







NERP Tropical Ecosystems Hub Marine Wildlife Team:

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Assisted by:

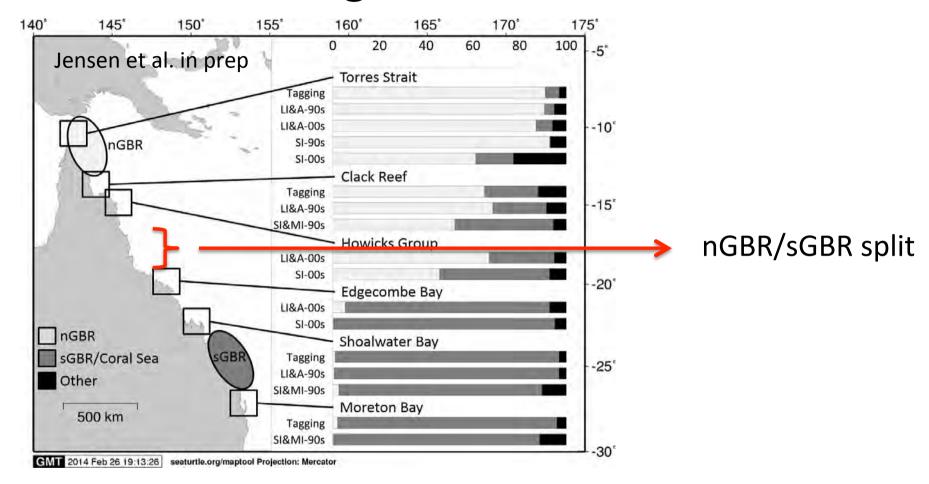
Ron Fuji, Alana Grech, Christian Gredzens, Julia Hazel, Frank Loban, Stan Lui, Shane Preston, Susan Sobtzick and Torres Strait Rangers





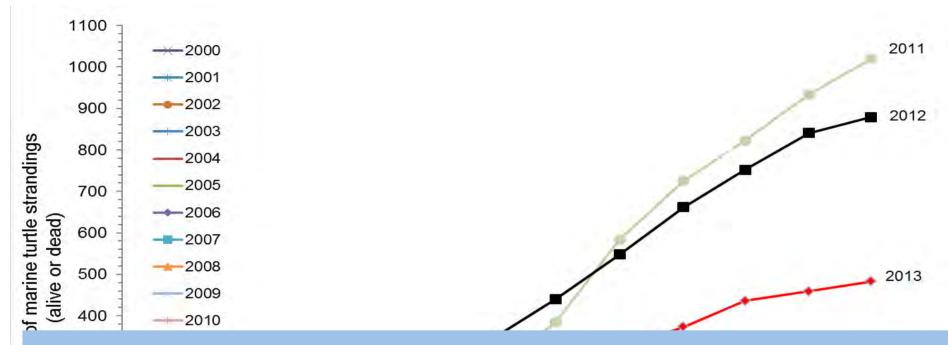


Stock/regional distribution



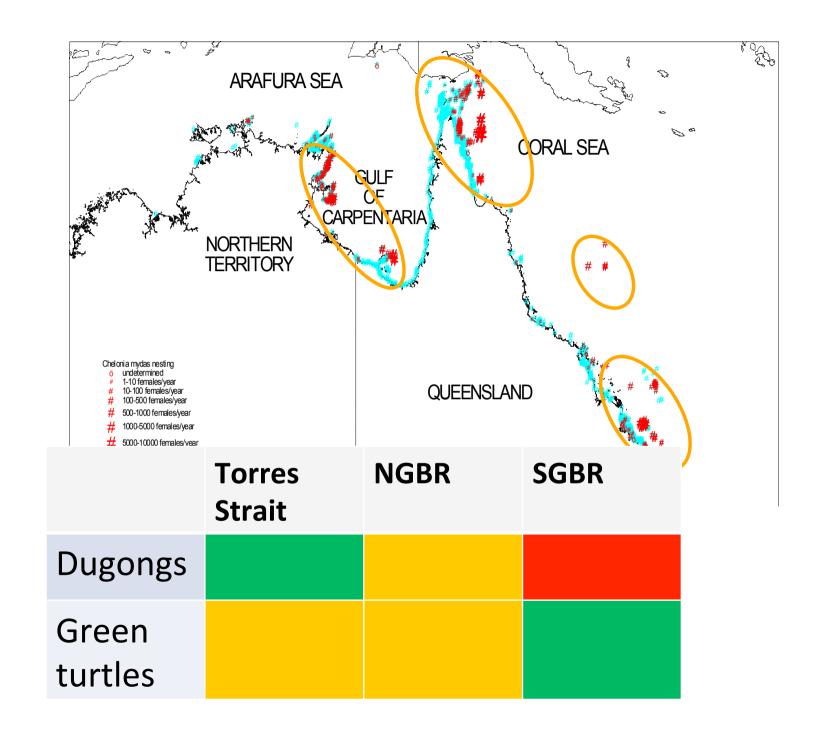
Green turtles have genetic stock structure in GBR Dugong have regional differences in status & threats

Coastal impacts from cyclones + floods



- 1. Risks should be considered, and interventions implemented, at stock/region level.
- 2. Actions aimed at 1 stock may influence other stocks.

