

**APPENDIX F**  
**MARINE MAMMALS AND TURTLES**  
**IN HAWAIIAN OCEAN WATERS**



<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Bottlenose Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
General Description	Stout body with a short, thick beak. Dorsal fin sits in the center of the back and is tall and protruding. Inshore individuals are smaller than offshore individuals and are lighter in color, generally light grey. Offshore individuals are darker grey to black and larger than the inshore bottlenose dolphins; they also have smaller flippers than the inshore population. Male and female bottlenose dolphins grow to a size of 6.0–12.5 ft and 300–1,400 lbs. Males are generally slightly larger than females.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	Managed under the Marine Mammals Protection Act (MMPA) Estimated Hawaiian stock about 3,215 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	Bottlenose dolphins use echolocation for locating food and use acoustics in communication.
Habitat: Feeding	The coastal or inshore population of bottlenose dolphins feeds on benthic invertebrates and fish. The offshore population feeds on pelagic squid and fish. Both populations use feeding strategies like "fish whacking" to catch prey; this involves whacking fish with their fluke to stun the fish and knock it out of the water.
Habitat: Migratory	Found in temperate and tropical waters. Coastal populations will migrate into bays, estuaries, and river mouths. The offshore population will migrate into pelagic waters along the continental shelf. Generally found between 45°N and 45°S. Commonly found in groups of 2–15 but have been seen in herds of several hundred offshore.
Habitat: Breeding	Females become sexually mature at 5–13 yrs and males at 9–14 yrs. Females will give birth every 3–6 yrs after a 12-month gestation period.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Life span of 40–45 yrs for males and 50+ yrs for females.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/bottlenose_dolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/bottlenose_dolphin.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>False Killer Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>
General Description	Long slender bodies with a small conical head and no defined beak. A tall dorsal fin sits in the center of the back. The pectoral fins have a distinguishable bulge in the middle of the front edge. The dorsal coloration is black while the ventral side has patches of lighter grey near the throat and in the middle of the chest. Females reach lengths of 15 ft while males can grow to 20 ft. The average weight of an adult false killer whale is 1,500 lbs.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	Proposed Endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) MMPA Hawaiian stock about 270 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	Affected by anthropogenic noises.
Habitat: Feeding	Feeding occurs during the day and at night on fish and cephalopods. False killer whales have been known to attack smaller dolphins.
Habitat: Migratory	False killer whales form strong social bonds and travel in larger groups of up to 40 individuals. These whales often travel with bottlenose dolphins in a herd. When hunting prey, the whales can spread in a band several miles wide to increase catch rates.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs around 12 yrs of age. Females generally reproduce every 7 yrs and have a gestation period of 14–16 mos. The breeding season lasts several months.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in tropical to temperate waters from Hawaii and the west coast of the U.S. as well as the mid-Atlantic; prefer water deeper than 3,300 ft. Life span is around 63 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/falsekillerwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/falsekillerwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Fraser's Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>
General Description	Fraser's dolphins have a stocky, stout body with a small distinct beak and a post anal hump. The dorsal fin is triangular in shape and curves to a distinct point. The fluke and flippers are smaller than other comparable dolphin species. Fraser's dolphins have distinct coloring on their faces appearing as a bandit like mask or raccoon like features. Dark coloring or mask tends to become thicker in width with age. The back of the dolphin is bluish grey or brownish grey, while the underside is pinkish white.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 8,000–19,000 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Can dive up to 2,000+ ft.
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Can dive up to 2,000 ft and feed on deep sea fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods.
Habitat: Migratory	Found in groups of 10–100 individuals and have been seen in herds as large as 1,000. Groups may include other species of cetaceans (false killer whales, melon-headed whales, Risso's dolphins).
Habitat: Breeding	Females become sexually mature at 5–8 yrs and give birth every 2 yrs between spring and autumn after a 10–12.5-month gestation period. Males become sexually mature at 7–10 yrs.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in warm temperate, subtropical and tropical pelagic waters, generally around areas of upwelling. Prefer water deeper than 3,300 ft. Estimated life span is around 18+ yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/frasersdolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/frasersdolphin.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Melon-headed Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Peponocephala electra</i>
General Description	Melon-headed whales have small heads with no distinguishable beak. The dorsal fin is fairly large in comparison to body size. Pectoral fins are pointed and long. This species of whale is relatively small; reaching lengths of 9 ft and weights of 460 lbs. Coloration of the body is dark grey to lighter grey on the underside.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock around 2,950 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	Stranding of 150–200 melon-headed whales in Hawaii in 2004 may have been caused by sonar used by the Navy.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on squid, fish, and crustaceans in deeper water.
