

MAKUBEKÈN

NOS TA BIBA DI NATURALESA



Traha huntu na un desaroyo duradero pa Boneiru

Informashon tokante naturalesa i medio ambiente di Boneiru

Grátis

Edishon 26 April 2016

Grátis



Programa salba nos tribon

STINAPA huntu ku Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance, Hulanda i otro islanan Hulandes ta pone un fin na matansa di tribon den Karibe Hulandes. Ku fondonan di Nationale Postcode Lotterij, STINAPA lo traha huntu ku komunidad, piskadó i sientífikonan. Esei, pa krea sosten pa protekshon di tribon, aboli peskeria komersial i peskeria direkto riba tribon i tambe establese un santuario pa tribon i chuchu. Tribon ta e yagdó superior, ta hopi importante pa nos oséanonan, ta mantené e balansa di ekosistemanan, ta mantené piská salú dor di kome piská suak, bieu i malu. Pa motibu di sobre peska riba tribon i chuhu, hopi espesie ta den peliger di ekstishon. Nos mester aktua purá pa protehá e yagdónan di oséano importante akí.

Save Our Sharks program

STINAPA Bonaire is working together with the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance, Holland and the other Dutch islands to put an end to the slaughter of sharks in the Dutch Caribbean. With funding from the National Postcode Loterij, STINAPA will work with local communities, fishermen and scientists to create support for shark conservation, ban commercial and targeted fishing of sharks, and establish a shark and ray sanctuary. Sharks are apex predators and are important to our oceans because they keep ecosystems in balance and keep fish healthy by feeding on the weak, old, and sick fish. Because sharks and rays have been overfished worldwide, many species are now threatened with extinction. We must act quickly to protect these important ocean predators.

sharks@stinapa.org

Manteniendo e ekosistema den balans

STINAPA su kampaña di konsientisashon di tribon

"Mi ta stima hende asina tantu ku mi ke salba tribon," Caren Eckrich, biólogo di bida den naturalesa, STINAPA su kordinadó pashoná di e kampaña di konsientisashon di tribon ta bisa.

"Tribon ta balansá e kadena alimentisio oseániko," e ta splika. "nan ta funshoná manera leon i tiger di laman. Pero riba un base anual ta mata mas ku 100 mion tribon, esei ta mas ku 11.000 pa ora. Segun e sientífiko ferviente akí nos salú i bienestar ta dependé di naturalesa i nos no por sobreviví sin ekosistemanan salú. E ta hari i bisa: "Tin hende ta bisa ku mi ta stima tribon mas ku mi stima hende, pero esei no ta bèrdat. Djis mi ke pa nos mundu keda un lugá salú pa nos yunan!"

Afortunadamente e mayoria di e habitantenan di e isla tambe ta sostené protekshon di tribon, di akuerdo ku un enkuesta ku STINAPA a hasi resientemente. E meta di e kampaña ta pa alkansá públiko i alsa konsientisashon tokante importansia di tribon, uni ku piskadónan lokal i hasi investigashon huntu ku IMARES, un instituto di investigashon spesialisá na e universidat hulandes na Wageningen, pa

haña sa mas tokante e tribonnan den nos awanan. Idealmente Boneiru ta spera ku lo protehá tribon i chuchu den awanan di Karibe Hulandes dor di establese diferente santuario sostené pa lei ku sosten públiko.

Yarari

Den zomer di 2015 Boneiru a bira parti di Yarari, Santuario pa Mamífero Marino i Tribon. Tur tribon i chuchu den awanan di Boneiru ta protehá awó. Caren ta splika: "Piskadónan no ta konsiente kiko e santuario aki ta nifiká pa nan pan di kada dia pues nos ta kolaborá i uni ku nan." A sali na kla ku ta mas tantu barkunan di piskadó estranhero ta bin den nos awanan karibense, buskando ala di tribon (un delisia hopi gustá) òf ta pega nan na liña komo piská insidental ora nan ta piskando kuminda di laman popular manera, tuna, dradu i mulatu. Dor di entrená e piskadónan lokal pa pone tag (marka) na tribon i laga e bai, STINAPA ta spera di alsa kontientisashon lokalmente pa e balor di e tribon bibu. Pero no ta un storia di un banda so segun Caren: "Piskadónan tambe tin nan prekusashonnan hustifiká ke men ku nos ke siña di nan i

buska solushon huntu."

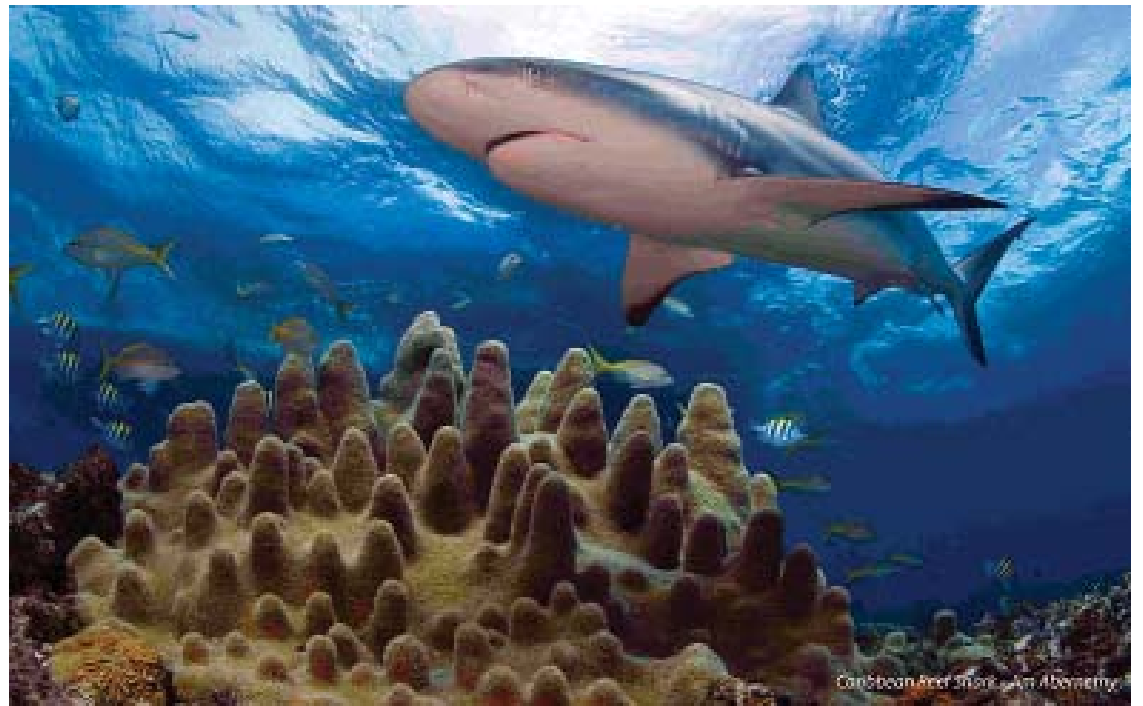
Programanan Regional

Ofisialmente Boneiru tambe ta parti di e Konvenshon Internashonal riba Negoshi den Espesienan di Flora i Founa den peliger (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) (CITES) i di e protokòl pa Region di Karibe enkuanto áreanan spesial protehá i di e

reino di animal (Wider Caribbean Region protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife) (SPAW). Caren: "Ku e ratifikashonnan aktual nos tin ku tene nos mes na e indikashonnan di e konvenshonnan dor di krea legislashon lokal. Pa e motibu ei a kuminsá ku un programa di edukashon i konsientisashon riba henter e isla. " E ta splika ku nan a ranka sali ku un siman di tribon

eksitoso na 2015 i ku lo tin unu na yùni di e aña akí atrobe. Grupo 8 di e skolnan di Boneiru tur lo risibí un asina yamá 'shark special' komo parti di nan programa pa e añanan benidero, lo invitá turista i públiko general pa charla di tribon den e hotèlnan anto nos ta spera ku e sentronan di buseo lo partisipá na un ret di spòtmentu di tribon.

Sanny Ensing.



Keeping the ecosystem in balance

STINAPA's Shark Awareness Campaign

"I love people so much, I want to save sharks," says wildlife biologist Caren Eckrich, STINAPA's passionate coordinator of the Shark Awareness Campaign. "Sharks balance out the oceanic food chain," she explains, "they are like the lions and tigers of the sea. But on a yearly basis more than 100 million sharks are killed, that's more than 1100 an hour!" According to this fervent scientist our health and well-being depends on nature and we can't survive without healthy ecosystems. She laughs and says: "Some say I love sharks more than people but that's not true. I just want the earth to remain a healthy place for our kids!"

Thankfully the majority of the island's residents also endorse shark protection according to a recent survey done by STINAPA. The Campaign aims at reaching out to the public and raising awareness of the importance of sharks, connecting with local fishermen and doing research through IMARES, a specialized research institute at the Dutch university of Wageningen, to find out more

about the sharks in our local waters. Ideally, Bonaire hopes to protect sharks and rays in Dutch Caribbean waters by having various sanctuaries in place supported by local legislation and public backing.

Yarari

In the summer of 2015 Bonaire became part of the Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary. All sharks and rays in Bonaire's waters are now protected. Caren clarifies: "Fishermen are not aware of what this sanctuary means to their livelihood so we really want to collaborate and connect with them." Turns out it is mostly the foreign fishing fleets that come to our Caribbean waters searching for shark fins (a much prized delicacy in Asia) or hook them as bycatch on their quest for popular seafood treats such as tuna, mahi-mahi and wahoo. By training the local fishermen to tag and release sharks STINAPA hopes to raise awareness locally for the value of the shark alive. But it is not a one-sided story according to Caren: "Fishermen also have rightful concerns so we'd like to learn

from them to and seek solutions together."

