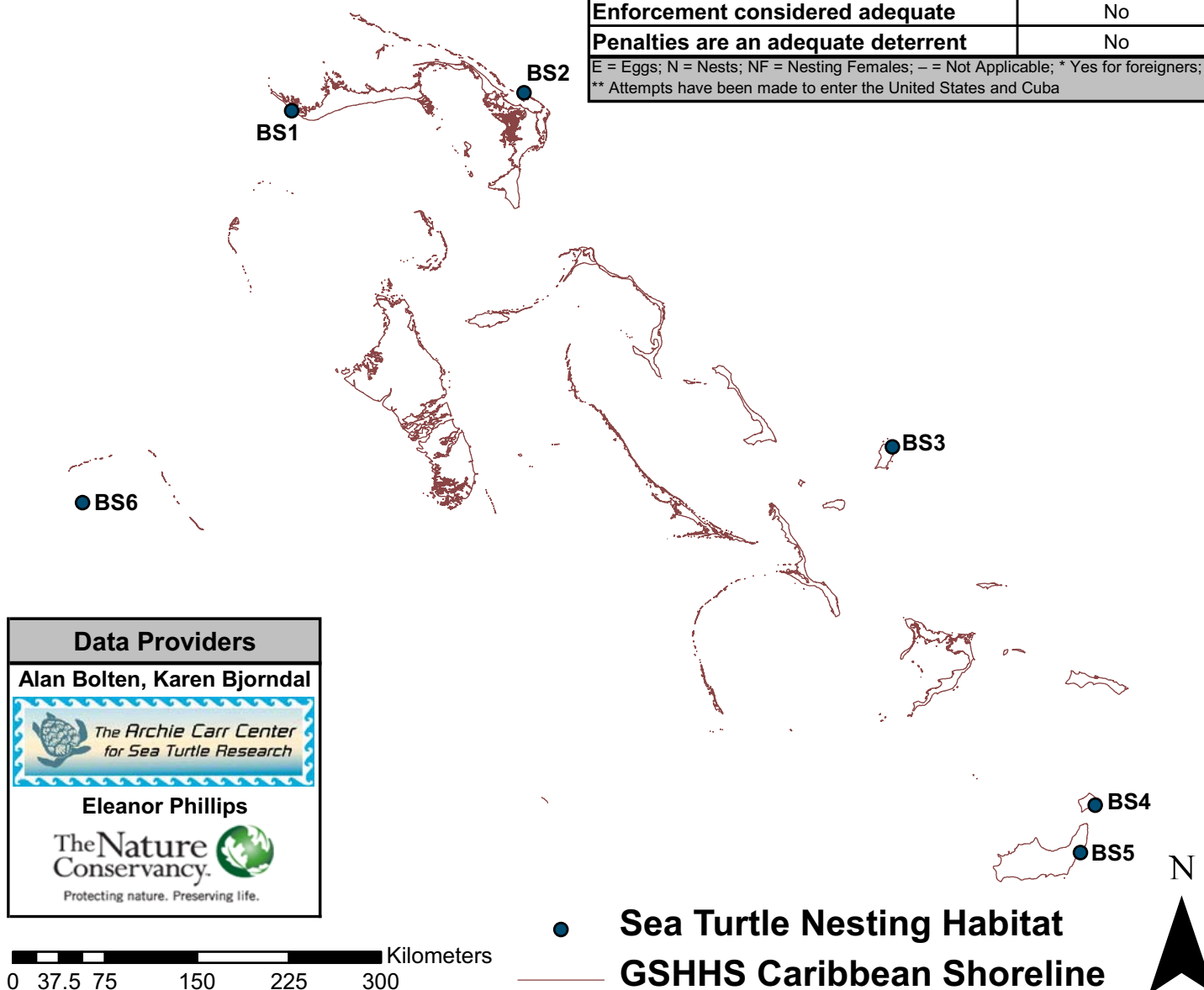


Bahamas Sea Turtle Habitat

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Sea Turtle Presence	
Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	N, F
Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	N, F
Leatherback Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	N
Hawksbill Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)	N, F
Kemp's Ridley Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)	A
Olive Ridley Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>)	I
N = Nesting; F = Foraging; IN = Infrequent Nesting; IF = Infrequent Foraging; I = Infrequent (further detail unavailable); A = Absent	

