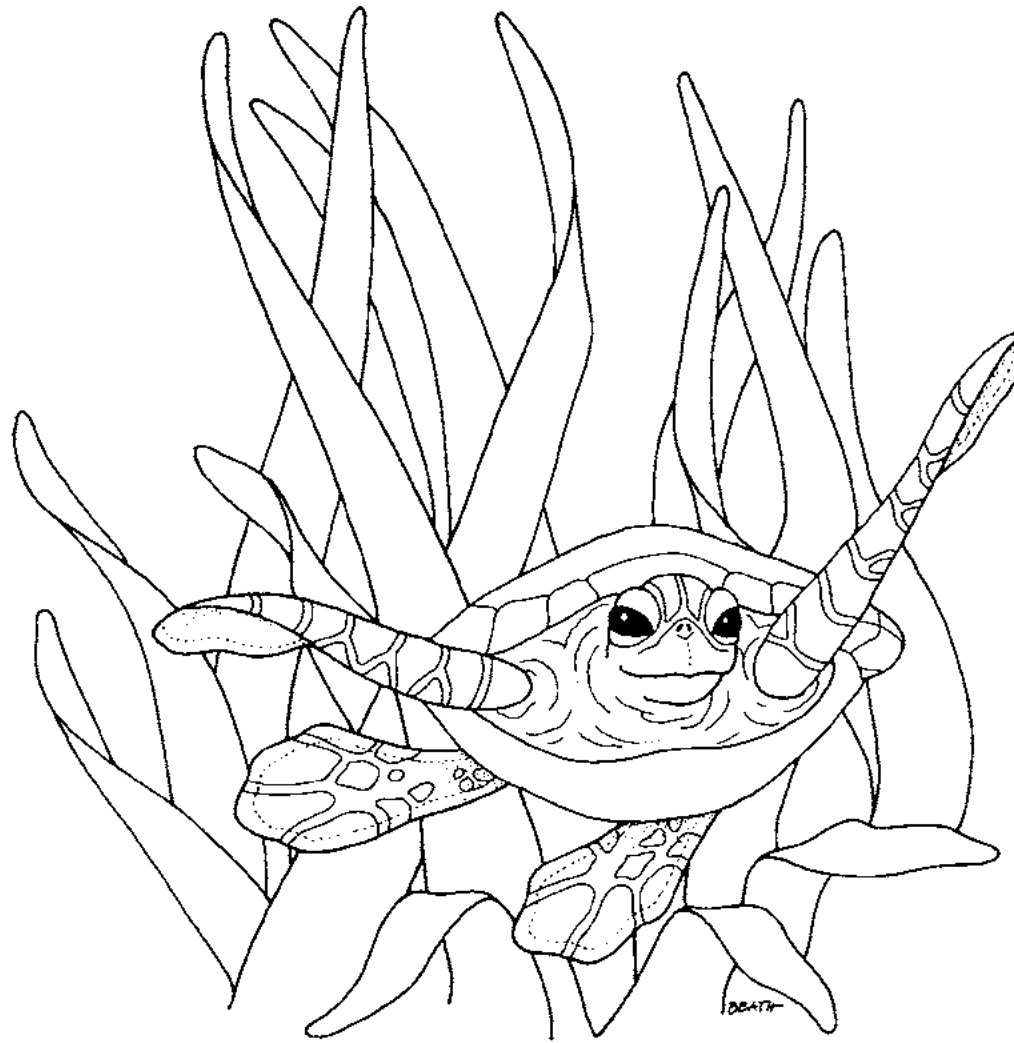




# Haggan Tãsi Siha Sea Turtles

*A Coloring Book in English and Chamorro*





# Haggan Tãsi Siha Sea Turtles

*A Coloring Book in English and Chamorro*

## Haggan Siha

Manggaige i haggan siha gi i familian reptit, mamparehu yan i hilitai, guali'ek, yan kulepbla siha. Kalan i pumalu reptit manggaigo'naf, yan man'anglo' i lassas-niha, lao ti mamparehu yan i kaiman yan kulepbla sa' mantainifen i haggan siha. I kaskara gi i tatalo' i haggan siha, mafanana'an karapucho ya ayu pruteksion-niha kontra i inimigon-niha. Meggai siha na haggan siha ma halla halom i tataotao-niha gi kaskaran-niha ya ayu na ti pusible na u manafanlâmen ni' mantekcho' na gâga' siha.

Meggaiña na haggan mañasaga gi i tano' pat i kanton tano'. Lao guâha un grupon haggan sumâsaga ha' gi i halom tâsi katna' todû i durânten i lina'lâ-nâ: i haggan tâsi. I haggan tâsi, ti parehu yan lameggai na haggan tano', ti siha ha halla i tataotao-nâ halom gi karapucho-nâ. I patâs-nâ matulaika ya mama'taiguihi i pappan guihan.

Siha un tungo' mâs put i haggan tâsi yanggen un taitai este na lepblo yan un penta i litratu siha. Gosa hao!

## Turtles

Turtles belong to the reptile family, the same family as lizards, geckoes and snakes. Like all reptiles, turtles have scaly, dry skin, but unlike their crocodile and snake relatives, turtles have no teeth. Turtles have a shell, called a carapace, that protects them from their enemies. Many turtles can pull their bodies into the shell, making it impossible for predators to harm them.

Most turtles spend their lives on or near the land. There is one group of turtles, however, that spends almost all of its life in the ocean: the sea turtle. The sea turtle, unlike many land turtles, cannot pull its body into its shell. Its legs have changed to become more like a fish's fins.

You can learn more about sea turtles by reading this book and coloring the pictures. Have fun!

## Haggan Tâsi Siha

Guâha haggan tâsi desde 150 miyon años na tiempo. I guelon-ñiha manhigante na haggan tâno'. Ma hátme i tasi años maloffan annai manlâla'la' ha' i primet na dinosaurio siha. I primet na haggan tâsi siha ti mamparehu hechuran-ñiha yan i manlâla'la' na haggan pâgo na tiempo. Tinakka' miyon siha na sâkkan para u matulaika i tataotao i haggan tâsi, tât komu i patas mama'dalalak yan i dangkolo na tâtaotao mapannas kosa ki u fâset numangu gi i halom tâsi.

I dinosaurio yan i higante siha na haggan tâno' esta manmâfnas. I te'lang-ñiha ha' siña ta li'e' gi i museo siha. Lao manggagaige ha' estapâgo i haggan tâsi. Siette na difirentes klâsen haggan mannanangu gi i tibiú yan templâdu na tâsi siha gi i enteru i mundo. Mañâsaga gi i halom tâsi durânten i lina'la'-ñiha, fuera di i kadada' na tiempo annai manhâlom gi i tano' i famalao'an na haggan tâsi para u fanmama'chenchon ya u fanmañâda'.

Mandadanña gi i halom tâsi i haggan tâsi, i guihan, i bayena, otro siha na gâga' tâsi, hâgu yan guâhu.

