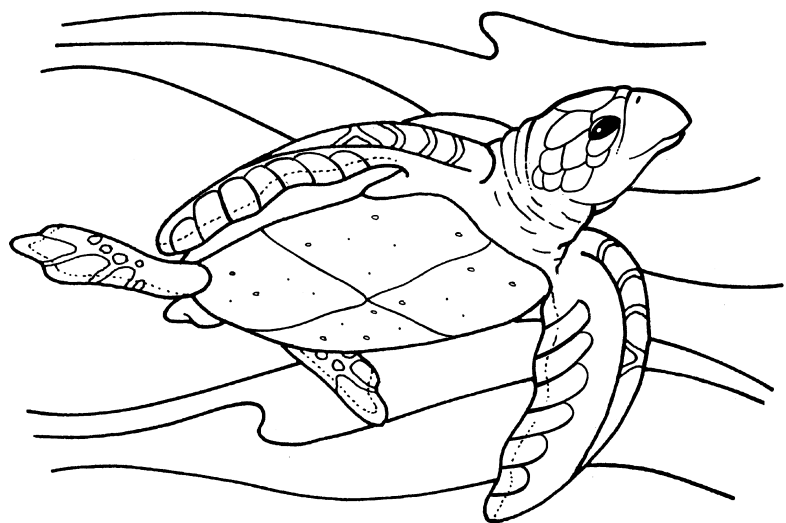




Sea Turtles



A colouring in book in English and Zulu.

Written by Francince Jacobs.

Illustrated by Mary Beath and Sau Ueligitone.

January 1995

Produced by the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary with permission from the Centre for Marine Conservation.

May 2006

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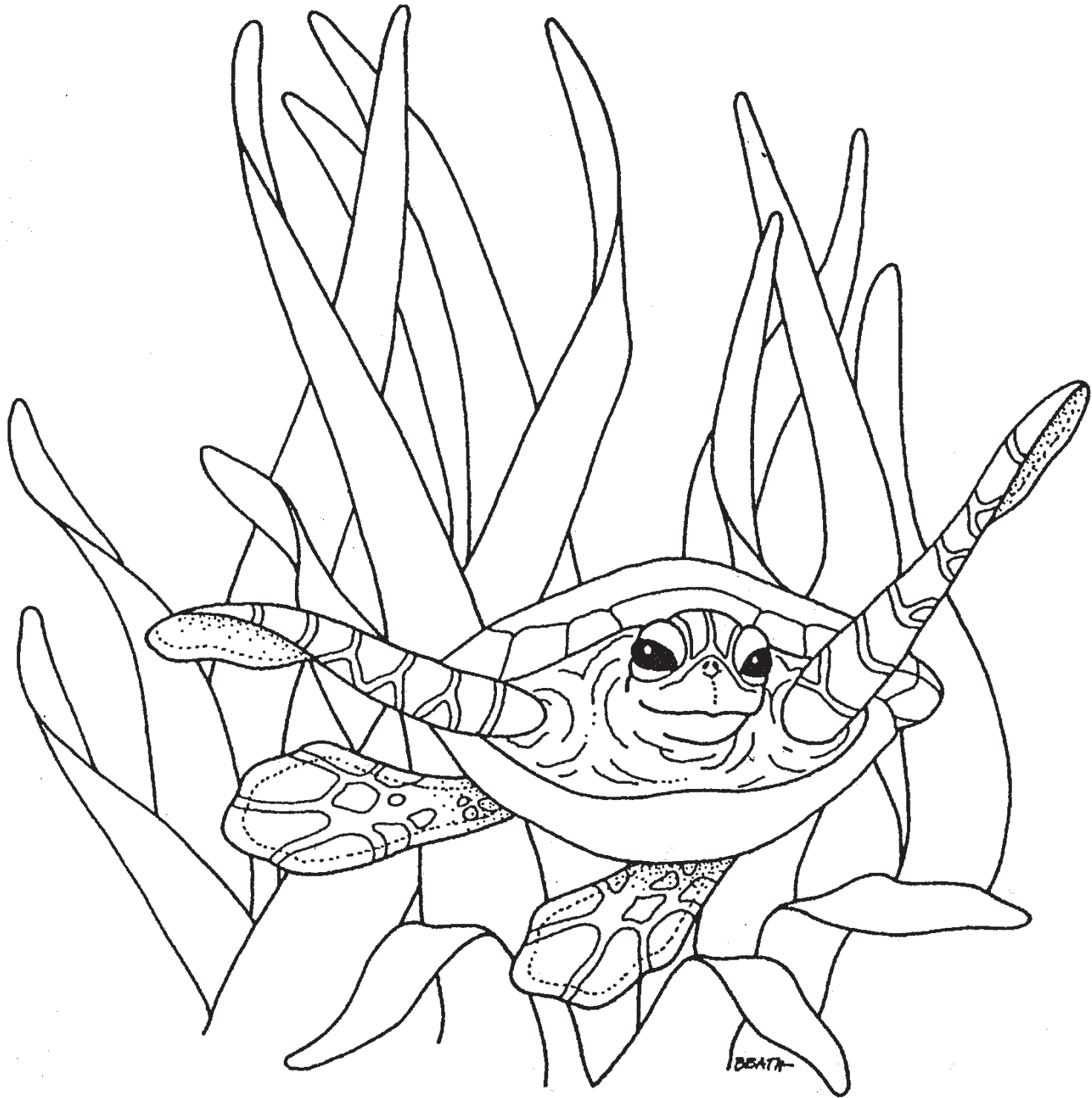
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE VISION

“ To be a world renowned leader in the practice of biodiversity conservation in KZN ”

MISSION STATEMENT

“ To ensure effective management and sustainable use of KwaZulu-Natal’ s biodiversity in collaboration with the community. ”





Turtles - Izimfudu

Turtles belong to the same family as lizards, geckoes and snakes - reptiles. Like all reptiles turtles have scaly, dry skin, and they have lungs but unlike crocodiles and snakes, turtles have no teeth. The turtle has a shell called a carapace that protects it from its enemies. Sea turtles can hold their breath for many minutes but they must come up to the surface to breathe. The sea turtle, unlike the tortoise and terrapin cannot pull its body into its shell and its legs have changed to become more like a fish's fins.

You can learn more about our sea turtles by reading this book and colouring the pictures. Have Fun!

