

An aerial photograph of a beach with waves crashing onto the shore. The sand is dark brown, and the water is a mix of white foam and dark blue. Two small, light-colored objects, possibly turtle tracks or debris, are visible on the sand. The image is overlaid with a black line pattern that resembles a turtle's shell, with the pattern following the shape of the waves and the beach.

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The Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter was initiated to provide a forum for exchange of information on sea turtle biology and conservation, management and education and awareness activities in the Indian subcontinent, Indian Ocean region, and south/southeast Asia. The newsletter also intends to cover related aspects such as coastal zone management, fisheries and marine biology.

The newsletter is distributed free of cost to a network of government and non-government organisations and individuals in the region. All articles are also freely available in PDF and HTML formats on the website. Readers can submit names and addresses of individuals, NGOs, research institutions, schools and colleges, etc. for inclusion in the mailing list.

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Cover photograph: Olive ridley tracks, Andamans, India

Photo Courtesy: Adhith Swaminathan

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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Welcome to issue 43 of IOTN. We are pleased to publish a comprehensive review of sea turtles in Pakistan, including conservation challenges and opportunities. Other content includes a description of community-based temporary care of sea turtles at Car Nicobar in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and a timeline of the dispersal of plastic nurdles through India and Sri Lanka after the wreck of the *MSC Elsa 3* in May 2025.

We also share details of a new grant on offer from the International Sea Turtle Society and information about other small grants that may be used to support sea turtle research and conservation. Best of luck to anyone who applies for these grants in the coming years.

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

The Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter was initiated to provide a forum for the exchange of information on sea turtle biology and conservation, management and education and awareness activities in the Indian subcontinent, Indian Ocean region, and south/southeast Asia. If you would like to submit a research article, project profile, note or announcement for Issue 44 of IOTN, please email material to iotn.editors@gmail.com before 31st March 2026. Guidelines for submission can be found on the last page of this newsletter or at <http://www.iotn.org/submission/>.

ARTICLES



A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF SEA TURTLES IN PAKISTAN: CONSERVATION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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INTRODUCTION

Pakistan boasts a coastline ~1,050km long, with ~250km situated in the Sindh province and ~800km in Balochistan province (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2008). The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pakistan covers an area of about 240,000km² in the northern Indian Ocean. The maritime zone of Pakistan, including the continental shelf, extends up to 350nm (650km) from the coastline. While the coastal zone up to 12nm from the coast is managed by Sindh and Balochistan provinces, the area from 12 to 200nm is under the management of the federal government (MFF Pakistan, 2016). The Sindh coastal region is located in the southeastern part of the country and includes the divisions of Karachi and Hyderabad. Based on geomorphological characteristics, this region can be divided into two main areas: the Indus Delta Creek and the Karachi coast (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2008; MFF Pakistan, 2016). The coastline stretches from the Indian border at Sir Creek in the east to the Hub River in the west. The Delta Creek system stretches from Karachi to Sir Creek near the Indian border and is characterised by 17 major creeks, numerous minor creeks, mudflats, and a vast mangrove forest area. The Balochistan coast stretches from the mouth of the Hub River in the east to the middle of the Gwadar Bay, which borders Iran, in the west and has two coastal divisions: Kalat and Makran. Mangroves are found along the coast in relatively sheltered lagoons and bays (Mehmud *et al.*, 1988; Siddiqui *et al.*, 2008). Pakistan's coast is home to diverse marine flora and fauna, yet comprehensive studies on species diversity have primarily focused on the Sindh coast. The Balochistan coast has remained unexplored due to its location and limited resources (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2008).

In the Indian Ocean, six species of sea turtles are found. Five species of sea turtles have been reported from

Pakistan's coastal waters and nesting beaches (Kabiraji & Firdous, 1984; Firdous, 2001; MFF Pakistan, 2016; Manzoor *et al.*, 2022). The most common sea turtle in Pakistan's waters is the green turtle followed by the olive ridley turtle, while loggerhead, hawksbill, and leatherback turtles are rarely observed (Kabiraji & Firdous, 1984; Khan, 2013; MFF Pakistan, 2016). Green, olive ridley and loggerhead turtles have also been recorded nesting. Key nesting sites in Sindh province include Manora, Hawke's Bay, and Sandspit. Important nesting locations in Balochistan are Hingol, Ormara, Astola Island, Pasni, Jiwani, and Gwadar (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2008; Khan *et al.*, 2010a; Khan, 2013; Manzoor *et al.*, 2022).

This study aims to provide a comprehensive review of existing literature on sea turtles in Pakistan, focusing on their legal status and conservation efforts. By synthesising historical and recent publications with local knowledge and personal insights, we seek to develop an overview that identifies data gaps and highlights key challenges in sea turtle conservation within the country.

METHODS

This review is based on peer-reviewed publications, local knowledge, personal insights from conservationists in the country, as well as available grey literature on sea turtle conservation in Pakistan. Literature searches were executed on Google Scholar and the Google search engine to capture various types of literature available, using the following keywords: "Sea Turtles of Pakistan", "Sea Turtle Conservation in Pakistan", "Status of Sea Turtles in Pakistan", "Endangered Species of Sea Turtles in Pakistan", "Sea Turtle Research in Sindh and Balochistan", "Sea Turtle Population in Pakistan", "Sea Turtles in the Indian Ocean", "Legal Status of Sea Turtles in Pakistan", "Marine Resources of Pakistan", and "Sea turtle Species Found in Pakistan". Furthermore,

articles were taken into account if found using specific terms such as "Sea Turtle Observer Program of WWF-Pakistan", "Bycatch Entanglements of sea turtles in Pakistan", "TED Program of WWF-Pakistan", and "Marine Resources of Pakistan" on Google search engine to capture available reports about the coastal area and marine resources of Pakistan, particularly in connection with WWF Pakistan. Additionally, copies of student project reports on sea turtles from Hawke's Bay and Sandspit, obtained from the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) at the Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology (CEMB) at the University of Karachi, were reviewed at the institution. For technical advice and review, we conducted unstructured interviews with three officials from LUAWMS University in Balochistan and WWF Pakistan. Additionally, we explored the official websites of WWF Pakistan, IUCN, UNDP, and the Olive Ridley Project (ORP) for additional literature. Information regarding the legal status of sea turtles as endangered species was compiled from a variety of sources. Key sources included the IUCN Red List website (iucnredlist.org), which provided insights for the broader geographical region, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme Pakistan Environment and Climate Change Outlook (ECCO) 2013 (UNEP, 2013). Information was also sourced from the publication on Coastal Marine Resources in Pakistan (MFF Pakistan, 2016) and the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group Sea Regional Report for Turtles the Middle East and South Asia Region (Moazzam *et al.*, 2021a).

Literature derived from the above search terms and listed publications, excluding literature reviews, were examined during the review. All available information about turtle species, study sample numbers, study locations, observed activity type and turtle life stages was extracted from the publications. Numbers were extracted from results tables, text, or figures and

compiled into a summary table.

