

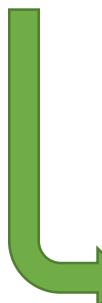
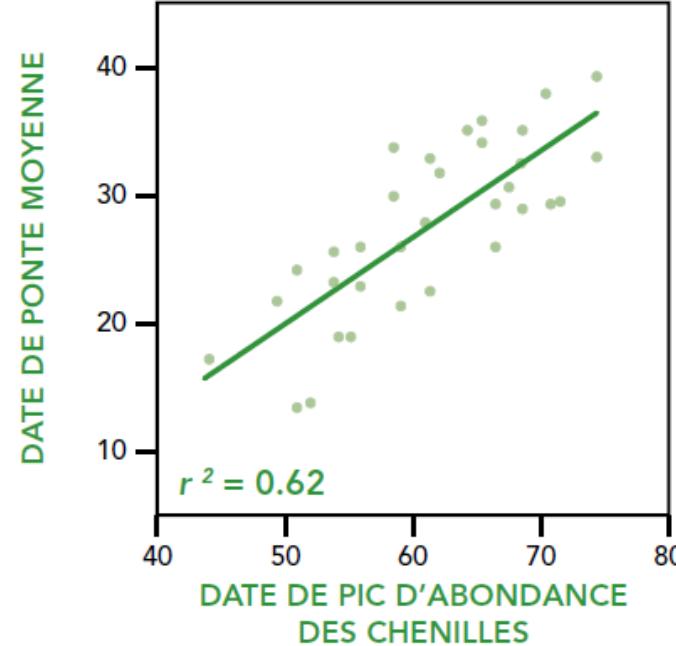
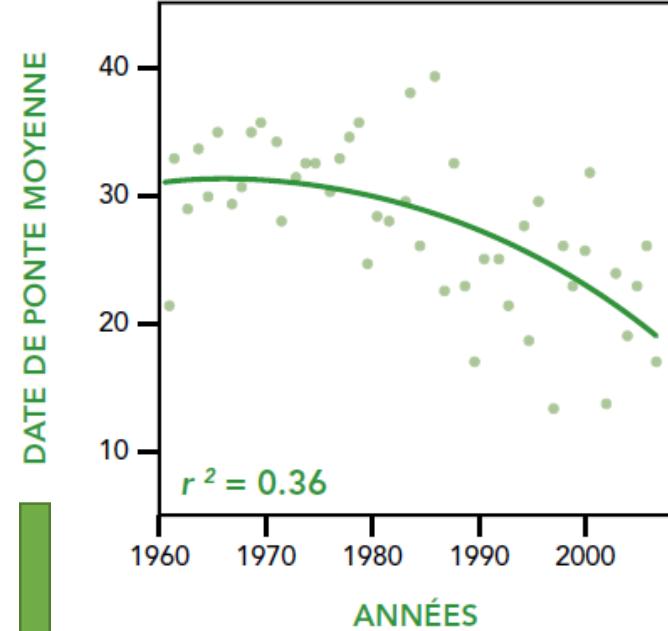
# The efficiency of phenological shifts to buffer detrimental effects of rising temperatures on the incubation of eggs: A case study with Loggerheads

Jonathan Monsinjon and Marc Girondot



# Phenological Shifts

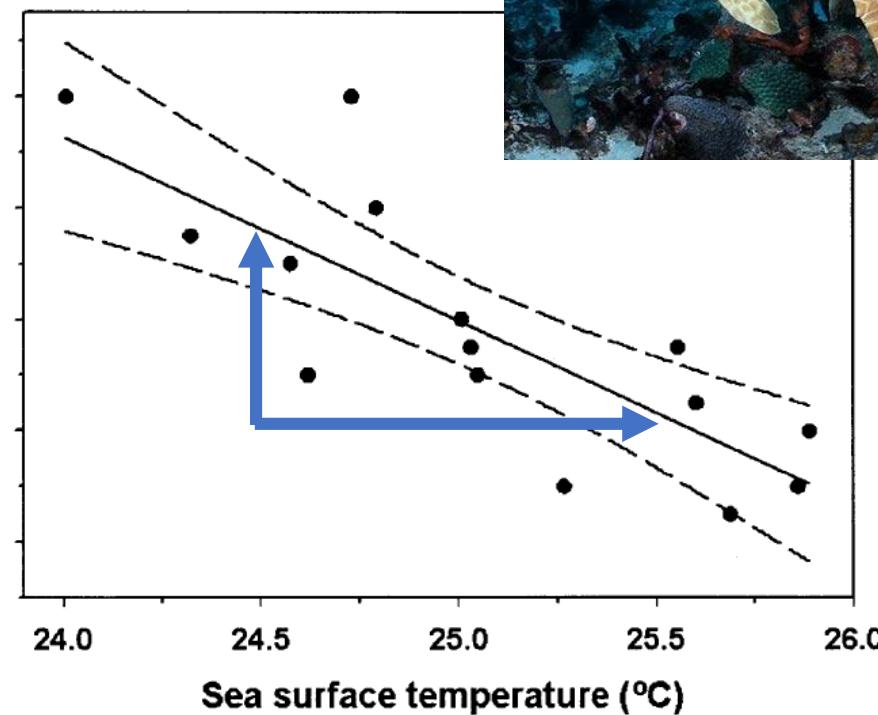
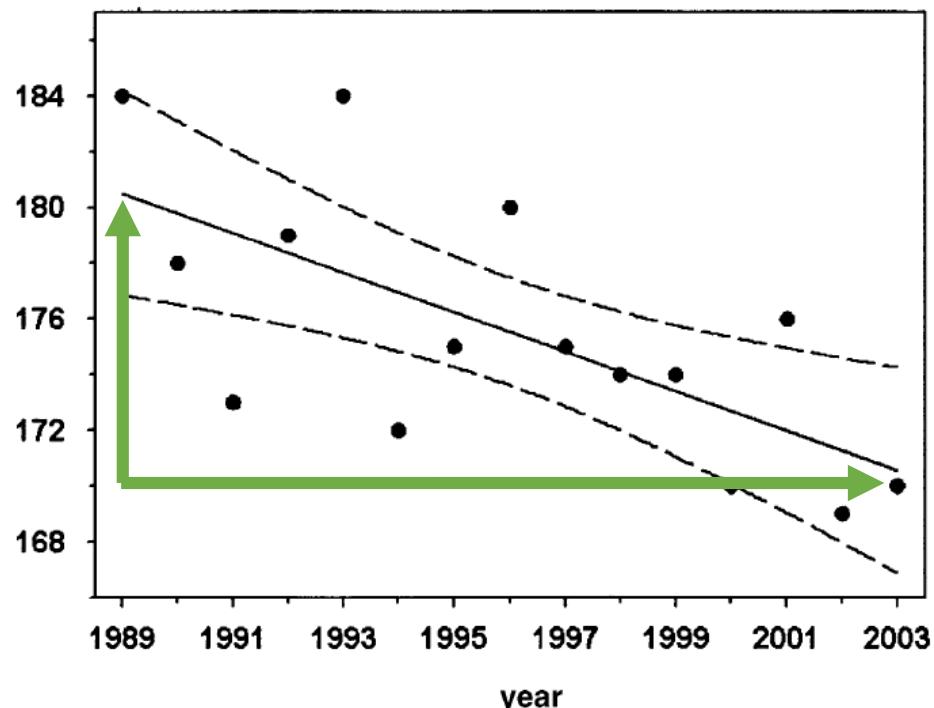
Nesting  
Date



12 days earlier in 50 years → occurrence of caterpillars

# Phenological Shifts

Peak of the Season



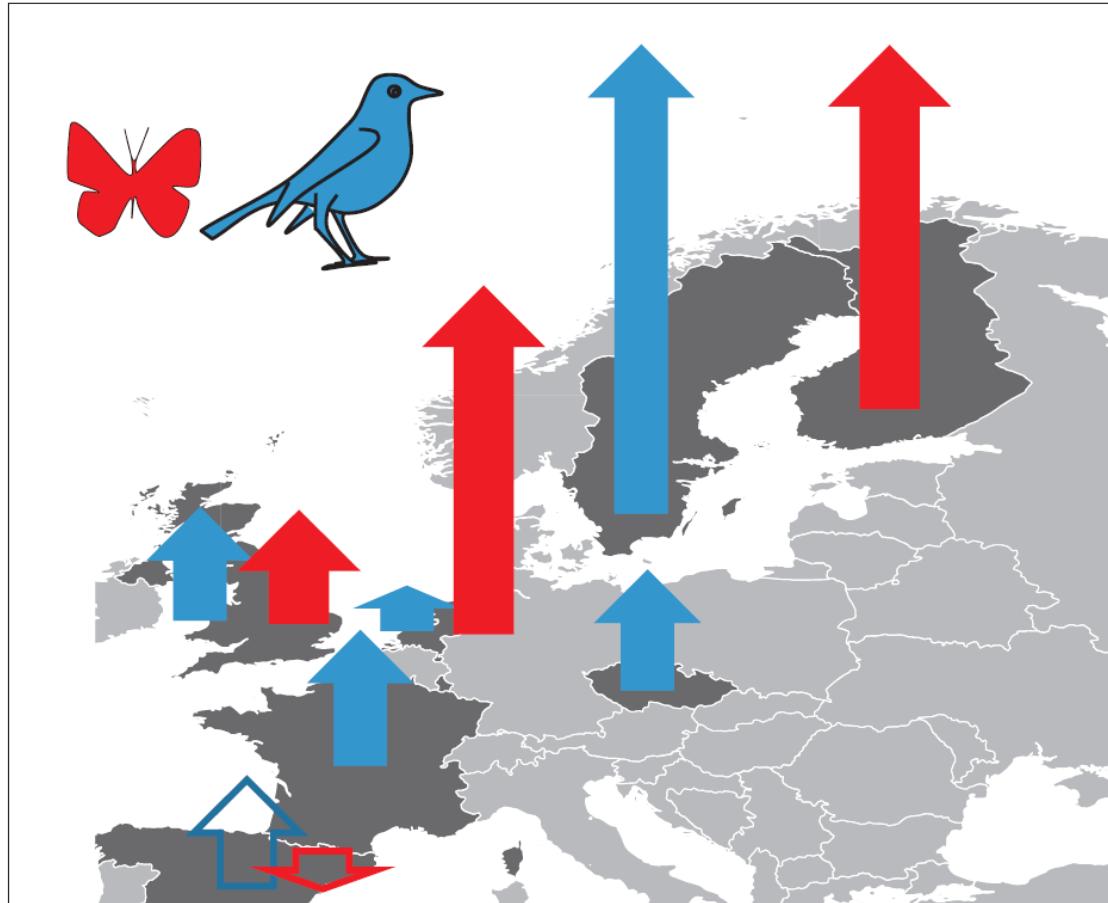
10 days earlier in 14 years  $\rightarrow +1^\circ\text{C} = 7$  days earlier

Weishampel et al. (2004)

Do temperature-induced phenological shifts provide an effective strategy to keep within suitable thermal conditions for the incubation of eggs?

« *Est-ce que les changements de phénologie consistent en une stratégie efficace pour rester dans des conditions thermiques favorables à l'incubation des œufs ?* »

# The Concept of Climatic Debt



**9,490 of birds and 2,130 of butterflies**

Current Shift Northward:  
**37 km and 114 km**

Required Shift:  
**249 km**

Climatic Debt:  
 **$249 - 37 = 212 \text{ km}$**   
 **$249 - 114 = 135 \text{ km}$**

# Objectives

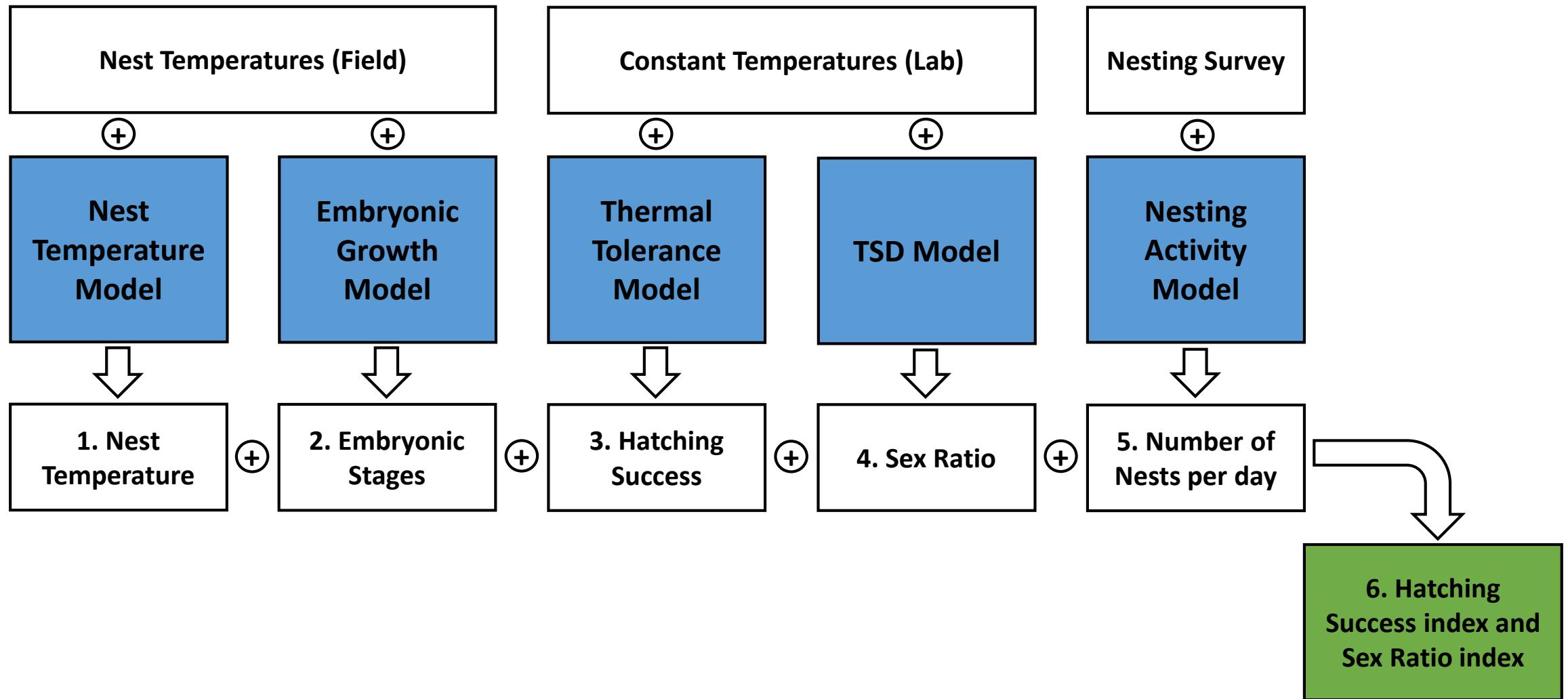
## **Climatic Price:**

→ What shift would be required in the future for nesting populations to keep producing a hatching success and a sex ratio similar to current ones?

