Angola

Data Record 1

Nesting Beach: Benguela Coast

Beach Length: 100 km

Comments: Nests reached from 2005 were not available. In 2006, 60 sea turtle nests were recorded in Benguela.

Nesting Beach: Southwest Cape, Western Angola

Year: 2005
Count: 150 nests

Beach Length: 200 km

Comments: In 2005, 150 nests were recorded in Benguela.

Nesting Beaches: Benguela

Year: 2005
Count: 10 nests

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available. In 2006, 40 turtle nests were recorded in Benguela.

Data Source: Conrad Brian

South Africa

Data Record 2
Data Source: Conrad Brian

Nesting Beach: Beach Length: 5 km

Comments: In 2005, between 150 and 200 nests were recorded in Wreck Rock Beach, Queensland.

Data Record 3

Nesting Beach: Wreck Rock Beach, Queensland

Year: 2005
Count: 39 nests

Beach Length: 2 km

Comments: Nests from the 2004-2005 nesting season were not available, although these beaches are known to host loggerhead nesting. In 2005-2006, 320 nesting loggerheads were documented on the Woongarra Coast (includes Mon Repos and five smaller beaches), and 21 nesting loggerheads were documented at Heron Island, a minor loggerhead rookery (C. Limpus, pers. comm.).

SWOT Contact: Edith Van der Wal

Data Record 4

Nesting Beach: Cay Sal Bank

Year: 2005
Count: 28 nests

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available. The last nesting survey in Cay Sal Bank was completed in 1995 and 1996. This area is reported to support more loggerhead nesting than elsewhere in the Bahamas.

SWOT Contacts: David Addison and Alan Bolen

BANGLADESH

Data Record 5

Nesting Beach: Bangladesh

Year: 2005
Count: 23 nests

Beach Length: 5 km

Comments: Bangladesh does not have an annual nesting population of loggerheads. However, nests are occasionally recorded in very limited numbers.

SWOT Contact: M. Zahirul Islam

BELIZE

Data Record 6

Nesting Beach: Grand Cayman

Year: 2005
Count: 18 nests

Nesting Beach: Little Cayman

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 5 km

Monitoring Effort: Morning patrols covering the entire beach twice weekly at each beach between May and August. Nesting season is early May to early August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contacts: Jon Solomon and Janice Blumenthal

BRAZIL

Data Record 7

Nesting Beaches: Quissama, Farol, Atafona, and Sao Francisco do Raboquiao, Rio de Janeiro State

Year: 2005
Count: 915 nests

Beach Length: 120 km

Nesting Beaches: Arraial do Cabo, Ilha Grande, Areia Branca, Macaco, and Itacare

Year: 2005
Count: 1,065 nests

Beach Length: 200 km

Nesting Beaches: Arraial do Cabo, Praia do Forte, Costa do Sauipe, and Ita de Coroa, Bahia State

Year: 2005
Count: 3,011 nests

Beach Length: 213 km

Nesting Beaches: Abai, Piranha, and Ponta dos Mangues, Sergipe State

Year: 2005
Count: 294 nests

Beach Length: 125 km

Nesting Beaches: Arraial do Cabo, Ilha Grande, Macaco, and Itacare

Year: 2005
Count: 5,396 nests

Beach Length: 20 km

Nesting Beaches: Arraial do Cabo, Ilha Grande, Macaco, and Itacare

Year: 2005
Count: 18 nests

Nesting Beach: Little Cayman

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 5 km

Monitoring Effort: Morning patrols covering the entire beach twice weekly at each beach between May and August. Nesting season is early May to early August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contacts: Jon Solomon and Janice Blumenthal

CAPE VERDE

Data Record 8

Nesting Beaches: Cabo Verde

Year: 2005
Count: 10 nests

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available. In 2006, 294 nests were recorded in Cabo Verde.

Nesting Beaches: Cabo Verde

Year: 2005
Count: 5 nests

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available.

Nesting Beaches: Cabo Verde

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available.

Nesting Beaches: Cabo Verde

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available.

Nesting Beaches: Cabo Verde

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 20 km

Comments: Nests from 2005 were not available.

