

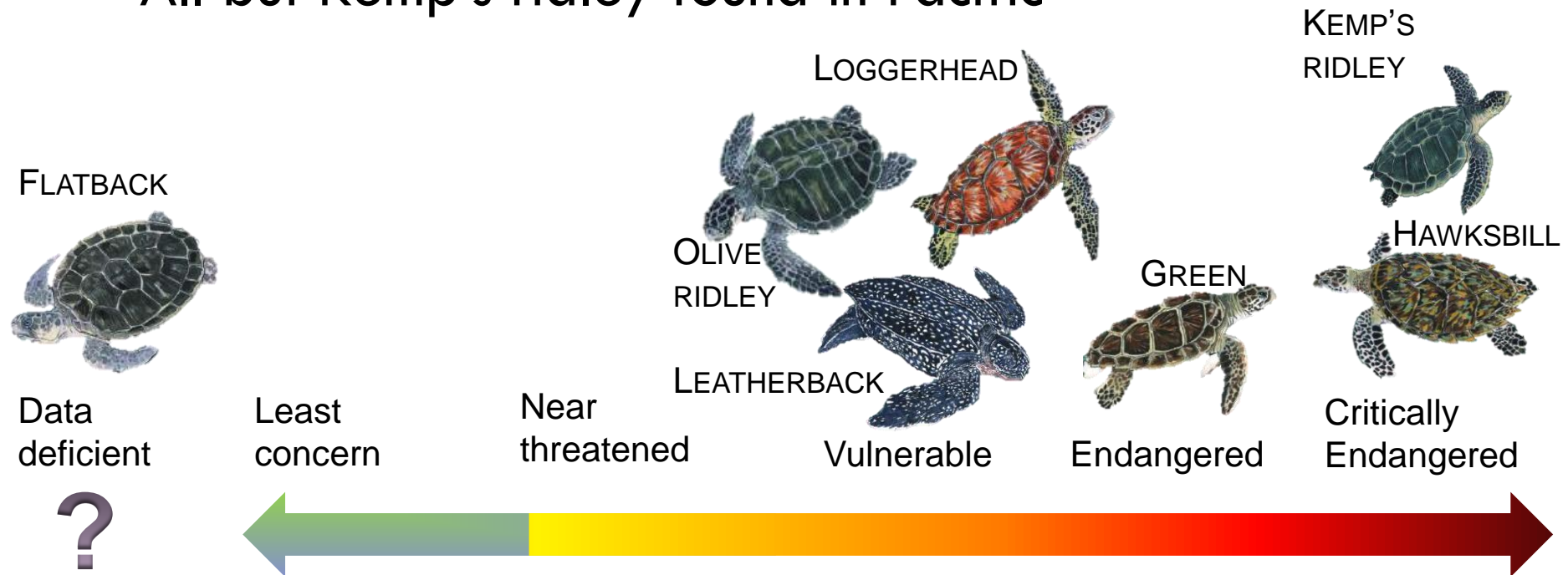
UNDERSTANDING SEA TURTLE MITIGATION ISSUES IN THE WCPFC

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Sharks and Bycatch

SEA TURTLE SPECIES AND THEIR STATUS

- There are 7 sea turtle species
- Six are considered threatened by IUCN (mainly based on nesting beach surveys)
- All but Kemp's ridley found in Pacific



