Annex 8

THE FIRST SEAFDEC MEETING ON
REGIONAL SEA TURTLE DATA MANAGEMENT

Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia 20 – 21 November, 2000

COUNTRY REPORT

MYANMAR

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MYANMAR COUNTRY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Union of Myanmar is the largest country in mainland Southeast Asia, comprising a land area of 676,577 sq: kilometers with a population of approximately 50 million in the year 2000. She has a long coastline that stretches approximately from 21'N to 10'N to over a distance of 1,800 km. With its large member of estuaries and islands, a total coastal line will be close to 3,000 km. In order to represent main ecological divisions, the coastline of Myanmar has been divided into (3) sub-areas; (a) The Rakhine (Arakan) coast. Bordering with Bangladesh in the north, a narrow shelf areas, a few islets down to 16° 00'N, (b) The Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) coastal areas: shelf area between 16'N and 13'N 30' to Dowei (Tavoy) point: (c) The Tanintharyi (Tenasserim) coast: from 13' 30'N to about 10' 10'N (Victoria point).

The water of Myanmar coastal areas harbors many of species of marine turtles. There are five species of marine turtles are known to nest in Myanmar at well - known island and main land beaches locally as "Leik Thaung" (turtle banks). These are olive ridley (Lepoidchely olivacea) (In Myanmar - "Leik Lyaung"), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (In Myanmar - "Leik Khway"), green (*Chelonia mydas*) (In Myanmar - Pyin tha Leik), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (In Myanmar - "Leik Kyet Tu Yway") and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), (In Myanmar - "Leik Zaung Lyar"). However, the latter two species are considered extremely rare.

According to the local villagers, the number of marine turtles that nest on area beaches is rapidly declining. For example, in 1985 an egg collector could expect more than hundred nests per night during the nesting season of Kadonekalay kyun (15° 49'N 95° 13'E). Now due to few turtles, collectors may find only one to six nests per night. Many fear that if present trends continue, the turtle will stop returning to the beaches altogether.

MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT

There are five species of marine turtles found on the Myanmar coast. Today must populations have collapsed as a result of over - exploitations and habitat degradation and destruction. At present there is a need to take strong steps for conservation is research aimed at understanding biology of the turtle so that intelligent management decision can be made. We believe that the future of marine turtle in Myanmar must not be depended upon people moving nests or raising turtles in captivity. Our goal is self-sustaining populations that do not rely on human intervention.

Our objectives for marine turtle conservation and managements are as follows:

1. Pressure and restore developmental, feeding and nesting habitats,
2. Make nesting beaches acceptable to turtles by eliminating the impact of artificial lighting through technology, ordinances (law) and publication,

3. Beach cleaning program and control predators,
4. Minimized solid waste and pollution of the marine environment, and
5. Increase public awareness and participation in marine turtle conservation through public education.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

There are five species of marine turtles since 1905. In the Fisheries Act (Burma Act 111-1905) protection for turtle hatching areas and turtle was included and those who trespassed on those areas without official consent were effectively penalized. In 1924, the Government of Burma, Agriculture (Fishery Department) Notification No. 1 made an official annoucement not to trespass within three-mile radius from the turtle hatching area. In 1991, the Myanmar Covernment redraw a new "FRESH WATER FISHERIES LAW" due to the great changing conditions with the old law "Fisheries Act (Burma Act 111-1905)," which was drawn in last over nightly years ago. In 1993, the Department of Fisheries declared the "Notification No.1/93" for Sea turtle conservation.

TURTLE'S SAND BARS IN MYANMAR SEAS

Sea turtles live to be over 80-years although they live most of their lifetime in the seas, they come to the safe haven of sand bars to lay their eggs. In Myanmar water waters there are many island and lay their eggs.

NAME OF TURTLE'S SAND BARS IN MYANMAR

In Ayeyarwady division,

1. Thamihla Kyun
2. Kaing Thaung
3. Yebyu Thaung
4. Pyinsalu
5. Hteik kwet galay
6. Ga yet gyi

In Tanintharyi division,

7. Pulaw
8. Shin maw
9. Pa Nyit

10. Launglon Boke
11. Maunmagan Boke South Island
12. Maunmagan Boke North Island
13. Phaung taw
14. Pyin gyi
15. Bawar
16. Byaik
17. Myauk Moscos (North Moscos)