Habitat: Migratory	Found in groups of over 100 to 1,000 individuals, usually near a herd of Fraser’s dolphins.
Habitat: Breeding	Little is known about the sexual maturity and reproduction of the melon-headed whale. Females are assumed to have a gestation period of 12 mos.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in deeper tropical waters throughout the world. Life span is 22 yrs for males and 30 yrs for females.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/melonheadedwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/melonheadedwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Pygmy Killer Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>
General Description	Pygmy killer whales are small in size, reaching lengths of 8.5 ft and weights of 380 lbs. Their small head is melon shaped and slopes to the front of the mouth with no distinguishable beak. The dorsal fin is located on the lower middle back and is large in comparison to the size of the animal. Pectoral fins are fairly large, slender, and pointed. Body coloration is dark with some lighter white areas on the face and stomach.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock around 817 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Less active than other dolphins, typically "log" at the surface in groups.
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Little is known, they are assumed to feed on squid and fishes.
Habitat: Migratory	Travel in groups of 50 individuals or less in deep tropical and subtropical waters.
Habitat: Breeding	Reproductive information is scarce for this species.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in deep tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pygmykillerwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pygmykillerwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Risso's Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Grampus griseus</i>
General Description	Medium-sized, full-bodied dolphin with a rounded head and no distinguishable beak. A unique vertical crease runs from the forehead to the mouth in the center of the head. A tall, curved dorsal fin is located halfway down the back. Pectoral fins are slender and long and point toward the tail. The fluke has a deep notch at the mid-point. Risso's dolphins get lighter in color with age; the young are dark grey while adults are almost white. Most adults are heavily scarred and scratched. Mature adults grow to a length of 8.5–13 ft and a weight of 660–1,100 lbs.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 1,500–2,500 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Before diving, an individual will take 10–12 breaths at 15–20-sec intervals and often display their flukes when diving. Blows are rather inconspicuous at the surface. They can dive up to 1,000 ft and can hold their breath for 30 min, but generally dive for only 1–2 min.
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on fish, krill, and cephalopods at night when prey is closer to the surface.
Habitat: Migratory	Little is known about their migratory patterns but they may be affected by populations of spawning squid, and oceanographic and current conditions.
Habitat: Breeding	Reproductive information is limited; individuals generally become sexually mature when they reach a length of 8.5–9.0 ft. The gestation period is typically 13–14 mos.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Risso's dolphins are found in deep, temperate, subtropical and tropical waters near deep slopes and continental shelves; they are rarely seen near shore. Life span is about 35+ yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/rissosdolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/rissosdolphin.htm</a>



<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Rough Toothed Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>
General Description	Small, slender dolphin with a defined beak and small head. The dorsal fin is located in the middle of the back and is relatively large and tall. The dorsal coloration is darker grey while the ventral side is lighter grey with spots and blotches. Mature adults grow to a length of 8.5 ft and a weight of 350 lbs.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 19,900 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Have been recorded diving up to 70 m for 15 min.
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed in deeper water on squid and fish.
Habitat: Migratory	Travel in tight-knit groups of 10–20 individuals; will group together with other species of dolphins.
Habitat: Breeding	Little reproductive information is available, but it is known that sexual maturity occurs at 11 yrs.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in deep tropical and temperate waters throughout the world. Congregate where prey is abundant. Life span is about 32 yrs (maximum).
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/rougtoothed_dolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/rougtoothed_dolphin.htm</a> <a href="http://www.cms.int/reports/small_cetaceans/data/S_bredanensis/s_bredanensis.htm">http://www.cms.int/reports/small_cetaceans/data/S_bredanensis/s_bredanensis.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Short Finned Pilot Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>
General Description	Larger member of the dolphin group. These whales have large melon-shaped heads with no distinguishable beak. Males can grow to lengths of 24 ft and females to 18 ft. The average adult weight is 2,200 to 6,600 lbs. The dorsal fin is large and located in the upper middle section of the body. Pectoral fins sit in the upper middle portion of the body close to the head and are narrow and pointed. Coloration of the whale is dark brown to black with a dark grey saddle behind the dorsal fin.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 8,850 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Deep-diving toothed whale that can achieve depths of 1,000 m when foraging for food.
Acoustics and Hearing	Used for social interactions as well as feeding; known to be affected by shipping noise.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed in moderately deep water (1,000 ft) on squid and less frequently on octopus and fish.