SWOT Contacts: Luis F. Lopes Jurado, Paula Sanz, and Elena Abella

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Data Record 9

Nesting Beach: Grand Cayman

Year: 2005
Count: 18 nests

Nesting Beach: Little Cayman

Year: 2005
Count: 1 nest

Beach Length: 5 km

Monitoring Effort: Morning patrols covering the entire beach twice weekly at each beach between May and August. Nesting season is early May to early August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contacts: Jon Solomon and Janice Blumenthal

Definitions of Terms

Nests: A count of the number of nests laid by loggerhead females during the monitoring period. Not all nests contain eggs.

Nesting females: A count of observed nesting loggerhead females during the monitoring period.

Crawl: A female loggerhead’s emergence onto the beach. These counts may or may not include false crawls.

False crawl: An emergence onto the beach by a female loggerhead that does not result in a nest.

Estimated nests: An estimate of the number of loggerhead nests laid in a season. Methods of estimation vary.

Monitoring effort: The level of effort used to monitor nesting on a given beach.

Year: The year in which a given nesting season ended (e.g., data collected between late 2004 and early 2005 are listed as year 2005).

SWOT Data Contributors

Guidelines for Data Use and Citation

The logereader data page below correspond directly to this report’s feature map (pp. 24–25), organized alphabetically by country and beach name. Every record with a point on the map is numbered to correspond with that point. These data have come from a wide variety of sources and, in many cases, have not been previously published. Data may be used freely, but must be cited to the original source as indicated in the “Data Source” field of each record. Only original data are reported here—not the converted values that were used to create the feature map. For more information on data conversions, see the article on pp. 20–21. In the records below, nesting data is reported from the last complete nesting season in 2005 from all available beaches. For those beaches from which recent data were not available, the most recently available data are reported.

Important Note about Loggerhead Data

Great effort has gone into providing sufficient information with each data record to allow the quality and source of the record to be fairly evaluated. While every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of these data, absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Information on monitoring effort and its relativity to the nesting season are reported wherever available in order to allow for a more complete evaluation of the data.
“The sea turtle is important not only for biodiversity and ocean conservation, but for cultural reasons. In Chinese tradition, the turtle is very significant. The word for turtle, “kon-ku,” has both positive and negative meanings. For example, the word for turtle, “kon-ku,” can be used as an insult to people in positions of power after they have passed away; it can also indicate bad luck in gambling or contests. However, it also represents longevity and gods, and many people make offerings to the turtle during the annual festival for peace and prosperity.”

—I-Jiunn Cheng, Professor, Institute of Marine Biology, National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan

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**ISRAEL**

**Data Record 26**


**Nesting Beaches:** Beaches of the Mediterranean coast

**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 57 nests

**Beach Length:** 190 km

**Monitoring Effort:** Data not available. The last data are available from 2002 when a tourist reported a single nest on July 11.

**SWOT Contact:** Yaniv Levy

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**ITALY**

**Data Record 27**


**Nesting Beaches:** Bis Dottorini beach, Sarsa Aurunca

**Comments:** Data are not available. The last data are available from 2002, when a tourist reported a single nest.

**SWOT Contact:** Flora Bentivegna

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**Data Record 28**


**Comments:** Nesting data from 2005 were not available. Villagers found by chance.

**SWOT Contact:** Iñaki Iturbe Darkistade, Alejandro Arenas Marín

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**MEXICO**

**Data Record 36**

**Data Source:** Flora, Fauna y Cultura del México, A.C. 2006. Reporte del Programa de Protección y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas en el Litoral Central del Estado de Quintana Roo. Temporada 2005. (Flep.)

