

progetto NETCET

*Rete per la Conservazione di Cetacei e
Tartarughe marine in Adriatico*



The project is co-funded by the European Union,
Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance.

La Rete Regionale Marche per la conservazione delle tartarughe marine

Nasce fra le prime in Italia - nel 2010- attivandosi immediatamente per la cura delle tartarughe marine.



ALCUNI DATI sul lavoro della Rete:

- dal 2010 ad oggi sono state curate 50 tartarughe e rilasciate 46 (quattro sono tuttora in cura)
- Sono state registrate 223 tartarughe morte, spiaggiate o pescate



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I progetti europei per la conservazione

Al momento Fondazione Cetacea partecipa a tre progetti per la conservazione delle specie marine minacciate.

- SHARKLIFE che sta terminando
- NET CET oggetto della mia presentazione (Regione Marche)
- TARTALIFE illustrato a questo consesso dal Dott. Alessandro Lucchetti (CNR) (Regione Marche)



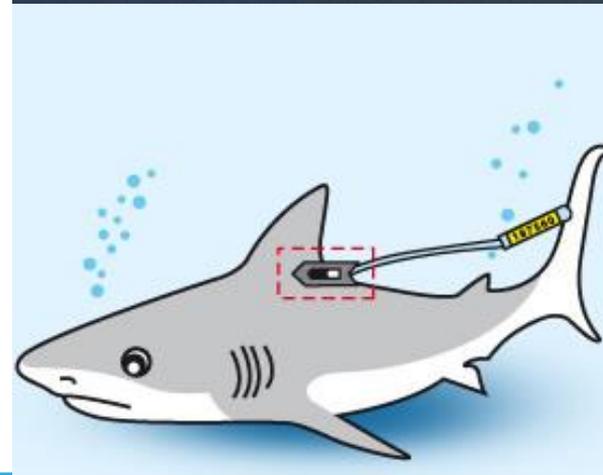
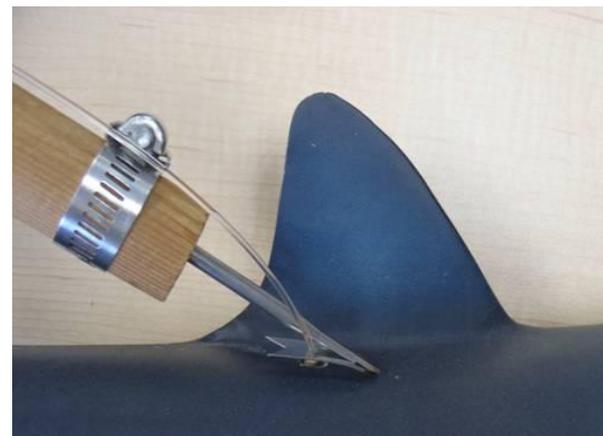
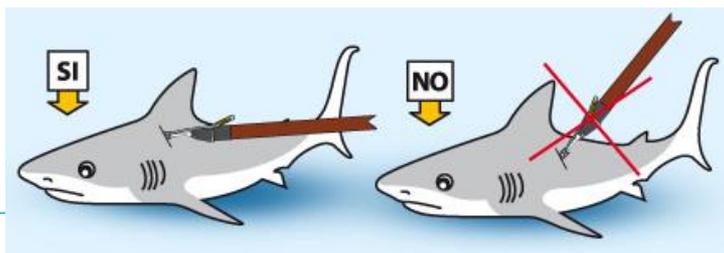
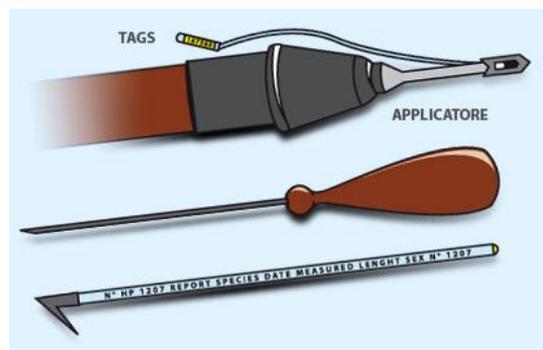
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Lo Sharklife ci ha permesso di agire in diverse occasioni per monitorare gli squali in Adriatico



In altre per verificare le pratiche crudeli di cui sono oggetto.



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Veniamo al Progetto NETCET

Finanziamento: IPA Adriatic CBC Programme

Inizio: 01/10/2012

Durata: 36 mesi

Termine: 01/10/2015

Totale Budget: Euro 2.732.541,40



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Partnership

Città di Venezia (IT) – Lead Beneficiary

- Università di Padova (IT)
- Città di Pescara (IT)
- **Fondazione Cetacea** (IT)
- ISPRA , Istituto nazionale per la protezione e ricerca ambientale (IT)
- State Institute for Nature Protection (HR)
- Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation (HR)
- Herpetofauna Albanian Society (AL)
- Association for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife of Albania (AL)
- Institute for Marine Biology (MON)
- Università di Primorska (SLO)
- WWF Italy (IT)
- Marine Education Centre Pula (HR)



Associati

- Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation
- Regione Veneto
- Regione Emilia Romagna
- **Regione Marche**



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Obiettivi

Sviluppo di una strategia comune per la conservazione dei Cetacei e delle Tartarughe marine in Adriatico attraverso la cooperazione regionale.