Habitat: Migratory	Occur in groups of 25–50 individuals.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs at 10 yrs of age. Females generally give birth to calves every 5–8 yrs and have a gestation period of 15 mos. Older females give birth less often than younger ones. Males are polygynous and are found in groups of one male to eight females.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Located in deep tropical and subtropical waters. Congregate in areas with large populations of squid. Life span for females is 60 yrs and for males is 45 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Ship strikes in Hawaii pose a threat to pilot whales. Vulnerable to long-line fishing in the pacific.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pilotwhale_shortfinned.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pilotwhale_shortfinned.htm</a> <a href="http://www.marinebioacoustics.com/files/2011/Jensen_et_al_2011.pdf">http://www.marinebioacoustics.com/files/2011/Jensen_et_al_2011.pdf</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Spinner Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>
General Description	Smaller member of the dolphin family reaching lengths of 6–7 ft and weights of 130–170 lbs. They have long slender defined beaks. The dorsal fin points upward and sits in the middle of the back. Coloration of this species varies based on geographic location; in Hawaii the animal is generally varying shades of grey with counter-shading occurring on the ventral side of the animal.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA: Depleted Estimated Hawaiian stock about 2,800 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Known for their above-water displays of acrobatics
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed primarily at night on fish and deeper water squid.
Habitat: Migratory	The Hawaiian population of spinner dolphins is mostly coastal and spends much of the day in bays and estuaries. At night, groups of dolphins will gather together to feed in deeper water. Can be found in groups of 100–1,000 individuals.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs at 7 yrs of age. Mating occurs year-round and calving occurs after a gestation period of 11 mos. Females will give birth every 2–3 yrs.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world. Life span is about 20 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Vulnerable to tuna fishing, they have been known to get caught in purse seine nets associated with yellow fin tuna fishing. Tourism is also affecting the stock; generally the species uses the daytime to rest but has been undergoing constant disturbance by boat traffic during daytime hours.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spinnerdolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spinnerdolphin.htm</a> <a href="http://www.nicholas.duke.edu/spinners">http://www.nicholas.duke.edu/spinners</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Spotted Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>
General Description	Smaller member of the dolphin family, reaching lengths of 6–7 ft and weights of approximately 250 lbs. Spotted dolphins have a long slender beak-like snout that has white coloration on the tip. At birth, spots are absent but by maturity individuals will be almost completely covered in spots. Spotted dolphins have a patch of dark coloration on their backs that stretches from their head to between the dorsal fin and fluke.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 10,260 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Generally stays in shallower waters of 300–1,000 ft during the day; dives into deeper waters at night in search of prey.
Acoustics and Hearing	Use echolocation to locate prey, communicate, and navigate. Sensitive to anthropogenic noise and underwater sounds.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed at night in deeper waters on mesopelagic cephalopods and fishes.
Habitat: Migratory	Found in groups of hundreds to thousands of individuals. Also known to form pods with other species of dolphins, such as spinners. Little is known about migratory patterns of spotted dolphins. Generally, they are thought to move offshore in the winter and spring, and closer to shore in the fall and summer months.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs around 11 yrs of age. Mating and calving takes place year-round and birthing occurs after an 11-month gestation period.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Hawaiian stock is found throughout all Hawaiian islands, generally within 100 miles of coastline. Life span up to 46 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Become victims of the yellow-fin tuna industry and have been known to be taken as bycatch in purse seine nets. Specifically for the Hawaiian stock, tourism is a large threat to the coastal population that uses bays to rest during the day.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spotteddolphin_pantropical.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spotteddolphin_pantropical.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Striped Dolphin</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>
General Description	Small to medium-sized body with a defined beak and round forehead. Individuals can reach lengths of 9 ft and weights of up to 350 lbs. The dorsal fin sits on the mid back and is tall and sickle shaped. Coloration is very distinct consisting of stripes varying in color. One set of stripes extends from the eye to the flipper and another set down the sides of the body, both are variations of grey. The majority of the body (beak, flipper, tail and back) are bluish or light grey. The ventral side of the body is light whitish pink.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock around 4,500–6,500 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Capable of diving up to 2,300 ft when feeding. They breach, jump, and flip out of the water over 20 ft above the surface.
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on mid-depth to deep pelagic or bathypelagic schooling fish and cephalopods.
Habitat: Migratory	Form groups of 25–100 individuals or up to thousands. This species does not generally pod with other dolphin species.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity in females occurs at 5–13 yrs and in males at 7–15 yrs. Females give birth every 3–4 yrs after a 12-month gestation period.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in deep tropical to warm temperate water. Life span up to 58 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Taken as bycatch in pelagic trawls, gillnets, driftnets, purse seine nets and hand harpoons.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/stripeddolphin.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/stripeddolphin.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Monk Seal</b>
Species ( <i>Latin Binomial</i> )	<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>
General Description	Monk seals are named for the folds of skin on their head that look like a monk's hood. They weigh 375 lbs–450 lbs; females are slightly larger than males; pups are 35 lbs at birth. They are 7.0–7.5 ft in overall length with females slightly larger than males; pups are 3 ft long at birth. Adult monk seals are silvery-grey colored on the back with lighter creamy coloration on their underside; newborns are black. Additional light patches and red and green-tinged coloration from attached algae are common. The back of the animals may become darker with age, especially in males.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered MMPA: Depleted throughout their range and the population is currently declining at 4% annually and is estimated at fewer than 1,200 individuals Listed as endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened species
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Monk seals breed and haul out on sand, corals, and volcanic rock; they are often seen resting on beaches during the day. They can forage for food to depths of 1,000 ft (330 m), but more typically to 60–300 ft (18–90 m).
