. Tortola Island: Fish Bay	Cm, E	Seine nets & occasional harpooning	September - June	?
3. Tortola Island: East End	Cm, E	Seine nets & occasional harpooning	September - June	Mainly juveniles and sub-adults (5-25 Kg)
Species: Abbreviation:				
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E			
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>	Lk			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo			

TABLE 12. TOTAL ANNUAL TURTLE LANDINGS IN NUMBERS				
Do not include turtles caught incidental to other fishing operations (e.g., shrimp trawling)				
Species	1982	1981	1980	Method of Determination
<i>Caretta caretta</i>				
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		600		Testimony from local fishermen
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>				
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		300		Testimony from local fishermen
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>				
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>				
TOTAL				

TABLE 13. ESTIMATED INCIDENTAL TURTLE CATCH (Give estimated numbers and/or weights)				
Species	Year			Type of Fishing Activity & Method of Estimation
	1982	1981	1980	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>				
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		100		Testimony from local fishermen
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		2		Testimony from local fishermen
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		100		Testimony from local fishermen
<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>				
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>				

TABLE 13A. ESTIMATED TURTLE CATCH BY FOREIGN FISHERMEN (Suppl. 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.

Although foreign fishing vessels are restricted to fish within B.V.I. territorial waters, there are numerous reports from local fishermen that many foreign fishermen violate this restriction. In April 1980 Mr. Klauss, a local pilot, observed a Japanese fishing boat trawling about 30 Km off the west coast of Tortola (Island). Due to the nature of fishing violations by foreign vessels it is impossible to determine the number of turtles they take - either directly or incidentally.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TURTLES			
Activity	Total Annual Numbers of Persons	Est. Annual Income From Turtles	Comments
Fishing	15	U.S. \$25,000	Figure based on the estimated catch of turtles and the \$00.70 a pound (live weight) price paid for turtles at local B.V.I. markets during 1980 and 1981.
Processing			Fishermen process their own turtle catch. There are no commercial turtle processing operations in the B.V.I.
Selling	3	U.S. \$5,000	During the 1981 Field Survey three shops were observed to have items made from turtles.

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: 12,000
2. Estimated number of nesting females: 25
3. Number of turtles caught at sea: 100

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.).

The law of mutual reciprocity applies to the collection of turtle eggs in B.V.I. Seldom are eggs sold to markets or consumers. Instead when eggs are collected from a nest by a poacher they are usually redistributed among relatives and close friends with the idea that reciprocation will take place when someone else takes a nest. This system not only reduces the chances of arrest but ensures a constant supply of turtle eggs to individuals participating in this type of trade. The leatherback sea turtle (Trunk Turtle) has a unique position in the B.V.I. economy. This is because many local inhabitants believe oil from leatherback sea turtles has some medicinal value --especially in the cure of respiratory disorders. There are numerous reports where a Heineken bottle of "Trunk" oil has sold for as much as \$20.00 U.S.

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
British Virgin Islands Ministry of Fisheries	4	Public education concerning local sea turtle laws and regulations
British Virgin Islands Agricultural Department	1	None
British Virgin Island's Library	2	Public education concerning local sea turtle laws and regulations
Island Sun (newspaper)	1	Public information about laws and survival status of sea turtles

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES			
Name and Location	Area Km ²	Reason(s) for Protection	Type and effectiveness of Enforcement
Spring Bay Virgin Gorda Island	0.02*	?	None
Devil's Bay Virgin Gorda Island	0.23**	?	None
R.M.S. Rhone	0.01***	Coral reefs, historical/archaeological	None
Necker Island	?	Rare cacti, bird sanctuary, indigenous wildlife, coral reefs	None
* <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Area in original document expressed as 5.5 acres			
** <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Area in original document expressed as 58.0 acres			
*** <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Area in original document expressed as 1.25 acres			

NATIONAL PARKS, MARINE PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Name	Category of Park or Reserve	Gross Area*	Date Established	Principal Features
Virgin Gorda Park	Forestry	265 / 1.07	06 June 1974	Forest reserve
Fallen Jerusalem	Forestry	30 / 0.12	06 June 1974	Forest reserve
West Dog Island	Forestry	24 / 0.10	06 June 1974	Bird sanctuary
Sage Mountain (Tortola)	Forestry	92 / 0.37	1964	Xerophytic rain forest
Beef Chest Island	Forestry	34 / 0.14	06 June 1974	Forestry
Flamingo Pond (Anegada)	Wildlife sanctuary	1,147 / 4.64	01 September 1977	Bird sanctuary
Valley (Virgin Gorda)	Historic	36 / 0.15	16 November 1978	Timber, forts
Queen Elizabeth II Park (Tortola)	Recreational	0. 7/ 0.003	12 June 1974	Recreational
Spring Bay (Virgin Gorda)	Recreational	5.5 / 0.02	1964	Beach
Devils Bay (Virgin Gorda)	Soil conservation	58 / 0.23	1964	Beach
Botanical Gardens (Tortola)	Recreational, educational	2.87 / 0.01	March 1979	Recreational, educational
Fat Hogs Bay Pond	Protected area	12 / 0.05	March 1979	Bird sanctuary
R.M.S. Rhone (1867)	Marine park	[--??--] **	08 December 1960	Coral reefs, historical, archaeological
Nectar Island	Protected area			Rare cacti, bird sanctuary, coral reefs
<p>* <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Area values in original document expressed in acres. Area values in this table are acres (first figure) and Km² (second figure), converted by editor.</p> <p>** <i>Editor's note (2009):</i> Throughout the ms, the editor has used "[--??--]" to indicate that the corresponding text in the original document is indecipherable.</p>				

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
B.V.I. Ministry of Fisheries	0	1	Part-time basis with no enforcement powers
Police Department	0	0	No arrests have ever been made regarding violation of sea turtle protection laws

TABLE 20A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY. (Supplementary page)

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

Refer to the appendix for information on this subject.

TABLE 21. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS			
List turtle research activities funded within your country.			
Project Title	Date		Name and Address of Institution & Chief Investigator
	Start	End	
			No research has been conducted on sea turtles in the B.V.I.

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).

1. Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program. Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lesser Antilles. Resource Data Maps for the BVI which make note of possible sea turtle nesting areas. Sources of information obtained from interviews and second-hand reports. Maps compiled by Allen Putney.
2. LaBastille, B. 1973. Birds and Mammals of Anegada. CJS 13.

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank Archie Carr for allowing me to go to the British Virgin Islands to collect much of the data which appears in this report. Also, I wish to thank Mr. Fred Berry for his encouragement and assistance. Without his help this report could not have been completed. Mr. Robert Creque, the Director of Fisheries for the Government of the British Virgin Islands, deserves special thanks. His assistance and kindness while I was in Road Town will always be remembered. I am grateful to Mr. Noel Van der Poel who supplied me with a guide and a boat. Mr. Klaus [--??--], a pilot with extraordinary ability, made an important contribution to this report by flying me to all the islands within the territory of the British Virgin Islands. I owe special thanks to Allen Putney for sharing his data on turtle nesting beaches which appears on a number of Island Resource Maps in the appendix of this report. Finally, I wish to acknowledge the effort and dedication of the WATS technical team. Their belief and commitment to this project will help to ensure the continued survival of the sea turtle over much of the world.

APPENDIX

Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program
c/o West Indies Laboratory, P. O. Box 4010
Christiansburg, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00820
Telephone: (808) 773-5854



September 4, 1981.

John Flatenmeyer,
620 S.E. 5th Ct.,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301.

Dear Mr. Flatenmeyer:

I was sorry to have missed you during your recent visit to the BVI. I have only now returned from my vacation and the CCA Annual General Meeting in Santo Domingo, and can now get to your letter of 25 July.

Please find enclosed a compilation of the information I have available on turtle nesting sites in the BVI. But I must caution you that this is all information derived from other sources, which are noted, and this means that considerable error could be involved. Further, there is no criteria of frequency or density of nesting, nor of species, so that the information could include areas where there used to be nesting. Obviously, the only way to be more sure is for on-site verification of each of these sites.

I am sorry that we cannot be more precise but our data do not allow this. This is only one of many pieces of information we have collected for our Data Atlas and planning work, so we have had to merely collect already existing information rather than doing the research to come up with our own information.

I hope this information is of some use to you, but perhaps all this does is quantify our ignorance. I wish you the best in your work.

Sincerely,

Allen D. Putney

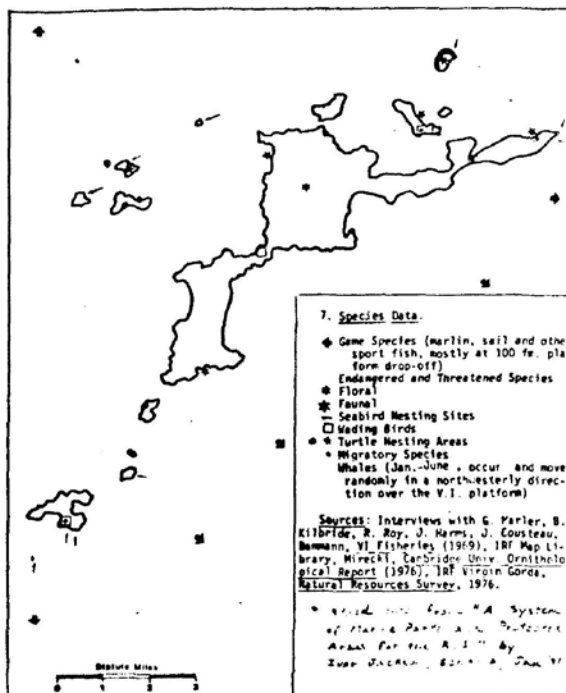
Allen D. Putney
Principal Investigator

c.c.: I. Jackson, BVI
E. Toule, IRT

Form 101, Resource Data Maps - Tortola, BVI, Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program

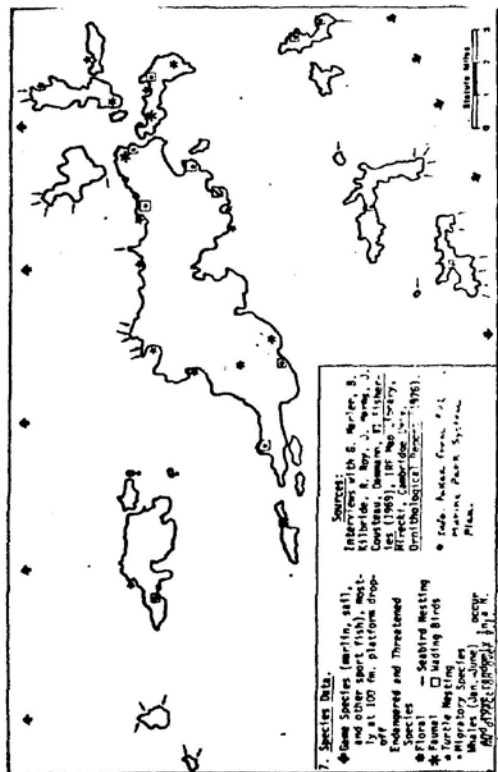
Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

RESOURCE DATA MAPS - VIRGIN GORDA



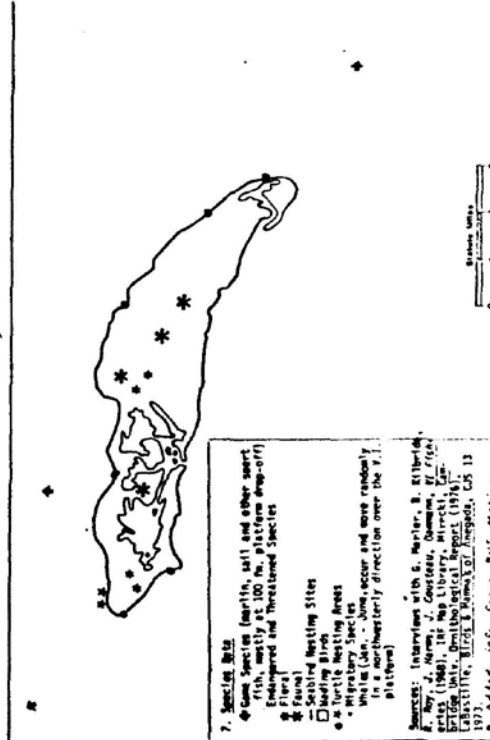
Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program - Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

RESOURCE DATA MAPS - TORTOLA



Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program - Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

RESOURCE DATA MAPS - ANEGADA



CHAPTER 87 TURTLES

(21st May 1959)

12/1959

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Turtles Ordinance

Short Title

2. In this Ordinance the word "turtle" means sea or river turtle.

Interpretation

3. Any person who –

Offences

(a) catches or takes, or attempts to catch or take, or causes to be caught or taken between such dates as the Administrator in Council may, by notice publish in the appoint; or

(b) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), at any time catches or takes, or attempts to catch or take, or causes to be caught or taken, any turtle which is under twenty pounds in weight; or

(c) slaughters any turtle or buys, sells, exposes for sale or has in his possession the whole or any portion of the meat of such a turtle, between such dates as the Administrator in Council may, by notice publish in the Gazette appoint; or

(d) takes or attempts to take, or cause to be taken any turtle eggs including the eggs of trunk turtles between such dates as the Administrator in Council may, by notice published in the Gazette appoint

(e) buys, sells, exposes for sale or has in his possession any turtle eggs, including eggs of trunk turtles between such dates as the Administrator in Council may, by notice published in the Gazette appoint

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and, on summary conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4. If any police officer shall have reasonable grounds for believing that any person is committing or attempting to commit an offence against this Ordinance he may arrest such person without warrant.

Power of arrest

5. Any police officer may seize any turtle or part thereof or any turtle eggs (including the eggs of trunk turtles) found in the possession of any person between such dates as the Governor in Council may, by notice publish in the Gazette appoint and upon the conviction of such person the articles so seized shall be forfeited.

Forfeiture of turtles, etc.

6. Any net, instrument or thing which any police officer has reasonable grounds for believing is being or has been used for or in connection with the commission of any offence against this Ordinance shall be seized by such police officer, and any magistrate may, upon conviction of any person for such an offence against this ordinance in connection with which such net, instrument or things so seized was used, order such net, instrument or thing to be forfeited.

[--??--]

7. Upon any conviction under this Ordinance the magistrate may order that a part of any fine imposed not exceeding a moiety be paid to any person whose information led to such a conviction.

[--??--]

**The Symposium on Sea Turtle Research in the Western Central Atlantic
Populations and Socioeconomics**

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Question 1

Species of the sea turtles that occur in your area and local names used for species found.

Answer

Green Turtle	<u>Chelonia mydas</u>
Hawksbill	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>
Leatherbacks	<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>
Loggerhead	<u>Caretta caretta</u>

Question 2

Seasonality and ecology of the species of turtle found in your area.

Answer

The peak of the nesting season in the British Virgin Islands occurs around mid-July. There are occasional reports of some nesting activities as late as December and sometimes before July.

Question 3

The size of the turtle species seen in your area.

Answer

The sizes of turtles occurring in British virgin Island waters range from juveniles to adults weighing approximately 250 pounds; leatherbacks however, are not very numerous and the few sightings are usually of adults.

Question 4

The average number of each species of turtle seen in your area each month.

Answer

The average number of each species seen monthly are:

Green Turtles	Variable (about 20-35 members of the three species included (Green, Loggerhead, Hawksbill))
Loggerhead Turtles	Variable (about 20-35 members of the three species included (Green, Loggerhead, Hawksbill))
Hawksbill Turtles	Variable (about 20-35 members of the three species included (Green, Loggerhead, Hawksbill))
Leatherback Turtles	Negligible (maybe 12 per annum)

Question 5

The kind of ocean bottom over which each of the species of turtles are normally seen.

Answer

Green turtles are usually seen in areas with turtle grass- Thalassia testudinum-bottom; hawks bill and loggerhead turtles are normally observed over rocky and coral reef bottom, while the leatherback turtle is normally seen over both sandy and rocky bottoms.

Question 6

Whether any turtles nest in your areas and if so which kinds, at what seasons, and the site of nesting populations.

Answer

All four species nest on beaches in the British Virgin Islands; the nesting populations that have been observed were on* inhabited islands but there is also some evidence that they lay on some of the offshore cays.

Question 7

Changes in population levels of turtles in your area over the last 50 years.

Answer

Over the last 50 years turtle populations in the British Virgin Islands have declined; loggerheads seem to be the ones that suffered the most. It is, however, very difficult to put numbers on this since no catch records were kept.

Question 8

The exploitation of turtles in your area.

Answer

There is a small turtle fishery in the British Virgin Islands for about 10 months of the year; although the number of fishermen catching turtles has declined over the years one suspects the practice, in the past, of humans molesting clutches of eggs contributed to the population decline. There is a 2 month moratorium on the catching of turtles in the British Virgin Islands, from July 1st until August 31st, and the taking of eggs is prohibited all year round.

Question 9

Your turtle laws and regulations and enforcement.

Answer

The turtle Ordinance, 1959; Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance, 1976; Fisheries Ordinance, 1979; Marine Parks and Protected Areas Ordinance, 1979.

Loggerhead

Green turtle

Leatherback

Question 10

Any government turtle management program which may be in effect or in the planning stage.

Answer

The British Virgin Islands Government is evaluating certain areas of its coastal zone with the intention of declaring certain areas as Marine Parks and Protected Areas.

Question 11

Any turtle research projects which may be in progress or planned.

Answer

There are no turtle research projects in progress neither are there any planned for the near future.

Question 11

Any additional information that you may have on turtles.

Answer

We have no further information at this point on turtles.

* Editor's note: Wording in the original National Report read "...were an inhabited islands...." Editor changed the word "an" to "on".

NEWS RELEASE

Representative of IOCARIBE Technical Team in the Territory to Research on Sea Turtles

Mr John Fletemyr, Marine biologist, recently arrived in the territory to assist the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in a habitat inventory of turtle nesting sites, and in the preparation of a National Report on the status of turtles to be presented at the Western Atlantic Symposium (WATS) in San Jose, Costa Rica in July 1983.

2. The Symposium has the following objectives:
To develop a data base for each species of turtles by:
 - a. conducting aerial and beach surveys for sea turtle nesting in selected areas,
 - b. compiling data on sea turtle populations and status of stocks,
 - c. review conservation and management options, and
 - d. promote international cooperation in scientific studies of sea turtles.
3. The Symposium is sponsored by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Association for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE) and supported by the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC)
4. Mr. Fletemyr is part of a Technical Team assigned to the British Virgin Islands to facilitate research on the status of turtles and to compile a National Report for the British Virgin Islands.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Road Town, Tortola
31st July, 1981

VIRGIN ISLANDS STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS

1977, Fe. 4

Proclamation dated the 9th day of March, 1977, Establishing a Fisheries Zone Contiguous to the Territorial Sea of the Virgin Islands. (Gazetted 10th March 1977)

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS A PROCLAMATION

W.W. Wallace

Governor

I WALTER WILKINSON WALLACE, Commander of the most Excellent Order of the Distinguished Service Cross, Governor of the Virgin Islands, acting in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State, do hereby proclaim and declare that:

1. There is established for the Virgin Islands a fisheries zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the virgin Islands.
2. The said fisheries zone has as its inner boundary the outer limits of the territorial sea of the virgin Islands and as its seaward boundary a line drawn so that each point on the line is two hundred nautical miles from the nearest point on the low water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or, unless another line is declared by Proclamation, the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline. The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baseline of the Virgin Islands and the corresponding baselines of other countries or territories.
3. Her Majesty will exercise the same jurisdiction in respect of fisheries in the said fisheries zone as She has in respect of fisheries in the territorial waters of the virgin Islands subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by the law for the control and regulation of fishing within the said zone.

GIVEN under my hand at the Governor's
Office, Road Town, Tortola, this
9th day of March, 1977 and in the
twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Printed at the Government Office, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands by A. Nester,
Government Printer-by Authority (Price: 15 cents)

...and expressed Government's commitment to the foundation of Cooperatives.*

On 8 June, the Seminar was declared open in Road Town by Mr. Stanley Gordon, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Public Health on behalf of the Honorable Chief Minister at Methodist Church Hall. No expressed gratitude for the assistance of the [--??--] and reiterated Government's commitment to formation of Cooperatives.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Public Health, Road Town

* *Editor's note (2009)*: The editor's copy of the original National Report began this portion of the News Release as depicted herein.

TURTLES (PROTECTION) NOTICE

The public is hereby reminded that under the turtles (Protection) Notice and under Section 3 of the Turtles Ordinance, Chapter 87 the period between 1 July and 31 August in every year, both days inclusive, is the CLOSED SEASON for the catching of turtles.

It is therefore, unlawful for any person to:

- a. catch or take, or attempt to catch or take or cause to be caught or taken any turtle, or
- b. slaughter any turtle or buy, sell, expose for sale or have in his possession the whole or any portion of the meat of such turtle, or
- c. take or attempt to take, or cause to be taken, any turtle eggs (including the eggs of trunk turtles),
- d. buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession any turtle eggs (including the eggs of trunk turtles),

during the period between 1 July 1978 and 31 August 1978.

Agricultural Department, Road Town

SAGE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

THE Rotary Club of Tortola has kindly agreed to undertake the following project at Sage Mountain National Park:

- a. to erect an interpretative board in the vicinity of the area used as a Car Park. The board would show existing trails, points of interest, etc.,
- b. to erect directional signs on the trails leading, for example, to the [--??--] forest and to the Peak, and
- c. to establish the botanical names of trees that are of special significance.

The above National Parks Development Project is being done in observance of World Environment Day (5 June) which was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program.

The National Parks Trust is highly appreciative of Rotary's contribution and expresses the hope that other organizations in the Territory will take advantage of the opportunity to continually address themselves to environmental matters.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Public Health
Road Town

CHIEF MINISTER'S OFFICE
TOTTOLA
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
15 June 1978

TURTLES

GREEN TURTLE PROTECTED BY LAW

As of July 28th 1978, Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) have been placed on the threatened Marine Mammals list under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Federal law now prohibits the capture, selling or transporting of these marine animals. If by accident a turtle is taken or caught, it should be handled with care and immediately returned to the sea.

