SEATURTLE CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERING



SRI LANKA

JULY 2024

QMUL Expedit ion Fund Report



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VOLUNTEERING 6 LEARNING

Threats to Sea Turtles I came across on the south coast of Sri Lanka-Akurala Beach

fishing gear I illegal trade of eggs I plastic waste I global warming I turtle sanctuaries

My Duties & Responsibilities:

<u>BeachOean</u>

Cleaning the beach is a vit al part of sea turt le conservation. If the beach is full of plastic, the turt le may decide not to release her eggs or eve n get trapped on her way mostly by fishing nets and big pieces of pl astic.





bin bags a day

NightBeachPatrol & Morning C-ensus

The two types of turtles we had on our beach were the Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) and the Olive Ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea).

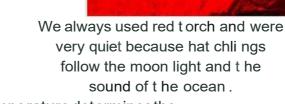
These t urt les lay and bury their eggs on t he beach at night to strategically avoid being seen by predators, however, locals on this beach take the eggsand sellthem as adelicacy.

my volunt eering organisat ion buys these eggs from locals for a premium price

Every night and every early morning, we walked up and down the beach looking for tracks from a turtle and her buried eggs to safely take them to our hatchery. Unfort unat ely, during my shift s, I didn't come across any eggs.

NightJlatcher.y Watddng

In our hatchery, we had 30 sets of buried eggs that could hatch at any time during the night, it was import ant for us to spot the hat ching and release them to the ocean as soon as possible.



Sand temperature determines the turtle's sex, therefore half of the hatchery was shaded.

> We had records of hatched egg count and timeline of hatchingfor statist ical purp oses.



only 1 in 1,000 hatchlings survive s to adulthood



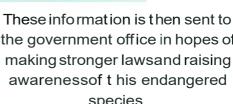
Hatchingsmeasuring & releasing

With each set of hatchlings, we performed a random sampling (depending on the number of hatchlings, we usually selected around 15 fr om each set for measuring andweighting).

We then immediately released them.

Each set of eggs had its own online and hard copy with all the information and statistics such as turt le name, egg count, hat chling count, sand temperature, time of hatching, location on the beach.





the government office in hopes of species.

Fnglish t«JcJmig & schoolpainling

In the afternoons, I was volunte ering in local pr imary schools t eaching English. Truly rewarding experience!





When I had some free time 1 paint ed the wall s of a local scha,ol.

Personal re[1ectiom [If:]

This experience made my career choices even more diff icult because mar in e biology suddenly seemed very interest ing, and I can see myself exploring it furt her.

My biggest realisation was how diff icult it is for a count ry wit h economic problems to priorit ise endangered species, while its people are struggling to feed their families.

I have seen and experienced various threats to seaturtles. I realised how big is the humarr im act, especially microplastics, which were very difficult to clean from beaches.I did not find it fair

that people living on these beautiful beaches receive tonnes of plastic every morning, which is not even theirs. It is easy to live in London and not care about the plastic waste. Until you see and experience the terrible impact on people and animals in different countries.

Sri Lankan people have been very kind to me and they always talked with so much passion about their country. The children in schools were very invested in learning English and they were very good at geography t oo. Despit e many people never leaving this island, they know so much about different cult ures and countries.

Thank you QM Bursaries, Grants and Scholarships Office for selecting my project and helping me fund it.