THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

FOR THE COUNTRY OF POR EL PAIS DE

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE / REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

LOUIS WALTERS



Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

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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,

Ministry of National Resources and Environment

Tortola, British Virgin Islands

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

John Fletemeyer

DATE SUBMITTED: 2 June 1983

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fletemeyer, J. 1984. <u>National Report for the British Virgin Islands</u>, pp.70-117. *In*: Bacon, P., F. Berry, K. Bjorndal, H. Hirth, L. Ogren and M. Weber (Editors), Proceedings of the First Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium, 17-22 July 1983, San José, Costa Rica. Volume III: The National Reports. RSMAS Printing, Miami.

Karen L. Eckert WIDECAST Executive Director June 2009

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

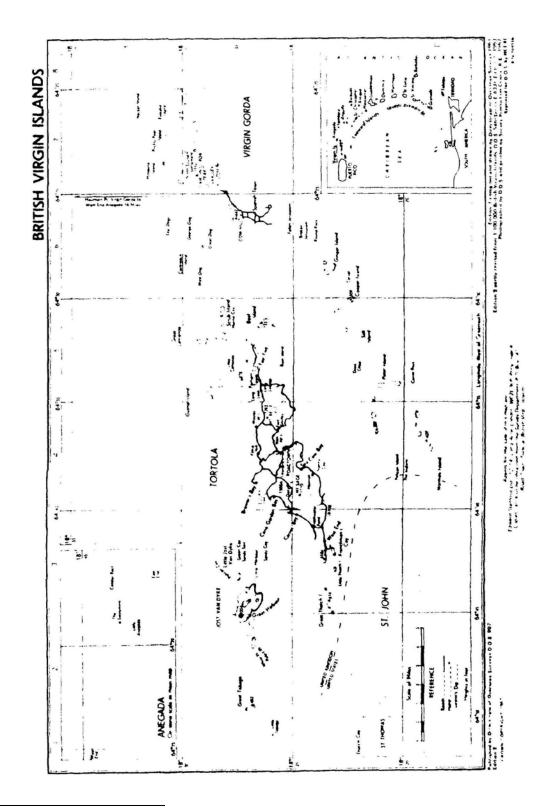
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



REPORT PREPARED BY

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Figure 1. British Virgin Islands – W.A.T.S. National Report Study Area.¹



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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.
- 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
 tine 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 doted 22 July 101 (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 were than t'0 maters 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 <u>Thalassia</u> and <u>Syringodium</u>). 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 then 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 hove 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. Or. 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 fisherman 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 advent 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 humor 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 save 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 end 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.

<u>Ground Truthing:</u> 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 Vanterpnol deserve special recognition for assisting in collecting a great deal of data which appears in the contents of this text and in the appendices.

<u>Interviews with Fishermen:</u> 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 <u>Manual of Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Techniques</u> (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.

<u>Market Surveys:</u> All the local gift shops and markets were visited to learn mare 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 haw U.S. embargo an 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 low 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 low which was passed on 21 May 1959 (refer to appendix).
- 3. Set annual quotas for the number, species and site 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 <u>Sea Turtle Conservation Manual</u> 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.

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COUNTRY: BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY		
300 Km		
4,500 Km		
800 Km		
? Km		
200 Km		
	300 Km 4,500 Km 800 Km ? Km	

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

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

		Km of Shoreline			
	Marine Shoreline Characteristics*	Undeveloped	Developed**	Total	
1. Sa	and 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. Re	eef (exposed)	25.00	20.00	45.00	
3. Ro	ocks	70.00	20.00	90.00	
4. CI	liffs	58.00	20.00	78.00	
5. Ve	egetation (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. M	ouths of Lagoons, Rivers, Canals	2.00	10.00	12.00	
7. To	otal Shoreline	***249.15	***109.05	***358.20	

^{*} Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Aerial Survey)

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	
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	

^{**} Human development or use (See MANUAL)

^{***} Editor's note (2009): 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 3.1. NESTING BEAC List beaches in geographic s			•	
List beaches in geographic s	equence. I Tovide	additional information on	Tollowing 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:			
Caretta caretta	Cc			
Chelonia mydas	Cm			
Dermochelys coriacea	D			
Eretmochelys imbricata	E			
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk			
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo	-		

TABLE 3A.1. Supplement to Table 3			
Name of island	Anegada Island		
Name of beach	Pomoto 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 (Eretmochelys imbricata) and Cm (Chelonia mydas).	

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 (Eretmochelys	
	imbricata)	

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 BEA	CH 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
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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	nia mydas Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	lys coriacea D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi Lk			
Lepidochelys olivacea	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.			

List beaches in geographic sec	quence. 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.			-
List beaches in geographic sec	quence. Provide	additional information on	following page.
,	•		, , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded
Name of Beach	Length	Species Nesting	Months of Recorded
Name of Beach 1. Manchioneel Beech	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting June, July, August,
<u> </u>	Length In Km 0.7	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)* Cm, E	Months of Recorded Nesting June, July, August, September, October June, July, August,

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

TABLE 3A.11. Supplement to Table 3		
Name of island	Cooper Island	
Name of beach	Haulover (Halloevers) 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
North East Beach	0.6	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 BE			
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
 Sopers Hole Beach 	0.4	Unknown	
2. South Beach	0.5	Unknown	
* 0	Albanistina		
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		

Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo

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.			
		·	

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

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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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			

List beaches in geographi	c sequence. From	vide additional information	on following page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
North Bay Beach	0.4	Unknown	
South Bay Beach	0.5	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 B	EACH INVENTORY	: Great Tobago Island (3.9	Km)
List beaches in geographi	c sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
Name of Beach	Length	Species Nesting	Months of Recorded
Name of Beach	In Km	(use abbreviations)*	Nesting
1. Camp Bay Beach	0.1	Cm ?, E	June, July, August, September, October
2. North West Beach	0.2	No nesting	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	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 BE	ACH INVENTORY	: Great Thatch Island (7.2	Km)
List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing 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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 Species Nesting Months of Recorded (use abbreviations)* Nesting			
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 3.17. NESTING BEA			
List beaches in geographic s	equence. Provide	additional information on fo	llowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
White Bay Beach	0.6	Cm, D ?, E	
2. Muskmelon Bay Beach	0.5	Unknown	
3. North Bay Beach	0.9	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 BEA			
List beaches in geographic s	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing 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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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	

List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	llowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo		

List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No nesting beaches			
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo		

	TABLE 3.21. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY: Little Tabago Island (1.8 Km)		
sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	llowing page.	
Name of Beach Length Species Nesting In Km Species Nesting (use abbreviations)* Nesting			
	Length		

		: Little Thatch Island (2.1	
List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			-
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo		

		: Mosquito Island (3.4 Km	
List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing 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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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		
	534611		

TABLE 3.24. NESTING B			
List beaches in geographi	c sequence. Prov	vide 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:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 BE	ACH INVENTORY	: Norman Island (14.2 Km)
List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing 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:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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)

TABLE 3.26. NESTING BI			
List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
No suitable nesting beaches			-
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo		

TABLE 3.27. NESTING BEA	CH INVENTORY:	: Peter Island (19.2 Km)	
List beaches in geographic se	equence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded
4 1 1 2 6 6 6			Nesting
Little Reef Bay beach	0.3	Unknown	
2. Deadman Bay Beach	0.8	Cm, E	June, July, August, September, October
Sprat Bay Beach	0.6	Unknown	
4. Stoney Bay Beach	0.9	Unknown	
5. Sand Pierrer Bay Beach	0.6	Unknown	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	Е		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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)	

List beaches in geographic	sequence. Provide	e additional information on fo	ollowing 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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 BE List beaches in geographic		: Round Rock Island (0.3 additional information on for	
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
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. 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:		
Caretta caretta	Cc		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo		

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	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 (<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>) and Cm (<u>Chelonia mydas</u>). Problem because this small island is highly impacted by frequent visitors coming by sail and motor boat		

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

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

Caretta caretta	Cc
Chelonia mydas	Cm
Dermochelys coriacea	D
Eretmochelys imbricata	E
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 fo	llowing page.
Name of Beach Length Species Nesting Months of Recorded In Km (use abbreviations)* Nesting			
No suitable nesting beaches			

TABLE 3.34. NESTING BEA	CH INVENTORY	: Tortola Island (69.6 Km)	
List beaches in geographic se	quence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing page.
N (B)		0 . 1	
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
Sandy Point Beach	0.2	?	
2. Sea Cow Bay Beach	0.6	?	
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:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		
Dermochelys coriacea	D		
Eretmochelys imbricata	E		
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk		
Lepidochelys olivacea	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

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 BEA	ACH INVENTORY	: Virgin Gorda Island (51.6	6 Km)
List beaches in geographic s	equence. Provide	additional information on fo	ollowing 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
Savana Bay to Tetor Bay Beach	1.1	No Nesting	
Turk Bay to Tetor 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	
Copper Mine Bay to Taddy Bay Beach	1.4	No Nesting	
10. Crook Bay Beach	11.0	No Nesting	
* Species	Abbreviation:		
Caretta caretta	Сс		
Chelonia mydas	Cm		

Dermochelys coriacea	D
Eretmochelys imbricata	E
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk
Lepidochelys olivacea	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 Tetor 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 BI	EACH INVENTORY	': West Dog Island (0.5 K	m)
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	te Beaches Surveyed		1	Numbers	of Nestir	ng Tracks	3	
	,	Сс	Cm	D	Е	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*
	?					
	75 ± 25					
	2					
	50 ± 25					
	0					
	0					
	1902	? 75 ± 25 2 50 ± 25 0	? 75 ± 25 2 50 ± 25 0	? 75 ± 25 2 50 ± 25 0	? 75 ± 25 2 50 ± 25 0	? 75 ± 25 2 50 ± 25 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.

Name of Area (or give coordinates)	Approx. Area (Km²)	Species Foraging (use abbreviations & approx. numbers)	Nature of Evidence (observation, fishery, incidenta 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	1:						
Caretta caretta	Сс							
Chelonia mydas	Cm							
Dermochelys coriacea	D							
Eretmochelys imbricata	E							
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk							
Lepidochelys olivacea	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
30/071981	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	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	
Caretta caretta													?
Chelonia mydas	X	X	Х	X	Х	X	Х	X	X	X	X	Х	July-August
Dermochelys coriacea	?	?	?	X	Х	X	Х	?	?	?	?	?	May-June-July
Eretmochelys imbricata	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	July-August
Lepidochelys kempi													
Lepidochelys olivacea													

g, feral pigs, 50 tition roots ne predators ? g and marine 20 ors
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aching 20

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	S FOR TURT	LES AND TURTLE PROD	UCTS	
Name of Port or Site	Species Landed (use abbrev)	Fishing Gear Used	Months of Landings	Numbers & Weights (estimate)
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	on:		
Caretta caretta	Сс			
Chelonia mydas	Cm			
Dermochelys coriacea	D			
Eretmochelys imbricata	E			
Lepidochelys kempi	Lk			
Lepidochelys olivacea	Lo			

TABLE 12. TOTAL ANNUA	L TURTLE L	ANDINGS II	N NUMBERS	3
Do not include turtles caugh	t incidental to	other fishing	g operations	(e.g., shrimp trawling)
Species	1982	1981	1980	Method of Determination
Caretta caretta				
Chelonia mydas		600		Testimony from local fishermen
Dermochelys coriacea				
Eretmochelys imbricata		300		Testimony from local fishermen
Lepidochelys kempi				
Lepidochelys olivacea				
<u> </u>				
TOTAL				

Species		Year		Type of Fishing Activity & Method of Estimation
	1982	1981	1980	
Caretta caretta				
Chelonia mydas		100		Testimony from local fishermen
Dermochelys coriacea		2		Testimony from local fishermen
Eretmochelys imbricata		100		Testimony from local fishermen
Lepidochelys kempi				
Lepidochelys olivacea				

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. E	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								

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						
* Editor's note (200	O). Area in ori	ainal dagumant avaraged as E	Facros						
•		ginal document expressed as 5							
** Editor's note (200	9): Area in ori	ginal document expressed as 5	8.0 acres						
*** Editor's note (2009): Area in original document expressed as 1.25 acres									

NATIONAL PARKS, MARINE PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Name	Category of Park	Gross Area*	Date	Principal Features
	or Reserve		Established	
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

^{*} Editor's note (2009): Area values in original document expressed in acres. Area values in this table are acres (first figure) and Km² (second figure), converted by editor.

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.

^{**} Editor's note (2009): Throughout the ms, the editor has used "[--?--]" to indicate that the corresponding text in the original document is indecipherable.

TABLE 21. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS											
List turtle research activities funded within your country.											
Project Title	Da	Name and Address of Institution &									
-	Start End		Chief Investigator								
			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).

- 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.

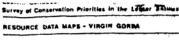
Eastern Caribbean Natural Aree Manag E/o West Indies Laboratory, P. O. Bex 4010 Christomsted, St. Croix, U. S. Vegin Islands 00820 Telephone. (808) 773-8854

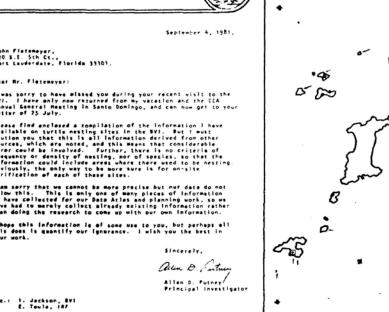
Bear Mr. Fleteneyer:

Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

Caribbaan Natural Area Management







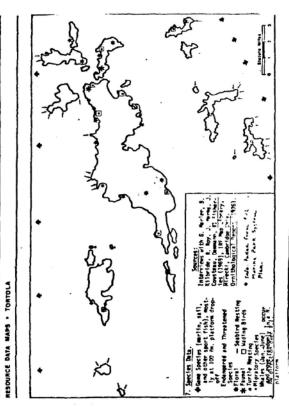
Priorities in the Lesser Antilles

Servey of Conservation

Natural Area Management

Eastern Caribbean

7. Species Data. Game Species (marlin, sail and other sport fish, mostly at 100 fg. plat form droo-off) [Indempered and Threatened Species Floral Fauna] [Indempered and Threatened Species Floral Fauna] [Indempered and Species Floral Fauna] [Indempered and Species Halles (Jan. June and Moster Pandon) in a north-esterly direction over the V.I. platform) Sources: Interviews with 6. Marker, B. Kilbride, R. Roy, J. Narms, J. Cousteau, Bammann, Y. Fisheries (1969), 18F Markers, B. Cousteau, Bammann, Y. Fisheries, 1969), 18F Wiscon Cornthological Report (1996), 18F Viron Gorde, Ratura) Resources Survey, 1976. Accel into food "A System of Hariage a confidence Party a confidence Access to the August and Access to the Access





Turtles (CAP 87 775)

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 -
- (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

Offences

- (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 of 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 Caretta caretta

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.

<u>Answer</u>

Green turtles are usually seen in areas with turtle grass- <u>Thalassia testudinum</u>-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.

<u>Answer</u>

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 virgins 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.

<u>Answer</u>

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. Fletemyer 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.

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.

. + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

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

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 d	other	socio-e	economic	charac	teristics.	Under
the Census	Laws of the	BVI every or	ne employ	ed in	the ce	ensus	exercise v	vill be r	equired t	to take
an oath of s	ecrecy and r	not to divulge	any inforn	nation	collec	cted in	the censu	s. Also	all cit- *	

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 $^{^{\}star}$ 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 L REPORTE NACIONAL 可









Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium

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



MESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

San Jose, Costa Mica

MATITUMAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

MATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

LOUIS WALTERS
The Mational Representative

Address: PERMANENT SECRETARY

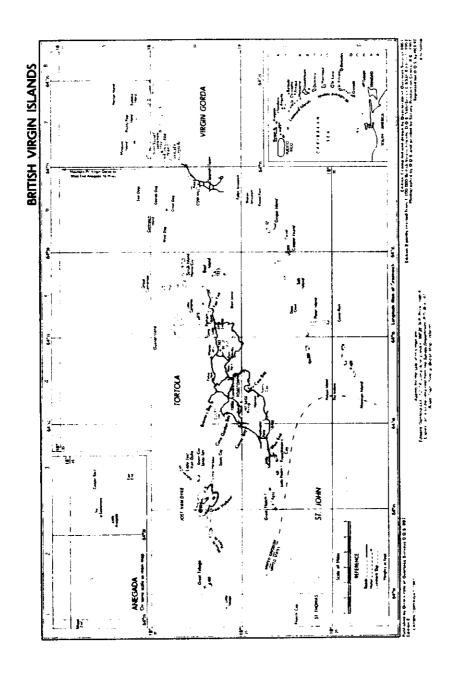
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENT, TORTOLA

MATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

DATE SUBMITTED:

Plesse submit this MATIONAL REPORT no later than 1 December 1962 to: _ IOC Assistant Secretary for IOCARIRE, % UNDP, Apertado 4540,



W. A. T. S. WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

NATIONAL REPORT OF

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

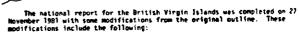


REPORT PREPARED BY JOHN R. FLETEMEYER ...

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



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

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 as 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.

John R. Fleteneyer

JRF:km

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INTRODUCTION

On 25 July 1981 a technical assistant was sent to conduct a twelve-day sea turtle secto-economic and mesting study of the British Yirgin Islands. In addition, the assistant was to assist governmental officials in preparing a national report for the Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium (M.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.

- Conduct surveys of all the marine shoreline within the territory defined as the British Viroin 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 see turtle tracks and nests on nesting braches -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 mesting
 activity, and determination of any prior unrecorded nesting sites.
- 2. Compile data of all kinds to determine the status of sea turtle populations.
- Review present conservation and management programs in regards to sea turtles.
- 4. 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 Wirgin Islands.