To aid in enforcement of this new law, the [--??--] is asking the help from is asking the help from Virgin Islanders. Anyone seeing persons taking these turtles or the sighting of turtle nets is asked to call the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife at 775-0470. A turtle net has a larger mesh size than fish nets.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

LEATHERBACK TURTLE ON ST. THOMAS

For the first time in many years, the leatherback, or trunk turtle was found May 5th, 1978 nesting on Magens Bay beach near the popular beaches entrance. Discovered by patrolling DCCA enforcement officers on May 5th, 1978 the single nest site was roped off for most of the day while RFW staff biologists, worked via telephone with FWS endangered species special agents in Puerto Rico and Atlanta to decide what to do with the nest.

Because of the high density use of the Magens Bay facility it was decided that the eggs must be removed and * incubated artificially. Using techniques described by the well known turtle biologist William Rainey, presently of University of California, Berkeley, the eggs were located on the afternoon of May 5th and taken in a special incubating box to the Island Resources Foundation (IRF) Red Book, St. Thomas. IRF was chosen by RFW St. Thomas and Atlanta staff since they have successfully incubated a great many orphaned nests of Green Turtles in the past, and had at hand the proper facilities.

* *Editor's note (2009):* wording in the original National Report read "...be removed by incubated...." Editor changed the word "by" to "and".

B.V.I. High School-Evening Classes

A special ten (10) Week Course in Marketing is being offered at the B.V.I. High School on Tuesdays 6.00 to 8.pm in Block [--??--].

The course will be conducted by Mr. Jones Macpherson who recently retired as a marketing and advertising executive in the United States. He is still active as a consultant to businesses in the United States and instructs at a Michigan community college.

This course is specially designed for owners and operators of the marketing process, how to start and manage a small business, financial record keeping, personnel management, stock control, pricing, promotion and merchandising. Attention will also be given to the development and execution of print and broadcast advertising, the advertising creative process, budget control, and media scheduling.

The fee for the course is 25. Those persons interested in enrolling in this course should register B.V.I. High School between 21 and 23 January, 1980 during working hours.

B.V.I. High School
Road Town

Removal of Land from Protected Beaches

The Beach Protection Ordinance, No. 3 of 1960, as amended provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to dig, take or carry away any sand, stones, shingle or gravel from any protected beach or sea shore, except in accordance with a written permit.

The general public is reminded that sand extraction from beaches damages our only coastal resource and aggravates the erosion problem particularly in fragile areas such as Cane Garden Bay. The continued pilferage does not reflect good conservation practices expected of a developing country.

Anyone found removing sand illegally from any of the Territory's beaches will be dealt with in the manner prescribed by law.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Road Town

NEWS RELEASE

Town and Country Planner

Mr. Ivor Jackson, planning consultant, has recently completed a two-year assignment at Town and County Planner with the BVI Government. Mr. Jackson also served as Vice-chairman of the Land Development Control Authority.

His term of duty has been of infinite value to physical planning and controlled development in the British Virgin Islands and this Government is very appreciative of the contribution that he has made.

Mr. Ira Smith, [--??--], Public Works Department, has been appointed as Architect /Planner with responsibility for Town Planning within the Chief Minister's office.

Public Information Programs

Effective February 4, 1980 Government will reactive public information programs on radio station ZBVI on a regular basis. The aim of this service is to keep the public informed of approved plans and projects as well as methods and procedures to be adopted by the public in seeking to avail themselves of all government facilities. Programs of a general education nature will also be aired from time to time.

The public is invited to direct any queries and comments pertaining to the program to Public Information Service, c/o Chief Minister's Office.

Census 1980

The last population census was conducted here in the BVI in April of 1970. At that time the Territory's population was 10,050. Since then the Territory has undergone several changes. The population has grown, several people have moved from one place to another placing demands on social services, public utilities, etc. The population census is designed to provide the information needed to assess these changes as well as to supply the necessary data on which Government can base plans affecting the economic and social status of the population.

May 12, 1980 has been declared as Census Day for the Commonwealth Caribbean. On this day there will be a complete count of the population of the BVI. Trained enumerators will visit every building in the Territory in order to interview members of households and record the necessary information on questionnaires. Questions asked will relate to population, age structure,

educational attainment, labour force, housing and other socio-economic characteristics. Under the Census Laws of the BVI every one employed in the census exercise will be required to take an oath of secrecy and not to divulge any information collected in the census. Also all cit- *

/published

* *Editor's note (2009)*: The editor's copy of the original National Report ended this portion of the News Release as depicted herein.



THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE/REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

LOUIS WALTERS

W. A. T. S.



S. T. A. O.

Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

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

W. A. T. S.



S. T. A. O.

WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

San Jose, Costa Rica

July 1983

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

LOUIS WALTERS

The National Representative

Address: PERMANENT SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND

ENVIRONMENT, TORTOLA BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

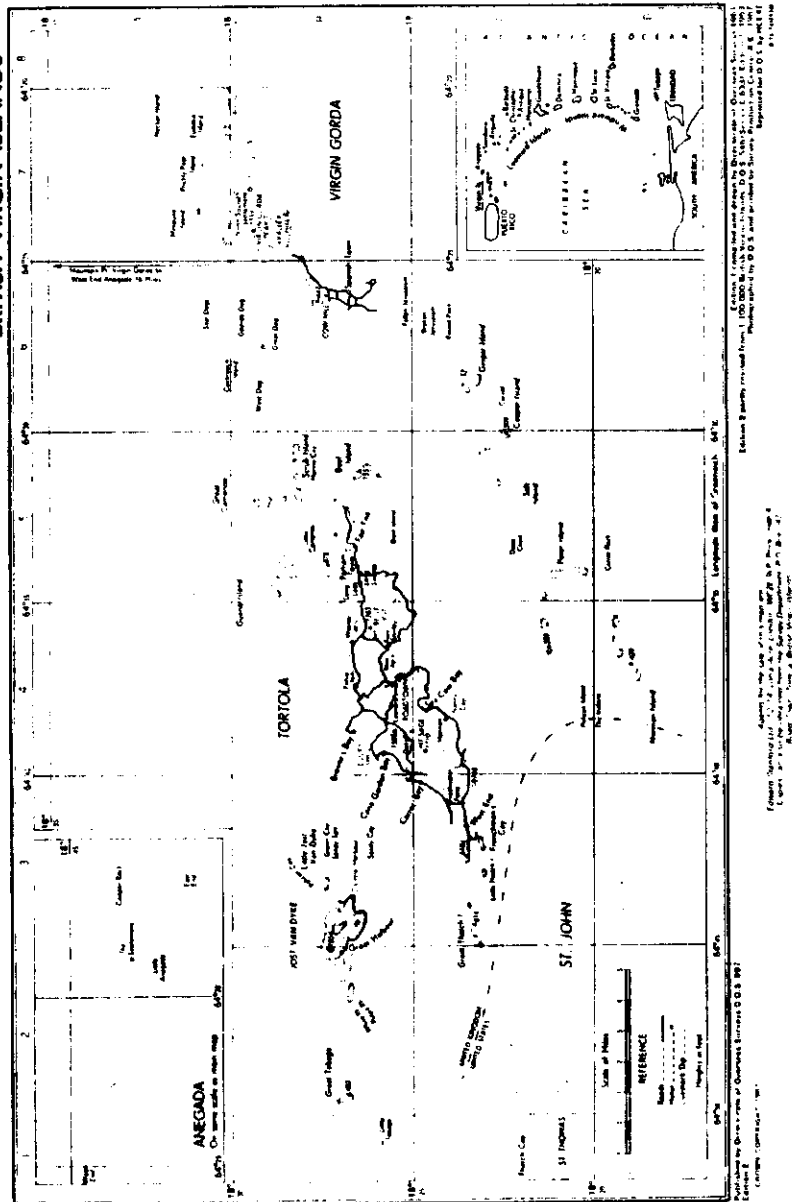
NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

JOHN R. FLETCHER

DATE SUBMITTED: 2 JUNE 1983

Please submit this NATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1982
to: IOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIBE, 5 UNDP, Apartado 4540,
San Jose, Costa Rica.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



W. A. T. S. WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM NATIONAL REPORT OF BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



NOVA UNIVERSITY 6000 NORTH OCEAN DRIVE, DANA, FLORIDA 33008 • 305/478-7487
OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER

TO: W.A.T.S. Technical Team

The national report for the British Virgin Islands was completed on 27 November 1981 with some modifications from the original outline. These modifications include the following:

1. Addition of Table 1A which summarizes the length of coastline and beach of the islands involved in the July 1981 aerial survey.
2. Addition of Table 3A which supplements Table 3 and gives a detailed description of all the possible nesting beaches found within the territory of the B.V.I.
3. Addition of Table 7A which summarizes observations made of turtles in foraging habitats during the July 1981 aerial surveys.
4. Deletion of Table 4 because of insufficient data.
5. Deletion of Table 9 because of lack of data on the subject of non-foraging turtles in offshore areas.
6. Deletion of Table 14 because of lack of information on turtles taken by foreign fishermen.
7. Deletion of Table 15 due to the fact that no official governmental statistics on turtles exist.
8. Deletion of Table 17 because no mariculture operations involving turtles have been attempted in the B.V.I.
9. Deletion of Table 21 because no study has been conducted on sea turtles within the territory defined as the B.V.I.

Although some data could not be obtained to complete all the tables in this report, it nevertheless represents the first attempt to make a comprehensive inventory of the status of the sea turtle stock in the B.V.I. When reading this report, it should be kept in mind that most of the data presented in this report was collected over a short period of time and may not be representative of a long term picture. It is, therefore, important to conduct a "follow-up" study to determine the dynamics of the sea turtle populations inhabiting B.V.I. waters.

Very sincerely,

John R. Fletemeyer
John R. Fletemeyer

JRF:km

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INTRODUCTION

On 25 July 1981 a technical assistant was sent to conduct a twelve-day sea turtle socio-economic and nesting study of the British Virgin Islands. In addition, the assistant was to assist governmental officials in preparing a national report for the Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium (W.A.T.S.) to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica in July 1983 over a five-day period. This report was written with the following objectives in mind.

1. Conduct surveys of all the marine shoreline within the territory defined as the British Virgin Islands.
 - Record the types of shoreline present -- for the purpose of recording actual or potential sea turtle nesting beaches (so that subsequent surveys can be more time and cost effective), and to document the kinds and amounts of shoreline throughout the area.
 - Record all signs of sea turtle tracks and nests on nesting beaches -- for the purpose of developing a comprehensive index of the extent of sea turtle nesting activity, include updated data on prior known concentrations, determination of extent of dispersed nesting activity, and determination of any prior unrecorded nesting sites.
2. Compile data of all kinds to determine the status of sea turtle populations.
3. Review present conservation and management programs in regards to sea turtles.
4. Determine socio-economic importance of sea turtles.
5. Make recommendations to help promote the survival status of sea turtle populations inhabiting the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands.

During the twelve-day field trip to the British Virgin Islands much of the data required to prepare this report was obtained. In addition to collecting

The objectives and goals were taken from a memorandum to W.A.T.S. Steering Committee on Technical Team dated 22 July 1981 (Page 4).

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location of these small beaches with respect to being located either windward or leeward to an island, they may be considered either "high" energy beaches or "low" energy beaches.

Although some of the beaches in the British Virgin Islands are composed of gravel and shingle sized material, most of the beaches have a primarily sandy composition. The sand is typically biogenic marine carbonate, with only a small terrigenous component represented. On most of the sand beaches, the grains tend to be well sorted (ranging from fine to coarse grains) and are well rounded indicating a long weathering process. The only exception is on "low" energy beaches where the sand tends to be poorly sorted. The tides affecting these beaches are microtidal (= less than 2 meters).

The one exception to this description is the island of Anegada. This island with its 39.6 km coastline represents a coral and limestone formation with a very low topographic profile. Two thirds of this island are fringed by sandy, narrow beaches which are bordered by dense vegetation. Although narrow, this long stretch of beach provides suitable nesting habitat for sea turtles. The remaining third of Anegada is mangrove swamp and is unsuitable for turtle nesting.

Beyond most of the larger islands are numerous rocky outcrops and cays, some which are uncharted. Also there are many shallow and midwater reef systems which support abundant and diverse marine plant and animal communities. In addition to many extensive reef systems, there are a number of sea grass beds (predominately *Thalassia* and *Syringodium*). Most of the grass beds are located adjacent to low energy beaches in shallow water (less than 10 meters). The most extensive grass community is located off the east coast of Anegada. Here marine grasses cover more than 25 square kilometers of seabottom.

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written documents on sea turtles and conducting interviews with local government officials and fishermen, aerial and boat surveys were conducted along all the beaches in the British Virgin Islands. During these surveys nine turtles were observed in foraging habitats, 38 "fresh" nests were surveyed and one stranding was observed. This data and more is presented in this report.

BACKGROUND

The British Virgin Islands represent an 800 square kilometer area of the Caribbean Sea which is located between 65° and 64°24' longitude (west of Greenwich) and 18°15' and 18°46' latitude. The many islands lying within these coordinates support a permanent population of about 11,000 people (1979 census estimate). There is also a large non-resident, tourist population of unknown number which is heaviest during the winter season.

The largest island within the territory defined as the British Virgin Islands is Tortola. Road Town, the capital of the Islands, is located on this island and has a population of about 8,000 people. The remaining population is widely dispersed on the many smaller islands in fishing villages and settlements. It should be mentioned that many of the smaller islands such as Great Tabago, Little Tabago and Green Cay (to name just a few) are uninhabited, although they are sometimes visited by boaters.

All but one of the British Virgin Islands are of volcanic origin. The typical geomorphological features of these islands include steep, intensely weathered cliffs which are usually bordered by narrow rocky shorelines. Occasionally, this predominant feature is interrupted by small sandy "pocket" beaches which may be no more than 20 meters in length. Depending on the

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Information on sea turtle activity for the British Virgin Islands is nonexistent, although there are some useful data on turtle activity for the U.S. Virgin Islands. Dr. Edward Towle, Dr. Allen Putney and Mr. Randy Rainey have collected a great deal of data regarding nesting activity and population estimates for this U.S. territory which provides useful insight about sea turtle activity in the neighboring waters of the British Virgin Islands.

Since no investigation has been conducted in the British Virgin Islands, the only information on turtles is from personal observations of local fishermen, divers and boaters. Dr. Putney has made an attempt to compile some of these observations to construct a number of island resource maps which show possible turtle nesting areas for the British Virgin Islands (refer to the appendix). Although the reliability of these observations must be questioned, they do, nevertheless, represent a place to begin the national report.

When many of the more reliable observations made by local fishermen are used to fill in some of the gaps in this national report, it is important to point out an underlying theme about the status of sea turtles in the British Virgin Islands. This is the general belief that the British Virgin Islands sea turtle populations have declined significantly over the past couple of decades. The reason for this reduction in the number of sea turtles is due to the adverse impact of human development on many of the islands which began after WWII but which is assuming epidemic proportions in recent years.

Today sea turtle nesting in the British Virgin Islands is restricted to many uninhabited cays and sandpits which are not suitable for development and which are well away from the more highly developed beaches on the larger islands. Even these remote beaches are being impacted by humans as many more boating

- 4 -

enthusiasts are anchoring off these cays and spits. In addition to the problems caused by development, sea turtles are being taken by fishermen using seine nets and harpoons. In some cases this is legal but in many it is not, because they are taken "out-of-season". Also many turtle nests are being poached despite a well publicized law prohibiting this activity. During the July field trip, it was estimated that 50 percent of the turtle eggs deposited on British Virgin Islands beaches were illegally taken for human consumption. Based on this information which is presented in more detail in other sections of this report, it is only possible to conclude that a remnant population of sea turtles remain in the waters of the British Virgin Islands.

METHODS

To obtain the most accurate and comprehensive data on sea turtles and to prepare the national report for the British Virgin Islands, this investigator employed five different strategies. These include beach and pelagic aerial surveys, visits to many of the beaches for the purpose of "ground truthing" and to make more accurate nest species determinations, researching governmental records, conducting personnel interviews with local fishermen and conducting local market surveys.

Aerial Surveys: A total of 6.8 hours was spent conducting aerial surveys. A Cessna 172 was used to conduct these surveys between the hours of 7:00 AM and 9:00 AM. During these surveys the entire coastline of the British Virgin Islands was flown over at least once. These surveys were conducted according to the method described in the Manual of Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Techniques (pp. 43-64). Before each flight, each island to be surveyed was

divided into zones which were usually defined by a major geomorphological coastal feature (i.e., the mouth of an estuary or a large rock easily identified on a chart) or some kind of human architecture (i.e., an airstrip or marina). In most cases the surveys were made at an altitude of 100 feet and at an airspeed of 80 KTS, and in all cases, flights were made so that the observer could see the coastline on his right. Pelagic surveys were conducted in the same manner but the elevation was increased to 400 feet and the air speed was increased to 120 KTS. Also the pilot was instructed to watch for turtles over open water. When a nest or turtle was identified, it was plotted on a chart and a record was made of the time of the sighting, the location, species and size of the turtle using a small hand held tape recorder.² Also, the zone which each nest or turtle was observed was recorded.

Ground Truthing: Visits were made to many of the beaches where turtle nests had been observed from the air. Most of the visits to the beaches were made by boat, however on the Island of Tortola, it was possible to travel to many of the beaches using a Honda dirt bike. When a beach was visited, its entire length was walked. In addition to recording nesting activity and other features of interest (i.e., vegetation type), sand samples were collected for later analysis and comparison.

Research of Local Records: Two days were spent researching government records for information on sea turtles (i.e., laws, local statutes, records of catches). Many productive hours were spent in the library of Road Town while other useful information was found at the departments of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. Robert Creque and Mr. Noel Vanterpool deserve special recognition

² It was possible to record all of this data in the plane because of the small number of turtles and nests which were observed on each of the survey flights.

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for assisting in collecting a great deal of data which appears in the contents of this text and in the appendices.

Interviews with Fishermen: At least ten local fishermen were interviewed to gain some additional useful information for this report. Interviews were conducted according to the questionnaire found in the Manual of Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Techniques (pp. 81-91).

Market Surveys: All the local gift shops and markets were visited to learn more about the importance of sea turtle products to the British Virgin Island economy. Whenever it was possible, the owners of the shops and markets were questioned about types of products they sold, the source of the products, and the availability of the products at different times of the year. In addition to the above, some individuals were asked about their attitudes toward selling products made from turtles and how U.S. embargo on turtle products has affected their sales.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations would make a significant contribution to the survival of the sea turtles inhabiting the 800 square kilometer area defined as the British Virgin Islands.

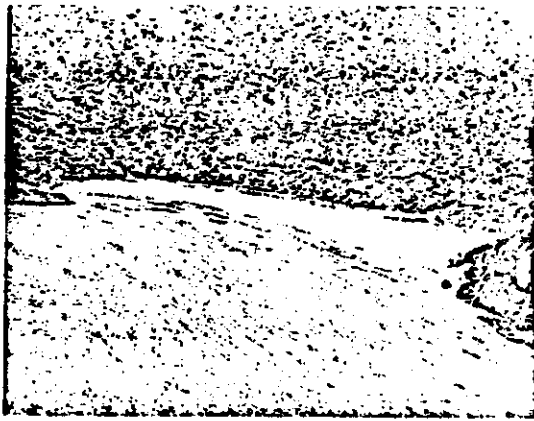
1. Actively enforce the law regulating sand mining and restrict the issuance of special permits on beaches where sea turtle nesting is known to occur.
2. Actively enforce the sea turtle protection law which was passed on 21 May 1959 (refer to appendix).
3. Set annual quotas for the number, species and size of turtles which each native fisherman is allowed to take by issuing special licenses.

4. Use revenues from license fees to develop a management program which will be able to determine reasonable quotas and to ensure the continued existence of a viable sea turtle population in the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands.
5. Restrict the taking of sea turtles except for use for local consumption.
6. Establish Sandy Cay and Sandy Spit as a National Park and restrict people from using these areas for recreation between the months of June and October.³
7. Establish an artificial egg hatchery on Anegada and make daily beach patrols to relocate nests using the Sea Turtle Conservation Manual as a guideline for this operation.
8. Develop a public education program for the British Virgin Islands involving the local newspaper (The Island Sun), schools, library and supporting fishing villages which will stress the need to protect the remaining populations of sea turtles which have become highly impacted by humans and their activities in recent years.
9. Publish information showing that leatherback sea turtle oil has no medical applications.
10. Ban the sale of all hawksbill sea turtle jewelry in local shops and markets.

³Sandy Cay and Sandy Spit is owned by the Rockefeller family. Mr. Robert Creque has instructed the W.A.T.S. assistant to act in his government's behalf to determine if this land could be donated for a National Marine Park.