Izimfudu nazo zisemndenini owodwa nezibankwa noma nezilwane ezihuquzelayo zonke izilwane nofudu lunamagxolo, nesikhumba esomile, futhi lunamaphaphu kodwa hayi njengezingwenya nezinyoka ufudu alunawo amazinyo. Ufudu lunegobolondo lokuzilvikela ezitheni. Ufudu lwasolwandle luyakwazi ukubamba umoya isikhathi eside ngaphansi kwamanzi kodwa kufanele nakanjani ukuba luvele ngaphandle ukuzothola umoyampilo. Ufudu lwasolwandle alufani nolwasehlathini nalolo oluhlala emadanyini olwasolwandle alukwazi ukufihla ikhanda njengalezo zasehlathini nezinyawo zalo zithi azifane nezigwedlo zikafishi.

Ungafunda okuningi ngofudu lwasolwandle uma ufunda lelibhuku uthokozele ukufaka imibala ezithombeni. Njengazonke izimfudu zasolwandle nalolu alunawo amazinyo lusebenzisa umlomokazi walo oqinile ukubamba ukudla kwalo. Izidleke zokuzalela ngaphandle emhlabathini emabhishi asenyakatho ne KwaZulu-Natali nase Mozambique.

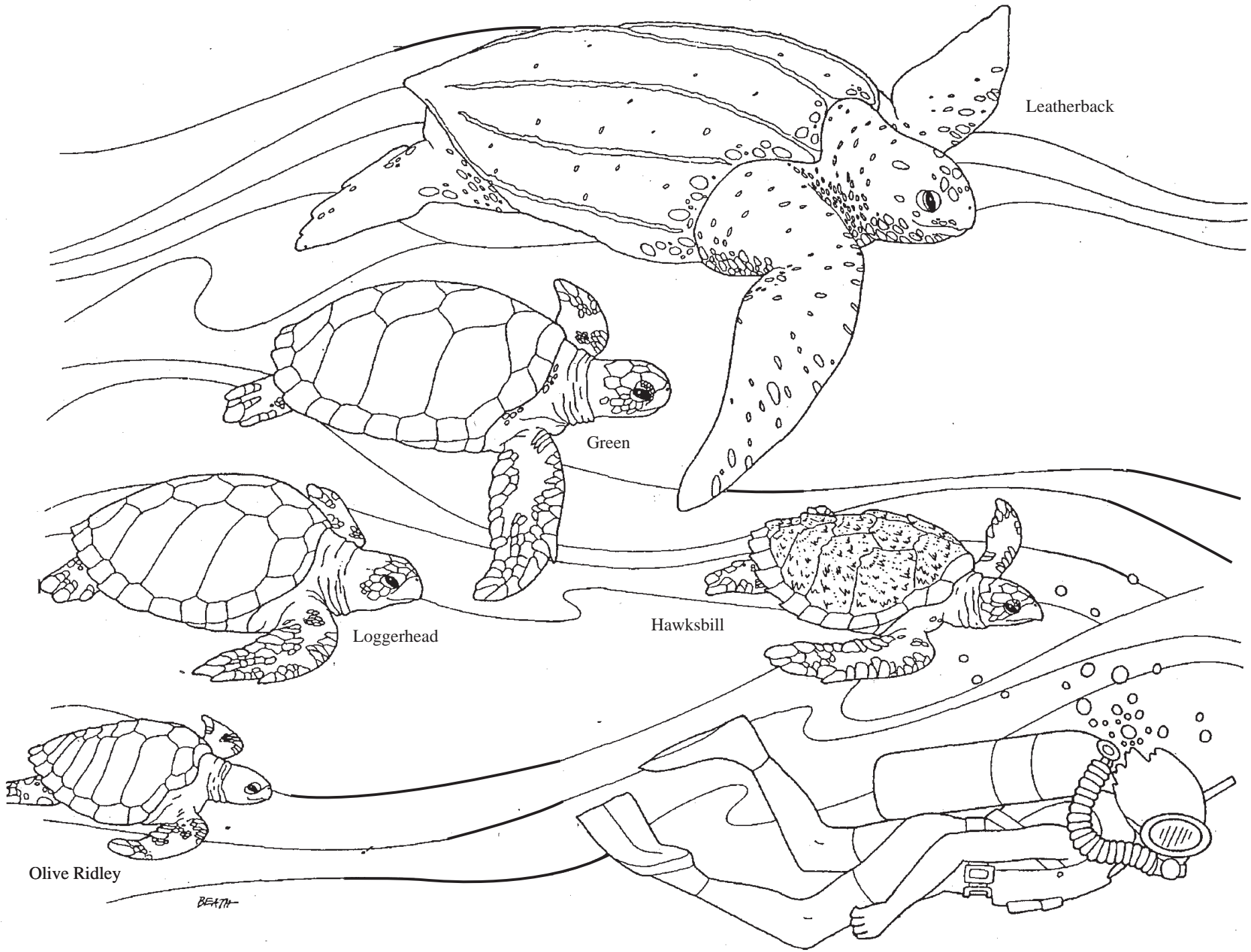


Sea Turtles - Ufudu lwasolwandle

Sea turtles have been around for 150 million years, their ancestors were giant land turtles that entered the sea when the first dinosaurs lived on earth. Sea turtles then did not look like those of today. It took millions of years for sea turtles to develop their legs into flippers and their big bodies into streamlined shapes. The dinosaurs and the giant land turtles are gone forever and we can see only their fossil bones in museums, but somehow, sea turtles have survived.

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.

Ufudu lwasolwandle selunesikhathi esibalelwa ku 150 miliyoni weminyaka kulendawo, okhokhomkhulu bazo kwakuyizimfudu ezinkulu ezazihlala emhlabeni ezangena olwandle ngesikhathi sokufika kwezilwane ezinkulu zakudala ezifana nentulo. Lezizimfudu azisabukeki njengalezizilwane sezibukeka njengezimfudu zeminyaka esezashitsha izinyawo zaba njengezigwedlo zamanzi. Izimfudu ezinkulu ezazihlala emhlabeni nezilwane lezo ezithi azifane nentulo zona zashabalala sezibonakala ngemifanekiso lapho kugcinwa khona imilando ukuthi zake zabakhona kodwa, izimfudu zasolwandle zona zaphumelela ukuphila. Sinezinhlobo eziyisikhombisa ezisabhukuda olwandle lakulomhlaba. Isikhathi esiningi zisichitha emanzini ngaphandle kwesikhashana esincane lapho izinkomazi ziphumela ngaphandle ukuyozalela amaqanda. Izimfudu zasolwandle zabelana ngolwandle nemikhombe kanye nezinye izidalwa zasolwandle nami nawe.



