

Sea turtles of Fiji

GREEN TURTLE *

Common name: Green turtle
Scientific name: *Chelonia mydas*
Local name: Vonu dina
Adult weight range: 68 to 230 kg
Diet: Varies at each life stage. Has an omnivorous diet feeding upon invertebrates, fish and marine plants

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY
ENDANGERED



HAWKSBILL TURTLE *

Common name: Hawksbill turtle
Scientific name: *Eretmochelys imbricata*
Local name: Vonu taku
Adult weight range: 43 to 91 kg
Diet: Has a specialized diet which mostly consists of sponges

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



LEATHERBACK TURTLE

Common name: Leatherback turtle
Scientific name: *Dermochelys coriacea*
Local name: Tutuwalu
Adult weight range: 200 to 900 kg
Diet: Feed on jellyfish and other soft-bodied invertebrates like tunicates and sea squirts

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY
VULNERABLE



LOGGERHEAD TURTLE

Common name: Loggerhead turtle
Scientific name: *Caretta caretta*
Local name: Tuvonu
Adult weight range: 100 to 180 kg
Diet: Hatchlings are omnivores feeding on both plant and animal material. Adults are carnivores, feeding upon invertebrates such as crabs, conchs, and whelks

IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY
VULNERABLE



* Denotes recent known nesting population

Hawksbill turtles remove sponges from reefs, allowing coral to colonize and grow.

Sea turtles' ability to navigate comes from their sensitivity to the Earth's magnetic fields.

Sea turtles are a large air breathing marine reptile.

Globally sea turtles are a threatened species.

Adult male turtles have longer, thicker tails than females.

On average 1 in 1000 sea turtle hatchlings make it to adulthood.

Sea turtles often mistake plastic as food, causing them to choke, starve or die.

☀️ = ♀
 Environmental temperature determines the sex of the sea turtle hatchlings. Hotter temperatures produces more females and cooler temperatures produces more males.
 ❄️ = ♂

