**IMPACTS ON HATCHLINGS**

The natural survival rate of hatchling turtles is around 1 in 1,000. Human-related impacts decrease this drastically.

Taking hatchling turtles from the nest and raising them as pets has several negative impacts on the young turtles including reduced muscle development, introduction of diseases, malnourishment, and disorientation upon release.

**IMPACTS ON NESTING FEMALES**

If nesting turtles cannot find a suitable place to lay eggs after several attempts, they will release their eggs into the water or become egg bound meaning that none of the young from that clutch will have a chance to survive.

**IMPACTS AT FORAGING GROUNDS**

Destruction or development of coastal foraging grounds leads to a reduction of food availability and increased disturbance, therefore forcing sea turtles to turn to less than ideal foraging areas.

**IMPACTS ON JUVENILES**

Natural survival rate of juvenile sea turtles is approximately 10 in 100. Human-related activities decrease this even further to dangerously low levels.

**IMPACTS AT MATING GROUNDS**

Turtles reproduce infrequently (every 1-3 years) and their young have a naturally low survival rate; therefore, every mating and nesting attempt is incredibly important to the local population.

**NATURAL THREATS**

- Predation at sea.
- Predation on the beach.
- Floods.

**HUMAN THREATS**

- Bycatch in fishing gear.
- Ingestion of plastic or other debris.
- Direct harvest.
- Poaching of juveniles for pet trade (very common in Maldives).
- Contamination (oil spills, chemical spills, etc).
- Entanglement in fishing gear and marine debris.
- Boat strikes.
- Destruction or modification of foraging areas (i.e. removal of seagrass) and nesting grounds.
- Disturbance caused by increased human activities on beaches.
- Obstacles on the beach.
- Disorientation due to light pollution.