



The investigation of biological aspect and threat factors Hawksbill turtle in Kish Island

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Abstract

This study was done for biological aspects and Hawksbill turtles of Kish island threat factors. 30 female turtles were biometrics. Results of this research include average weight 41 ± 0.915 kg, straight carapace length (SCL) 64.99 ± 0.6 cm, curve carapace length (CCL) 70.48 ± 0.467 cm, straight carapace width (SCW) 49.71 ± 0.588 cm, curve carapace width (CCW) 64.31 ± 0.412 cm and average total of eggs are 92. Highest correlation coefficient between weight and curve carapace length calculated $r = 0.735$. Results of this study showed there is no significant difference between Hawksbill turtles of Iranian islands biometrical aspects but they are bigger than other countries of Persian gulf and oman sea, although they are smaller than other parts of world. The most important threat factors of Hawksbill turtles in the Persian gulf specially Kish island are pollutions specially oil pollution and destroying shores.

Introduction

Sea turtles of present are in two families chelonidae that include seven species and dermochelidae that only dermochelys coriacea species [3]. Five species of sea turtle including Hawksbill turtle, Green turtle, Loggerhead turtle, Olive turtle and Leatherback turtle of eight in the Persian Gulf have been observed [26]. More Hawksbill turtles are distributed in tropical region and central Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans [7]. Suitable beach for Hawksbill turtle nests, sandy beach that is less affected by waves, has a low slope, elevation, and the beach is also suitable for soil aggregation [10]. Cycles life of sea turtles similar each other. Early life is called oceanic stage [24] and then spare in ecosystems coral reefes, sponges and sea grass wick their carapas length is 20-35 cm [20]. Adult Hawksbill turtles migrate hundreds or thousands of kilometers between the places to the reproductive and feeding places [28]. Numbers of Hawksbill turtles in the world is coming down so that this species was introduced in the IUCN Red List in 2010 as Endangered species [15]. Several factors reduce the numbers of these animals which the most destructive factor of the beaches is human activity [2]. Oil pollution is one of the factors threatening Hawksbill turtles in the Persian Gulf [11]. Sea turtles are on top