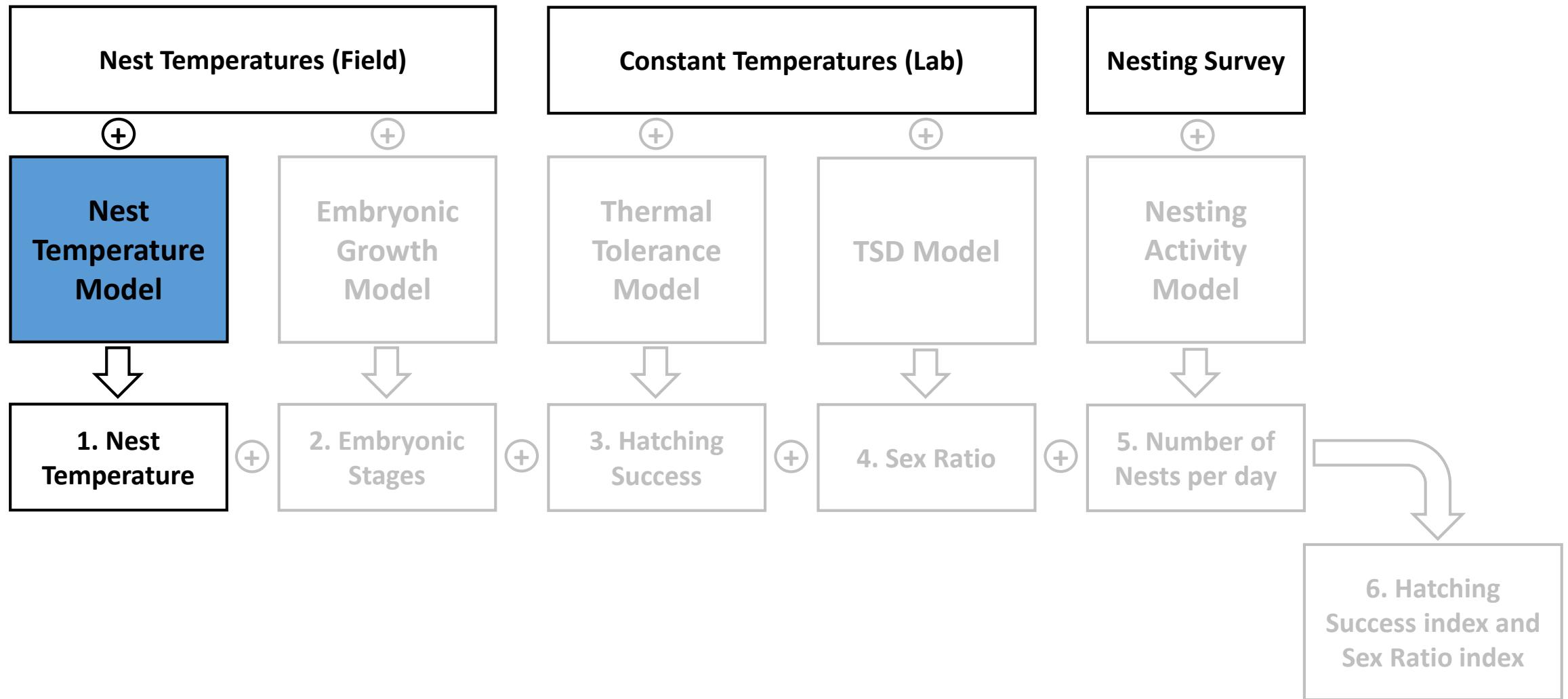
## **Climatic Debt:**

→ What is the difference between expected phenological shifts and required ones?

# Modeling Framework

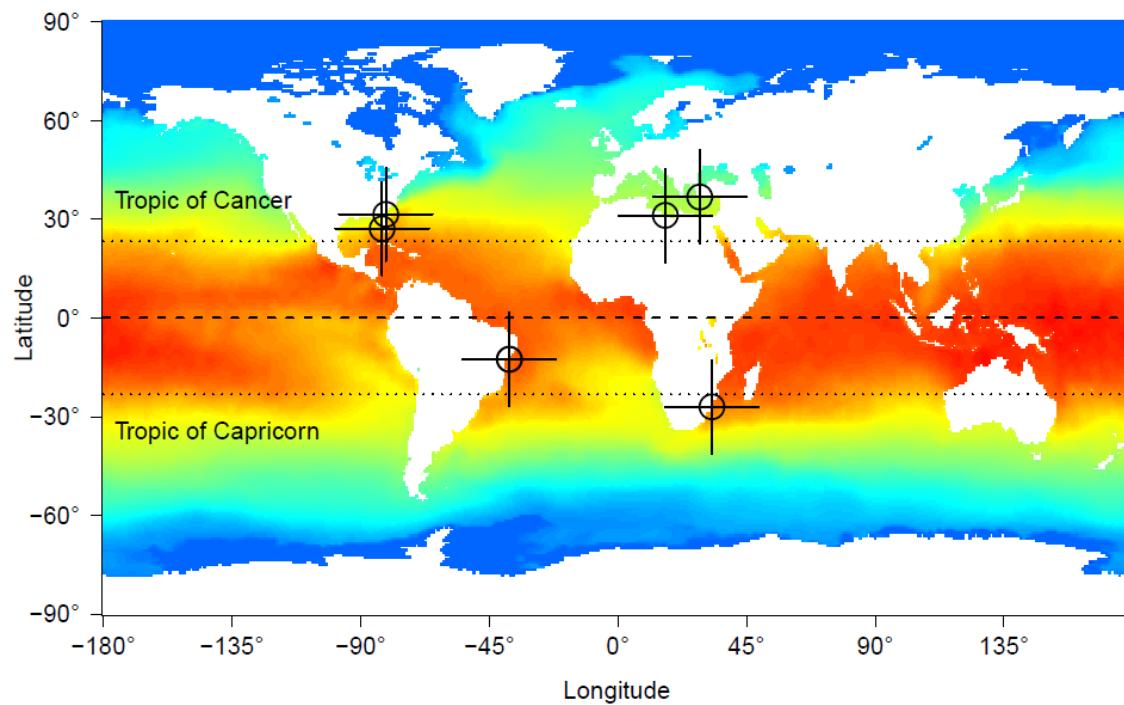


# Modeling Framework

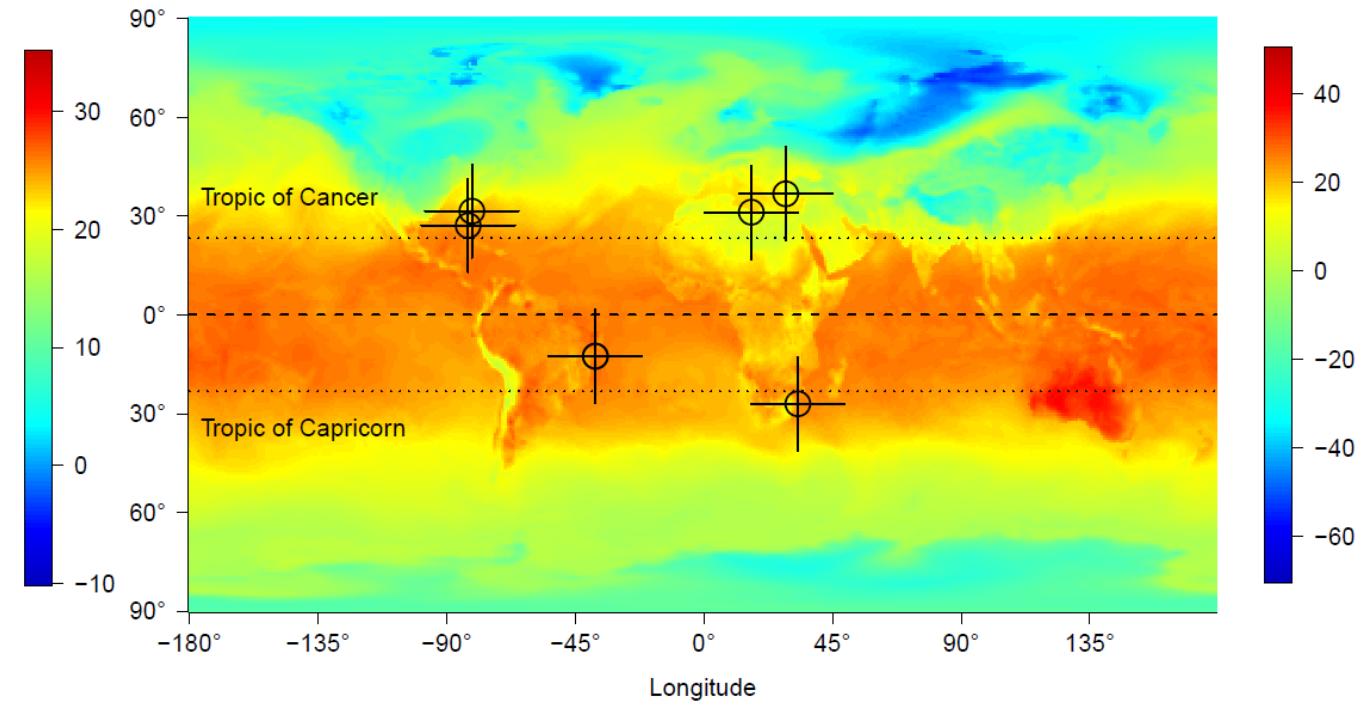


# Reconstructing Nest Temperature

- ECMWF datasets (<http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/>)

