

THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL

FOR THE COUNTRY OF
POR EL PAIS DE

FRENCH GUIANA
GUYANA FRANCESA

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE / REPRESENTANTE NACIONAL

JACQUES FRETEY

Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
Simposio de Tortugas del Atlantico Occidental

17-22 July / Julio 1983

San José, Costa Rica

French Guiana National Report, WATS I Vol 3, pages 177-183





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

NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTRY OF

GUYANE FRANÇAISE

NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED BY

Jacques Fretey

The National Representative

Address:

Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens
25, Rue Cuvier 75005 Paris
FRANCE

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

Jacques Fretey

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 July 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:

Fretey, J. 1984. National Report for French Guiana, pp.177-183. *In*: Bacon, P., F. Berry, K. Bjorndal, H. Hirth, L. Ogren and M. Weber (Editors), Proceedings of the First Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium, 17-22 July 1983, San José, Costa Rica. Volume III: The National Reports. RSMAS Printing, Miami.

*Karen L. Eckert
WIDECAST Executive Director
June 2009*

COUNTRY: FRENCH GUIANA (GUYANA FRANCESA; GUYANE FRANÇAISE)

Length of Coastline*	450 Km
Km ² of Continental Shelf Area	
Seaward Extent of Jurisdictions	
Territorial Sea	24.6 Km
Extended Economic Zone	360 Km
Fisheries Jurisdiction	360 Km
Other (Describe)	
* Coastline length is the measurement of the national seaward boundary of a country; i.e., the distance from border to border for a coastal country and the distance around an island country.	

Marine Shoreline Characteristics*	Km of Shoreline		
	Undeveloped	Developed**	Total
1. Sand Beach (Total)	26 Km	6 Km	32 Km
A. High Energy			
B. Low Energy			
2. Reef (exposed)			
3. Rocks			
4. Cliffs			
5. Vegetation (Total)			
A. Vines			
B. Grasses			
C. Mangroves	270		270
D. Coconut Trees			
E. Other Trees or Shrubs			
F. Marshes	20		20
6. Mouths of Lagoons, Rivers, Canals			
7. Total Shoreline			
* Refer to SEA TURTLE MANUAL (Aerial Survey)			
** Human development or use (See MANUAL)			

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

* Voir photocopie Durand (1959)

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY			
List beaches in geographic sequence. Provide additional information on following page.			
Name of Beach	Length In Km	Species Nesting (use abbreviations)*	Months of Recorded Nesting
1. Montjoly	4	D; Lo	Juin
2. Sinnamary-Karouabo	?	D	Mars
3. Organabo	3.5	Cm; D; Lo	Juillet
4. Aztèque	3.7	Cc(?); Cm; Lo	Juillet
5. Farez	4	Cm; D; Lo	Avril à Juillet
6. Pointe Isère	4	Cc; Cm; D; E	Avril à Août
7. Kawana	3.1	D; Lo	Juin à Août
8. Awara-Bois Tombé	2	Cm; D	Mars à Août
9. Les Hattes-Ya: Lima: Po	2	Cm; D; Lo	Mars à Août
* Species	Abbreviation		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Cc		
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Cm		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	D		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E		
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>	Lk		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Lo		

TABLE 3A. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY (Supplementary page)

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

Voir Fretey (1980b) et Schulz (1971)

TABLE 4.1*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Farez			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	moy=12 / max=16	480	Avril 1977
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	moy=40 ** / max=187	7915	Juin 1977
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	0 à 2		Juin 1977
* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i> : Original National Report identifies this table as 4-5. Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.			
** <i>Editor's note (2009)</i> : The best interpretation of this number is "40", but the poor quality of the original report makes it impossible to confirm.			