During the twelve-day field trip to the British Yirgin 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 M.A.T.S. Steering Committee on Technical Team dated 27 July 1981 (Fage 4).

. 1.

location of these small beaches with respect to being located either windward or lecward 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 fornation with a very low topographic profile. Two thirds of this island are fringed by sandy, narrow beaches which are boardered by dense vegetation. Although narrow, this long stretch of beach provides suitable mesting habitat for sea turtles. The remaining third of Agegoda is mangrove swamp and is unsuitable for turtle mesting.

Beyond most of the larger islands are numerous rocky outcrops and cays, some which are uncharted. Also there are many shallow and mighater 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 Syringodin). 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. Usere marine grasses cover more than 25 square kilometers of seabottom.

written documents on sea turtles and conducting interviews with local government officials and fishermen, merial 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 Yirgin 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 permanant population of about 11,000 pec; le (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, tittle Tabago and Green Cay (to name just a few) are uninhabited, although they are sometimes visited by boaters.

All but one of the British Wirgin Islands are of volcanic origin. The typical geomorphological features of these islands include steep, intensly weathered cliffs which are usually boardered by narrow rocky shorelines.

Occasionally, this predominant feature is interrupted by small sandy "pocket" beaches which may be no more than 20 sweets in length. Depending on the

- 2-

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

Since no investigation has been conducted in the British Yingin. Islands, the only information on turtles is from personal observations of local fishermen, divers and boaters. Dr. Putney has made an attempt to complete so elections to construct a number of Island resource maps which show possible turtle nesting areas for the British Yingin 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 fisherman 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 Wirgin Islands. This is the general belief that the British Wirgin Islands nea 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 thill but which is assuming epidemic proportions in recent years.

Today see turtle mesting in the British Wirgin Islands is restricted to many uninhabited cays and sandspits which are not suitable for development and which are well musy 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 enchoring 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 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.

RETHODS

To obtain the most accurate and comprehensive data on sea turtles and to prepare the national report for the British Virgin Islands, this investigator amployed 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 inerviews 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 (Dp. 43-64). Before each flight, each island to be surveyed was

- 5-

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 questionneire 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. Mhenever 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.

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

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 fert and at an airspeed of 80 KTS, and in all cases, flights were made so that the observer could sen the coastline on his right. Pelagic surveys were conducted in the same menner but the elevation was increased to 400 fert and the air speed was increased to 120 KTS. Also the pilot was instructed to weter 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. 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.

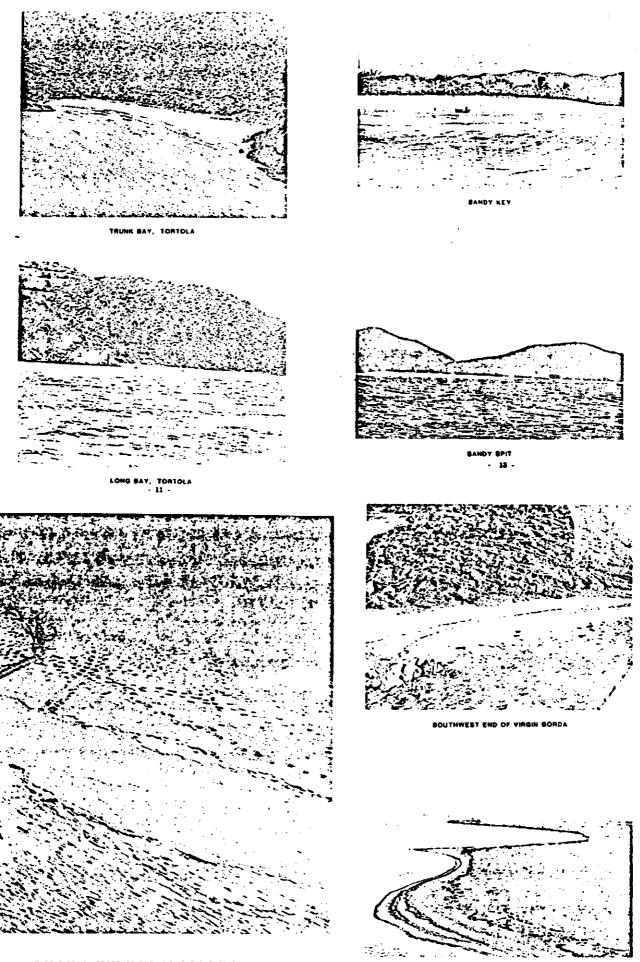
Research of Local Records: Two days were spent researching government records for information on sea turtles (i.e., laws, local statutes, records of catches). Many productive hours were spent in the library of Road Town while other useful information was found at the departments of Agriculture and Fisheries.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

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- 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.
- Establish Sandy Cay and Sandy Spit as a National Park and restrict people from using these areas for recreastion between the months of June and Detober.²
- Establish on artificial egg hatchery on Anegada and make daily beach patrols to relocate nests using the <u>Sea Turtle Conservation</u> Manual as a guideline for this poeralion.
- 8. Develop a public eduction 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 propulations of sea turtles which have become highly impacted by humans and their activities in recent years.
- Publish information showing that leatherback sea tu-tle oil has no medical
 applications.
- 10. Bun the sale of all hawksbill sea turtle jewelry in local shops and markets.

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

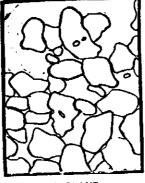
^{*}Sandy Cay and Sandy Spit is owned by the Rockefeller Family. Mr. Robert Creque has instructed the M.A.T.S. assistant to act in his government's behalf to detenine if this land could be donated for a National Marine Park.



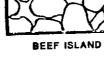
TURTLE GRAWL OBSERVED DURING FLIGHT SURVEY ON ANEGADA - 18 - 3-75

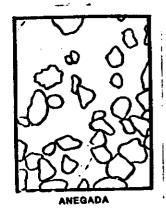
EST END OF ANEGADA

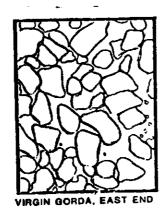




TORTOLA, TRUNK BAY-







auntry	BKI1124	ATMOTH	1 OCHINGS	

Langth of Coastline'	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		-
Em ² of Continents Shelf Area		•	•	•		•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4,500	K.
Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions	:																	
Territorial Sea						•	•		•			•	•		•	•	800	₹ ŗ
Sutunded Economic Zone														-			7	K/m

Other (Describe) _____ Km

TABLE 1. GEOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

. Coastline length is the measurement of the mational semiard boundary of a country; i.e., the distance from border to border for a coasta) country and the distance around an island country.

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

15LARD	TOTAL LENGTH OF COASTLINE (KM)	TOTAL LENGTH OF BEACH (KM)
Anegada	. 39.6	25.1
Ruck Island	2.5	0.0
Cooper Islam	7.7	2.5
Cockroach 1s		0.0
Dead Chest 1		0.0
geam thest . Eustatia	1.6	.6
Eustatio Erest Camano	. 13.0	1.3
Frenchmans C		.9
Failer Jerus		0.0
George Dog 1		. 2
Ginger Islan		.6
	•	0.0
Great Bog Is	1010	. 3
Great Tabago		. 5
Evans Island	121000	2.0
	.75	0.0
Breen Cay	te Island 19.0	2.8
Little Camar		0.0
Little Comm	to laland 1.6	0.0
Little That	a laland 2.1	0.0
Little inst.	Van Dyke 4.2	0.0
Mosquito 15		.4
Mecker Isla		0.0
	· ·	.7
Mormon Isla	· · · · · ·	0.0
Pelican Cay		2.6
Peter Islam Prickly Pea	•	4.1
	, ,,,,,,,,	0.0
Round Rock		.75
Sandy Spit	400 000	.7
Salt Island		. 2
Scrub Islan Scal dog Is	•	0.0
-	69.6	13.1
Tertela		9.7
Wingin Gord	7	D . D

69.05

	to	NE SHORELINE	
MARINE SHORELINE CHARACTERISTICS®	MOENELOPEU	DEAEFULED	TOTAL
47-4-13	50.00	19.06	69,05
Send Beach (Total)	20.00	6.00	26.00
A. High Energy	10.00_	13.00	23.00
B. Law Energy	25,00	20.00	45.00
2. teef (exposed)	70.00	20.00	90.00
3. Recks		20.00	78.00
4. C11ffs	54.00		
5. Vegetation (Total)		-1	1
A. Vines		 	30.00
8, Grantos	. 20.00	1	20.00
C. Nongroves	20.00	10.00	6.15
D. Cocomit Trees	4.16_	-	-1
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			1
F. Herskins			-}
6. Houths of lagoens, rivers, canals	2,00	10.00	
7 Tatal Shareline	219,15	120.05	.,

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

	KAR OF HABITAT	HABITAT
NAMETAT BOTTOM TATES	14510E 25m (SHOREWARD)	OUTSIDE 25m (SEAVARD)
700	250.00	
2. PM	NONE	
3. Rects	1	
4. Submerced Vesetation	100.00	
S. Beeft (Total)	+ 002	
A. Frincing Reefs	200.00	
E. Patch Reefs	1	
6. 00ber		

THALE BY. MARINE MARITAL TIMERITURE OF BOTTOM TYPES

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE S

٠

NAVE OF SECOND PRINTED SHORT END SHOUTH. ISLAND ADSCRIBE

TIPE OF ENERGY MEACH (CINCLE) ; NICH MODERATE LON

SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Malter, well started. The to had

COVERNIS: Ideal menting boach. Neal vegetated about 50' from mean high water line. Putney's Island Mesource Map using secondary source data records nests on this brach. HAND DEVELOPED CHRACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOTE NOTICE MANY WESTING IDEALTY (CTRUE): MAJON (more than 5) REFURAN (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL however, no mention is made of species.

NAVE OF RUCH MEET ENG to One West, Beach 151AND Arregada

THE OF DUDGO MENCH (CINCIE): HIGH HONDAME LON

MAN EXELEMENT CHRISTICS (CIRCLE): KING LIGHT MORENTE HENY SND GRAW TEMSTICS: Middle, well sorted, Pline to stad.

CO+POTS: Ideal menting boach. Extensive shallon water rent systemation bayond beach MESTING DESIGNATION (1 - S) INCIDENTAL PROCESSOR (1 - S) INCIDENTAL

NIVE OF MEANS _COMPLETED TO LOW MENDS ARE ADDITIONAL PROPERTY.

THE OF PRENCY ECACH (CINCLE): HIGH MAYENTE

Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL HENN DEPTEMBLY CHARACTERUSTICS (CHOLD): HORE LIGHT NOOPBATE HINNY NESTING DIRECTOR (CONCLE): MAJOR (Plane than SI

CO:SPITS: __Nerror_bugch, eall weprated beyond_send. Extensive shallow water red nystem. Punky's liles resource map reports metring on this beach, however species are not sentione

NAME OF SEACH	LENGTH IN 104	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED RESTING
1. Pometo Polint to W. Brd	3.2	5 2	American Services
2, West End to Coe West	3.4	E., Ot	Jump Maly, Aug. Sept. Oct.
Mindless 3. One Wreck to Low Point	3.5	ξ., <u>Q</u>	Jane, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
Windlams 4, Low Point to Soldier Pt.	3.0	ر. ر. 9	Jum. July, Ing., Sapt. Oct.
5, Soldier Pt. to Labolly Pt. 3.4	. 3.4	В., С	June July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
6, Lobolly Pt. to East Pt.	6.9	E., G	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
Selthemp 7, Point to Pometo Point	3,7	E., Os	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
E,			
9.			
5			

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

ANEGADA -39.6 KM

I

Chelonia mydas Bermachelys confacea Eretmachelys imbrigata Lepidochelys tempi Lepidochelys olivacea

ŀ ANEGADA

NAME OF REACH Wirdless Low Point to Soldier Pointy SLAND Anegada	NAME OF BEACH Selthway Point Beach to Pometo ISLAND Anegada Point Beach
TYPE OF EMERCY REACH (CIRCLE): WIGH MODERATE LON	TYPE OF DIERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS; Fine, poorly morted, white sand	SAND CHERICIERISTICS: Maite, fine grained
HUMAN DEVELOPENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): MOME LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MICHARIE HEATY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) RETURAR (1 - 5) INCIDE TAL	NESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFRULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMPONE: Although so masts surveyed on this beach section, many fishermen report	COMEDITS: Mangrooves and very shallow water prevent nesting except for perhaps at
that this is a major nesting area for both E. and On-	occassional E.
NEWE OF REACH Soldier Point to Lobally Point Build! AND Amegada	MAYE OF BEACH SPAN
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CINCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW	TYPE OF DIERGY REACH (CINCLE): HIGH MUDGRATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White fine grained beach	SAND CHARACTERISTICS:
HAPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOME LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY	HIMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
MESTING DESCRIP (CIRCLE): MALCA (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL	NESTING DESSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFLEAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COPEDVIS: Many human footprints observed on this beach. Well vegetated	анель:
Iselnd Resource Map repared by Putney reports nests on this beach-species not mentioned.	المراوي المتقبق القروان المواد المراوية والمراوية المتقبضين والرا

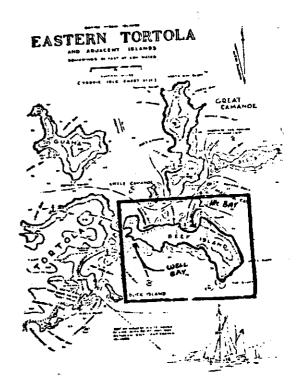
NAME OF REACH LEBOLTY Point to East Pont Beach ISLAND Amegada	NAME OF BEACH
THE OF THEREY BEACH (CHE'LE): HIGH PUTERANCE LON	TYPE OF DERGY MENCH (CINCLE): HIGH NOWARTE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Mite, fine gran.	SAND CHICACITRISTICS:
DEVICEPENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NAME LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY	HEAN DENDERSON CHARACHOUSTICS (CINCIE): NOVE LIGHT MODERATE TELAVY
MESTING EDISITY (CINCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) 7 DICIDENTAL	MESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MAJOR (Hore than 5) Regular (1 - 5) DECIDENTAL
CONCRETE Statement report turtle nests are common on this stretch of boach. Mell	ments:
reportated. Setembles seed system beyond banch, assist are not mentioned.	- 24=

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED MESTING
1. Well Boy Beach	.2	E., On(?)	Jume, July, Mug., Supt., Cot.
2, Long Bay Beach			hee, hily, her, days, Ort.
3. Little Bay Boach			June, July, Aug., Sayt, Oct.
4.			
5.	-		
<u>6</u>	_[
1.	-		
1.	_		
10.	_		

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

BEEF ISLAND -12.8 KM

Species Abbrevistions:
Caratta caretta
Chalonia mydas
Demochelys corlaces
Freenachelys imbricata
Lepidochelys ativaces
Lepidochelys ativaces



HONTHS OF RECOMBED HESTING Species Mobreviations:
Caretta ceretta
Carlon is mydda
Dermochelys corlece
terpochelys impriets
teridochelys bendi HONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING Species Abbreviations:
Antia circula
Chaltest andes
Dermochelys cariaces
Leptacchily impricate
Leptacchily kmol SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* NESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Previde additional information on following page. MESTING BEACH INVENTIONY List beaches in geographic sequence, Previde additional information on following page, COCKROACH IS, .2 KM ielend. -조 2.5 hes on this for Heatir LENG 14 LENGTH FR ROS BUCK ISLAND 2 1, No Beaches Suitable), 'No known nesting NAME OF BEADS HAVE OF BEACH THEE). IJ Orentis: Autoual there is no development this is a popular beach for bathing. Fisher-CHERTS: Beach use once heavily used for metting by heavehills. A few greats have also 1 men say this has reduced nesting greatly. Proceer a marker of turnicaliating to theils #11] neet on this beach, feach has a firsting reef, with a shallow channel lins.de. been reported to pest on this basch. Parety reports nesting on this beach on Island Nighly vegetated in background with on gropes. A number of large rocks on beach. MESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MACH (then them S) Regular (1 - S) INCIDENTAL HISM DENDOMENT CHARGED STICS (CIRCLE): NOTE LIGHT PODYMENT HEAVY MANN DEVELOPENT CHANGEBUSHICS (CITCLE) 1008 11GFF HIGHSATE 18547 O'O'DIES: One papilar for menting bat so lorger due to prodestrain traffic HUDERATE HEAVY BAD CHANATENSTICS: Fire goried with serial basch with low beach profile. ANTERIOR OF THE COMPANY (ALL S) RELEASED DESIGNATION OF THE COMPANY (1 - 5) WILLIAM (1 - 5) NEXTER IDESITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (note than 5) REPORAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL WAGAY SOUND VIRGIN GORDA ISLAND Boef Island JSIAND Beef Island JSLAND Boot Island 1 HAM ENERGYBER CHANCESTICS (CIRCL): NIE LIGHT SAND CHANCIED STIES GRAIN sedumin 00 te to 1t. tan). 0 31 ΙĒ THE OF DESCRIPTION (CHOLE): HIGH MCENTE TYPE OF DESIGN REPORT (CINCLE): HIGH MCHANT TWO D NAC OF HEACH Little Bay Beach SND ONNCTENISTICS: Fire grain sedus THE OF DESIGN BENCH (CINCLE): HIGH る。 Į. unil Bey Beach NAME OF REACH LONG Buy, BORICH Resources Map. WE GE BENCH 1/ j j

NAME CHARACTERISTICS: <u>Rand, well mortad</u>, white to tan color.

