

Table 3. Research and conservation priorities for the population of marine turtles in the Mediterranean. Based on Casale et al., 2018.



RESEARCH

CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

RANK

Set up long-term in-water monitoring programmes in key foraging areas to assess sea turtles abundance and population trends

- Year-round protection of key feeding and wintering grounds
- Assess distribution and level of nesting activity in all countries, including for Caretta caretta in Libya*
- Continue current conservation methods at nesting areas (in situ protection, relocations, light management, etc.) and enlarge efforts on those sites with weaker implementation.
- Quantify bycatch (including small-scale fisheries), rates and intentional killings in key foraging areas and migratory pathways
- 3 Educate fishers about best practice for on-board sea turtle handling
- Understand how climate change might impact sex ratios, geographical distribution and phenology
- Develop a seasonal protection scheme through main migratory comidors
- Estimate/improve estimates of demographic parameters
- Test and Implement bycatch mitigation

 5 approaches (e.g. use of TED in bottom trawlers or LED lights in set nets)
- Improve population abundance estimates and understand the connectivity and demographic implications among Atlantic and Mediterranean sea turtle populations
- 6 Areas (MPAs) and the designation of large trans-boundary MPAs programmes for sea turtles (e.g. Adriatic region)*
- Assess the movement patterns of adults from key breeding sites
- Develop effective monitoring programmes in pelagic 7 and near-shore fisheries operations on incidental take of sea turtles by all Mediterranean countries.
- Identify development habitats of post-hatchling and small turtles, as well as dispersal and settlement patterns
- Continue efforts on capacity building for marine turtle conservation
- Assess the movement patterns of juveniles
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(*) Only for Caretta caretta





Green turtle Chelonia mydas

