

# New approach helps mitigating the effect of climate change on sea turtles

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Green turtle eating seagrass. Credit: Swansea University

New research has reported effective conservation strategies that can

mitigate the impacts of climate warming on sea turtle nesting success.

In the article published by *Scientific Reports*, a range of experiments were conducted between 2012 and 2017 in St Eustatius Marine Park in the Dutch Caribbean by Swansea University and Wageningen University & Research in association with St Eustatius National Parks, Groningen University and Deakin University in Australia. Lead scientist Dr. Nicole Esteban from Swansea University says that turtles do not have sex chromosomes. It is the [incubation temperature](#) in sand surrounding a clutch of eggs that determines the sex of a turtle hatchling, which is known as Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination.

Eggs incubating at cooler temperatures (generally lower than 29°C) produce male turtles and eggs incubating at warmer temperatures produce females. This has led to concerns that, in the context of climate change, warming air temperatures may lead to female-biased sea turtle populations.

The [research team](#) developed a series of trial experiments to test the effect of various shading treatments that were easily available (white sand, white sheet, palm leaves). The sand temperatures below the shaded areas were recorded using small [temperature](#) loggers buried at turtle nesting depths on Zeelandia and Oranjebai beaches in St Eustatius. The data were combined with long-term [beach](#) temperature data to estimate the effect of shading and relocation between the beaches on hatchling sex ratios.

In the study, a conservation mitigation matrix is presented that summarize evidence that artificial shading and nest relocation can be effective, low-cost, low-technology conservation strategies to mitigate impacts of climate warming for sea [turtles](#).

Dr. Nicole Esteban said:

"Our [previous work](#) in St Eustatius showed that incubation temperatures are relatively high (mean of 31°C) so the majority of turtle hatchlings born at these beaches have been female biased during the past decades.

"Therefore, there is a real concern that not enough male hatchlings would be born on the beaches in future to sustain the local population and we decided to investigate options for conservation actions to reduce incubation temperatures."

Marjolijn Christianen, collaborator from Wageningen University & Research said:

"The results of the study surprised us. They show that simple measures can be very effective in preventing a female-only turtle population. The most effective shading material is palm leaves, decreasing temperature by a mean of 0.6 °C. Variation between beaches that are only 1 km apart was an average of 1.9 °C. Relocation between beaches and shading could shift hatchling sex ratio from the current ranges (97-100% female) to 60-90% female—a big difference."

**More information:** Nicole Esteban et al, Optimism for mitigation of climate warming impacts for sea turtles through nest shading and relocation, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-35821-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-35821-6)

Provided by Swansea University

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