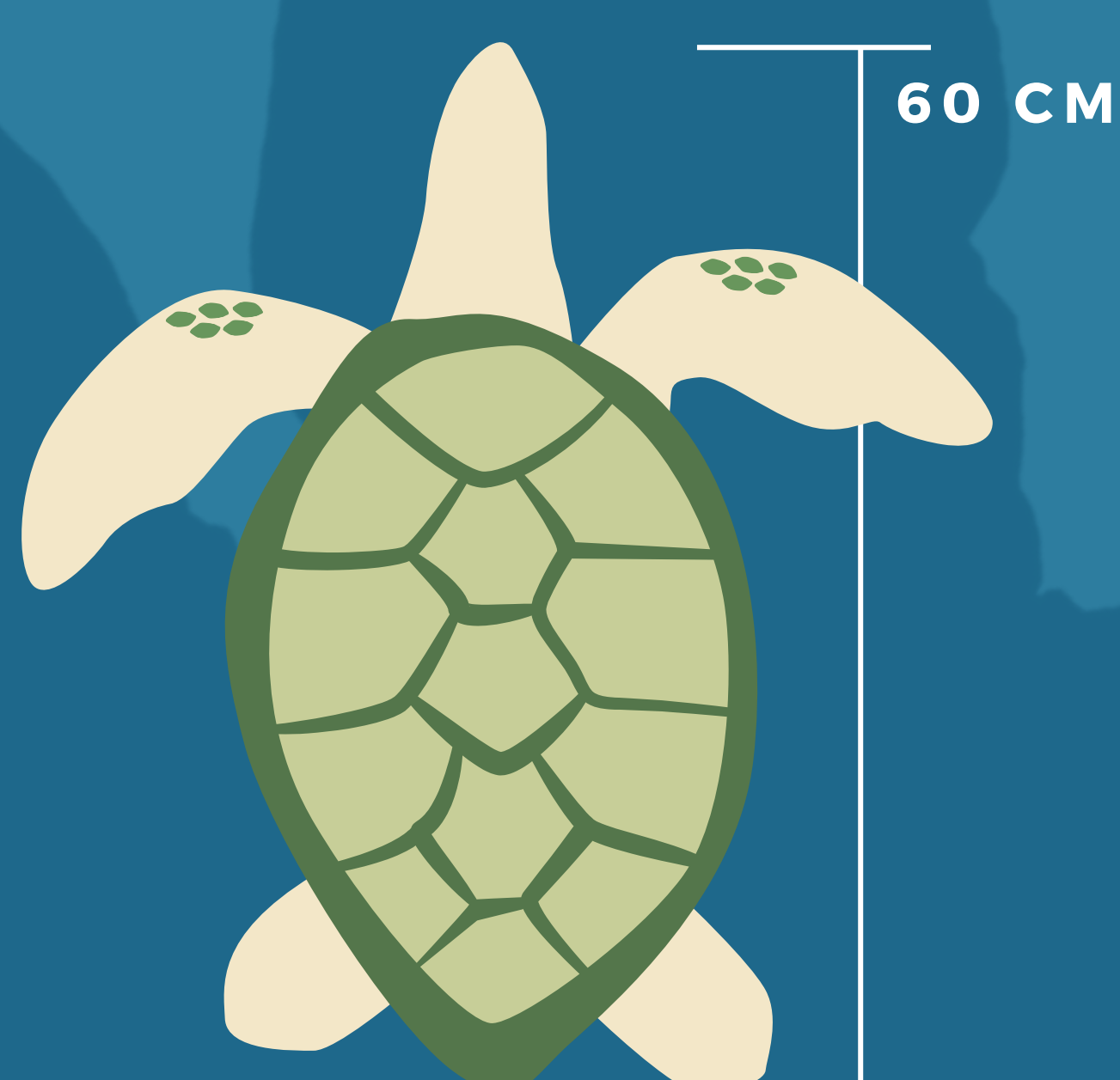


KNOW YOUR SEA TURTLES

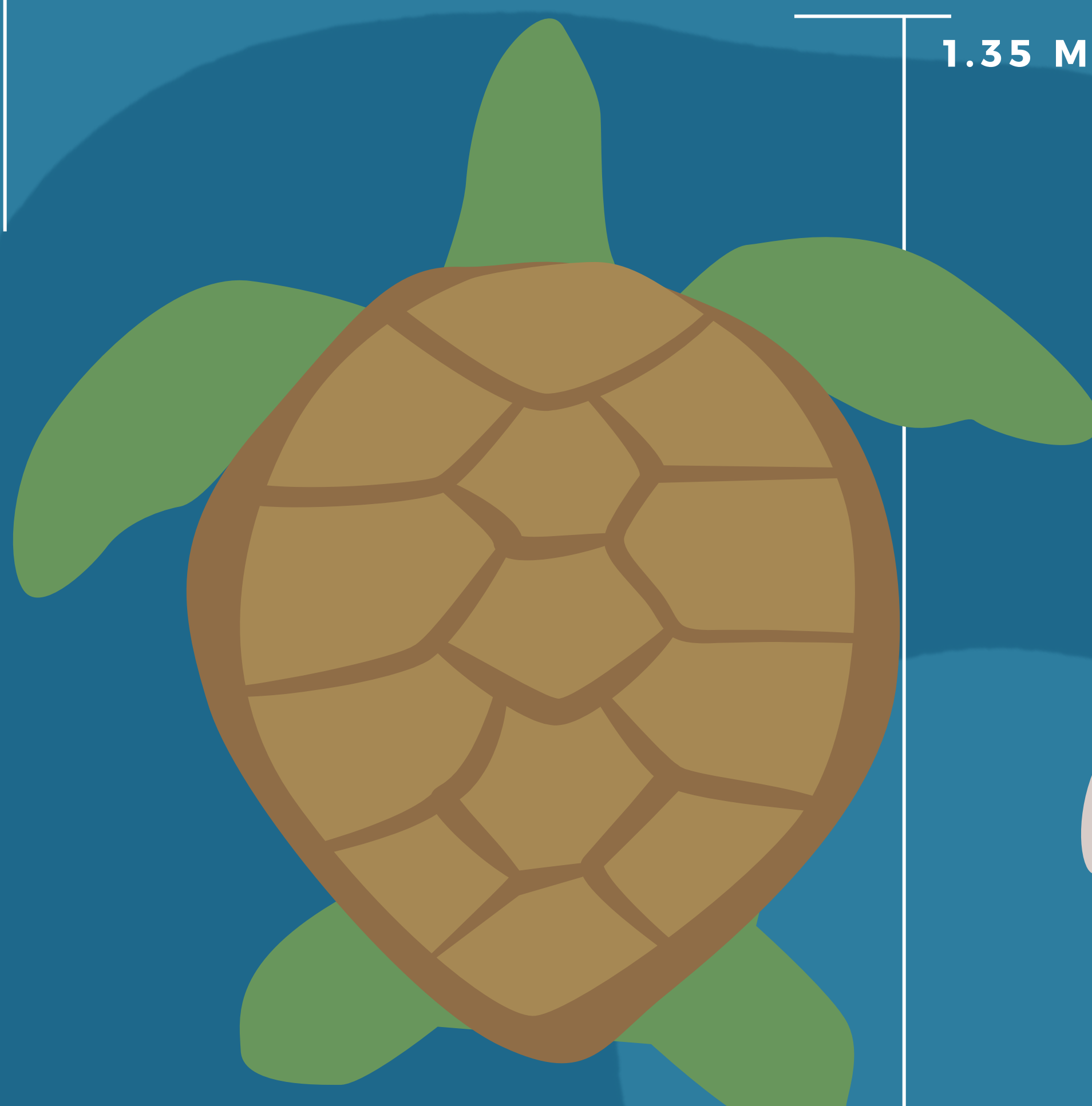
THERE ARE SEVEN
SEA TURTLE
SPECIES
WORLDWIDE

