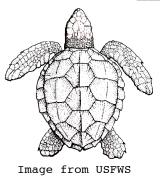
Name	Date	e l	Period



Sea Turtle Management Project

Worksheet to Accompany the PhotoDocumentary by Rachel Teller

1. Thousands of people across the world volunteer their time to help ensure the survival of sea
turtle species. What kinds of jobs do they do?
2. What agency has the task of issuing permits for sea turtle nest management projects in South
Carolina?
3. T/F: If it is raining, the volunteers wait until it stops before they patrol the beach for tracks.
4. Why are the beaches surveyed from the last high tide line?
5. A is when the female comes out of the water, but does
not lay a nest. Why do you think this happens sometimes?
6. What does it mean to leave a nest <i>in situ</i> ?

7. T / F: This photo shows tracks from two different females that	t came ashore to nest.
8. Based on the photo, in which direction was this turtle headed?	
9. Volunteers study the	_, like broken vegetation and
where the sand was thrown, to infer the nest location within the be	ody pit.
10. T/F: Volunteers probe the sand to allow air to get to the nes	t chamber.
11. A nest is always left in situ if the eggs have a chance to surviv	ve. The nest is left in its original
place if it is	
above the line	
on the side of the sand	dune
in an area with little	
12. T/F: Nests are relocated as often as possible so volunteers c	an monitor them.
13. During the relocation process, volunteers must be sure to protect and	tect the eggs from
14. When relocation is necessary, volunteers must be very carefu	l because rotating the eggs or
moving them abruptly can cause	
mortality, which means the embryo inside dies.	

15.	What five criteria constitute a good alternative nest site?
16.	Why do you think the eggs recounted as they're placed in the new nest site?
17.	T / F: If a nest is left in situ, the number of eggs laid will be unknown.
	A is a place where the eggs can incubate with reduced threats merosion and predators.
19.	What is an exception to the rule that a nest must be moved within 12 hours?
20.	T / F: The purpose of the screen in the photo is to block wind and blowing sand.
21.	How do the volunteers know when to expect the hatchlings to emerge?
	Why do you think the volunteers wait a few days after the nest has boiled before they excavate or an inventory?

23.	provide information about the reproductive
hea	lth of the local sea turtle population.
24.	T / F: After emergence, there are only empty shells left in the nest cavity.
25.	Why might these turtles need help to get to the water?
26.	T / F: The volunteers' work is finished once all of the nests have been inventoried.
	Why do you think we need to have a management plan for sea turtles? Why can't the species over on its own?
	Now that you have learned about what others do, what are some things you could do to help ure the survival of these marine reptiles?
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