In Mon State

18. Bi Gi
19. Hnet pyaw daw
20. Thatayma wei island

In Rakhine State

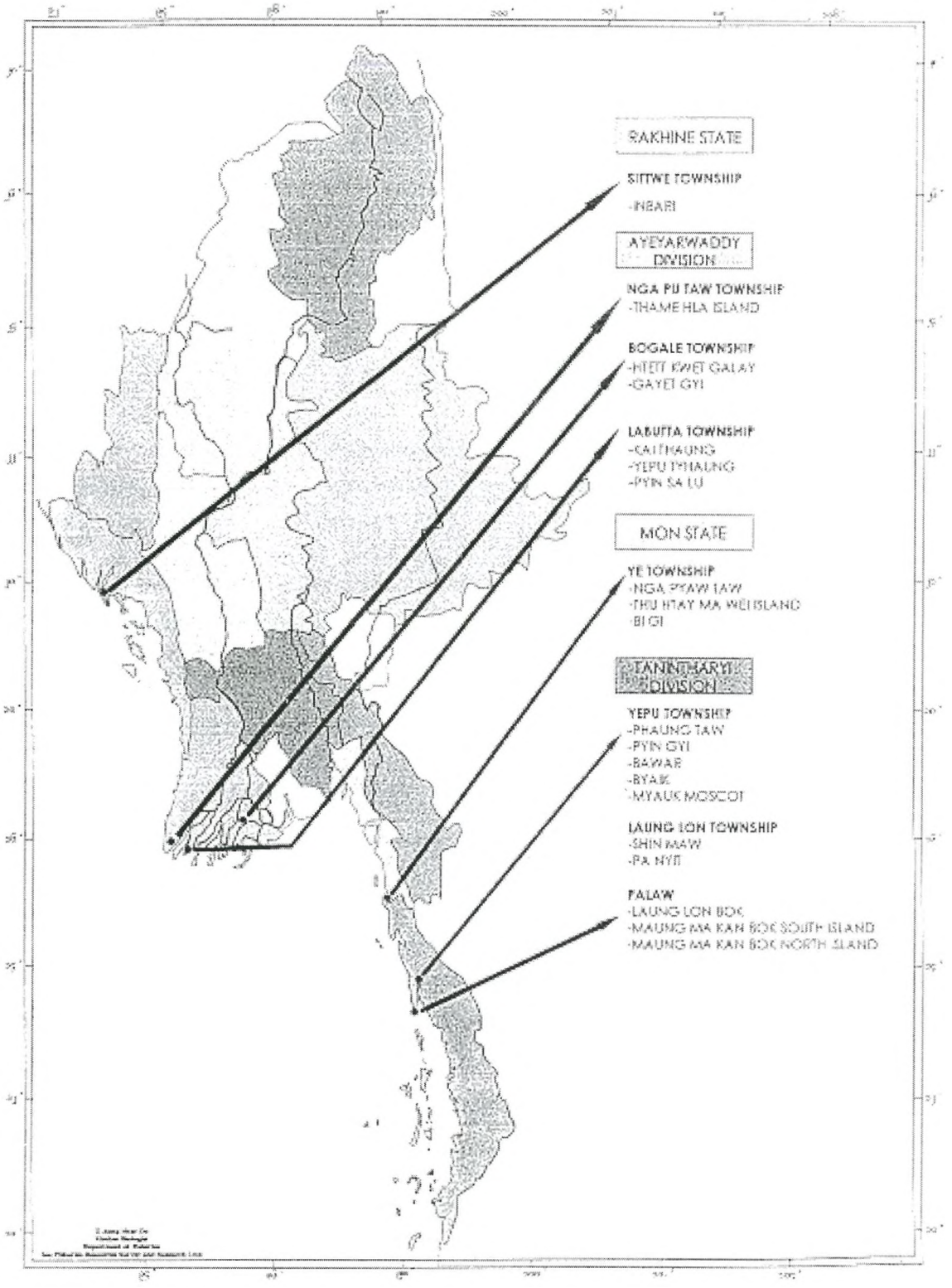
21. Inbari

Among the above-mentioned places, Thamihla Kyun Turtle island of Ngapudaw Township, Ayeyarwady division is the year round hatching ground for sea turtles. Turtles lay eggs also in Ga yet gyi island, Hteik kwet galays Island of Biology Township from August to April every year.

Hatching area of Thamihla island is one mile in length and half mile in breath. Ga yet gyi island is one and half mile in breath, and Hteik kwet galay island is two miles in length and three-quarters mile in breath.

Ministry of livestock and Fisheries, Department of Fisheries was under taking sea turtle nursery and research in Thamihla island in 1985-86 and Ga yet gyi and Hteik kwet galay island in 1997-98. Department of Fisheries has been maintaining other turtle banks and will be under taking sea turtle conservation and research in the future.

