



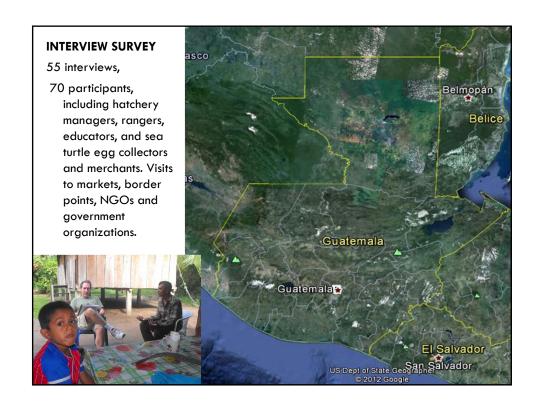


## The sea turtle egg donation system in Guatemala

- With a "donation" of 20% of each nest, an egg collector can sell the remaining 80%
- □ This is an "exception" to the IAC
- □ The system relies heavily on hatcheries
- □ It is an informal, decentralized, and underfunded system
  - ... but has popular support
- □ Only olive ridleys



Scott Handy, Akazul





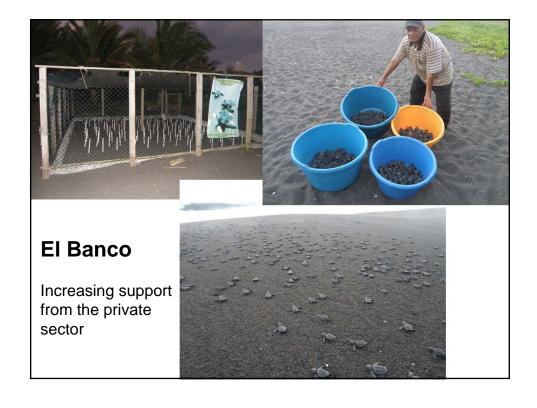


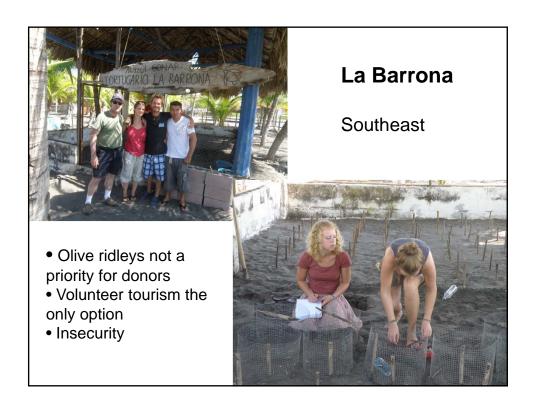


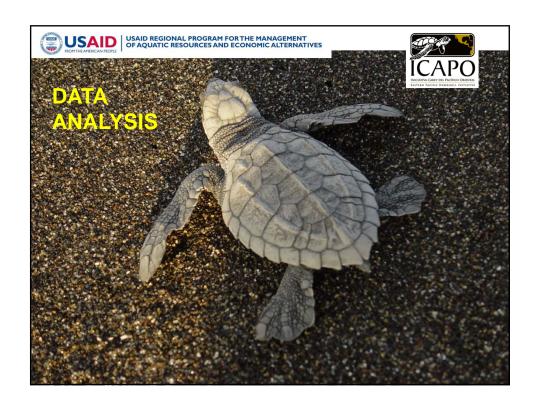


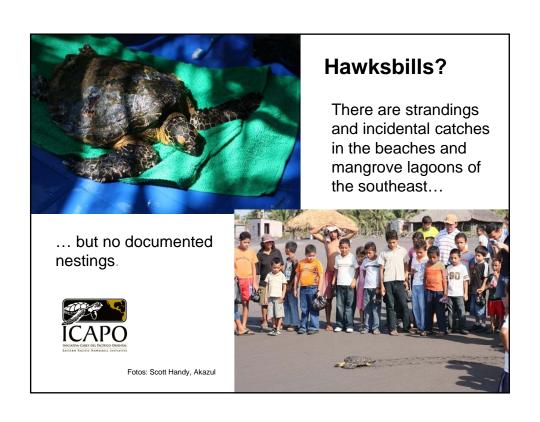












## **Pacific Greens**

First documented nesting in Hawaii in August, 2008

Two documented, and two reported nestings in Septiembre, 2011



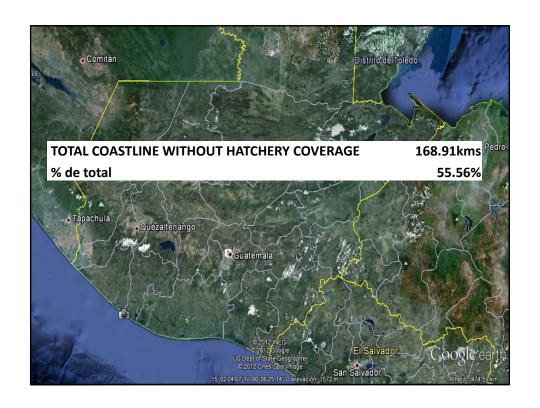
Shifting habitat?