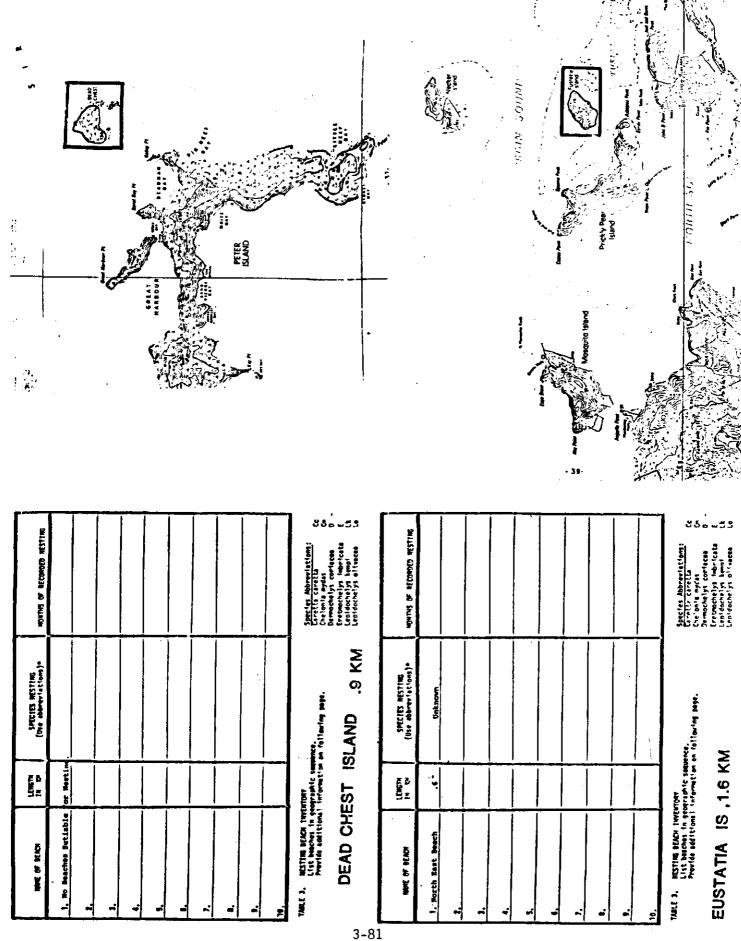
HANN TENDOMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CHARACT: NOW LICENT PARKET. HANN HESTERG EDISITY (CHARACT: HANN (More than 5) Regular () - 5) <u>INCLUSTAL</u>

CONDUST: <u>Although no mests were aur</u>veyed on this beach, this beach is

switable for mesting.

\	NAME OF BEACH	Page 1	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbrevietions)*	HOWTHS OF RECONDED HESTING
S. S	1. Manchiopest Beach	1	E. and Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept., OCt
· ·	2. Carvel Bar Beach	ŗ.	E. and Cn.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oc.
	J, Markoe Bay Beach	٠	E. and Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Occ
	4. Hallowers Beach	4	E.and CK.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
	5,		,	
	-6,			
	7.			
	·			
	ú			
	10,			
Total Control of the	TABLE 3. MESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geogram Provide additional tree	ufer ogranic sagu information (MESTING BEACH IN GROUPLE FEQUENCE. Provide additional information on following page,	Species Abbrevietians: Caraits cereita Chelonia mydas
	COOPER ISLAND 7.9 KM	AND	7.9 KM	Dermochelys confeces D Emtractelys impricate E Lepidochelys temos Lit Lepidochelys olivaces Lo

- 33-



NAME OF BEACH North East Beach ISLAND Eustatia	
TYPE OF EMERGY MEACH (CINCLE): NIGH MCDERATE, 10H	
SNID CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown	
HUNN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CDICLE): NONS LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY	
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) METELAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL Unknown	
COMMENTS: This is a possible nesting beach, although the nesting status could not be determined.	1. Sop
could not be determined.	2, Sou
NAME OF BEACH	3.
TYPE OF EMETRY MEACH (CLUCKE): HIGH MODERATE LOW	4.
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:	_3,
MAPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIPCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE. 16-AVY	.5
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) MEXILAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL COMPRYS:	7.
*	•.
NAME OF MEACH	
THE OF DESCY EINCH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW	10.
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:	TABLE
HAMM DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NOW LIGHT PODERATE NEAVY	
MESTING DOGSTY (CIRCLE): NAJOR (More than S) Regular (1 - 5) DICIDENTAL	FRE
TORTOLA	C. C. Sylvania and the state of

MONE OF BEACH	LENGTH TH 104	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbrewintions)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED MESTING
1. Soper's Hole Beach	4_	Unknown	
2, South Beach	5	Unknown	
, 3,			
4	\		
3,			
6	-		
7.	-		i
0.	-		
10.	-		

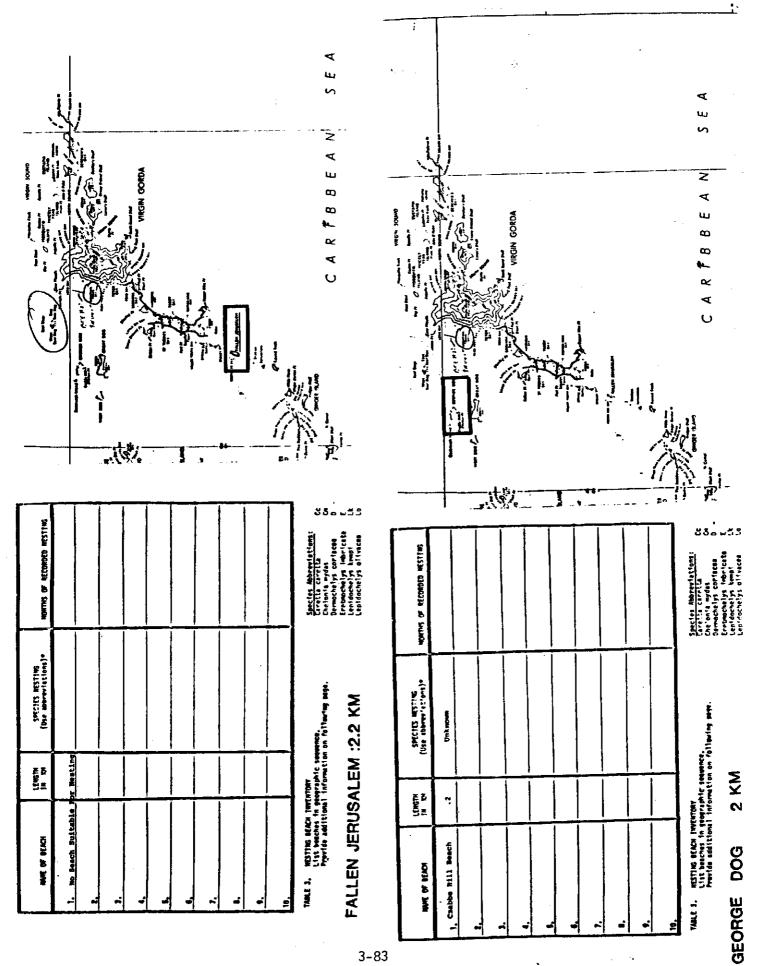
NESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.

ECHMANS CAY -3.2 KM

Species Abbreviations: Taretta caretta Chelonia mydas Demochelys corlocas Fretwochelys (mbricata Leoidochelys kempi Leoidochelys olivacea

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE &

NAME OF SEACH Soper's Hold Beach ISLAND Frechmans Cay
NAME OF MEACH SOPEL & WOLD THE
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CINCLE): MICH. MODERATE JUNE
END CHARMTCHISTIC Tan pourly sorted, fine sediment.
HUMAN SEVELOPHONT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NONE LIGHT MITERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REIGLAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
MENTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MEDIC MOTE than beach. However survey indicates that
beach is not well suited for nesting.
NME OF BEACH South Beach ISLAND Prenchmans Cay
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MOSERATE_ LON
SND CHARCTERISTICS: No Date
CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE MEANY
ASSETTATE TRANSPORT (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) RORDLAR (1 - 5) INCHES (7)
COMMONS: _No information on turtle nesting for this beach
والمرابع والموافق المنافية والمرابع والمنافق والمرابع والمنافق وال
HOWE OF BEACH ISLAND
MATERIAL MATERIAL LOS
THE OF EMPICY EDACK (CINCLE): KICH HORSANT LOW
SND CHARCTERISTICS:
NUMBER DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MIDERATE HEAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCLIDITAL



BUPLEMENT TO TABLE S

THE OF MENCH CITABLE HILL Beach KERMEN ION

WHO GENERALISTICS: Walknown—this beach was not surveyed.

WHO GENERALISTICS: WANN (FORE): NOW LIGHT KOOTWIN. WENT RESTRICTIONSTY KINCEL: NAVN (FORE than 5) WENTAR (1 - 5) DECIDENTA. Unknown (Applied to the beach was not surveyed and no fishermen which were consumer; Since this beach was not surveyed and no fishermen which were interviewed had infermation on this beach, the neating status is unknown.

HAVE OF BEACH
THAN OF BEACH ENACH CHACLE): NICH HODDWITE LAN

BAND GAMMCTBUSTICS:

HAMM BEALDMAN GAMMCTBUSTICS (CLICLE): NORE LIGHT HOSENITE HEAVY
HESTING IRBEITT (CHICLE): NAUN MORE than 5) MECALAR (1 - 5) DICIDETAL

O+D/TS:

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS Shee

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	GATON SACOOT	
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HUME OF BEACH	LENGTH	SPECIES NESTING Use abbreviations	WHATHER OF RECORDED MESTING
1. South Bay Beach	٧.	Unknown	
, Wedegeo Bey Beach	7	Daknown	
7.			
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3			
7.			
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TABLE 3. MESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

GINGER ISLAND 7.0 KM

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Crebonelys confaces Erespechelys confaces Erespechelys imbricates Leo'cochelys confaces

Species Abbreviations:

BUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

THE OF BEACH SOUTH BAY Beach TSLAND Ginger IS.

THE OF BEACH EXCH (CINCLE): HIGH MOTERNIE LOX

SHO CHARCIBUSTICS: Unknown

HAWN GENTLORENT CHARCES: MACH ROSE than 51 METLAR (1 - 5) DCINCTEL

COPENTY: MAELING SEATUR SEATUR SEATUR (1 - 5) DCINCTEL

COPENTY: MAELING SEATUR SEATUR SEATUR SEATUR

NAVE OF BENCH Wedgeo Bay Beach ISLAND Gingeris.
Type OF Desicy REACH (C)N(ZE): NIGH HOVENNYE LON

SAND CHARACTENISTICS: Birkpown.

MAPAN DEVELORENT CHARACTERISTICS (CHCLE): NOWE LIGHT FORESTE WANY NEITHGEBERTY (CHCLE): PAJOR (note than 5) NEXT AR (1 - 5) INTHEFINAL CHESTICS (Besting stating stating as unknown for this beach.

1St AND

NAME OF BEACH

3-84

MANE OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED MESTING
1. Can Bay Beach		E. and Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
Low Bey Seach	.2	Unknown	
). Lee Bay Beach	.3	Unknown	
4. Morth Bay Beach		Unknown	_
s	.		
<u> </u>			
7.	_		
0.	_		
•	<u> </u>		
10			

EASTERN TORTOLA

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

GREAT CAMANOE

13.8 KM

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE S

TSTAND Great Camanoe
NAME OF MEACH Calm Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camanon
THRE OF EMBRCY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MEDISWITE LEM EMB CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan, well sorted with medium to fine grains
END CHARACTERISTICS: White to tam, well
HAPPY DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
COMMENTS: More than one fishermen report mesting on this beach.
COMENTS: NOTE CHAIN ON
INE OF MACH LOW Bay Beach ISLAND Great Camone
MANE OF MEACH LOW BAY MEACH
TYPE OF EMERCY MEACH (CIRCLE): NIGH MCDERATE LOW BND CHARCTERUSTICS: White to ten (sediment composition is unknown)
BLOWN DEVISIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOSE. LIGHT MCHERATE MONTH
CINCLE (CINCLE): BESCR SHORE THAT S) MOSTAR () - 51 IN THE CO.
CDEENTS: Unknown whether mesting occurs on this beach.
CDetats: Ourkoom and the
Great Camone
INVE OF REACH Late Bay Seach ISLAND
THE OF BESTS ECACH (CIRCLE): HIGH HODERATE LON
SHE CHARCTERISTICS: White to tan sediment composition is unappeared.
MENN DEMILIARENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): HONE LIGHT MODERATE NEAVY
manufactures : major than S) Regular (1 - 5)
COMPANYS: Unknown whether meeting occurs on this beach.

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

MANE OF MEACH Morth Bay Beach INLAND Great Camone
TYPE OF BERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): MIGH MCDERATE LOR SND CHARCTERISTICS: White to light tan-sediment characteristics unknown
MEMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): MORE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY MESTING DESITY (CIRCLE): 10-308 Swore than 5) MEGALER (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL ODERATE: Bestin status for this beach is unknown, however futney recorts mesting on this beach on Island Resource Map.
BANE OF BEACH ISLAND
TYPE OF EMERCY BLACH (CIRCLE): NIGH NEDERATE: LOW
MEMON DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT NOWERATE REAVY MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MASOR (North than 5) RETULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL COMMENTS:
(DAEVI):

NOC OF SEACH	LENGTH 1* E-	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED HESTING	
. Berth Mer Meich	-	theknoam		1
The Carte State of the Carte of	•	Unknown		1
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TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geograp Provide additional info	PENTORY geographic sa al informatio	MESTING BEACH INVENTORY SARWENCE. Provide additional information on following page.	Species Abbreviations: Largis careita Co Cheion's mydes Demochalis careises	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The state of

. రీర్ణ్ జహికి Chelon's mydas
Dermochelys corfaces
Erechookelys imbricata
Len dochelys kempi
Len dochelys wempi

GREAT DOG 3.3 KM

3-86

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SUPLEMENT TO TABLE &

COMPANTS: No data obtained on 1961 survey but Putney reports nesting on this beach. MESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MAJOR from than 5) MEGGAR, (1 - 5) MCDISTAL (HIPPIN DEVIALEPRENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): WENE LITZEL MONTATE WEAVY Great DOG OWISE Š CLEMAT TYPE OF BESTGY MEACH (CINCLE): RIGH NWE OF BENCH North Bay Beach SNO CHARCTERISTICS: Unknown

1STAND Great DOG NAVE OF BEACH South Bay Beach

3 PODE WITE TYPE OF DEDGY BEACH (CINCLE): HIGH SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown

HODERATE HEAVY MANN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): MARE LIGHT

COMEDITS: No data obtained during 1981 survey but Putney reports nesing on this Beach. MESTING UBSETTY (CINCLE): INCOM (more than 5) BECAUNA (L. - 5), DECLIPSTAL ?

Mare, Myr. Ass., Suct. 6 Oct. HOHTHS OF RECONDED HESTING SPECIES NESTING (Use abbreviations)* E. end perchape On. No Needling ~ 2. North West Beach HONE OF BEACH Caro Ray Beach

TABLE 3. MESTIMS BEACH INVENTANT
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

Species Abbreviations:
Define confidence
Chelonia mydes
Demochelys confede
Lendenchelys impricat
Lendenchelys temot

GREAT TABAGO -3.9 KM

NAME OF BENCH COMP Bay Seach ISSAMO Great Tables

TYPE OF DESCY RECH (CTPC_E): BIGH EXCENSE: LON

SAND CHANACTERISTICS: Moderate to Charme Cain sediment, mainly and Othice to tan)

BIGHN DEVELORMENT CHANACTERISTICS (CTRC_E): BICE LIGHT MODERATE: REAVY

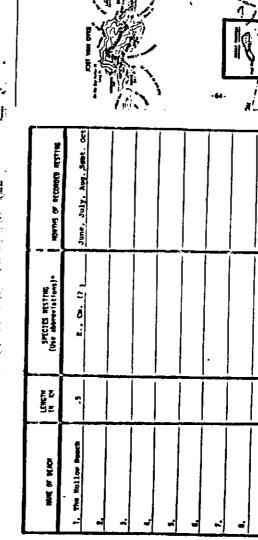
MESTING DESCRIPT (CTRC_E): MAJOR fence than 5) RECEIVE (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMMITTEE BENCH (CTRC_E): MAJOR fence than 5) RECEIVE (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

CHANGES [Maderman report nesting here to be seen common in the past.

NAME OF BEACH MOUTH MEST BROCK 155.AND GREAT TIPE OF DARKST BEACH (CHRCLE): NIGH MODDWITE LON SAND CHANNETS: Nort Grave]

HARN DEVILORMENT CHANCIPALISTICS (CHICLE): MORE LIGHT MERKITE HEN HESTING INSTITY (CINCLE): MAJOR INCRE than 51 MEGIARR (1 - 5) INCLINENTA COMPANIE: It is unlikely that this beach is mitchle for turtle metify.

