

Hawaiian Green Sea Turtles

Allyson K.

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Hawaiian Green Sea Turtles are saltwater reptiles and they have stream-like bodies and flipper-like limbs that help them swim. Their hard shell and flippers help them get away from other predators; some predators such as sharks are strong and fast enough to catch and break their shell so they have an advantage. Their special bodies help them swim long distances, they can swim about 35 miles per hour and their speed helps them catch their prey and also run away from other predators.

The life length of Hawaiian Green Sea Turtles is unknown and they seem to grow longer in the wild because in the wild they grow very slowly. It takes about 10-50 years to reach maturity but the average is about 25 years. They can live up to about 80-100 if left alone to live in the wild. Since it takes a while to reach maturity it takes longer to reproduce and other predators keep killing, so the numbers keep going down.

Female Hawaiian Green Sea Turtles come to beaches at night to reproduce. They dig holes in the sand and lay their eggs. They can lay about 100-110 eggs at a time but this takes them about 2 hours. Only a few of the hatchlings survive when they hatch due to their weight and swiftness. They are also killed because of their two biggest predators, humans and Tiger Sharks.

The Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle can be found throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago. They are the most valuable of all reptiles because they were once killed for their meat, shell, skin, etc. They are gentle vegetarians, so their diet is mostly made up of algae, but they will also eat Cuttlefish, sponges, and jellyfish.