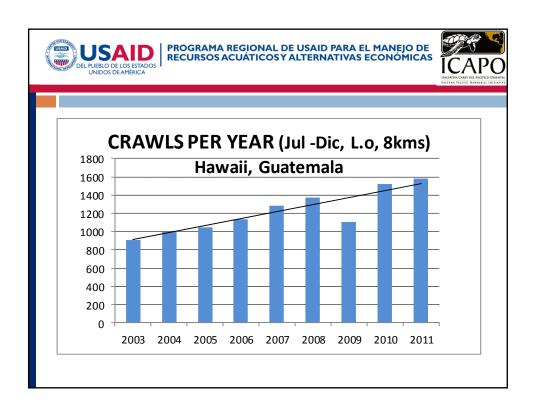
La Barrona, Scott Handy, Akazul

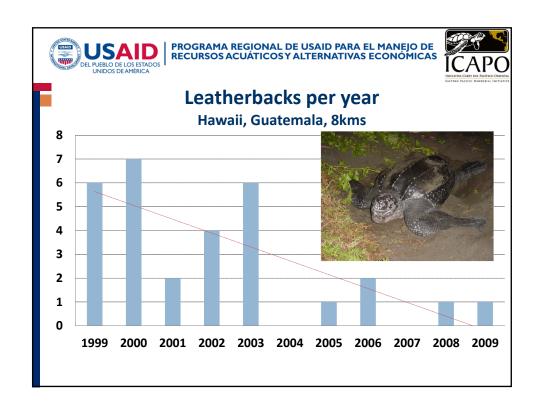


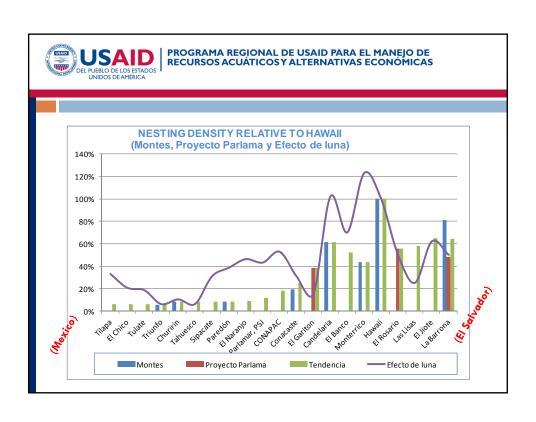


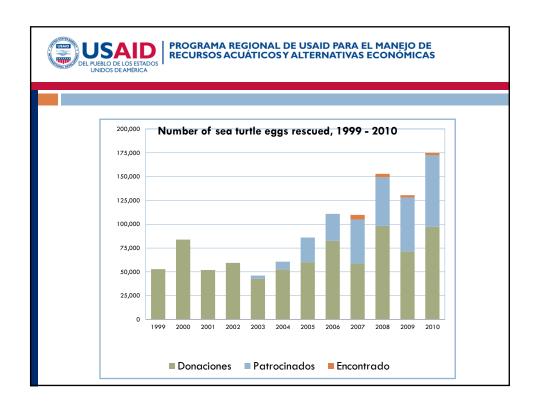


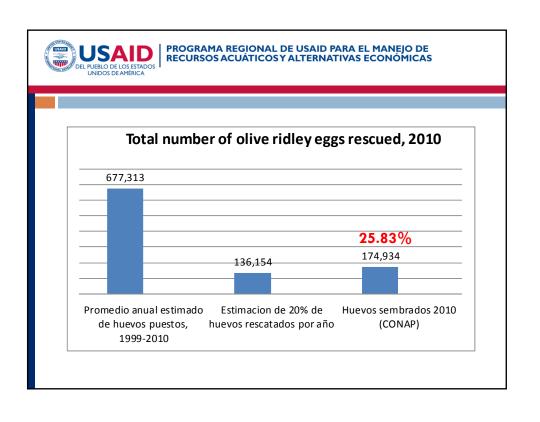














## TOTAL PRODUCTION, ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

An estimated 673,304 olive ridley eggs are laid each year on the Pacific coast of Guatemala with a beach or wholesale value of Q1,124, 869 or \$148.007, much lower than previous estimates.



## **SUMMARY FINDINGS**

- Although they are essential in order to support the donation system, most sea turtle hatcheries in Guatemala lack the human, technical and logistical resources necessary to incubate eggs and collect data in a scientific manner, and few take full advantage of the hatchery's potential as an environmental education tool.
- There are significant gaps in hatchery coverage
- No evidence of significant use of meat, shells or other parts.
- There exists legal ambiguity regarding the donation system given the fact that it has no legislative foundation and the few measures of control that exist are informal.
- This exception to the IAC needs to be justified with a Management Plan
- Although not perfect, the majority of sea turtle conservationists in Guatemala
  want to continue with the donation system, and work with it through increased
  private sector sponsorship to increase the rescue rate.

