

MarAlliance has been studying the nurse shark (Ginglymostoma cirratum) population at the Hol Chan Marine Reserve Zone D since 2014. The aggregation site, also known as Shark and Ray Alley, is a popular site for tourists. Tour operators use bait to attract the sharks to their boats to give guests close encounters with the sharks – a practice known as provisioning.

Project Brief

Nurse Shark Population Shark and Ray Alley San Pedro, Belize











126 Individual nurse sharks identified



In-water surveys

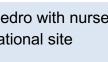


Aerial surveys

To study how provisioning affects the nurse sharks at Shark and Ray Alley, we use a combination of in-water and aerial surveys. We track how the number of sharks changes over the year, and for how long individual sharks use the aggregation site.

Zone D: "Shark and Ray Alley"

Map of San Pedro with nurse shark aggregational site Zone D



Icons from flaticon.com: Freepik, Eucalyp



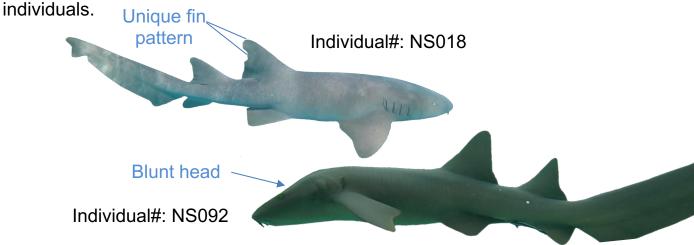




A lightweight frame mounted with a GoPro camera and pair of fixed lasers is used to gather video footage of nurse sharks. Visual estimates of the number of individuals are made during the survey from the boat and using a drone. Sex is determined when possible and the size of sharks is estimated using the lasers on the frame. Distinguishing marks are used for preliminary identification of

Estimating size and recording footage the nurse sharks using lasers and Go Pros





Two of the 126 individual sharks at the Hol Chan Marine Reserve Zone D



Drawn pattern of a dorsal fin using the Darwin software

Fin pictures are extracted from the GoPro footage for further investigation of individuals. A software program called Darwin, which was initially developed for identification of dolphin dorsal fins, can be used to find patterns among shapes of the sharks' large dorsal fins. Once identified by its fin shape, we use the data to determine how many times the individuals are re-sighted and how long they remain at the provisioning site.



















