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## A Continuation of Base-Line Studies for Environmentally Monitoring Space Transportation Systems at John F. Kennedy Space Center

# Threatened and Endangered Species of the Kennedy Space Center: Marine Turtle Studies 

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: L. M. EHRHART
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UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDAP.O. BOX 25000
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32816
BIOMEDICAL OFFICEBIOSCIENCE OPERATIONSCODE MD-BJOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTERNASA

## PREFACE

This document is part of a University of Central Florida contract report, "A Continuation of Base-Line Studies for Environmentally Monitoring Space Transportation Systems at John F. Kennedy Space Center."

The entire report consists of four volumes and an executive summary, all identified as KSC TR 51-2; NASA CR 163122:

Volume I: Terrestrial Community Analysis
Volume II: Chemical Studies of Rainfall and Soil Analysis
Volume III: Part I--Ichthyological Studies, Ichthyological Survey of Lagoonal Waters; Part II--Ichthyological Studies, Sailfin Molly Reproduction Study
Volume IV: Part I--Threatened and Endangered Species of the Kennedy Space Center: Marine Turtle Studies; Part II--Threatened and Endangered Species of the Kennedy Space Center: Threatened and Endangered Birds and Other Threatened and Endangered Forms

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The general objectives of this contract were as follow:
(1) to characterize and quantify selected components of the environment;
(2) to select from among the components studied those which would be appropriate for the detection and assessment of possible perturbations induced by future NASA operations;
(3) to develop baseline data sufficient to define normal variation (i.e., changes not associated with NASA activities) in those selected environmental components; and
(4) to determine the kinds and amounts of measurements required to detect and document environmental perturbations that might be caused by future NASA activities.

The number of rare, threatened and endangered species that reside or occur periodically at the Kennedy Space Center is relatively large. That number varies with the choice of authority or list that one adheres to. It was made clear in the proposal for this work that forms included on the federal list of threatened and endangered species and those on the list promulgated by the Florida Committee on Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals (FCREPA) would be addressed in various degrees of intensity. Some, such as marine turtles and birds, were chosen for intensive study because of the lack of understanding of their status at KSC relative to the elevated level of public and federal concern for their well being. Others, such as all plant species, were not considered at all because of the lack of clarity of their federal status and because of resource limitations. Still others, such as manatees and alligators were not the subject of field investigations because they were under study by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service or other agencies.

The overall objectives of this work, therefore, were:

1. to provide NASA/KSC with consultation, awareness and evaluation of matters relating to marine turtles and the Endangered Species Act of 1973;
2. to provide baseline data against which results of future studies can be compared, for assessinent of impact of the the STS program.

Although the federal government recognized only threatened and endangered status, FCREPA has established several additional categories for imperiled species. The definitions of those categories are as follow:

Endangered. Species in danger of extinction if the deleterious factors affecting their populations continue to operate. These are forms whose numbers have already declined to such a critically low level or whose habitats have been so seriously reduced or degraded that without active assistance their survival in Florida is questionable.

Threatened. Species that are likely to become endangered in the State within the foreseable future if current trends continue. This category included:

1. species in which most or all populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, habitat loss, or other factors;
2. species whose populations have already been heavily depleted by deleterious conditions and which, while not actually endangered, are nevertheless in a critical state;
3. species which may still be relatively abundant but are being subjected to serious adverse pressures throughout their range.

Rare. Species which, although not presently endangered or threatened as defined above, are potentially at risk because they are found only within a restricted geographic area or habitat in the State or are sparsely distributed over a more extensive range.

Species of Special Concern. Species that do not clearly fit into one of the foregoing categories yet warrant special attention. Included in this category are:

1. species that, although they are perhaps presently relatively abundant and widespread in the State, are especially vulnerable to certain types of exploitation or environmental changes and have experienced long-term population declines, and
2. species whose status in Florida has a potential impact on endangered or threatened populations of the same or other species outside the State.

Status Undetermined. Species that are suspected of falling in one of the above categories but for which available data are insufficient to provide an adequate basis for their assignment to a specific category.

Table 1 is a comprehensive list of imperiled species occurring at KSC, each with an indication of its status on federal and FCREPA lists. Of the plant species listed in this table, the first three are on the federal list of proposed endangered plants (F. R. 41, No. 117:24524-24572, June 16, 1976), the next six are in review status as threatened species (F. R. 40, No. 127:2782427924, July 1, 1975) and the last six are from a preliminary FCREPA list. The final published form of that list (Ward, in press) will appear soon.

Table 1
A list of imperiled species of plants and animals occurring at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

| Species | Federal Designation | FCREPA ${ }^{1}$ <br> Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLANTS |  |  |
| Zamis integrifolia | E | E |
| Calamovilfa curtissii | E |  |
| Verbena tampensis | E |  |
| Lechea cernua | T |  |
| Rhynchosia cinerea | T |  |
| Persea borbonia var. humilis | T |  |
| Hymenocallis Tatifolia | T |  |
| Ophioglossum palmatum | T | E |
| Verbena maritima | T |  |
| Asclepius curtissii |  | E |
| ChrysophylTum oliviformae |  | E |
| Tournefortia gnaphalodes |  | E |
| Acrosticum aureum |  | R |
| Rhizopora mangle |  | SU |
| Avicennia germinans |  | SU |
| INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS |  |  |
| none |  |  |
| FISHES |  |  |
| none |  |  |
| AMPHIBIANS |  |  |
| none |  |  |
| REPTILES |  |  |
| Caretta caretta | T | T |
| Chelonia mydas | E | E |
| Lepidochelys kempi | E | E |
| Eretmochelys imbricata | E | E |
| Gopherus polyphemus |  | T |
| Drymarchon corais | T | SC |
| Nerodia fasciata taeniata | T | E |
| ATligator mississippiensis | T | SC |

[^1]$1_{\text {Florida }}$ Committee on Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals

Table 1 (Continued)
A list of imperiled species of plants and animals occurring at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

| Species | Federal Designation | FCREPA ${ }^{1}$ Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIRDS |  |  |
| Brown Pelican | E | T |
| Rothschild's Magnificent Frigatebird |  | T |
| Great Egret |  | SC |
| Snowy Egret |  | SC |
| Reddish Egret |  | R |
| Louisiana Heron |  | SC |
| Little Blue Heron |  | SC |
| Black-crowned Night Heron |  | SC |
| Yellow-crowned Night Heron |  | SC |
| Least Bittern |  | SC |
| Wood Stork |  | E |
| Glossy Ibis |  | E |
| White Ibis |  | SC |
| Roseate Spoonbill |  | R |
| Coopers Hawk |  | SC |
| Southern Bald Eagle | E | T |
| Osprey |  | T |
| Peregrine Falcon | E | E |
| Merlin |  | SU |
| Southeastern American Kestrel |  | T |
| Florida Sandhill Crane |  | T |
| Black Rail |  | SU |
| American Oystercatcher |  | T |
| Piping Plover |  | SC |
| American Avocet |  | SC |
| Least Tern |  | T |
| Royal Tern |  | SC |
| Sandwhich Tern |  | SC |
| Caspian Tern |  | SC |
| BTack Skimmer |  | SC |
| Florida Burrowing 0wl |  | SC |
| Hairy Woodpecker |  | SC |
| Red-cockaded Woodpecker | E | E |
| Florida Scrub Jay |  | T |
| Florida Prairie Warbler |  | SC |
| American Redstart |  | R |
| Dusky Seaside Sparrow | E | E |
| ```E = endangered; T = threatened; R = rare; SU = status undetermined; SC = of```special concern. |  |  |
| 1 Florida Committee on Rare and Endanger | lants and An |  |

Table 1 (Continued)
A list of imperiled species of plants and animals occurring at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida.

|  | Federal <br> Species |
| :---: | :---: |
| FCREPA1 |  |
| Designation | Designation |

MAMMALS
Trichechus manatus $\quad \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{T}$
Neofiber alleni
Peromyscus floridanus
SC
$E=$ endangered; $T=$ threatened; $R=$ rare; $S U=$ status undetermined; $S C=$ of special concern.
$1_{\text {Florida }}$ Committee on Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals

## Literature Review

Nesting Adults
Prior to 1973, virtually nothing was known about the population of adult female sea turtles that nest annually on the beaches of the Kennedy Space Center-Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (KSC-CCAFS) complex. Ehrhart (1976) and Ehrhart and Yoder (1978) established that a minimum of 120 loggerhead turtles, Caretta caretta, and two or three green turtles, Chelonia mydas, nested on an 8 km stretch of KSC shore know as Playalinda Beach each year, but the limited nature of that study precluded any assessment of the relative importance of the entire 58 km of KSC-CCAFS shoreline to the survival of western Atlantic populations of Caretta and Chelonia. The southeastern U. S. is one of only four major loggerhead nesting areas remaining (Ernst and Barbour, 1972) and Florida beaches constitute the major portion of the nesting ground. The research of other workers provides some basis for comparison and assessment of KSC's importance. Worth and Smith (1976) discussed marine turtle nesting on Hutchinson Island, Florida, and estimated that 1,072 loggerheads nested on nine 1.25 km study areas in 1973. LeBuff (1969) and LeBuff and Beatty (1971) discussed various aspects of loggerhead nesting on Sanibel and Captiva Islands on the Gulf coast of Florida but gave no numbers useful for comparison. Later, LeBuff and Hagan (1978) reported a decline in the number of loggerhead nests in their Manasota Key-Cape Romano survey area from 758 (1970) to 520 (1975). In 1977, Davis and Whiting summarized a decade (1964-1973) of sea turtle nesting research at Cape Sable, in Everglades National Park and reported an increase from about 455 to 915 nests per season during that interval. Additional nesting surveys and tagging studies have been undertaken by F. Lund and B. Turner at important rookeries in Jupiter and south Brevard County, Florida, but results of these efforts are not available.

Recently, Carr and Carr (in press) have used aerial reconnaissance to determine numbers, distribution and seasonality of breeding colonies of marine turtles in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. That study employed data supplied by the UCF-KSC sea turtle research group as ground truth to establish a relationship between aerial counts and observed nestings on the beach. That study is now generally regarded as a very good beginning for the use of a technique that has produced disappointing results for others (LeBuff and Hagan, 1978). The National Marine Fisheries Service is currently planning further efforts to perfect that technique. The results of the same study included a ranking of the 10 sections of Florida most heavily visited by turtles. Five of the 10 are in Brevard County and three of the five are within KSC-CCAFS.

Other works that have provided useful census and/or natural history data for loggerheads include Caldwell, Carr, and Hellier (1955), Caldwell et al. (1959), and Caldwell, Carr, and Ogren (1959). The latter two dealt with the Jekyll Island, Georgia, loggerhead population. Caldwell (1959) also compiled and edited data gathered in the 1930's at Cape

Romain, South Carolina, by Baldwin and Loftin. This latter paper is one of a very few that gives actual measured body weights of loggerheads. Caldwell al so published comments on the nesting behavior of loggerheads from the Georgia coast in 1962 and Gallagher et al. (1972) reported the results of work with loggerheads on Hutchinson Island, in Martin County Florida. Surprisingly, this was one of the first papers to include morphometric data for Florida loggerheads.

Outside of the U. S., the best-studied population of loggerheads is that of Tongaland, Natal in southeast Africa (Hughes, Bass, and Mentis, 1967; Hughes, 1970; Hughes and Brent, 1972). Hughes (1974) noted that the remarkable aspect of his data was not the number of turtles that had returned in subsequent years but rather the number that had not. Later, however, the same author (Hughes, 1976) was able to show that after 12 years of research the recovery rate of tagged animals back on the nesting beaches had reached 50 percent. There are many parallels between Hughes work and that reported here.

The green turtle, Chelonia, is widely distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical seas (Ernst and Barbour, 1972). Nesting populations have been studied at Ascension Island (Carr and Hirth, 1962), southern Yemen (Hirth and Carr, 1970), Malaysia (Hendrickson, 1958) and Heron Island, Australia (Bustard, 1967) and el sewhere. In the western hemishpere, nesting colonies of Chelonia have been studied by Pritchard (1969) in Surinam and Guyana, by Parsons (1962) on Isla Aves, and in Mexico by Peters (1954) and Duellman (1961). The most thoroughly studied colony, however, is that at Tortuguero, Costa Rica. General accounts of that work are in Carr and Ogren (1960) and Carr, Carr, and Meylan (1978).

Hirth (1971) compiled a synopsis of biological data on the green turtle that is thorough and comprehensive.

In the continental U. S., green turtles nest only on the Atlantic coast of Florida. There is, however, a paucity of information and literature concerning that population. Carr and Ingle (1959) were surprised "to find in print no definite record of a green turtle nesting on a Florida beach, or for that matter anywhere on the mainland of the United States." They proceeded to document the first two definite observations of nesting emergences of Chelonia mydas mydas, the Atlantic green turtle, on the coast of North Anerica. Both were discovered by Florida Conservation Agents; one on Hutchinson Island, Martin County Fla.; the other a few miles north near Vero Beach, Indian River County Florida. Neither of the adult turtles was seen by Carr and Ingle but they examined hatchlings from the nest of the Hutchinson Island specimen and photographs of the one from Vero Beach. Apparently no standard measurements were made of either turtle and neither of them was weighed.

Routa (1967) also identified hatchling turtles from one Hutchinson Island nest as Chelonia and estimated that approximately 15 green turtles nested on the island in the summer of 1967. Again, none of these were measured, weighed, or even seen by the author.

Gallagher et al. (1972) observed 22 green turtle nests but only measured and tagged four of the nesting adults. None were weighed. Their observations were also made on Hutchinson Island and they estimated that approximately eight to ten Chelonia nested there in the sumner of 1971. Worth and Smith (1976), also working on Hutchinson Island, noted 26 green turtle nests there in 1973. They estimated that eight individual turtles deposited those clutches. Until 1975, therefore, when Ehrhart reported nesting at KSC in Brevard County, all of the published records of Chelonia nesting emergences on the North American coast were from Hutchinson IsTand or nearby southern Indian River County.

## Reproductive Characteristics

Many aspects of loggerhead reproduction have been studied. Caldwell (1959), Hughes and Mentis (1967), and Kaufmann (1975a) give sizes of nesting adults in South Carolina, southeast Africa, and Columbia. Ehrhart and Yoder (1978) give similar data for KSC turtles. The length of the nesting season is discussed by Caldwell (1959), LeBuff (1969), and Kaufmann (1975a), among others. Intervals between nestings (within season) are reported by Caldwell (1962), Worth and Smith (1976), Davis and Whiting (1977), LeBuff and Beatty (1971), Kaufmann (1975a), and Hughes, 1970. Caldwell (1962), Hughes and Mentis (1967), and more recently Hughes (1976) have discussed the multi-annual cycles of loggerheads. Clutch size, incubation periods, and hatchling morphology have been noted for various populations by Caldwell (1959), Hughes, Bass, and Mentis (1967), Hughes and Mentis (1967), LeBuff and Beatty (1971), Kaufmann (1975a), Davis and Whiting (1977), and Richardson (1978). Ehrhart (1979) presented prel iminary data concerning all of these reproductive characteristics for loggerheads nesting at KSC.

Basic parameters of reproduction have been reported for green turtle populations at major nesting beaches throughout the world. These include Tortuguero, Costa Rica (Carr and Hirth, 1962), Surinam (Pritchard, 1969), Ascension Island (Carr and Hirth, 1962), Sarawak (Hendrickson, 1958), and Australia (Bustard, 1967). There is, however, virtually no information in the literature concerning specifics of Florida green turtle reproduction, other than the preliminary findings of Ehrhart (1976).

## Mortality

The problem of mass mortality of marine turtles has been studied by Ulrich (1978) in South Carolina and Hillestad et al (1977) in Georgia. There is little doubt that shrimp trawling is a major cause in those states. A recent article in the Endangered Species Technical Bulletin (Anon., 1979) documents the stranding of about 60 Toggerhead carcasses on the Texas coast in the fall of 1978. Almost nothing has been written about the problem in Florida. Ehrhart (1979) reported that mass strandings seem to have become a problem in the KSC area only since the fall of 1977 and presented prel iminary data for 1977 and 1978.

Green turtles have generally not been involved in the mass stranding episodes but recently the carcasses of several small ones have been found on Florida beaches (Witham, pers. comm.). There is concern that at least some of these died as the result of ingesting tar balls from oil spills
(Witham, 1978). Tar balls can be uispersed in the same ocean currents as young green turtles (Witham, 1976), but the relationship between them has not been studied.

Lagoonal Populations
Little is known concerning the juvenile and sub-adult stages of sea turtle life history. As early as 1916, Schmidt emphasized the need to study the migrations and determine the growth rate of this segment of the sea turtle population.

The majority of the studies that have been conducted have been lab studies. Growth rates of captive hatchlings have been recorded (Caldwell, 1962; Uchida, 1967; Stickney et al., 1973; Kaufmann, 1975b; Witham, 1976). As part of a head-starting program, captive raised yearling turtles have been released and their subsequent growth and oceanic dispersal described (Witham, 1976; Witham and Futch, 1977). Schwartz (1977) conducted physiological experiments on the response of immature turtles to cold water temperatures. Owens et al. (1978) reported on a radio-immunoassay technique to sex immature green turtles.

Carr and Caldwell (1956) conducted a study on a naturally occurring population of young Chelonia and Lepidochelys in the Cedar Key-Crystal River area of Florida. They described the apparent seasonal migration of immature turtles from the area, obtained morphometric data for both species, and gave a tentative population size estimate for the Chelonia population. Schmidt (1916) tagged 65 animals and reported on the growth and movements of 17 of them in the wild. However, except for these two studies, most accounts on irmmature turtle movements have been fragmentary (Carr and Sweat, 1969; Burnett-Herkes, 1974).

Recently, new interest has arisen in immature sea turtles. Both Georgia and South Carolina have sponsored studies on sea turtle mortality caused by shrimp trawling operations. The turtles affected are mostly subadults (Hillestad et al., 1977; Ulrich, 1978). In Florida, the National Marine Fisheries Service is doing a monthly trawl study on a population of sub-adult Caretta in the Port Canaveral channel area. Trawling for turtles in this area in December, 1977 and 1978 yielded individuals that were buried in the mud in an apparent dormant state. Felgar et al. (1976) reported a similar phenomenon in Chelonia in the Gulf of California. Carr and Caldwell (1956) reported that a small minority of fishermen in Florida believed that populations of Chelonia also "buried up" during cold weather.

Limpus (1978) in Australia and Balazs (1978) in Hawaii have both initiated detailed ecological studies on naturally occurring populations of immature Caretta and Chelonia. Carr et al. (1978) again pointed out the importance of obtaining more data on the developmental habitats of juvenile sea turtles in order to understand the population dynamics of the adult animals.

## Objectives

The general, or comprehensive, objective of the marine turtle studies, in addition to those already stated, was to provide assessment of
the relative role and importance of the KSC area in the maintenance of marine turtle populations of the southeastern U. S.

Somewhat more specific objectives, relating to the above and stated previously, include:

1. To develop an accurate estimate of the size of the population (and its variation from year-to-year) of adult female marine turtles nesting on KSC beaches.
2. To develop a thorough understanding of the species composition of the nesting population.
3. To develop an understanding of the migratory patterns of sea turtles nesting at KSC.
4. To develop an understanding of fertility rates (and their normal variation) of sea turtle egg clutches at KSC. Implied here is also the development of an understanding of variation in other basic reproductive parameters, such as clutch size, egg size, and egg weight.
5. To develop an understanding of developmental rates and hatchling size and vigor at KSC. This objective, poorly stated originally, refers primarily to incubation periods and hatchling morphology.
6. To cooperate with the staff of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge in efforts to propagate sea turtles at KSC.
7. To describe the pattern of sea turtle mortality in the KSC area.
8. To determine the size and species composition of the sea turtle population in the lagoonal waters surrounding KSC.
9. To determine the age structure (as estimated by size) of the lagoonal turtle population.

Methods
Nesting Adults
The study area in which the survey of nesting adults was carried out varied among the years. This was due to variation in vehicle availability and security authorization. In 1976, nightly coverage varied from as little as 8 km to as much as 40 km , depending on the number of vehicles available, the position of the tide, and the number of turtles encountered. The 8 km stretch of beach covered every working night (five nights per week) is indicated by the letter A in Figure 1. It is the area known as Playalinda Beach and extends from the permanent security barricade at the eastern terminus of Route 402 (just north of Launch Complex 39) 5 miles to the north, ending at Camera Pad UC 10. Two additional sections that were covered frequently (two to four nights per week), totalling 32 km , are indicated by the letter $B$ in Figure 1. This included 21 km north of Camera Pad 10 and 11 km southward to the CCAFS boundary. Very occasionally, forays were made north and south of these points. In 1977, the extent of coverage was truncated in the north and authorization was gained to enter the CCAFS lands to the south. Accordingly, the survey extended throughout the 34 km from the Brevard-Volusia County line on the north, to Complex 37, on the south. In 1978, the northern boundary remained the same (Brevard-Volusia County line) but further authorization from the Air Force security organization allowed coverage of 43 km , southward to Camera Road A, which is 1.5 km southwest of the easterly tip of Cape Canaveral.


Figure 1. Sections of the KSC-CCAFS beach covered by regular nightly patrols 1976-1978.

Overall, therefore, primary coverage has extended from $28^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ (Camera Road A) to $28^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ north latitude (Volusia County line).

In 1976, we were entirely dependent throughout the season on vehicles provided by the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, as no suitable vehicle was available through GSA. The vehicles were old military surplus jeeps and it was difficult to keep two of then running at any given time. The survey was conducted on 53 nights, between 18 May and 20 August. In 1977, a similar situation prevailed regarding beach vehicles. The refuge provided a jeep and NASA provided a 4-wheel-drive pick-up truck that could be used when and where proper tides and beach topography prevailed. In late July, when all of the 4 -wheel vehicles were in disrepair, a 3-wheel all-terrain motorcycle was acquired in order to continue operating. The 34 km stretch of beach was surveyed on 60 nights between 27 May and 24 August, 1977.

In 1978, the efficiency and mobility of the survey crew was greatly improved. The refuge again provided a jeep and maintained it well. The pick-up truck had tires that were better suited to the task. Also, three all-terrain motorcycles were in use. The latter vehicles facilitated work six nights per week all summer ( 18 May - 29 August) with no whole nights lost to vehicle breakdows, as was the case in 1976 and 1977. As a result, the total number of work nights increased by 33 percent (from 60 to 80 ) in 1978. The work generally began about 2100 hours and continued until 0300-0400.

Whenever an emergent turtle was encountered, the following data were recorded;

1. date.
2. species.
3. tag number.
4. capture code, as follows:
a. N - new, not previously tagged
b. MR - multi-annual recapture, tagged in a previous year, first encounter this year.
c. SR - strange recapture, tagged by another investigator elsewhere.
d. STR - short-term recapture, a turtle returning one to eight days after a non-nesting energence.
e. TWR - two week recapture.
f. FWR - four week recapture.
g. SWR - six week recapture.
h. EWR - eight week recapture.
5. tide conditions: advancing or receding.
6. time discovered.
7. activity at discovery: emerging, moving upward on the beach, digging, laying, covering, or returning.
8. location: all locations were measured as distance north or south of a zero point. The zero point was the southern boundary of Sec. 36 , R36E, T20S, which crosses the beach at the dune crossover near Camera Pad UC 10.
9. carapace length over curvature: distance over curve of shell from center of nuchal (precentral) scute to the distal tip of the longest posterior marginal scute.
10. carapace width over curvature: taken at the widest point and perpendicular to the longitudinal body axis.
11. carapace length straight line: taken with forester's tree caliper from center of nuchal scute to the distal tip of the longest posterior marginal scute.
12. carapace width straight line: taken with a caliper, the greatest horizontal axis.
13. plastron length: length of bottom shell.
14. greatest width of head: with caliper.
15. weight: procedure described below.
16. flipper damage: description and estimation of percent loss.
17. additional notes: miscellaneous observations.
18. investigators present.

The weighing procedure is unique; virtually no other marine turtle research group weighs animals routinely. It was accomplished through the use of a hydraulic jack and electric winches mounted in the beds of jeeps and the pick-up truck. A 225 kg capacity iron-clad spring scale was attached to the boom and turtles were drawn up in a sling made of heavy nylon straps. The staff of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge was responsible for the design and construction of this gear. The scale was accurate to 3 kg and variation in the amount of sand clinging to the turtles and sling varied by as much as 3 kg . The total error is approximately 5 percent of the mean weight of loggerheads.

The tags used (Nasco No. 1005; Size no. 49) were provided by Dr. Archie F. Carr of the University of Florida. They are made of monel metal and were purchased originally from the National Band and Tag Co., of Newport, Ky. Dr. Carr's laboratory serves as a clearing house for tagging information for a number of marine turtle projects. Tags are numbered individually and each one is stamped with the words, reward, return and Dr. Carr's address. Dr. Carr pays the $\$ 5.00$ reward for information returned and sends it on to us at once. The tags are cattle-ear tags and are set in place by a special (\#48, Powr-r-ceps) applicator. Turtles were tagged on the posterior edge of the left front flipper about 10 cm distal to the edge of the carapace.

Reproductive Characteristics
Consideration of clutch size, fertility rates, egg size and weight, and other reproductive parameters begins with the collection of eggs. Generally this was done as the eggs were deposited. Occasionally, partial clutches that were being destroyed by raccoons when discovered were also taken. Standard procedure called for arranging the eggs in rows of 10 on the sand to assure counting accuracy. The eggs were then packed in buckets with care being taken that sand from the nest site insulated them from the bottom and sides. At least 5 cm of sand covered the uppermost eggs. Loggerhead eggs were seldom taken at other than the time of laying, but green turtle eggs, for which we lack sufficient data, were occasionally taken approximately 24 hrs . after laying (as, e.g., on a Monday night, the survey crew not having worked on Sunday). In that case, eggs were handled with extreme care, so that each one remained right side up. Reptilian embryos attach to the underside of the shell near the top, as the egg comes to lie, and should not be tumbled thereafter.

The egg buckets were then taken to an open, mobile-home type trailer at the Merritt Island lab. Before placement in the hatchery, 20 eggs were temporarily removed from each clutch, weighed (on a Mettler torsion balance) and measured. Turtle eggs are not perfectly round (a few are distinctly oval) and so minimum dianeters were measured. Incubation temperatures were not controlled and the trailer was not air-conditioned. Mid-morning ambient temperatures ranged from $26.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in August and $25.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in September, 1976. Temperatures in two clutch centers ranged from $26.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in August and $26.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $28.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in September of the same year. Temperature in clutch centers ranged from $20.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $27.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in October and $15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $26.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in November, 1978. Temperature relations were not under study as a primary project objective but the effects of temperature and other physical factors were investigated intensively by M. A. McGehee in 1977 and 1978. The master's thesis reporting the results is in second draft.

Upon hatching, young turtles were removed from the surface or dug out. A series of measurements (carapace length straight line, carapace width straight line, plastron length, and body depth) was made for 20 individuals of each clutch. All 20 were also weighed. Thereafter, they rejoined their clutch mates and were taken to the beach. Releases were made high on the beach, simulating natural nest placement and, whenever possible, during the morning hours of the day of first appearance at the sand surface.

Eggs that remained unhatched after 80 days were cut open and examined. We followed Hughes, Bass, and Mentis (1967) in recording as infertile any egg in which no development was visible to the unaided eye. For some of the clutches, discrepancies arose between the number of eggs reported and the number accounted for in all three years. The causes of this probably included human error in counting, although the counting procedure noted above should have nearly eliminated this factor. Other sources of discrepancies include the tearing and obliteration of infertile eggs by hatchlings, and the phenomenon of twinning. There is virtually no way to account for either without increasing mortality. Because of these discrepancies, minimum fertility rates (assuming all unaccounted for eggs were infertile) were computed and maximum fertility rates (assuming all unaccounted for eggs were fertile) were computed.

Estimation of the total number of turtles which nest on any given stretch of beach is generally confounded by a number of factors, among them: false crawls, non-uniform coverage, and variation in the number and location of nesting emergences subsequent to the first. To our knowledge, techniques of population estimation commonly employed to estimate densities of other kinds of animals, such as the Lincoln-Peterson Index and the Schnabel Method have not been applied to sea turtle data. Other workers (Richardson, 1978; Hughes, 1974) have employed custom methods that are particularly suited to their use. It was our hope to be able to estimate total numbers at KSC simply by enumeration. We assumed that after having tagged intensively during the first half of the season, we would observe a recapture frequency that approached 100 percent in the second half of the season. As Figure 2, a three-year compilation of weekly recapture rates shows, the rate remained below 50 percent until the 13 th week of the season, and then rose to only 65 percent. By that time, however, total numbers of nestiny animals had

decreased greatly and the 65 percent figure is based on considerably fewer animals than are earlier percentages shown there.

As a result, we felt compelled to try to apply estimation techniques to our data. One of the principal objections to this would be the violation of the assumption of no immigration or emigration. There is, however, no reason to believe that turtles originally tagged at KSC are going elsewhere for subsequent nesting. Furthermore, only 7 of 318 (2.2 percent) in 1976 (Appendix Table 1), 11 of 274 (4 percent) in 1977 (Appendix Table 2), and 9 of 652 (1.4 percent) in 1978 (Appendix Table 3) were tagged outside of KSC. The number of strange recaptures was larger than nine in 1978, but most of them had been tagged by a National Park Service crew on the KSC beach in Volusia County. Accordingly, we regarded the overall rate ( 2.1 percent) as negligible and proceeded to, in the first case, apply the Lincoln-Peterson Method (Smith, 1966). The Schnabel Method, as published by Schnabel (1938), is a variant of the Lincoln Index under a fully specified statistical model. Overton (1971) points out, however, that "the assumptions necessary for a fully specified statistical model are seldom tenable, and wildifers are usually more interested in the adequate model with the fewest assumptions. The estimator can be derived from a 'canonical' model, which in effect is a generalization of all models leading to the estimator, and the model is found to be closely related to the model developed for the Lincoln Index." Accordingly, we have al so applied the Schnabel Method to our data because it allows for a better estimate, the result of continuous refinement of a series of estimates. Confidence limits for the Schnabel Method were calculated according to the procedure given by Ricker (1975).

Virtually all of the data collected in the original three phases of the study are stored on computer cards and discs. The data set from the fourth phase, mortality documentation, is not as extensive and has been handled conventionally thus far. With the exception of a few minor operations where chi-square and $t$ procedures were carried out on a calculator, the analysis of data was performed under the procedures of the computer system known as SAS (Statistical Analysis System, Barr et al., 1976). The two most commonly used statistical procedures were analysis of variance and regression analysis. Both of these were performed under the General Linear Model (GLM) procedure of SAS (PROC GLM). Where it became necessary to follow the analysis of variance with a multiple comparison test, Duncan's Multiple Range Test was used, under the DUNCAN procedure of SAS. Summary statistics (means, standard deviations, ranges, and number of observations) for virtually all data sets were computed under the PROC MEANS procedure of SAS. In those cases where it was deemed useful to display the distribution of points in a regression analysis the PROC PLOT SAS procedure was used. Finally, in a few instances where chi-square was used, the option for that test in the PROC FREQ procedure of SAS was used.

## Mortality

Procedures involved in the documentation of sea turtle mortality in the KSC area were simple and direct. We benefited by the excellent cooperation of Captain Henry Morgan and his Florida Marine patrol staff
(especialy Lt. J. Rizzo) who provided us with prompt information about beached carcasses. Information was also provided by the Canaveral National Seashore rangers, Pan Am security personnel at CCAFS and others.

We attempted to substantiate each report, whenever possible, by going to the reported location of the carcass and by removing the entire animal or its skull to our lab on Merritt Island. Most of the carcasses were in advanced stages of decomposition. We felt it was important to retrieve the carcasses or to remove the skull and bury the body for the following three reasons:

1. We wanted to examine them for signs of cause of death.
2. We wanted to have voucher specimens on hand for as many of our records as possible.
3. We wanted to avoid counting the same carcass twice (they can wash in and out and move laterally along the beach and be reported by more than one person).

Not all strandings could be investigated, however, and reports began to come in from a variety of sources. The records, therefore, began to fall into various levels of verification. As a result, we began to classsify each of our sea turtle mortality records according to the following scheme:

1. Specimen (skull and/or carcass) in our possession; have measurements and computed weight.
2. Carcass reported by reliable source, known to have been disposed of by burying or removal from beach.
3. Carcass reported by reliable source, confirmed by follow-up phone call, disposition uncertain.
4. Unconfirmed report, disposition uncertain.

There were few facilities at the Merritt Island lab for curatorial work on the specimens collected. There were no alternatives to placing the rotting carcasses and skulls in a make-shift outdoor morgue for cleaning by maggots, ants, beetles, and other insects. The lack of professional curatorial care, the need for which was unforeseeable prior to October, 1977, has resulted in the loss of some specimens. The cleaning, gluing, and labeling are continuing on an as-time-permits basis at this writing.

## Lagoonal Population

Turtles were captured throughout the year by netting. Three large mesh (25-38 cm) nets, ranging from 150 to 230 m in length, were used. They were deployed in three lagoonal systems; Indian River, Banana River, and Mosquito Lagoon, surrounding the Kennedy Space Center (Figure 3). These interconnecting lagoons are characterized by being long, narrow, shallow bodies of water. Average depth is 1.5 m with depths greater than 3 m confined to dredged basins and the channel of the Intracoastal Waterway. Most of the lagoonal system is composed of shallow grass flats areas, major species being Syringodium filiforme and Halodue wrightii. Salinity ranged from 25 to 42 ppt . There is no tidal influence in the system except near ocean inlets with most water movement being wind driven.


Figure 3. Map of lagoonal study area showing sites netted, 1976-1979.

Both Mosquito Lagoon and Indian River were netted monthly, while the Banana River sampling was done bi-monthly. The dots in Figure 3 indicate all netting sites with the size of the dot corresponding to the level of sampling effort. The most intensive netting occurred in Mosquito Lagoon, it being the most productive area (in terms of catch-per-unit-effort). Netting effort averaged approximately 5 days per month, with nets being deployed for greater lengths of time during the summer months (May to September)

Nets were checked three times during the day; in the early morning, mid-day, and approximately an hour before dark. Nets deployed in the Banana River had been checked throughout the night since the beginning of the project because the large concentration of manatees (Trichechus manatus) in the area increased the probability of catching one in our nets. Since September, 1978, nets in Mosquito Lagoon and the Indian River, were al so checked throughout the night due to the possibility of entangling and drowing a bottle-nosed dolphin (Tursiops truncatus).

Turtles were also collected in a unique way in January of 1977 and 1978, when record-breaking cold temperatures caused Chelonia and Caretta to come to the surface in a stunned condition. The lagoon was patrolled in our 17 ft . whaler in the early morning hours when water temperatures were at a minimum (ca. $4-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). All turtles found floating or stranded were taken (Ehrhart, 1977). The Florida Marine Patrol helped greatly in the collection of stunned animals from the Indian and Banana Rivers as well as Mosquito Lagoon.

All turtles collected, both during the netting operation and coldstunning episodes, were taken to our lab and weighed on a platform scale to the nearest 0.1 kg . Straight-line carapace lengths, widths, and head widths were measured with a forester's caliper. Over-the-curve lengths, widths, and plastron lengths were measured with a metal tape measure. All linear measurements were made to the nearest 0.1 cm . Turtles were flipper tagged using monel tags, photographed, and released near the point of capture.

Size estimates for lagoonal Caretta and Chelonia populations were made using the Schumacher, Schnabel, and Hayne Methods (Hayne, 1949; Ricker, 1975). Ninety-five percent confidence intervals were calculated for the Schumacher and Schnabel estimates following Ricker, 1975. Analysis of variance and regression analysis on morphometric data were accomplished using the GLM procedure in the SAS computer package (Barr et al., 1976). Significant differences in the weight and size distributions and means between and within species were determined by $x^{2}$ and t-tests.

Results

## Nesting Adults

Composition, Total Numbers and Estimates
During the 1976 nesting season, 318 Atlantic loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) and three Atlantic green turtles (Chelonia mydas) were encountered at KSC. We are reasonably certain that at least one
additional green turtle nested at KSC in 1976 because the clutch, which hatched at our laboratory, was laid at a time that ruled out deposition by one of those observed. The three green turtles constituted 0.9 percent of the nesting assemblage, the rest (99.1 percent) were loggerheads.

In 1977, 274 loggerheads ( 98.9 percent) and three green turtles (1.1 percent) were observed, and in 1978, 652 loggerheads ( 97.9 percent) and 14 green turtles ( 2.1 percent). Overall, therefore, loggerheads comprise approximately 98.4 percent of the nesting assemblage, and green turtles make up the remaining 1.6 percent.

The Peterson estimate of the number of loggerheads nesting on 40 km of beach in 1976 is $598+135$ and the Schnabel estimate is 751 (676 868, 95 percent confidence). In 1977, for 34 km , the Peterson estimate is $572 \pm 133$ and the Schnabel technique yields 612 (551-707). Peterson and Schnabel estimates for the 43 km of beach covered in 1978 are $940 \pm$ 121 and 1,127 ( $879-1,441$ ). Because of the variation in coverage these estimates are not as useful for year-to-year comparisons as those which are given in Table 2. Those in Table 2 are corrected to estimate the population nesting only in 34 km each year. Those estimates, ranging from 512 to 810 (Peterson) and 612 to 1,063 (Schnabel), correspond to the totals actually enumerated and seem to indicate a marked increase in loggerhead nesting in 1978. The estimates, however, are just as sensitive to level of effort (kilometers of beach covered and number of nights in survey) as are the raw counts. Level of effort must be accounted for in any valid comparison of one year with another. Since the values in Table 2 are already corrected to reflect totals and estimates for a uniform 34 km stretch of beach, it is necessary only to divide each by the number of survey nights per season to produce a catch-per-unit-effort index, the units of which are number of turtles per survey night. Table 3 contains the values from Table 2 converted to such an index. The indices in that table relating to actual turtles encountered and to the Peterson and Schnabel estimates are uniformly higher for 1978.

The population estimates in Table 2 provide a means for estimating the total reproductive potential of the KSC nesting population. Although it is true that elsewhere in Florida individual turtles have been observed nesting nine times in one season (F. Lund, pers. comm.) and that we have good evidence to indicate that some KSC loggerheads nest as often as six or seven times, it is also true that only 203 ( 31 percent) of 652 loggerheads are positively known to have nested two or more times in the 1978 season. It now appears that earlier assumptions regarding the average number of times a female turtle nests in a season were in error and that the average number is between two and three. Considering the difference in the estimates in Table 2, this means that the number of clutches deposited on a 34 km stretch of KSC beach may vary from about 1,250 to 2,650. Considering that mean clutch size is $111-112$, it means that about 130,000 to 300,000 eggs may be laid on that beach in any given year. The entire KSC-CCAFS complex includes 58 km of beach. Assuming that nesting density is relatively uniform throughout (see below), the total number of loggerhead eggs deposited may vary from 220,000 to 510,000.

Table 2
Total number of loggerhead turtles encountered and estimates of the population nesting on 34 km beach at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, 1976-1978.

| Year | Turtles Encountered | Peterson Index | Schnabel Estimates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1976 | 272 | $\begin{gathered} 512 \\ (396-628) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 643 \\ (589-727) \end{gathered}$ |
| 1977 | 274 | $\begin{gathered} 572 \\ (439-705) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 612 \\ (551-707) \end{gathered}$ |
| 1978 | 558 | $\begin{gathered} 810 \\ (679-941) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,063 \\ (893-1,288) \end{gathered}$ |

Figures in parenthesis are 95 percent confidence interval.

Table 3
Catch-per-unit-effort indices (number of turtles per survey night) corresponding to numbers and estimates in Table 2.

| Year | Turtles Encountered |  | Peterson Index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1976 | 5.1 |  | Schnabel Estimates |  |
| 1977 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 12.1 |  |
| 1978 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 13.3 |  |

The small number of green turtles that nests at KSC makes the use of estimation techniques impossible and unnecessary. Green turtle tracks and nest site signs differ from those of loggerheads and can be distinguished easily by the trained eye. Very few green turtle nesting emergences were missed, even if the animal itself was not seen. In 1976, there were not many more than four green turtles nesting at KSC and in 1977 not many more than three. The 1978 season was a relatively good one for Chelonia and we recorded 23 successful nesting emergences. These ere accomplished by not less than 14 individual turtles.

The total observed egg production for the 43 km of beach covered in 1978 was 2,840, all of which went into our protective incubation program. Assuming that green turtle nesting is uniform throughout the 58 km extent of KSC-CCAFS beach, it is possible that 30 to 35 green turtle clutches are deposited there in a good year, like 1978. The complement of eggs involved would be approximately 3,900 to 4,500.

A perfect definition of the distribution of nesting emergences among specific kilometers of beach at KSC is not attainable with the present data. Variation in vehicle availability', personnel, tides, and security authorization affected the uniformity of coverage significantly. Figure 4 summarizes the distribution of encounters over the 1976-78 period. It reflects the fact that the greatest concentration of effort was at Playalinda Beach ( $0-8 \mathrm{~km}$ S of the zero point) but also gives a general view of the spread of encounter localities during the three seasons. The uniformity of beach coverage was considerably greater in 1978 than in 1976 and 1977 and so the data for that year are qualitatively more instructive. Figure 5 shows the distribution of loggerhead turtle encounters anong the 43 km of beach surveyed that year. A chi-square test for independence revealed that the observed distribution is not uniform ( $X^{2}=197$, $\mathrm{df}=$ 45 , critical value $=79, p<0.01$ ) but, because of the biases noted above, it is not valid to say that any one section is a better nesting beach than any other. The most important result of this analysis, shown clearly by Figure 5, is that there are no sections in which nesting density is particularly or abnormally low.

The number of green turtles nesting at KSC is small (20 individuals in 3 years) and little can be concluded concerning the distribution of Chelonia nesting within KSC. Figure 6 summarizes the locality data for green turtles in 1976, 1977 and 1978 and suggests some concentration of nesting in the more northerly extent of the space center.

Morphological Characteristics of the Nesting Population
Measurements of carapace length and width, plastron length, head width, and weight for loggerhead turtles encountered in 1976, 1977, and 1978 are compiled in Appendix Tables 4, 5, and 6. Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 present the means, ranges, and standard deviations for all 3 years for straightline carapace length (CLSL), straightline caparace width (CWSL), over-curve carapace length (CLOC), overcurve carapace width (CWOC), plastron length (PL), head width (HW), and weight. The 1978 mean for each of these measurements is smaller than that for 1976 or 1977. Analysis of variance of weight data revealed that there were indeed differences among the means significant at the p<0.0003 level (Appendix Table 7). Duncan's


Figure 4. Relative distribution of loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) encountered on KSC nesting beach, 1976-1978. Height of diagonal-lined area is proportional to density






$N$

(5y) $1 \mathrm{HOI} \exists \mathrm{M}$
 weights, 1976-1978. Vertica
numerical value $=\mathrm{N}$. Summary of nesting loggerhead turt Summary of nesting loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) and green (Chelonia mydas) turt range; open box $= \pm 1$

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Figure 11. Weight-class distributions of the populations of female loggerhead turtles nesting at Kennedy Space Center, 1976-1978.

Figure 12. Size-class (over curvature carapace length) distribtuions of female loggerhead turtles

Multiple Range Test further revealed that the loggerheads nesting in 1978 weighed less than those of the previous years (Appendix Table 8). Analysis of variance in CLSL data confirmed significant differences annong means at $\mathrm{p}<0.036$ (Appendix Table 9). Duncan's multiple range test (Appendix Table 10) demonstrated that the 1978 mean was significantly smaller than that for 1977 ( $p<0.05$ ) but not smaller than the 1976 mean. For CLOC the analysis of variance indicated significant differences among means at $p<0.013$ (Appendix Table 11) and the Duncan procedure clearly ( $p<0.05$ ) separated the smaller 1978 means from the others (Appendix Table 12).

The analysis of variance of CWSL data revealed significant differences among means (Appendix Table 13). The Duncan test (Appendix Table 14) showed that, as in the case of CLSL, the 1978 mean was significantly smaller than that for 1977 ( $p<0.05$ ), but not smaller than the 1976 mean. There were also differences in PL means (Appendix Table 15; p<0.007) and again the smallest mean was in 1978. Duncan's procedure (Appendix Table 16) shows that the 1978 mean differs significantly from the 1977 one, but not from that of 1976, at $p<0.05$. Head width follows the pattern of weight and CLOC in that the analysis of variance confirms significant differences among means (Appendix Table 17; p<0.0001) and Duncan's multiple range test clearly separates the smaller 1978 mean from the others (Appendix Table 18; $p<0.05$ ). Only in the case of CWOC did the analysis of variance fail to indicate significant differences among annual means (Appendix Table 19). This is the least precise and most variable of all the measurements, because of variation and irregularities in shell shape. Although the 1978 mean was smaller than the others (Figure 8), the difference was not significant at $p<0.05$. It is clear, nevertheless, that the individuals of the 1978 loggerhead population were significantly smaller than those of 1976 and 1977.

Corresponding to these changes in morphometric means are shifts in size and weight class distributions. Figure 11 shows the frequency distribution of loggerhead weights for all 3 years. The shift toward the lover end of the distribution in 1978 is small but noticeable and a $X^{2}$ test for independence confirms that the data are distributed differently ( $\mathrm{X}^{2}=25.4, \mathrm{df}=12$, critical value=21.0). The same shift is evident in the distributions of CLOC (Figure 12) but the statistical significance is slightly less convincing. The $x^{2}$ value here is 15.0 with 8 df . The critical value for $p<0.05$ is 15.5 . It can be said that the distributions are independent at the p<0.06 level.