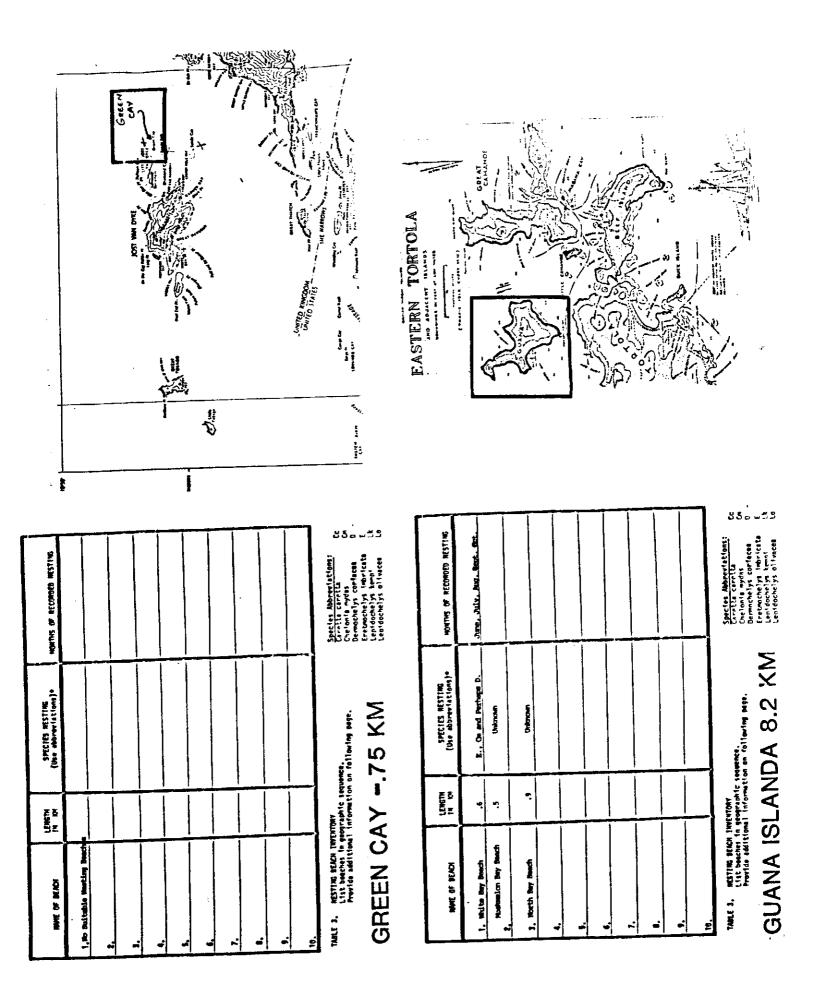


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TABLE 3. MESTING DEACH (WHITTOWN LISE SAGNENCE, LISE SMETCHES OF SEGULATION ON FOLLOWING SAGNETING ON FOLLOWING DAGE.

GREAT THATCH ISLAND -

3-87



BUPLEMENT TO TABLE &

·
NAVE OF BEACH Mile Bay Beach ISLAND Guene Island
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CINCLE): HIGH MCHENATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Ned. to course. White.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MOVEMATE, HEAVE
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENCE.
COMMENTS: Do to some development, this beach is likely a poor nesting beach.
NAME OF BEACH INJustices Jon Bay Beach ISLAND Quarie Island
TYPE OF ENERGY MEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Ned to coarse grains, & poorly morted.
MANN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NONE LIGHT HODEWATE HEAVY
MESTING DESTIY (CINCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REBULAR (1 - 5) INCOMENTAL
COMMENTS: _Although mo_ments were marked on this brach, fishermen have observed some
NAME OF MEACHMorth Rey_Beach ISLAND Quana Island
TYPE OF ENERGY REPORT (CINCIE): NIGH MODERATE LOW
SAID CHURCTERISTICS: Madium grains that are poorly sorted.
NUMBER DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCIZ): NEW LIGHT PROFRATE HEAVY
HESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): HAJOR Diore than 5) Regular (1 - 5) <u>DICIDENTAL</u>
COMMUNIS: Dose not appear to be an important basch for nesting. No nests surveyed on thi

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN 104	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbrowlations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED WESTING
1. Seddle Bey	.2	NONE	
2. White Bey	6	E., Om.	June, July, Aug., Sept.,Oct
1. Opper Doy Hole		E., Ca.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
4, Great Harbour Beach		E., Ce.	Jums, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
S. Chryster Boy Beach		E., On.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
6. Zast Brd Busch	2	E., Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
7. Long May Beach	<u>.</u>	E., Cm.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct
8. North Side Bay Beach	.3	RONE	_
9			
0	1 1		

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

JOST VAN DYKE -19 KM Species Abbreviations: JOST VAN DYKE -19 KM Lepidochelys of veces Lepidochelys of veces

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE S

MANE OF MEACH Command Search State State Jose Van Dyke
TYPE OF BRENCY MEACH (CINCLE): RIGH MONENATE LON
EAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, fine endiment
RANN DEVISIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): HONE: 110-FT (QUINNET) NOTICE
HENTING DESCRIPT (CIRCLE): MAXIN (more than 5) RECEASE (1 - 5) RATIO(A)
COPENTS: Minor development muricus impacts tartles attempting to-mest on this beach on island Resource Kei.
NAME OF REACH Garner Bey Beech 255,AND Jost Man Dyke
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CERCLE): HIGH HOTERATE ACH
EAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to 1t tan. Pine to medium grains,
MAPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT NODERATE NEAVY
HESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) DECIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Date for this beach is not evailable. Could be emitable for meeting and could
purhaps be classified as a regular nesting basch instead of an incidental nesting bear
HAVE OF MEACH Shall Back Seach ISLAND -Start-Van Byle
TYPE OF EMPROY MEACH (CIRCLE): MICH MODERATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No data (white to Lt. tan color).
NUMB DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NOTE: LIGHT HODERATE NEAVY
HESTING DENGITY (CIRCLE): HOJOR Store than 5) Begular (1 - 5) DICIDENTAL
COMENTS: Unknown if turtles meeting takes place on this beach.

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE \$

MANE OF BEACH Long Bay Beach ISLAND Jost Van Dyke
TYPE OF DESKY BEACH (CIRCLE): NUGH NODERATE_ LOK
SAME CHARACTERISTICS: No Date
MANY: DEVILOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HOWY
MESTING DESSITY (CIRCLE): MGJOP (more than 5) MERGLAR (1 - 5) INCOMPANIA
COMMENTS: No data for this beach, although could provide suitable nesting habitat.
MAYE OF BEACH MOTTH Side Boy Basch 251AND Jost Van Dyke
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH HODENATE, LON
END CHARCTERISTICS: No Data.
KLIPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE NEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MEGALAR (1 - 5) INCLUENTAL
CD45NTS:if turtles sest on this batch

CO DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF	/ TI	77	The state of the s		,	
COMPANY COMPAN				ORTOIA		A Committee of the Comm

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 8

1		
SHE OF BEACHSA	itle Bay Beath	ISLAND Jost Van Dyke
:	(CIHCLE): NIQ! MODERATE	E 10*
	S: No Data Avmilable	
MENTAL DEVIAL DISTRICT OF	APACIENISTICS (CIRCLE): 1	DISE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
MESTING DESSITY (CI)	CLE): HAJOR (more than 5)	NEXULAR (1 - 5) DICTION TAL
CUM ENTS: No data		
HAME OF BEACH MILE	Bay Beach	ISLAND Jost Van Dyke
TYPI: OF ENERGY BEACH	(CIRCLE) - NICH MODERATI	
THE CHARACTERSTIC	S: Mure to lt. ten, fire	to making quality
branz constant Ch	ASACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): M	DIE LEGHT HODERATE HEAVY
	se son Amera than 51	RETALLAR (1 - 5) JALLER
	beauty the former truffle	President
Burney reports nest	ing on this beach on Island	Resource Map (refer to appendix).
NAME OF BRACH Upper	Ang Bule Basch	ISLAND Just Van Dyke
TIPE OF BRINGY MINO	(CLACLE): HIGH MODERAT	r ron
	i: <u>No linta mailable</u>	
MANAGEMENT C	ARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): N	CHE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
	KCLE): NAJOR (More than 5)	Magular (1 - 3) Brown.
CONTRACTOR LINES	on if turtles select this b	mech for meeting.

LENGTH IN RM	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED RESTING
o pe muitable	for nesting on this island	
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	IN EN	o be suitable for mesting on this island

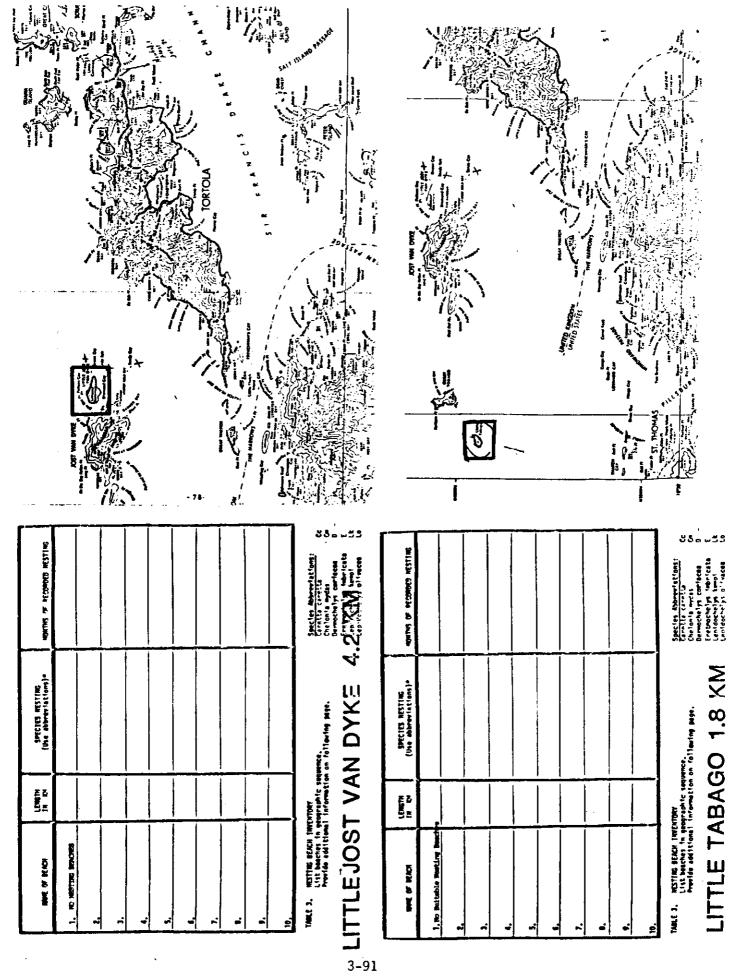
TABLE 3. MESTIME BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following sage.

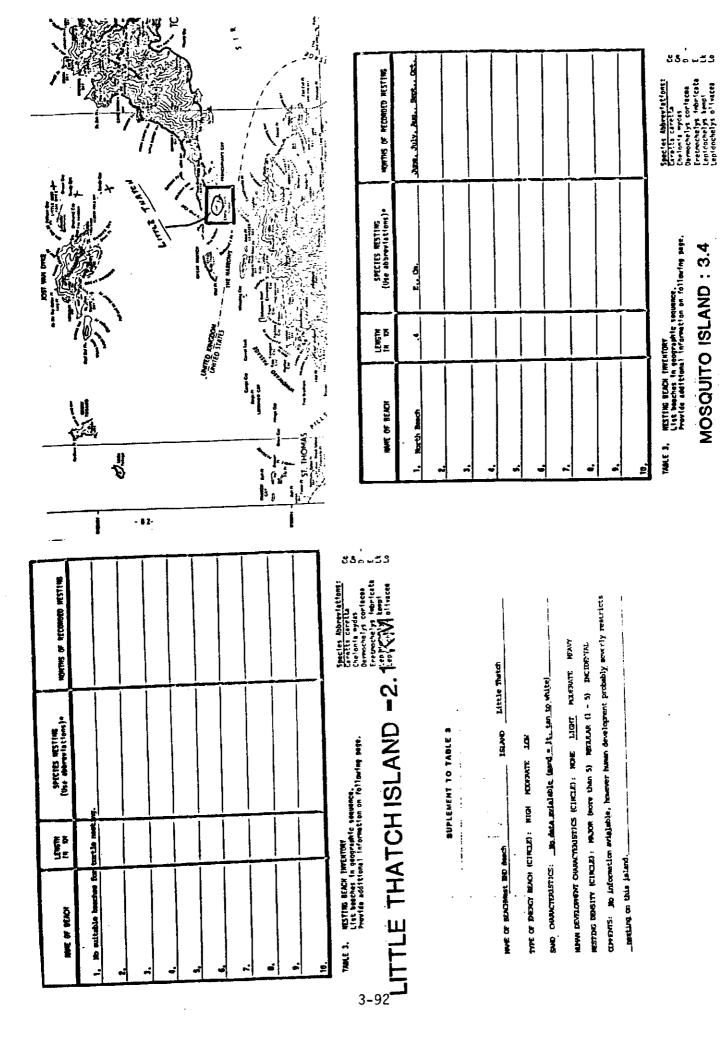
LITTLE CAMANOE

1.8 KM

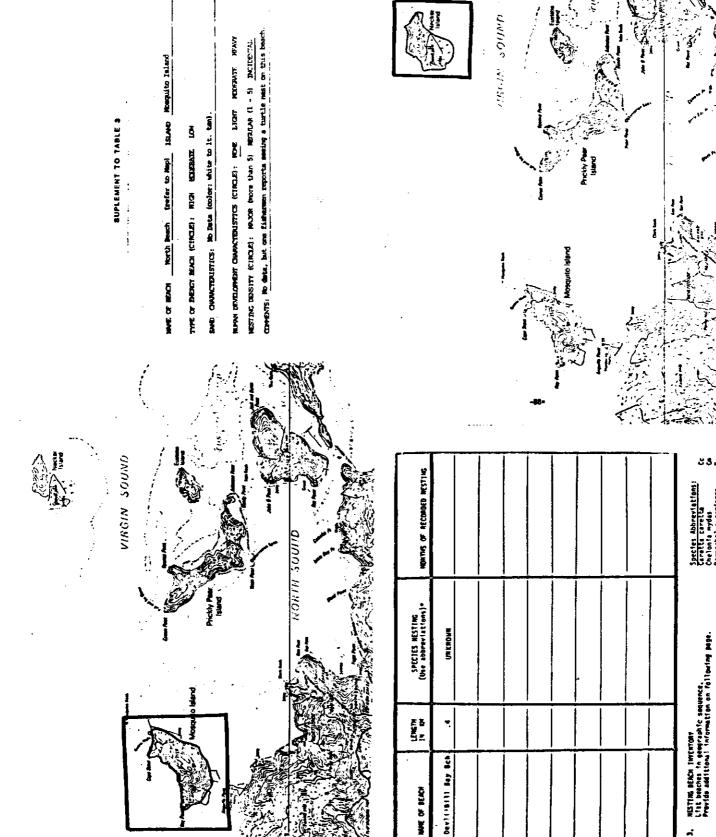
Species Abbreviations: Christs Carella Chelonia mydas Demochelys coriacas Eretmachelys imbricata Lepidochelys tempi Leotdochelys alivaces

Ce Cm D T Lk Lo





MOSQUITO ISLAND: 3.4



2.2 KM

NECKER IS

BUPLEMENT TO TABLE 8

ume, July, Aug., Sept. Oct

B. and Ca.

- Buff Bay Beach

MONTHS OF RECONDED MESTING

SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*

LENGTH IN 104

HAVE OF BEACH

COPENTS: Although as nesting us observed on this is, during summer survey. fisheresn report that there may be turtles nesting on this brach. Putney also BUD CHARGINISTICS: 11, tan 19 white, poorly sorted with some gravel. WASH TANKEDR THELL BOW : (BLOTIC) STITLE PROPERTY HOUSE PESTING ERBEITY KINCLÉI: MACH Bure than 5) PEGLAR (1 - 5) DICLIRENTAL reports mesting on this beach on island Musource Map (refer to appendix). MAN Recker 15. THE OF PERSON SEASON (CHOICE): MICH. HORSENSE Bertl Bill far Bench



KESTING BEACH INVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additions! information on following page.

TABLE 3.

Species Abbreviations:
Cheilai de mydas
Cheilai de mydas
Dermachelys carlacea
Lepidochelys labriceta
Lepidochelys and twees

NORMAN IS ,14.2 KM

BUPLEMENT TO TABLE &

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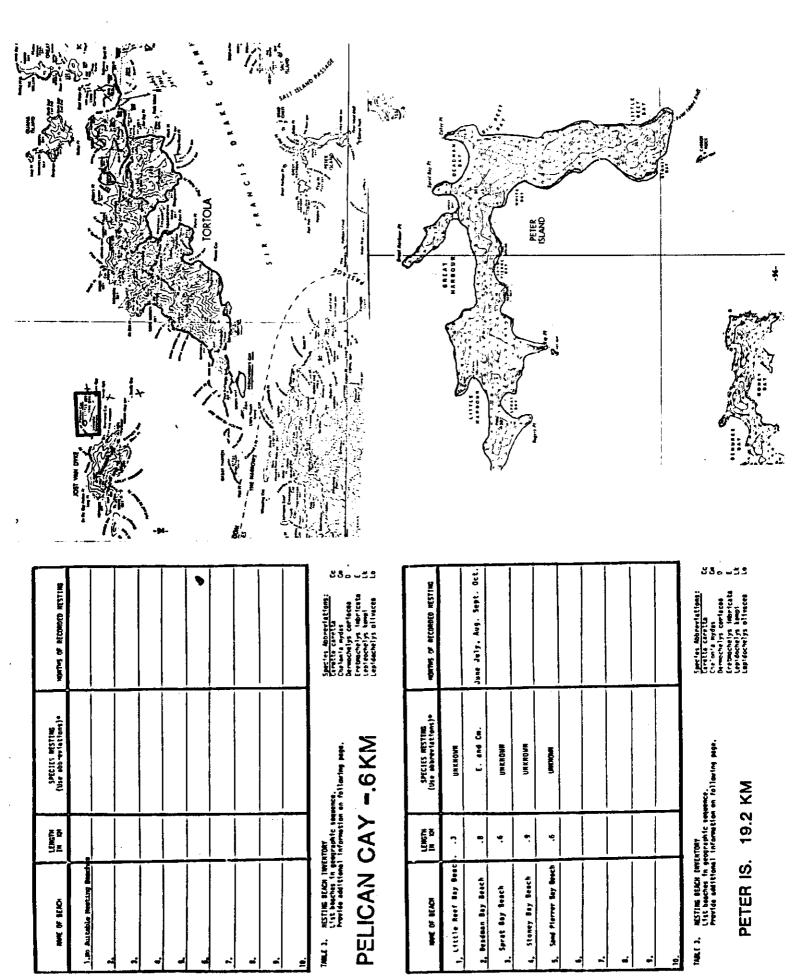
ISLAND Rorsen Island TIPE OF BEDIEV MENCH (CINCLE): NIGH HENEWATE, NON wer or some buff hay beach