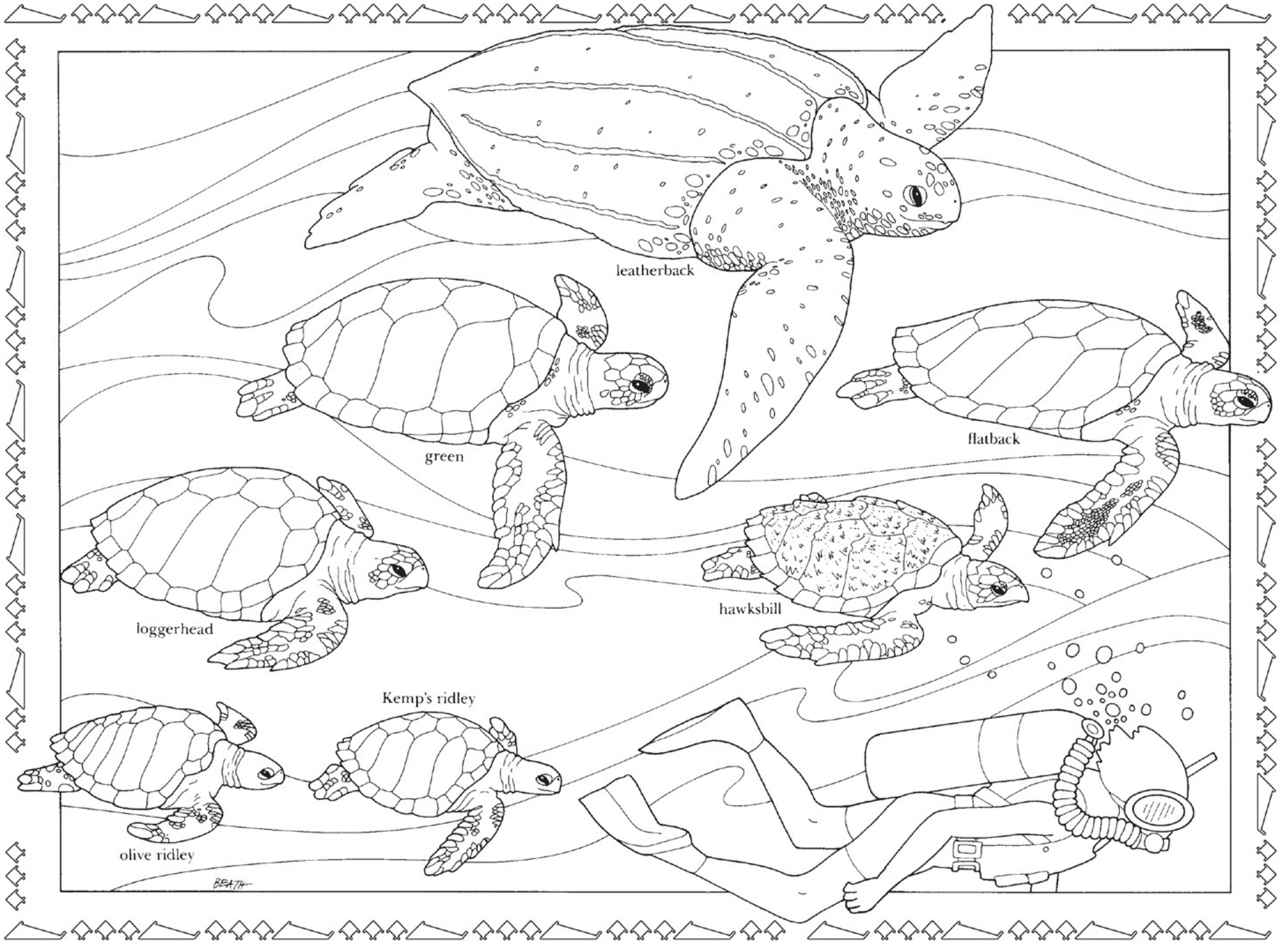
## Sea Turtles

Sea turtles have been around for 150 million years. Their ancestors were giant land turtles that entered the sea ages ago when the first dinosaurs lived. The first sea turtles didn't look like those of today. It took millions of years for sea turtles to change, for legs to become flippers and for big bodies to flatten into streamlined shapes.

The dinosaurs and the giant land turtles are gone forever; we can see only their fossil bones in museums. But somehow, sea turtles have lived on. Seven different kinds still swim in warm and temperate oceans around the world. They spend their whole lives in the water except for the short times the females come onto land to nest and lay their eggs.

The sea turtles share the sea with fish, whales, other sea creatures and with you and me.





leatherback

green

flatback

loggerhead

hawksbill

Kemp's ridley

olive ridley

BEATH

## I Haggan Betde

Mamepeska haggan i taotao isla gi iya Pasifiku, lao put i ti meggai na tâotao guini na pâttan tâno', lâlahyan ha' trabiha i haggan tâsi. Annai matutuhon i eksploradot sanlichan manhânao guâtu gi iya Amerika yan iya Pasifiku, guâguaha ha' miyon siha na haggan tâsi gi i tasi.

I Kumetsiânte, tâotao tâno', yan pirata siha ni' tumattitiyi i eksploradot Europeo masodda' na guâha un klâsen haggan tâsi gof mângge' katne-ña. Este na haggan kulot chukulâti gi i enteru i tataotao-ña, siña dumângkolo esta tres pie na inanâkko' yan sesso chi-ña minakkat-ña gi i 300 libras. Chumochoco châguan tâsi i haggan gi i kanton tâsi. Fâset ma konne' ni' manmarineru sa' binikno na gâga'. Siña ma bira i haggan guâtu gi i tatalo'-ña ya ti u kalamten, o sino ma godde i pappâ-ña ya ma po'lo gi i batkon--ñiha para u ma puno' yanggen ma nisisita fresko na kâtne. I mantika gi i tataotao este na haggan bumetde put ginen i châguan ni' ha kâkanno', ayu na mafa'nana'an haggan betde. Guiya ha' este na haggan tâsi i tinanom ha' nana'-ña.

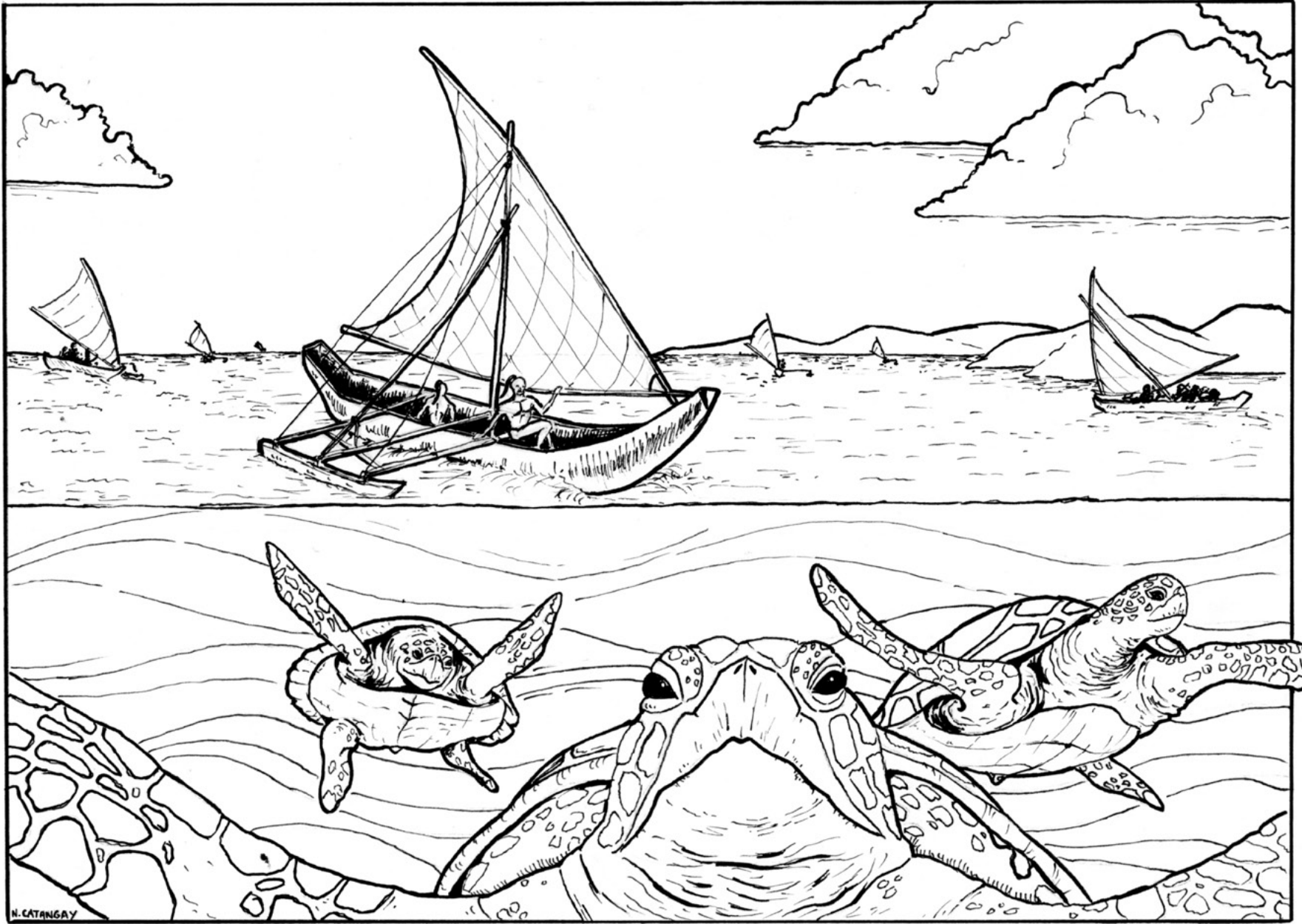
Pâgo, sien años despues, sigi ha' ma peska yan ma konne'. Sigi ha' i populasion este na gâga' maribâha adumidide'.

## The Green Turtle

Pacific Islanders hunted turtles, but because there were not many people in this part of the world, turtles were plentiful. When western explorers began traveling to America and the Pacific, there were millions of sea turtles in the seas.

Traders, settlers and pirates who followed the first European explorers found that one kind of sea turtle had especially tasty meat. This turtle was brown all over, grew to about three feet in length and often weighed some 300 pounds. It grazed in shallow beds of seaweed, or turtle grass, near the shore. Sailors could easily capture the gentle animal. They could turn the turtle over onto its back so it was helpless, tie its flippers, and keep it aboard their ships to slaughter when they needed fresh meat. The fat inside this turtle's body was green from the grass it ate, so it was named the green turtle. It is the only sea turtle that lives only on plants.