**Nesting Beaches:** Beaches of Quintana Roo, Mexico

**Beach:** Avenue-Ol

**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 177 nests

**Beach Length:** 1.5 km

**SWOT Contact:** Carpen Eden

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**Nesting Beaches:** Carpeen

**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 198 nests

**Beach Length:** 5 km

**SWOT Contact:** Chamuy

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 73 nests

**Beach Length:** 200 m

**SWOT Contact:** Karazul

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 28 nests

**Beach Length:** 2.5 km

**SWOT Contact:** Parsa

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 57 nests

**Beach Length:** 300 m

**SWOT Contact:** Parsa

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 28 nests

**Beach Length:** 4.5 km

**SWOT Contact:** San Juan

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 20 nests

**Beach Length:** 5.5 km

**SWOT Contact:** Tankah

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 27 nests

**Beach Length:** 3 km

**SWOT Contact:** Xcael

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 68 nests

**Beach Length:** 300 m

**SWOT Contact:** Yu-Yum

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**Year:** 2005

**Count:** 5 nests

**Beach Length:** 2 km

**SWOT Contact:** Mira

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**Data Record 37**


**Comments:** Monitoring data from 2005 were not available, although loggerheads are known to nest occasionally on the beaches of Montserrat.

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**MOROCCO**

**Data Record 38**


**Comments:** Monitoring data from 2005 were not available, although loggerheads are known to nest occasionally on the beaches of Montserrat.
SIERRA LEONE

Data Source:

Nesting Beaches:
Balu Beach: Sierraleone.

Comments:
There is no monitoring on these islands; but loggerhead mating and nesting has been reported by villagers.


Nesting Beaches:
Yumurtalı-Sugözü beaches, Adana Province
Year: 2005: Count: 7 nests Beach Length: 3.7 km

Monitoring Effort:
Daily patrols from June 1 to September 15, 2005. Nesting season is mid May to mid August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contact: Ali Fuat Canbolat

Data Record 56

Data Source:

Nesting Beaches:
Cras, Antalya Province
Year: 2005: Count: 54 nests Beach Length: 2.5 km

Monitoring Effort:
Daily patrols from June 1 to September 15, 2005. Nesting season is mid May to mid August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contact: Bayram Kütü

Data Record 57

Data Source:

COURTESY OF OZLÜ TÜRKÜÇAN

“I believe in international collaboration for the conservation of migratory species such as sea turtles. It is the responsibility of scientists, conservationists, educators, and policymakers who work to conserve sea turtles to cooperate and exchange information internationally. Sea turtles are not only local animals, and we must not only think locally.”

—Oğuz Türkbozan, Associate Professor, Adnum Menderes University, Turkey


Nesting Beaches:
Samandag, Hatay
Year: 2005: Count: 15 nests Beach Length: 15 km

Monitoring Effort: The majority of the area was patrolled during daily patrols from June 1 to 2005, while the area around Maturan (approx. 4.5 km) was searched only twice. Nesting season is June to August, with its peak in July.

SWOT Contacts: Sükran Yalçın-Ozdekk and Bektas Sönmez

Data Record 58

Data Source:

Nesting Beaches:
Alanya, Manisa Province
Year: 2005: Count: 26 nests Beach Length: 3 km

Monitoring Effort: Nightly and daily patrols from June 1 to September 15, 2005. Nesting season is mid May to mid August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contact: Serap Ergene

Data Record 59

Data Source:

Nesting Beaches:
Dalaman Beach, Muğla Province
Year: 2005: Count: 10 nests Beach Length: 10 km

Monitoring Effort: Nightly and daily patrols from June 1 to September 15, 2005. Nesting season is mid May to mid August, with its peak in June and July.

SWOT Contact: Yalıkkas Kasıka

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Data Record 60

Data Source:
Reynolds, M., Shares the Beach. 2007. Loggerhead

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“Juno Beach is very a special place for loggerhead turtles. Each summer, they deposit as many as 6,500 nests along a 9-kilometer section of beach. One night, I encountered more than 130 nesting turtles along my survey area. As the sun rose that next morning, I found myself wondering if the loggerheads will continue to visit Florida’s beaches each year. The threats these turtles face in the open ocean and on the nesting beach increase year after year. We can’t lose faith, though. By thinking beyond Juno Beach and collaborating with other conservationists around the world to gain a global perspective of marine turtles and the threats they face, we can help ensure their survival and recovery.”

— Chris Johnson, Biologist, MarineLife Center of Juno Beach, Florida, U.S.A.