



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



General Fisheries Commission
for the Mediterranean
Commission générale des pêches
pour la Méditerranée



GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR THE HANDLING OF SEA TURTLES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN MEDITERRANEAN FISHERIES

In collaboration with



Financed by



TECHNICAL SHEET N° 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF MEDITERRANEAN SEA TURTLE SPECIES

Identification key 1

General observation of the sea turtle: scales (present or not present)

Identification key 2

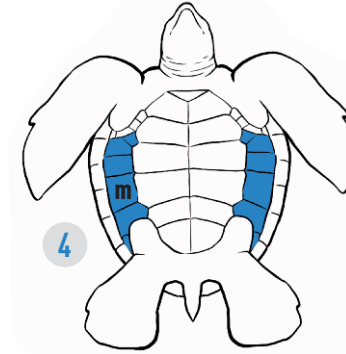
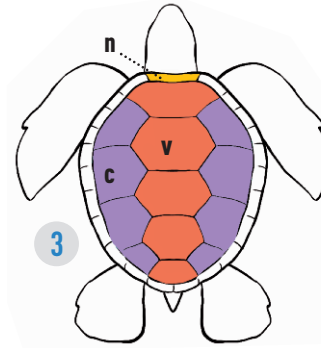
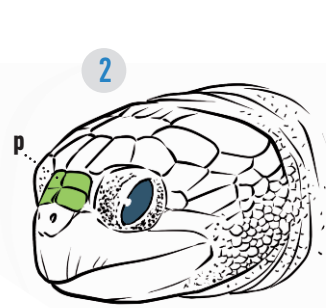
Observation of the head: number of prefrontal scales

Identification key 3

Observation of the carapace: number of scutes on the carapace and location of the nuchal scute

Identification key 4

Observation of the plastron: number of marginal scutes



Prefrontal scales (p)

Nuchal scute (n)

Costal scutes (c)

Vertebral scutes (v)

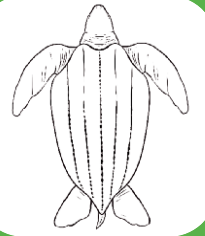
Marginal scutes (m)

Turtle with scales plates

Leatherback sea turtle
(*Dermochelys coriacea*)



Beak with 2 cusps

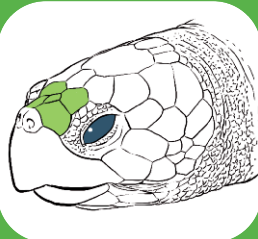


Leather-like carapace with 5 longitudinal ridges

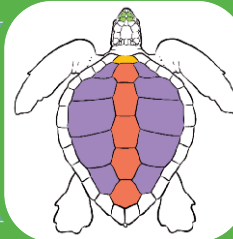
1

Turtle free of scale plates

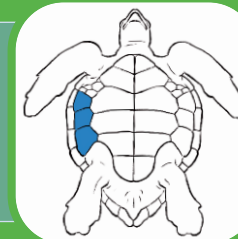
Loggerhead sea turtle
(*Caretta caretta*)



Head with 2 pairs of prefrontal scales

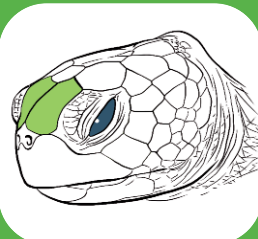


Carapace comprising 5 pairs of costal scutes with the 1st pair touching the nuchal scute



Plastron comprising 3 pairs of marginal scutes

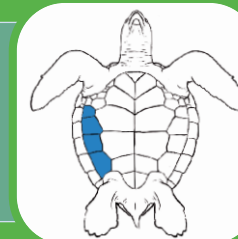
Green sea turtle
(*Chelonia mydas*)