National Policy for the Protection of Sea Turtles	
Complete (indefinite) protection	No
Moratorium (fixed period)	No
Prohibition(s) on take	E, NF, Hawksbill
Closed season	Yes
Minimum size limits	Yes
Maximum size limits	No
Annual quota	No
Permits/licenses required	No*
Gear restrictions	Yes
Area closures (MPA, park, reserve)	Yes
Reports of exploitation/sale nationally	Yes
Reports of illegal trade internationally	Yes**
General public awareness of laws	No (Insufficient)
Recent prosecutions or penalties	Yes
Enforcement considered adequate	No
Penalties are an adequate deterrent	No
E = Eggs; N = Nests; NF = Nesting Females; – = Not Applicable; * Yes for foreigners; ** Attempts have been made to enter the United States and Cuba	



Data Providers

Alan Bolten, Karen Bjorndal



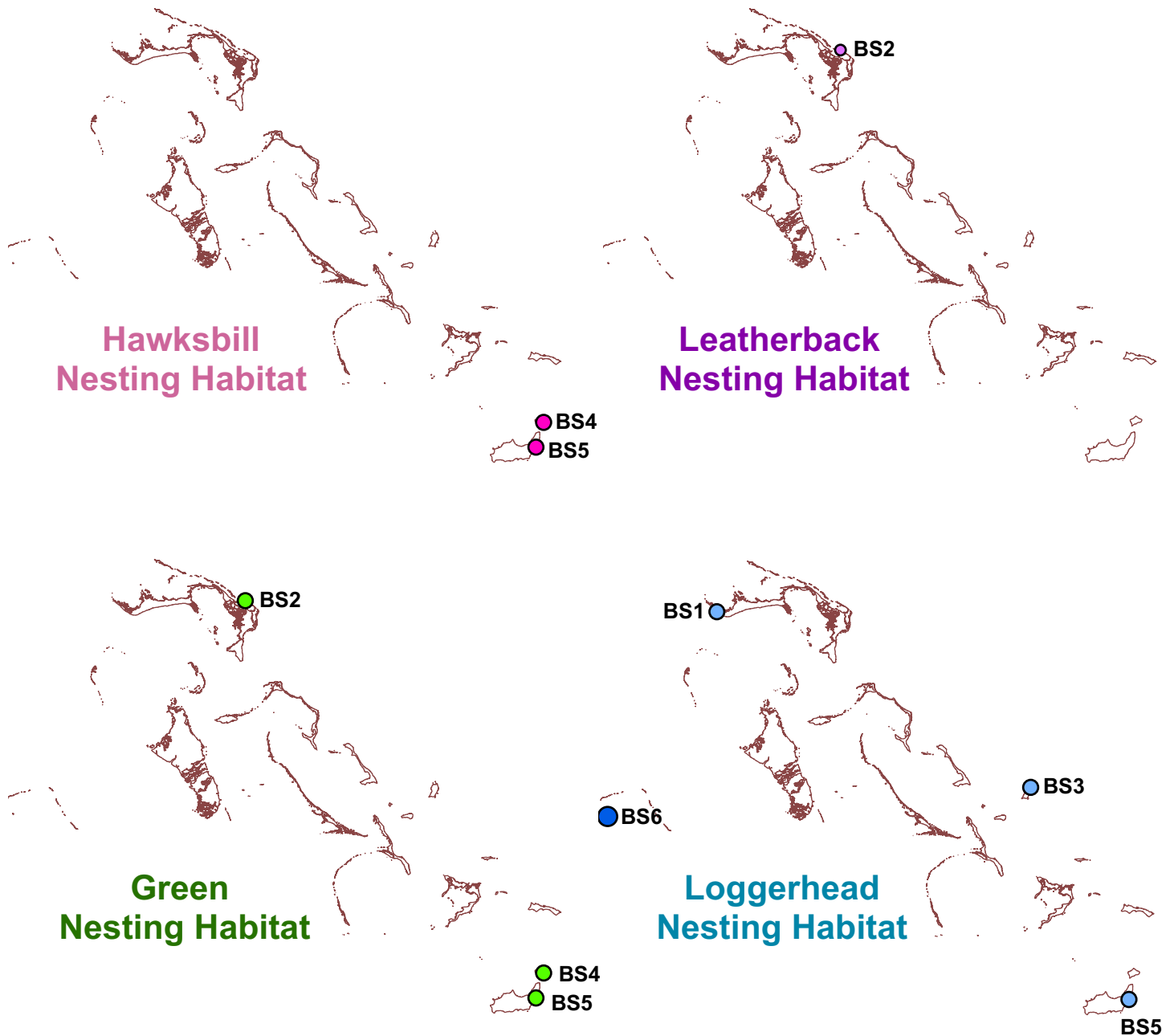
Eleanor Phillips



● Sea Turtle Nesting Habitat
— GSHHS Caribbean Shoreline

Bahamas Sea Turtle Habitat

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Hawksbill Nesting Habitat

- 25-100 Crawls per year

Green Nesting Habitat

- 25-100 Crawls per year

Leatherback Nesting Habitat

- <25 Crawls per year

Loggerhead Nesting Habitat

- 25-100 Crawls per year
- 100-500 Crawls per year

— GSHHS Caribbean Shoreline

0 70 140 280 420 560 Kilometers



Bahamas Sea Turtle Habitat

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Threats to Sea Turtles - Nesting		
Killing of Nesting Females by Humans	Yes (R)	
Killing of Nesting Females by Predators	No	
Nest Loss to Predators	No	
Nest Loss to Abiotic Factors	Yes (U)	Erosion due to extreme high tides
Egg Collection by Humans	Yes (FA)	In Abaco and Eleuthra
