SEA TURTLES OF EL NIDO

SEA TURTLE FACTS

Sea turtles **have existed on Earth for over 100 million years**—since the dinosaurs.

Mahigit 100 milyon na taon nang naitalang may mga pawikan sa daigdig, mula pa ng panahon ng mga dinosaur.

A sea turtle's diet may consist of sea grasses, jellyfish, sponges, sea urchins, sea anemones, mollusks, or crabs and other crustaceans.

Ang mga madalas na kinakain ng pawikan ay mga damong dagat, dikya, espongha, salungo, anemona, paka, alimango, at iba pa.

Sea turtles are the only reptile to travel extensively, migrating thousand of miles across oceans.

Ang mga pawikan lang ang uri ng reptilya na naaglalakbay ng malayo, mahigit sa libong milya, sa karagatan.

While sleeping or resting, sea turtles can hold their breath underwater for **as long as four to seven hours**.

Habang natutulog sa ilalim ng dagat, kaya ng mga pawikan na pigilin ang kanilang paghinga ng mahigit apat o pitong oras.

Sea turtles typically **live up to 50 years or more**.

Ang mga pawikan ay nabubuhay ng mahigit limampung taon.

Sea turtles are reptiles, which mean they are cold blooded and have scaly skin.

Ang mga pawikan ay kabilang sa mga reptile kaya sila rin ay tinuturing na cold-blooded at may makaliskis na balat.

Sea turtles cannot retract their head and legs.

Ang mga pawikan ay walang kakayahan na ipasok ang kanilang ulo at mga paa sa loob ng kanilang shell.

All sea turtle species, except the leatherback, have hard shells. The shell of the leatherback is soft and feels like leather—hence its name.

Lahat ng mga uri ng pawikan ay may matigas na shells maliban lang sa leatherback turtle na may malambot at parang leather na shell.

SEA TURTLE SPECIES

1 LEATHERBACK

Leatherbacks are the largest of all the sea turtles and they're named after their leathery-looking shell. Their diet consists primarily of jellyfish. One of the most migratory of the turtle species, they cross the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Ang mga leatherback ang pinakamalaking uri ng pawikan. Ang madalas nilang kinakain ay mga jellyfish o dikya. Sila rin ang uri ng pawikan na pinaka malayong nilalakbay. Nakapupunta sila sa parehong karagatan ng Atlantic at Pacific.

2 LOGGERHEAD

Named after their large heads, these turtles have powerful jaws that help them crack open hard-shelled prey, like clams and sea urchins.

Nakuha ng pangalan ng pawikan dahil sa kanilang malaking ulo. Mayroon silang malakas na panga na ginagamit pag kumakain ng mga kabibe o salungo.

3 GREEN

These turtles are named for their greenish color of their cartilage and fat. The only herbivorous sea turtle species, they mostly eat sea grass.

Itong uri ng pawikan ay pinangalanan dahil sa kanilang kulay green na laman loob. Ito lang ang uri ng pawikan na hindi kumakain ng karne at karamihan ay damong dagat lamang ang kinakain.

4 OLIVE RIDLEY

The name of these sea turtles is tied to the olive-green hue of their shell. They are currently the most abundant of all sea turtles and are found in oceans worldwide.

Pinangalanan ang uri pawikan na ito sa kanilang kulay olive-green na shell. Sila ang pinakamaraming uri ng pawikan sa karagatan sa buong mundo.

5 FLATBACK

Flatback turtles feed on crabs, mollusks, and other crustaceans. Their small populations are found mainly in the waters around Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Ang mga uri ng Flatback na pawikan ay kumakain ng alimango, mollusks, at ibang crustaceans. Kaunti lang ang ganitong uri ng pawikan na madalas matatagpuan sa Australia at Papua New Guinea.

6 HAWKSBILL

Hawksbills are named for their narrow, pointed beak. They also have a distinctive pattern of overlapping scales on their shells that form a serrated-look on the edges. These colored and patterned shells make them highly-valuable and commonly sold as "tortoise shell" in markets.

Ang mga Hawksbill ay pinangalanan base sa kanilang makitid at matulis na bibig. Mayroon din silang kakaibang pattern ng magkakapatong na kaliskis sa kanilang mga shell na mukhang mga matalas na ngipin sa gilid. Ang makulay at may pattern na mga shell na ito ay dahilan kung bakit sila ay lubos na kaakit-akit at karaniwang ibinebenta bilang mamahaling "tortoise shell" sa mga merkado.