Leatherback

Green

Loggerhead

Hawksbill

Olive Ridley

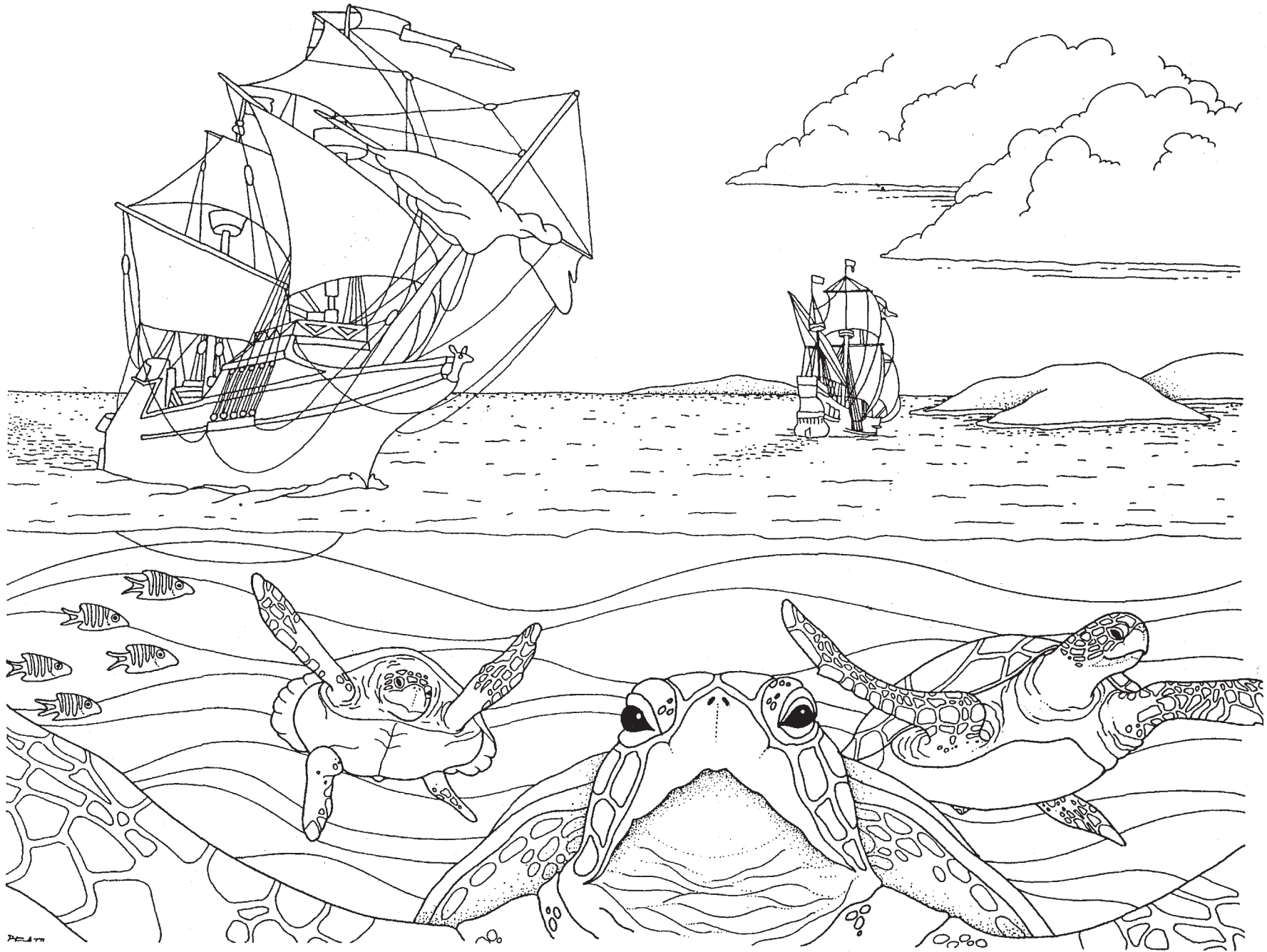
BEATH



The Green Turtle - Ufudu oluluhlaza

Polynesians and other Pacific islanders hunted turtles, but because there were not too many people in this part of the world, the turtle numbers remained stable. When western explorers began travelling 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 is brown all over, grows to about 130 cm in length and often weighs over 200 kg. It grazes in shallow beds of seaweed, 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. Today, hundreds of years later, green turtles are still hunted and taken. Fewer and fewer remain and they are now an endangered species.

Uhlobo oluthile lwabantu ngasentshonalanga kwaseMelika luzingela izimfudu, aziphelanga izimfudu ngenxa yokuthi babebancane abantu kulendawo. Ngesikhathi sasentshonalanga sesihamba siya eMelika kwakunamamiliyoni ezimfudu olwandle. Abokuqala abafika kulendawo bathola ukuthi lolufudu yilona olunenyama emnandi. Lolufudu lindaka umzimba wonke lukhula ngango 130 cm isisindo salo esijwayelekile ngu 200 kg. Ludla izimila zasowandle ngasogwini abashayeli bemikhumbi kwakubalula lesilwane basilalise ngomhlane size sife, luncane kakhulu usizo olwalwenziwa ukugcwala kolwandle (tied) ukuze lumuke nasolesilwane. Amafutha ngaphakathi kulolufudu ayeluhlaza okotshani, phela ayenziwa wubona utshani olubudlile. Yingakho-ke kwaze kwathiwa ufudu oluluhlaza. Nanamhla eminyakeni eyikhulu eyedlule belusabulawa lolufudu lwaya ngokuya lushoda kumanje selungaphansi kwesigaba sezilwane ezivikelekile.





The Hawksbill - Umlomo'cijile

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 yellow, called the plastron. The skin of its head and flippers has brown patches rimmed in yellow. The hawksbill gets its name from its beak because the top of it hooks down much like the bill of a hawk. They can grow as large as 100 cm and weigh over 100 kg. Hawksbills feed mostly on sponges growing on coral reefs. They nest on the beaches of Mozambique, Madagascar and the Seychelles.

Umlomo'cijile yilona lufudu oluhle kakhulu olwandle. Lunegobolondo eliqinile, olukhandwe ngamagxolo aphuzi nokumdaka. Kanjalo lolufudu lwathola igama ngesimo somlomo walo ocije ukufana nezinyoni ezifuywayo okuthiwa ngopholi. Isilinganiso sobukhulu lukhula lube 100 cm isisindo 100 kg. Umlomo'cijile lona ukudla akuthandayo ezinye zezilwane ezikhula ematsheni ngaphansi kwamanzi. Izindawo oluzalela kuzo Mozambique, Madagascar nase Seychelles.