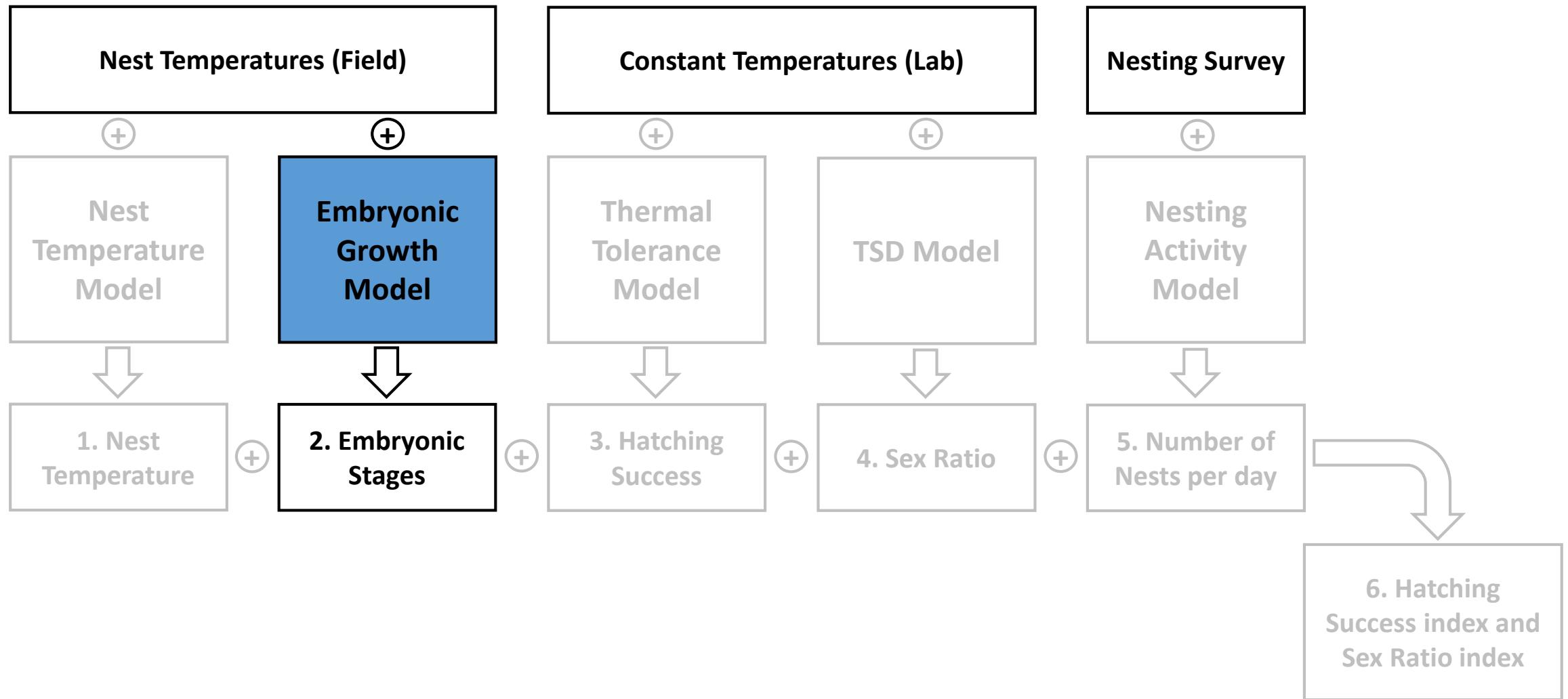


Sea Surface Temperature

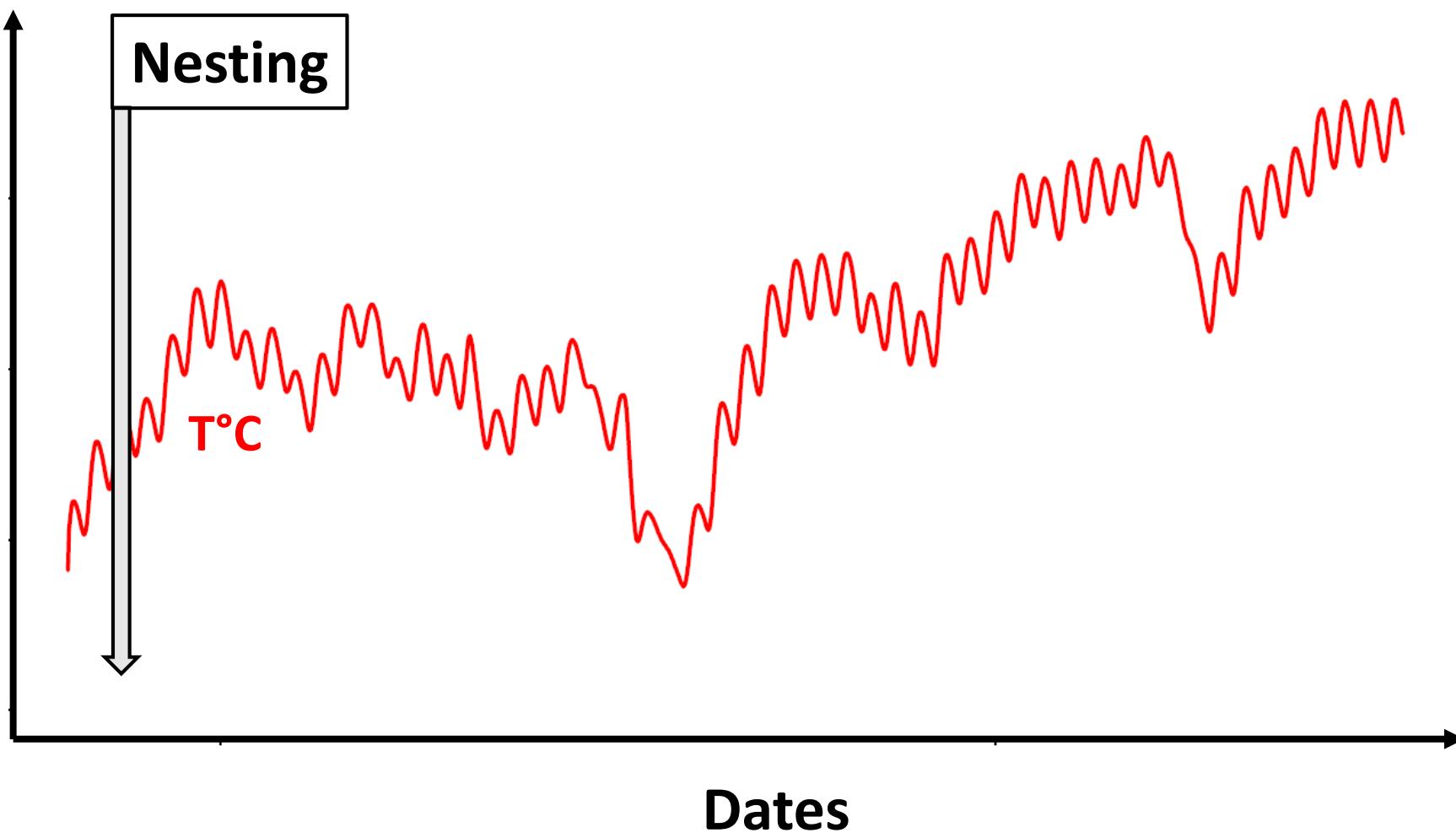


Air Temperature

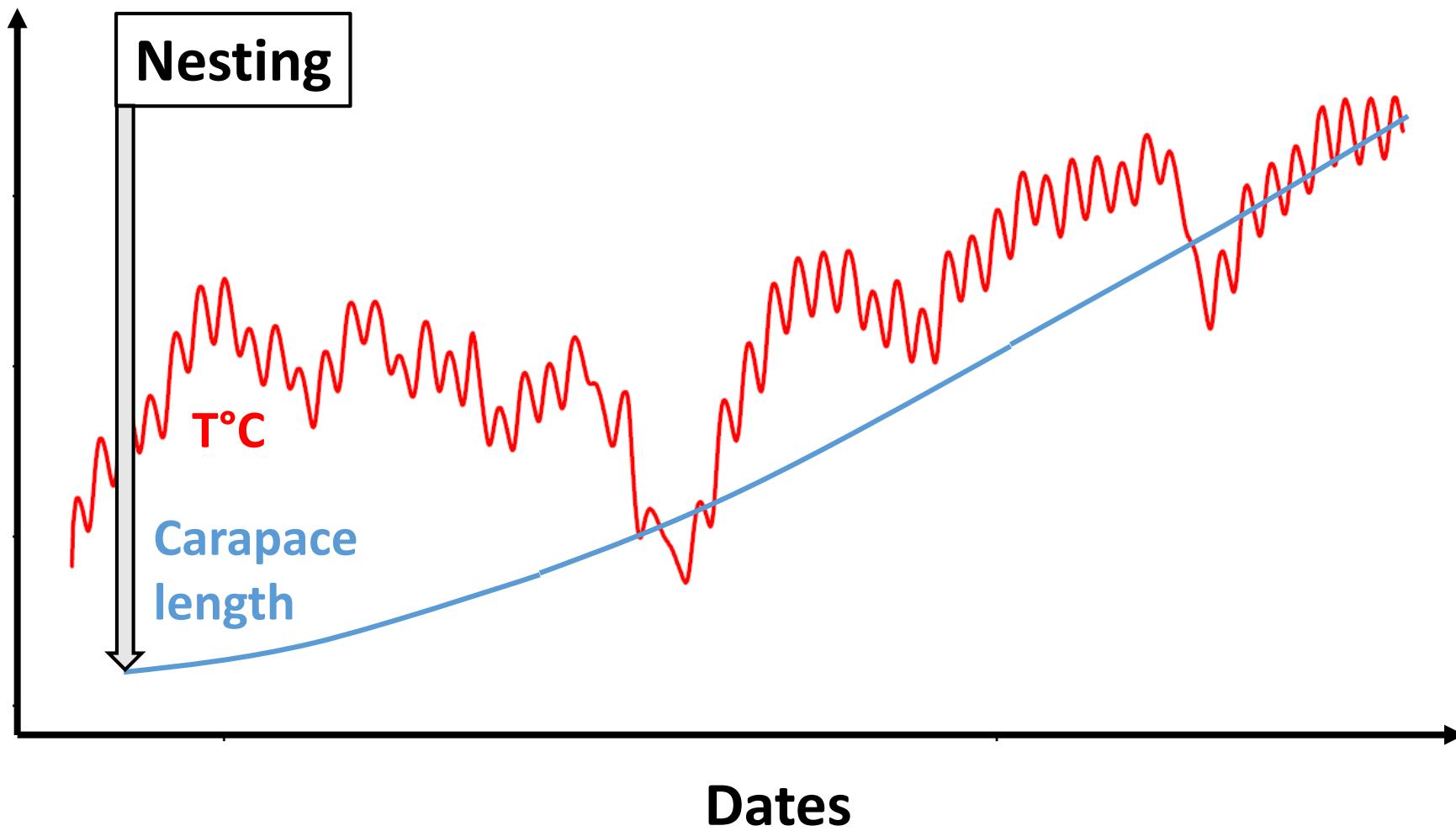
# Modeling Framework



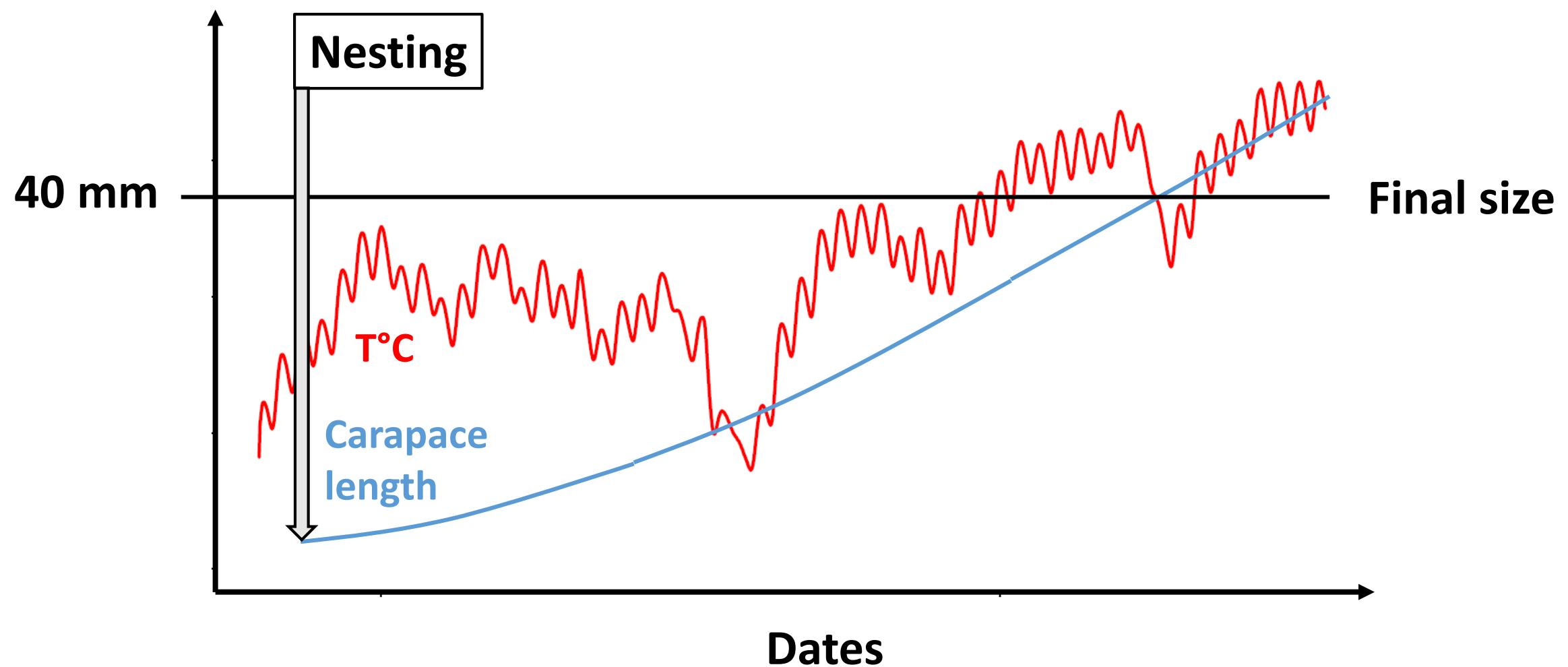