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Monk seals are primarily benthic foragers, hunting a variety of prey including fish, cephalopods, and crustaceans. Adults are generally nocturnal hunters while juveniles spend more time hunting species that hide in the sand or under rocks during the day. Monk seals generally hunt for food outside of the immediate shoreline areas in waters 60–300 ft (18–90 m) deep; they are also known to forage deeper than 1,000 ft (330 m).
Habitat: Migratory	The range of monk seals is restricted to the Hawaiian Island chain. Most likely living within a rather limited range, the species has approximately six subpopulations distributed throughout the Hawaiian Island chain. .
Habitat: Breeding	Females generally mature at age 5–6; maturation is unknown for males. Monk seals are promiscuous and mate underwater. The gestation period is 10–11 mos. Birthing rates vary with a range of 30–70% of adult females birthing in a given year; birthing normally occurs in late March and early April. Newborns are black, and then molt near the end of their nursing period. Nursing occurs for about 39 days, during which time the mother fasts and remains on land. After this period, the mother abandons her pup and returns to sea.

General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	The Hawaiian monk seal's entire range is within U.S. waters. The majority of monk seals live in six main breeding subpopulations in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) at: Kure Atoll, Midway Islands, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Lisianski Island, Laysan Island, and French Frigate Shoals. Smaller breeding subpopulations also occur on Necker Island and Nihoa Island, and monk seals have been observed at Gardner Pinnacles and Maro Reef. Most of the population is within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument designated by NOAA in 2006. Monk seals are now also found on the main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) where births have occurred on many of the major islands.
Designated Critical Habitat	Critical habitat has been designated under the ESA to include all beach areas; sand spits and islets, including all beach vegetation to its deepest extent inland; and lagoon waters out to a depth of 20 fathoms in designated areas of use.
Misc. Information	<p>Threats to monk seals include food limitations in NWHI, especially for juveniles and subadults; entanglement in marine debris; human interactions (especially in the MHI) including bycatch in fishing gear, mother-pup disturbance on beaches, and exposure to disease; loss of haulout and pupping beaches due to erosion in NWHI; disease outbreaks; male aggression toward females; and low genetic diversity likely caused by the reduced population size.</p> <p>Conservation efforts by NOAA Fisheries and partners include (1) implementing the Recovery Plan [pdf] for the Hawaiian Monk Seal; (2). research investigating resource availability, foraging behavior, reproduction, and disease that will help scientists and resource managers make better decisions; (3) public education campaigns, including projects to reduce monk seal-human interactions on the MHI, that are building awareness about conserving the species and habitat; (4) volunteer groups that are being expanded to help rescue and rehabilitate animals and prevent undue stress by keeping beachgoers away from resting animals; (5) direct efforts to disentangle seals and remove debris from haulout sites that have led to the removal of 492 metric tons of marine debris in NWHI since 1996; and (6), reducing injuries and death due to entanglement and digestion of marine debris.</p>
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/pinnipeds/hawaiianmonk%20seal.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/pinnipeds/hawaiianmonk seal.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Sperm Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
General Description	Extremely large head taking up 25–35% of the body. The blowhole is asymmetrically positioned on the top of the head, off to the left near the tip of the head. Adult males can grow up to 52 ft and weigh 45 tons. Adult females grow up to 36 ft and weigh up to 15 tons. Dark grey in color, some individuals have white undersides and the interior of the mouth is often white. Flippers are paddle shaped and small compared to the size of the body. Dorsal fin is small and sits low on the back, is thick and rounded.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered MMPA: Depleted Estimated Hawaiian stock of about 66 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Dives generally last 35 min to depths averaging 1,312 ft. Longer dives can last over an hour and reach depths of 3280 ft. Fluke is generally triangular in shape.
Acoustics and Hearing	Make noises that are similar to dolphins, sound like clicks. Ranges are from 100 to 30 kHz. Communicate the most when animals are diving or foraging. Disturbed by anthropogenic noises (oil and gas activities and high shipping traffic).
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on large squid, demersal and mesopelagic sharks, skates and fishes.