ANCHELO
COULD
WEIGH UP
TO 2,200 KG

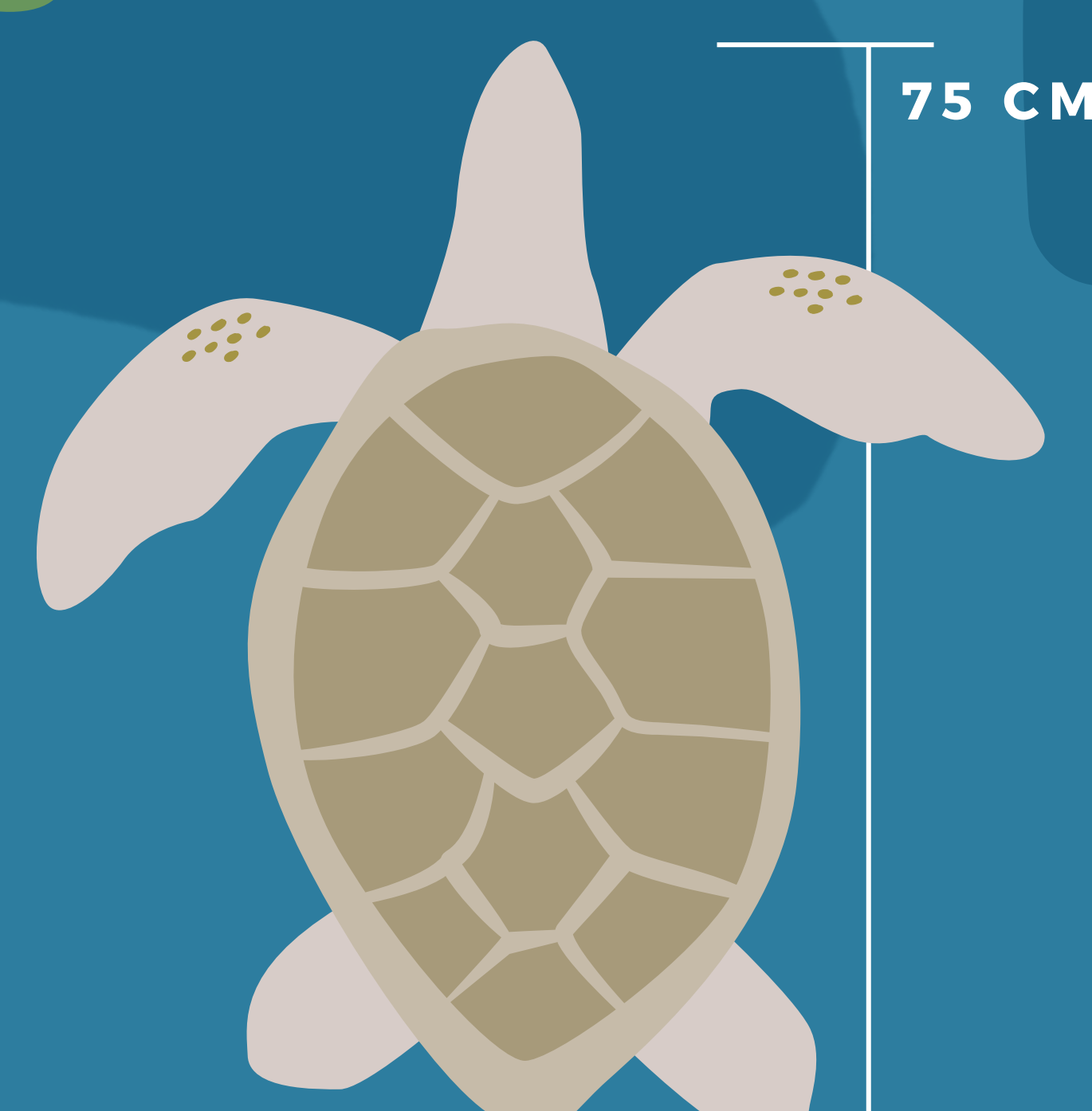
ANCHELO
Archelon ischyros
EXTINCT



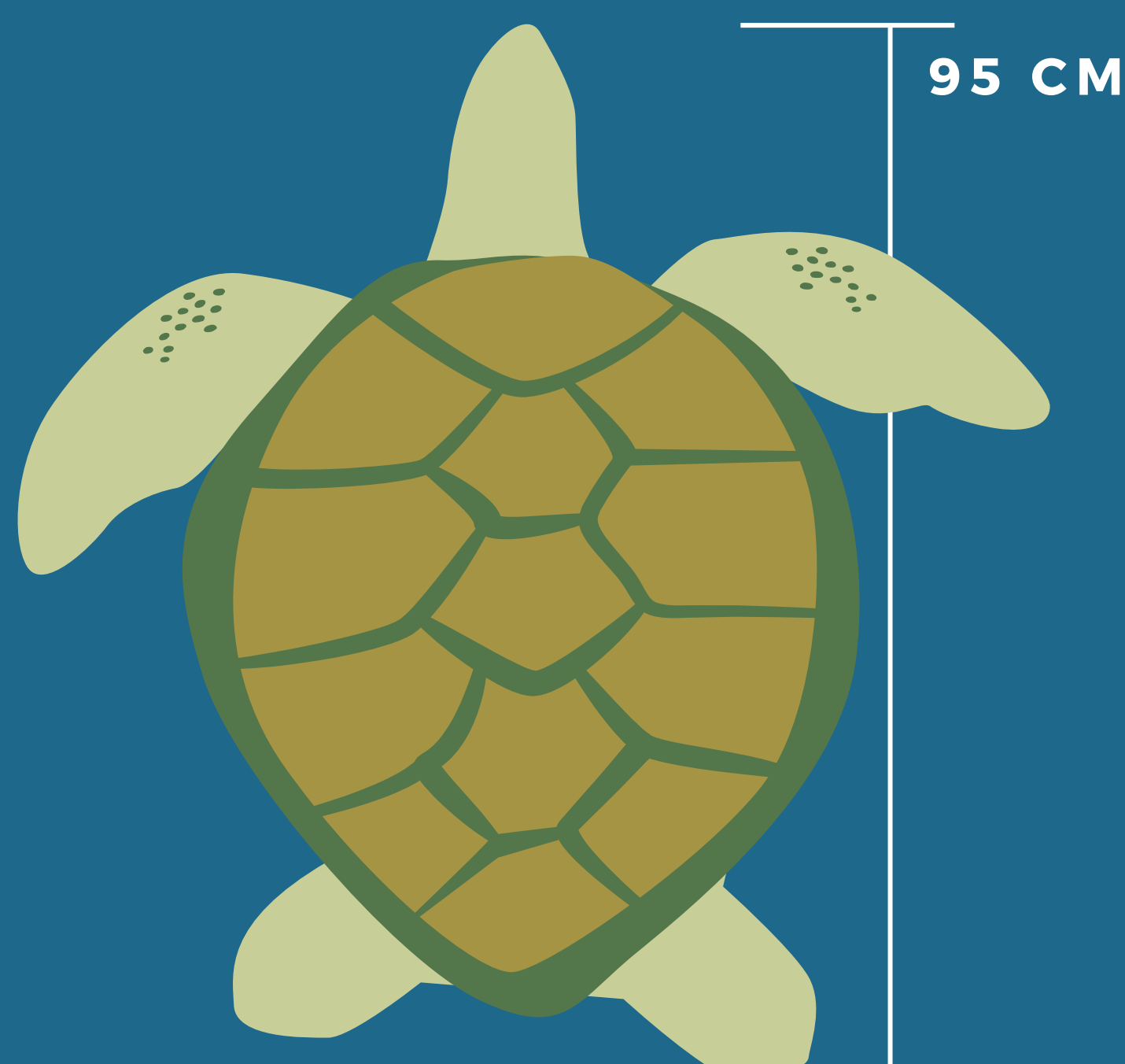
KEMP'S RIDLEY
Lepidochelys kempii



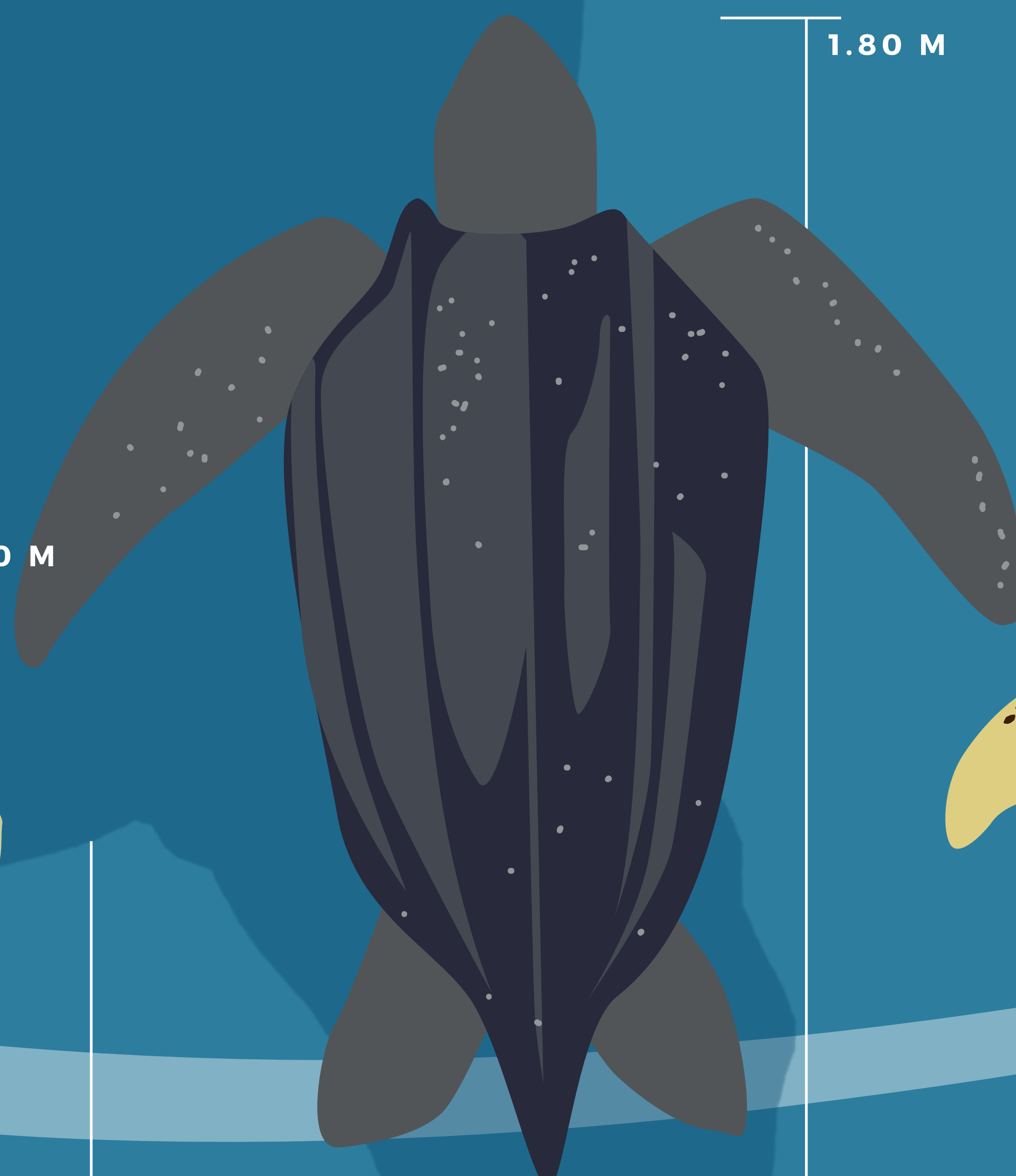
GREEN TURTLE
Chelonia mydas



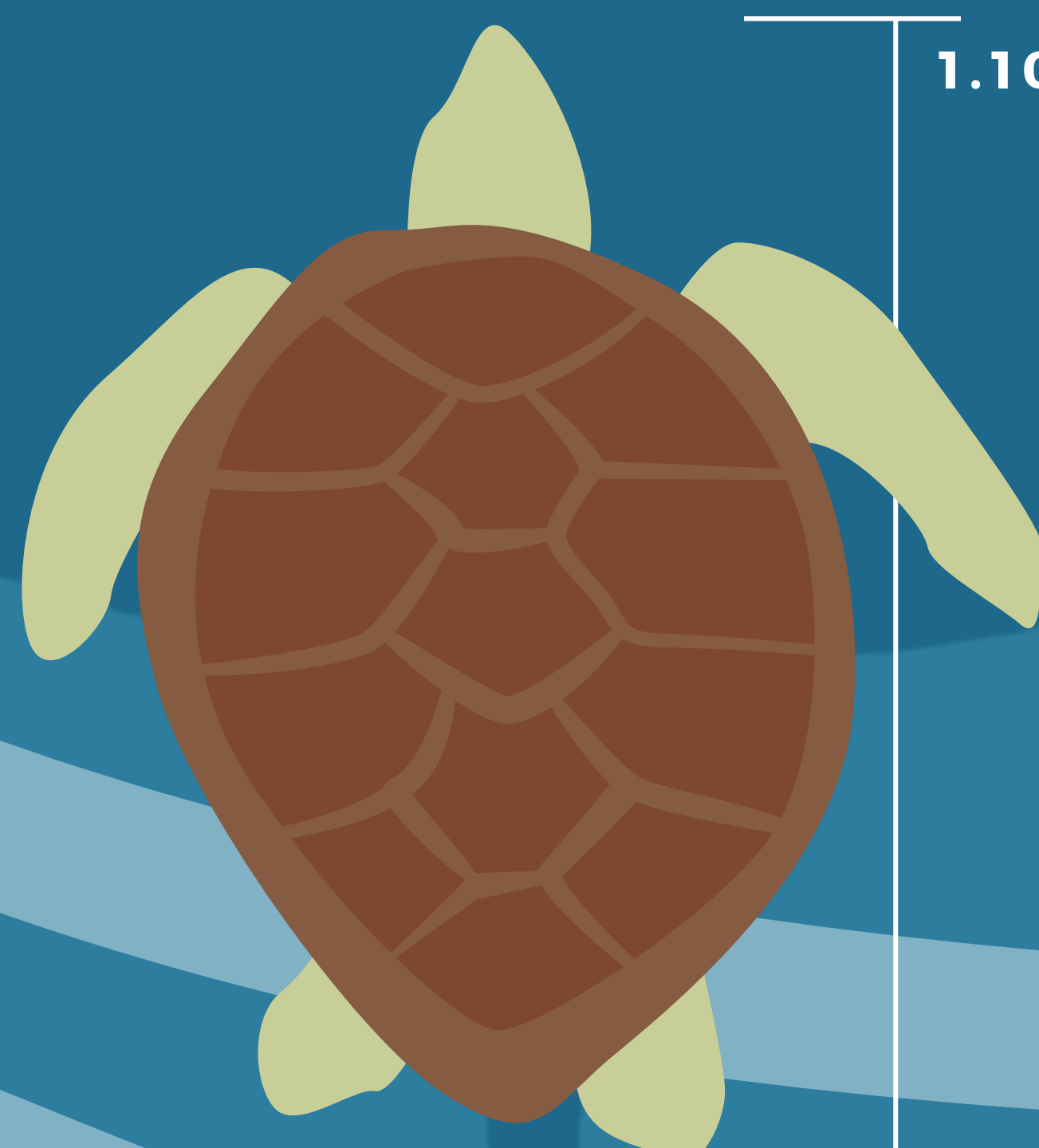
OLIVE RIDLEY
Lepidochelys olivacea