TABLE 4.2*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Pointe Isère			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	moy=8/ max=15	300	Avril 1977
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	moy=25/ max=60	4428	Juin 1977
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	1 à 4	**	Juin 1977
<p>* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: Original National Report identifies this table as 4-6. Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.</p> <p>** Estimation difficile en raison de l'irrégularité des pontes [<i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: in English, "An accurate estimation is difficult due to irregularities in egg-laying"]</p>			

TABLE 4.3*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Kawana			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	moy=1.5/ max=5	72	Avril 1977
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	moy=93/ max=206	9572	Juin 1977
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	moy=3/ max=4	**	Juillet 1977
<p>* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: Original National Report identifies this table as 4-7. Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.</p> <p>** Estimation difficile en raison de l'irrégularité des pontes [<i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: in English, "An accurate estimation is difficult due to irregularities in egg-laying"]</p>			

TABLE 4.4*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Awara			
Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.			
Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	moy =1.9/ max= 7	100	Mai 1977
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	moy= 45/ max= 82	2796	Juin 1977
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	moy=2/ max=3	**	Juillet 1977
<p>* <i>Editor's note (2009)</i>: Original National Report identifies this table as 4-8. Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.</p>			

** Estimation difficile en raison de l'irrégularité des pontes [*Editor's note (2009): in English, "An accurate estimation is difficult due to irregularities in egg-laying"*]

TABLE 4.5*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Les Hattes Ya: Lima: Po

Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.

Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	moy=5/ max=18		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	moy=184/ max=225		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	moy=20,3/ max=5		

* *Editor's note (2009):* Original National Report identifies this table as 4-9 Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.

TABLE 4.6*. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH: Organabo

Table summarizes census data for each beach listed in Table 3. Tables numbered sequentially.

Species	Number of Nests		Dates of collection
	Nests/Night (average)	Nests/Season (estimated)	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	38	**	Juillet 1978
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	13	**	Juillet 1978

* *Editor's note (2009):* Original National Report identifies this table as 4-3. Editor changed number to Table 4-1 to maintain consistency among all national reports, with the first table in a series of like tables numbered as "1", the second as "2", etc.

** Estimation difficile en raison de l'irrégularité des pontes [*Editor's note (2009): in English, "An accurate estimation is difficult due to irregularities in egg-laying"*]

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
<i>Caretta caretta</i>						
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>				112*	83*	120*
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>				3712 à 5197*	5433 à 7507*	4851 à 6792*
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>						
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>						

<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>						
* ♀ (femelles)						

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

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

Plusieurs Méthodes:

1. Comptage du nombre total de traces chaque matin sur les plages proches du camp. Le nombre total est ensuite divisé par le nombre de retours probables (5 retours, 6 retours, 7 retours).
2. Comptages des traces 1 fois /semaine, 1 fois/15 jours, 1 fois/30 jours sur les plages éloignées.
3. Marquage de toutes les femelles rencontrées à terre.

Voir Fretey et Lescure (1979)

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY			
Life Stage Unit	Species (abbrev.)*	Causes**	Extent of Mortality (% of Unit)
Nests/eggs	Cm; D; Lo	Erosion; crabe <i>Ocypode quadrata</i> ; ratons crabiers; <i>Procyon cancrivorus</i> ; chiens indians	
Hatchlings	Cm; D; Lo	Crabe <i>Ocypode quadrata</i> ; Urubu <i>Coragyps atratus brasiliensis</i> ; Bihoreau violacé; <i>Nycticorax violacea cayennensis</i>	
Juveniles	Cm; D; Lo	Crabe <i>Ocypode quadrata</i> ; Urubu <i>Coragyps atratus brasiliensis</i> ; Bihoreau violacé; <i>Nycticorax violacea cayennensis</i>	
Adults (in water)	Cm; D; Lo	Raquins, hommes (filets)	
Nesting females	Cm; D; Lo	Bois morts; hommes; jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>); Soleil	
Species*		Abbreviation	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>		Cc	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>		Cm	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		D	
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>		E	
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>		Lk	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>		Lo	
** Natural mortality causes may include: Beach erosion of nests; egg and/or nestling predation by crabs, wild animals, seabirds, etc.; disease; sharks and other predators at sea, etc.			