Head with a single pair of prefrontal scales

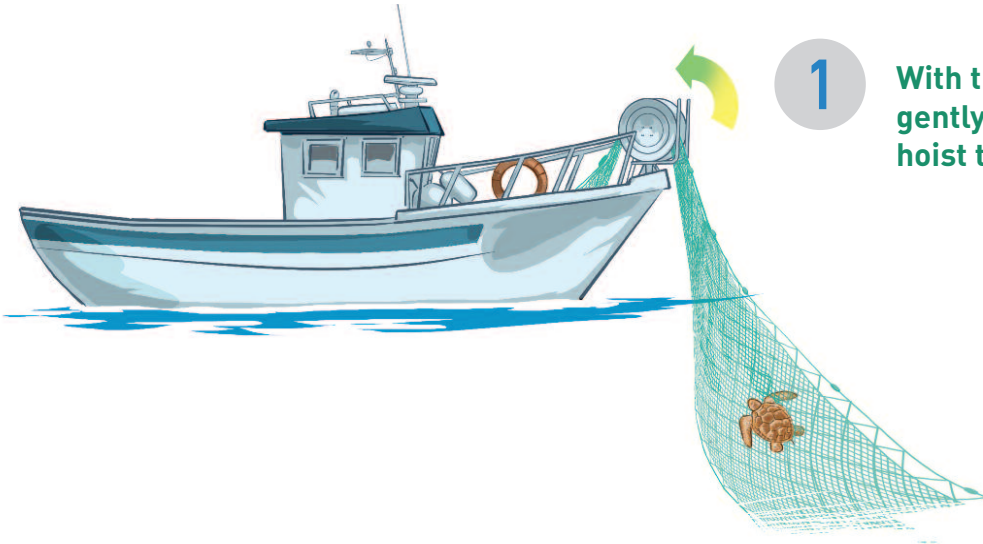


Carapace comprising 4 pairs of costal scutes with no contact between 1st pair and the nuchal scute



Plastron comprising 4 pairs of marginal scutes

TECHNICAL SHEET N° 2 - RELEASING SEA TURTLES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN SET NET FISHERIES

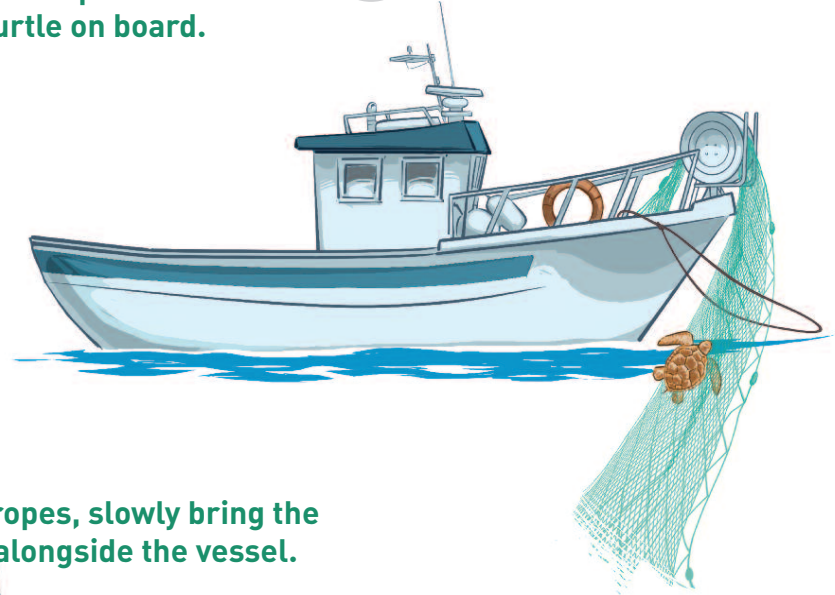


1

With the engine in neutral, gently pull the net up to hoist the sea turtle on board.

2

Pass a rope around the net, in front of the sea turtle.



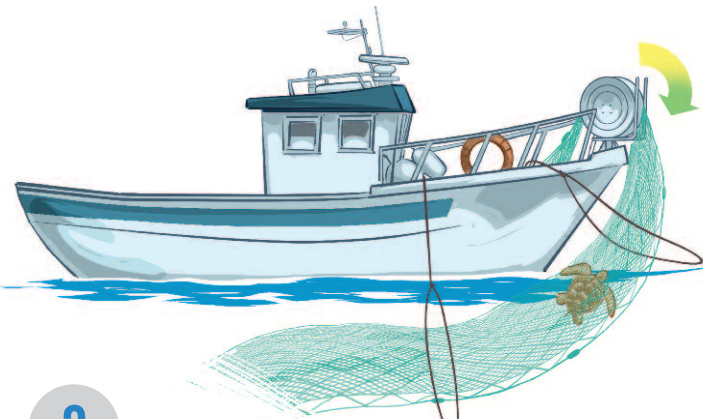
4

Using the ropes, slowly bring the sea turtle alongside the vessel.



3

Pass a second rope around the net, behind the sea turtle. Leave some slack in the net.



5

Slowly lift the sea turtle on board. Free it from the net using a knife or wire cutters and follow the guidelines in Technical Sheet 5.