Harassment Due to Increased Human Presence	No	
Artificial Lighting	Yes (R)	
Pollution	Yes (U)	Beach litter/debris
Beach Erosion/Accretion	Yes (U)	Erosion during storms
Beach Armouring/Stabilization Structures	Yes (FA)	Frequent in New Providence - smaller problem on outer islands
Beach Nourishment	No	
Recreational Beach Equipment and/or Other Obstacles	Yes (O)	
Mechanized Beach Cleaning	No	
Beach Vehicular Use	No	
Sand Mining	Yes (O)	
Exotic (or Loss of Native) Vegetation	Yes (U)	
Livestock Presence on the Beach	No	
Occurrence Frequency: R = Rare; O = Occasional; F = Frequent; FA = Frequent in one area; U = Unknown		

Threats to Sea Turtles - Foraging/Migration		
Seagrass Degradation	Yes (U)	Limited scarring from ship groundings
Coral Reef Degradation	Yes (U)	Climate change
Fisheries Bycatch	No	
Hunting/Poaching	Yes (U)	During open season
Pollution	Yes (U)	"Declining water quality"
Predators	Yes (U)	Sharks
Disease/Parasites	Yes (U)	Fibropapillomas
Harassment Due to Increased Human Presence	No	
Dredging	Yes (O)	
Marina and Dock Development	Yes (F)	
Boat/Personal Water Craft Collisions	Yes (R)	
Power Plant Entrapment	No	
Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, Transportation	Yes (U)	
Entanglement	Yes (R)	
Offshore Artificial Lighting	No	
Occurrence Frequency: R = Rare; O = Occasional; F = Frequent; FA = Frequent in one area; U = Unknown		

Bahamas Sea Turtle Habitat

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Beach Identification Codes with Beach Names			
BS1	Grand Bahama	BS4	Little Inagua
BS2	Great Abaco (east coast and	BS5	Great Inagua
BS3	San Salvador	BS6	Cay Sal Bank