TABLE 10A. NATURAL MORTALITY (Supplementary page for additional biological data)

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

Voir Fretey (1977); Fretey et Lescure (1981)

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: 10,000
2. Estimated number of nesting females: 7
3. Number of turtles caught at sea: 7

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.).

Les tortues marines font partie des traditions coutumières alimentaires des Indiens Kaliman Galibi, sur 2 villages (Awara et Ya: Lima: Po), seules 4 familles les mangent régulièrement de la viande de tortues. Les tortues sont capturées involontairement par les filets de pêche.

On peut estimer à environ 30,000 le nombre d'œufs de Dc (D), Cm et Lo collectés par an par les indiens.

TABLE 17.1. TURTLE MARICULTURE OPERATIONS: 1981

This table quantifies activities concerned with turtle culture for either conservation, population enhancement experiments, or commercial use. Activities to be included are "headstarting", re-nesting, incubation and release, etc. Prepare a separate table for each year of available data.

Species	Hatchery Operations					Holding Live Turtles		
	Eggs Collect.	Eggs Hatch	No. Release	Age at Release	No. Retain	No. of Juvs.	Adult Females	Adult Males
<i>Caretta caretta</i>								
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>								
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	5339	2239	2239		0			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>								
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>								
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>								

TABLE 17.2. TURTLE MARICULTURE OPERATIONS: 1982								
This table quantifies activities concerned with turtle culture for either conservation, population enhancement experiments, or commercial use. Activities to be included are "headstarting", re-nesting, incubation and release, etc. Prepare a separate table for each year of available data.								
Species	Hatchery Operations					Holding Live Turtles		
	Eggs Collect.	Eggs Hatch	No. Release	Age at Release	No. Retain	No. of Juvs.	Adult Females	Adult Males
<i>Caretta caretta</i>								
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>								
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	7359	3604	3608		0			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>								
<i>Lepidochelys kempfi</i>								
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>								

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
Laboratoire de Zoologies (Reptiles et Amphibians) 25, rue Cuvier 75005 Paris France	2 chercheurs + 2 indiens	Études embryologiques et éthologiques; surveillance des plages, sauvetage des œufs par incubation
Greenpeace rue de la Bucherie 15005 Paris France		Gestion de l'écloserie
W.W.F. 14, rue de la Cure 75016 Paris France		Gestion de l'écloserie
F.F.S.P.N. 57, rue Cuvier 75005 Paris France		Gestion de l'écloserie

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES			
Name and Location	Area Km ²	Reason(s) for Protection	Type and effectiveness of Enforcement
Les Hattes Ya: Lima: Po	~ 15 km ²	Plage de ponte de Dc (D); la plus importante pour l'océan Atlantique (manger, d' tourisme)	Protection relativement efficace (arrêté préfectoral)
Kawana, Pointe Isère, Farez, Organabo, Les Hattes	~111.5 km ²	Projet de réserve naturelle nationale (cf. Fretey, 1982)	Réserve non officielle en raison d'un projet agricole (riziculture)

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
Préfecture de Cayenne	Néant	Néant	

TABLE 20A. REGULATORY AUTHORITY (Supplementary page)

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

Actuellement:

- Arrêté n° 813 1 D/ 2B du 15 Avril 1978. Capture et destruction des adultes toutes espèces interdites entre le 01 avril et le 31 aout. Interdiction de collecter, d'avoir en stock, de vendre, d'acheter, colporter des œufs. (Renvoi à arrêté n° 172 1D/2B du 31 janvier 1975).
- Arrêté n° 2312 1D / 2B de Novembre 1982. Protection de site de ponte des Hattes. Protection intégrale des toutes et des œufs.
- Arrêté n° 2708 1D/ 2B de 30 Octobre 1981. Tortue luth intégralement protégée.