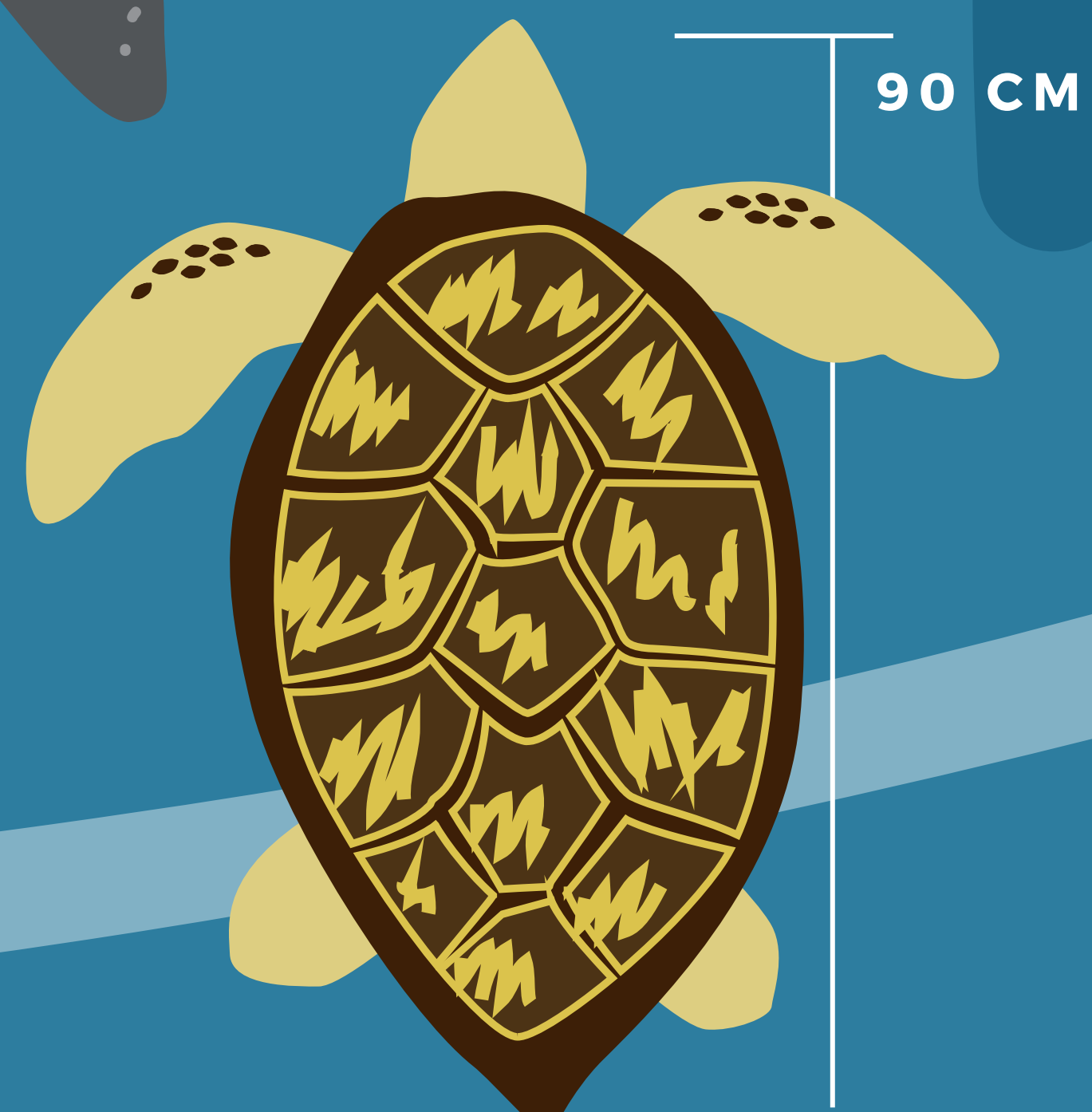
FLATBACK
Natator depressa



LEATHERBACK
Dermochelys coriacea



LOGGERHEAD
Caretta caretta



HAWKSBILL
Eretmochelys imbricata



GREEN SEA TURTLE

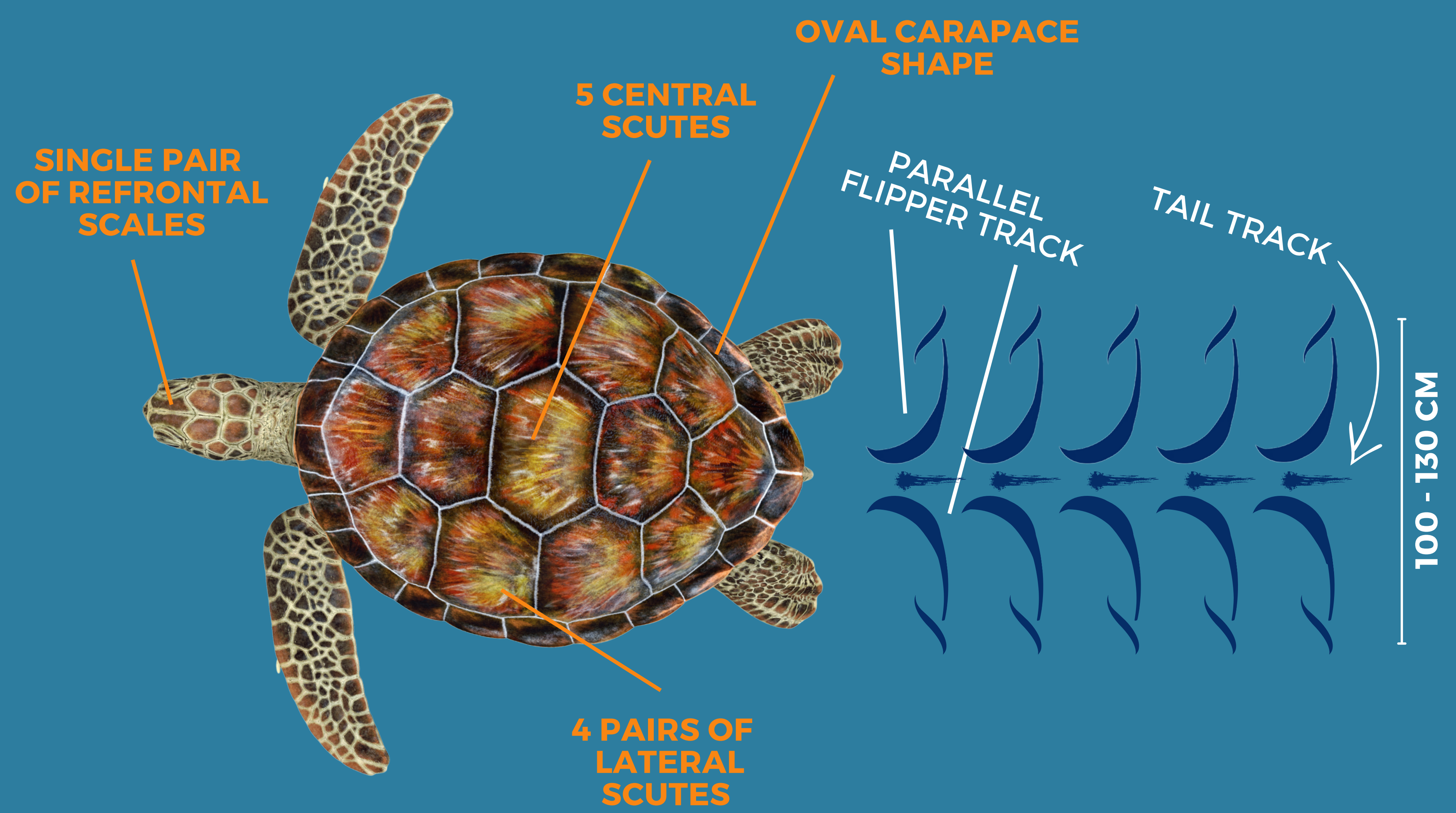
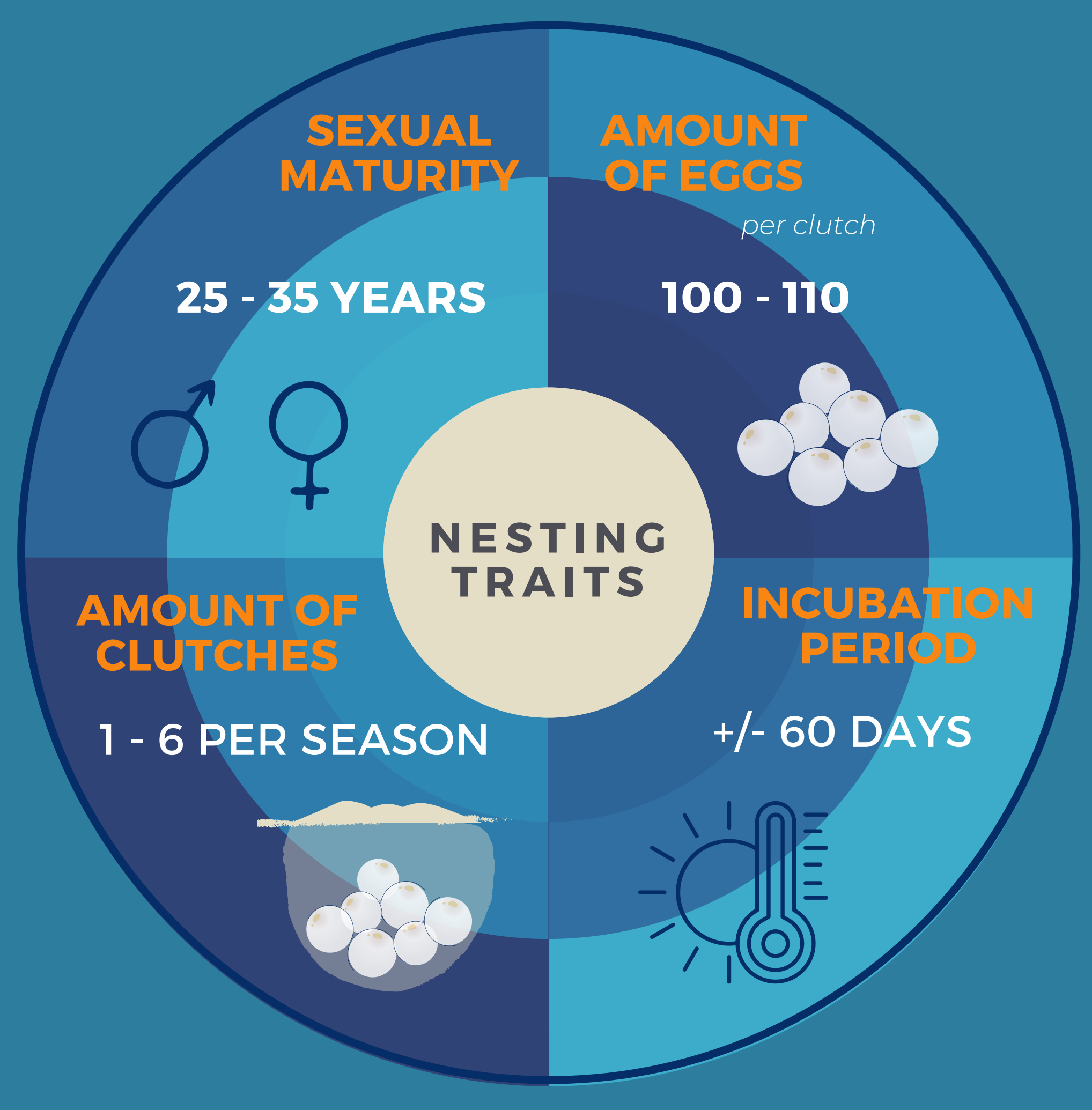
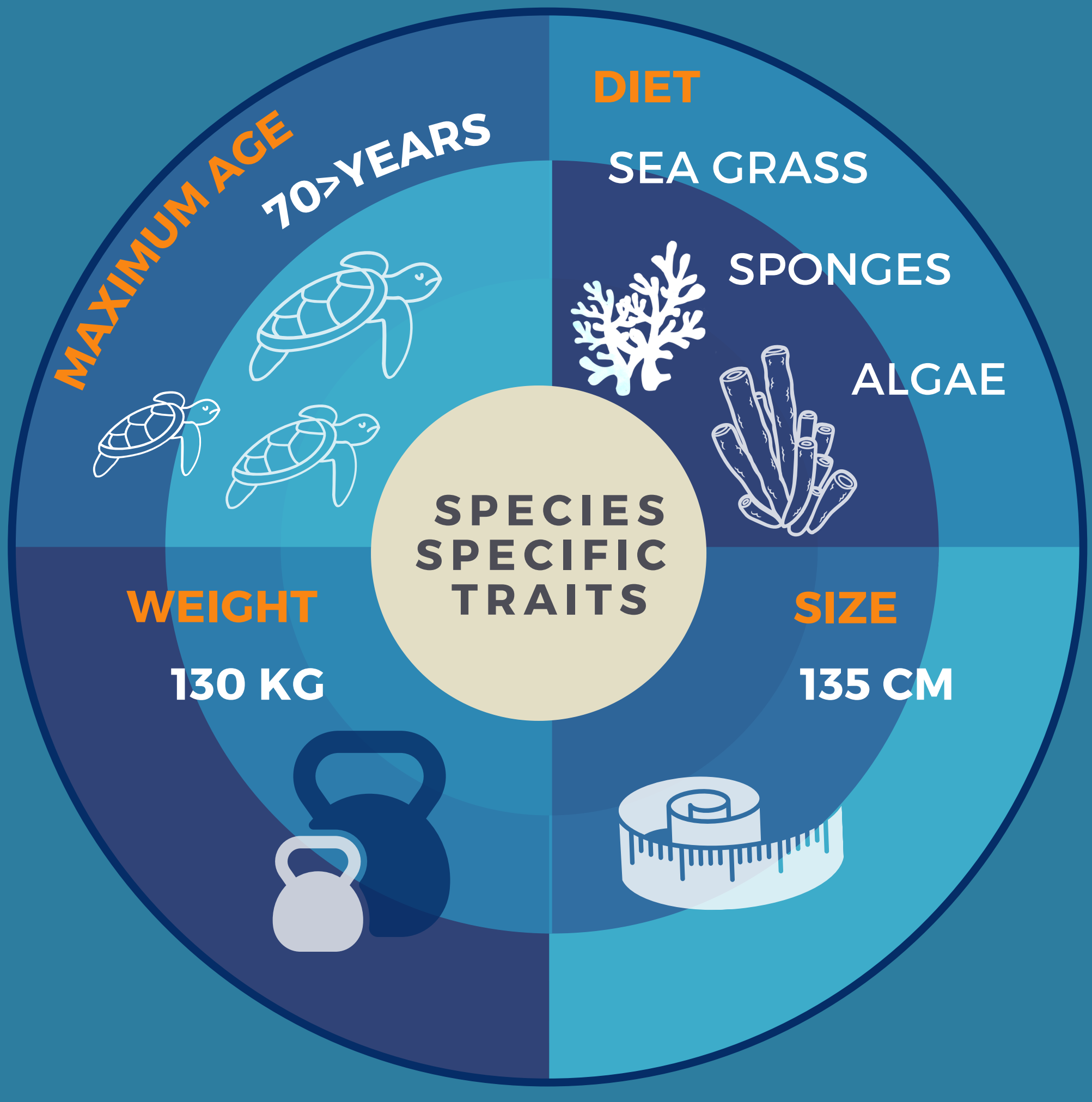
Chelonia mydas