The Loggerhead - Lolufudu luthi

The loggerhead turtle is slightly smaller than the green turtle, 100 cm long and may weigh up to 160 kg. It eats blue bottles, sea urchins, snails and other sea animals that it hunts near coral reefs and rocks. You can recognize it by its large, thick head and broad, short neck. The loggerhead's shell is like a suit of armour, but its head and flippers are unprotected. Certain sharks and killer whales may attack these parts, but the loggerhead is big and has few natural enemies. Colour its carapace and skin reddish-brown and the plastron yellow. The loggerhead nests on the beaches of Northern Zululand, Japan and the east coast of the United States of America.

Lolufudu luthi alube luncane kunalolo okuthiwa yi green turtle lingu 100 cm ubude nesisindo esingu 160 kg. Ludla omasendeni neminenke nezinye izilwane zasolwandle. Ungalubona ngekhandela elikhulu nangentamo emfushane enkulu. Umbala walo uthi uwufane nomfaniswa omdaka wamasosha. Izinyawo zalo zivikelekile oshaka nemikhombe ziyaludla futhi zimbalwa izitha zalo. Luzalela enyakatho nolwandle KwaZulu Natali, eJapan nasogwini lwase United States of America.



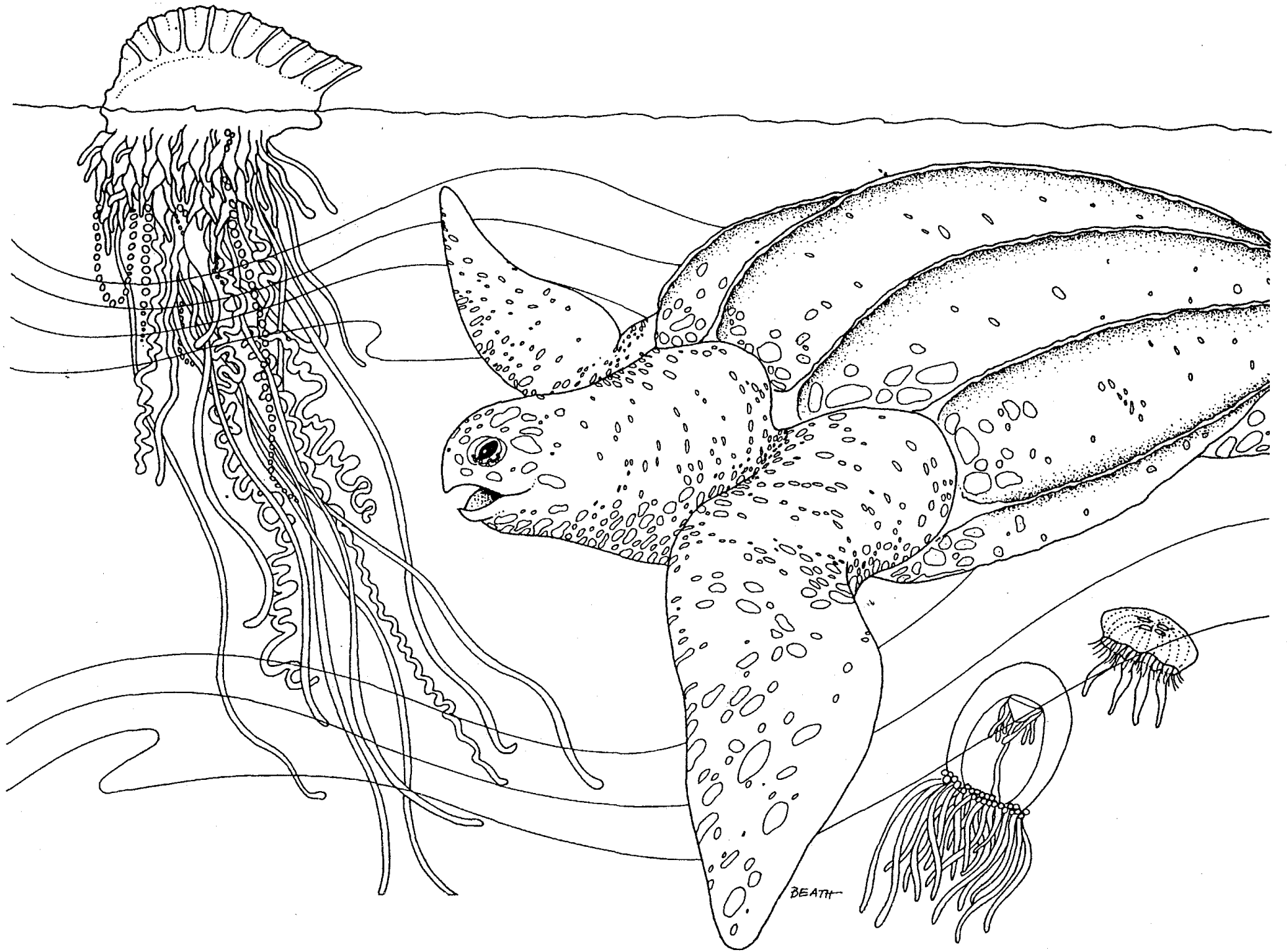
BEATH



The Leatherback - S'khumba ngemuva

The leatherback (or trunkback) is the largest sea turtle living today. It may grow to be 2,5 m long and weigh up to 900 kg. Its overall colour is black and is the only sea turtle that does not have a hard top shell. It is protected instead by a thick leathery skin on its back with seven long ridges which gives the turtle its name. The leatherback is a great wanderer and swims thousands of miles, one female after nesting in Zululand, travelled 7 000kms in 5 months and was last recorded en route to Australia. Its favourite food is jellyfish and like all sea turtles, the leatherback has no teeth, it uses it's strong, sharp beak to catch its food. Nests are made on the beaches in Northern Zululand and Mozambique.