Today, hundreds of years later, green turtles are still hunted and taken. Fewer and fewer remain.



N. CATANGAY

## I Haggan Karai

I haggan Karai mās bunitu na haggan tâsi. I karapucho, ayu i mahetok na kâskaran santatte, gaigo'naf ni' didok na kulot chukulâti o sino amariyu yan kulot chukulâti. I ge'naf siha mantraslâpo kulan i teha siha gi i atof guma'. I sanme'nan i haggan mafa'nana'an "plastron". Amariyu kulot-ña. Gi lassas i pappa yan dâlalak guâha siha pâtchen kulot chukulâti ya iniriyâyayi ni' kulot amariyu.

I haggan karai mafa'nana'an gi Fino' Engles "hawksbill" sa' i piku-ña mama'haguet pâpa' taiguihi i pikon âgila. I haggan karai siña dumângkolo asta tres pie na inanâkko' yan mas ki 200 libras na minakkat.

I haggan karai yan otro siha na haggan tâsi manggaige gi i familian reptit parehu yan i haggan tâno' siha. Manggaigofes ya siña manhâgong. Maseha i haggan karai siha, siña ma go'te i hinagong-ñiha laâpmam na tiempo, debi di u fangahulo' para u fanhâgong.

I haggan karai siha mannanangu gi i fi'on rubentason annai ma kâkanno' pinat ayu siha i mantai'espînâsu na gâ'gâ'.

## The Hawksbill

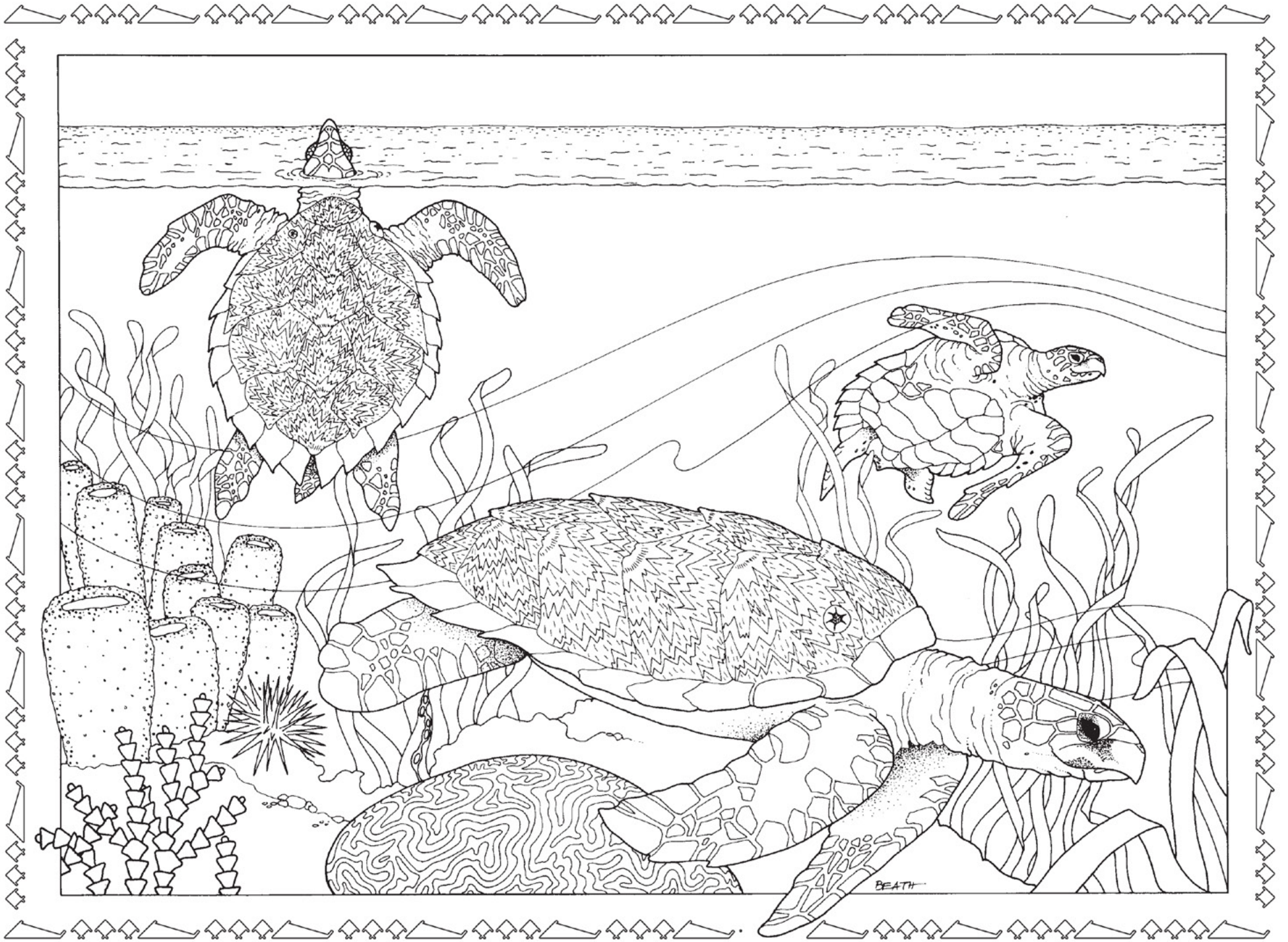
The hawksbill is the most beautiful sea turtle. Its hard, top shell, called the carapace, is made up of dark brown or yellow and brown scales. These scales overlap like shingles on a roof. The hawksbill's bottom shell is called the plastron. It is yellow. The skin of its head and flippers has brown patches with yellow edges.

The hawksbill gets its name from its beak because the top of it hooks down, much like the bill of a hawk. This sea turtle can grow as large as three feet long and weigh over 200 pounds.

Hawksbills and other sea turtles are reptiles like turtles that live on land. They have lungs and breathe air. Even though sea turtles can hold their breath for many minutes they must come up to breathe.

Hawksbills swim near coral reefs where they feed mostly on sponges.





BEATH

## I Haggan Trosu

I haggan trosu dikike'-ña ki i haggan betde. Siña i haggan trosu mâtto chi-ña gi 300 asta 400 libras minakkat-ña. Chumochocho akaleha', atmeha, pânglao, yan otro siha na gâga tâsi. I haggan trosu pumepeska gi i rubentason yan i halom âcho' siha. Siña un rikoknisa este na haggan yanggen un li'e i dangkolo yan potpot ulu-ña yan i fedda' yan kadada' na agâga'. I haggan trosu, parehu yan i otro siha na haggan tâsi, ti siña ha hâlla hâlom i agâga'-ña gi i kaskarâ-ña taiguihi i ma na'siña ni' haggan tâno' siha. I kaskarâ-ña kalan atmadura, lao i ilu yan pappa mantaipruteksion. Guâha na klâsen halu'u yan mampekno' na bayena siña ma atâka este siha na pätte, lao i haggan trosu, dângkolo yan chaddek pues ti meggai naturât na inimigu-ña. Penta i karapucho yan i lassas kulot chukulâti ni' gai'agaga' yan penta i "plastron" amariyu.

## The Loggerhead

The loggerhead turtle is slightly smaller than the green. A loggerhead may weigh between 300 and 400 pounds. It eats snails, clams, crabs and other sea animals. The loggerhead hunts near coral reefs and rocks. You can recognize it by its large, thick head and broad, short neck. The loggerhead, like other sea turtles, cannot pull its head into its shell the way land turtles can. Its shell is like a suit of armor, but its head and flippers are unprotected. Certain sharks and killer whales may attack these parts, but the loggerhead is big and fast and has few natural enemies. Color its carapace and skin reddish-brown and the plastron yellow.