TURTLE DISTRIBUTION AND TURTLE BANK AREA IN MYANMAR COASTAL LINE



DECLINE OF MARINE TURTLE NESTING POPULATIONS IN MYANMAR

The beaches of Thamihla island (Daimond island 15° 51'N 94° 17'E), an island at the mouth of the Pathein River, host the nesting green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*). But Kaing Thaung Kyun (15° 44'N 95° 04'E) and Thaung Kadone Kyun (15° 43'N 95° 18'E) at the mouths of the Ayeyarwady and Bogalay rivers, respectively host the nesting olive *ridley* (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*). Maxwell (1911) conducted an extensive investigation of the "turtle banks" of coastal Myanmar, as part of a review for the Burmese Fisheries Act of 1902. At that time 1.5 million olive ridley turtle eggs and 1.6 million green turtle eggs were harvested annually. Base on this egg harvest and several assumptions regarding female fecundity, Maxwell estimated a nesting population of 5,000 green turtles and 3,750 olive *ridley* turtles.

Most of the small, recently formed islands off the mouth of the Bogulay River are used by sea turtles for nesting. According to the data from the Myanmar Fisheries Department, the total number of nests in the region is currently about 300 annually, indicating adrastic reduction in regional turtle populations during this century. Most nesting is by olive ridley turtle (70%), followed by loggerhead turtles (20%) and green turtles (10%).

At the time of Maxwell's report, the only islands in existence were Kadone Kalay Kyun (15° 49'N 95° 13'E), a recently formed sandbar, and Kaing Thaung Kyun. Human settlement began around 1980, and today both island are densely populated. A series of other islands have formed at the mouth of the Bogalay River, but Kadone Kalay Kyun Approximately 180 turtles nests are found each year along the eastern shore. About 80 turtles nests are found annually on Gayet Gyi Kyun (15° 41'N 95° 16'E), smaller island (ca. 1km^2) located east of Kadone Kalay, formed 30 Years ago and currently inhabited by 200-300 families. An additional 10 nests per year occur on Nga Mahn Taung, a small island some 30 meters in diameter, which began forming east of Gayet gyi in the late 1980s. Less than 5 nests a year are deposited on Ma Sein Yone and Nget U Tin, which are sand islands formed during the last five years to the west of Kadone Kalay Kyun.

Today only 1-2 turtles a year nest on Kaing Thaung Kyun, and no nesting occurs at Thaung Kadone Kyun. The largest concentration of nesting currently occurs on Thamihla Kyun (Daimon Island), a protected beach, where according to the Fisheries eggs are laid annually. However, there appear to be some confusion regarding the discrimination between loggerhead and olive turtle and some of the reported loggerhead turtle eggs may, in fact be those of the olive ridely turtle.

Prior to 1986, beaches were leased by the Fisheries Department to the highest bidder, and virtually all eggs were collected. From 1986 to 1996 the egg collection program was run through local fishing communities, who were required to leave one third of the eggs to hatch. After 1997, the Fisheries Department fully protected all offshore turtle nesting beaches and established a conservation program. The program involves nest-monitoring, establishment of hatcheries to incubate transplanted nests that are threatened by flooding, and even relocation of villagers to reduce the impact on nesting turtles.

SEA TURTLE TAGGING PROGRAMMES

Sea turtles, which are highly migratory and most probably share the waters of the Southeast Asian region are recognized as one of the most seriously endangered species in the world. These reptiles can face extinction very soon unless serious and proper conservation effort can be quickly undertaken. Comprehensive biological information such as migration, growth, mortality, reproduction and baseline information on population statistics of sea turtles is crucial for the proper management in future. In order to get biological information of sea turtles, sea turtle tagging exercises were practiced in many countries. Although Myanmar has some of the major sea turtle nesting locations, tagging exercise is not yet introduced in the country because of some problems.

The recommendations from the First Workshop on Marine Turtle Research and Conservation, held in January 1996, established the needs for the compilation of turtle statistics for the region and initiated as well as coordinated the turtle tagging programmes for the region. Mr. Cho Hla Aung, a participant from Myanmar was attended that Workshop and learned successfully how to use trutle tagging equipments. But unfortunately, he was received no tagging equipments, which are very expensive and donated by the Japanese Trust Fund, like other participants. Because, Myanmar is not an SEAFDEC member country at that time. However, he tried to use local plastic tag for turtle tagging exercise, when he arrived back to his station, but it was not succeed. For this reasons we can not present any results from sea turtle tagging exercises in this Workshop but we are sure that if we can have tagging equipments like other member countries, we can present many information about Myanmar Sea Turtle in next Workshop.

