Conclusions from the

The 5th Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles

Dalaman (Turkey), April 2015

Filling the gaps for basin-integrated management

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Sea turtle species nesting in the Mediterranean

Caretta caretta

Chelonia mydas

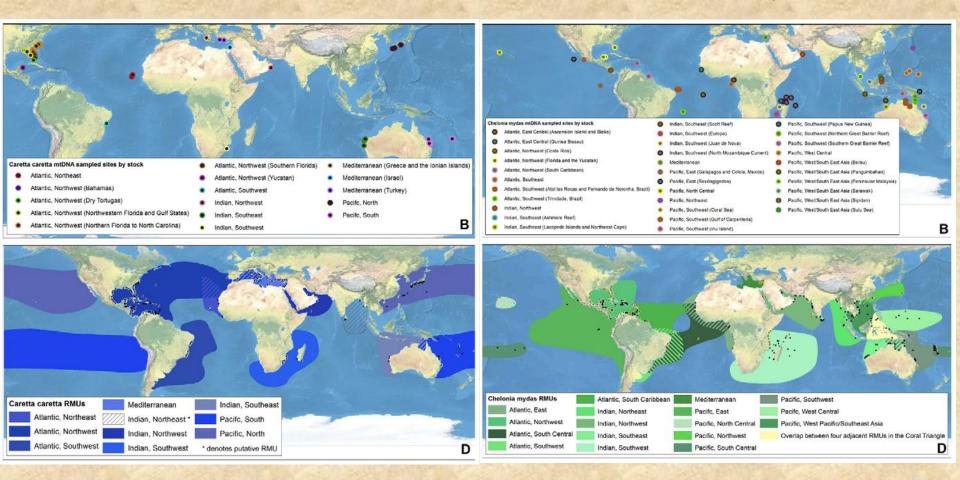




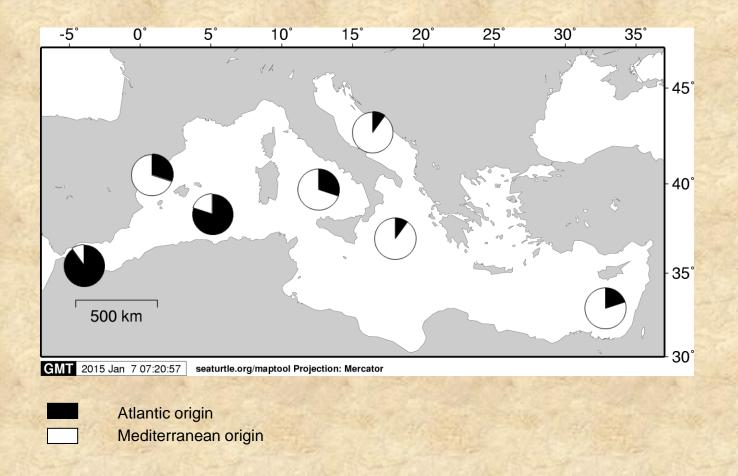
Regional management units

Caretta caretta

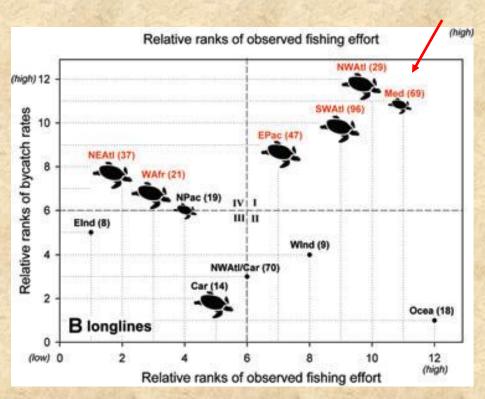
Chelonia mydas

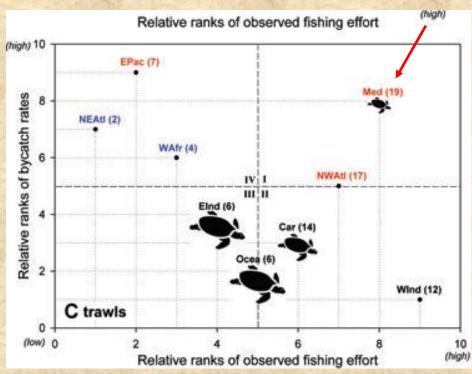


Mixed foraging grounds of Caretta caretta



High levels of sea turtle bycatch









Wallace et al. 2010

The need for regional management

- First Mediterranean Conference on Sea Turtles (Rome, 2001)
 - Bonn Convention
 - Bern Convention
 - RAC/SPA
 - IUCN's Marine Turtle Specialist Group
- Mediterranean meeting at the Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation since 2002: informal meeting
- Mediterranean Conferences in 2005 (Kemer, Turkey), 2008 (Hammamet, Tunisia) and 2011 (Naples, Italy): formal meeting with invited talks, oral communications and poster sessions.
- 5th Mediterranean Conference scheduled for October 2014 in Spain

The 5th Mediterranean Conference

- Originally scheduled for October 2014 in Spain
- Announcement in February 2013 that the 35th ISTS will be held in April 2015 in Turkey.