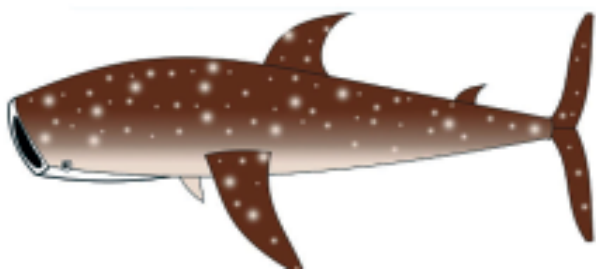
Regional Programs

Officially Bonaire is also part of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the Wider Caribbean Region protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW). Caren: "With these ratifications in place we need to adhere to the conventions guidelines by creating local legislation. That is why we start with an island-wide education and awareness program." She explains that they kicked off with a successful shark week in 2015 and that another will be hosted in June this year. The group 8 students of Bonaire schools are all getting a so-called 'shark special' as part of their program for the upcoming years, tourists and general public are being invited to talks on sharks hosted in the resorts and we're hoping to get the dive shops to participate in a shark sighting network.

By Sanny Ensing.



13 m



Whale Shark.

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Yarari Sanktuario pa Mamífero Marino i Tribon

Na luna di sèptèmber aña pasá, Saba i Boneiru a bira parti di “Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary” (Sanktuario pa Mamífero Marino i Tribon). Tur e awanan di Saba i Boneiru ku ta yega te na mitar kaminda di nos islanan bisiaña awó ta inklui den e sanktuario.

Nos ta premirá ku Kòrsou, Aruba i St. Eustatius tambe lo bira parti di e Sanktuario Yarari den futuro serkano. Lo no permití flotan di piskadó estranhero piska riba e bestianan akí i lo no tolerá kòrtamentu di ala di tribon. Ounke ku e no sa pasa masha hopi, e piskamentu

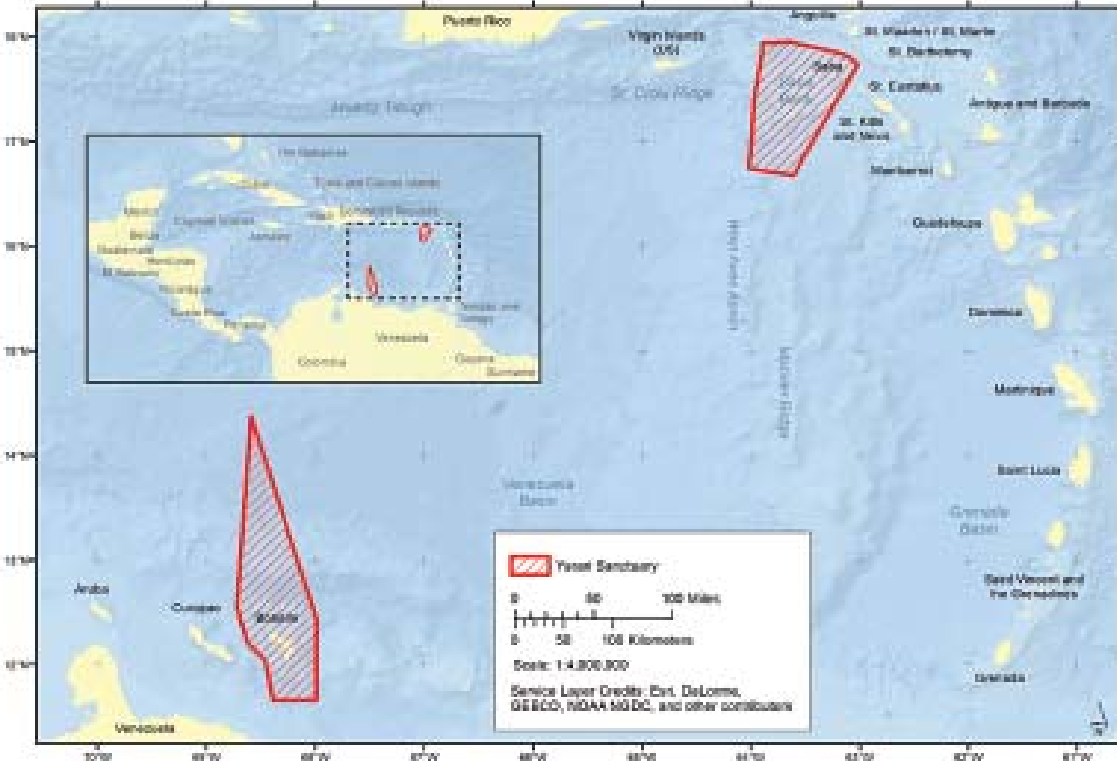
kasualmente di tribon òf chuchu tambe lo mester stòp.

Na un eskala mas grandi, diferente instansianan di gobièrnu, otro gruponan den konservashon di naturalesa i STINAPA lo pusha pa inklui vários espesie di tribon i chuchu den e “protokòl di SPAW”. Si

nos logra, hopi nashon Kari-bense lo mester pasa leinan di protekshon pa e espesienan akí pa nan teritorio.

Un bes mas, Boneiru ta para na kabes i ta guia sobrá

di Karibe den rekonosimentu di e importansia di e balansa di naturalesa i ta hasiendo su bèst pa protehá espesienan na peliger!



Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary

In September of last year, Bonaire and Saba became part of the Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary. All of Bonaire and Saba's waters, which extend halfway to all of our neighbors, are now included

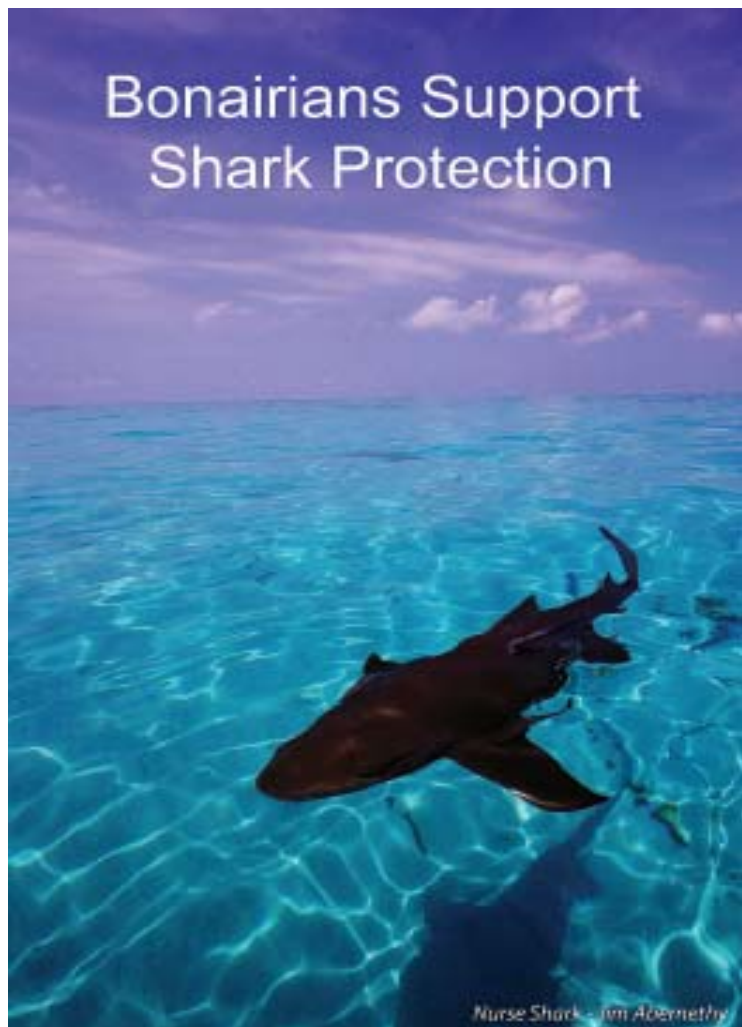
in the sanctuary. This is a huge step towards protecting some of our ocean's most important and most endangered wildlife.

We hope that Curacao, St. Eustatius, Aruba, and St. Martin will all become part of the

Yarari Sanctuary in the near future. Foreign fishing fleets will not be allowed to fish for these animals in our waters and shark finning will not be tolerated. Although it doesn't happen very often, the occasional shark and ray landings by tourists and fishermen will have to stop as well.

On a larger scale, STINAPA and many government agencies and conservation groups will be pushing for the inclusion of several species of sharks and rays in the SPAW protocol. If we are successful, many Caribbean nations would be required to pass laws protecting these species in their territories as well.

Once again, Bonaire is leading the way for the rest of the Caribbean in recognizing the importance of the balance of nature and doing its best to protect endangered species!



Enkueta Riba Tribon

Durante di Boneiru su 'Shark Week 2015', empleadonan di STINAPA i Junior Rangers a hasi un enkueta bou di 250 habitante di Boneiru. E enkueta tabata konsistí di preguntanan relatá na tribonnan di Boneiru i hende su pensamentunan riba tribon. Mayoria di e hendenan enkuetá (88%) nunca a tende di atake di tribon na Boneiru i 74% tabata konsiente di e práktika di kòrtamentu di ala di tribon (kaminda ta mata tribon pa nan alanan). Un mayoria grandi di 72% tabata kere ku tribon ta importante pa e ref di koral i 62% tabata sostené un sanktuario di tribon na Boneiru.

Shark Survey

During Bonaire's Shark Week 2015, STINAPA staff and junior rangers conducted surveys with 250 Bonaire residents. There were many questions relating to the sharks of Bonaire and how people perceive sharks. Most of the people surveyed (88%) had never heard of a shark attack in Bonaire and 74% were aware of the practice of shark finning (where sharks are killed for their fins). A whopping 72% believed that sharks are important to the coral reefs and 62% supported the creation of a shark sanctuary in Bonaire!



Periodo pa kue kref a sera 31 di mei

Periodo pa kue kref ta sera - for di 1 di mei te 31 di òktober ta prohibí pa kohe kref den awanan di Boneiru, Klein Bonaire i Lac (ARTIKULO 11 'EILANDBESLUIT ONDERWATERPARK' AB 2010 # 14).

Lobster season is closed per May 1st

PER MAY 1ST - From May 1st to October 31st it is prohibited by law to catch lobster in the waters around Bonaire, Klein Bonaire and in Lac (ARTICLE 11 ISLAND RESOLUTION UNDERWATER PARK AB 2010 # 14).

Ta pa kiko tur e beheit? Kon tribon por ta den problema?