RESULTS

All search terms combined yielded a total of 128 peer-reviewed articles, including some duplicate literature. However, only 33 of these results were deemed directly relevant to our topic (Supplementary Table S1, available at <https://github.com/OliveRidleyProject/Pakistan-Sea-Turtle-Literature-Review>). Publication dates for these results ranged from 1877 to 2019, and covered reports of nesting, bycatch, foraging and resting, stranded, traded, satellite tagged turtles, or mentions in species lists (Figure 1). The highest number of literature references was published in 2010 with a total of six. Literature that was not peer-reviewed included three Master's project reports from IMS. In addition, the ORP team obtained responses during 87 interviews with local fishers in Ibrahim Hydri, Kaka Pir, and Abdul Rehman Goth in Karachi, as part of the ORP community awareness program. The primary focal areas of these interviews included Manora, Hawke's Bay, Sandspit, Ibrahim Hydri, and Clifton Beach. These information sources were reviewed to extract locations and sample sizes wherever possible (Figure 2).

GADM shapefiles provide the Pakistan country and Division boundaries, and the Economic Exclusive Zone shape file is sourced from Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase (Flanders Marine Institute, 2023) created in ArcGIS Pro, with basemaps from EarthStar graphics. The data presented in the maps in this paper takes into consideration instances of overlapping data for a site; in these cases, the most recent and complete data was presented to prevent count inflation by duplicated reporting. Hawke's Bay and Sandspit are mapped together, since the literature reviewed does not consistently separate the two beaches and nesting

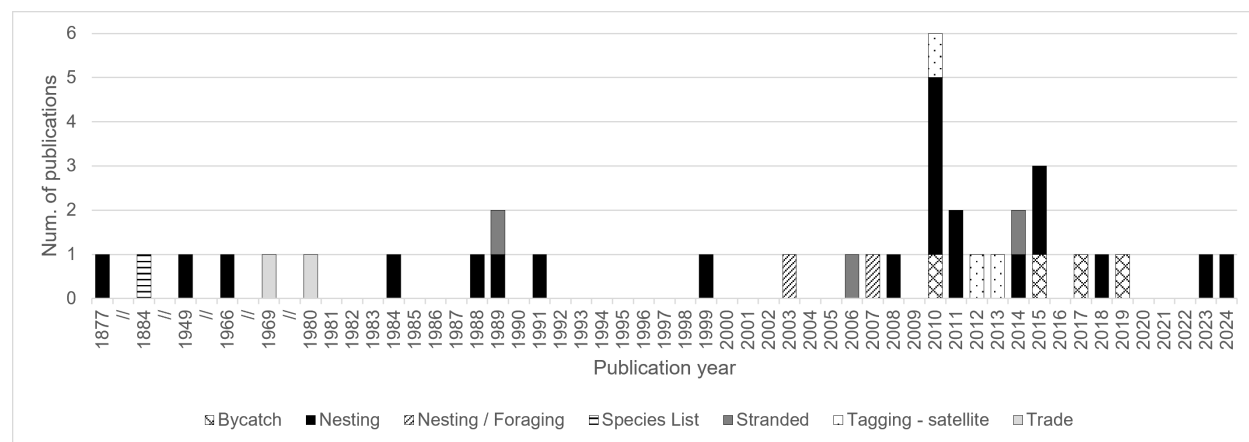


Figure 1. The Publication Dates and Research Subject of Sea Turtle Literature Included in this Review.

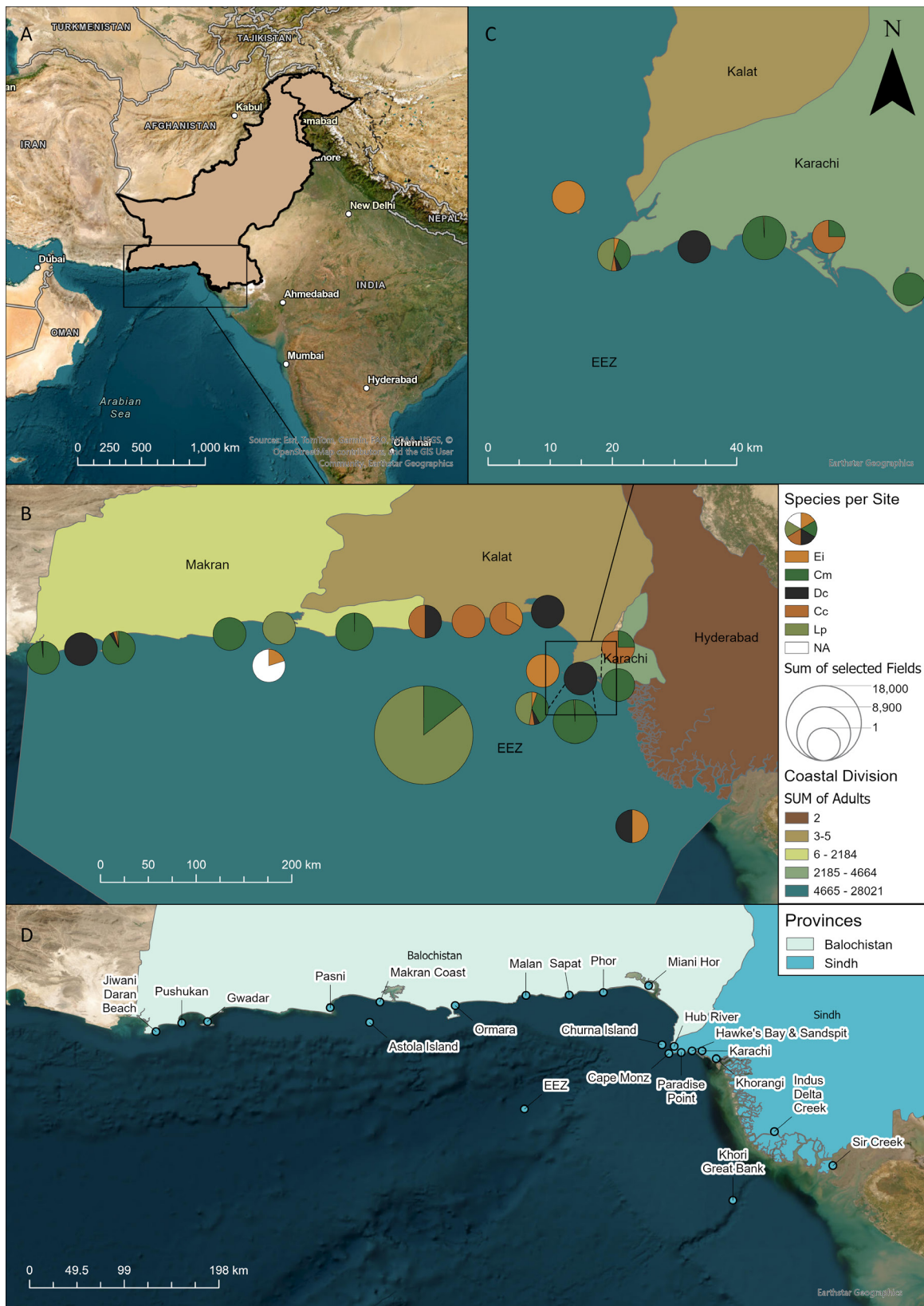


Figure 2. Reports of Sea Turtles in Pakistan, Including Nesting Activity, In-water Sightings, Strandings, Bycatch, and Harvest. (A) Pakistan; (B) Coastal Divisions; (C) Karachi Division; (D) Nesting Beaches.

activities are often grouped together.