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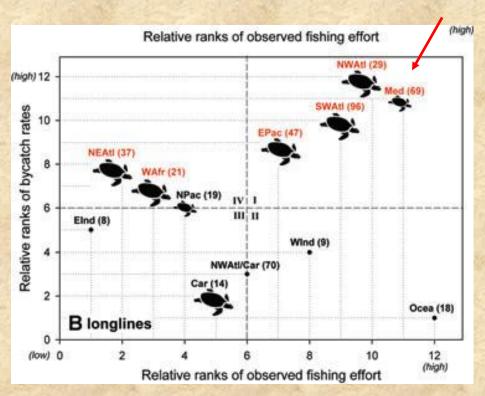
Combine both to avoid optimize funding and travel time

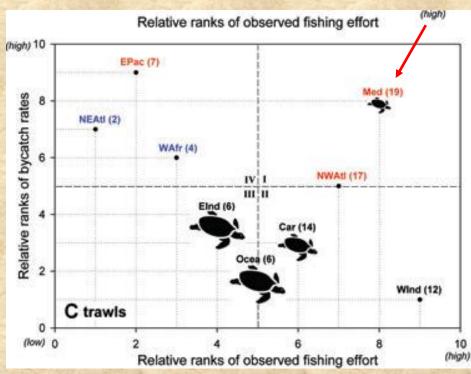


Aim: Research agenda to fill major gaps in our knowledge about bycatch and demography

Change in structure: from open to focused meeting
Three invited talks, nine short presentations and two calls for collaborative projects

Why a research agenda?





Wallace et al. 2010

Is bycatch sustainable?

Bycatch figures are not enough

We need an acurate demographic model

Why a research agenda?

- Create a demography working group in charge of
 - Review available information
 - Identify major knowledge gaps and how to fill them
 - Indentify funding sources

Demography working group

Chair: Luis Cardona (UB, Spain)

Nesting parameters: Annette Broderick and Wyne Fuller (UX, UK)

Primary sex ratio: Yakup Kaska (PU, Turkey)

Isoscape: Brendan Godley (UX, UK) and Luis Cardona (UB, Spain)

Bycatch and post-release mortality: Juan Antonio Camiñas (IEO, Spain)

Sex ratio at foraging grounds: Paolo Casale (Sapienza, Italy)

Juvenile satellite tracking: Sandra Hochscheid (SZN, Italy) and Bojan Lazar (UPR, Eslovenia)

Size of stranded turtles: Yaniv Levy (NPA, Israel) and Carmen Mifsud (MEPA, Malta)

Aerial surveys: Jesus Tomás (UV, Spain)

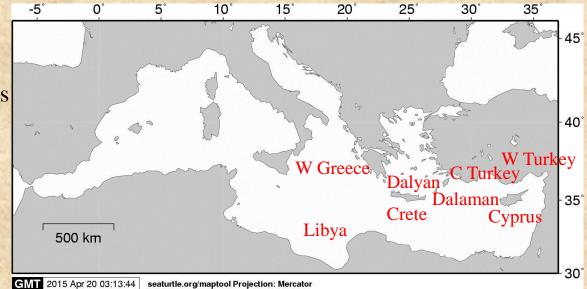
Information to be collected on a regular basis at major nesting beaches

- a. Nest counts
- b. Clutch size
- c. Emergency rate
- d. Primary sex ratio*
- e. Clutch frequency*
- f. Remigration interval*
- g. Size of nesting females
- h. Proportion of neophytes