# Modeling Embryonic Development



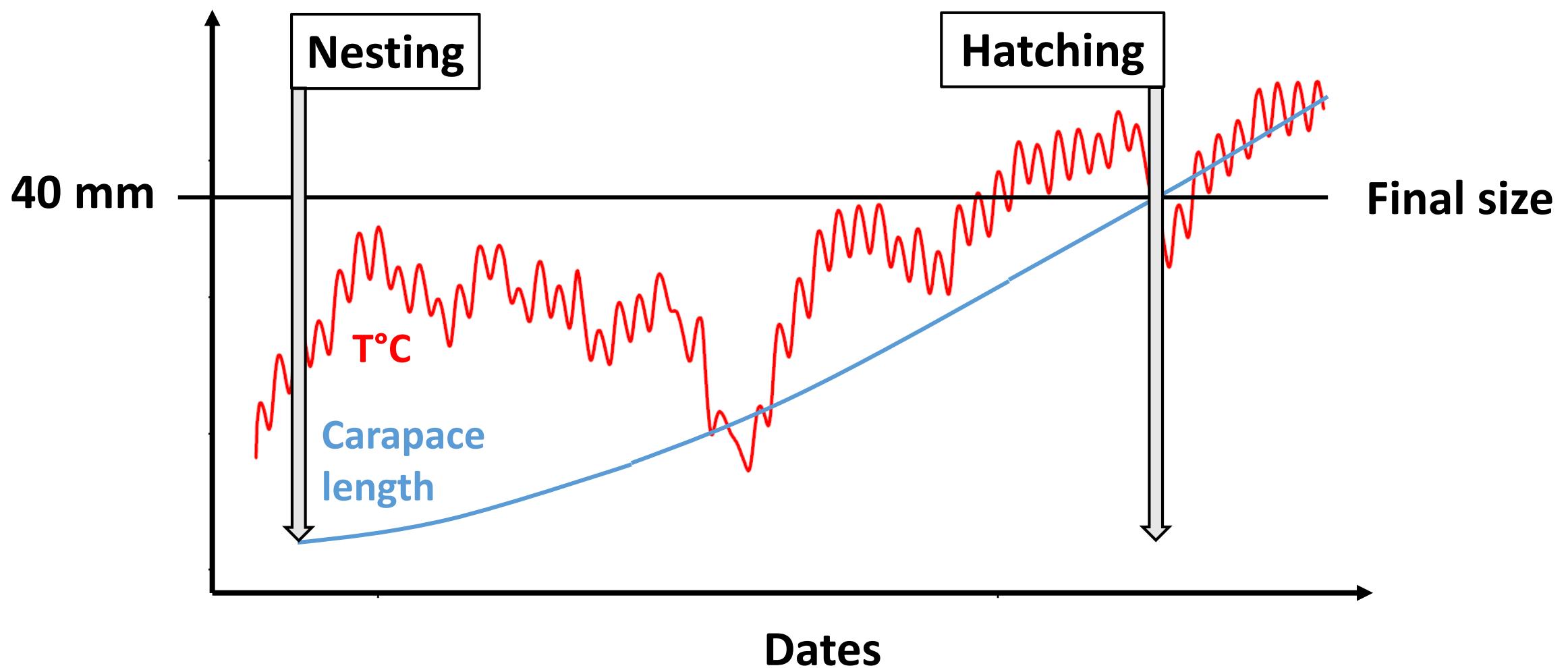
# Modeling Embryonic Development



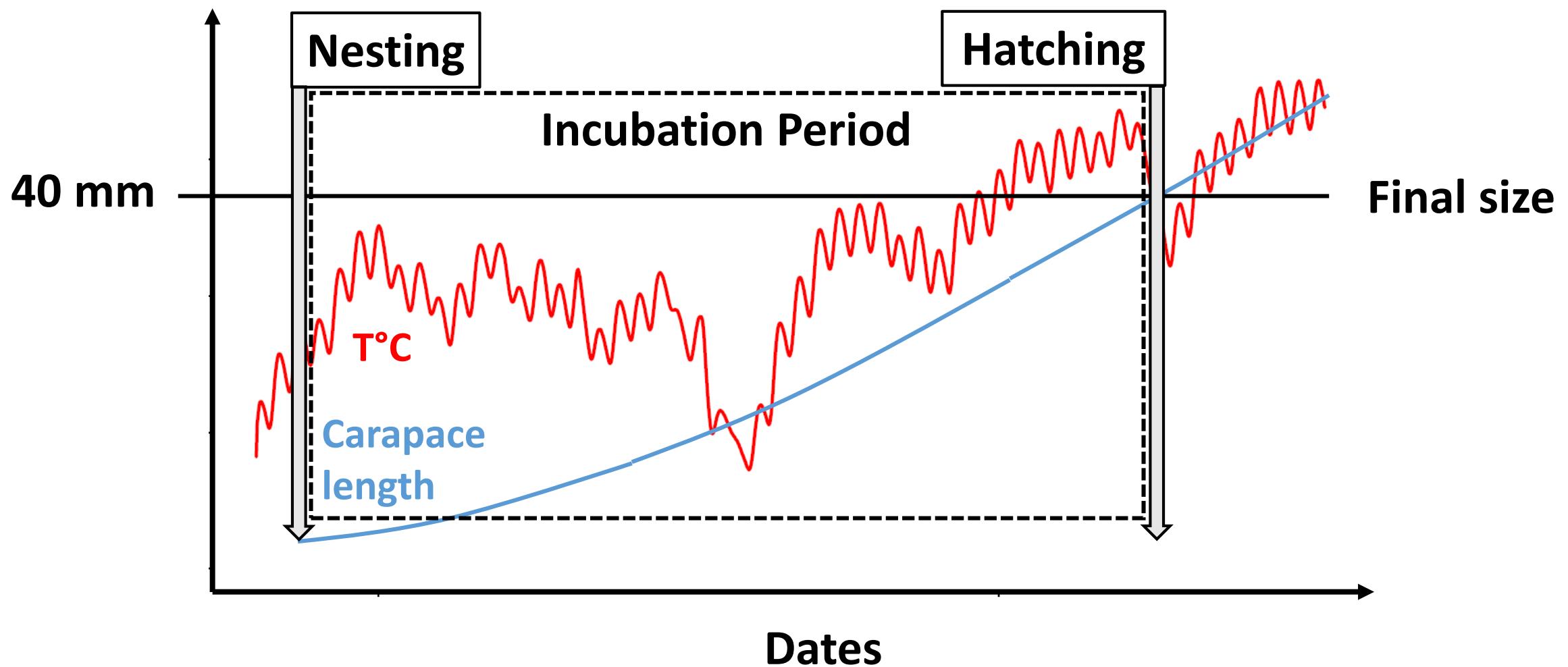
# Modeling Embryonic Development



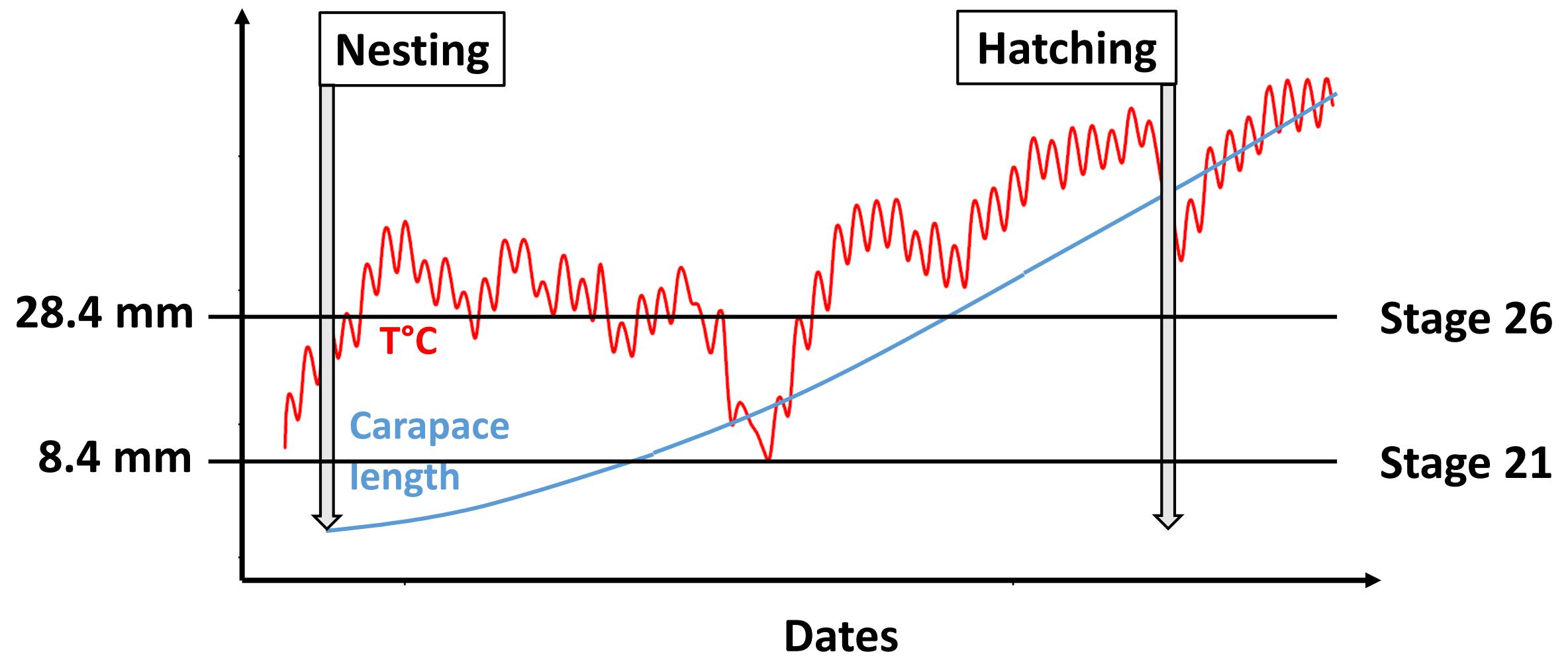