Pa mas ku 450 mion aña kaba tribon ta e yagdo superior den laman. Nan ta lihé. Nan ta eksperto! Nan ta sker kos for di otro ku nan djentenan inkreibel! Lástimamente tribon ta nada kompará ku e piskadó modemo. Ta kalkulá ku ta mata 100 mion tribon tur aña. Esei ta 11.000 tribon kada ora! Ta mata mayoria di tribon pa su alanan i tin bia pa mala suerte komo piská ku ta kohe aksidentalmente.

Kòrtamentu di Ala

Produktonan trahá di tribon manera píldora di wesu di tribon, zeta di higrá i karni di tribon ta produktonan hopi popular. Sòpi di ala di tribon a bira hopi popular riba merkado Asiátiko. Defakto e balor di e

alanen ta surpasá e balor di karni di tribon. Piskadónan internashonal ta praktiká kòrtamentu di ala, kaminda nan ta kue un tribon kòrta su alanan kita afó i tira sobrá di su kurpa bèk na laman. Tin bia e tribon ta bibu ainda i ta senk bai fondo i muri. E piskadónan ta drenta haf ku un karga grandi di ala di tribon ku tin mas balor ku un karga di tribon so. Ta un práktika hopi kruel i di desperdisio ku awó ta prohibí na diferente pais. Pero na algun pais i riba laman ganchu, kaminda kòntrol ta hopi difísil, ta kontinuá ku kòrtamentu di ala na un tempo hopi alarmante.

Bycatch

Banda di kòrtamentu di ala, miónes di tribon ta muri tur aña

aksidentalmente ora ta piska otro piska. 'Bycatch' ta piská ku normalmente e piskadó ta tira afó – e sorto di piskánan ku piskadó no ta enfoká spesífikamente dirigí ariba pa kohe. Hopi piskadó komersial ta tira liñanan di piska ekstremamente largu yená ku anzue



riba distanshanan masha grandi, (tin bia di hopi kilometer). Ta laga e liñanan akí den awa pa oranan largu. Ora e piskadó hala e liña aden tin piská, turtuga i para di laman pega na dje. Mayoria di nan ta morto. E piskadó ta keda ku e piská ku e ke manera, tuna òf balaú anto sobrá ta kos di tira afó. Bycatch ta un di e problemanan mas grandi ku ta konfrontando nos oséanonan.

Tribon bou di menasa

Manera bo mes por a komprondé awó e populashon di tribon a baha drástikamente. E sífra di e kantidat di tribon ku hende ta mata ta demasiado

haltu!! Ta hopi difísil pa investigá tribon i no tin masha informashon riba populashon di tribon na Boneiru òf na un otro kaminda. Un otro problema ku ta konfrontando tribon ta ku nan no ta manera otro piská. Nan ta madurá pokopoko. Ta tuma entre 8-30 aña, dependiendo di e sorto, promé ku nan kuminsá reproducí. Pa e motibu ei hasta si nos kuminsá protehá tribon na e momentu akí, ta bai tuma entre 8-30 aña promé ku e populashon di tribon por kuminsá rekuperá. Hopi hende ta birando konsiente di e problema awó – tribon ta den peliger. Laga nos hasi lokual nos por pa protehá nan.



What's All the Fuss? How Can Sharks Be in Trouble?

For 450 million years, sharks have been the top predators of the oceans. They're fast! They're skilled! They tear things to shreds with their incredible teeth! Unfortunately, sharks are no match for modern fishermen. It's estimated that 100 million sharks are killed every year. That's more than 11,000 every hour! Most sharks are killed for their fins and many are killed by mistake as bycatch.

Finning

Shark products such as shark cartilage pills, shark liver oil and shark meat are popular products. Moreover, Shark fin soup is in high demand in many Asian markets. In fact, the

value of fins far exceeds the value of shark meat. Many fishermen practice shark finning, where they catch a shark, cut off its fins and then throw the rest of the shark, sometimes still alive, back into the ocean to sink to the bottom. They return to port with a cargo full of shark fins, which is worth much more than a cargo full of entire sharks. Incredibly cruel and wasteful, this practice has been banned in many countries. However, in some countries and in the open seas where enforcement is very difficult, finning continues at an alarming rate!

Bycatch

In addition to finning, mil-

lions of sharks die each year by accident as bycatch. Bycatch is what fishermen usually throw away – the species that are not targeted by that particular fishing boat. Many commercial fishermen put out extremely long fishing lines with many hooks spaced out over large distances (sometimes many kilometers). These longlines are left out for several hours. When the fishermen bring in the lines, sea turtles, sea birds, and fish are caught on the lines. Most are dead. The fishermen keep the target species, say tuna or swordfish, and throw the rest back into the ocean as waste. Bycatch is one of the greatest problems facing our oceans today.

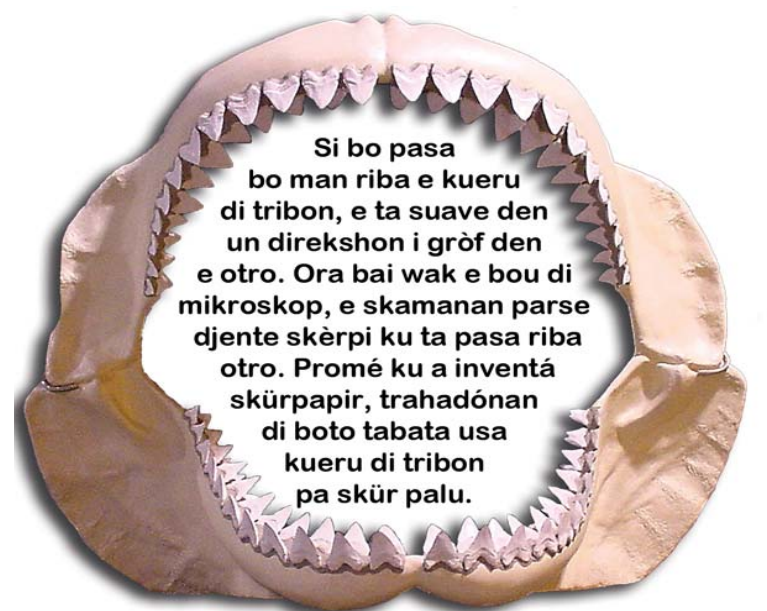
Sharks under threat

As you have probably figured out by now, shark populations are plummeting. The numbers of sharks being killed are just too high! It is difficult to study sharks and there is not much information on shark populations in Bonaire or elsewhere. From what scientists do know, many shark species are endangered with extinction. Another problem facing sharks is that they are not like other fish. They mature slowly. It takes 8-30 years, depending on the species, before they can reproduce. And when they do, they only have a few young. Because of this, even if everyone starts protecting sharks right this minute, it will take 8-30 years before shark populations start to recover!

Many people are now becoming aware of the problem – sharks are in trouble. Let's do what we can to protect them.



Endless Shark Fins
Ala di tribon sin final



Sera konosí ku abogado di naturalesa Félipe Saelmans

Skirbí pa Sanny Ensing

"Mi ta stima bestia. Nan ta organismonan hopi fasinante. Tin algu den mi ku ta resoná ku nan", un Félipe Saelsman radiante ta bisa. Félipe tin 12 aña di edat i el a pèrdè su kurason ku Boneiru su naturalesa. Su meta ta pa rekoudá mas tantu fondo ku ta posibel pa e naturalesa i founa di e islanan Karibe Hulandes.

Félipe a funda su propio fundashon yamá "Sea and Land Wonders Dutch Caribbean" despues di un bishita na e isla na 2014. WereldNatuurFonds (WNF) a otorgá e menor hopi motivá aki, e titulo di e mihó ranger pa aña 2014, pa motibu ku el a rekoudá fondo pa organisashonnan nonprofit. E titulo hopi kudisiá akí tabata inklui un biahe pa Boneiru pa Félipe i su tata Léon Saelmans.

Félipe ta splika: "Tabata un biahe hopi dushi. Nos a mira masha tantu di Boneiru su dushi naturalesa i e mundu bou di awa. Parti di e fondo ku su fundashon a rekoudá aña pasá a usa pa kumpra un boto pa Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) i nan a hiba mi Klein Bonaire pa mira yu di turtuga sali for di nèshi. Mi a hasi limpiesa di playa i buska raton djanochi huntu ku Junior Rangers di STINAPA. Mi a bishita Echo, protektor di lora na Dos Pos, i mi a risibí invitashon di Coral Restoration Foundation (CRF) pa sambuyá ku nan i mira nan proyekto di restorashon di koral.

Su wowonan ta lumbrá i bo ta ripará su dedikashon hopi kla ora e ta splika ku pa rekoudá fondo pa su fundashon, e mester a organisá diferente evento di kua un di nan tabata maneho di un evento ku tabatin envolvimentu di 1300 estudiante na Venlo (Hulanda). Félipe humildemente ta bisa: "Tabata hopi dushi."

Ku e fondonan aki na man, el a yega Boneiru na òktober di 2015 i a sorpresá vários orga-



Nature advocate Felipe Saelmans
Defensor di naturalesa Felipe Saelmans

nisashon lokal no gubernamental ku a hasi impakto riba dje e aña anterior (STCB, STINAPA, Echo i CRF) ku donashonnan substansial te ku 27,000 Euro.

E biaha aki Félipe Saelmans a bolbe bishitá algun di e proyektonan ku el a tuma na su kurason. El a bai Klein Bonaire ku STCB i nan a haña un nèshi. "Tabatin 34 yu di turtuga saliendo for di webu!" e ta splika tur eksaltá. El a risibí su sertifikashon di buseo na Harbour Village i a bishita e proyekto di Coral Reef Restoration pa mira ki diferensia un aña ta hasi den kresementu di koral kachu di biná ku ta krese hopi lihé. Pa motibu ku e tin un amor spesial pa tribon, el a pasa un mèrdia huntu ku STINAPA pa siña tokante di tribon i e menasa ku ta konfrontá nan.

Yená ku entusiasmo el a bai di akuerdo pa bira un di nos embahadornan di tribon i no por warda pa konsientisá skolnan na Hulanda riba tribon den awanan di Karibe Hulandes.