Projets:

- Arrêté préfectoral protégeant intégralement tortues adultes toutes espèce, œufs et site de ponte (projet Fretey, Septembre 1979) Demande non suivie.
- Arrêté ministériel (voir à Martinique)

TABLE 21. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS			
List turtle research activities funded within your country.			
Project Title	Date		Name and Address of Institution & Chief Investigator
	Start	End	
	Avril 1983	Août 1983	Jean Lescure Laboratoire Reptiles Amphibiens MNHNP 25, rue Cuvier 95005 Paris, France

TABLE 21. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS			
List turtle research activities funded within your country.			
Project Title	Date		Name and Address of Institution & Chief Investigator
	Start	End	
Suivi de tortues luths femelles par système ARGOS a partir de leur site e ponte guyanais	Avril 1983	Avril 1984	Jacques Fretey Laboratoire Reptiles Amphibiens MNHNP 25, rue Cuvier 95005 Paris France
Sauvetage d'œufs de <i>D. coriacea</i> en Guyane Française	Avril 1983	Sept. 1983	Jacques Fretey Greenpeace 3 rue de la Bûcherie 75005 Paris France <i>and</i> W.W.F 16, rue de Cure 75005 Paris France

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).

Pritchard, P.C.H. 1971 Sea Turtles in French Guiana. IUCN 31: 38-40.

Schulz, J.P. 1971. Nesting beaches of sea turtles in west French Guiana. Proc. Koninkl. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch. 74(4): 398-404.

Fretey, J. 1977. Causes de mortalité des tortues luths adultes (*Dermochelys coriacea*) sur le littoral guyanais. Le Courrier de la Nature, No.52, 257-266.

Fretey J. 1978. Mensurations de tortues luths femelles adultes *Dermochelys coriacea* (Linné), en Guyane Française. Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr., 103: 518-523.

Fretey, J. and J. Lescure. 1979. Rapport sur l'étude de la protection des tortues marines en Guyane Française. Notes sur le projet de réserve naturelle de Basse Mana. Ministère de la Culture et de l'Environnement. Direction de la Nature, Paris. 56 pp.

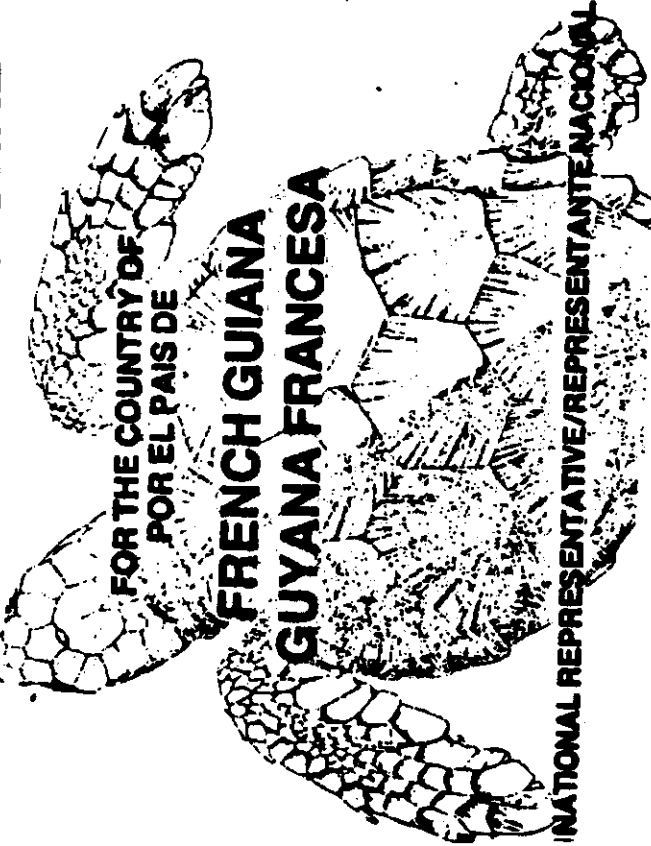
Fretey, J. 1980a. Les pontes de la Tortue luth *Dermochelys coriacea* en Guyane Française. Rev. Ecol. (Terre Vie) 34, 649-654. J. Fretey, Laboratoire de Zoologie (Reptiles et Amphibiens) du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 25, rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France.

Fretey, J. 1980b. Délimitation des plages de nidification des tortues marines en Guyane Française. C.R. Soc. Biogeor: 496 173-191.