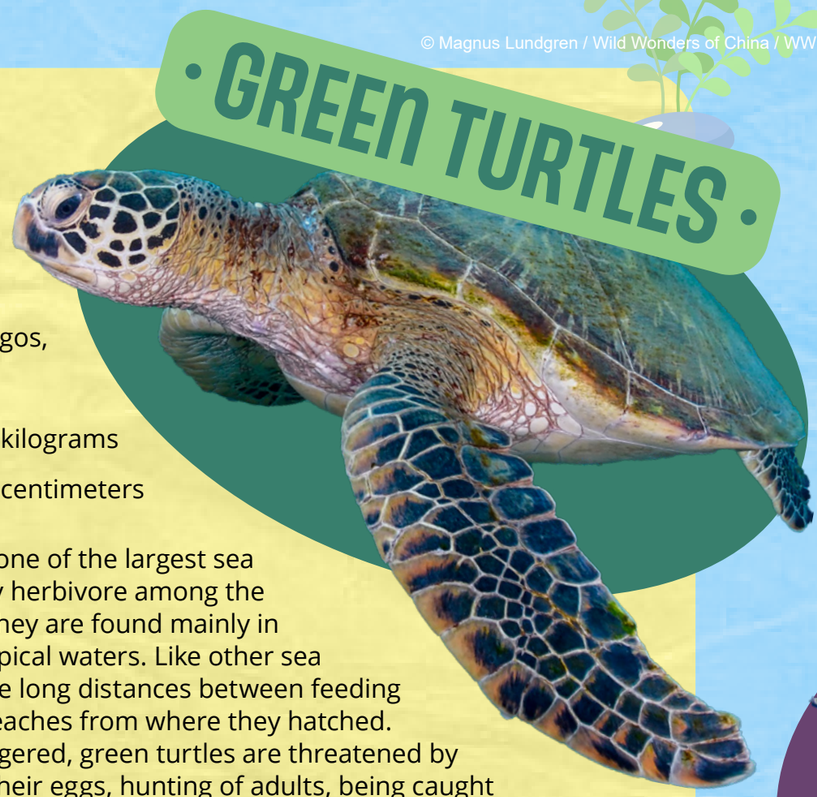
7 KEMP'S RIDLEY

The smallest of the sea turtles, Kemp's ridleys have restricted ranges and are found primarily in the Gulf of Mexico. Their narrowly defined nesting area and the onshore threats to their nests put them at risk.

Ang pinakamaliit na uri ng pawikan ay makikita lamang sa Gulf of Mexico. Maliit lamang ang lugar kung saan sila nangingitlog kaya madalas silang magamabala dito.

SEA TURTLES IN EL NIDO

GREEN TURTLES



© Magnus Lundgren / Wild Wonders of China / WWF

SCIENTIFIC NAME
Chelonia mydas

PLACES
Mesoamerican Reef, Coastal East Africa, The Galápagos, Coral Triangle

WEIGHT 68-181 kilograms

LENGTH 78-120 centimeters

The green turtle is one of the largest sea turtles and the only herbivore among the different species. They are found mainly in tropical and subtropical waters. Like other sea turtles, they migrate long distances between feeding grounds and the beaches from where they hatched. Classified as endangered, green turtles are threatened by overharvesting of their eggs, hunting of adults, being caught in fishing gear and loss of nesting beach sites.

Ang green turtle ay isa sa mga pinakamalaki na uri ng pawikan at ang tanging uri na mga halaman dagat lamang ang kinakain. Sila ay madalas matatagpuan sa mga tropikal at sub-tropikal na karagatan. Katulad ng ibang mga pawikan, naglalakbay din sila upang maghanap ng mga lugar kung saan may pagkain, kadalasan ito ay malayo sa kung saan sila unang ipinangitlog. Tinaguriang, endangered o nanganganib, and mga green turtles ay nahaharap sa panganib ng sukdulang pagharvest o pagkuha ng kanilang mga itlog, paghuli at pagkahuli sa mga gamit pangingisda, at pagkawala at pagkasira ng kanilang mga pugad.

HAWKSBILL

© Nils Aukan / WWF

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Eretmochelys imbricata*

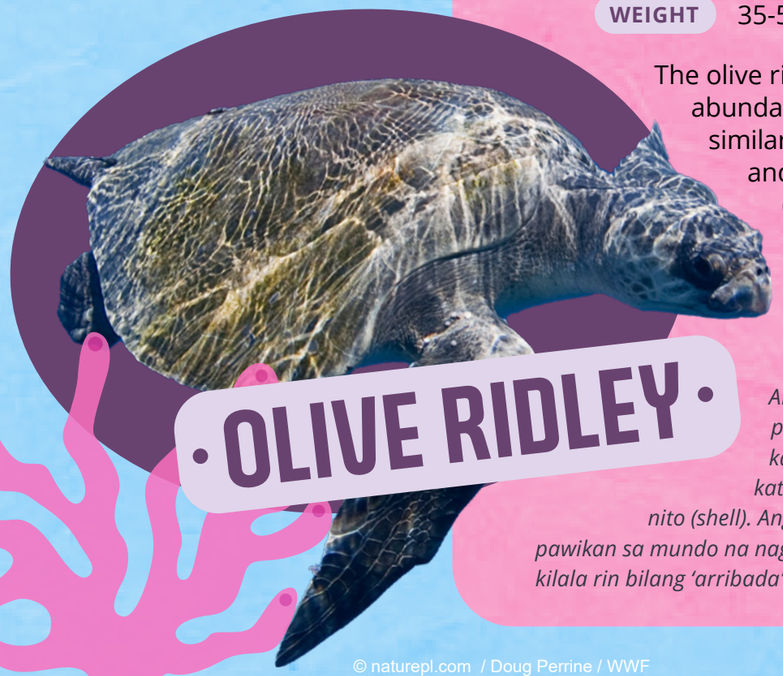
PLACES Mesoamerican Reef, Coastal East Africa, Coral Triangle