- **Rafforzamento della capacità istituzionale degli stati partner nella conservazione di C&T**
- Aumento e rafforzamento della azione di rete tra le istituzioni coinvolte
- Costruzioni di azioni di monitoraggio a lungo termine per aumentare la conoscenza sulle popolazioni di C&T e delle principali minacce dovute alle attività antropiche



Altri obiettivi

- Rafforzamento delle capacità tecniche dei centri di recupero e riabilitazione delle tartarughe marine e delle capacità di intervento sui delfini spiaggiati
- Incremento della conoscenza delle problematiche di conservazione nelle istituzioni, pescatori, cittadini e studenti
- Sviluppo di comuni strategie di conservazione



Caletta delle tartarughe (Numana)

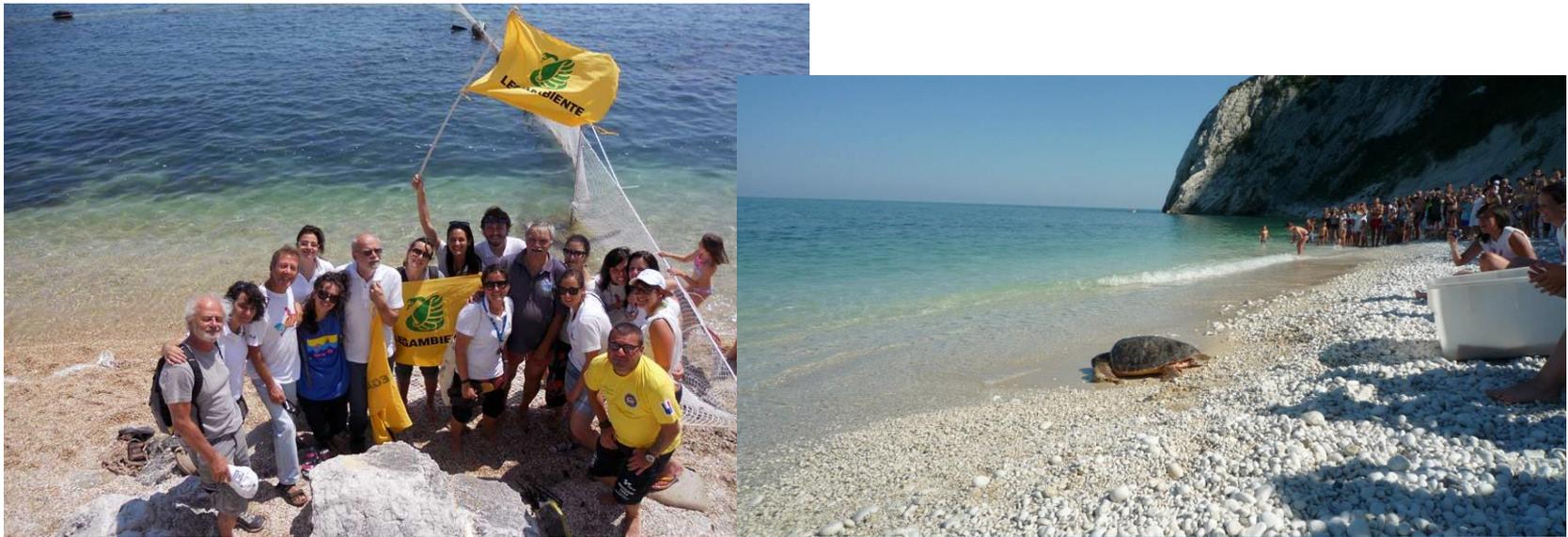


La Caletta delle Tartarughe è un'area di mare recintata di circa 1200 mq. In essa vengono rilasciate le tartarughe curate presso il Centro di Recupero e Riabilitazione di Riccione, prima del definitivo rilascio in mare. Il periodo di semilibertà permette di monitorare i comportamenti dell'animale in mare (nuoto, galleggiamento, apnee, nutrizione autonoma).



Caletta delle tartarughe

Nei due anni di attività, presso la caletta, sono state riabilitate 17 tartarughe ed il loro rilascio in mare ha coinvolto migliaia di persone. I dati raccolti dai volontari incrementeranno la conoscenza della biologia e del comportamento delle Caretta caretta.



Sviluppo di una strategia comune

Fotoidentificazione dei mammiferi marini.

Tramite la fotoidentificazione, che consiste nel rintracciare in mare mammiferi marini, soli o in gruppo, fotografarli e censirli (la pinna dorsale equivale ad una carta d'identità), creiamo un data base dei mammiferi in Adriatico, condiviso da tutti i centri che vi operano.

La fotoidentificazione ci ha permesso di censire ALBUS, tursiope albino.



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Creazione di un database condiviso per la registrazione dei record su tartarughe in Adriatico – catture, recuperi, ritrovamenti di carcasse , ecc.