GREEN SEA
TURTLES ARE THE
ONLY SPECIES
THAT, AS ADULTS,
ARE TRUE
HERBIVORES

IUCN STATUS
ENDANGERED



CAN STAY
UNDER WATER
FOR AS LONG
AS 5 HOURS



SOME SEA
TURTLE
SPECIES CAN
SWIM UP TO 35
KILOMETERS
PER HOUR

THE LONGEST
RECORDED
GREEN
SEA TURTLE
MIGRATION IS
3,979 KM

HABITAT AREA
& DISTRIBUTION
RANGE



HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE

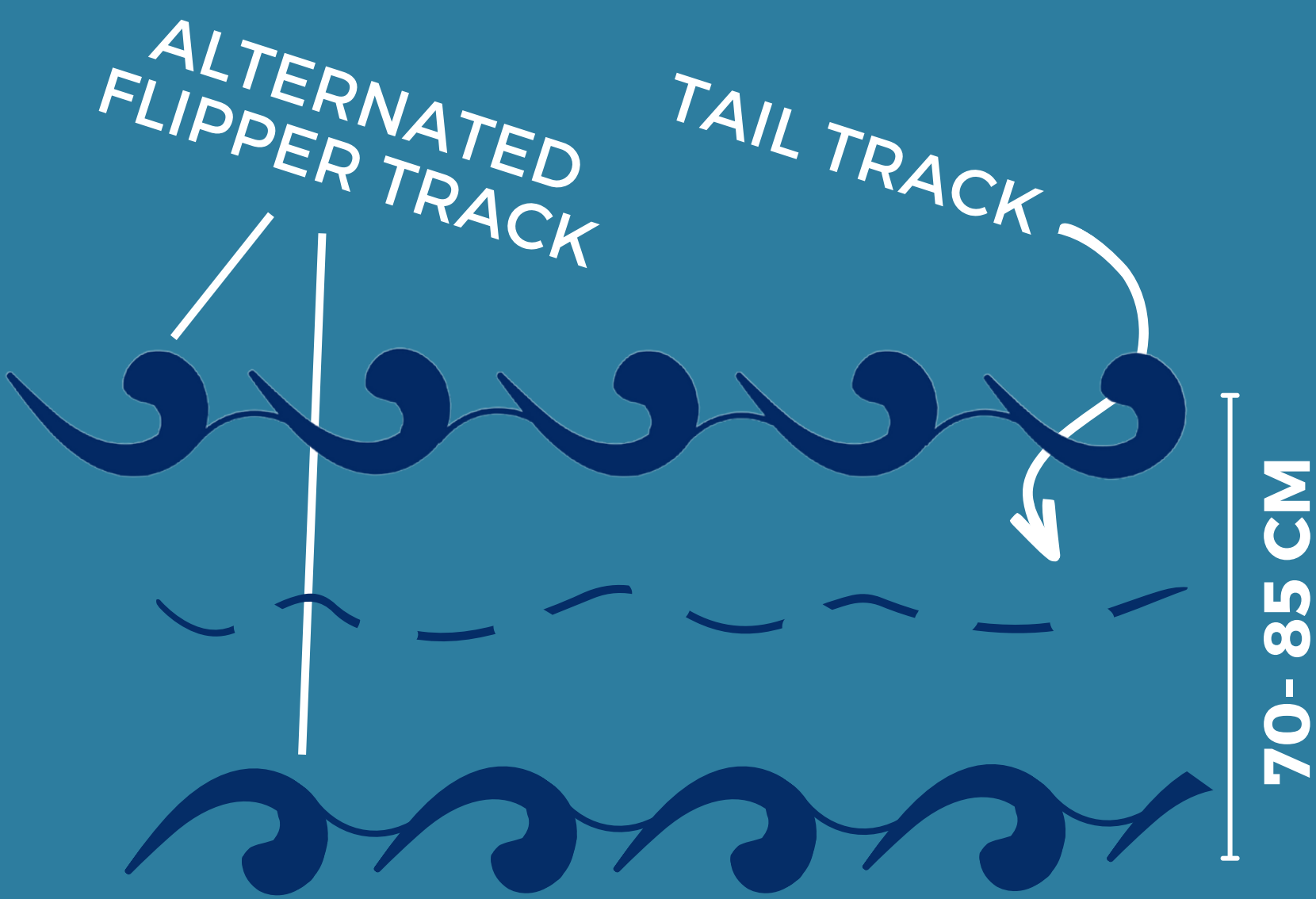
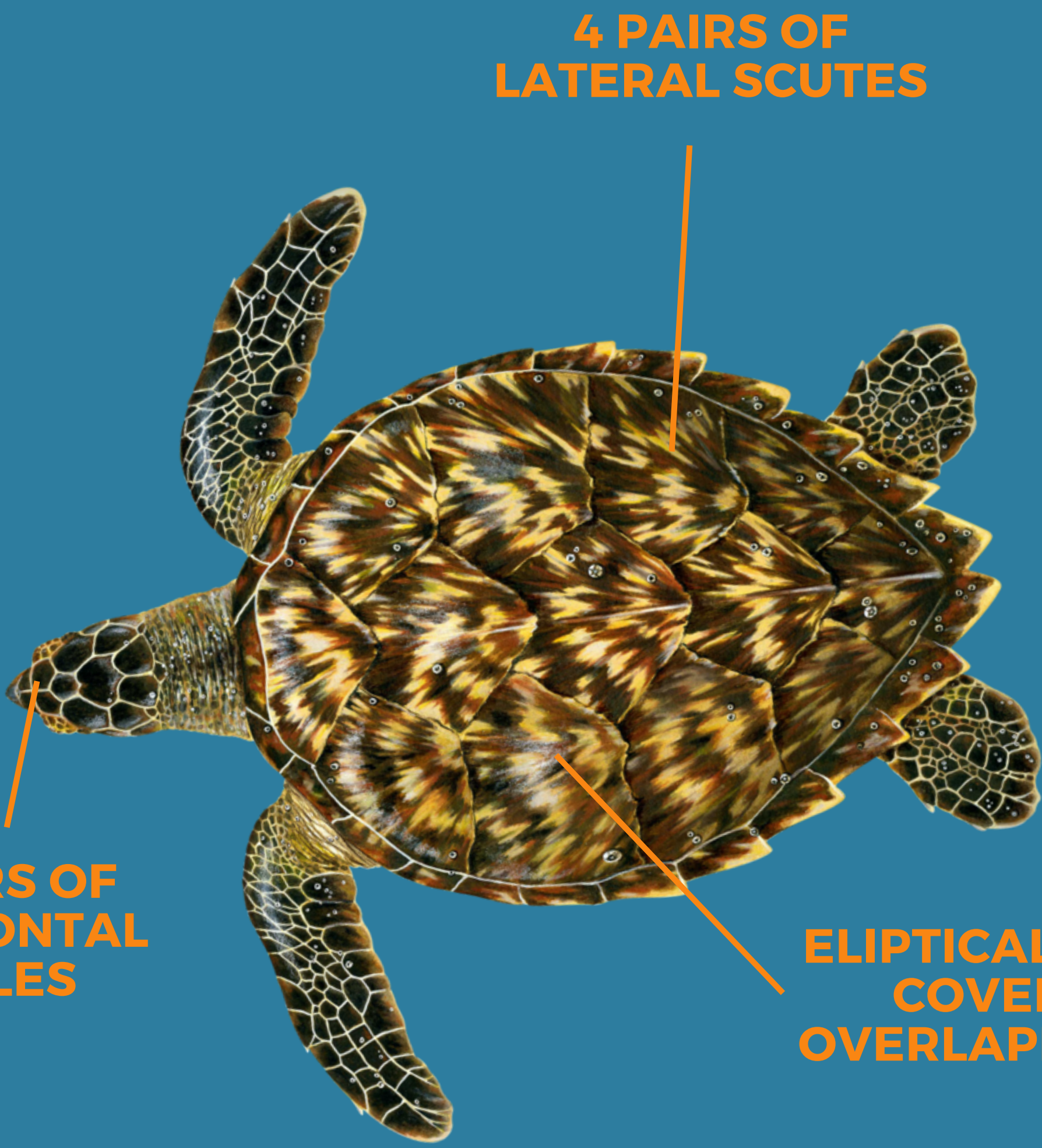
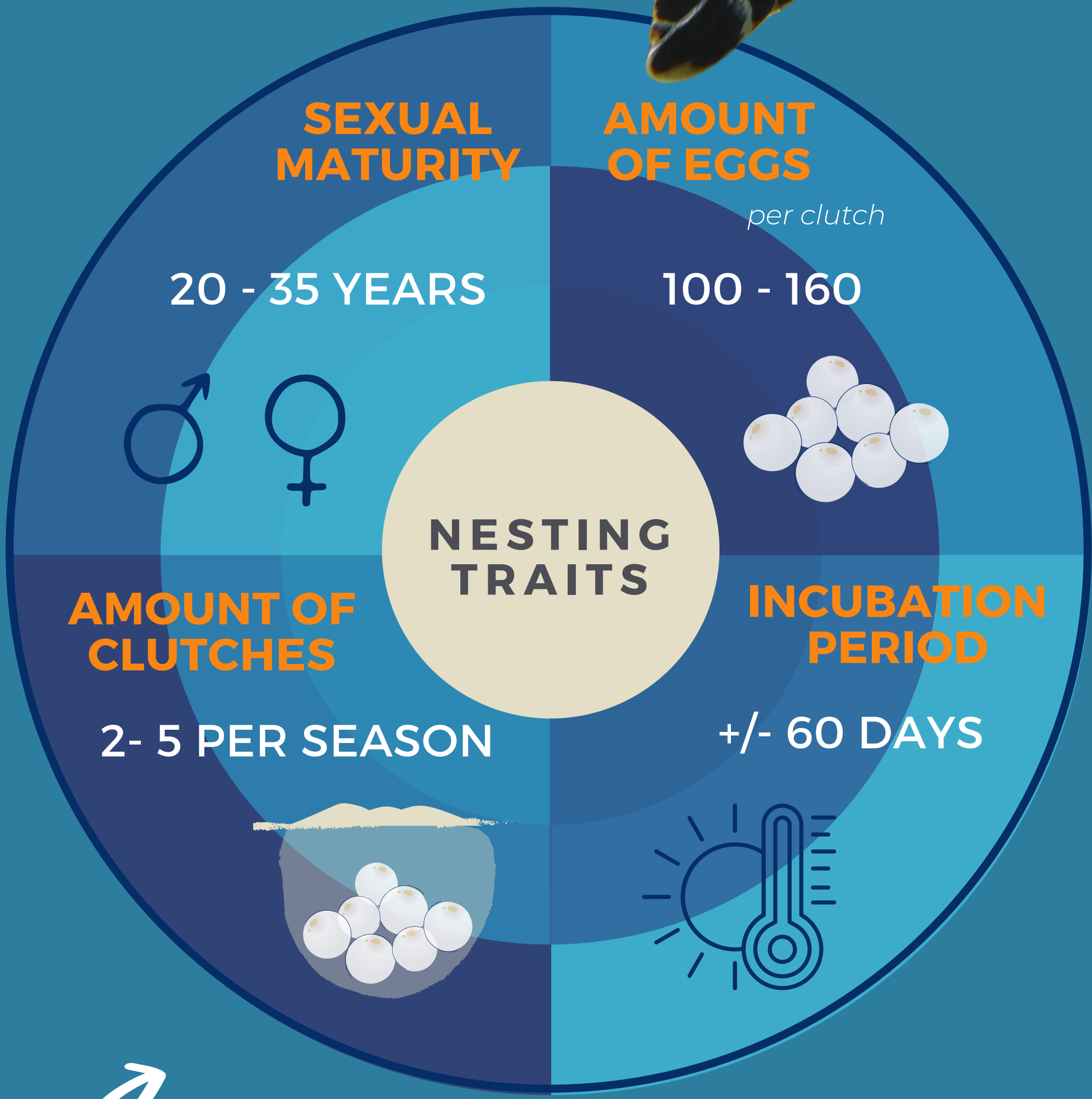
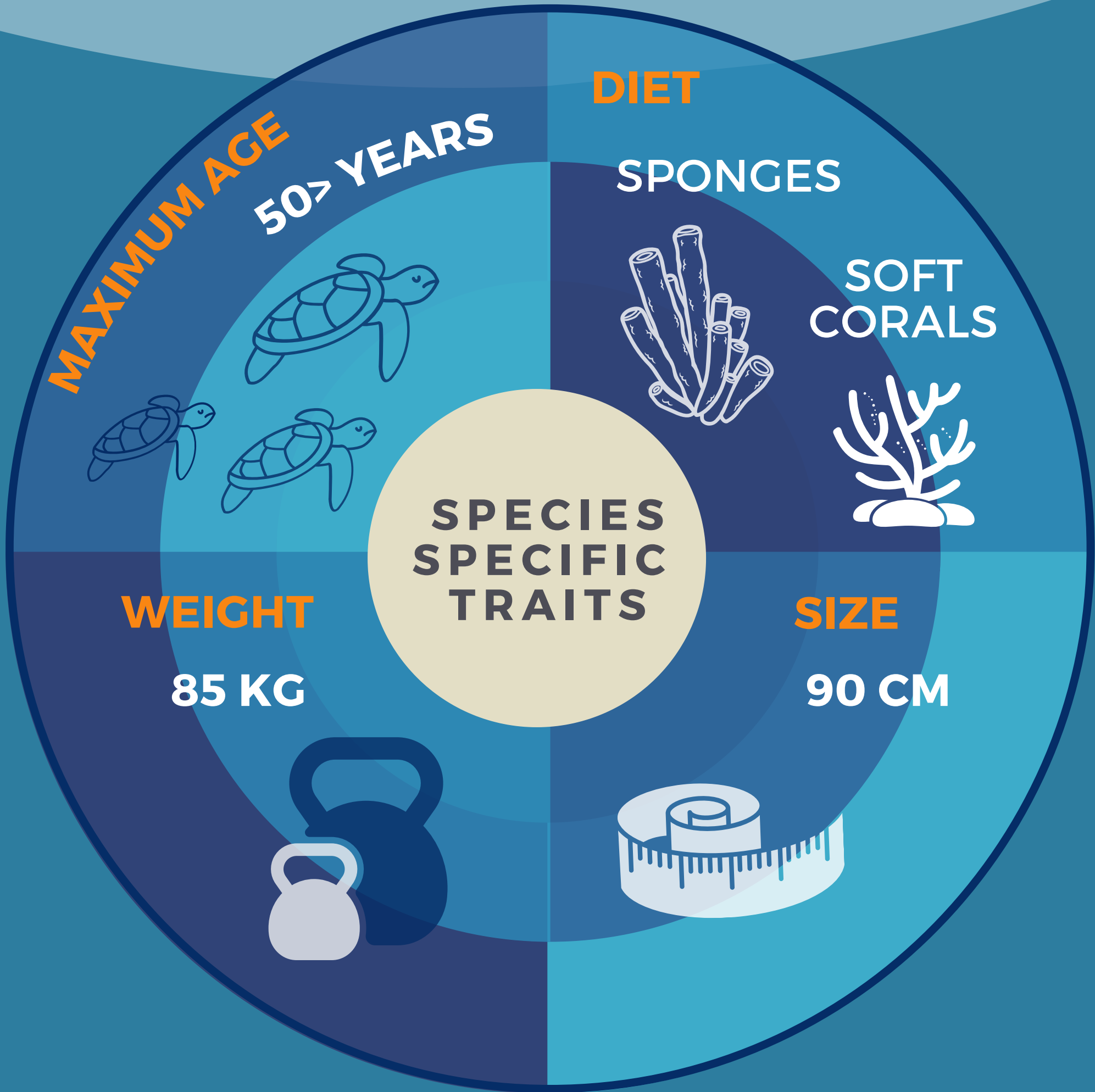
Eretmochelys imbricata