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Green turtle – space use & patterns of connectivity



Dugong – space use & spatial management



What information is needed to understand futures of dugongs and turtles?

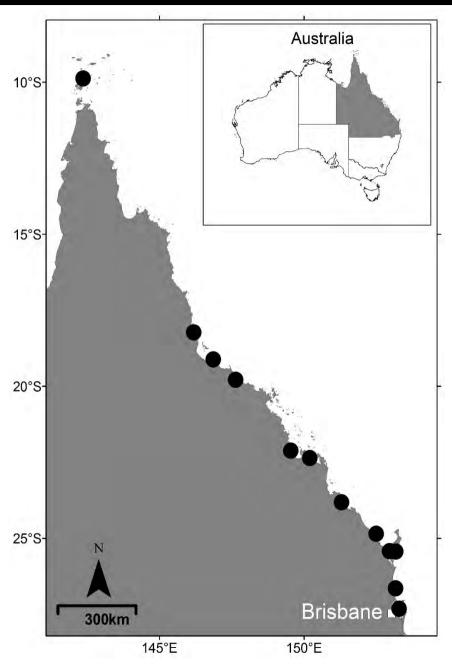
- 1. How many breeding adults in population? <
- 2. What are recruitment rates of juveniles? <a>
- 3. What are survivorship rates of each age class? X
- 4. Where do they live in relation to threats?

Research goals

What habitats do dugong & turtle use in relation to threats?

How do green turtles and dugong share space?

Turtles and site fidelity



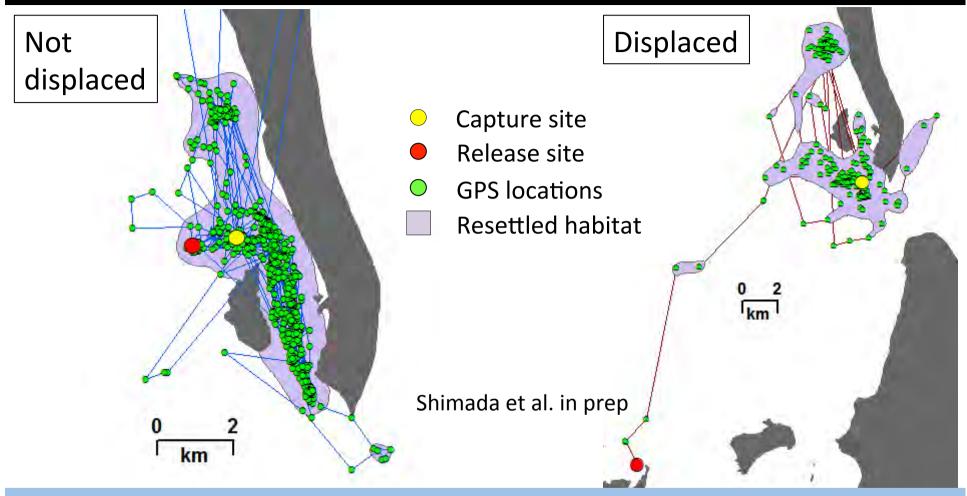
78 satellite tracked turtles (JCU, TSRA, QDEHP, GHD)

4 rehab turtles Reef HQ

3 decades of mark-recapture data from QDEHP

If you take a turtle away from its foraging area does it go back?

Turtles and site fidelity



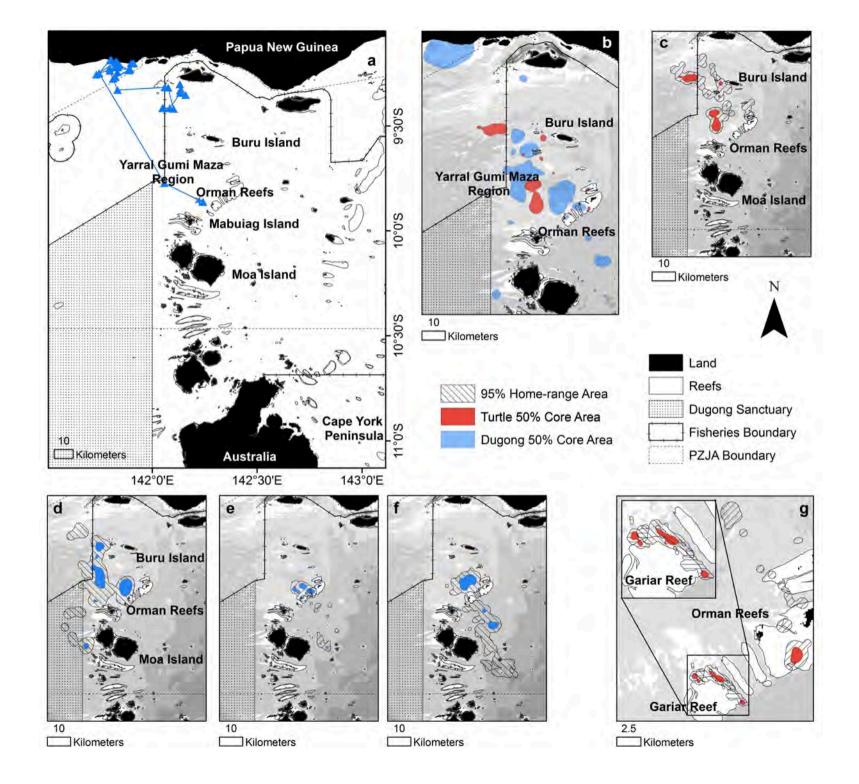
All non-displaced turtles stayed around capture site.