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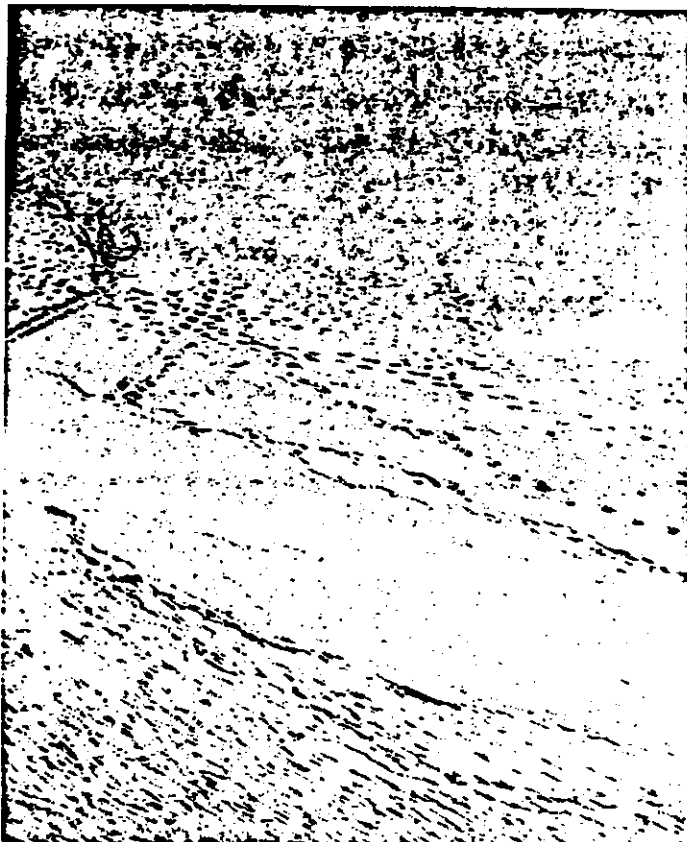
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TRUNK BAY, TORTOLA



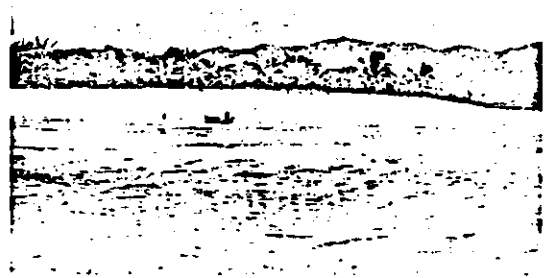
LONG BAY, TORTOLA
 - 11 -



TURTLE CRAWL OBSERVED DURING FLIGHT SURVEY ON ANEGADA

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3-75



SANDY KEY



SANDY SPIT
 - 12 -



SOUTHWEST END OF VIRGIN GORDA

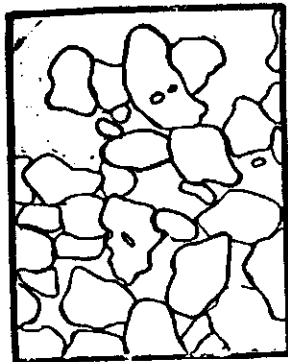


WEST END OF ANEGADA

- 14 -



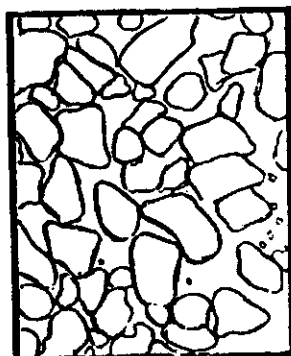
TORTOLA, TRUNK BAY



BEEF ISLAND



ANEGADA



VIRGIN GORDA, EAST END

Country BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Length of Coastline* 300 Km

Km² of Continental Shelf Area 4,500 Km

Seaward Extent of Jurisdiction:

Territorial Sea 800 Km

Extended Economic Zone 7 Km

Fisheries Jurisdiction 200 Km

Other (Describe) Km

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.

DIAGRAM OF BEACH SAND PARTICLE SHAPE TAKEN FROM
FOUR NESTING BEACHES (50 x MAGNIFICATION)

ISLAND TOTAL LENGTH OF
COASTLINE (KM) TOTAL LENGTH OF
BEACH (KM)

Anegada	39.6	25.1
Buck Island	2.5	0.0
Cooper Island	7.9	2.5
Dockroech Island	.2	0.0
Dead Chest Island	.9	0.0
Eustatia	1.6	.6
Great Camanoe	13.8	1.3
Frenchmans Cay	3.2	.9
Fallen Jerusalem	2.2	0.0
George Dog Island	2.0	.2
Ginger Island	7.0	.6
Great Dog Island	3.3	0.0
Great Tabago	3.9	.3
Great Thatch Island	7.2	.5
Guana Island	8.2	2.0
Green Cay	.75	0.0
Jost Van Dyke Island	19.0	2.8
Little Camanoe	1.8	0.0
Little Tabago Island	1.8	0.0
Little Thatch Island	2.1	0.0
Little Jost Van Dyke	4.2	0.0
Mosquito Island	3.4	.4
Necker Island	2.2	0.0
Norman Island	14.2	.7
Pelican Cay	.6	0.0
Peter Island	19.2	2.6
Prickly Pear Island	5.1	4.1
Round Rock Island	.3	0.0
Sandy Spit and Cay	1.8	.75
Salt Island	4.8	.7
Scrub Island	5.8	.2
Seal dog Islands	1.0	0.0
Tortola	69.6	13.1
Virgin Gorda	51.6	9.7
West Dog Island	.5	0.0

TOTAL 303.25

69.05

Table 1A: Summary of coastline and beach length of each island in B.V.I.

MARINE SHORELINE CHARACTERISTICS*	Km OF SHORELINE		
	UNDEVELOPED	DEVELOPED**	TOTAL
1. Sand Beach (Total)	50.00	19.06	69.06
A. High Energy	20.00	6.00	26.00
B. Low Energy	10.00	13.00	23.00
2. Reef (exposed)	25.00	20.00	45.00
3. Rocks	70.00	20.00	90.00
4. Cliffs	58.00	20.00	78.00
5. Vegetation (Total)			
A. Vines			
B. Grasses	20.00	10.00	30.00
C. Mangroves	20.00		20.00
D. Coconut Trees	4.15	10.00	14.15
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			
F. Marshes			
6. Mouths of lagoons, rivers, canals	2.00	10.00	12.00
7. Total Shoreline	219.15	128.05	347.20

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

HABITAT BOTTOM TYPES	km ² OF HABITAT	
	INSIDE 25m (SHOREWARD)	OUTSIDE 25m (SEAWARD)
1. Sand	250.00	
2. Mud	NONE	
3. Rocks	?	
4. Submerged Vegetation	100.00	
5. Reefs (Total)	200 +	
A. Fringing Reefs	200.00	
B. Patch Reefs	?	
6. Other	?	

TABLE 2A. MARINE HABITAT INVENTORY OF BOTTOM TYPES

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

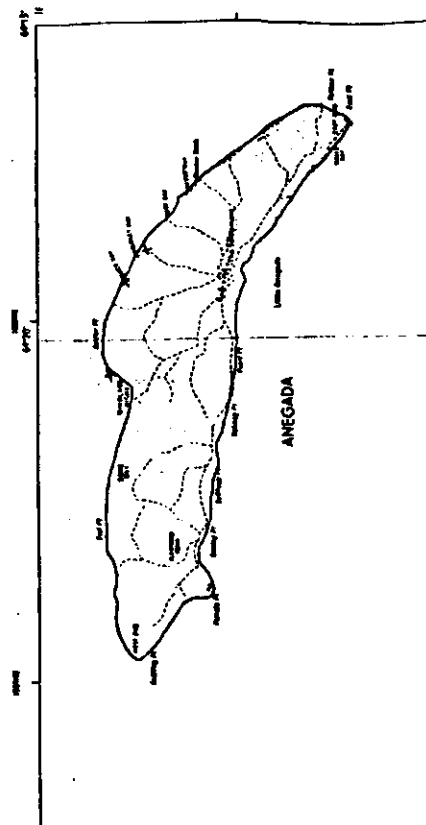
NAME OF BEACH	West End to Owl Weck Beach	ISLAND	Anegada
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:	White, well sorted, fine to med.		
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE):	MAJOR (more than 5)	MODERATE (1 - 5)	INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS:	Ideal nesting beach. Well vegetated about 50' from mean high water line.		
Pulney's Island Resource Map using secondary source data records nests on this beach. However, no mention is made of species.			
NAME OF BEACH	West End to Owl Weck Beach	ISLAND	Anegada
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:	White, well sorted, fine to med.		
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE):	MAJOR (more than 5)	MODERATE (1 - 5)	INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS:	Ideal nesting beach. Extensive shallow water reef system beyond beach.		
NAME OF BEACH	Owl Weck to Low Mudline Point and Low Anegada	ISLAND	Anegada
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:	Light sediment, white.		
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE):	NONE	MODERATE	HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE):	MAJOR (more than 5)	MODERATE (1 - 5)	INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS:	Major beach, well vegetated beyond sand. Extensive shallow water reef system. Pulney's Island resource map reports nesting on this beach, however species are not mentioned.		

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Pomato Point to W. End	3.2	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. West End to Owl Weck	3.4	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
3. Owl Weck to Low Point	3.5	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
4. Low Point to Soldier Pt.	3.0	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
5. Soldier Pt. to Lobolly Pt.	3.4	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
6. Lobolly Pt. to East Pt.	6.9	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
7. Point to Pomato Point	3.7	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

ANEGADA -39.6 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Ct. *Cathartes aura*
Ch. *Chelonia mydas*
B. *Bonaparte's*
E. *Erethachalis*
L. *Laridae*
O. *Olivaceus*



NAME OF BEACH Windless Low Point to Soldier Point ISLAND AnegadaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine, poorly sorted, white sand

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although no nests surveyed on this beach section, many fishermen report that this is a major nesting area for both E. and On.NAME OF BEACH Saltheap Point Beach to Potato Point Beach ISLAND AnegadaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine grained

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Mangrooves and very shallow water prevent nesting except for perhaps an occasional E.NAME OF BEACH Soldier Point to Lobolly Point ISLAND AnegadaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine grained beach

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Many human footprints observed on this beach. Well vegetated. Island Resource Map prepared by Putney reports nests on this beach--species not mentioned.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

NAME OF BEACH Lobolly Point to East Port Beach ISLAND AnegadaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine grain

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Fishermen report turtle nests are common on this stretch of beach. Well vegetated. Defensive reef system beyond beach. Island Resource Map prepared by Putney records nesting on this beach, however species of turtles are not mentioned.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

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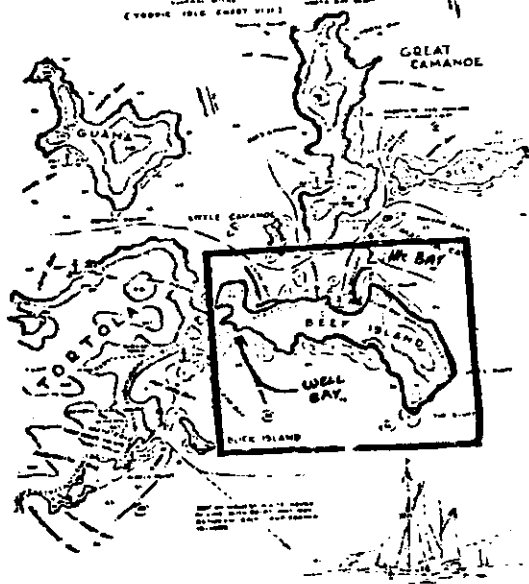
NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Wall Bay Beach	.2	E., On(?)	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. Long Bay Beach	.4	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
3. Little Bay Beach	.3	E., On	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

BEEF ISLAND - 12.8 KM

EASTERN TORTOLA

AND ADJACENT ISLANDS
SURROUNDING BY PART OF LOW WATERNORTH ISLAND
(CYCLOPS ISLAND EAST VIEW)

NAME OF BEACH Small Bay Beach ISLAND Buck IslandTYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS Top grain medium 0.12 to 0.18 mm.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INFREQUENTAL
 COMMENTS: Although there is no development, this is a popular beach for bathing. Fishermen say this has reduced nesting greatly. However a number of turtles, mainly 1. Bulls still nest on this beach. Beach has a 4000 reef, with a shallow channel inside.

NAME OF BEACH Long Bay Beach ISLAND Buck IslandTYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine sorted white sandy beach with low beach profile. Highly vegetated in background with sea grapes. A number of large rocks on beach.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INFREQUENTAL

COMMENTS: Beach was once heavily used for nesting by boobies. A few greens have also been reported to nest on this beach. Heavy reports nesting on this beach on island Resources Map.

NAME OF BEACH Little Bay Beach ISLAND Buck IslandTYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine grain medium

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INFREQUENTAL

COMMENTS: Once popular for nesting but no longer due to pedestrian traffic

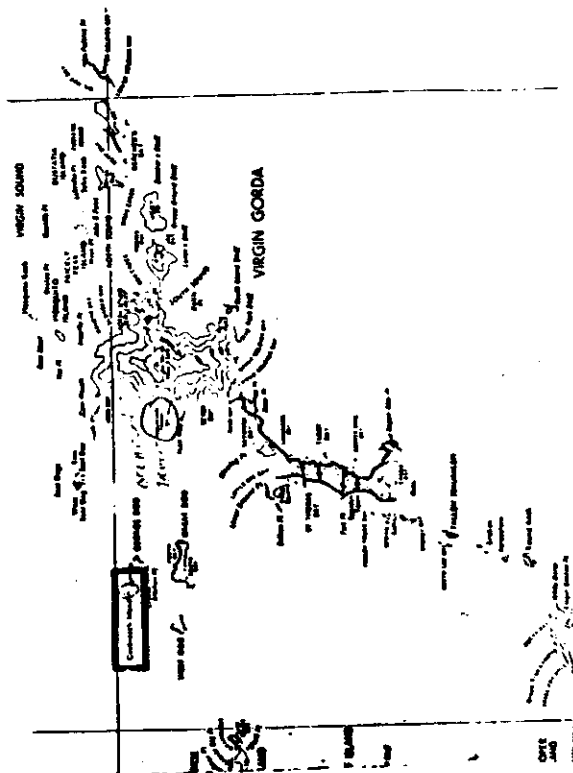


TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
 List beaches in geographic sequence.
 Provide additional information on following page.

BUCK ISLAND 2.5 KM

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Beaches Suitable for Nesting.			
2.			
3.			
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Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Caretta caretta*
 Ch *Chelonia mydas*
 D *Dermochelys coriacea*
 E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
 L *Lepidochelys kemii*
 Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No known nesting beaches on this island. --			
2.			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
 List beaches in geographic sequence.
 Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Caretta caretta*
 Ch *Chelonia mydas*
 D *Dermochelys coriacea*
 E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
 L *Lepidochelys kemii*
 Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

COCKROACH IS. .2 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Hallouera Beach ISLAND Cooper

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine grains

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach, however, Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resource Map.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Machioneel Bay Beach ISLAND Cooper

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, with some gravel.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Interview with a fisherman, indicates that this beach might be used for turtle nesting.

NAME OF BEACH Carvel Bay Beach ISLAND Cooper

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Sand, well sorted, white and tan in color.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

NAME OF BEACH Markoe Bay Beach ISLAND Cooper

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Sand, well sorted, white to tan color.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

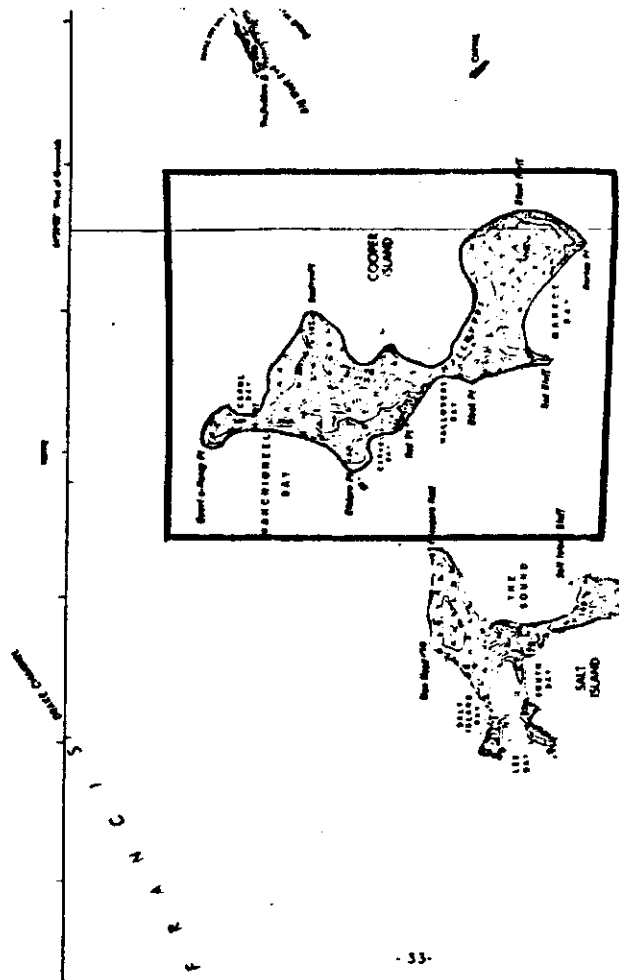
COMMENTS: Although no nests were surveyed on this beach, this beach is suitable for nesting.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Machioneel Beach	.7	E. and Cn.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. Carvel Bay Beach	.3	E. and Cn.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
3. Markoe Bay Beach	.6	E. and Cn.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
4. Hallouera Beach	.8	E. and Cn.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
5.			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:
Cc Caretta caretta
Cn Chelonia mydas
D Dermochelys coriacea
E Eretmochelys imbricata
Lk Leiodactylus leuorhynchus
Lo Leiodactylus olivaceus

COOPER ISLAND 7.9 KM



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Beaches Settable or Nesting			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

DEAD CHEST ISLAND .9 KM

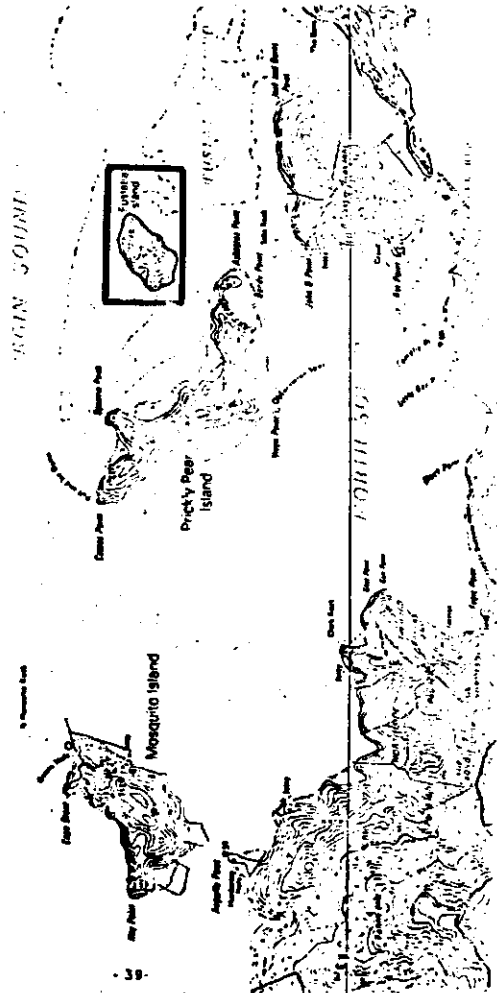
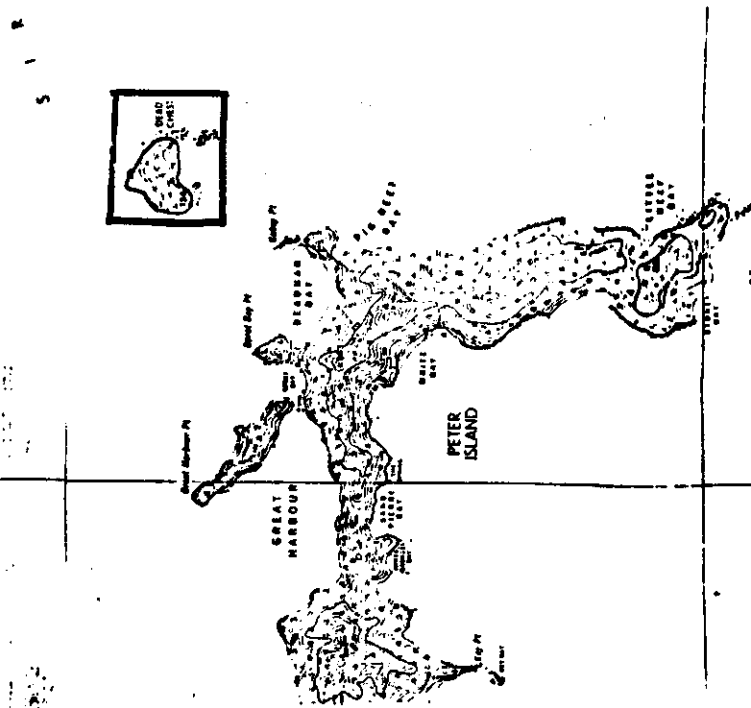
Species Abbreviations:
Cc - *Caretta caretta*
Co - *Chelonia mydas*
D - *Dermochelys coriacea*
E - *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk - *Leiodochelys kemani*
Lo - *Leiodochelys olivacea*

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. North East Beach	.6	Unknown	
2.			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

EUSTATIA IS .16 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Cc - *Caretta caretta*
Co - *Chelonia mydas*
D - *Dermochelys coriacea*
E - *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk - *Leiodochelys kemani*
Lo - *Leiodochelys olivacea*



SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 2

NAME OF BEACH North East Beach ISLAND Eustatia

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL Unknown

COMMENTS: This is a possible nesting beach, although the nesting status could not be determined.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Soper's Hole Beach	.4	Unknown	
2. South Beach	.5	Unknown	
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Dermochelys coriacea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Leptochelys kempi
Leptochelys olivacea

FRECHMANS CAY -3.2 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Soper's Hole Beach ISLAND Frechmans Cay

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Tan, poorly sorted, fine sediment.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: No data available for this beach. However survey indicates that beach is not well suited for nesting.

NAME OF BEACH South Beach ISLAND Frechmans Cay

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No Data

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL (?)

COMMENTS: No information on turtle nesting for this beach.

