



*Chelonia mydas* and the International  
Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

By Marissa Martin

# *Chelonia mydas*

## Found

- Tropical and subtropical waters
- Highly migratory

## Food

- Limu
  - Native species
  - Invasive species

## Nesting

- 80 countries
- inhabit coastal waters of over 140 countries
- 70% emerge

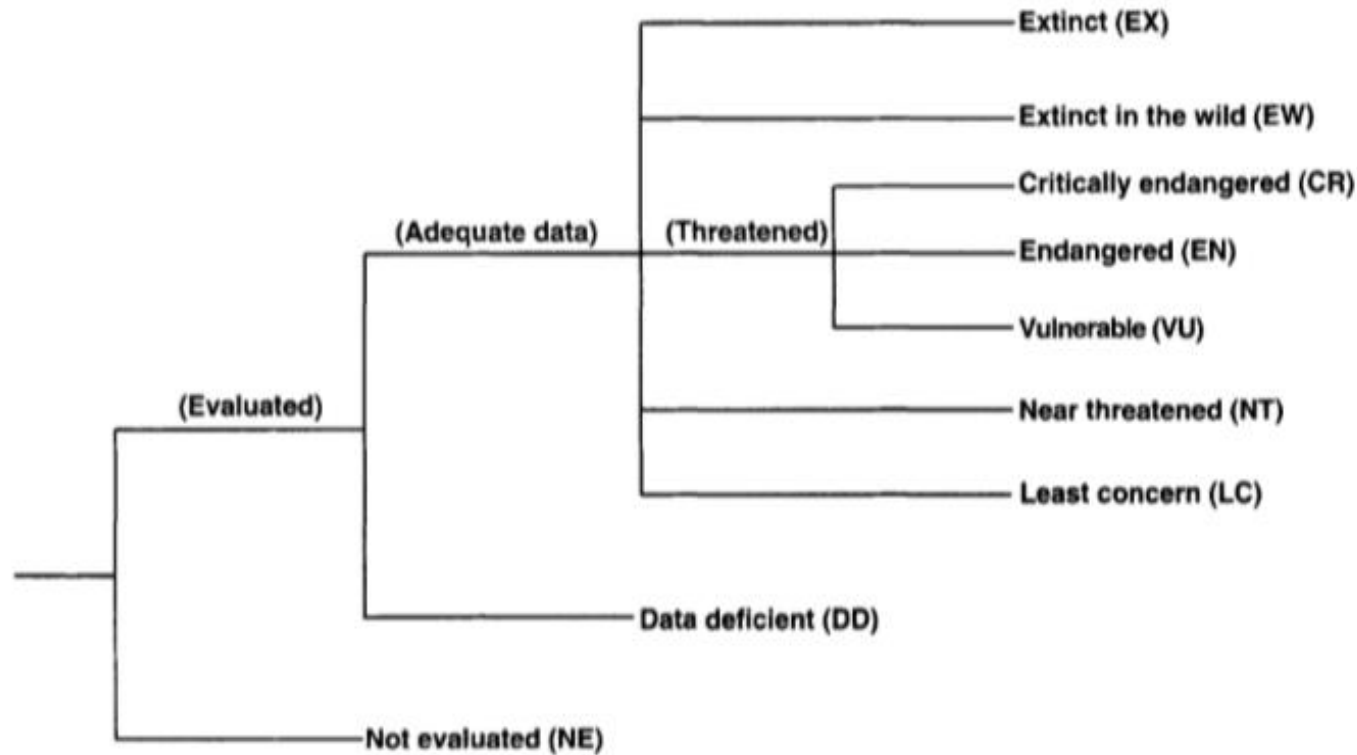
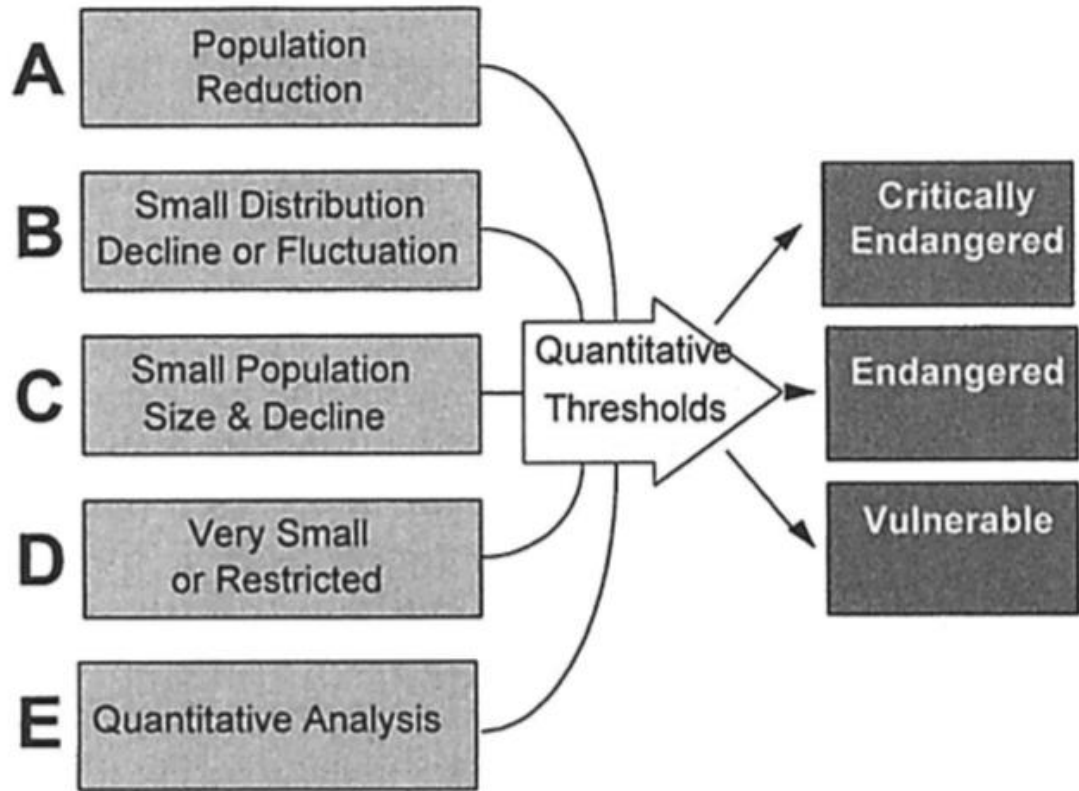