# Modeling Embryonic Development



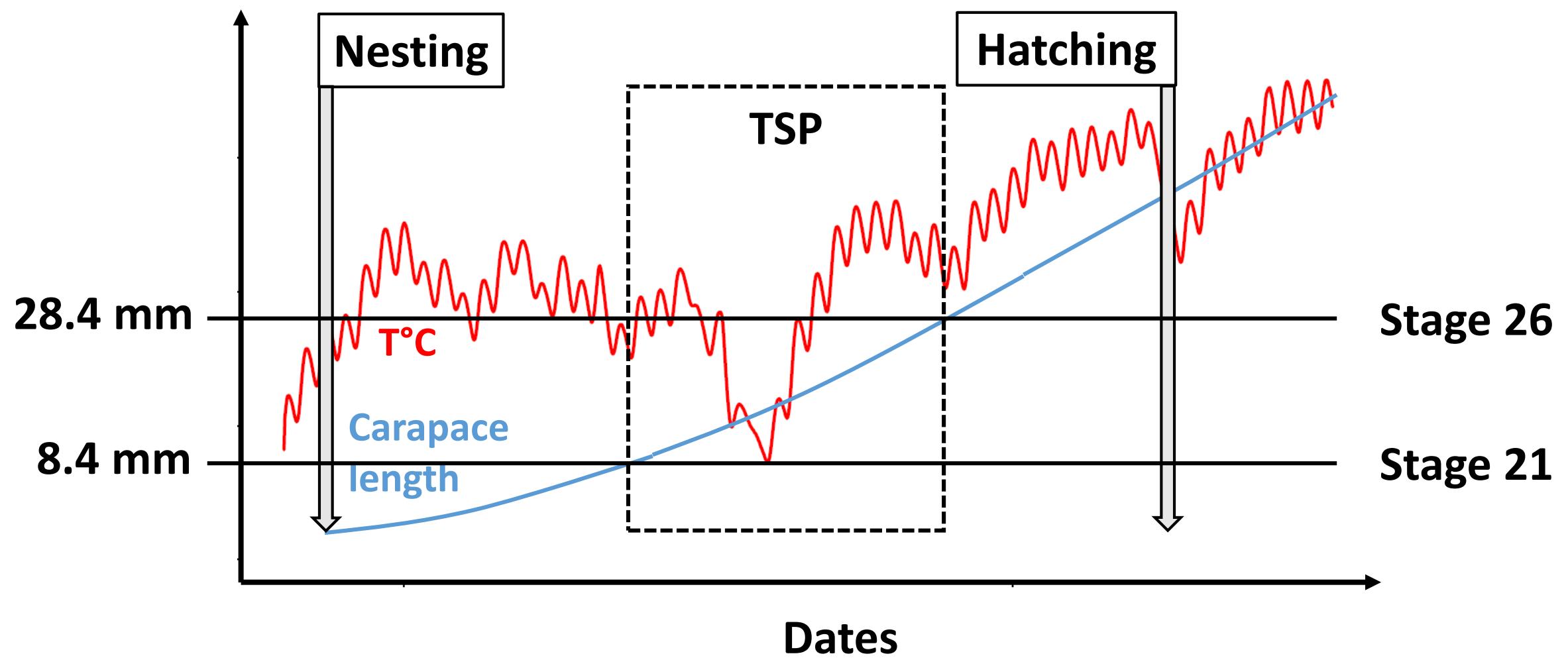
# Modeling Embryonic Development



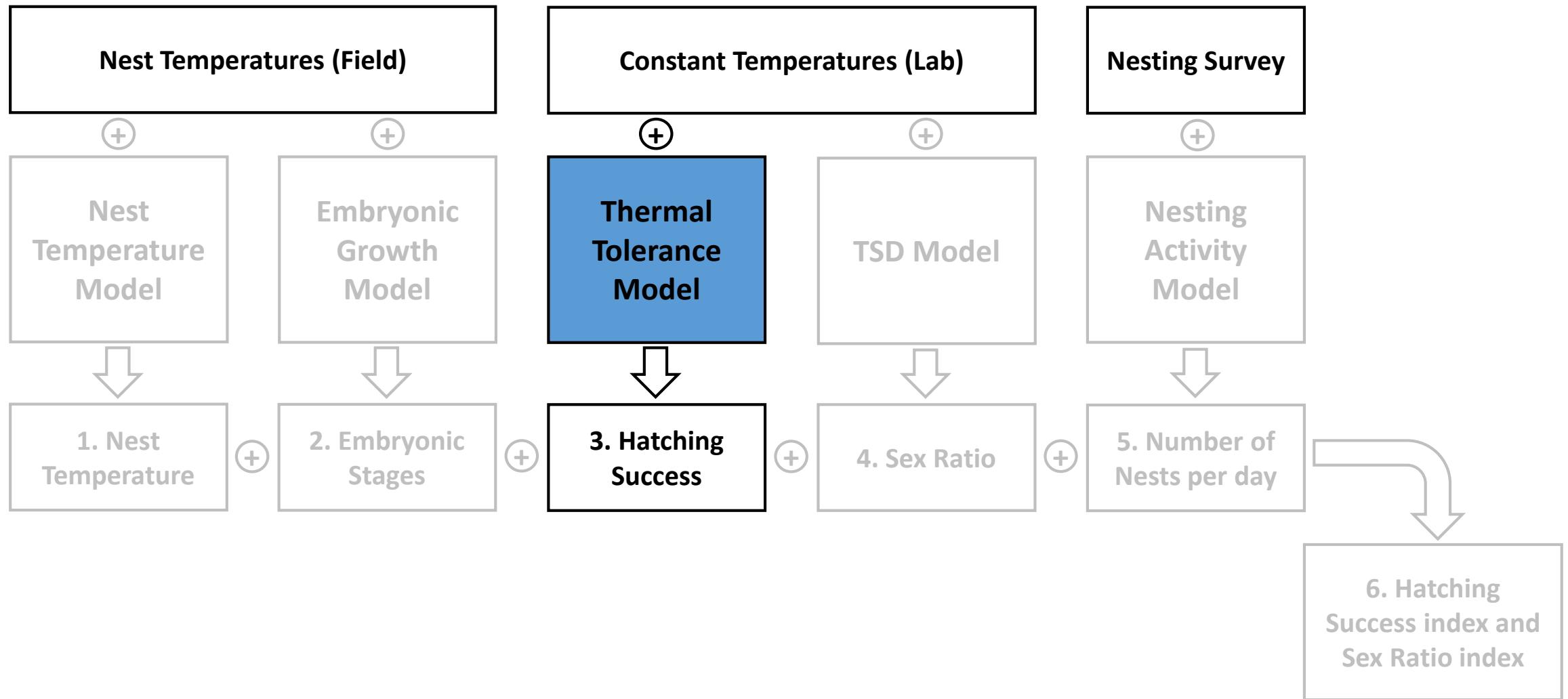
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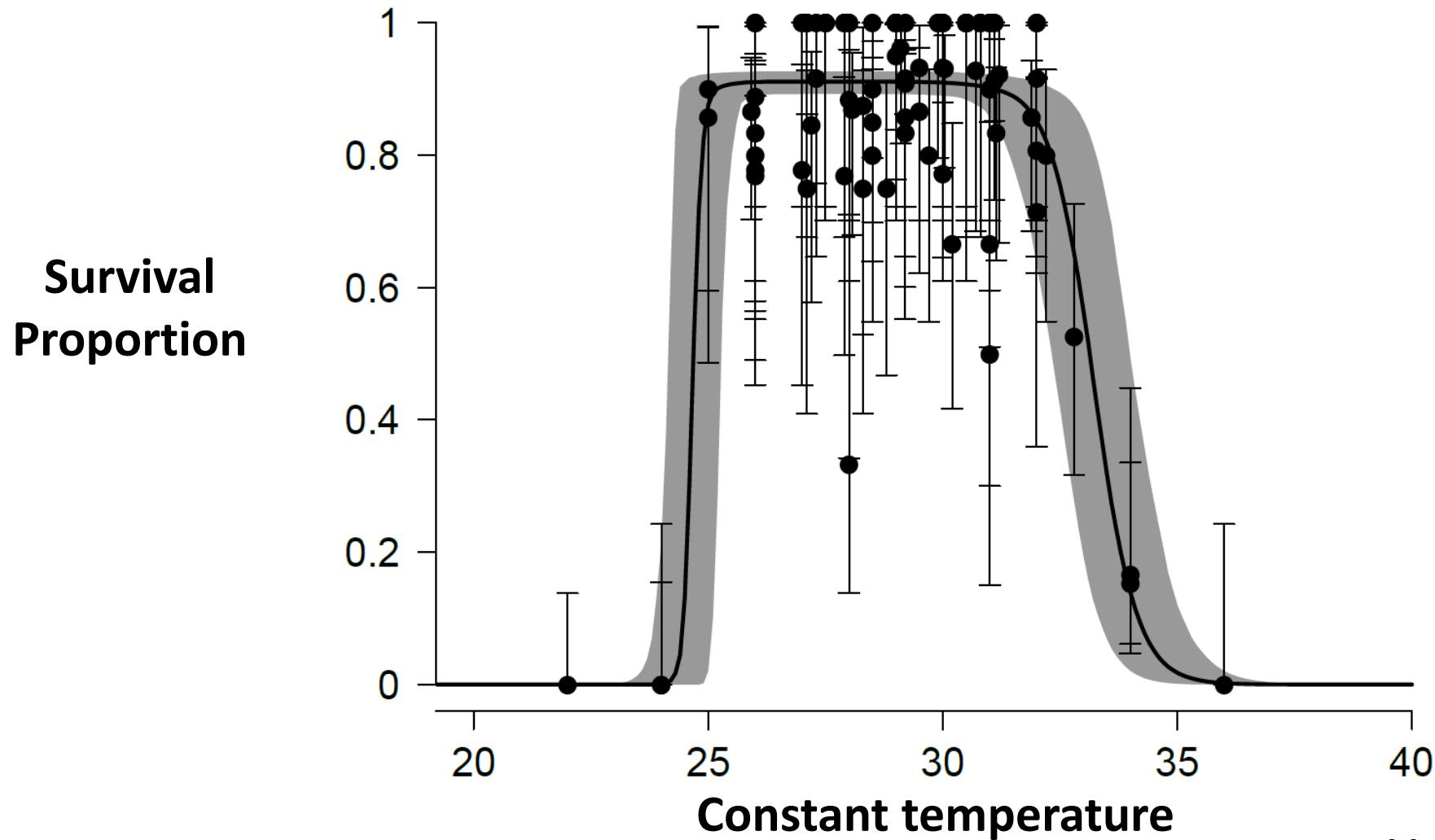
# Modeling Embryonic Development