The analyses of regression of loggerhead CWSL on CLSL and of CWOC and CLOC are presented in Appendix Figures 1 and 2. The squared correlation coefficients (sometimes called coefficients of determination), regression equations for the relationships, and probability values (the probability that such a distribution of points would result if there were not a linear relationship between the factors) are given on each figure. The coefficient is considerably higher for the over-curve measurements than for straight-line ones, even though the latter method is the accepted conventional one for turtles in general. The better correlation of CLOC with CWOC results, of course, from the fact that over-curve measurements take the third shell dimension, depth, into account.

Over 800 measurements of loggerhead weights were made during the study. This is by far the most extensive body of sea turtle weight data ever assembled. Linear relationshps between weight and linear measurements were analyzed because of their potential value to other investigators elsewhere and in the future at KSC. They may lack the means to weigh turtles but can always obtain shell measurements. The analysis of regressions of weight on CLSL, on CLOC, CWSL, CWOC, and PL are given in Appendix Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. P values for all of these relationships are $<0.0001$. The two linear characters that are most highly correlated with weight and, therefore, the most useful for prediction, are CLOC $\left(r^{2}=0.71\right)$ and PL $\left(r^{2}=0.72\right)$. The least useful one is CWSL ( $r^{2}=0.51$ ).

Measurements of carapace length and width, plastron length, head width, and weight for green turtles encountered in 1976, 1977, and 1978 are compiled in Appendix Tables 20, 21, and 22. Figures 13, 14, 15, and 10 present the means, ranges and standard deviations for all 3 years for CLSL, CWSL, CLOC, CWOC, PL, HW, and weight. Although the small numbers of animals examined in 1976 and 1977 make year-to-year comparisons tenuous, analyses of variance were performed on the green turtle data. They revealed no significant differences among the years for any of these morphometric characters.

Regression analyses identical to those performed on loggerhead length-width and length-weight relationships were also used to analyze the much smaller body of Chelonia data. The 20 sets of linear measurements and the 14 weights are onTy marginally adequate to examine these relationships but they constitute the first such compilation and analysis for adult Florida green turtles. The linear regressions of CLSL and CWSL and of CLOC on CWOC are presented in Appendix Figures 8 and 9. It can be seen that, as in loggerheads, there is a much more faithful relationship between over-curve measurements than straight-1ine ones. Indeed, the correlation of CWSL and CLSL is very poor ( $r^{2}=0.26$; $p<0.06$ ) in comparison to CWOC-CLOC for green turtles ( $r^{2}=0.60 ; p<0.001$ ) and to all of those given for loggerheads above.

Appendix Figures $10,11,12,13$, and 14 present the regression of Chelonia weights on CLSL, CLOC, CWSL, CWOC, and PL. Unlike the condition in loggerheads, where weight is more highly correlated with CLOC than any other carapace measurement, in green turtles the best correlation is with CLSL ( $r^{2}=0.78 ; p<0.0001$ ). As in loggerheads, PL is also a highly reliable predictor of wejght ( $r^{2}=0.68 ; p<0.0003$ ) and CWSL is virtually unrelated to weight ( $r^{2}=0.18 ; p<0.13$ ).

Changes in weight and carapace length over-curve exhibited by 39 loggerheads and two green turtles nesting at 2, 3, 4 and 5 -year intervals, are compiled in Appendix Table 23. Eighteen of the loggerheads were weighed at both the original and subsequent encounters but the data reveal no clear-cut trend. Ten of 18 changes were within the limits of measurement error ( 5 percent) and seven of them were actually recorded as having lost weight.




Changes in CLOC also exhibit great variation, but when they are compiled according to year-class a weak trend is discernable (Appendix Table 24). In Appendix Table 23 and for purposes of analysis, any negative change was regarded as resulting fiom abrasion and recorded as zero. The trend in the results of Appendix Table 24 involves a slight but uniform increase in shell length from 0.95 cm in 2 -year recaptures to 2.3 cm in 4 and 5 -year recaptures. There is no question that adult loggerheads grow very slowly. The limited data available support this conclusion but are too sparse to allow further statistical treatment.

In 1978, for the first time, two turtles returned to KSC after a second multi-annual interval. One of these, No. C2311, is an interesting case. In only one other case in 6 years (Ehrhart, 1976) have we seen a turtle returning to nest in successive years. Virtually all of them return in 2, 3 or possibly more years. C2311 was tagged in 1973 and when it returned in 1977 it had gained no weight (recorded as having lost about 1 kg ) and three major shell dimensions had increased by only $0.5-1.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Oddly, the turtle returned in 1978 to nest again. Unfortunately we were unable to weigh her that time but the three major shell dimensions increased markedly. Carapace length over-curve increased from 94.5 cm to 99.5 cm ; straight-1ine length increased from 88.5 cm to 93.0 cm ; and plastron length increased from 66.8 to 72.1 cm . All that growth occurred in 1 year in an animal that had not grown at all in the 4 previous years. It seems possible that the animal's return in successive years and its unusual growth may be reflections of having encountered unusually good environmental conditions during the year. If so, this phenomenon could be related to the overall increase in the nesting population seen in 1978. Unfortunately, however, no other 1-year re-nesters were encountered and the question remains unanswered.

The two green turtles, returning at 2 and 3 year intervals, exhibited increases in weight ( 4.5 and 4.6 kg ) that are within the limits of measurement error ( 5 percent). The 3-year returnee gained 1.6 cm in CLOC while the other one remained unchanged in this measurement. Many more multi-annual recaptures are needed for any definition of a trend.

## Long-distance Recoveries

There have been very few recoveries of KSC-tagged turtles outside of the U. S. Three of the four that we have had during the course of this project are from the Bahama Islands (Appendix Table 25), the most distant about 600 km SE of KSC. The fourth record is of one that must have gone around the southern tip of Florida because it was discovered dead near Sanibel Island, on the Gulf coast.

## Reproductive Characteristics of Caretta and Chelonia at KSC

Multi-annual Periodicity and Site Fixity
Records of multi-annual recoveries of turtles tagged at KSC are compiled in Appendix Tables 26, 27, and 28. A summary of those data is presented in Table 4. In 1976, one-half of the loggerheads previously tagged by us at KSC and recovered there had been tagged in 1973. Only 51 loggerheads were tagged in that year so the five recovered in 1976 constitute a three-year recovery rate of about 10 percent. The other five loggerheads recovered this year were among a group of 111 tagged in 1974. No single-year recoveries were observed in 1976.

The single multi-annual recovery of a green turtle observed at KSC in 1976 is also listed in Appendix Table 28. This individual (A2790) was one of only two tagged in 1974 and returned to nest 7.0 km north of the original site. Green turtles are known to exhibit 2 and 3 year cycles but the latter is thought to predominate.

Only seven loggerheads tagged in previous years at KSC were recovered here in 1977. The number is surprisingly small in that 283 loggerheads were tagged in the 3 year period from 1973 to 1975. In 1977 five of seven recoveries were 3 -year turtles. The five recoveries from the 1974 group constitute a 4.5 percent recovery rate. Only one turtle from the 1973 class and one from the 1975 class were recovered in 1977.

In 1978, 22 loggerheads tagged in previous years at KSC were recovered. This represents 3.6 percent of the total number (601) tagged in the years 1973-1976. Surprisingly, the highest recovery rate (10 percent) was from those tagged in 1973. Five of the 51 turtles tagged that year were back at KSC in 1978. Probably these turtles had returned once before, after either 2 or 3 years, then changed the cycle to return in the fifth year.

It has generally been assumed that the majority of loggerheads nest on 2 year cycles and that a large minority nest at 3 year intervals. Our data, however, indicate the 3 year cycle may be more common. As a case in point, the smallest recovery rate ( 1.8 percent) observed in 1978 was for the most recent possible year-class, 1976. In that year 318 loggerheads were tagged, but, to our knowledge, only 6 returned in 1978. Only five animals tagged in 1975 were recovered, but they constitute 4.1 percent of the year-class. The thorough mixture of year-classes among the recoveries definitely confuses the matter of multi-annual cycling in loggerheads. The single green turtle recaptured in 1978 had originally been tagged in 1975.

These multi-annual recoveries also provide considerable new information about the phenomenon of long-interval site fixity in loggerheads. Considerable attention has been given to the relatively small number of loggerheads tagged while nesting on the beach and subsequently recovered nesting at some distance elsewhere. Loggerheads have, therefore, been considered to be less site-tenacious than other species. The data in Table 4, however, document the remarkable site fixity exhibited by 39 turtles in the 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-year recoveries observed in this study. The mean distance interval exhibited by these turtles is only 5.47 km ( 3.4 miles). Although the fact that our activities are restricted to a given stretch of beach would tend to bias this mean, it should be recalled that our coverage generally extended over 34 to 43 km . It should also be noted that the mean annual interval between tagging and recovery points varied very little (Table 4). As a matter of fact, the interval was exactly the same $(4.33 \mathrm{~km})$ for 2 -year recoveries as for 5 -year ones. The means for 3-year and 4-year recoveries were only slightly greater at 5.28 km and 4.66 km .

Information gathered concerning the length of the nesting season and the weekly intensity of nesting is summarized in Figure 16. It is a composite graph in which data from 1976, 1977, and 1978 are compiled. It shows clearly that loggerhead nesting is strong throughout the entire months of June and July and the first week of August. The peak of the season occurs from the last week in June through the third week of July, and although there is a troublesome depression in the number of turtles encountered during the week of 5 July, it is probably artificial.

An aerial survey flown on 3 May 1976, revealed two sets of sea turtle tracks about 1 mile north of Cape Canaveral. They were extremely clear and distinct and had probably been made the previous night (2-3 May 1976). On 4 May 1976, a park ranger at Canaveral National Seashore (KSC) reported a fresh turtle crawl that had definitely been made the previous night.

The loggerhead nesting season began somewhat later at KSC in 1977. The first crawls were reported at the beginning of the third week in May. We began tagging on 27 May and had the impression that the season was starting more slowly than usual.

The season seemed to begin early in 1978, with one crawl (track) reported during the last week in April. Beach surveys during the second week in May revealed, however, that nesting emergences were still rather sporadic and so full-scale tagging operations did not begin until 22 May.

In 1976, on the night of 20 August (the last night of tagging operations on the beach) four loggerheads (two new, two previously tagged) were encountered. National Park Service personnel reported a few crawls in the following week but none as late as 28 August, which was the latest date that we had ever encountered a nesting loggerhead (Ehrhart, 1976). In 1977, the last loggerhead was tagged on 19 August. Following that date we patrolled the beach on 22 August and 24 August, failed to encounter any turtles and, therefore, ceased night-time beach operations at that point. In 1978 the last loggerhead was encountered on 29 August, adding 1 day to the known season length for the species at KSC.

Prior to the 1977 season, green turtles were not known to nest outside of the month of July at KSC. During that summer, however, females of that species were found nesting on 27 June and 18 August. Then in 1978, both ends of the season were expanded again. Two Chelonia were discovered emerging to nest on 23 June 1978 and another was discovered on 22 August. Then on 28 August, a freshly deposited clutch of green turtle eggs was discovered, extending the season by 10 days beyond that known in previous years.

## Re-emergence Intervals

The distributions of within-season re-emergence intervals for the 1976, 1977, and 1978 nesting seasons are compiled for loggerheads in Appendix Tables 29, 30, and 31. In 1976, the most commonly observed interval was 17-18 days, followed by 15-16 days. In 1977 and 1978, however, the 13-14 day interval predominated. A graphic comparison of these interval frequencies is given in Figure 17. The 1-3 day intervals
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in the Appendix Tables are simply reflections of re-emergences after failure to nest for one reason or another and have no usefulness in resolving the problem of annual shifts in interval length. Similarly, it is clear that intervals 19 days and above are indications of secondary, tertiary, etc. nestings and are of little use in defining shifts in the primary interval. Therefore, the distributions of encounters at 9-12, 13-14, 15-16, and 17-18 day intervals were subjected to a $X^{2}$ test for independence. The result ( $x^{2}=19.5, \mathrm{df}=6$, critical value $=12.6$, $p<0.05$ ) confirms that re-emergence intervals were significantly longer in the 1976 season and, more broadly, that the mean within-season re-emergence interval is a characteristic that is subject to some variation from year to year.

Too few green turtle re-emergences were observed to allow any analysis of this feature for that species.

## Clutch Size

Appendix Tables 32, 33, and 34 compile data for all loggerhead clutches handled in 1976, 1977, and 1978. Appendix Tables 35, 36, and 37 are similar, for green turtle data. The summary statistics presented there include mean, standard deviation, range, and N. Figures 18 and 19 allow visual comparison of the within year variation and between year variability. An analysis of variance (Appendix Table 38) reveals no significant difference among the mean clutch sizes for 1976, 1977, and 1978 (for loggerheads). Although there is considerable variation in clutch size ( $65-173$ ), the overall annual means do not vary appreciably. A regression analysis (Appendix Figure 15) showed that there is no trend toward increased or decreased clutch size as the season progresses. Clutch size does vary, however, with the weight and size of the female parent. The relationships graphed in Appendix Figures 16 and 17 show clearly that larger, heavier females lay larger clutches.

Too few green turtle clutches were laid at KSC in 1976 and 1977 to allow statistical analysis similar to that performed in loggerhead data, above.

Egg Weight and Diameter
Appendix Tables 32,33 , and 34 display egg weight and diameter data for loggerhead clutches handled in 1976, 1977, and 1978. Similar green turtle data are in Appendix Tables 35, 36, and 37. The summary statistics for these samples are graphed in Figures 20 and 21. They afford visual comparison of variation and variability. The analysis of variance for loggerhead egg weights (Appendix Table 39) and minimum egg diameters (Appendix Table 41) and the companion multiple range tests (Appendix Tables 40 and 42) reveal that, in spite of the apparent extreme uniformity of the annual means for these measures, egg size and weight were significantly smaller in 1977.

The regression analyses presented in Appendix Figures 18 and 19 show that loggerhead egg size and weight do not change during the course of the season.





Too few green turtle clutches were laid at KSC in 1976 and 1977 to permit statistical treatment of the data.

Incubation Periods
The data relating to incubation period lengths for loggerhead eggs in 1976, 1977, and 1978 are given in Appendix Tables 43, 44, and 45. The same kinds of data for green turtle eggs are given in Appendix Tables 46, 47, and 48. This aspect of the work was primarily a cooperative conservation effort with the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge and analysis of incubation periods was not a prime objective. Temperature and other conditions varied and no further analysis is warranted. The summary statistics in the Appendix Tables give a good idea of the variation in mean incubation period lengths under the prevailing conditions.

## Fertility Rates

Minimum and maximum fertility rates observed in loggerhead clutches are shown in Appendix Tables 49, 50, and 51. Similar data for green turtle clutches, 1976-1978, are in Appendix Tables 52, 53, and 54. Unlike incubation periods, fertility rates may be important comparative factors in the baseline. Figures 22 and 23 show the variation and annual variability in these parameters for Caretta and Chelonia. The very slight differences seen in minimum fertility rates are not significant when tested by analysis of variance (Appendix Table 55). Furthermore, minimum fertility is not affected by variation in size (CLOC) or weight of the female parent. Analyses of the regressions of fertility on these two factors produced coefficients of 0.003 and $0: 005$. Neither is fertility affected by variation in egg weight ( $r^{2}$ for the regression is 0.002 ) nor egg diameter $\left(r^{2}=0.0001\right)$. There is also no 1 inear relationship between fertility and clutch size (Appendix Figure 20), and fertility does not change as the season progresses (Appendix Figure 21).

The fact that only four green turtle clutches were recorded in 1976 and two in 1977 prevent further statistical treatment of these factors for that species.

## Hatch Rates

Hatch rates and other data relative to the actual operation of the hatchery are presented for loggerheads in Appendix Tables 56, 57, and 58 and for green turtles in Appendix Tables 59, 60, and 61. These data, like those relating to incubation periods, are relevant prinarily to the cooperative program of sea turtle conservation and preservation and are not directly applicable as baseline parameters and no further analysis is warranted.

## Hathling Morphology

Appendix Tables 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 include loggerhead hatchling weight and linear measurement data for 1976-1978. Similar data for green turtle hatchlings appear in Appendix Tables 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. Figures 24,25 , and 26 provide visual evaluation of the means and variation in these data for loggerheads; and Figures 27, 28, and 29 do the same for green turtles. Although the weights of loggerhead




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Vertical line = range;
open box = + 1 SD;
horizontal Tine = mean; numerical value \(=\) clutch N .
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Figure 26. Summary of loggerhead hatchling weight measurements, 1976-1978.



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Vertical line = range;
open box = + 1 SD;
horizontal Tine = mean;
numerical value =
clutch N.
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Figure 29. Summary of green turtle hatchling weights, 1976-1978.
hatchlings appear to be extremely unvariable (Figure 26), an analysis of variance reveals that there are significant differences among the 3 years (Appendix Table 74). Duncan's Multiple Range Test (Appendix Table 75) shows that it is the 1977 mean that differs from the other two. Hatchlings apparently were slightly lighter that year and the large $N$ allowed detection of that difference.

The analyses of the loggerhead hatchling morphometric measurements present a contradictory trend. Carapace width differs significantly in all 3 years (Appendix Tables 76 and 77), and is greatest in 1977. Carapace length, on the other hand, does not differ among the years (Table 78), but the mean is greatest in 1977. Plastron length is, again, seen to be significantly greater in 1977 than in the other 2 years (Appendix Tables 79 and 80). The pattern in body depth runs counter to the trend for largest means in 1977 hatchlings (Appendix Tables 81 and 82). In this character the 1976 mean is significantly greater than the other two.

Marine Turtle Mortality in the KSC Area
Prior to the fall of 1977 the stranding of sea turtle carcasses on the beaches of the KSC area was, to our knowledge, so occasional that it deserved little attention. A large (CLOC 112 cm ) adult male was recorded at the easterly tip of Cape Canaveral on June 13,1975 and another dead male (CLOC 89.7) appeared on Playal inda Beach (KSC) on March 24, 1977. Other than these, the only mortality that we documented was that in the lagoons associated with the extremely cold period of the winter of 1977 (see below).

The situation changed abruptly in November, 1977. The first indication that something unusual was happening came via a phone call from the Florida Marine Patrol on November 10, 1977. They reported that eight dead sea turtles had washed up just south of Cape Canaveral, in the Air Force Eastern Test Range area. We set out at once to investigate and over the next 4 days were able to find two carcasses and further confirm that at least three others had been there. Since no one had acutally seen more than five on the beach at once, we decided to include only that number in the overall total, which by this time was beginning to mount. We again benefited by the excellent cooperation of Captain Henry Morgan and his Florida Marine Patrol staff (especially Lt. J. Rizzo) who provided us, over the next several weeks and up to the time of this writing, with prompt information about beached carcasses. Information was also provided by the Canaveral National Seashore rangers, Pan Am security personnel at CCAFS and others.

The results of our investigations during the fall of 1977 through April, 1979 are compiled in Appendix Tables 83-86. The data indicate that at least 34 dead turtles washed up on Volusia and Brevard County beaches in November and December, 1977. We were aware that the Brevard County Animal Control Department and certain city agencies removed and buried others but the number is unknown. Also, there is no way to estimate how many decay thoroughly at sea and never strand as intact carcasses or how many wash ashore on isolated stretches of beach and go unreported. Thirteen ( 38 percent) of the 34 were class -1 records; 10 (29
percent) were class-2 records and six (18 percent) were in class-3 records. In other words, 85 percent of the records are reasonably welldocumented and credible. Of the 13 that we actually measured and computed weights for, 11 were immature. All were loggerheads (Caretta caretta). About half of the records were from Satellite Beach or Patrick $\overline{A F B}$, but they extend from New Smyrna Beach to Melbourne Beach, a distance of about 80 km .

Dead sea turtles continued to wash up on Brevard and Volusia County beaches throughout the late winter and spring of 1978, al though at a reduced rate. Entries in Appendix Table 84 for that period show that we investigated or documented, to one degree or another, the strandings of 21 loggerhead carcasses and two green turtle carcasses from 1 January to June 30, 1979. This is an average of about one per week.

Two of the loggerhead records in this period were for turtles that were definitely struck by boat propellers in the lagoonal systen rather than having died in the ocean. The first case of green turtle mortality in this period was also from the Banana River (lagoon) and the animal had been struck by a boat. It should also be noted that one of the green turtles taken in the 1978 cold spell (see below) was badly damaged by a propeller. Several additional cases of propeller-wounding have come to our attention and it is fair to say that turtles injured or killed in that way are becoming common in the lagoons.

The other green turtle record during that period involved a large adult that washed up near Sebastian Inlet on June 12. It was badly decayed and bloated but there was no question that it was a female, slightly larger than the average green turtle encountered nesting on the beach in previous years. She was probably in the area to begin nesting when she died or was killed.

Strandings continued at a low rate throughout the summer of 1978. Then, in the fall, the phenomenon erupted again into a full-scale disaster. The total of 98 carcasses reported from July 1 to December 31, 1978 indicated a rate far in excess of that observed in 1977. Nearly all of these were from late September and October and all but seven were class-1 records. Again, we know that some strandings go unreported and the actual number may well have been double or triple that actually verified.

Only three of the 98 were from the lagoons inside the coastal strand (Indian River or Mosquito Lagoon). All of these bore evidence of having been struck by boats and were, therefore, not related to the mass mortality on the ocean beaches.

The overall pattern of turtle carcass strandings is graphed in Figure 30. It shows clearly that the records are concentrated in the fall of the year and in the area south of Port Canaveral. What Figure 30 does not show well is that in November and December, 1977, strandings were concentrated at Patrick AFB, the unincorporated area north of PAFB and at Satellite Beach, and in that year the reports did not start to come in until 10 November. In 1978, however, carcasses were concentrated within
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the city limits of Cocoa Beach and Cape Canaveral and the great majority of them appeared in the first week of October.

The great majority of carcasses were badly decayed and few inferences can be made about cause of death. Nevertheless, a few field observations have been made that may be of use in the long-run. Also, a few of the fresher carcasses have been autopsied providing meager bits of information.

A turtle that washed up at Cocoa Beach in October, 1978 had a black nylon line carefully knotted around the left rear flipper. Another one, at New Smyrna Beach, was reported to be similarly tied, although the rope was unknotted when we arrived to check it. Still another one had been partially butchered by someone using a knife.

Two carcasses autopsied at Sea World, Inc. in October presented contrasting situations. The first one was found dead on the beach at Cocoa Beach. The muscle and viscera seemed normal and healthy upon gross examination and the esophagus was filled with white shrimp. Pathologic examination revealed the presence of ova, probably trematodes, in the lung, liver, spleen, heart, and kidney but the indication was that it had died accidentally while feeding.

The other case involved a loggerhead that was still alive but moribund and found crashing helplessly against the sea wall at Port Canaveral. It was still alive the day before the autopsy. Here the muscle and viscera appeared grossly anemic, there was absolutely no food in the alimentary tract and the indication was that it had died of some chronic wasting disease. Pathologic examination revealed enteritis, granulomatous pneumonia and trematodiases, the former being the probabie primary cause of death.

The preliminary indication then, is that the turtles (some of which are diseased) are being handled by men. These mortality records are now numerous enough so that we can begin to make some inferences about population structure. It is clear that the population is composed primarily of immature loggerheads (Figures 31 and 32). About 78 percent of those, for which measurements and computed weights were possible, are markedly smaller than the smallest females that nest on these beaches in the summer. Many of the remaining 22 percent ( $>80 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) are doubtlessly immature as well, but they do fall within the lower end of the size range of nesting females. It is more reasonable to assume that virtually none of them are mature because none of them have borne tags. Thousands of nesting females are tagged on the east coast of Florida each summer. If those adult females were components of that population which apparently stays in Florida (Brevard County) waters through the winter, surely some of them would appear in a mass stranding such as occurred at Cocoa Beach in October, 1978. Correspondingly, National Marine Fisheries Service biologists report that the turtles dredged from the naviagation channel at Port Canaveral are mostly sub-adult. The mortality data provides no indication that the structure of this population changes with seasons. Although there are not enough data points for the January 1 -March 31 period, an analysis of variance procedure applied to the data for other seasons revealed no significant differences.


Figure 31. Weight-class distribution of the population of loggerhead turtles found dead on Brevard and Volusia County beaches, October 1, 1977 to March 30, 1979.


Figure 32. Size-class distribution (carapace length over curvature) of the population of loggerhead turtles found dead on Brevard and Volusia County beaches, October 1, 1977 to March 30, 1979.


Lagoonal Populations
From July, 1976 through Apri1, 1979, the nets were deployed 112 times for a total of $6,415.25$ net hours ( 267 days). Appendix Tables $87-90$ list deployment localities, dates, hours, and captures.

Seventy percent of the total deployment time was allocated to Mosquito Lagoon, 25.5 percent to the Indian River, and 4.5 percent to the Banana River. Figure 33 compares turtles caught per day among the three lagoons. Mosquito Lagoon yielded 119 turtles ( 0.63 turtle/day). Only 2 loggerheads, one of which was originally caught in the lagoon, were captured in the 1,637 hours of Indian River netting ( 0.02 turtle/day). No turtles were ever netted in the Banana River. A sustained effort was made to net various areas in both the rivers to try to improve our capture record, however, we were not successful. We believe the disproportionately larger catch from Mosquito Lagoon is, in part, due to the larger areas of both rivers and the entrapment effect of Mosquito Lagoon. However, there does seem to be a concentrated population of sea turtles in the laggon that is not present in either river. Once it became apparent that Mosquito Lagoon was by far our most productive area in terms of catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), we began an intensive netting of that area.

Many sites were sampled sporadically throughout the lagoon, but six sites received the most intensive netting (See Figure 34). An attempt was made to equalize sampling effort at sites 1,4 , and 6 because they are representative of the northern, central, and southern sections of the lagoon and thus could be used in making comparisons among the three sections. Table 5 summarizes the hours and number of both species of turtles caught per site. Site 1, near Tiger Shoals, in the northern section of the lagoon, was our most productive site yielding 44.8 percent of all turtles captured. The next most productive site was site 6 , in the far southern section of the lagoon, which accounted for 15.2 percent of all the turtles captured. To put these figures in terms of CPUE, an index was made using turtles captured per day for each net site (Figure 35). Again, site 1 was the most productive, yielding 1.5 turtles per day of netting effort. However, now the second most productive site is site 3 , an area in the eastern central section of the lagoon, which produced 0.583 turtle per day. This is because the site was netted only 13.6 percent of the total net deployment hours, yet yielded 13.3 percent of all turtles captured. In the same manner, site 5 ranked above 6 and site 2 also yielded the same CPUE as 6 . The most productive sites were all adjacent to extended shallow water areas and usually placed across deeper water sloughs. Site 4, with no significant adjacent flats and basically always a deep water (circa 2.4 m ) netting site, was our least productive area.

Figure 36 shows species caught per day by site, Loggerheads were caught most frequently at sites 1,3 , and 5 , again, areas with deep relatively narrow sloughs. Sites 2,4 , and 6 were only half as productive as the previous three. This is puzzling because, except for site 4, the other two sites are also in relatively deep water sloughs (especially site 2). There is obviously some other factor (i.e. food abundance) affecting the netting results besides the topography of the lagoon.


Table 5
Sumnary of netting effort by site in Mosquito Lagoon, 1976-1979

| Site No. | Hours Netted $\text { No. }(\%)$ | $\frac{\text { Chelonia }}{\text { No. }}$ | Captured (\%) | $\frac{\text { Caretta }}{\text { No. }}$ | Captured $(\%)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 967.95 (22.8) | 11 | (47.8) | 36 | (43.9) |
| 2 | 385.95 ( 9.1) | 3 | (13.0) | 4 | ( 4.9) |
| 3 | 576.40 (13.6) | 1 | ( 4.3) | 13 | (15.8) |
| 4 | 978.60 (23.1) | 2 | ( 8.7) | 9 | (11.0) |
| 5 | 465.50 (11.0) | 1 | (4.3) | 9 | (11.0) |
| 6 | 864.55 (20.4) | 5 | (21.7) | 11 | (13.4) |
| Total | 4,238.95 | 23 |  | 82 |  |

The green turtle capture results seem more clear-cut. The most productive sites, 1, 2, and 6, all were adjacent to extended grass flat areas; sites 3,4 , and 5 were not.

Figure 37 illustrates an index of loggerheads and green turtles caught per netting day by month for the entire study. It is apparent that loggerheads can be successfully netted throughout the year (no netting was done in December), but that the most productive months were from April to October. Chelonia, on the other hand, were caught much more frequently in the warmer months, especially August. They were also captured in good numbers in April but no Chelonia were captured in May. Since the general pattern of more turt Tes captured in the warmer months appears reasonable, we believe this lack of green turtles in May is attributable to sampling error rather than a significant change in the pattern.

## Population Estimates

Table 6 gives the multiple census population estimates and confidence intervals for both species of turtles. The mean of the three estimates for Chelonia was 135 and 253 for Caretta. The mean of the three estimates for both species divided by the total sample area gives a density of 2.25 green turtles $/ \mathrm{km}^{2}$ and 4.2 loggerheads $/ \mathrm{km}^{2}$.

Immigration and Emigration
Table 7 summarizes recapture percentages for both species. Overall recapture percentages (total recaptures/total tagged animals $\times 100$ ) for 1977 and 1978 combined are 18.8 percent and 16.7 percent for Caretta and Chelonia, respectively. However, different percentages result if only netting captures are used (i.e. total net recaptures/total net-captured turtles $\times 100$ ). Combining 1977 and 1978 data gives an overall netting recapture rate of 28.8 percent for Caretta and 65.4 percent for Chelonia.



Table 6
Chelonia populations in


Mean of three different estimates
Table 7
Yearly recapture percentages for lagoonal Caretta and Chelonia

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Netting } \\ \text { Recapture \% }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Overall } \\ \text { Recapture \% }\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12.9 |
| 38.5 | 36.8 |  |
| 65.4 | 16.7 |  |

1977
1978
Combined

The combined recapture rate does not differ greatly from the overall recapture rate ( 28.8 precent vs. 18.8 percent), nor does the difference in recaptures between years ( 33.3 percent in 1977 vs. 22.0 percent in 1978)

However, In Chelonia, recapture success between years does appear to differ. The netting recapture percentage does differ substantially from the overall percentage ( 65.4 percent vs. 16.7 percent). Even more interesting is the inter-year variation in net-captured Chelonia in 1977, when 82 individuals were tagged during the cold-stunning episode, 12 of the 13 turtles ( 92.3 percent) netted in the subsequent months were tagged. However, in 1978 only 7 out of 19 ( 36.8 percent) were tagged. Because of the extensive effect of the January cold episode of 1977, we probably captured and tagged almost all the Chelonia present in Mosquito Lagoon. The high 1977 recapture rate gives support to our contention. The following year's substantial decline in recaptures indicates migration into the lagoon. Untagged turtles ranged from 3.9 to 49.2 kgs with no size class predominating. It seems no particular size class is entering the lagoon but that immigration is random.

There are few data on emigration. Only two turtles released in the lagoon have been recovered elsewhere. Both recoveries have been from the Indian River-Banana River lagoonal system which connects to Mosquito Lagoon. One turtle, a loggerhead, was captured in our nets in the Indian River 27 km south of its original release point in the lagoon. The other turtle, a Chelonia, was found dead in the Banana River 42 kin from its release point.

Rates of emigration (and immigration) could have been better monitored if we netted at Ponce Inlet, the proposed entry point of lagoonal turtles. However, the necessary time expenditure and logistical difficulties made this prohibitive. Therefore, we can only speculate on how residential Caretta or Chelonia are. However, the maximum time interval between recaptures is 15 and 20 months for Caretta and Chelonia respectively, and indicates some degree of residency.

## Population Structure

Hirth (1971) defines juvenile and sub-adult size classes in Chelonia as "juvenile = umbilical scar inconspicuous or absent and carapace length up to 40 cm ; sub-adult $=$ carapace length 40 to 80 cm ; adult reproductively mature carapace length greater than $80 \mathrm{~cm} . "$ Hillestad et al. (1977) and Ulrich (1978) agree that loggerheads mature at about 75.0 cm but Ulrich designates those below 75.0 cm as juveniles while Hillestad sub-divides that size range into juveniles ( $<50 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) and sub-adults ( $50-75$ cm ).

Morphometrics of all lagoonal net captured turtles are given in Appendix Tables 91 and 92. Figures 38 and 39 summarize the distribution of weights and straight line lengths of all lagoonal turtles. Green turtles ranged fron 29.5 to 75.4 cm in size $(3.0-59.1 \mathrm{~kg})$. Following the criteria outlined above, all green turtles are classified as immature. None showed signs of sexual dimorphism and most were quite small (41 percent were less than 20 kg ). Loggerheads ranged from 44.0 to 92.5 cm

Figure 38. Weight-class distributions of lagoonal populations of loggerhead (Caretta

CHELONIA
CARETTA

Figure 39. Size-class distributions (straight line carapace length) of lagoonal populations
of loggerhead (Caretta caretta) and green (Chelonia mydas) turtles, 1976-1978.



Length changes in recaptured lagoonal

Tag No.
 A6541 A6541 A6595 A8210 A6518 A6585 A3122
(12.8 to 97.7 kg ). The smallest nesting loggerhead on KSC weighed 77.1 kg with a straight-line carapace length of 70.5 cm . Six individuals were above 80 kg in weight. Therefore, it is likely that these animals can be considered mature. Two of the six turtles were sexed as males.

Using a $X^{2}$ test of independence, the two species straight-line length and weight distributions were found to be significantly different ( $X^{2}=$ $63.0 ; p<0.05)$. This is also intuitively obvious when comparing the weight distributions between the species: 87 percent of the Chelonia population is below 40 kg in weight, while only 45 percent of the Caretta fall in this category. Also striking is the lack of loggerheads below 20 kg in weight.

## Growth Rate

Tables 8 and 9 summarize growth data for Caretta and Chelonia from Mosquito Lagoon. We have recaptured 20 loggerheads 22 times and 15 green turtles 18 times. Recaptures of less than 3 months have been excluded from our subsequent growth data calculations because not enough growth was apparent in this short time period. Therefore, we have total recapture data, ranging from 5 to 22 months, on 10 loggerheads and 12 green turtles.

The overall mean growth for Chelonia was found to be $3.24 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$. Caretta had an overall mean growth of $6.17 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$, almost twice that of green turtles. Figure 40 graphically illustrates the difference in growth rates between the two species in straight-line carapace lengths. The slope of the line for Caretta is 0.5 , approximately double that of Chelonia at 0.26 .

## Cold Stunning

In mid-January of 1977, one of the most extraordinary events in sea turtle biology occurred in the waters surrounding the KSC. Unusually cold water temperatures that persisted for several days caused 143 sea turtles to float to the surface in a stunned condition. Until this time, the stunning, immobilization, and eventual death of large numbers of sea turtles as the result of exposure to naturally-occurring, extraordinarily low water temperatures had been given only anecdotal treatment in the zoological literature.

Prolonged periods of low air temperatures and high winds lowered the temperature of lagoonal waters to $11.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ by January 13,1977 . The coldest period of the winter occurred during the week of January 17-23 with water temeperatures falling to $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $7.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on January 18 and 19 . At that time, small green turtles (Chelonia mydas) and a few small loggerheads (Caretta caretta) began to appear at the surface, stunned and immobile. By 20 January, the water temperature had fallen to $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and large numbers of sea turties were severely affected (Appendix Figure 22). A massive effort, marked by considerable cooperation among the Florida Marine Patrol, the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge staff, commercial fishermen, and our own staff resulted, over the next 4 days, in the arrival at our lab of 143 stunned sea turtles. All except nine were from Mosquito Lagoon; six others were from the northern extreme of the Indian River and three were from the Banana River. Surprisingly, 100 (70 percent) were green turtles. Until this time, only two Chelonia had


Figure 40. Straight line carapace length increases between captures for lagoonal loggerhead and green turtles.
been captured in our nets. All but one of the others ( 29.4 percent) were loggerheads. The single additional turtle was an Atlantic ridley (Lepidochelys kempi). This specimen constituted our second record of this highly endangered species in these waters. With the exception of a single adult female loggerhead, all of the turtles were immature. Morphological characteristics of the cold stunned loggerhead, green, and ridley turtles are listed in Appendix Tables 93 and 94.

Ten of the turtles were dead when discovered, nine others died within a few days. By January 23 a consideration of water temperature trends made it clear that the turtles could not be released in the lagoons again for some time. Accordingly, 99 of them (those larger than about 10 kg ) were transported to a large swimming pool on the Kennedy Space Center on January 25. The pool is fed by artesian wells that flow at $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Pool temperatures varied from 12.5 to $21.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ during the two week period in which the turtles were kept there. During that time one additional turtle died, bringing the total to 20.

On February 8, the larger turtles were recaptured and returned to their native waters. Water temperature at the time of the release was $13.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. On February 13, the temperature of shallow, near-shore water was $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the smaller green turtles remaining at our 1 ab were released. Every turtle was weighed, measured, photographed, and tagged before release.

By mid-March we were aware of five sea turtle carcasses that had undoubtedly been killed during the cold water episode. None of them were tagged. The total known mortality, therefore, was 25 (19 green turtles, 6 loggerheads).

At least 43 percent of the green turtles had some lagoon bottom mud on the carapace. Many had a distinct, uniform layer of mud over the entire upper shell. This may be viewed as circumstantial support for the theory that some green turtles overwinter on the bottom in a state of dormancy.

There was an element of risk involved in moving the turtles to a fresh water environment and in keeping a large number of them in a relatively small enclosure. Anytime marine animals are crowded together abnormally the threat of fungal and other infections is high. Many marine organisms are not able to tolerate fresh water very long and these turtles came from lagoons where the salinity approaches or exceeds that of sea water. Furthemore, the behavioral effects of this confinement were hard to predict. Loggerheads are known to be more aggressive than greens and may not have tolerated this sort of density without considerable, harmful agonistic behavior.

However, due to our inability to release the turtles back in lagoonal waters because of continuing low temperatures or to keep them in our lab, we decided that moving them to the KARS artesian pool to be the only avenue open to us.

In order to get some idea of the effects of the turtles' confinement in our lab and in the pool we weighed them just before release (they had also been weighed earlier, upon arrival). As the information in Appendix. Table 95 indicates, 24 of 27 loggerheads lost weight. It is difficult to weigh a vigorous, flapping turtle precisely and our measurements can only be considered accurate to $\pm 1 \mathrm{~kg}$. Nevertheless, the trend is clear; the loggerheads lost as much as 10 percent (more in one questionable case) of their body weight during the captive period. Green turtles, on the other hand, fared much better (Appendix Table 96). Less than half (34 of 78 that were weighed) lost any weight at all and in most cases the observed loss was less than our error of measurement. Quite clearly, the green turtles were not nearly so subject to weight loss as the loggerheads were. We believe that this difference is largely a result of marked behavioral and physiological differences between Caretta and Chelonia. Loggerheads are known to be more tolerant of low temperatures than green turtles (Schwartz, 1978) and observations at the swimming pool indicate that the loggerheads were much more active than green turtles.

When water temperatures rose to an acceptable minimum (circa $15.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), we released the turtles near their points of capture. Our concern at that point, of course, centered around the possibility of harmful effects of returning the animals to salt water, and we began immediately to look for evidence of the ultimate success or failure of the entire rescue operation. In the succeeding months no carcasses of tagged turtles were ever reported, and, over the years, we have recaptured a number of turtles that were held in fresh water and all had gained weight and appeared in good health.

In January of 1978, unusually cold weather once again resulted in brief periods of extremely low water temperatures. The experience of the previous winter allowed us to predict possible immobilizing effects of the harsh conditions again this year. Accordingly, we began to patrol Mosquito Lagoon and the Indian River by boat on the coldest winter mornings, searching for stunned turtles. On January 15, 1978, when water temperatures dropped to $10.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the first stunned turtle, a green turtle, was found. This turtle had been tagged during the 1977 episode but had not been seen since its release in February of that year. Reconnaissance of the 1 agoon continued and the next day, January 16 , water temperatures dropped even further, to $8.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and two more green turtles were found stunned. Both were untagged. One weighed 3.9 kg ., one of the smallest sea turtles ever found in the lagoon.

Open water patrols continued for another day but water temperatures rose above $11.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and no other turtles were seen. During the next week water temperatures rose to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

At the end of January a few more days of very cold weather occurred. Again, on January 30, open water patrols produced a stunned green turtle, when the water temperature was $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. That turtle had al so been rescued and tagged during the previous winter's cold spell but was not seen in the interim. The following day, with water temperatures still at $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, another untagged green turtle and a loggerhead, the only one of that species found stunned in 1978, were brought in.

The turtles were kept at the laboratory until water temperatures rose to an acceptable level. The Florida Marine Patrol and local fishemen were both made aware of the possibility of stunned turtles but no animals other than the five we encountered were reported.

Appendix Table 97 displays the morphometric data gathered from the turtles stunned in 1978. It is noteworthy that three of the five green turtles captured in the 1978 episode were not tagged. Ten of the 11 green turtles captured in netting operations in 1977 were, contrastedly, tagged individuals first encountered during the 1977 cold spell.

It is clear that the 1978 cold-stunning episode was much less extensive than that of 1977. This was undoubtedly due, in part, to the fact that water temperature was not as $10 \mathrm{~W}\left(8.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ vs. $\left.4.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and, perhaps more importantly, that very cold conditions did not occur over an extended period of time ( $2-3$ days vs. 6 days).

In January and early February of 1979, water temperatures dropped to $10.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ several times but remained at this temperature only for short periods of time (i.e. overnight and early morning hours). The lagoon was again patrolled extensively several tines in the early morning but no stunned turtles were encountered.

Discussion

## Nesting Adults

Composition, Numbers, and Estimates
The results of this study, taken together with those of Carr and Carr (in.press) establish the beaches of the Kennedy Space Center and the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station as a primary rookery in what is apparently the most important remaining reservoir for the loggerhead turtle, Caretta caretta, in the world. That reservoir consists of the nesting beaches of the southeastern U. S., especially Florida. Even in Florida, however, nesting does not occur on all Atlantic or Gulf beaches and relatively concentrated loggerhead nesting is restricted to parts of only seven counties: Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Monroe, and Volusia. Although the overall density of nesting may be slightly higher on shorter stretches of beach on Hutchinson Island (Worth and Smith, 1976), Jupiter Island (F. Lund, pers. comm.) and in south Brevard County (Turner, pers. comm.) no other nesting beach in Florida is so extensive and, at once, so well protected by governnental ownership. The 58 km stretch from the northern boundary of the space center to Port Canaveral includes the section of beach (Complex 37 to Port Canaveral) in which Carr and Carr (in press) observed the highest density of turtle nests per mile (as they expressed it) of any in the state. That section and two others at KSC-CCAFS were among the top 10 nesting beaches in Florida. The density of nesting at CCAFS is interesting in that the section includes the beach southwest of Cape Canaveral along the Canaveral Bight, where, according to some cursory aerial reconnaisance of ours, there is little nesting. This means that the density north of the Cape is even greater than reported. One possible explanation for this involves the Cape itself. Like all capes on the Atlantic coast, it has
extensive shallow shoals extending southeasterly from its tip. These shoals may serve as a functional drift fence, shunting turtles to the beach just north of the Cape. Turtle nesting shows some concentration at several capes in the southeastern U. S., especially Cape Romain, S. C. (Caldwel1, 1959). Nesting density just north of Cape Canaveral may also be augmented as turtles that might otherwise nest in the Cocoa Beach area, shy away from that heavily developed, brightly lighted section.

There may be other reasons why nesting seems concentrated north of the Cape but the important point is that turtles nest in reasonably large numbers in every km of KSC beach. No section seems to be lacking in habitat quality. At least in some years loggerheads nest at KSC at the rate of 34 to 78 per km and deposit 220,000 to 510,000 eggs. It can be argued, therefore, that from the point of view of nesting density, extent of nesting habitat, and potential for long-term conservation and management, no section of beach more important to the survival of western Atlantic loggerheads exists anywhere.

On July 26, 1978, loggerhead turtles and the Florida population of green turtles, Chelonia mydas, were declared threatened and endangered, respectively, by the federal government. The fact that the latter species is now known to nest in some numbers at KSC-CCAFS adds much more to the significance of the protected beaches here. It is true that our records of green turtles nesting are the northernmost in the western hemisphere and that the green turtles nesting at KSC are at the periphery of the nesting range, but it is also true that the 14 seen here in 1978 represent 8 to 15 percent of the estimated 200-300 adult females that remain. Only two years ago it was believed that no more than 50 adult females remained in the Florida population (Witham, pers. corm.). The good nesting season of 1978, partially documented by our results at KSC, caused the increase in the estimate and raised hopes that green turtle stocks are increasing, perhaps as the result of programs of Florida DNR and others. Only more time will tell if the trend is real. If the population is saved from extirpation, the beaches of KSC-CCAFS will play an important role in that salvation. The U.S. Dept. of the Interior is currently considering a proposal to designate certain Florida beaches, including those at KSC-CCAFS, as Critical Habitat for Chelonia mydas.

Further south in Florida there are stretches of beach where little or no nesting occurs adjacent to stretches of relatively high nesting density. That this does not seem to be the case at KSC can be a useful datum later, when possible affects of STS and other center programs are assessed. Although the writer is not familiar with the levels of illumination that may accompany shuttle launch preparations and the actual launches, we did have the experience of observing both loggerheads and green turtles nesting in the vicinity of LC 39 on nights just prior to some of the later Apollo program launches. Unless our understanding of the increased illumination for STS is grossly in error, we believe it is doubtful that there will be any effect on sea turtle nesting. Nevertheless, should the nesting density on one or more kilometers of beach adjacent to LC 39 fall off markedly during the period of STS launch activity, it should be regarded as a deviation from normal and solutions should be looked for. We are of the opinion that the complex is too far
removed from the beach, the dunes too high, and the illumination too low to affect nesting adults. McFarlane (1963) and others have reported the disorientation of hatchlings by seaward-facing lights in south Florida. Virtually all loggerhead nests, however, are located at the base of the dune and, as noted above, the dunes are relatively high in this area. Also, the launch complex is set back from the beach considerably farther than are beach-front hotels and condominiums. These factors nake it doubtful that hatchling disorientation will occur at KSC, but it is a potential problem that should not be ignored. Instructive information regarding this potential problem could be gathered by releasing and observing the behavior of hatchery-incubated young turtles on the beach under conditions of illumination that will prevail when the STS is operational.