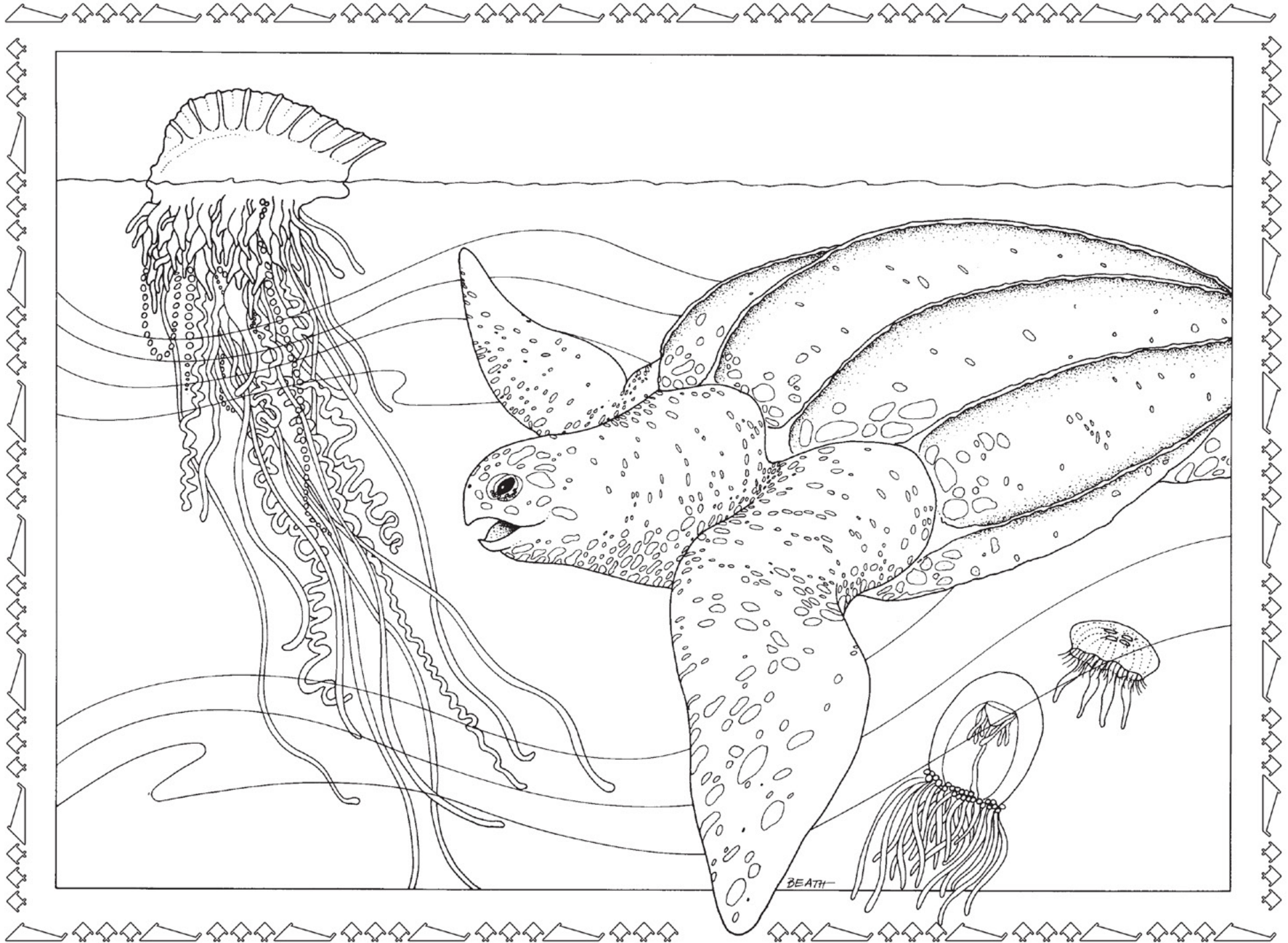
## I Haggan Kueru

I haggan kueru mās dāngkolo na haggan tāsī nī lāla'la' pāgo na tiempo. Siña ha' mātto inanakko'-ña gi i 8 pie yan i minakkat-ña gi i 2,000 libras. Ātilong kulot-ña. I haggan kueru ha' na haggan ti mahetok kaskarā-ña. Prinitetehi nu i petpot lassās-ña yan siette na ga'tot gi i tatalo'-ña. Mafa'nana'an haggan kueru sa' kalan kueru i tatalo'-ña. MENCHAGO' i haggan kueru humānao. I dinangkolon pappā-ña gi i sanme'na numa'pusisipble kumarera mit miyas na chinago'. Abubon papago' mās ya-ña na nengkanno', nī ma suhāhayi nī pumalu na gāga' tāsī – ayu i mafa'nana'an "Portuguese man of war". Kalan i otro siha na haggan, tainifen i haggan kueru ya ha u'usa i metgot yan malāktos na piku-ña para u fangonne' na'-ña.

## The Leatherback

The leatherback (or trunkback) is the largest sea turtle living today. It may grow to be eight feet long and weigh 2,000 pounds. Its overall color is black. The leatherback is the only sea turtle that does not have a hard top shell. It is protected instead by thick skin with seven long ridges. Its leathery back gives the turtle its name. The leatherback is a great wanderer. Its huge front flippers take it thousands of miles. The leatherback's favorite food is a jellyfish most sea animals avoid - the poisonous Portuguese man-of-war. Like all sea turtles, the leatherback has no teeth and uses its strong, sharp beak to catch food.





BEATH

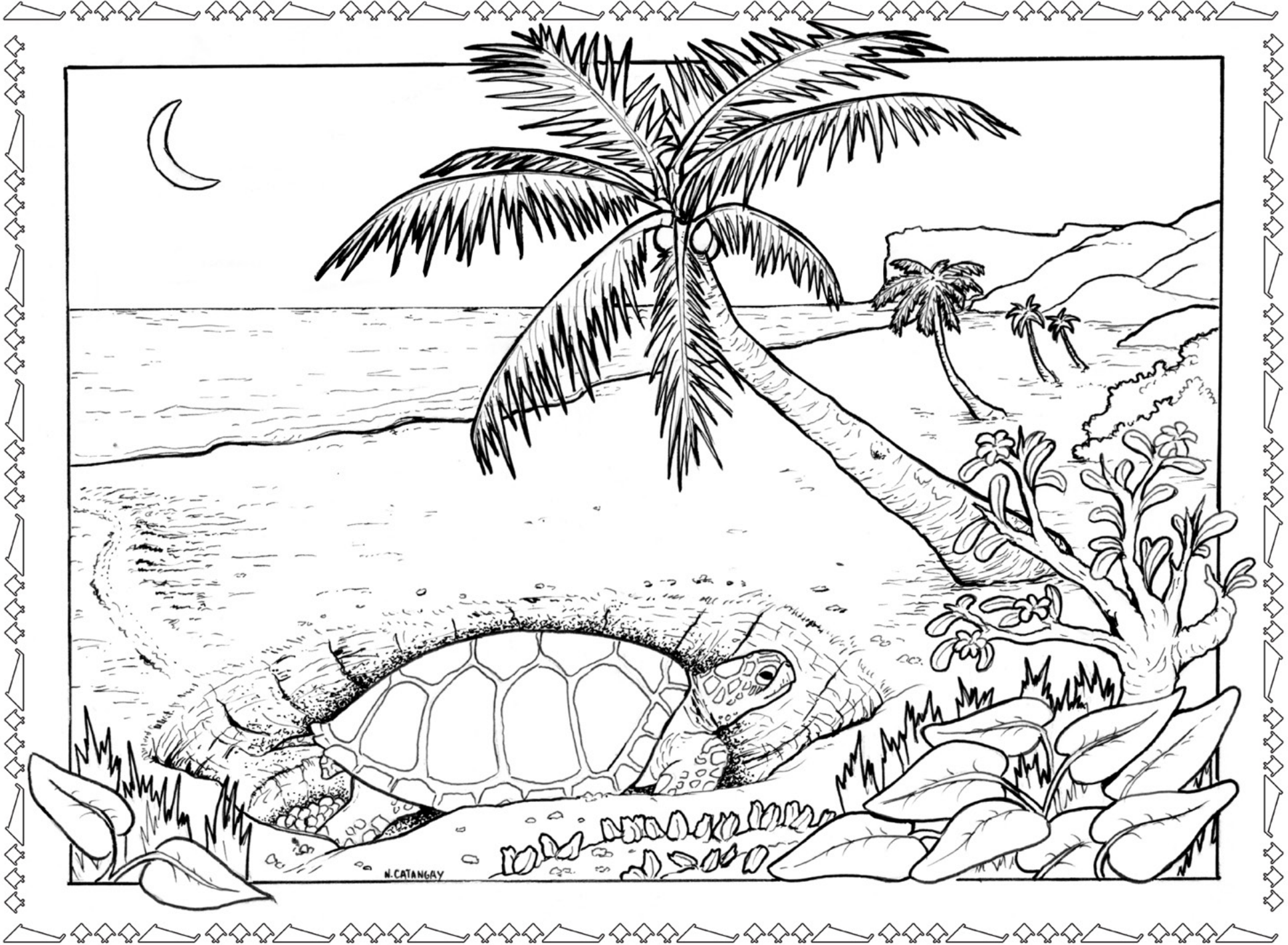
## I Mama'chechenchon na Haggan Betde

I palao'an na haggan betde humáhalom gi i tano' na maisa an puenge para u fañáda'. Guma'chong fine'nana yan i lahi na haggan gi i hihot na hánom. Mátto i tiempo para u fañáda'. Siña mama'chenchon tres pat kuáttro bi'áhi gi i un tiempon ságu. Maseha chaddek yan máolek numangu gi i halom tási, despásiu yan gaipiniligro karerá-ña gi i hilo' táno'. Ha bátsala gui' i palao'an na haggan huyong ginen i tasi ya humánao hulo' gi i inai esta ki ti siña hinago' nu i hanom yanggen háfno' i tasi. Mangguadok gi i inai ni' pappa-ña para u omlat i tataotao-ña. Mama'chenchon gi i halom hoyu ya ha u'usa i santatte na pappa-ña, kalan pála, para u fama'tinas hoyu ni' kalan buteya. Annai monháyan ayu, ha po'lo gi i hoyu kasi sientu ni' á'paka' yan mañaña' na cháda' siha taiguihi i bolan "ping pong". Annai monháyan mañáda' ha támpe i chenchon ni' inai pues dumespásiu tátte gi i tasi ya mamá'rarastro gi i hinanao-ña. Despues, siña ha' manmátto peskadot ya ma tattiyi i rastro pues ma sákke i chada' o sino manmátto ñalang ga'lágu ya ma tucho' i chada'.