Lolufudu yilona olukhulu olusaphilayo olwandle ezinsukwini zanamhla. Likhula ngango 2,5 m ubude isisindo esiyakyo 900 kg. Umbala walo umnyama yilona ufudu lwasolwandle olunesikhumba olungenalo igobolondo. Luzivikele ngalesisikhumba esiqinile emhlane walo nemiqolo eyikhombisa emhlane. Lasukela ngalesisikhumba igama lalolufudu. Yisimanga sento lolufudu ebhukuda indawo ende ifuna ukudla kwayo, ukudla ekuthanda kakhulu ngomasendeni noma isikhwehlelo solwandle. Njengazo zonke izimfudu lolufudu alunawo amazinyo lusebenzisa umlomo walo oqinile ukubamba ukudla kwalo. Luzalela ogwini olungasenyakatho neKwaZulu Natali ukubheka eMozambique.

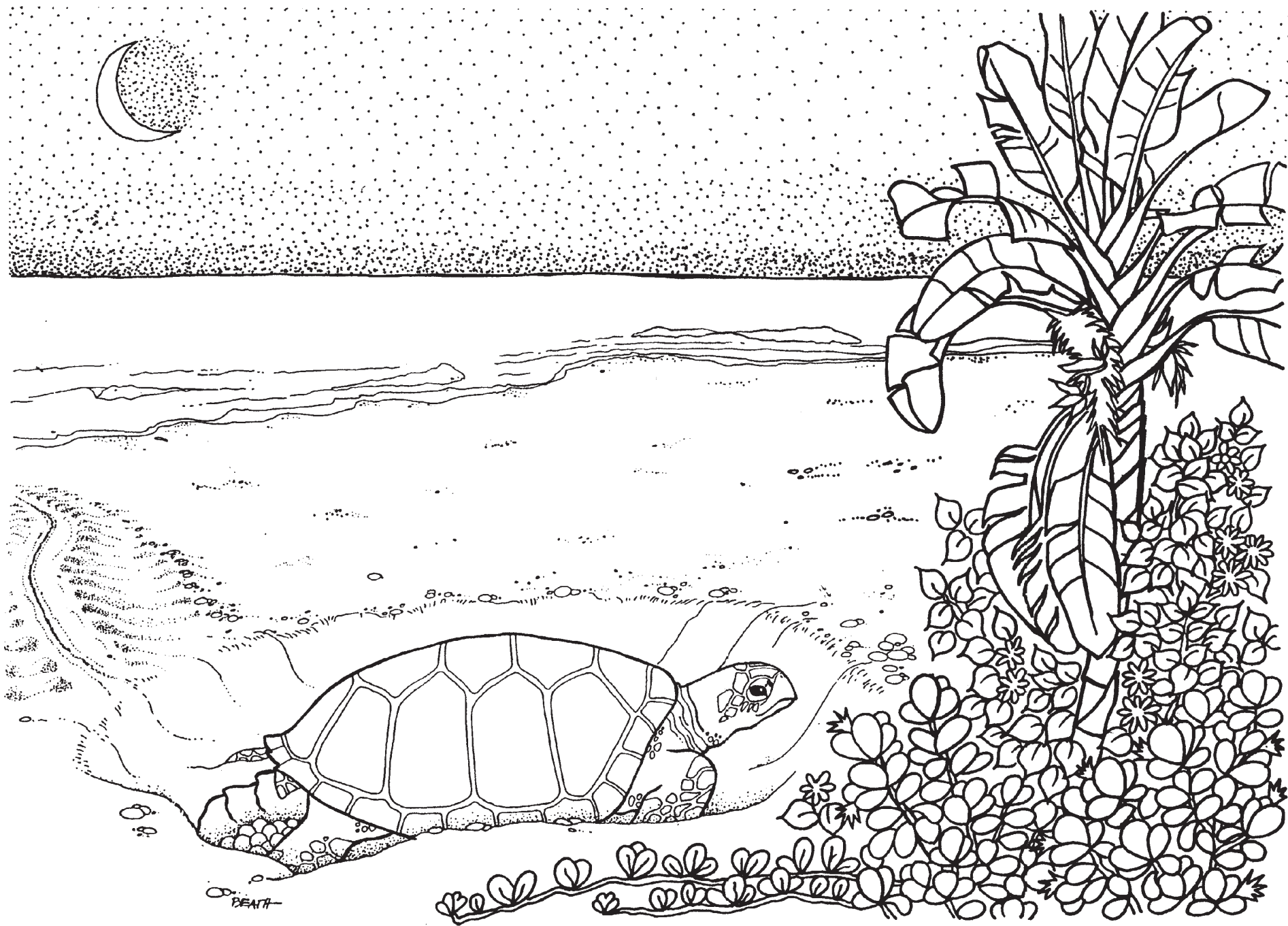




The Loggerhead nesting - Isidleke

A female loggerhead turtle arrives offshore at her nesting beach alone and at night. She mated earlier with a male nearby in the water and it is time for her to lay her eggs. She might nest 4 or 5 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 and she makes a nest in it, using her back flippers, like shovels, to scoop out a bottle-shaped hole. Then she drops about 100 white leathery eggs, that look like pingpong balls, into the hole. When she has finished laying, she covers the nest with sand and slowly goes back to the sea, leaving a trail behind her. Once she has left the nest, poachers may follow her trail and steal the eggs, or a hungry dog may feast on them.

Lolufudu olwesimame luphuma ngaphandle ogwini lulodwa ebusuku. Eduze kwaleyondawo elwahlangana kuyo nolwesilisa lapha sekuyiso isikhathi sokuzalela amaqanda. Luzalela imizuzu emine kuya kwemihlanu esidlekeni ngasinye ngesikhathi sokuzalela. Nakuba lushesha emanzini kodwa ngaphandle alukwazi ukushesha. Olwesifanzane luyazihudula ngaphandle luze lufike lapho kugcina khona amanzi uma ulwandle lugcwele. Lumba indawo lapho luzobeka khona umzimba beselumba isidleke ngezinyawo zangemuva. Emva kwalokho beseluqala luzalela amaqanda abalelwa ku 100, amaqanda amhlophe amagobolondo awo asasikhumba awachobozeki njengawenkukhu. Uma seluqedile luyagqiba ngenhlabathi beseluhquzela kancane lubuyela olwandle lushiya umzila walo ngemuva. Uma selushiye isidleke abazingeli kuyenzeka balandele ngomzila bawatshotshe amaqanda noma adliwe yizinja.