## Morphological Characteristics of the Nesting Population

Ehrhart (1976) reported extreme uniformity in weights and measurements of loggerheads at KSC in 1973, 1974, and 1975. He also reported a range of $81-110 \mathrm{~cm}$ CLSL for the 3 -year period. The lower extreme of that range was extended in all 3 years of the present study but the upper extreme ( 110 cm ) remains as the maximum. The overall range for the 1976-1978 period for CLSL was $74.0-107.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. The 74.0 cm individual was smaller by 3.5 cm than any reported by Caldwell (1959) in South Carolina; Caldwell, Carr, and Ogren (1957) in Georgia; or Gallagher et al. (1972) in Florida. It weighed only 70.2 kg . No extensions of the range in CLOC ( $83-124 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) above or below those observed by Ehrhart (1976) were made during 1976-1978.

The heaviest loggerhead yet encountered at KSC weighed 186.8 kg . Since no other sea turtle research groups routinely weigh turtles and only about four adult weights are reported in the literature (Caldwell, 1959) the range observed here ( $70.2-187.8 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) can be regarded as the definitive weight range of adult females.

There are also virtually no reports of loggerhead plastron lengths in the literature other than those given in Ehrhart (1976). The range reported there ( $61.0-84.9 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) was expanded somewhat during the present study to 59.5 - 90.0 cm . This, too can be regarded as the definitive range for adult female loggerheads.

Other morphometric characters closely approximate those reported earlier (ibid), but tend to average significantly smaller in 1978. The tendency for mean weights and carapace lengths to remain unchanged prevailed from 1973 to 1977 . The small but significant decrease in these measurements and the shift in their overall distribution was an unexpected result. Although there is disagreement as to whether sea turtles continue to grow after maturing (Carr and Goodrnan, 1970), it seems likely that a 75 kg animal is younger than one weighing 175 kg . The relationship between age and weight is probably not linear but it is doubtful that none exists. Our own results (Appendix Table 24) point to an extremely slow increase in length among multi-annual recoveries. It can be argued, therefore, that the downward shift in the means and the overall distributions of weights and morphonetric characters is a reflection of a younger population; a population into which there has been more
recruitment of newly matured individuals in 1978. If it continues, that trend implies an improvement in the reproductive potential of the population, as the proportion of young adults increases. It may reflect the success of sea turtle conservation programs, including law enforcement. This shift in weights and lengths, however, means that these morphological characters must be dealt with more carefully as base-line data. No longer can one glibly say that loggerhead morphometrics are virtually unvarying from year-to-year and, therefore, form a static base- line. Those who would use these data for comparisons later will have to look for significant shifts in the distributions toward 1 arger and heavier (older) animals. It is not the sort of thing that can be done quickly, or in the short-term.

The regression analyses of the length-width and length-weight relationships presented here for loggerheads are of greater use than those given by Ehrhart and Yoder (1978) because they are in simpler form and are based on many more data points. Most other investigators lack the means to weigh turtles and it is likely that this condition will persist, even at KSC. The linear measurements are easily taken with simple devices, however, and when used in the equations given in Appendix Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 can provide a good approximation to the weight structure of the population. These equations are al so useful in the characterization of populations of dead turtles, such as those that periodcally appear on Brevard and Volusia County beaches. Most carcasses are so badly decayed that actual weights would be meaningless, but shell dimensions remain intact and can provide the means to reasonably accurate computation of weights.

Ehrhart (1976) reported the following ranges for green turtle morphometrics: Weight - 108 to 138 kg ; CLSL -94 to $99 \mathrm{~cm} ; \mathrm{CWSL}-70$ to 78 cm ; CLOC - 98 to 111 cm ; CWOC - 89 to 101 cm ; PL - 79 to 85 cm ; HW - 12.6 to 14.2 cm . Those data were taken from just five animals and constituted only the start of our understanding of Chelonia size and weight at KSC.

Two of the 1977 green turtles provided new size and weight records for the species at KSC. The 27 June specimen weighed $147.4 \mathrm{~kg} ; 9.5 \mathrm{~kg}$ heavier than any previous KSC green turtle. The same animal also exceeded our previous maximum straight-line carapace length record by slightly more than one centimeter. It did not exceed previous maxima for other morphometrics, however, showing that there is not always correspondence among the various measurements. This fact is interesting too, in the case of the 18 August specimen, which measured 116 cm over the curve of the carapace. This exceeded, by 5 cm , the previously recorded maximum for this datum at KSC. The same turtle, however, exhibited a straightline length of 97.5 cm , which is approximately in the middle of the range for that measurement. Unfortunately, we were not able to weigh the turtle. Notes indicate, however, that it was a particularly deep-bodied green turtle with a shell vaulted like that of a loggerhead (in the darkness, it was mistakenly identified as a loggerhead for some time). Using a regression equation developed froin the length- weight relationships of other green turtles, we computed the weight of this turtle to be 166.5 kg , making it the heaviest Chelonia yet seen at KSC.

The 1978 data also provided size and weight range expansions for green turtles at KSC. Some confirmation of the computed weight of the large 1977 green turtle came from one encountered on 23 June 1978 which weighed 164.1 kg . Then on July 21, of that year the largest green turtle yet seen at KSC emerged to nest. She weighed 176.8 kg and exhibited the following morphometrics: CLSL - 109.1 cm ; CWSL - 84.3 cm ; CLOC - 116.1 $\mathrm{cm} ; \mathrm{CWOC}-107.2 \mathrm{~cm} ; \mathrm{PL}-90.0 \mathrm{~cm} ; \mathrm{HW}-15.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. At the other end of the scale, a green turtle encountered on July 15, 1978 had the smallest CLSL $(88.0 \mathrm{~cm})$ yet seen at KSC . Although no equiment for weighing was available, its computed weight ( 99.6 kg ) is also the smallest record that we have for that datum.

Comparisons of these data for KSC green turtles with others in the literature reveal that, not suprisingly, they are very similar to those measured by Gallagher et al. (1972) on Hutchinson Island, Florida. They are also about the same as those nesting at Tortuguero, Costa Rica (Carr and Ogren, 1960) but definitely smaller than those of the Surinam (Pritchard, 1969) and Ascension Island populations (Carr and Hirth, 1962).

The usefulness of these morphometric data as a base-1ine for future comparison is subject to the same problems as in loggerheads. Although limitations of the data preclude any assessment of changes in the morphological structure of the population at this time, it may be that the Florida population is beginning to respond to convervation and management programs. If so, a downward shift in the distributions of size and weight is to be expected.

The regression analyses of length and width and of length and weight are the first such analyses to be performed on Florida green turtle data. The results provide the same benefits for green turtle researchers as those mentioned for loggerheads, above.

## Long-Distance Recoveries

Long-distance recoveries of turtles tagged elsewhere in Florida by other investigators have generally not been compiled and published. F. Lund, who has been tagging turtles near Jupiter, Florida for over 12 years reports (pers. comm.) that the majority of his recoveries are from the Bahamas and another significant proportion are from Cuba. Our meager results do, however, support the hypothesis that many adult loggerheads that nest on Florida beaches spend some of the time between multi-annual returns among the Bahama Islands.

LeBuff (1974) reported a loggerhead that was tagged on Sanibel Island in 1968 being observed nesting in Brevard County, on the Atlantic coast, 4 years later. No published records of turtles that have nested first on the Atlantic coast and then on the Gulf exist, but Lund has had recov. eries from shrimp trawlers off Mississippi. Although our no. H2125 moved east to west, it is not likely that she would have nested in the Sanibel area 1 year after nesting at KSC. The turtle was dead when found.

Summary and Conclusion

1. In the years from 1976 to 1978, Atlantic loggerhead turtles, Caretta caretta, made up 97.9 percent to 99.1 percent of the assemblage of sea
turtles nesting at KSC. Atlantic green turtles, Chelonia mydas, made up the remaining 0.9 percent to 2.1 percent. By themselves; these percentages are useful only qualitatively as monitoring devices.
2. Estimates of the number of loggerheads nesting in a 34 km stretch of beach at KSC range from 36 to 78 per $\mathrm{km} /$ year and no section is significantly lacking in nesting density. Monitoring the 10 km stretch of beach from the north security barricade to the KSC-CCAFS boundary would suffice in determining nesting density of loggerheads, both logistically and biologically. A better monitoring model would compare nesting density in this 10 km section of beach with that occurring on a relatively undisturbed 10 km of beach somewhat remote from LC 39, serving as a control. Four nights of data gathering per week should be planned.
3. The same two 10 km stretches of beach could be used to monitor the effects of illumination at LC 39 on hatchling orientation by the simultaneous release and systematic observation of the behavior of young turtles in the experimental and control beach areas.
4. The overall distributions of weight and size of adult loggerheads in 1978 shifted downward. If this trend continues, it will imply an improvement in the reproductive potential of the population, as the proportion of young adults increases. This shift in weights and lengths means that these characters must be dealt with more carefully as baseline data. These characteristics are useful for purposes of long-term monitoring, and any significant shifts toward larger and heavier (older) animals should be viewed as leading eventually to extirpation.
5. The small number of long-distance recoveries supports the hypothesis that adult loggerheads that nest on Florida beaches spend some of the time between multi-annual returns among the Bahama Islands.

## Reproductive Characteristics of Caretta and Chelonia at KSC

Multi-annual Periodicity and Site Fixity
Carr and Carr (1970) have shown that individual green turtles, Chelonia mydas, tend to maintain a constant multi-annual cycle. Others have noted that green turtles return to nest 2 or 3 years after having laid one or more times in a given year (Hendrickson, 1958; Carr and Ogren, 1960). Caldwell (1962) and others have reported 2 and 3 year reemergences in loggerheads and the concept of regular, cyclic behavior of adult females has been extended to include that species. Hughes (1976), however, has recently reported the results of 12 years of research on Tongaland loggerheads and concluded that there is no regular reproductive cycle. He noted that the most commonly seen interval was 2 years but that few turtles continued to exhibit that interval cyclically. Our work at KSC has not endured as long as Hughes' in southeast Africa, but the thorough mixture of year-class proportions, especially among the multiannual recaptures of 1978 (Appendix Table 28), suggests that Florida loggerheads are similar. Hughes (1976) pointed out that a loggerhead can nest in as many as four seasons out of nine but that the interesting interval can change from 2 to 3 years at any time. We now have records of turtles at KSC that have returned at 2 years and then again after 3 years. At least one returned after 4 years (it may have been missed in the interim) and then after 1 year (although that is very unusual). It is difficult to be sure that a turtle encountered 4 or even 5 years subsequent to tagging was not missed in the interim. The small percentages of tag returns from recent year classes suggests, however, that some turtles may wait 4 or even 5 years to return.

This considerable irregularity in multi-annual return intervals has consequences for the use of this factor as part of a baseline. The future researcher cannot glibly assume that some specific proportion of marked animals will return at 2- or 3-year intervals or something is wrong. Environmental conditions far from the KSC nesting grounds may produce physiological conditions that dictate changes in interval length. The problem of tag loss is a very real one in the marine environment. Hopefully the introduction of tags composed of inconel or some other alloy of high corrosion resistance will solve this problem and, consequently, provide more information relative to multi-annual intervals.

Although other authors (e.g., Worth and Smith, 1976) have examined within-season re-emergence distance intervals, none have apparently addressed the matter of long-term (multi-annual) site-fixity. The remarkable similarity of means between 2 -year and 5 -year recoveries seen in this study and the close correspondence of 3 - and 4 -year ones lend considerable credence to the contention stated in Ehrhart (1976) that, like green turtles (Carr and Carr, 1972) loggerheads are remarkably sitetenacious.

The observation of marked site fixity in KSC loggerheads (the overall mean distance between recoveries is only 5.47 km ) does not have major consequences for future workers, although it does support the contention, made above, that any significant drop-off in nesting on stretches of beach adjacent to STS operations should be viewed with concern.


## Season Length

The loggerhead nesting season at KSC begins about a week later than at the nesting beaches further south. Routa (1967) reported that loggerheads nest in Hutchinson Island from the first week in May to the last week in August. Gallagher et al. (1972) extended the season to 10 September and reported the start of nesting as 7 May. At Cape Sable in south Florida, Davis and Whiting (1977) observed an 89 day season, from 10 May to 7 August.

Ehrhart (1976) had no records of nests or even tracks on the KSC beach in April 1973, 1974, or 1975 and the single tracks reported in late April, 1978 should not be regarded as a typical starting date. Some sporadic nesting often begins during the first week of May but it is not until the second week that substantive nesting occurs. We have never had a record of September nesting at KSC. Records for 28 and 29 August suggest, however, that September emergences may occasionally occur.

The Florida green turtle nesting season is not well defined in the literature. Ehrhart (1976) reported no Chelonia nesting outside of July. Now we know that they nest from at least. 23 June to 28 August, a nesting season extension of more than a month. Future sea turtle researchers at KSC will need to plan accordingly.

Re-emergence Intervals
The significant upward shift in the distribution of loggerhead within-season re-emergence intervals was not expected. Caldwell (1962) noted 12 to 15 day intervals in Georgia; Worth and Smith (1976) observed that 65.5 percent returned at $14+3$ days; and Davis and Whiting (1977) spoke of a 12 day cycle. Both Hughes (1970) working in Natal, and Kaufmann (1975a) on the coast of Columbia, reported 15 day intervals as the mean. Our results agree with those cited, except in 1976, when there was a significant shift to longer re-emergence intervals (17-18 days). The cause of the shift is obscure, but the fact that it can occur is important. The future worker will need to be aware that there is year-to-year variability in this trait and that the manifestation of it does not necessarily imply that there is something abnormal or unnatural about it.

## Clutch Size

Mean clutch size at KSC is very similar to that reported elsewhere in Florida (LeBuff and Beaty, 1971) and in Columbia (Kaufman, 1975a). It is somewhat smaller than the mean of 118 in Natal (Hughes, 1970) and the 126 reported for Georgia by Caldwell (1962).

The uniformity of annual means in clutch size seen in 1976 through 1978 and their similarity to those reported by Ehrhart (1976) for the 3 previous years testify to the usefulness of this parameter as a baseline component. The considerable within-season variation probably has a plethora of biological bases. It can be argued that a monitoring model should employ factors that vary little and others that vary broadly, so long as the long-term (annual) means have been shown to be uniform. The latter type may well be more responsive to environmental perturbations and less rigidly entrained genetically.

Caldwell (1962) concluded, on the basis of limited data, that clutch size decreased as the season progressed. If this were so, the use of this parameter in a monitoring program would require collections or at least counts throughout the length of the season. Ehrhart's (1976) limited data indicated that no such linear relationship between clutch size and point-in-season existed, and the massive data base generated in this study confirms that fact. Loggerhead clutch size does not decrease as the season progresses, at least not at KSC.

The fact that larger females lay larger clutches is a minor complicating factor. Any use of clutch size as a monitoring tool should include a check on the size distribution of adult females from which clutches were taken. It should approximate that observed in this study (see above), and displayed in Figure 12.

## Egg Weight and Diameter

Caldwell (1959) reported that loggerhead eggs weigh about 35 g , on the average, at Cape Romain, South Carolina, and that is considerably less than the average observed at KSC. Remarkably few other authors have reported egg weights.

The fact that mean egg weight and egg diameter were significantly smaller in 1977 was unexpected. The means and variances seem very uniform; indeed, they are. The observed statistical significance of the difference should not be given exaggerated importance. It is probably due at least as much to the huge number of data points $(4,500)$ as to any biological factor. The very small variation in these data make egg weight, especially, a useful component of the monitoring model. Because the eggs are not perfectly spherical, the measurement of minimum diameters is subject to error. This diminishes the usefulness of this parameter as a monitoring tool. The fact that egg weight (and size) does not decrease (or increase) as the season progresses, fits well with the similar lack of a trend in clutch size and means that the protocol for a monitoring program would not have to include a specific chronological schedule.

## Fertility Rates

Few reports of fertility rates of loggerhead eggs appear in the literature. Hughes, Bass and Mentis (1967) and Hughes and Mentis (1967) reported 88.3 percent and 85.7 percent fertility in 2 successive years. The rates observed here are very comparable.

Fertility rates exhibit considerable within-season variation and no significant annual variability. They are not affected by variation in the size of the female parent, nor by variation in clutch size, egg weight or point-in-season. Accordingly, they can be very useful as components of a monitoring model. Quantifying this parameter involves considerably more manpower because unhatched eggs must be cut open and examined and the resultant hatchlings must be dealt with. Some inaccuracy is introduced by the destruction of infertile eggs by the hatchlings and by the phenomenon of twinning. Nevertheless, fertility rates constitute a reasonably useful component of the baseline. In addition, the hatchlings produced may well be useful as subjects for simple behavioral experiments that are suggested above (see Nesting Adults) as components of the monitoring program.

Hatchling Morphology
Caldwell (1959) reported a mean hatchling weight of 21.2 g which is virtually identical to those at KSC. It is odd that these South Carolina hatchlings could develop from eggs that weighed 15 percent less and still be equal in weight at hatching.

The fact that hatchlings were lighter in weight in 1977 agrees with the fact that eggs were lighter that year as well. The contradictory results of the morphometric analysis (1977 hatchlings are larger in most characters) confuses the issue somewhat. Linear measurements of hatchlings are more subject to error because of variation in the amount of unfolding and drying over time. Weight measurement is less subject to error and much less time-consuming. Accordingly, morphometric measurements are less useful as monitoring parameters.

Summary and Conclusions

1. The thorough mixture of year-class proportions amoung multi-annual recaptures (loggerheads) suggests that there may be no regular reproductive cycle. The monitoring model should not predict any specific proportion of marked turtles to return at 2,3 , or N -year intervals.
2. KSC loggerheads are markedly site-tenacious; the overall mean distance between multi-annual recoveries is only 5.47 km . This fact has only general significance to the monitoring program.
3. The loggerhead nesting season extends from the first week of May to the end of August at KSC. Green turtles nest there from 15 June to 28 August.
4. Re-emergence interval modes vary from year-to-year. The monitoring model should take this fact into account and not consider the expression of this trait as an indication of abnormality.
5. Mean clutch size for loggerheads at KSC is approximately 110 eggs and did not vary significantly from 1976 to 1978. Because of this and the fact that clutch size does not change as the season progresses, it is an excellent monitoring tool. The size distribution of adult females from which clutches for monitoring are taken should approximate that observed here and illustrated in Figure 12.
6. Egg weight and size can vary significantly from year-to-year if huge sample sizes are used. Measurement of egg diameter is subject to error. The range and within-sample variance is very small for both, however, and egg weight, at least, should be useful as a monitor, albeit with recognition of some small inherent variation. That egg weight and clutch size do not change over the course of the season means that the protocol for a monitoring program would not have to include a specific chronological schedule.
7. Fertility rates exhibit considerable within-season variation and no significant annual variation. Because of this and the fact that they are not affected by size of female parent, clutch size, egg weight, or point-in-season, they can be very useful as monitors. Measurement of this parameter is more labor intensive but the hatchlings produced can be used in other parts of the monitoring program.
8. Linear measurements of hatchlings are time-consuming and subject to error. Simple weights are easier to get and more error-free. With the same precautions noted in No. 6 (above) hatchling weight can be useful as a monitor.

## Mortality

There is a definite correlation between the incidence of turtle carcass strandings and activity of the shrimp fishing fleet in the area. Ulrich (1978), in South Carolina and Hillestad, Richardson, and Williamson (1977), in Georgia, have shown conclusively that similar mass carcass strandings are due primarily to drownings in shrimp trawls. They had observers on board some of the trawlers. That has not been the case in Florida, as yet, but the implicaton is clear. The only question that remains is whether the turtles are healthy or not, before being captured. Our meager autopsy results indicate that some may indeed be diseased and even moribund when captured but it is doubtful that more than a small proportion are so affected.

The importance of this mortality documentation involves the need to assess sea turtle mortality in the KSC area prior to STS launch operations. The possibility of a first shuttle launch date in November 1979 has been discussed. In 1977, the first of at least 34 loggerhead carcasses stranded on the beach just south of the space center. If the first or subsequent launches should happen to coincide with a mass stranding like that in Cocoa Beach in 1978, having information on the scope, chronology, and cause of such disasters in the past should help to quell unreasonable public assumptions about cause and effect.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) biologists have recently shown that there is an unusual and extraordinary aggregation of loggerhead turtles in the navigation channel at Port Canaveral. It appears that in cold years they may actually overwinter there in a state of dormancy, stuck head-first in the sediment at the bottom of the channel. The turtles found there are reported to be mostly sub-adults (L. Ogren, pers. comm.). It is clear that the turtles that are dying and stranding north and south of the port are elements of the same population of immature animals. There was actually no direct evidence for that until mid-March 1979, when a dead turtle bearing a NMFS tag washed up on the beach at KSC. It had been tagged by NMFS in the navigation channel in November.

These mortality data taken together with what we now know about lagoonal populations, with the information being developed at Port Canaveral by NMFS, and with adult tag return data, are beginning to shape a new concept of the life history of loggerhead turtles. According to this hypothesis, immature turtles remain throughout the year in coastal and lagoonal waters, many perhaps not moving far from their natal beaches. They are joined there in the summers by adults migrating from the Bahamas, Cuba, and other parts of the Antilles. After the nesting season, most adults return to warmer waters for the winter. The immature animals remain, however, and apparently have the ability to overwinter in a state of dormancy. Some enter the lagoons, actively or passively, through inlets, and spend varying amounts of time there. As they mature
and come under the influence of gonadal hormones, spatial activity increases and they eventually move out through a canal or inlet, to join the adult population when it arrives at the beginning of the next nesting season.

This hypothesis is just that, a hypothesis. But it brings together, in a parsimonious manner, information that has been developed by our group and others only within the last few years. It merits further testing and evaluation.

Summary and Conclusions

1. Significant numbers of sea turtle carcass strandings were first documented in the KSC area in November and December 1977. A total of 34 dead turtles was documented.
2. Very few mortality records were observed from January to March, 1978. The rate increased to about one per week in April through September 1978.
3. In early October mass mortality of sea turtles was documented (64 carcasses). The rate fell to about one per week again in January, February and March, 1979.
4. Should the first or subsequent STS launches happen to coincide with a mass stranding like that in Cocoa Beach in 1978, having information on the scope, chronology, and cause of such disasters in the past should help to quell unreasonable public assumptions about cause and effect.
5. Monitoring sea turtle mortality in the KSC area would have to be done through cooperation with the Florida Marine Patrol and local law enforcement agencies and sanitation departments. The cooperation of the latter two types of agencies depends on rapid response of investigators. Thorough documentation requires collection of voucher specimens (skull or other parts) and deposition in a proper museum collection. There is no scientific way to determine the percentage of reported strandings that should be investigated directly, but it seems reasonable that the credibility of all records would be enhanced if there were voucher specimens curated for more than 50 percent of the reports.

## Lagoonal Population

Significance of KSC Lagoonal Populations
Very little research has centered on the immature stage of sea turtle life history. This is true despite the fact that an understanding of this stage is essential in understanding the population dynamics of the much better studied adults. Though this fact has long been recognized, only recently have researchers begun concentrated studies on immature turtle populations. There has also recently been strong governmental agency interest in these populations because of their designation as threatened and endangered. Sea turtles, when not on land nesting, are under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. This agency is currently surveying and assessing the status of concentrated populations of marine turtles in their marine environment and considering critical habitat designation for them.

The lagoonal systems surrounding KSC have come to the attention of NMFS because of historical records indicating the presence of sea turtles there and our own research. Of the three lagoonal systems, Mosquito Lagoon can be considered an important and unique developmental habitat for immature Chelonia and Caretta. It is on the doorstep of KSC: one of our most productive netting sites for the endangered green turtle is located in the southern tip of Mosquito, Lagoon, about 1 km from LC 39.

Our population size estimates indicate a substantial population of sub-adult animals of both species. This result was completely unexpected for Chelonia. Green turtles are basically tropical animals that are seen only occasionally in sub-tropical or temperate waters. The 1977 cold stunning episode and concentrated netting adjacent to grass flats have shown that there is a population of approximately 140 Chelonia that are residential to some degree and there is immigration of these turtles into the lagoon.

The only other comparable population of Chelonia on the continental U.S. coast is the Cedar Key-Crystal River population in west Florida that has not been studied since 1956. There apparently are populations of sub-adult Caretta present in bays and estuaries in several southeastern states but no studies, except those on trawl mortality, are currently in progress.

The lagoon's Chelonia and Caretta populations are morphologically similar to those found on the west coast of Florida and the southeast coast (see below), but they differ because of the lagoon's trap effect. Essentially the lagoon is a baffle trap with only two narrow entrances from adjacent bodies of water. Turtles moving along the east coast of Florida may be drawn in by the strong tidal current present at Ponce de Leon Inlet, the northern access to the lagoon. Several instances of just such behavior have been observed. The northern end of Mosquito Lagoon is highly developed and has been dredged. A turtle, possibly not encountering suitable habitat, is funneled south following the Intercoastal Waterway to an area of less development and more grass flats.

Residency, Immigration and Emigration
In Chelonia, there is a strong tendency to become a resident once a suitable feeding ground is encountered and to display homing ability for that habitat (Schmidt, 1961; Carr and Caldwel1, 1956; Burnett-Herkes, 1974). A green turtle may remain in the southern portion of the lagoon until it approaches maturity. Some may occasionally leave through Haulover Canal (we have a tag recovery from the adjacent Banana River, demonstrating this fact). As the turtle approaches maturity, physiological changes may increase its efforts to leave the lagoon and journey to the hypothesized natal nesting beach. This would explain the absence of green turtles in the $50-60 \mathrm{~kg}$ size category. This range is just below the smallest recorded nesting size.

The population of Florida west coast Chelonia was thought to leave the feeding grounds and move elsewhere in the winter. Carr and Caldwell (1956) reported that the local turtle fishermen believed that at the first cold spell, green turtles assembled in large bands and left the
area completely, returning only when higher water temperatures occurred in the late spring. Our monthly netting data would have supported the hypothesis of seasonal occurrence of Chelonia in the lagoon since we have a much better CPUE in the summer months. However, the cold water episodes of 1977 and 1978 show that turtles remain in Mosquito Lagoon throughout the winter. Of the 99 green turtles captured in January 1977, 43 percent had mud on their carapaces. They may have settled on the bottom and become partially buried. This may be an adaptive strategy in response to the lagoon's trap effect, and if indeed the lagoon were more open to the ocean, the Chelonia might migrate seasonally. Felger et al (1976) reported green turtles burying in the mud in the Gulf of California which also has restricted access to the ocean (in tems of distance). This "burying up," therefore, may be a more common strategy than previously thought (see below).

In any event, there is evidence that green turtles remain in the lagoon for extended periods of time. The longest recapture interval was 20 months, an indication of some degree of residency. There is also indication of ongoing immigration of Chelonia into the lagoon (a 92 percent recapture rate in 1977 vs. 38.8 percent in 1978). Especially interesting was the fact that in 1977 we captured green turtles in our nets until September, and 11 of 12 of these turtles were recaptures. Then in the January 1978 cold-stun episode, three of the five Chelonia were new animals, and in the spring four more new green turtles were caught. This would seem to indicate a possible influx of green turtles into the lagoon in the fall. This fits in well with the report by Carr and Sweat (1969) that indicated that small bands of imnature Chelonia turn up in inshore waters of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, in November.

The presence of loggerheads in the lagoon is a more expected circumstance than that of Chelonia, since Caretta is known to enter estuarine situations (Ernst and Barbour, 1972). Sub-adult turtles seem to be especially abundant in bays and sounds as show by both the Georgia and South Carolina trawl mortality studies where 94.4 percent and 72.5 percent of the turtles were below 75 cm in straight-line length (Hillestad et at., 1977; Ulrich, 1978). Both reports mention the rarity of loggerheads less than 50 cm in carapace length and this agrees with our data.

Our Caretta population size estimate of approximately 250 animals is probably an underestimation. Local fishermen tell us that there are hundreds of loggerheads in Mosquito Lagoon and they certainly are much more conspicuous (i.e. seen coming to the surface to breath) than green turtles. There also appears to be much more immigration of Caretta than Chelonia into the lagoon. Recapture percentages between 1977 and 1978 did not vary greatly and the mean percent recapture was low compared to that of green turtles ( $X$ percent $=28.8$ percent vs. 65.4 percent). Emigration by loggerheads may also be lowering our recapture precentages. Although whether loggerheads are residential on feeding grounds remains to be studied, it is generally believed that Caretta ranges more widely than Chelonia (Ernst and Barbour, 1972). Loggerheads, being carnivorous, would not be restricted to areas of grass flats as green turtles may be and it would probably be to their advantage to be extremely mobile while foraging. This increased movement while feeding may be enough to enable
loggerheads to find their way out of the trap of the lagoon just by the law of averages. However, Caretta have been in the lagoon for as long as 15 months which can indicate some degree of residency. It may well be that habitats like the lagoon are, indeed, a necessary factor in loggerhead development.

## Population Structure

As stated earlier, the size distributions of the populations of both species of turtles are comparable to populations found in other areas. Therefore, since the lagoon has a typical population structure, it is worthwhile to compare the population structures of the two species of marine turtles that inhabit the same habitat. Green turtles under 40 kg accounted for 87 percent of the population. A large number of individuals were quite small ( 24.3 percent < 10 kg ) but no yearling size class turtles were ever encountered. In contrast to Chelonia, 53.5 percent of the Caretta were over 40 kg , with 6 percent large enough to be categorized as adults. Even more striking was the lack of loggerheads below the 20 kg category which makes up 41 percent of the Chelonia population.

This difference in population structure may be explained in two ways: there may either be a differential growth rate or differential use of habitats by the turtles at different stages in their life. It is becoming increasingly clear that loggerheads grow faster and mature earlier than green turtles (see below). Even though the disparity seems too great, it is very possible that loggerheads in the $20-30 \mathrm{~kg}$ range are no older than Chelonia weighing 10 kgs or less.

An alternative explanation entails the use of the same habitat, for whatever reasons, by the two species at different points in their life history. It would not be a question of competition for they are, of course, exploiting different resources in the lagoon; Chelonia being exclusively herbivorous except for very early in life (see below) and Caretta being carnivorous. Rather, the differential use of the lagoon may relate to inherent differences in the species' life histories.

All size classes of Chelonia are found in the lagoon with the important exceptions of the lost first year and the adult categories. It may be argued that these two stages are missing because of different habitat requirements, the hatchling needing approximately a year of pelagic, open ocean, carnivorous existence, as indicated by Witham's (1976) results, and the tyro adult seeking a suitable breeding/nesting area.

The records indicate that Caretta primarily utilize inshore waters as sub-adults but are also present as adults and juveniles. They may be present in order to exploit the rich invertebrate fauna associated with these areas. However, there remains the question of where the under 50 cm loggerheads occur and why they are not also exploiting these available resources. It may be they are able to spend more time in an open ocean system, not constrained as Chelonia are by the necessity of finding shallow, grassy inshore waters.

Growth
As indicated above, our data show a differential growth rate between Chelonia and Caretta. Caretta in Mosquito Lagoon are growing approximately twice as fast as Chelonia ( 6.15 vs. $3.24 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ ). This would mean that a Chelonia would require twice the time to reach a certain size category. Therefore, a 61.0 cm Caretta may be the same age as a 32.0 cm Chelonia. Turtles may be entering the lagoon at the same age, but Caretta have grown twice as fast as Chelonia during their pelagic life stage. This may well be why Caretta below 50 cm are seldom seen in estuarine situations.

This is not what was believed in the past because most studies were based on captive animals which showed a much higher rate of growth. Schmidt in 1916, reported an increase of $5.2 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{yr}$ in wild recaptures ( $\mathrm{N}=8$ ). This indicated an extremely slow growth rate. Hendrickson (1958) dismissed Schmidt's data as improbably slow according to his own captive growth rates. He estimated that in tropical waters it would only require 5 years for Chelonia to reach maturity. Caldwell (1962) with an $N$ of four captive animals predicted 13 years until maturity. Hirth (1971) estimated an increase of $7-12 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ with an age at maturity of 4 to 13 years. These data differ quite dramatically with growth in the wild. Burnett-Herkes (1974) found an increase of only $4.4 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ ( $\mathrm{N}=$ 3). Limpus (1978), working with the $60-90 \mathrm{~cm}$ size class in wild Chelonia, found a $1.1-1.4 \mathrm{~cm}$ increase $/ \mathrm{yr}$ and predicts $30+$ years to maturation. Balazs (1978), also working with wild populations, indicated that growth rates in his populations vary geographically between feeding grounds and reported a range of 0.95 to 5.3 cm . He predicted age of maturity at 13-50 years. On the basis of our data, we predict an age of maturity of approximately 30 years for green turtles.

Even less data are available for Caretta. Caldwell (1962), with an $N=$ 5, again working with captive animals, estimated age of maturity at 6-7 years. Uchida (1967) estimated a maturation age of 8 years ( $N=2$ ). Limpus (1978) reported a maximum increase of $1.65 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ in Caretta and predicted $30+$ years to maturity. Limpus was working with Caretta in a larger size range ( $75-85 \mathrm{~cm}$ straight-1ine carapace length) than our lagoonal turtles which is the probable reason for the decreased growth rate. Our limited data also show that as a turtle gets larger its growth slows considerably. Carr and Goodman (1970) found that wild adult Chelonia increase only $0.4 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ in length.

Our Caretta growth data fall mid-way between Limpus' results and those of the captive studies. Working with smaller turtles, we find a growth rate of $6 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{yr}$ and we estimate an age at maturity of 12-15 years.

## Cold-stunning

Felger et al. (1976) have documented that green turtles overwinter in a state of dormancy by burrowing or settling into the bottom mud in the Gulf of California. This was the first documentation of such an occurrence and contradicted the general belief that green turtles migrate to warmer waters as temperatures decrease. Carr and Caldwell (1956) reported that a small minority of Gulf coast turtlers bel ieved that green
turtles did not migrate but rather stayed year round and "buried up" in the mud bottom of holes on the flats. Carr and Caldwell stated that this theory "seems to take support from the occasional occurrence of mudcovered turtles amoung the spring catches." In the winter of 1977-1978, shrimp trawlers in the Port Canaveral Channel trawled up many sub-adult loggerhead and a few ridley turtles that apparently were buried dormant in the mud at the bottom of the channel. These turtles were covered with mud and appeared emaciated.

It is a fact that at least 43 percent of the green turtles taken during the January, 1977 cold-water episode were covered, most uncharacteristically, by a uniform layer of lagoon bottom mud. We have photographs to document this. In that mud were found growing rhizomes of manatee grass (Cymodocea filiformis) and an alga, growing epizoically, tentatively identified as a species of Cladophora, a common littoral zone alga. This is the only time that we have ever seen mud-covered green turtles and it must be viewed as circumstantial evidence that some of them were sedentary on the bottom for a period of time.

However, it may be that winter dormancy is a more common strategy than previously thought, being employed when water temperatures fall below a critical minimum.

When turtles float to the surface in a stunned condition, it may well be an indication that the dormant response failed because unusually cold water temperatures for extended periods of time exceeded the turtles' critical threshold.

Cold-water stunning is reported anecdotally and. well-known to natives of the area. Wilcox (1898) provides the following information: "The unusual cold of the winter of $1894-95$ is also known to have seriously affected the abundance of turtles. Several hundred turtles were then found floating on the surface in a numbed or frozen condition. On being warmed, most of them survived and were soon on their way to the northern markets. Since the cold spell turtles have been much scarcer than ever."

It may well be that green turtles are more or less trapped in Mosquito Lagoon, which is blind at its southern end. Whether a turtle that has entered the lagoon at Ponce Inlet or through Haulover Canal has the sense to go north first to avoid lowering water temperatures is debatable. Lying dormant (or nearly so) on the bottom may be a response of trapped turtles; a response which fails in unusually cold years (this phenomenon apparently occurred last in 1962).

Schwartz (1979) has shown that loggerheads are more tolerant of low temperatures than greens and this is borne out by our observations. Appendix Figure 22 shows the relationship of water temperature to the number of turtles rescued per day during the 1977 cold spell. It is clear that green turtles were affected earlier and more seriously than loggerheads, and that many loggerheads survived the harsh conditions on their own. Indeed, the larger loggerheads were apparently not stunned at all.

In January 1978, turtles again came to the surface in a stunned condition but on a much more limited scale. Only five individuals were collected. Again green turtles were more susceptible and loggerheads. Four Chelonia and one small Caretta were collected. Water temperatures never fell as low as the previous year nor for as long a period of time. It appears that green turtles may be able to cope with temperatures in the $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range on a limited basis, possibly burying themselves on the bottom of the lagoon in torpid state.

The documentation of the limited occurrence of the cold-water stunning phenomenon $n 1978$ is important because it indicates that cold-water stunning may occur, at some degree, every year. It is not an all-ornone, once-per-decade event as it may have seened. Moreover, it is fair to say that as of this writing, the available evidence indicates that the phenomenon of cold-water stunning of sea turtles, particularly green turtles, reaches the peak of its expression in Mosquito Lagoon, within the confines of the Kennedy Space Center. It is doubtful that it occurs in the same intensity anywhere el se in the world.

Summary and Conclusions

1. Of the three Tagoonal systems at KSC (Banana River, Indian River, Mosquito Lagoon), Mosquito Lagoon was shown to be an important and unique developmental habitat for immature Chelonia and Caretta. The open-water portion of the lagoon is virtually surrounded by KSC 1 ands and its southern extreme is less than 2 km from LC 39.
2. Our estimates indicate a total population of 135 green turtles and 253 loggerheads in Mosquito Lagoon. This result was completely unexpected for Chelonia: green turtles are basically tropical animals that are seen only occasionally in sub-tropical or temperate waters.
3. The weight and size structures of lagoonal Chelonia and Caretta populations differ and growth rates are different for the two species.
4. The phenomenon of cold-water stunning of sea turtles, particular$l y$ green turtles, reaches the peak of its expression in Mosquito Lagoon, within the confines of the Kennedy Space Center. It is doubtful that it occurs in the same intensity anywhere else in the world.
5. The only way to monitor these populations of immature, lagoonal loggerheads and green turtles is to capture individual turtles alive in large-mesh tangle nets. No other reasonable technique exists. Dur results show that three netting sites; one in the north end, one in the middle, and one in the south end of the Mosquito Lagoon, were most productive (Figure 36). Also, it is clear that netting is most productive in the warmer months (April to October) even though turtles remain in the lagoon throughout the year (Figure 37). A monitoring progran that included 72 hours of netting at each of the three sites in June, July, and August should produce numbers of captures adequate for comparisons against baseline capture rates established in this study. A new Florida statute requires that all nets set in Mosquito Lagoon
be tended throughout the day and night. Extending the monitoring effort into the fall, winter and spring would require a covered boat and would increase the cost greatly.

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APPENDIX TABLES

## MARINE TURTLE STUDIES

Female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting at Kennedy Space Center in 1976 but
previously tagged elsewhere by other investigators.

| Tagging Locality |
| :--- |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| near Melbourne Beach |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| near Melbourne Beach |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| Sebastian Inlet |
| Fla., Palm Beach- |
| Martin Co., Line |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| near Melbourne Beach |
| Fla., Brevard Co., | near Melbourne Beach Fla., Brevard Co.,

near Melbourne Beach Fla.,, Brevard Co., near Melbourne Beach Fla., Brevard Co., near Melbourne Beach Fla., Palm Beach-

Female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting at Kennedy Space Center in 1976 but
previously tagged elsewhere by other investigators. (continued)

| $\quad$ Tagging Locality |
| :--- |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| near Melbourne Beach |
| Fla., St. Lucie Co., |
| Hutchinson Island |
| Fla., Palm Beach- |
| Martin Co., Line |
| Fla., Brevard Co., |
| near Melbourne Beach |
| Fla., Palm Beach- |
| Martin Co., Line |


| Time |
| :--- |
| Interval |




* Information not yet available
Table 1.
Tag No.
B3407
133
JI1060
B3398
JI2651


but previously tagged elsewhere by other investigators.
Distance
Interval (km)

${\underset{\sim}{n}}_{\infty}^{-\quad} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$ Tagging Locality
Fla., Brevard Co., near
Melbourne Beach
* 

Fla., Brevard Co., near
Melbourne Beach
Fla., Volusia Co.,
Canaveral National Seashore
Fla., Palm Beach -
Martin County Line
Fla., Volusia Co.,
Canaveral National Seashore
Fla., Volusia Co., Sarhore
Canaveral National Seashore
*
Fla., St. Lucie Co.,
Hutchinson Island
Fla., Brevard Co., near
Melbourne Beach
Fla., Brevard Co., near
Melbourne Beach


*
*
$* \quad *$
$\begin{gathered}\text { Time } \\ \text { Interval }\end{gathered}$
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$*$
Year Tagged
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$*$

1978
*
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Table 3. Female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting at Kennedy Space Center in 1978
Distance
Interval (km)

*




other investigators.

| Time |
| :---: |
| Interval |


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CR1755
F063
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(Continued).
Same Year
*Information not yet available.