For all sea turtle species reported from Pakistan, global IUCN Red List Assessments were available, but separate regional assessments specifically referring to Pakistan were only available for green and loggerhead turtles (Table 1).

Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

The hawksbill turtle is the rarest sea turtle species found in Pakistan and was assumed to be mostly migrating along the coasts of Pakistan with no confirmed nesting or breeding documented until the early 2000s (Minton, 1966; Khan, 2003). Hussain (2009) presents a photograph of a hawksbill turtle shell and mentions that Mertens (1969) saw a small shell of a hawksbill turtle at a shop in Karachi. Historical trade of the species is additionally confirmed through Japanese import records and Pakistan customs figures (Groombridge & Luxmoore, 1989).

Hawksbill turtles have been documented along the shores of Sindh and Balochistan between October and March, without a specific nesting site identified. Hawksbill turtle nesting was recorded in 2004 and 2007 on the coastline of Cape Monz, Mubarak village, Karachi and from July to December 2006 in Astola

Island, Makran (Khan *et al.*, 2010; Moazzam & Nawaz, 2019a). In 2013, hawksbills were spotted three times in the waters off the country's coast (MFF Pakistan, 2016).

On a global scale, the hawksbill turtle is considered critically endangered (Mortimer *et al.*, 2008), but specific population status and trends are unknown for Pakistan. The most common threat in open or offshore water of Pakistan, according to Manzoor *et al.* (2022), is entanglement in tuna gillnets, though only nine hawksbill turtles have been identified in bycatch surveys.

Olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)

Murray (1884) was one of the first to document the presence of sea turtles in Pakistan, identifying olive ridleys in Sindh. The coastline of Pakistan long served as a habitat for a small population of olive ridley turtles, which mainly nested at Sandspit and Hawke's Bay in Karachi, Sindh Province according to Kabraji & Firdous (1984) and Firdous *et al.* (2011). The olive ridley turtle, considered Vulnerable on a global level (Abreu-Grobois & Plotkin, 2008; Sikandar, 2022), nests at Hawke's Bay and Sandspit from March to October, with most nesting in August from 1980 to 1997, and in July and September in 2022 (Sikandar, 2022). Limited nesting was reported

Table 1. Global and sub-population Red List status and regional management units (RMUs) for Pakistan sea turtles.

Sea Turtle	Global RLA Category (Reference)	Sub-population for RLA	Sub-population RLA Category and Trend (Reference)	RMU (Wallace <i>et al.</i> , 2023)
Green	Endangered, Decreasing (Seminoff, 2023)	NIO (nesting)	Vulnerable, Decreasing (Mancini <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	NWIO
Olive Ridley	Vulnerable, Decreasing (Abreu-Grobois & Plotkin, 2008)	Not assessed	Not assessed	WIO
Loggerhead	Vulnerable, Decreasing (Casale & Tucker, 2017)	NWIO	Critically Endangered, Decreasing (Casale, 2015)	NWIO
Hawksbill	Critically Endangered, Decreasing (Mortimer & Donnelly 2008)	Not assessed	Not assessed	NWIO
Leatherback	Vulnerable, Decreasing (Wallace <i>et al.</i> , 2013)	Not assessed	Not assessed	None assigned

in Ormara and Astola Island, Makran. However, nesting numbers saw a sharp decline after 1987, with only two nests recorded in both 1996 and 1997, and no nesting activity from 1998 to 2000 (Firdous, 1999, 2001, 2015). The Sindh Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh, conducted a tagging study from 1982 to 2013, tagged a total of 43 olive ridley turtles. Of these, seven returned after one year, one after two years, and one after three years (Firdous, 2010). After an oil spill on the Karachi coast in 2003 (ITOPF, 2003), the nesting of olive ridley turtles decreased, with no reported sightings after 2012 (Sinkander *et al.*, 2022).

Recent studies showed the presence of olive ridley turtles in offshore waters (MFF Pakistan, 2016). One dead stranded individual was found in February 2010 (Moazzam & Nawaz, 2019b). One satellite tagged olive ridley turtle travelled from its nesting beach at Masirah Island, Oman, to the Makran coastline (Rees *et al.*, 2012a).

Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

According to Minton (1966), there were no confirmed sightings of leatherback turtles in the waters of West Pakistan. Nonetheless, in June 1958, a photograph obtained with the assistance of J.A. Anderson (Firdous, 2006) emerged showing an adult leatherback turtle that had washed ashore at Hawke's Bay, Karachi. Consequently, he concluded that no other local sightings were reported and suggested that leatherback turtles could potentially be observed nesting on the islands near the inlets of the Indus, Hyderabad. Firdous (1989) documented a dead leatherback turtle on 5th September 1988, stranded on the beach of Sandspit, Karachi. Consequently, Khan (2003) and Moazzam & Nawaz (2017) reported that the leatherback turtle inhabits the territorial waters of Pakistan. Specifically, this is based on four dead turtles found along the shores of Sindh and Balochistan and eight captures in gill nets (Moazzam & Nawaz, 2017). Additionally, a leatherback turtle was found dead in Miani Hor, showing signs of a possible boat strike injury (Sikandar *et al.*, 2022).

There have been no formally verified reports of leatherback turtles nesting in Pakistan (Khan, 2003; Firdous, 2006). Recent surveys have been conducted by the ORP team to assess nesting distributions for all sea turtle species, but no nesting of leatherback turtles have been observed (Olive Ridley Project, Unpubl.).

Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

Although Minton (1966) did not observe any

loggerhead turtles, he described the confirmed presence of the species in Pakistan. Ghalib & Zaidi (1976, in Sikandar, 2022) concluded that loggerhead turtles do not nest in Pakistan but included them in the list of sea turtles found in Karachi. Khan and Tasnim (1990), and Khan (2003) reported the presence of loggerhead turtles in Pakistan without providing specific details. As per Salam (2010), 60 loggerhead turtle nests were documented at Daran Beach, Makran; species identification was confirmed through observations of both adults and hatchlings.

Nesting loggerhead turtles (number not reported) that were flipper-tagged on Masirah Island in Oman have been found in Pakistan waters (Baldwin, 2003). The species has been sighted in the coastal waters of Balochistan in association with gillnet fisheries operations targeting tuna (Moazzam & Nawaz, 2015, 2019; Shahid *et al.*, 2016; Manzoor *et al.*, 2022). In February 2010, Khan (2010) verified the presence of two loggerhead turtle carcasses at Gwadar, West Bay, Makran and one individual successfully rescued and released. From December 2015 to April 2018, 11 specimens were found entangled in fishing gear (Moazzam & Nawaz, 2019b).

Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Green turtles have been recorded nesting in three of the four coastal divisions in Balochistan and Sindh province, with nesting beaches identified at Daran Beach, Gwadar, Pasini, Astola Island, Ormara, Cape Monz, Paradise Point, Sandspit, Hawke's Bay, Manora beaches (Butler, 1877; Firdous, 1999, 2010, 2015; Moazzam *et al.*, 2021a; Manzoor *et al.*, 2022).

Shockley (1949) reported that green sea turtles were frequently observed along the Jiwani coast near the Iranian border. At a location known as "Turtle Cliff," approximately a dozen turtles could often be seen at the same time. Additionally, during September to November 1945, a significant number of turtle tracks were documented along the beach. WWF (Pakistan) monitored the green turtle population in the area between 1999 and 2008. During this time, a total of 2,751 nests were protected *in situ* using regular monitoring, producing 91,776 hatchlings that were released into the sea. Research conducted by Waqas *et al.* (2011) focused on the conservation of green turtles at the sandy beach of Daran Beach by protecting 2,751 nests *in situ*, and this remains an important nesting site for the species. There is an additional threat to nesting turtles in Daran Beach with fuel smuggling activities, resulting in environmental pollution and habitat degradation;

according to anecdotal reports this is an ongoing issue (Moazzam *et al.*, 2021b).

Murray (1884) was one of the early researchers who documented the nesting of green turtles in Karachi at Gizri and Clifton beach, in Sindh Province. Additionally, a significant number of green turtles have been recorded nesting at Sandspit and Hawke's Bay, Karachi (Kabiraj & Firdous, 1984). According to Khanum *et al.* (2014), Hawke's Bay is among the beaches with the highest density of green turtle nesting in Pakistan. From 1979 to 1997, a total of 17,048 nests were recorded and moved to hatcheries located above the high tide line on the same beach for protection from take and destruction of nesting sites in Sandspit and Hawke's Bay (Firdous *et al.*, 2011) with 7,940 nesting turtles being flipper tagged (Firdous, 2015). Firdous (2001) reports three long range flipper tag recoveries in between Lengeh and Dayyer (Iran), Bhaidar Island, Gulf of Kutch (India), and Beraisole Village (Eritrea).

A total of 14 green turtles were equipped with satellite transmitters at Daran Beach and one at Astola island in 2009-2012 (Khan 2013). After release, three of these turtles were suspected to have been lost to fisheries interactions. The majority of the turtles migrated west, with six turtles traveling and settling between Jiwani, Pakistan, and Bandar Abbas, Iran. The turtle from Astola island and one turtle from Daran migrated to the United Arab Emirates, near Um-Alqueen, and Qatar. The remaining two turtles followed the coast eastward towards India, with no clear end of the tracking location indicated by Khan (2013).

Legal status of sea turtles in Pakistan

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) established in 1976, protects turtles by prohibiting the trade of all sea turtle species' shell and any part of the body. Additionally, the 1987 Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) prioritises the protection and conservation of these sea turtle species. Pakistan recognises the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and is a signatory to the CITES, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA MoU, <https://iosea-turtles.cms.int/>). The IOSEA MoU as an intergovernmental agreement provides a framework for collaboration between States as well as non-governmental stakeholders to work together towards conservation goals. Through the IOSEA network and specialised regional meetings, such as the Northern Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Taskforce, Pakistan

has access to international and regional expertise to support the development of local capacity for its specific conservation priorities.

Pakistan is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, which aims to manage and conserve tuna species through scientific research, sustainable fishing practices, and regulatory frameworks in the Indian Ocean. As part of its sustainable fishing regulations, a fisheries observer programme to monitor bycatch, report fishing fleet sizes and mitigation measures should be implemented. In recent years, Pakistan has not met these requirements for compliance (IOTC, 2024).

In Pakistan, although turtles were not consumed locally, their population faced declines due to heavy harvest pressure in the late 1960s (Firdous, 2007). Thousands of turtles were killed in Balochistan, with their flippers exported to Japan for the leather trade, amounting to a maximum of approximately 5,000 kg each year from 1976 to 1978 (Frazier, 1980; Groombridge *et al.*, 1988). This trade occurred despite protective legislation being passed in both Sindh and Balochistan in the 1970s in response to the decline of sea turtle population and their nesting along Pakistani coastline. Sea turtles were protected under the Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1972 and the Sindh Wildlife Protection Act (1993), as well as the Balochistan Wildlife Act 1974 (Salm, 1976; Firdous, 2007). The Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance, implemented in 1972, protects all turtles and eggs in Sindh and imposes steep fines for the taking of turtles (Mohiuddine, 1975; Salm, 1975; Frazier, 1980; Groombridge *et al.*, 1988). Additionally, the genera *Dermochelys*, *Chelonia*, *Caretta*, *Eretmochelys*, and *Lepidochelys* are listed as "Protected Animals" under this ordinance. In the Third Schedule of The Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act (BWPA) 1974, the same genera except *Lepidochelys* are listed as "Protected Animals".

Governmental and non-governmental conservation efforts

The first documented project for the conservation of sea turtles in Pakistan was set up in 1979 by the Sindh Wildlife Department with initial funding from WWF-Pakistan. The project evolved into a sea turtle conservation initiative encompassing legal protection for nesting sea turtles, public awareness efforts, and an extensive hatchery program (Qureshi, 2006; Sikandar *et al.*, 2022).

In 1979, one hatchery was established at Hawke's Bay and two at Sandspit, each measuring 24 meters by 24 meters (see Phillott *et al.*, 2018). These hatcheries aimed

to mitigate threats such as predation by feral dogs, human egg collection, and other human disturbances to nests by providing a controlled environment during the incubation period (Qureshi, 2006). Hatcheries released up to 30,000 hatchlings each season, with an average reported hatching success in these facilities of around 40%. However, this rate varies due to several factors, such as the handling of eggs during collection, the type of substrate used in the hatchery, and moisture levels of the substrate (Firdous, 2011; Phillott *et al.*, 2018). Between 1982 and 1997, a total of 3,093 green turtles and 43 olive ridley turtles were tagged on the beaches of Hawke's Bay and Sandspit in Karachi using size 19 Monel metal tags from the National Band and Tag Company in Kentucky, USA, on both front flippers of each sea turtle. Many of these tagged turtles were recaptured in local waters during the study (Firdous, 1991, 2010). Notably, one turtle was captured near Bhaidar Island in Gujarat, India, 223 days after tagging (Firdous, 1991).

WWF Pakistan implemented various research programmes in turtle conservation, such as monitoring green turtle nesting at Daran beach in Jiwani from 1999 to 2008. During this project, WWF protected nests *in situ* with protective wire mesh cages placed over the nest, 2,731 green turtle nests annually on average, leading to the emergence and release of 91,936 hatchlings into the sea (Waqas *et al.*, 2011; Khan, 2013). While hatchery programmes are officially still in place, the current status and extent is not documented.