Habitat: Migratory	Female whales form lasting relationships with other females and stay around tropical waters. Males form pods with other males and venture off into colder waters toward the poles. Larger older males usually end up alone near the poles. Sexually mature whales in their 20–30s will migrate back to tropical waters to mate. In general, sperm whales inhabit areas where water is at least 1968 ft and are less common in areas where water depths do not exceed 984 ft.
Habitat: Breeding	Female whales reach sexual maturity at around 9 yrs of age. Calf birthing occurs approx every 5 yrs, after a gestation period of 14–16 mos. Females become physically mature around 30–35 yrs. Males reach physical maturity around 50 yrs of age.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Summer and fall surveys of the Hawaiian stock of sperm whales shows that the whales are well distributed throughout the tropics. The relative abundance of the stock tapers off westward toward the middle of the tropical pacific and northward toward the tip of Baja, CA. The estimated stock for Hawaii is 66 individuals, but is underestimated because areas beyond 25 nm were not surveyed.
Designated Critical Habitat	No critical habitat listing
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spermwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/spermwhale.htm</a>



<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Dwarf Sperm Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Kogia sima</i>
General Description	Small stout and compact body that thins out near the tail. The head is defined by a conical pointed snout and a small under slung jaw. The dorsal fin sits near the center of the back and varies in shape; it sometimes appears to be pointed and triangular or can be curved. Flippers are located forward on the body and are broad and short. Unlike the pygmy sperm whale, the dwarf sperm whale has teeth on the upper jaw as well as on the lower jaw. The blowhole is located on the top of the head and is situated slightly to the left of center. Coloring is brown to bluish-grey on the dorsal side and pinkish white on the ventral side.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock around 11,000–19,000 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	"Log" at the surface before slowly rolling or sinking down into the water column. Rarely show their flukes when diving. Do not have a visible blow. Can dive to depths of 1,000 ft.
Acoustics and Hearing	Use echolocation to locate prey, communicate, and navigate. Sensitive to anthropogenic noise and underwater sounds.
Habitat: Feeding	Dive to depths of 1,000 ft for food, which consists of cephalopods, crustaceans, and fish. They use echolocation to hunt for prey.
Habitat: Migratory	Travel alone or in small groups of 6–10 individuals. Migratory patterns for dwarf sperm whales are unknown.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs at 2.5–5 yrs of age. Females sometimes give birth in consecutive years. The gestation period is 9–11 mos. Mating/calving season peaks December through March.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Dwarf sperm whales are found throughout the world in tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters. Dwarf sperm whales are more coastal than pygmy sperm whales. Estimated life span is about 22 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	The lower portion of the intestine has a sac filled with viscous fluid that can be ejected if the whale senses that it is in danger; this is called the "squid tactic."
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/dwarfsperm-whale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/dwarfsperm-whale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Pygmy Sperm Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>
General Description	Small stout body that thins out toward the tail. The head is defined by a conical pointed snout and a narrow under-slung jaw. The dorsal fin is very small and rounded, sitting near the center of the back. Ten to 16 teeth that fit into sockets located in the upper jaw are located on the lower jaw. The blowhole is located on the head, slightly off to the left side of the body. Coloring is brownish to dark bluish-gray on the dorsal side and whitish to pink on the ventral side.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 4,000–7,500 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	"Log" at the surface before slowly rolling or sinking down into the water column. Rarely show their flukes when diving. Can dive to depths of 1,000 ft.
Acoustics and Hearing	Use echolocation to locate prey, communicate, and navigate. Sensitive to anthropogenic noise and underwater sounds.
Habitat: Feeding	Dive to depths of 1,000 ft for food, which consists of cephalopods, crustaceans, and fish. Most feeding occurs in mid- and deep-water environments as well as near the ocean floor.
Habitat: Migratory	Travel alone or in small groups of 6–7 individuals. Migratory patterns for the pygmy sperm whale are unknown.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs at 4–5 yrs of age. Females may give birth to calves in consecutive years after a gestation period of about 9–11 mos. Mating/calving season peaks March through August.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Pygmy sperm whales are distributed throughout temperate and tropical waters worldwide. Estimated life span is around 23 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	The lower portion of the intestine has a sac filled with viscous fluid that can be ejected if the whale senses that it is in danger; this is called the "squid tactic."
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pygmyspermwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/pygmyspermwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Blainville's Beaked Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>
General Description	Medium-sized round body, dorsal fin is located 2/3 of the way down the back and is small in comparison to the body size. Head is distinct and melon shaped with a sloping forehead. Males have large visible tusks that point forward from the lower jaw. Coloration varies among individuals from dark grey to brownish or bluish. The underside is generally white or pale gray. Blainville's beaked whales can reach lengths of 15–20 ft and weigh up to 1,800–2,300 lbs.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock 1,200–2,200 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Deep divers, generally to depths of 1,600–3,300 ft for 20–45 min. Very small low blow at the surface, hard to see and identify.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to sound and underwater anthropogenic noises. Strandings due to acoustic noise have been documented. Acoustic noise is particularly dangerous to deep-diving whales that use eco-location to feed, communicate, and navigate.