Félipe su pashon pa naturalesa ta hopi bisto i su dedikashon na e kousa bunita akí ku ta benefisiá nos tur, ta hopi kla ora e ta bisa: "Huntu nos ta para fuerte i nos POR hasi un diferensia." Un danki na Félipe pa ta un mucha di futuro i pa un planeta blou i salú.



Manta - Peter Verhoog

Meet nature's advocate Félipe Saelmans

By Sanny Ensing

"I love animals. They are fascinating organisms. There is something inside of me that just resonates with them," says a radiant Félipe Saelmans. Félipe is 12 years old and has lost his heart to Bonaire's natural world. His goal is to raise as much money as possible for the nature and wildlife of the Dutch Caribbean Islands.

Félipe started his own foundation called Sea and Land Wonders Dutch Caribbean after a visit to the island in 2014. The motivated minor had been awarded with the title 'Best Junior Ranger of the Year 2014' by the Dutch World Wide Fund for Nature (Wereld Natuur Fonds WNF) for raising the most funds for the nonprofit organization. The coveted award included a trip to Bonaire for Félipe and his father Léon Saelmans.

Felipe explains: "It was a wonderful trip. We saw so much of Bonaire's beautiful nature and underwater world. Part of the funds I raised last year were used to buy Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire (STCB) a much-needed boat and they took me along to see the turtle nests and the eggs hatch at Klein Bonaire. I cleaned the beach and looked for bats at night with the STINAPA junior rangers. I visited the Echo parrot conservatory by Dos Pos. I was also invited by the Coral Restoration Foundation (CRF) to dive down and see their coral restoration project."

His eyes sparkle and the dedication in them is crystal clear as he explains that in order to raise funds for his foundation, he organized several

fundraising events, one of which was a running event that involved the participation of 1300 students from his school in Venlo. Félipe humbly states: "It was a lot of fun."

Donations

With these funds in hand he came to Bonaire in October of 2015 and surprised the various local non-governmental organizations that had so impressed him the year before (STCB, STINAPA, Echo and CRF) with substantial donations totaling 27,000 Euros.

This time around Félipe Saelmans revisited some of the great local projects he has wholeheartedly embraced. He went out with STCB and found a nest on Klein Bonaire. "There were 34 little turtles hatching!" he explains excitedly. He got his Open Water diving certifi-

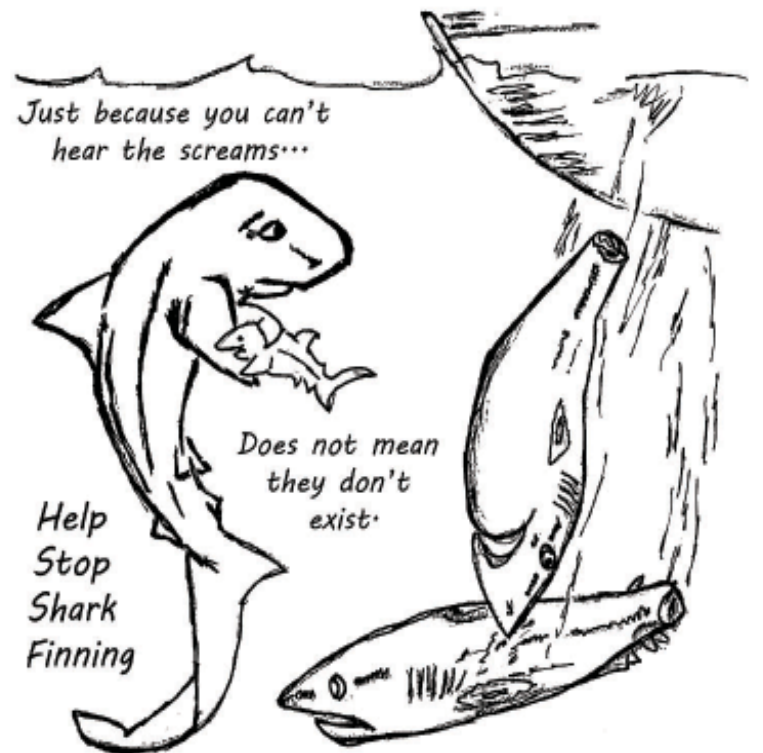
cate at Harbor Village and visited the Coral Reef Restoration corals again and saw the difference a year makes to the fast-growing staghorn corals. And because sharks are near and dear to his heart, he spent an afternoon with STINAPA learning about sharks and the threats sharks face. He has enthusiastically agreed to be one of our shark ambassadors and can't wait to raise awareness about sharks in the waters of the Dutch Caribbean in schools in the Netherlands.



Felipe's passion for nature is clear and his dedication to this beautiful cause that benefits us all is evident when he states: "Together we are strong and we CAN make a difference."

Here's thanks to Felipe for being a child of our future – and to a blue and healthy planet!





Tiger Shark - Jim Abernethy



 Mundialmente tin mas ku 400 sortu di tribon i 500 sortu di manta ku chuchu! Mayoria di tribon no ta ofensivo pa hende.
 Worldwide there are more than 400 species of sharks and 500 species of rays and skates! Most sharks are harmless to humans.





Many children participated in shark-themed games like this one: Shark is hungry for lionfish! Hopi mucha a partisipá na weganan ku e tema tribon manera esaki: Tribon tin hamber di lionfish!

 Tribon ta haña algun yu so. Tin tribon ku ta haña yu bibu i tin ku ta pone webu den un tas. Tin di nan ku e yu ta sali for di webu den nan kurpa!
 Sharks only have a few young. Some sharks give live birth and some lay egg cases. Some have eggs that hatch inside of them!





"Mom – look at me!"
"Mama.....wak mi!"





 Ta tuma basta tempu pa un tribon bira adulto i haña yu – kasi 30 aña, dependiendo di e sortu.
 It takes a long time for sharks to reach maturity and have babies – up to 30 years, depending on the species.



Stinapa staff, junior rangers and volunteers helped make Shark Week 2015 a success! Empleadonan di STINAPA, Junior Rangers i voluntarionan a yuda hasi e sima di tribon 2015 un eksito!

 Tribon ta un yagdó ku ta e pilá di e ekosistema. Esei ke men ku nan ta un grupo di animal asina importante, ku si no tin tribon mas, henter e balansa di e ekosistema lo disparsé.
 Sharks are keystone predators. This means that this group of animals is so important, that if sharks are gone, the balance of the entire system will be gone.

 Tribon ta eksistí pa mas ku 400 mion aña kaba. Nan tabata ei promé ku e dinosouronan!
 Sharks have been around for more than 400 million years! They were here before the dinosaurs!



A lionfish derby was organized to encourage sustainable fishing practices. A organisá un Lionfish derby pa enkurashá praktiká di piskamentu duradero.



 A registrá masoméno 24 espezie di tribon i 4 espezie di chuchu den lamannan Hulandes Karibense.
 At least 24 species of sharks and 4 species of rays have been recorded in Dutch Caribbean waters.



STINAPA donates Shark Stanley books to the Bonaire Public Library. STINAPA a hasi donashon di buki Shark Stanley na Biblioteka Públika di Boneiru.

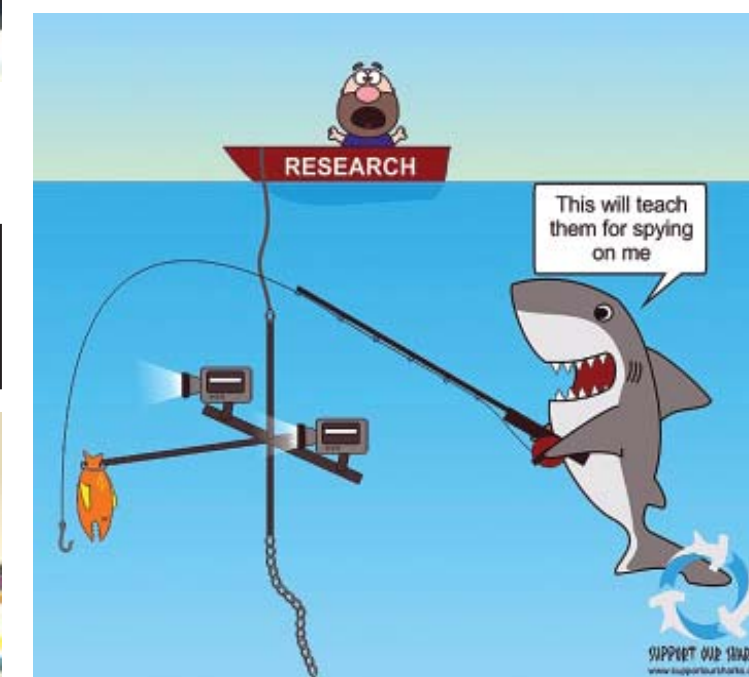




STINAPA staff taught Jong Bonaire youth about shark conservation.



 E tribon bayena ta e piská mas grandi na mundu. Kontrali na lokual bo ta pensa, tribon bayena no ta peligroso pa hende. Bon mirá, e tribon di mas grandi ta kome e kriatura di mas chikí den laman – planktòn. Tribon bayena por yega un largura di buska e kontesta riba página 2.
 The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. Contrary to what you might think, the whale shark is not dangerous to humans. In fact, the biggest sharks eat the smallest creatures in the ocean – plankton. Whale sharks reach a length of find the answer on page 2.



STINAPA's junior rangers were a big help during Shark Week 2015. STINAPA Junior Rangers tabata un gran ayudo druante di Siman di Tribon 2015.



 Tin un tribon ku yama tribon kórtakuki. Su téknika di kome ta hopi iritante. E ta landa bai na bayena, dal un hap purá den nan kueru i kore bai. E marka di e mordé ta den forma di un kuki, pa e motibu ei e nòmber. There's a shark called the cookie cutter shark. It has the annoying feeding technique of swimming up to whales, taking a swift bite out of their skin and racing away. The bite mark is in the shape of a cookie, thus the name.