# Hawaiian Uses

Shell used for bark scraping, hair combs, and jewelry.  
Also harvested to be eaten.



# IUCN



# WHY *CHELONIA MYDAS* IS ON THE LIST

Listed as endangered in 1986

Size: nesting females has declined by  
48 – 67% in three generations

Area of habitat

Peoples influences: small boat  
collisions, recreational fishing,  
nitrogen footprint causing  
fibropapillomatosis



# CURRENT STATE

An underwater photograph of a large sea turtle, likely a Hawaiian monk seal, resting on a sandy seabed. The turtle is the central focus, with its head and front flippers visible. The water is a clear, light blue-green color, and there are some small white specks scattered throughout, possibly sand or bubbles. The overall scene is serene and natural.

Size: Less than 10,000

Population increasing

Protected area: Northwest Hawaiian  
Islands

FUTURE

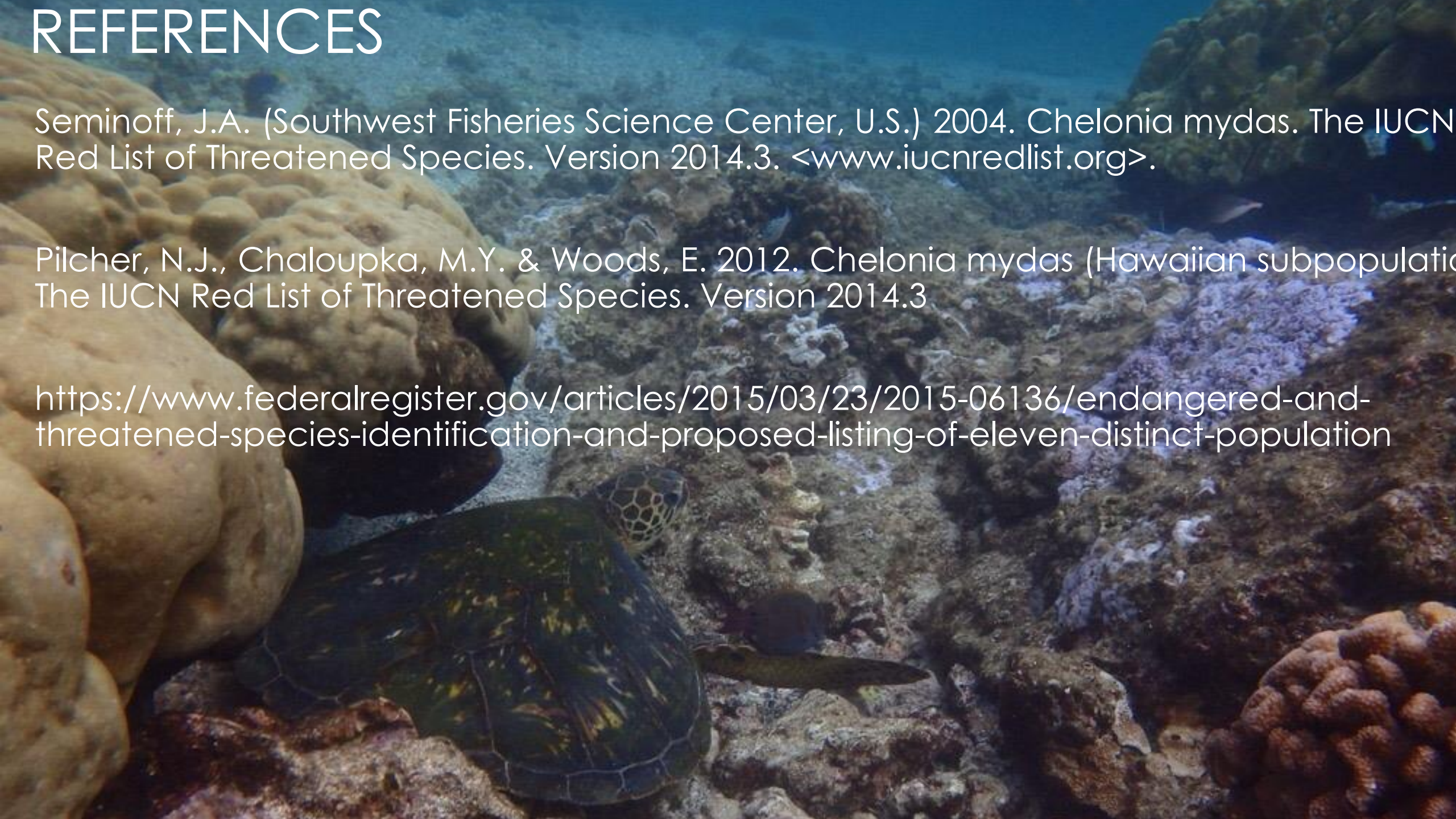


# REFERENCES

Seminoff, J.A. (Southwest Fisheries Science Center, U.S.) 2004. *Chelonia mydas*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>.

Pilcher, N.J., Chaloupka, M.Y. & Woods, E. 2012. *Chelonia mydas* (Hawaiian subpopulation). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3

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# QUESTIONS