Habitat: Feeding	Deep divers, feed on the bottom using suction. Generally consume small fish and cephalopods.
Habitat: Migratory	Found individually or in smaller groups of 3–7 individuals. No migratory information has been documented. This whale is generally located in deep offshore waters and is associated with deep banks, shelves, and slopes.
Habitat: Breeding	Reach sexual maturity around 9 yrs of age. Females produce one calf in a lifetime. Gestation and life span is unknown.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Commonly found in areas over the continental shelf and submarine canyons. Variation of the species may depend on the ocean current; however, no known migration patterns have been documented.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_blainvilles.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_blainvilles.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Cuvier's Beaked Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>
General Description	Medium-sized whale with a round body. Dorsal fin sits 2/3 of the way down the back and is small and triangular. Pectoral fins are small and slightly rounded. The head slopes gradually and the beak is defined. The mouth curves up in a pseudo smile. Males have two teeth on the lower jaw that protrude outward from the mouth. Individuals can reach lengths of 15–23 ft and weights of 4,000–6,800 lbs. Coloration is generally grey with lighter grey patches around the face and on the ventral side of the body.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 7,000–13,000 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Deep dives in water up to 3,300 ft for up to 40 min. Individuals will arch their backs more than normal and display fluke when preparing for a deep dive. Blow is small, generally to heights of 3 ft, and is angled slightly forward and to the left.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to underwater sounds and anthropogenic noise. Strandings associated with active sonar and seismic activities have been documented. Use echolocation to feed, communicate, and navigate.
Habitat: Feeding	Suction or vacuum method of feeding. Feed mostly on cephalopods and sometimes on fish and crustaceans.
Habitat: Migratory	Migration patterns for this species are not well documented. Have been seen in groups of 2–25 individuals. It is assumed that individuals remain in their birth ocean basins for life.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs between 7 and 11 yrs of age. Females give birth to a single calf every 2–3 yrs after a year-long gestation period.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Generally, this species is found in temperate, subtropical, and tropical deep waters; they have been reported near continental slope edges, seamounts, and submarine canyons. Life span is around 60 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_cuviers.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_cuviers.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Longman's Beaked Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Indopacetus pacificus</i>
General Description	Large round and robust body, head is melon shaped with a defined beak. With age, the melon can become larger and begin to hang over the beak. The dorsal fin is set far back on the body and is triangular in shape. Pectoral fins are small and rounded. Coloration is generally grey with a varying stripe of color running from the blowhole down the back.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 370–770 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Dives can last up to 30 min. Small, low, bushy blow that is generally angled forward.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to underwater anthropogenic noise. Use echolocation to feed, communicate, and navigate.
Habitat: Feeding	Dive deep to look for food. It is assumed that, like most other cetaceans, they feed on cephalopods in deeper waters.
Habitat: Migratory	Found in groups of 10–20 individuals and have been seen in groups of up to 100 individuals. Will create groups with other cetaceans.
Habitat: Breeding	No known information on reproduction.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Believed to occur in tropical regions of the Pacific and Indian oceans.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_longmans.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/beakedwhale_longmans.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Bryde's Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>
General Description	Large baleen whale that can reach lengths of 40–55 ft and weigh up to 90,000 lbs. Body is long and slender; the dorsal fin is far down on the whale's back, close to the fluke. Coloration is grey on the dorsal side and lighter grey to white on the ventral side. Similar in appearance to the Sei whale but can be distinguished by three longitudinal ridges located in front of the blowhole.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated Hawaiian stock about 350–500 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Columnar or bushy blow that can reach heights of 10–13 ft. Generally dive for 5–15 min to depths of 1,000 ft. Do not display their flukes when diving.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to underwater noises and anthropogenic sounds. Use low-frequency acoustic noises for communication.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed by skimming the surface of the water, creating bubble nets or by lunging. Prefer to feed on plankton, crustaceans, and schooling fish.