WEIGHT 40-68 kilograms **LENGTH** 76-89 centimeters

Hawksbills are found mainly throughout the world's tropical oceans, predominantly in coral reefs. They feed mainly on sponges by using their narrow pointed beaks to extract them from crevices on the reef, but also eat sea anemones and jellyfish.

Ang mga Hawksbill ay matatagpuan sa karamihan ng tropikal na karagatan ng mundo, kadalasan silang na sa mga coral reef. Pangunahin nilang kinakain ang mga espongha sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng kanilang makitid na matulis na mga bibig upang kunin ang mga ito mula sa mga siwang sa bahura, ngunit kumakain din ng mga anemona sa dagat at dikya.

OLIVE RIDLEY



© naturepl.com / Doug Perrine / WWF

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lepidochelys olivacea*

PLACES Mesoamerican Reef, Coastal East Africa, Coral Triangle

WEIGHT 35-50 kilograms **LENGTH** 61-71 centimeters

The olive ridley turtle is the smallest and most abundantly found sea turtle in the world. It looks very similar to the Kemp's ridley, but has a deeper body and slightly up-turned edges to its carapace (shell). Both ridley sea turtles are the only two sea turtle species in the world which exhibit the unique mass nesting phenomenon, also known as 'arribada', making them iconic species.

Ang olive ridley turtle ay ang pinakamaliit at pinakamaraming sea turtle sa mundo. Kamukhang-kamukha ito ng Kemp's ridley, ngunit may mas malalim na katawan at bahagyang nakataas ang mga gilid sa carapace nito (shell). Ang parehong ridley sea turtles ay ang tanging dalawang pawikan sa mundo na nagpapakita ng kakaibang mass nesting phenomenon, na kilala rin bilang 'arribada', na ginagawa silang iconic species.

WHY TURTLES MATTER

Sea turtles are an important link in marine ecosystems. They help maintain the population and health of fish and plant species, which people rely on for food and their livelihoods.

Sea turtles, in their natural environment, have become increasingly important as tourist attractions, and help provide jobs to people who live near the ocean. This ensures the local communities no longer need to rely on turtle products for income.

Sea turtles are culturally significant to communities around the world. They are viewed as symbol of wisdom strength, and longevity, and are featured in mythology and traditions.

Ang mga pawikan ay mahahalagang link sa marine ecosystem. Tumutulong sila na mapanatili ang populasyon at kalusugan ng mga species ng isda at halaman, na inaasahan ng mga tao para sa pagkain at kanilang mga kabuhayan.

Ang mga pawikan, sa kanilang likas na kapaligiran, ay naging lalong mahalaga bilang mga atraksyong panturista, at tumutulong sa pagbibigay ng trabaho sa mga taong nakatira malapit sa karagatan. Tinitiyak nito na ang mga lokal na komunidad ay hindi na kailangang umasa sa mga produkto ng pagong para sa kita.

Ang mga pagong sa dagat ay mahalaga sa kultura sa mga komunidad sa buong mundo. Ang mga ito ay tinitingnan bilang simbolo ng lakas ng karunungan, at mahabang buhay, at itinampok sa mga mitolohiya at tradisyon.

SEAGRASS & ALGAE

- Seagrass and algae. The grazing of green sea turtles on marine vegetation helps maintain the plant beds, making them more productive for the species that depend on them.
- *Seagrass at algae. Ang pagpapastol ng mga berdeng pawikan sa dagat ay nakakatulong na mapanatili ang mga kama ng halaman, na ginagawa itong mas produktibo para sa mga species na umaasa sa kanila.*

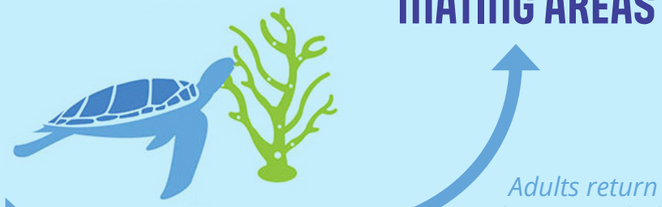
JELLYFISH

- Among the most plentiful animals in the ocean, jellyfish can rapidly increase population. Leatherback sea turtles feed on jellyfish, helping to keep their numbers under control.
- *Dikya: kabilang sa pinakamaraming hayop sa karagatan, ang dikya ay maaaring magpabilis ng paglaki ng populasyon. Ang mga leatherback sea turtle ay kumakain ng dikya, na tumutulong na panatilihing kontrolado ang kanilang bilang.*

NESTING CYCLE

NESTING ON BEACH

Females return to original birth site to breed



ADULTS BREEDING MIGRATION TO MATING AREAS

Adults return to forage on shallow areas until ready to breed again

RETURN TO NEAR SHORE WATERS TO MATURE AND FEED

Lost years (5-20 years)

DEVELOPMENTAL MIGRATION

Hatchlings emerge from nest and race towards the sea

While male sea turtles almost never leave the ocean, female sea turtles return to the same beaches where they were born to lay their eggs. Once they lay their eggs, the turtles return to the ocean, leaving the hatchlings to fend for themselves.