SWD CHANCIBRISHES: Poorly sorted, mixed grains

COMENTS: Although no nest was surreyed on this beach, fishermen report nesting on this beach, Putney reports nesting on this beach (refer to apprecia). NAMI DEVELOPIENT OUNDETENDENCE (CIRCLE): NOR LIGHT HORDING HEAVY HESTING DENSITY (CINCLE): MAJOR brown than 5) MEGIANA (1 - 5) INCIDETAL

NORMAN Ş

11



BUPLEMENT TO TABLE &
4
NOWE OF MEACH Deadman Boy Beach ISLAND Peter Island
MATTER DESIGNATION (CIRCULT) I HOLE NATIONAL DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
SND CHARACTERISTICS Phise to tan sandscoarse to fine grains,
MANN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HOSERATE HEAVY
MESTING DESITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) MEGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Fishermen and Divers report nesting on this beach.
NOVE OF MEACH Sand Pierre Bay Beach 151AND Peter Island
ME G EAST
TYPE OF EMENCY SEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERUSTICS: Unknown
HANN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
then 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) DECLERATION
COMERNIE: No data obtained on this beach during 1981 survey out rather recommendations
on this beachrefer to appendin.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

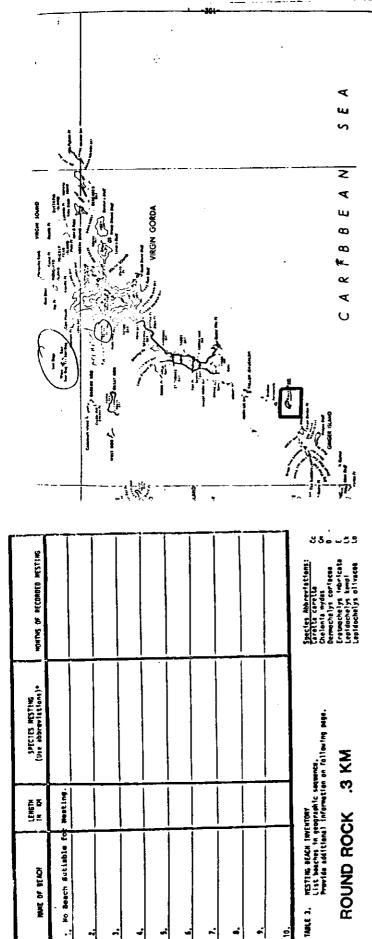
NOME OF BEACH Opuntis Pt. to Asbestos Pt assaul Prickly Pear
Bench
THE OF IMDIG PEACH (CHKIE): HIGH MURENTY LON
SAND CHARACTERUSTICS: Unknown
HIMM DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) DICTORTAL
CONSENTS: No nexts observed on this beach, but fishermen repot mesting
sametimes accurs-species nesting are is unknown. Putney also reports
nesting on Island Resource Maprefer to appendix.
RESCING ON 1918-1918 ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF T
NAME OF BEACH Bandy Point Beach ISLAND Prickly Pear
TYPE OF EMERGY BEACH (CINCLE): NICH MODERATE, LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Unknown
NUPRN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOW. LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) REGREAR (1 + 5) DICIDETAL
COMPANY: Fishermen report mesting on this beach.
OFENS:
HAVE OF REACHYOKED_EPINS BESCH ISLAND Prickly Peer,
TYPE OF EMERCY BLACK (CIRCLE): HIGH MENDATE LOW
SNO CHARCTERISTICS: Unknown
HIMM DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): MORE TRIGHT PODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): NAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL UNKNOW
moments: No information for this beach

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES MESTIMG (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED WESTIM
1. Opuntis Pt. to As-	1.6	Con and E.	
bestos Pt. Beach	1.6	UKKHOWN	
2. Bandy Point Beach	1.4	UNKHOWN	
4. Vixen Point Seach	.,	UNKNOWN	_
5.			_
6,			
7.			
1.	.\		_
1.	.		
10.	1		

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

PRICKLY PEAR 5.1 KM

Species Abbreviations: Earetta caretta Chelonia mydas Demochelys coriacas Erezmochelys imbricata Leaidochelys tomoi Lepidochelys olivaces



HONE OF BEACH



HAVE OF BEACH	LENGTH TH TO!	SPECIES MESTEMS (Use abbreviations)*	HOFTING OF RECONDED MESTING
1, Swedy Spat Beach	6.	ad O.	Jone, July, Aug., Burt. 6 Oct.
Sendy Cay Beach	R.	8., en Q.	June, July, Jug., Bapt. 6 Oct.
e.			
÷			
46			
7			
•			
•			
16.			

THELE 3. MESTING BEACH INVENTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Provide additional information on following page.

SANDY SPIT

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&SANDY CAY

THE OF BENCH MENCH SHALL SHALL MINESANTE LONG SENDY SALE
SAND CONNICTABLISTICS: FINE to Michigate Grains, White eardy Beach, Mith small curbonate
Grapment.

Bloom EXPECTMENT CONNECTED STRICTS: MORE LIGHT MINESANTE MEANY
MENTING EXHIBIT (CINCLE): MAIN MORE THAN 5) MENLANG (1 - 5) INCLINITYL
CONFESTING LEMBERT (CINCLE): MAIN MORE THAN 5) MENLANG AS INCLINITYL
GROWITE SENDENCE AS IN MARKE AS IN MARKET, DATE OF STREET HE AND TO SENDE AS IN B.V.
forcette service spo for boats. This island represents one of major meeting access in B.V.

THE OF BENCH SENDY CONT. SHICK HOUSENTE LOW
SHOW CHANCESTEES: Plan to making grains, white sandy beach.

HAPPIN EXPENDENT (CINCLE): MACH BOOF than S) RELEAR (1 + 5) DAIDNETAL COPENIES EXAMPLE (2 + 5) DAIDNETAL COPENIES EXAMPLE OF DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE OF T

1, South May Beach .2 Unknown
2, Sait Teland May Beh .2 Unknown
3, Sait Zeland May Beh .2 Unknown
4, .3 Unknown
5, Sait Zeland May Beh .2 Unknown
6, . .3 Unknown
7, . .3 Unknown
9, . .3 Unknown
10, .3 Unknown
11, South May Beh .2 Unknown
12, .3 Unknown
13, Sait Zeland May Beh .2 Unknown
14, .3 Unknown
15, .4 Unknown
16, .4 Unknown
17, .4 Unknown
18, .4 Unknown
19, .4 Unknown
19,

TABLE 3. MESTING BEACH ENVENTORY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page. ILT ISLAND 4.8 KM

DRIED

Specie, Abbrowistions:
Creits, exertis
Creion's sydes
Comochelys confices
Errochelys impricata
Leofdochelys edivace

TABLE 3. MESTING BEACH INVESTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Previde additional information on following page.

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COOPER

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TATE TO SECTION SECTIO

1

Species Abbreviations: Chefia certifua Cheforte mydes Dermochelys corfaces (ergochelys impricata (epidochelys kempl (epidochelys oilvaces

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SCRUB ISLAND -5.8 KM

3-98 3-98

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	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
TORTOLA					17.5
STERN					•
E		1 7	37 37 U		

HAVE OF BEAD!	LENGTH	SPECIES HESTING (Use abbreviations)*	HONTHS OF RECONDED MESTING
1. Po Beaches Buitable for	reeting.		
2			
1			
•			:
ş.			
r			
B,			
9,			
10.			

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

SEAL DOG ISLANDS: 1.0 KM

Species Abbreviations: Cc. Crafts crevits. Cr. Chelmis myds. Cn. Derinachelys cariacas. C. Freuchelys territorials. E. Lepidochelys alivaces. Lo Lepidochelys alivaces. Lo

WWE OF BOLD SOUTHWART SHOCK HOUSENTE LICH
SWD OWWATDUSTICS: INSIDEM.

WHOW DEVILORMENT OWANCTDUSTICS (CITCLE): NOWE LICHT WITHOUT HEAVY
HESTING IDDOLLY (CITCLE): NAON (NOWE CHAN 5) NEGLIAR (1 - 5) INCIDENT.

COPENTS: Alloged in pressed with banks beauting babiter.

NAME OF BEYON BOTH Bay Beich 151,400 Strub IS.

TYPE OF PAYNCY BEACH (CINCLE): HIGH MEDISHATE 1204

SAND CHARCTERISTICS: Unknown

MENTON CONSTRUCTOR CONTROL CON

4

1.6				
.6 E., Ca, D9 .8 E., Ca, D9 .8 E., Ca, D9 .9 E., Ca, D9 E., Ca, D9 E., Ca, D6 E., Ca, D.	sput of bench	LENGTH THE THE	SPECIES RESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECONDED RESTING
. 6		_	,	
1.4 E., Ch, D. 1.4 E., Ch, D. 1.4 E., Ch, D. 1.5 E., Ch, D. 1.6 E., Ch, D. 1.7 E., Ch, D. 1.8 E., Ch, D. 1.9 Editional information on following page.	Sandy Politic Interest	,	^	
Ch .9 E., Ch D5 1.4 E., Ch D6 2. E., Ch D6 2. E., Ch D6 2. Ch D6 2. Ch D6 2. Ch D6 3. E., Ch D6 3. E., Ch D6 4. Ch	Sea Cov Bey Seach		8., Os(?)	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
.5 E., On, D. 1.4 E., On, D. 2.9 E., On, D. 2.0 E., On, D. 3.0 E., On, D. 4.1 INTERTOR! 4.5 E., Ch. D. 6.1 E., Ch. D. 6.2 E., Ch. D. 6.3 E., Ch. D. 6.4 E., Ch. D. 6.5 E., Ch. D.	Regional Rev Bach	•	2	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
1.4 E., Ch. D. 1.4 E., Ch. D. 1.6 E., Ch. D. 1.7 Ch. D. 1.8 E., Ch. D. 1.8 E., Ch. D.	(gag)	-	5 ':i	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
n .9 E., Ch, D. .9 E., Ch, D. .6 E., Ch, D. .8 E., Ch, D. .9 E., Ch, D. .9 E., Ch, D. additional information on following page.			E., O, D.	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
1. Cm, D. 1. E., Cm, D. 1. E., Cm, D. 1. E., Cm, D. 1. E., Cm, D. 2. Cm, D. 2. Cm, D. 2. Cm, D. 3. Cm, D. 4. Cm, D. 5. Cm, D. 6. Cm,	marie es		Q., D.	June, July, Rug. Sept. , Oct.
.6 E., Ch. D. DEACH INVENTIGAT seditional information on following page.	, Long may man	-	B., Oa, B.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
.B E., Ch. D. DEJCH INVENTORY ches, in geographic sequence, additional information on following page.	,	*	.cc. o	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
DEJCH IWERTOAT ches in geographic sequence. additional information on following page.	a must be bead	-	8., Ch. D.	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
	MALE 3. NESTING DEACH LISE Descrites to Provide addition	IMPENTORY n geographic onal informat	sequence.	Species Abbreviations: Co Laratta caretta Chetonta mydas Dermochelys corises

Arres, July, Mar., Sept. Oct. June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.

9

1,2

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Care Carden Bay Beach

Long Bay Beach, Mart.

E. , O. D.

Cooper Bay Beach

MONTHS OF RECONDED MESTING

SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*

LENGTH IN 101

NAME OF BEACH

შნი თქვ	2
Species Abbreviations: Laretta caretta Chelonia mydas Demochelys confecas [retwochelys inbricata Lepidochelys kempi	_

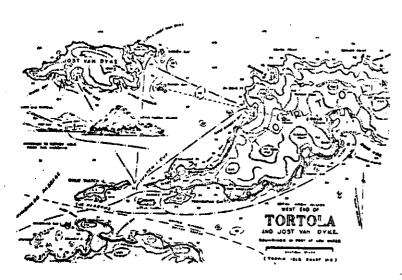
MESTIME BEACH INVENTONY List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page. TURIDIA RESIDES CONTINUED TABLE 3.

Species Abbreviations:
Greita carrita
Chelonia mydas
Demochelys corface
Letenchelys impricata
Lesidochelys impricata
Lesidochelys impricata

ROAD HARBOUR Blancare at 1814 a spengented



TORTOLA -69.6 KM



SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NOVE OF MIRCH I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
TYPE OF BRENCY MENCH (CIRCLE): NIGH HODDRATE LON
SHE CHARGEDUSTICS: Mod. to heavily course engine, with high quarty compound represent
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHANACTERUSTICS (CLICLE): NONE LIGHT HODERATE HEAVY
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): NAJOR (more than 5) REPLIAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Leathertacks as well as greens and hawkshill are known to meet on this beach. Putney equarts meeting on this beachrefer to suprofit.
INVE OF NEACH
TYPE OF EMERGY REACH (CIRCLE): MIGH MUDURATE LOW
SAND CHARKTERISTICS: White, with fine to coarse grains. Sand mining on this basch causing a major erosion problem.
MANUS DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERUSTICS (CINCLE): NONE LIGHT MCCERATE NEAVY
MESTING DESCRIP (CINCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) MEGULAR (1 - 5) THOUSENAL
COMMENTS: Commenced to be one of telore leatherteck nesting beaches in Caribbean, b
goaching animals mainly for nil has reduced the number of jourtles on this beach significant
Greens and Reskubills brown to also use this beach for nesting. Putney reports nesting on this beach refer to map in appendix.
ISIANO Tortola
TYPE OF THE POT BETWEEN (CINCLE): HIGH HOSESPATE LEW
CMO CHANCIPRISTICS: Mad. to coarse crains with stage beach profile. Send mining prescrit
a major problem. NUMAN DEVIZORIZAT CHARROTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOME LIGHT MODERATE MEANY
MESTING DESCRIPT (CINCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Magular (1 - 5) DICIDENTAL
Oyresis: Once a popular lastherback meeting beach, but no longer the case &us to poschin

NAME OF BEACH Bandy Point Beach ISLAND Fortole
TYPE OF ENDINGY BEACH (CERCLE) NEGH HODERATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Pine grain mand (White to tan) with some shell
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HOUSDATE HEAVY
MESTING DESITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) THAT HE THAT
Cherry's: Deservation and home predominant traffic severly impacts this brack for
that le nest ing
NOVE OF BEACH Sea Cow Beach ISLAND Tortola
TYPE OF DIEDRY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SND "CHARACTERISTICS: Lt. to moderate grains, well-rounded.
MAPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MIDDERATE HEAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) DICHARMAL
CDPENTS: Incidental meeting at mostEighly impacted beach do to development
NAME OF REACH
TYPE OF DIFFIGY REACH (CIRCLE): HIGH HONDWAYE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Fine grain basch, ten color, some shell and coral frequents represe
HUMM DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HOWY
NESTING DIDISTRY (CIRCLE): HAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) <u>INCLEDITAL</u>
COMENIES: Figherman commant that a turble most is occassionally observed but very rare,
Best friend with some rest. Putney reports mesting on this beachrefer to appendix.

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE \$

HAVE OF BEACH
TYPE OF ENERGY MEACH (CITICLE): HIGH HODEPATE 10M
SHO CHARCTERISTICS: Poorly sorted, fine grain beach with high carbonate component.
NUMBER DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NORE 11041 NOOTRATE REAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REYULAR (1 - 5) INTIDE TAL
COMMENTS: Beach used to be a major meeting beach, but heavy predestrain traffic has
reduced textle realing algorificantly according to figherments reports
The state of the s
NOVE OF MEACH Holdman Bay Beach 3SLAND Tortole
TYPE OF EMERGY MEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LON
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: 1t. to fine, poorly sorted mediments.
NAMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
MESTING DIPSTITE (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) MERJIAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMENTS: Although theme are seports that further used this back for nesting, it -
is uncertain to what extent, if any.
NAME OF MFACH Little May Beach. 151AND Tortola
TYPE OF DATAGY REPORT (CIRCLE): HIGH HONDAME LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS:Nedium_to course grains, high quartz component_Oblite Boach)
HAMMI DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCLE): NONE LIGHT POPERATE HEAVY
MESTING DEMOSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR Diore than 5) Regular (1 - 5) DECIDENTAL
COMPANIS: This brack used to be heavily frequented by Jeatherbacks, but it is uncertain at
agreement how important this beach is for leetherback resting. Greens and Hawkshills also no

NAME OF REACH Trunk Bay Brach ISLAND Tortola
·
TIPE OF EMERGY MEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LON
SAND CHARCTERISTICS: Nadium to Course Gains (White to tan). High quartz corponent.
HAMM DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MIXEDATE NEAVY
MESTING MOMSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMENTS: Once a major mesting beach for leatherbacks. However posching and other types
COMMITTE: Once a major restand based for leaders
of human impacts have reduced nesting on this beach significantly.
NAME OF MENCH COCONAC BOY BROCK
TYPE OF EMERGY MEACH (CINCLE): HIGH MODERATE LON
SNED CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to Course grains (well sorted, white).
SND CHARLTEUSITCS:
TOTAL STATE STATE HEAVY
MANUS DEVILOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MCDERATE HEAVY
MESTING DESITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMONS: Pigherman report nesting on this beach used to be very commun.
NAME OF BEACH Lower Boy Steach ISLAND Tortols
NAME OF BEACH Lemer they Search 151AND TOTAL
A STATE OF THE PARTY SALES
TYPE OF DATACY BEACH (CIRCLE): NIGH MODERATE LOW
SUID CHARGE USTICS: Madition to Average STRAINS.
PART (Abase) and Marie Marie Annual Control of the
HEAVY DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CINCIZ): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
MESTING EDISITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) TACIDENTAL ? CONSTRUES: Majorbilla groups and leatherbacks have been reported to nest on this beach.