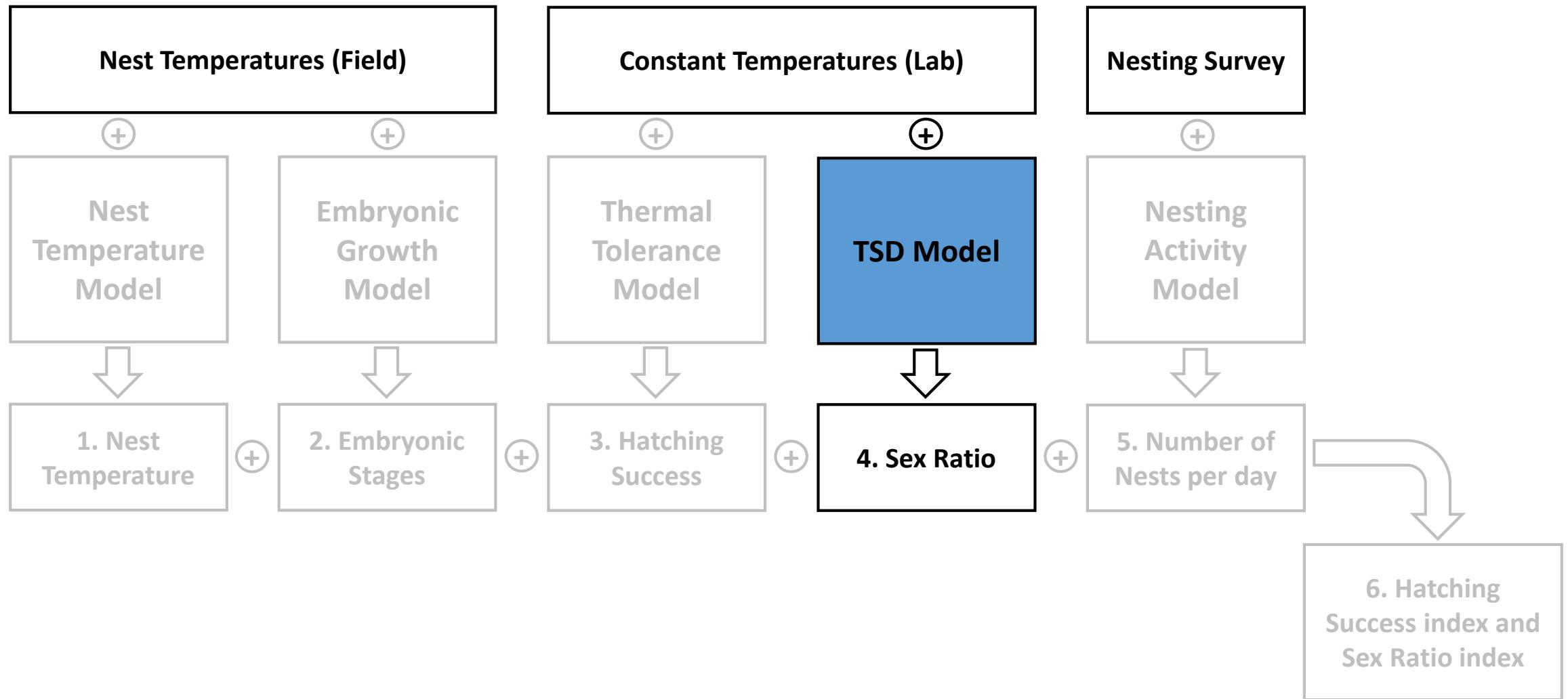
# Modeling Framework



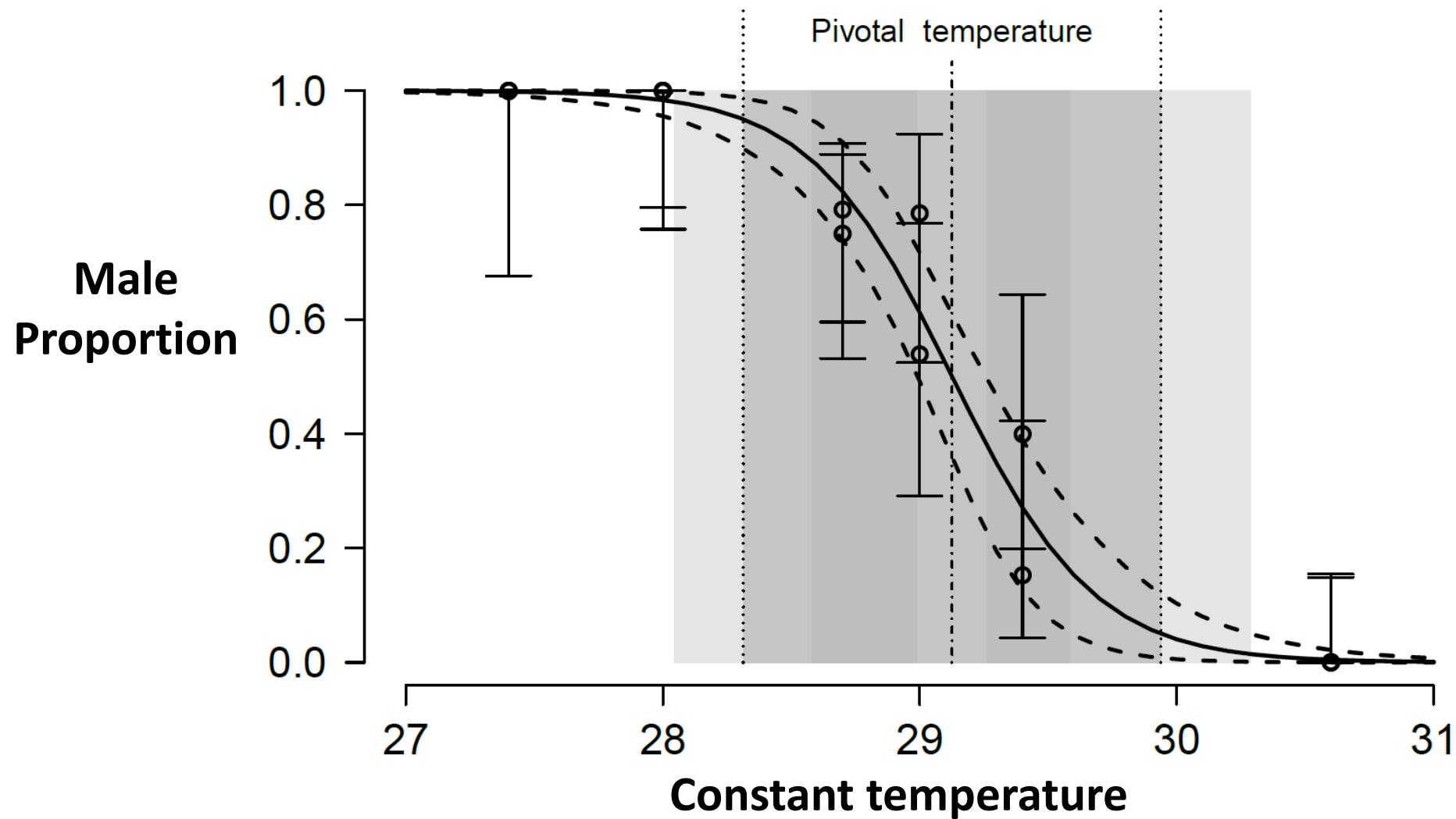
# Thermal Tolerance of Embryos



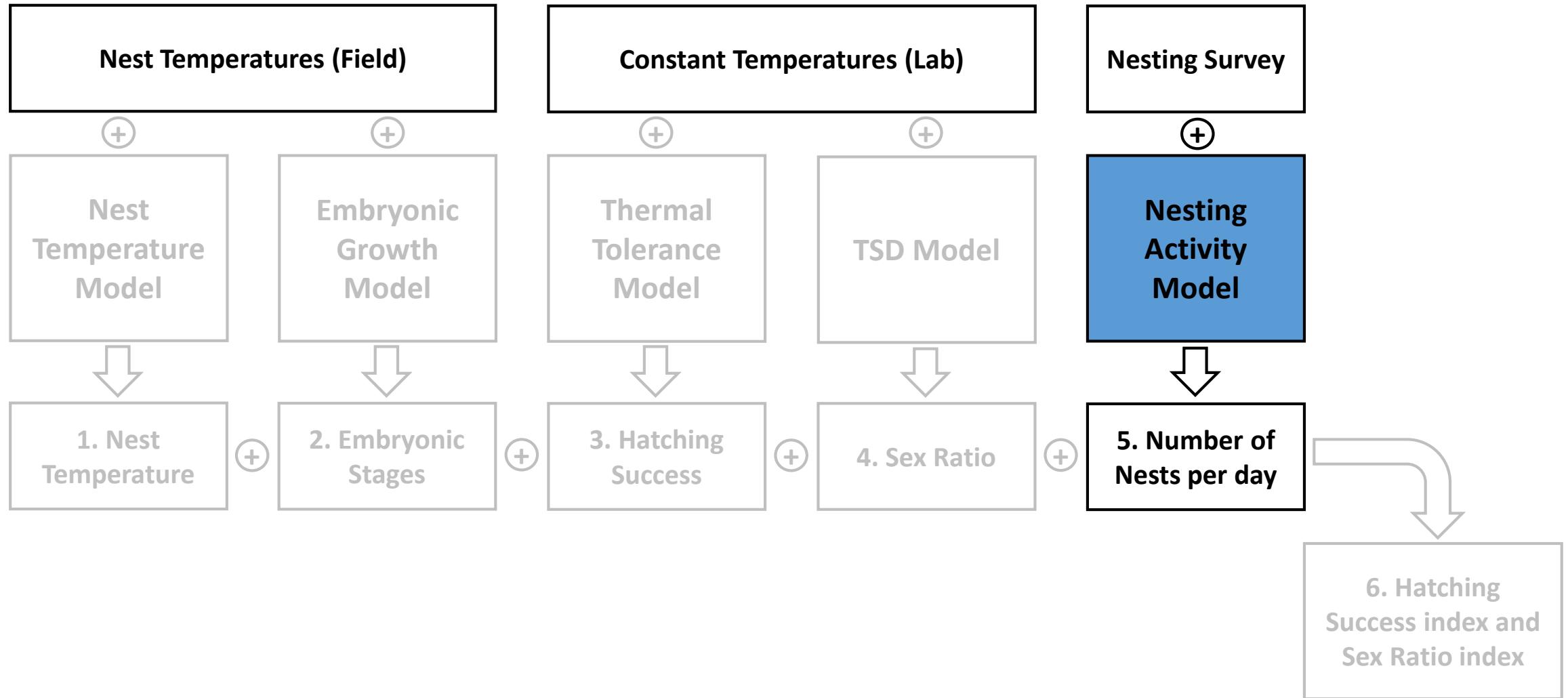
# Modeling Framework



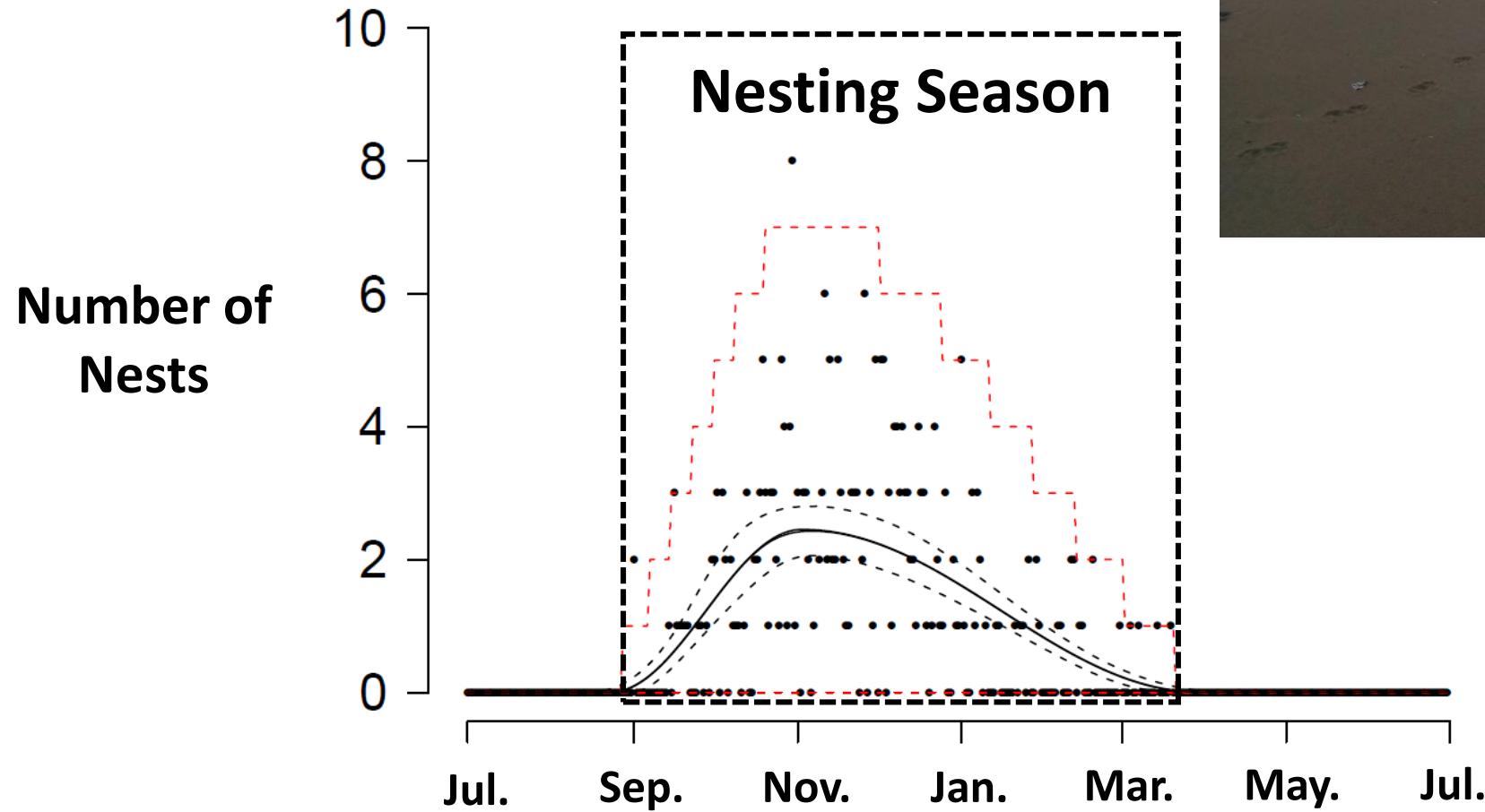
# TSD Model



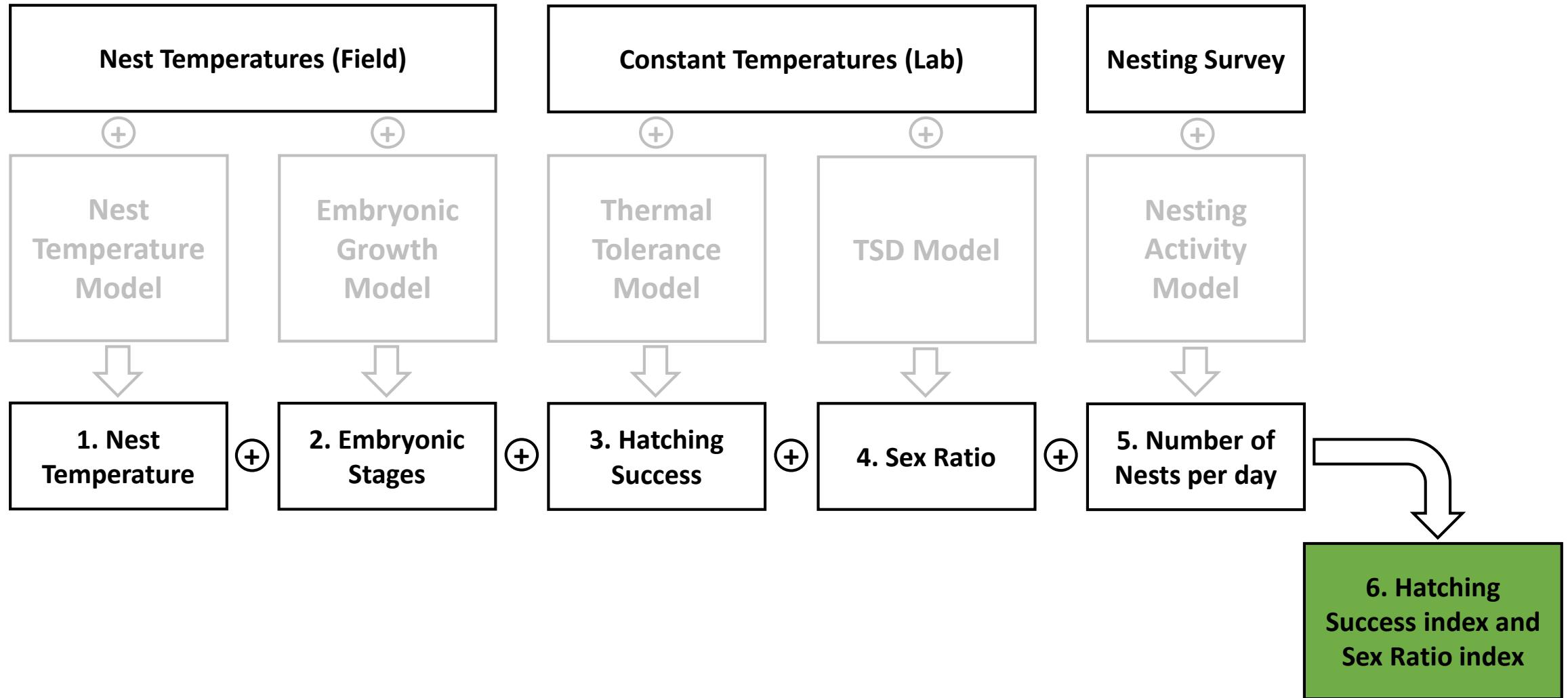
# Modeling Framework



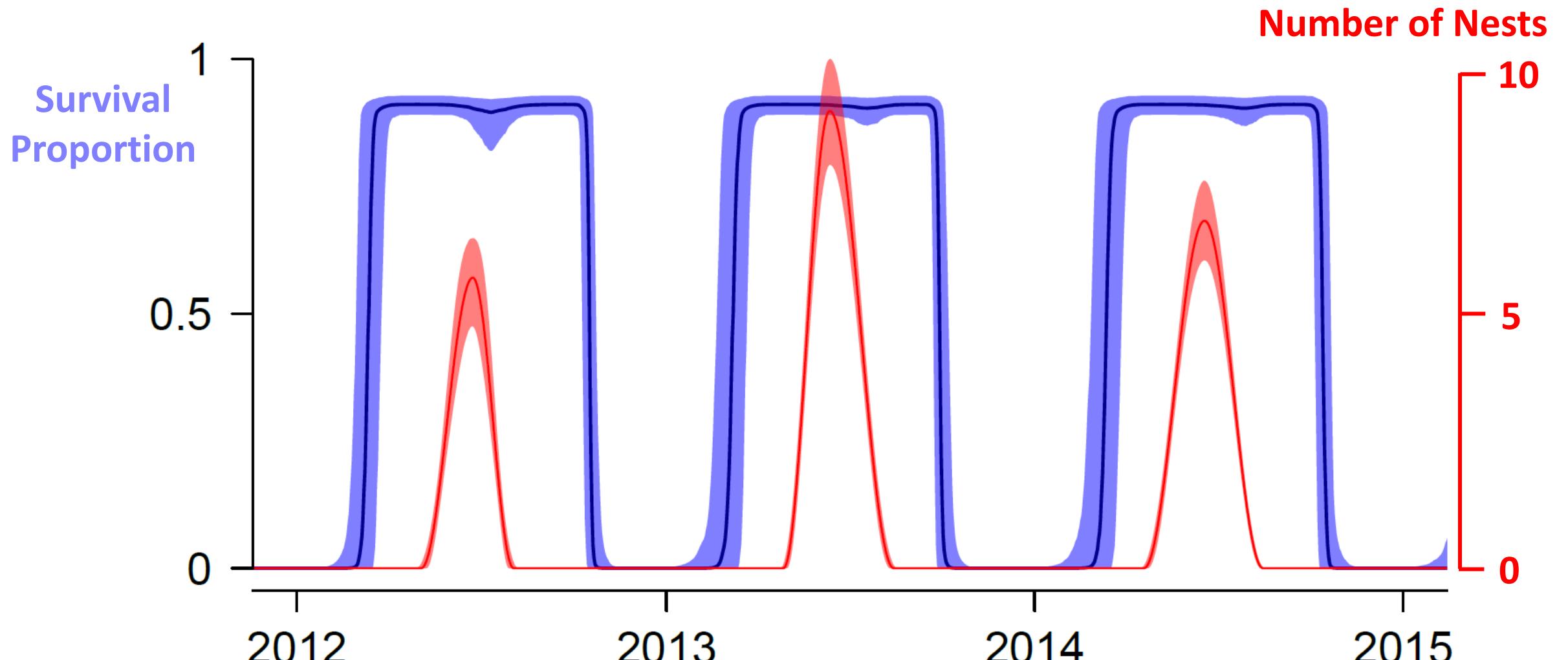
# Nesting Activity Model



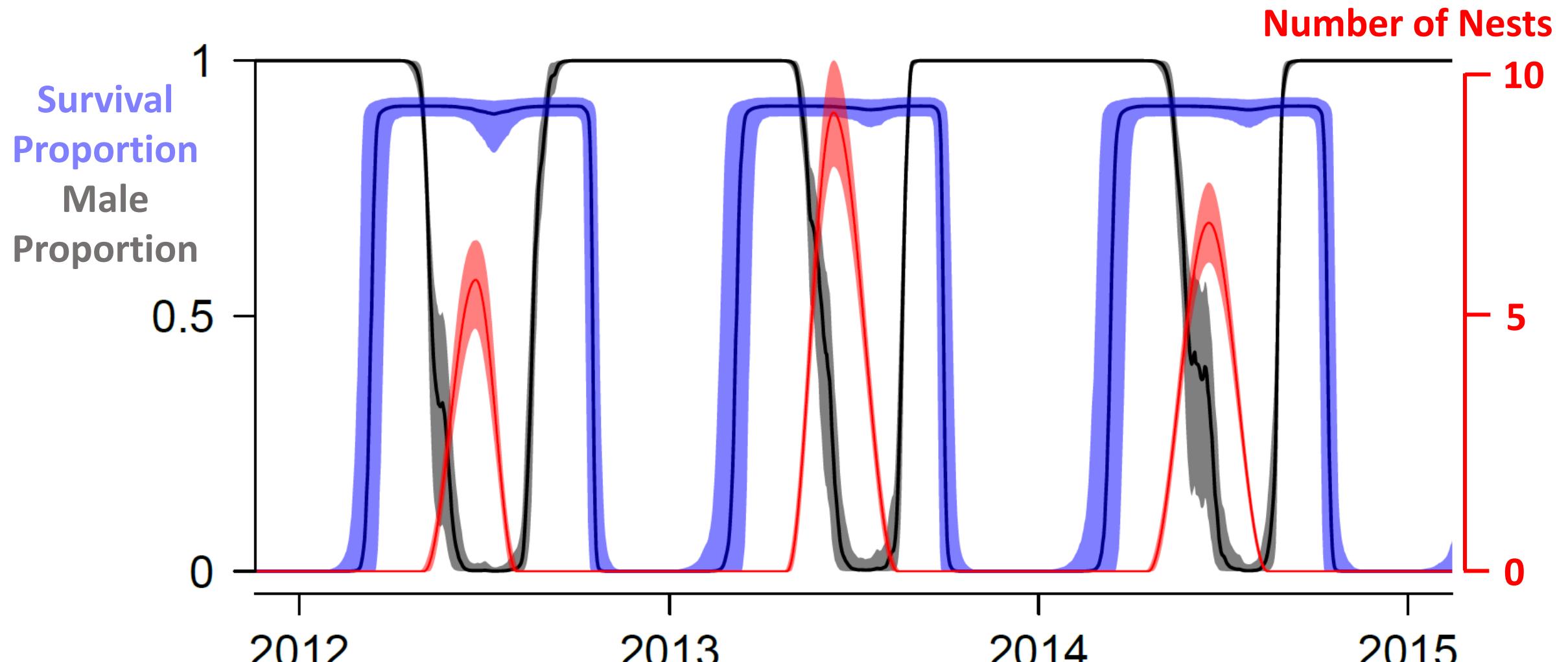