Following migration – turtles tracked back to capture site

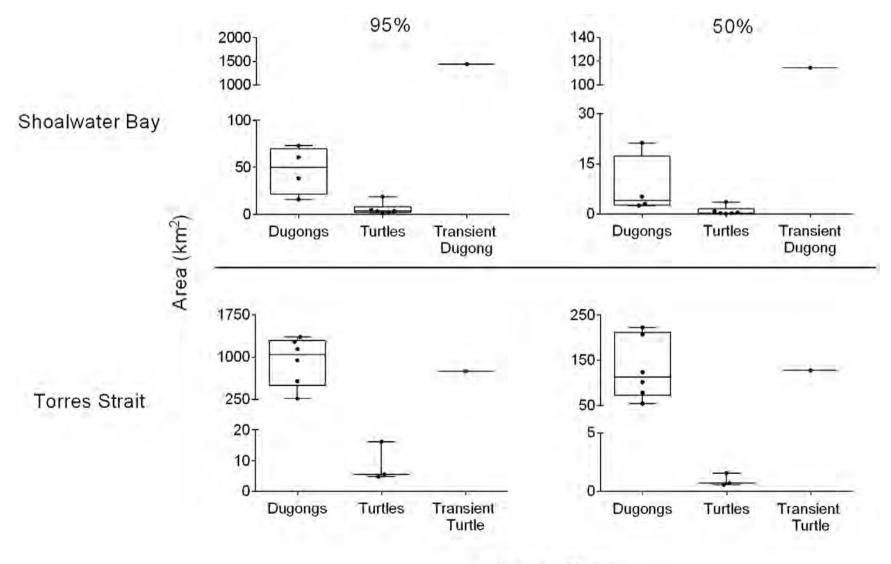
79 of 82 displaced turtles returned to the area of capture.

How do dugongs and green turtles





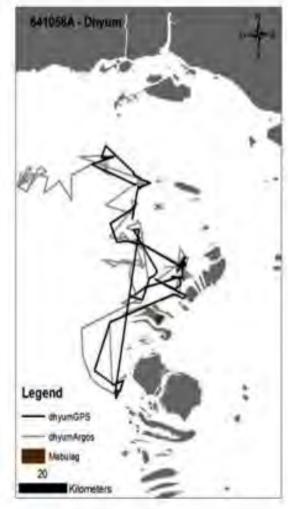
Turtle and dugong sharing space

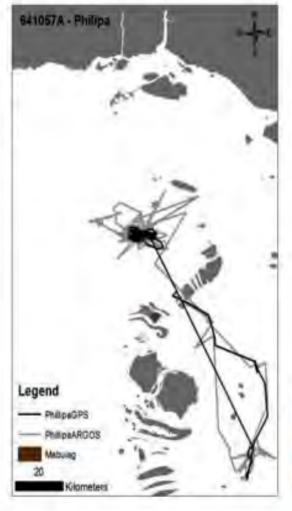


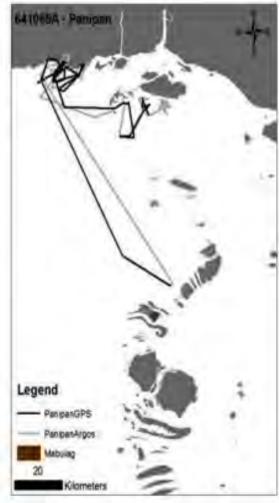
Species Group

Dugongs make individualistic, wide ranging movements across sea country boundaries &

turtles stay







Gredzens et al. 2014

Turtles have more varied diet than dugong

Marine Turtle Newsletter

Mangroves in the Diet of Chelonia mydas in Queensland, Australia

Colin J. Limpus & Duncan J. Limpus

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 155, Brisbane, 4002, Australia.





Policy implications

Linking management goals across communities and also into southern PNG is essential.

Continuing support for community-based management initiatives & ranger programs in northern Australia is essential.

Need to consider cumulative risks to animals and also habitats at various scales

Research & monitoring priorities

- Developing tools to prioritise management actions (among and within stocks/regions).
- Communication of research findings and key messages to communities.
- Improving population estimates through use of dive and GPS trackers.
- Continued monitoring of mortality, hatchling production (annual), juvenile recruitment & impacts of climate change.

Emerging issues / priorities

- Impacts of plastic pollution all marine wildlife (e.g. Vegter et al. (2014)
- Lack of framework for prioritising risk mitigation
- Need for international collaboration (e.g. hawksbill turtles)
- Need to understand noise pollution impacts on marine wildlife
- Need to evaluate the efficacy of management interventions