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

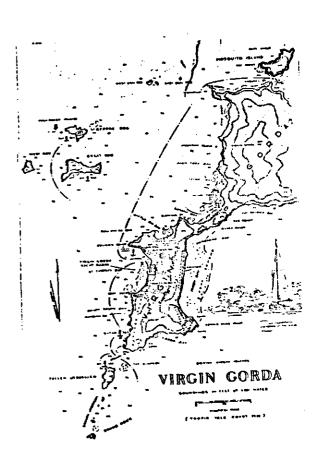
HAVE OF REACH Come Carden Bey Beach ISLAND TOTALIS
TYPE OF DEDROY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Medium to fine grain mediment withsome gravel.
NAME DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NORS LIGHT MCDERATE HEAVY
MESTING DESITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFRIAR (1 - 5) INCIDETAL
COMMENTS: It is unknown to what extent mesting takes place on this beach.
CMENTS:
Putney reports mesting on this beachrefer to appendix.
NAME OF REACH Long Bay Beach, Most Tortols ISLAND Tortols
TYPE OF ENERGY SEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: Lt. to medium grain sectionate. (tan in coloration).
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MEDERATE NEAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) REFULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
CONTENTS is unknown to what motions masting takes place on this beach.

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH TH KM	SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED MESTING
1, S.E. Beech	1.2	E., Ca.	June, July, Aur., Sept. Oct.
2, St. Thomas Bay Beach	1.3	2., On	June, July, Aug., Sept. Oct.
), Gavens Bay to Tetor Bay I	sh. 1.1	No Nesting	
4. Trusk May to Tetor Say In	n. 1.8	E., Cn and D(7)	June, July, Aug., Sept, Oct.
5, Gorda Bound Beach		E., On.	June, July, Aug., Bept. Oct.
6. Birms Hill Beach	.3	No Mesting	
y, Berchero Say Beach	.,	No Hesting	
8. Handsom Buy Breich	1.6	No Nesting	
9. Copper Mine Bay to Telli	nay Sch.	No Heating	
10. Crook Bay Beach	11	No Nesting	

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

VIRGIN GORDA 51.6 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Dermichelys coriacea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Lepidochelys kempi
Lepidochelys oliwacea
L



APPROACHES TO GORDA	SOUND
Special section of the section of th	- Zinei

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3

NAME OF REACH Trunk Bay to Tetor Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Cords	
	NAME OF REACH S.E. Brach ISLAND Virgin Gorda
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOLOR	
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White to tan, coarse to fine grains	TYPE OF ENERGY REACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
	SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, other characteristics are unknown
HUMAN DEVILOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY	·
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFULAR (1 - 5) DOCTOTAL	NUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE <u>LIGHT</u> MC TRATE HEAVY
COMMENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach, although some fishermen report	MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) RETURAF (1 - 5) INCLUDED
that leatherbacks sometimes will nest on this beach. This could not be confirmed.	COMMENTS: Status in regards to mesting is unknown. However residents say turtles are
that leadernacks admittings will rest on dids boden. This could not be continued.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rarely ,if ever seen on this beach.
NWE OF MEACH Gorde Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorde	
	NAME OF BEACH St. Thomas Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorda
TYPE OF INERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW	
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: No Data	TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MONERATE LOW
	SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, coarse to fine grains
MUPAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT HODEFATE HEAVY	
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): NAJOR (more than 5) RETAILAR (1 - 5) DV:17:2-TAL or None	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIPCLE): NOVE LIGHT MUTCHATE WAS T
COMEDVES: Unlikely that this beach is used for mesting.	NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REGULAR (1 - 5) 1971 378
	COMPONES: Ideal meeting beach, but extensive development probably severly restricts nosting
	a managan a a managan a
NAME OF BEACH Bires Hill Boach ISLAND Virgin Cords	***************************************
THE OF ENDING SCHOOL (CIPCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW	NAME OF REACH Savang Bay to Tetor Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Cords _
SAND CHI-RALIFRESTICS: No Dica	TYPE OF EMERGY BENCH (CENCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
AUTHOR DESCRIPTION CHARACTERISTICS (C) NO.E. : NOVE LIGHT MODYRATE IS ANY	SAND CHURCITALSTICS: White coarse to fine grains.
HESTING ENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL	HUNN DEVISORISM CHANACITEISTICS (CINTLE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE TERMY
CIPENTS: Nesting status is unknown for this beach, but it is believed to be incidental	NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): HANCE (Hore than 5) Regular (1 - 5) DCIDENTAL
at mat	OUT MENTS: Nesting status for this beach is unknown, but is thought to be minimal at nost.

NAME OF BEACH Berthers Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Gords
TYPE OF EMERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: gravel and shingles
MEMAN ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): N. 727 LIGHT MICHARDS IN ANY
PACKED (BACKET CONTROL OF THE PACKET OF THE
COMMENTS: _No mesting takes place on this boarh
NAME OF BEACH Handsone Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorda
TYPE OF INERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAID OWARTERISTICS: graveland shingles
MANAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): MONE LIGHT MODERATE HEAVY
RESIDED DESCRIPT (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) RECULAR (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COPENTS: No nesting takes place on this boach.
NAME OF BEACH Copper Nine Bay to Taddy Bay Beach SIAND Virgin Gorde
TYPE OF ENERGY PERION (CIRCLE): HIGH _HOSPERATE_ LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS. Crave)
MENN DEVELOPMENT CHINARE
MESHING DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NOW LIGHT POTTAGE BODY NESTING DEVELOPMENT (CIRCLE): MAJOR (Note than 5) Regular (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL
COMMUNIS: Air strip adjacent to this beach. Likely that this is no nesting on this beach.
SUPLEMENT TO TABLE 3
· ·
NAME OF REACH S.E. Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorda
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERUSTICS: Noise, other characteristics are unknown.
NUMAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIRCLE): NONE LIGHT NO TRATE HEAVY
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) RETRUBE (1 - 5) PRINCIPLE
COMMENTS: Status in regards to meeting is unknown. However residents say turtles are
rarely ,if ever seen on this boach.
NAME OF BEACH St. Thomas Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorda
TYPE OF ENERGY BEACH (CIRCLE): HIGH MODERATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White, coarse to fine grains
HUNAN DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS (CIPCLE): NOVE LIGHT MICHAE HEAD
MESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): MAJOR (more than 5) REFOLAR (1 - 5) 1975 2781
COMPONES: Ideal meeting basch, but extensive development probably severly restricts mosting
NAME OF REACH Savana Bay to Tetor Bay Beach ISLAND Virgin Gorda _
TYPE OF EMPIGY BEACH (CINCLE): HIGH PLONIFATE LOW
SAND CHARACTERISTICS: White coarse to fine grains.
NUMBER DEVISIONMENT CHAMACITETISTICS (CINCIE): NONE LIGHT MODERATE 18:34Y
NESTING DENSITY (CIRCLE): HANCE (More than 5) Regular (1 - 5) DCIDENTAL

SUPLEMENT TO TABLE S

HONTHS OF RECORDED HESTING

SPECIES MESTING (Use abbreviations)*

LEMETH The style nestir

NAME OF BEACH

THE OF BENCH COURT BAY BEACH ISLAND WINGIN CONCIN.

SPEC OWNICTRUSTICS: GRANDING BAND

HANN INVESTIGE INDICATES: MANOR from than 5) PRINTING (1 - 5) INCIDENTAL

COMPANYS: No meeting taken place on this banch. Puting reports neting on this brachrefer to appendix.

TABLE 3. MESTING BEACH INVEKTORY
List beaches in geographic sequence.
Fravide additional information on following page.

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WEST DOG IS. .5 KM

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Cemochalys Contaca
Eretmochalys tonicata
Eretmochalys tempi
Lepidochelys olivaces
Lepidochelys olivaces

				Š S	MESTIN	MANBERS OF HESTING TRACKS	9	
DATE	BEACHES SURVEYED	ຮ	5	٥	-	2	3	, D.
	Scrub Island				-			ㅓ
	Tortole, Little Bay		_	-				4
	Virgin Gords, St. Thomas Beach		~		片			4
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								1
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Jost Yan Dyte, Whele Bay Beech

Little Commons

Leef Island, Lang May Beach Deef Island, Little May Meach Mocker Island, Mest End Besch

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TABLE 8. AERIAL BEACH SURVEY SURMARY
Give any additional information available from serial
surveys. Information should include ground truth
observation if conducted,

Species Abbrewigitions:
Consideration Consid

AERIAL BEACH SUMMEY SUPRAKTY
ENte and additional information evailable from serial
surveys. Information should include ground truth
observation if conducted.

Samely Cay, N.W. Swech Samely Spilt, Nest Beach

THE S.

Species Abbreviations:
Caretta caretta
Characta caretta
Characta caretta
Characta serioras
Democrajes confeces
Erquentelys unbricata
Lenidocherye kersy
Lenidocherye versy

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Angeds, West End to Cor Wrack Basch Angeds, Lobolly Paint to East Point

Anagada, Pamato Point to Mest End

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BEACHES SURFEYED

NUMBERS OF RESTING TRACKS

TAR SPECIES	7 96 2	86 1	# .	8.61	9251	2261
Coretta coretta		-				
Polents green	-	71.22				
Permittelite corlege		~				
Ertwelein imericata		8 t 8				
Laridachelrs hami		-				
Lefebedelys elivene						

Estimates menualities of mesting finales, benefit the estimate member of antiting feature for the years tailented and describe methods of activation on the next page.

ESTIMITE PEPULATIONS OF NESTING POWLES. (Supplementary page) TARLE 6.

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

Estimates for populations of mesting famales were made from a combination of data obtained from personnel interviews with local fisheres and divers and from observations made during July's serial surveys.

The question mark for the estimated population of legerated sea turiles is based on the possible missidentification of legerated of his species. A few fisherms believe they have observed obtaining legerated feedles dienles during season while most other fishermen say they have not observed thrift species. Species of fishermen from Angeled who has been fishing 2.V.1 wasters for more than 40 years recalls observing logarised sea turiles see, and it has no fished a fisher fisher only two occasions. Both appeared to be shalls of undertermined see.

The population estimate for leatherback (Trunk) sea turtles is based only on interviews as we crowls representing this species could be identified on the beaches during the aerial and beach surveys conducted during the July 1981 surveys.

DESERVATIONS OF TUNTLES IN FORMSING MOSTATS £.± SPECIES 10/27/20 18/62/18 18/62/10 (3/42/4) DATE Observation, Incidental catch Observation and Fishery Observation Observet les

O. f. 1 C.(?)

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Angedt, East Court

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Angusto, West Const

HALE 7. FEMALIES ARCIS INVENTION

Treasure Peint (Norman's Is) Tressure Point (Norman's 1s)

Paeri Palat (Anegada) Savama Bay (Virgin Gerta)

Name Bay (Cooper Island

S.E. End (Virgin Cords) S.E. End (Virgin Gends)

Settlement (Anepada)

Fat Hay's May (Tortole)

LOCATION

TABLE 7A

MATURE OF EVIDENCE (Obsorvation, fishery, incidental catch)

SPECIES FORAGING (Use abbraviations a approx. numbers)

(See)

(or plus coordinates)

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Tortela, East End

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Mingle Gords, E.E. End

DISTANCE FROM SHORE (N) 3 ş 25 Š ž 8 8 Beeth (V) ~ Sheller Reed Shaller Reef Shallor Agest Shallow Asset Shaller Reef Shellow Reef MOITAT Deep Mater Tag of Sub-Adl.-Adl.? Seb-Adl. Seb-Adl. 5 10/62/40 12/22/10 18/36/40 18/06/10 07/30/81 38...55 Species Maraviations: Chellate aydes Danachelys carlessa Ermachelys tearlessa Lepidochelys tearlessa Lepidochelys tearlessa

PPECTES PETERS	•	•	E	~	=		-	-	-5	•		۵	NONTHS OF CREATEST ACTIVITY
Caretta caretta													1
Chalenta melen	ĸ	** .	×	×	=	-		=	×	F	×	اب	July-August
byruphelys garthase	-	~	*	-	H	-	— \	~	~	~			May-June-July
Erotmechalys interfeats	*	-	Ħ	×	~	*		×	-	=	H	"	July-August
Lepidechelys Semi										1		- 1	
Lepidechelys plivaces													•

EXTENT OF HORTALITY (3. of unit)

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LIPE STACE WIT

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Massa pesching, ferel pigs,crobs,vapetation

Ga, E1, 9c

Set to /eage

Arian and merina predators.

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Names preaching and murine predators

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Second 1st

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posching and incidental capture while fishing

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Melts (in unter)

in a nutric species passer on function AREAS.

These consists on it these tables for each of the areas identified in India 7, Number each table as ensuranted in Table 3 (1-1, 7-2, etc.).

Species Abbreviations: Chelrola mydas Defrois mydas Inemerie by Chelsela Trefronche by The Hopelala Trefronche pys Templ Lepidochelys Oliveces
Matural aportality causes may include: Beach erosism of masks; any and/or mesting predation by crasts, wild animals, sam birds, atc.: diseases sharks and other predators at sea; etc.
MATURAL MORTALITY .
TARE 10.

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Name and Peaching

9,11,0

Mesting females

NAME OF POAT OR SITE	SPECIES LANDED Use abbrev)	FISHING GEAN USED	HYPTHS OF	MPBENS & WEIGHTS (Extinate
1. The Settlement, Amaga a Cm.Ef.	. Ca,E!	Seine Mets & Occasional Harpooning Sept-dune	1 Sept-June	•
2. Fish May, Tortola	ă,	Seine Nets & Occasional Harpooning Sept-June	Sept-June	-
3, East End, Tortola	5 5	Safer Mets & Occasional Harpooning Sept-June Sub-Adults (5-22	Sept-June	Nainiy Juveniles Sub-Adults (5-25
		i		
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There is me data aveilable on the subject of natural mortatility. During the July field survey has information of this subject could be obtained except for an isolated electrician of a deaf green sea Lutle observed on the beach just east of the altestip on Virgin Goods. Since this axial was observed defined and an actal Burvey, the cause of this animal's demise could not be determined.

Please report below, and an additional pages of mecessary, additional data abising or available such as amazuraments [Inglis width, wight] be dault founder, adult males, abstraining, manchings, manchings, manchings, manchings, etc.

MANUL MOTALITY (Supiementary page for additional biological data)

TOUT 10.

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TABLE 11. LANGING SITES FOR THITLES & TARILE PRODUCTS

TRES & TURTLE PROBUCTS Species Abbreviations:

Charte caretta

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SPECIES SANKE SERVER Delimit, anter Remodelly, carless	Ĭ.	E 8 8	9	METHOD OF DETERMENTED. Testimony from local fishermen.
Leridechelm Leari				
iselsache)n ellvess				

TIPE OF FISHING ACTIVITY & METHOD OF ESTPLATION

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Certte grette

PECIES

Testindiny from local fishermen

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Orlant gries

Testimeny from Incal Fisherman

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Permethelys cortaces

Testimony from local fisherman

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Erstmachelys inbricate

THE 12. TOTA ANNUAL THILL LUMBING IN WHERS AND MISSING (N/Kg) to an include tarties cample included in other fishing operations (a.g., shring transless).

te terribe cample included to other tions (e.g., shring transling).

ESTIMATED ENCINERTAL TURTLE CATCH Give estimated numbers and/or veights.

TOLE 13.

Leptdechelm elfwces

Lapidachelys tempi

THE 19. ESTIMATES TWITTE CATON OF PORCION FISHENGEN (Supplementary page)

Please describe the type of foreign fishing in your paters and provide usitmates for:

- 1. Number of foreign vessels catching terties.
- 2. Namber of fereign fishermen catching terries.
 - 3. Tarr of entimbte.

Although forwign fishing westels are restricted to fish within B.V.1, territorial setting there are macrous reports from local folkermen that many forting fishirmen violate this restriction. In April 1800 Mr. Klauss, a local piblic totserved a department fishing beat transfer about 30 Me off the west cost of locals.

Due to the maters of fishing violations by foreign wessels it is impossible to determine the number of turiles they take--yither directly or incidentally.

KETVITE	TOTAL ANNUAL NAMES NAMES OF PERSONS	EST, APPUAL INCOME FROM TURTLES	SLKNAGO
Fishing	ş	\$25,800.00(85	Figure based on estimated catch of turtles and the \$25,000.00(86 at local B.V.1, markets during 1980 and for turtles
Precessing			* Fisherman process their om turtle catchThere
Selling	9	\$\$,000.00(uz	During the 1901 Field Survey three shaps more observed to have items made from turiles.

WALE 14. EM. OPLUMENT BEPEINENT ON THITLES

HALL M. DELCHER SCHOOLS ON THELES

In addition to marketed process, it is estimated that the following are taken amountly from beaches or at see for additioned mas:

As Substatunce explotration

2. Estimizad number of nesting fumilie: 25.

3. Rader of turtles caupt at 100: 100

4. Other:

D: Sactal aspects

is addition to the described fighery activities, espicitation of turities may be perintited in some countries according to special rights or privileges extended to exercise gapes in rights or privileges extended to exercise gapes in rights or activity please give details (i.e., beschapping the feeling turities or forthe traditions, appetific seasons of the pears special permits, etc.).

Mafer to appendix describing Sea Turtle lans.

The law of matural reciprocity applies to the collection of turiles eggs in the Th. Saldon are eggs said to markets or consecura. Instead when eggs are collected from a mest by a packer that are usually redistributed among relatives and close friends at both are filed that reciprocition will take place when someone tism ic.es a mest. This system not only reduces the changes of arrest but ensure a constant supply of tartle eggs to individuals participating in this type of trade.

The lattherback see turtle (Trank Turtle) has a unique position in the B.V.I. ecommy. This is because many local inhabitants believe oil from leatherback see the transfer as many many and me-especially in the cure of respiratory disorders. There are marenus reports under a Mejnathen Mettle of Trunk" oil has sold for as manh as \$20.00 U.S.