STATUS OF NESTING POPULATIONS OF SEA TURTLES IN MYANMAR AND THEIR CONSERVATION

In support of informed and wise management of sea turtles inhabiting its national parks, Myanmar Department of Fisheries recently undertook an evaluation of the status of the country's sea turtle populations and the various conservation programs.

There are five species of marine turtles are known to nest in Myanmar at well known island and main land beaches locally as "Leik Thung" (turtle banks). These are olive ridley (*Lepoidochely olivacea*) (In Myanmar - "Leik Lyaung"), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (In Myanmar - "Leik Khway"), green (*Chelonia mydas*) (In Myanmar - Pyin Tha Leik), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) (In Myanmar - "Leik kyet Tu Yway") and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), (In Myanmar - "Leik Zaung Lyar"). However, the latter two species are considered extremely rare.

In general, all population are seriously reduced from previous levels. The Department of Fisheries has started to initiate sea turtle conservation and research program in Thamihla Kyun (Daimond Island) since 1986. From that time to 1996, green and loggerhead turtle came to nests on the island regularly every year. But after 1996, the nesting number of loggerhead is decreasing and green is increasing. In 1986, the total number of sea turtles on that island was 520 and it was decreasing to 420 in the year 1998. The total egg production in the year of 1999 on that island is 20,522 eggs of green turtle and 1,579 eggs of loggerhead. By 1989, total egg production of both species was 92,000. Conservation programs have

increase in quality and visibility, but the annual number of clutches continues to decline in all but one well-protected area, Thamihla Kyun (Daimond Island). It is clear that the dominant threat to sea turtle survival is human activity, including egg collection and turtle hunting. Indirect take in fishing gear (e.g., trawlers, drift nets, puse seines) also plays a significant role. In addition to consumption of meat and eggs, shall are fashioned into ornamental objects.

The next most important site nationally for olive ridley and loggerhead may be Gayet Gyi Kyun and Kadone Kalay Kyun in Bogalay township. Unfortunately, no complete data for the whole year of the park was available. In 1999/2000 fiscal year, only biological data of sea turtle were recorded for (5) month. During these 5-month, 142 nests of olive ridley turtle were recorded. The egg production of those nests were altogether 15,690 eggs and hatchling from those eggs were 11,699. The species composition of the sea turtle in that areas is 80% of olive ridley and 20% of loggerhead.

Conservation efforts: strength and weaknesses: Myanmar lacks complete distributional data for sea turtles. A few site managers keep good records, but the vast majorities do not. In particular, information from Thamihla Kyun (Daimond Island) is essential to understanding the national situation. A few dedicated person and workers lack scientific training and an understanding of basic conservation biology, which would enable them to collect data and carry out effective resource management. It is essential to the long-term survival of sea turtles in Myanmar that resource managers understand what the threats are and how to effectively counter them. Simply raising more turtles and introducing them into habitat ill suited to support them is waste. Most areas are heavily populated and conservation initiatives must take this into account.

The importance of continuing conservation: Because of Thamihla Kyun (Daimond Island) has been protected by the Department of Fisheries since 1970, there is likely to have been considerably more recruitment. (i.e., yound turtles emerging safely from their nests and surviving to sexual maturity) to that population in recent years than to other population in Myanmar that have been heavily exploited. The fact that the nesting beaches have been protected for more than three decades is the logical reason for the relatively higher number of nesting females seen there today. By the same token, the results of conservation efforts today will be visible in decade to come. For this reason, this is essential to maximize the number of protected nests everywhere and the hatch react of each nest.

AN UPDATE ON THE MORTALITY OF THE SEA TURTLES IN AYEYARWADY DELTA AREA

Shrimp trawling has been identified as one of the greatest causes of sea turtle mortality throughout the world. Despite the wide acceptance of this fact, the Government of Myanmar and the Department of Fisheries appear reluctant to accept this large scale mortality is a result of incidental capture of turtles in fishing nets. They speculate that disease, migration fatigue and marine pollution are the causes of these deths. To counteract these arguments quantitative information on observed captures of sea turtles and the rate of mortality of these individuals during offshore fishing operations is absolutely essential. In the interim, strict enforcement of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990), which prohibit any kind of mechanized fishing within five mile of the shore along the coast, is needed. A blanket ban on near shore

mechanized fishing should significantly reduce the turtle mortality. A second step towards minimizing this mortality would be the mandatory use of Turtle Excluder Divices (TEDs) in trawl nets. Currently some of the trawlers operating off the Myanmar coast use TEDs in their nets.