Habang ang mga lalaking pawikan ay halos hindi umaalis sa karagatan, ang mga babaeng pawikan ay bumabalik sa parehong mga dalampasigan kung saan sila ipinanganak upang mangitlog. Kapag sila ay nakapangitlog na, sila ay babalik sa karagatan, iiwan ang mga hatchling para mabuhay ng sarili nila.

In a single nesting season, females lay between two and six clutches of eggs, each containing 65 to 180 eggs. The clutches are laid approximately every two weeks, and the period between female nesting season ranges from one to nine years.

Sa isang nesting season, ang mga babaeng pawikan ay nagluluwal sa pagitan ng dalawa at anim na clutch ng mga itlog, bawat isa ay naglalaman ng 65 hanggang 180 na itlog. Ang mga clutches ay iniluluwal humigit-kumulang bawat dalawang linggo, at ang panahon sa pagitan ng babaeng nesting season ay mula isa hanggang siyam na taon.

Temperature determines the sex of the turtle; warmer nests produce female hatchlings and cooler nests produce males. WWF studies how sea turtles are affected by climate change, which can result in fewer male hatchlings, and determines the best ways to reduce sea turtle vulnerability to the changing environment.

Tinutukoy ng temperatura ang kasarian ng pagong; ang mas maiinit na pugad ay gumagawa ng mga babaeng hatchling at ang mas malalamig na mga pugad ay gumagawa ng mga lalaki. Pinag-aaralan ng WWF kung paano naaapektuhan ang mga pawikan ng pagbabago ng klima, na maaaring magresulta sa mas kaunting mga lalaking hatchling, at tinutukoy ang mga pinakamahusay na paraan upang mabawasan ang epekto ng pagbabago ng kapaligiran sa kanila.

A hatchling's journey from the nest to the ocean water is very dangerous. It faces many threats along the way, including predators, light pollution, holes in the sand, and litter. Most sea turtle hatchlings do not make it from the nest to the water.

Ang paglalakbay ng isang hatchling mula sa pugad patungo sa tubig ng karagatan ay lubhang mapanganib. Nahaharap ito sa maraming banta sa daan, kabilang ang mga mandaragit, polusyon sa liwanag, mga butas sa buhangin, at mga basura. Karamihan sa mga hatchlings ay hindi nakakarating mula sa pugad hanggang sa tubig.

SAVE THE TURTLES

ENMTCN FOUNDING MEMBERS

LIO

ASIAN CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

TEN KNOTS

DULI BEACH

DULI BEACH RESORT

NACPAN

H-HOSPITALITY

The El Nido Marine Turtle Conservation Network (ENMTCN) was started in 2017. Few of the businesses in El Nido did marine turtle conservation work for a few years already. When they heard of each other's efforts, they decided to start working together and share data & knowledge.

All of them shared their love for turtles and started the journey to safe as many turtle nests as possible. The numbers of the last 5 years are proof of the amazing results.

Together with the entire community the Network hopes to bring the results to new records every year!

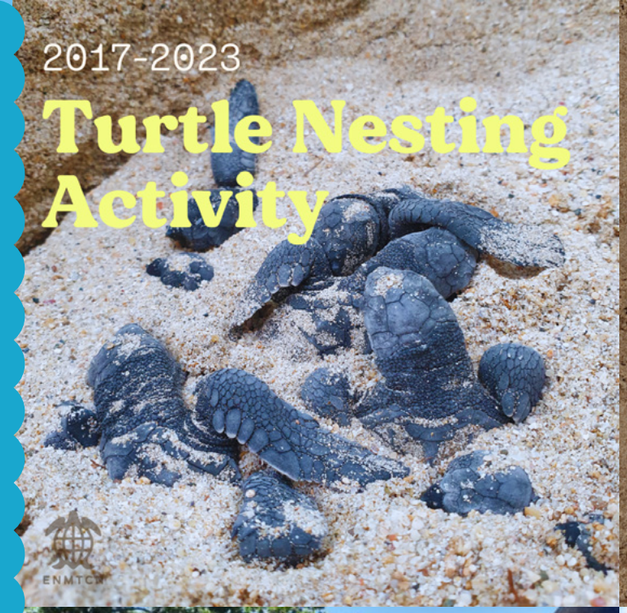
We hope this is only the start of many more nests being saved with your help!