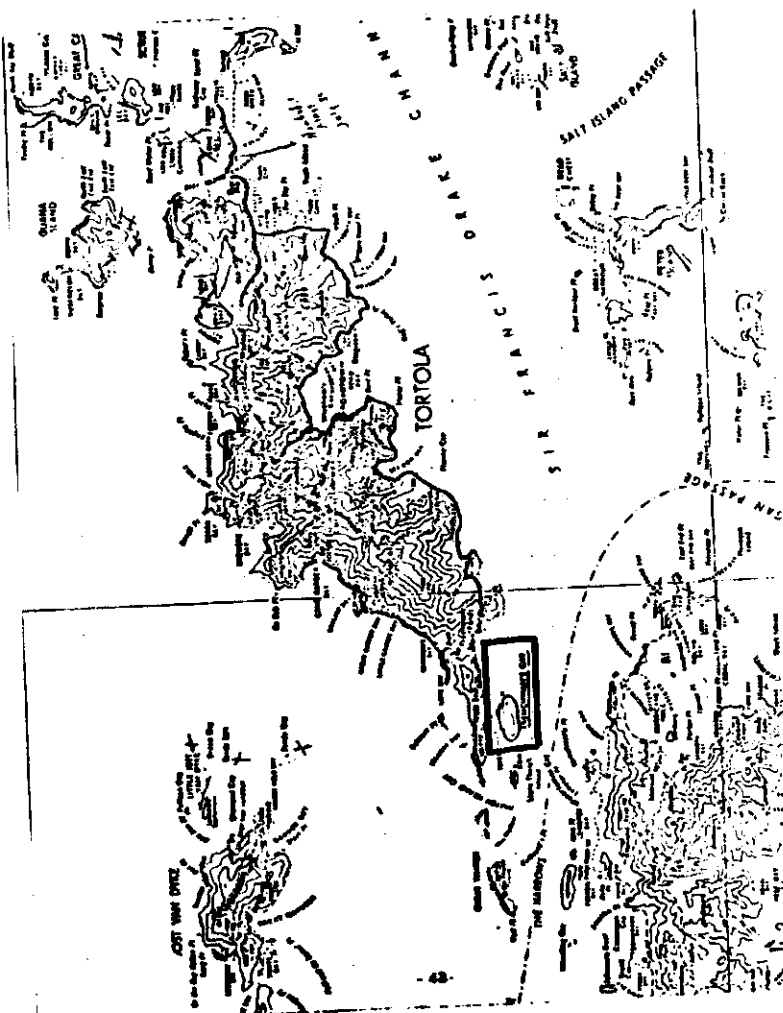
NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL



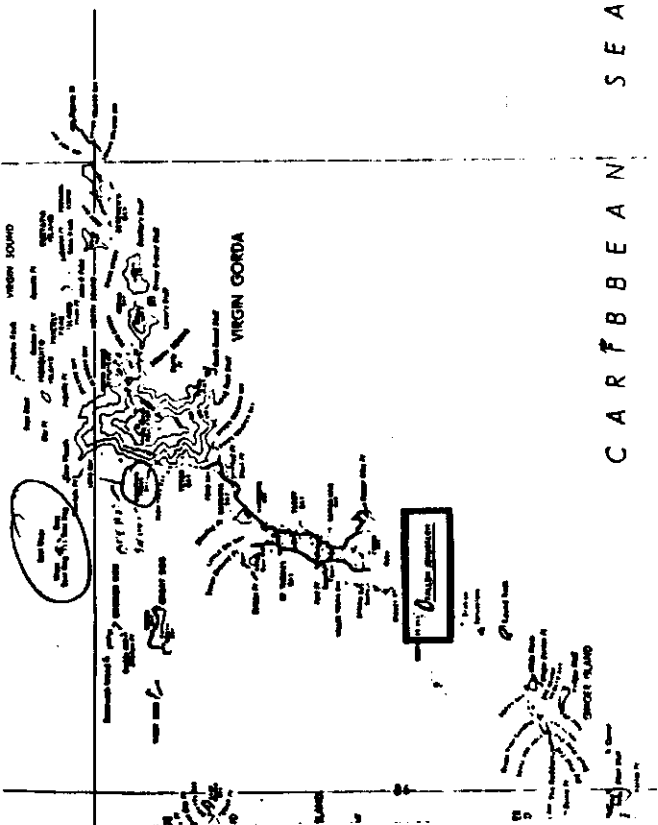
NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Beach Suitable for Nesting			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

FALLEN JERUSALEM :2.2 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Dermochelys coriacea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Lepidochelys kempi
Lepidochelys olivacea

C A R I B B E A N S E A



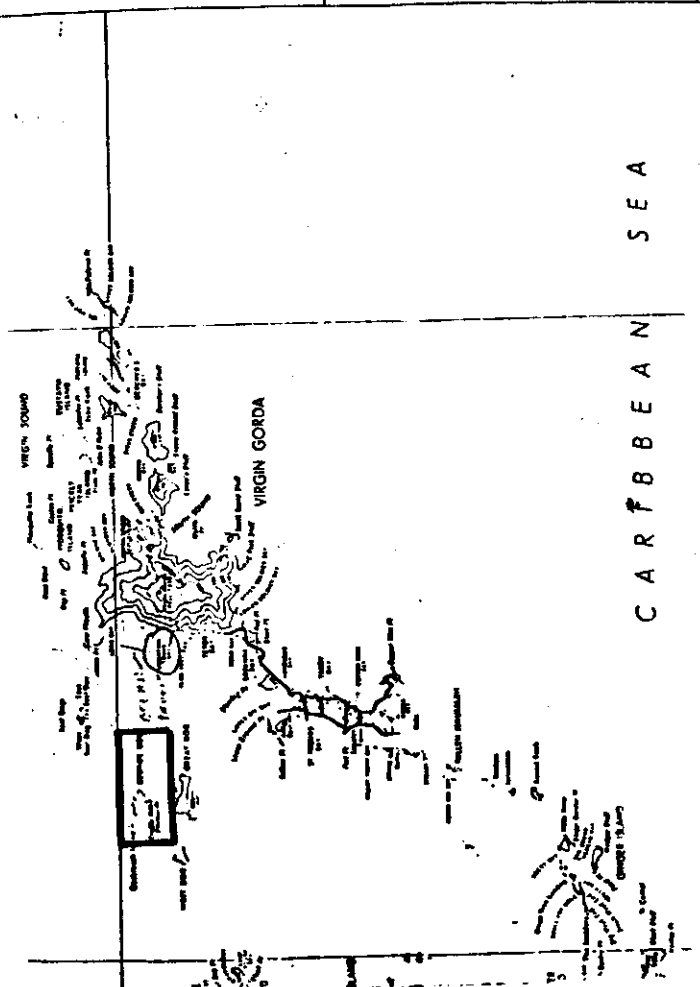
NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Crabbe Hill Beach	.2	Unknown	
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

GEORGE DOG 2 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Dermochelys coriacea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Lepidochelys kempi
Lepidochelys olivacea

C A R I B B E A N S E A



NAME OF BIRD: Crabble Hill Beach ISLAND: George Dog

TYPE OF BIRD: BOON (CIRCLE): HIGH WILDLIFE FOR:

AND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown--this beach was not surveyed.

WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT POLLUTION: NONE

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): NONE (more than 5) MEDIAN (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL Unknown

COMMENTS: Since this beach was not surveyed and no fishermen were interviewed had information on this beach, the nesting status is unknown.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____

TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

BEACH CHARACTERISTICS: _____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MINOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: _____

A map of the Hawaiian Islands. The islands are labeled: OAHU, MAUI, and HAWAII. The text 'HAWAIIAN ISLANDS' is written twice. The map shows the relative positions of these islands in the Pacific Ocean.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN IN	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	STATUS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. South Bay Beach	.4	Unknown	
2. Wedgeo Bay Beach	.2	Unknown	
3.			
4.			
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

GINGER ISLAND 7.0 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH	SOUTH BAY BEACH	ISLAND	GINGER IS.
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	TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE):	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
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4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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74	<input type="radio"/>			

SAND CHARACTERISTICS:

MINI DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE):

NO.6

LIGHT

MODERATE

HEAVY

RESISTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) DICTING "HALL"

COMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach.

Madras Bay Beach
Gingerls.

	TYPE OF ENERGY REACH (CIRCLE) :	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
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SAMP CHARACTERISTICS:	UNKNOWN
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WAVY	HOUSE	LIGHT	NOISE	CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE):	NOISE	HOUSE	WAVY

SETTING: UNIVERSITY (CLINICAL): MAJOR (more than 5) MINOR (1 - 5) INFLUENTIAL

COMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach.

NAME OF BEACH	ISLAND
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NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Can Bay Beach	.4	E. and Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. Low Bay Beach	.2	Unknown	
3. Lee Bay Beach	.3	Unknown	
4. North Bay Beach	.4	Unknown	
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10.			

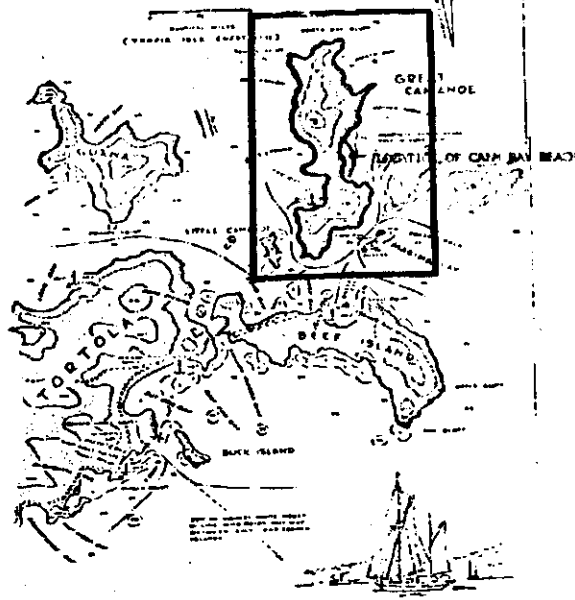
TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

GREAT CAMANOE 13.8 KM

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

EASTERN TORTOLA

AND ADJACENT ISLANDS
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF CAMANOE



SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Can Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camanoe
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan, well sorted with medium to fine grains.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: More than one fishermen report nesting on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH Low Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camanoe
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan (sediment composition is unknown)
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Unknown whether nesting occurs on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH Lee Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camanoe
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan (sediment composition is unknown)
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Unknown whether nesting occurs on this beach.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH North Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camanoe
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to light tan--sediment characteristics unknown.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Nesting status for this beach is unknown, however Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resource Map.

NAME OF BEACH _____ ISLAND _____
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: _____
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: _____

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. North Bay Beach	.4	Unknown	
2. South Bay Beach	.5	Unknown	
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

GREAT DOG 3.3 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH North Bay Beach ISLAND Great Dog

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MODERATE (1-5) INCIDENTAL ?

COMMENTS: No data obtained on 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH South Bay Beach ISLAND Great Dog

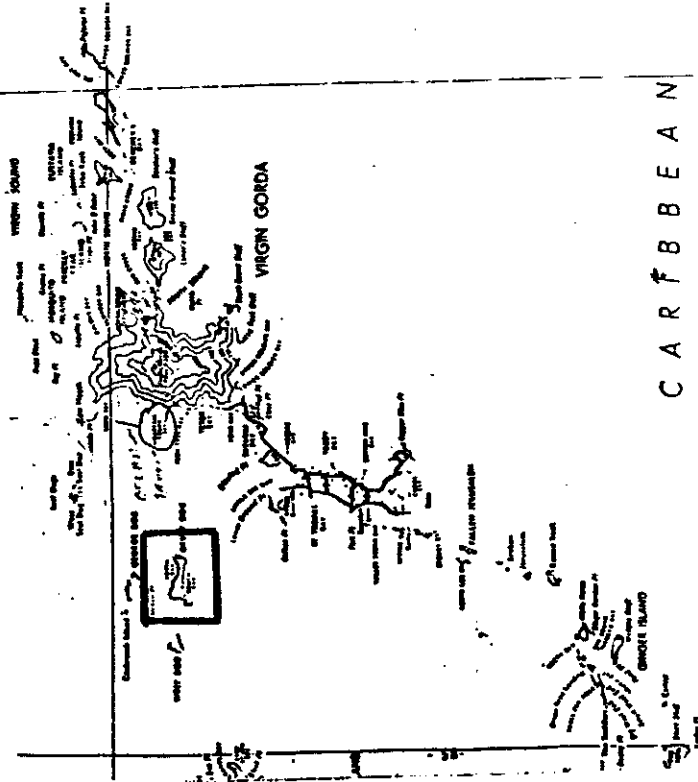
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MODERATE (1-5) INCIDENTAL ?

COMMENTS: No data obtained during 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach.



CARIBBEAN SEA

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Camp Bay Beach	.1	E. and perhaps Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept., E. Oct.
2. North West Beach	.2	No Nesting	
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

GREAT TABAGO -3.9 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 2

NAME OF BEACH Camp Bay Beach ISLAND Great Thatch

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Moderate to coarse grain sediment, mainly sand (white to tan)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: [unintelligible] turtles are known to nest on this beach. Unknown if green nest. Very isolated. Fisherman report nesting here to be more common in the past.

NAME OF BEACH North West Beach ISLAND Great Thatch

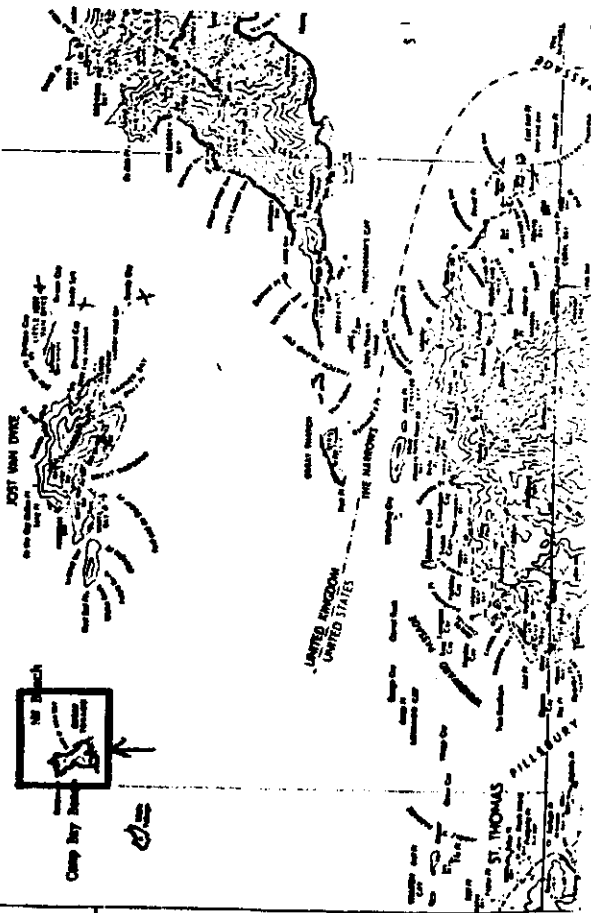
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: [unintelligible]

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: It is unlikely that this beach is suitable for turtle nesting.



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH in km	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. The Hollow Beach	.5	E., Ch. (2)	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Species abbreviations:
 C. = *Chelonia*
 E. = *Eretmochelys*
 G. = *Gerrhonotus*
 L. = *Lacerta*
 M. = *Masticophis*
 P. = *Ptychocheilus*
 S. = *Sphenomorphus*
 T. = *Triton*
 U. = *Uta*

GREAT THATCH ISLAND - 7.2 KM

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

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Suitable Nesting Beach			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

GREEN CAY = 7.5 KM

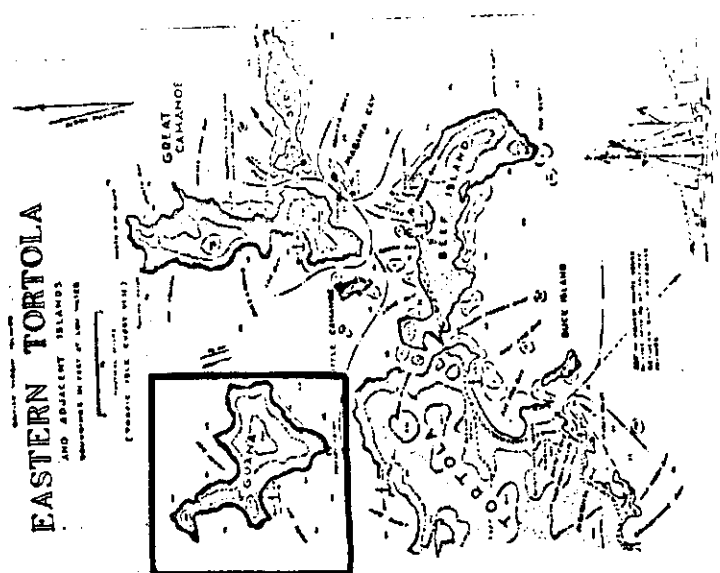
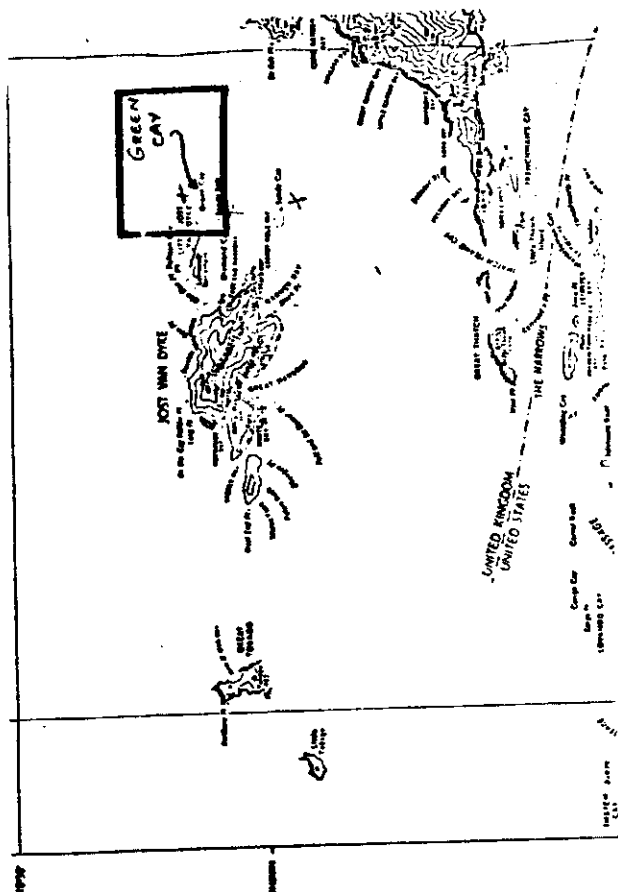
Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta Cc
Chelonia mydas Cm
Dermochelys coriacea D
Eretmochelys imbricata E
Lepidochelys kempi Lk
Lepidochelys olivacea Lo

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. White Bay Beach	.6	E., Cm and Perhaps D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. Mudman Bay Beach	.5	Unknown	
3. North Bay Beach	.9	Unknown	
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

GUANA ISLAND 8.2 KM



SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH White Bay Beach ISLAND Guana Island

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Med. to coarse, white.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Do to some development, this beach is likely a poor nesting beach.

NAME OF BEACH Mushmelon Bay Beach ISLAND Guana Island

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Med. to coarse grains, & poorly sorted.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although no nests were surveyed on this beach, fishermen have observed some nesting taking place.

NAME OF BEACH North Bay Beach ISLAND Guana Island

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium grains that are poorly sorted.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Does not appear to be an important beach for nesting. No nests surveyed on this island.

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NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Bottle Bay	.2	NONE	
2. White Bay	.6	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
3. Upper Dog Hole	.4	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
4. Great Harbour Beach	.3	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
5. Garner Bay Beach	.2	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
6. East End Beach	.2	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
7. Long Bay Beach	.6	E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
8. North Side Bay Beach	.3	NONE	
9.			
10.			

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

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta Ec
Chelonia mydas Cr
Dermochelys coriacea D
Eretmochelys imbricata E
Leiodochelys kemel Lk
Leiodochelys olivacea Lc

JOST VAN DYKE - 19 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Great Harbour Beach ISLAND Jost Van Dyke

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine sediment

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Human development serious impacts turtles attempting to nest on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resource Map.

NAME OF BEACH Garner Bay Beach ISLAND Jost Van Dyke

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to lt tan. Fine to medium grains.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Data for this beach is not available. Could be suitable for nesting and could perhaps be classified as a regular nesting beach instead of an incidental nesting beach.

NAME OF BEACH East End Beach ISLAND Jost Van Dyke

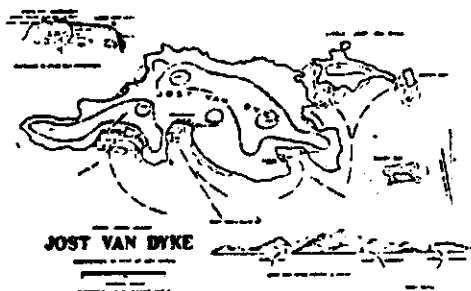
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No data (white to lt. tan color).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Unknown if turtles nesting takes place on this beach.

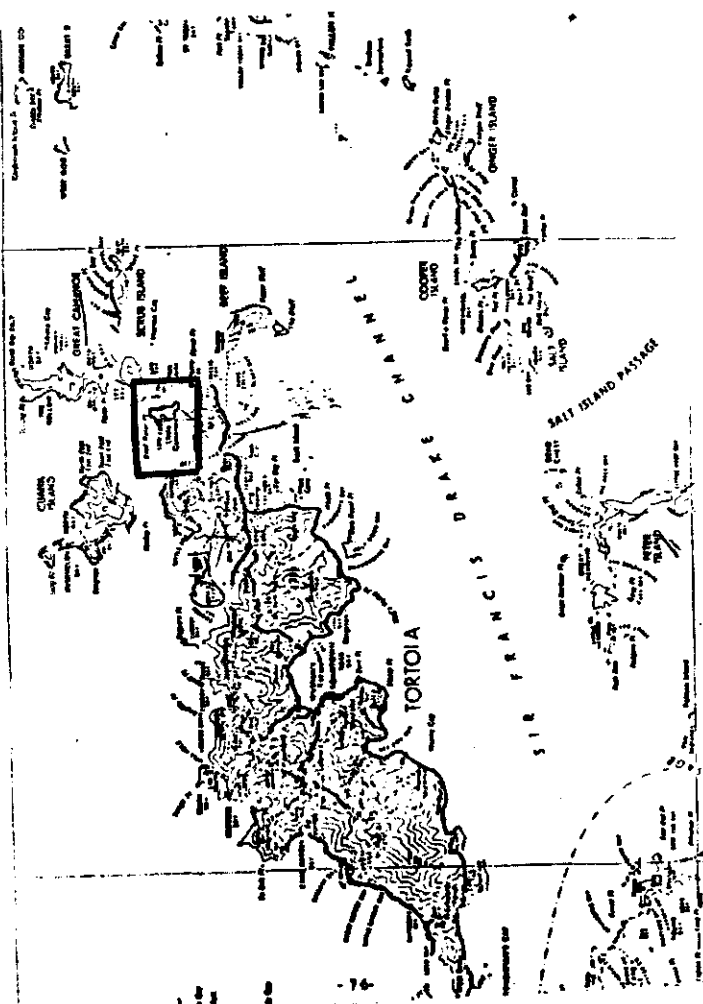


SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Saddle Bay Beach ISLAND Just Van Dyke
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No Data Available
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
BESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: No data for this beach.