In October 2012, WWF Pakistan launched a Fisher's Awareness Programme in Karachi aimed specifically at gill net fishers. This initiative has led to the release of approximately 25,000 to 30,000 entangled sea turtles back into the water each year since 2012. Among the released turtles, the olive ridley turtle is the most prevalent species, representing about 86% of the total sea turtle bycatch. In contrast, the green turtle accounts for approximately 14% of the total bycatch. (Moazzam & Nawaz, 2015; Shahid *et al.*, 2016). Since 2015, the ORP in Pakistan has played a role in community awareness, outreach activities, and recovering ghost gear for sea turtle conservation. It also includes a comprehensive research program aimed at analysing the initial population of sea turtles at Hawke's Bay and Sandspit beaches (see for example Olive Ridley Project, 2024, 2025).

The Wildlife Department of Sindh and Balochistan provinces, the Marine Fisheries Department, IUCN Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, and the ORP actively work on conserving sea turtles in Pakistan. One of ORP's first initiatives was with the Abdul Rehman Goth (ARG) community, focused on preventing the loss of

fishing gear and repurposing recovered ghost gear into marketable products. This initiative not only benefits the community financially but also reduces the risk of sea turtle entanglement. ORP has successfully recovered over 6.5 tons of ghost gear from local seas and beaches. Through its education and outreach activities, ORP has reached over 8 schools and approximately 2,000 children. The most commendable efforts of these Government and Non-Government organisations include raising awareness among local fisherfolks, setting up hatcheries, awareness of ghost gear and its recoveries, protecting turtle nesting beaches, and promoting the use of sea Turtle Excluder devices (TED) in trawl nets to decrease sea turtle mortality (MFF Pakistan, 2016; Shahid *et al.*, 2016).

DISCUSSION

Pakistan, as a northern Indian Ocean (NIO) country, holds significant ecological and regional importance in the region due to the country's diverse coastal areas and potential to support significant nesting sites for green turtles and olive ridley turtles. Sea turtles in Pakistan face threats such as bycatch, habitat degradation, and illegal take, despite efforts from the government and local NGOs for nest protection and awareness campaigns (Salm, 1975; Frazier, 1980). To address threats, legal measures were put in place in 1979, classifying turtles as a protected species (Frazier, 1980; Qureshi, 2006). Due to the migratory nature of sea turtle species, and taking into account RMUs for sea turtles which typically encompass several countries and jurisdictions (Wallace *et al.*, 2023), conservation and protection efforts should be considered on a regional geographical scale.

A neighbouring country, India, has implemented more extensive conservation and research efforts aiming to understand the biology and protect the resident sea turtle populations. India hosts one of the world's largest olive ridley mass nesting sites in Odisha, and strong legal frameworks for protection have been established through the Ministry of Environment, including the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and the Environment Protection Act (1986). It has specific marine protected areas for turtle conservation, such as Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary and Chilika Lake. Additionally, India requires the use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on fishing vessels to reduce bycatch (Jeyabaskaran & Kripa, 2018), a practice that Pakistan has only recently begun to adopt in limited regions (Moazzam *et al.*, 2021a).

Another country in the NIO, Sri Lanka, has a strong legal framework under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (1937) that protects sea turtles and their

habitats. The country also implements conservation programmes, such as the Kosgoda Sea Turtle Conservation Project (KSTCP) aimed at safeguarding turtle nesting sites and educating local communities (Rajakaruna *et al.*, 2009). KSTCP was established in 1988 and is a major conservation initiative located on Sri Lanka's southwestern coast, near Kosgoda. Its main goals include protecting nesting sea turtles and their eggs from threats such as illegal take and habitat destruction (Rajakaruna *et al.*, 2009; KSTCP, 2025). Meanwhile, Pakistan is still in the process of developing a sea turtle conservation framework. Sri Lanka's KSTCP shows how effective integration of scientific research, community engagement, and eco-tourism can be. While Pakistan involves communities, it has not reached the same scale or economic integration as Sri Lanka.

India and Sri Lanka have stronger legal frameworks than Pakistan, and the latter requires better implementation. Additionally, both countries have well-established conservation programmes, whereas Pakistan's efforts are newer and localised. Community engagement is more robust in Sri Lanka compared to the nascent initiatives in Pakistan.

Iran's coastline is crucial for regional sea turtle conservation due to its location along migratory routes in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Iran's conservation efforts are directly aligned with those in Pakistan, where key nesting locations such as Astola Island, Daran Beach, Sandspit & Hawke's Bay support the same populations of sea turtles. Iran has enacted laws such as the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (2002) and the Wildlife Protection Law (1972) to safeguard endangered species, including sea turtles (Sardari *et al.*, 2022), similar to the legal frameworks in Pakistan, including the Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance and the Balochistan Wildlife Act. It has designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) along its coast, particularly in Hormozgan Province and Qeshm Island, to safeguard nesting sites from human activities. Efforts to monitor and research in Iran include partnerships between environmental organisations and global entities to examine nesting behaviours and rates of hatching success; similarly, Pakistan participates in related initiatives through organisations such as WWF-Pakistan and the Sindh Wildlife Department, focusing on common regional goals. In both nations, local communities receive education on the significance of sea turtles, and NGOs collaborate with international allies to promote awareness and lessen the effects of coastal development (Ghayoumi *et al.*, 2023). The existing programmes in Pakistan could potentially benefit from collaboration and learning from protective measures

and practices put in place by Iranian organisations and government bodies.

Oman plays a crucial role in the conservation of sea turtles in the Indian Ocean due to its strategic location along the Arabian Peninsula's southeastern coast. Key nesting sites include Ras Al Jinz, primarily for green sea turtles (Mendoca & Abi-Aoun, 2009), and Masirah Island, which historically had the world's largest loggerhead turtle nesting site. Despite a decline in loggerhead populations (Willson *et al.*, 2020), both sites are vital for conservation. Oman actively participates in regional agreements like IOSEA, CMS, and CITES, focusing on legal protections and preserving important nesting areas (Willson *et al.*, 2021). Masirah Island not only supports Oman's turtle populations but also affects those from neighbouring countries like the United Arab Emirates or Pakistan, as sea turtles migrate to feeding grounds along their coasts (Rees *et al.*, 2012b; Pilcher *et al.*, 2021). Addressing threats to these migratory turtles may require collaboration between Oman, Pakistan, and other regional nations.

Bangladesh offers safeguarding to sea turtles via the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act of 2012, and is a signee to various international agreements such as IOSEA, CMS and CITES (Islam, 2021). Nonetheless, the nation has a smaller number of officially designated and effectively managed marine protected zones and conservation initiatives when compared to India or Sri Lanka, but more than Pakistan (UNEP-WCMC, 2026a, b, c, d). In both Bangladesh and Pakistan, the disparity between legal protections and actual conservation capabilities underscores the necessity for improved data collection (Mahbub *et al.*, 2020), institutional frameworks, better coastal management, and increased regional cooperation to protect sea turtle populations.

The Maldives' Environment Protection and Preservation Act (1993) safeguards sea turtles and their ecosystems. The Maldives adopts a more proactive stance on marine conservation, emphasising sustainable tourism and the preservation of habitats (Frazier, 1980; Ross & Barwani, 1982; Groombridge & Luxmoore, 1989).