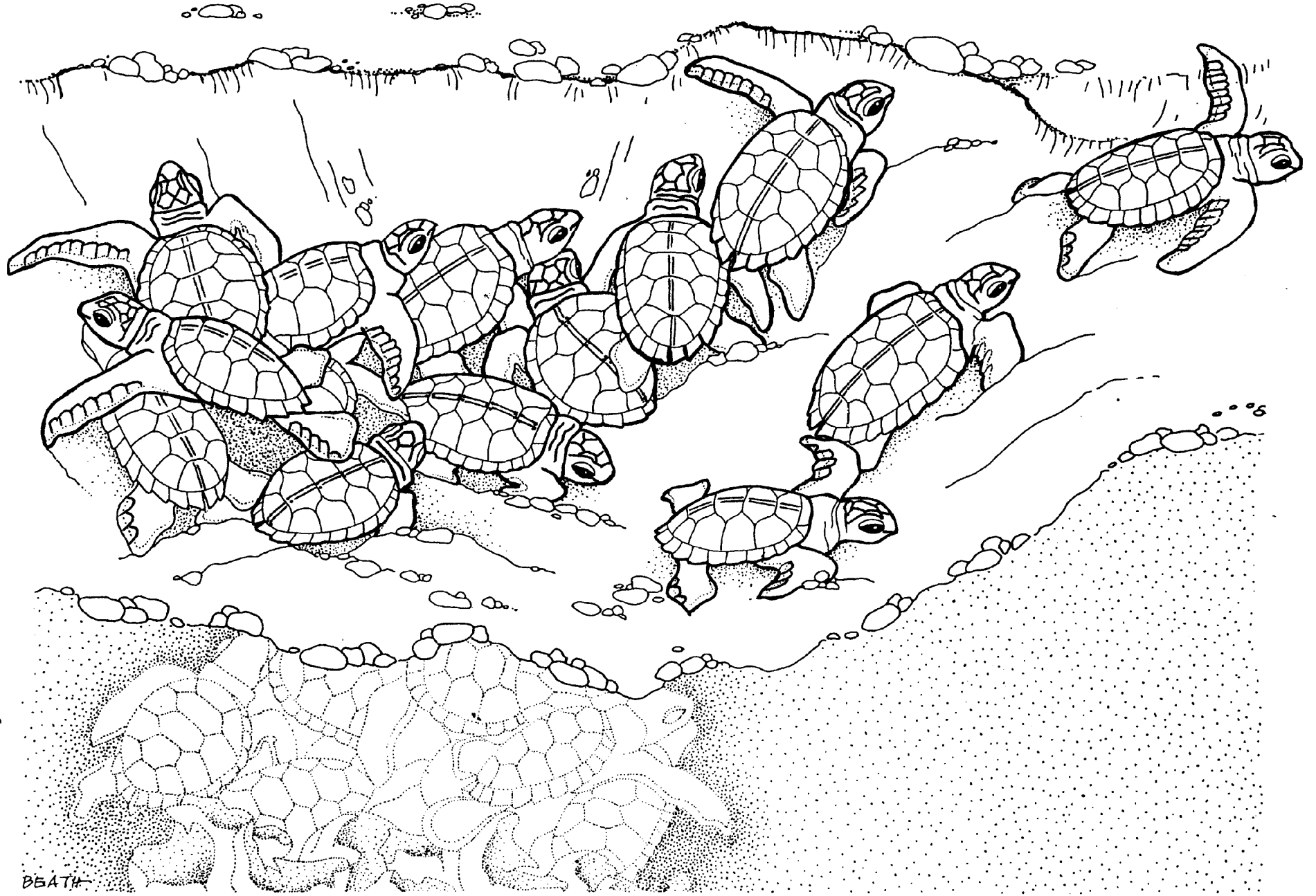




The Hatchlings - Ukuchamselwa kwamachwane

The rays of the sun heat the beach, warming the turtle eggs buried in the sand. The eggs develop in the nest and they are ready to hatch in about two months. The hatchlings crack their shells using a small, sharp point at the front of their snouts - this specially developed egg tooth disappears after hatching. They all hatch at almost the same time so they can share the work to escape from the nest. The baby turtles scrape away at the sand overhead, which falls on their empty shells, forming a platform that allows the hatchlings to rise and 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, and the hatchlings (40 - 60 mm long) scramble towards the sea.

Ukushisa kwelanga kufudumalisa amaqanda ambelwe enhlabathini. Ngaleyondlela ayafukameleka amaqanda bese echamseleka ezinyangeni ezimbili. Abantwana bayazichamselela iqanda besebenzisa imilomo ecijile. Kucishe bachamsela ngesikhathi esisodwa ukuze basizane ekuvuleni inhlabathi mabephuma esidlekeni. Emva kwalokho ngokushona kwelanga noma entathakusa abatwana bofudu obude babo bungu 40 -60 batholakala behuqzela belibangise olwandle.



BBATH



Race to the sea - Ijubane kubhekwe olwandle

The hatchlings make their towards the sea, attracted by the brightness of the water. They crawl out of the nest and begin their race to the sea full of life, but defenceless, they scramble across the beach. Their shells are soft and offer little protection against lizards, crabs, jackals and the water mongoose which catch the tiny turtles and eat them. Many of the hatchlings that make it to the water may be eaten by fish, sharks, snappers, rock cods, kingfish and barracuda. The hatchlings spend their first three years at sea, feeding on blue bottles and storm snails, but only one or two out of every thousand hatchlings may survive to reach adulthood.

Abatwana bofudu babesebehuquzela belibangise olwandle bedonswa ukukhanya kwamanzi. Ngenkathi besalibangise olwandle bahlangabezana nezinkinga zokubulawa ngoxamu, izinkalankala, nemivunzi nezinye izilwane ezidla izimfudu ezincane. Labo abaphumelele ukuyofika emanzini bona badliwa yizinhlanzi ezinjengo rock cod, snapper, kingfish, barracuda, nezinye izinhlobo zezinhlanzi. Abatwana iminyaka yabamithathu yokuqala basuke bedla iminenke nomasendeni basolwandle okungukuthi ezigigabeni esizibalile, ezinkulungwaneni ngababili noma oyedwa abaphumelela ukufika ezingeni lobudala.





Where Turtles nest - Luzalela kuphi ufudu

Sea turtles nest in a wide, warm belt around the world. They return to nest on the same beaches where they themselves hatched, and each species of sea turtle has a special place in the world where they nest. For some, only one particular place will do. Kemp's Ridley nests only on one beach on the north-east coast of Mexico (A). The flatback lays its eggs only on the coast of northern Australia (B). Some loggerhead turtles migrate over 3 500 km to nest on the northern Zululand beaches of South Africa (C). They migrate as far as the southern tip of Africa or north to Somalia and the Seychelles. It is a wonder that sea turtles seem to remember where they were born and that they can find these places again.