 E tribon tintorero tin e beinam "bari di sushi di laman" pa motibu ku e ta kome tur kos ku e haña su dilanti. Turtuga i kachó di awa ta parti di su dieta prinsipal. Pero tayer di outo, klabu, bôter di serbes, reibeweis, eksploso, paña, kabes di kaiman, pushi, kachó, un kouchi galiña ku tur su habitantenan aden i henter un kabes di kabai ta kosnan ku a yega di haña den stoma di un tintorero!!
 The tiger shark has the nickname "garbage can of the sea" because it eats just about anything. Sea turtles and seals make up the main part of its diet, but rubber tires, beer bottles, nails, driver's licenses, explosives, clothes, a crocodile head, cats, pigs, a chicken coop with all its inhabitants and an entire horse's head have all been found in tiger shark stomachs!

Coming Soon...



June 18th to 26th - Stay tuned for more information as the dates draw near.

Coming soon.....di 18 pa 26 di yüni....keda pendiente pa mas informashon manera pa e fechanan ku ta aserkando.

E mito tokante tribon

Tribon: Bestia feros, spantoso, komedó di hende

Tin masha poko bestia na mundu ku hende tin asina tantu miedu di dje manera tribon. E bestia yen di djente grandi i skèrpi manera zag, bon landadó, lihé manera rakèt, ta pèrsigui hopi amante di laman den nan soño, (te asta esnan ku no sa bai laman mes). Statistiknan ta mostra ku tribon ta forma tiki menasa pa bida di hende. Medionan di komunikashon ta hunga un ròl grandi den yena hende ku miedu di tribon. Asina tribon ataká un hende, e

notisia ta plama na televishon, korant i awendia riba medionan sosial.

Pone bo pensa ku ta atake di tribon tin na gran eskala. Awó kasi sigur lo bo ke sa, ta dikun tribon ta ataká hende. Hopi bia ta pa falta di hende ku ta bai molestiá e bestia den su lugá, ta ranka su rabu, ta zuai ku piská morto den kara di e tribon anto ta keda masha sorprendí ora e tribon bira tira djente riba nan.

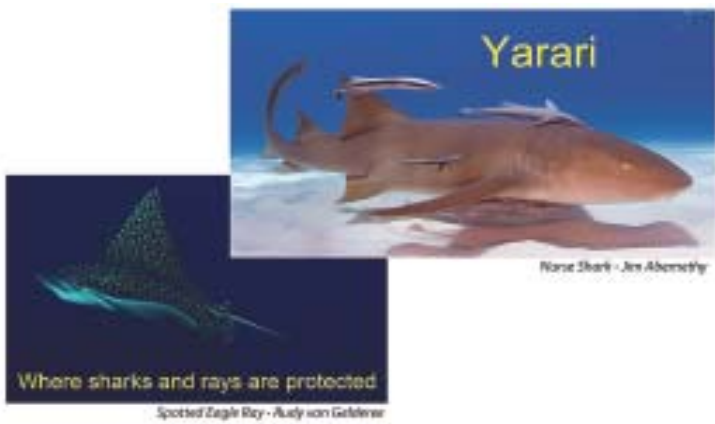
Un otro motibu ta, ku tribon

(spesialmente esnan ku ta bira hopi grandi) ta mira hende ta landa i ta kere ku ta su kuminda favorito, kachó òf leon di awa. Kachó ku leon di awa ta bestianan ku kurpa yen di vèt ku tribon ta gusta masha. Ke men e ta konfundí hende ku kachó òf leon di awa.

Djis pensa un ratu...un tribon ta landando den fondo di laman, ta wak ariba ta mira algu ku parse su kuminda favorito ta

sapatia ayariba.....hende landando òf drumí riba tabla di sùrf ku brasa ku pia ta kologá den awa. Den kabes di e tribon ta pasa: 'HmMMM parse mi kuminda favoritolaga mi bai dal un tèk'....i ta dal un hap. Pa nos mala suerte tribon su boka ta yen di djente grandi i skèrpi. E hap, pa purba si ta algu pa pasabokapor kosta hende un pia òf un brasa, parti di kustia òf pida chanchan.

Pero e tribon no ta sigui kome pasobra e no ta gusta e smak di karni sin vèt. Pero tin hende ta muri pa motibu ku nan ta pèrdè muchu sanger i otro ta keda na bida pero ku herida grandi na kurpa. Realmente aproksimadamente 10 hende pa aña ta muri pa motibu di atake di tribon. Pero 100 mion tribon pa aña ta muri pa motibu di hende. Bisa mi awó, ta ken mester tin miedu di ken?????



The Myth About Sharks

Sharks: Ferocious beasts, terrifying, man-eaters

There aren't many creatures on earth that scare the hell out of humans like sharks do. The creature with a mouth full of huge, razor-sharp teeth, swims fast like a rocket and hunts ocean-lovers in their worst nightmares (even those that don't want anything to do with the ocean!). Statistics show that sharks pose little threat to human life. The media plays a large role in fanning people's fear of sharks. As soon as a shark attack takes place, the news will spread like wildfire across TV and radio stations, in the newspapers and nowadays on social media as well.

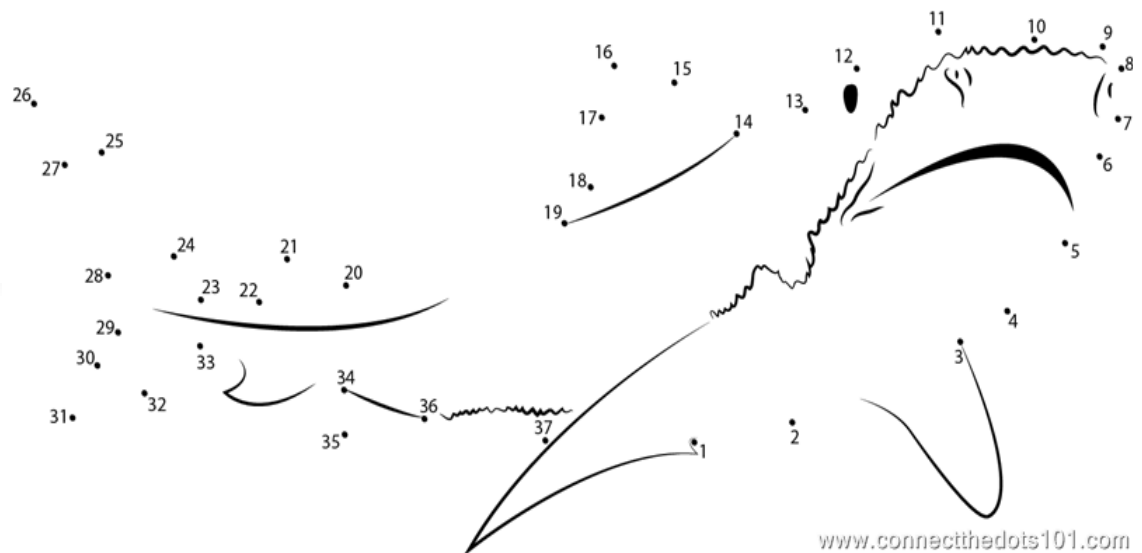
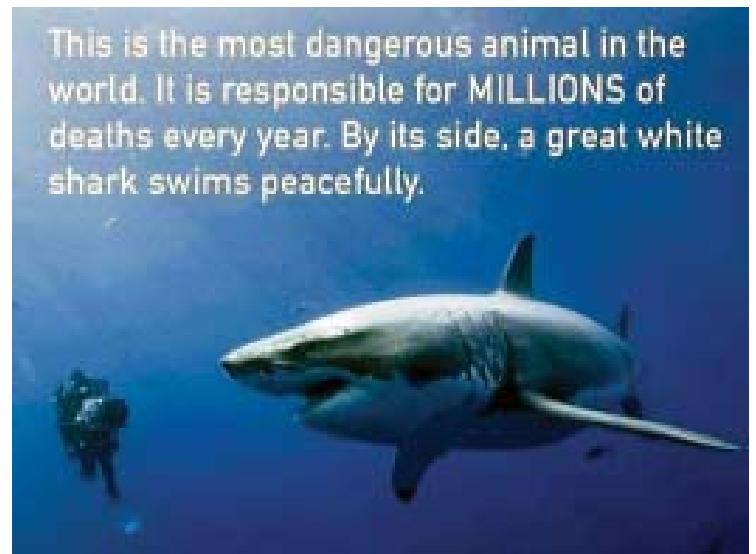
You are probably very curious to know the reasons for shark attacks. Most of the time it's because of human behavior. Humans harass sharks in their own environment by doing things like waving dead, smelly fish in front of their noses, pulling their tails, or trying to pet them.....and then they are so surprised when the shark turns on them and bites.

Another reason for shark attacks is mistaken identity, especially by the bigger sharks. They may see or sense someone swimming and confuse him

with their favorite food. Seal and sea lions are animals with a lot of fatty tissue on their bodies which sharks love. So sometimes sharks confuse people with seals or sea lions.

Just picture it for a moment....a shark is swimming near the bottom of the ocean...it looks up and sees someone splashing on a surface or someone on a surfboard with their legs dangling in the water. The shark thinks....hmMMM... my favorite snack... let's check it out ...and takes a bite. Unfortunately that bite may cause someone to lose a piece of their

butt or an arm or a leg. Because human flesh is not as fat as a seal or a sea lion's flesh or because the person reacts differently than a seal or sea lion, the shark almost never continues to feed. The person may die because of loss of blood or may stay alive but have physical impairments for the rest of his or her life. Approximately 10 people die yearly because of a shark attack. On the other hand, 100 million sharks die yearly because of humans. Now, you tell me!!! Who should be afraid of whom??



Connect the Dots
Konektá e puntanan

www.connectthedots101.com

Yuda e ref – kome mas lionfish

Nos ta mira e kos akí na notisia tur ora – oséanonan ta den peliger. Ku sobrepeska (piska tur piská i laga laman bashí), bycatch (kohe piska aksidentalmente), subimentu di temperatura mundial i polushon, ta hopi difísil pa ta optimista. Kiko un hende por

hasi? Nos komo konsumidó, tin e poder di djis skohe loke nos ke kome. Na Boneiru, lionfish ta un spesie invasivo sin yagdó konosí. Pero nan ta hopi dushi pa kome tambe. Boneiru su yagdónan di lionfish ta hasiendo un bon trabou ku tenementu abou di e popula-

shon di lionfish. Tin di nan ta abastesé restaurantnan lokal ku filèt di lionfish ku ta bai pa \$40-\$50 pa kilo.

