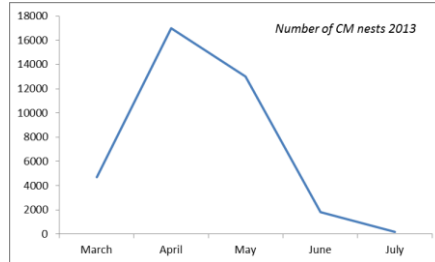
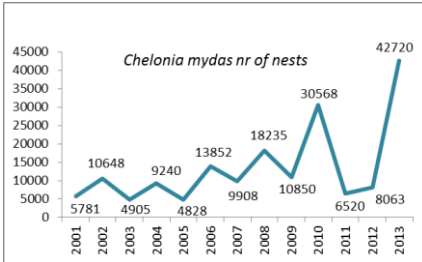


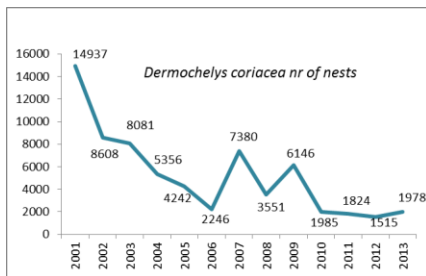


**Green turtle – *Chelonia mydas* – Krapé - Tortue verte**



An exceptional number of nests was produced by *Chelonia mydas* in 2013. **42.720** nests were recorded in Suriname; 84% of these nests were laid at the Galibi nesting site.

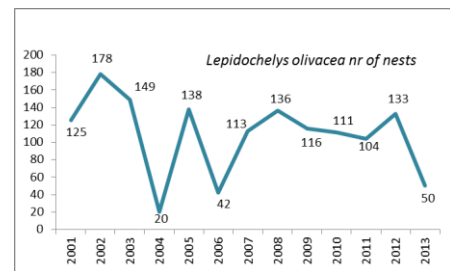
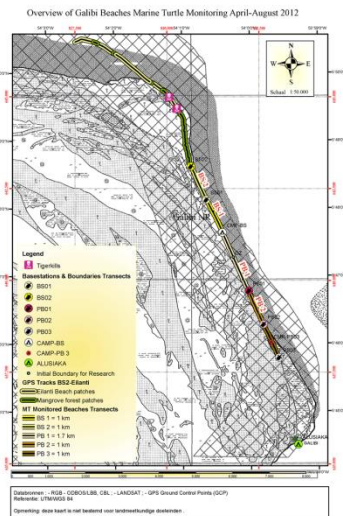
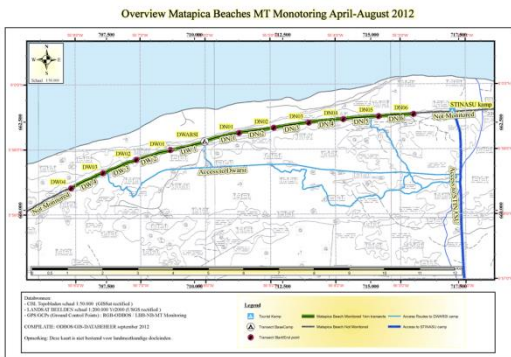
**Leatherback turtle – *Dermochelys coriacea* – Aitkanti - Tortue luth**



Over time different institutions have been involved in turtle conservation projects on the nesting beaches of Suriname.

Between 1969 and 2010, Stichting Natuurbehoud Suriname (STINASU) was responsible for monitoring and marine turtle research. STINASU has not been involved in monitoring or research projects for the past three years. From 1999 to 2005, Biotopic (IUCN) coordinated a leatherback PITtagging programme. In 2011, WWF Guianas organized ad hoc nesting data collection with a group of volunteers and in 2012 – 2013, the Nature Conservation Division collected nesting and poaching data. NCD is responsible for law enforcement projects on the nesting beaches and has additionally been tasked with research and monitoring projects since 2012. The method of data collection during all these years has remained largely the same.

**Olive Ridley - *Lepidochelys olivacea* - Warana - Tortue olivâtre**



Matapica and Galibi provide suitable nesting habitat for four of the world's seven species of marine turtles; the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) are the most frequent visitors. Monitoring in recent years is limited to Matapica and Galibi due to difficult access to other sites (such as Wia Wia) and limited monitoring capacity.

NB. In 2010, WWF produced a table with the nesting data from the 2001-2010 technical reports. The graphs on this poster are based on this table, but the numbers have not been verified, since the underlying technical reports are presently not all available. We can therefore not assess the reliability of the data and we cannot present information on monitoring effort during the 2001 – 2010 period.