 1	<u>.</u> 1		<u> </u>	
COMMENTS ON LEVELS OF ENFONCEMENT	part-time bests with no enfarcement powers.	The arrests have ever been made transfing violation of see turtle protection lans.		
NG OF STAFF ASSIGNED TO THRILES	•	•		
BUDGET ALLOCATION FO TURNIES	•	•		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHEANT ZATION	8.T.1. Hinistry of Fisheries	Police Bayt.		

TABLE B. RECOLLION METHODS: THE SELVING PROPOSIBILITIES (e.g., Fisheries Departments and Hesisteries, Police, Coast Cases, str.)

SECTION OR ORGANIZATION SHAW AND ABORESS	ACTIVE NEWERS	ACTIVITIES IN PROPESS
Britia Tirgin islands Kinistry of Fisheries	•	Paste Education concerning local son turtin lans and regulations.
British Vingim Islands Agricultural Dupt.	-	NOM
British Vitysh Island's Library	- 2	Malic Education,
	-	Public information about lens and survival status of sea turtles.

TABLE 18. MARLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS COMEXUNED WITH THRILE CONSERVATION/ANAMESDARK/AFFLIZATION

TTPE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT	None	Kone	I	F.	
REMODE (s) FOR PROTECTION	-	-	Corsi Maefa, Historical/ Archaeabegical	Name Cacti, Bird Sanctually, Indigeneus Wildiffs, Coral Neefs,	
MEA En?	5.5 pct.	\$8.0 act.	1.25 4cs	-	
MANE AND LOCATION	Spring Bay (Yingin Gords)	Davil's Bay (Virgin Gards)	R.H.S. Rhona	Necter Island	

TABLE 19. SANCTUALLES AND REFUGES

(Supplementary page) TIBLE 29.

Please list Mational, regional, and local Tegislation concerning terile management and conservation, List title, data, and stated perpose,

emfor to appondix for information on this subject.

NOVE & ADDRESS OF HISTITUTION & CHIEF INVESTIGATOR The respects has been conducted on sea tartles in the B.F.I. DATES STANT MARKET TITLE

TMALE 21. MATIGMAL ASSENCES PROJECTS
LISE Curtle research activities funded within your country.

ACIONOM, E DGENERT

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

> The full ming is a list of the major reports and publications concerned with autional territo resources (list action, date, title, and publisher). REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

- Ession Caribbean Natural Are Namagement Progroz. "Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Latear Antilles". Asserted Data Maps for the BYI which make make of possible see turtle mesting areas. Sources for information whiched from Interviews and seemed hand reports. Maps compiled by Allem Pathog.
- Lubestille, 3. Birds and Kannels of Angada, CJS 13, 1973.

E/o West Indies Laboratory, P. Q. Bas 4010 Christopsred, St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands 00870 Telephons: (808) 773-9854



September 4, 1981.

John Fletemeyer, 620 S.E. 5th Ct., Fort Lauderdate, Flerida 33301.

Bear Mr. Flateneyer:

I was sorry to have missed you during your recent visit to the BVI. I have only now returned from my vacation and the CCR Annual Seneral Meeting in Santo Domingo, and can now get to you 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 array could be involved. Further, there is no criteria of frequency or density of heating, nor of species, so that the information could include areas where there used to be nesting should be not a properly, the only way to be more sure is for on-site varification of each of these sites.

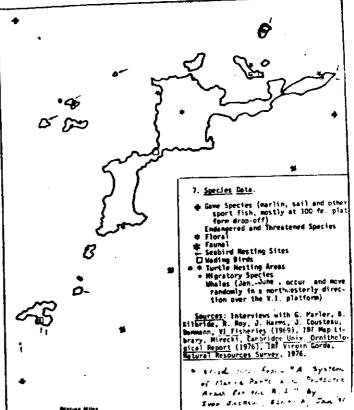
I am sorry that we cannot be more precise but our date do not allow this. This is only one of many pieces of information we have collected for our bate Atlas and planning work, so may have had to morely cellect already axisting information rather than doing the research to come up with our own information.

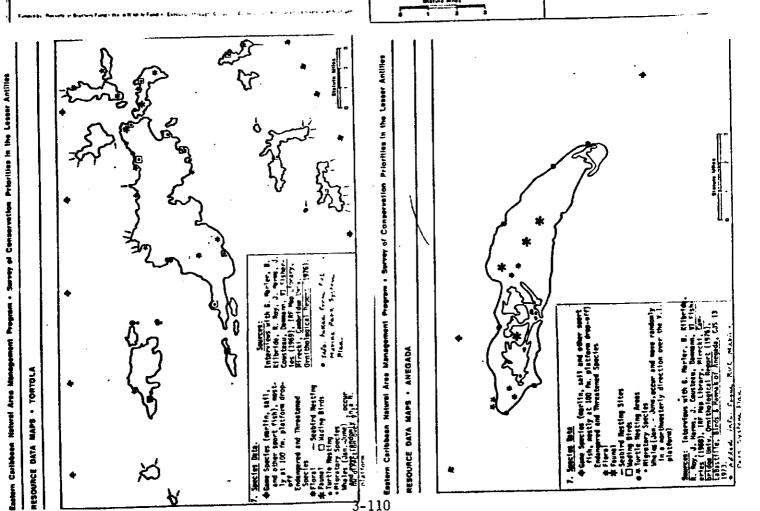
those this information is of some use to you, but perhaps all this does is quantify our ignorance. I wish you the best in your work.

aun D. Partue

c.e.: 1. Jackson, 841 E. Towle, 18F

Survey of Conservation Priorities in the Lifter Thimes RESOURCE DATA MAPS - VIRGIR GORBA





(CAP. 87

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CRAFTER 87.

TITLES.

12/198 (21st May, 1999.)

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heamist Sadem Servetions!/ 2.67 see. Nerth, 1979 Berretions!/	1 (12)	1 Gerden	Cartonr of res.	2.47 and.	satt Softablionis	FRIEGRAL FLANCE
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No. 28 of 1979

Pisheries Ordinance, 1979

Virgin Inlands

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J.A. Devideon Geverner 18 October 1970

V2007H TALANDS

An Ordinance to provide for the pretention, requision and mantrol of products of the sea in the waters of, and afjacant ta, the Virgin Zalands, and for matters connected therewith ar Incidental theorets.

[Sanotted 1 Sevenier 1979]

EMACTED by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands.

Pie

 This Crimence way be cited as the Picheries Ordinance, 1979.

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

"belumper" has the meaning assribed thereto by the wirgin Islands (constitution) order, 1976;

*gourt" mount Negistrate's court;

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

S.R. & C. Mc. 4 of 1977. "maxilusive fishing some" means the berritarial waters of the Virgin Islands together with the some contiguous to the agis waters which was preclaimed as a fishmatiss some for the Virgin Islands by proclamation made by the developer on the 1th day Maxim, 1977;

"Fish" mean fish of any kind found in the see and includes labeture, granfish, pribs, Shrimes, pressus, dysters, dussels, cockied and any other kind of shell fish;

"finking boot" factures any vessel of whatever size used by any parson in fishing:

"firming fishing boat" means a fishing boat samed and operated by a person not deemed to be a belower or a fishing boat camed and operated by a person set resident in the Territory;

"functions" includes powers and dution;

"licence" made a licence issued by the Minister;

(4) others any person is found within a geotected area in personation of any marine product the dating of which within that area section to shall see for make under this section to shall be dwenty, until the contrary to proved, to have taken that marine product within that dwan.

This is a second of the last o

8. (1) the Minister may by order prohibit the

- (a) of any species or kind of marine product specified in the order (whether by reference to size or seight or otherwise) absolutely or during such period or particle at day he at specified;
- (b) of any marine product by any method specifies in the order; and
- (e) of any marine product by the use of any depine, dradge, trap or device,

anywhere within the exclusive fishing sens and whether within a protected area or etherwise.

obsolver within a protected area or observice.

(2) May parson who takes may marine product in contrevention of the provisions of an action made under this section, and the haster or other person in charge of any wassel who suffers or permits the wessel or any person belonging to the usesel to be one-layed in so taking or to so take any therine product, shall each be quilty of me offsets and labels upon summery conviction in a fine not exceeding five hundred delians or to a fine not exceeding five hundred delians or to a fine not exceeding one year, or to beth such fine and imprisonment, and the marine product so taken and any warsel lood in much taking shall be liable to forfeiture.

Description

6. (1) We person shall emport may marine product from the furritary etherwise than under the metherity of said is encordance with the therm god mendition of a licente in that behalf granted he that person for the purpode.

(2) May person who exports may marine product in conditionance of the provision of the provision of this section or may been or medition attached to a licence granted thereunder shall be quilty of me offence and liable upon symmatry conviction to a fine not according five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a been not exceeding necessary of the product of the section of the s

Pishing bosts. V. (1) there my person on heard a foreign fighting inst takes any marine product within the maginaire fishing sees them that person and class the Master or other person in charge of the heat chall each be quilty of an effects and liable, upon overancy marvician, to a fine not encoding ten therecase deliars or to imprisonment for a form not proceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment, and the marine product so taken upd the best wired in such taking shall be liable to derifditure. "marine product" means fish, turkle, spones, tarals and any other matural product of the sea;

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"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, hilling and destroying:

Preset includes any ship or boot or any other description of wessel used in assigntion and any description of gazeratia.

Pigharies inspectors,

Coupy to Erotocted Erotocted 2. Every officer of the revenue, every peace officer, every officer of the Bepartment of Agriculture and fisherist, and may other officer, appointed for the purpose by the stinisted by inscruency in the purpose by the fisheries inspected in the purpose of this officer of the purpose of this officer of the purpose of this officer of the purpose of the functions as timed to a fisheries inspecter 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 my area of the waters within the exclusive fishing sone whether alone or together with my area of land up to hioh water mark adjacent to such waters to be a protected area for the purposes of this Ordinance.

page of this presentance - Provided that when the Minister process to make any order under this section he shall publish notice of his intentions in the Official Gasette and in a newspaper sublished within the Purritory given interested parsens the eppertunity automation objections in writing within twenty-one says of the publications are guest such publications and all most proceed to make any such Order until all such objections, if any, have been duly commissered.

[2] any order made under this section way prohibit the taking within the products or of any marine products appendicts appendict process specified in the order, by any person otherwise than under the authority of and in seccessance with the terms and senditions of a licence in that behalf granted to that person for the garpose.

(2) Any person who takes any merime product in a state of a see an contravention of the interest of a see an contravention of the service and of any contravention and the service and of any take or condition estached to a licence granted for the purpose shall be guilty of an offerce and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars as to supprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment and any versel used for the commission of the effects shall be liable to forfaiture.

(2) Where my marine pressure is found on board any foreign fishing host within the exclusive fishing same or where any marine product is landed, or placed in my crawl from any fishing host at any craw. Is landed to within the within the same training to be account to the contrary by proved, to have been taken within the exclusive fishing sene by a purcon an board such fishing beet.

(3) Modert mean rishing beet.

(3) Modert the tending mything to the contrary, a taking by a person on heart a fersing finning beat shall be desmed not to be in contravention of advection (1) of this section if such taking upps moders.

for scientific research purposes under the authority, of, and in accordance with the terre and summittims of a licence in that behalf granted to the person operating the heat.

Powers of seisure, errest, etc. a. (1) A fisheries inspectur may at any time stop, go on heard and search my fishing Bost within the suclusive fishing same, and if he has reason to suspect that any person on heard such heat has controvened any of the provisions of this Ordinance, may without summans, tarrent or when precess seize the best and detain it and any person found on beard.

(2) A fisheries inspector may at any time arithmut memmans, warrant or other process makes and detain any vessel or thing which is liable to forfeiture under this ordinance or which has has reasonable grammeds to believe is as liable.

(3) Any finerine inspector and any person whom he may call be his assistance may person and detain without warrant any person the such inspector has causen to suspect has committed at personal termination of any offence against this declarance.

(4) hay parson she resists or obstructs ony fisheries impetter in the exercise of day of his powers conterned by this section shall be wailty of no effects and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand shalars, and such parson may be detained by the fisheries impector.

(5) Where may wessel or thing is coised or detained or any person is detained under this section by a fisheries inspector, the imespector shall take such wassel, thing or person as seen as may be to the searest or meat convenient place in the Tearritory and there scliver it or him into the custody of the meet county police officer.

Persons in quetady to be brought P. where on delivaring may pursue into the questly of a police officer in exceptance with the provisions of section θ_{2m}

magistrate's court or relegand.

is) the fisheries impactor makes a semplaint to such officer that such person has convitted an officence assinct this Ordinars, the police efficer that is soon as may be cause such person to be knought before a majurate's court to be dealt with secreting to law; or

(b) the fisheries inspector does not make any such complaint, the police officer shall farthwith release such parson.

Distriction of version,

(1) Where may wrest or shing is delivered by a findered may be a section of the property of th

(2) Any wassal or thing detained under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section than 11 or this section than 11 or this section that it or relaxed upon demand to the owner or his duly occredited agents—

- (a) within the paried of seven days port following the date of delivery of the weekel or thing to the police officer; if no precedings are instituted within this peciod against the conner or the Mastar or other person in charge of the vessel or tring in present of an offence against this codiagnos; or
- (b) in pur case where such precordings are instituted as aforeasts upon the final observantes or aforeast upon the final observantes or such presentings where the vessel or thing is set liable or ordered to be forfeited under the previsions of this Ordinance, or where is also has been imposed by the Court in such proceedings upon the payment of such fine vithin the time prescribed by the Court for such payment.

12) Any vessel or thing detained under the provisions of subsection of this section of the provisions of subsection ill of this section for the provisions of subsection ill of this section for the section of the subsection of subsection

t" makes the Matienal Parks Trust executional value section 3 of the Sectional Parks Ordinance, No. 29 of 1951;

"agreek" means number beets and ships and desclicts, or any part of them alemands by their memore and by the Reservoir of Greeks Franci is the territorial veters of the British Wirgin Islands.

management of a 3. The Mexiconal Ports frust constituted under prime Ports or respectual form a proposal parts breinness will be responsible for the septential and management of ony Marian Part or Protected Area designated under section of of this breinness.

d. (1) The Germaner in Comment may by Proclamation published in the deserte, declars day street the ten before Park or Protected Area if part of the area is a sub-marine area within the sectionful see of the Erich Virgin Islands and the remarking parties can be adjusted a made as chapter of the free within the sub-marine area that forms within the sub-marine area a cingle exclusional matter are completed that forms within the sub-marine area a cingle exclusional matter.

one will stole the team of print or a proportion of the team of th

(3) If the Geverner in Council shell sures to such a proposal unter subsections (3) and (2) with or without suddifications, then the Trust shell -

- (a) publish the fact of such agreement in the Seperte; and
- (b) germs an each owner of a property enterior of this two hartes Park or protected area as modified, if we modified, advising such damage of such against and his rights under section

(4) For the evaluance of doubt, it is immoby declared that a sub-marine and referred to in subsection (1) hereof chall include the formulars and the floor of the sea.

Append against 8. (1) Within three sunths of the ourvies of the sense of a Section provided for in subsection preservy is a 80, the sense may append to the Governor in Council spainst the inclusion of his property in Executed Area.

determination on much appeal at a special section determination on much appeal at a special section conversed of the Executive Council to hear the appeal and may allow the appeal in whole or in part, or dismiss the appeal.

Mo. 8 of 1979 Marine Parks and Presected Areas Ordinance, 1979

Virgin Islands

J. A. Berideon 22 June, 2979

VIRGIN ISLAND Bo. 6 of 1979

An Ordinance to make provision for the Getablishment of Marine Parks and Protected Areas and for purposes thenected thesewith and incidents) therefor

TED by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands.

Short title and demmancement.

fish" means fish of any kind Found in the een and includes corela, crabs, labeters, shrings, prawns, turtles, messels, eachies, oysters, shelle and any opecies of other marine faune and includes any open or may part of much fish as aforecasid;

"fishine implement" means any met, line, head floot, barrel, busy, cape, trer, spear sun or other instrument, medine of implement used or intended to be most far the purpose of fishing:

mer of the men' means the sell and the subseall of the see off the Starts of the Portiery between low under mark and so far out to see as is descend by intermetational low to be within the markitudical contract of the Burtlery!

eveners or "seashore" is that parties of the Tanda of the Territary which lies between the law sets test of the sea and the line of vegetation found thereoty;

by the develop maker section of the forestant and the forestant of the for

"s protested drie" trans any area or designated by the deversor under section 4:

(a) pour fish in the san ferming part of a Marine Park or Protected Aren;

(b) genero may object or wilfully demand or impair the granth of any flore and ferms; encept in occurrence with populations made under this drillnamon;

(a) he parson may go into or alight upon a Barine Park or Councel, aid or mbet my other parson so to do for reward, garage in accordance with impulations made under this Ordinance.

(2) Any person who contervenes the provision of this section shells willify of an offence, and the content of t

It shall be the duty of the Trust to -

(b) operal the facilities for the anjoyment by the public of the Harine Parks and Protected Armse)

(a) progeto extentific study and research in a Marine Park or a producted Area; and

(d) comply count persons so may be netocolory for the management of a Marine Park or Protected Area out for the Corryson out of regulations where section of this ortinates, or may other provision in this Decisions.

e. (1) The Governor in Chemil my make regulation for the purpose of giving offer to require and in particular, may by such require temperature of the control of the politoring markers .