Ang El Nido Marine Turtle Conservation Network (ENMTCN) ay nagsimula noong 2017. Ilang mga negosyo sa El Nido ang nagsagawa na ng marine turtle conservation work sa loob ng ilang taon. Nang marinig nila mula sa pagsisikap ng isa't isa, nagpasya silang magsimulang magtulong-tulong at magbahagi ng data at kaalaman.

Lahat sila ay ibinahagi ang kanilang pagmamahal sa mga pagong at sinimulan ang paglalakbay upang ligtas ang pinakamaraming pugad ng pagong hangga't maaari. Ang mga bilang ng huling 5 taon ay patunay ng mga kamangha-manghang resulta.

Kasama ang buong komunidad, inaasahan ng Network na dalhin ang mga resulta sa mga bagong rekord bawat taon!

Umaasa kaming simula pa lang ito ng marami pang pugad na nailigtas sa tulong mo!



THREATS TO SEA TURTLES

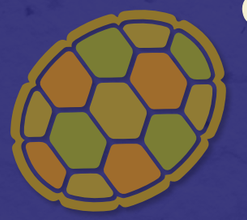
IRRESPONSIBLE FISHING PRACTICES

- **Many sea turtles are accidentally caught by fishing gear every year.** They get trapped in fishing nets, caught in longline fishing hooks, and tangled in fishing gear. Once caught, the turtles often drown because they are not able to reach the surface. To avoid this, scientists have created nets that contain LEDs. As sea turtles mature, they are no longer attracted to light as they were as hatchlings. Having these lights on fishing nets repels sea turtles and reduces accidental catch.

- ***Maraming mga pawikan ang hindi sinasadyang nahuhuli ng gamit sa pangingisda bawat taon.*** *Nakukulong sila sa mga lambat sa pangingisda, nahuhuli sa mga kawit na pangingisda na may mahabang linya, at nabubuhol sa gamit sa pangingisda. Kapag nahuli, ang mga pawikan ay madalas na nalulunod dahil hindi nila maabot ang ibabaw. Para maiwasan ito, ang mga siyentipiko ay lumikha ng mga lambat na naglalaman ng mga LED. Habang tumatanda ang mga pawikan sa dagat, hindi na sila naaakit sa liwanag na parang mga hatchling. Ang pagkakaroon ng mga ilaw na ito sa mga lambat sa pangingisda ay nagtataboy sa mga pawikan sa dagat at nakakabawas ng hindi sinasadyang paghuli sa kanila.*

ILLEGAL TRADE AND CONSUMPTION

- **Every year, sea turtles and their eggs are illegally or orresponsibly harvested for food and income.** Turtle shells are traded and used to make products and souvenirs for sale. Some people also use turtles for medicine or for religious ceremonies.



- ***Taun-taon, ang mga pawikan at ang kanilang mga itlog ay ilegal o responsableng inaani para sa pagkain at kita.*** *Ang mga shell ng pagong ay kinakalakal at ginagamit sa paggawa ng mga produkto at souvenir para ibenta. Ang ilang mga tao ay gumagamit din ng mga pagong para sa gamot o para sa mga ritwal panrelihiyon.*

HABITAT LOSS

- In the water, turtle feeding grounds such as coral reefs and sea grass beds are damaged by harmful waste and pollution that runs off land and into the water. Climate change is also having devastating affects by raising sea level and water temperature.
- On land, uncontrolled coastal development, motorized vehicles on beaches, bright lights especially at night directed towards the beach/ocean, and other human activities disturb turtle-nesting beaches.

- *Sa tubig, ang mga lugar kung saan kumakain ang mga pagong tulad ng mga coral reef at sea grass bed ay nasisira ng mapaminsalang basura at polusyon na dumadaloy sa lupa at papunta sa tubig. Ang pagbabago ng klima ay nagkakaroon din ng mapangwasak na epekto sa pamamagitan ng pagtaas ng lebel ng dagat at temperatura ng tubig.*
- *Sa lupa, ang hindi makontrol na pag-unlad sa baybayin, mga de-motor na sasakyan sa mga dalampasigan, maliwanag na ilaw lalo na sa gabi na nakadirekta sa dalampasigan/ karagatan, at iba pang aktibidad ng tao ay nakakagambala sa mga baybaying pugad ng pagong.*

POLLUTION

- Trash found in the ocean comes from garbage that washes off streets, waste from landfills thet flows into streams leading to the ocean, and, most often, poor waste management in developing countries.
- Over 100,000 marine mammals die every year as a result of plastic pollution. Globally, it is estimated that 52% of all sea turtles have eaten plastic.

- *Ang mga basurang matatagpuan sa karagatan ay nagmumula sa mga basura galing sa mga kalye, mga basura mula sa mga landfill na dumadaloy sa mga sapa patungo sa karagatan, at, kadalasan, ang mahinang pamamahala ng basura sa mga umuunlad na bansa.*
- *Mahigit 100,000 marine mammals ang namamatay bawat taon, resulta ng plastic pollution. Sa buong mundo, tinatayang 52% ng lahat ng pawikan sa dagat ay nakakain ng plastik.*

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Warmer oceans are driving stronger storms and bleaching coral reefs, where many turtles feed and live. Rising sea levels can destroy nesting beaches and damage nests.
- Rising global temperature could result in fewer males, as warmer nests produce female hatchlings, which would upset reproduction rates.