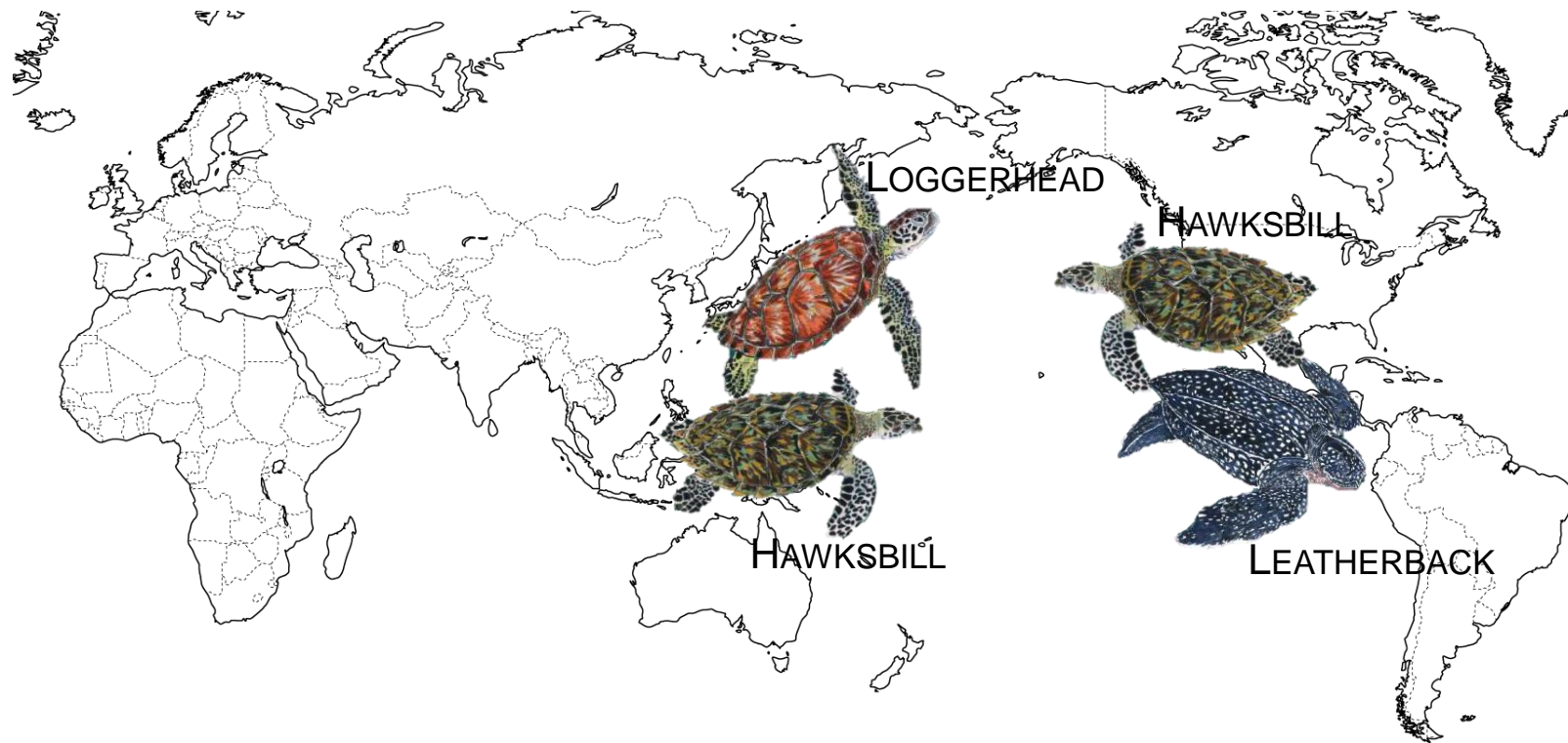
GLOBAL CONSERVATION ACTIONS

- All sea turtle species listed on CITES App. I (trade ban) since 1981
- All species except flatback listed on CMS App. I & II
- Three sea turtle intergovernmental agreements (ACA, IAC, IOSEA)
- All five tuna RFMOs have adopted measures designed to conserve sea turtles



SPECIES AT RISK IN THE PACIFIC

- Of 11 populations worldwide with high risk + high threat (n=58), four were in the Pacific (Wallace et al. 2011)



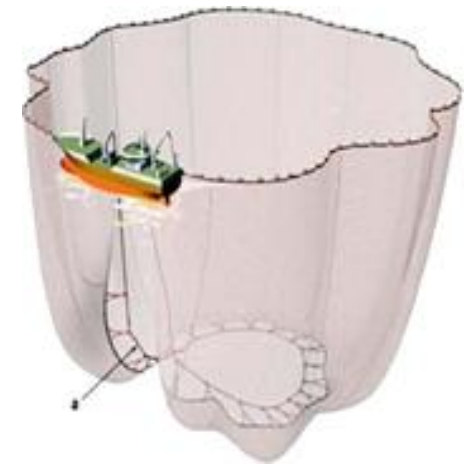
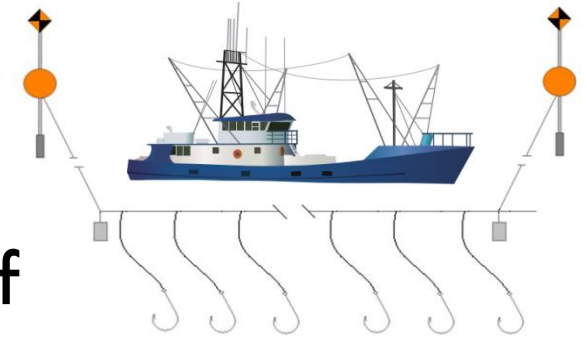
MITIGATING THREATS

- Expert judgement threat ranking (Wallace et al. 2011):
 - Fisheries bycatch
 - Climate change
 - Human consumption
 - Coastal development
 - Pollution/pathogens
- Longline gear relatively less of a threat than set nets or trawls