NAME OF BEACH White Bay Beach ISLAND Joost Van Dyke
TYPE OF BIRDY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
BIRD CHARACTERISTICS: White to lt. tan, fine to medium grains
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Good nesting beach, but human traffic probably limits nesting on this beach.
Purney reports nesting on this beach on Island Resource Map (refer to appendix).

NAME OF BEACH: Upper Dog Hole Beach ISLAND: Just Van Dyke
TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No data available
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Unknown if turtles select this beach for nesting.



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No beaches appear to be suitable for nesting on this island.			
2.			
3.			
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8.			
9.			
10.			

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

LITTLE CAMANOE 1.8 KM

Species Abbreviations:

<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E
<i>Leiodachelys kempi</i>	Lk
<i>Leiodachelys olivacea</i>	Lo

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. NO NESTING BEACHS			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

LITTLEJOST VAN DYKE 4.2 KM

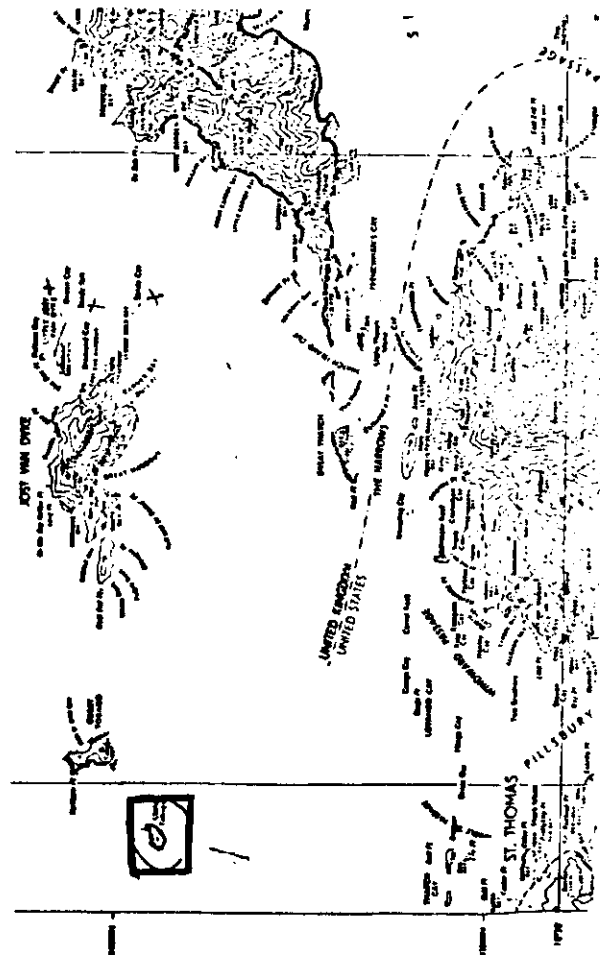
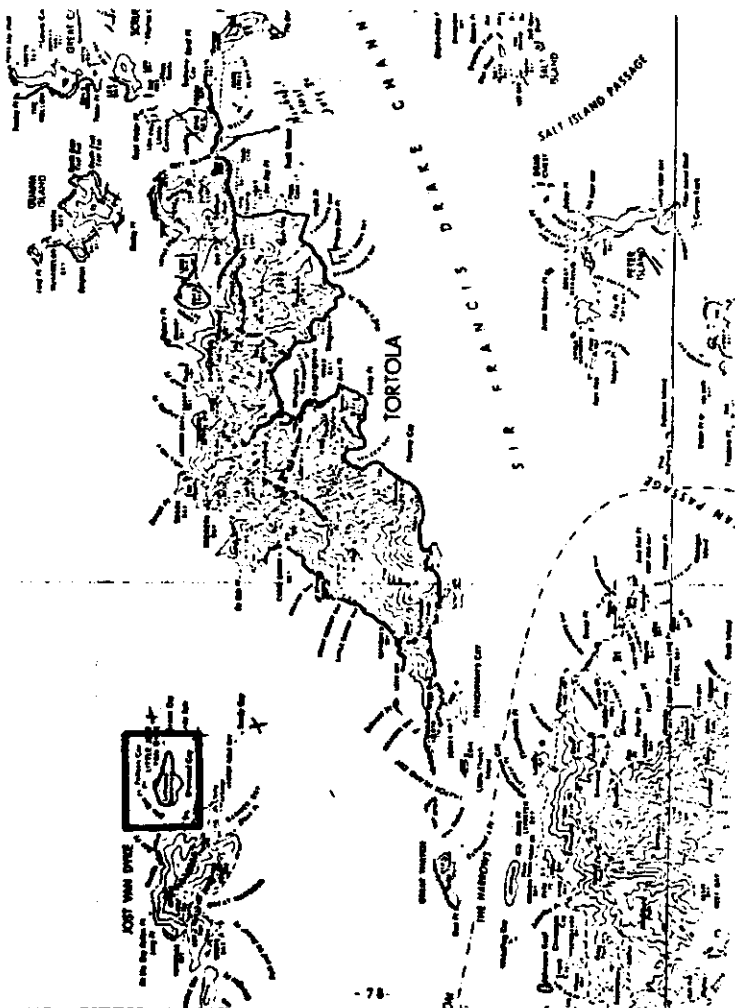
3-91

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. NO NESTING BEACHS			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

LITTLE TABAGO 1.8 KM



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No suitable beaches for turtle nesting.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Species Abbreviations:
 Cr Chelonia mydas
 D Dermochelys coriacea
 E Eretmochelys imbricata
 Lk Lepidochelys kempi
 Lo Lepidochelys olivacea

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

LITTLE THATCH ISLAND - 2.1 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH: NO BEACH ISLAND Little Thatch

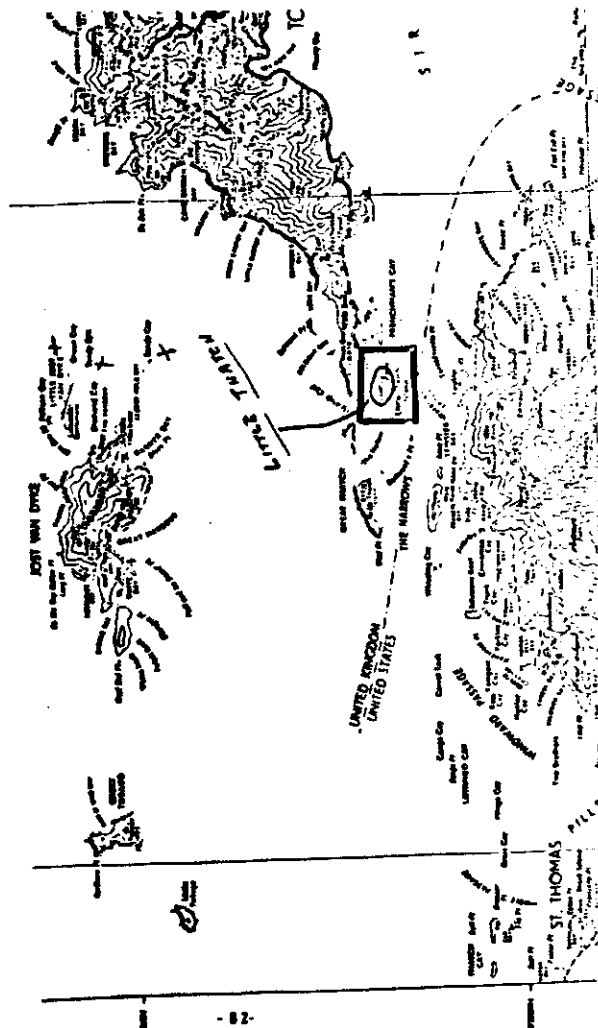
TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No data available (land = 11. Jan 50, white)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: No information available, however human development probably severely restricts nesting on this island.



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. North Beach	.4	E, Lk	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

Species Abbreviations:
 Cr Chelonia mydas
 D Dermochelys coriacea
 E Eretmochelys imbricata
 Lk Lepidochelys kempi
 Lo Lepidochelys olivacea

MOSQUITO ISLAND : 3.4

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 8

NAME OF BEACH Drift Hill Bay Beach ISLAND Recker Is.

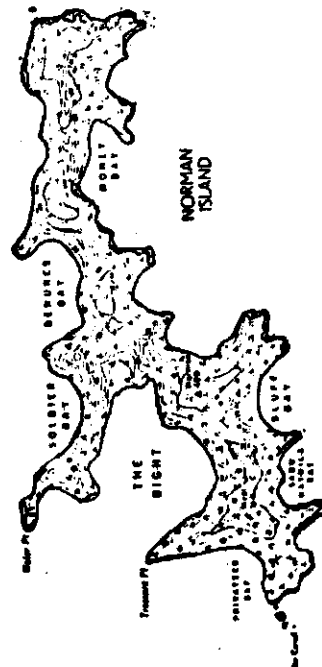
TYPE OF BEACH RIDGE (CIRCLE): NONE MODERATE-LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: lt. tan to white, poorly sorted with some gravel.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MODERATE (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although no nesting was observed on this Is. during summer survey, fishermen report that there may be turtles nesting on this beach. Putney also reports nesting on this beach on Island Resource Map (refer to appendix).



C

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN MI	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Buff Bay Beach	.7	S. and Ch.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Ch *Chelonia mydas*
D *Dermochelys coriacea*
E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk *Lepidochelys kemani*
Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

NORMAN IS, 14.2 KM

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 8

NAME OF BEACH Buff Bay Beach ISLAND Norman Island

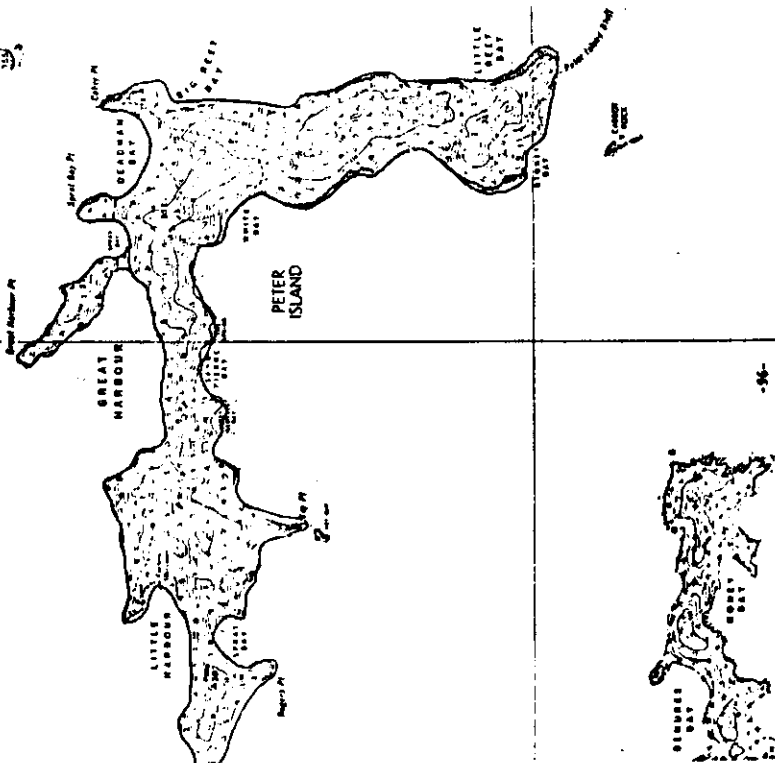
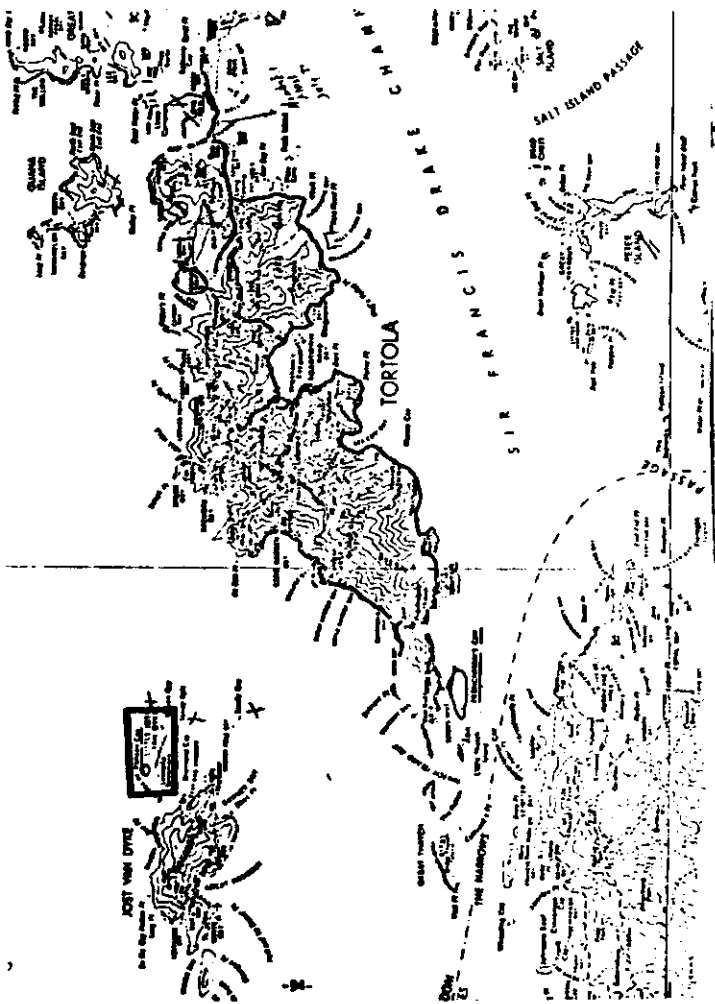
TYPE OF BEACH RIDGE (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE-LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Poorly sorted, mixed grains

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MODERATE (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although no nest was surveyed on this beach, fishermen report nesting on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to appendix).



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES RESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED RESTING
1. J. M. Automobile Beach			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

PELICAN CAY - 6 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Ca *Chelonia mydas*
D *Dermochelys coriacea*
E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk *Lepidochelys kempi*
Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES RESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED RESTING
1. Little Reef Bay Beach	.3	UNKNOWN	
2. Deadman Bay Beach	.8	E. and Ca.	June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct.
3. Sprat Bay Beach	.6	UNKNOWN	
4. Stoney Bay Beach	.9	UNKNOWN	
5. Sand Plover Bay Beach	.6	UNKNOWN	
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Ca *Chelonia mydas*
D *Dermochelys coriacea*
E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk *Lepidochelys kempi*
Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

PETER IS. 19.2 KM

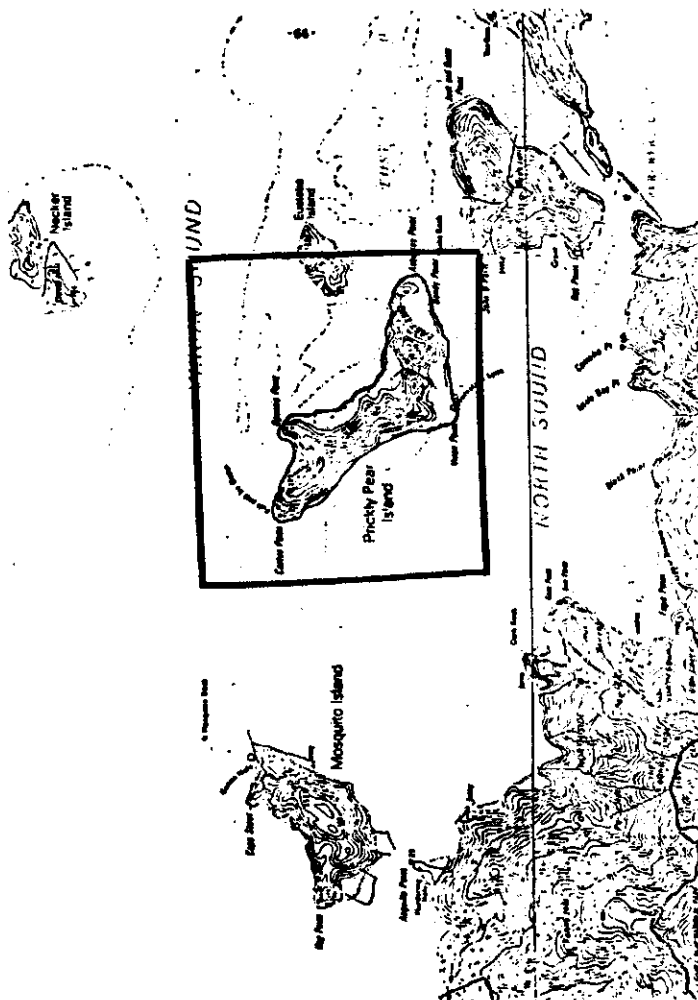
NAME OF BEACH Deadman Bay Beach ISLAND Peter Island
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH Moderate LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan sands--coarse to fine grains.
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: Fishermen and Divers report nesting on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH Sand Pierre Bay Beach ISLAND Peter Island
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH Moderate LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: No data obtained on this beach during 1981 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach--refer to appendix.

NAME OF BEACH Opuntia Pt. to Asbestos Pt. Beach ISLAND Prickly Pear
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH Moderate LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: No nests observed on this beach, but fishermen report nesting sometimes occurs--species nesting are is unknown. Putney also reports nesting on Island Resource Map--refer to appendix.

NAME OF BEACH Bandy Point Beach ISLAND Prickly Pear
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH Moderate LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: Fishermen report nesting on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH Vixen Point Beach ISLAND Prickly Pear
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH Moderate LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL UNKNOWN
 COMMENTS: No information for this beach



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Opuntia Pt. to Asbestos Pt. Beach	1.6	Co and E.	
2.	2.0	UNKNOWN	
3. Bandy Point Beach	1.4	UNKNOWN	
4. Vixen Point Beach	.9	UNKNOWN	
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

PRICKLY PEAR 5.1 KM

Species Abbreviations:
 Carollia carollia
 Chelonia mydas
 Dermochelys coriacea
 Eretmochelys imbricata
 Lepidochelys kemel
 Lepidochelys olivacea

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Beach suitable for nesting.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

ROUND ROCK .3 KM

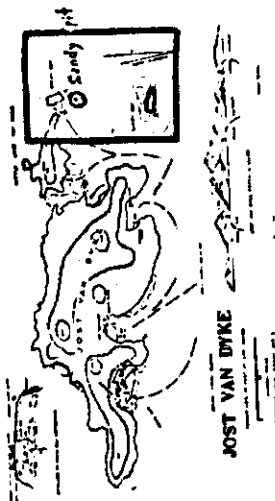
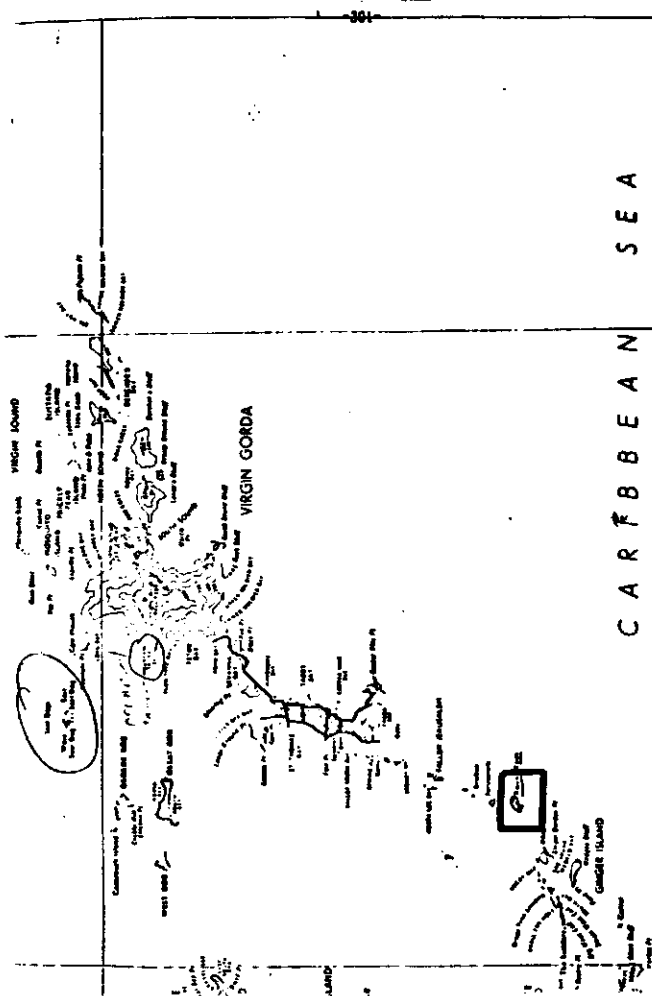
Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Ch *Chelonia mydas*
Dc *Dermochelys coriacea*
Ei *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk *Lepidochelys kemel*
Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Sandy Spit Beach	.05	E., and Ch.	June, July, Aug., Sept., & Oct.
2. Sandy Cay Beach	.70	E., and Ch.	June, July, Aug., Sept., & Oct.
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

SANDY SPIT .1 KM & SANDY CAY .8 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Ch *Chelonia mydas*
Dc *Dermochelys coriacea*
Ei *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Lk *Lepidochelys kemel*
Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*



SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH: Sandy Spit Beach ISLAND: Sandy Spit

TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine to Moderate Grains, white sandy beach, with small carbonate component.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although there is no development, human activity is heavy because this is a favorite anchorage for boats. This island represents one of major nesting areas in B.V.