# Modeling Framework



$$\text{Hatching Success Index} = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^N \text{Hatched}_t \times \text{Nb.Nests}_t}{\sum_{i=k}^N \text{Nb.Nests}_t}$$



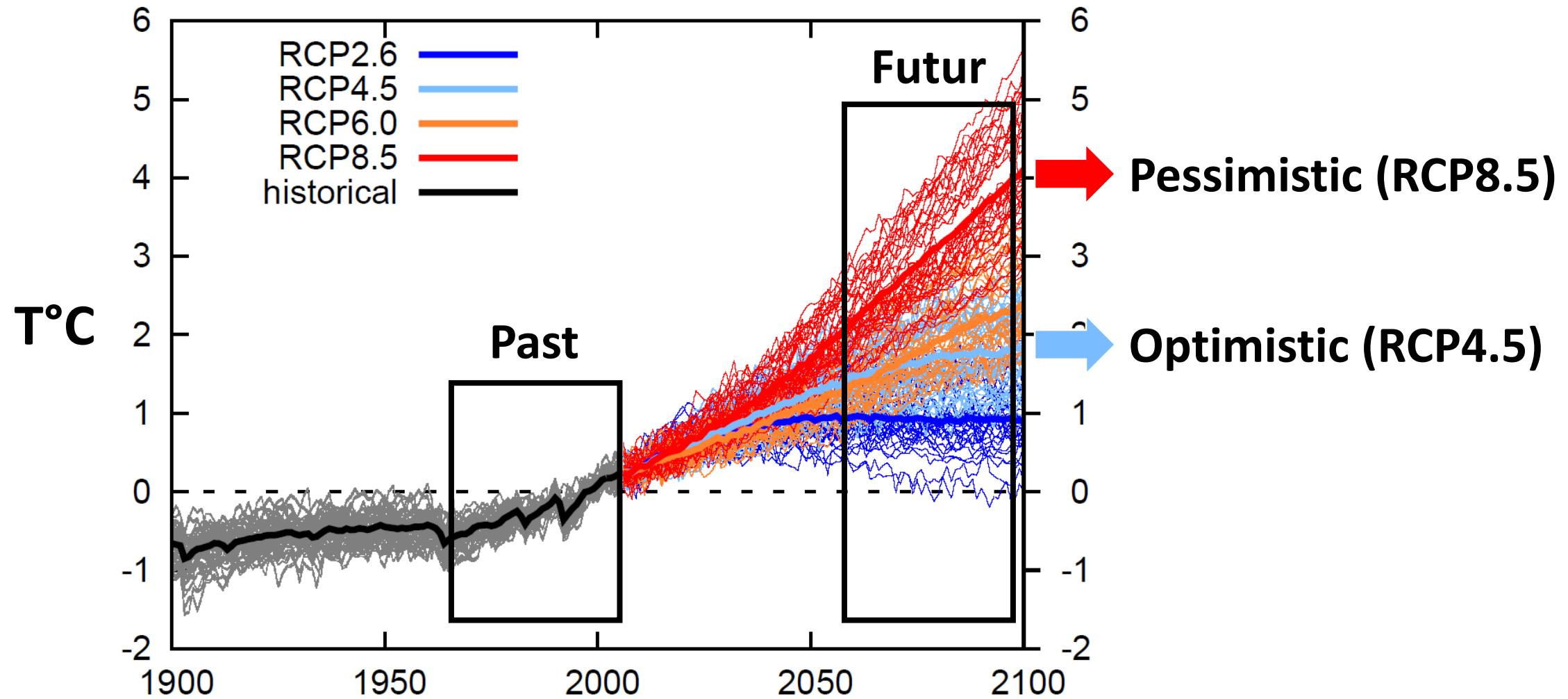
$$\text{Sex Ratio Index} = \frac{\sum_{i=k}^N \text{Sex Ratio}_t \times \text{Nb.Nests}_t \times \text{Hatched}_t}{\sum_{i=k}^N \text{Nb.Nests}_t \times \text{Hatched}_t}$$