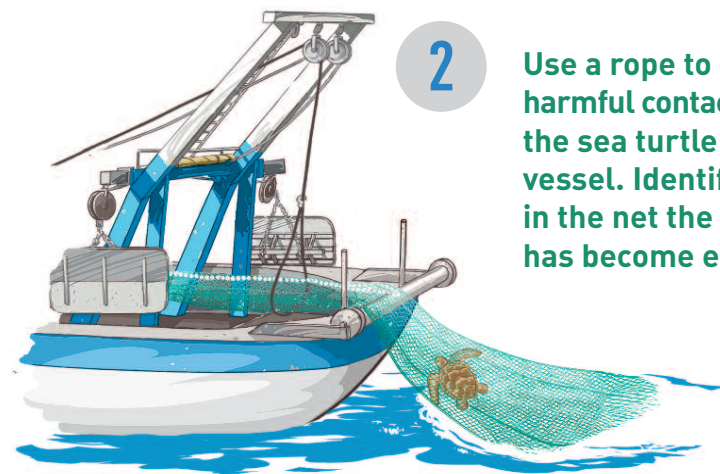


TECHNICAL SHEET N° 3 - RELEASING SEA TURTLES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN TRAWL FISHERIES



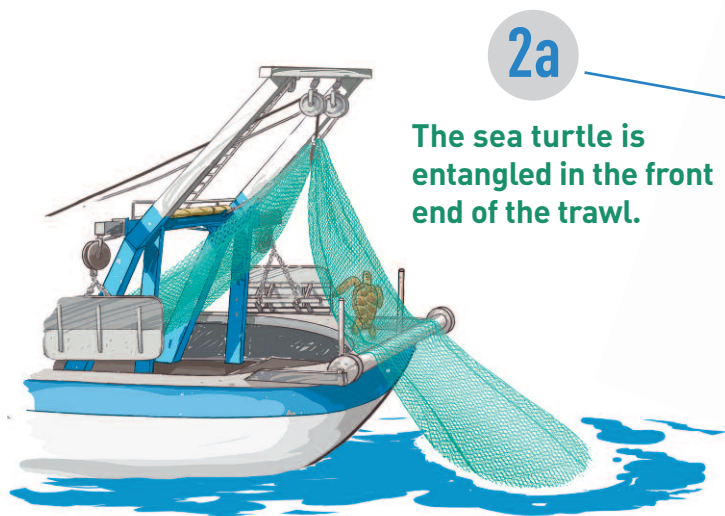
1

With the engine in neutral,
gently haul in the trawl net.



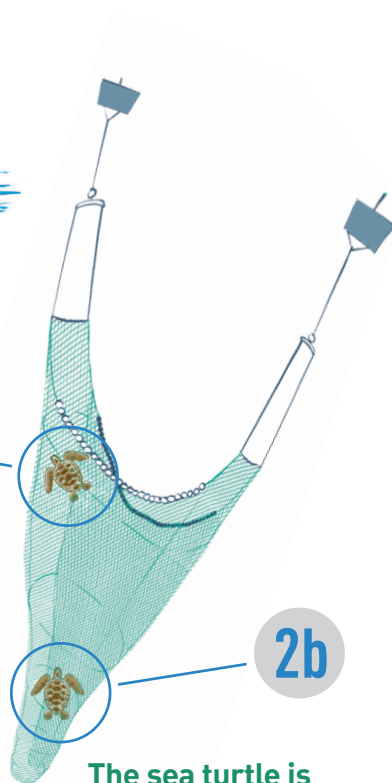
2

Use a rope to avoid any
harmful contact between
the sea turtle and the
vessel. Identify where
in the net the sea turtle
has become entangled.



2a

The sea turtle is
entangled in the front
end of the trawl.



2b

The sea turtle is
entangled in the cod
end of the trawl.



3

Hoist the sea turtle,
slowly bring it on board.
Free the sea turtle from
the net using a knife or
wire cutters and follow
the guidelines
in Technical
Sheet 5.



TECHNICAL SHEET N° 4 - RELEASING SEA TURTLES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN LONGLINE FISHERIES

With the engine in neutral, lift the sea turtle on board.



1

If the sea turtle is small, lift it on board using both hands.



If the sea turtle is large, lift it on board with the help of a net and a rope.

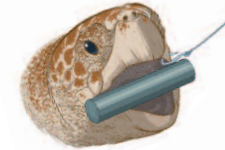


If the sea turtle is too large to be lifted on board, bring it as close as possible to the vessel without pulling the line to avoid any injury.

Cut the line as close as possible to the sea turtle with a cutting tool (wire cutters or with a blade attached to a long stick for large longliners)

2

Removing the hook



If the hook is visible and can be removed

Place a piece of wood or pipe in the sea turtle's mouth to avoid being bitten when removing the hook. Use the wire cutters to cut the hook into two and remove both parts.