Research on sea turtles in Pakistan remains basic and calls for more extensive investigations in both coastal provinces, and particularly the divisions of Kalat and Hyderabad. While Pakistan is aiming to extend its initiatives for sea turtle conservation, it still faces many challenges in comparison to other nations in the northern Indian Ocean, including India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives, which have well-established frameworks and active programmes in place.

Data gaps and challenges

After reviewing the literature on sea turtles in Pakistan, it is evident that there is limited data available, especially from Kalat and Hyderabad. Several publications addressed turtle populations, habitats, and nesting (Manzoor *et al.*, 2022). Notably, the Sindh Wildlife Department and WWF Pakistan conducted significant studies along the Karachi coast. In 1979, hatcheries were established at Hawke's Bay and Sandspit. However, the hatching success was <40% due to factors such as substrate moisture, egg exposure, and handling practices (Firdous, 1989, 2011; Phillott *et al.*, 2018). To improve hatchling production from these hatcheries, it is essential to conduct more extensive research and provide educational training that addresses these issues and minimise data gaps.

Other key data, monitoring, and conservation gaps identified in this review are:

1. Presence, habitat use and population dynamics of sea turtle species: Historically, we have limited information on the population sizes, trends, and distribution of sea turtles in Pakistan including occurrence, distribution, and their nesting beaches except for Karachi and Daran Beach, Makran division.
2. Nesting site surveys: Pakistan is lacking in identifying and monitoring key or index nesting sites. While the Sindh Wildlife Department regularly surveys Hawke's Bay and Sandspit beaches on the Karachi coast, there is still a need to develop data sharing principles and accessibility with the aim to strengthen opportunities for data analysis and the identification of conservation priorities. It is essential to protect critical habitats and implement conservation measures to safeguard nesting females and their nests. However, the Balochistan Makran coast needs to be explored for the nesting beaches.
3. Threat assessment and plan of action: While there are various threats to sea turtles in Pakistan, such as habitat degradation and loss, bycatch, and illegal take as described by different authors in the past, their extent and impact on each species is currently unknown. A thorough assessment of threats and their impact on sea turtles on nesting and in in-water habitats is needed as a basis for the development of conservation actions.
4. Coastal community engagement: There is a need to conduct awareness, knowledge exchange and educational campaigns within the coastal communities that share spaces with sea turtles. WWF Pakistan has engaged in various short-term projects to raise awareness among coastal communities about safe bycatch release, beach

cleaning, and turtle conservation. However, consistent long-term initiatives are essential for future conservation efforts.

5. Government and NGO training programmes: It is crucial to train central individuals within relevant government bodies and NGOs, who are directly or indirectly involved in beach or coastal activities with sea turtles, to ensure consistent data collection and documentation, as well as ethical practices across all areas of Pakistan. Once those central individuals are established, future training of new personnel can be organised and managed internally. Collaboration and knowledge exchange with regional and international stakeholders should be pursued to facilitate a robust conservation framework in the country.
6. Genetic studies: Currently, no studies on population genetics have been conducted on sea turtles from Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

This review underscores the urgent need for comprehensive conservation efforts to protect sea turtles along Pakistan's coasts, as well as further monitoring and research in currently understudied areas in Kalat and Hyderabad divisions. Despite the ecological significance of nesting sites, including Sandspit, Hawke's Bay, Ormara, and Astola Island, these areas face severe threats from habitat degradation, plastic pollution, entanglement in fishing gear, and unregulated coastal development.

While protective legislation exists, enforcement requires improved governance and there continues to be a lack of coordination among different stakeholders combined with limited resources. The absence of a unified, long-term monitoring framework hampers effective conservation efforts. To address these challenges, a comprehensive approach is needed, encompassing habitat restoration, stricter regulations, enhanced community involvement, and sustained research funding to ensure the survival of sea turtles and protection of their habitats in Pakistan.

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NOTES ON COMMUNITY-BASED TEMPORARY CARE OF SEA TURTLES AT CAR NICOBAR, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

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The Nicobar archipelago is generally recognised as a biodiversity hotspot for marine flora and fauna (Kiruba-Sankar *et al.*, 2016). The Nicobarese tribes of Car Nicobar, located in the Nicobar archipelago, have a deeply rooted traditional association with the marine ecosystem and fisheries resources (Kiruba-Sankar *et al.*, 2020). Their livelihood and cultural practices are closely linked to the sea and its resources (Ravikumar *et al.*, 2015, 2016), as their livelihoods are predominantly subsistence-based. Considering the biodiverse rich region and the frequent interaction with the marine faunal groups by the local Nicobarese tribes, we have been conducting awareness and education initiatives about the ecologically important faunal groups, especially sea turtles, and their conservation and management with the local tribes of Car Nicobar (Kiruba-Sankar *et al.*, 2023, 2024). Our focus on sea turtles stems from the limited scientific documentation available from Car Nicobar compared to other parts of the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago. During field surveys and interactions with the local tribes, we noted two occasions of sea turtles being kept temporarily in households. These practices, though infrequent and non-commercial, reflect the Nicobarese tribes' traditional curiosity and cultural engagement with marine fauna. Under Section 65 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the customary hunting and gathering rights of the Scheduled Tribes of the Nicobar Islands are legally preserved.

In 2023, we noted and recorded the instances of Nicobari tribes keeping an Amboina box turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*) in their backyard areas (Figure 1). During the same year, a green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) was also observed within a household in Car Nicobar (Figure 2). In October 2025, we learned of a hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) that had been kept temporarily in a backyard tank for one year (Figure 3). The community members described feeding the turtle with fish and changing the seawater in the tank every three days. Subsequently, we met

the local Tribal Council office and submitted a formal letter seeking consent to discuss and understand these practices for documentation purposes. These instances were approached solely from a socio-ecological and educational perspective, respecting the traditional rights of the Nicobarese community.

The household was revisited to collect additional details through discussions with community members and, with their consent, for photographic documentation. The hawksbill turtle was measured by a resource person from the Nicobarese community and found to have a curved carapace length (CCL) in the range of ~33.8cm. The carapace width measured 28.7cm. The head length was 9.9cm, and the head width was 4.3cm. We further enquired about the possible course of action if the turtle grew larger in size or if interest in continued rearing declined; they indicated uncertainty, acknowledging that the chances of releasing them back into the sea would be minimal, as it could potentially serve for their traditional use as well as subsistence needs in future.

These field observations highlight the cultural and ecological connection of the Nicobarese tribes with rich marine biodiversity. Such traditional interactions reflect a long-standing relationship of coexistence and curiosity rooted in their customary dependence on aquatic resources. While these traditional hunting and gathering practices arise from curiosity and coexistence with nature, awareness and education on conservation and sustainable resource management of sea turtles in less-studied areas like Car Nicobar can help channel these interests toward participatory marine stewardship. Understanding and being aware of such practices also provides an opportunity to build a connection between traditional knowledge of the Nicobarese tribes and modern marine conservation understanding. Culturally sensitive educational efforts can further enrich local knowledge while ensuring the long-term well-being of marine biodiversity around Car Nicobar.