Habitat: Migratory	Usually spotted in pairs or singular. Have been seen in larger groups while feeding. Migrate seasonally to higher latitudes in the summer and closer to the equator in the winter.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexually mature at 8–13 yrs of age. Females breed every 2 yrs; gestation period is 11–12 mos.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Prefer highly productive tropical, subtropical, warm waters worldwide.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/brydeswhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/brydeswhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Fin Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>
General Description	Fin whales can reach a maximum length of 85 ft, thus ranking as the second largest species of whale. Their bodies are sleek and slender. Unique counter-shading is present on their bodies: the dorsal side is dark brown to grey and the ventral side is light grey to white. The head of the fin whale is V-shaped and coloration varies: the right side of the lower jaw is white while the left side of the lower jaw is dark grey. The dorsal fin sits 3/4 of the way down the back and is small in comparison to the body. The underside of the fluke is white with a grey outline.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered MMP: Depleted Hawaiian stock only about 174 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Fast swimmers, use gulping technique to catch prey.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to underwater noises and anthropogenic sounds. Use low frequency acoustic noises for communication.
Habitat: Feeding	Baleen whales; feed on krill, fish, and squid. Fast during the winter months. Use the gulping method of lunging into schools of prey and swallowing large volumes of food.
Habitat: Migratory	Usually form groups of 2–7 individuals but have been seen feeding in larger groups. Population densities vary throughout the world's temperate and polar (less likely tropical) waters throughout the year.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity for males occurs between 6 and 10 yrs of age and for females between 7 and 12 yrs of age. Birthing occurs after an 11 to 12-month gestation period. During midwinter, females will give birth to a single calf in tropical to subtropical water.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found throughout the world in deep temperate to polar waters, not as common in tropical water. Life span is about 80–90 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Threats to the fin whale include commercial whaling, collisions with vessels, entanglement in fishing gear, lack of prey due to overfishing, habitat degradation, and anthropogenic noise.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/finwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/finwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Humpback Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
General Description	Humpback whales are generally dark grey. They can reach lengths of 60 ft, with characteristically long pectoral fins that can be up to 15 ft in length. The dorsal fin is located 2/3 of the way down the back and is small. The undersides of the fluke and pectoral fins are white in color and can be easily identified from the surface.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered MMPA: Depleted North Pacific stock about 20,000 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Breach and slap the water's surface. Blow before diving is a single bushy spout.
Acoustics and Hearing	Use acoustics for communication and for attracting mates during seasonal mating.
Habitat: Feeding	Filter feed on plankton, small crustaceans, and small fish. Can consume up to 3,000 lbs of food a day. Humpbacks feed in productive cold, shallow waters in the summer (Alaska) and do not feed during the winter months. Often use a unique bubble netting technique to capture large groups of prey.
Habitat: Migratory	The Hawaiian population of humpback whales migrates to Hawaii in the colder months and to Alaska in warmer months. Humpback whales have been recorded making long journeys in short periods of time. Undergo the longest migration of any mammal. During migration, these whales will stay close to the surface while swimming.
Habitat: Breeding	The Hawaiian population of humpback whales meets in their wintering grounds of Hawaii to mate. Males can become aggressive and competitive during mating season. Males will also "sing" songs that can last up to 20 min and can be heard up to 20 miles away. Breeding occurs every 2–3 yrs and birthing occurs after an 11-month gestation period.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	During colder months, the North Pacific stock of humpbacks can be found in Hawaii. In warmer months, the North Pacific stock migrates to Alaska. Life span is up to 100 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Threats to the humpback whale include whale watch harassment, collisions with vessels, entanglement in fishing gear, habitat degradation, and anthropogenic noise.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/humpback-whale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/humpback-whale.htm</a>



<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Minke Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>
General Description	Minke whales are relatively small. The dorsal side of the whale is dark grey; the ventral side is counter-shaded and is white to light grey. Minke whales can reach lengths of up to 35 ft and can weigh up to 20,000 lbs. The dorsal fin is relatively tall and is located 2/3 of the way down the back.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	MMPA Estimated stock of Hawaiian population unknown
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Surface after diving with their snouts first. Blows are tall and bushy; no fluke is displayed when diving. Can dive for up to 15 min.
Acoustics and Hearing	Sensitive to underwater noises and anthropogenic sounds. Use low frequency acoustic noises for communication.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on krill, plankton, and small schooling fish using the gulping and lunging methods.
Habitat: Migratory	Can be found in groups of 2–3 individual, but have been seen in groups of up to 400 in areas of feeding.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs between 3 and 8 yrs of age. Birthing occurs in the winter months after a gestation period of 10–11 mos. Calving generally occurs in the warmer winter grounds.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Occur in varying seas worldwide. Older males are generally found in polar regions near the ice edge. Mature females generally stay in coastal waters. Juveniles stay in lower latitudes until maturation.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/minkewhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/minkewhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Sei Whale</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Balaenopteridae borealis</i>
General Description	Long sleek body, dark grey/blue to black in color, pale on the underside. Dorsal fin sits low on back, 2/3 of the way down the back. Sei whales are 40–60 ft in length and can weigh up to 100,000 lbs.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA; Endangered MMPA: Depleted Estimated Hawaiian stock about 40–80 individuals
Diving/Breathing Behavior	Does not arch back or raise fluke when diving. Dives for 5–20 min. Bushy blow to a height of 10–13 ft.