- (b) the more, destrol and management of the Engine Parks and Protected Area, including the search, editors and arrest of any person, fishing implement, weemsl or desirer;
- (e) the regulation of the ten and empeyment of the los Farts and Francesad Arons;
- (4) the completion of the use of parking

- (e) the licensing of boats and mraft employed in the transportation of persons visiting Narine Paras and interted Areas and the licensing of any guides required by such visitars;
- (f) the ensuring of public rights of way ever private property to allow access to Marine Parks and Excepted Areas;
- (g) the permitting of entry to Marine Parks and Protected trees upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Bovernor in Council;
- the charatne of fees for any of the envires provided in haring Farks and Protected Areas;
- (8) the seizure and tonfiscation of any flore and feach or wreck or any part thereof taken in tonfiscation made thereinder and of any vasual or carrier agon which the samt may be found sepether with any fairing implement found on auch vascal or carrier;
- (3) the payment of al. surs for marryin; this Ordinance into airset;
- the fines and paralities for any offence created by any regulation up to a maximum of one thousend dollers or to a term of imprisonment and exceeding to year or to both such fine and imprisonment;
- (2) the enchoring of bosts in a Marine Fark pr Scotected Area.

Pretection of wild birds.

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

Finorcial.

10. (1) The Ogwernor in Council ray authorize the payment to the Trust, out of mentys project by the Lanalative Council for the purpose, of such dums as the Trust pay restire for the furtherance of the objects of this Ogminator.

(2) The Trust shall have the power to becrow money in such amounts, fer such sources and in such deamer as the Licislative Council and approve.

Mp. 29/1961.

(3) Bectimm 9(3) of the Petional Parks Ordinance, 1961, shall emply to this Ordinance and shall be read and construct as if it was queeted barein.

hap of Harine Parks and Protected Areas to be ladged with Chief Surveyer and to be forceivable forceivable

11. A map shall be deposite with the Chief Surveyor delinewing the restant larks and Protected grass designated by the Governor in Council and shall be stoctivable in a vilent as hall be prise facia evidence of the bouncaries of the Barinn Park of Protectual Assat to with it relates.

provided that if within the period of fearmens days ment following the date of service of a portion under this subsection spen the causer, marter or other person in there es a vascal or thing, such went, heater or other person pays to the court the security spen the person pays to the court the security of the or fisce temple, and pays to the Registrat days assessed of any appealment of the person of the proposed sale, the security shall be such as a such a security of the proposed sale, the security shall be such as a s

(4) No artism shall lie at the suit of any parson against the Accountant General in respect of the payment by him in good faith of one summy; under subsection (3) of this section to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same;

Stiel of

11. (1) Where may offence applicate any of the previations of this Ordinance at of any Tule under the rounder is committed within the exclusion existing same than, 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 Purritory where the offender is found or to which he is first hrought after the commission of the offence.

(2) The jurisdiction under subsection (1) or this section shall be in addition to end not in deregation of any jurisdiction or power or any sourt under any other assetment.

Bales.

12. The Minister may make rules for the better marrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance and in particular, and witnest prejudice to the queenality of the farmount, for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) providing for the issue of licences, their terms and conditions, and for the transfer, mandment 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 chared in propert of the laste of my licence or her runsfer or prendents of my licence;
- (d) prescribing the sist and type of some truction of any transaction of any transaction of some trucking product of any transaction of any transaction of any transaction of the prescribed size of techniques.

12. This Ordinance shall bind the Crown.

gased the Levislative Council this list day of May, 1979.

Sed. 1. Davenn Speaker.

Sqd. R. G. Borde Clark of the Legislative Council.

Printed at the newecoment Diffee, Road Town, Tactola, British Visuin Tulands by A. Westen, a new consent frinter - by Arthrity.

(Price: 40e

- (a) requiring the sion, type, quantity, quality or species of any marine product which may be in the pagesoaten of any person;
- personner on any person of the person of the pale of any marine product to the public and for the inspection, grading, pecting and storage of any sarine product intended for burner tensors whether within or section the tensor of the person of the person
- (g) prescribing anything to be prescribed under the previsions of this Ordinance.

Penalty for peasessien.

unser the provisions or this ordinance.

13. Any param, whether holding a license or met, fewed any person, whether holding a license or met, fewed any person of any article protibited to taken under an Order of the license of the taken under an Order of the license of the li

14. The provisions of this Crdinante with the exception of sections 4 and 5 and 1 not aprly to belonger or persons resident in the Persons or before the date on which this Ordinance is published in the Gamette.

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

1. De-Speaker.

Ag. Clerk of the Locialative Council.

Printed of the Soverment Office, Read Tees, Pertula, British Tirgin Jelands by A. Sestes, & Severment Printer - by Authority. (Price: 65 mate)

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Service of 20042725 Sunation from in the

Br. John Flotmyr, a Marine Molegiet, security arrived in the Verritory to assist the Ministry of Materni Moserces and Matiropiest in a babitet inventory of turble meeting sites; and in the preparation of a Matienal Deport on the status of Marties to be presented at the Destern Atlantic Turble Symposium (MAIN) in San Jues, Gesta Rice in July 196).

- 2. The Symposium has the following objectives:-
 - So develop a data base for each apocion of turtles by:-
 - (a) conducting certal and beach surveys for setturble meeting in colocted areas:
 - (b) compiling data on see turtle populations and status of status:
 - (a) povier sameswation and management options; and
 - (4) premote intermeticani ecoperation in scientific studies of occ turbles.
- 3. She Sympasium is openered by the Interpressmental Symmagraphic Summission Association for the Saribbonn and Adjacent Regions (ESSARIES) and supported by the Sarborn Summis Atlantic Finherics Symmission (ESSARC).
- A. Hr. Flatoury is part of a Scalainal Som assigned to the Sritish Virgin Islands to facilitate recourts on the status of turtles and to compile a Satisani Separa for the Scitish Virgin Islands.

Ministry of Matural Resources and Mariroscent Book Sum, Sartola. 32et duly, 1961

> VIRGIN ISLANDS MEATURES AND CHILLIS 1977, Fo. 4

Proclamation duted the 9th day of Barch, 1977 Establishing a Pisherian Sone Contiguous to the Persiturial Son of the Virgin Zalanda.

Consetted 10th Harsh 1977 7

OF THE SUVERIOR OF THE VINCIR INCAPE

A PROCLAMATIONS

N.w. Bellers

- I, Mairin Wildimson Mallaci, Commander of the Nest Smeallest Order of the British Engire, upon wher has beet conferred the deceration of the periodicipaled Service Cross, deverage of the Vigila. Order the periodic parameter of instructions given by Her Meanty through a Secretary of State, do heavy yestelahm and declare that -
- Shore is established for the Virgin lalands a fisheries sees contiguous to the juritarial one of the Virgin Lalands.
- g. The noid fisherine note has as its inner hemotary the mean limits of the norritorial son of the firmin Islands and as its mescard boundary a line draws so that each point at the line is two hundred nautical miles from the hearest point on the low-noter lare on the meant or otter hemoline from stick the territorial see is measured or. where mother line is declared by Precisation, the median line where this is less that 200 mattent miles from the beseller. The median line is a line every point of which is equisistant from the hearest points of the hatlier of the firmin lieunds and the corresponding baselines of other countries or degritaries.
- 3. Her injecty will emercise the came jurisdiction in respect of finderies in the said flabories some as the ban in gregort of finderies is the territorical vetera of the First laineds subject to such provisions as may be reafter be under by low for the sectival and regulation of fishing within the said some.

SIVEN under up hand at the Governor's Office, Bead York, Tortole, this the day of March, 1977 and it the twesty-sixth year of Ecr Egesty's righ.

...

Printed at the Covernment Office, Beaf town, Tertols, British Vicgis Zelands by A. Segton, a Covernment Printer - by Authority. (April 25 cents)

and expressed deverment's consistent to the function of Cooperations.

Do B Fune, the Seminar was declared open in Band four by Hr Stamley Surdon, Fernancet Setretary, Rinterry of Securit Securics and Public Seath on behalf of the Enganeshele Chief Rinister at Methodist Church Hall, So expressed gratished repreted manifestance of the LLO/DASTER international Development Agra and relitareted Government's commitment to the furnation of Cooperatives.

2 .

Ministry of Hetural Resources & Public Health Road Toxic

Pilotal (months) Reserv

The public is hereby reminded that under the Turtles [Frotection] Horitz and under Section 3 of the Purtles Ordin-no: Caspiter 87 the period between 1 buly and 31 temper is every year, both days isolasive, is the CLOSED MEASUR for the establing of turtles.

It is therefore, unlevful for any person to:

- a) estab or take, or estampt to estab or take or some to be sample or taken my turble; or
- alonghter ony turtle or key, sell, ampose for sels or have in his possession the while or my portion of the meat of such turtle; or
- take of attaupt to take, or cames to be taken, any tartle ages (including the same of trusk tartles),
- buy, sell, expose for male, or have in his personature may turtle ages (including the ages of trust turtles);

String the period between 1 July, 1970 and 51 August, 1970. Agricultural Reportment

BAGE HOURSAIDS RANGESAN PARK

The Rotary Club of Tortole has kindly agreed to quantitate the following project at Eago Hountain Putlimal Parks

- to effect an interpretive board in the vicinity of the new med as a far furk. The heard would show emisting trails, points of interest, ste;
- b) To erect directional signs on the trails lesting, for makingle, to the scrophytic forest and to the Feek!
- To establish the botanical names of twees that are of special significance.

The above Petional Parks Development Propert is being done in observance of World Environment Bay (5-June) which was sponsored by the United Petions Environment Programs.

The National Parks Trust is highly approximates as Betary's contribution and expresses the hope that other arganizations in the Territory will take advantage of the opportunity to continually address teamedwas to environment of anothers.

Hinistry of Sutural Resources & Public Realth

OLIV MINISTRYS OFFICE

MARKALA MARKALA

15 Jane, 1979

<u>14341</u>-

TIME 2

J.J.

MAN THE LAW PROPERTY AND AND AND

As of July 29th, 1978, Green non turtles (Shelunia mydas) have been placed on the threstened Sarine Sammals list under the Federal Reference Species Act. Federal has now probibite the empire, calling or transporting of these narine smeals. If by excident a turtle is taken or campit, it usuals be headed with enry and immediately returned to the non-

To sid in enforcement of this new law, the MFW is saking the help from Virgin Islanders. Agrees mening persons taking these turtiles or the sighting of burtle sets in saked to call the Survey of Fish and Smidlife at 775-0470. A turble set has a larger seak ofter than fish note.

Your memperation will be greatly appreciated.

LEATHERSACT TURNS OF ST. TROUS:

For the first time in many years the lotthertomb, or trush, worthe was frund May 5th, 1976 nesting on Magnam Bay beach near the popular beaches entrunce. Biscovered by patrolling 3054 enforcement afficers on May 5th, 1976 the single mast site one reped off for most o of the day while BFW staff biologists, worked wis telephone with FWS endingered species opecial agents in Purron Rice and delants to desirable the meet.

Beammes of thehigh density public use of the Hapses hay facility it was decided that the eggs must be reserved by incommond aptiticially. Busing techniques described by the smil issues turtle hinger Fillian Raisey, presently of University of Shifuthic Derboley, the eggs serv lessed on the afternoon of Eny 7th and taken in a special inestecting here to the Jaluid Recentures Foundation (INF) Red Book, S., Thomas. INF was obscur by NFF St. Shanes and Fabilitates staff sizes they have successfully insuinced a great stary proper feelilities.

MATTER VINCIS MALATICS:

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

Ersen Burtle Chelcnis mydas Basus bill Zertmochelje imbrisata Lastrorbad Dermocheljes coriates Lagarhead Garette caretta

Question 2

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

The peak of the meeting season in the British Virgin Islands over around mid July. There are occasional reports of some meeting activities as late as Thomabre and meetings before Valys.

The size of the turkle species seen in your area.

ARGUST

The sizes of burtles occurring in British Virgin Estands waster range from juvaniles to odults weighing approximately 250 pounds; leaterbacks becover, are not very measurement of delite.

Sugation A

The average number of much species of tertle seen in your area much mentl.

The everage ampher of such species seen monthly after

Green Turtles | | Log: artical Turtles | | East: bill Turtles | | Letterback Turtles

variable (about 20-35 members of those 3 species included.) Segligible (maybe 12 per samum.)

the bind of seems better over which each of the species of partler are nervally seen.

- 3 -

day government turtle menagement progress which may be in affect or in the planning stages.

The British Virgin Islands Severment is gvin-ting cartain areas of its constal sons with the intention of declaring cortain areas as Taxles Parks and Pretented Areas.

any burble research projects which may be in progress or planes.

There are no surtle resourch projects in progress neither are there my plumped for the most fubute.

Carrier, 12

Any additional information that you may have on turtles.

We have no further information at this point on turtles.

-

Becam turtles are menally seen in areas with turtle grass — Thaleseld testidium — become: Esses bill and Logerhead turtles are mersally observed ever recky and overly seed bettoms, while the leather back turtle is accessly seen ever both sandy and recky bettoms.

- 2 -

Shether may turtles meet in your area and if so which kinds, at what seasons, and the size of meeting populations.

All four species meet on beaches in the British Tirgin Islands: the heating populations that have been observed were an inhabited islands but there is also sees evidence that they lay on some of the effector edge.

Changer in population levels of survive in your area over the last 50 years.

Over the past 50 years tirtle populations in the British Tirgir Lelands have declined; loggerheads seek to be the ones that suffered meat. It is however, very difficult to put numbers on this since so eatch records were kept.

Chartier B

The emploisation of turbles to your area.

There is a Hmall burtle fishery in the Articl Virgin Islands for 'O months of the year; although the number of fisherms setting burtles has declined ever the years one suspects the practice, in the part, of burness molesting elutches of eggs contributed to the popula-dian decline.

There is a 2 month more-terium on the authhing of warile in the British Virgin Jolands, from July 1st until August 31st, and the tak of eggs is prohibited all year round.

Your worths have and regulations and emforesonnt.

AREWS?

The Turtles Ordinages, 1959. Indescrined Smissle and Flants Ordinance 1976. Fisheries Ordinance 1979 Marine Parks and Protected Area Ordinance 1979.

Leggerhand Bress Purtle Lestherhan



The second of th

Exploring In The BVI (Part 4)

3.V.1. Bigh School - Brening Classes

a special ten (10) Week Course in Marketing is being offered the S.Y.l. High School on Tuesdays 6.00 to 8.00 p.s. in Slock $_{\rm A}$.

The course will be questicted by Mr Janes Encyphyron who pecently retired as a Munketing and advertising Executive in the Majerd Sateles. He as extill active as a cotabilist to bearinesses in the United Seates and Santracte at a Richigan Community College.

This engree is specially designed for owners and operators of small becomes in the British Virgin Dalends. Bubjects will include a comprehensive study of the montaining pricess, how to start and manage a small besidess, financial record beginn personal measurements seek adopted, pricing, promotion and acromatising, attention will also be given to the development and creating of price and beginning arterities of the convertising arterities of the convertising arterities of price and beginning arterities of the development and creating pricess, burget control and modify set duling.

The fee for the course is .25. Those persons interested in curviling in this course about register at the 2.7.2. High school between 21 and 25 January, 1980 during working bours.

S.V.I. Bigh School, Rest Town.

Beneval of Land from Protected Beaches

The Beach Fretretter Ordinance, Bo. 5 of 1960, as speeded, provides that it shall set be lawful for any person to dig. Take or carry once any same, stones, whingle or gravel from any protected beach or see above, strept is secondars with a uniten portion.

The ground public is syminded that send extraction from bracker, decorate our only constal transver and agrowates the creation yradic particularly is fragile areas such as Cont Garden Bry. The continued pilicipy does not reflect good essential or practices expected of a Serviciping country.

any one found penering send illegally from any of the Torritory's backes will be dealt with in the memor prescribed by low.

Ministry of Setural Resident Spripments, and Spripments,

3/80

BENS BELEASE

Town and Country Flanner

His torm of duty has been of infinite value to physical pluming controlled development is the British Virgin Islands and this Finent is very appreciative of the sontribution that he had made.

Hr Ira Buith, artificet, Public works Department has been applicated as Architect/Flammer with responsibility for Team Ileaning within the Chief Histories of Gire.

**************** Public Information Programmes

Effective Februmy 4, 1980 Government will renativate public information programmes on radio station 1871 so a requiar basis. The mis of this service is to keep the public informed of approved june and projects as well as settleds and procedures to be adopted by the public in section to evaluate the subject to be adopted by the public in section to eval themselves of nil government facilities. Irregresses of a general education meture will also be sized from time to time.

The public is invited to direct may queries and essential permitting to the programmes to Public Information Service, s/e Chief Hintetor's Office. -----

Omen y 1980

The lest population Common was conducted here in the BVI in april of 1970. At that time the Territory's population was 10,030, inner the Territory has undergone several changes. The population has grown, everal people here more from one place to smoother placing demands on social operation public unitities the The population Colones is designed to previous public unitities the annexat those thought are the people here to be appreciated as well as the property of the information modeled the annexation of the population.

May 12, 1900 has been declared a Comman hay fee the Commanwealth Coribbes. On this day there will be a semiler east of the genultion of the PIL. The manufacture will will receive the genultion of the PIL. The semiler of the semiler of the properties of the properties of the semiler of the s

/pd:1404.....



RESIDENCE OF BASSEAL MERCURORS & MAKEN

TOETOLA.

450 July, 1991

The Superior on the Surther Securet in the Surter Sector Silentic (Sumirtim and Sectoristics)

I believedly serve to your letter \$40/715/2 of 446 June, 1980

T per emisso two copies on the states of Burdes in British Tingia blands. Sends also very much appreciate may assistance the Bushell Burn could provide in feetlituting continued data collection and recently that could ald in the proparation of a Satismai Supert.

Tomo faithfulls.

(Ambert Greque) Susmanut Secretary.

ite. Lorer E. Opres Radsoy Radioglat (Bessetth) Lab. Begartenet et Comerce Rational Bessels and America Rational Ratio Fallerica Revis-Rational Ratio Fallerica Revis-1500 belweed Beat Real 1500 belweed Beat Beat,