Figure 1. Amboina Box Turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*) Kept in a Backyard Area at Car Nicobar. (Photo credit: Kiruba Sankar R.)



Figure 2. Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) Kept in a Household at Car Nicobar. (Photo credit: Kiruba Sankar R.)

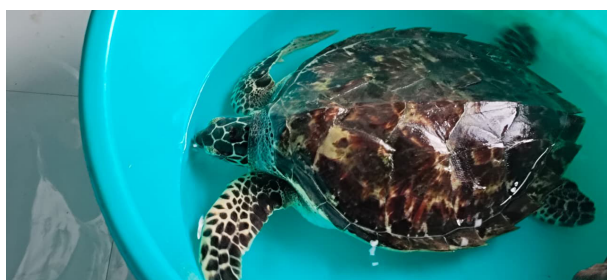


Figure 3. Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) Kept in a Backyard Tank at Car Nicobar. (Photo credit: Sonia.)

Ethics statement

The authors fulfilled the requirements to visit Car Nicobar Island as entry into the Island is restricted under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Act, 1956. We also obtained permission from the Chief Captain,

Office of the Tribal Council, Car Nicobar, and verbal consent from the respondents before conducting field interactions and surveys. All engagements were carried out respectfully, following local customs and community protocols.

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POLLUTION FROM *MSC ELSA 3* IMPACTS INDIA AND SRI LANKA

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On 25th of May 2025 at 7:50 hours local time, the *MSC Elsa 3*, a Liberian-flagged container ship *en route* from Vizhinjam to Kochi in India, capsized about 38 nm south-west off Kochi (9.1875°N, 76.0816°E) in the state of Kerala, India, and then sank with ~640 containers onboard. The ship's cargo included 13 containers of hazardous materials, notably calcium carbide, sulphur, and hydrazine-based plastics, as well as 84 t of diesel and 367 t of furnace oil (Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, 2025). Among the 643 containers onboard were 71,500 sacks of tiny plastic pellets known as nurdles. Plastic nurdles are pre-production plastic pellets, <5mm in diameter, used in manufacturing. Nurdles are typically made of hydrophobic polymers, such as low-density and high-density polyethylene and polypropylene. They are extremely lightweight and hydrophobic, and can float and drift long distances on ocean surfaces. Nurdles are non-biodegradable, meaning they can persist indefinitely and accumulate in the environment (see Galgani & Rangel-Buitrago, 2024).

The containers ruptured upon sinking, releasing nurdles and other potential contaminants into the Arabian sea. Immediate measures were taken by the Kerala state and the Indian government. Responses included a state disaster declaration and high alerts across coastal districts. The Indian Coast Guard placed oil-boom vessels and aircrafts in position to aid with the containment of pollutants. Fishing was also banned in a 20 nm zone around the vessel, primarily as a precautionary measure to protect both marine life and human health due to the risk of contamination from the spill (Fidra, 2025). Despite these measures, the Southwest Monsoon, which begins in early June, accelerated the dispersal of pollutants. Between 27th May and 12th June 2025, the plastic nurdles spread from the wreck site off Kerala's coastline in India, moving approximately 900 km towards the southern states of India and northern and western shores of Sri Lanka (Figure 1). This paper outlines the timeline of nurdle dispersal from the date of the wreck until late June 2025.

27th May 2025: Thiruvananthapuram city (8.524°N,

76.937°E) and coastline including Kochu Veli beach (9.939°N, 76.271°E), Thumba beach (9.931°N, 76.267°E), and Vettukad beach (8.467°N, 76.976°E), Kochi, Kerala, India

Within 48hr of the vessel sinking, beaches in Thiruvananthapuram city were blanketed with loose pellets (Fidra, 2025). Loose nurdles were also found in large numbers on adjacent beaches (Shaji, 2025).

27th May 2025: Kanniyakumari district, Kerala, India

Large quantities of 25kg bags full of plastic nurdles began washing ashore (The New Indian Express, 2025).

28th May to 4th June 2025: Ashoka beach (8.383°N, 76.976°E) and Varkala beach (8.736°N, 76.703°E), Kovalam city, Kerala, India

White nurdle "snowdrifts" and nurdles still packaged in plastic sacks washed ashore at Ashoka Beach and Varkala, with white foam also observed on Ashoka Beach. Nurdles on the beach were being washed back into the sea (Ayyappan, 2025).

2nd to 5th June 2025: Manukudi beach (8.086°N, 77.490°E), Chothavilai beach (8.094°N, 77.455°E), Kanyakumari district, Sri Lanka

Nurdles, some loose but most still packaged in partially intact sacks, drifted ashore on Manakudi and Chothavilai beaches. An estimated 858 bags (~25 kg each) of nurdles were found at 36 out of 42 coastal villages in Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu state of India (Rabi, 2025; TenNews.in, 2025; The Hindi Bureau, 2025).

10th June 2025: Dhanushkodi Flamingo Sanctuary (99.179°N, 79.418°E), Ramanathapuram city, Tamil Nadu, India

Eighty bags of nurdles (~2t) were washed ashore (The Times of India, 2025).

11th June 2025: Delft Island (9.517°N, 79.683°E), Sri

Lanka

Nurdles washed up on Delft Island (News 1st, 2025a; The Week, 2025).

12th June 2025: Mannar beach (8.836°N, 80.054°E), Sri Lanka

Dozens of 25 kg bags and loose nurdles were found along a 2 km stretch of Mannar beach. Two bags were damaged, but the remainder were intact (Rodrigo, 2025). Nurdles were also seen washing ashore on the coasts of Delft and Jaffna (The Week, 2025).

13th June 2025: Jaffna Peninsula (9.667°N, 80.002°E), Kilinochchi coast (9.4°N, 80.4°E), Nainativu Island (9.417°N, 79.833°E), and Chilaw region (7.576°N, 79.795°E), Sri Lanka

Nurdles and other debris were washing ashore on Delft Island, Jaffna peninsula, Nainativu and Mannar with minor traces also found on the Kilinochchi and Chilaw coasts (The Week, 2025). Beach cleanups commenced at Jaffna and Mannar (News 1st, 2025b).

17th June 2025: Puttalam beach (8.025°N, 79.831°E), Kaltura beach (6.567°N, 79.983°E), Galle beach (6.053°N, 80.220°E), Sri Lanka

Cleanup operations were underway on beaches in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Puttalam, Gampaha, Colombo, Kalutara, and Galle districts, with contributions from more than 5,500 civilians (Daily Mirror, 2025; News 1st, 2025c).

22nd June 2025: Wadduwa beach (6.927°N, 79.861°E), Colombo, Sri Lanka

Plastic nurdles washing ashore near Wadduwa beach, south of Colombo city, were described as a severe environmental hazard. These nurdles were mixed with sand and other debris, and spread across kilometers. Workers used sieves to filter the sand, separating the beads from the shells and debris in water-filled containers, before bagging and transporting the waste to Colombo (Rak, 2025).