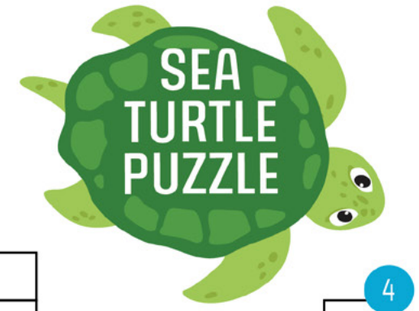
- *Ang mas maiinit na karagatan ay nagtutulak ng mas malalakas na bagyo at sumisira ng mga coral reef, kung saan kumakain at nabubuhay ang maraming pagong. Ang pagtaas ng lebel ng dagat ay maaaring sumira sa mga nesting beach at makapinsala sa mga pugad.*
- *Ang pagtaas ng pandaigdigang temperatura ay maaaring magresulta sa mas kaunting mga lalaki, bilang ang mga mas maiinit na pugad ay gumagawa ng mga babaeng hatchling, at tuluyang makakasira sa kaukulang bilis ng pagpaparami.*

TURTLEY AWESOME WORD SEARCH

See if you can find the sea turtle and ocean-themed words below. Circle or highlight them when you spot them!

X	I	A	J	I	B	A	Z	F	N	K	K	E	E	C
S	G	A	T	E	I	E	C	P	C	E	B	T	G	O
G	X	U	G	I	L	P	A	A	A	O	Y	A	N	R
O	C	E	A	N	L	L	B	C	U	I	C	R	A	A
G	J	Z	C	A	B	R	Y	T	H	W	A	G	H	L
V	C	L	S	E	E	Q	G	F	C	B	T	I	C	A
H	A	T	C	H	L	I	N	G	I	S	C	M	E	J
Y	I	V	T	B	N	I	N	Z	H	S	H	N	T	Z
C	F	A	P	R	N	I	T	E	T	C	H	J	A	E
R	E	R	T	E	T	X	L	P	V	A	D	Q	M	Y
L	Z	O	W	S	C	L	F	A	E	A	C	D	I	C
V	V	S	E	E	L	X	A	Q	V	R	L	Q	L	N
L	C	N	I	X	E	K	D	E	H	M	T	A	C	B
G	N	I	H	S	I	F	S	V	X	F	V	W	Y	Z
H	G	O	D	Z	J	B	I	S	I	S	X	R	Q	R

BYCATCH	FISHING	MIGRATE
HATCHLING	BEACH	NESTING
PLASTIC	CORAL	TAGS
CLIMATE CHANGE	JELLYFISH	OCEAN
LEATHERBACK	REPTILE	SHELL



Use the information about sea turtles and oceans found throughout this book to fill in the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

2. Sea turtles can _____ thousands of miles across oceans to feed and nest.
7. Sea turtle ancestors were around at the time of these early reptiles.
8. When marine creatures are accidentally caught in fishing nets, they become _____.
9. One threat to sea turtles is rising sea temperatures dues to _____ change.
10. Sea turtles will often eat plastic bags because they confuse them with this favorite food.

DOWN

1. When baby sea turtles emerge from their eggs, they're called _____.
3. This species of sea turtle is the largest and can dive up to a mile deep.
4. The ocean depths are divided into three zones, based on the amount of _____.
5. A female sea turtle will travel back to the same _____ where she was born to lay her eggs.
6. These habitats provide shelter and food to many marine species, including sea turtles.

WAIF PROJECT

With Climate Resilient Marine Turtle Hatcheries

In 2023, Duli Beach Resort, a member of ENMTCN received the Wildlife Adaptation Innovation Fund (WAIF) of WWF for a turtle conservation project in El Nido. Only five projects worldwide were given this opportunity that year.

1 Managing microclimates for nesting desert hornbills

Kalahari desert, South Africa

2 Translocation of Gharial crocodiles

Banke national park, Nepal

3 Preventing plant extinctions

Richtersveld, South Africa

4 Water provision for Goitered gazelles

transboundary area of Azerbaijan & Georgia

5 Hatchery protection of marine turtle nests

El Nido, Philippines

ALL ARE VERY IMPORTANT PROJECTS, AND WE ARE SUPER PROUD TO BE PART OF THIS.

THIS SHOWS **HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO HELP SAVE THE TURTLES** OF EL NIDO!

LAHAT AY NAPAKAHALAGANG PROYEKTO, AT SOBRANG IPINAGMAMALAKI NAMING MAGING BAHAGI NITO.

IPINAPAKITA NITO KUNG GAANO KAHALAGA ANG TUMULONG NA ILIGTAS ANG MGA PAGONG NG EL NIDO!