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(Caretta caretta)
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& \text { Tagging Locality } \\
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& \text { Fla., Volusia Co., } \\
& \text { Canaveral National Seashore } \\
& \text { Fla., Palm Beach - } \\
& \text { Martin County Line } \\
& \text { Fla., Volusia Co., } \\
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Table 3. Female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting at Kennedy Space Center in 1978

| Tagging Locality |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fla., Volusia Co., |  |
| Canaveral National Seashore |  |
| Fla., Volusia Co., |  |
| Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
|  |  |
| Fla., Palm Beach - |  |
| Martin County Line |  |
| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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| Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore |  |
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but previously tagged elsewhere by

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Tag No.
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GA0136
FL0078
FL0126
JI3449
F059
CR1195
FL0024
F069
FL0004
*Information not yet available.

| Tag No. | Date at KSC | Year Tagged | Time <br> Interval | Tagging Locality | Distance Interval (km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FL0035 | 18 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0141 | 19 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0059 | 20 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0107 | 20 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0043 | 20 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| 1236 | 21 July 1978 | * | * | * | * |
| F030 | 21 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0077 | 24 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0058 | 24 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0166 | 25 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | - * |
| FL0002 | 25 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |
| FL0168 | 25 July 1978 | 1978 | Same Year | Fla., Volusía Co., Canaveral National Seashore | * |

Table 3. Female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) nesting at Kennedy Space Center in 1978

| Interval (km) |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


(Continued)点 Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles
at the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1976.

| Tag No. | at the |  | Kennedy Space Ce <br> Weight (kg) |  | Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1976. (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CARAPACE | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
|  |  |  | (Over Curvature) |  |  | (Straight Line) |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Width $(\mathrm{cm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | Width <br> (cm) |
| H1419 | 24 | May |  |  | 1976 | 88.6 | 89.1 | 78.2 | 80.1 | 60.8 | 62.7 | 17.6 |
| H1420 | 24 | May |  |  | 1976 | 137.7 | 105.0 | 98.9 | 97.5 | 71.4 | 76.4 | 20.8 |
| H1421 | 24 | May |  |  | 1976 | 148.6 | 104.4 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 20.2 |
| H1422 | 24 | May | 1976 | 109.1 | 100.9 | 92.4 | 93.9 | 71.6 | 71.0 | 18.7 |
| H1423 | 24 | May | 1976 | 119.5 | 98.9 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 19.3 |
| H1424 | 24 | May | 1976 | 125.9 | 96.1 | 91.2 | 91.1 | 66.9 | 70.4 | 19.0 |
| H1425 | 24 | May | 1976 | 102.3 | 90.2 | 88.8 | 83.4 | 67.9 | 63.8 | 17.8 |
| C2304 | 24 | May | 1976 | 131.8 | 108.3 | 92.1 | 98.8 | 72.9 | 73.4 | 18.6 |
| A2725 | 25 | May | 1976 | 140.9 | 106.2 | 91.0 | 99.4 | 75.1 | 75.3 | 21.7 |
| C1836 | 25 | May | 1976 | 118.2 | 98.4 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 70.3 | 67.9 | 19.8 |
| H1426 | 25 | May | 1976 | 115.9 | 98.5 | 93.5 | 91.5 | 63.2 | 67.8 | 18.7 |
| H1427 | 25 | May | 1976 | 121.8 | 101.1 | 92.0 | 95.4 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 20.1 |
| H1429 | 25 | May | 1976 | 125.0 | 97.2 | 89.8 | 92.1 | 69.4 | 68.7 | 21.6 |
| H1430 | 25 | May | 1976 | 118.2 | 98.2 | 89.0 | 91.9 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 19.9 |

(Caretta caretta)
(Continued)


(Caretta caretta)
(Continued)

(Caretta caretta) turtles
female loggerhead
characteristics of nesting Morphological $\dot{J}$

Table

| Tag No. | at the <br> Date |  | Kenne | Space <br> Weight (kg) | Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1976. (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | C A R A P A C E |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (Over Curvature) (Straight Line) |  |  |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | Maximum Head Nidth (cm) |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | Width (cm) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | Width <br> (cm) |  |  |
| H1473 |  | June | 1976 | 102.3 | 94.2 | 86.8 | 88.3 | 70.3 | 66.1 | 18.7 |
| H1474 |  | June | 1976 | 119.1 | 99.9 | 89.6 | 92.8 | 65.8 | 71.0 | 19.8 |
| H1475 |  | June | 1976 | 113.6 | 99.9 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 68.0 | 72.9 | 19.1 |
| H1476 |  | June | 1976 | 121.4 | 101.7 | 89.3 | 93.2 | 72.7 | 71.2 | 17.9 |
| H1477 |  | June | 1976 | 101.4 | 94.5 | 87.5 | 85.7 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 18.2 |
| H1478 |  | June | 1976 | 122.7 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 91.9 | 71.8 | 70.5 | 20.3 |
| H1479 |  | June | 1976 | 104.5 | 94.5 | 85.8 | 86.0 | 68.2 | 65.1 | 17.8 |
| H1480 |  | June | 1976 | 97.7 | 100.5 | 88.3 | 92.4 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 17.7 |
| H1481 |  | June | 1976 | 131.8 | 103.8 | 91.1 | 97.4 | 72.5 | 74.7 | 19.4 |
| H1482 |  | June | 1976 | 125.0 | 104.2 | 93.7 | 95.8 | 71.9 | 71.4 | 19.2 |
| H1483 |  | June | 1976 | 152.3 | 107.8 | 101.5 | 99.9 | 73.9 | 78.4 | 21.5 |
| H1484 |  | June | 1976 | 111.4 | 96.9 | 87.1 | 87.7 | 63.0 | 68.4 | 18.7 |
| H1485 | 15 | June | 1976 | 121.4 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 88.9 | 74.6 | 72.9 | 16.6 |
| H1486 | 15 | June | 1976 | 130.5 | 103.3 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 70.0 | 73.4 | 19.0 |
| H1487 |  | June | 1976 | 129.5 | 103.2 | 98.4 | 93.5 | 72.0 | 72.7 | 20.1 |
| H1488 | 15 | June | 1976 | 107.7 | - | - | 91.1 | 71.5 | 66.5 | 19.0 |

(Continued)


| Tag No. | at the <br> Date |  | Kennedy Space Ce <br> Weight (kg) |  | Brevard County, Florida; SCARAPACE |  |  |  | (Continued) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (Over Curvature) | (Straig | Line) | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Width } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Width (cm) |
| H1705 | 17 | June |  |  | 1976 | 125.9 | 100.4 | 90.7 | 95.0 | 70.2 | 71.5 | 19.8 |
| H1706 | 17 | June |  |  | 1976 | 100.9 | 93.5 | 84.6 | 86.7 | 64.5 | 66.2 | 18.0 |
| H1708 | 17 | June | 1976 | 104.5 | 96.4 | 86.2 | 89.5 | 67.5 | 68.8 | 20.0 |
| H1709 | 17 | June | 1976 | 113.6 | 101.1 | 92.1 | 91.9 | 73.0 | 71.4 | 18.9 |
| H1710 | 17 | June | 1976 | 105.5 | 98.6 | 87.9 | 92.5 | 67.1 | 72.8 | 18.5 |
| H1711 | 17 | June | 1976 | 113.6 | 100.5 | 90.5 | 92.5 | 67.1 | 67.5 | 20.6 |
| H1712 | 17 | June | 1976 | 119.1 | 108.6 | 94.8 | 100.2 | 72.9 | 71.6 | 21.1 |
| H1713 | 17 | June | 1976 | 112.3 | 96.2 | 86.9 | 88.1 | 65.5 | 68.9 | 18.8 |
| H1714 | 18 | June | 1976 | 110.0 | 96.7 | 88.4 | 90.7 | 69.8 | 67.9 | 18.5 |
| H1715 | 18 | June | 1976 | 106.8 | 99.9 | 88.8 | 92.1 | 67.2 | 69.7 | 18.7 |
| H1716 | 18 | June | 1976 | 119.5 | 98.7 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 19.5 |
| H1717 | 18 | June | 1976 | 118.2 | 101.0 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 69.5 | 69.8 | 18.8 |
| A2798 | 18 | June | 1976 | 156.8 | 105.0 | 96.8 | 100.2 | 74.3 | 79.4 | 26.0 |
| A2785 | 21 | June | 1976 | - | 105.5 | 93.8 | 96.4 | 71.4 | 73.0 | 20.4 |
| H1718 |  | June | 1976 | - | 104.9 | 93.1 | 95.0 | 70.1 | 71.5 | 22.2 |
| H1719 | 22 | June | 1976 | 156.8 | 108.4 | 98.5 | 103.5 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 21.4 |
| H1720 | 22 | June | 1976 | 90.9 | 93.2 | 85.4 | 88.2 | 66.7 | 65.7 | 17.5 |

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 1976.
Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer
CARAPACE

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight (kg) | CARAPACE |  |  |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | ```Maximum Head With (cm)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (Over Curvature) | (Straigh | Line) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Width } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | Width <br> (cm) |  |  |
| H1721 | 22 | June | 1976 |  | 115.5 | 99.1 | 91.6 | 92.9 | 73.5 | 66.7 | 18.7 |
| H1722 | 22 | June | 1976 |  | 119.1 | 99.5 | 92.6 | 94.8 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 18.7 |
| H1723 | 22 | June | 1976 | 120.5 | 100.4 | 92.7 | 96.1 | 78.9 | 72.8 | 19.2 |
| H1724 | 22 | June | 1976 | 147.7 | 105.3 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 78.3 | 77.0 | 20.1 |
| A2716 | 22 | June | 1976 | 137.2 | 105.3 | 94.4 | 100.1 | 69.9 | 77.5 | 20.5 |
| C2228 | 23 | June | 1976 | 106.8 | 94.9 | 84.0 | 86.8 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 18.7 |
| E9221 | 23 | June | 1976 | 123.6 | 94.7 | 92.9 | 88.1 | 70.8 | 71.2 | 18.7 |
| H1725 | 23 | June | 1976 | 96.4 | 91.0 | 83.5 | 86.4 | 65.5 | 63.3 | 18.5 |
| H1726 | 23 | June | 1976 | 116.8 | 99.5 | 90.2 | 94.2 | 69.7 | 73.6 | 18.6 |
| H1727 | 23 | June | 1976 | 125.0 | 99.1 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 73.4 | 70.5 | 20.7 |
| H1728 | 23 | June | 1976 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 82.7 | 83.0 | 65.1 | 64.5 | 18.9 |
| H1729 | 23 | June | 1976 | 125.0 | 98.2 | 93.4 | 92.3 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 18.6 |
| H1730 | 24 | June | 1976 | 109.1 | 98.8 | 89.1 | 91.3 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 18.1 |
| H1731 | 24 | June | 1976 | 118.2 | 97.8 | 91.0 | 75.4 | 66.4 | 69.7 | 18.7 |
| H1732 | 24 | June | 1976 | 144.1 | 102.8 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 74.1 | 76.7 | 18.5 |

(Caretta caretta)



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$(\mathrm{cm})$ , 1976 Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles at the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1976.


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 - * $\operatorname{\text {®}}$ LqEL


(Caretta caretta)

Table 4. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight (kg) |  | C A | A C E |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | Maximum <br> Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (Over Curvature) (Straight Line) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | Width (cm) | Length (cm) | Width (cm) |  |  |
| A3055 |  | July | 1976 | 110.5 | 98.8 | 88.4 | 91.2 | 68.6 | 69.8 | 18.6 |
| A3056 | 20 | July | 1976 | 115.0 | 99.2 | 90.3 | 92.7 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 17.6 |
| A3057 | 20 | July | 1976 | 111.4 | 99.5 | 91.0 | 92.8 | 70.7 | 70.0 | 18.7 |
| A3058 | 20 | July | 1976 | 112.3 | 99.4 | 94.1 | 92.2 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 18.8 |
| A3059 | 21 | July | 1976 | 102.3 | 97.9 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 68.7 | 66.4 | 19.3 |
| A3060 | 22 | July | 1976 | 94.5 | 97.1 | 82.2 | 90.2 | 63.2 | 70.3 | 18.1 |
| A3062 | 22 | July | 1976 | 126.4 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 94.9 | 68.9 | 73.0 | 20.6 |
| A3063 | 22 | July | 1976 | 93.2 | 92.0 | 81.1 | 86.0 | 63.4 | 68.4 | 18.4 |
| A3064 | 22 | July | 1976 | 97.7 | 99.4 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 67.5 | 66.1 | 18.4 |
| A3065 | 22 | July | 1976 | 114.5 | 97.2 | 89.6 | 90.8 | 68.1 | 72.3 | 18.9 |
| A3066 | 22 | July | 1976 | 129.5 | 105.8 | 96.3 | 99.0 | 69.6 | 75.0 | 19.6 |
| B3407 | 22 | July | 1976 | 123.7 | 106.4 | 93.9 | 96.2 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 18.8 |
| JI2595 | 22 | July | 1976 | 116.8 | 98.9 | 84.9 | 93.3 | 73.7 | 72.6 | 21.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A3067 | 23 | July | 1976 | 131.8 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 72.5 | 74.0 | 20.5 |

(Caretta caretta)


(Caretta caretta)
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Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles

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| Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1977. <br> CARAPACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Plastron <br> Length <br> (cm) | Maximum Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tag No. |  | Date | Weight (kg) | Lengt <br> Straight Line | (cm) Over Curvature | Widt <br> Straight Line | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| A2762 | 27 | May 1977 | 126.9 | 100.1 | 107.7 | 72.0 | 95.9 | 74.0 | 22.7 |
| A3138 | 27 | May 1977 | 113.3 | 89.2 | 95.4 | 68.5 | 88.0 | 69.1 | 19.8 |
| C2371 | 27 | May 1977 | 158.7 | 99.5 | 108.2 | 74.3 | 103.0 | 77.9 | 19.9 |
| A3140 | 2 | June 1977 | 119.2 | 97.8 | 104.0 | 70.9 | 98.3 | 74.7 | 20.5 |
| A3141 | 2 | June 1977 | 125.6 | 97.5 | 104.0 | 71.8 | 94.7 | 77.0 | 19.8 |
| A3142 | 2 | June 1977 | 138.3 | 101.5 | 107.9 | 77.0 | 100.5 | 75.6 | 20.4 |
| A3143 | 2 | June 1977 | 111.1 | 90.2 | 100.2 | 68.5 | 94.1 | 74.5 | 22.2 |
| A3177 | 2 | June 1977 |  | 101.3 | 107.2 | 79.5 | 101.0 | 81.9 | 23.7 |
| A3178 | 2 | June 1977 | 111.1 | 94.7 | 101.2 | 94.7 | 90.2 | 72.5 | 20.0 |
| A31.44 | 3 | June 1977 | 92.0 | 84.0 | 91.0 | 66.0 | 87.2 | 66.0 | 17.8 |
| A3145 | 7 | June 1977 | 97.5 | 86.5 | 93.7 | 62.8 | 82.6 | 65.6 | 21.5 |
| A3146 | 7 | June 1977 | 111.1 | 89.7 | 97.0 | 68.0 | 87.4 | 70.3 | 18.9 |
| A3147 | 7 | June 1977 | 112.0 | 91.8 | 98.0 | 67.8 | 88.1 | 71.3 | 19.9 |
| A3148 | 7 | June 1977 |  |  |  | 70.7 | 90.7 | 72.1 | 17.1 |
| A3149 | 7 | June 1977 | 114.7 | 91.6 | 97.5 | 70.3 | 92.8 | 71.7 | 20.5 |
| A3153 | 7 | June 1977 | 132.4 | 89.9 | 96.0 | 73.9 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 19.6 |
| A3150 | 8 | June 1977 | 119.2 | 96.7 | 106.0 | 68.5 | 90.6 | 76.0 | 19.6 |



Table 5. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at the

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight (kg) | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  | Plastron <br> Length (cm) | Maximum Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \end{aligned}$ | Over Curvature | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \end{aligned}$ | Over Curvature |  |  |
| H964 | 22 | June | 1977 |  | 128.3 | 100.2 | 111.0 | 73.4 | 96.7 | 79.2 | 20.9 |
| H965 | 24 | June | 1977 | 112.0 | 91.8 | 98.0 | 69.4 | 90.6 | 68.9 | 21.4 |
| H966 | 24 | June | 1977 | 126.9 | 97.3 | 103.9 | 73.2 | 90.1 | 75.3 | 20.4 |
| H967 | 24 | June | 1977 | 131.5 | 102.5 | 108.0 | 68.8 | 96.7 | 79.0 | 22.3 |
| H968 | 24 | June | 1977 | 131.5 | 101.8 | 108.2 | 73.8 | 91.8 | 76.4 | 22.2 |
| A3186 | 25 | June | 1977 |  | 97.8 | 104.7 | 75.9 | 98.2 | 72.9 | 20.5 |
| A3188 | 25 | June | 1977 |  | 104.8 | 110.6 | 81.5 | 100.7 | 81.2 | 21.7 |
| H969 | 25 | June | 1977 | 97.5 | 88.8 | 96.5 | 64.7 | 85.4 | 68.8 | 18.4 |
| H970 | 25 | June | 1977 | 138.3 | 97.8 | 104.3 | 77.6 | 98.7 | 75.4 | 20.2 |
| H971 | 25 | June | 1977 | 94.3 | 84.8 | 90.8 | 67.2 | 87.4 | 67.6 | 19.3 |
| H973 | 25 | June | 1977 | 120.1 | 93.5 | 100.6 | 74.2 | 95.9 | 71.9 | 20.1 |
| H974 | 25 | June | 1977 | 124.7 | 98.9 | 106.1 | 76.5 | 93.7 | 73.4 | 19.4 |
| H1064 | 25 | June | 1977 | 142.8 | 96.5 | 105.5 | 75.6 | 98.0 | 76.2 | 20.7 |
| A3189 | 26 | June | 1977 |  | 101.2 | 109.5 | 75.0 | 96.9 | 75.7 | 20.2 |
| A3190 | 26 | June | 1977 |  | 95.6 | 102.2 | 74.2 | 97.9 | 73.5 | 22.6 |
| H975 | 26 | June | 1977 | 102.0 | 90.0 | 96.4 | 71.1 | 92.0 | 70.5 | 18.7 |
| H1065 | 26 | June | 1977 | 167.8 | 104.1 | 108.8 | 77.3 | 97.0 | 79.6 | 23.6 |

Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles（Caretta caretta）

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\end{tabular}

Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at
the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1977 (continued). Weight $\frac{\text { CARA PA C E }}{\frac{\text { Length (cm) }}{\text { Straight Over }} \text { Straight Over (cm) }}$
Weight
$(\mathrm{kg})$

Tag No.
H982
H983
H1075
H986
H987
H988
H989
H1076
H1077
H1078
H1079
H1080
H1081
C3351
A3193
A3194
A3195


the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1977 (continued).
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| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight (kg) | C A R A P A C E |  |  |  | Plastron <br> Length <br> (cm) | Maximum <br> Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Length (cm) | Width (cm) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |  |  |
| H1097 | 1 | July | 1977 |  | 126.0 | 93.8 | 100.9 | 73.0 | 90.7 | 72.6 | 22.5 |
| H1098 |  | July | 1977 |  | 117.0 | 92.0 | 98.4 | 71.8 | 91.3 | 72.9 | 20.6 |
| H1099 |  | July | 1977 | 139.2 | 97.5 | 102.9 | 75.8 | 96.7 | 77.7 | 23.4 |
| HI1753 |  | July | 1977 | 113.3 | 97.2 | 102.1 | 73.2 | 93.5 | 71.1 | 21.1 |
| H1100 | 4 | Ju.ly | 1977 | 123.3 | 88.2 | 99.0 | 75.2 | 93.0 | 74.2 | 19.5 |
| H1126 | 4 | July | 1977 | 96.5 | 91.8 | 96.5 | 67.3 | 90.0 | 68.8 | 18.3 |
| A3200 | 5 | July | 1977 |  | 100.3 | 104.5 | 72.0 | 98.0 | 77.6 | 20.5 |
| H977 | 5 | July | 1977 |  | 104.7 | 110.0 | 76.4 | 99.0 | 83.3 | 22.9 |
| H1127 |  | July | 1977 |  | 97.8 | 107.2 | 70.2 | 97.6 | 76.1 | 20.8 |
| H1128 |  | July | 1977 |  | 97.5 | 104.2 | 72.5 | 96.5 | 77.8 | 25.3 |
| H1129 |  | July | 1977 |  | 99.5 | 102.7 | 69.8 | 95.2 | 76.0 | 21.9 |
| H1130 |  | July | 1977 |  | 93.6 | 96.6 | 69.3 | 92.2 | 69.1 | 18.9 |
| H1132 |  | July | 1977 |  | 80.5 | 86.5 | 65.4 | 83.0 | 64.5 | 16.9 |
| HI1655 |  | July | 1977 |  | 89.0 | 95.1 | 66.8 | 87.1 | 69.7 | 17.8 |
| H1133 |  | July | 1977 |  | 92.1 | 97.0 | 66.2 | 90.2 | 68.7 | 19.0 |
| H1134 |  | July | 1977 |  | 94.5 | 102.4 | 67.4 | 90.3 | 70.3 | 18.9 |
| H1135 |  | July | 1977 |  | 100.3 | 103.5 | 74.4 | 96.2 | 76.6 | 22.0 |


Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Sumer, 1977 (continued).

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight (kg) | $\cdots \mathrm{CARAPACE}$ |  |  |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | Maximum Head Wiath (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Leng | (cm) | Widt | (cm) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Straight Lina | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |  |  |
| H1165 | 13 | July | 1977 |  | 149.6 | 99.0 | 106.1 | 77.4 | 96.7 | 78.4 | 19.5 |
| H1166 | 13 | July | 1977 |  | 130.1 | 95.4 | 100.2 | 72.2 | 91.4 | 72.8 | 19.5 |
| H1167 | 13 | July | 1977 | 109.7 | 88.5 | 94.7 | 64.3 | 83.9 | 69.7 | 19.7 |
| H1168 | 13 | July | 1977 | 84.8 | 84.7 | 90.2 | 64.7 | 83.0 | 63.8 | 18.8 |
| H995 | 14 | July | 1977 | 92.9 | 86.8 | 92.5 | 66.3 | 84.4 | 67.5 | 18.4 |
| H1169 | 14 | July | 1977 | 84.8 | 80.9 | 88.2 | 63.3 | 82.5 | 60.6 | 17.0 |
| C3263 | 14 | July | 1977 | 150.5 | 93.8 | 104.0 | 80.5 | 103.6 | 73.4 | 20.5 |
| H996 | 15 | July | 1977 | 108.8 | 89.5 | 97.4 | 66.1 | 85.8 | 65.2 | 18.4 |
| H1170 | 15 | July | 1977 | 114.2 | 94.7 | 100.4 | 70.5 | 91.3 | 70.1 | 19.2 |
| H1171 | 15 | July | 1977 | 94.3. | 87.4 | 92.6 | 67.1 | 84.4 | 66.5 | 17.0 |
| H1172 | 15 | July | 1977 | 114.2 | 90.8 | 96.1 | 64.5 | 88.1 | 69.3 | 21.2 |
| H1173 | 15 | July | 1977 | 117.9 | 89.6 | 96.9 | 75.1 | 94.1 | 71.2 | 19.5 |
| H1174 | 15 | July | 1977 | 96.1 | 84.6 | 89.2 | 66.1 | 83.6 | 65.7 | 17.8 |
| H1175 | 15 | July | 1977 | 126.9 | 97.2 | 102.5 | 73.1 | 93.0 | 73.8 | 19.3 |
| H997 | 18 | July | 1977 | 107.4 | 92.5 | 99.0 | 69.4 | 89.8 | 69.9 | 18.1 |



Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; Summer, 1977 (continued).

## $\begin{array}{cc}\text { CARAPACE } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Length (cm) } \\ \text { Straight } \\ \text { Line }\end{array} \text { Curvature } & \text { Stra }\end{array}$

Weight
$(\mathrm{kg})$

| H1220 | 26 July 1977 | 80.7 | 84.4 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| H1221 | 26 July 1977 | 118.8 | 97.2 |
| J12940 | 26 July 1977 | 108.8 | 88.6 |
| H1123 | 27 July 1977 |  | 95.0 |
| H1179 | 27 July 1977 | 89.7 | 88.2 |
| H1180 | 27 July 1977 | 79.3 | 86.9 |
| H1181 | 27 July 1977 | 110.2 | 94.2 |
| H1182 | 27 July 1977 | 128.3 | 94.1 |
| H1222 | 27 July 1977 |  | 86.8 |
| H1223 | 27 July 1977 |  | 78.8 |
|  | V |  |  |
| H1122 | 28 July 1977 | 140.5 | 95.3 |
| H1118 | 28 July 1977 | 136.9 | 100.8 |
| H1183 | 28 July 1977 | 121.0 | 88.8 |
| H1184 | 28 July 1977 | 107.4 | 91.7 |
| H1186 | 28 July 1977 | 118.8 | 91.2 |
| H1119 | 29 July 1977 | 111.1 | 92.5 |


Table 5. Morphological characteristics of nesting femele loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at the


| Tag No. | Date |  | Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | CARAPACE |  |  |  | Plastron <br> Length (cm) | Maximum Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Straight <br> Line | (cm) <br> Over <br> Curvature | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Widt } \\ & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \end{aligned}$ | (cm) <br> Over <br> Curvature |  |  |
|  | 2 | June 1978 |  | 121.5 | 94.1 | 98.2 | 69.6 | 92.7 | 73.6 | 18.1 |
| A2711 | 15 | June 1978 | 109.7 | 87.9 | 95.5 | 65.3 | 87.5 | 68.7 | 19.1 |
| A2714 | 29 | June 1978 |  | 91.5 | 96.9 | 68.9 | 89.5 | 71.3 | 19.9 |
| A2743 | 1 | Aug. 1978 | 121.5 | 91.3 | 109.0 | 69.3 | 96.4 | 70.8 | 20.2 |
| A2776 | 17 | June 1978 |  | 88.8 | 93.6 | 70.8 | 93.3 | 70.8 | 18.2 |
| A2821 | 3 | July 1978 |  | 97.2 | 104.8 | 68.9 | 88.4 | 75.4 | 19.5 |
| A2858 | 14 | June 1978 | 99.7 | 85.9 | 90.0 | 70.3 | 90.2 | 69.5 | 17.9 |
| A2888 | 30 | June 1978 | 97.5 | 89.2 | 96.1 | 65.7 | 87.1 | 67.1 | 16.8 |
| A2892 | 9 | June 1978 |  | 94.6 | 105.0 | 71.4 | 91.1 | 70.6 | 19.2 |
| A3071 | 17 | June 1978 |  | 85.3 | 91.0 | 63.6 | 82.1 | 66.4 | 17.5 |
| A3100 | 3 | July 1978 |  | 88.8 | 96.5 | 67.9 | 91.6 | 68.2 | 18.9 |
| B3536 | 17 | Aug. 1978 | 79.3 | 77.2 | 86.4 | 59.2 | 81.4 | 59.1 | 16.3 |
| CRI1195 | 15 | July 1978 | 138.7 | 96.4 | 101.2 | 77.8 | 96.4 | 75.8 | 22.2 |
| CR1369 | 21 | June 1978 |  | 102.0 | 109.2 | 72.0 | 95.2 | 74.2 | 20.7 |
| CR1755 | 30 | June 1978 |  | 94.8 | 99.6 | 70.8 | 91.7 | 73.1 | 21.2 |








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the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; summer 1978. (Continued).



Tag No.

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FL0058
FL0059
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FL0075

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FL0141
FL0166
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F047
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or
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in
F063
F064
F066
at (Caretta caretta)
(Continued).


Date
13 July 1978
10 Aug. 1978
5 Aug. 1978
20 July 1978
4 Aug. 1978
26 July 1978
14 July 1978
19 July 1978
25 July 1978
25 July 1978
26 June 1978
5 Aug. 1978
15 July 1978
30 June 1978
30 June 1978
3 July 1978




| Length（cm） |  | Width（cm） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |
| 87.3 | 92.8 | 66.5 | 85.7 |
| 100.5 | 108.6 | 79.5 | 102.8 |
| 88.2 | 93.0 | 66.8 | 84.0 |
| 84.4 | 97.8 | 65.8 | 88.3 |
| 92.0 | 97.7 | 67.7 | 85.5 |
| 87.6 | 94.0 | 63.2 | 82.3 |
| 91.7 | 99.5 | 68.4 | 90.6 |
| 94.7 | 100.5 | 68.1 | 91.5 |
| 93.8 | 104.0 | 72.8 | 95.8 |
| 93.2 | 99.4 | 72.0 | 93.2 |
| 95.5 |  | 73.6 |  |
| 88.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 86.5 |
| 100.5 | 105.1 | 76.9 | 99.5 |
| 103.7 | 114.0 | 80.4 | 103.8 |
| 89.4 | 96.0 | 69.8 | 90.0 |



|  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\alpha}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\alpha} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{7}}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{-} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | ¢ | － | － | $\stackrel{\sim}{n}$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | N | N | N | N |  |


| Tag No． |
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| H1273 |
| H1274 |
| H1275 |
| H1276 |
| H1278 |
| H1279 |
| H1280 |
| H1281 |
| H1282 |
| H1283 |
| H1284 |
| H1285 |
| H1287 |
| H1290 |
| H1291 |


| Tag No. |
| :--- |
| H1292 |
| H1293 |
| H1294 |
| H1295 |
| H1296 |
| H1297 |
| H1298 |
| H1299 |
| H1300 |
| H1436 |
| H1457 |
| H1497 |
| H1718 |
| H1901 |
| H1902 |

Table 6. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at



Tag No.



(Continued).

| Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | CARAPACE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  |
|  | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |
|  | 97.7 | 108.5 | 71.2 | 100.8 |
|  | 100.5 | 91.9 | 73.4 | 92.5 |
| 91.6 | 85.8 | 92.9 | 66.2 | 85.8 |
| 123.3 | 95.4 | 102.9 | 72.5 | 94.4 |
| 132.4 | 96.4 | 102.9 | 73.2 | 95.0 |
| 148.2 | 99.4 | 106.4 | 77.6 | 100.7 |
| 119.2 | 91.4 | 99.6 | 67.3 | 91.0 |
|  | 91.5 | 99.3 | 69.4 | 90.9 |
|  | 91.5 | 100.1 | 68.1 | 90.5 |
|  | 93.6 | 98.2 | 73.2 | 89.6 |
|  | 91.0 | 96.1 | 75.1 | 88.1 |
|  | 93.1 | 99.4 | 71.1 | 91.9 |
|  | 88.1 | 93.7 | 68.2 | 91.9 |
|  | 96.0 | 101.4 | 72.0 | 93.6 |
| 93.9 | 88.0 | 95.4 | 67.8 | 89.2 |
| 84.8 | 88.0 | 92.1 | 63.8 | 84.2 |


| Date |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13 | June 1978 |
| 13 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
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| 14 | June 1978 |
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| 14 | June 1978 |
| 14 | June 1978 |
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| 12 | June 1978 | Tag No.

H1937
H1938
H1939
H1940
H1941
H1942
H1943
H1944
H1945
H1946
H1947
H1948
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H1952
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Tag No
H1955
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H1957
H1958
H1959
H1960
H1961
H1962
H1963
H1964
H1965
H1966
H1968
H1969
H1970



| Tag No. | Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta ca the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; summer 1978. (Continued). CARAPACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Date |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & (\mathrm{kg}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Length (cm) Width (cm) |  |  |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` |
|  |  |  | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |  |
| H1988 |  | June 1978 |  |  | 99.0 | 103.6 | 71.9 | 90.1 | 73.0 |
| H1993 |  | June 1978 | 126.9 | 95.2 | 104.3 | 71.3 | 92.7 | 72.6 |
| H1994 |  | June 1978 | 126.0 | 95.4 | 101.9 | 66.2 | 88.5 | 73.6 |
| H1996 |  | June 1978 | 92.9 | 87.0 | 91.2 |  | 87.5 | 66.1 |
| H1997 |  | June 1978 | 115.6 | 91.4 | 95.8 | 68.4 | 89.3 | 73.5 |
| H1998 |  | June 1978 | 130.1 | 91.2 | 100.5 | 71.3 | 95.5 | 73.1 |
| H1999 |  | June 1978 | 105.7 | 94.0 | 98.0 | 72.0 | 90.8 | 69.3 |
| H2000 |  | June 1978 | 138.3 | 100.2 | 107.4 | 69.0 | 93.3 | 73.7 |
| H2001 |  | June 1978 |  | 94.5 | 100.9 | 71.0 | 96.6 | 77.8 |
| H2002 |  | June 1978 |  | 90.6 | 98.9 | 71.8 | 94.1 | 74.5 |
| H2003 |  | June 1978 |  | 91.9 | 97.8 | 66.8 | 87.9 | 69.8 |
| H2004 |  | June 1978 |  | 82.9 | 88.7 | 61.8 | 78.5 | 61.8 |
| H2005 |  | June 1978 | 111.1 | 93.5 | 100.8 |  |  | 73.9 |
| H2007 |  | June 1978 | 92.9 | -86.0 | 90.5 | 66.9 | 83.4 | 67.0 |
| H2008 | 19 | June 1978 | 130.1 | 95.5 | 102.5 | 78.4 | 97.0 | 75.4 |

Tag No．

| $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sigma}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sigma}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{-} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\square}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\top}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\lambda}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\infty}{9} \\ & \underset{\sim}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| － | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{9}{-}$ | 9 | 9 | 운 | 안 | 은 | 안 | 은 | 으N | 안 | － | N |  |

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| $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ (\mathrm{kg}) \end{gathered}$ | CARAPACE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length（cm） |  | Width（cm） |  |
|  | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |
|  | 90.9 | 98.5 | 72.9 | 92.6 |
| 95.2 | 88.5 | 93.7 | 69.3 | 88.0 |
| 110.2 | 94.0 | 99.2 | 76.4 | 95.1 ． |
| 102.0 | 91.5 | 99.7 | 66.9 | 87.1 |
| 148.2 | 104.8 | 111.5 | 75.5 | 103.5 |
| 114.7 | 92.3 | 98.2 | 64.9 | 92.0 |
|  | 87.9 | 94.3 | 65.8 | 86.3 |
|  | 92.7 | 96.5 | 69.2 | 90.1 |
| 113.8 | 92.8 | 99.6 | 70.5 | 93.4 |
| 88.4 | 87.5 | 94.0 | 69.9 | 84.2 |
|  | 81.6 | 86.3 | 61.9 | 81.6 |
|  | 99.2 | 104.4 | 70.5 | 95.6 |
| 138.3 | 101.3 | 109.6 | 74.7 | 97.9 |
| 119.2 | 92.5 | 98.3 | 69.6 | 86.8 |
| 137.4 | 97.4 | 102.6 | 76.1 | 94.9 |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\top}$ | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\alpha}{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{-}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{N} \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{N}{\Gamma} \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}} \underset{\sim}{-}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{N}} \stackrel{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{-} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\alpha}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\hat{N}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\sim} \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \underset{y y y y}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \frac{5}{5} \\ \hline 5 \end{gathered}$ | 费 | 品 | $\stackrel{\underset{y}{g}}{\substack{0}}$ | $\stackrel{0}{g}$ | $\stackrel{\text { O }}{\substack{3}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{5}$ | $\stackrel{』}{\rightrightarrows}$ | $\stackrel{0}{9}$ | $\stackrel{\text { g }}{9}$ | 号 | $\stackrel{\underset{p}{g}}{\stackrel{0}{5}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ® } \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | － | － | 앙 | 은 | $\stackrel{-1}{N}$ | $\stackrel{-}{\sim}$ | N | N | N | N | N | Nิ | ก | $\cdots$ |  | Tag No．






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tag No. } \\
& \text { H2093 } \\
& \text { H2094 } \\
& \text { H2095 } \\
& \text { H2096 } \\
& \text { H2097 } \\
& \text { H2098 } \\
& \text { H2099 } \\
& \text { H2100 } \\
& \text { H2101 } \\
& \text { H2102 } \\
& \text { H2105 } \\
& \text { H2107 } \\
& \text { H2108 } \\
& \text { H2111 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 6. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at



| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Maximum } \\ \text { Head } \\ \text { Width } \\ (\mathrm{cm})\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
| 19.5 |
| 20.0 |
| 16.5 |
| 19.1 |
| 19.4 |
| 20.0 |
| 22.2 |
| 16.6 |
| 20.1 |
| 18.9 |
| 17.3 |
| 17.4 |
| 16.6 |
| 19.0 |
| 21.1 |

Table 6. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at
the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; summer 1978. (Continued).

| Date |  |  | Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | CARAPACE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  |
|  |  |  |  | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight $\qquad$ | Over Curvature |
|  | June | 1978 | 115.6 | 90.4 | 98.7 | 70.6 | 93.5 |
|  | June | 1978 | 117.9 | 94.1 | 101.0 | 71.8 | 92.4 |
|  | June | 1978 | 110.2 | 91.3 | 99.0 | 68.6 | 89.3 |
|  | June | 1978 | 95.2 | 87.1 | 93.5 | 65.6 | 86.5 |
|  | June | 1978 | 98.8 | 88.2 | 95.7 | 63.1 | 87.0 |
|  | June | 1978 | 122.4 | 92.3 | 103.9 | 66.9 | 87.3 |
|  | June | 1978 | 144.2 | 99.1 | 109.2 | 74.4 | 99.3 |
|  | June | 1978 | 74.8 | 80.5 | 86.9 |  | 81.3 |
|  | June | 1978 | 113.3 | 94.5 | 100.5 | 70.3 | 95.3 |
|  | July | 1978 | 107.4 | 86.8 | 93.7 | 69.0 | 88.9 |
|  | July | 1978 | 92.5 | 84.9 | 94.0 | 62.0 | 87.4 |
| 1 | July | 1978 | 106.5 | 90.7 | 97.8 | 66.0 | 88.0 |
| 1 | July | 1978 | 101.5 | 89.9 | 99.7 | 65.5 | 90.5 |
|  | July | 1978 |  | 82.9 | 90.9 | 65.1 | 82.4 |
| 3 | July | 1978 |  | 92.7 | 98.4 | 66.3 | 88.5 |





Tag No
H2145
H2146
H2147
H2148
H2149
H2150
H2151
H2152
H2153
H2154
H2155
H2156
H2158
H2160
H2161


Table 6. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Garetta caretta) at



|  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\alpha}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\infty}{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\top}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\lambda}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\top} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{7}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{7} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{-} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\lambda}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\top} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 0 \\ \text { an } \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{y y}{3}}{\substack{5}}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\overrightarrow{3}}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\stackrel{A}{3}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\overrightarrow{5}}$ | $\stackrel{7}{3}$ | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\vec{j}}$ | $\stackrel{N}{5}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 合 }}{3}$ | $\underset{y}{7}$ | $\stackrel{N}{5}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7}$ | $\frac{7}{3}$ |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ | $\stackrel{\text { - }}{\text { H }}$ | $\underset{\sim}{ \pm}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | - | $\bullet$ |  |






| Weight |
| :---: |
| (kg) | 112.0


| Date |
| :---: |
| 12 July 1978 |
| 12 July 1978 |
| 6 July 1978 |
| 4 July 1978 |
| 4 July 1978 |
| 4 July 1978 |
| 4 July 1978 |
| 4 July 1978 |
| 7 July 1978 |
| 7 July 1978 |
| 12 July 1978 |
| 8 |
| 6 July 1978 |
| 8 | Tag No. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { N n n } \\ \underset{\sim}{N} & \text { Nิ } \\ \text { N }\end{array}$ $\stackrel{N}{N}$

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$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\bullet$ |
| :--- |
| $\underset{\sim}{N}$ |
|  | H2247 $\infty$

$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$
$\underset{\sim}{7}$ H2250 H2252 n
$\underset{\sim}{n}$
$\underset{\sim}{4}$

Table 6．Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles（Caretta caretta）at
the Kennedy Space Center，Brevard County，Florida；summer 1978．（Continued）．


| $C A R A P A C E$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length（cm） |  | Width（cm） |  |
| Straight | Over | Straight | Over |
| Line | Curvature | Line | Curvature |
| 92.0 | 99.3 | 64.3 | 87.8 |
| 85.9 | 95.4 | 68.0 | 88.6 |
| 87.5 | 95.9 | 61.9 | 84.9 |
| 98.2 | 108.1 | 73.0 | 98.6 |
| 86.3 | 94.2 | 67.1 | 85.4 |
| 89.8 | 98.9 | 67.8 | 87.8 |
| 94.9 | 100.4 | 70.9 | 94.2 |
| 86.4 | 93.3 | 67.5 | 85.3 |
| 104.2 | 110.0 | 79.5 | 100.0 |
| 87.1 | 92.9 | 67.8 | 85.1 |
| 92.7 | 98.4 | 69.9 | 88.2 |
| 96.9 | 102.7 | 74.8 | 93.1 |
| 91.2 | 99.4 | 75.0 | 93.0 |
| 95.6 | 102.0 | 70.2 | 95.4 |
| 92.3 | 100.3 | 71.5 | 94.2 |



| $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}} \underset{\underset{\sim}{2}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\top}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{7}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{ন}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\pi}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\Pi}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\lambda}}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{9}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{-}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { 品 } \\ \text { 号 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\lambda} \\ & \stackrel{y}{j} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3}$ | $\stackrel{n}{2}$ | $\stackrel{N}{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \stackrel{y}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3}$ | 豆 | $\stackrel{N}{3}$ | $\stackrel{n}{\stackrel{n}{5}}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\vec{j}}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \stackrel{y}{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{7}$ |
| $\underset{\sim}{7}$ | テ | $\xrightarrow{7}$ | $\stackrel{y}{\text { \％}}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ | $\underset{\sim}{7}$ | $\stackrel{?}{?}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{7}$ | $\xrightarrow{-7}$ |



|  | . Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; summer 1978. (Continued). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| u |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | CARAPACE |  |  |  |  | Maximum |
|  |  |  | Leng | (cm) | Wi | (cm) | Plastron | Head |
| Tag No. | Date | Weight $(\mathrm{kg})$ | Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Width } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ |
| H2286 | 11 July 1978 |  | 81.7 | 87.9 | 62.0 | 79.0 | 60.4 | 15.3 |
| H2287 | 11 July 1978 |  | 94.3 | 100.5 | 67.2 | 91.4 | 73.4 | 19.9 |
| H2288 | 11 July 1978 |  | 89.2 | 95.9 | 68.6 | 85.5 | 66.3 | 16.9 |
| H2289 | 11 July 1978 |  | 89.6 | 96.6 | 65.9 | 84.7 | 69.2 | 17.1 |
| H2290 | 11 July 1978 |  | 92.5 | 97.7 | 71.6 | 91.6 | 75:3 | 20.3 |
| H2291 | 12 July 1978 |  | 95.6 | 100.5 | 70.2 | 90.0 | 69.9 | 20.3 |
| H2292 | 12 July 1978 |  | 99.2 | 104.2 | 73.8 | 94.3 | 75.7 | 21.6 |
| $\stackrel{\text { d }}{\text { i }}$ | 12 July 1978 |  | 94.4 | 102.1 | 71.3 | 94.8 | 72.6 | 21.3 |
| H2294 | 12 July 1978 |  | 92.3 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 89.8 | 67.7 | 19.3 |
| H2295 | 12 July 1978 |  | 83.6 | 89.5 | 62.6 | 81.6 | 63.9 | 18.0 |
| H2296 | 12 July 1978 |  | 91.8 | 97.3 | 69.4 | 88.8 | 68.3 | 19.4 |
| H2297 | 13 July 1978 |  | 87.8 | 94.8 | 67.2 | 83.7 | 66.1 | 18.5 |
| H2299 | 14 July 1978 |  | 90.3 | 95.9 | 66.2 | 86.3 | 69.5 | 17.6 |
| H2300 | 13 July 1978 |  | 92:2 | 99.3 | 74.6 | 92.2 | 73.2 | 18.1 |
| H2301 | 13 July 1978 |  | 91.0 | 98.5 | 67.4 | 89.2 | 74.4 | 19.0 |






| Tag No. | Date | Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | CARAPACE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Plastron } \\ \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Straight $\qquad$ | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |  |
| H2362 | 28 July 1978 |  | 85.0 | 90.3 | 61.1 | 79.8 | 64.4 |
| H2363 | 29 July 1978 |  | 90.5 | 97.2 | 67.3 | 87.2 | 71.8 |
| H2364 | 29 July 1978 |  | 94.5 | 101.1 | 71.2 | 92.5 | 72.0 |
| H2365 | 29 July 1978 |  | 90.5 | 96.8 | 70.0 | 87.4 | 70.0 |
| H2366 | 29. July 1978 |  | 86.6 | 93.5 | 66.5 | 87.0 | 67.9 |
| H2367 | 1 Aug. 1978 |  | 96.4 | 99.9 | 69.6 | 89.1 | 70.3 |
| H2368 | 20 July 1978 |  | 81.0 | 83.1 | 64.3 | 83.2 | 66.0 |
| H2369 | 20 July 1978 |  | 88.2 | 93.2 | 64.5 | 83.1 | 69.0 |
| H2370 | 19 July 1978 |  | 93.8 | 100.6 | 73.8 | 93.6 | 71.6 |
| H2371 | 19 July 1978 |  | 92.0 | 98.3 | 71.3 | 94.2 | 70.1 |
| H2372 | 19 July 1978 | 158.7 | 107.1 | 111.2 | 74.7 | 102.1 | 77.7 |
| H2373 | 20 July 1978 | 107.5 | 91.4 | 97.8 | 69.2 | 89.6 | 68.3 |
| H2374 | 19 July 1978 |  | 94.1 | 98.4 | 70.2 | 90.8 | 69.4 |
| H2376 | 22 July 1978 |  | 89.2 | 95.6 | 68.8 | 88.6 | 70.4 |
| H2377 | 25 July 1978 |  | 85.1 | 90.8 | 68.0 | 85.5 | 64.7 |



| Tag No. | the KDate |  | ennedy | ace Cen | evard C | nty, Florid <br> C A R | summer 19 $\mathrm{ACE}$ | (Continu |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Weight (kg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lengt } \\ \text { Straight } \\ \text { Line } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (cm) } \\ & \text { Over } \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ | (cm) Over Curvature | stron Leng (cm) $\qquad$ | Maximum <br> Head <br> Width <br> (cm) |
| H2402 | 18 | July | 1978 | 124.7 | 98.3 | 103.4 | 76.8 | 96.7 | 73.0 | 19.7 |
| H2403 | 19 | July | 1978 | 107.9 | 90.0 | 95.3 | 69.4 | 89.9 | 72.2 | 20.6 |
| H2404 | 20 | July | 1978 | 138.7 | 95.0 | 103.4 | 69.9 | 96.0 | 75.3 | 21.5 |
| H2405 | 20 | July | 1978 | 116.1 | 93.1 | 98.6 | 70.6 | 92.8 | 67.5 | 19.7 |
| H2406 | 20 | July | 1978 | 109.7 | 94.1 | 100.2 | 69.9 | 92.6 | 71.8 | 19.0 |
| H2407 | 20 | July | 1978 | 96.1 | 88.5 | 98.2 | 64.1 | 82.2 | 65.0 | 15.3 |
| H2408 | 20 | July | 1978 | 108.8 | 94.1 | 100.8 | 71.0 | 91.1 | 68.2 | 19.1 |
| H2409 | 20 | July | 1978 | 92.5 | 87.0 | 95.2 |  | 86.0 | 67.8 | 16.5 |
| H2410 | 20 | July | 1978 | 141.9 | 87.9 | 105.9 | 74.0 | 96.2 | 79.0 | 20.3 |
| H2412 | 21 | July | 1978 | 102.9 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 90.4 | 68.6 | 17.5 |
| H2413 | 21 | Ju1y | 1978 | 78.0 | 83.4 | 88.4 | 62.2 | 81.6 | 64.4 | 16.1 |
| H2415 | 22 | Ju1y | 1978 | 94.3 | 88.1 | 95.5 | 66.5 | 89.4 | 68.6 | 16.6 |
| H2416 | 22 | July | 1978 | 88.4 | 87.3 | 95.7 | 67.7 | 87.7 | 68.7 | 17.3 |
| H2417 |  | July | 1978 | 118.3 | 93.3 | 99.2 | 72.0 | 98.2 | 75.0 | 20.3 |
| H2418 | 22 | July | 1978 | 103.4 | 90.2 | 98.2 | 72.0 | 91.0 | 73.5 | 17.2 |


Table 6, Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at

| Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Straight Line | Over Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |
| 100.5 | 101.5 | 73.4 | 99.3 |
| 93.8 | 100.6 | 68.8 | 93.4 |
| 92.1 | 98.1 | 70.2 | 98.1 |
| 93.3 | 101. 1 | 68.0 | 91.3 |
| 94.7 | 104.7 | 88.8 | 91.2 |
| 84.2 | 89.0 | 62.4 | 80.4 |
| 83.2 | 88.7 | 63.2 | 83.5 |
| 87.6 | 95.0 | 62.8 | 84.8 |
| 92.9 | 99.6 | 72.9 | 95.1 |
| 101.6 | 106.3 | 77.2 | 97.9 |
| 95.5 | 101.5 | 71.0 | 93.8 |
| 100.6 | 108.5 | 77.9 | 96.7 |
| 90.9 | 97.5 | 66.2 | 89.2 |
| 94.0 | 100.6 | 72.2 | 89.6 |
| 91.0 | 99.3 | 68.2 | 88.0 |




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tag No. } \\
& \hline \text { H2419 } \\
& \text { H2420 } \\
& \mathrm{H} 2421 \\
& \mathrm{H} 2422 \\
& \mathrm{H} 2423 \\
& \mathrm{H} 2424 \\
& \mathrm{H} 2425 \\
& \mathrm{H} 2426
\end{aligned}
$$ H2428 H2429 H2430 12433 $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { n } \\ \underset{y y}{*} \\ \underset{y}{*} \\ \hline}]{( }$ H2436

H2437




Tag No.
H2455
H2457
H2458
H2459
H2461
H2462
H2463
H2464
H2465


Table 6. Morphological characteristics of nesting female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at


Table 7. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead weights.