NAME OF BEACH: Sandy Spit Beach ISLAND: Sandy Spit

TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine to medium grains, white sandy beach.

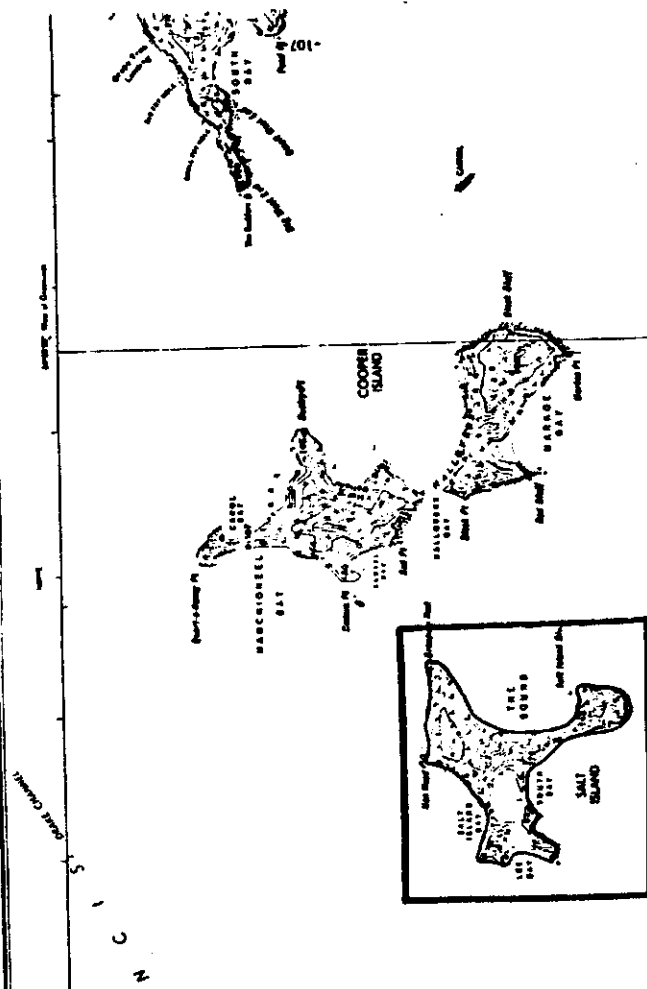
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

RESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Island represents one of major nesting beaches in B.V. and Ch. Problem because this small island is highly impacted by frequent visitors coming by sail and motor boat.

ISLAND

ISLAND



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES RESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. South Bay Beach	.2	Unknown	
2. Salt Island Bay Beach	.3	Unknown	
3. Salt Island Bay Beach	.2	Unknown	
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

SALT ISLAND 4.8 KM

Species abbreviations:
Cc Ceryle carolinensis
Ch Chelonia mydas
D Dermochelys coriacea
E Eretmochelys imbricata
Lk Lepidochelys kemai
Lo Lepidochelys olivacea

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES RESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Southwest Beach	.2	Unknown	
2. North Bay Beach	.3	Unknown	
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

SCRUB ISLAND -5.8 KM

Species abbreviations:
Cc Ceryle carolinensis
Ch Chelonia mydas
D Dermochelys coriacea
E Eretmochelys imbricata
Lk Lepidochelys kemai
Lo Lepidochelys olivacea

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

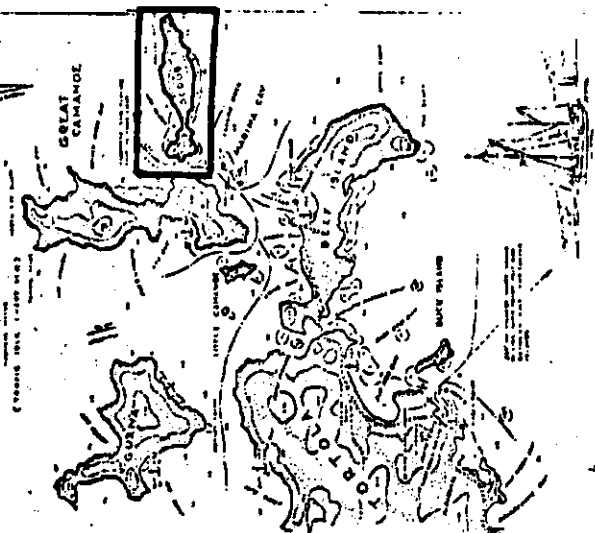
NAME OF BEACH Southeast Beach ISLAND Scrubb Island
 TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTIAL
 COMMENTS: Although no nests were surveyed, beach could provide suitable nesting habitat.

NAME OF BEACH North Bay Beach ISLAND Scrubb Is.
 TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTIAL
 COMMENTS: No data collected on this beach, but Patney reports nesting on this beach-- refer to appendix.



EASTERN TORTOLA

AND ADJACENT ISLANDS
 (Scale 1:100,000)



NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	HOURS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No Beaches Suitable for Nesting.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

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

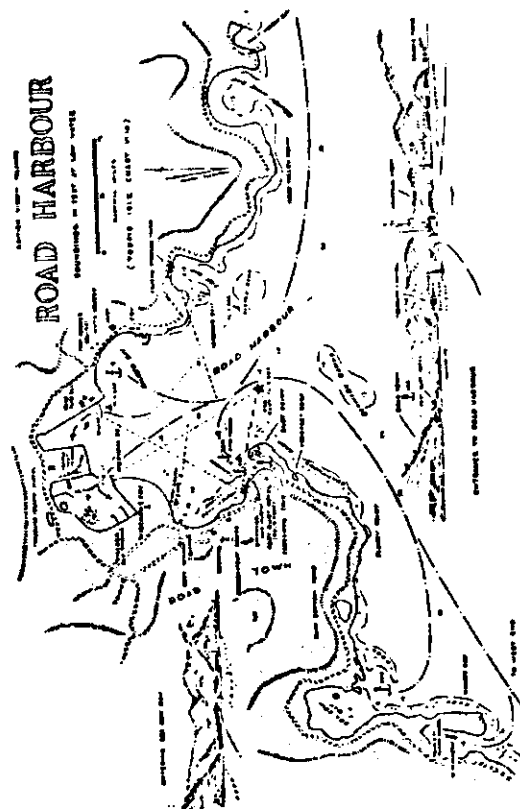
SEAL DOG ISLANDS : 1.0 KM

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Cooper Bay Beach	.7	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
2. Lamer Bay Beach	1.2	P., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
3. Cane Garden Bay Beach	1.8	?	
4. Long Bay Beach, West.	2.2	?	
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Ceratta caratta*
 Ch *Chelonia mydas*
 D *Dermochelys coriacea*
 E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
 Lk *Lepidochelys kempi*
 Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

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

TORTOLA BEACHES CONTINUED.....



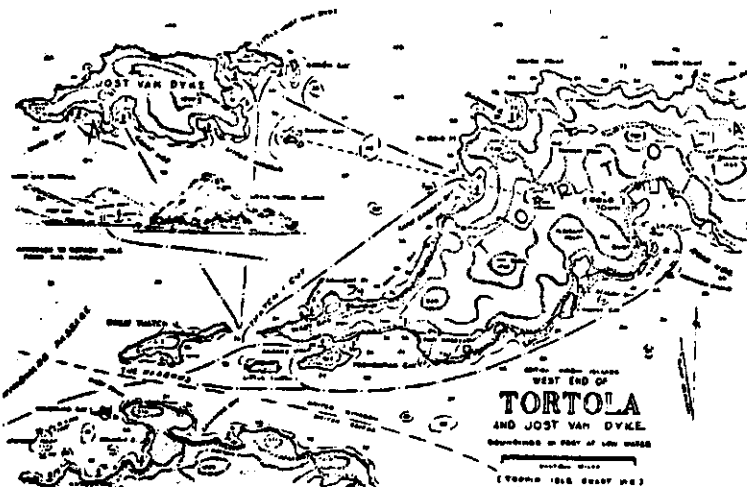
NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Sandy Point Beach	.2	?	
2. Sea Owl Bay Beach	.6	?	
3. Brandywine Beach	.6	E., Ch(?)	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
4. Halfmoon Bay Beach	.8	?	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
5. Rodgers Bay Beach	.8	E., Ch	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
6. Little Bay Beach	.5	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
7. Long Bay Beach	1.4	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
8. Josiah's Bay Beach	.9	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
9. Codrington Bay Beach	.6	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
10. Trunk Bay Beach	.8	E., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.

Species Abbreviations:
 Cc *Ceratta caratta*
 Ch *Chelonia mydas*
 D *Dermochelys coriacea*
 E *Eretmochelys imbricata*
 Lk *Lepidochelys kempi*
 Lo *Lepidochelys olivacea*

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

TORTOLA -69.6 KM





SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Long Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Med. to heavily coarse grains, with high quartz component represent

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Leatherbacks, as well as greens and hawksbills are known to nest on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach--refer to appendix.

NAME OF BEACH Jost Van Dyke Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, with fine to coarse grains. Sand mining on this beach causing a major erosion problem.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Once considered to be one of the major leatherback nesting beaches in Caribbean, but poaching animals mainly for oil has reduced the number of turtles on this beach significantly. Greens and Hawksbills known to also use this beach for nesting. Putney reports nesting on this beach--refer to appendix.

NAME OF BEACH Cotton Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Med. to coarse grains with steep beach profile. Sand mining present: a major problem.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Once a popular leatherback nesting beach, but no longer the case due to poaching

NAME OF BEACH Sandy Point Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine grain sand (White to tan) with some shell

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Development and heavy prestrain traffic severely impacts this beach for turtle nesting.

NAME OF BEACH Sea Cow Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: lt. to moderate grains, well-rounded.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Incidental nesting at most. Highly impacted beach do to development

NAME OF BEACH Brendan's Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine grain beach, tan color, some shell and coral fragments represent

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Fishermen comment that a turtle nest is occasionally observed but very rare, beach fringed with coral reef. Putney reports nesting on this beach--refer to appendix.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Rodgers Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Poorly sorted, fine grain beach with high carbonate component.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Beach used to be a major nesting beach, but heavy prestrain traffic has reduced turtle nesting significantly according to fishermen's reports.

NAME OF BEACH Halfmoon Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: lt. to fine, poorly sorted sediments.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: Although there are some reports that turtles used this beach for nesting, it is uncertain to what extent, if any.

NAME OF BEACH Little Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola

TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to coarse grains, high quartz component (White Beach).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: This beach used to be heavily frequented by leatherbacks, but it is uncertain at present how important this beach is for leatherback nesting. Greens and Hawksbills also ne

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Trunk Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to Coarse Grains (White to tan). High quartz component.
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: Once a major nesting beach for leatherbacks. However poaching and other types of human impacts have reduced nesting on this beach significantly.

NAME OF BEACH Copper Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to Coarse grains (well sorted, white).
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: Fishermen report nesting on this beach used to be very common.

NAME OF BEACH Lower Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to coarse grains.
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL ?
 COMMENTS: Masked shill, greens and leatherbacks have been reported to nest on this beach.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Cane Garden Bay Beach ISLAND Tortola
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to fine grain sediment with some gravel.
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: It is unknown to what extent nesting takes place on this beach.
Putney reports nesting on this beach--refer to appendix.

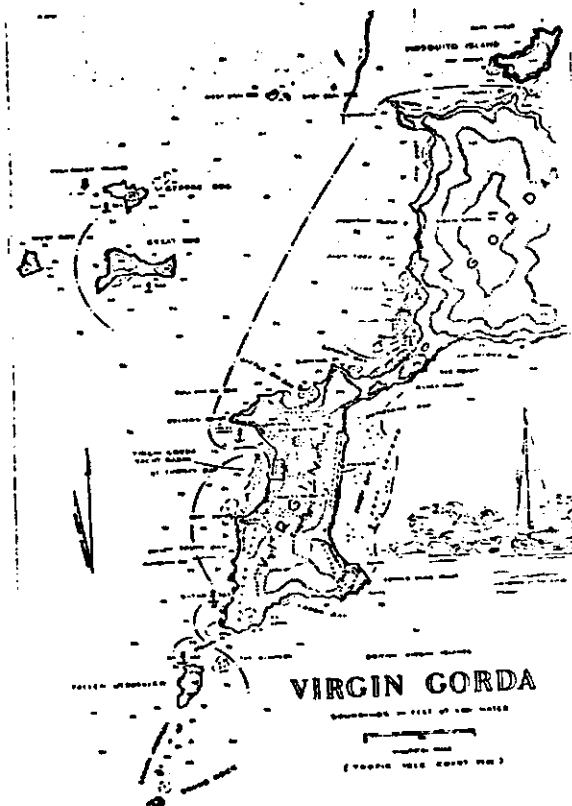
NAME OF BEACH Long Bay Beach, West Tortola ISLAND Tortola
 TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
 SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Lt. to medium grain sediments. (tan in coloration).
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
 NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
 COMMENTS: It is unknown to what extent nesting takes place on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. S.E. Beach	1.2	E., Ch.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
2. St. Thomas Bay Beach	1.3	E., Ch	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
3. Savana Bay to Totor Bay Bch.	1.1	No Nesting	
4. Trunk Bay to Totor Bay Bch.	1.0	E., Ch and D(?)	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
5. Gorda Sound Beach	.4	E., Ch.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
6. Birnie Hill Beach	.3	No Nesting	
7. Burdette Bay Beach	.9	No Nesting	
8. Handson Bay Beach	1.8	No Nesting	
9. Copper Mine Bay to Taddy Bay Bch.	1.4	No Nesting	
10. Crook Bay Beach	1.1	No Nesting	

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

VIRGIN GORDA 51.6 KM

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



APPROACHES TO GORDA SOUND



SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH Trunk Bay to Tector Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan, coarse to fine grainsHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach, although some fishermen report that leatherbacks sometimes will nest on this beach. This could not be confirmed.NAME OF BEACH Gorda Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: No DataHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL or NoneCOMMENTS: Unlikely that this beach is used for nesting.NAME OF BEACH Almas Hill Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: No DataHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach, but it is believed to be incidental at most.NAME OF BEACH Berchers Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: gravel and shinglesHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: No nesting takes place on this beach.NAME OF BEACH Handsome Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: gravel and shinglesHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: No nesting takes place on this beach.NAME OF BEACH Copper Mine Bay to Taddy Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: GravelHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Air strip adjacent to this beach. Likely that this is no nesting on this beach.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH S.E. Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, other characteristics are unknown.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Status in regards to nesting is unknown. However residents say turtles are rarely, if ever seen on this beach.NAME OF BEACH St. Thomas Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, coarse to fine grainsHUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Ideal nesting beach, but extensive development probably severely restricts nesting.NAME OF BEACH Savage Bay to Tector Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin GordaTYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOWSAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, coarse to fine grains.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVYNESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTALCOMMENTS: Nesting status for this beach is unknown, but is thought to be minimal at most.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF BEACH: Crook Bay Beach ISLAND: Virgin Gorda

TYPE OF BEACH (CIRCLE): JUGS MODERATE LOW

BEACH CHARACTERISTICS: Gravel and sand

WATER DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOSE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY

NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMENTS: No nesting takes place on this beach. Putney reports nesting on this beach--
refer to appendix.

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

WEST DOG IS. .5 KM

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

DATE	BEACHES SURVEYED	NUMBERS OF NESTING TRACES						
		Cc	Cm	D	E	Lk	Lo	TOTAL
	Angada, Punta Point to West End Beach		1		4			5
	Angada, West End to Cow Neck Beach				3			3
	Angada, Lobolly Point to East Point		1		3			4
	Beef Island, Long Bay Beach		3		1			4
	Beef Island, Little Bay Beach				2			2
	West Van Dyle, Whale Bay Beach		3					3
	Little Camoo		3		17			20
	Hector Island, West End Beach		2		17			19
	Sandy Cay, N.W. Beach		1		4			5
	Sandy Spit, West Beach		2		1			3

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

TABLE 5. AERIAL BEACH SURVEY SUMMARY
 Give any additional information available from aerial surveys. Information should include ground truth observation if conducted.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. No beaches suitable for nesting.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

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

TABLE 6. AERIAL BEACH SURVEY SUMMARY
 Give any additional information available from aerial surveys. Information should include ground truth observation if conducted.

DATE	BEACHES SURVEYED	NUMBERS OF NESTING TRACES						
		Cc	Cm	D	E	Lk	Lo	TOTAL
	Scrub Island				1			1
	Tortola, Little Bay		1					1
	Virgin Gorda, St. Thomas Beach		2		17			19

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

SPECIES	1962	1961	1960	1979	1978	1977
<i>Caretta caretta</i>		1				
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		75 ± 25				
<i>Bombinella oroidora</i>		2				
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		90 ± 25				
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>		0				
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>		0				

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF NESTING TURTLES. Summary of the estimated number of nesting females for the years indicated and describe methods of estimation on the next page.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF NESTING TURTLES. (Supplementary page)

Please give brief details on methods of estimation for Table 6.

Estimates for populations of nesting females were made from a combination of data obtained from personnel interviews with local fishermen and divers and from observations made during July's aerial surveys.

The question mark for the estimated population of loggerhead sea turtles is based on the possible misidentification of numbers of this species. A few fishermen believe they have observed adult loggerhead females nesting near the shore while most other fishermen say they have not observed this species. One local fisherman from Anguilla who has been fishing 8-12 years for more than 40 years recalls observing loggerhead sea turtles on only two occasions. Both appeared to be adults of undetermined sex.

The population estimate for leatherback (Frank) sea turtles is based only on interviews as no creeps representing this species could be identified on the beaches during the aerial and beach surveys conducted during the July 1981 survey.

NAME OF AREA (or give coordinates)	APPROX. AREA (km ²)	SPECIES FORAGING (Use observations & approx. numbers)	NATURE OF EVIDENCE (Observation, fishery, incidental catch)
1. Tortola, East End	8 km ²	Cn, E.	Observation and Fishery
2. Virgin Gorda, N.E. End	12 km ²	Cn, E.	Observation
3. Anguilla, East Coast	60 km ²	Cn, E. & Cc(?)	Observation, incidental catch
4. Anguilla, West Coast	60 km ²	Cn, E.	Observation
5.			
6.			

TABLE 7. FORAGING AREAS INVENTORY

Species abbreviations:
Cn = *Caretta caretta*
Cc = *Chelonia mydas*
B = *Bombinella oroidora*
E = *Eretmochelys imbricata*
L = *Lepidochelys olivacea*
L = *Lepidochelys olivacea*

TABLE 7A

OBSERVATIONS OF TURTLES IN FORAGING HABITATS

DATE	SPECIES	SIZE CATEGORY	HABITAT	WATER DEPTH (M)	DISTANCE FROM SHORE (M)	LOCATION
07/27/81	Cn	Juv.	Shallow Reef	12	150	Pat May's Bay (Tortola)
07/29/81	Cn	Adl.	Deep Reef	50	100	Treasure Point (Bermuda's Is.)
07/29/81	Cn	Sub-Adl.	Deep Reef	50	125	Treasure Point (Bermuda's Is.)
07/29/81	?	Juv.	Shallow Reef	6	300	Peart Point (Anguilla)
07/29/81	Cn	Juv.	Shallow Reef	0	600	Savanna Bay (Virgin Gorda)
07/29/81	?	Juv.	Deep Mator	7	1,000	Norway Bay (Cooper Island)
07/30/81	?	Sub-Adl.	Shallow Reef	10	250	Settlement (Anguilla)
07/30/81	Cn	Sub-Adl.	Shallow Reef	20	100	S.E. End (Virgin Gorda)
07/30/81	Cn	Sub-Adl. - Adl.?	Shallow Reef	20	100	S.E. End (Virgin Gorda)

SPECIES	MONTH												MONTHS OF GREATEST ACTIVITY
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>													1
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	July-August
<i>Bombinae</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	May-June-July
<i>Erymnochelys imbricata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	July-August
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>													

TABLE 8 - TURTLE SPECIES PRESENT ON FORAGING AREAS.
Please complete one of these tables for each of the areas identified in Table 7. Number each table as enumerated in Table 7 (1-1, 2-2, etc.).

LIFE STAGE UNIT	SPECIES (Abbrev.)	CAUSES*	EXTENT OF MORTALITY (% of unit)
Eggs	Cc, Ei, Oc	Human poaching, feral pigs, crabs, vegetation roots	80%
Hatchlings	Cc, Ei, Oc	Avian and marine predators.	?
Juveniles	Cc, Ei	Human poaching and marine predators	20%
Adults (in water)	Cc, Ei	Human poaching and incidental capture while fishing	?
Nesting females	Cc, Ei, Oc	Human Poaching	20%

* Natural mortality causes may include:
Beach erosion of nests; egg and/or nestling predation by crabs, wild animals, sea birds, etc.; disease; sharks and other predators at sea; etc.

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Oc *Chelonia mydas*
Bc *Bombinae*
Ei *Erymnochelys imbricata*
Lc *Lepidochelys olivacea*

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY

NAME OF PORT OR SITE	SPECIES LANDED (Use abbrev.)	FISHING GEAR USED	MONTHS OF LANDINGS	NUMBERS & WEIGHTS (Estimate)
1. The Settlement, Anegada	Cc, Ei	Selma Nets & Occasional Harpooning	Sept-June	?
2. Fish Bay, Tortola	Cc, Ei	Selma Nets & Occasional Harpooning	Sept-June	?
3. East End, Tortola	Cc, Ei	Selma Nets & Occasional Harpooning	Sept-June	Mainly Juveniles Sub-Adults (5-25 kg)
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

TABLE 11. LANDING SITES FOR TURTLES & TURTLE PRODUCTS

Species Abbreviations:
Cc *Caretta caretta*
Oc *Chelonia mydas*
Bc *Bombinae*
Ei *Erymnochelys imbricata*
Lc *Lepidochelys olivacea*

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY
(Supplementary page for additional biological data)
Please report below, and on additional pages if necessary, additional data obtained or available such as measurements (length, width, weight) of adult females, adult males, hatchlings, numbers of eggs per nest, hours of nesting, hours and conditions of hatchling, etc.