Fretey, J. and J. Lescure. 1981. Prédation des tortues marines par les oiseaux en Guyane Française.



THE NATIONAL REPORT EL REPORTE NACIONAL



JACQUES FRETEY

W. A. T. S.



S. T. A. O.

Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium
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WESTERN ATLANTIC TURTLE SYMPOSIUM

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GUYANE FRANÇAISE

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Jacques FRETEY

The National Representative

Address: Laboratoire de Zoologie (Reptiles et Amphibiens), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier 75005 Paris FRANCE

NATIONAL REPORT PREPARED BY

Jacques FRETEY

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 May 1983

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

GUYANE FRANÇAISE

Country	
Length of Coastline	450 km
Area of Continental Shelf Area	_____ km ²
General Extent of Jurisdiction:	
Territorial Sea	24.6 km
Extended Economic Zone	360 km
Fisheries Jurisdiction	360 km
Other (specify)	_____ km

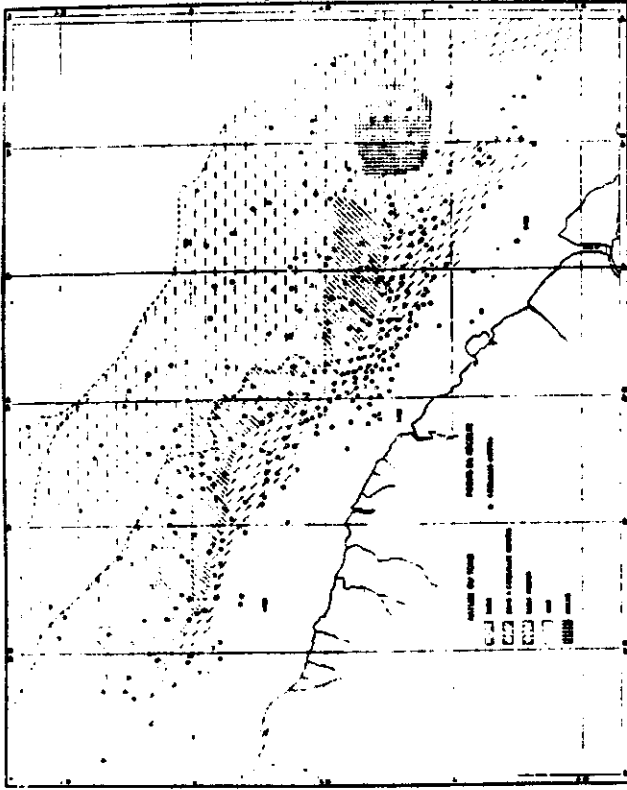
TABLE 1. GEOMORPHIC INVENTORY

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

CHARACTERISTICS	% OF SURFACE	
	UNDEVELOPED	TOTAL
1. Sand Beach (Total)	26 km	32 km
A. High Energy		
B. Low Energy		
2. Reef (exposed)		
3. Rocks		
4. Cliffs		
5. Vegetation (Total)		
A. Vines		
B. Grasses		
C. Mangroves		
D. Coconut Trees		
E. Other Trees or Shrubs		
F. Marshes		
6. Marshes of lagoons, rivers, creeks		
7. Total Shoreline	220 km	240 km

TABLE 2. COASTAL HABITAT INVENTORY OF MARINE SHORELINE

* Refer to SEA TURTLE HABITAT (Special Survey)
 ** Human development or use (See MANUAL)



Revised 1995, 2/12/95, F.S.B.
 DUNNARD, D. J., CONSULTANT TO I.C.E.S.
 10 Plateau continental @ Guyane

HABITAT BOTTOM TYPES	km ² OF HABITAT	
	INSIDE 7km (SHOREWARD)	INSIDE 25m (SEAWARD)
1. Sand		
2. Mud		
3. Rocks		
4. Submerged Vegetation		
5. Reefs (Total)		
A. Fringing Reefs		
B. Patch Reefs		
6. Other		