HAWKSBILL SEA
TURTLES ARE
NAMED AFTER
THEIR POINTED
BEAKS

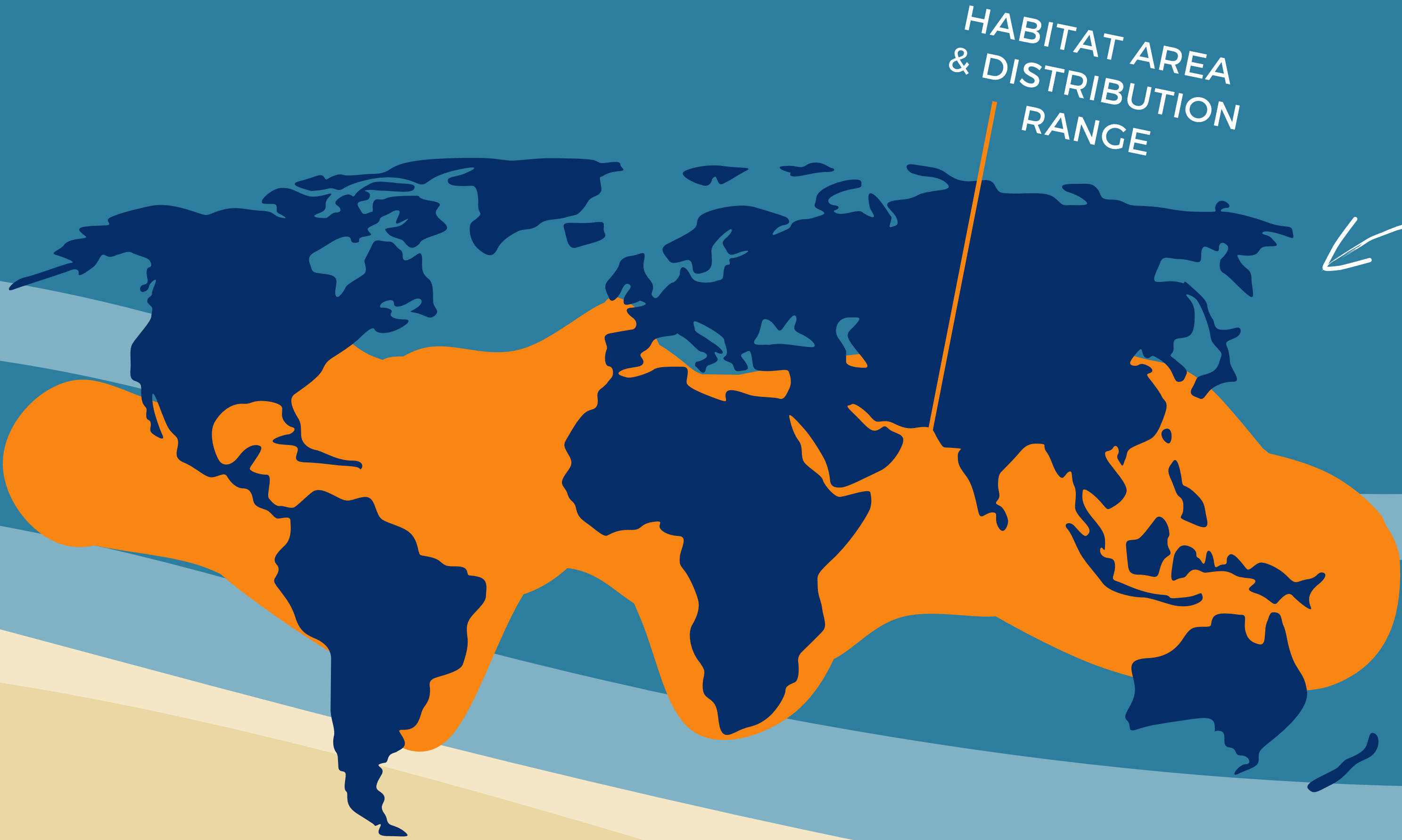
IUCN STATUS
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED



CAN
RECOGNIZE
COLORS LIKE
VIOLET,
BLUE/GREEN
AND LIGHT-
YELLOW



SEX IS
DETERMINED
BY
TEMPERATURE
OF THE EGGS



LEDGES AND
CAVES OF
CORAL REEFS
PROVIDE
SHELTER FOR
RESTING



LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE

Caretta caretta

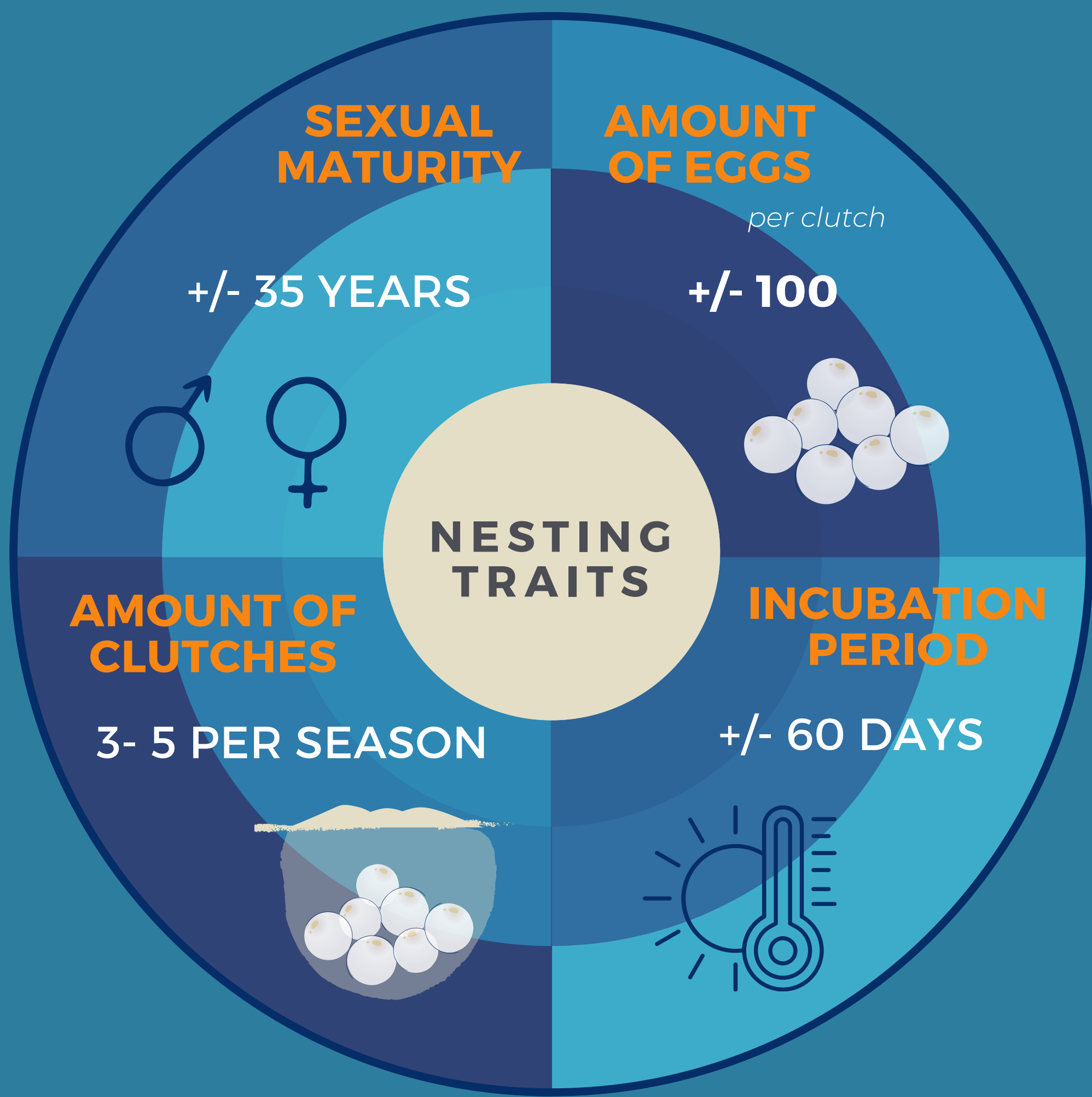
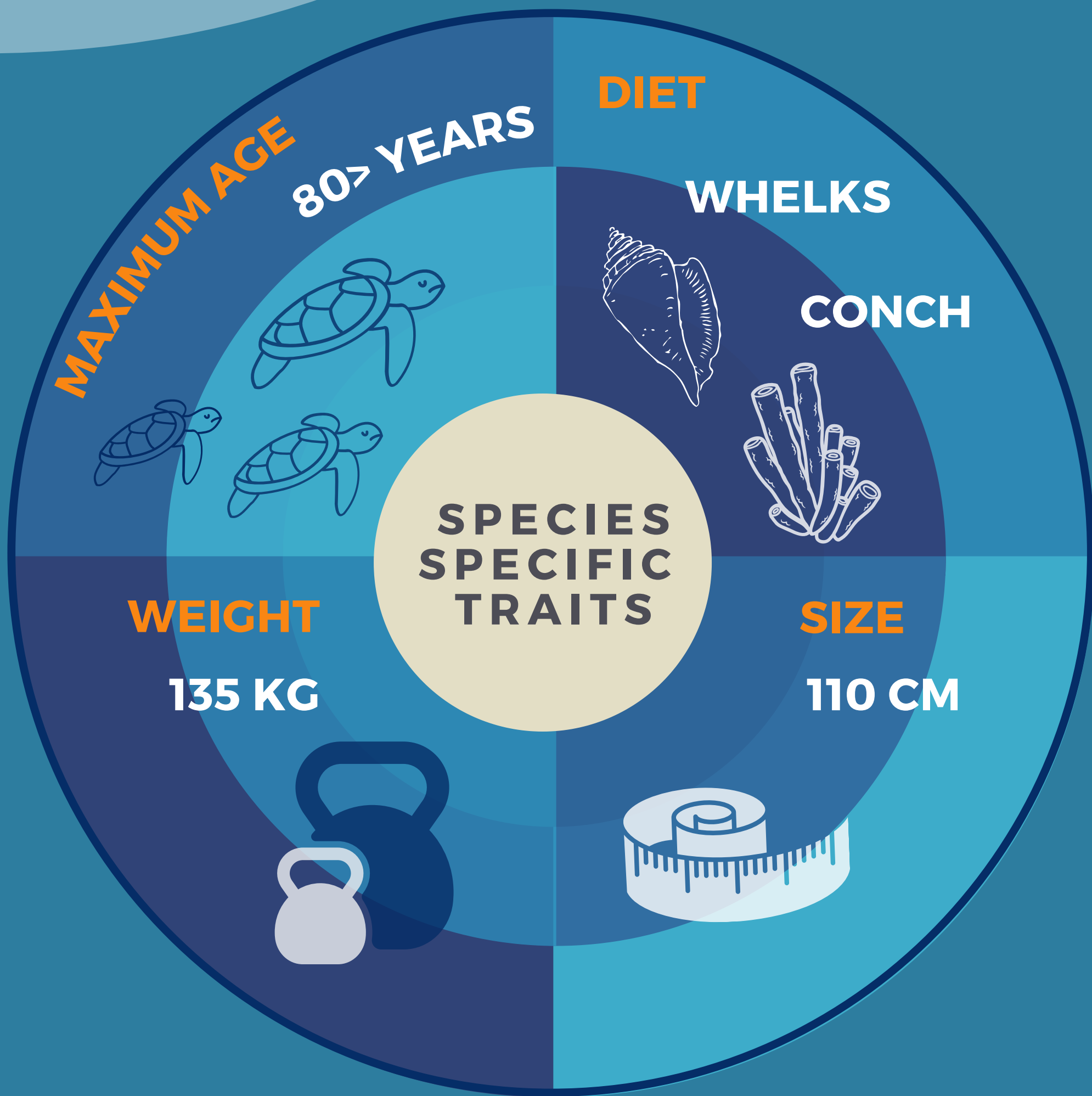
SPEND THE
FIRST 7 TO 15
YEARS OF THEIR
LIVES IN THE
OPEN OCEAN

IUCN STATUS
ENDANGERED



PICTURE:
ARD VREUGDENHIL

CAN DIVE UP
TO 230 M
DEEP TO
REGULATE
THEIR BODY
TEMPERATURE

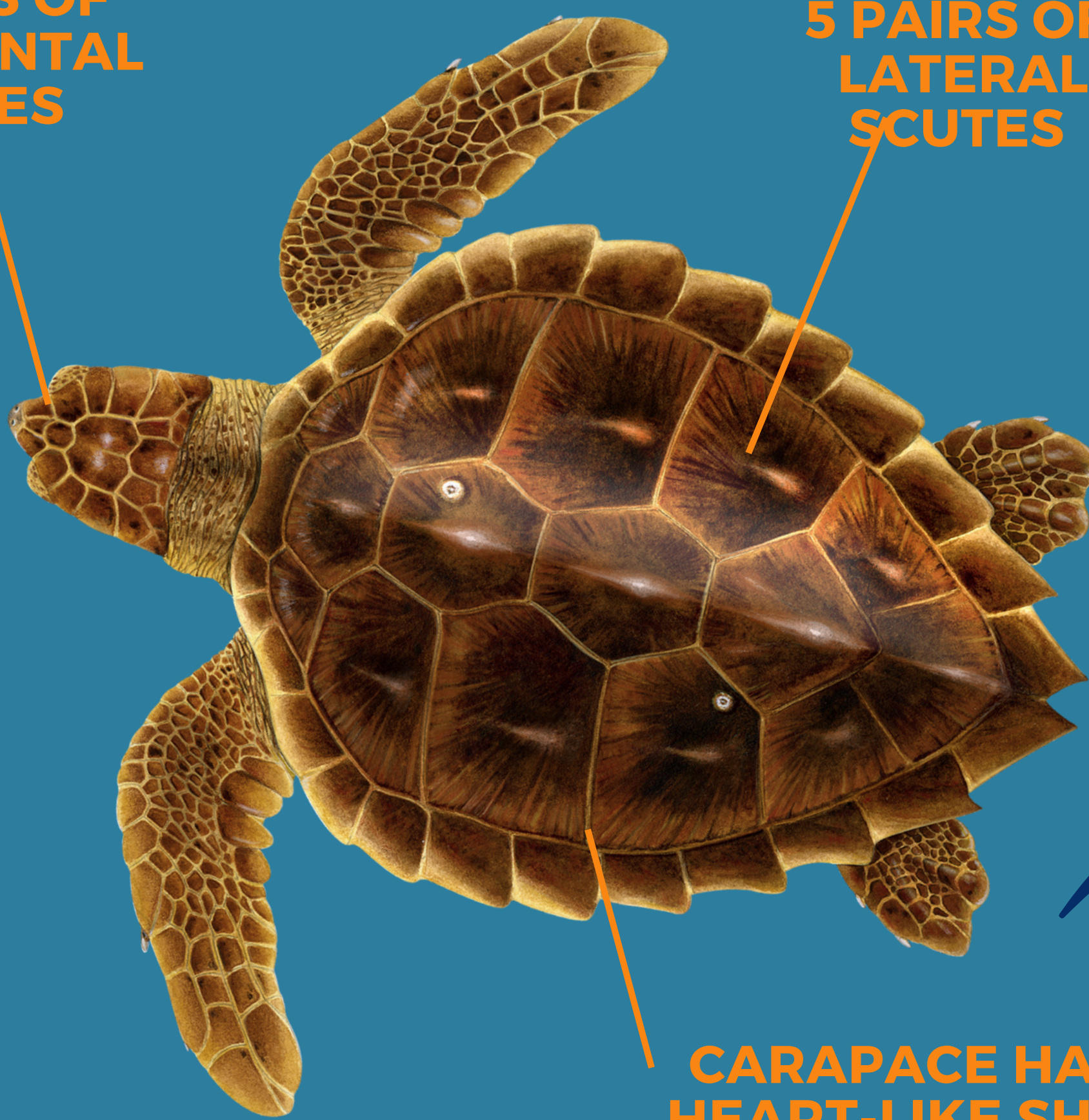


2 PAIRS OF
PREFRONTAL
SCALES

5 PAIRS OF
LATERAL
SCUTES

ALTERNATED
FLIPPER TRACK

80- 90 CM



CARAPACE HAS A
HEART-LIKE SHAPE

LOGGERHEADS
CAN EVEN
CRACK A CONCH
SHELL WITH
THEIR STRONG
JAWS

HABITAT AREA
& DISTRIBUTION
RANGE

SEA TURTLES
INHABIT ALL
OCEANS
EXCEPT FOR
THE POLAR
REGIONS.