There is no data available on the subject of natural mortality. During the July field survey no information of this subject could be obtained except for an isolated observation of a dead green sea turtle observed on the beach just east of the airstrip on Virgin Gorda. Since this animal was observed during an aerial survey, the cause of this animal's demise could not be determined.

SPECIES	YEAR			METHOD OF DETERMINATION
	1962	1969	1980	
<u>Caretta caretta</u>				
<u>Chelonia mydas</u>		800		Testimony from local fishermen
<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>			300	Testimony from local fishermen.
<u>Lepidochelys kempi</u>				
<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>				

TABLE 12. TOTAL ANNUAL TURTLE LANDINGS IN NUMBERS AND WEIGHTS (N/100)
Do not include turtles caught incidentally to other
fishing operations (e.g., shrimp trawling).

SPECIES	YEAR			TYPE OF FISHING ACTIVITY & METHOD OF ESTIMATION
	1962	1969	1980	
<u>Caretta caretta</u>				
<u>Chelonia mydas</u>		100		Testimony from local fishermen
<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>		2		Testimony from local fishermen
<u>Lepidochelys kempi</u>		100		Testimony from local fishermen
<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>				

TABLE 13. ESTIMATED INCIDENTAL TURTLE CATCH
Give estimated numbers and/or weights.

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.

Although foreign fishing vessels are restricted to fish within 8 N.M. territorial
waters, there are numerous reports from local fishermen that many foreign fishermen
violate this restriction. In April 1960 Mr. Kious, a local pilot observed a
Japanese fishing boat trawling about 30 mi off the west coast of Iceland.

Due to the nature of fishing operations by foreign vessels it is impossible to
determine the number of turtles they take--either directly or incidentally.

ACTIVITY	TOTAL ANNUAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS	EST. ANNUAL INCOME FROM TURTLES	COMMENTS
Fishing	15	\$25,000.00(US)	Figures based on estimated catch of turtles and the \$100.00 a pound (live weight) price paid for turtles at local B.V.I. markets during 1980 and 1981.
Processing			* Fishermen process their own turtle catch--There are no commercial turtle processing operations in the B.V.I.
Selling	3	\$5,000.00(US)	During the 1981 Field Survey three shops were observed to have items made from turtles.

TABLE 16. EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TURTLES

TABLE 18. EMPLOYMENT EXPENDITURE ON TURTLES
(Supplementary page)

In addition to marketed products, 11 % is estimated that the following are taken annually from beaches or at sea for subsistence use:

As Subsistence exploitation

1. Estimated number of eggs: 12,000
2. Estimated number of nesting females: 25
3. Number of turtles caught at sea: 100
4. Other: _____

B: Social aspects

In addition to the described fishery activities, exploitation of turtles may be permitted in some countries according to local 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.).

*Refer to appendix describing Sea Turtle Ians.

The law of natural reciprocity applies to the collection of turtles eggs in the BVI. Seldom are eggs sold to marketers or consumers. Instead when eggs are collected from a nest by a poacher they are usually redistributed among relatives and close friends with the idea that reciprocation will take place when someone else takes a nest. This system not only reduces the chances of arrest but ensure a constant supply of turtle eggs to individuals participating in this type of trade.

The leatherback sea turtle (Trunk Turtle) has a unique position in the B.V.I. economy. This is because many local inhabitants (as well as from leatherback sea turtles has some medicinal value—especially in the cure of respiratory disorders. There are numerous reports where a "leatherback" oil has sold for as much as \$20.00 U.S.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION	BUDGET ALLOCATION TO TURTLES	NO. OF STAFF ASSIGNED TO TURTLES	COMMENTS ON LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT
B.V.I. Ministry of Fisheries	0	1	part-time basis with no enforcement powers.
Police Dept.	0	0	No arrests have ever been made regarding violation of sea turtle protection laws.

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

INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	NO. OF ACTIVE MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS
British Virgin Islands Ministry of Fisheries	4	Public Education concerning local sea turtle laws and regulations.
British Virgin Islands Agricultural Dept.	1	NONE
British Virgin Islands Library	2	Public Education.
Island Sun (Newspaper)	1	Public information about laws and survival status of sea turtles.

TABLE 19. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH TURTLE CONSERVATION/MANAGEMENT/UTILIZATION

NAME AND LOCATION	AREA km ²	REASON (s) FOR PROTECTION	TYPE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT
Spring Bay (Virgin Gorda)	5.5 acs.	?	None
Devil's Bay (Virgin Gorda)	58.0 acs.	?	None
R.H.S. Rhene	1.25 acs.	Coral Reefs, Historical/Archaeological	None
Nectar Island	?	None Cacti, Bird Sanctuary, Indigenous Wildlife, Coral Reefs.	None

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY
(Supplementary maps)

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

Refer to appendix for information on this subject.

PROJECT TITLE	DATES		NAME & ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION & CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
	START	END	
			One research has been conducted on sea turtles in the S.V.I.

TABLE 21. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS
List turtle research activities funded within your country.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank Archie Carr for allowing me to go to the British Virgin Islands to collect much of the data which appears in this report. Also I wish to thank Mr. Fred Barry for his encouragement and assistance. Without his help this report could not have been completed. Mr. Robert Creque, the Director of Fisheries for the Government of the British Virgin Island, deserves special thanks. His assistance and kindness while I was in Road Town will always be remembered. I am grateful to Mr. Noel Van der Poel who supplied me with a guide and a boat. Mr. Klaus Wenzel, a pilot with extraordinary ability, made an important contribution to this report by flying me to all the islands within the territory of the British Virgin Islands. I owe special thanks to Allen Putney for sharing his data on turtle nesting beaches which appears on a number of Island Resource Maps in the appendix of this report. Finally, I wish to acknowledge the effort and dedication of the W.A.T.S. technical team. Their belief and commitment to this project will help to ensure the continued survival of the sea turtle over much of the world.

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).

1. Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Program. "Survey of Conservation Resources in the Lesser Antilles". Resource Data Maps for the BVI which indicate of possible sea turtle nesting areas. Sources for information obtained from interviews and second hand reports. Maps compiled by Allen Putney.
2. Lubastillo, R. Birds and Mammals of Anguilla. CJS 13, 1973.



September 4, 1981.

John Flatenmeyer,
620 S.E. 5th Ct.,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301.

Dear Mr. Flatenmeyer:

I was sorry to have missed you during your recent visit to the SVI. I have only now returned from my vacation and the CCA Annual General Meeting in Santo Domingo, and can now get to your letter of 25 July.

Please find enclosed a compilation of the information I have available on turtle nesting sites in the SVI. But I must caution you that this is all information derived from other sources, which are noted, and this means that considerable error could be involved. Further, there is no criteria of frequency or density of nesting, nor of species, so that the information could include areas where there used to be nesting. Obviously, the only way to be more sure is for on-site verification of each of these sites.

I am sorry that we cannot be more precise but our data do not allow this. This is only one of many pieces of information we have collected for our Data Atlas and planning work, so we have had to merely collect already existing information rather than doing the research to come up with our own information.

I hope this information is of some use to you, but perhaps all this does is quantify our ignorance. I wish you the best in your work.

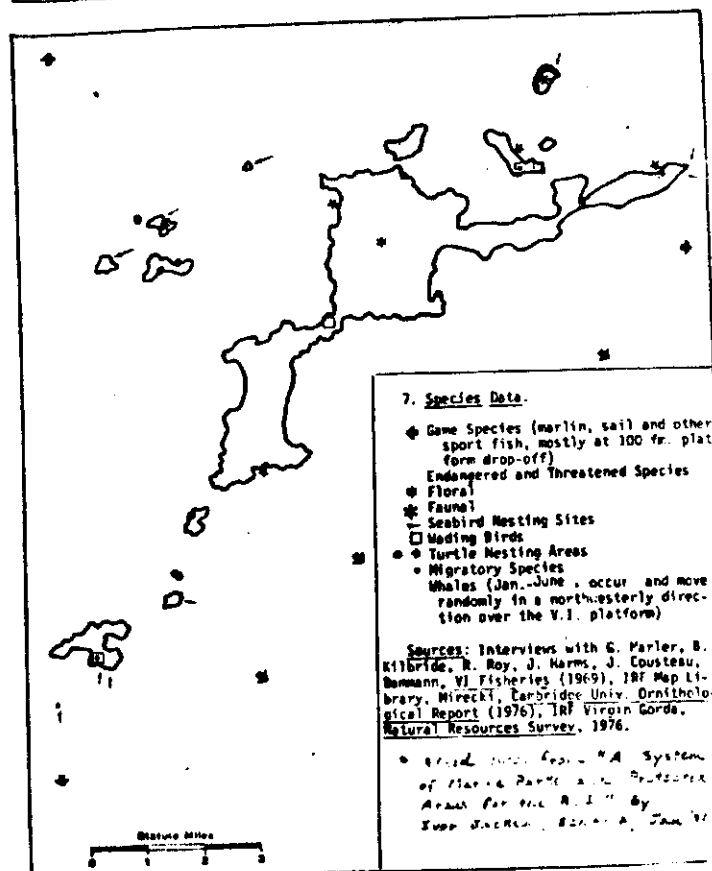
Sincerely,

Allen D. Putney
Principal Investigator

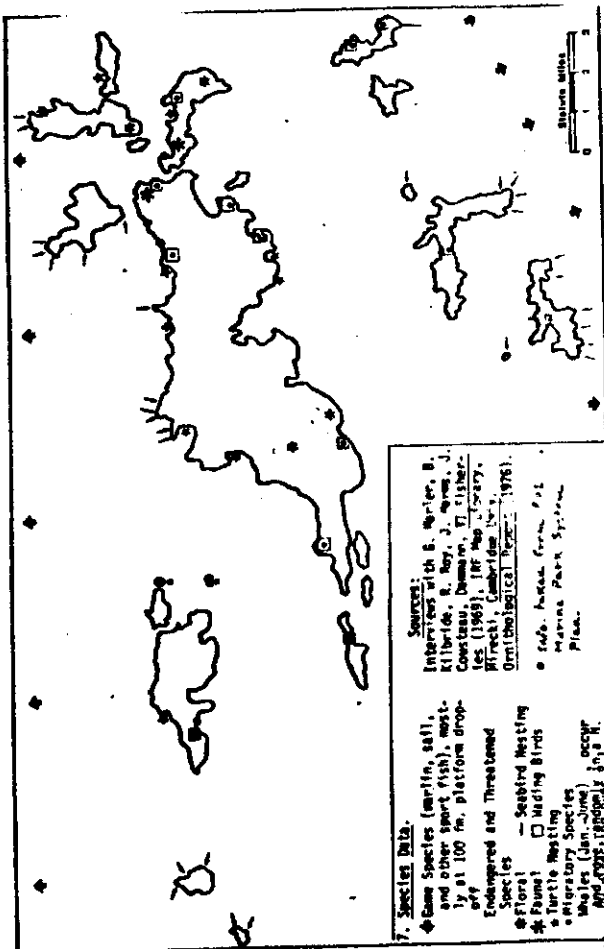
c.c.: F. Jackson, SVI
E. Toulis, IRT

Enclosure: Results of Southern Fund for the World Wildlife Fund - Eastern Caribbean - Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

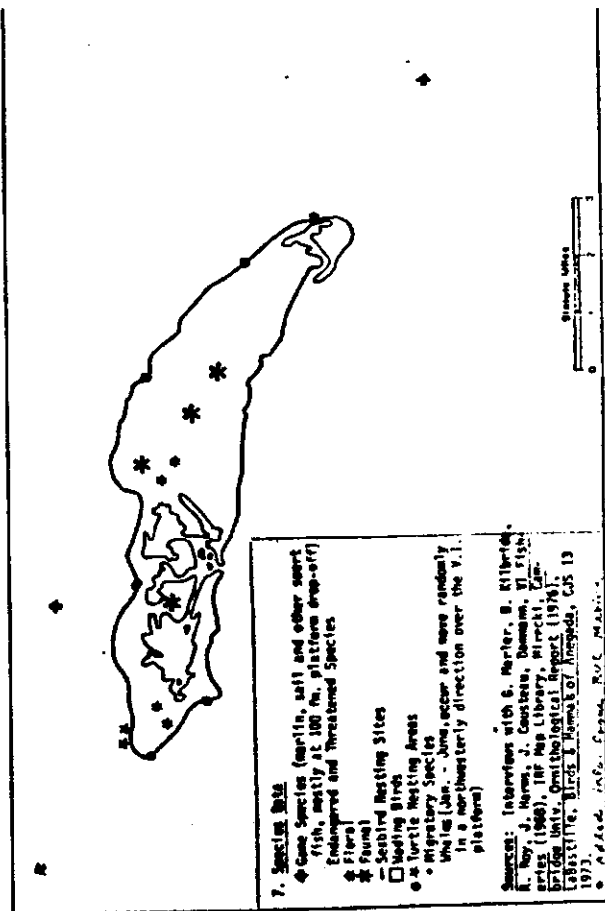
RESOURCE DATA MAPS - VIRGIN GORDA



RESOURCE DATA MAPS - TORTOLA



RESOURCE DATA MAPS - ANEGADA



NOTES.

0501

- 1426

shall be guilty of an offense against this Constitution, and, for
common corruption, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one
hundred dollars.

NAME	CATEGORY OF PARK OR RESERVE	GROSS AREA	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRINCIPAL PLANTINGS
Virgin Bushy Park	Forestry	265 acs.	June 6, 1976	Forest Reserve
Palloa Jernsation	Forestry	30 acs.	June 6, 1976	Forest Reserve
West Bay Island	Forestry	24 acs.	June 6, 1976	Bird Sanctuary
Sage Mountain (Parrotia)	Forestry	30 acs.	1964	Seraphic Rain Forest
Red Coast Island	Forestry	30 acs.	June, 6 1977	Forestry
Pinnacle Peak (Landscape)	Wildlife Sanctuary	1,147 acs.	September, 1 1977	Bird Sanctuary
Silver Virgin Woods	Recreation	36 acs.	November 16, 1976	Fisher Fertile
Queen Elizabeth II Park (Parrotia)	Recreational	0.7 acs.	June 12, 1976	Recreational
Spring Bay (Virgin Woods)	Recreational	9.5 acs.	1964	Beach
Portia Bay (Virgin Woods)	Ball Construction	56 acs.	1964	Beach

NAME	CLIENT OF PARK OR TRAIL	GROSS AREA	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRINCIPAL PLANTINGS
Botanical Garden (Vercella)	Department of Agriculture	2.67 aca.	March, 1979	Decorative/Landscape
San Diego Bay Trail	Protected Areas	12 aca.	March, 1979	Bird Sanctuary
S. F. S. Shores (1987)	Marine Park	1,246,000 ^{sq.}	6 December, 1980	Oceanic Marine Historical/Archaeological
Recher Island	Protected Area	-	-	Marine Coastal Marine

J Assent

J.A. Davidson
Governor

18 October 1979

VIRGIN ISLANDS

No. 18 of 1979

An Ordinance to provide for the protection, regulation and control of products of the sea in the waters of, and adjacent to, the Virgin Islands, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Enacted 1 November 1979]

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands.

Short title.

Interpretation.

S.N. & C.
No. 4 of
1977.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Fisheries Ordinance, 1979.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires:-

"belonger" has the meaning ascribed thereto by the Virgin Islands (Constitution) Order, 1976;

"court" means Magistrate's court;

"export" includes placing in any ship, boat or vessel or aircraft for conveyance outside the Territory;

"exclusive fishing zone" means the territorial waters of the Virgin Islands together with the zone contiguous to the said waters which was proclaimed as a fisheries zone for the Virgin Islands by proclamation made by the Governor on the 9th day March, 1977;

"fish" means fish of any kind found in the sea and includes lobster, crayfish, crabs, shrimps, prawns, oysters, molluscs, nautilus and any other kind of shell fish;

"fishing boat" includes any vessel of whatever size used by any person in fishing;

"foreign fishing boat" means a fishing boat owned and operated by a person not deemed to be a believer or a fishing boat owned and operated by a person not resident in the Territory;

"functions" includes powers and duties;

"license" means a licence issued by the Minister;

Fisheries
Inspector.Power to
declare
protected
area.

"marine product" means fish, turtle, oysters, corals and any other natural product of the sea;

"protected area" means an area declared by the Minister to be a protected area under section 4;

"taking" with reference to a marine product includes capturing, killing and molesting;

"vessel" includes any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used in navigation and any description of aircraft.

3. (1) Every officer of the revenue, every peace officer, every officer of the Department of Agriculture or Fisheries, and any other officer appointed for the purpose by the Minister by instrument in writing shall be a fisheries inspector for the purposes of this Ordinance and shall have and may exercise the functions assigned to a fisheries inspector by or under this Ordinance.

(2) The Minister may appoint the Chief Agricultural Officer or a senior officer of that Department to be the Chief Fisheries Inspector.

4. (1) The Minister may by order declare any area of the waters within the exclusive fishing zone whether alone or together with any area of land up to high water mark adjacent to such waters to be a protected area for the purposes of this Ordinance.

Provided that when the Minister proposes to make any order under this section he shall publish notice of his intentions in the Official Gazette and in a newspaper published within the Territory giving interested persons the opportunity of submitting objections in writing within twenty-one days of the date of such publication and shall not proceed to make any such order until all such objections, if any, have been duly considered.

(2) Any order made under this section may prohibit the taking within the protected area of marine products, or of any marine products specified in the order, by any person otherwise than under the authority of and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in that behalf granted to that person for the purpose.

(3) Any person who takes any marine product in a protected area in contravention of the provisions of any order made under this section in respect of such area or of any term or condition attached to a licence granted for the purpose shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment and any vessel used for the commission of the offence shall be liable to forfeiture.

(4) Where any person is found within a protected area in possession of any marine product the taking of which within that area is prohibited by an order made under this section he shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to have taken that marine product within that area.

5. (1) The Minister may by order prohibit the taking:-

(a) of any species or kind of marine product specified in the order (whether by reference to size or weight or otherwise) absolutely or during such period or periods as may be so specified;

(b) of any marine product by any method specified in the order; and

(c) of any marine product by the use of any engine, dredge, trap or device,

anywhere within the exclusive fishing zone and whether within a protected area or otherwise.

(2) Any person who takes any marine product in contravention of the provisions of an order made under this section, and the Master or other person in charge of any vessel who suffers or permits the vessel or any person belonging to the vessel to be employed in so taking or to so take any marine product, shall each be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and the marine product so taken and any vessel used in such taking shall be liable to forfeiture.

6. (1) No person shall export any marine product from the Territory otherwise than under the authority of and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in that behalf granted to that person for the purpose.

(2) Any person who exports any marine product in contravention of the provisions of this section or of any term or condition attached to a licence granted thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

7. (1) Where any person on board a foreign fishing boat takes any marine product within the exclusive fishing zone then that person and also the Master or other person in charge of the boat shall each be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment, and the marine product so taken and the boat used in such taking shall be liable to forfeiture.

Powers of
seizure,
detain,
etc.

(2) Where any marine product is found on board any foreign fishing boat within the exclusive fishing zone of which any marine product is landed, or placed in any craft from any fishing boat at any pier, island or cove within the Territory, such marine product shall be deemed, until the contrary be proved, to have been taken within the exclusive fishing zone by a person on board such fishing boat.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, a taking by a person on board a foreign fishing boat shall be deemed not to be in contravention of subsection (1) of this section if such taking was made:-

for scientific research purposes under the authority of, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in that behalf granted to the person operating the boat.

8. (1) A fisheries inspector may at any time stop, go on board and search any fishing boat within the exclusive fishing zone, and if he has reason to suspect that any person on board such boat has contravened any of the provisions of this Ordinance, may without warrant, warrant or other process seize the boat and detain it and any person found on board.

(2) A fisheries inspector may at any time without summons, warrant or other process seize and detain any vessel or thing which is liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance or which he has reasonable grounds to believe is so liable.

(3) Any fisheries inspector and any person whom he may call to his assistance may arrest and detain without warrant any person who such inspector has reason to suspect has committed or permitted the commission of any offence against this Ordinance.

(4) Any person who resists or obstructs any fisheries inspector in the exercise of any of his powers conferred by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and such person may be detained by the fisheries inspector.

(5) Where any vessel or thing is seized or detained or any person is detained under this section by a fisheries inspector, the inspector shall take such vessel, thing or person as soon as may be to the nearest or most convenient place in the Territory and there deliver it or him into the custody of the most senior police officer.

9. Where on delivering any person into the custody of a police officer in accordance with the provisions of section 8:-

Taking
and detain
methods of
taking
marine
products
may be
prohibited.Restriction
on export.Fishing
boats.Persons in
custody to
be brought
before

Magistrate's court or released.

Detention of vessels, etc.

- (a) the fisheries inspector makes a complaint to such officer that such person has committed an offence against this Ordinance, the police officer shall as soon as may be cause such person to be brought before a Magistrate's Court to be dealt with according to law; or
- (b) the fisheries inspector does not make any such complaint, the police officer shall forthwith release such person.

10. (1) Where any vessel or thing is delivered to a fisheries officer in accordance with the provisions of section 8, such vessel or thing shall be detained in the custody of the Chief of Police at that place or at such other place as the Chief of Police may direct until the same shall be returned in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Any vessel or thing detained under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be released upon demand to the owner or his duly accredited agent:-

(a) within the period of seven days next following the date of delivery of the vessel or thing to the police officer, if no proceedings are instituted within this period against the owner or the Master or other person in charge of the vessel or thing in respect of an offence against this Ordinance; or

(b) in any case where such proceedings are instituted as aforesaid upon the final determination of such proceedings, where the vessel or thing is not liable or ordered to be forfeited under the provisions of this Ordinance, or where a fine has been imposed by the Court in such proceedings upon the payment of such fine within the time prescribed by the Court for such payment.