Ufudu lwasolwandle luzalela endaweni eyibhande elifudumele elizungeze umhlaba. Ufudu luphindela luyozalela lapho lazalwa khona, izinhlobo ngokwehlukana kwazo zinezindawo ezahlukeni lapho zizalela khona. Ufudu lwaso lwandle endaweni eyibhande elifudumele elizungeze uhamhlaba. Ufudu luphindela luyozalela lapho lazalwa khona, izinhlobo ngokwehlukana kwazo zinezindawo ezahlukeni lapho zizalela khona.

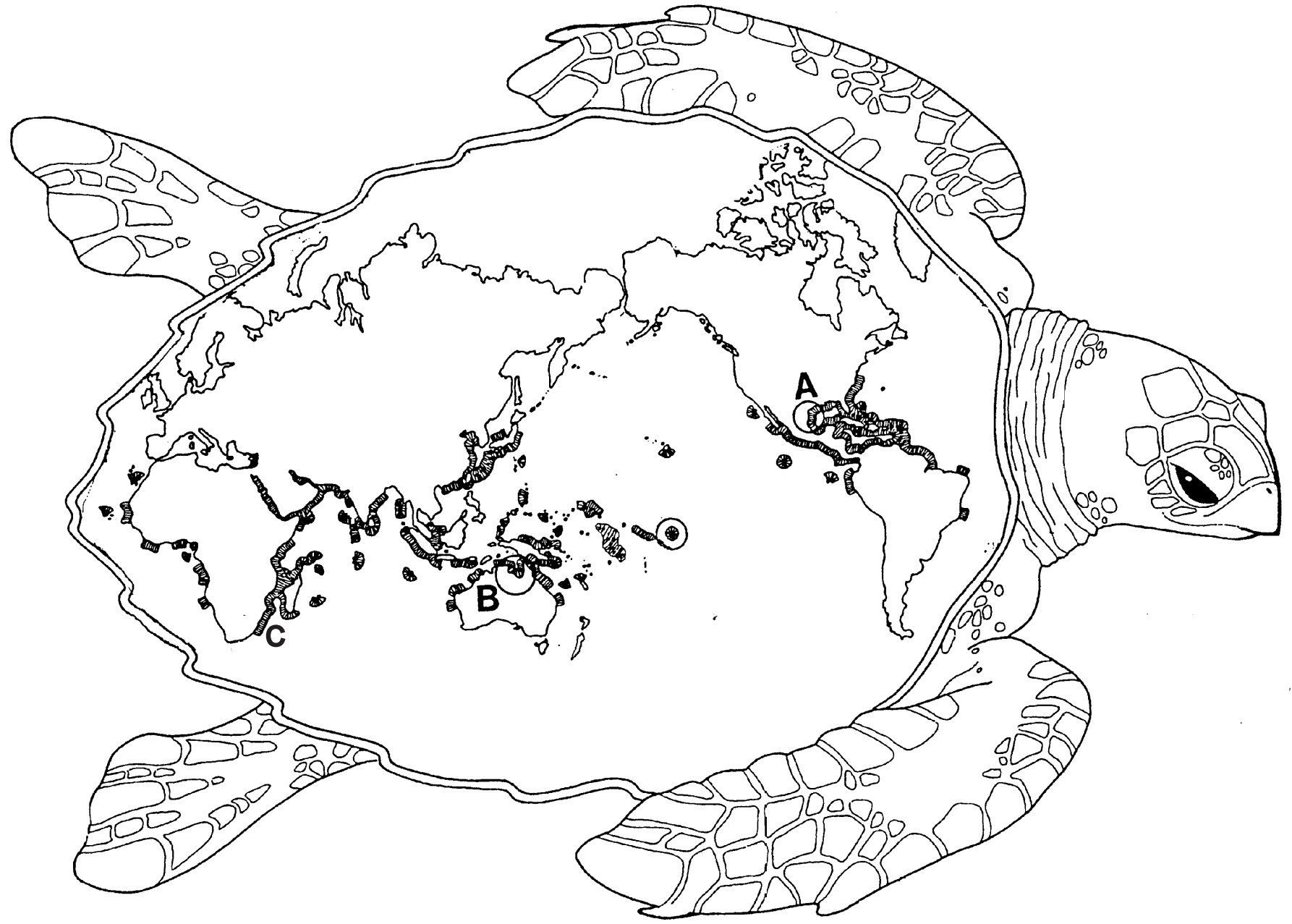
Ngokwezinye (izimfudu) kungaba nendawo ethile engavumelana nalokhu.

A- IKemp's Ridley (uhlobo oluthile lofudu) luzalela kuphela olwandle olusenyakatho Mpumalanga nogu lwe Mexico.

B- Loluhlobo oluyisicaba ngemuva luzalela amaganda alo ogwini lwenyakatho Ne Australia.

C- Loluhlobo olubizwa ngeLoggerhead luhamba ibanga elingaphezu kuka 3 500km ukuyozalela ogwini olusenyakatho neZululand olwandle lwe Ningizimu Africa.

Zihamba zize zifinyelele eningizimu yeAfrica esigongweni sayo noma enyakatho neSomalia kanye neSechelles. Lelibanga lisho okuthile okumangalisayo ukuthi ufudu luyakwazi ukukhumbula lapho lazalwa khona, nokuthi luyakwazi ukubuyela kuleyondawo futhi.