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode 1 | 6,092 | 2 | 3,046 | 8.31 | . 0003 |
| Error | 316,363 | 863 | 366 |  |  |
| Total | 322,455 | 865 |  |  |  |

# Table 8. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for Comparisons of loggerhead weights. Means with same letter are not significantly different. 

| Grouping | Mean | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 118.35 |  |  |
| A | 118.11 | 213 | 1977 |
| B | 112.48 | 271 | 1976 |
|  |  | 1978 |  |

Table 9. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead carapace lengths (SL).

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode 1 | 177 | 2 | 88.4 | 3.33 | . 036 |
| Error | 32,215 | 1,213 | 26.6 |  |  |
| Total | 32,392 | 1,215 |  |  |  |

Table 10. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for Comparisons of laggerhead carapace lengths (SL). Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean | N | Year |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| A | 93.1 | 263 | 1977 |
| B | 92.8 | 314 | 1976 |
| B | 92.2 | 639 | 1978 |

# Table 11. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead carapace length (OC). 

| Variation | Squares | df | Square | F Value | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | 249 | 2 | 124.4 | 4.35 | . 013 |
| Error | 34,867 | 1,221 | 28.6 |  |  |
| Total | 35,116 | 1,223 |  |  |  |

Table 12. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead carapace length (OC). Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 99.8 | 267 | 1977 |
| A | 99.7 | 314 | 1976 |
| B | 98.9 | 643 | 1978 |

Table 13. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead carapace width (SL)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode 1 | 141 | 2 | 70.4 | 3.48 | 0.031 |
| Error | 24,696 | 1,222 | 20.2 |  |  |
| Total | 24,837 | 1,224 |  |  |  |

Table 14. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for Comparison of loggerhead carapace width (SL). Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean | N | Year |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| A | 70.8 | 268 | 1977 |
| B A | 70.1 | 316 | 1976 |
| B | 69.9 | 641 | 1978 |

Table 19. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead plastron lengths.

| Source of Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode1 | 169 | 2 | 84.4 | 4.88 | . 008 |
| Error | 21,194 | 1,226 | 17.3 |  |  |
| Total | 21,363 | 1,228 |  |  |  |

Table 16. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead plastron lengths. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | $\frac{\text { Mean }}{\text { G }}$ | N | Year |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | 71.8 | 272 | 1977 |
| B A | 71.2 | 315 | 1976 |
| B | 70.8 | 642 | 1978 |

## Table 17. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead head widths.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares |  | df |  | Mean <br> Square | F Value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |$\quad \mathrm{P}$

Table 18. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for Comparisons of loggerhead head widths. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | $\frac{\text { Mean }}{19.7}$ | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 19.7 | 268 | 1977 |
| A | 19.5 | 314 | 1976 |
| B | 19.2 | 644 | 1978 |

Table 19. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead carapace width (OC).

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | 95 | 2 | 47.7 | 1.84 | . 16 |
| Error | 31,912 | 1,230 | 25.9 |  |  |
| Total | 32,007 | 1,232 |  |  |  |

Table 20. Dates of capture and morphological data for nesting female green turtles (Chelonia mydas)
at the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; 1976.
C ARAPACE

| Tag No. | Date | Weight (kg) | (Over Curvature) (Straight Line) |  |  |  | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum } \\ & \text { Head Wieth } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | Width (cm) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ | Width (cm) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A3011- } \\ & \text { A3037* } \end{aligned}$ | 12 July 1976 | 134.1 | 106 | 97 | 100 | 87 | 83 | 12.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A3024- } \\ & \text { A3092* } \end{aligned}$ | 13 July 1976 | 130.4 | 103 | 93 | 98 | 77 | 83 | 13.3 |
| A2790 | 14 July 1976 | 129.5 | 101 | 91 | 96 | 74 | 80 | 13.5 |
|  | Range | 129.5-134.1 | 101-106 | 91-97 | 96-100 | 74-87 | 80-83 | 12.5-13.5 |
|  | X | 131.3 | 103 | 93 | 98. | 79 | 82 | 13.1 |
|  | S.D. | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| *Origina | faulty, repl | d at subsequ | emergen |  | - |  |  |  |

Dates of capture and morphological data for nesting female green turtles (Chelonia mydas)

$$
\text { at the Kennedy Space Center, Brevard County, Florida; summer, } 1977 .
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
N & N & 0 \\
\dot{\infty} & \dot{\sim} & \dot{8}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\frac{\text { CARA P A C E }}{\text { Length (cm) }}
$$

Curvatur

$$
\frac{\text { Width }(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Straight Over } \quad \text { Curvature }} \begin{gathered}
\text { Line } \quad
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
93.6
$$

urtles

104.9 97.06
5.55
3
$(92.7-104.9)$


125.85
21.55
2
$(104.3-147.4)$
Date
27 June 1977
28 July 1977
18 August 1977
Tag No.
H1072
H1121
H1240
(Chelonia

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Plastron } \\
& \text { Length } \\
& (\mathrm{cm}) \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
84.46 \\
4.41 \\
3 \\
(79.2-90.0)
\end{gathered}
$$


$\stackrel{\dot{\circ}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}} \stackrel{\stackrel{0}{00}}{\stackrel{0}{\pi}}$
Table 22. Dates of capture and morphological data for nesting female green turtles (Chelonia mydas)

| Date |  |  | Weight (kg) | , | C ARAPA C E |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Straight line | Over Curvature | Straight $\qquad$ | Over Curvature |
| 15 | July | 1978 | 129.2 |  | 102.0 | 107.6 | 79.3 | 97.5 |
| 23 | June | 1978 | 164.1 |  | 103.9 | 108.7 | 76.9 | 100.1 |
| 23 | June | 1978 | 122.5 |  | 101.3 | 107.0 | 77.4 | 98.0 |
| 4 | July | 1978 |  |  | 103.7 | 109.4 | 85.1 | 102.0 |
| 8 | July | 1978 |  |  | 96.3 | 104.6 | 79.4 | 104.0 |
| 15 | July | 1978 |  |  | 88.0 | 94.2 | 69.1 | 90.6 |
| 21 | July | 1978 | 127.8 |  | 102.9 | 109.5 | 82.0 | 103.5 |
| 21 | July | 1978 | 176.8 |  | 109.1 | 116.1 | 84.3 | 107.2 |
| 28 | July | 1978 | 138.3 |  | 99.9 | 104.5 | 75.8 | 98.3 |
| 31 | July | 1978 | 145.1 |  | 101.7 | 108.0 | 80.7 | 97.5 |
| 7 | Aug. | 1978 |  |  | 92.9 | 98.1 | 76.2 | 94.6 |
| 14 | Aug. | 1978 | 126.9 |  | 99.5 | 105.0 | 76.2.. | . 94.5 |
| 18 | Aug. | 1978 | 144.2 |  | 104.1 | 108.6 | 77.0 | 96.5 |
| 22 | Aug. | 1978 | 121.5 |  | 97.0 | 103.7 | 76.9 | 92.5 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tag No. } \\
& \text { A2847 } \\
& \text { H2058 } \\
& \text { H2083 } \\
& \text { H2168 } \\
& \text { H2249 } \\
& \text { H2314 } \\
& \text { H2414 } \\
& \text { H2431 } \\
& \text { H2456 } \\
& \text { H2460 } \\
& \text { H2474 } \\
& \text { P1005 } \\
& \text { P1010 } \\
& \text { P1028 } \\
& \text { X } \\
& \text { S.D . } \\
& \text { Range }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Maximum } \\
\text { Head } \\
\text { Width } \\
(\mathrm{cm})
\end{array} \\
\hline 14.8 \\
13.6 \\
13.2 \\
13.3 \\
12.5 \\
12.4 \\
13.4 \\
15.0 \\
14.0 \\
13.5 \\
12.1 \\
13.6 \\
12.9 \\
12.8 \\
13.36 \\
0.84 \\
14 \\
12.1-
\end{gathered}
$$

| $$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \underset{O}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \substack{\infty \\ 0 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \pi \\ & \pi \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \vdots \\ \text { ๙⿴囗口 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | $\begin{aligned} & m \\ & n \\ & m \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{H}}$ | $\stackrel{N}{n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | m | $m$ | $m$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\begin{aligned} & t \\ & 0 \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & 0 \\ & m \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \mathrm{~N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & i n \\ & n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{N}{2} \\ & \text { N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\sigma}{m}$ | $\stackrel{n}{\mathrm{e}}$ | $\infty$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{\pi}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { An } \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & \sim \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & H \\ & W \\ & 0 \\ & N \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \frac{1}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \tilde{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{1}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{n}{\infty} \\ & 0 \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & 4 \\ & H \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & A \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \lambda \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & \text { H } \\ & \underset{p}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & n \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & 0 \\ & \alpha \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \mu \\ & \ddot{\otimes} \\ & \alpha \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \mu \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & م \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \text { मे } \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |
| －1 | N | H | 1 | －1 | H | $m$ | N | N | $m$ | N | $\cdots$ | N | N | H | $m$ | $\checkmark$ | ＊ | $m$ | $N$ | N |



| Tag No． |
| :--- |
| Catetta |
| A2738 |
| A2304 |
| A2725 |
| A2798 |
| A2785 |
| A2716 |
| C2329 |
| A2708 |
| C2355 |
| C2343 |
| A2722 |
| A2724 |
| A2730 |
| A2762 |
| A2822 |
| C2311 |
| C2311 |
| C2331 |
| C2374 |
| H1436 |
| A2892 |

Table 23 . Changes in weight and length exhibited by loggerhead turtles and green turtles nesting at



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tag No. } \\
& \hline \text { C2376 } \\
& \text { H1718 } \\
& \text { A2858 } \\
& \text { A2711 } \\
& \text { A3071 } \\
& \text { A2776 } \\
& \text { A2714 } \\
& \text { C2342 } \\
& \text { C2342 } \\
& \text { A2888 } \\
& \text { H1497 } \\
& \text { A3100 } \\
& \text { A2821 } \\
& \text { C2317 } \\
& \text { C2369 } \\
& \text { A2743 } \\
& \text { C2359 } \\
& \text { H1457 } \\
& \text { Che1onia } \\
& \text { A2790 } \\
& \text { A2847 }
\end{aligned}
$$

ed).
Int

| tervals at KSC. |
| ---: |
| Date Recovered |
| 12 June 1978 |
| 12 June 1978 |
| 14 June 1978 |
| 15 June 1978 |
| 17 June 1978 |
| 17 June 1978 |
| 29 June 1978 |
| 29 June 1978 |
| 26 June 1975 |
| 30 June 1978 |
| 1 |
| 3 July 1978 |
| 3 |
| 3 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Date Tagged } \\
\hline 25 \text { June } 1975 \\
21 \text { June } 1976 \\
18 \text { July } 1975 \\
28 \text { June } 1974 \\
23 \text { July } 1976 \\
17 \text { July } 1974 \\
1 \text { July } 1974 \\
12 \text { July } 1973 \\
29 \text { July } 1975 \\
16 \text { June } 1976 \\
30 \text { July } 1976 \\
24 \text { June } 1975 \\
26 \text { June } 1973 \\
26 \text { June } 1974 \\
8 \\
\text { July } 1974 \\
14
\end{array} \text { Aug. } 1973
$$

Table 24. Mean increase in carapace length over curve for loggerheads returning to KSC at two to five year intervals.

|  |  | INTERVAL |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2 Year | 3 Year | 4 Year | 5 Year |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 0.95 cm | 1.40 cm | 2.30 cm | 2.30 cm |
| S.D. | 1.08 | 1.72 | 3.36 | 2.23 |
| N | 13.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 |


Table 25. Long-distance recoveries of loggerhead turtles tagged

| Time |
| :---: |
| Interval |

48 Days
326 Days
286 Days
2 Yrs.,
302 Days
Recovery
Location
Marsh Harbor,
Abaco, Bahamas
Eleuthera,
Bahamas
San Carlos Bay,
Sanibel Is., FL
North Side,
Grand Bahama Is.
Space Center.

| Date |
| :---: |
| Recovered |

15 Sept. 1977
8 May 1978
10 Apri1 1979
18 May 1979

$\frac{$|  Date Originally  |
| :---: |
|  Tagged (KSC)  |}{29 July 1977}

16 June 1977
28 June 1978
20 July 1976

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tag No. } \\
& \text { H1189 } \\
& \text { A3185 } \\
& \text { H2125 } \\
& \text { A3053 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 26. Site fixity exhibited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) and a green turtle

| Distance Between Tag and |
| :--- |
| Recovery Sites ( km ) |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { s. } \\ & \text { ród } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { n } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { Tu}} \\ \text { rón } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \stackrel{1}{\infty} \\ & \text { rob } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{1} \\ & \stackrel{1}{0} \\ & \underset{\sigma}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ \underset{\sim}{\sigma} \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} n \\ \underset{\sim}{\pi} \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{0}{2} \\ & \underset{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sim \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{n}{7} \\ & \text { T0 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{N}} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{M}{n}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{r}}{\mathrm{~m}}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{m}{m}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | m | m | m | $\stackrel{n}{\sim}$ | m m |
| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{j} \\ & \tilde{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{H} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\tilde{W}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{d} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{i n}{0} \\ & \underset{\pi}{0} \\ & \stackrel{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ǹ } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 4 0 0 0 |
| $\rightarrow$ | N | -1 | - | - | H | m | N | N | m | - |

Date Recovered 18-May -1976
24-May -1976
25-May -1976
18-June-1976
21-June-1976
22-June-1976
1-July-1976
1-July-1976
13-July-1976
26-July-1976 10-July-1976 intervals at KSC .
Interval 1 year, 320 days
2 years, 353 days
1 year, 328 days
1 year, 317 days
1 year, 337 days
1 year, 358 days
3 years, 3 days
2 years, 3 days
2 years, 3 days

1 year, 353 days

Site fixity exhibited by loggerhead turtles at two and three year intervals at
Kennedy Space Center.
$\stackrel{\sim}{\mathrm{N}}$
әTqé


Tag No.
A2722
A2724
A2730
A2762
A2822
C 2311
C 2371
Table 29. Site fixity exhibited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) and a green turtle

| Tag No. Caretta | Date Originally Tagged | Date Recovered | Interval | Distance be Recovery Si | n Tag and $(\mathrm{km})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C2331 | 3 July 1973 | 18 May 1978 | 4 Years, 319 days | 0.75 | (S) |
| C2374 | 27 June 1974 | 27 May 1978 | 3 Years, 303 days | 1.15 | (N) |
| H1436 | 31 May 1976 | 8 June 1978 | 2 Years, 8 days | 7.20 | (S) |
| A2892 | 30 July 1975 | 9 June 1978 | 2 Years, 314 days | 2.76 | (N) |
| C2376 | 25 June 1975 | 12 June 1978 | 2 Years, 352 days | 21.04 | (S) |
| H1718 | 21 June 1976 | 12 June 1978 | 1 Year, 356 days | 9.96 | (S) |
| A2858 | 18 July 1975 | 14 June 1978 | 2 Years, 331 days | 11.68 | (S) |
| A2711 | 28 June 1974 | 15 June 1978 | 3 Years, 352 days | 15.03 | (S) |
| A3071 | 23 July 1976 | 17 June 1978 | 1 Year, 329 days | 27.94 | (S) |
| A2776 | 17 July 1974 | 17 June 1978 | 3 Years, 335 days | 2.37 | (S) |
| A2714 | 1 July 1974 | 29 June 1978 | 3 Years, 363 days | 2.24 | (N) |
| A2888 | 29 July 1975 | 30 June 1978 | 2 Years, 336 days | 3.00 | (S) |
| H1497 | 16 June 1976 | 1 July 1978 | 2 Years, 15 days | 3.39 | (N) |
| A3100 | 30 July 1976 | 3 July 1978 | 1 Year, 338 days | 2.60 | (S) |
| A2821 | 24 June 1975 | 3 July 1978 | 3 Years, 9 days | 7.95 | (N) |
| C2317 | 26 June 1973 | 11 July 1978 | 5 Years, 15 days | 0.73 | (N) |
| C2369 | 26 June 1974 | 22 July 1978 | 4 Years, 26 days | 11.20 | (N) |
| A2743 | 8 July 1974 | 1 Aug. 1978 | 4 Years, 24 days | 7.17 | (S) |
| C2359 | 14 Aug. 1973 | 3 Aug. 1978 | 4 Years, 354 days | 10.50 | (N) |
| H1457 | 7 June 1976 | 3 Aug. 1978 | 2 Years, 57 days | 6.25 | (S) |

Table 28. Site fixity exhibited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) and a green turtle

Table 29. Re-emergence intervals, successive recapture distances and direction of movements for
female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) returning within a single season, 1976.


$$
z \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lllllllll}
i n & 0 & H & 0 & 0 & n & 0 & 0 & \nabla
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Re-emergence } \\
\text { Interval (Days) } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

$1-3$
$13-14$
$15-16$
$17-18$
$19-20$
$30-37$
$41-51$
$55-59$
$64-88$
Table 30 . Re-emergence intervals, successive recapture distances and direction of movements for
season, 1977.
Direction of
Movements
$(\mathbb{N} / \mathrm{S})$

z1 in $N$ ㅆ․ $\rightarrow N$ の $\infty$
emergence
$1-3$
$11-12$
$13-14$
$15-16$
$17-18$
$19-20$
$25-29$
$30-37$
$38-49$
Table 31. Re-emergence intervals, successive recapture distances and direction of movements for
female loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) returning within a single season, 1978.


21/28
$\stackrel{\underset{i}{-}}{\underset{-1}{\infty}}$
さ $\stackrel{\wedge}{\star}$
$\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\cdots}} \stackrel{\cdots}{\mu} \stackrel{0}{N}$


Re-emergence
Interval (days)
$1-3$
$4-8$
$9-12$
$13-14$
$15-16$
$17-18$
$19-20$
$21-25$
$26-30$
$31-40$
$41-50$
$57-63$

Table 32 . Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1976.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tag } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Number <br> Eggs in <br> Clutch | DIAMETER (cm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WEIGHT (g) } \\ \text { (Sample of } 20 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | X | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1405 | 81 | 41.19 | ( .81) | 39.0-42.0 | 38.11 | (.10) | 37.0-39.5 |
| A2738 | 90 | 41.00 | ( . 81) | 40.0-42.0 | 38.97 | (1.21) | 37.2-40.5 |
| U18M2 | 58* | 45.36 | ( .72) | 43.0-46.0 | 49.76 | (2.16) | 46.0-54.5 |
| U18M1 | 65* | 41.04 | ( .80) | $39.0-42.0$ | 38.19 | (1.33) | 36.0-41.0 |
| U25MY | * | 43.20 | (1.10) | 41.0-45.0 | 42.76 | (1.30) | 40.9-46.0 |
| H1426 | 136 | 42.75 | (1.11) | 39.0-44.0 | 42.26 | (1.63) | 38.1-45.0 |
| H1434 | 107 | 41.58 | ( .85) | 40.0-43.0 | 39.59 | (1.19) | 37.3-41.9 |
| H1444. | 78 | 41.10 | (1.04) | $39.0-43.0$ | 37.93 | (2.24) | 35.9-43.1 |
| H1452 | 9.9. | - | - | - | 41.15 | ( . 82) | $39.2-42.3$ |
| H1459 | 95 | 40.52 | (1.05) | 39.3-42.8 | 36.65 | (2.42) | 33.2-42.1 |
| H1462 | 130 | 42.65 | ( .98) | 41.0-45.0 | 42.89 | (1.52) | 44.8-40.0 |
| H1470 | 158 | 40.47 | ( .6.3) | 39.5-41.5 | 37.62 | (1.15) | 35.9-39.5 |
| H1449 | 136 | 42.37 | ( . 72 ) | $41.0-43.0$ | 40.67 | (1.04) | 38.2-42.0 |
| 141490 | 146 | 44.65 | (1.34) | 42.0-47.0 | 50.26 | (1.93) | 47.8-54.5 |
| H1492 | 116 | 43.25 | (1.10) | $41.0-45.0$ | 44.32 | (1.63) | 40.5-47.0 |
| H1443 | 127 | 43.78 | ( . 48) | 43.0-44.5 | 45.28 | ( .62) | 44.2-46.8 |
| H1727 | 112 | 42.30 | ( .65) | 41.0-43.5 | 41.18 | (1.50) | 38.2-43.4 |
| H1749 | 88 | 44.65 | ( .67) | 43.0-46.0 | 48.09 | ( .93) | 47.0-50.9 |
| H1781 | 124 | 40.85 | (1.06) | $38.0-42.0$ | 36.75 | (2.30) | 39.7-29.1 |

Table 32. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1976. (Continued)

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | DIAMETER (cm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WEIGHT (g) } \\ \text { Samp1e of } 20 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | X | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1794 | 80 | 39.90 | (1.07) | 38.0-42.0 | 34.70 | (1.19) | 32.8-37.2 |
| H1798 | 113 | 42.65 | (.48) | 42.0-43.0 | 43.19 | ( .96) | 41.8-44.8 |
| H1720 | 83 | 41.68 | ( .68) | 41.0-43.0 | 39.23 | (1.13) | 37.2-41.5 |
| H1443 | 125 | 42.86 | ( . 59) | 42.0-44.2 | 42.56 | ( .90) | 41.8-44.4 |
| A3014 | 126 | 38.58 | ( .89) | 36.3-40.6 | 30.80 | (2.39) | 23.6-33.8 |
| A3016 | 117 | 42.99 | ( . 54) | 42.0-44.1 | 44.64 | ( .89) | 43.1-46.2 |
| A3047 | 67 | 42.34 | ( .66) | 41.2-43.5 | 41.36 | (1.97) | 37.0-44.5 |
| H1783 | 148 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A3044 | 140 | 43.44 | ( .62) | 42.0-44.2 | 45.93 | (1.19) | 44.0-48.0 |
| A3054 | 71 | 44.28 | ( .97) | 42.4-45.9 | 48.74 | (2.20) | 46.1-51.7 |
| H1716 | 134 | 43.73 | ( . 73) | 43.0-45.4 | 47.32 | (1.68) | 43.8-50.0 |
| H1445 | 114 | 42.45 | ( . 55) | 41.4-43.4 | 42.61 | (1.19) | 41.2-45.2 |
| A3064 | 95 | 40.35 | ( .56) | 39.5-41.5 | 35.15 | (1.79) | $33.6-42.0$ |
| A3065 | 111 | 42.66 | (1.51) | 39.5-44.8 | 41.01 | (1.61) | 37.2-43.4 |
| A3071 | 94 | 41.75 | (2.01) | 38.2-47.0 | 42.00 | (1.02) | 39.5-43.9 |
| A3004 | 103 | 42.48 | ( .62) | 41.2-43.7 | 40.18 | (1.25) | 38.4-43.1 |
| A3091 | 122 | 42.59 | ( . 78) | 41.4-44.0 | 43.38 | (2.22) | 38.8-46.4 |
| A3088 | 127 | 41.81 | ( . 62) | 40.5-42.8 | 41.46 | (1.22) | 39.3-43.5 |
| A3098 | 110 | 38.78 | (1.25) | 36.2-40.8 | 33.63 | (2.21) | 29.4-37.2 |
| A3097 | 117 | 40.53 | ( .43) | 39.6-41.2 | 37.43 | ( .99) | 35.8-39.4 |

Table 32. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1976. (Continued)

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | DIAMETER (cm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WEIGHT (g) } \\ \text { (Sample of } 20 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | X | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| A3101 | 112 | 41.69 | (.61) | 40.4-42.6 | 40.81 | (.99) | 38.3-41.9 |
| H1750 | 104 | 41.87 | (.64) | 40.0-42.6 | 41.39 | ( . 83) | $39.2-42.7$ |
| A3106 | 101 | 40.83 | (.49) | 40.0-42.0 | 37.90 | (1.21) | 35.0-39.8 |
| H1481 | 119 | 42.95 | (.95) | 41.1-44.6 | 43.48 | (2.45) | 40.0-47.4 |
| A3110 | 129 | 41.17 | (1.26) | $39.0-43.6$ | 39.91 | (1.91) | $37.0-43.0$ |
| GRAND $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 111.60 | 42.07 |  |  | 41.19 |  |  |
| S.D. | 21.40 | 1.48 |  |  | 4.22 |  |  |
| RANGE | 67-158 |  |  | $36.2-47.0$ |  |  | 23.6-57.5 |

*Part clutches not included in means

Table 33. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.

| Tag <br> No. | Number <br> Eggs in <br> Clutch | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight (g) } \\ & \text { (Sample of } 20 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Diameter (mm)(Sample of 20 ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 㱏 | (S.D.) | Range | 翇 | (S.D.) | Range |
| A3140 | 132 | 38.0 | (0.86) | 36.5-39.4 | 41.2 | (0.44) | 40.3-42.0 |
| A3148 | 76 | 35.0 | (1.85) | 32.2-38.5 | 39.5 | (0.89) | 37.2-41.0 |
| A3151 | 122 | 37.7 | (0.82) | 36.9-40.0 | 40.6 | (0.82) | 39.1-42.0 |
| A3159 | 115 | 40.3 | (1.78) | 37.4-42.8 | 43.1 | (1.37) | 41.5-47.5 |
| A3163 | 143 | 35.4 | (0.99) | 33.1-37.0 | 36.3 | (0.62) | 34.9-37.2 |
| A3167 | 131 | 35.1 | (1.73) | 31.2-37.9 | 40.3 | (0.83) | 38.2-41.6 |
| A3170 | 162 | 39.7 | (2.93) | 32.9-44.0 | 40.6 | (1.56) | 36.4-42.4 |
| A3178 | 99 | 35.9 | (1.45) | 33.2-38.8 | 40.1 | (0.67) | 39.0-41.2 |
| A 3180 | 81 | 36.2 | (1.37) | 34.0-38.3 | 40.5 | (0.58) | 39.3-41.6 |
| A3181 | 84 | 37.0 | (0.87) | 35.9-38.3 | 36.6 | (0.58) | 35.0-37.3 |
| A3182 | 96 | 41.6 | (1.70) | 38.9-45.4 | 38.6 | (0.68) | 37.5-40.0 |
| A3184 | 79 | 44.9 | (1.68) | 42.0-49.1 | 39.7 | (0.65) | 38.8-41.0 |
| H1110 | 68 | 41.6 | (1.29) | 38.2-43.9 | 42.5 | (1.24) | 40.9-46.2 |
| H1114 | 72 | 42.7 | (1.59) | 40.1-45.0 | 42.9 | (0.70) | 41.8-44.1 |
| H1115 | 93 | 36.8 | (2.09) | 32.5-39.3 | 40.8 | (0.92) | 39.3-42.2 |
| H1116 | 103 | 46.5 | (3.03) | 35.5-50.8 | 44.2 | (0.69) | 43.2-46.1 |
| H1166 | 107 | 42.6 | (1.40) | 39.5-44.1 | 42.5 | (0.61) | 41.0-43.5 |
| H1174 | 103 | 44.5 | (1.68) | 40.0-47.0 | 43.2 | (0.62) | 41.9-44.2 |
| H1178 | 94 | 45.7 | (1.37) | 43.1-48.9 | 43.4 | (0.71) | 42.0-44.8 |
| H1211 | 99 | 43.5 | (1.05) | 41.1-44.9 | 42.5 | (0.79) | 41.0-43.2 |
| H1212 | 131 | 37.8 | (1.60) | 35.8-41.1 | 41.0 | (0.91) | 39.7-43.5 |
| H1214 | 110 | 51.7 | (1.78) | 49.0-56.0 | 46.0 | (0.91) | 44.3-47.9 |

Table 33. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles
(Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; sunmer, 1977.

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Diameter (ma) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | 歌 | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| 17745 | 94 | 45.0 | (1.10) | 44.3-49.5 | 39.7 | (0.53) | 38.5-40.9 |
| H746 | 101 | 42.8 | (1.61) | 40.1-45.4 | 37.8 | (0.82) | 36.5-39.7 |
| H748 | 116 | 42.4 | (1.24) | 40.3-45.0 | 38.6 | (0.64) | 37.6-39.8 |
| H750 | 118 | 36.2 | (0.88) | 34.9-37.9 | 36.7 | (0.46) | 35.8-37.5 |
| H975 | 89 | 42.3 | (1.78) | 39.1-45.0 | 42.1 | (0.71) | 40.8-43.6 |
| H995 | 90 | 44.6 | (1.75) | 43.1-50.5 | 43.1 | (0.59) | 42.1-44.4 |
| A3138 | 105 | 44.3 | (1.31) | 41.9-46.5 | 43.8 | (0.59) | 42.8-45.1 |
| A3142 | 109 | 45.1 | (1.11) | 43.0-47.0 | 44.9 | (2.29) | 42.5-52.0 |
| A3177 | 154 | 42.7 | (3.19) | 34.2-48.5 | 42.9 | (0.82) | 42.0-44.6 |
| บอ2 2 JN | 117 | 37.8 | (1.40) | 35.0-41.2 | 41.2 | (0.62) | 40.1-42.2 |
| A3149 | 84 | 34.9 | (1.26) | 33.6-39.0 | 39.6 | (0.78) | 38.2-41.9 |
| A3154 | 126 | 41.4 | (1.44) | 39.1-45.9 | 41.8 | (0.53) | 40.8-42.7 |
| A3158 | 113 | 45.3 | (2.32) | 42.2-51.0 | 43.5 | (0.93) | 41.7-45.3 |
| A3160 | 150 | 33.3 | (1.15) | 31.0-34.5 | 37.9 | (1.18) | 36.0-40.5 |
| A3179 | 97 | 41.1 | (1.33) | 39.8-45.0 | 42.3 | (0.75) | 41.2-43.9 |
| A3180 | 106 | 37.4 | (1.24) | 35.1-40.0 | 40.6 | (1.06) | 39.0-43.2 |
| A3169 | 140 | 42.2 | (0.89) | 40.2-44.1 | 42.6 | (1.04) | 40.2-44.8 |
| A3171 | 84 | 44.4 | (0.96) | 41.9-46.5 | 43.5 | (0.52) | 42.1-44.2 |
| H955 | 160 | 35.5 | (1.26) | 33.2-37.2 | 41.8 | (0.84) | 40.3-43.5 |
| A3144 | 94 | 43.6 | (0.88) | 41.0-45.2 | 43.3 | (0.49) | 42.5-44.2 |
| 1965 | 126 | 37.5 | (1.31) | 35.5-40.5 | 41.0 | (0.66) | 39.8-42.4 |
| H966 | 173 | 37.9 | (3.04) | 30.9-44.0 | 41.3 | (1.30) | 38.2-43.2 |

Table 33 . Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles
(Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; sumner, 1977.

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight (g) } \\ & \text { (Sample of 20) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Diameter (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | $\underline{\underline{\mathrm{x}}}$ | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H968 | 138 | 44.3 | (0.75) | 43.0-45.5 | 43.7 | (1.05) | 42.4-47.0 |
| A3156 | 118 | 45.4 | (1.24) | 43.0-47.5 | 44.2 | (0.92) | 43.0-47.1 |
| A3160 | 153 | 35.0 | (0.99) | 32.0-36.2 | 40.2 | (0.54) | 38.5-41.0 |
| H969 | 104 | 46.0 | (0.84) | 44.8-47.7 | 43.3 | (0.57) | 42.2-44.0 |
| н970 | 119 | 43.8 | (1.40) | 41.8-46.8 | 42.7 | (0.64) | 41.6-43.9 |
| H971 | 95 | 34.9 | (2.95) | 25.4-37.9 | 39.1 | (1.46) | 35.0-40.6 |
| H974 | 149 | 47.0 | (0.94) | 45.2-48.5 | 43.6 | (0.73) | 42.0-44.9 |
| A3165 | 132 | 38.2 | (1.84) | 33.7-40.0 | 40.9 | (0.80) | 39.0-41.8 |
| A3189 | 151 | 35.7 | (1.91) | 32.4-39.8 | 40.1 | (0.69) | 38.8-41.7 |
| H1068 | 133 | 38.5 | (0.90) | 36.9-39.9 | 41.0 | (0.62) | 40.0-42.0 |
| H1073 | 101 | 40.3 | (1.30) | 36.9-42.9 | 41.5 | (0.65) | 40.0-43.0 |
| H1075 | 114 | 40.0 | (1.29) | 38.0-43.1 | 41.3 | (0.79) | 39.3-42.4 |
| H982 | 115 | 42.8 | (1.10) | 40.4-44.2 | 42.3 | (0.55) | 41.2-43.1 |
| H983 | 119 | 38.5 | (0.90) | 35.9-40.0 | 41.1 | (0.42) | 40.5-42.2 |
| H973 | 135 | 49.1 | (1.01) | 47.2-50.8 | 44.7 | (0.57) | 43.6-45.8 |
| A3142 | 151 | 40.6 | (1.94) | 37.0-44.1 | 41.5 | (1.12) | 39.9-43.2 |
| H1076 | 97 | 42.6 | (1.25) | 39.2-45.1 | 42.6 | (0.64) | 41.1-43.6 |
| H1083 | 141 | 33.8 | (1.95) | 31.0-37.7 | 39.2 | (1.14) | 36.5-41.0 |
| H1084 | 104 | 43.3 | (0.56) | 42.1-44.3 | 42.5 | (0.67) | 41.5-43.8 |
| H1090 | 128 | 34.2 | (2.40) | 31.5-42.3 | 38.8 | (1.02) | 36.5-40.0 |
| H1082 | 130 | 46.2 | (3.49) | 43.0-59.9 | 43.2 | (1.05) | 42.0-46.5 |
| H1088 | 146 | 55.2 | (1.28) | 53.0-57.3 | 46.5 | (0.66) | 45.3-47.9 |
| H1104 | 134 | 42.2 | (1.63) | 40.1-45.0 | 43.0 | (0.49) | 42.2-44.0 |

Table 39. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; sumner, 1977.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tag } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Number <br> Eggs in <br> Clutch | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight (g) } \\ & \text { (Sample of } 20 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Diameter (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 区 | (S.D.) | Range | $\underline{\text { X }}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1126 | 126 | 38.7 | (1.99) | 31.1-40.5 | 41.5 | (1.14) | 37.2-43.0 |
| H1127 | 131 | 40.1 | (0.61) | 39.1-41.3 | 41.9 | (0.45) | 41.1-42.7 |
| H1128 | 153 | 45.2 | (1.36) | 42.2-47.3 | 43.1 | (0.73) | 41.7-44.5 |
| H1133 | 124 | 41.8 | (0.96) | 39.8-43.1 | 42.4 | (0.54) | 41.3-43.1 |
| H977 | 159 | 45.5 | (1.20) | 43.8-47.6 | 43.2 | (0.61) | 42.0-44.6 |
| H1129 | 122 | 46.1 | (1.01) | 43.0-47.5 | 43.6 | (0.55) | 42.7-44.4 |
| H1134 | 100 | 35.6 | (1.79) | 32.3-38.2 | 39.9 | (0.79) | 38.5-41.3 |
| H1135 | 129 | 41.3 | (1.19) | 38.3-43.0 | 42.0 | (0.57) | 40.8-42.9 |
| H1136 | 100 | 43.6 | (1.18) | 40.0-45.5 | 43.2 | (0.93) | 41.1-45.1 |
| H1137 | 82 | 39.1 | (1.59) | 35.6-41.5 | 39.9 | (1.05) | 36.8-41.5 |
| H1138 | 105 | 42.2 | (1.12) | 40.1-44.2 | 42.3 | (0.97) | 39.8-43.5 |
| A3152 | 126 | 39.4 | (1.89) | 35.1-42.2 | 41.8 | (1.34) | 40.0-45.0 |
| A3199 | 115 | 38.7 | (1.53) | 35.4-40.9 | 40.9 | (0.92) | 39.8-42.3 |
| H1153 | 102 | 41.0 | (2.54) | 32.7-44.0 | 42.6 | (0.82) | 41.1-44.0 |
| H1154 | 68 | 46.0 | (1.17) | 42.8-48.5 | 43.9 | (0.55) | 42.5-44.5 |
| H993 | 132 | 39.9 | (2.43) | 35.2-43.2 | 41.8 | (0.97) | 39.9-43.2 |
| H1162 | 126 | 40.0 | (1.01) | 37.5-41.1 | 41.1 | (0.81) | 40.0-42.0 |
| H1067 | 118 | 38.9 | (1.98) | $34.8-41.0$ | 41.4 | (0.81) | 39.7-42.4 |
| A3190 | 116 | 35.7 | (1.17) | 33.0-39.0 | 40.3 | (0.74) | 39.1-42.1 |
| A3142 | 144 | 40.0 | (2.37) | 36.9-43.3 | 44.7 | (0.90) | 43.0-46.5 |
| A3185 | 127 | 46.1 | (1.93) | 39.9-47.9 | 43.7 | (0.46) | 43.0-44.4 |
| H1203 | 80 | 36.2 | (1.57) | 33.3-40.0 | 40.9 | (0.84) | 39.3-42.2 |

Table 3.3. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Diameter (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | 区 | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1201 | 124 | 41.0 | (1.38) | 38.8-43.8 | 41.9 | (0.57) | 40.9-42.8 |
| A3159 | 121 | 42.2 | (1.59) | 39.9-45.1 | 43.2 | (0.82) | 41.4-44.5 |
| H998 | 110 | 37.5 | (0.67) | 36.4-39.3 | 40.8 | (0.71) | 39.6-41.9 |
| H1216 | 89 | 42.6 | (1.21) | 40.8-44.9 | 42.6 | (0.53) | 41.5-43.4 |
| H1144 | 114 | 40.7 | (2.34) | 37.2-48.3 | 41.9 | (0.67) | 40.8-43.2 |
| H1179 | 111 | 33.5 | (1.20) | 32.0-35.5 | 40.9 | (0.87) | 39.5-43.1 |
| H1121 | 91 | 54.5 | (1.50) | 51.2-56.9 | 46.0 | (0.84) | 44.2-47.5 |
| H1119 | 127 | 40.7 | (0.96) | 39.2-43.5 | 42.1 | (0.40) | 41.2-42.6 |
| H1192 | 112 | 37.9 | (0.90) | 36.5-39.8 | 41.1 | (0.45) | 40.0-41.9 |
| H1189 | 135 | 45.2 | (1.35) | 42.9-47.5 | 43.3 | (1.72) | 39.0-45.0 |
| H1120 | 112 | 40.7 | (2.69) | 33.7-44.5 | 40.7 | (2.20) | 37.0-44.0 |
| U02A1 | 127 | 46.8 | (1.66) | 44.1-49.9 | 43.5 | (0.83) | 41.9-45.0 |
| H1227 | 101 | 40.2 | (1.30) | 38.0-42.8 | 41.5 | (0.98) | 39.9-43.0 |
| H1129 | 65 | 49.4 | (1.86) | 46.0-53.8 | 44.7 | (2.26) | 41.9-53.2 |
| H1105 | 114 | 36.6 | (0.75) | 34.9-38.1 | 41.7 | (0.80) | 39.7-43.2 |
| H1145 | 85 | 35.5 | (2.27) | 32.9-42.1 | 40.2 | (0.86) | 39.2-43.0 |
| H1091 | 77 | 46.3 | (1.46) | 44.2-49.2 | 43.6 | (0.95) | 41.5-44.5 |
| H1225 | 121 | 41.1 | (1.44) | 37.8-42.9 | 41.9 | (2.28) | 33.2-44.1 |
| H964 | 136 | 41.0 | (1.31) | 39.3-43.9 | 42.1 | (0.63) | 41.0-43.5 |
| H1074 | 133 | 43.2 | (2.49) | 36.3-46.1 | 41.8 | (1.16) | 40.0-44.0 |
| H1222 | 84 | 39.6 | (1.08) | 36.0-41.7 | 42.1 | (0.47) | 41.2-42.9 |

Table 33. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight (g) } \\ & \text { (Sample of 20) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Diameter (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | 区 | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H132 | 80 | 37.7 | (1.03) | 36.2-40.0 | 40.0 | (0.52) | 39.2-41.0 |
| H197 | 122 | 38.5 | (1.30) | 36.3-41.2 | 41.2 | (0.53) | 40.2-42.0 |
| 4123 | 94 | 39.7 | (2.46) | 33.8-42.8 | 41.8 | (0.88) | 39.0-42.9 |
| 41239 | 122 | 45.8 | (2.36) | 40.3-48.8 | 43.7 | (0.62) | 42.0-44.5 |
| H1233 | 117 | 34.4 | (1.06) | 32.2-36.1 | 39.5 | (0.56) | 38.0-40.6 |
| A3175 | 92 | 38.1 | (1.06) | 36.2-40.0 | 40.4 | (0.54) | 39.1-41.1 |
| 区 | 114.26 | 41.04 |  |  | 41.83 |  |  |
| S. D. | (23.07) |  | (4.33) |  |  | (1.86) |  |
| Range | 65-173 |  |  | 25.4-59.9 |  |  | 33.2-53.2 |

Table 34. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tag } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Number <br> Eges in <br> Clutch | Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Diameter (mm)(Sample of 20 ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 区 | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| A2776 |  | 42.27 | (0.65) | 40.8-43.2 | 43.15 | (1.65) | 41.0-47.9 |
| A2892 | 119 | 42.08 | (0.84) | 39.8-43.5 | 40.21 | (1.04) | 38.8-42.0 |
| CR1369 | 148 | 42.46: | (0.70) | : 41.2-43.9 | 41.97 | (1.25) | 39.9-44.9 |
| C2311 | 113 | 43.20 | (0.50) | 42.2-44.2 | 43.62 | (1.53) | 40.5-45.9 |
| C2331 | 109 | 42.35 | (0.91) | 41.0-43.9 | 40.55 | (1.64) | 38.2-43.5 |
| C2374 | 103 | 41.31 | (0.61) | 39.4-42.4 | 40.47 | (0.99) | 38.8-42.2 |
| E9289 | 130 | 42.71 | (0.91) | 41.0-44.6 | 42.28 | (1.68) | 39.7-47.0 |
| FL0004 | 114 | 41.43 | (0.61) | 40.0-42.0 | 39.14 | (1.05) | 37.5-41.7 |
| FL0106 | 113 | 42.48 | (0.87) | 41.0-44.0 | 41.48 | (1.07) | 39.5-43.8 |
| FL0110 | 63 | 42.88 | (0.61) | 41.9-44.0 | 43.53 | (1.03) | 41.9-46.1 |
| H1269 | 115 | 40.00 | (0.55) | 39.2-40.8 | 35.72 | (1.31) | 33.9-37.5 |
| H1272 | 108 | 42.89 | (0.46) | 42.0-43.8 | 44.37 | (0.95) | 43.1-47.2 |
| H1275 |  | 43.01 | (0.51) | 42.0-43.9 | 44.75 | (1.14) | 42.4-46.5 |
| H1276 | 113 | 43.37 | (2.13) | 40.0-49.0 | 46.70 | (1.49) | 44.0-50.0 |
| H1280 | 134 | 40.00 | (0.80) | 38.2-41.3 | 37.65 | (0.98) | 36.0-39.4 |
| H1281 | 135 | 42.16 | (0.48) | 41.2-42.9 | 42.26 | (0.94) | 40.2-44.3 |
| H1284 | 138 | 43.92 | (1.06) | 41.3-45.5 | 47.99 | (2.44) | 43.5-52.0 |
| H1291 | 111 | 40.20 | (0.64) | 39.1-41.4 | 35.79 | (1.62) | 33.5-38.7 |
| H1293 | 126 | 42.61 | (0.57) | 41.3-43.4 | 42.64 | (1.19) | 39.9-44.5 |
| H1294 | 82 | 40.63 | (0.90) | 39.3-42.1 | 38.06 | (1.37) | 36.0-41.2 |
| H1295 | 148 | 44.22 | (2.02) | 39.6-51.2 | 46.15 | (1.00) | 44.0-48.2 |
| H1296 | 120 | 43.65 | (0.94) | 41.8-45.2 | 44.03 | (1.02) | 41.9-45.8 |
| H1298 | 102 | 42.78 | (1.35) | 40.4-44.9 | 41.30 | (2.24) | 37.0-44.0 |
| H1300 | 116 | 40.25 | (0.74) | 38.8-41.8 | 35.04 | (1.09) | 33.9-38.0 |
| H1436 | 124 | 42.30 | (0.63) | 41.1-43.9 | 40.98 | (0.99) | 38.9-42.5 |
| H1915 | 108 | 40.40 | (0.69) | 39.2-41.8 | 36.44 | (0.99) | 34.1-38.0 |
| H1918 | 95 | 45.56 | (1.56) | 43.5-48.7 | 47.79 | (0.94) | 46.2-49.5 |
| H1927 |  | 44.74 | (0.90) | 43.8-47.8 | 47.60 | (1.24) | 45.9-49.9 |
| - H1928 | 136 | 41.96 | (0.60) | 40.5-43.0 | 44.82 | (1.05) | 43.0-46.2 |
| H1929 | 116 | 39.46 | (1.27) | 34.5-40.5 | 38.82 | (1.09) | 35.9-40.5 |
| H1932 | 100 | 41.81 | (1.17) | 39.1-43.1 | 38.98 | (1.25) | 37.2-41.9 |

Table 34. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles
(Caretta carctta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978. (Continued)

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Diametcr (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | $\underline{\underline{x}}$ | (S.D.) | Range | $\underline{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1935 | 105 | 41.89 | (0.89) | 40.6-44.5 | 38.38 | (0.86) | 36.0-39.9 |
| H1957 | 74 | 39.62 | (0.80) | 38.3-40.8 | 33.94 | (1.36) | 30.8-37.0 |
| H1968 | 107 | 41.76 | (0.56) | 40.1-42.6 | 41.90 | (1.31) | 40.0-44.0 |
| H1969 | 125 | 42.25 | (0.72) | 41.0-44.2 | 41.14 | (1.11) | 39.2-43.5 |
| H1970 | 119 | 41.67 | (0.99) | 39.3-43.0 | 40.87 | (1.48) | 38.1-43.7 |
| H1971 | 121 | 41.54 | (0.38) | 40.9-42.1 | 39.82 | (0.95) | 38.5-41.9 |
| H1983 | 140 | 42.70 | (0.76) | 41.5-44.0 | 44.95 | (1.23) | 42.2-46.2 |
| H1993 | 102 | 40.28 | (1.33) | 38.2-42.8 | 41.76 | (2.54) | 36.1-44.3 |
| H2025 | 110 | 42.22 | (0.74) | 40.7-43.5 | 43.17 | (1.57) | 40.9-46.0 |
| H2029 | 121 | 40.52 | (0.69) | 39.5-42.0 | 36.02 | (0.90) | 34.4-37.8 |
| H2039 | 126 | 43.86 | (0.52) | 42.8-44.7 | 46.19 | (1.14) | 43.1-48.0 |
| H2042 |  | 43.53 | (1.07) | 42.1-46.7 | 45.04 | (1.71) | 41.8-48.3 |
| H2043 | 101 | 42.91 | (0.74) | 42.0-45.2 | 43.56 | (1.76) | 42.0-49.8 |
| H2046 | 88 | 43.79 | (0.43) | 43.0-44.4 | 45.89 | (1.39) | 44.1-49.0 |
| H2065 | 96 | 42.29 | (0.91) | 40.5-43.9 | 42.74 | (2.30) | 39.5-48.8 |
| H2081 | 146 | 41.83 | (0.78) | 40.5-43.6 | 35.78 | (1.91) | 32.1-38.6 |
| H2090 | 118 | 41.13 | (0.68) | 39.6-42.0 | 38.44 | (1.98) | 31.5-40.9 |
| H2109 | 136 | 40.35 | (1.01) | 39.0-44.0 | 35.13 | (1.14) | 33.2-37.5 |
| H2177 | 117 | 39.56 | (0.89) | 37.5-41.1 | 33.83 | (2.15) | 30.4-35.6 |
| H2177 | 88 | 40.36 | (0.65) | 39.4-42.0 | 36.71 | (1.14) | 35.9-38.9 |
| H2211 | 148 | 39.10 | (1.29) | 34.9-41.1 | 35.69 | (1.95) | 30.6-39.2 |
| H2214 | 69 | 41.66 | (1.14) | 39.2-43.8 | 43.35 | (1.60) | 41.1-47.1 |
| H2248 | 132 | 43.74 | (1.11) | 41.0-45.2 | 45.43 | (2.19) | 40.5-48.8 |
| H2253 | 100 | 45.12 | (0.70) | 43.9-46.2 | 51.72 | (1.22) | 49.1-53.2 |
| H2256 | 103 | 43.59 | (0.58) | 42.6-44.5 | 45.61 | (1.36) | 43.0-48.0 |
| H2258 | 108 | 44.51 | (0.51) | 43.5-45.4 | 48.44 | (1.98) | 43.0-52.1 |
| H2306 | 100 | 43.21 | (1.11) | 40.5-44.9 | 44.68 | (1.24) | 42.9-47.3 |
| H2329 |  | 44.04 | (0.75) | 42.8-45.5 | 50.55 | (0.87) | 48.9-52.0 |
| H2329 | 121 | 44.41 | (0.92) | 42.8-45.6 | 49.36 | (2.42) | 43.9-53.0 |
| H2332 | 116 | 41.09 | (0.73) | 39.9-42.1 | 35.99 | (1.00) | 34.0-37.2 |
| H2351 | 87 | 42.11 | (1.19) | 40.0-44.1 | 42.41 | (1.64) | 39.9-45.0 |

Table 34. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978. (Continued)

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight (g) } \\ & \text { (Sample of 20) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Diameter (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H2355 | 115 | 43.38 | (0.81) | 41.4-44.3 | 43.26 | (1.53) | 40.8-45.9 |
| H2371 | 116 | 42.17 | (0.84) | 40.2-43.2 | 44.69 | (1.70) | 41.3-48.5 |
| H2380 | 72 | 40.58 | (1.29) | 36.5-43.1 | 36.31 | (1.44) | 33.3-38.4 |
| H2440 | 109 | 41.62 | (0.66) | 40.4-42.8 | 41.37 | (1.66) | 38.3-43.9 |
| H2448 | 117 | 41.38 | (1.34) | 38.7-43.9 | 37.18 | (3.36) | 31.8-41.2 |
| P1007 | 104 | 37.05 | (0.77) | 35.2-38.1 | 36.55 | (1.25) | 34.9-39.0 |
| P1008 | 108 | 38.57 | (.917) | 36.9-40.0 | 39.73 | (0.85) | 38.8-42.0 |
| U06678 | 98 | 44.31 | (1.02) | 42.5-46.0 | 47.16 | (1.85) | 44.0-50.1 |
| U07678 |  | 43.77 | (0.58) | 42.7-45.0 | 35.39 | (1.09) | 35.0-40.0 |
| U20678 |  | 42.49 | (0.72) | 41.7-45.0 | 41.83 | (1.04) | 40.2-44.9 |
| U25578 | 142 | 37.38 | (1.61) | 31.3-39.0 | 32.19 | (1.75) | 27.0-34.2 |
| U30578 |  | 40.94 | (0.50) | 40.2-42.0 | 38.14 | (0.92) | 36.5-39.9 |
| U31578 |  | 42.25 | (0.71) | 41.2-43.4 | 41.82 | (1.60) | 39.1-44.2 |
| 070678 |  | 43.17 | (0.76) | 42.2-45.1 | 42.64 | (2.38) | 33.6-44.8 |
| 250578 |  | 40.18 | (1.37) | 36.5-41.2 | 38.92 | (1.53) | 36.5-41.9 |
| 310578 |  | 42.5 | (0.57) | 41.6-43.8 | 41.47 | (1.22) | 39.5-43.4 |
| $\mathrm{N}=$ | 66 | 78 |  |  | 78 |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 109.82 | 41.43 |  |  | 42.02 |  |  |
| S.D. | 25.36 | 1.686 |  |  | 4.277 |  |  |
| Range | 63-148 | 31.30- | . 20 |  | 27.00- | . 20 |  |

Table 35. Number and size of eggs deposited by green turtles (Chelonia mydas) at Kennedy Space Center, 1976.