(3) Any vessel or thing detained under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to a lien in favour of the Crown for any sum of money payable by the owner or the Master or other person in charge thereof in any proceedings in respect of an offence against this Ordinance, and if such fine shall not have been paid by the due date for payment thereof the vessel or thing shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection provided, after first serving upon the owner or the Master or other person in charge of the vessel or thing, a notice in writing of his intention so to do, sell the vessel or thing by public auction after the lapse of fourteen days of the service of such notice and deduct the amount of the fine or fines unpaid and the expenses incurred in selling the vessel or thing from the proceeds of the sale and pay the balance to the person entitled to be paid by the Accountant General and paid by him to such person as shall satisfy him that he is entitled thereto.

Management of a Marine Park or Protected Area. No. 29/1961.

Establishment of a Marine Park or a Protected Area.

3. The National Parks Trust constituted under section 3 of the National Parks Ordinance will be responsible for the supervision and management of any Marine Park or Protected Area designated under section 4 of this Ordinance.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may by Proclamation published in the Gazette, declare any area to be a Marine Park or Protected Area if part of the area is a sub-marine area within the territorial sea of the British Virgin Islands and the remaining portion can be adjoining land or swamp area that forms within the sub-marine area a single ecological entity or complementary ecological units.

(2) A proclamation relating to a Protected area shall state the classification thereof - that is to say whether it is a Marine area, Nature area, scientific area, historical area, educational area, resource area or multiple use management area.

(3) If the Governor in Council shall agree to such a proposal under subsections (1) and (2) with or without modifications, then the Trust shall -

(a) publish the fact of such agreement in the Gazette; and

(b) serve on each owner of a property contained within the Marine Park or Protected Area as notified, if so modified, advising such owner of such approval and of his rights under section 5.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that a sub-marine area referred to in subsection (1) hereof shall include the Seabed and the floor of the sea.

Appeal against inclusion of property in a Marine Park or Protected Area.

5. (1) Within three months of the service of the owner of a notice provided for in subsection (3)(b), the owner may appeal to the Governor in Council against the inclusion of his property in the Marine Park or Protected Area.

(2) The Governor in Council may take determination on such appeal at a special meeting convened of the Executive Council to hear the appeal and may allow the appeal in whole or in part, or dismiss the appeal.

No. 8 of 1979

Marine Parks and Protected Areas Ordinance, 1979

Virgin Islands

1 Assent

J. A. Bevidson

Governor

11 June, 1979

VIRGIN ISLANDS
No. 8 of 1979

An Ordinance to make provision for the establishment of Marine Parks and Protected Areas and for purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto

Enacted 21 June 1979

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Marine Parks and Protected Areas Ordinance, 1979.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires -

"fish" means fish of any kind found in the sea and includes corals, crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, turtles, molluscs, cuttlefish, crustacea, shells and any species of other marine fauna and includes any eggs or any part of such fish as aforesaid;

"fishing implement" means any net, line, hook, float, barrel, buoy, cage, trap, spear gun or other instrument, engine or implement used or intended to be used for the purpose of fishing;

"flora and fauna" means the plant and animal both living and non-living constituents of a marine park or protected area;

"floor of the sea" means the bed and the seabed of the sea off the coasts of the Territory between low water mark and so far out to sea as is deemed by international law to be within the Territorial control of the Territory;

"foreshore" or "seashore" is that portion of the lands of the Territory which lies between the low water mark of the sea and the line of vegetation found thereon;

"marine park" means any area so designated by the Governor under section 4;

"a protected area" means any area so designated by the Governor under section 4;

- 3 -

Offences in a Marine Park or Protected Area.

6. (1) No person shall -

(a) spear fish in the sea forming part of a Marine Park or Protected Area;

(b) remove any object or wilfully damage or impair the growth of any flora and fauna, except in accordance with regulations made under this Ordinance; or

(c) be present on any land or night upon a Marine Park or Protected Area, except in accordance with regulations made under this Ordinance.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable upon conviction on indictment to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year and on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars and to imprisonment of six months.

Duties of the Trust

7. It shall be the duty of the Trust to -

(a) preserve and enhance the natural beauty of the Marine Park or Protected Area;

(b) control the facilities for the enjoyment by the public of the Marine Parks and Protected Areas;

(c) promote scientific study and research in a Marine Park or a Protected Area; and

(d) employ such persons as may be necessary for the management of a Marine Park or Protected Area and for the carrying out of regulations under section 8 of this Ordinance, or any other provision in this Ordinance.

Regulations.

8. (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to this Ordinance, and in particular, may by such regulations provide for all or any of the following matters -

(a) the protection of the flora and fauna and the establishment of offences in connection therewith;

(b) the care, control and management of the Marine Parks and Protected Areas, including the search, capture and arrest of any person, fishing implement, vessel or aircraft;

(c) the regulation of the use and enjoyment of Marine Parks and Protected Areas;

(d) the regulation of the use of parking and refreshment facilities;

- (a) the licensing of boats and craft employed in the transportation of persons visiting Marine Parks and Protected Areas and the licensing of any guides required by such visitors;
- (f) the ensuring of public rights of way over private property to allow access to Marine Parks and Protected Areas;
- (g) the permitting of entry to Marine Parks and Protected Areas upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Governor in Council;
- (h) the charging of fees for any of the services provided in Marine Parks and Protected Areas;
- (i) the seizure and confiscation of any flora and fauna or wreck or any part thereof taken in contravention of this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder and of any vessel or carrier upon which the same may be found together with any fishing implement found on such vessel or carrier;
- (j) the payment of all sums for carrying this Ordinance into effect;
- (k) the fines and penalties for any offence created by any regulation up to a maximum of one thousand dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment;
- (l) the anchoring of boats in a Marine Park or Protected Area.

Protection of wild birds.
Cap. 98.

Financial provision.

No. 20/1961.

Map of Marine Parks and Protected Areas to be lodged with Chief Surveyor and to be producible in evidence.

9. The Wild Birds Protection Ordinance shall apply to the protection of wild birds in a Marine Park or Protected Area.

10. (1) The Governor in Council may authorize the payment to the Trust, out of moneys provided by the Legislative Council for that purpose, of such sums as the Trust may require for the furtherance of the objects of this Ordinance.

(2) The Trust shall have the power to borrow money in such amounts, from such sources and in such manner as the Legislative Council may approve.

(3) Section 9(1) of the National Parks Ordinance, 1961, shall apply to this Ordinance and shall be read and construed as if it was enacted herein.

11. A map shall be deposited with the Chief Surveyor delineating the Marine Parks and Protected Areas designated by the Governor in Council and shall be receivable in evidence and shall be prima facie evidence of the boundaries of the Marine Park or Protected Area to which it relates.

Provided that if within the period of fourteen days next following the date of service of a notice under this subsection upon the owner, Master or other person in charge of a vessel or thing, such owner, Master or other person pays to the Court the amount of any fine or fines unpaid, and pays to the Registrar the amount of any expenses incurred by the Registrar in respect of the proposed sale, the Minister shall not offer such vessel or thing for sale but shall release the vessel or thing to such owner, Master or other person.

(4) No action shall lie at the suit of any person against the Accountant General in respect of the payment by him in good faith of any moneys under subsection (1) of this section to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same.

Trial of offences.

11. (1) Where any offence against any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any rule made thereunder is committed within the exclusive fishing zone then, of the purposes of the jurisdiction of any court in the Territory, that offence shall be deemed to have been committed at the place in the Territory where the offender is found or to which he is first brought after the commission of the offence.

(2) The jurisdiction under subsection (1) of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any jurisdiction or power of any court under any other enactment.

Rules.

12. The Minister may make rules for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance and in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for all or any of the following purposes:-

- (a) providing for the issue of licences, their terms and conditions, and for the transfer, amendment and revocation of licences;
- (b) prescribing the forms to be used for any of the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (c) prescribing the fees to be charged in respect of the issue of any licence or the transfer or amendment of any licence;
- (d) prescribing the size and type of construction of any trap, net or seine and prohibiting the use for the purpose of taking any marine product of any trap, net or seine other than a trap, net or seine of the prescribed size of mesh;

Crown Bound.

12. This Ordinance shall bind the Crown.

Passed the Legislative Council this 11st day of May, 1979.

Sgt. I. Dawson
Speaker.

Sgt. M. G. Bore
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Printed at the Government Office, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands by A. Weston, a Government Printer - by Authority.

(Price: 40c)

- (a) regulating the size, type, quantity, quality or species of any marine product which may be in the possession of any person;
- (b) providing for the regulation of the sale of any marine product to the public and for the inspection, grading, packing and storage of any marine product intended for human consumption whether within or outside the Territory; and
- (c) prescribing anything to be prescribed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Penalty for possession.

13. Any person, whether holding a licence or not, found in possession of any article prohibited to be used, or any marine product prohibited to be taken under an Order or rule issued or made under this Ordinance and failing to give a satisfactory explanation of such possession shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

14. The provisions of this Ordinance with the exception of sections 4 and 5 shall not apply to persons or persons resident in the Territory on the date on which this Ordinance is published in the Gazette.

Passed the Legislative Council this 27th day of September, 1979.

I. Dawson
Speaker.

Joshua Smith
Ag. Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Printed at the Government Office, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands by A. Weston, a Government Printer - by Authority.
(Price: 45 cents)

**Representative of ICAFINE Technical Team in the
Territory to Research on Sea Turtles**

Mr. John Flotemeyer, a Marine Biologist, recently arrived in the Territory to assist the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in a habitat inventory of turtle nesting sites; and in the preparation of a National Report on the status of turtles to be presented at the Eastern Atlantic Turtle Symposium (EATS) in San José, Costa Rica in July 1981.

2. The Symposium has the following objectives:-
To develop a data base for each species of turtles by:-
(a) conducting aerial and beach surveys for sea turtle nesting in selected areas;
(b) compiling data on sea turtle populations and status of stocks;
(c) review conservation and management options; and
(d) promote international cooperation in scientific studies of sea turtles.
3. The Symposium is sponsored by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Association for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARINE) and supported by the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WCAFC).
4. Mr. Flotemeyer is part of a Technical Team assigned to the British Virgin Islands to facilitate research on the status of turtles and to compile a National Report for the British Virgin Islands.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Road Town, Tortola.

31st July, 1981

**VIRGIN ISLANDS
STATUTORY RULES AND ORDINANCES
1977, No. 4**

Proclamation dated the 9th day of March, 1977 Establishing a Fisheries Zone Contiguous to the Territorial Sea of the Virgin Islands.

(Enacted 10th March 1977)

BY HER GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

A PROCLAMATION

G.W. Ballance
Governor

1. GAIKEN WILKINSON HALLACK, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, upon whom has been conferred the decoration of the Distinguished Service Cross, Governor of the Virgin Islands, acting in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State, do hereby proclaim and declare that:-

1. There is established for the Virgin Islands a fisheries zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the Virgin Islands.
2. The said fisheries zone has as its inner boundary the outer limits of the territorial sea of the Virgin Islands and as its seaward boundary a line drawn so that each point on the line is two hundred nautical miles from the nearest point on the low-water line on the coast or other baseline from which the territorial sea is measured or, unless another line is declared by Proclamation, the median line where this is less than 200 nautical miles from the baseline. The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baseline of the Virgin Islands and the corresponding baselines of other countries or territories.
3. Her Majesty will exercise the same jurisdiction in respect of fisheries in the said fisheries zone as She has in respect of fisheries in the territorial waters of the Virgin Islands subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by law for the control and regulation of fishing within the said zone.

GIVEN under my hand at the Governor's Office, Road Town, Tortola, this 9th day of March, 1977 and in the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Printed at the Government Office, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands by A. Gordon, a Government Printer - by Authority.
(Price: 25 cents)

and expressed Government's commitment to the formation of Cooperatives.

On 8 June, the Seminar was declared open in Road Town by Mr. Stanley Burt, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Public Health on behalf of the Honorable Chief Minister at Methodist Church Hall. He expressed gratitude for the assistance of the ILO/DANIDA International Development Agency and reiterated Government's commitment to the formation of Cooperatives.

Ministry of Natural Resources & Public Health
Road Town

TURTLES (PROTECTION) NOTICE

The public is hereby reminded that under the Turtles (Protection) Notice made under Section 3 of the Turtles Ordinance Chapter 87 the period between 1 July and 31 August in every year, both days inclusive, is the CLOSED SEASON for the catching of turtles.

It is therefore, unlawful for any person to:

- a) catch or take, or attempt to catch or take or cause to be caught or taken any turtle; or
- b) slaughter any turtle or buy, sell, anyone for sale or have in his possession the whole or any portion of the meat of such turtle; or
- c) take or attempt to take, or cause to be taken, any turtle eggs (including the eggs of hawks turtles);
- d) buy, sell, anyone for sale, or have in his possession any turtle eggs (including the eggs of hawks turtles);

During the period between 1 July, 1978 and 31 August, 1978.
Agricultural Department
Road Town

BAGE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

The Rotary Club of Tortola has kindly agreed to undertake the following project at Bage Mountain National Park:

- a) To erect an interpretive board in the vicinity of the area used as a car park. The board would show existing trails, points of interest, etc;
- b) To erect directional signs on the trails leading, for example, to the scrubby forest and to the Peak; and
- c) To establish the botanical names of trees that are of special significance.

The above National Parks Development Project is being done in observance of World Environment Day (5 June) which was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme.

The National Parks Trust is highly appreciative of Rotary's contribution and expresses the hope that other organizations in the Territory will take advantage of the opportunity to continually address themselves to environmental matters.

Ministry of Natural Resources & Public Health
Road Town

CHIEF MINISTER'S OFFICE

TORTOLA

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

15 June, 1978

TURTLES

GREEN TURTLES PROTECTED BY LAW

As of July 29th, 1978, Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) have been placed on the threatened Marine Mammals List under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Federal law now prohibits the capture, killing or transporting of these marine mammals. If by accident a turtle is taken or caught, it should be handled with care and immediately returned to the sea.

To aid in enforcement of this new law, the NMV is asking the help from Virgin Islanders. Anyone seeing persons taking these turtles or the sighting of turtle nests is asked to call the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife at 775-0470. A turtle nest has a larger mesh size than fish nets.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

INTERESTING TURTLE ON ST. THOMAS

For the first time in many years the leatherback, or trunk, turtle was found May 5th, 1978 nesting on Hagane Bay beach near the popular beaches entrance. Discovered by patrolling DCA enforcement officers on May 5th, 1978 the single nest site was roped off for most of the day while NMV staff biologists, worked via telephone with FWS endangered species special agents in Puerto Rico and Atlanta to decide what to do with the nest.

Because of the high density public use of the Hagane Bay facility it was decided that the eggs must be removed by incubated artificially. Using techniques described by the well known turtle biologist William Haines, presently of University of California Berkeley, the eggs were located on the afternoon of May 5th and taken in a special incubating box to the Island Resources Foundation (IRF) Red Bank, St. Thomas. IRF was chosen by NMV St. Thomas and FWS Atlanta staff since they have successfully incubated a great many orphaned nest of Green Turtles in the past, and had at hand the proper facilities.

The Symposium on Sea Turtle Research in the
Western Central Atlantic (Populations and Subpopulations)

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS:

Question 1

Species of sea turtles that occur in your area and local names used for species found.

ANSWER

Green Turtle	Chelonia mydas
Hawks bill	Eretmochelys imbricata
Leatherback	Dermochelys coriacea
Loggerhead	Caretta caretta

Question 2

Seasonality and ecology of the species of turtles found in your area.

ANSWER

The peak of the nesting season in the British Virgin Islands occurs around mid July. There are occasional reports of some nesting activity as late as December and sometimes before July.

Question 3

The size of the turtle species seen in your area.

ANSWER

The sizes of turtles occurring in British Virgin Islands waters range from juveniles to adults weighing approximately 250 pounds; leatherbacks however, are not very numerous and the few sightings are usually of adults.

Question 4

The average number of each species of turtle seen in your area each month.

ANSWER

The average number of each species seen monthly are:

Green Turtle	} variable (about 20-35 members of these 3 species included.)
Log-headed Turtle	
Hawk-bill Turtle	
Leatherback Turtle	

negligible (maybe 12 per annum.)

Question 5

The kind of ocean bottom over which each of the species of turtles are normally seen.

ANSWER 5

Green turtles are usually seen in areas with turtle grass - Thalassia testudinum - bottoms; Hawks bill and Loggerhead turtles are normally observed over rocky and coral reef bottoms, while the leather back turtle is normally seen over both sandy and rocky bottoms.

Question 6

Whether any turtles nest in your area and if so which kinds, at what seasons, and the size of nesting populations.

ANSWER

All four species nest on beaches in the British Virgin Islands; the nesting populations that have been observed were on inhabited islands but there is also some evidence that they lay on some of the offshore cays.

Question 7

Changes in population levels of turtles in your area over the last 50 years.

ANSWER

Over the past 50 years turtle populations in the British Virgin Islands have declined; loggerheads seem to be the ones that suffered most. It is however, very difficult to put numbers on this since no catch records were kept.

Question 8

The exploitation of turtles in your area.

ANSWER

There is a small turtle fishery in the British Virgin Islands for 40 months of the year; although the number of fisherman catching turtles has declined over the years one suspects the practice, in the past, of humans molesting clutches of eggs contributed to the population decline.

There is a 2 month prohibition on the catching of turtles in the British Virgin Islands, from July 1st until August 31st, and the taking of eggs is prohibited all year round.

Question 9

Your turtle laws and regulations and enforcement.

ANSWER

The Turtles Ordinance, 1959. Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance 1976. Fisheries Ordinance 1979 Marine Parks and Protected Area Ordinance 1979.

Loggerhead
Hawks Turtle
Leatherback.

Question 10

Any government turtle management programs which may be in effect or in the planning stages.

ANSWER

The British Virgin Islands Government is studying certain areas of its coastal zone with the intention of declaring certain areas as Marine Parks and Protected Areas.

Question 11

Any turtle research projects which may be in progress or planned.

ANSWER

There are no turtle research projects in progress neither are there any planned for the near future.

Question 12

Any additional information that you may have on turtles.

ANSWER

We have no further information at this point on turtles.

who looks for stars

if hangover?

students have

Exploring In The BVI (Part 4)
Turtles And Tortoises

ENTERTAINMENT
SPRINGETTE BY THE
CALYPSO RHYTHM
SALVADOR RHYTHM
THE BAYAN RHYTHM

NEW LEARNING SYSTEM
A BREAK THROUGH
LONDON EDUCATIONAL

5/80

FIVE RELEASE

- 2 -

B.V.I. High School - Evening Classes

A special ten (10) week course in Marketing is being offered at the B.V.I. High School on Tuesdays 6.00 to 8.00 p.m. in Block A.

The course will be conducted by Mr James Macpherson who recently retired as a Marketing and Advertising Executive in the United States. He is still active as a consultant to businesses in the United States and instructs at a Michigan Community College.

This course is specially designed for owners and operators of small businesses in the British Virgin Islands. Subjects will include a comprehensive study of the marketing process, how to start and manage a small business, financial record keeping, personnel management, stock control, pricing, promotion and merchandising. Attention will also be given to the development and execution of print and broadcast advertising, the advertising creative process, budget control and media scheduling.

The fee for the course is \$25. Those persons interested in enrolling in this course should register at the B.V.I. High School between 21 and 23 January, 1980 during working hours.

B.V.I. High School,
Road Town.

Removal of Litter from Protected Beaches

The Beach Protection Ordinance, No. 5 of 1960, as amended, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to dig, take or carry away any sand, stones, shingle or gravel from any protected beach or sea shore, except in accordance with a written permit.

The general public is reminded that sand extraction from beaches, damages our only coastal resource and aggravates the erosion problem particularly in fragile areas such as Crab Garden Bay. The continued pillage does not reflect good conservation practices expected of a developing country.

Any one found removing sand illegally from any of the Territory's beaches will be dealt with in the manner prescribed by law.

Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment,
Road Town.

Town and Country Planner

Mr Ivan Jackson, Planning Consultant has recently completed a two-year assignment as Town and Country Planner with the BVI Government. Mr Jackson also served as Vice-Chairman of the Land Development Control Authority.

His term of duty has been of infinite value to physical planning and controlled development in the British Virgin Islands and this Government is very appreciative of the contribution that he has made.

Mr Ira Smith, Architect, Public Works Department has been appointed as Architect/Planner with responsibility for Town Planning within the Chief Minister's Office.

Public Information Programme

Effective February 4, 1980 Government will reactivate public information programmes on Radio Station SEVI on a regular basis. The aim of this service is to keep the public informed of approved plans and projects as well as methods and procedures to be adopted by the public in seeking to avail themselves of all government facilities. Programmes of a general education nature will also be aired from time to time.

The public is invited to direct any queries and comments pertaining to the programme to Public Information Service, c/o Chief Minister's Office.

Census 1980

The last population Census was conducted here in the BVI in April of 1970. At that time the Territory's population was 10,030. Since then the Territory has undergone several changes. The population has grown, several people have moved from one place to another placing demands on social services, public utilities etc. The population Census is designed to provide the information needed to assess these changes as well as to supply the necessary data on which Government can base plans affecting the economic and social status of the population.

May 12, 1980 has been declared a Census Day for the Commonwealth Caribbean. On this day there will be a complete count of the population of the BVI. Trained enumerators will visit every building in the Territory in order to interview members of households and record the necessary information on questionnaires. Questions asked will relate to population, age structure, educational attainment, labour force, housing and other socio-economic characteristics. Under the Census laws of the BVI every one employed in the census exercise will be required to take an oath of secrecy and not to divulge any information collected in the Census. Also all c

/Published.....



On the 15th/7/80
To the

**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS**

ROSTOCK,
Road Town, BVI
15th July, 1980

Dear Sir,

The Symposium on Sea Surface Research in the Western Central Atlantic (Population and Socioeconomics)

I belatedly refer to your letter 148/728/2 of 4th June, 1980.

I am enclosing two copies of the status of Surveys in British Virgin Islands. I would also very much appreciate any assistance the Technical Team could provide in facilitating additional data collection and research that could aid in the preparation of a National Report.

Yours faithfully,

(Robert Greaves)
Parliamentary Secretary.

The Minister of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
P.O. Box 25025
Nassau, Bahamas.

cc: Mr. Larry E. Brown
Fishery Biologist (Research)
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
1300 Rejoice Beach Road
Nassau City, Florida 32407.