this event as a defensive bite (Dirección General de Vida Silvestre 2013). Moreover, there are warning signs near the attack site, and citizens are advised to take precautions.

Historical knowledge of the locations where crocodile attacks on humans have occurred over time is critical to the design of a strategy to reduce HCC. In this case, with the help of Google Earth (Google Inc.), we divided the coast of Oaxaca State into three regions: 1) eastern region, 2) central region and 3) western region. Later, we marked and listed the places where attacks/incidents have occurred and compiled the information (Table 1).

Significantly, the central region (Santiago-Puerto Escondido Astata) has the largest number (N= 5) of crocodile attacks in the state, while the eastern region (Santiago Astata Isthmus of Tehuantepec) has no records of attacks, however, it is also the region with no information on the status of the crocodile population in this area.

By the end of 2013, the DGVS developed the “Protocolo nacional de atención a conflictos con cocodrilanos en México”. This document will help to understand the actions that must be taken to prevent and address crocodile attacks. In addition, its dissemination to the various federal, state and local government entities and civil society organizations, researchers and academics, will be critical to achieving coordinated actions dictated by the established protocol. A number of reviews of this national document were recently published by García-Grajales (2013) in order to improve the document in the future. Finally, a good way to achieve this disclosure will be by creating regional fora in which the various groups involved are linked, explaining step by step actions to take and the right people to be involved, and to create a directory with all involved in the region. We thank our institution (Universidad del Mar) for its support of actions on HCC.

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NEW RECORD OF FATAL AMERICAN CROCODILE ATTACK IN OAXACA STATE, MEXICO. Human-crocodile conflict (HCC) refers to the negative interactions between crocodilians and humans, in which latter (or pets and livestock) are threatened, attacked or injured. HCC generates mixed opinions within society, economic losses on livestock and fisheries production, and negative opinions towards the crocodilian species (Caldcott et al. 2005; Aust et al. 2009; Lamarque et al. 2009; Sidellau and Britton 2012).

HCC may be related to the rainy season, when water levels increase and different water bodies may become joined, and thus facilitating the movement of crocodiles that are confined to shallow pools during the dry season (Anonymous 1999). Weather events such as hurricanes on the Mexican Pacific coast are common. Coupled with this, the territorial behavior of crocodiles causes displacement of individuals to new habitats, and increasing the risk of HCC during travel, as happened recently in Tampico, Tamaulipas, Villahermosa, Tabasco and Chetumal en Quintana Roo.

In the case of Oaxaca State, most cases of HCC have been reported through local newspaper articles, which tend to be alarmist and exaggerated, and contributing every little to the knowledge of the problem. Attacks are probably the result of a combination of factors, including increased human and crocodile populations and residential development near crocodile habitats (Garel et al. 2005). In Mexico, there are few records of fatal American crocodile (Crocodylus acutus) attacks (Cupul-Magaña 2010). In 2008 there was a fatal attack on an adult human in the region of Vanilla, Municipality of Santa María Tonameca (García-Grajales et al. 2008), and in 2010 a 2-year-old child was attacked and killed by a crocodile in the same region. Here, we report a new record of a fatal American crocodile attack in the Pinotepa Nacional region.

The attack occurred at around 1230 h on 27 September 2013 in Motillas Creek, in Pinotepa Nacional Municipality, approximately 18.6 km in a straight line from Pinotepa Nacional (Fig. 1). The incident took place in a sandy section with herbaceous vegetation. Motillas Creek has typically low flow, and an average depth of 1 m (Fig. 2). This area has a small hamlet called Rancho El Conejo, with 6 low-income dwellings whose main economic activity is cattle milking.
We conducted an inspection during daylight hours on a section of the stream, but did not see anything. Due to intense heat (35°C), the decision was made to perform activities at dusk.

Using a flat-bottomed aluminum boat, nets and poles, we captured a crocodile, just a few metres from the attack site. The animal had wounds in the left eye and lower jaw caused by the gunshots. The crocodile measured 3.47 m in length and weighed about 280 kg (Fig. 3). As there were no other crocodiles in the area, we considered it to be responsible for the attack, and relocated it to CIVS Chacahua. We concluded that the crocodile considered the child to be prey, and was "feeding".

Unfortunately these facts make us reflect on the lack of a National Protocol to help mitigate HCC in Mexico. Without a doubt, cooperation in coordination between different institutions in the coast of Oaxaca (Universidad del Mar, CIVS Chacahua, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Protección Civil) served to better address the situation, however, the need for a regional forum to disseminate and coordinate state actions forevents like this could serve as a model to mitigate HCC in Mexico.

We thank our institutions (Universidad del Mar, CIVS Chacahua, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas) for their support of or activities relating to HCC in Oaxaca.

The first author (JGG) was notified via Facebook about the case by Protección Civil personnel for the Municipality of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional. Staff of the University of the Sea, the Centro de Investigación de Vida Silvestre (CIVS Chacahua) of the Dirección General de Vida Silvestre, and the Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua, coordinated subsequent activities. We recommended that the Department of Civil Protection find out the causes of the attack, and try to calm residents in the area.

The alert S.O.S. crocodile is a national strategy to respond to HCC situations. On 28 September 201 (1100 h), we arrived at the site and were notified that the villagers had shot at the crocodile the night before, and claimed to have hit it twice.

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**East and Southeast Asia**

**Singapore**

SALTWATER CROCODILES REAPPEAR IN SINGAPORE. For a few years now there have been consistent sightings of Saltwater crocodile (Crocodylus porosus) in Singapore, a species considered to be extirpated there (Webb et al. 2010). Up to 10 crocodiles are reported to be present in Sungei Buloh Wetlands Reserve and in nearby Kranji Reservoir, and a number of good quality photographs that clearly identify the species have appeared in local media and online blogs. The crocodiles are sufficiently comfortable with the presence of people such that they have begun to attract a number of tourists and local visitors keen to catch a glimpse of them (The Annotated Budak 2011; The Straits Times 2013). Based on the various photographs and reports available the crocodiles appear to be within the 1.5 to 3 m size range.

It is unknown whether this population has become sufficiently established to be considered resident, or even whether future breeding in the area is a possibility, but it seems likely that these were originally itinerants that moved along the Straits of Johor on the north coast, an area where they reportedly began to appear several years ago. The source of these itinerants would seem to be nearby recovering populations, but little else is confirmed. There has also been some suggestion that development activities along the northern coastline may have forced some individuals to move into Sungei Buloh, and are reclaiming former habitat they were known to occupy over three decades earlier.

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**Cambodia**

GETTING RID OF THE CROCODILE PEST IN CAMBODIA. Two species of crocodile make Cambodia their home: the Siamese crocodile (Crocodylus siamensis) and the Saltwater crocodile (C. porosus). Today, the Siamese crocodile is critically endangered, and, while the Saltwater crocodile is considered as “least concern” globally, it has probably disappeared from Cambodian waters, or nearly so (Webb et al. 2010). One of the few remaining areas in Cambodia where Siamese crocodiles are known to live and breed is the Cardamom Mountains, although some rivers here are currently under threat by hydro-dam projects (Simpson and Bezuien 2010). The disappearance of the crocodile from Cambodian waters has been a relatively fast process that started ~150 years ago, when Europeans arrived in the region and the French started to rule Indochina. The following accounts probably relate to the Siamese crocodile, because