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | DIAMETER (cm) (Sample of 20) |  |  | WEIGHT (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | X | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| U06JL | 198 | 48.20 | (.95) | 46.0-50.0 | 60.22 | (2.82) | 52.2-63.0 |
| A3024 | 100 | 45.67 | ( . 70) | 44.8-48.0 | 53.01 | (2.23) | $50.0-60.2$ |
| U28JL | 131 | 44.56 | (.81) | 42.5-45.6 | 48.60 | (1.31) | 45.4-50.0 |
| A3092 | 135 | 47.21 | (.64) | 46.4-48.2 | 58.49 | (1.67) | 55.7-61.9 |
| GRAND $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 141.00 | 46.41 |  |  | 55.08 |  |  |
| S.D. | 41.09 | 1.61 |  |  | 5.30 |  |  |
| RANGES | 100-198 |  |  | 42.5-50.0 |  |  | 45.4-63.0 |

Table 36. Number and size of eggs deposited by green turtles (Chelonia mydas) at Kennedy Space Center, 1977.

|  |  | Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Diameter <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | In Clutch | X | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1121 | 91 | 54.5 | (1.50) | 51.2-56.9 | 46.0 | (0.84) | 44.2-47.5 |
| H1240 | 156 | 52.9 | (2.02) | 47.8-56.0 | 45.7 | (1.50) | $42.0-47.2$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 123.5 | 53.70 |  |  | 45.85 |  |  |

Table 37. Number and size of eggs deposited by loggerhead turtles (Chelonia mydas) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978 .

| Tag | Number <br> Eggs in | Diameter (cm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  | Weight (g) (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Clutch | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| H2083 | 122 | 45.38 | 0.45 | 45.2-46.0 | 46.55 | 1.12 | 44.7-48.8 |
| H2249 | 130 | 42.52 | 0.63 | 41.1-43.5 | 43.34 | 1.40 | 40.5-45.8 |
| U11778 | 152 | 43.08 | 1.80 | 40.0-48.0 | 46.95 | 1.24 | 44.1-48.5 |
| H2314 | 120 | 43.20 | 1.00 | 41.5-44.8 | 44.14 | 1.56 | 41.2-46.0 |
| U16778 | 111 | 44.64 | 1.02 | 42.3-45.9 | 50.05 | 2.54 | 45.1-57.9 |
| H2315 | 119 | 48.42 | 0.77 | 46.6-49.6 | 62.33 | 1.42 | 59.7-65.0 |
| H2058 | 128 | 42.36 | 1.25 | 38.9-44.4 | 46.44 | 1.29 | 44.2-48.3 |
| H2431 | 134 | 49.38 | 0.83 | 48.3-51.2 | 63.02 | 2.14 | 56.0-65.5 |
| H2414 | 163 | 42.82 | 0.98 | 41.0-44.8 | 44.16 | 1.83 | 41.5-47.1 |
| H2314 | 123 | 40.08 | 0.10 | 38.8-43.2 | 46.25 | 1.97 | 43.2-50.4 |
| H2456 | 107 | 46.00 | 0.84 | 44.9-48.0 | 51.04 | 1.21 | 48.2-51.9 |
| H2087 | 132 | 47.12 | 1.04 | 45.6-49.6 | 55.72 | 1.71 | 52.0-58.1 |
| H2397. | 127 | 47.01 | 1.06 | 46.2-48.5 | 57.02 | 2.36 | 53.4-63.9 |
| H2474 | 110 | 41.64 | 2.00 | 40.0-46.0 | 48.46 | 1.43 | 45.2-50.1 |
| H2168 | 137 | 42.31 | 1.93 | 37. 3-43.8 | 46.05 | 4.08 | 37.8-50.1 |
| FLO 172 | - | 44.03 | 0.93 | 42.7-46.3 | 46.72 | 2.29 | 43.5-50.1 |
| P1005 | 122 | 44.41 | 1.54 | 41.9-47.0 | 47.80 | 2.70 | 38.1-50.8 |
| H2315 | 126 | 48.14 | 0.88 | 46.2-49.8 | 61.65 | 2.18 | 59.0-66.0 |
| U18878 | - | 42.80 | 0.79 | 41.6-44.3 | 37.62 | 1.74 | 35.2-41.5 |
| P1010 | 150 | 42.35 | 1.75 | 39.0-44.1 | 48.28 | 2.67 | 44.5-51.8 |
| U22878 | 127 | 43.32 | 1.52 | 40.5-47.0 | 43.98 | 3.51 | 37.9-50.8 |
| P1028 | 131 | 44.54 | 0.87 | 43.0-45.7 | 49.87 | 2.39 | 42.9-52.2 |
| U28878 | 117 | 44.68 | 0.58 | 43.7-45.9 | 49.36 | 1.42 | 46.3-52.2 |
| N | 21 | 23 |  |  | 23 |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 128.0 | 44.37 |  |  | 49.42 |  |  |
| S.D. | 13.0 | 2.43 |  |  | 6.46 |  |  |

Range
107-163 40.1-49.4
37.6-62.3

Table 38. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead clutch sizes.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean <br> Model | Square | F Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$| P |
| :--- |
| Error |

Table 39. Analysis of variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead egg weights.

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode 1 | 142.2 | 2 | 71.1 |  |  |
| Error | 99773.5 | 4498 | 22.2 | 3.21 | 0.04 |
| Total | 99915.7 | 4500 |  |  |  |

Table 40. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead egg weights. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean (g) | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | 41.43 | 1556 |
| B | 41.42 | 758 | 1978 |
| B | 41.07 | 2187 | 1976 |

Table 41. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead egg minimum diameters.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Model | 114.5 | 2 | Square | F Value | P |
| Error | 19211.8 | 4496 | 57.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 4.3 | 13.4 | .0001 |  |
| Total | 19326.2 | 4498 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 42. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead egg minimum diameters. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean(mm) | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 42.18 | 757 | 1976 |
| A | 42.02 | 1556 | 1978 |
| B | 41.77 | 2186 | 1977 |

Table 43. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976.

| Parent Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U18M1 | 18 May 1976 | 5 August 1976 | 79 |
| U20MY | 20 May 1976 | 7 August 1976 | 79 |
| U24MY | 24 May 1976 | 11 August 1976 | 85 |
| H1405 | 18 May 1976 | 7 August 1976 | 81 |
| H1426 | 25 May 1976 | 11 August 1976 | 78 |
| A2738 | 18 May 1976 | 9 August 1976 | 83 |
| U25MY | 25 May 1976 | 9 August 1976 | 76 |
| U18M2 | 18 May 1976 | 9 August 1976 | 83 |
| H1434 | 28 May 1976 | 10 August 1976 | 74 |
| U28MY | 28 May 1976 | 10 August 1976 | 74 |
| H1423 | 24 May 1976 | 11 August 1976 | 85 |
| H1444 | 1 June 1976 | 14 August 1976 | 74 |
| H1452 | 1 June 1976 | 14 August 1976 | 74 |
| U31M1 | 31 May 1976 | 15 August 1976 | 76 |
| H1459 | 7 June 1976 | 16 August 1976 | 70 |
| H1470 | 11 June 1976 | 17 August 1976 | 67 |
| U31M2 | 31 May 1976 | 16 August 1976 | 77 |
| H1462 | 8 June 1976 | 17 August 1976 | 70 |

Table 43. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976. (Continued)

| Parent Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1449 | 17 June 1976 | 24 August 1976 | 68 |
| H1490 | 15 June 1976 | 23 August 1976 | 69 |
| H1492 | 15 June 1976 | 23 August 1976 | 69 |
| H1727 | 24 June 1976 | 26 August 1976 | 63 |
| H1443 | 24 June 1976 | 27 August 1976 | 64 |
| H1781 | 2 July 1976 | 29 August 1976 | 58 |
| H1749 | 28 June 1976 | 30 August 1976 | 63 |
| H1794 | 7 July 1976 | 2 Sept. 1976 | 57 |
| H1720 | 9 July 1976 | 5 Sept. 1976 | 58 |
| H1798 | 9 July 1976 | 5 Sept. 1976 | 58 |
| H1443 | 10 July 1976 | 8 Sept. 1976 | 60 |
| A3016 | 13 July 1976 | 10 Sept. 1976 | 59 |
| A3014 | 13 July 1976 | 12 Sept. 1976 | 61 |
| H1783 | 9 July 1976 | 17 Sept. 1976 | 70 |
| A3044 | 19 July 1976 | 19 Sept. 1976 | 62 |
| H1445 | 21 July 1976 | 17 Sept. 1976 | 58 |
| H1716 | 21 July 1976 | 19 Sept. 1976 | 60 |
| A3054 | 20 July 1976 | 22 Sept. 1976 | 64 |
| A3047 | 19 July 1976 | 22 Sept. 1976 | 65 |
| U21JL | 21 July 1976 | 23 Sept. 1976 | 64 |

Table 43. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976. (Continued)

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3071 | 23 July 1976 | 24 Sept. 1976 | 63 |
| A3065 | 22 July 1976 | 23 Sept. 1976 | 63 |
| A3064 | 22 July 1976 | 26 Sept. 1976 | 66 |
| A3091 | 28 July 1976 | 1 Oct. 1976 | 65 |
| A3097 | 30 July 1976 | 8 Oct. 1976 | 70 |
| A3101 | 3 Aug. 1976 | 12 Oct. 1976 | 70 |
| H1750 | 4 Aug. 1976 | 12 Oct. 1976 | 69 |
| A3106 | 6 Aug. 1976 | 15 Oct. 1976 | 70 |
| H1481 | 9 Aug. 1976 | 18 Oct. 1976 | 70 |
|  |  | $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 68.95 |
|  |  | S.D | 7.89 |

Table 44. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3140 | 2 June 1977 | 6 August 1977 | 65 |
| A3178 | 2 June 1977 | 8 August 1977 | 67 |
| A3148 | 7 June 1977 | 11 August 1977 | 65 |
| A3159 | 10 June 1977 | 12 August 1977 | 63 |
| A3170 | 13 June 1977 | 17 August 1977 | 65 |
| A3182 | 14 June 1977 | 15 August 1977 | 62 |
| H746 | 14 June 1977 | 18 August 1977 | 65 |
| A3181 | 14 June 1977 | 19 August 1977 | 66 |
| H745 | 14 June 1977 | 19 August 1977 | 66 |
| H748 | 15 June 1977 | 19 August 1977 | 65 |
| A3163 | 15 June 1977 | 19 August 1977 | 65 |
| H750 | 15 June 1977 | 20 August 1977 | 66 |
| A3184 | 15 June 1977 | 21 August 1977 | 67 |
| A3172 | 16 June 1977 | 22 August 1977 | 67 |
| U09JY | 9 July 1977 | 13 September 1977 | 66 |
| A3167 | 14 July 1977 | 15 September 1977 | 63 |
| H1166 | 14 July 1977 | 15 September 1977 | 63 |
| H995 | 14 Ju1y 1977 | 16 September 1977 | 64 |
| H1174 | 15 July 1977 | 16 September 1977 | 63 |
| A3151 | 18 July 1977 | 17 September 1977 | 61 |
| H1110 | 20 Ju1y 1977 | 20 September 1977 | 62 |
| H1212 | 20 July 1977 | 21 September 1977 | 63 |

Table 44 . Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977 (continued).

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1211 | 20 July 1977 | 21 September 1977 | 63 |
| H1114 | 21 July 1977 | 22 September 1977 | 63 |
| H1115 | 21 July 1977 | 20 September 1977 | 61 |
| H1116 | 21 July 1977 | 26 September 1977 | 67 |
| H1214 | 21 July 1977 | 26 September 1977 | 67 |
| A3180 | 26 July 1977 | 28 September 1977 | 64 |
| H1178 | 26 July 1977 | 1 October 1977 | 67 |
| U01AU | 1 August 1977 | 4 October 1977 | 64 |
| H1227 | 2 August 1977 | 11 October 1977 | 70 |
| H1105 | 3 August 1977 | 8 October 1977 | 66 |
| H1104 | 4 August 1977 | 12 October 1977 | 69 |
| H1129 | 5 August 1977 | 8 October 1977 | 64 |
| H1074 | 9 August 1977 | 18 October 1977 | 70 |
| H1132 | 10 August 1977 | 24 October 1977 | 75 |
| H1197 | 11 August 1977 | 16 October 1977 | 66 |
| H1239 | 15 August 1977 | 29 October 1977 | 75 |
| A3175 | 19 August 1977 | 9 November 1977 | 82 |
|  |  | $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 65.95 |
|  |  | S.D. | 4.08 |
|  |  | Range | 61-82 |

Table 45. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978.

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date Deposited |  | Date <br> Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C2331 | 18 May 1978 |  | 26 July 1978 | 69 |
| U25578 | 25 May 1978 |  | 1 August 1978 | 68 |
| U25M78 | 25 May 1978 |  | 1 August 1978 | 68 |
| H1276 | 25 May 1978 |  | 1 August 1978 | 68 |
| H1269 | 26 May 1978 |  | 29 July 1978 | 64 |
| U30578 | 26 May 1978 | * | 3 August 1978 | 69 |
| C2374 | 30 May 1978 |  | 8 August 1978 | 70 |
| H1272 | 30 May 1978 |  | 6 August 1978 | 68 |
| U31578 | 31 May 1978 |  | 6 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1280 | 31 May 1978 |  | 6 August 1978 | 67 |
| U31M78 | 31 May 1978 |  | 8 August 1978 | 69 |
| H1281 | 31 May 1978 |  | 6 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1275 | 1 June 1978 |  | 15 August 1978 | 75 |
| H1284 | 2 June 1978 |  | 8 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1291 | 5 June 1978 |  | 11 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1293 | 5 June 1978 |  | 11 August 1978 | 67 |
| U06678 | 6 June 1978 |  | 13 August 1978 | 68 |
| H1294 | 6 June 1978 |  | 11 August 1978 | 66 |
| U07678 | 7 June 1978 |  | 14 August 1978 | 68 |
| H1295 | 7 June 1978 |  | 13 August 1978 | 67 |
| U07J78 | 7 June 1978 |  | 10 August 1978 | 64 |
| C2311 | 7 June 1978 |  | 13 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1915 | 7 June 1978 |  | 12 August 1978 | 66 |
| H1927 | 8 June 1978 |  | 13 August 1978 | 66 |
| H1918 | 8 June 1978 |  | 14 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1300 | 8 June 1978 |  | 14 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1298 | 8 June 1978 |  | 14 August 1978 | 67 |
| H1436 | 8 June 1978 |  | 13 August 19.78 | 66 |
| A2892 | 9 June 1978 |  | 16 August 1978 | 68 |

Table 45. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978. (Continued.)

| Parent Tag No. | Date <br> Deposited |
| :---: | :---: |
| H1928 | 10 June 1978 |
| H1929 | 10 June 1978 |
| H1932 | 12 June 1978 |
| H1935 | 13 June 1978 |
| H1971 | 15 June 1978 |
| H1969 | 15 June 1978 |
| H1970 | 15 June 1978 |
| H1968 | 15 June 1978 |
| H1983 | 15 June 1978 |
| A2776 | 17 June 1978 |
| H2025 | 17 June 1978 |
| U20678 | 20 June 1978 |
| H2046 | 20 June 1978 |
| H2043 | 20 June 1978 |
| CR1369 | 21 June 1978 |
| H2081 | 23 June 1978 |
| H1296 | 24 June 1978 |
| H2065 | 26 June 1978 |
| H2109 | 29 July 1978 |
| H2029 | 1 July 1978 |
| H2177 | 3 July 1978 |
| E9289 | 3 July 1978 |
| H2039 | 5 July 1978 |
| H2211 | 7 July 1978 |
| H2248 | 8 July 1978 |
| H2256 | 10 July 1978 |
| H2258 | 10 July 1978 |
| H2090 | 12 July 1978 |
| H2329 | 13 July 1978 |
| H2355 | 15 July 1978 |


| Date <br> Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 August 1978 | 65 |
| 16 August 1978 | 67 |
| 18 August 1978 | 67 |
| 19 August 1978 | 67 |
| 19 August 1978 | 65 |
| 22 August 1978 | 68 |
| 19 August 1978 | 65 |
| 18 August 1978 | 64 |
| 19 August 1978 | 65 |
| 26 August 1978 | 70 |
| 23 August 1978 | 67 |
| 25 August 1978 | 66 |
| 26 August 1978 | 67 |
| 25 August 1978 | 66 |
| 25 August 1978 | 65 |
| 30 August 1978 | 68 |
| 30 August 1978 | 67 |
| 1 September 1978 | 67 |
| 1 September 1978 | 64 |
| 9 September 1978 | 70 |
| 7 September 1978 | 66 |
| 7 September 1978 | 66 |
| September 1978 | 66 |
| 11 September 1978 | 66 |
| 17 September 1978 | 71 |
| 12 September 1978 | 64 |
| 10 September, 1978 | 62 |
| 14 September 1978 | 64 |
| 19 September 1978 | 68 |
| 21 September 1978 | 68 |

Table 45. Incubation periods for clutches of loggerhead turtle eggs (Caretta caretta) in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978. (Continued.)

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date <br> Deposited |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 17 July 1978 |
| FL0004 | 17 July 1978 |
| H2371 | 19 July 1978 |
| H2440 | 22 July 1978 |
| H2380 | 26 July 1978 |
| H2306 | 29 July 1978 |
| H2351 | 31 July 1978 |
| H1993 | 1 August 1978 |
| FL0106 | 5 August 1978 |
| H2448 | 10 August 1978 |
| FL0110 | 10 August 1978 |
| H2329 | 14 August 1978 |
| P1007 | 16 August 1978 |
| H2214 | 21 August 1978 |
| H2332 | 22 August 1978 |
| H2253 | 23 August |
| H1957 |  |


|  | Date Hatched | Period (Da |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 1978 | 65 |
| 20 | September 1978 | 65 |
| 29 | September 1978 | 72 |
| 26 | September 1978 | 66 |
| 29 | September 1978 | 65 |
| 3 | October 1978 | 66 |
| 3 | October 1978 | 64 |
| 3 | October 1978 | 63 |
| 10 | October 1978 | 66 |
| 14 | October 1978 | 65 |
|  | October 1978 | 65 |
| 27 | October 1978 | 74 |
|  | October 1978 | 66 |
|  | October 1978 | 71 |
|  | October 1978 | 70 |
| 9 | November 1978 | 79 |
|  | November 1978 | 80 |
|  | N | 76 |
|  | $\bar{X}$ | 67.24 |
|  | S.D. | 3.05 |
|  | Range | 62-80 |

Table 46. Incubation periods for clutches of green turtle eggs (Chelonia mydas) confined in laboratory at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976.

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Date Deposited | Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U06JL | 6 July 1976 | 2 Sept. 1976 | 58 |
| A3024 | 13 July 1976 | 10 Sept. 1976 | 59 |
| U28JL | 28 July 1976 | 29 Sept. 1976 | 69 |
| A3092 | 28 July 1976 | 28 Sept. 1976 | 68 |


| $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ |
| :---: |

## Table 47. Incubation periods for clutches of green turtle eggs (Chelonia mydas) confined in 1aboratory at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.



Table 48. Incubation periods for clutches of green turtle eggs (Chelonia mydas) in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978.


| Date Hatched | Incubation <br> Period (Days) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 24 August 1978 | 62 |
| 9 September 1978 | 63 |
| 16 September 1978 | 67 |
| 16 September 1978 | 63 |
| 16 September 1978 | 62 |
| 20 September 1978 | 64 |
| 26 September 1978 | 68 |
| 25 September 1978 | 66 |
| 23 September 1978 | 64 |
| 27 September 1978 | 62 |
| 29 September 1978 | 63 |
| 3 October 1978 | 62 |
| 5 October 1978 | 63 |
| 9 October 1978 | 63. |
| 12 October 1978 | 65 |
| 14 October 1978 | 66 |
| 21 October 1978 | 68 |
| 28 October 1978 | 72 |
| 31 October 1978 | 74 |
| 9 November 1978 | 79 |
| 2 November 1978 | 72 |
| 14 November 1978 | 78 |


| N | 22 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\bar{X}$ | 66.64 |
| S.D. | 5.20 |
| Range | $62-79$ |

Table 49. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)
clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy
Space Center; Summer, 1976.

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Fertility Rate (\%)* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum | Maximum |
| U18M1 | 100 | 100 |
| U20MY | 86 | 88 |
| U24MY | 87 | 91 |
| H1405 | 99 | 99 |
| H1426 | 80 | 96 |
| A2738 | 90 | 90 |
| U25MY | 48 | 48 |
| U18M2 | 93 | 98 |
| H1434 | 94 | 94 |
| U28MY | 79 | 79 |
| H1423 | 88 | 88 |
| H1444 | 53 | 53 |
| H1452 | 57 | 57 |
| U31M1 | 30 | 30 |
| H1459 | 90 | 90 |
| H1470 | 68 | 68 |
| U31M2 | 59 | 59 |
| H1462 | 92 | 93 |
| H1449 | 97 | 97 |
| H1490 | 95 | 97 |
| H1492 | 91 | 93 |
| H1727 | 91 | 92 |
| H1443 | 98 | 100 |
| H1781 | 94 | 94 |
| H1749 | 100 | 100 |
| H1794 | 85 | 85 |
| H1720 | 98 | 98 |
| H1798 | 94 | 94 |
| H1783 | 95 | 97 |
| H1445 | 97 | 99 |
| U21JL | 100 | 100 |
| A3071 | 93 | 95 |
| A3065 | 100 | 100 |
| A3091 | 97 | 97 |
| A3097 | 89 | 98 |
| H1750 | 56 | 64 |
| A1481 | 86 | 86 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 85.1 | 86.7 |
| S.D. | 17.2 | 17.4 |
| R | 30-100 | 30-100 |

Table 50. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.

| Parent Tag No. | Minimum | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A3140 | 60.6 | 60.6 |
| A3148 | 71.1 | 73.7 |
| A3151 | 95.1 | 95.9 |
| A3159 | 80.9 | 91.3 |
| A3163 | 94.4 | 95.1 |
| A3167 | 86.3 | 86.3 |
| A3170 | 88.9 | 89.5 |
| A3172 | 75.0 | 91.7 |
| A3175 | 85.9 | 88.0 |
| A3178 | 55.6 | 59.6 |
| A3180 | 85.8 | 90.6 |
| A3181. | 79.8 | 79.8 |
| A3182 | 84.4 | 87.5 |
| A3184 | 25.8 | 46.4 |
| H745 | 91.5 | 91.5 |
| H746 | 56.4 | 57.4 |
| H748 | 84.5 | 85.3 |
| H750 | 77.1 | 77.1 |
| H995 | 87.8 | 87.8 |
| H1074 | 74.6 | 74.6 |
| H1104 | 72.4 | 80.6 |

Table 50. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977. (Continued)

| Parent Tag No. | Minimum | $\frac{\text { Fertility Raximum }}{}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H1105 | 96.6 | 96.6 |
| H1110 | 89.7 | 94.1 |
| H1114 | 66.7 | 89.9 |
| H1115 | 87.1 | 91.4 |
| H1116 | 73.0 | 96.0 |
| H1166 | 93.5 | 93.5 |
| H1174 | 81.6 | 88.3 |
| H1178 | 91.5 | 94.7 |
| H1211 | 92.2 | 95.1 |
| H1212 | 93.9 | 96.2 |
| H1214 | 93.7 | 93.7 |
| H1227 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| H1239 | 95.9 | 96.7 |
| U09JY | 94.4 | 94.4 |
| U01AU | 97.6 | 97.6 |
| X |  | 82.12 |

Table 51. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978.

| Parent <br> Tag No. | Fertility Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum | Maximum |
| C2331 | 90.8 | 94.5 |
| U25578 | 80.3 | 81.0 |
| H1276 | 88.5 | 93.8 |
| H1269 | 89.6 | 91.3 |
| C2374 | 87.4 | 93.2 |
| H1272 | 82.4 | 82.4 |
| H1280 | 59.7 | 72.4 |
| H1281 | 95.6 | 95.6 |
| H1284 | 83.3 | 94.9 |
| H1291 | 98.2 | 98.2 |
| U06678 | 83.7 | 85.7 |
| H1294 | 67.1 | 87.8 |
| H1295 | 74.3 | 83.1 |
| C2311 | 87.6 | 90.3 |
| H1915 | 64.8 | 66.7 |
| H1300 | 85.3 | 91.4 |
| H1298 | 91.2 | 91.2 |
| H1436 | 84.7 | 88.7 |
| A2892 | 71.4 | 73.9 |
| H1929 | 63.8 | 69.0 |
| H1932 | 91.0 | 98.0 |
| H1935 | 88.6 | 92.4 |
| H1971 | 90.9 | 90.9 |
| H1969 | 90.4 | 91.2 |
| H1970 | 93.3 | 93.3 |
| H1983 | 67.1 | 87.9 |
| H20 25 | 90.0 | 90.9 |

Table 51. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978. (Continued)

Parent
Tag No.
H2046
H2043
CR1369
H2081
H1296
H2065
H2109
H2029
H2177
E9289
H20 39
H2211
H2248
H2258
H2355
H2177
H2371
H2440
H2380
H2306
H2351
FL0106
H2448
H2329
P1007
H2214
H2332

Fertility Rate

| Minimum | Fertility Rate |
| :---: | ---: |
| 94.3 | 95.5 |
| 98.0 | 98.0 |
| 93.9 | 95.9 |
| 88.4 | 93.2 |
| 90.8 | 94.2 |
| 95.8 | 95.8 |
| 90.4 | 90.4 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 90.6 | 96.6 |
| 57.7 | 58.5 |
| 97.6 | 99.2 |
| 43.9 | 63.5 |
| 44.7 | 47.0 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0.9 | 4.3 |
| 80.7 | 83.0 |
| 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 87.0 | 92.6 |
| 98.6 | 98.6 |
| 94.0 | 94.0 |
| 94.7 | 98.7 |
| 97.3 | 97.3 |
| 94.9 | 97.4 |
| 79.3 | 82.6 |
| 94.2 | 95.2 |
| 88.4 |  |
| 86.1 |  |
|  | 96 |

# Table 51. Fertility rates for loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978. (Continued) 

Parent
Tag No.
H2253
H1957

|  | Fertility Rate |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum | Maximum |
| 63.0 | 69.0 |
| 93.2 | 97.3 |


| N | 56 | 56 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 81.83 | 85.58 |
| S.D. | 20.39 | 19.48 |
| Range | $0.9-100.0$ | $2.9-100.0$ |

# Table 52. Fertility rates sor green turtles (Chelonia mydas) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center, Summer, 1976. 

Parent
Tag No.
U06JL
A3204
A3092
U28.JL

Range
N
S.D. 4.35

Fertility Rate (\%)
88.5

100

86-95
4
Minimum Maximum

86 100

87 100

86
100
100
Maximum

95
100

Table 53. Fertility rates for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center, Summer, 1977.

Parent
Tag No.
H1121
H1240

Fertility Rate (\%)
Minimum Maximum
97.8
98.9
85.2
85.2
$\overline{\mathrm{X}}$
91.50
92.05
S.D.
8.91
9.69

Range
85.2-97.8
85.2-98.9

N
2

Table 54. Fertility rates for green turtle (Chelonia mydas) clutches in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1978.

| Parent Tag No. |  | Fertility Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Minimum | Maximum |
| H2083 |  | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| H2249 |  | 92.3 | 93.8 |
| U11778 |  | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| H2314 |  | 91.6 | 91.6 |
| U16778 |  | 93.7 | 93.7 |
| H2315 |  | 87.3 | 87.3 |
| H2058 |  | 28.1 | 30.5 |
| H2431 |  | 77.4 | 80.5 |
| H2414 |  | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| H2314 |  | 93.5 | 96.7 |
| H2456 |  | 83.7 | 85.6 |
| H2083 |  | 94.7 | 94.7 |
| H2397 |  | 96.9 | 98.4 |
| H2474 |  | 76.4 | 76.4 |
| H2168 |  | 71.9 | 78.5 |
| P1005 |  | 95.1 | 95.1 |
| H2315 |  | 93.7 | 93.7 |
| P1010 |  | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| P1028 |  | 39.7 | 48.1 |
| U22878 |  | 82.7 | 96.1 |
| U28878 |  | 99.1 | 99.1 |
|  | N | 21 | 21 |
|  | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ | 80.34 | 82.34 |
|  | S.D. | 23.91 | 23.31 |
|  | Range | 14.2-99.1 | 14.2-99.1 |

## Table 55. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of leggerhead minimum fertility rates.

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | df | Mean <br> Square | F Value | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | 249.3 | 2 | 124.6 |  |  |
| Error | 46907.1 | 155 | 302.6 | 0.41 | 0.66 |
| Total | 47156.4 | 157 |  |  |  |

generated in
 Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)
protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976.


 (Caretta caretta) 56.
Table

Table 56. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976. (Continued) Unaccounted Experimental
 형


 | Parent | No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tag | Eggs |
| No. | Secure |



Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in
protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Summer, 1976. (Continued)

| Parent <br> Tag | No. Eggs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eggs } \\ & \text { Pipped } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Eggs Pipped Dead |  | Hatchlings Released |  | Fertile <br> Unhatched |  | Infertile Unhatched |  | Experimental <br> Use No. | UnaccountedFor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Secured | No. (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) |  | No. | (\%) |
| A3014 | 126 | 99 (93) | 0 | (00) | 99 | (93) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |
| H1783 | 139 | 102 (73) | 4 | (02) | 98 | (70) | 32 | (23) | 5 | (03) | 0 | 1 | (01) |
| H1445 | 114 | 102 (89) | 8 | (07) | 94 | (82) | 10 | (08) | 2 | (01) | 0 | 1 | (01) |
| H1716 | 134 | 104 (91) | 5 | (04) | 99 | (86) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |
| A3047 | 67 | 39 (82) | 0 | (00) | 39 | (82) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |
| U21JL | 23 | 22 (95) | 0 | (00) | 22 | (82) | 1 | (04) | 0 | (00) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| A3071 | 94 | 86 (91) | 0 | (00) | 86 | (91) | 3 | (03) | 4 | (04) | 0 | 1 | (01) |
| A3065 | 111 | 109 (98) | 0 | (00) | 109 | (98) | 2 | (01) | 0 | (00) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| A3064 | 95 | 69 (92) | 0 | (00) | 69 | (92) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |
| A3091 | 122 | 119 (97) | 0 | (00) | 119 | (97) | 0 | (00) | 3 | (02) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| A3097 | 117 | 77 (88) | 0 | (00) | 77 | (88) | 5 | (05) | 1 | (01) | 30 | 4 | (04) |
| A3101 | 112 | 85 (92) | 1 | (01) | 84 | (91) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |
| H1750 | 104 | 59 (56) | 3 | (02) | 56 | (53) | 4 | (03) | 27 | (25) | 0 | 4 | (03) |
| A3106 | 101 | 79 (97) | 0 | (00) | 79 | (97) | - |  | - |  | 20 | 0 | (00) |


| Unaccounted For |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. | (\%) |
| 0 |  |
| 29 | (01) |
| . 64 |  |
| 1.69 |  |
| 0-10 (00-07) |  |

Table 56. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in

Infertile
Unhatched

| Fertile |
| :--- |
| Unhatched |
| (\%) | Hatchlings Released

No. (\%) (\%)
16
$\stackrel{-}{2}$
( $\angle 0-00$ ) OT-0



incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1977.
Table 57. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective




 | (\%) |
| :--- |
| $(00)$ |
| $(01)$ |
| $(00)$ |
| $(02)$ |
| $(00)$ |
| $(01)$ |
| $(00)$ |
| $(06)$ |
| $(05)$ |
| $(04)$ |
| $(00)$ |
| $(02)$ |
| $(02)$ |
| $(00)$ |
| $(06)$ |
| $(03)$ | Eggs

Pipped


 Parent Tag No.
H748
H750
H995
H1074 H1074
H1104 $\pm$
$O_{-1}^{-1}$
-
 $\circ$
0
-
-1 $\underset{\substack{\text { N } \\ \text { 畐 } \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ $\underset{\sim}{-1}$
$\underset{\sim}{~}$
-1

Table 57. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective

| Parent | No . Eggs | Eggs <br> Pippe |  | Eggs <br> Pipped <br> Dead <br> No. <br> (\%) |  | Hatchlings Released |  | Fertile <br> Unhatched |  | Infertile Unhatched |  | $\qquad$ | Unaccounted For |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tag No. | Secured | No. | (\%) |  |  | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) |  | No. | (\%) |
| H1227 | 101 | 93 | (92) | 1 | (01) | 92 | (91) | 3 | (03) | 5 | (05) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| H1239 | 122 | 104 | (85) | 0 | (00) | 104 | (85) | 13 | (11) | 4 | (03) | 0 | 1. | (01) |
| U09JY | 54 | 50 | (93) | 0 | (00) | 50 | (93) | 1 | (02) | 3 | (06) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| U01AU | 84 | 79 | (94) | 4 | (05) | 75 | (89) | 3 | (04) | 2 | (02) | 0 | 0 | (00) |
| Total | 3,648 | 2,774 | (76) | 102 | (03) | 2,431 | (67) | 298 | (8) | 521 | (14) | 15 | 67 | (02) |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 101.33 | 77.06 |  | 2.83 |  | 67.53 |  | 8.28 |  | 14.47 |  |  | 1.86 |  |
| S.D. | 26.87 | 28.89 |  | 5.28 |  | 32.67 |  | 9.54 |  | 13.87 |  |  | 2.90 |  |
| Range | 21-162 | $\begin{aligned} & 17-136 \\ & (22-99) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0-23 \\ (00-20) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-134 \\ & (22-99) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1-41 \\ (01-31) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2-52 \\ (02-66) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 0-13 | $\cdots$ |

Table 58. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective

Table 58. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective

| Parent <br> Tag <br> No. |  | Eggs Pipped |  | Eggs Pipped Dead |  | Hatchlings Released |  | Fertile <br> Unhatched |  | Infertile Unhatched |  | Unaccounted For |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) |
| H1293 | 126 | 85 | ( 67) | 0 | (00) | 85 | ( 67) | 16 | (13) | 28 | (22) | 3 | (02) |
| H1294 | 82 | 57 | ( 62) | 0 | (00) | 51 | ( 62) | 4 | (05) | 10 | (12) | 17 | (21) |
| H1295 | 148 | 90 | ( 61) | 0 | (00) | 90 | ( 61) | 20 | (14) | 25 | (17) | 13 | (09) |
| H1296 | 120 | 106 | ( 88) | 1 | (01) | 105 | ( 88) | 3 | (03) | 7 | (06) | 4 | (03) |
| H1298 | 102 | 86 | ( 84) | 2 | (02) | 84 | ( 82) | 7 | (07) | 9 | (09) | 0 | (00) |
| H1300 | 116 | 97 | ( 84) | 0 | (00) | 97 | ( 84) | 2 | (02) | 10 | (09) | 7 | (06) |
| H1436 | 124 | 97 | ( 78) | 0 | (00) | 97 | ( 78) | 8 | (06) | 14 | (11) | 17 | (14) |
| H1915 | 108 | 68 | ( 63) | 0 | (00) | 68 | ( 63) | 2 | (02) | 36 | (33) | 2 | (02) |
| H1918 | 95 | 92 | ( 97) | 0 | (00) | 92 | ( 97) | 2 | (02) | 6 | (06) | 5 | (05) |
| H1927 | 121 | 86 | ( 71) | 11 | (09) | 75 | ( 62) | 15 | (12) | 14 | (12) | 6 | (05) |
| H1928 | 136 | 120 | ( 88) | 0 | (00) | 120 | ( 88) | 13 | (10) | 6 | (04) | 3 | (02) |
| H1929 | 116 | 64 | ( 55) | 2 | (02) | 62 | ( 53) | 10 | (09) | 36 | (31) | 6 | (05) |
| H1932 | 100 | 63 | ( 63) | 0 | (00) | 63 | ( 63) | 28 | (28) | 2 | (02) | 7 | (07) |
| H1935 | 104 | 86 | ( 83) | 1 | (01) | 85 | ( 82) | 7 | (07) | 8 | (08) | 3 | (03) |
| H1957 | 74 | 51 | ( 69) | 7 | (09) | 44 | ( 59) | 18 | (24) | 2 | (03) | 3 | (04) |
| H1968 | 107 | 102 | ( 95) | 11 | (10) | 91 | ( 85) | 6 | (06) | 5 | (05) | 6 | (06) |
| H1969 | 128 | 98 | ( 78) | 2 | (02) | 96 | ( 77) | 15 | (12) | 11 | (09) | 1 | (01) |
| H1970 | 119 | 99 | ( 83) | 1 | (01) | 98 | ( 82) | 12 | (10) | 8 | (07) | 0 | (00) |



Table 58. Hatch rates and other data for loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) generated in protective

| Parent Tag | No. Eggs | Eggs Pipped | Eggs Pipped Dead |  | Hatchlings Released |  | Fertile <br> Unhatched |  | Infertile Unhatched |  | Unaccounted For |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Secured | No. (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) |
| 070678 | 74 | 0 ( 00) | 0 | (00) | 0 | ( 00) | 4 | (05) | 6 | (08) | 64 | (86) |
| 250578 | 92 | 71 (71) | 0 | (00) | 71 | ( 77) | 8 | (09) | 13 | (14) | 0 | (00) |
| 310578 | 35 | 29 (.83) | 0 | (00) | 29 | ( 83) | 9 | (25) | 5 | (14) | 8 | (23) |
| Total | 8162 | 6011 ( 74) | 115 | (01) | 5896 | ( 72) | 697 | (08) | 1145 | (14) | 437 | (05) |
| $\bar{X}$ |  | 79.0 | 1. |  | 76. |  |  |  |  |  | 5.7 |  |
| S.D. |  | 30.7 | 2. |  | 31. |  |  |  |  |  | 9.1 |  |
| Range |  | 0-131 | 0 |  | 0-1 |  |  |  |  |  | 0-6 |  |

Table 59. Hatch rates and other data for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) generated in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; Sumer, 1976.

| Parent <br> Tag | No. Eggs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eggs } \\ & \text { Pipped } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Eggs Pipped } \\ \text { Dead } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Hatchlings <br> Released |  | Unhatched | Experimental <br> Use Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Secured | No. (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. (\%) |  |
| U06JL | 199 | 172 (86) | 4 | (2) | 168 | (84) | 27 (14) | 0 |
| A3024 | 100 | 87 (91) | 1 | (1) | 86 | (90) | 13 (13) | 5 |
| A3092 | 135 | 116 (89) | 1 | (1) | 115 | (88) | 19 (14) | 5 |
| U28JL | 131 | 125 (95) | 0 | (0) | 125 | (95) | 6 (4) | 0 |
| Total | 565 | 500 (88.5) | 6 | (1) | 494* | (87.4) | 65 (11.5) | 10 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 141.2 | 125 | 1.5 |  | 123.5 |  | 16.25 |  |
| S.D. | 41.6 | 35.3 | 1.7 |  | 34.0 |  | 8.9 |  |
| Range | 100-199 | 87-172 |  |  |  |  | 6-27 |  |

*Of these hatchlings, 435 were given to the Florida Department of Natural Resources for tank rearing for one year.