If hook removal is not possible

Cut the line as close as possible to the mouth of the sea turtle. **Do not pull the line.**

Do not:



Pull the line



Grab the sea turtle by its flippers

TECHNICAL SHEET N° 5 - ASSESSING THE SEA TURTLE'S CONDITION

TESTING THE REACTIVITY OF THE SEA TURTLE

Lift the sea turtle up, holding the edges of the carapace



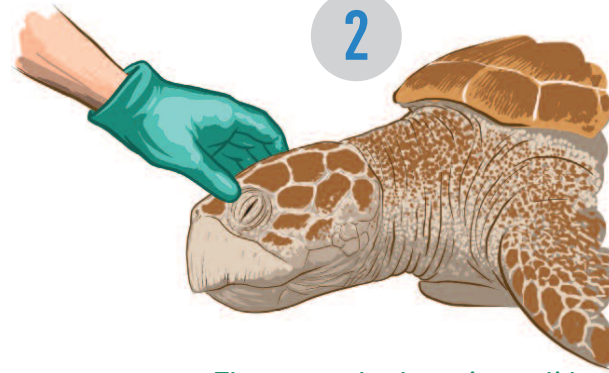
1



The sea turtle moves: the sea turtle is alive. Follow the guidelines in Technical Sheet 6.

The sea turtle does not move: the sea turtle is either dead, or unconscious. Follow steps 2 and 3.

Slowly move your fingers towards the sea turtle's eyes

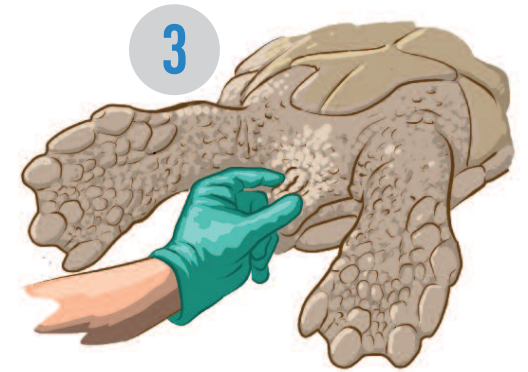


2

The sea turtle closes its eyelids.

The sea turtle is not dead; it could be unconscious with water in its lungs. Start reviving.

Pinch the cloaca



3

The sea turtle contracts the cloaca.

REVIVING THE SEA TURTLE



Put the sea turtle in the shade, in a safe place and place a wet cloth over its carapace, taking care not to cover its head.

If possible, raise the rear of the sea turtle about 20 cm (using a box or a tire, for example) to help drain the water from its lungs.

Keep it under observation in order to detect any sign of life. Follow the guidelines in Technical Sheet 6.

TECHNICAL SHEET N° 6 - REPORTING INCIDENTAL CATCHES

CONTACT THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES



Contact the relevant national authorities to report each incidental sea turtle catch.

Describe the sea turtle's condition, especially whether it is alive and in good shape, or is injured, or shows no sign of life/is dead.

Organise with the authorities any follow-up care that will be necessary on return to port.

FOR THE CATCH OF ANY SEA TURTLES, RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE LOGBOOK:



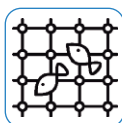
Date



GPS Position



Geographical subregion



Type of vessel (Fleet segment)

Fishing gear

Species caught

Total number of specimens caught

Number of specimens released alive

Number of dead specimens

Number of specimens in unknown status



And if possible...

Take photos of the sea turtle(s), head and carapace



The information above is extremely important! Please submit it, as soon as possible, to the relevant national authorities. If in doubt, ask for their help.

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR THE HANDLING OF SEA TURTLES CAUGHT INCIDENTALLY IN MEDITERRANEAN FISHERIES

This guide was developed within the framework of a project which aimed to mitigate the negative interactions between endangered marine species and fishing activities. This project was implemented by the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) and by the Secretariat of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), in collaboration with the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC). The main objective of the project was to enhance the conservation of endangered marine species (cetaceans, sea turtles and seabirds, etc.) by promoting responsible fishing practices in the Mediterranean.

Technical and scientific contribution (in alphabetical order)

Aurora Nastasi, Julia Pierraccini, François Poisson, Jacques Sacchi

Illustrations

Alberto Gennari

Graphic design

Stile Libero Communication Monaco

Main bibliographic references

Claro F., Poisson F., Sacchi J. Guides pratiques pour la libération des tortues marines capturées lors des activités de pêches dans la mer Méditerranée.

Claro F., Poisson F., Sacchi J., Germain E. Aquarium La Rochelle. Guides pratiques pour la libération des tortues marines capturées lors des activités de pêches pour la façade Manche-Atlantique.

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations. Rome, FAO. 2009. 128pp.

GFCM, 2017. GFCM Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF). Version: 2017.1

UNEP/MAP -RAC/SPA, 2001. Sea Turtle Handling Guidebook for Fishermen–Teaching Book. By Gerosa G. & Aureggi M.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), or of the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO, or ACCOBAMS in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO, or ACCOBAMS.

FAO and ACCOBAMS encourage the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO and ACCOBAMS as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO/ACCOBAMS' endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.