## The Green Turtle Nesting

A female green turtle arrives offshore at her nesting beach alone at night. She mated earlier with a male green turtle nearby in the water. It is time for her to lay her eggs. She might nest three or four times during a single nesting season. Though she is fast and well suited to the water, she is slow and in danger on land. The female drags herself out of the sea and onto the beach, up beyond the reach of high tide. She digs a pit for her body with her flippers. She nests in it and used her back flippers, like shovels, to scoop out a bottle-shaped hole. Now she drops about one hundred white, leathery eggs that look like ping pong balls into this hole. When she finishes, she will cover the nest with sand and slowly go back to the sea, leaving a trail behind her. After she is gone, poachers may follow this trail and steal her eggs... or a hungry dog may feast on them.





N. CATANGAY

## I Mannuebu na Pinilakes Siha

I semnak i atdao numa' maipe i kanton tâsi ya ayu na nina'maipenñaihon i chada' haggan siha ni' manmahâffot gi i halom unai. Manmatulaika kondesion-ñiha i chada' gi i halom chonchon. Listo para u fanmapulakes gi kasi dos meses na tiempo. I patgon haggan gi i halom châda' sigi ha dengkot i chada' gi i uriyan-ña ni' dikike' yan malâktos na fina'tekcha' gi sanme'nan gui'eng-ña—malingu este na espesiât ramenta despues di mapulakes i patgon haggan. Tântos di ha dengkot i chada', siempre mâffak i chada' ya malaknos i patgon haggan. Todu i chada' siha debi di u katna' gigigu manmapulakes kosa ki u fana'ayuda maneskâpa ginen i chenchon-ñiha.

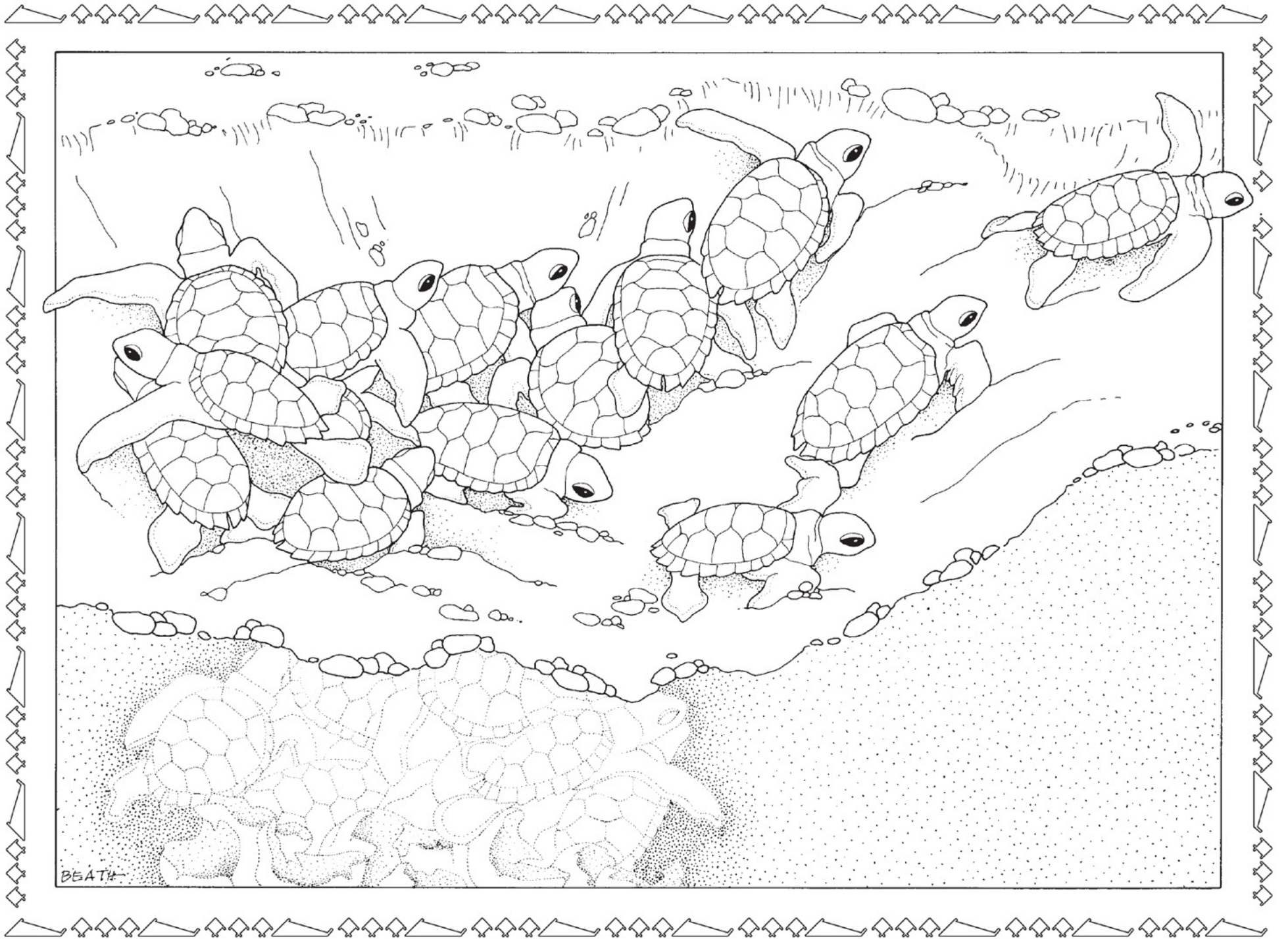
I famagu'on siha sigi ha' ma ka'guas i inai gi i hilo'-ñiha. I inai sigi ha' mamoddong hâlom gi i basion châda', ya ma u'usa i chada' ni' bula esta unai para oddas-ñiha para u fangahulo' ya u fanhuyong gi i chenchon. Gi noskuântos na tiempo siempre u fanmâtto gi i atof i chenchon. Despues, durânten i puengi pat tâftaf gi i egga'an u fangunanaf i famagu'on haggan huyong gi i kanton tâsi. Siempre un lié' kasi dos potgâdas ha' na dinangkolon haggan mangukunanaf huyong ya ma espipiha i tasi.

## The Hatchlings

The rays of the sun heat the beach, warming the turtle's eggs buried in the sand. The eggs develop in the nest. They are ready to hatch in about two months. The hatchlings pick at their shells with a small, sharp point at the front of their snout—this special part will disappear after hatching. The hatchlings crack their shells. All must hatch at almost the same time, for all must share the work to escape from the nest.

The baby turtles scrape away at the sand overhead. The sand falls upon their empty shells, forming a platform that allows the hatchlings to rise. In a few days, they have scraped their way to the roof of the nest. Then, at night, or in the early morning, little dark heads and flippers wriggle out onto the beach. Two-inch long hatchlings crawl away and look for the sea.





## Karera Guātu gi i Tasi

Manhánao guātu gi i tasi i nuebu na famagu'on haggan. I mina'lak i tasi bumbensi siha. Mangunanaf ginen i chenchon ya ma tutuhon mangarera guātu gi i tasi.

Mambrábu lao mantaidifensot, mangarerera huyong gi i kanton tâsi. Manmañaña' i kaskaran-ñiha ya katna' tâya' pruteksion. Guâha siha na lugât, sesso mantinicho' nu i hilitai, pânglao, yan paluman tâsi. Meggai na famagu'on haggan ni' gumacha' i tasi siña despues mantinicho' ni' guihan, tât komu: halu'u, kâka'ka', bonita, tagâfi, sâksak, gâdao, yan âlu.

