

Hello, George! In 2017, the technical team of the urban conservation area solved the problem of artificial breeding of sea turtles, successfully induced five farmed adult female turtles to lay 20 nests, a total of 1616 eggs, hatching more than 740 baby sea turtles. In 2018, three female turtles were successfully induced to shore and lay 756 eggs.

In the 2019 spawning season, on the artificial beach of the turtle conservation center, females went ashore to lay 23 nests, a total of 1,320 turtle eggs, and hatched more than 860 small turtles. In the 2020 spawning season, the number of female turtles coming ashore to lay eggs and the number of larvae have increased compared to last year, and more than 1,000 young turtles have been incubated, the egg incubation rate is higher, and the quality of the young turtle is better.

In the 2021 spawning season, a total of nine female turtles went ashore to lay their eggs, laid 45 nests, and incubated 1,880 small sea turtles. In 2022, a major breakthrough was achieved in marine turtle research, and the artificial breeding of red turtles was broken for the first time in Guangdong. The number of spawning nests, the number of spawning nests, and the probability of survivability are the highest in China. In addition, the number of green sea turtle hatchlings exceeded 1,800. In the 2023 spawning season, in addition to the 1,500 artificial turtles that continued to be bred, wild turtles went ashore to lay eggs in 4 nests, and more than 300 young turtles hatched, achieving a double harvest of artificial breeding and wild turtle spawning.

The successful and growing maturity of our marine turtle breeding technology and marine turtle protection work continue to play an important role in promoting the protection of marine turtles and other rare marine organisms in China and international exchange and cooperation. To promote the scientific development of marine environmental protection in China, provide strong technical support and resource security for China to fully carry out artificial turtle reproduction and restore wild turtle population resources.

乔治您好！来信收到，回复如下：2017年，保护区技术团队攻克海龟人工繁殖技术，成功诱导5只人工养殖的成年雌龟上岸产卵20窝，共计1616颗海龟卵，孵化出740多只小海龟；2018年成功诱导3只雌龟上岸产卵756颗。

2019年产卵季，在海龟保育中心人工沙滩上，雌龟上岸产卵23窝，共计1320颗海龟卵，孵化出860多只小海龟。2020年产卵季，雌龟上岸产卵的次数和产卵数均比去年有所增加，共孵化稚龟1000多只，龟卵孵化率更高，稚龟的质量更好。

2021年产卵季，共有9只母龟上岸产卵，产下45窝，孵化出小海龟1880只。2022年，更是迎来了海龟科研重大突破，在广东首次突破红海龟人工繁育，诱导红海龟产卵1只，产卵3窝，孵出191只，存活88只，产卵窝数、产卵量及存活率等各项指标目前均为国内最高，该探索案例对我国深入开展红海龟的人工繁育与保护，具有重要的借鉴意义和参考价值。此外，绿海龟稚龟孵化数量突破1800只。2023年产卵季节，除了人工繁育海龟继续突破1500只，还迎来了野生海龟上岸产卵4窝，孵出稚龟300多只，实现人工繁育与野外海龟产卵双丰收。

我局海龟人工繁殖技术和海龟野保工作的成功并且日臻成熟，在推进我国海龟等珍稀海洋生物保护及国际交流合作方面继续发挥重要作用，促进我国海洋环境保护事业科学发展，为我国全面开展海龟人工繁殖、恢复野生海龟种群资源，提供有力的技术支撑和资源保障。