However, the used of TEDs alone will not eliminate turtle mortality resulting from fisheries. Additional factors which must be considered are that in areas of high fishing intensity, turtles that are captured and released several times may die and turtles are also caught and drowned in gill nets. Therefore strict enforcement of the exiting law, prohibiting near shore mechanized fishing seems to be the best short term solution to reduce turtle mortality.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on our finding, we would like to make the followint recommendation. First, Myanmar clearly hosts a sustantial proposition of olive ridley nesting that take place in the Ayeyar wady. Delta area each year, and the country is duty band to protect this heritage. Since most of the waste is completely un-spoiled by human developed, and the tourism industry is nascent, there is potential for Myanmar becaming a modlel for conservation, management and planing with regards to its diverse custal zone. The effective protection of marine turtle nesting beaches should be taken into account in all future planning for the coastal areas.

Secondly, the fishing community should be educated in marine turtle biology and conservation, including gear technology and other measure to reduce incidential catch. Advantage should be take of the relatively enveloped nature of the national fishing industry, and a serious policy of informing fichermen and involving them in couservation proctices should be establish as a priority. With this effort, the well known consequenres of marine turtles and fishing interaction will come to pass. With assistance from different sources, this policy should operate at all levels in the fishing.

CONCLUSION

Myanmar law has protected all sea turtles since 1905. In the Fisheries Act (Burma Act 111-1905) protection for turtle hatching areas and turtle was included and those who trespassed on those areas without official consent were effectively penalized. In 1924, the Government of Burma, Agriculture (Fishery Department) Notification No. 1 made an official announcement not to trespass within three-mile radius from the turtle hatching area.

Myanmar has also been a member of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), which prohibits the import or export of sea turtles and their products. Therefore, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, with the aim to protect more effectively against the extinction of sea turtles, have declared coastal regions along the Myanmar coastline, Myanmar waters and islands as sea turtle sanctuaries. Although the Department of Fisheries is putting their best efforts in the conservation of the sea turtles, there are a lot of problems to implement the conservation project because of lack of experts in this subject and equipment, necessary for the implementation of the project. For this reason, we

would like to request assistance from SEAFDEC (MFRDMD) for technical know how and necessary equipments, to conduct sea turtle conservation program successfully in our waters.

Although Myanmar have many islands and sand bars for sea turtle nesting in her coastal areas, the Department of Fisheries can only conducting sea turtles conservation program in Ayeyarwady delta areas at present. As sea turtles are recognized as one of the most seriously endangered species in the world, the Department of Fisheries is also planning to set up a new unit for sea turtle conservation and management in its organization. For this reason, nearly all of the turtle nesting areas along the Myanmar coastal will be controlled by the Department of Fisheries in future for conservation and management.

FIVE YEARS PROGRAM PROPOSAL

TITLE: TURTLE CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH PROJECT (MYANMAR)

Principal investigator

Department of Fisheries
Research and Development Division

Starting date

Though the hatching and releasing of marine turtle has been conducted three decades ago, intensive program was started only in 1998 the task is assigned to U Cho Hla Aung who has completed a training course on sea turtle conservation and research provided by ASEAN in Malaysia.

New equipments and methodology are to be provided to related activities.

Background/Rational

In the past the Ministry of Forest, which was competent authority at that time, gave permit to bidder for collection of turtle eggs annually. Year by year the nesting number of sea turtles decreased and some species were nearly to be extinct. In 1963 the Department of Fisheries has initiated a project to breed and release sea turtles on Thamihla Island in Ayeyarwady Delta.

Objectives

To keep sustainable development of national aquatic resources.

Description

- To prevent from human habitation in turtle areas.
- To protect sea turtles from fishing.
- To maintain the turtle banks.
- To preserve routes to hatching areas and hatchling places.
- To abolish pouching of turtle eggs.

Schedule of Activities

- To identify turtles bank.
- Turtle banks are to be reserved through law enforcement.
- Hatcheries stations are to be established.
- Conservation and research activities are to be carried out.
- Data and information are to be collected and analysed.

Scheduled of Activities

Schedule	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	←	—	→		
2		←	—	→	
3	←	—	→		
4			←	—	→
5			←	—	→

Budgets

1. Salary for staffs & workes
2. Building & station
3. Travel allowance
4. Equipment & material
5. Miscellaneous

Funds will be required for the conservation, research and training of sea turtles. While the departmental funding of reasonable proportions can be expected, i.e. salary, construction and travel allowance, additional funding and other suitable assistance from ASEAN member countries, FAO and UNDP etc, will contribute to the rapid expansion and development of sea turtle conservation project.

