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TO RELOCATE OR NOT

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In this study we aimed to compare the original and relocated nests in terms of hatchling sizes (SCL and SCW), weight, hatching success and carapacial scute deviations. With this aim we randomly selected 22 (11 original, 11 relocated) green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) nests consisting of 430 hatchlings. From each nest 50 eggs were relocated 1m away from the original nests. During the hatching season, hatchlings coming out of these nests were measured with a dial caliper with an accuracy range of 0.2 mm and weighted with a digital scale nearest to 1g. Furthermore, carapacial scute counts were done. In conclusion, the hatchlings from the original nests were lighter ($t = -4.76$ $p < 0.001$) and narrower ($t = 4.387$ $p < 0.001$) than the hatchlings from relocated nests. There was no difference in terms of hatching success (Mann-Whitney U test $p > 0.005$). Acknowledgment: This study is supported by a cooperative protocol between WWF-Turkey and the Ministry of Forestry and Waters. The senior author would like to thank the International Sea Turtle Society, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Ecoteach, Defenders of Wildlife, Sea Turtle Conservancy, Defenders of Wildlife, Lotek, Sirtrack, Telonics, CLS America and the International Sea Turtle Symposium for their generous support, which supported our participation in the symposium.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF RELOCATION ON SEX RATIO OF HATCHLINGS: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DIFFERENCES IN NEST TEMPERATURES AND SEX OF HATCHLINGS AND EMBRYOS OF LOGGERHEAD TURTLES ON DALAMAN AND DALYAN BEACHES, TURKEY

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This sex ratio study was conducted on Dalyan and Dalaman Beaches, Turkey. Sex ratios of dead hatchlings and embryos were determined by gonadal observation. Sex ratios of live hatchlings were estimated by measuring the temperatures during the middle third of the incubation period. Sex ratios differed between the two beaches, however ratios were similar temporally. More males were usually produced early (May) and late (August) in the season when compared to the middle part of the nesting season (June and July). Sex ratios differed significantly between years and also between the beach zones perpendicular to the sea. Nests deposited close to the sea are usually relocated further inland, which may also affect hatchling sex ratios. Relocation guidelines according to the sand and nest temperatures were applied during the relocation of nests.