TABLE 3. MARINE HABITAT INVENTORY OF BOTTOM TYPES

for photocopie Durand (1993)

NAME OF BEACH	LENGTH IN KM	SPECIES NESTING (use abbreviations)*	MONTHS OF RECORDED NESTING
1. Montjoly	4	D Lo	juin
2. Simeonny-Monumbo	?	D	mars
3. Ognambo	3,5	D Lo Cm	juillet
4. Astafa	3,7	Cm Lo Ce?	juillet
5. Fovec	4	D Lo Cm	avril à juillet
6. Rivite Isère	4	D Lo Cm E Ce	avril à août
7. Kawana	3,1	D Lo	mars à août
8. Anura-Bou-Boul	2	D Cm	juin à août
9. Les Vallées-Vallamp	2	D Cm Lo	mars à août
10.			

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

Species Abbreviations:
 CC Ceryle carolinensis
 Cm Chelonia mydas
 D Diomedea nigripes
 E Eremophila alpestris
 Ce Eremophila alpestris
 Lo Lophochelone olivacea
 Lc Lophochelone olivacea

TABLE 3. NESTING BEACH INVENTORY (Supplementary page)

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

Voir FRETEY (1980.6) et SCHULZ (1977).

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Beach (average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Ceryle carolinensis</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	avg. = 12 max. = 46	680	avril 1977
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	avg. = 200 max. = 487	7915	juin 1977
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>			
<i>Lophochelone olivacea</i>	0 2 6		juin 1977

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

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

Il est difficile en raison de l'éloignement des points

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Beach (average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Ceryle carolinensis</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	avg. = 9 max. = 15	300	avril 1977
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	avg. = 63 max. = 60	4628	juin 1977
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>			
<i>Lophochelone olivacea</i>	1 2 4		juin 1977

TABLE 4 - 6. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH FOINTE ISERE (name)

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

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Stercoraria serripes</i>	avg. = 4.5 max. = 5	72	avril 1977
<i>Chauleteus serripes</i>	avg. = 2.1 max. = 2.6	592	juin 1977
<i>Erasmobolus leucogaster</i>	avg. = 3 max. = 4		juillet 1977

TABLE 4 - 2. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH KAWANA (name)

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

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Stercoraria serripes</i>	avg. = 5 max. = 18		1977
<i>Chauleteus serripes</i>	avg. = 4.1 max. = 6.6		
<i>Erasmobolus leucogaster</i>	avg. = 2.3 max. = 3		

TABLE 4 - 3. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH LES HATTES YA: LIMA: PO (name)

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

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Stercoraria serripes</i>	avg. = 4.5 max. = 7	100	mai 1978
<i>Chauleteus serripes</i>	avg. = 6.5 max. = 8.2	2736	juin 1978
<i>Erasmobolus leucogaster</i>	avg. = 2 max. = 3		juillet 1978

TABLE 4 - 4. NESTING CENSUS FOR BEACH ANWARA (name)

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

SPECIES	NUMBER OF NESTS		DATES OF DATA COLLECTION
	Nests/Night (Average)	Nests/Season (Estimated)	
<i>Stercoraria serripes</i>			
<i>Chauleteus serripes</i>	38		juillet 1978
<i>Erasmobolus leucogaster</i>			juillet 1978

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

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

BLE 6. ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF NESTING FOWLS.
(Supplementary page)

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

Plusieurs méthodes :

- ① - Comptage du nombre total de traces chaque matin sur les plages proches du camp. Le nombre total est ensuite divisé par le nombre de retours probables (5 retours, 6 retours, 7 retours).
- ② - Comptage des traces 1 fois/semaine, 1 fois /45j, 1 fois/50 jours sur les plages éloignées.
- ③ - comptage de traces les 2 rencontrés à terre.

