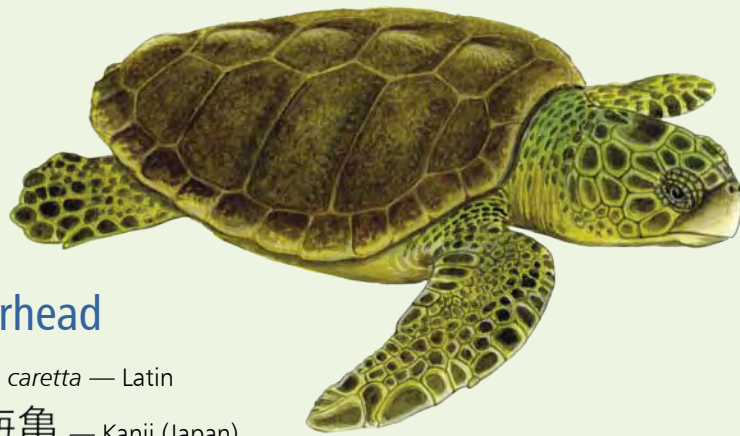


Sea Turtles of the World

The seven species of sea turtle are found pan-globally. They have played significant roles both in ancient traditions and in modern society and are known by many different names among many different cultures.

Even within individual countries, a species may be christened with multiple names by various peoples. Far from being an exhaustive list, the examples below are but a very few of the many monikers given to sea turtles around the world.



Kemp's Ridley

(also, Atlantic Ridley)

- > *Lepidochelys kempii* — Latin
- > *Tortue de Kemp* — French
- > *Tortuga lora* — Spanish



Loggerhead

- > *Caretta caretta* — Latin
- > 赤海亀 — Kanji (Japan)
- > *İri başlı deniz kaplumbağası* — Turkish
- > Καρέττα καρέττα — Greek
- > *Tartaruga cabeçauda* — Portuguese
- > *Tortuga caguama* — Spanish



Hawksbill

- > *Eretmochelys imbricata* — Latin
- > *Penyu sisik* — Bahasa (Indonesia), Malay
- > *Sissassambanga* — Shangané (Mozambique)
- > *Tartaruga de pente* — Portuguese
- > *Tortue imbriquée* — French
- > *Tortuga Carey* — Spanish

Major Global Hazards to Sea Turtles

Fisheries Impacts



Coastal Development



Climate Change



Directed Take



Pollution and Pathogens



These threats to sea turtles—identified in the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group's Burning Issues 2 workshop in 2005—also imperil other ocean wildlife and entire marine ecosystems spanning the globe. The hazards are pervasive, but the eradication of each one is possible and depends on human action.

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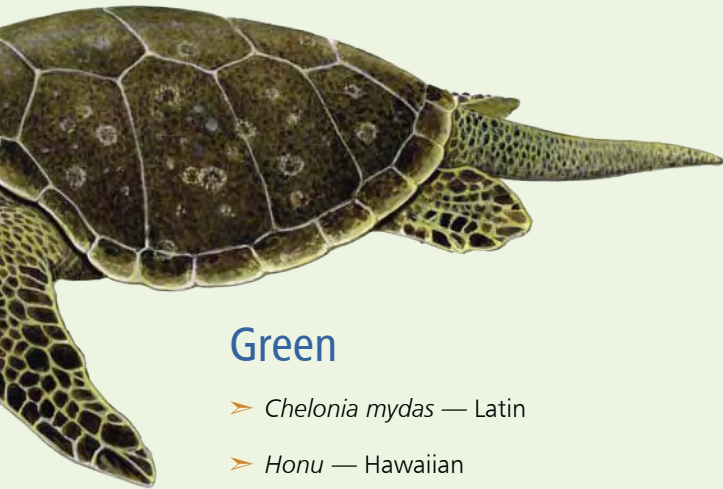


Flatback

- > *Natator depressus* — Latin
- > *Chelonée à dos plat* — French
- > *Marrpan* — Aboriginal
- > *Tortuga aplanada, tortuga franca oriental* — Spanish

Leatherback (also, trunkback turtle)

- > *Dermochelys coriacea* — Latin
- > *Kudu longa* — Fang (Gabon)
- > *Letaback trosel* — Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea)
- > *Moosnipol* — Seri (Mexico)
- > *Penyu belimbing* — Bahasa (Indonesia), Malay
- > *Tartaruga de couro* — Portuguese
- > *Tortue luth* — French
- > *Tortuga baula, tortuga laúd* — Spanish



Green

- > *Chelonia mydas* — Latin
- > *Honu* — Hawaiian
- > *Kudu ndiva* — Fang (Gabon)
- > *Pawikan* — Pilipino/Tagalog (Philippines)
- > *Penyu agar* — Malay
- > *Penyu hijau* — Bahasa (Indonesia)
- > *Tartaruga verde* — Portuguese
- > *Tortue verte* — French
- > *Tortuga verde, tortuga blanca* — Spanish



Olive Ridley (also, Pacific Ridley)

- > *Lepidochelys olivacea* — Latin
- > *Batu kasbava* — Sinhala (Sri Lanka)
- > *Penyu lekang* — Bahasa (Indonesia)
- > *Tartaruga oliva* — Portuguese
- > *Tortuga golfina, tortuga lora* — Spanish
- > *ସମୁଦ୍ର କଇଁଛ* — Oriya (Orissa, India)

Sea turtles have plied Earth's seas for more than 100 million years. They have been cultural icons since the early days of humankind, appearing repeatedly in history, lore, and legend. For the past 50 years, sea turtles have been popular subjects for modern scientific research in a variety of disciplines. Today, they are media darlings as well; nary a week goes by without a newspaper, magazine, or online article discussing sea turtles, and a Google search yields hundreds of sea turtle-related Web sites with a spectrum of themes from science to entertainment to spirituality.

With all this attention, one might believe that humans have figured out sea turtles, yet this is far from true. Like nature itself, the natural history of sea turtles is riddled with unanswered questions. Indeed, what modern science does *not* know vastly eclipses what *is* known. The mystery surrounding these antediluvian creatures is one of the many attributes that inspires human interest and compassion for their well-being. Today, sea turtles face hazards never encountered before, to the point that their continued survival and the long-term health of their ocean habitats are in question. Drawing attention to **SEA TURTLE MYSTERIES** and beginning to unravel them will be critical to clinching the survival of these animals...