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year	**: 1999**
Country	**: MYANMAR**

Turtle Nesting Site
(please marked for existing species in each location)

Statistics 01

Location/Site/Rockery (name)	Latitude	Longitude	Leatherback	Green	Hawksbill	Olive ridley	Loggerhead	Kemp's Ridley	Flatback	Black
Thamihla Kyun	15° 51'N	94° 17'E		*			*			
Kaing Thaung Kyun	15° 44'N	95° 04'E				*	*			
Thaung Kadone Kyun	15° 43'N	95° 18'E				*	*			
Kadone Kalay Kyun	15° 49'N	95° 13'E				*	*			
Gayet Gyi Kyun	15° 41'N	95° 16'E				*	*			

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year : 1999
Country : MYANMAR

Annual Nesting

Statistics 02A

Location/Site/Rockery (name)	Leatherback	Green	Hawksbill	Olive Ridley	Loggerhead	Kemp's ridley	Flatback	Black
Thamihla Kyun (Daimond Island)		103			32			

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year : 1999
Country : MYANMAR

Statistics 03A

Monthly Nesting of Sea Turtle

Location/Site/ Rookery	Species	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Thamihla Kyun (Diamond Island)	Leatherback													
	Green		30	34							39			103
	Hawksbill													
	Olive Ridley													
	Loggerhead		14								18			32
	Flatback													
	Kemp's ridley													
	Black													
	Total		44	34							57			135

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year :1999
Country: MYANMAR
Location: THAMIHLA KYUN

Total of annual egg production, egg incubation, hatchlings and emergence success

Statistics 05

Species	Egg Production	Egg Incubation	Hatchling	Emergence Success
Leatherback				
Green	10,570			
Hawksbill				
Olive Ridley				
Loggerhead	3,571			
Flatback				
Kemp's ridley				
Black				

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year :1999
Country : MYANMAR
Location: THAMIHLA KYUN

Statistics 08

Monthly Statistics on Egg Production at Every Nesting Site

Species	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Leatherback													
Green		3,008	3,567							3,995			10,570
Hawksbill													
Olive ridley													
Loggerhead		1,579								1,992			3,571
Flatback													
Kemp's ridley													
Black													
Total		4,587	3,567							5,987			14,141

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year : 2000
Country : MYANMAR

Turtle Nesting Site
(please marked for existing species in each location)

Statistics 01

Location/Site/Rockery (name)	Latitude	Longitude	Leatherback	Green	Hawksbill	Olive Ridley	Loggerhead	Kemp's ridley	Flatback	Black
Thamihla Kyun	15° 51'N	94° 17'E		*			*			
Kaing Thaung Kyun	15° 44'N	95° 04'E				*	*			
Thaung Kadone Kyun	15° 43'N	95° 18'E				*	*			
Kadone Kalay Kyun	15° 49'N	95° 13'E				*	*			
Gayet Gyi Kyun	15° 41'N	95° 16'E				*	*			

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year : 2000
Country : MYANMAR

Annual Nesting

Statistics 02A

Location/Site/Rockery (name)	Leatherback	Green	Hawksbill	Olive Ridley	Loggerhead	Kemp's ridley	Flatback	Black
Thamihla Kyun (Diamond Island)		139						

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year : 2000
Country : MYANMAR

Statistics
03A

Monthly Nesting of Sea Turtle

Location/Site/ Rookery	Species	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Leatherback													
	Green				34	35	29	21	20					139
	Hawksbill													
	Olive Ridley													
	Loggerhead													
	Flatback													
	Kemp's ridley													
	Black													
	Total				34	35	29	21	20					139

REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year :2000
Country: MYANMAR
Location: THAMIHLA KYUN

Total of annual egg production, egg incubation, hatchlings and emergence success

Statistics 05

Species	Egg Production	Egg Incubation	Hatchling	Emergence Success
Leatherback				
Green	13,947			
Hawksbill				
Olive Ridley				
Loggerhead				
Flatback				
Kemp's ridley				
Black				