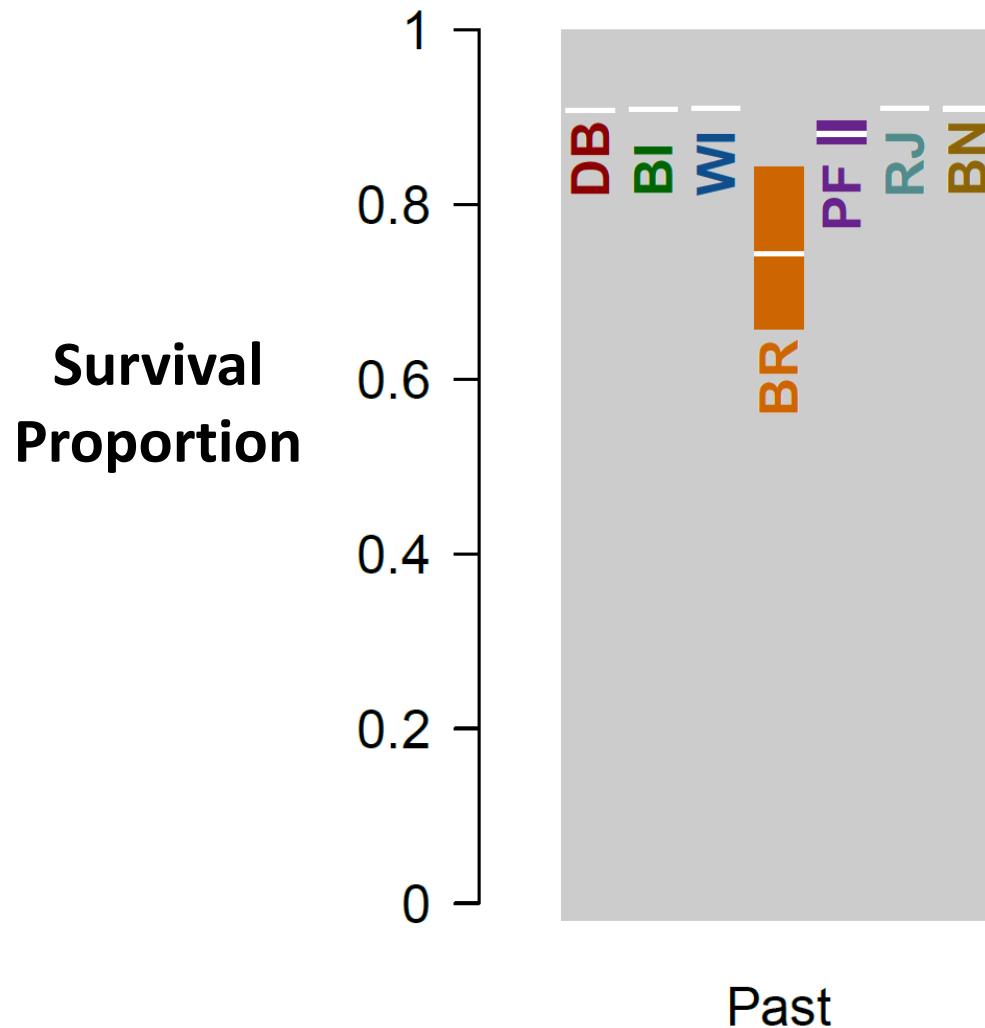
# Field Data



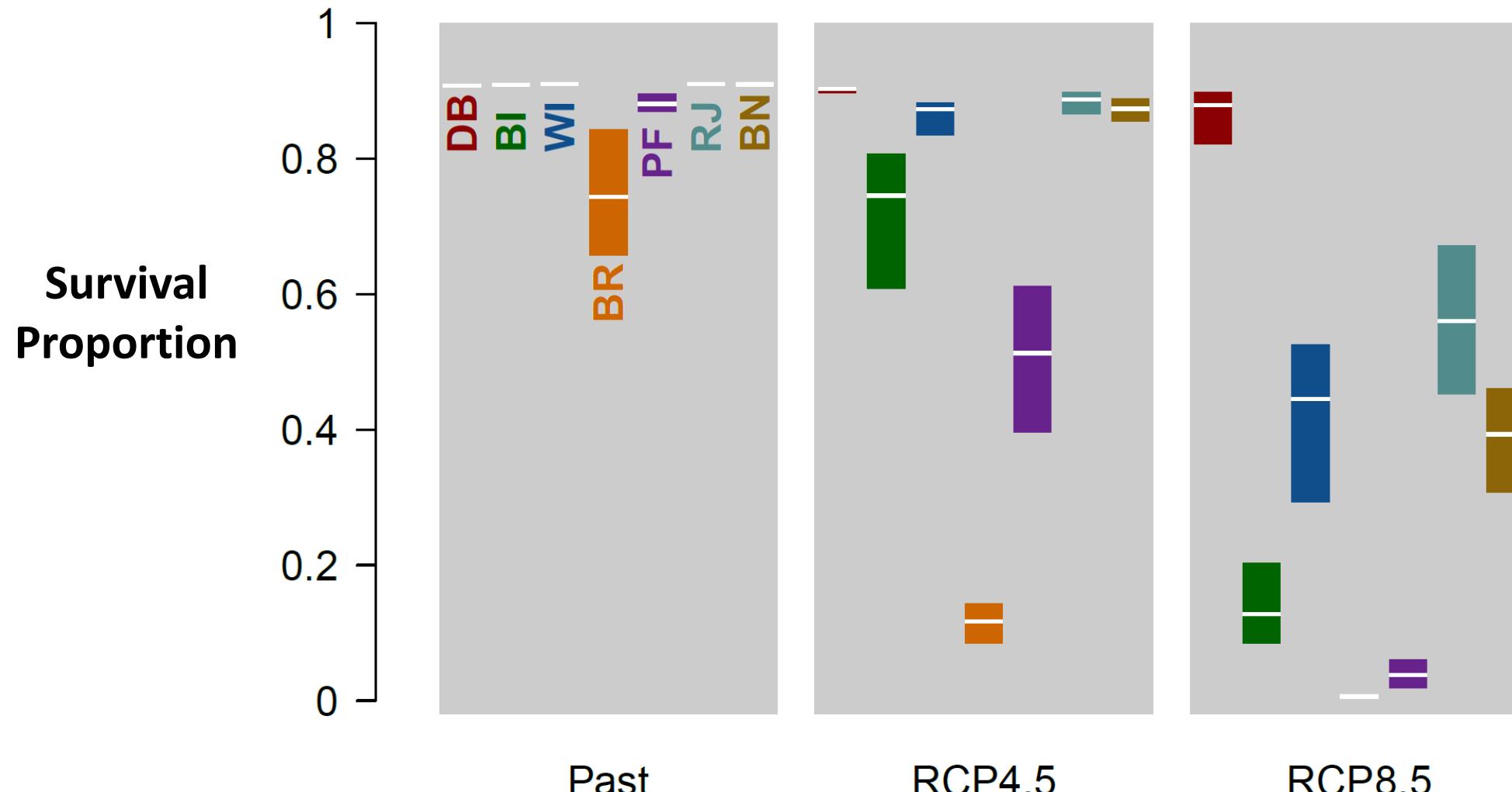
# Climatic Scenarios



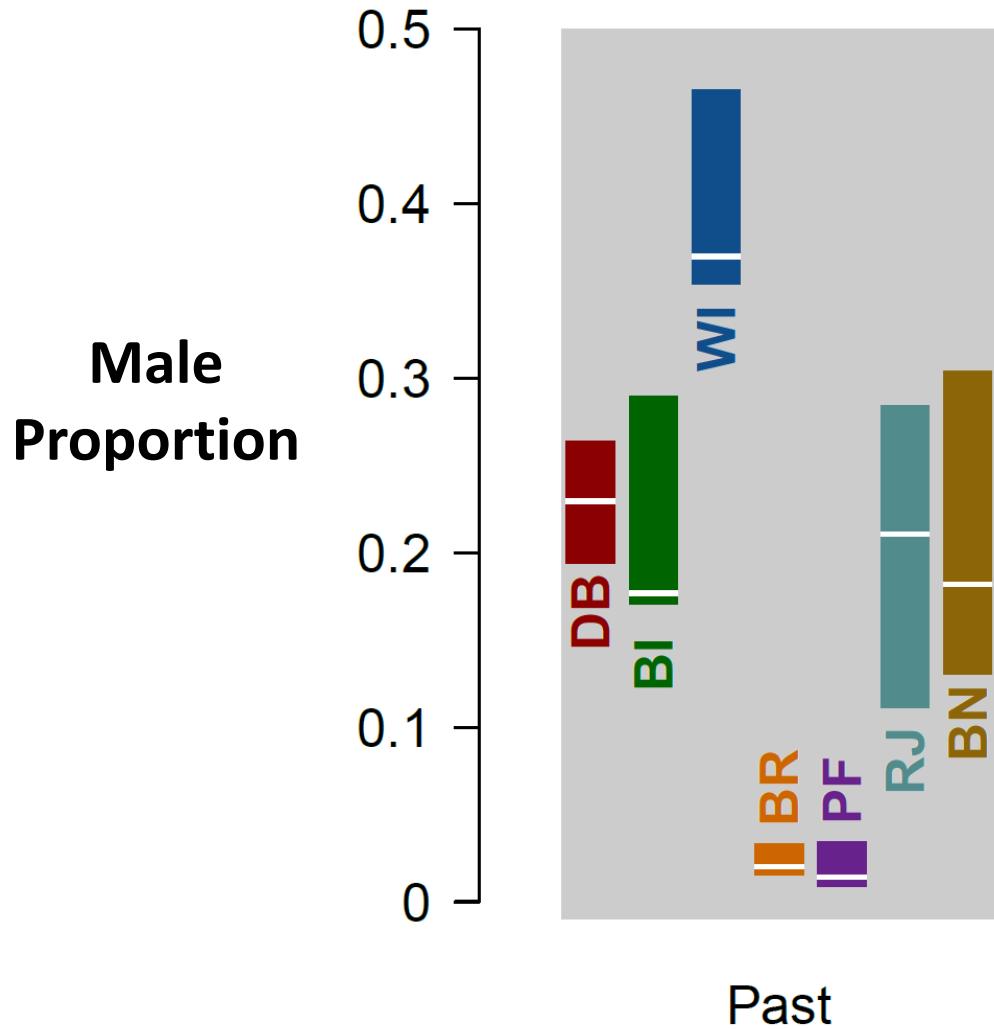
# Hatching Success Indices



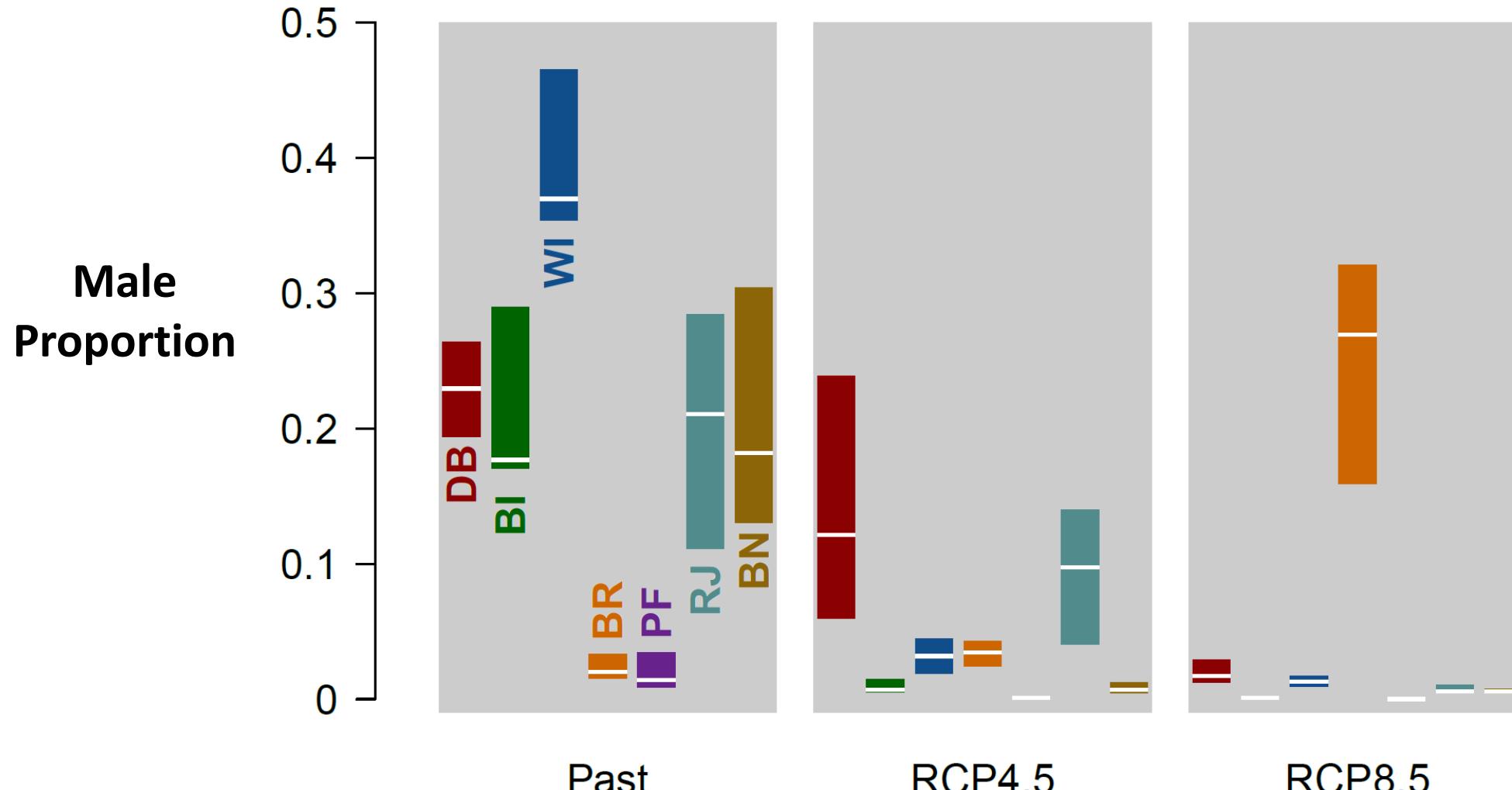
# Hatching Success Indices



# Sex Ratio Indices



# Sex Ratio Indices



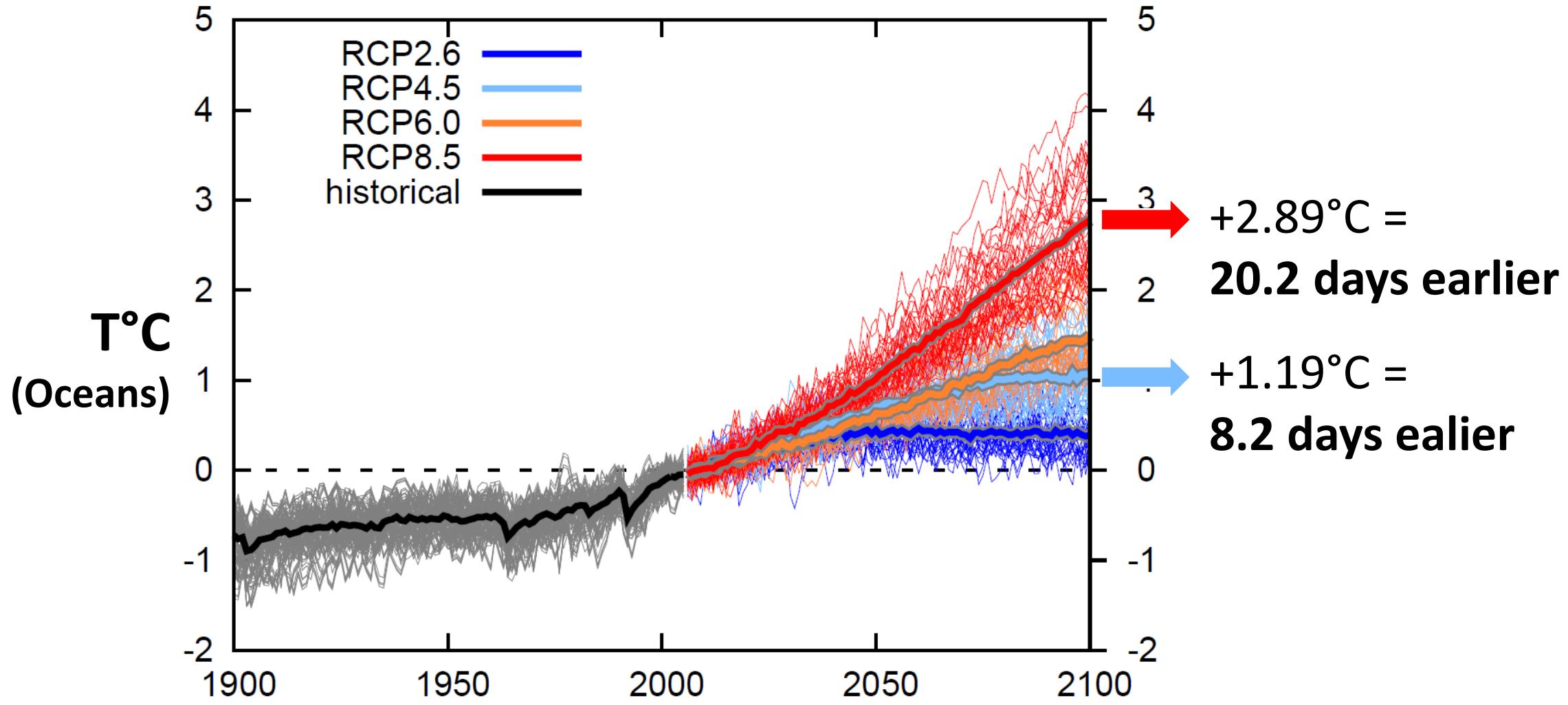
# Climatic Prices (Hatching Success)

	<b>Optimistic (RCP4.5)</b>	<b>Pessimistic (RCP8.5)</b>
Dalyan Beach	0	28
Blackbeard Island	56	81
Wassaw Island	50	76
Boca Raton	55	90
Praia do Forte	116	-
Rio de Janeiro	18	96
Bhangar Nek	25	80

# Climatic Prices (Sex Ratio)

	<b>Optimistic (RCP4.5)</b>	<b>Pessimistic (RCP8.5)</b>
Dalyan Beach	4	25
Blackbeard Island	48	66
Wassaw Island	54	73
Boca Raton	-	-
Praia do Forte	60	-
Rio de Janeiro	2	81
Bhangar Nek	30	74

# Temperature-induced Phenological Shifts



# Climatic Debts (Hatching Success)

	Optimistic (RCP4.5)	Pessimistic (RCP8.5)
Dalyan Beach	$0 - 8.2 = \textcolor{green}{-8.2}$	$28 - 20.2 = \textcolor{red}{7.8}$
Blackbeard Island	<b>47.8</b>	<b>60.8</b>
Wassaw Island	<b>41.8</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Boca Raton	<b>46.8</b>	<b>69.8</b>
Praia do Forte	<b>107.8</b>	-
Rio de Janeiro	<b>9.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>
Bhangar Nek	<b>16.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>

# Climatic Debts (Sex Ratio)

	Optimistic (RCP4.5)	Pessimistic (RCP8.5)
Dalyan Beach	$4 - 8.2 = \textcolor{green}{-4.2}$	$25 - 20.2 = \textcolor{red}{4.8}$
Blackbeard Island	<b>39.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Wassaw Island	<b>45.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>
Boca Raton	-	-
Praia do Forte	<b>51.8</b>	-
Rio de Janeiro	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>
Bhangar Nek	<b>21.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>

# Discussion

- Thermal heterogeneity at the scale of a beach

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- Thermal heterogeneity at the scale of a beach
- Precipitations and moisture levels
- Toward more females... Is that a big deal?
- Low hatching success... Genetic adaptation of critical thermal limits?

# Conservation Implications

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- Spread water to cool down the nests?
- Assisted migration of nesting sites?
- Prioritization of conservation efforts!
- Allow new nesting sites to be founded naturally!

# Perhaps in France!



**13**  
HEURES

TORTUES MARINES NAISSANCES INÉDITES DANS L'HÉRAULT

FRANCE 2

# Take-home Message

Sea turtles have been around for millions of years and are probably able to adapt to current climatic changes.

→ But we must reduce our impact to let them do it!

- Bycatch in fisheries
- Pollution
- Coastal development
- Unreasonable poaching

# Thanks a lot!



AQUARIUM  
LA ROCHELLE



Jeanette Wyneken, Kirt Rusenko, Milagros Lopez, Paulo Lara, Alexsandro Santos, Maria A.G. dei Marcovaldi, Mariana M.P.B. Fuentes, Yakup Kaska, Jenny Tucek, Ronel Nel, Kristina L. Williams, Anne Marie LeBlanc, David Rostal, Jean-Michel Guillou and Marc Girondot



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