



sea turtles of batangas bay

human energy

wild files vol. 16



situation

Luzon Island, Philippines

- Chevron operates a fuel terminal in San Pascual, Batangas, situated at the southern tip of Luzon Island in the Philippines.
- The terminal property includes three kilometers of coastline on Batangas Bay, the only beachfront in the waters of San Pascual.
- Employees from the terminal have regularly helped remove marine debris from the beach area since 2007.



In January 2012, Chevron workers observed female sea turtles coming ashore and nesting on the terminal's sandy beachfront.

They were identified as Olive Ridley turtles, a species listed as "vulnerable" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.

sea turtles play an important role in marine ecosystems as they:

help balance

marine food webs as both predator and prey

serve as host

and transport mechanism for other marine organisms

facilitate

nutrient cycling between land and water

Olive Ridley sea turtles are found primarily in the tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.



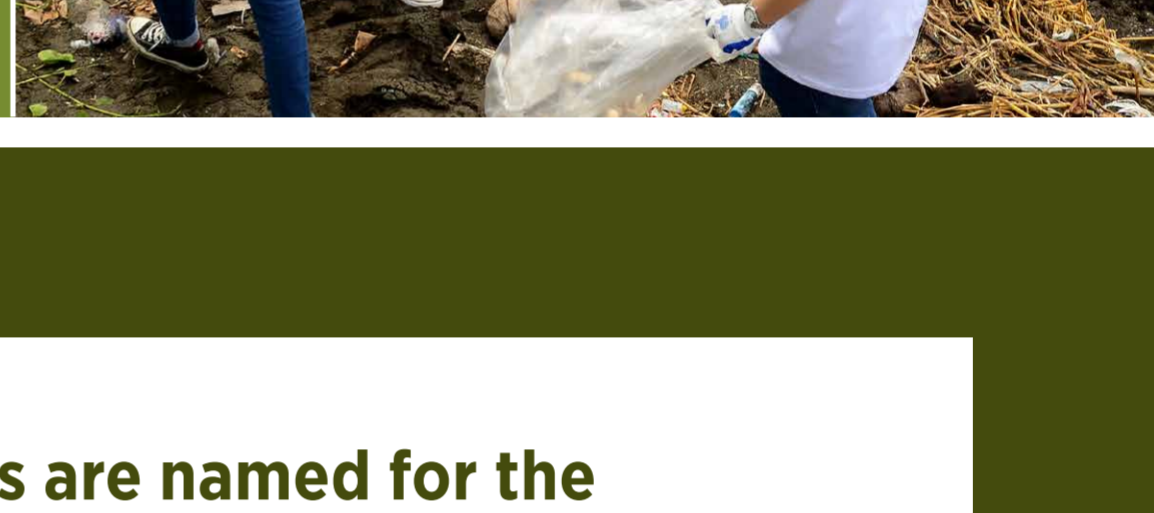
actions taken

Provided protection and monitoring of nests and recording of hatchlings



Involved the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Expanded coastal cleanup efforts to include community members