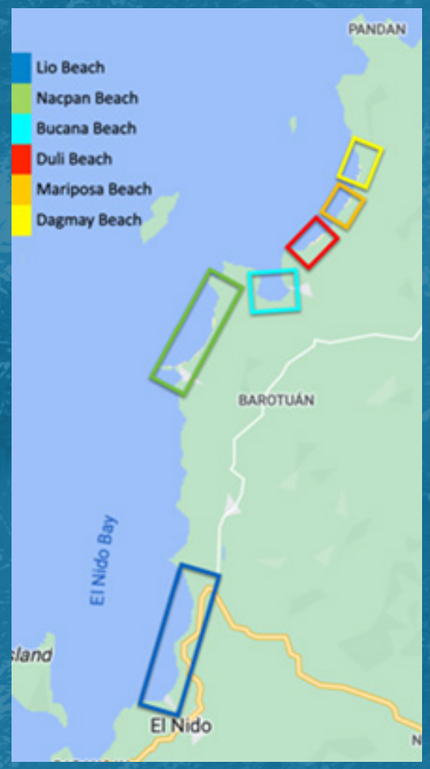
THE WAIF PROJECT WITH ENMTCN EXISTS OF THREE PILLARS:

Build new Smart Climate–Resilient Hatchery Facilities

Train and deploy patrollers on nesting beaches

Enhance awareness through school visits

Nesting beaches in El Nido



Nest relocated into hatchery with temperature sensor to monitor incubation temperature

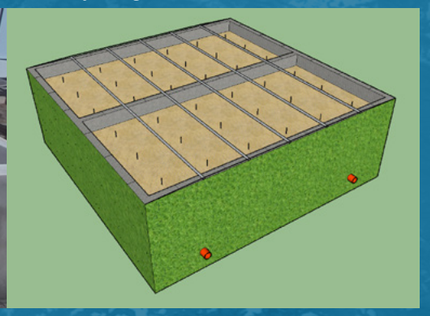
Hatchlings

Hatchlings waiting to be released

Hatchlings going to the sea

Hatchery

Hatchery design to be build



WHAT KIDS CAN DO TO PROTECT SEA TURTLES

☐ PROTECT TURTLE NESTS

PROTEKTAHAN ANG MGA PUGAD NG PAWIKAN

- When you leave the beach, knock down sandcastles, fill holes, and remove everything you brought, including gear, food, and trash. Leveling sand makes it easier for sea turtle hatchlings to get to ocean.

  Kapag umalis ka sa beach, ibagsak ang mga sandcastle, punan ang mga butas, at alisin ang lahat ng iyong dinala, kabilang ang mga gamit, pagkain, at basura Ang pagpapatag ng buhangin ay nagpapadali para sa mga sea turtle hatchlings na makarating sa karagatan.

- Make sure to turn off lights (from cars, buildings, etc.) near nesting beaches. Artificial light may disorient hatchlings as they make the journey from their nests to the sea.

  Siguraduhing patayin ang mga ilaw (mula sa mga kotse, gusali, atbp.) malapit sa mga nesting beach. Ang artipisyal na liwanag ay maaaring makagambala sa mga hatchling habang naglalakbay sila mula sa kanilang mga pugad patungo sa dagat.

☐ WATCH YOUR TRASH

BANTAYAN ANG INYONG BASURA

- Always throw litter in proper waste containers. Litter on the ground or beach is likely to get washed into the water or picked up by the wind and become marine debris, which sea turtles can get mangled in or mistake for food.

  Palaging itapon ang mga basura sa wastong lalagyan ng basura. Ang mga basura sa lupa o dalampasigan ay maaaring mapunta sa tubig o mapulot ng hangin at maging marine debris, na maaaring makasira o mapagkamalang pagkain ng mga pawikan.

- Think of ways to reduce your plastic use by carrying reusable bags and water bottles.

  Mag-isip ng mga paraan upang bawasan ang iyong paggamit ng plastic sa pamamagitan ng pagdadala ng mga reusable na bag at mga bote ng tubig.

☐ BE AWARE OF THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

TUMULONG SUGPUIN ANG ILEGAL NA KALAKALAN NG WILDLIFE

- Never buy products or souvenirs that come from endangered animals, including shells, skins, eggs, jewelry, and hairbrushes or combs.

  Huwag kailanman bumili ng mga produkto o souvenir na nagmumula sa mga endangered na hayop, kabilang ang mga shell, balat, itlog, alahas, at hairbrush o suklay.

☐ SPREAD THE WORD

TUMULONG SA PAGPAPALAGO NG KAALAMAN NG IBANG TAO

- Talk about what you learned about sea turtles with your family and friends.

  Pag-usapan ang iyong natutunan tungkol sa mga pawikan kasama ang iyong pamilya at mga kaibigan.