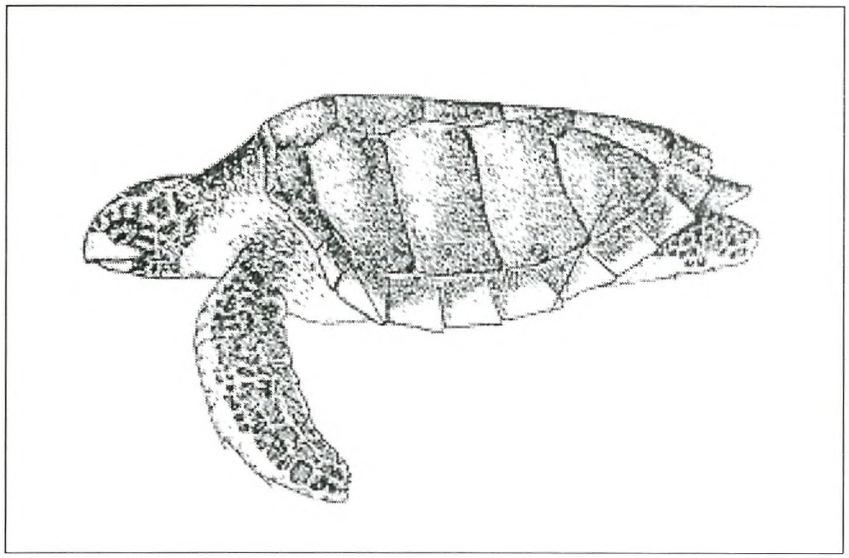
REGIONAL MARINE TURTLE
STATISTICS & POPULATION

Year :2000
Country: MYANMAR
Location: THAMIHLA KYUN

Statistics 08

Monthly Statistics on Egg Production at Every Nesting Site

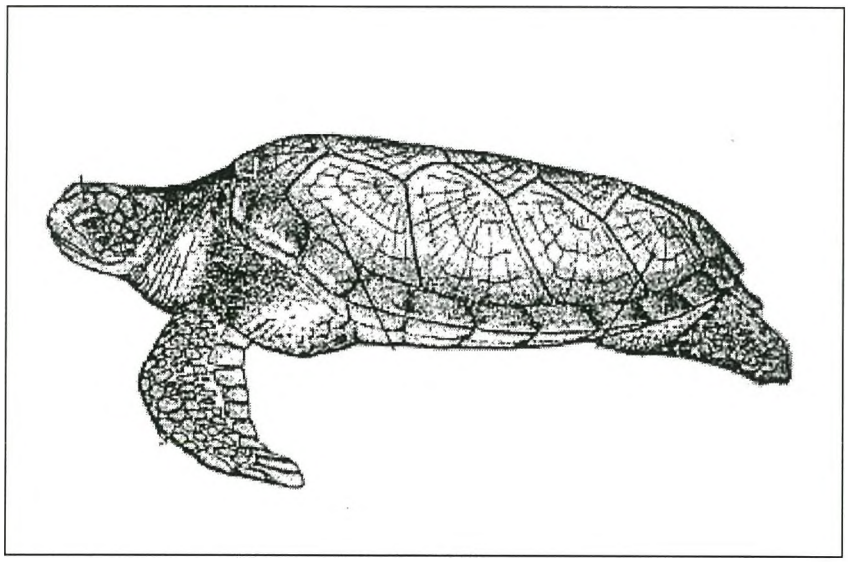
Species	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Leatherback													
Green				3,373	3,455	2,914	2,214	1,991					13,947
Hawksbill													
Olive Ridley													
Loggerhead													
Flatback													
Kemp's ridley													
Black													
Total				**3,373**	**3,455**	**2,914**	**2,214**	**1,991**					**13,947**



Caretta caretta (Linneaus, 1758)
Loggerhead turtle (English name)
Leik Khway (Myanmar name)

Nesting areas - Thamihla Kyun *(Diamond Island)*, Kadone Kalay Kyun, Gayet Gyi Kyun, Taung Kadone Kyun,

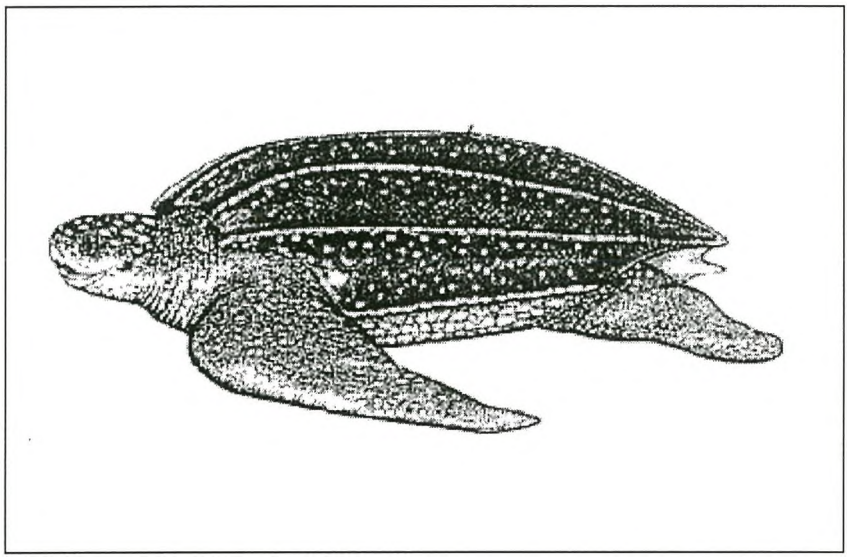
Nesting period - August to April, peak in May.