Piskamentu Duradero

Un otro kos ku nos komo konsumidó por hasi ta sostené piskamentu duradero. Piskamentu duradero ta un término ku ta usa hopi, pero kiko esaki ta nifiká? Esaki ta nifiká ku despues di tempu populashon di piská no ta baha pa motibu di piskamentu i e averahe di grandura di piská ku kue no ta bira mas chikitu. Si tur aña di nobo nos piskadónan sali bai

piska e mes un kantidat di mulatu anto nan grandura ta masoméno meskos tur aña, e or'ei nan ta piska duradero. Aki na Boneiru, piskadó no ta dirigí nan mes riba piská di ref, pasobra no tin mes un tantu ku ántes i nan no tin e mes un grandura di ántes – no tin sèn den e kos ei.

Sobrepeska

Piská di ref ta hopi vulnerabel pa sobrepeska i ta difísil pa piska na un manera duradero. Dr. Robert Steneck di e Universidat di Maine, ku ta un eksperto riba ekosistemanan di

ref di koral, a hasi investigashon riba Boneiru su refnan pa mas ku 10 aña. E ta urgi hende pa no kome piská di ref pasobra asina ku tin sobrepeska di nan, lo bai dura hopi pa nan por bin bèk. Pero piskánan di laman ganchu manera mulatu i dradu nan ta pensa ku nan ta piska nan na un manera duradero. Ke men ku si bo tin gana di kome kuminda di laman, kome duradero – skohe lionfish òf piská di laman ganchu ku ta piska duradero di manera ku nos por tin kuminda di laman pa kome i nos piskadónan por tin piská pa piska.



Help the Reefs - Eat More Lionfish!

We see it in the news all the time – the oceans are in trouble. With overfishing,

bycatch, global warming and pollution, it's hard to be optimistic. What can one person do? We, as consumers, do have power just by what we choose to eat. In Bonaire, lionfish is an invasive species with no known predators. Lionfish are a threat to the balance and diversity of our coral reefs. They are also excellent to eat! Bonaire's lionfish hunters do a fabulous job keeping the lionfish populations down. Some supply local restaurants with lionfish filets which go for \$40-\$50 per kilo.

bly. Here in Bonaire, fishermen normally don't target reef fish, because there aren't as many as before and they aren't the same size as before – there is no money to be made.

Overfishing

Reef fish are susceptible to overfishing and they are very difficult to fish sustainably. Dr. Robert Steneck from the University of Maine, an expert in coral reef ecosystems, has been researching Bonaire's reefs for more than 10 years. He urges people not to eat reef fish, because once they are overfished, it takes a very long time for them to come back. Open water fish like wahoo and mahi mahi, however, are thought to be fished in a sustainable manner. So, if you're in the mood for seafood, eat sustainably – choose lionfish or open water fish that are fished in a sustainable manner so that we will continue to have seafood to eat and our fishermen will continue to have fish to catch.

Sustainable fishing

Another thing we can do as consumers is to support sustainable fishing. Sustainable fishing is a term often used, but what does that mean? It means that, over time, fish populations don't decline due to fishing and that the average size of the fish caught doesn't get smaller. If our fishermen go out every year and catch about the same amount of wahoo and they're about the same size every year, then they are fishing sustaina-

Hecho Tokante Tribon

Tribon ta eksistí pa miones di aña kaba i nan ta hopi importante pa salú di nos laman. Sin tribon lo no tin piská den laman.

- Palabranan: Dinosaurio Karnívoro
Moli Planktón Ekosistema
Skürpapur Higura Maletin Salú
Manta Reprodusí Olfato Bayena

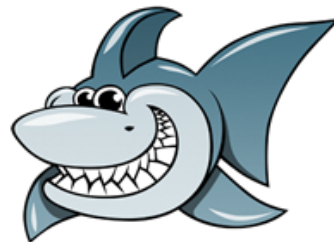


Di ariba pa abou

- Tribon bayena ta kome _____.
- _____ ku chuchu ta famia di tribon.
- Tribon ta importante pa mantené nos _____ den balansa.
- Kueru di tribon ta manera _____.
- Tribon por kuminsa _____ ora nan ta entre 15 pa 20 aña.
- Un sentido di tribon ta _____.
- Promé ku _____ a yega riba mundu ya kaba tabatin tribon.

Di robes pa drechi

- Tin tribon ta pone webu manera den un _____ di kueru.
- Mayoría di tribon ta _____.
- Tribon ta importante pa laman pasobra nan ta mantené laman _____.
- E tribon di mas grandi ku no tin djente yama tribon _____.
- Skelèt di tribon ta traha di wesu _____.
- Tribon no tin un blas pa landa pero un _____ hopi grandi.



Piskadó i tribon

Mayoria di hende na Boneiru nunca a yega di mira un tribon bibu. Tin di nan no sa mes ku tin tribon ta landa den nos awanan. Atake di tribon ta masha hopi skars. Pero ora bo papia ku piskadó nan ta bisa bo ku tin masha hopi tribon mes! Ounke ku nos piskadónan no ta piska dirigi riba tribon of chuchu/manta, de bes en kuando nan ta piska un. Si ta e úniko piská ku nan piska, tin bia nan ta mat'é i hib'é kas komo kuminda pa nan famia ya ku karni di tribon no ta masha popular riba merkado lokal.

Pero komo parti di akuerdo-nan internashonal ku leinan lokal i tambe komo resultado ku Boneiru a bira parti di e 'Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary' (Yarari Santuario pa Mamífero Marino i Tribon), tur tribon i chuchu/manta ta protehá pa lei. Mas importante ainda e leinan aki ta sigurá ku barkunan di piskadó internashonal no ta

permití pa mata tribon of mamífero marino den nos awanan. Boneiru su awanan ta yega te na mitar di paísnan den besindario, por ehèmpel te na mitar kaminda pa Sto. Domingo. E protekshon akí, kontra flotan internashonal ta algu hopi bon pa Boneiru i su piskadónan. E ta sigurá ku nos piskadónan lo tin tur derechi pa piska den nos awanan.

Tin algun lugá kaminda e gobièrnunan ta bende derechi di peska ku flotan estranhero i dentro di algun aña henter e



populashon di piská i tribon ta kòlèps. Pero Boneiru su leinan i status komo santuario ke men ku no ta permití piskadónan lokal tampoko mata tribon i chuchu. Pronto, lo kuminsá ku mantenementu di e leinan akí.

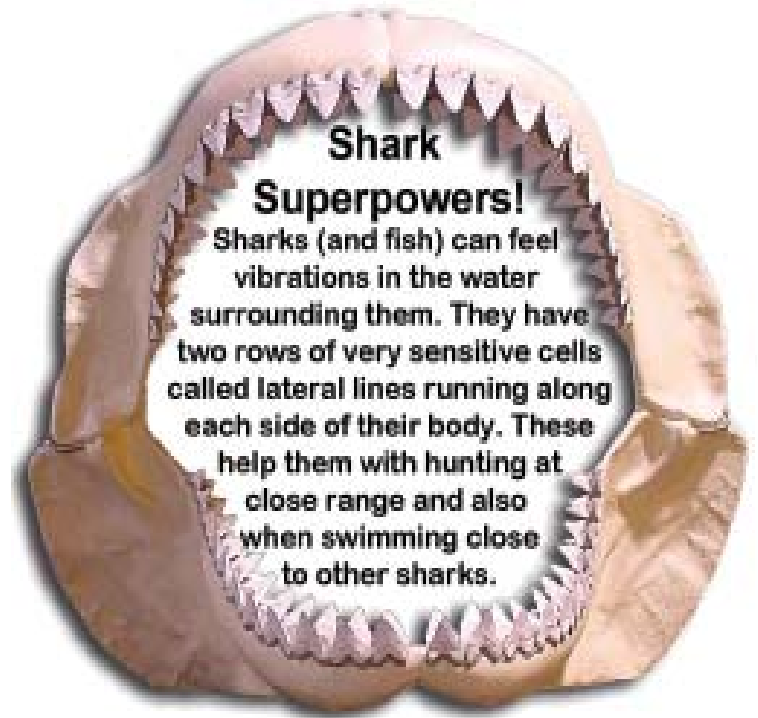
Matamentu di tribon i chuchu/manta lo resultá den kastigunan pisá. STINAPA su kampaña di konsientisashon tin un komponente ku ta enfoká kompletamente riba piskadónan lokal. STINAPA tin plan pa traha huntu ku piskadónan lokal na diferente manera. Na promé lugá i sigur hopi importante, mester tin diálogo habri di manera ku e piskadó por siña tokante e leinan i nan pakiko. STINAPA tambe por siña di kiko e piskadónan tin mester pa por kumpli ku e lei.

Piskadónan por yuda STINAPA desaroyá programa di marka tribon ku un 'tag' i despues lag'é bai. STINAPA lo hasi posibel pa entrenamentu i ekipo ta disponibel sin gastu pa

tunidatnan tambe pa traha ku otro piskadó i científikonan pa siña mas tokante di tribonnan di Boneiru. Na final e piskadó lo ta mas informá riba dikon tribon ta protehá i mas importante, nan tin e abilidadat i ekipo

nesesario pa por kumpli ku e leinan.

Si bo ta un piskadó lokal i bo lo ke ta envolví den e programa akí, por favor tuma kontakto ku Caren Eckrich na 717-8444 of sharks@stinapa.org.



Fishermen and Sharks

Most people in Bonaire have never seen a live shark. Some don't even know that sharks swim in our waters. Shark attacks are very, very rare. However, talk to a fishermen and he'll tell you there are LOTS of sharks! Although our local fishermen don't target sharks or rays, they sometimes do catch them. If it's the only fish they catch that day, they'll sometimes kill it and bring it home, often just to feed their family, since shark meat is not popular in local markets.

