



# News Release

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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NEWS RELEASE  
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## RESPECT OUR SEA TURTLES

### *It's Nesting Season in Hawai'i!*

Summer is here and with it comes sea turtle nesting season! As a result, you may witness increased sea turtle activity, including mating in nearshore waters, as well as more basking (resting) on beaches. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA Fisheries, and the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources reminds everyone — locals and visitors alike — to respect our sea turtles.

The two species that nest in the islands are the green sea turtle (*honu* in Hawaiian) and the hawksbill sea turtle (*'ea*). The majority of Hawai'i's *honu* migrate to French Frigate Shoals — located in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands — to reproduce. However, an increasing number of *honu* are now nesting on beaches of the main Hawaiian Islands. Primary *'ea* nesting beaches occur along the south Ka'u coast of Hawai'i island, south Maui, and eastern Moloka'i. Both species are protected under State and Federal laws.

If you see a *honu* or *'ea* on the beach or in the water, please remember:

- **View sea turtles from a distance of 10 feet (3 meters).** In Hawai'i, we view turtles respectfully. Give turtles space and don't feed, chase, or touch them.
  - Hawaiian *honu* bask on the beach. This is normal behavior. Don't try to push them back into the water.
- **"It's OK to help!"** Fishermen, check your gear often, use barbless circle hooks and adhere to state gillnet rules. If safe for both you and the turtle, release accidentally caught turtles by following these steps:
  - REEL-IN the turtle carefully,
  - HOLD by its shell or flippers,

- CUT LINE as close to the hook as possible, and
- RELEASE with no (or as little) gear or line attached.
- **“No white light at night.”** Use wildlife friendly lighting near the coast (yellow/amber and shielded lights). Don’t use flash photography, and keep lights and beach fires to a minimum from May to December, when turtles are nesting and hatchlings are emerging.
- **Avoid beach driving.** Off-road vehicles crush nests, create tire ruts that trap hatchlings, and degrade habitats. Driving on the beach is also illegal in most areas.
- **Prevent debris and rubbish from entering the ocean.** Participate in beach and reef cleanup activities.
- **Report** all hawksbill sea turtle sightings, any nesting activity (turtle tracks or nest digging), and injured or dead turtles to NOAA’s Sea Turtle Stranding Hotline:
  - O’ahu/Lana’i/Moloka’i: (808) 725-5730; 286-4377 (after hours)
  - Kaua’i: (808) 274-3344
  - Maui: (808) 286-2549 (primary) or 286-2899
  - Hawai’i: (808) 286-4359 (Hilo); 881-4200 (N. Kona); 327-6226 (S. Kona)
- **Report** illegal or suspicious activity that may result in turtle injury or death by calling the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) at (808) 587-0077 or 643-DLNR.

An animal that appears to be sleeping on the beach may be a basking turtle and should be allowed to rest undisturbed. However, if you see an animal in distress — with visible signs of injury, bleeding, or entanglement in debris — or one that has not moved for more than two days, it may need assistance. Please call the NOAA Sea Turtle Stranding Hotline to report an animal in distress (numbers listed above). .

Fishermen are encouraged to follow suggestions of the *Fishing Around Sea Turtles* program. This multi-agency conservation program supports recreational nearshore fisheries by promoting barbless circle hooks and best-practice guidelines to assist hooked or entangled turtles. Trailing gear (fishing line) is the biggest threat and cause of injury or death to turtles. An external hook or mouth hooking is often not a major threat. If the hook is barbed, you may cause more damage by trying to remove it rather than leaving it in place. Fishermen can help in the continued recovery of Hawaiian sea turtles by following the guidelines of: REEL-IN, HOLD, CUT LINE, and RELEASE. For more tips to prevent or reduce the potential for interactions, search online for [“Fishing Around Sea Turtles.”](#)

Almost four decades ago, the sight of *honu* in nearshore Hawaiian waters would have been rare. Today, it’s common to see *honu* feeding, swimming, and basking in Hawai’i. This increased visibility is the result of State and Federal protection, which banned *honu* harvest and reduced nesting beach disturbances, and community-based stewardship since the 1970s. The *‘ea* population, unfortunately, hasn’t responded as positively as its cousins. However, hawksbills can be seen in some foraging habitats, especially in Maui.

Mature *honu* females nest about every 4 years, laying approximately four clutches (nests), with each clutch containing about 100 eggs. Adult *honu* can grow up to 4 feet in length and weigh up to 400 pounds. Mature *‘ea* females will nest every 2 to 8+ years, laying approximately six clutches, each of which contains about 180 eggs. Adult *‘ea* can have a shell length of up to 3 feet and weigh up to 250 pounds. Only 20 to 25 hawksbill females nest each year in Hawai‘i; in contrast, 500 to 800 Hawaiian green turtles nest annually.

Hatchlings typically emerge from their nest at night and find the ocean by crawling towards the brighter, open horizon. They ride ocean currents, feeding and growing for approximately 6 years, until they’re about 14 inches in length. At this age and size, they return to settle in the nearshore coral reef habitats of Hawai‘i. It’s in these reef habitats that turtles will feed and grow until they reach sexual maturity at 20 to 35 years of age. Turtles then undertake their first reproductive migration, returning to the same geographic location where they originally hatched, to nest and produce the next generation of sea turtles.

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. We are both a leader and trusted partner in fish and wildlife conservation, known for our scientific excellence, stewardship of lands and natural resources, dedicated professionals and commitment to public service. For more information on our work and the people who make it happen, visit [www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov).

NOAA’s mission is to understand and predict changes in the Earth’s environment, from the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun, and conserves and manages our coastal and marine resources. Visit us at <http://www.noaa.gov> or on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/usnoaafisheriespiro](http://www.facebook.com/usnoaafisheriespiro).

DLNR’s mission is to enhance, protect, conserve and manage Hawai‘i’s unique and limited natural, cultural and historic resources held in public trust for current and future generations of the people of Hawai‘i nei, and its visitors, in partnership with others from the public and private sectors. Visit us at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/> or on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/HawaiiDLNR](http://www.facebook.com/HawaiiDLNR).

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