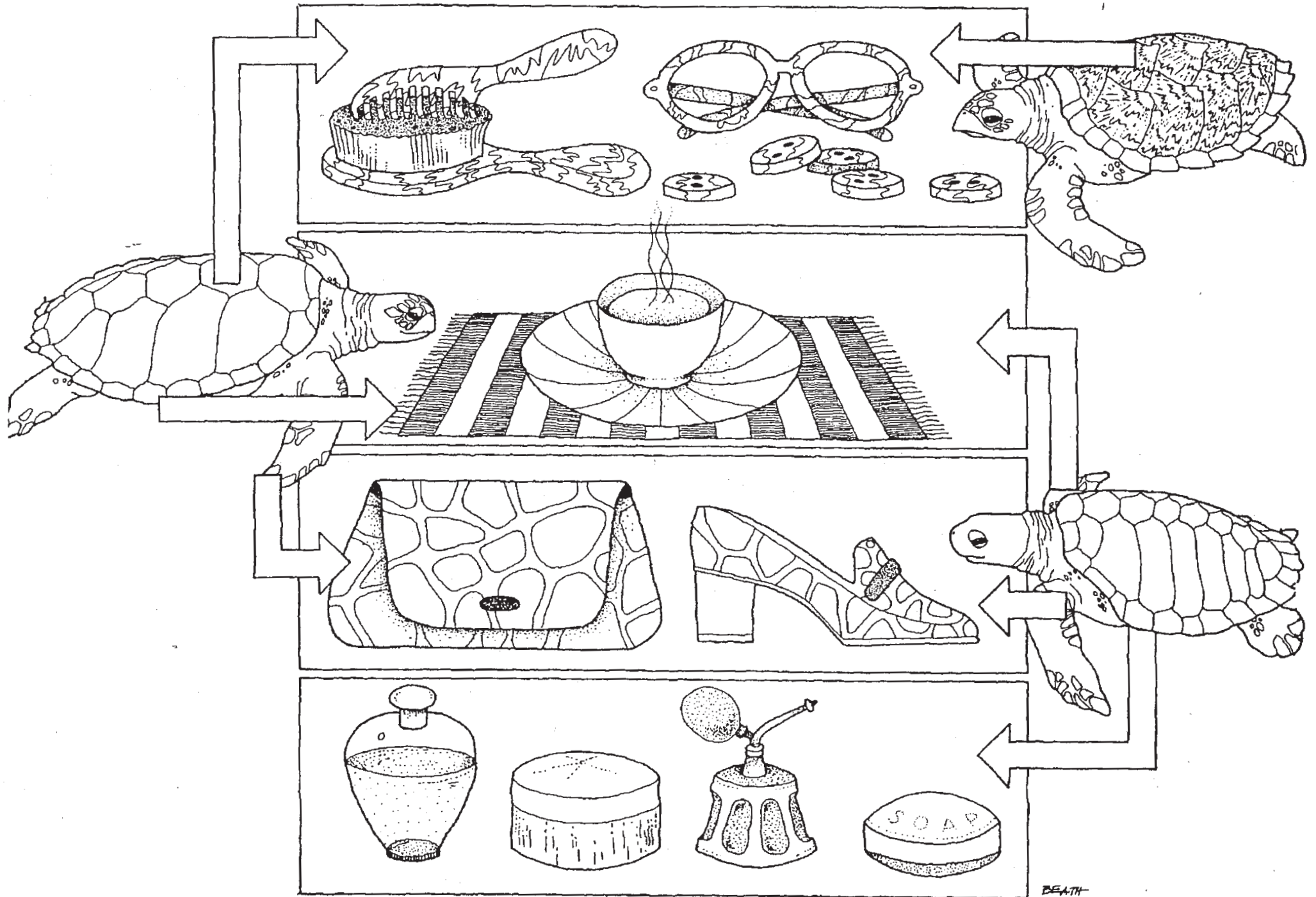




Sea Turtle or Sea products? Ufudu lwasolwandle noma umkhiqizo wasondle?

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, eyeglass frames, buttons, hair clips and jewellery. 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 make-up creams. Instead of using other more plentiful resources for these products, the world's remaining sea turtles are killed. In the United States and South Africa, and some other countries, it is now against the law to kill or harm a sea turtle. Maybe if more countries protect and carefully manage the sea turtles, and realise their value they will not become extinct.

Ufudu lwasolwandle luqala ukunyamalala futhi uma luke lwanyamalala unomphelo ngeke lubuye lubonakale. Isizathu sokunyamalala kofudu yingoba abantu basebenzisa izinxenye zalo njengokudla ezinye kweminye imisebenzi eyizidingo zabo. Njengalo okuthiwa iHawksbill lufela igobolondo ngoba lunomsebenzi wkukhanda izibambo zamakama namabhulashi, izinkinobho, nokokubamba izinwele, amafulemu ezibuko zamehlo, nemiqwebu nokunye okuningi. Ezinye zibulawela inyama. EAmerica kanye nase South Africa kanye namanye amazwe kungukuphula umthetho uma utholakala ubulala noma uhlukumeza izimfudu. Mhlawumbe uma amazwe wonke engaqala uhlelo lokuvikelwa kwezimfudu bazithathe njengezinye izilwane eziwumnotho, zinakekelwe futhi zivikelwe ngeke zize zishabalale.



DEATH



Hope for the Sea Turtle

Ukuthokozela ufidu

Sea Turtles can be saved in spite of all the dangers they face. If enough people care, if governments help, and if the efforts of conservationists succeed, sea turtles will live. Conservationists are people who study the problems of endangered animals, or plants, and try to solve them. The loggerhead turtle is the subject of an important conservation experiment. In this project female turtles are fitted with satellite transponders. In 1996 six female turtles were fitted at Bhanga Nek in South Africa. They were recorded swimming up the coast, close to the shore, into northern Mozambique before the batteries ran out. They will spend some time there feeding on animals close to the shore. Then these turtles will return to Bhanga Nek to lay more eggs. We South Africans can help our sea turtle populations by stopping the hunting for eggs or adults. It can take 12 - 15 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.

Ufudu lungahlengwa kuphela nje uma bezoba baningi abantu abalunakekelayo, nohulumeni ezosiza, futhi uma nokuzikhandla kwabongi bemvelo kuzobonakala izimfudu ziphila. Abongi bemvelo yilabo ababhekana nenkinga yezilwane eseziyingcosana bayilungise leyonkinga. Ufudu okuthiwa yiLoggerhead lunikeza isifundo ekongiweni kwezimfudu lunikeza nesibonelo. Kulomsebenzi ufudu lwesimame lwabelethiswa umshini othile. Ngonyaka ka 1996 eziyisithupha zesimame zafakwa lemishini eBhanga Nek South Africa. Zalandelwa ngemishini zibhukuda zigudla ugu zibheke enyakatho nogu lwaseMozambique ngaphambi kokuba amabattery aphele. Zizochitha isikhathi zidla izilwane eziphila ngasogwini zizobuye ziyozalela eBhanga Nek uma zisaphila. Thina bahlali bakuleli likamthaniya singakuthuthukisa ukwanda kwalezimfudu ngokuvimbela ukuzingelwa kwamaqanda nokubulawa kwazo. Kuthatha iminyaka engu 12 kuya ku 15 ukuba luqale ukuzalela. Uma nje zinganikezwa ithuba lokuba zikhule zize zizalele amaqanda lokho kungaba kuhle kakhulu.