LEARN
MORE



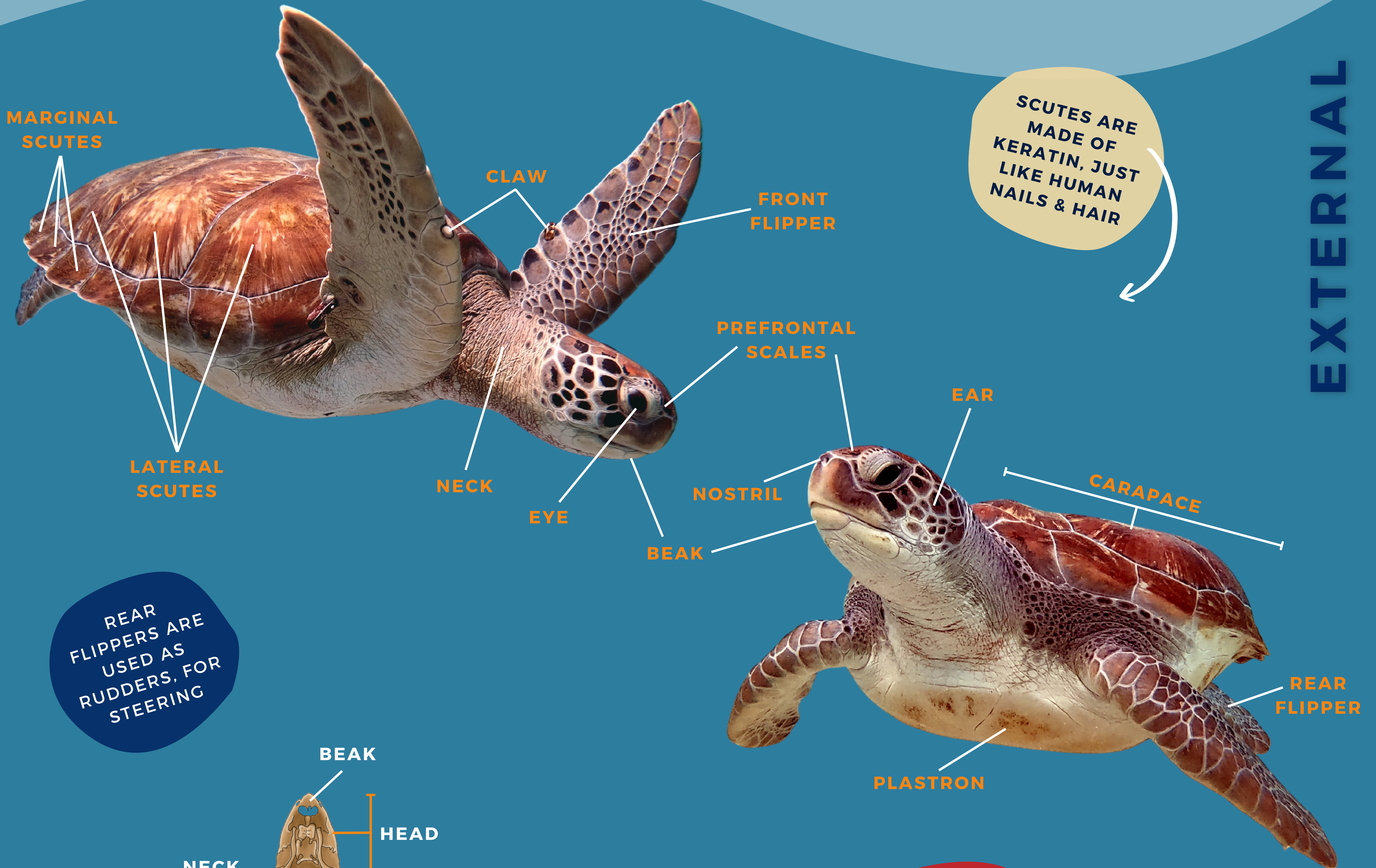
SEA TURTLE
CONSERVATION
CURAÇAO

WWW.SEATURTLECONSERVATIONCURACAO.ORG

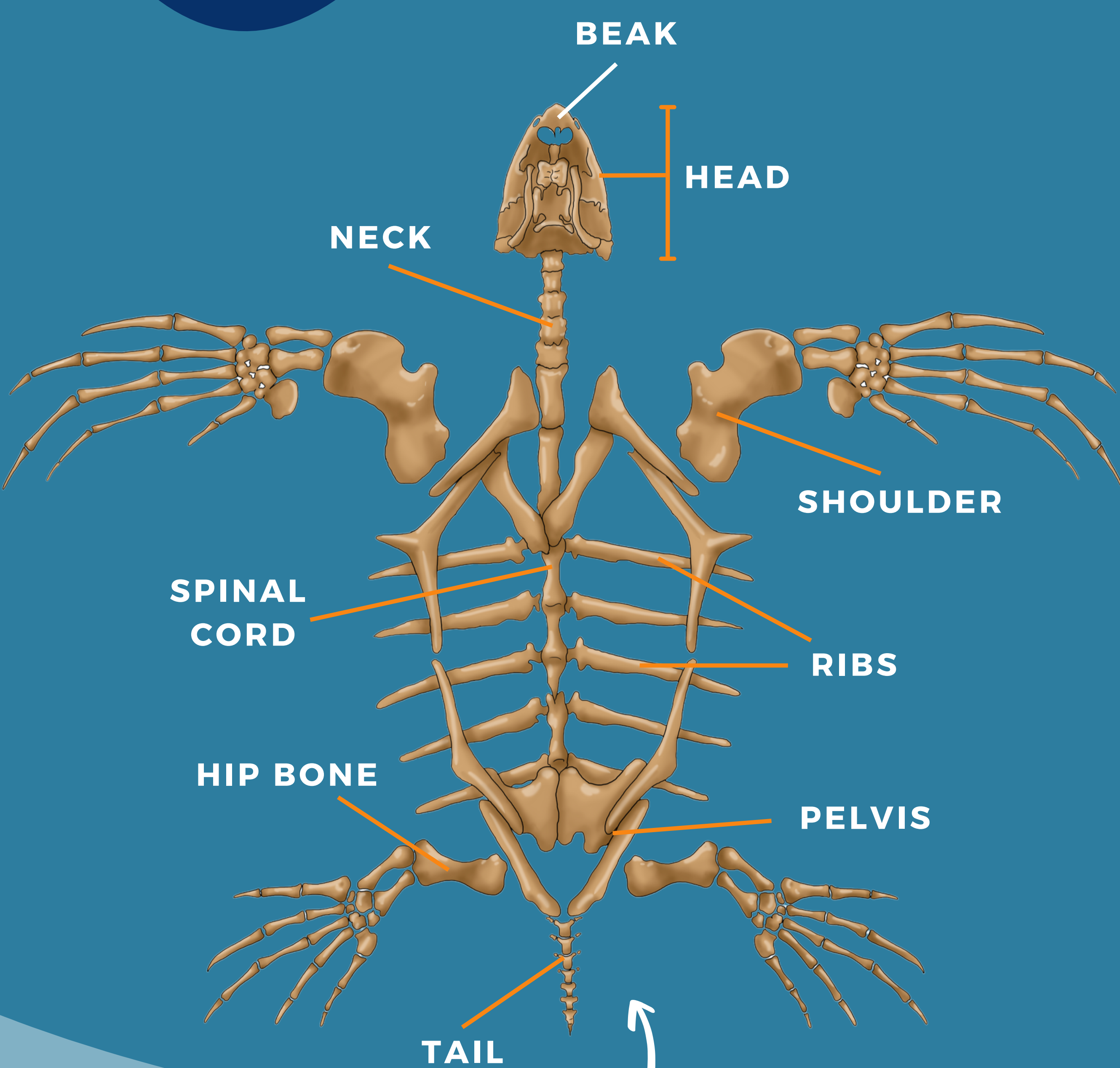


SEA TURTLE ANATOMY

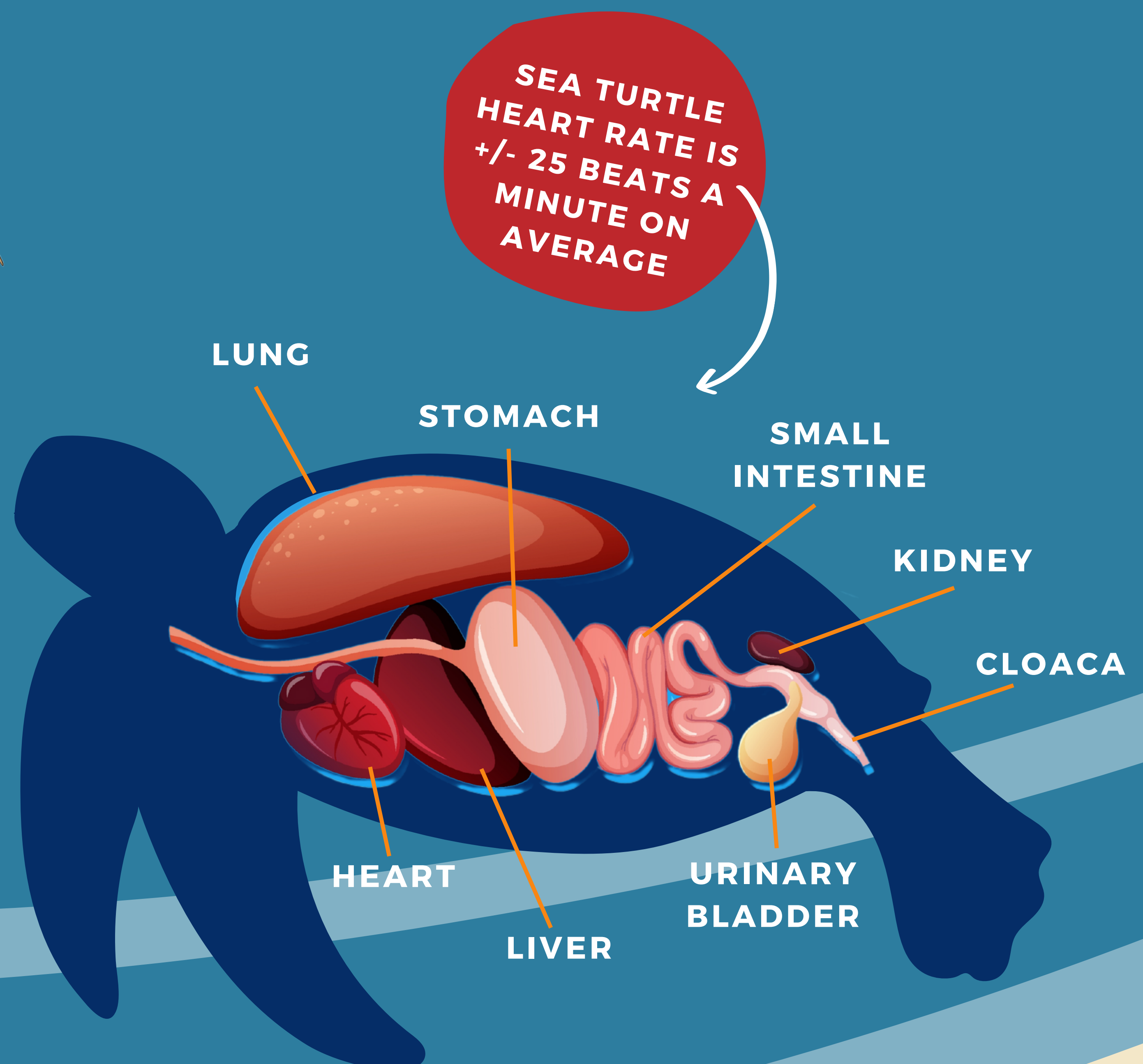
SEA TURTLES CANNOT RETRACT THEIR FLIPPERS AND HEAD INTO THEIR CARAPACE



REAR FLIPPERS ARE USED AS RUDDERS, FOR STEERING



DURING MATING, MALES HOLD ON TO FEMALES BY USING THEIR LONG TAIL



SEA TURTLE
CONSERVATION
CURAÇAO

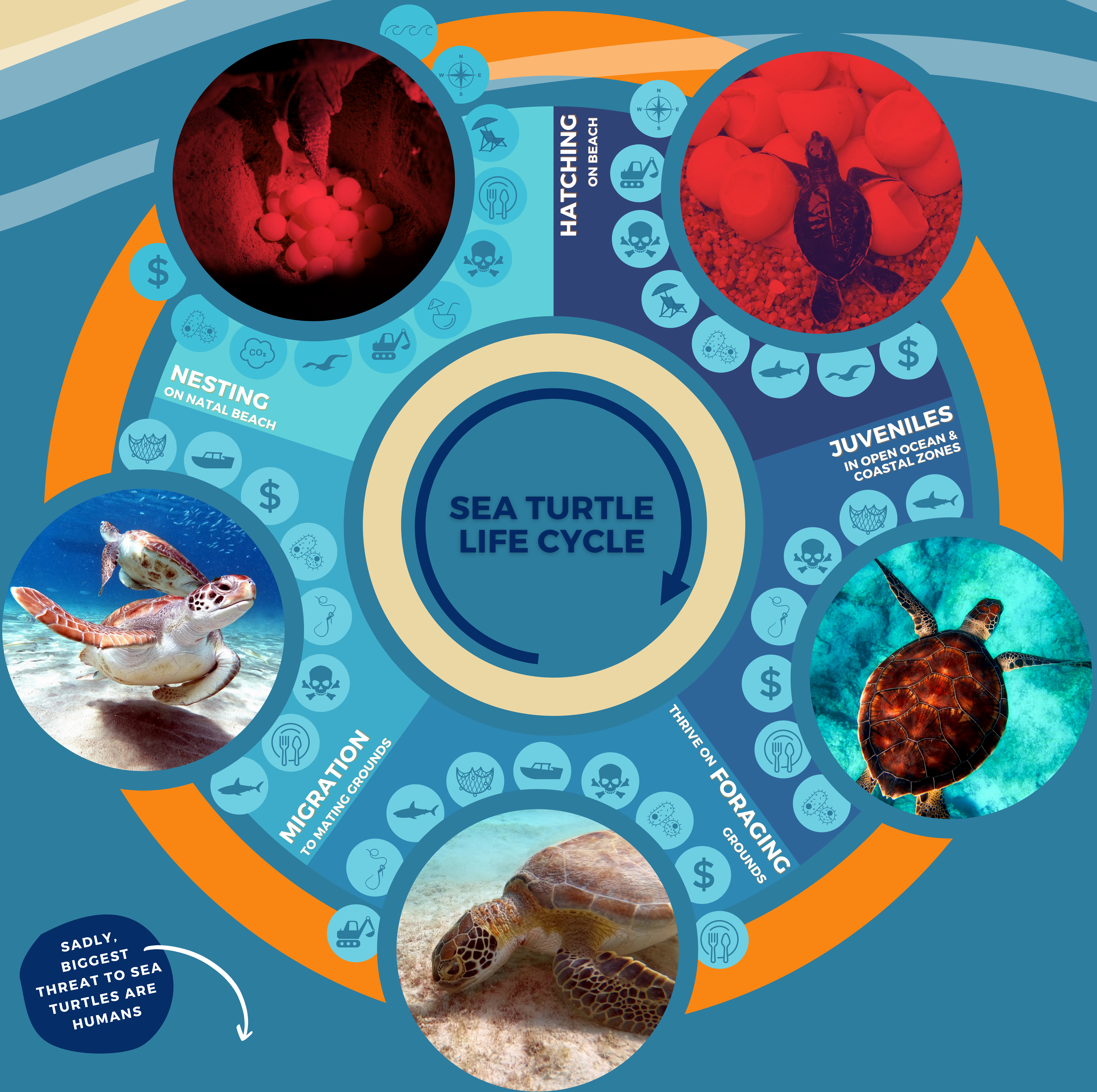
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FIND US
ONLINE