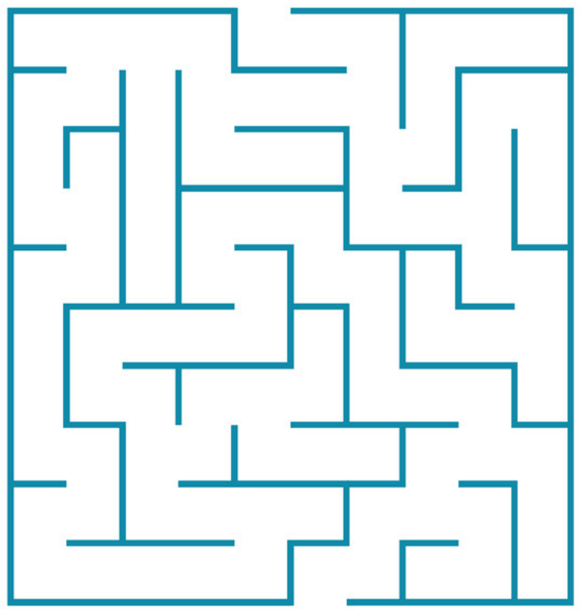
SEA TURTLE HATCHLINGS

A JOURNEY FROM THE BEACH TO THE SEA

Once born, hatchlings must fend for themselves, making their way from their onshore nests to the water while avoiding all the dangers around them. Few hatchlings will survive their first year of life due to natural challenges (like predators) and threats caused by humans, such as pollution, bycatch, and climate change.

Can you get the hatchling safely from its nest to the ocean? Watch out for threats along the way!

START



FINISH

PREDATORS like seagulls, crabs, and dogs can disrupt a turtle hatchling's journey to the sea.

LIGHTS from buildings and cars can disorient hatchlings, causing them to travel away from, instead of toward, the waves.

BYCATCH - the accidental capture of a marine species in nets meant to target some other species - is a frequent threat to sea turtles.

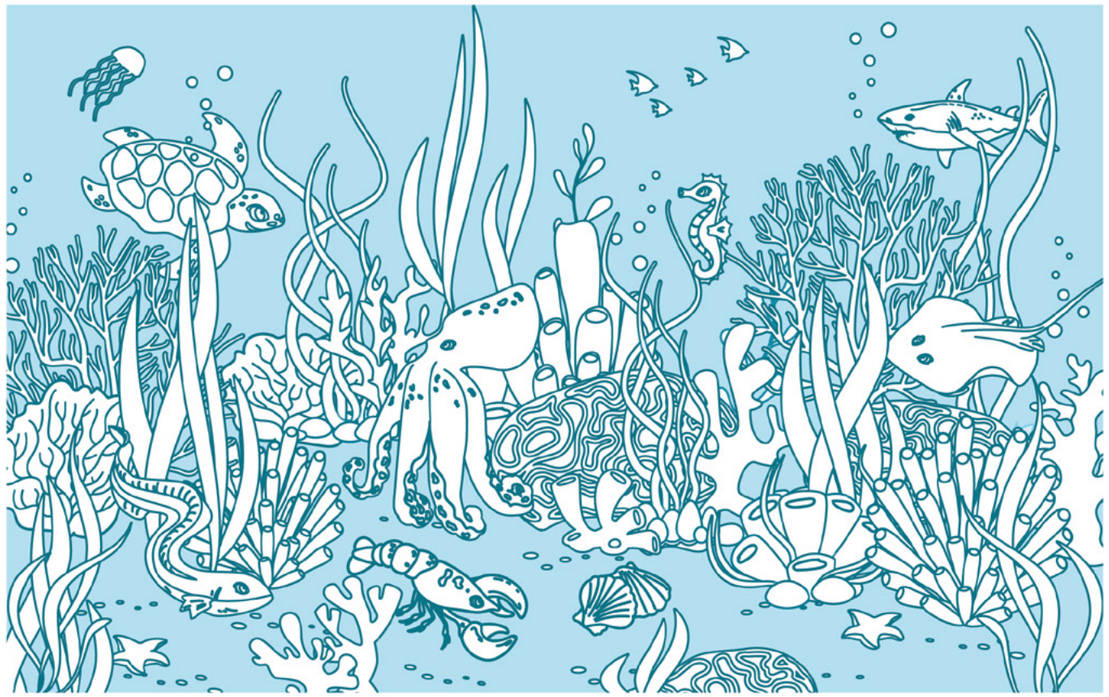
Entanglement in a net can severely injure or kill sea turtles.

When **HUMANS** disturb sea turtle nests, they can damage the hatchlings' chance of survival.

WHAT'S HIDING IN THE CORAL REEF?

Coral reefs are biologically diverse places of wonder and beauty. They are found all over the world and provide habitats for many marine animals. They play an important part in marine ecosystems by supporting about 25% of all marine species.

Can you spot the different types of marine animals in the coral reef below? Unscramble the words to find the names of some of the creatures.



RLTUTE	HRSAK	RASESHEO	BLTRSOE	POTCOUS
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

LACM	PEGNSO	GITSNYRA	ELE	SAFSHTIR
____	_____	_____	___	_____

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This publication is made in collaboration between WWF, Lamave, and Duli Beach Resort.