Hatch rates and other data for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) generated in protective
summer, 1977


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. } \\
& \text { Eggs } \\
& \text { Secur } \\
& \hline 91 \\
& 156
\end{aligned}
$$

- 09
Table

Table 61. Hatch rates and other data for green turtles (Chelonia mydas) generated
in protective incubation program at Kennedy Space Center; summer, 1978.

| Parent Tag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { Eggs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Eggs } \\ \text { Pipped } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Eggs Pipped Dead |  | Hatchlings Released |  | Fertile <br> Unhatched |  | Infertile <br> Unhatched |  | Unaccounted For |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Secured | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) | No. | (\%) |
| FL0 172 | 128 | 110 | (86) | 0 | (00) | 110 | (86) | 7 | (05) | 8 | (06) | 3 | (02) |
| H2058 | 128 | 27 | (21) | 0 | (00) | 27 | (21) | 9 | (07) | 89 | (70) | 3 | (02) |
| H2083 | 132 | 122 | (92) | 0 | (00) | 122 | (92) | 3 | (23) | 7 | (05) | 0 | (00) |
| H2083 | 122 | 115 | (94) | 1 | (01) | 114 | (93) | 5 | (04) | 2 | (02) | 0 | (00) |
| H2168 | 135 | 70 | (52) | 0 | (00) | 70 | (52) | 27 | (20) | 29 | (21) | 9 | (07) |
| H2249 | 130 | 119 | (92) | 0 | (00) | 119 | (92) | 1 | (01) | 8 | (06) | 2 | (02) |
| H2314 | 119 | 97 | (82) | 1 | (01) | 96 | (81) | 12 | (10) | 10 | (08) | 0 | (00) |
| H2314 | 123 | 113 | (92) | 3 | (02) | 110 | (89) | 2 | (02) | 4 | (03) | 4 | (03) |
| H2315 | 110 | 93 | (85) | 1 | (01) | 92 | (84) | 3 | (03) | 14 | (13) | 0 | (00) |
| H2315 | 126 | 90 | (71) | 2 | (02) | 88 | (70) | 28 | (22) | 8 | (06) | 0 | (00) |
| H2397 | 127 | 114 | (90) | 1 | (01) | 113 | (89) | 9 | (07) | 2 | (02) | 2 | (02) |
| H2414 | 163 | 160 | (98) | 0 | (00) | 160 | (98) | 1 | (01) | 2 | (01) | 0 | (00) |
| H2431 | 133 | 98 | (74) | 0 | (00) | 98 | (74) | 5 | (04) | 26 | (20) | 4 | (03) |
| H2456 | 104 | 80 | (77) | 1 | (01) | 79 | (76) | 7 | (07) | 15 | (14) | 2 | (02) |
| H2474 | 110 | 82 | (75) | 0 | (00) | 82 | (75) | 2 | (02) | 26 | (24) | 0 | (00) |
| P1005 | 122 | 78 | (64) | 0 | (00) | 78 | (64) | 38 | (31) | 6 | (05) | 0 | (00) |
| P1010 | 150 | 72 | (48) | 8 | (05) | 64 | (43) | 45 | (30) | 33 | (22) | 0 | (00) |
| P1028 | 131 | 29 | (22) | 3 | (02) | 26 | (20) | 23 | (18) | 68 | (52) | 11 | (08) |

turtles (Chelonia mydas) generated
(Continued)
(Caretta caretta)
Weight and body depth of loggerhead turtle hatchlings
at Kennedy Space Center, 1976.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parent } \\ & \text { Tag } \end{aligned}$ | Weight |  |  |  | Depth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | N | X | S.D. | Range | X | S, D. | Range |
| A2738 | 20 | 18.8 | (0.7) | 17.8-20.1 | 18.9 | (0.9) | 18.0-21.1 |
| H1405 | 20 | 19.7 | (0.6) | 18.5-20.9 | 20.3 | (1.3) | 18.2-21.3 |
| H1423 | 20 | 22.0 | (0.6) | 20.9-22.9 | 20.4 | (0.6) | 19.6-22.0 |
| H1426 | 20 | 20.4 | $(0,6)$ | 19.2-21.8 | 20.7 | (0.8) | 19.5-22.1 |
| H1434 | 20 | 21.0 | (0.5) | 20.0-21.6 | 20.6 | (0.6) | 19.6-21.6 |
| H1444 | 20 | 16.8 | (0.6) | 15.4-18.0 | 18.0 | $(0.5)$ | 17.1-19.0 |
| H1449 | 20 | 20.9 | (0.6) | 20.0-22.0 | 20.9 | (0.7) | 19.8-22.2 |
| H1452 | 20 | 20.0 | (0.7) | 18.4-20.9 | 20.0 | (0.7) | 19.0-21.2 |
| H1459 | 20 | 17.1 | $(0.7)$ | 15.9-18.8 | 17.0 | $(0.7)$ | 16.0-18.2 |
| H1462 | 20 | 21.7 | $(0.8)$ | 20.0-23.1 | 20.0 | $(0.7)$ | 18.3-21.9 |
| 31470 | 20 | 20.5 | (0.7) | 19.1-22.0 | 20.0 | (0.7) | 18.2-21.3 |
| H1490 | 20 | 25.0 | $(0,8)$ | 23.1-26.6 | 21.8 | (0.6) | 20.8-23.0 |
| \%4652 | 20 | 19,3 | (1,4) | 16.3-22.0 | 19.6 | (0.6) | 18.9-20.6 |
| U23V1 | 20 | 20.9 | (1.2) | 16.5-22.8 | 19.1 | (1.1) | 17.6-21.5 |
| U18 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | 21.7 | $(0.7)$ | 19.2-22.6 | 20.6 | $(0.7)$ | 19.3-21.6 |


| Tag <br> No. | Weight |  |  |  | Depth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbb{N}$ | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| U2OMY | 20 | 21.2 | (0.7) | 19.8-23.1 | 20.3 | (1.3) | 18.3-22.5 |
| U 2.4 MY | 20 | 21.1 | $(0.6)$ | 19.8-22.2 | 19.9 | (0.8) | 18.2-21.5 |
| U2.5MY | 20 | 22.0 | $(0.6)$ | $21.0-23.0$ | 20.6 | (0.8) | 19.2-22.0 |
| U28MY | 20 | 22.7 | $(0.6)$ | $21.2-23.5$ | 21.4 | (0.5) | $20.3-22.5$ |
| U31MY | 20 | 16.1 | (0.6) | 15.0-17.5 | 18.5 | (0.5) | 17.5-19.5 |
| A3014 | . 20 | 16.5 | (0.9) | 15.0-18.0 | 19.3 | (0.5) | 18.5-20.3 |
| A 3016 | 20 | 22.5 | $(0.6)$ | $21.8-24.0$ | 20.8 | (0.7) | 19.8-22.0 |
| A3044 | 20 | 21.1 | (0.5) | 20.2-22.2 | 20.1 | (0.7) | 19.0-21.5 |
| A3047 | 20 | 16.6 | (1,1) | 14.5-18.0 | 17.7 | $(0.9)$ | 16.0-19.2 |
| A3054 | 20 | 20.9 | $(1.3)$ | 18.5-22.8 | 19.8 | (0.9) | 18.0-21.2 |
| A3065 | 20 | 21.0 | $(1.0)$ | 19.0-22.2 | 19.7 | (0.6) | 18.9-21.0 |
| A3071 | 20 | 22.9 | $(0.7)$ | 21.1-24.1 | 19.9 | (0.7) | 18.4-21.5 |
| A3091 | 20 | 21,1 | $(0,7)$ | 19.9-22.4 | 20,8 | (0.6) | 19.9-21.7 |
| A3101 | 20 | 20.6 | $(0,8)$ | 29.0-22.2 | 19.0 | (0.9) | 18.0-21.0 |
| A3105 | 20 | 21.2 | (0.4) | $20.5-22.3$ | 20.9 | $(0.5)$ | 20.0-21.6 |
| A3097 | 20 | 29.8 | (0.9) | 27.6-21.6 | 20.9 | (1.0) | 19.3-22.5 |

Table 62. Weight and body depth of loggerhend turtle hatchlings (Caretta caretta)


| Parent Tra | Carapace Length |  |  |  | Carapace WIdth |  |  | Plastron Length |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | N | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| A2738 | 20 | 44.4 | (1.2) | 42.2-46.2 | 33.1 | (1.9) | 26.2-35.0 | 33.4 | (1.6) | $32.0-35.2$ |
| 41405 | 20 | 44.7 | $(0.9)$ | $43.0-46.5$ | 33.2 | $(0,8)$ | 32.2-34.8 | 32.1 | (1.4) | 28.9-34.8 |
| 11423 | 20 | 46.4 | $(0.8)$ | 44.8-48.1 | 35.6 | (0.6) | 34.8-36.8 | 33.2 | (1.3) | 30.3-36.3 |
| H1426 | 20 | 45.3 | (1.1) | 43.1-47.2 | 34.0 | (1.2) | $31.2-35.4$ | 34.5 | (1.3) | $31.5-36.9$ |
| H1434 | 20 | 45.7 | (1.1) | 47.3-43.7 | 33.6 | $(1.0)$ | $31.4-35.3$ | 33.7 | (1.1) | $30.8-35.6$ |
| H1444 | 20 | 45.9 | (I.I) | 40.1-45.2 | 33.1 | $(0.7)$ | $31.6-33.9$ | 33.5 | (1.3) | $30.2-35.2$ |
| F11449 | 20 | 45.5 | (0.9) | $44.0-47.2$ | 33.2 | (0.9) | $31.5-34.9$ | 34.1 | (0.8) | $33.1-36.1$ |
| H1452 | 20 | 44.8 | (1,2) | 42.4-46.9 | 34.8 | (1.0) | $33.1-36.5$ | 35.0 | (1.2) | 32.9-36.8 |
| H1459 | 20 | 43.6 | (0.8) | $42.0-45.0$ | 32.7 | (0.7) | $32.0-34.5$ | 32.8 | (1,2) | $30.0-36.0$ |
| H1462 | 20 | 46.4 | (0.8) | 44.9-48.1 | 34.3 | (1.0) | $32.5-36.5$ | 34.2 | $(1,2)$ | $32.2-36.2$ |
| H1470 | 20 | 44.0 | $(0.8)$ | $42.0-45.0$ | 32.2 | (1.1) | 30.0-34.0 | 32.7 | (0.8) | $31.0-34.7$ |
| H1490 | 20 | 47.7 | (0.7) | $46,0-48.9$ | 34.7 | (1,1) | $32.0-36.1$ | 36.8 | $(1.6)$ | 34.5-39.6 |
| 71492 | 20 | 44.0 | (2.4) | 38.5-47.0 | 31.8 | $(2,3)$ | 27.0-34.8 | 33.7 | (1.7) | $30.1-35.1$ |
| U18以 | 20 | 64.7 | (1.6) | $39.6-46.7$ | 32.5 | (1.4) | $30.0-35.0$ | 33.6 | (1.9) | $29.5-36.2$ |
| Ö18V2 | 20 | 47.0 | (1.4) | $42.3-49.1$ | 35.1 | (1.2) | $31.5-36.7$ | 34.6 | (1.2) | 32.5-36.3 |

Table 63. Linear measurements of loggerhead turtle hatchlings (Caretta caretta)
at Kennedy Space Center, 1976. (Continued)

| Tag | Carapace Length |  |  |  | Carapace W1dth |  |  | Plastron Length |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | N | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range | : X | S.D. | Range |
| U20MY | 20 | 44.8 | $(0.9)$ | $42.5-46.9$ | 33.2 | (1.0) | $30.2-35.0$ | 32.6 | (1.1) | $30.5-35.5$ |
| U24MV | 20 | 45.3 | $(1,2)$ | $43.1-47.2$ | 34.1 | (1.1) | 32.0-36.7 | 35.2 | (0.9) | $33.1-36.8$ |
| U25MY | 20 | 45.6 | (0.8) | $44.6-47.7$ | 33.6 | (0.9) | $32.3-35.6$ | 34.3 | (1.0) | $32.8-36.0$ |
| U28MY | 20 | 46.5 | $(0.9)$ | $45.0-47.9$ | 34.2 | (1.1) | $32.4-36.0$ | 36.0 | (0.8) | 34.3-37.8 |
| U3IMY | 20 | 41.0 | (1.7) | 36.2-42.9 | 30.6 | (1.0) | 29.2-31.5 | 28.2 | (1.6) | $25.0-30.9$ |
| A3014 | 20 | 42.2 | (0.9) | $40.3-43.5$ | 29.9 | (0.9) | $28.8-31.2$ | 31.0 | (0.9) | 29.2-32.3 |
| A 3016 | 20 | 46.8 | $(0.9)$ | 45.2-48.1 | 33.3 | (0.7) | $31.7-34.7$ | 34.0 | (1.5) | $31.0-35.9$ |
| A3044 | 20 | 46.1 | (1, 1) | 44.0-47.8 | 33.3 | (1.4) | 29.5-35.3 | 34.9 | (1.1) | $32.8-35.5$ |
| A3047 | 20 | 43.7 | (1,3) | $40.5-46.1$ | 32.1 | (1.2) | 29.5-33.4 | 32.3 | (1.0) | $30.5-34.2$ |
| A3054 | 20 | 45.7 | (1.5) | $43.0-48.0$ | 34.3 | (1.2) | $32,0-36.5$ | 34.3 | (1.3) | $31.9-36.1$ |
| A3065 | 20 | 44.6 | $(0.9)$ | 43.2-46.0. | 32,5 | (1.4) | $28.3-34.0$ | 33.6 | (1.3) | $32.0-35.2$ |
| A307. | 20 | 46.3. | (0.9) | $45.0-48.2$ | 34.3 | $(0,6)$ | $33.2-35.0$ | 33.6 | (1.5) | 29.9-35.9 |
| A3091 | 20 | 46.0 | (0.7) | 45.2-48.0 | 33.5 | (0.7) | 32.1-34.8 | 34.5 | (1,1) | 32.3-36.2 |
| A3IOI | 20 | 45.8 | (0.9) | $44.2-47.2$ | 33.5 | $(1,0)$ | $31.5-35.6$ | 34.4 | (0.9) | $33.0-36.2$ |
| A3I06 | 20 | 45.4 | (0,7) | $44.0-46.6$ | 32.2 | $(0.9)$ | $30.6-34.0$ | 31.9 | (1,1) | $30.0-34.0$ |
| 83097 | 20 | 44.9 | (1.6) | $42.5-49.5$ | 32.3 | (0.7) | $31.0-33.5$ | 32.8 | (1.5) | 29.0-35.5 |

(Caretta carelta)
Table 63. Linear measurements of loggerhead turele hatchlings

| Las, | Casapace Iensth |  |  |  | Catepace Width |  |  | Glastron Lensth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | $\mathcal{N}$ | X | S.D. | Range | X | $S . D_{\text {, }}$ | Range | $X$ | $S . D$. | Range |
| A3098 | 20 | 43.9 | $(1.0)$ | $41.9-45.5$ | 32.1 | (1, 1) | $30.2 \sim 34.1$ | 30.7 | $(1.1)$ | $28.9-33.5$ |
| 111643 | 20 | 46.3 | $(1,2)$ | $44.2-48.0$ | 33.5 | $(0.7)$ | $32.2-35.0$ | 33.6 | $(1.8)$ | $30.0-36.2$ |
| H 1443 | 20 | 46.6 | $(0.9)$ | $45.2-48.4$ | 34.0 | $(0.8)$ | $33.1-35.8$ | 34.6 | (I.I.) | $32.0-36.5$ |
| 111445 | 20 | 45.2 | $(0.7)$ | $44.2-46.5$ | 33.2 | (0.7) | $31.8-34.5$ | 35.0 | $(1.3)$ | $30.4-37.0$ |
| H1481 | 20 | 44.6 | $(0,8)$ | $43.2-47.0$ | 32.7 | $(0.8)$ | $30.5-34.1$ | 32.5 | $(0.9)$ | $31.1-34.0$ |
| HI716 | 20 | 46.4 | $(1.0)$ | $49.0-45.0$ | 33.7 | $(0.8)$ | $32.8-35.0$ | 35.7 | $(0.8)$ | $34.1-37.2$ |
| 1.1720 | 20 | 46.4 | $(1,0)$ | $44.1-48.0$ | 35.2 | $(0.8)$ | $33.5-36.5$ | 33.5 | (1,4) | $31.5-35.5$ |
| H1727 | 20 | 44.2 | $(0,8)$ | $42.5-45.2$ | 32.4 | $(1,0)$ | $31.1 \sim 34.1$ | 32.6 | $(1.6)$ | $30.2-35.5$ |
| A3064 | 19 | 43.8 | $(1,0)$ | $42.2-45.6$ | 30.9 | $(0.8)$ | $29.2-32.4$ | 32.5 | $(1,1)$ | $30.6-34.2$ |
| H1749 | 20 | 48.2 | $(0.7)$ | $47.0-49.1$ | 35.4 | $(0.8)$ | $34.0-37.1$ | 35.0 | $(1.4)$ | $31.0-36.5$ |
| 51750 | 20 | 46.8 | $(1,4)$ | $44.0-49.0$ | 33.3 | $(0,8)$ | 32.0 .35 .0 | 33.6 | (1.2) | $31.5-35.5$ |
| 2781 | 20 | 45.0 | $(1,2)$ | $43.0-47.0$ | 30.0 | (1.2) | $30.0-34.7$ | 34.0 | $(1.3)$ | $31.0-36.3$ |
| F1783 | 20 | 44.8 | $(1,2)$ | $42.2-47.0$ | 32.9 | $(1.0)$ | $31.5-34.5$ | 34.0 | $(1.1)$ | $36.0-36.0$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~B} / 74$ | 20 | 43.1 | $(0,9)$ | $41.1-45.0$ | 32.2 | $(1,0)$ | $29.5-34.0$ | 32.4 | (0.8) | $30.9-33.9$ |
| -1798 | 20 | $46: 6$ | $(1.2)$ | $44.2-48.5$ | 33.9 | $(1.0)$ | $32.3-36.1$ | 33.9 | (1.3) | $30.5-35.7$ |
| X |  | 45.2 |  |  | 33.2 |  |  | 33.6 |  |  |
| Fotaz |  |  | (1.4) |  |  | $(1,3)$ |  |  | (1.5) |  |
|  |  |  |  | $36.2-49.5$ |  |  | 26.2-37.1 |  |  | $25.0-39.6$ |

(Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space





| ParentTag No. | Center:$\begin{gathered} \text { Clutch } \\ \text { Size } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | summer, 1977. (Continued) <br> Weight (g) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| H748 | 11.6 | 22.0 | (0.63) | 21.0-23.6 |
| H750 | 118 | 16.4 | (0.65) | 15.0-18.0 |
| H995 | 90 | 21.5 | (0.67) | 20.4-22.5 |
| H1074 | 133 | 19.6 | (1.98) | 12.0-21.5 |
| H1104 | 134 | 18.5 | (0.85) | 17.0-19.9 |
| H1105 | 114 | 21.0 | (0.67) | 20.0-22.5 |
| H1110 | 68 | 16.0 | (0.99) | 14.1-17.4 |
| H1114 | 72 | 19.2 | (0.88) | 17.7-20.7 |
| H1115 | 93 | 16.8 | (0.68) | 15.5-17.8 |
| H1116 | 86 | 19.2 | (1.01) | 17.8-21.3 |
| H1129 | 65 | 22.6 | (1.15) | 20.4-23.9 |
| H1132 | 80 | 17.5 | (0.65) | 16.5-18.6 |
| H1166 | 107 | 21.6 | (0.93) | 19.9-23.3 |
| H1174 | 103 | 21.9 | (0.96) | 19.8-23.9 |
| H1178 | 94 | 19.6 | (1.39) | 16.0-21.5 |
| -1197 | 122 | 19.7 | (0.92) | 17.3-21. 2 |

(Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space hatchlings


Linear measurements o

Table 64.

| Parent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight (g) } \\ \text { (Sample of } 20 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depth (um) } \\ \text { (Sample of: } 20 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tag No. |  | Size | $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range | X | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1211. |  | 96 | 17.8 | (0.79) | 16.1-19.1 | 18.9 | (0.93) | 16.8-20.7 |
| H1212 |  | 128 | 19.2 | (0.71) | 18.1-20.6 | 19.9 | (1.01) | 18.4-22.3 |
| 11214 |  | 110 | 22.3 | (0.99) | 20.1-24.5 | 18.8 | (0.64) | 17.8-20.0 |
| H1227 |  | 101 | 22.0 | (0.71) | 21.0-23.9 | 20.3 | (0.73) | 18.5-21.4 |
| H1239 |  | 122 | 21.0 | (1.58) | 18.0-23.8 | 19.5 | (0.82) | 18.1-21.2 |
| UOIAU |  | 69 | 22.0 | (0.58) | 20.8-23.8 | 20.5 | (0.57) | 19.1-21.4 |
|  | $\bar{X}$ |  | 19.7 |  |  | 19.5 |  |  |
| Total | S.D. |  |  | (1.98) |  |  | (0.96) |  |
|  | Range |  |  |  | 12.0-24.5 |  |  | 16.4-24.0 |


| Plastron Length (mm) (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| - | - | - |
| 33.0 | (1.64) | 29.2-36.0 |
| 32.9 | (1.30) | 30.6-35.0 |
| 33.5 | (1.23) | 31.4-35.9 |
| 35.3 | (1.24) | 32.3-37.3 |
| 32.6 | (1.11) | 29.4-34.2 |
| 35.7 | (2,81) | 32.5-36.6 |
| 36.8 | (1.20) | 34.2-38.7 |
| 31.6 | (1.50) | 29.0-34.8 |
| - | - | - |
| 33.2 | (0.99) | 31.1-35.0 |
| 33.1 | (1.35) | 30.6-35.2 |
| 34.9 | (1.06) | 32.3-37.1 |
| 36.1 | (1.63) | 33.0-38.3 |
| 35.4 | (1.73) | 31.2-38.1 |
| 34.7 | (1.45) | 32.4-36.8 |


| Carapace Width (mm) (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| 32.1 | (1.82) | 28.9-34.2 |
| 33.7 | (1.38) | 30.6-36.2 |
| 33.9 | (1.16) | 30.8-35.7 |
| 34.1 | (0.73) | 32.3-35.7 |
| 34.0 | (0.96) | 31.4-35.9 |
| 33.4 | (1.24) | 30.3-35.4 |
| 34.2 | (1.70) | $31.0-36.5$ |
| 36.2 | (1.27) | 34.5-38.5 |
| 33.6 | (0.78) | 32.2-35.2 |
| 33.1 | (1.74) | 29.7-35.8 |
| 32.6 | (0.88) | 30.8-34.2 |
| 32.9 | (1.60) | 28.2-34.7 |
| 34.5 | (1.74) | 30.9-36.8 |
| 35.1 | (2.33) | 30.3-37.6 |
| 34.9 | (1.81) | 31.3-37.9 |
| 34.5 | (1.44) | 30.0-36.0 |


 Space Clutch $c$
$\stackrel{c}{n}$
$\stackrel{y}{2}$
 Parent
Tay No. $\underset{\sim}{O}$
$\underset{y}{2}$
$\underset{2}{2}$ A3148 $n$
$\stackrel{n}{n}$
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ A3159 A3163 A3167 A3170 $N$
$N$
$\underset{\sim}{N}$
$\sim$ $n$
$n$
$n$
$n$
$\sim$ $\infty$
$\underset{\sim}{m}$
$\underset{\sim}{m}$ O
Q
H
$\underset{4}{2}$ -1
-
$\sim$
$\sim$ A3182 A3184 $\stackrel{1 n}{\underset{y}{4}}$
Weight and linear measurements of loggerhead turtle hatchlings

| Purent | clutctr | Carapace Length (mm) (Sample of 20) |  |  | Carapace Width (mm) (Sample of 20) |  |  | Plastron Length (mm) <br> (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tag No. | Size | $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range | $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range | $\bar{X}$ | (S.D.) | Range |
| H1211 | 96 | 44.6 | (1.76) | 40.7-47.2 | 34.1 | (1.73) | 29.8-35.9 | 33.9 | (1.13) | $31.7-35.7$ |
| 112.12 | 128 | 43.9 | (1.88) | 39.6-46.7 | 34.2 | (1.74) | 30.4-37.3 | 34.2 | (1.44) | 30.3-37.2 |
| H1214 | 110 | 48.7 | (1.05) | 45.0-49.8 | 37.1 | (1.30) | 33.0-39.1 | 36.9 | (1.12) | 34.0-38.2 |
| H1227 | 101 | 46.2 | (0.87) | 44.7-47.3 | 34.5 | (0.87) | 32.8-35.7 | 34.7 | (0.91) | 32.9-36.0 |
| H1239 | 122 | 44.5 | (2,29) | 36.0-47.7 | 33.7 | (0.98) | 31.9-36.0 | 33.0 | (1.01) | 30.8-34.5 |
| UOLAU | 69 | 47.0 | (0.63) | $45.4-48.2$ | 34.6 | . 0.68 ) | 32.7-35.5 | 33.9 | (0.75) | 32.2-35.1 |
| $\bar{\chi}$ |  | 45.2 |  |  | 34.0 |  |  | 34.0 |  |  |
| Total S.D. |  |  | (1.32) |  |  | (1.25) |  |  | (1.11) |  |
| Range |  |  |  | 36.0-49.8 |  |  | 28.2-39.1 |  |  | 26.0-38.7 |

Table 66. Neight and body depth of loggerhead turtle hatchlings (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parent } \\ & \text { Tag Mo. } \end{aligned}$ | Weight (Sample of 20) |  |  | $\frac{\text { Depth }}{x}$ | (Sample of 20) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X | S.D. | Range |  | S.D. | Range |
| A2892 | 20.0 | 0.8 | 18.2-21.2 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 17.8-20.0 |
| CR1369, | 23.2 | 0.9 | 21.6-24.5 | 21.3 | 0.8 | 19.1-23.0 |
| C2311 | 20.9 | 0.9 | 19.4-22.5 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 16.0-21.1 |
| C2331 | 19.1 | 0.9 | 16.0-20.1 | 18.0 | 0.6 | 16.5-19.2 |
| C2374 | 19.7 | 0.9 | 18.1-23.0 | 18.8 | 0.7 | 17.6-20.0 |
| E9289 | 21.9 | 0.8 | 20.3-23.3 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 18.9-21.8 |
| FL0004 | 18.7 | 0.5 | 17.8-19.6 | 19.0 | 0.8 | 17.8-20.9 |
| FL0106 | 19.8 | 0.8 | 18.1-20.9 | 17.8 | 1.1 | 16.2-20.1 |
| FL0110 | 21.9 | 0.8 | 20.9-23.8 | 19.9 | 0.5 | 19.0-21.0 |
| H1269 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 18.9-21.5 | 19.0 | 0.8 | 17.8-21.3 |
| H1272 | 20.4 | 1.1 | 19.7-24.5 | 18.9 | 0.9 | 17.3-20.5 |
| H1276 | 19.5 | 0.4 | 18.4-20.3 | 19.6 | 0.7 | 18.4-21.3 |
| H1280 | 20.9 | 0.7 | 19.5-22.4 | 20.3 | 0.6 | 19.6-21.9 |
| H1281 | 22.0 | 0.8 | 20.2-23.3 | 19.0 | 0.9 | 17.4-20.5 |
| H1284 | 23.6 | 1.5 | 18.2-25.2 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 16.5-21.0 |
| H1291 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 18.0-20.2 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 18.0-19.5 |
| H1293 | 20.7 | 1.0 | 17.2-22.0 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 18.8-20.4 |
| H1294 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 15.1-18.0 | 18.2 | 0.8 | 17.0-20.0 |
| H1295 | 20.8 | 0.6 | 19.9-22.0 | 19.8 | 0.7 | 18.2-21.1 |
| H1296 | 23.4 | 0.7 | 22.0-25.0 | 20.5 | 0.5 | 19.5-21.5 |
| H1298 | 21.9 | 1.0 | 19.5-23.5 | 19.0 | 1.1 | 15.9-20.9 |
| H1300 | 16.5 | 0.6 | 15.2-17.4 | 18.9 | 0.9 | 17.2-20.3 |
| H1436 | 19.1 | 0.7 | 17.5-20.2 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 17.9-20.9 |
| H1915 | 18.1 | 0.8 | 16.2-19.7 | 17.8 | 0.8 | 16.9-19.5 |
| H1918 | 23.3 | 1.6 | 18.0-24.8 | 20.3 | 0.8 | 19.2-22.1 |
| H1927 | 21.3 | 0.7 | 20.2-22.6 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 17.1-20.2 |
| H1928 | 22.8 | 1.5 | 17.2-24.5 | 21.1 | 0.7 | 19.7-22.4 |
| H1929 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 18.5-21.1 | 19.6 | 1.0 | 17.1-21.3 |
| H1932 | 19.3 | 0.6 | 17.9-20.8 | 19.1 | 0.7 | 18.1-20.8 |

Table 66. Weight and body depth of loggerhead turtle hatchlings (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978

| Porent | Weight (Sample of 20) |  |  | Depth (Sample of 20) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tag No. | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| H1935 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 18.6-21.2 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 17.9-19.6 |
| H1957 | 17.1 | 1.3 | 15.1-19.4 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 17.9-20.8 |
| H1968 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 18.0-21.5 | 20.1 | 0.8 | 19.3-21.5 |
| H1969 | 21.5 | 0.6 | 20.4-22.8 | 19.3 | 0.9 | 18.1-20.9 |
| H1970 | 20.4 | 1.1 | 17.5-22.1 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 17.5-22.0 |
| H1971 | 21.5 | 0.9 | 19.8-23.2 | 17.0 | 0.6 | 16.0-18.3 |
| H1983 | 20.1 | 0.4 | 19.4-20.7 | 18.3 | 1.2 | 16.2-19.8 |
| H1993 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 17.7-20.9 | 20.3 | 0.6 | 19.1-21.2 |
| H2025 | 21.1 | 0.8 | 18.8-22.2 | 20.2 | 0.6 | 18.8-21.2 |
| H2029 | 19.6 | 0.6 | 18.0-20.8 | 18.6 | 0.8 | 17.2-19.9 |
| H2039 | 22.9 | 0.8 | 21.0-24.0 | 21.4 | 0.8 | 19.3-23.0 |
| H2043 | 22.2 | 0.5 | 21.3-23.1 | 21.8 | 1.1 | 20.2-23.3 |
| H2046 | 23.1 | 0.6 | 22.0-23.9 | 19.9 | 0.5 | 19.0-21.0 |
| H2065 | 19.7 | 0.4 | 18.9-20.2 | 19.5 | 0.8 | 18.0-21.2 |
| H2081 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 15.1-18.5 | 18.0 | 1.1 | 14.8-19.2 |
| H209日 | 19.3 | 0.7 | 17.9-20.8 | 19.9 | 0.8 | 18.1-21.1 |
| H2109 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 17.0-19.3 | 19.9 | 0.9 | 18.3-21.5 |
| H2177 | 18.2 | 0.7 | 16.4-19.1 | 19.2 | 0.6 | 18.4-20.5. |
| H2177 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 18.1-20.5 | 19.3 | 0.5 | 18.0-20.1 |
| H2211 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 19.9-22.1 | 19.3 | 0.7 | 18.2-21.2 |
| H2214 | 19.8 | 0.8 | 18.1-21.8 | 20.6 | 0.6 | 19.5-22.0 |
| H2248 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 21.8-25.0 | 20.6 | 0.6 | 19.7-22.2 |
| H2253 | 20.5 | 0.9 | 18.8-23.0 | 20.2 | 1.2 | 17.9-22.5 |
| H2256 | 23.5 | 0.8 | 22.0-24.7 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 19.8-22.0 |
| H2258 | 24.7 | 0.8 | 22.9-26.3 | 22.5 | 0.8 | 21.0-24.0 |
| H2306 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 20.8-23.0 | 19.6 | 0.5 | 18.8-20.4 |
| H2329 | 22.9 | 2.2 | 19.3-23.9 | 19.8 | 0.7 | 18.4-21.1 |
| H2329 | 21.8 | 0.4 | 20.8-23.8 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 19.1-22.0 |
| H2332 | 19.0 | 0.5 | 17.8-19.8 | 20.4 | 0.7 | 19.2-21.7 |
| H2351 | 21.2 | 0.8 | 19.8-22.9 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 19.0-21.1 |

Table 66. Weight and body depth of loggerhead turtle hatchlings (Caretta caretta) at Kennedy Space Center, 1978

| ParentTag No. | Weight (Sample of 20) |  |  | Depth | (Sample of 20) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X | S.D. | Range |  | S.D. | Range |
| H2380 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 15.3-18.1 | 19.6 | 0.5 | 18.5-20.3 |
| H2440 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 18.2-21.4 | 19.2 | 0.6 | 17.8-20.9 |
| H2448 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 19.3-21.0 | 20.2 | 0.7 | 18.5-21.1 |
| P1007 | 20.1 | 1.2 | 16.8-22.1 | 19.6 | 0.6 | 18.1-20.8 |
| U06678 | 22.4 | 0.6 | 21.0-23.0 | 19.4 | 0.8 | 18.0-20.8 |
| U07678 | 17.9 | 1.0 | 15.8-19.6 | 18.3 | 1.0 | 16.9-20.2 |
| U20678 | 22.1 | 0.6 | 20.9-23.0 | 20.4 | 1.1 | 19.0-23.0 |
| U25578 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 15.8-18.4 | 19.1 | 0.9 | 12.6-20.4 |
| U30578 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 14.0-18.0 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 16.0-19.1 |
| U31578 | 20.6 | 0.3 | 20.0-21.0 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 17.0-20.2 |
| 070678 | 20.7 | 1.1 | 17.1-22.0 | 19.0 | 0.8 | 17.3-20.2 |
| 250578 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 18.1-21.8 | 18.5 | 1.1 | 16.8-20.5 |
| 310578 | 18.7 | 1.7 | 16.8-21.5 | 19.3 | 0.9 | 18.0-20.7. |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N | 72 |  |  | 72 |  |  |
| $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | 20.39 |  |  | 19.32 |  |  |
| S.D. | 1.90 |  |  | 1.12 |  |  |
| Range | 16.5-23.6 |  |  | 17.0-22. |  |  |

Table 67. Linear measurements of loggerhead turtle hatchlings

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Parent
Tag No.

H1300 \begin{tabular}{l}
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$\stackrel{1}{2}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\infty$

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$\underset{\sim}{3}$ N
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尘 $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ $\circ$
0
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$\underset{\sim}{2}$
$\underset{\sim}{2}$ $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{N}}$ $m$
$\stackrel{y}{*}$
$\cdots$ M
O
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N
N
N
N
 M
N
N

 | 0 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{0 \\ \hline \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | 2065






| Plastron Length |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | S.D. | Range |
| 32.0 | 1.6 | 27.0-34.8 |
| 33.0 | 0.78 | 32.0-34.6 |
| 35.4 | 0.73 | 34.1-37.C |
| 34.6 | 1.5 | 31.0-36.? |
| 30.6 | 1.2 | 27.8-32.8 |
| 34.9 | 1.1 | 32.2-36.7 |
| 31.8 | 0.86 | 30.2-33.4 |



| Carapace Length |  |  | Carapace Width |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $X$ | S.1. | Range. | $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ | S.D. | Range |
| 43.5 | 0.84 | 42.0-44.9 | 31.8 | 0.88 | 30.4-33.5 |
| 42.8 | 0.69 | 42.0-44.0 | 33.2 | 0.71 | 32.0-34.2 |
| 46.2 | 0.77 | 44.9-48.0 | 34.2 | 0.59 | 34.1-36.3 |
| 46.6 | 0.86 | 45.0-48.1 | 35.6 | 0.87 | 34.0-37.0 |
| 43.9 | 0.91 | 42.0-45.3 | 32.7 | 0.84 | 31.1-34.3 |
| 45.8 | 2.9 | 35.0-49.3 | 34.8 | 1.4 | 31.3-37.8 |
| 47.3 | 0.82 | 42.1-45.0 | 32.8 | 1.0 | 30.2-34.1 |
| 75 |  |  | 75 |  |  |
| 45.10 |  |  | 33.8 |  |  |
| 1.83 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |
| 35.0-50.1 |  |  | . $6-40$ |  |  |

Parent
Tag No.
U25578
$U 30578$
U31578
070678
250579
310578
$H 2177$

Table 68. Weight and body depth of green turtle hatchlings (Chelonia mydas) at KSC, 1976.

| Tag | Weight (g) |  |  |  | Depth (mm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | N | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| U06JL | 20 | 29.5 | (0.7) | 27.9-30.5 | 21.4 | (0.7) | 20.1-22.8 |
| A3024 | 20 | 29.4 | (0.6) | 28.0-30.6 | 21.0 | (0.8) | 20.0-22.5 |
| U28JL | 20 | 29.1 | (1.5) | 27.2-31.5 | 21.4 | (0.9) | 20.1-23.5 |
| A3092 | 20 | 32.5 | (1.1) | 30.3-34.2 | 23.1 | (1.6) | 21.0-28.3 |
| Grand Total |  | 30.1 | (1.6) | 27.2-34.2 | 21.7 | (0.9) | 20.0-28.3 |

green turtie (Chelonia mydas) hatchlings at
of (Continued)

(31.7-42.8)
1.39
37.92
(44.1-57.8)
2.64
52.0

2.97
28.13
Tag No.
$\overline{\mathrm{x}}$
S.D.
Range
Table 71. Linear measurements of green turtle hatchlings (Chelonia mydas) at KSC, 1976.

| Parent Tag |  | Carapace Length |  |  | Carapace Width |  |  | Plastron Length |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | N | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| U06JL | 20 | 54.0 | (0.9) | 52.4-55.5 | 39.4 | (1.5) | 37.8-42.0 | 42.1 | (1.1) | 39.7-43.7 |
| A3024 | 20 | 51.9 | (1.0) | 50.1-53.6 | 36.9 | (0.8) | 35.5-38.4 | 39.7 | (1.6) | 36.4-41.9 |
| U28JL | 20 | 51.3 | (1.0) | 49.6-53.2 | 38.3 | (1.7) | $35.9-43.0$ | 40.0 | (1.1) | 38.5-41.6 |
| A3092 | 20 | 52.1 | (1.0) | 49.9-54.3 | 38.3 | (0.9) | $36.8-40.2$ | 39.4 | (1.2) | 37.1-41.3 |
| Grand |  | 52.3 | (1.1) | 49.6-55.5 | 38.2 | (1.0) | $35.5-43.0$ | 40.3 | (1.2) | 36.4-43.7 |



Table

$$
\text { Center, } 1977
$$

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Table 73. Linear measurements of green turtle hatch1ings (Chelonia mydas) at Kennedy Space Center, Summer, 1978.

| Tag No. | Plastron (Sample of 20) |  |  | Depth (mm) |  | (Sample of 20) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X | S.D. | Range | X | S.D. | Range |
| H2083 | 38.70 | 1.51 | (36.2-43.0) | 22.43 | 1.09 | (20.1-24.2) |
| H2249 | 36.71 | 0.87 | (34.5-38.5) | 19.79 | 0.75 | (18.5-21.0) |
| H2314 | 38.87 | 1.93 | (34.9-41.3) | 19.73 | 0.84 | (18.7-21.2) |
| H2315 | 42.78 | 1.36 | (39.9-45.9) | 22.25 | 0.90 | (20.9-23.8) |
| H2058 | 39.90 | 2.08 | (34.6-43.6) | 19.33 | 0.78 | (18.2-21.1) |
| H2431 | 42.88 | 0.98 | (41.0-45.1) | 21.93 | 0.55 | (21.0-23.1) |
| H2414 | 38.95 | 0.95 | (37.2-41.1) | 17.82 | 1.24 | (15.9-20.0) |
| H2314 | 40.99 | 1.10 | (39.1-42.8) | 21.77 | 0.61 | (20.7-22.9) |
| H2456 | 38.93 | 1.26 | (36.2-41.0) | 21.60 | 0.71 | (20.3-23.2) |
| H2083 | 40.35 | 0.89 | (39.0-42.2) | 21.23 | 0.86 | (20.0-22.8) |
| H2397 | 40.48 | 0.85 | (39.1-42.2) | 19.47 | 1.07 | (17.2-21.5) |
| H2474 | 39.73 | 1.01 | (38.3-42.0) | 20.59 | 0.57 | (19.8-21.6) |
| H2168 | 38.51 | 1.06 | (36.4-40.3) | 20.12 | 0.46 | (19.3-21.3) |
| FL0172 | 38.31 | 1.37 | (36.3-41.1) | 21.37 | 0.67 | (20.1-23.0) |
| P1005 | 39.37 | 1.10 | (37.3-41.8) | 20.86 | 0.61 | (19.8-22.0) |
| H2315 | 42.57 | 0.91 | (40.9-44.7) | 22.21 | 0.75 | (21.1-23.6) |
| P1010 | 41.09 | 1.18 | (39.1-44.0) | 22.94 | 1.15 | (21.0-25.1) |
| P1028 | 35.68 | 1.96 | (31.2-38.1) | 20.85 | 1.56 | (16.9-23.0) |
| U16778 | 40.68 | 1.04 | (39.4-44.0) | 21.15 | 0.79 | (20.0-22.8) |
| U11778 | 39.38 | 1.89 | (35.9-41.8) | 19.72 | 0.86 | (18.5-21.7) |
| U22878 | 36.18 | 1.43 | (34.8-38.1) | 20.81 | 0.56 | (19.5-21.7) |
| U28878 | 37.94 | 0.98 | (36.1-39.8) | 21.06 | 0.73 | (20.0-22.5) |
| $\bar{X}$ | 39.50 |  |  | 20.86 |  |  |
| S.D. | 1.95 |  |  | 1.22 |  |  |
| N | 22 |  |  | 22 |  |  |
| Range | (31.2-4 |  |  | (15.9-2 |  |  |

Table 74. Analysis of Variance table for three year comparisons of loggerhead hatchling weights.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean <br> Square | F Value | P |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Model | 338.8 | 2 | 169.4 |  |  |
| Error | 20854.9 | 3355 | 6.2 | 27.3 | .0001 |
| Total | 21193.7 | 3357 |  |  |  |

Table 75. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling weights. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean(g) | N | Year |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | 20.4 | 837 | 1976 |
| A | 20.4 | 1458 | 1978 |
| B | 19.7 | 1063 | 1977 |

Table 76. Analysis of Variance table for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling carapace widths.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean <br> Square | F Value | P |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Model | 457.7 | 2 | 228.9 |  |  |
| Error | 13239.8 | 3355 | 3.9 | 56.0 | .0001 |
| Total |  | 13697.5 | 3357 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Table 77. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead hatch1ing carapace widths. Means with same letter are not significantly different. 

| Grouping | Mean(mm) | N | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 34.0 | 1063 | 1977 |
| B | 33.8 | 1458 | 1978 |
| C | 33.1 | 837 | 1976 |

Table 78. Analysis of varlance table for comparisons of: loggerhead hatchling carapace lengths.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squares | df | Mean <br> Square | F Value | P |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Model | 9.9 | 2 | 4.9 |  |  |
| Error | 15772.3 | 3355 | 4.7 | 1.05 | .35 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 79. Analysis of Variatise table for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling plastron lengths.
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Source of } \\ \text { Variation }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Squ of } \\ \text { Squares }\end{array} & & \text { df } & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Mean } \\ \text { Square }\end{array} & \text { F Value }\end{array}\right)$

Table 80. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling plastron lengths. Means with same letters are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Mean $(\mathrm{mm})$ | N | Year |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 34.2 | 942 | 1977 |
| B | 33.6 | 1458 | 1978 |
| B | 33.4 | 836 | 1976 |

Table 81. Analysis of Variance table for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling body depths.

| Source of <br> Variation | Sum of <br> Squates | df | Mean | Square | F Value |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |$\quad$ P

Table 82. Duncan's Multiple Range Test for comparisons of loggerhead hatchling body depths. Means with same letter are not significantly different.

| Grouping | Means $(\mathrm{mm})$ |  | Year |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | 20.0 | 837 | 1976 |
| B | 19.5 | 1458 | 1978 |
| B | 19.4 | 1061 | 1977 |



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| Length (cm) |

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Straight
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Length (cm)

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$n$

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| $n$ |
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10 Nov., 77 10 Nov. , 77
59.5

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Brevard Co., Satellite


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Table 83. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard and Volusia Counties; Fall, 1977 (Continued).

| No. | Species | Class** | Date Reported | Iocation | Straight- <br> Line <br> Length (cm) | OverCurve Length (cm) | Computed Wgt. (kg.) | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. | C. caretta | 2 | 21 Nov., 77 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brevard Co., Patrick } \\ & \text { A.F.B. } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | C. caretta | 1 | 21 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co., Patrick A.E.B. | 61.8 | 66.7 | 36 | Juvenile |
| 15 | C. caretta | 1 | 21 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Patrick $A . F . B .$ | 66.7 | 69.6 | 42 | Juvenile |
| 16 | C. caretta | 1 | 21 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co., Patrick A.E.B. | 76.7 | 81.0 | 69 | Juvenile |
| 17 | C. Caretta | 1 | 21 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Satellite Beach | - | 99.5 | 95 | Adult? |
| 18. | C. caretta* | 3 | 23 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Patrick A.F.B. | - | - | - | - |
| 19. | C. Caretta | 1 | 25 Nov., 77 | Volusia Co.,New Smyrna Beach | 64.1 | 67.0 | 37 | Juvenile |
| 20. | C. caretta | 1 | 19 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Playalinda Beach | 67.0 | 71.5 | 45 | Juvenile |
| 21 | C. caretta | 1 | 19 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Indialantic | c 91.9 | 98.0 | 93 | Adult |
| 22 | C. caretta* | 4 | 19 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co.,Satellite Beach | - | - . | - | - |
| 23. | C. caretta | 4 | 19 Nov. , 77 | Brevard Co.,Melbourne Beach | - | - | - | - |

Table 83. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard and Volusia Counties; Fall, 1977 (Continued).

| No. | Species | Class** | Date Reported | Location | StraightLine Length (cm) | Over- <br> Curve <br> Length (cm) | Computed Wgt. (kg.) | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24. | C. caretta | 3 | 15 Nov., 77 | Brevard Co., Patrick A.F.B: | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | C. caretta | 1 | 2 Dec., 77 | Volusia Co.,Turtle Mound | 71.5 | 76.9 | 55 | Juvenile |
| 26 | C. caretta | 1 | 3 Dec., 77 | Brevard Co., Patrick A.F.B. | 63.2 | 67.8 | 38 | Juvenile |
| 27 | C. Caretta | 1 | 9 Dec. 77 | " | - | - | - | Juvenile |
| 28 | C. caretta* | 2 | 11 Dec., 77 | Brevard Co.,Satellite Beach | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | C. caretta* | 2 | 9 Dec. 77 | Central Brevard Co. | - | - | - | - |
| 30 | C. caretta* | 2 | 9 Dec., 77 | Central Brevard Co. | - | - | - | - |
| 31 | C. caretta | 2 | $9 \mathrm{Dec} ., 77$ | Central Brevard Co. | - | - | - | - |
| 32 | C. Caretta | 2 | 11 Dec., 77 | Central Brevard Co. | - | - | - | - |
| 33 | C. caretta* | 3 | 12 Dec., 77 | Brevard Co.,Patrick A.F.B. | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | C. caretta* | 4 | 12 Dec., 77 | Brevard Co.,Indian Harbor Beach | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - |

[^4] January 1 - June 13, 1978.
Date
Reported



Table 34. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard, Volusia and Indian River Counties, January 1 - June 13, 1978. (Continued).

| Date |
| :---: |
| Reported |

28 April, 78
1 May, 78
1 May, 78
7 May, 78
8 May, 78
16 May, 78
16 May, 78
27 May, 78
29 May, 78
13 June, 78



*Identification assumed

June 12 - November 27, 1978.

| No. | Species | Class |  | Dat Repor | ted | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | C. mydas | 1 |  | June, | 78 | Indian River Co., Sebastian Inlet |
| 2. | C. caretta | 1 |  | June, |  | Brevard Co., Patrick A.F.B. |
| 3. | C. caretta | 1 | 2 | July, |  | Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon |
| 4. | C. caretta | 1 | 4 | July, |  | Volusia Co., New Smyrna Beach |
| 5. | C. caretta | 1 | 7 | July, |  | ```Indian River Co., Vero Beach``` |
| 6. | C. caretta | 1 | 17 | July, |  | Brevard Co., <br> Playalinda Beach |
| 7. | C. caretta | 1 | 17 | July, |  | Volusia Co., Ponce Inlet |
| 8. | C. caretta | 1 |  | July, |  | Volusia Co., New S Beach, Mosquito La |
| $9 .$ | C. caretta | 1 |  | July, |  | Volusia Co., Daytona Beach |
| 10. | C. caretta* | 2 | 23 | July, | 78 | Volusia Co., Daytona Beach |

*Identification assumed
$* *$ Estimated weight

June 12 - November 27, 1978. (Continued).