Voir Frey & Lescure (1979)

SPECIES	1976		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>			120 ♀	89 ♀	142 ♀				
<i>Chelidon melanotos</i>			4894 ±	5943 ±	5948					
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>			6932 ♀	7074 ♀	2.707 ♀					
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>										
<i>Larus argentatus</i>										

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

BLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY
(Supplementary page for additional biological data)

Voir Frey (1977)
Frey & Lescure (1981)

LIFE STAGE UNIT	SPECIES (Abbrev.)	CORPUS	EXTENT OF MORTALITY (S. of mile)
Nests/eggs	Dc Cm Lo	Erusion; crabe; <i>Oxyechus quadratus</i> ; <i>Sula</i> crabe; <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> ; <i>Chelidon melanotos</i>	
Hatchlings	Dc Cm Lo	crabe; <i>Oxyechus quadratus</i> ; <i>Uria lomvia</i> ; <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> ; <i>Chelidon melanotos</i>	
Juveniles	Dc Cm Lo	" " "	
Adults (in water)	Dc Cm Lo	Requin; Humas (fish)	
Nesting females	Dc Cm Lo	birds nearby; Humas; Jaeger; <i>Chelidon melanotos</i> ; <i>Sula</i> .	

TABLE 10. NATURAL MORTALITY
* Natural mortality causes may include:
- beach erosion of eggs; sea water
- nestling predation by crabs, birds
- animals, sea birds, etc.; disease
- sharks and other predators at sea;
etc.

Species abbreviations:
Dc = Double-crested cormorant
Cm = Common murre
Lo = Leach's petrel
Er = Erosion
Re = Requin
Hu = Humas
Ja = Jaeger
Ch = *Chelidon melanotos*
Su = *Sula*

TABLE W. EMPLOYMENT DEPENDENT ON TURTLES (Supplementary page)

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

As Subsistence exploitation

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

B: Social aspects

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

Les tortues marines font partie des traditions culinaires alimentaires des Indiens Kalina-Gallibi. Sur 2 villages (Mourea et Yalimimpo) seules 4 familles les mangent régulièrement de la viande de tortue. Les tortues sont capturées involontairement par les filets de pêche.

On peut estimer à environ 30 000 le nombre d'œufs de D.E. (Caret), et 1.000 collectés par an par ces Indiens.

FRENCH GUIANA

SPECIES	HATCHERY OPERATIONS					HOLDING LIVE TURTLES	
	EGGS COLLECTED	EGGS HATCHED	NO. RELEASED	AGE AT RELEASE	NO. RETAINED	NO. OF ADULT TURTLES	ADULT MALES
<i>Caretta caretta</i>							
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>							
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	5335	2235	2235	1 ans	0		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>							
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>							
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>							

YEAR 1981

TABLE 17 - TURTLE HATCHERY OPERATIONS
This table quantifies activities concerned with turtle culture for either conservation, population enhancement experiments, or commercial use. Activities to be included are "hatchling", re-nesting, incubation and release, etc.
Prepare separate table for each year of available data.

FRENCH GUIANA

SPECIES	HATCHERY OPERATIONS					HOLDING LIVE TURTLES	
	EGGS COLLECTED	EGGS HATCHED	NO. RELEASED	AGE AT RELEASE	NO. RETAINED	NO. OF ADULT TURTLES	ADULT MALES
<i>Caretta caretta</i>							
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>							
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	4855	3604	3604	1 ans	0		
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>							
<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>							
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>							

YEAR 1982

TABLE 17 - TURTLE HATCHERY OPERATIONS
This table quantifies activities concerned with turtle culture for either conservation, population enhancement experiments, or commercial use. Activities to be included are "hatchling", re-nesting, incubation and release, etc.
Prepare separate table for each year of available data.

INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	NO. OF ACTIVE MEMBERS	ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS
Laboratoire de Zoologie (Reptiles et Amphibiens) 25, rue Cuvier 95005 Rio FRANCE	2 charbon + 2 Indiens	- Etudes embryologiques et éthologiques - surveillance des plages, survie des œufs par incubation en sclérose
Greenpeace 3, rue de la boiserie 45005 Paris FRANCE		gestion de l'écluse
W.M.F. 14, rue de la Cure 75016 Paris FRANCE		gestion de l'écluse
F.F.S.P.N. 77, rue Cuvier 95005 Paris FRANCE		gestion de l'écluse

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

NAME AND LOCATION	AREA km ²	REASON (s) FOR PROTECTION	TYPE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT	NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION	BUDGET ALLOCATION TO TURTLES	NL OF STAFF ASSIGNED TO TURTLES	COMMENTS ON LEVELS OF ENFORCEMENT
Les Hattes Yabimaipo	± 15 km ²	plage de ponte de D. la plus importante pour l'écosystème Atlantique (danger d'érosion, tourisme)	protection administrative officielle (arrêté préfectoral)	Préfecture de Cayenne	néant	néant	
Kavana, Rivière D'Or, Fines, Organabo, Les Hattes	± 11,5 km ²	projet de réserve naturelle nationale (cf. Fretey, 1982)	réserve non officielle en raison de projets agricoles (riariculture)				

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

TABLE 19. SANCTUARIES AND REFUGES

PROJECT TITLE	DATES		NAME & ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION & CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
	START	END	
Création de Tortues luths par système MARS et pashir de leur site de ponte guyanais	avril 1983	août 1983	Jean LESQUIRE Laboratoire Reptiles Amphibiens MNHN 25, rue Curvier 75005 Paris FRANCE
Surveillance d'œufs de D. contaxan en Guyane française	avril 1983	sept. 1983	Jacques FRETEY Laboratoire Reptiles Amphibiens MNHN 25, rue Curvier 75005 Paris FRANCE
			Jacques FRETEY Grandpierre 3, rue de la Bohème 75005 Paris FRANCE niv. P. 16, rue de la Croix 75005 Paris FRANCE

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

GUYANE addition

TABLE 20. REGULATORY AUTHORITY
(Supplementary page)

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

Actuellement :

- arrêté n° 813 1D/2B du 15 avril 1978. Capture et destruction de adultes tortues espèces interdites entre le 1^{er} avril et le 31 août - interdiction de collecter, d'avoir en stock, de vendre, d'habiter, colporter de coup. (renvoi à arrêté n° 172 1D/2B du 21 janvier 1978)
 - arrêté n° 2312 1D/2B du 27 novembre 1984. Protection du site de ponte de Hattes. Protection intégrale de toutes et de coup.
 - arrêté n° 2708 1D/2B du 30 octobre 1981. Tortue luth également protégée.
- Projets :
- arrêté préfectoral protégeant intégralement toutes adultes tortues espèces, coup et site de ponte (projet Fretey, septembre 1979). Demande non suivie.
 - arrêté ministériel (voir à Martinique)

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).

- FRITENARD, P.C.H., 1971. Sur tortues in French Guiana. *ZOOLOG*, 21: 97-100.
- SCHULZ, J.P., 1971. Nesting beaches of sea turtles in west French Guiana. *Boucl. Kéroul. Nébri. Acad. un. Guayanae*, 74 (4): 206-208.
- FRETEY, J., 1977. Causes de mortalité des tortues luths adultes (*Dermochelys coriacea*) sur le littoral guyanais. *Compt. Rend.*, 52: 657-668.
- FRETEY, J., 1977. Mensurations de Tortues luths femelles adultes, *Dermochelys coriacea* (Linné) en Guyane française. *Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr.*, 403 (4): 512-523.
- FRETEY, J., & J. LESQUIRE, 1979. Rapport sur l'étude de la protection des tortues marines en Guyane française. *Minist. Equip. nimbéq.*, 1-36.
- FRETEY, J., 1980. Les pontes de la Tortue luth *Dermochelys coriacea* en Guyane française. *Terra & Vie*, 24 (4): 613-658.
- FRETEY, J., 1980. Délimitation des plages de nidification des Tortues marines en Guyane française. *C.R. Soc. Biogéogr.*, 636: 493-494.
- FRETEY, J., & J. LESQUIRE, 1981. Réhabilitation des tortues marines par les nimbés en Guyane française. *L'Océan*, 21 (4): 413-415.