

Green Turtles

GUARDIANS OF THE ARABIAN SEAS

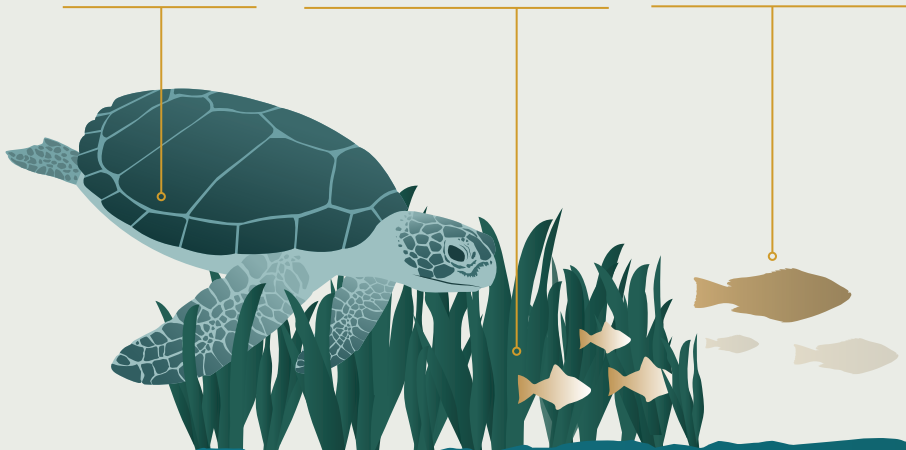
Green Turtles are part of the region’s shared heritage. In this part of the world, they have coexisted with people for millennia proving their cultural significance to local communities. But the future of Green Turtles is in doubt.

Green Turtles feed on seagrass leaves, sustaining healthy seagrass meadows

These coastal ecosystems are nursing grounds for fish, shrimp, and pearl oysters among other valuable commercial species

This is how Green Turtles contribute to food security and support local economies throughout the region

Since 1900 Green Turtle populations have decreased by **50-70%**. In the region they are extremely vulnerable due to increasing:



Incidental capture in fishing nets



Coastal development impacting habitat



Marine pollution, including plastics



Climate change

WHY PROTECT TURTLES?

Protecting turtles safeguards many other species, supports fisheries, and sustains tourism

WHAT IS NEEDED?

To enhance regional management plans and synergies among government, the development and the fisheries sectors

WHAT WE ARE DOING AT EMIRATES NATURE-WWF

Providing the robust scientific information to support key local and global strategy plans and agreements

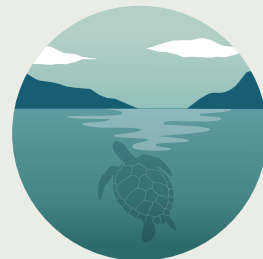
KEY RESEARCH PRIORITIES



Identifying critical areas used by Green Turtles as they are highly migratory species



Determining population boundaries as Green Turtles occupy broad geographic ranges



Better understanding of behaviour at sea including feeding grounds where Green Turtles spend most of their lives