Siña unu pat dos ha' na pâtgon haggan u sopbla ya u hânanao dumângkolo. Tâya' tumungo' amânu nai mañasaga gi noskuântos âños gi i durânten dinikike'-ñiha. Sikreton lina'la' este. I haggan betde siha, put hemplo, ti u fanannok ta'lo noskuântos âños estaki man la'amko' annai manmasosodda' gi i isla siha na mañochocho gi i sagan chá'guan haggan. Esta guini siempre manachamoddong yan i platon nengkanno'.

## Race to the Sea

The hatchlings go towards the sea. The brightness over the water attracts them. They crawl from the nest and begin their race to the sea.

Full of life, but defenseless, they scramble across the beach. Their shells are soft and offer little protection. In some places, lizards, crabs, and sea birds catch the tiny turtles and eat them. Many of the hatchlings that make it to the water may be eaten by fish: sharks, snappers, groupers, jacks and sharp-toothed barracuda.

Only one or two of the hatchlings may live to reach adulthood. Where they go to spend their first years is a mystery. It is one of nature's great secrets. Green turtles, for example, are not seen again until they are several years old, when they are found feeding offshore of some islands in turtle grass beds. By then they are as big as a dinner plate.



N. CATANGAY

## **Amānu nai Manmama'chechenchon i Haggan Siha**

I haggan tāsī mama'chechenchon gi i fedda' yan tibiū na kotdon gi i todū i tano'. Todū bumibira siha tātte gi mismo lugāt annai manmafañāgu. Kada klāsen haggan tāsī siempre guāha espesiāt sagā-ña. Guāha na klāsen haggan un pattikulāt ha' na lugāt malago'-ña. I "Atlantic ridley" mama'chechenchon gi i un lugāt ha' gi i notte sangkattan na kosta gi iya Meksiku (A). I "flatback" ha popo'lo i chadā' --ña gi i kosta i notte na bānda gi iya Astrālia (B). Maseha siña masodda' i haggan betde na mama'chechenchon gi i meggai na lugāt siha, noskuāntos ha' manmama'chechenchon gi i un sākkan.

Guāha na haggan betde manhāhanao mit miyas para u fanmama'chenchon. Ayu siha na haggan betde ni' manmama'chechenchon gi i halom chā'guan gi iya Fiji pat Vanuatu siña manhāhanao mās ki mit miyas. Ma krusa i sanlichan na Tāsen Pasifiku para u ma bira siha tātte gi iya Rose Atoll gi iya American Samoa annai manmapulakes āntes.

Na'manman sa' kalan siña i haggan tāsī ma hasso amānu nai manmafañāgu siha ya, ta'lo, ma nā'siña ma sodda' ayu na lugāt.

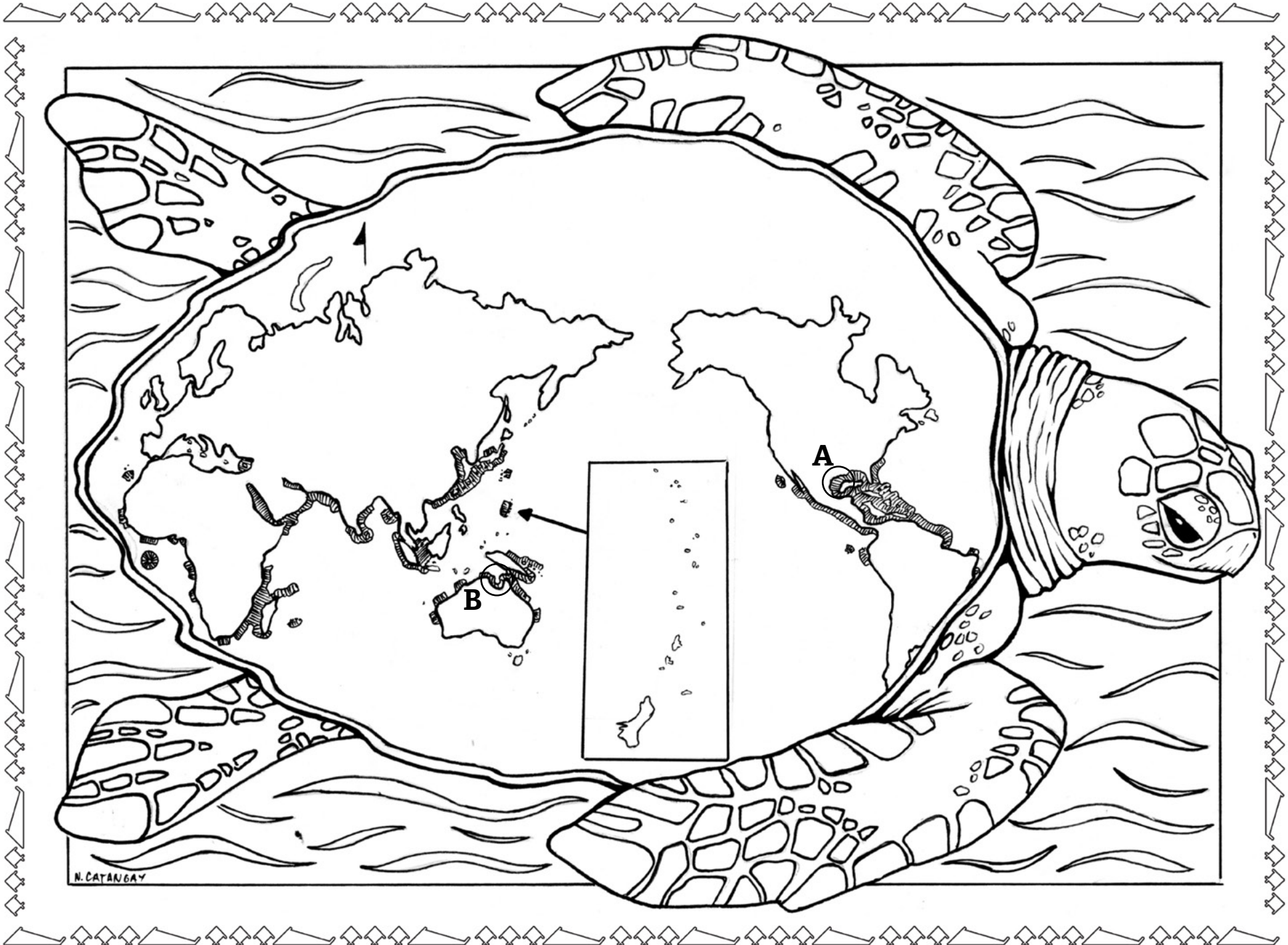
## **Where Sea Turtles Nest**

Sea turtles nest in a wide, warm belt around the world. They all return to the same beaches where they hatched. Each kind of sea turtle has its own special places. For some, only one particular place will do. The Atlantic ridley nests only on one beach on the northeast coast of Mexico (A). The flatback lays its eggs only on the coast of northern Australia (B). Although green turtles are found nesting in many places, only small numbers of turtles will nest in one year.

Some green turtles migrate thousands of miles to nest. Greens that feed in grassy beds off Fiji or Vanuatu may travel over 1,000 miles. They cross the western Pacific Ocean to return to tiny Rose Atoll in American Samoa, where they were hatched.

It is a wonder that sea turtles seem to remember where they were born and that they can find these places again.





## Haggan Tâsi? O Sino Prudukton Tâsi?

Esta humâhassan i haggan tâsi. Ya mânu nai hokkok, siempre mâfnas para siempre. Sigi ha' dumidide' i haggan tâsi sa' ma u'usa ni' taotao para nengkanno' pat para u fanmama'tinas difrentes prudukto siha.

Ma guaiya i kaskaran haggan karai para u mafa'tinas paine, tokpong brochas, kuâdrón anti'ohos, batunes, chiget kapotulu, yan alâhas siha. I haggan karai yan i haggan betde manmapupuno' para u fanmafa'karakot para adotno gi i liga. I haggan betde siha manmapupuno' put i katnen-ñiha yan para kâddon haggan. I lassas agâga' yan pappâ gi i haggan betde yan i "olive ridley" ma u'usa para kueron pottamuneda yan sapâtos. I mantika gi i tataotao i haggan ma u'usa para habbon yan palai famalao'an yanggen ma kâchet siha. Enlugât di u ma usa otro siha ni' mâs manmeggai na guinahan tâno' para este siha na klâsen prudukto, manmapupuno' i haggan tâsi.