However, because of international agreements and local laws, and also as a result of Bonaire becoming part of the Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary, all of Bonaire's sharks and rays are protected by law. Most importantly, these laws ensure that foreign fishing vessels aren't allowed to kill sharks or marine mammals in our waters. Bonaire's waters stretch halfway to the surrounding lands (halfway to the Dominican Republic and halfway to Venezuela). This protection against foreign fishing fleets is a very good thing for Bonaire and her fish-

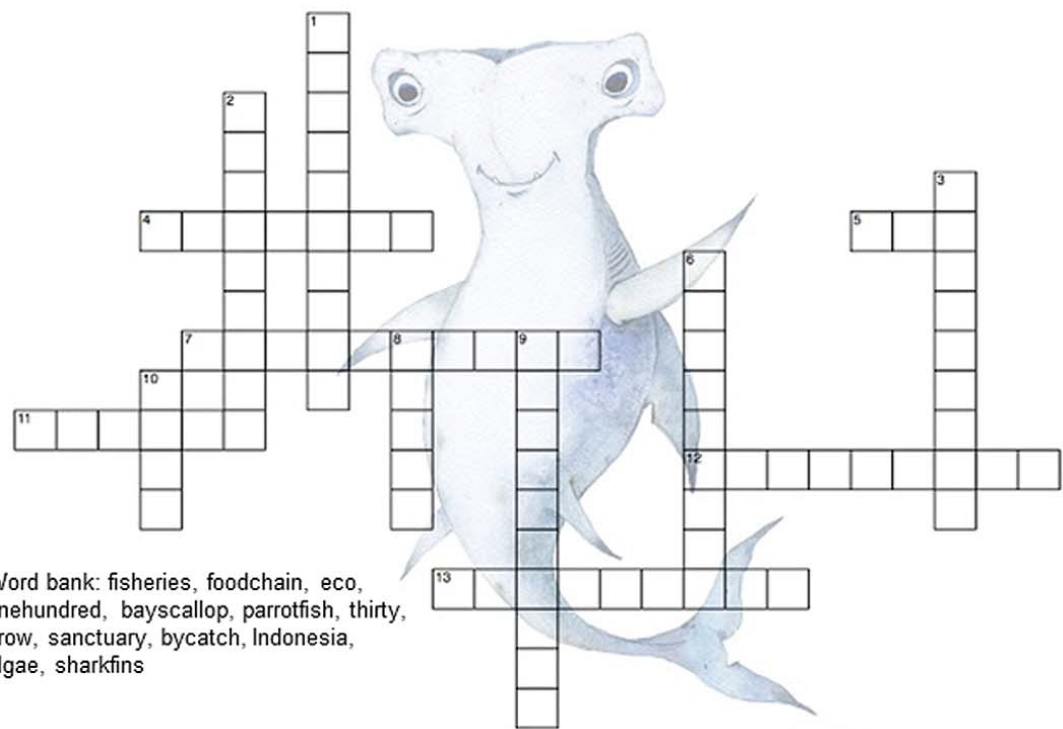
ermen. It ensures that our fishermen have all of the rights to the fish in our waters. In some places, governments sell fishing rights to foreign fishing fleets and within a year or two, their shark (and fish) populations completely crash. However, Bonaire's laws and status as a sanctuary also mean that local fishermen aren't allowed to kill sharks and rays. Bonaire's shark awareness campaign includes a component that will focus entirely on local fishermen. First and most importantly, there will be open dialogue where fishermen can learn more about the laws and why they are in place.

There will also be opportunities for fishermen to work together with other fishermen and researchers to learn more about Bonaire's sharks. By the end of this program, fishermen will be more informed as to why it is so important to protect our sharks

If you are a local fisherman and you would like to get involved with this program, please contact Caren Eckrich at 717-8444 or sharks@stinapa.org

SHARKS IN TROUBLE

Many shark populations around the world have declined drastically. Learn more about the threats that sharks are facing and look for the answers to these clues in *Sharks in Trouble: Hunters Become the Hunted*.



Word bank: fisheries, foodchain, eco, onehundred, bayscallop, parrotfish, thirty, grow, sanctuary, bycatch, Indonesia, algae, sharkfins

ACROSS

DOWN

4. The part of the fisheries catch that is not targeted
5. Live sharks have significant value for ___-tourism like diving, snorkeling and shark watching
7. The ___ population collapsed in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean after the loss of sharks and the subsequent explosion of cownose rays, which prey on this shellfish species
11. The percentage of shark and ray species that are Threatened or Near Threatened with extinction
12. Shark declines can lead to the collapse of economically important ___
13. Country in Southeast Asia with one of the highest numbers of reported shark landings

1. ___ are an important kind of herbivorous fish on coral reefs that regulate algae overgrowth
2. A shark ___ is when a country fully protects sharks from exploitation in their waters.
3. Sharks play a key role in maintaining structure and function of ecosystems by regulating variety and abundance of species below them in the ___
6. ___ can sell for US\$700/kg and are one of the most valuable food items in the world
8. On coral reefs, loss of sharks can lead to unhealthy, ___-dominated systems
9. The estimated number of sharks killed each year in millions
10. Sharks ___ slowly, take a long time to become sexually mature, and have very few offspring

Kuenta di piská

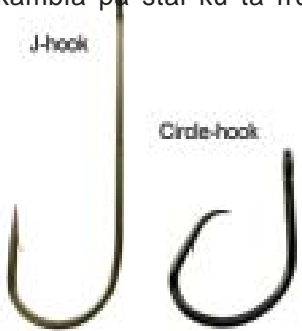
Ora ta piska, anzue ta importante

Anzue rondó versus anzue J.

Ora piskadó kue i laga un piská bai ku ta protehá pa lei, anzue rondó ta mas fásil pa lós e piská ku un anzue J. Anzue rondó ta kurva bai paden i ta hak piská 90% di tempu na su lep en bes ku e ta guli e i keda pegá den su stoma. Ora pega e piská na lep, por laga e bai i e lep ta kura. Si piská guli e anzue, manera ta pasa ku anzue J, e tin chéns hopi grandi ku e ta muri ora purba saka e anzue i laga e bai.

Stal ku no ta frusa vs stalku ta frusa

Tin piskadó ta usa anzue di stal ku no ta frusa pa motibu ku nan ta pensa ku esaki lo dura mas largu ya ku esaki no ta frusa lihé. Pero hopi di nan a kambia pa stal ku ta frusa.



Dikon? Si piská landa bai ku e anzue, esun di stal ku ta frusa ta disolvé mas lihé i asina duna e piská mihó chéns pa sobreviví. Mas piská = un oseau mas salú = ta mas piská pa piskadó kue pa nos por kome.

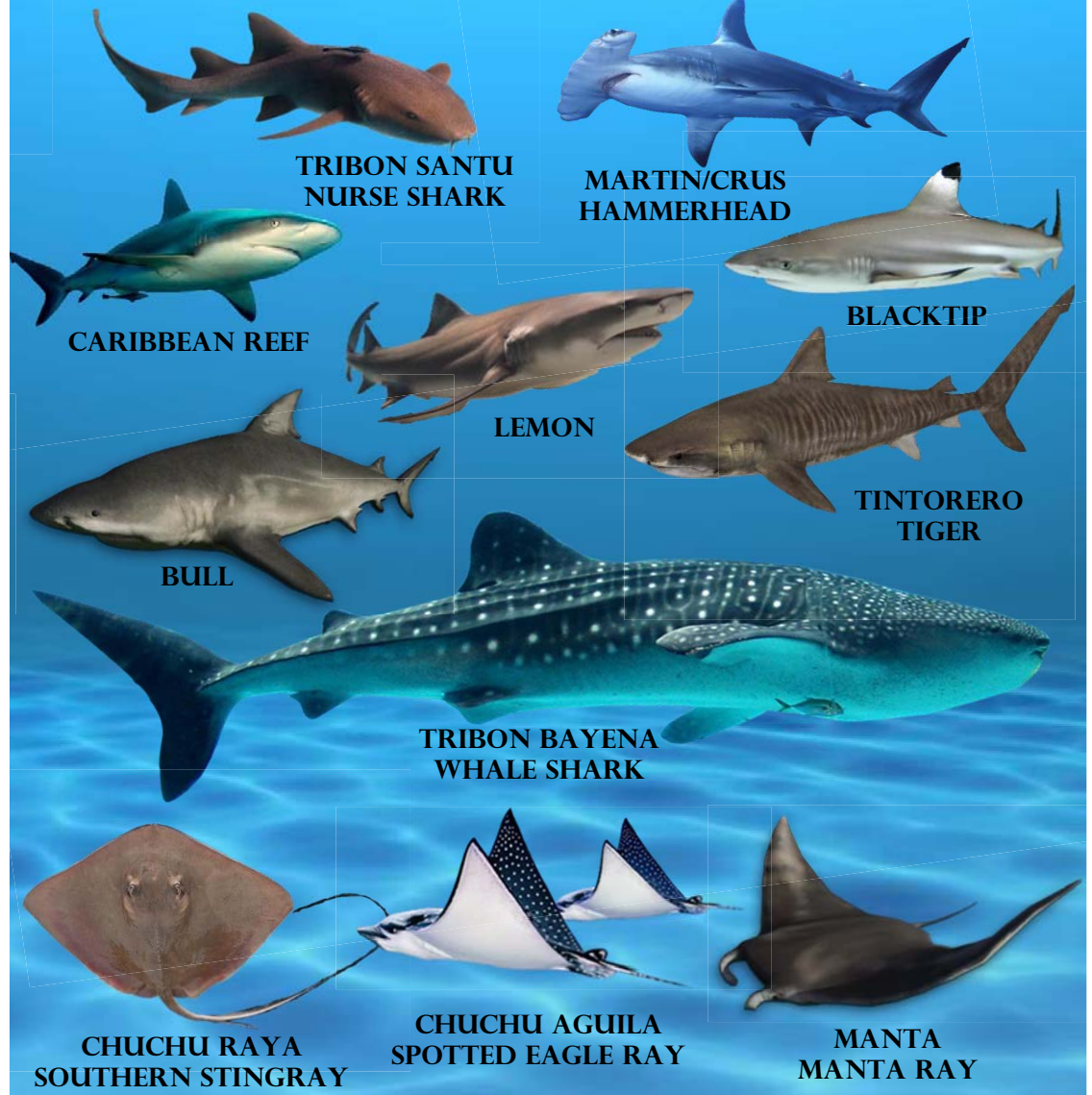
Kita piská for di anzue


Kiko den kaso ku un piskadó a usa anzué rondó i ta piska un tribon grandi? Kon e mester saka anzue sin hinka su mes den peliger? Tin un hèrmènt ku ta yuda e piskadó pa laga un tribon òf balaú bai sin hinka su mes den peliger. Piskadónan por traha esaki nan mes òf kumpr'è. YouTube tin bon video ku ta muestra piskadó kon pa usa e hèrmènt aki.