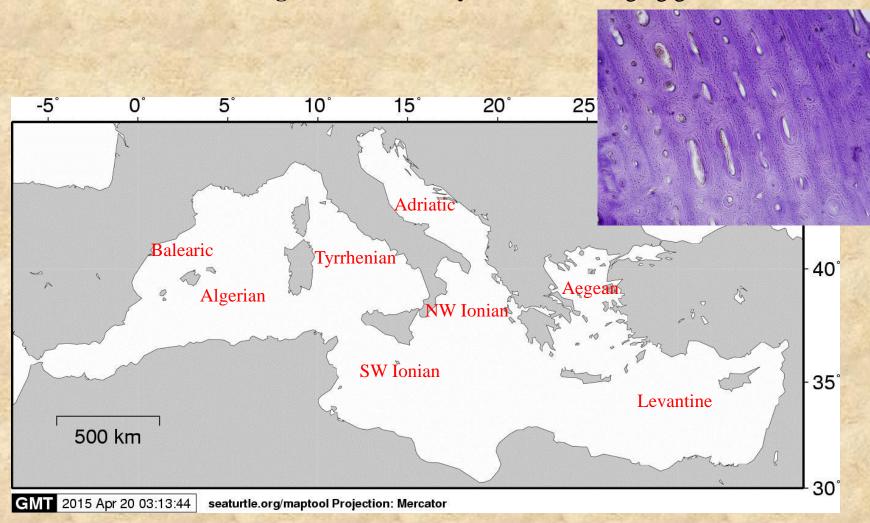
Additional research on

- a. Female fidelity
- b. Primary sex ratio (methods)
- c. Annual survival rate of females



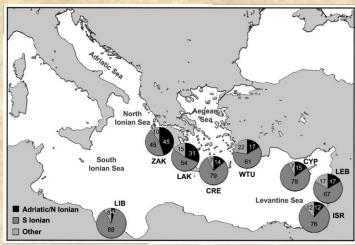


Additional research to assess age at first maturity at different foraging grounds

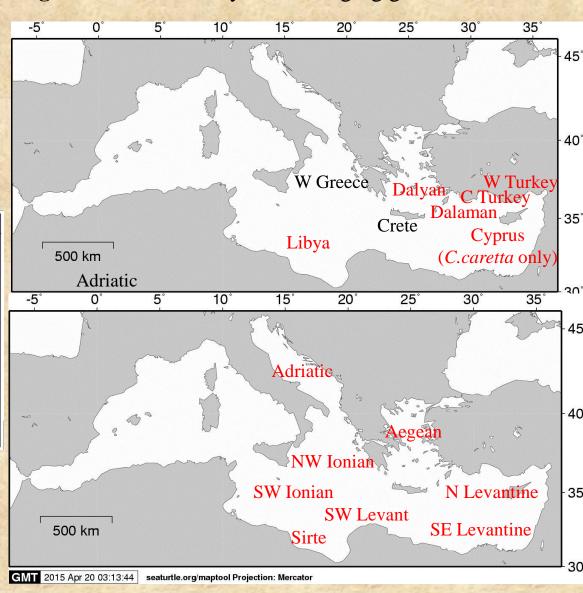


Additional research on selected nesting beaches to identify adult foraging grounds

- a. Satellite tracking of females
- b. Stable isotope analysis
 - b.1. Nesting females
 - b.2. Foraging females
 - b.3. Juveniles

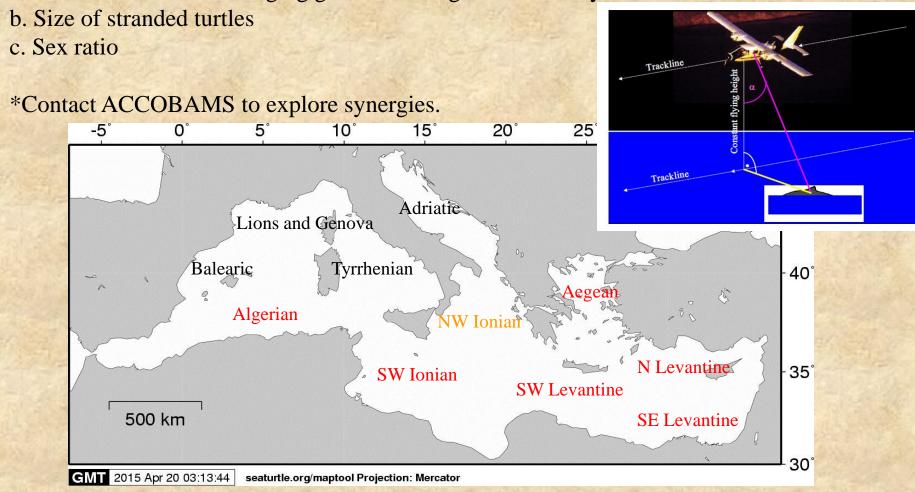


Cardona et al. 2014



Information to be collected on a regular basis at foraging grounds

a. Turtle abundance at foraging grounds through aerial surveys*.



In black: recent surveys (2010-2015)

Update bycatch figures and assess the post-release mortality rate

- a. Drifting longline (post-release mortality recently assessed in the Algerian Basin)
- b. Bottom trawling