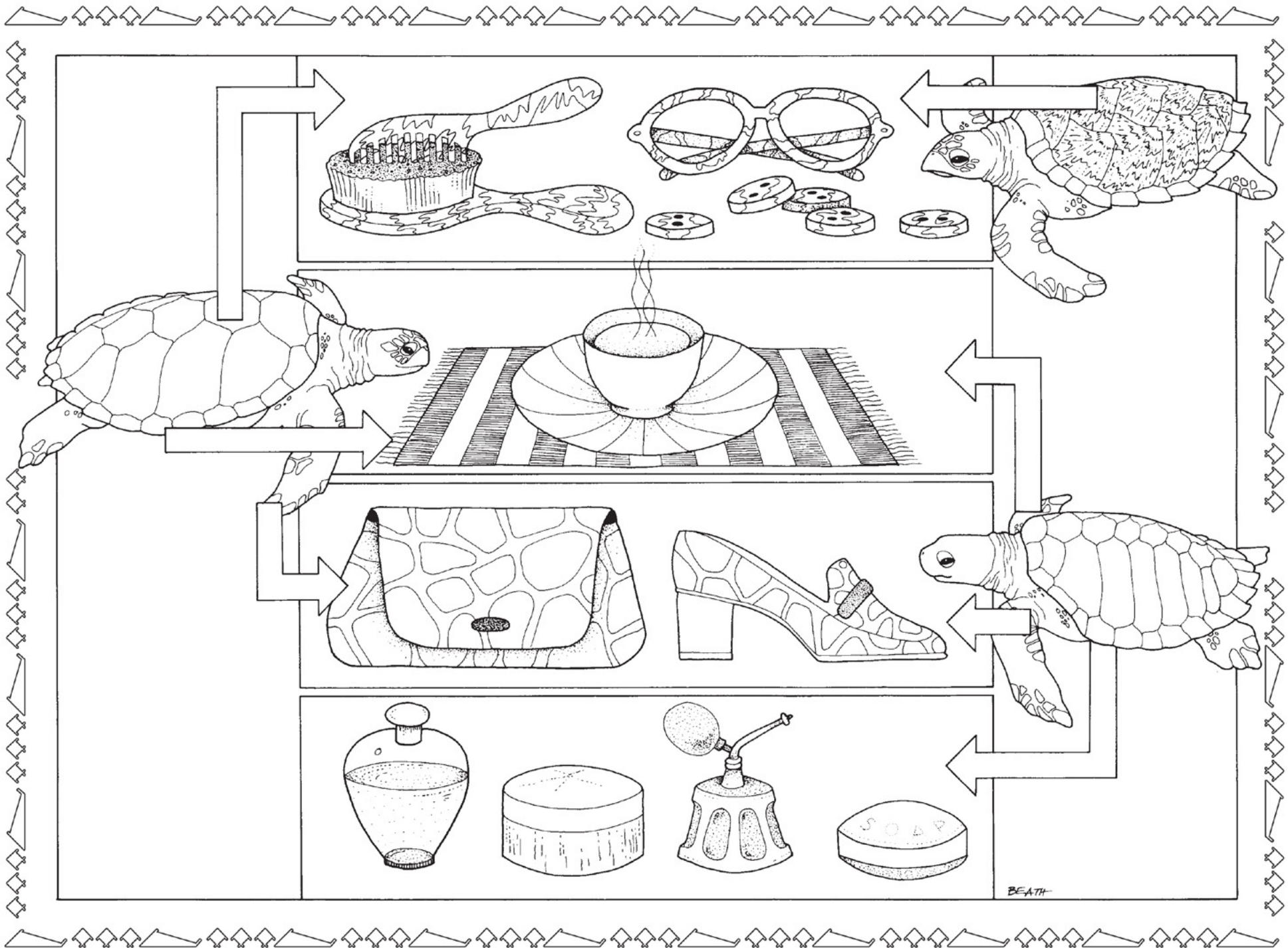
Gi iya Estâdos Unidos, American Samoa, yan otro siha na lugât, esta pâgo pribidu ma puno' pat ma na'lâmen i haggan tâsi. Buente ti u fanmâfnas yanggen guâha mas ta'lo nasyon ma tutuhon prumutehi i haggan tâsi siha.

## Sea Turtles? Or Sea Products?

The sea turtle is disappearing. And once it is gone, it will be gone forever. One reason it is disappearing is because people use parts of turtles for food or to make different products.

The hawksbill is prized for its shell to make tortoiseshell combs, brush handles, buttons, hair clips, and jewelry. Hawksbill and green turtles are killed so they can be stuffed and hung on walls as decorations. Green turtles are slaughtered for their meat and to make turtle soup. The skin from the neck and flippers of greens and olive ridleys is made into leather for purses and shoes. Fat from turtle bodies is used in soaps and makeup creams. Instead of using other more plentiful resources for these products, the world's remaining sea turtles are killed.

In the United States and some other countries, it is now against the law to kill or harm a sea turtle. Maybe if more countries begin to protect sea turtles, they will not disappear.





## Peskan Haggan

Ayu siha na tâotao i mañâsaga gi i kanton tâsi todû i tiempo mamepeska haggan tâsi para u na'fañocho i familian-ñiha. I peskadot siña ha' ha tokcha' i haggan ya u chule' guâtu gi i gimâ-ña para u makânno'. Bula na peskadot manmatalâlaya i haggan tâsi siha yanggen mangahulo' para u fanhâgong ya ma chuchule' tâtte gi i sengsong-ñiha para nengkanno'.

Antes, annai memeggai ha' hâggan tâsi, ayu na klâsen peska ti u inafekta i populasion haggan. Lao sigi ha' ma konne' i haggan siha. Siña gumaisalâppe' i peskadot yanggen mambende haggan tâsi. Ayu na meggai ma kokonne' na haggan gi i tasi yan talo' gi i tano' yanggen manmama'chechenchon. Sigi ha' dumidide' i haggan tâsi ya pâgo esta katna' hohokkok.

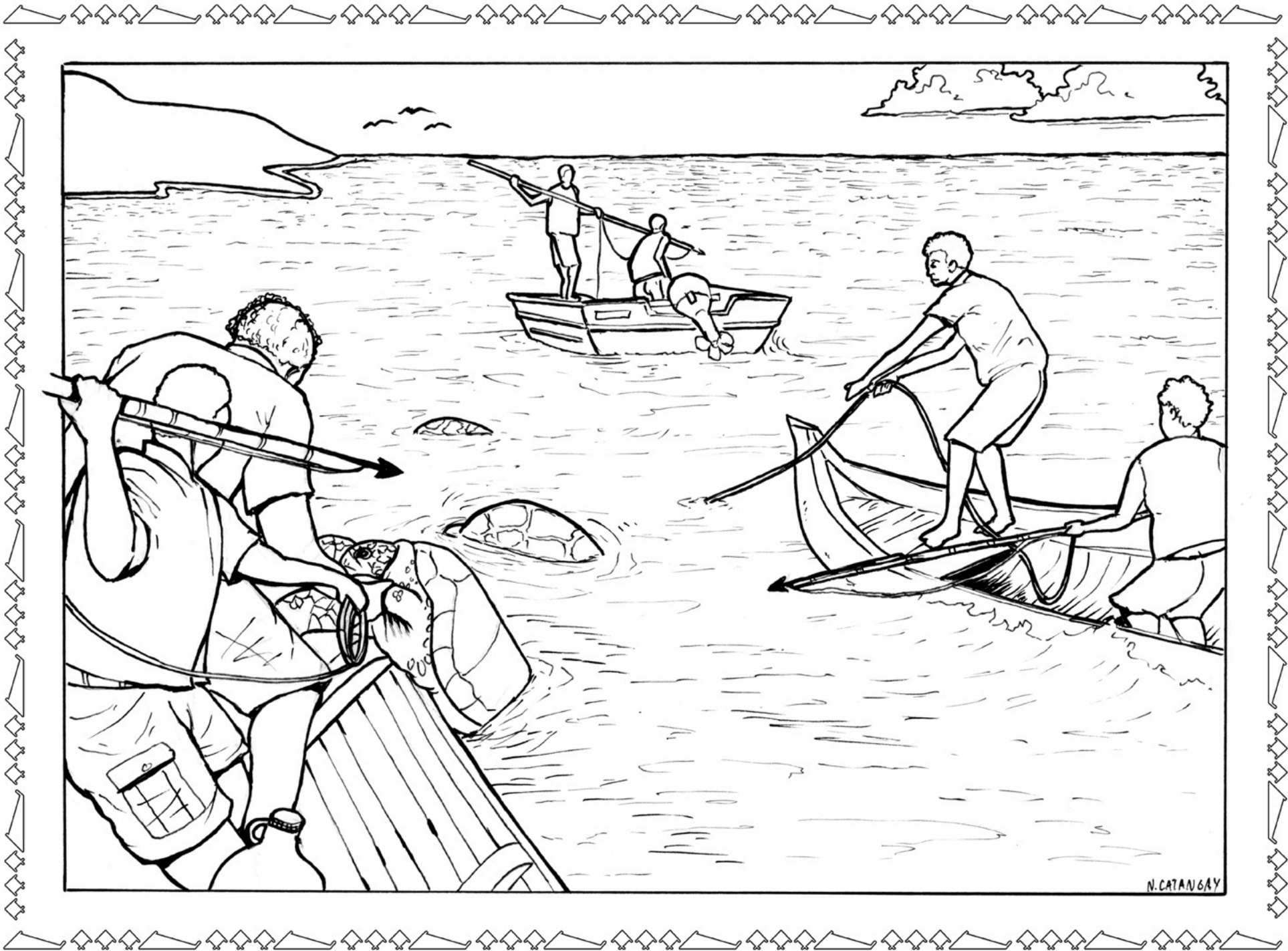
Meggai lai siha pâgo na tiempo, ni' ma prutetehi i haggan tâsi yan ma na'pribidu ma bende i prudukton haggan. Lao ti todû nasion nai guâha este siha na lai yan achokka' guâha lai ti todû kumukumple.