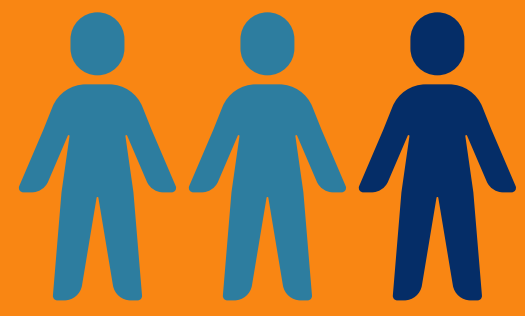


LIFE CYCLE & THREATS

ONLY ONE IN 1,000
HATCHLINGS WILL
SURVIVE TO
ADULTHOOD



SADLY,
BIGGEST
THREAT TO SEA
TURTLES ARE
HUMANS



HUMAN IMPACT

CLIMATE CHANGE

POACHING/ILLIGAL TRADE

BYCATCH

BOAT STRIKES

POLLUTION (PLASTIC/OIL SPILLS)

HABITAT DESTRUCTION

GHOST FISHING/MARINE DEBRIS

OBSTACLES ON BEACH

INCREASED BEACH ACTIVITY

DISORENTATION (ARTIFICIAL LIGHT)

HARVEST FOR CONSUMPTION/EXCAVATION



NATURAL IMPACT

FLOODS
DISEASE

PREDATION AT SEA
PREDATION ON LAND



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ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

SEA TURTLES
UNIQUELY AFFECT THE
DIVERSITY, HABITAT
AND FUNCTIONALITY
OF THEIR
ENVIRONMENT

MAINTAINING HABITAT



MANAGE SEAGRASS BEDS

feeding on seagrass; preventing overgrowing. increasing productivity and nutrients in seagrass



CORAL REEF GROWTH

feeding on sponge; reducing competition for coral growth



STABILIZE BEACH DUNES

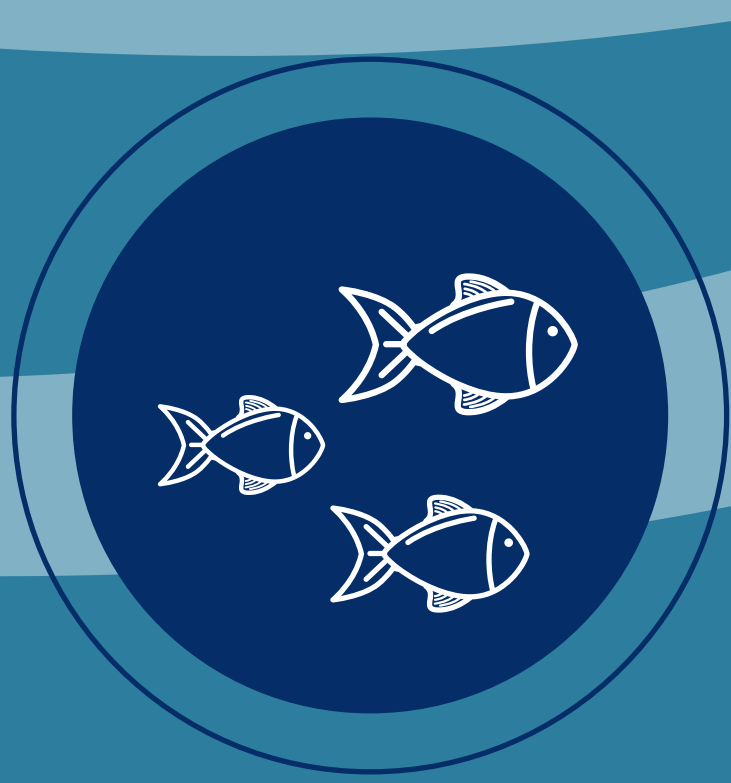
intruding nutrients to beach, increasing vegetation

PROVIDING HABITAT



100+ SPECIES OF EPIBIONTS

structure marine habitats by dispersal of epibionts



SHELTER FOR FISH

fish seek shelter underneath sea turtles (for protection & foraging)

BARNACLES ARE THE MOST COMMON SPECIES ON SEA TURTLE CARAPACE

HOW CAN YOU PLAY A ROLE IN CONSERVATION



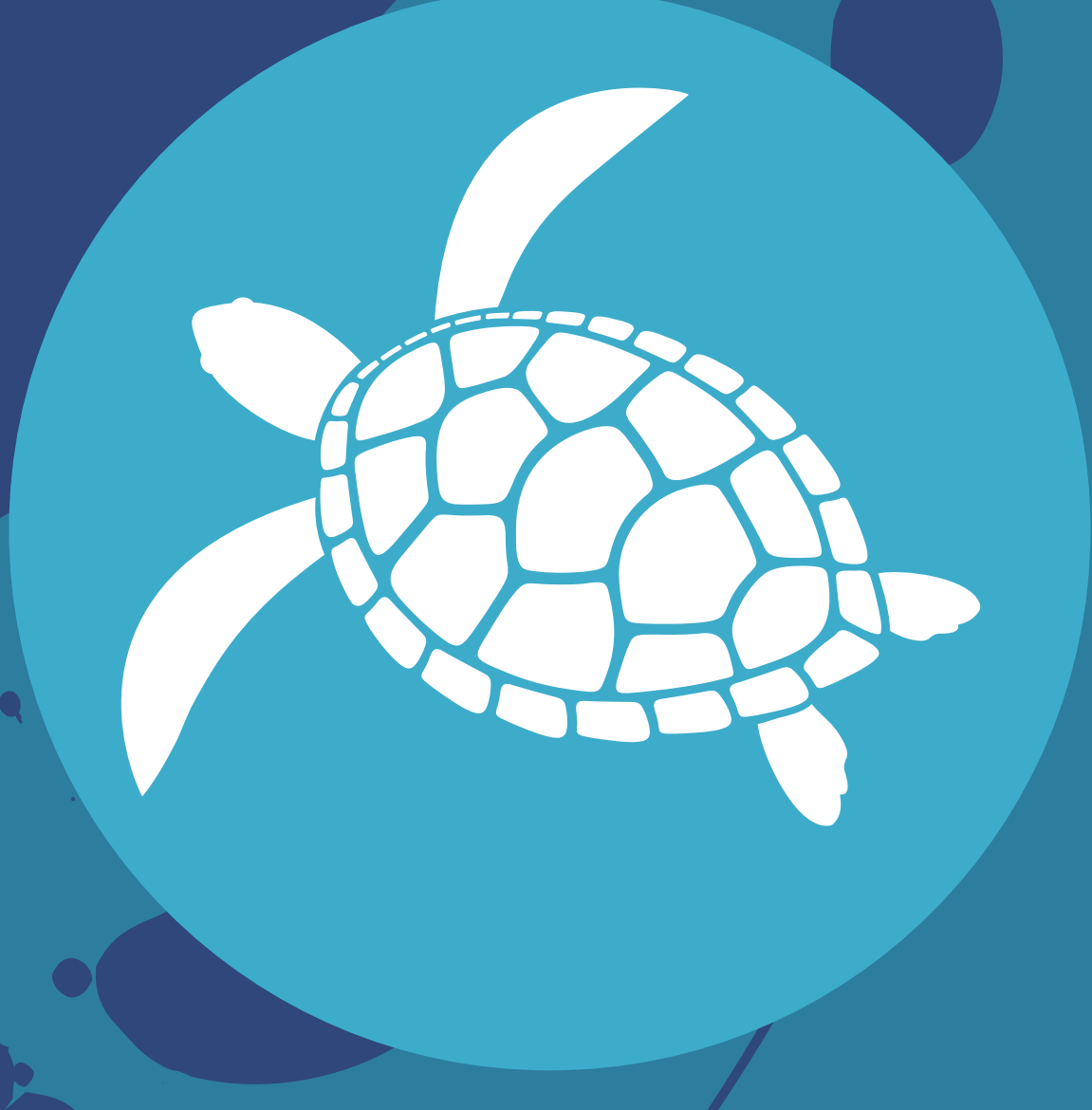
EDUCATE YOURSELF AND OTHERS



REDUCE YOUR ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

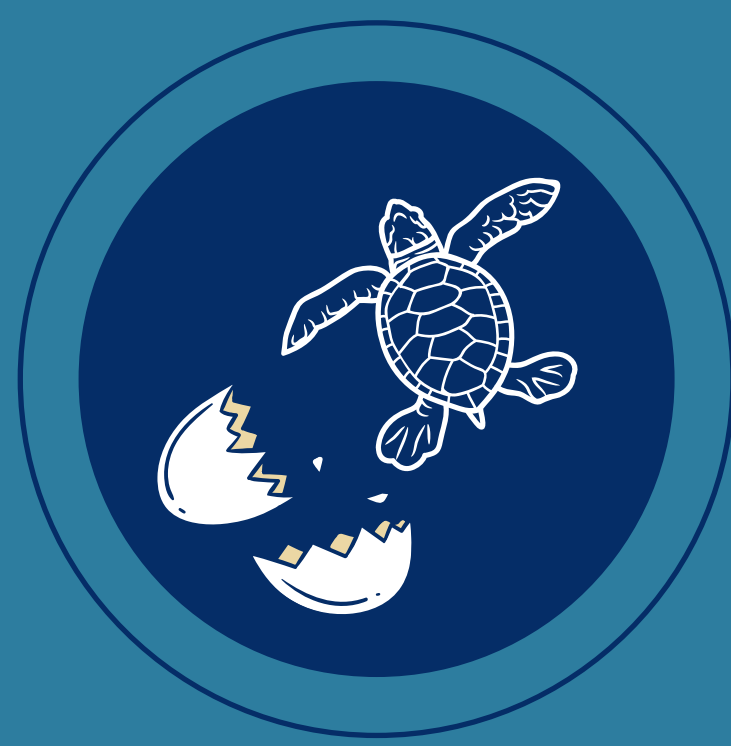


AVOID SINGLE USE PLASTICS



SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

IMPACT ON FOOD WEB



SERVE AS PREY

eggs, hatchlings and juveniles are most vulnerable for predation



PROVIDE FOOD FOR FISH

small fish and crustaceans clean the carapace and skin in 'cleaning stations'



MANAGE JELLYFISH POPULATION

diet for juvenile sea turtles and main diet for leatherbacks



INCREASE DIVERSITY

distributing nutrients, plants & crustaceans through the ocean



OCEAN FLOOR AND BEACHES

increased nutrients by sediment disturbance and unhatched eggs

PER DAY, LEATHERBACKS CAN EAT THE WEIGHT OF AN AFRICAN LION (190KG) IN JELLYFISH



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CONSERVATION
CURAÇAO

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ADOPT A
TURTLE

