Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. They protected nests by relocating eggs to hatcheries and releasing hatchlings safely at night; they also enforced fishing regulations with turtle-excluder devices.

2. It shows conservation must be ongoing, since recovery can be reversed by climate change, pollution, and human exploitation.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. A

3. C

Matching

1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-C

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) 1, 2) magnetic, 3) plastic

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Young turtles are small, widely dispersed, and drift in open ocean currents, making them hard to track or observe.

Q2: Green turtles maintain healthy seagrass beds, hawksbills regulate sponge growth on reefs, and loggerheads control crab and mollusk populations.

Q3: Warming sands affect hatchling sex ratios at nesting beaches; rising sea levels and stronger storms erode beaches, while ocean warming alters prey availability.