## Turtle Hunting

People who live near the shore have always hunted sea turtles to help feed their families. A fisherman might spear a sea turtle and take it home to eat. Groups of hunters netted sea turtles when they rose to breathe and brought them back to their villages for food.

For years, when there were many sea turtles, such hunting seemed to have little effect on their numbers. But more and more turtles were hunted. Money could be made selling sea turtles. So hunters took hundreds of turtles in the sea and even on the land, when they were nesting. Fewer and fewer sea turtles were left until they were almost gone.

Laws now protect sea turtles and forbid trade in turtle products. But not every country has these laws and not everyone obeys them.



N. CATANGAY

## Esperansa Para i Haggan Tâsi

Siña ha' i haggan tâsi ma sâtba maseha bula piniligro ma fâfana'. Yanggen nahong taotao manmalago', siempre u guâguaha ha' haggan tâsi.

I haggan betden Pasifiku ayu ma apuponta komu unu na emppottânte na eksperamenton konsetbasion. Guini na plânu, manmamâmatka i famalao'an siha na haggan nu i "electronic tag" ya i "satellite" gi i aire tumattitiyi i kinalamten-ñiha para i sigiente tres pat kuâttro meses.

Gi 1993, tres na famalao'an haggan manmamâtki gi iya Rose Atoll gi iya American Samoa. Todu i tres mannangu guâto Fiji. Guâha unu humânanao guâtu Vanuatu. Mañâga gi i nuebu na lugât noskuântos sâkkan ya ayu ha' na'-ñiñiha i cha'guan tâsi. Pues este na haggan siha siempre u ma bira siha tâtte gi iya Rose Atoll para u fanmañâda' mâs, yanggen manlâla'la' ha' trabiha.

Hita ni' taotao Pasifiku siña ta sâtba i populasion haggan tâsi yanggen ta na'para pumeska i chada' yan i mandângkolo na haggan. Siña ha' tinakka' mâs ki bente âños para u tutuhon mañâda' i haggan betde. Yanggen manmakonsiente para u fanlâ'la' kosa ki u siña manahotde ya u fanmañâda'para i manmamamaila' na hinerasion siha, siempre mâs meggai na haggan gi manmamamaila' na tiempo.

## Hope For the Sea Turtle

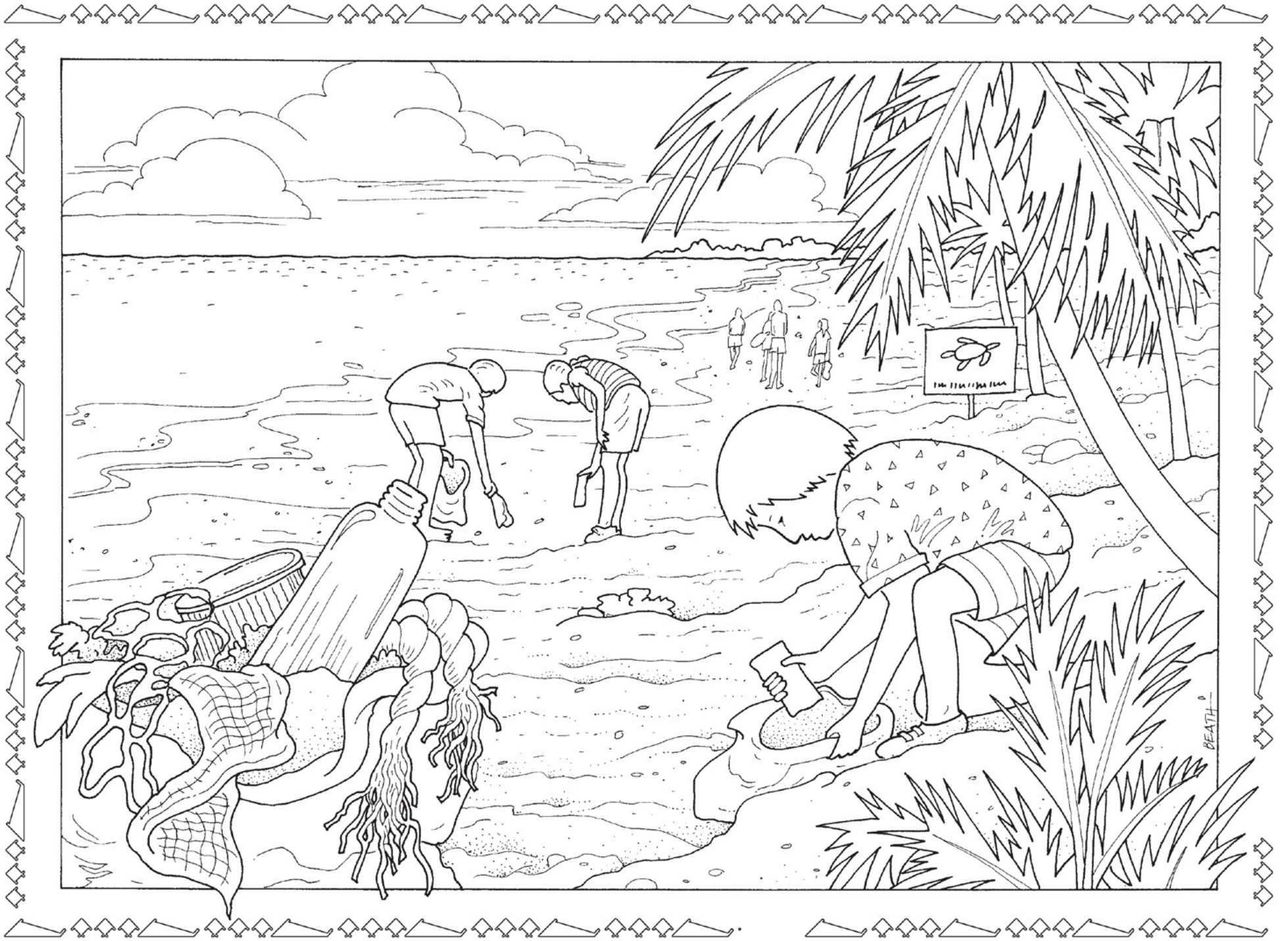
Sea turtles can be saved in spite of all the dangers they face. If enough people learn and care about them, sea turtles will live.

The Pacific green turtle is the target of one important study. In this project, female turtles are tagged with small electronic "turtle tags" and satellites in space track their movements for the next 3 or 4 months.

In 1993, three female turtles were tagged at Rose Atoll in American Samoa. All three swam to Fiji. Another turtle went all the way to Vanuatu. They will spend the next few years there feeding on sea grass beds. Then these turtles will return to Rose Atoll to lay more eggs, if they are still alive.

We can help our sea turtle populations by stopping the hunting for eggs or adults. It can take more than 20 years for a sea turtle to begin laying eggs. If they are allowed to live so that they can mate and lay eggs for the next generations, there will be more turtles in the future.







Mary Beath has always combined her loves of nature and art. She has a BA in zoology from Duke University and a BFA from the Rhode Island School of Design. Her projects have included a coral reef mural for the New Jersey State Aquarium and posters for the New Mexico Museum of Natural History. She has illustrated two other books for the Ocean Conservancy, *Manatees and Dugongs* and *A Nation of Oceans*. Even though she now lives far from the ocean in New Mexico, Mary often visits the creatures of the Sea of Cortez.

Francine Jacobs is the author of numerous books for young readers, including *Sea Turtles* (William Morrow & Company). Many of her books are on nature-science subjects. Mrs. Jacobs grew up in a small oceanside community on Long Island, New York. The sea and its creatures have always fascinated her. Mrs. Jacobs is a former teacher, and, in addition to her writing, she enjoys lecturing to groups of young people in schools. She is an avid conservationist.

**Si Yu'us ma'ase to the many people who made this publication possible!**

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