Nurdle dispersal from the wreck of *MSC Elsa 3* off the coast of Kerala, India, created a transboundary environmental disaster, impacting the coastlines of both India and Sri Lanka. This event only exacerbated the pollution experienced by Sri Lanka, as a similar incident where the *M/V X-Press Pearl* caught fire off the coast of Colombo on 20th May 2021, released toxic

chemicals and ~1,680t of nurdles near the country coastline (de Vos *et al.*, 2022). Similarly, an explosion on the *MV Wan Hai 503* on 9th June 2025, 44nm from Azhikkal (11.915°N, 75.348°E), off the coast of Kerala, released fuel and hazardous chemicals into the environment, further adding to the pollution of Indian shores (Rodrigo, 2025).

The Potential Impacts of Plastic Nurdles on Sea Turtles and their Habitats

Approximately 445,970t of nurdles enter the environment each year globally (Galgani & Rangel-Buitrago, 2024) and have the potential to affect sea turtles in aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Nurdles have been found in the gut contents of stranded, and/or bycatch, post-hatchling/oceanic juvenile loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the Pacific Ocean (Duncan *et al.*, 2021). However, the same has not been observed in stranded turtles in the Indian Ocean to date. Hence, although ingestion of nurdles in the marine environment can occur, the impact on the health of an individual turtle and population-level scale of this threat remains largely unknown.

Nurdles spilled from the *X-Press Pearl* were still present in beach substrates 40 months after the wreck, and continued to release secondary microplastics and nanoplastics as a consequence of weathering (Perera *et al.*, 2026). Plastic additives in nurdles can leach into the beach environment (Iftikhar *et al.*, 2024) and potentially affect developing sea turtle embryos (Sousa-Guedes *et al.*, 2023). Additionally, weathering can alter the physicochemical properties of nurdles and increase their sorption capacity for pollutants. If nurdles are later ingested by marine wildlife, sorbed pollutants can then leach into the gut and result in acute and chronic toxic effects (see Jiang *et al.*, 2021).

The scale of nurdle spills around the world (reviewed by Sewwandi *et al.*, 2023; Galgani & Rangel-Buitrago, 2024) highlight the need for improved preventive measures, regulations for international coordination, and spill response (Galgani & Rangel-Buitrago, 2024).

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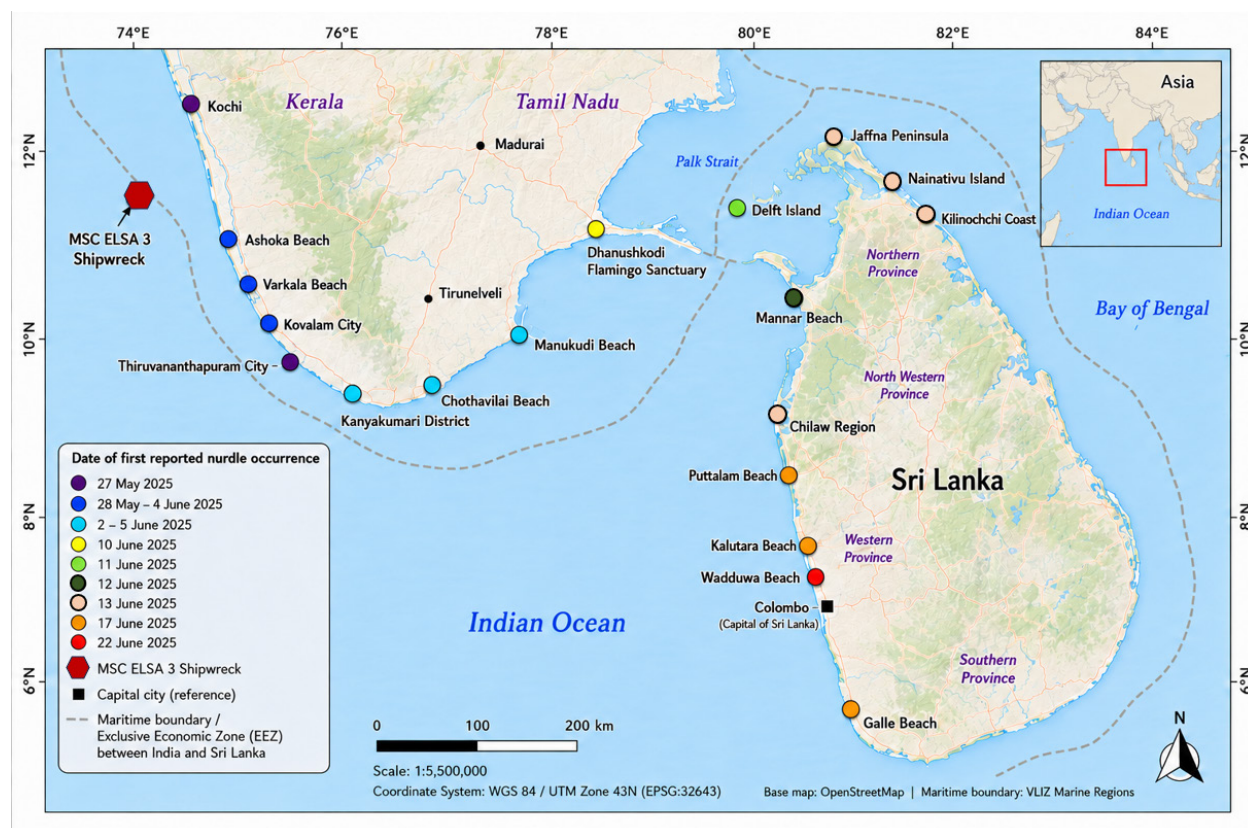


Figure 1. The Spatial Spread of Nurdles Along the Indian and Sri Lankan Coasts from the Wreck of the *MSC Elsa 3* off Kerala, India. (Map created using QGIS-based geospatial analysis.)

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SEA TURTLE RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION GRANTS

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The International Sea Turtle Society (ISTS) is offering a new grant in 2026. The Student Research Grant is open to undergraduate and graduate students currently enrolled in an institution of higher education (e.g., college or university) and who are conducting research that supports the ISTS Mission. Successful applicants will receive up to \$1,000 USD, with up to four students receiving an award each year. In 2026, applications must be received by 15th January. More information about the ISTS Student Research Grant can be found at <https://www.internationalseaturtlesociety.org/awards/student-research-grants/>.

The ISTS also offers a Community Grant (<https://www.internationalseaturtlesociety.org/awards/community-grant-program/>) and Innovation Grant (<https://www.internationalseaturtlesociety.org/awards/innovation-grant-program/>). Applications for these grants have

been due in September in past years. See the provided webpages for requirements and applications details and dates.

The State of the World's Sea Turtles (SWOT) also offers small grants that support sea turtle conservation work that addresses priority populations, threats, and data gaps. See the SWOT website (<https://www.seaturtlestatus.org/grants>) for more information about the different grants and submission dates each year.

Another funding opportunity that might be of interest to IOTN readers is the Boyd Lyon Sea Turtle Fund that support projects that increase our understanding of sea turtle conservation, behaviour, habitats, distribution, abundance, and research diving safety. You can find more information about the fund at <https://www.boydlyonseaturtlefund.org/>.

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