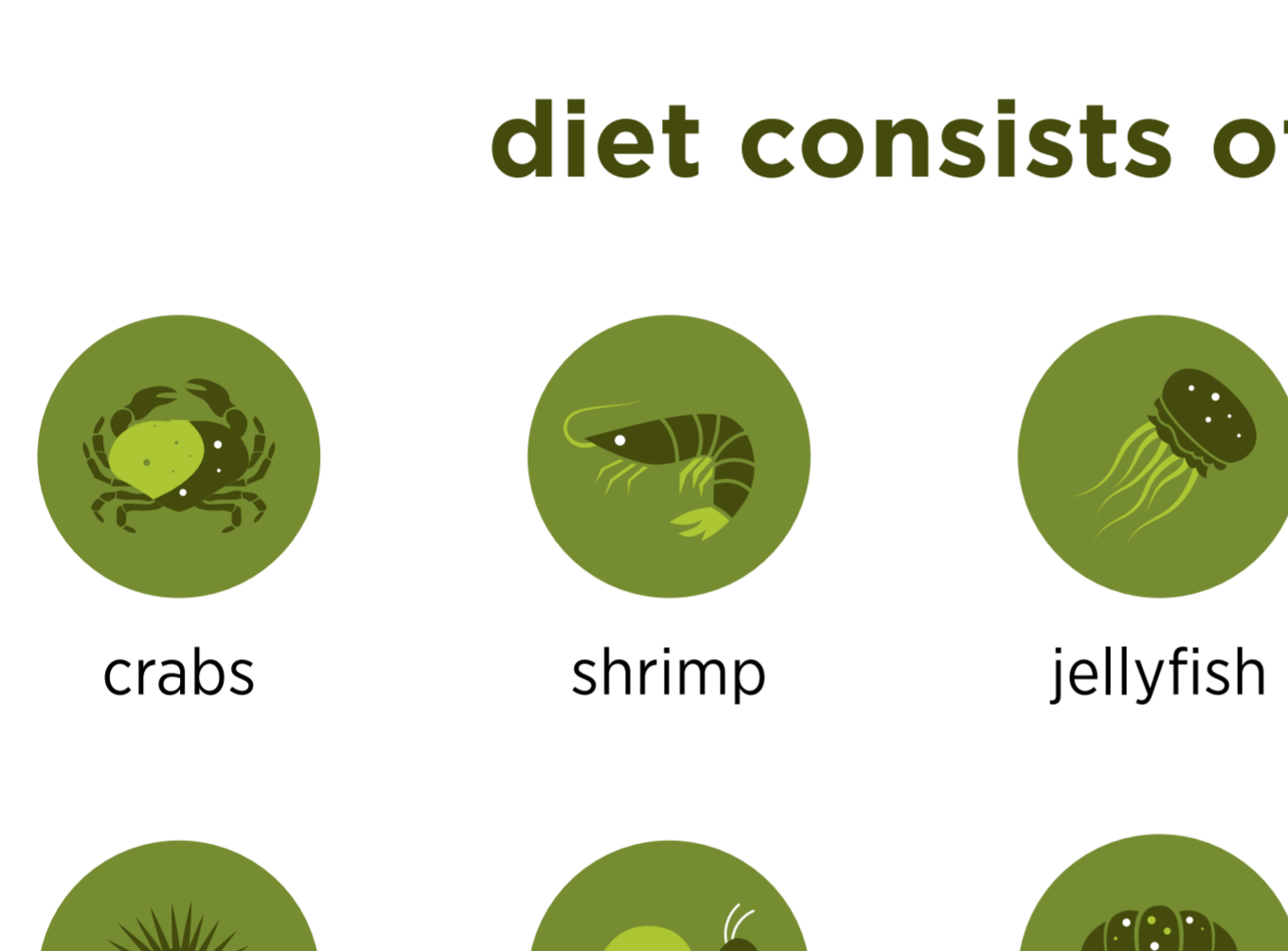
Olive Ridley turtles are named for the olive green hue of their top shell or carapace.

The origin of the word "ridley" is unknown.

One of the world's two smallest sea turtles

110 lbs (50 kg)
maximum adult weight

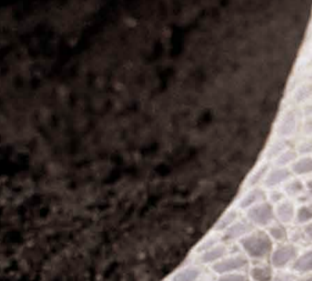
1.5 in (3.8 cm)
typical hatchling length



30 in (76 cm)
maximum adult length

30 in (76 cm)
maximum adult length

diet consists of:



crabs



shrimp



jellyfish



rock lobsters



sea urchins



snails



mollusks



other aquatic invertebrates

They can also eat seaweed and algae, if necessary.

Females are able to begin laying eggs between 10 and 15 years of age.

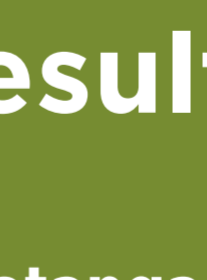
return to the beach where they were born
to lay their eggs

lay eggs 1-3 times per year
in clutches of about 100

incubation period between 45-70 days
depending on weather conditions

major threats include:

- 1 Birds, mammals and reptiles that prey on the eggs and hatchlings
- 2 Humans that harvest the eggs and capture adults for food
- 3 Fishing and marine transport threats such as boat strikes and entrapment in fishing lines or nets
- 4 Marine debris and pollution
- 5 Loss of nesting habitat from beach erosion due to development, natural disaster and sea level rise



results

DENR designated the Batangas Terminal coastline as a nesting ground sanctuary for Olive Ridley sea turtles.

DENR also designed a training program to help Chevron staff protect and care for the nesting sites and hatchlings.

Since 2016, employees and Chevron business and community partners have removed between 1.5 and 2.5 tons of marine debris yearly from the San Pascual coastline.



The nesting period from October 2018 to March 2019 yielded six nesting sites, an increase of 300% from the previous year.



At one of these nesting sites, 77 hatchlings emerged from a clutch of about 100 eggs.

our actions were consistent with our goal to conserve biodiversity:

we strive to avoid or reduce the potential for significant impacts on sensitive species, habitats and ecosystems