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Abstract ID: 6071 **Type:** Poster **Subject:** Genetics and Population Biology **Country:** Turkey
Submitted By: Yakup Kaska

INCREASING NESTING ACTIVITY OF LOGGERHEAD TURTLES (*CARETTA CARETTA*) ON DALYAN BEACH, TURKEY DURING 2008-2014 NESTING SEASONS: AN ENCOURAGING TREND

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Dalyan Beach is one of the most important nesting beaches in Turkey for loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*). This research provides information on the nesting activities such as spatial and temporal distribution of nesting, nesting success, nesting density, hatching success, incubation period, clutch size, tagging and predations over 7 nesting seasons. A total of 6664 emergences occurred over 7 years of which 2496 nests were recorded and the overall mean of nesting density was 554.6 nests/km. The pick of nesting emergences were determined mainly in June. According to 7 years examined in this study and past year's data demonstrate that there is a linear trend in the annual number of nests on Dalyan Beach. An overall 76.3% of laid were hatched, with an average clutch size of 69 and hatching emergence success of 60.3%. The shortest and longest incubation period in these seven years ranged from 40 to 72 days with a mean of 52 days. A total of 440 new turtles were tagged during seven years, showing the recruits involvement into the nesting population as a result of long-term conservation studies. Number of predated nests were decreased when compared to previous years by screening of nests on top and sides. There is also a remarkable increase in the number of the sea turtle nest on Dalyan Beach and the average nesting effort here (mean 357 nests/season) confirm that Dalyan Beach is one of the most important nesting site for loggerhead turtles both of Turkey and Mediterranean.

Abstract ID: 6090 **Type:** Poster **Subject:** Genetics and Population Biology **Country:** Mexico

Submitted By: Ingmar Sosa

STRANDINGS ANALYSIS OF SEA TURTLES IN BEACHES OF SINALOA, MEXICO DURING 2012-2013

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Analysis of sea turtle strandings is a tool that lets us know about the biology of the species and ecosystems they inhabit, such as aspects of distribution or diseases caused by pollution and fishing activities of the environment in which they live. On the coast of Sinaloa, each year several stranding of these species are recorded, caused both anthropogenic and natural factors, causing a problem for the populations of these organisms. It is important to identify the most frequent causes of death and from this information to improve processes to protect and conserve these species. This study analyzed sea turtle strandings presented during 2012 and 2013 on the beaches of Sinaloa: Meseta de Cacaxtla, Playa Ceuta, Ensenada de Pabellones and Bahía de Santa María. The olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) was the species that recorded the highest number of strandings (191 stranded individuals). These were recorded between July and November both years; while the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) turtle was the species that recorded the lowest (only two stranded individuals). The beach with the highest number of strandings was Playa Ceuta and poaching was the most frequent cause of death. the age structure size (LCC), are located in the range of adults for the olive ridley and subadults for black turtle