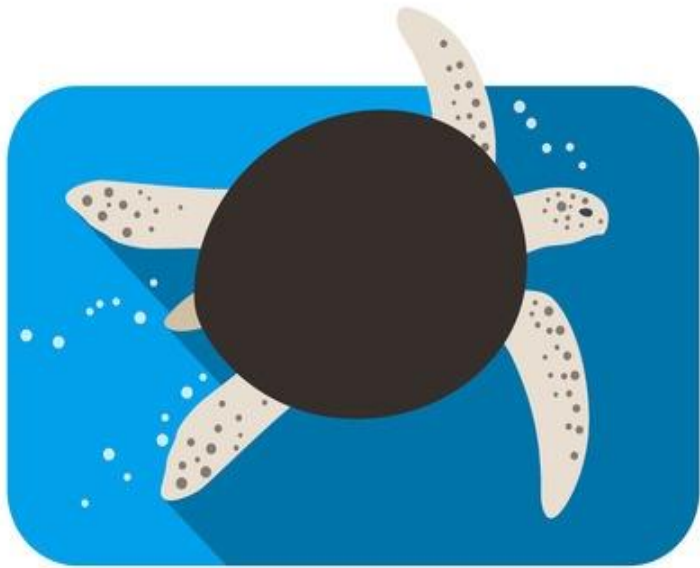
LONGLINE VERSUS PURSE SEINE

- WCPFC CMM 2008-03 requires mitigation of both gear types
- Threats from longlines are much more severe because:
 - Sea turtles are attracted to baited hooks
 - Higher chance of asphyxiation
 - Higher chance of serious injury from hooking
 - Some FAD entanglement but relatively low



DESIGNING EFFECTIVE MITIGATION

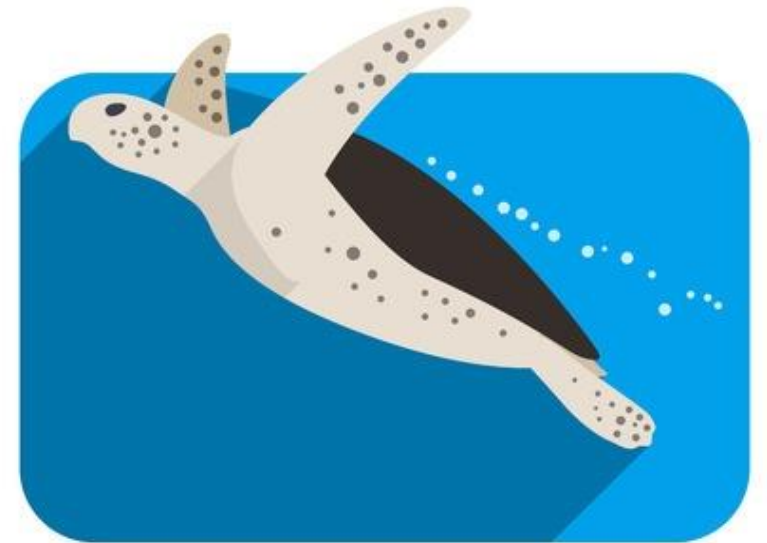
- Need to understand sea turtle behaviors and species- and life stage- specific variation in:



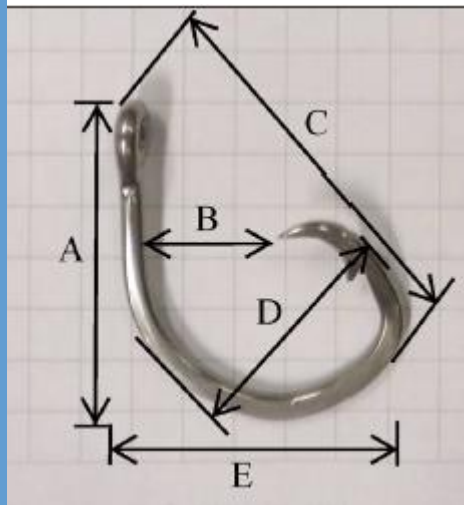
- Preferred habitat
- Attraction to bait
- Attraction to lightsticks (and possibly floats)
- Propensity to ingest
- Propensity to entangle

DESIGNING EFFECTIVE MITIGATION (CONT.)

- **Preferred habitat** – temperature, depth, migratory corridors
- **Attraction to bait** – taste, color
- **Attraction to lightsticks/gear** – spectra, flicker rate, number, color
- **Propensity to ingest** – hook type, size, offset; bait threading or texture
- **Propensity to entangle** – leader type, length, visibility; carapace type