Ta matando miónes di tribon rònt mundu. No tin mashá tribon den nos awanan. Boneiru ta parti di e Yarari Sanktuarío pa Mamífero Marino i Tribon, tribon i manta ta protehá. Nos mester ta konsiente ku – Si – e anzue – ta importante. Si bo ke sa mas di anzue rondó, di e hèrmènt pa lós anzue òf si bo tin pregunta tokante STINAPA su programa di tribon, manda un meil pa sharks@stinapa.org.

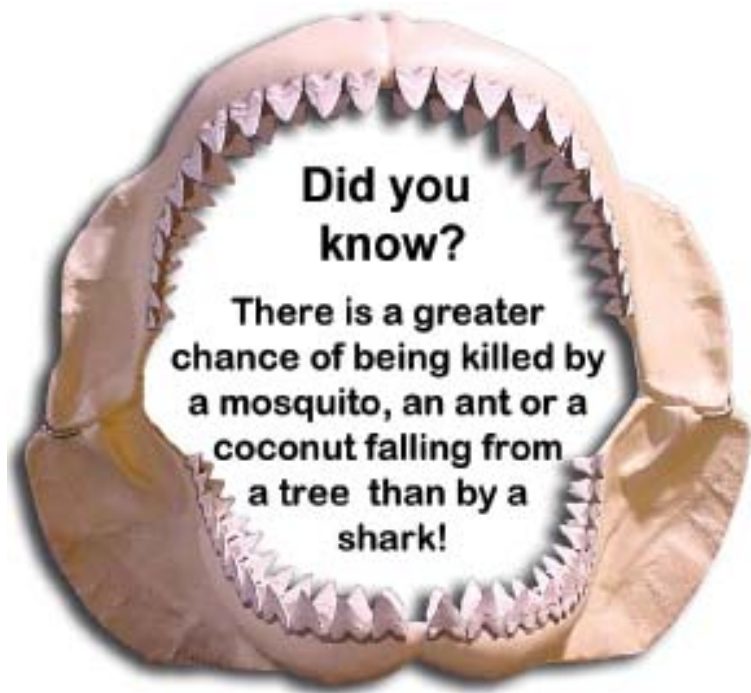
TRIBON I MANTA/CHUCHU COMUN NA BONEIRU COMMON SHARKS AND RAYS OF BONAIRE

ALL SHARKS AND RAYS ARE PROTECTED



 E tribon di mas lihé yama Shortfin Mako. E ta yega un velocidat di 74 km pa ora i por bula 9m den laira. Esei ta mas lihé ku un wòlf i mas haltu ku un edifisio di tres piso!

 The fastest shark is the Shortfin Mako. They reach speeds of 74 km/h and can leap 9 m high in the air. That's faster than a wolf and as high as the roof of a three story building



Fish hook

When fishing, the hook matters

Circle vs J-hook

When fishermen catch and release a fish that is protected by law, circle hooks are much easier to remove than J hooks. Circle hooks are bent and 90% of the time they hook the fish in the lip instead of the gut. When caught in the lip, the fish can be released and may heal. If the fish is caught in the gut, as is common with J hooks, it has a greater chance of dying when released.

Stainless steel vs non-stainless steel hooks

Some fishermen buy stainless steel hooks because they're thinking about how long the hook will last, since stainless steel doesn't corrode very quickly. However, many fishermen have switched to non-stainless steel hooks. Why? If the fish swims away with the hook, non-stainless steel

hooks dissolve faster, giving the fish a better chance at surviving. More fish = a healthier ocean = more fish for fishermen to catch and us to eat.

Dehooking a fish

What if a fisherman is using a circle hook and he catches a large shark? How will he remove his hook without putting himself in danger? There is a tool called a dehooker that allows the fishermen to release a shark or large billfish without putting himself in danger. Fishermen can buy one or make one themselves. YouTube has excellent videos showing fishermen using these tools.

There are very few sharks left in our waters. Some species are in danger of extinction. Bonaire is part of the Yarari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary and sharks and rays are protected, we should be aware

that - YES – the hook matters! Every choice makes a difference. To learn more about circle hooks or dehookers, or if you would like to discuss STINAPA's shark program, please contact sharks@stinapa.org.



Dehooker

STINAPA - Evento na Kaminda:
 Mei 21 – Kaminata ku Luna Yen Lagadishi – Parke Washington Slagbaai
 Juni – Dia Habri - Parke Washington Slagbaai
 Juni 11 – Subi Brandaris - Parke Washington Slagbaai
 Juni 18 – 28 – Siman di Tribon Bonaire
STINAPA - Upcoming Events:
 May 21 – Full Moon Hike Lagadishi Trail - Washington Slagbaai Park
 June 5 – Open Day Washington Slagbaai Park
 June 11 – Sunset Hike Brandaris – Washington Slagbaai Park
 June 18-26 – Shark Week Bonaire

SELEBRÁ BONEIRU SU
TRIBON I CHUCHU

SHARK

ART

EXTRAVAGANZA

Extravaganza di Arte di Tribon

KON PA PARTISIPÁ

Arte aseptá: Kuadro, pintura, pòrtrèt, kantika, poema, eskultura

Ken: Residente di Boneiru di tur edat (ta aseptá grupo)

Ki dia: Entregá promé ku 1 di yùni 2016

Inkluí: Nòmber, edat i number di telefon

Lo anunsia e ganadónan den e Siman di Tribon 2016 di 18-26 yùni.

Donashon di premio:
Addo's Bookstore, BuenaVista Optics, CityShop, Divi Flamingo Beach Resort & Casino, JanArt Gallery, Littman's, MCB Bank Bonaire, Rent-O-Fun and Woodwind.

Pregunta? Tuma kontakto ku STINAPA Bonaire na 717-8444 of email sharks@stinapa.org | www.stinapa.org



Ken mester di tribon? Nos mester di dje!

Bo tabata saku tribon ta importante pa bonerianonan? Dikon?

-Tribon ta mantené nos

piskánan salú. Pa miones di aña kaba tribon i piská a desaroyá huntú. Komo ku tribon ta bira mas rápidu i ta desaroyá

mas strategia pa yag, piská tin ku bira mas lihé i ta desaroyá mas strategia pa hui. Tribon lo kome e piskánan individual mas

pokopoko ku e otronan. Tribon ta kome piskanan ku ta malu. Ku tribon den besindario e populashon di piská ta keda fuerte i salú.

ku turista na Bahamas i a sali na kla ku turismo di tribon ta trespasa miones di dòler den kaha kada aña! Nan a kalkulá ku un tribon di ref tin un balor di \$250,000 dòler. Pero e mes un tribon ei lo bende pa \$50 na marshe di piská.

-Tribon ta importante pa ekonomia di Boneiru. Boneiru su ekonomia ta mas tantu basá riba turismo. Tribon = piská salú = ref salú = mas turista = entrada pa e boneriano.

-Tribon ta mantené balansa den nos oséanonan. Pèrdida di tribon lo afektá e provishon di kuminda pa 1/3 parti di e populashon di mundu.

-Si no tin mas tribon, ekosistema di oséanonan lo por kambia drástikamente of te asta kòlèps, kambiando asina bida manera nos konosé.



Who needs sharks? We need sharks!

Did you know.....sharks are important to Bonairians? Why?

-Sharks keep our fish healthy. For millions of years sharks and fish have been evolving together. As sharks get faster and develop more hunting strategies, fish get faster and develop more escape strategies. Individual fish that are slower than the others get eaten. Individuals that are sickly get eaten. With sharks around, fish populations stay strong and healthy.

-Sharks keep our reefs healthy. Sharks keep fish populations balanced. When a reef starts getting too many of one fish species, sharks start feeding more often on that species.

And when another species starts overpopulating, sharks feed on that species more often. In this way, sharks keep fish populations balanced and this results in more diverse, healthy reefs.

-Sharks bring in tourists. Because sharks are so rare and are in danger of extinction, many tourists love to see sharks. Some tourists choose their destination based on whether there is a chance to see sharks!

-Sharks are more valuable alive than dead. The Bahamas recently did a study with their tourists and found that shark tourism brought in millions of dollars every year! They esti-

mated that one reef shark was worth \$250,000 dollars. However, that same shark would only sell for \$50 at the fish market.

-Sharks are important to Bonaire's economy. Much of Bonaire's economy is tourism-based. Sharks = healthy fish = healthy reefs = more tourists = income for Bonairians

-Sharks keep a balance in our oceans. The loss of sharks will affect the food supply for 1/3 of the world's population.

-If there are no more sharks, ocean ecosystems may change dramatically or even collapse, changing life as we know it.

-Tribon ta mantené nos ref salú. Tribon ta mantené populashon di piská balansá. Ora ku un ref kuminsá tin demasiado di un esepie di piská, tribon lo kuminsá kome e esepie akí mas. Anto ora tin di mas di un otro esepie e tribon ta kuminsá kome mas tantu di esei. Di e manera akí tribon ta mantené e balansa den populashon di piská, ku ta resultá den un ref mas salú i diversu.

-Tribon ta atraé turista. Pasobra tribon ta asina skars i den peliger di ekstinsion, mayoria di turista lo ke mira tribon. Tin turista ta skohe nan destinashon basá riba e posibilidat ku nan lo mira tribon!

-Tribon tin mas balor bibu ku morto. Resien a hasi un estudio