The screenshot displays the netcet website interface. At the top, the logo reads "ADRIATIC SEA TURTLES netcet". Navigation links include "HOME", "TURTLES MAP", "PARTNERS", and "CONTATTI". A "NEWS" section is visible. Below the navigation, there are search filters: "Search for", "Enter a location", and "Select category". A "Sort by: Newest First" dropdown is present, along with "List", "Grid", and "Map" view options. The main content is a map of the Adriatic Sea region, showing parts of Italy, Croatia, and Montenegro. The map is overlaid with numerous colored markers (red, green, blue) representing turtle sightings. A red line connects several markers along the Italian coast. Blue squares with a red cross are placed on the coastlines of Croatia and Montenegro. The text "Showing 111 results" is displayed at the bottom of the map area.



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Diffusione delle informazioni

netcet HOW FISHERMEN SAVE SEA TURTLES

PROJECT NETCET - NETWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS AND SEA TURTLES IN THE ADRIATIC

TRAWL

Turtles are unintentional and can drown if entangled for long in a trawl net. When they arrive on the deck, some turtles may be dead or convulsing (apparently dead or very weak) and sometimes the two cases are not easy to distinguish. Convulsing turtles will die if released in this condition, because they cannot swim to the surface to breathe. **DO NOT RELEASE**

LONGLINE

The largest fish, turtles are attracted by the bait and may be captured in high numbers by longlines. Although more turtles are retained alive, the injured fish and hook will kill many of them in hours or days. The line has been proven to be even more dangerous than the hook, because it cuts or deforms the intestine, causing a slow and terrible death. **DO NOT RELEASE**

THE SEA TURTLES OF THE ADRIATIC

The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is the most common sea turtle in the Adriatic Sea, which represents one of the most important breeding ground for this species in the Mediterranean. Its closest breeding sites are in Greece, that represents the main area of sight of leatherbacks in the Adriatic. **If you find a turtle with tags on flippers, please report the number and the address stamped on the tags.** This will tell you where they come from and will help understanding the movements of this species in the Mediterranean.

The green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) breeds in the easternmost part of the Mediterranean (Cyprus, Syria) and only few individuals reach the Adriatic, especially the southern part.

The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) does not reproduce in the Mediterranean. The few individuals entering from the Adriatic can go everywhere in the basin, including the Adriatic.

Please keep on the deck any turtle, apparently dead or very weak, possibly with the hook higher than the head (like facilities expelling water from the lungs), and release it when it is active again. Some turtles may take several hours to recover, so please keep those that seem dead for as long as you can.

PLEASE REPORT ANY SIGHTINGS OF THE TWO RAREST SEA TURTLE SPECIES OF THE ADRIATIC, THE GREEN AND LEATHERBACK

This project is co-funded by the European Union, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance.

For information or for reporting a turtle finding, please contact the project partner in your area:

- WWF
- ISFRA
- CECEA
- Adriatic IPA

netcet HOW NOT TO HARM CETACEANS AND TURTLES WITH YOUR BOAT

PROJECT NETCET - NETWORK FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS AND SEA TURTLES IN THE ADRIATIC

Maybe changing this title, with you can save them? CETACEANS

Turtles periodically go to the surface to breathe and they also spend long time at surface for resting and basking. They may not be able to avoid an approaching boat, especially if fast. The impact of the boat or the propeller may cause severe and fatal injuries, to the turtle's carapace or head.

Maybe somewhere else?
Cetaceans periodically surface and they may also be at surface. Some can surface and may actively approach boats. However, they may be hit by boats, especially if the boat is fast and changes its course abruptly.

Maybe you can do something?
If you see a cetacean, avoid sudden changes of direction or speed which may confuse or disorient it, and avoid sudden noises.

What you can do:
Slow down and keep parallel to its course.
Do not chase it and do not get closer than 100 m to it.

Maybe adding a dolphin photo? to have them both?
The impact of the boat in the presence of cetaceans and other lethal injuries to them. Moreover, cetaceans are highly sensitive to underwater sounds, and the noise produced by the boat's engine greatly disturbs them, making them and altering their behaviour.

SEA TURTLES AND CETACEANS OF THE ADRIATIC

The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is the most common cetacean in the Adriatic, together with the striped dolphin.

The striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) is the most common cetacean in the Adriatic, together with the leatherback turtle.

The Risón's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) is the most common cetacean in the Adriatic, together with the leatherback turtle.

The short-beaked dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) is very common in the past but nowadays is much rarer.

IN CASE OF DOUBTS, PROBLEMS OR TO REPORT A FINDING, PLEASE CALL COAST GUARD 1530 OR FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA: 040.224147 VENEZIA: 348.2686472 ABRUZZO: 02.58240050 PUGLIA: 080.5210307

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I SAVE SEA TURTLES

LONGLINE

A long line kills the turtle. Cut the line close to mouth, but do not pull it or the hook will harm the turtle more.

TRAWL

A turtle that seems dead or weak drowns if released. Keep it on board until it recovers.

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Grazie per l'attenzione!



www.netcet.eu
info@netcet.eu

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