㑒
Juvenile
Juvenile


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1 | Straight | Over－ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Line | Curve |
| Length（cm） | Length（cm） |

67.0
75.4
54.8
95.0
61.2
Table 85．Summary of marine turtle mortality records，Brevard，Volusia and Indian River Counties，
June 12 －November 27，1978．（Continued）．
Location
Brevard Co．，
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co．，
Cocoa Beach ${ }^{\prime}$
Brevard Co．，
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co．， Satellite Beach
Brevard Co．，
Cocoa Beach Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co．， Cocoa Beach Brevard Co．， Cocoa Beach
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Brevard Co．，
Cocoa Beach

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | $\pm$ | 4 | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{+}$ | $\pm$ | ＋ |
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＊Identification assumed ＊＊Estimated weight
June 12 - November 27, 1978. (Continued).

| No. | Species | Class | Reported | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31. | C. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 32. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 33. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 34. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 35. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 36. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 37. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 38. | C. caretta | 1 | 1 oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 39. | c. caretta | 1 | 1 oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |
| 40. | C. caretta | 1 | 1 Oct., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach |

Table 85. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard, Volusia and Indian River Counties,
June 12 - November 27, 1978. (Continued).
 Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach

Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach




*Identification assumed
**Estimated weight


| Date |
| :---: |
| Reported |

3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
3 oct., 78
4 oct., 78
4 oct., 78
4 oct., 78

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Table 35. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard, Volusia and Indian River Counties, June 12 - November 27, 1978. (Continued).
Location
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
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Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach
Brevard Co.,
Cocoa Beach

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*Identification assumed
$* *$ Estimated weight

*Identification assumed
**Estimated weight
Table 85. Summary of marine turtle mortality records, Brevard, Volusia and Indian River Counties,

| No. | Species | Class |  | Date <br> Reported | Location | Straight <br> Line <br> Length (cm) | Over- <br> Curve <br> Length (cm) | Computed Wgt. (kg) | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91. | C. caretta | 1 | 24 | Nov., 78 | Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore North | 60.4 | 64.0 | 31.5 | Juvenile |
| 92. | C. caretta | 1 | 24 | Nov., 78 | Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore North | 71.5 | 76.3 | 53.6 | Juvenile |
| 93. | C. caretta | 1 | 24 | Nov., 78 | Volusia Co., Canaveral National Seashore North | 74.0 | 80.0 | 60.2 | Juvenile |
| 94. | C. caretta | 1 | 26 | Nov., 78 | Brevard Co., Cocoa Beach | 73.3 | 79.1 | 58.7 | Juvenile |
| 95. | C. caretta | 1 | 27 | Nov., 78 | Brevard Co., Cape Canaveral AFB | 79.0 | 86.5 | 72.0 | Juvenile |
| 96. | C. caretta | 1 | 27 | Nov., 78 | Brevard Co., Cape Canaveral AFB | 75.3 | 80.2 | 60.6 | Juvenile |
| 97. | C. caretta | 1 | 27 | Nov., 78 | Brevard Co., Cape Canaveral AFB | 94.0 | 102.0 | 100.0 | Adult |
| 98. | C. caretta | 1 | 27 | Nov., 78 | Brevard Co., Cape Canaveral AFB | 73.7 | 80.6 | 61.3 | Juvenile |

[^5]*Identification assumed
 December 3, 1978 to April 30, 1979.


15 July 1976
turtle netting operation, 1

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225.0


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10-12 Aug., 1976


## 23-26 Aug., 1976

7-10 Sept., 1976
20-22 Sept., 1976



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Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 15 July 1976
Turtles Captured
 None

None
None
None
Net Meters 225.0 225.0
225.0

225.0



| Net Hours | Net Meters | Turtles Captured |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62.0 | 225.0 | None |
| 135.0 | 225.0 | 1-Chelonia mydas |
| 38.5 | 225.0 | None |
| 24.5 | 225.0 | None |
| 19.5 | 225.0 | None | Summary of research effort,

to 18 November 1977 . Table 87. ab
-
$\frac{\text { Date }}{25-28 \text { Oct., } 1976}$
17-23 Nov., 1976
22-24 Dec., 1976
24-25 Dec., 1976
25-26 Dec., 1976

 None
None
1-Caretta caretta
 lagoonal turtle netting operation, 15 July 1976

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12-14 Jan., 1977
14-15 Jan., 1977
21-23 Feb., 1977

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Turtles Captured

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Table 87.

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\text { 25-27 Feb. , } 1977
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8-12 March, 1977
21-23 March, 1977

24-26 March, 1977

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| Date | Locality | Net Hours | Net Meters | Turties Captured |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6-10 April, 1977 | FLa., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Turtlepen Point; $28^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 96.0 | 205 | 1-Caretta caretta |
| 19-20 ApriI, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Banana River, off U.S.A.F. Titan Complex; $28^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ W. | 25.0 | 225 | None |
| 26-27 April, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Tndian River, off Banana Creek; $28^{\circ}$ 35' N ; $80^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 28.0 | 225 | 1-Caretta caretta |
| 26-27 April, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, off Moore Creek; $28^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 44^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 28.0 | 205 | None |
| 27-29 April, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, off Dummit Creek; $28^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ : $80^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. | $40.0$ | 225 | None |



| Date | Locality | Net Hours | Net Meters | Turtles Captured |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27-29 April, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, near target pilings; $28^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 47^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 40.0 | 205 | None |
| 29 April-1 May 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point; $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ;$ <br> $80^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 45.0 | 430 | 2-Caretta caretta <br> 2-Chelonia mydas |
| 12-15 May, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co. Mosquito Lagoon, off Klondike Beach; $28^{\circ}$ 44' $30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$ | 73.0 | 430 | 2-Caretta caretta |
| 7-11 June, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point; $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 91.5 | 435 | 1-Chelonia mydas <br> 1-Caretta caretta |
| 14-15 Jine, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Banana River, off U.S.A.F. Titan Compl $28^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 36^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 25.5 | 435 | None |


$\stackrel{N}{\circ}$ 0.16
$\stackrel{\square}{-}$
$\stackrel{N}{\square}$

| Table 87. Sumnary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 15 July 1976 to 18 November 1977. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Locality | Net Hours | Net Meters | Turtles Captured |
| 15-17 Jume, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co. , <br> Indian River, no. of <br> Banana Creek; <br> $28^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ W. | 44.0 | " 435 | None |
| 18-20 June, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Tiger Shoals; <br> $28^{\circ}$ 51' N; <br> $80^{\circ} 49^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 48.0 | 435 | 2-Caretta caretta |
| 20-23 June, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point; $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $80^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 73.5 | 206.6 | 1-Chelonia mydas |
| 20-23 June, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Turtlepen Point; $80^{\circ} \quad 42, ~ N ;$ $28^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ;$ | 70.0 | 228.6 | 1-Caretta caretta |
| 27 Jume-1 July, 1977 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point; $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} \frac{41}{40} \mathrm{~W} .$ | . 92.75 | 435 | 2-Caretta caretta |

18-20 June, 1977

## $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~N}}$ <br> 20-23 June,

URIGINAL PAGE IS OF ROOR QUALITY

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Captures/Day } \\ 100 \mathrm{~m} \text { net }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
| 0.23 |

$\stackrel{n}{0}$

| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{m}$ |
| :---: |
| $\vdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \text { ñ } \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ ?

 $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\underset{\sim}{\sim} & \stackrel{\sim}{0} \\ \underset{\sim}{\circ}\end{array}$

206.6


## 0 ® $\varepsilon$

93.0
73.25
77.8

웅
 None None
3-Chelonia mydas None
3-Chelonia mydas
15 July 1976
Fla., Brevard Co.,
Moscuito Lagoon, so.
of Haulover Canal;
$28^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ ' ${ }^{\prime}$;
$80^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.
to 18 November 1977.
$\cdot \angle 8$ әTqEI

16-19 Aug., 1977
23-25 Aug., 1977
26-28 Aug., 1977
28-31 Aug., 1977




Sumbary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 1.5 July 1976
to 18 Noverber 1977.
$\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{310.9}$

## $\frac{t \text { Houns }}{75.0}$

45.5
310.9

None


号
Z
$\stackrel{+}{\stackrel{1}{2}} \stackrel{.}{\infty}$
173.7

| + |
| :--- |
| $\vdots$ |
| 0 |

Turtles Captured
4-Caretta caretta

4
91.0
92.25

군

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{3} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \omega \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

23-25 Sept., 1977

# 12-16 Oct., 1977 

19-23 Oct., 1977
25-26 Oct., 1977
15 J1976
to 18 Novenber 1977 ．
－ถิ

61
\＆
足

15，772．3

$$
\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{380.4}
$$

48.25
73.3
73.3
206.6



$\stackrel{\oplus}{\infty}$ 0.43

0.0 $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \underset{0}{0} \\ 0\end{array}$


None


都

$$
\frac{s^{\circ} Z L}{\operatorname{sing} 7 D N}
$$

3717.8
Table 87.

LL6I＇ $70008-\angle 2$
11－13 Nov．， 1977
15－18 Nov．， 1977
15－18 Nov．， 1977
Fla．，Brevard Co．，
Mosquito Lagoon，off
Turtlepen Point；
$28^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ;$
$80^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.

噊
TOTAL


| Table 88. Suri <br> to | ry of research effort June, 1978. | lagoonal tu | netting op | ion, 6 January |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Locality | Net Hours | Net Meters. | Turtles Captured |
| $\text { 6-8 Jan., } 1978$ | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, Marsh Bay; $\begin{array}{ll} 28^{\circ}{ }^{\prime} 42^{\prime} & 20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} ; \\ 80^{\circ} & 46^{\prime} \\ 36^{\prime \prime} & \mathrm{W} . \end{array}$ | 40 | 228.6 | None |
| $\text { 12-13 Jan., } 1978$ | Fla., Brevard Co., Banana River, E. of Marker 36; <br> $28^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 24 | 228.6 | None |
| 24-27 Jan., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point; <br> $28^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 76.0 | 228.6 | 1 Caretta caretta |
| 11-13 Feb., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, So. of Haulover; $28^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ $80^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} .$ | 51.7 | 228.6 | None |
| 17-19 Feb., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, off Marker 33; $28^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 38^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. | 49.25 | 228.6 | None |


| Captures/Day |
| :--- |
| 100 m net |

8
0
0
0.00

8
0
0


8
0
:
O
Z
Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 6 January
to 20 June, 1978. (Continued)

Table 88.


| Captures/Day |
| :---: |
| 100 m net |

8
8
0 0.00 $\underset{7}{-}$
0
0 n
0
0 8
0
Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 6 January
to 20 June, 1978. (Continued)

0
$\stackrel{1}{2}$
8
8
$\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{2286}$
173.7

228.6
173.7
228.6
Net Hours
42.5
40.3
74.0
75.25
43.25

27-29 Mar. , 1978
27-29 Mar. , 1978
$4-7$ Apr., 1978
$4-7$ Apr., 1978
$17-19$ Apr., 1978

| $00^{\circ} 0$ |
| :---: |
| $00^{\circ} 0$ |
| $\varepsilon \varepsilon^{\bullet} 0$ |
| $00^{\circ} 0$ |
| $00^{\circ} 0$ |

Table 88. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 6 January
to 20 June, 1978. (Continued)

## . <br> 

Turtles Captured

228.6
173.7
Net Hours
24.5
in
$\sim$
$\infty$
$\infty$
12.6
52.25

48
None


$$
\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{228.6}
$$




Fla., Brevard Co.,
Mosquito Lagoon, off
Klondike Point;
$28^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$;
$80^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.
Fla., Brevard Co.,
Mosquito Lagoon, off Pork Chop Island;
$\begin{array}{lll}28^{\circ} & 44^{\prime} & 30^{\prime \prime} \\ & \mathrm{N} ; \\ 80^{\circ} & 43^{\prime} & 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} .\end{array}$

Fla., Brevard Co.,
Indian River, No.
f R.R. trestle;


6-8 May, 1978
15-17 May, 1978

$$
173.7
$$

$$
228.6
$$

$$
228.6
$$



[^6].正



[^7]to 20 June, 1978. (Continued)
Turtles Captured
7 Caretta caretta
2 Chelonia mydas


83

$\stackrel{N}{N}$
$4,526.1$
20,298.4
$\frac{\text { Net Hours }}{152}$

## 147.3

1,398.35

$$
5,116.15
$$



(July, 1976 - June, 1978)
Table 89. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 22 June to 29 October, 1978.

| 8 | \% | ¢ | $\bigcirc$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Turtles Captured
范

$$
\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{228.6}
$$


228.6
 228.6
228.6


0
营
$9 \cdot 8 z z$
$\frac{\text { Net Hours }}{41.5}$
$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$
$\stackrel{?}{\infty}$
$46: 6$
98.0
0
Table 89. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 22 June to 29 october, 1978 .

| Captures/Day |
| :--- |
| 100 m net |

$\stackrel{\because}{3} \quad \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$


3 Caretta caretta

$\left.\begin{aligned} & \pi \\ & 0_{1} \\ & 0 \\ & \tilde{H} \\ & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$
3 Caretta caxeta
Captures/Day
-

Non
"

| Net Hours |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 91.3 | 173.7 |
| 26.0 | 173.7 |
| 24.5 | 173.7 |
| 48.5 |  |

54.75

|  | Date | Locality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-6 | Aug., 1978 | Fla., Volusia Co., <br> Mosquito Lagoon, off <br> Marker 24; $\begin{array}{llll} 28^{\circ} & 49^{\prime} & 30^{\prime \prime} & \mathrm{N} ; \\ 80^{\circ} & 48^{\prime} & 00^{\prime \prime} & \mathrm{W} . \end{array}$ |
| 16-17 | Aug., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, E. of Marker 32; $\begin{array}{lll} 28^{\circ} & 35^{\prime} & 30^{\prime \prime} \\ 80^{\circ} & 47^{\prime} & \mathrm{N} ; \end{array}$ |
| 30-31 | Aug., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Banana River, off Marker 41; $28^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. |
| 6-8 | Sept., 1978 | Fla., Volusia Co., <br> Mosquito Lagoon, E. of <br> Markers 29 and 30; <br> $28^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 47^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. |
| 9-11 | Sept., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Gallinipper Point $\begin{array}{ll}28^{\circ} 41^{\prime} & 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} ; \\ 80^{\circ} & 40^{\prime} \\ 00^{\prime \prime} & \mathrm{W} .\end{array}$ |

1978. 

Turtles Capture
$1 \frac{\text { Caretta }}{} 1 \frac{\text { caretta }}{\text { Chelonia }}$ mydas
1 Caretta caretta $\begin{array}{ll}\stackrel{+}{0} & \grave{\infty} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} & \stackrel{0}{0}\end{array}$

| 8 |
| :--- |
| - |

$\stackrel{ \pm}{*}$

June to 29 October, | Captures/Day |
| :--- |
| 100 m net |

0.52

|  |  |  | 嵒 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 款 |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ |
| E1 | $\mathrm{He}^{-1}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\sim$ | ${ }_{8}$ |

$\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{228.6}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\bullet & \bullet \\ \infty & \infty \\ \text { N } & \text { N }\end{array}$

$\frac{\text { Net Hours }}{40.8}$
30.5
ก ก
26.5
71.3
Table 39. Summary of research effort, lagoonal

(Continued).

| Date | Locality |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11-13 Sept., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., Mosquito Lagoon, off Pork Chop Island $28^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; $80^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$. |
| 14-15 Sept., 1978 | Fla., Volusia Co., <br> Mosquito Lagoon, off <br> Marker 19; <br> $28^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. |
| 19-20 Sept., 1978 | Fla., Volusia Co., <br> Mosquito Lagoon, off <br> Marker 25; <br> $28^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$; <br> $80^{\circ} 48^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. |
| 21-22 Sept., 1978 | ```Fla., Brevard Co., Indian River, Marsh Bay 28 ' 42' 30'N; 80}4\mp@subsup{0}{}{\prime}3\mp@subsup{0}{}{\prime\prime}\textrm{W}``` |
| 10-13 Oct., 1978 | Fla., Brevard Co., |

8 0.00
Net Hours
25.0
52.0

815.35
$\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{173.3}$
173.3
$3,609.7$
815.35


None
None
33 turtles
23 Caretta caretta
10 Chelonia $\frac{\text { mydas }}{}$
0.03

응

> 27-29 Oct., 1978
> (Mid June - Oct.,
Turtles Captured
1 Caretta caretta
None

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \text { Caretta caretta } & 0.21 \\
\text { None } & 0.00
\end{array}
$$


Net Meters 173.7 173.7 173.7 173.7 173.7





$\stackrel{n}{0}$

0
0
0

| 0 |
| :--- |
|  |


Net Hours 30.5 26.0 ..... 25.0$11,1979$.
Locali
Fla., Brev

# Date <br> 10-12 Nov.; 1978 

19-20 Nov., 1978
16-17 Dec., 1978
27-29 Jan., 1979
30-31 Jan., 1979

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fla., Brevard Co.s } \\
& \text { Indian River north, } \\
& \text { SE of Marker } 3: \\
& 28^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} ; \\
& 80^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} .
\end{aligned}
$$

6



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fla., Brevard Co., } \\
& \text { Mosquito Lagoon, off } \\
& \text { Marker } 34 \text {; } \\
& 28^{\circ} 46^{\circ} 00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{A} ; \\
& 80^{\circ} 46^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \text { W. } \\
& \text { Fla., Brevard Co.s }
\end{aligned}
$$

Date
$10-12$ Nov., 1978
$19-20$ Nov., 1978
$16-17$ Dec. 1978
$27-29$ Jan. 1979
$30-31$ Jan. 1979
Table 90. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 10 November, 1978 to

$\frac{$|  Captures/Day  |
| :--- |
| 100 m net |}{0.00}

8
0.00
0.00
8
Turtles Captured
None
$\stackrel{』}{\stackrel{y}{8}}$
None
None
None
$\frac{\text { Net Meters }}{173.7}$
173.7
$\frac{\text { Net Hours }}{59}$
24.5
25.0
27.0
63.75
9 Apri1, 1979. (Continued).
Date
$16-18 \mathrm{Feb} ., 1979$
27-28 Feb., 1979
13-14 Mar., 1979


Fla., Brevard Co.,
Mosquito Lagoon, off
Marker $30 ;$
$28^{\circ} 470^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} ;$
$80^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.

19-20 Mar., 1979 Fla., Brevard Co.,
Table 90. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 10 November, 1978 to
9 April, 1979. (Continued).

Table 91. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

| Tag No. | Date |  | Location | Weight (kg) | C A R A P A C E |  |  |  | ```Plastron``` | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leng } \\ \text { Straight } \\ \text { Line } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { th }(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Width } \\ & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| **A6547 |  | June 1977 |  | ML | 38.8 | 64.3 | 69.7 | 54.8 | 68.4 | 47.5 | 14.2 |
| A6597 |  | June 1977 | ML | 27.9 | 60.2 | 63.9 | 50.4 | 58.6 | 46.4 | 12.5 |
| **A3123 |  | June 1977 | ML | 37.5 | 65.7 | 70.3 | 50.3 | 62.2 | 49.4 | 13.8 |
| A6598 |  | June 1977 | ML | 17.1 | 47.8 | 62.1 | 39.2 | 48.3 | 37.5 | 10.2 |
| H985 |  | June 1977 | ML | 49.6 | 70.2 | 74.9 | 52.8 | 69.4 | 49.6 | 15.2 |
| H1148 | 8 | July 1977 | ML. | 59.1 | 72.0 | 77.7 | 58.7 | 73.4 | 54.3 | 14.6 |
| H1147 | 9 | July 1977 | ML | 97.7 | 88.5 | 95.9 | 64.9 | 88.5 | 65.0 | 17.1 |
| H1149 | 9 | July 1977 | ML | 72.2 | 77.3 | 83.6 | 61.8 | 79.0 | 60.5 | 16.2 |
| H1209 | 20 | July 1977 | ML | 24.4 | 56.5 | 62.2 | 49.9 | 61.4 | 44.4 | 11.4 |
| H1210 | 20 | July 1977 | ML | 71.4 | 77.8 | 83.7 | 59.8 | 72.0 | 60.5 | 16.9 |
| H1217 | 20 | July 1977 | ML | 90.9 | 81.9 | 89.1 | 64.8 | 80.2 | 63.7 | 17.8 |
| H1218 | 22 | July 1977 | ML | 66.0 | 75.2 | 80.5 | 56.3 | 74.2 | 57.7 | 15.8 |
| A8201 | 27 | August 1977 | ML | 31.3 | 60.6 | 64.8 | 48.3 | 59.6 | 46.9 | 11.9 |
| A8202 | 27 | August 1977 | ML | - | 60.8 | 66.3 | 51.7 | 64.6 | 48.4 | 12.5 |

$M L=$ Mosquito Lagoon

$$
\text { from KSC lagoons; July } 1976 \text { - April 1979. (Continued). }
$$



Table 91. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

Table 91. Capture cata and morphological characteristics of net-captured loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Location | Weight (kg) | C A R A P A C E |  |  |  | $\qquad$ | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leng } \\ \text { Straight } \\ \text { Line } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{th}(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Width } \\ & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }}$ <br> Curvature |  |  |
| H1991 |  | June | 1978 |  | ML | 50.0 | 71.8 | 77.1 | 55.3 | 71.6 | 55.5 | 15.8 |
| H1992 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 63.6 | 75.8 | 80.3 | 57.7 | 74.6 | 59.0 | 15.8 |
| A8220 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 32.7 | 60.5 | 64.6 | 50.3 | 61.1 | 49.0 | 17.1 |
| A8219 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 22.8 | 54.9 | 58.8 | 44.4 | 57.3 | 42.5 | 10.9 |
| H2034 |  | June | 1978 | ML | - | 76.4 | 80.0 | 59.4 | 75.1 | 59.2 | 15.4 |
| H2033 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 41.9 | 65.1 | 69.5 | 53.5 | 66.4 | 52.5 | 12.2 |
| **H1259 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 58.7 | 74.0 | 78.5 | 59.8 | 74.4 | 56.0 | 15.8 |
| H2040 |  | June | 1978 | ML | 50.4 | 71.0 | 74.9 | 56.6 | 71.7 | 48.4 | 16.3 |
| * $\bar{X}$ |  |  |  |  | 53.4 | 70.2 | 77.9 | 56.0 | 70.0 | 53.8 | 14.6 |
| S.D. |  |  |  |  | 20.60 | 9.12 | 5.18 | 5.73 | 8.55 | 8.1 | 1.7 |
| N |  |  |  |  | 46 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| Range |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} (12.8- \\ 97.7) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (44.2- \\ 88.5) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (50.0- \\ & 100.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (39.4- \\ 65.5) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (47.8- \\ 90.4) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (34.5- \\ 66.5) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} (9.7- \\ 19.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| *Recaptu | S ex | xclude |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| **Recaptured turtles $\quad \mathrm{ML}=$ Mosquito Lagoon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 91. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

| Tag No. | Date |  | Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ (\mathrm{kg}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lengt } \\ & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { CARA }}{\frac{\text { th }(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }}} \begin{aligned} & \text { Curvature } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { A C E }}{\frac{\text { Width }}{\text { Straight }}} \begin{gathered} \text { Line } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ | ```Plastron Length (cm)``` | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H2103 |  | June 1978 | ML | 80.3 | 88.3 | 93.8 | 66.2 | 85.0 | 63.5 | 18.9 |
| H2218 | 7 | July 1978 | ML | 41.3 | 65.3 | 70.1 | 52.6 | 65.4 | 51.0 | 14.1 |
| H2221 | 7 | July 1978 | ML | 44.2 | 64.8 | 71.2 | 54.9 | 67.1 | 52.2 | 14.2 |
| H2220 | 9 | July 1978 | ML | 43.1 | 68.1 | 74.0 | 55.2 | 67.7 | 55.5 | 13.2 |
| H2305 | 10 | July 1978 | ML | 41.4 | 67.3 | 72.5 | 53.8 | 70.8 | 50.5 | 14.0 |
| H2484 | 3 | August 1978 | ML | 38.0 | 64.8 | 70.7 | 54.8 | 68.1 | 48.2 | 13.6 |
| **H1992 | 4 | August 1978 | ML | 55.3 | 76.1 | 79.8 | 58.5 | 74.7 | 58.0 | 16.0 |
| H2495 | 4 | August 1978 | ML | 52.1 | 69.5 | 75.7 | 56.9 | 70.9 | 54.0 | 15.6 |
| H2497 | 5 | August 1978 | ML | 34.4 | 62.9 | 67.0 | 50.4 | 61.0 | 49.3 | 12.8 |
| H2399 | 5 | August 1978 | ML | 42.5 | 69.6 | 75.6 | 59.5 | 72.8 | 54.7 | 13.9 |
| H2471 | 6 | August 1978 | ML | 38.7 | 65.3 | 70.1 | 50.6 | 63.6 | 49.7 | 14.4 |
| **H1989 | 7 | September 1978 | ML | 50.0 | 70.8 | 75.8 | 58.7 | 71.4 | 56.6 | 14.9 |
| P1051 | 11 | September 1978 | ML | 68.8 | 73.2 | 84.9 | 58.6 | 74.1 | 58.9 | 15.4 |
| P1023 | 12 | September 1978 | ML | 45.7 | 69.6 | 75.2 | 54.6 | 66.3 | 54.8 | 14.7 |
| *Recaptur | ex | xcluded <br> urtles <br> ML | Mosquito | Lagoon |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 91. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta)

Table 92. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured green turtles (Chelonia mydas)

(Chelonia mydas) turtles Table 92. Capture data and morphological characteristics of net-captured gree


Table 93. Capture data and morphological characteristics of cold-stunned logger head turtles (Caretta

| Tag No. | Date |  |  | Location | Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | C AR A P A C E |  |  |  | Plastron <br> Length (cm) | Maximum Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Length (cm) |  | Width (cm) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Straight Line | Over <br> Curvature | Straight Line | Over Curvature |  |  |
| A6543 | 21 | January | 1977 | ML | 35.8 | 65.2 | 69.8 | 52.0 | 66.5 | 21.4 | 12.9 |
| A6535 | 21 | January | 1977 | ML | 41.7 | 66.0 | 73.5 | 52.0 | 69.0 | 51.5 | 13.6 |
| A6533 | 21 | January | 1977 | ML | 27.7 | 57.1 | 61.8 | 48.0 | 58.0 | 45.7 | 11.8 |
| A6560 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 18.8 | 50.6 | 55.0 | 44.4 | 54.2 | 40.3 | 10.8 |
| A6559 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML. | 25.3 | 56.8 | 61.2 | 45.5 | 57.0 | 44.5 | 11.5 |
| A6558 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 26.0 | 58.3 | 64.0 | 47.9 | 59.0 | 45.0 | 11.8 |
| A6576 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 13.1 | 44.0 | 49.4 | 38.9 | 48.0 | 35.1 | 9.2 |
| A6547 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 45.5 | 61.5 | 65.6 | 52.5 | 63.2 | 45.5 | 15.7 |
| A6556 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 25.3 | 55.1 | 60.7 | 45.3 | 56.0 | 42.8 | 11.9 |
| A6555 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 26.0 | 58.2 | 62.4 | 51.6 | 63.4 | 46.4 | 12.8 |
| A6552 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 49.5 | 68.2 | 75.3 | 55.8 | 67.9 | 53.5 | 14.6 |
| A6544 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 52.9 | 58.4 | 77.7 | 71.6 | 77.2 | 55.2 | 15.6 |
| A6545 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 29.8 | 64.0 | $\therefore 60.8$ | 59.2 | 47.6 | - 45.5 | 13.2 |
| A6549 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 22.8 | 52.8 | 56.0 | 46.4 | 54.5 | 44.6 | 11.1 |
| A6548 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 22.3 | 54.5 | 57.2 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 42.4 | 11.9 |
| A6557 | 22 | January | 1977 | ML | 18.8 | 51.3 | 55.1 | 44.2 | 54.3 | 40.7 | 18.8 |

Table 93. Capture data and morphlogical characteristics of cold-stunned loggerhead turtles (Caretta

Table 94. Capture data and morphological characteristics of cold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas)



| Tag No. | Date | Location | Weight (kg) | Iength <br> Straight Line | $\frac{\text { CAR R }}{\frac{(\mathrm{cm})}{\text { Over }}} \begin{aligned} & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A C E } \\ & \text { Width } \\ & \text { Line } \\ & \text { Linght } \end{aligned}$ | cm) <br> Over Curvature | Plastron <br> Length (cm) | Maximum Head Width (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6479 | 20 January 1977 | ML | 13.2 | 45.3 | 48.2 | 36.7 | 44.0 | 40.0 | 7.0 |
| A6477 | 20 January 1977 | ML | 39.8 | 67.6 | 71.4 | 54.2 | 65.6 | 56.9 | 9.5 |
| A6502 | 20 January 1977 | ML | 4.7 | 32.5 | 35.8 | 26.8 | 31.2 | 28.4 | 5.7 |
| XX0001 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 21.2 | 56.5 | 60.1 | 45.2 | 50.6 | 45.5 | 8.2 |
| XX0002 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 4.8 | 32.4 | 34.6 | 26.9 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 5.7 |
| A6518 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 31.1 | 63.4 | 66.8 | 55.8 | 47.2 | 54.1 | 8.6 |
| P A6521 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 25.6 | 58.5 | 62.1 | 46.5 | 54.5 | 48.8 | 8.2 |
| ${ }^{\text {o }}$ A6509 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 8.2 | 39.3 | 42.8 | 31.9 | 36.1 | 33.4 | 6.1 |
| A6510 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 14.4 | 47.4 | 50.5 | 37.3 | 43.3 | 40.8 | 7.3 |
| A6529 | 21 January 1977 | IR | 15.5 | 50.3 | 53.6 | 37.8 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 7.3 |
| A6531 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 22.1 | 55.4 | 60.2 | 44.6 | 51.4 | 47.4 | 7.9 |
| A6511 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 39.7 | 66.3 | 70.5 | 55.0 | 62.6 | 55.3 | 9.7 |
| A6514 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 22.5 | 57.2 | 60.4 | 41.9 | 51.5 | 47.4 | 8.5 |
| A6516 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 19.5 | 53.6 | 56.3 | 43.5 | 50.5 | 44.0 | 7.3 |
| A6538 | 21 January 1977 | MLI | 3.8 | 30.9 | 32.5 | 24.5 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 5.4 |
| A6537 | 21 January 1977 | ML | 10.3 | 42.8 | 45.2 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 6.6 |

Table 94. Capture data and morphological characteristics of cold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas)


from Kennedy Space Center lagoons; 18-24 January 1977 (Continued)
 Location



Tag NO.
(cm)
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- $n$
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0 $\qquad$ $\hat{0}$
10
H A6566 A6546


 | 6 |
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| 10 |
| 6 |
|  | $\infty$

$\stackrel{0}{2}$
6

6 | $N$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| N | $m$

0
0
0
0
 A6561
A6565


Table 94. Cap̄ture data and morphological characteristics of cold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas)


Table 9.5. Weight changes of cold-stunned loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) while in captivity.


Table 95. Weight changes of cold stumned loggerhead turtles
(Caretta caretta) while in captivity. (Continued)

| Tag No. |  | Date |  | (kg) Capture Weight |  | Release Date |  | (kg) <br> Release Weight | (kg) Weight Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6548 | 22 | January | 1977 | 22.3 | 8 | February | 1977 | 21.5 | - 0.8 |
| A6549 | 22 | January | 1977 | 22.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 21.6 | - 1.2 |
| A6555 | 22 | January | 1977 | 26.0 | 8 | February | 1977 | 25.0 | - 1.0 |
| A6556 | 22 | January | 1977 | 25.3 | 8 | February | 1977 | 24.9 | - 0.4 |
| A6557 | 22 | January | 1977 | 18.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 10.9 | -7.9 |
| A6559 | 22 | January | 1977 | 25.3 | 8 | February | 1977 | 24.9 | - 0.4 |
| A6560 | 22 | January | 1977 | 18.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 19.5 | + 0.7 |
| A6592 | 24 | January | 1977 | 33.5 | 8 | February | 1977 | 33.1 | -0.4 |

Table 96 . Weight changes of cold-stunned green turtles Chelonia mydas) while in captivity.

| Tag No. |  | Date |  | (kg) <br> Capture Weight |  | Release Date |  | (kg) <br> Release <br> Weight | (kg) Weight Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6504 | 18 | January | 1977 | 4.9 |  | February | 1977 | 4.9 | 0.0 |
| A6499 | 19 | January | 1977 | 8.1 |  | February | 1977 | 8.4 | 0.3 |
| A6503 | 19 | January | 1977 | 13.4 |  | February | 1977 | 12.8 | -0.6 |
| A6505 | 19 | January | 1977 | 5.7 |  | February | 1977 | 5.6 | -0.1 |
| A6506 | 19 | January | 1977 | 7.4 | 13 | February | 1977 | 8.0 | 0.6 |
| A6507 | 19 | January | 1977 | 8.1 | 13 | February | 1977 | 8.3 | 0.2 |
| A6508 | 19 | January | 1977 | 7.3 | 13 | February | 1977 | 7.1 | -0.2 |
| A3116 | 20 | January | 1977 | 29.5 | 8 | February | 1977 | 29.7 | 0.2 |
| A3124 | 20 | January | 1977 | 33.1 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.9 | - 0.2 |
| A6480 | 20 | January | 1977 | 37.0 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.7 | - 4.3 |
| A6481 | 20 | January | 1977 | 33.3 | 8 | February | 1977 | 34.2 | 0.9 |
| A6482 | 20 | January | 1977 | 34.3 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.4 | - 1.9 |
| A6483 | 20 | January | 1977 | 27.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 26.7 | - 1.1 |
| A6484 | 20 | January | 1977 | 38.2 | 8 | February | 1977 | 39.5 | 1.3 |
| A6485 | 20 | January | 1977 | 33.7 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.6 | - 1.1 |
| A6486 | 20 | January | 1977 | 35.0 | 8 | February | 1977 | 33.9 | - 1.1 |
| A6487 | 20 | January | 1977 | 30.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 30.8 | 0.0 |
| A6488 | 20 | January | 1977 | 27.8 | 8 | February | 1977 | 28.0 | 0.2 |
| A6489 | 20 | January | 1977 | 31.0 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.5 | 1.5 |
| A6490 | 20 | January | 1977 | 25.4 | 8 | February | 1977 | 25.8 | 0.4 |
| A6491 | 20 | January | 1977 | 15.7 | 8 | February | 1977 | 16.0 | 0.3 |
| A6492 | 20 | January | 1977 | 33.4 | 8 | February | 1977 | 32.7 | - 0.7 |

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$$

Table 96. Weight changes of oold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas) while in captivity (Continued).

| Tag No. | Date | (kg) Capture Weight | Release Date | (kg) <br> Release <br> Weight | (kg) Weight Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6493 | 20 January 1977 | 39.7 | 8 February 1977 | 39.6 | -0.1 |
| A6494 | 20 January 1977 | 40.7 | 11 February 1977 | 40.2 | -0.5 |
| A6495 | 20 January 1977 | 15.0 | 8 February 1977 | 15.3 | 0.3 |
| A6496 | 20 January 1977 | 44.2 | 8 February 1977 | 44.5 | 0.3 |
| A6497 | 20 January 1977 | 6.2 | 13 February 1977 | 5.6 | -0.6 |
| A6498 | 20 January 1977 | 7.7 | 13 February 1977 | 7.3 | -0.4 |
| A6500 | 20 January 1977 | 9.4 | 13 February 1977 | 10.7 | 1.3 |
| A6501 | 20 January 1977 | 5.9 | 13 February 1977 | 5.1 | -0.8 |
| A6502 | 20 January 1977 | 4.7 | 13 February 1977 | 4.3 | -0.4 |
| A6509 | 21 January 1977 | 8.2 | 13 February 1977 | 8.1 | -0.1 |
| A6510 | 21 January 1977 | 14.4 | 8 February 1977 | 14.7 | 0.3 |
| A6511 | 21 January 1977 | 39.7 | 8 February 1977 | 39.1 | 0.6 |
| A6514 | 21 January 1977 | 22.5 | 8 February 1977 | 22.8 | 0.3 |
| A6516 | 21 January 1977 | 19.5 | 8 February 1977 | 20.6 | 1.1 |
| A6518 | 21 January 1977 | 31.1 | 8 February 1977 | 31.1 | 0.0 |
| A6521 | 21 January 1977 | 25.6 | 8 February 1977 | 26.2 | 0.6 |
| A6522 | 21 January 1977 | 31.2 | 8 February 1977 | 31.1 | -0.1 |
| A6523 | 21. January 1977 | 5.2 | 13 February 1977 | 5.1 | -0.1 |
| A6529 | 21 January 1977 | 15.5 | 8 February 1977 | 16.0 | 0.5 |
| A6532 | 21 January 1977 | 14.0 | 8 February 1977 | 13.9 | -0.1 |

Table 96. Weight changes of cold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas) while in captivity (Continued).

| Tag No. | Date | (kg) Capture Weight | Release Date | (kg) <br> Release <br> Weight | (kg) Weight Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6534 | 21 January 1977 | 16.3 | 8 February 1977 | 16.6 | 0.3 |
| A6536 | 21 January 1977 | 35.3 | 8 February 1977 | 35.0 | -0.3 |
| A6537 | 21 January 1977 | 10.3 | 8 February 1977 | 9.3 | - 1.0 |
| A6538 | 21 January 1977 | 3.8 | 13 February 1977 | 3.4 | - 0.4 |
| A6541 | 21 January 1977 | 46.2 | 8 February 1977 | 47.5 | 1.3 |
| A6542 | 21 January 1977 | 25.2 | 8 February 1977 | 26.5 | 1.3 |
| A6550 | 21 January 1977 | 41.7 | 8 February 1977 | 42.1 | 0.4 |
| A6546 | 22 January 1977 | 27.4 | 8 February 1977 | 28.2 | 0.8 |
| A6551 | 22 January 1977 | 5.3 | 13 February 1977 | 4.9 | - 0.4 |
| A6553 | 22 January 1977 | 22.3 | 8 February 1977 | 24.0 | 1.7 |
| A6554 | 22 January 1977 | 7.6 | 13 February 1977 | 7.3 | -0.3 |
| A6562 | 22 January 1977 | 8.5 | 13 February 1977 | 8.4 | -0.1 |
| A6563 | 22 January 1977 | 6.1 | 13 February 1977 | 6.2 | 0.1 |
| A6565 | 22 January 1977 | 29.8 | 8 February 1977 | 31.4 | 1.6 |
| A6566 | 22 January 1977 | 8.5 | 13 February 1977 | 8.1 | - 0.4 |
| A6567 | 22 January 1977 | 21.5 | 8 February 1977 | 21.9 | 0.4 |
| A6568 | 22 January 1977 | 12.9 | 8 February 1977 | 12.6 | - 0.3 |
| A6569 | 22 January 1977 | 30.8 | 8 February 1977 | 30.9 | 0.1 |
| A6570 | 22 January 1977 | 23.9 | 8 February 1977 | 23.9 | 0.0 |
| A6572 | 22 January 1977 | 24.0 | 8 February 1977 | 23.9 | -0.1 |

Table 96. Weight changes of cold-stunned green turtles (Chelonia mydas) while in captivity (Continued).

| Tag No. | Date | (kg) <br> Capture <br> Weight | Release Date | (kg) <br> Release <br> Weight | (kg) Weight Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A6573 | 22 January 1977 | 11.8 | 8 February 1977 | 12.0 | 0.2 |
| A6574 | 22 January 1977 | 6.7 | 13 February 1977 | 6.5 | - 0.2 |
| A6575 | 22 January 1977 | 15.4 | 8 February 1977 | 15.8 | 0.4 |
| A6577 | 22 January 1977 | 41.5 | 8 February 1977 | 42.4 | 0.9 |
| A6578 | 22 January 1977 | 33.4 | 8 February 1977 | 34.1 | 0.7 |
| A6581 | 22 January 1977 | 34.6 | 8 February 1977 | 34.2 | - 0.4 |
| A6583 | 22 January 1977 | 21.6 | 8 February 1977 | 23.0 | 1.4 |
| A6584 | 22 January 1977 | 14.8 | 8 February 1977 | 16.0 | 1.2 |
| A6585 | 22 January 1977 | 17.7 | 13 February 1977 | 16.1 | - 1.6 |
| A6586 | 22 January 1977 | 11.4 | 8 February 1977 | 11.6 | 0.2 |
| A6587 | 22 January 1977 | 25.7 | 8 February 1977 | 26.4 | 0.7 |
| A6588 | 22 January 1977 | 41.9 | 8 February 1977 | 42.3 | 0.4 |
| A6589 | 22 January 1977 | 8.3 | 8 February 1977 | 8.0 | -0.3 |
| A6590 | 23 January 1977 | 7.0 | 13 February 1977 | 6.9 | -0.1 |
| A6591 | 23 January 1977 | 23.3 | 8 February 1977 | 22.1 | - 1.2 |
| A6594 | 24 January 1977 | 16.0 | 8 February 1977 | 16.6 | 0.6 |

Table 97. Capture data and morphological characteristics of cold-stunned sea. turtles
from Mosquito Lagoon; January, 1978
$\frac{\text { CARAPAC E }}{\text { Length (cm) }}$

| Species | Tag No. | Date |  |  | Weight$(\mathrm{kg})$ | C AR A P A C E |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Plastron } \\ \text { Length } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ```Maximum Head Width (cm)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ | (cm) Over Curvature | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Widtl }}{} \\ & \text { Straight } \\ & \text { Line } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1(\mathrm{~cm})}{\text { Over }} \\ & \text { Curvature } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Chelonia | *A6541 | 15 | January | 1978 | 50.3 | 72.8 | 78.0 | 56.5 | 68.0 | 61.2 | 10.2 |
| Chelonia | A8209 | 16 | January | 1978 | 3.9 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 25.7 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 5.7 |
| Chelonia | H1250 | 16 | January | 1978 | 49.2 | 72.6 | 76.6 | 58.2 | 66.9 | 62.5 | 10.2 |
| Chelonia | *A6523 | 30 | January | 1978 | 8.3 | 40.8 | 43.4 | 32.4 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 6.4 |
| Chelonia | A8210 |  | January | 1978 | 37.8 | 65.2 | 69.7 | 51.9 | 66.1 | 55.2 | 9.0 |
| Caretta | A8211 |  | January | 1978 | 37.6 | 63.5 | 67.4 | 54.0 | 66.1 | 49.6 | 13.4 |

[^8]







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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { carapace } \\
& 1 \text { obs., }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

Figure 14. Regression scattergram of weight on plastron length for



วzTs บวากโด



Figure 19. Scattergram of the regression of egg weight (EWT) on Julian date (point-in-season). Numbers
on the scattergram represent years: $6=1976,7=1977,8=1978$. Julian dates are preceded
by " $78^{\prime \prime}$ for programming convenience.

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|  |  |  | STANDARD TITLE PAGE |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |


[^0]:    Executive Summary

[^1]:    $E=$ endangered; $T=$ threatened; $R=$ rare; $S U=$ status undetermined; $S C=$ of special concern.

[^2]:    E9289

[^3]:    19.44
    1.66
    $(17.0-25.0)$
    (62.7-84.9) (17.0-25.0)
    

[^4]:    *Identification assumed
    **See text for explanation of class ranks

[^5]:    *Identification assumed **Estimated weight

[^6]:    

[^7]:    Table 88. Summary of research effort, lagoonal turtle netting operation, 6 January

[^8]:    *Recaptures