Chelonia mydas (Linneaus, 1758)
Green turtle (English name)
Pyin Thar Leik (Myanmar name)

Nesting areas - Thamihla Island.

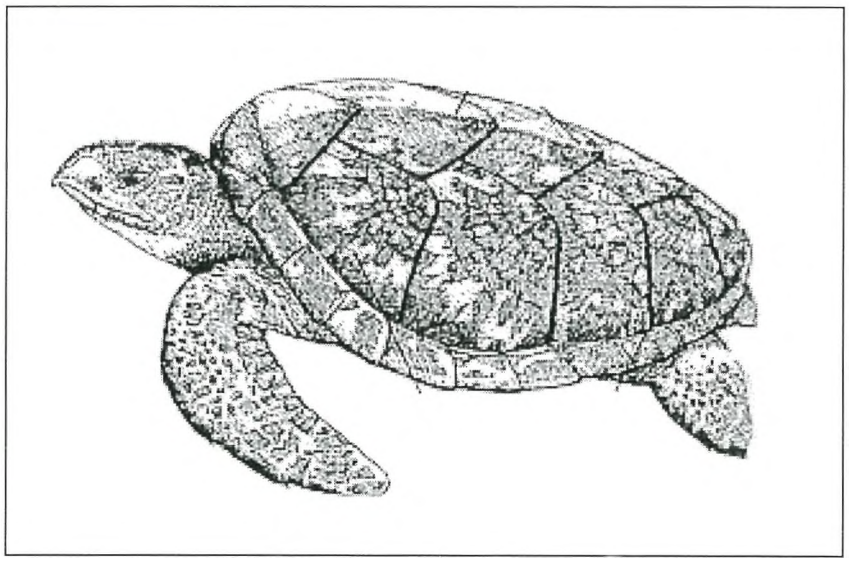
Nesting period - June to November.



Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)
Leatherback turtle (English name)
Leik Zaung Lyar (Myanmar name)

Nesting areas - Extremely rare in Myanmar

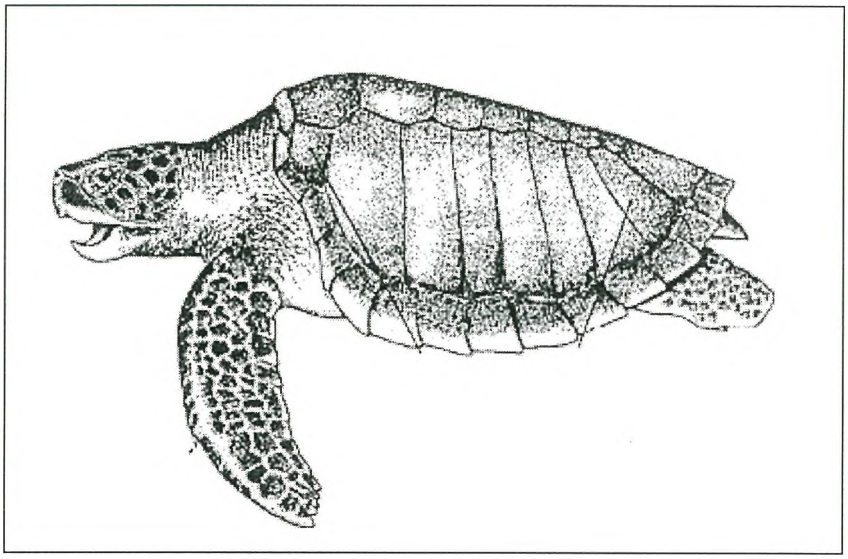
Nesting period - No information is available



Eretmochelys imbricata (Linneaus, 1776)
Hawksbill turtle (English name)
Leik Kywet Tu Yway (Myanmar name)

Nesting areas - Rare in Myanmar

Nesting period - No information is available



Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1892)
Olive ridley turtle (English name)
Leik Laung (Myanmar name)

Nesting areas - Thamihla Kyun *(Diamond Island)*, Kadone Kalay Kyun, Gayet Gyin Kyun, Taung Kadone Kyun.

Nesting period - August to April.