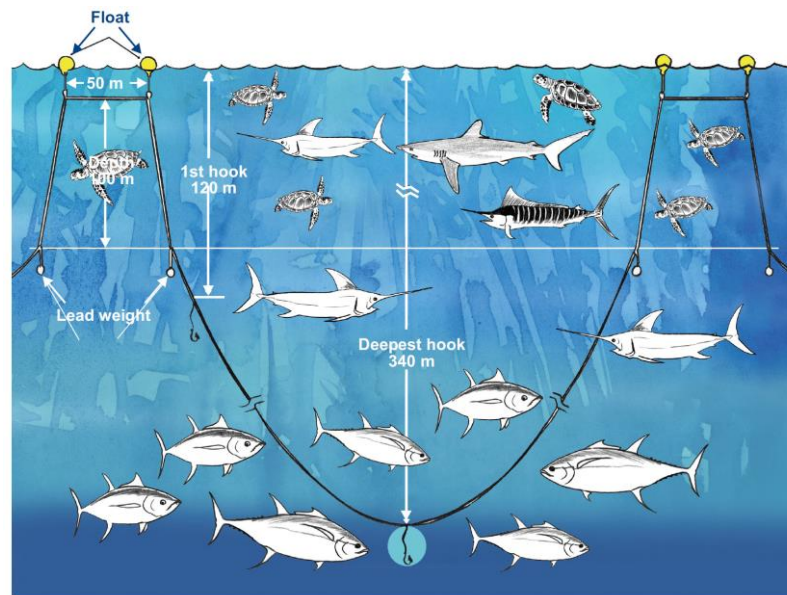
EXAMPLES OF SEA TURTLE MITIGATION TECHNIQUES



Circle Hooks



Finfish Bait



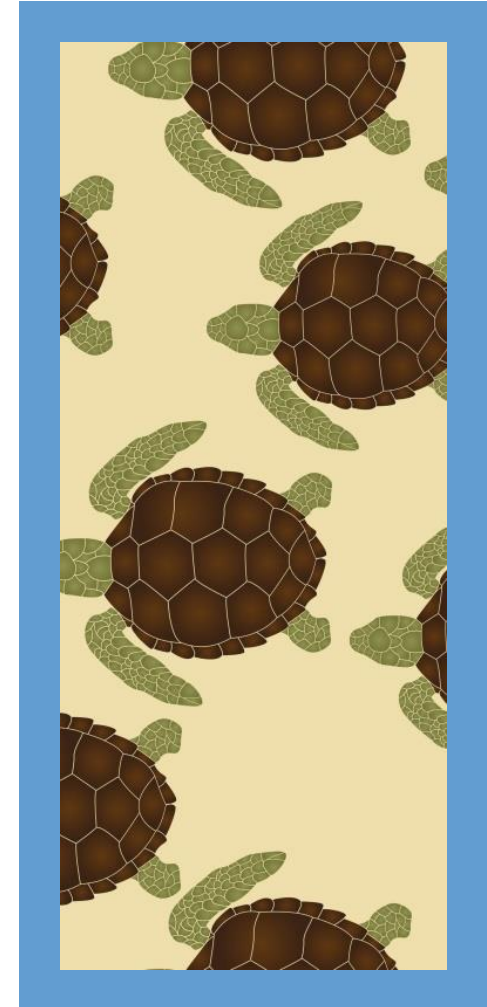
Operational Changes



Deterrents

SEA TURTLE MITIGATION REQUIRED BY WCPFC (CMM 2008-03)

- Implement the FAO Guidelines
- Report interactions annually
- Safe handling and release guidelines and equipment
- Purse seine fisheries must:
 - Avoid encirclement (to the extent practicable)
 - Practice safe release (stop the net roll)
 - Carry dip nets
- “Shallow-set longline fisheries” as of Jan. 2010 must:
 - Use large circle hooks with offsets of $\leq 10^\circ$ -OR-
 - Use whole finfish for bait -OR-
 - Apply an alternative measure approved by the WCPFC SC



WCPFC SEA TURTLE JOINT ANALYSIS (2016)

- Two workshops with 38 participants from 16 countries, as well as IGOs and NGOs
- Observer data 1989-2015 covering 34 fleets with >2,300 observed turtles of four species
- Made recommendations on mitigation measures and data collection requirements



WCPFC SEA TURTLE JOINT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Combinations of shallow-SWO,
shallow-OTH and deep sets with:

- Large circle hooks
and/or
- Finfish bait
and/or
- Removal of 1-2
shallow hooks from
deep sets



If all LL fisheries are
required to use circle hooks
& finfish bait, interactions
and mortalities would be
reduced by ~50%



WCPFC14 (MANILA) REQUEST TO SC14



Evaluate a US proposal which would require one of the following:

- All LL fisheries to use circle hooks OR finfish bait
- All LL fisheries to use circle hooks AND finfish bait
- Any other combination of measures

considering the effects on **target and bycatch species catch rates.**

SUMMARY

In August, SC14 must consider affects of circle hooks & finfish bait use on target and non-target species (other than turtles)

This information needs to come from a review of other studies (can't re-convene the sea turtle workshop)

This workshop, using BMIS, can help illustrate how such a review can be performed