Acoustics and Hearing	Short phrases (0.5–0.8 sec) and evenly spaced pulses. Higher pitched than other blue whales.
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on copepods, krill, small schooling fish, and cephalopods by gulping or skimming.
Habitat: Migratory	Generally found in groups of 2–5 individuals but can be found loosely congregating in groups up to 30–50 individuals.
Habitat: Breeding	Become sexually mature at 6–12 yrs of age. Females mate every 2–3 yrs and have gestation period of 11–13 mos. Mating occurs in the winter months, in lower latitudes.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Seasonal migration, lower latitudes in the winter, higher latitudes in the summer (not well documented). Life span is about 50–70 yrs.
Designated Critical Habitat	No critical habitat listing
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/seiwhale.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/mammals/cetaceans/seiwhale.htm</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Green Sea Turtle</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
General Description	Adult green sea turtles can grow to up to 3 ft in length and weigh up to 350 lbs. The head is relatively small when compared to the body. The top shell of the turtle is multicolored: green, brown, black, grey, and yellow. The bottom shell is yellowish white.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered/Threatened Hawaiian stock unknown
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Herbivores, feed on sea grass and algae.
Habitat: Migratory	Green sea turtles can be found on beaches during nesting, the open ocean, and in convergence zones during feeding. Females migrate from feeding areas to nearshore environments to nest. Juveniles remain offshore for several years during the early life stages before returning to nearshore environments.
Habitat: Breeding	Sexual maturity occurs between 20 and 50 yrs of age. Females will return to the same beach where they were born every 2–4 yrs to lay eggs. Peak nesting season occurs between June and July and lasts for 2 wks. Lay eggs in multiple nests, the eggs (avg. of 135 eggs per nest) hatch after an incubation period of 2 mos.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world. Lifespan is unknown.
Designated Critical Habitat	Designated coastal waters around Culbera Island, Puerto Rico, in 1998.
Misc. Information	Threats to green sea turtles include the harvest of eggs and adults, bycatch in fishing gear, disease, pollution and contamination, invasive plant species, beach armoring, and artificial light sources. Highly susceptible to ship strikes while breathing at the surface.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/green.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/green.htm</a> <a href="http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413">http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Hawksbill Turtle</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
General Description	Small compared to other species of sea turtles. Can grow to lengths of 3 ft and weigh up to 300 lbs; adults average 2.5 ft and 176 lbs. The top shell is dark to golden brown with streaks of red and orange with thorny scales located on the back carapace. The bottom shell is a clear yellow. The head of the hawksbill turtle comes to a point and the mouth forms a beak. Flippers generally have claw-like nails.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered Hawaiian stock unknown
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed in the nearshore on sponges and algae.
Habitat: Migratory	Most commonly found around healthy coral reefs. Juveniles spend their first years in the pelagic zone before inhabiting coastal feeding areas.
Habitat: Breeding	Females return to the beaches where they were born to nest. Nesting occurs every 14–16 days during the nesting season (April–November). For an individual the nesting season occurs every 2–3 yrs. Females create 3–5 nests a season, each nest contains up to 125–140 eggs. The age of sexual maturation for the hawksbill turtle is estimated to be 20+ yrs in the Caribbean, or when males reach 27 inches in length and when females reach 30 inches in length.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Hawksbills turtles are generally found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world's oceans. Capable of migrating long distances between foraging areas and nesting beaches.
Designated Critical Habitat	Critical habitat was designated in 1998 for the water around Mona and Monito Islands, Puerto Rico.
Misc. Information	Other threats to the hawksbill population include depletion of coral reefs, harvest of the eggs and their meat, commercial exploitation, recreational use of nesting beaches, capture in fishing gear, disease, pollution, and beach armoring. Highly susceptible to ship strikes while breathing at the surface.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/hawksbill.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/hawksbill.htm</a> <a href="http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413">http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Loggerhead Turtle</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
General Description	Loggerhead turtles can grow to lengths of 3 ft and weigh up to 250 lbs. The top shell is reddish brown and heart shaped. The bottom shell is pale yellow. The head of the loggerhead is fairly large compared to the body. The neck and flippers are generally brown to reddish brown and sometimes yellow on the sides and bottoms.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered/Threatened Hawaiian stock unknown
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on whelks, conch, and other bottom-dwelling invertebrates.
Habitat: Migratory	Loggerheads occupy beaches during nesting and birth, open water after birth and for the first several years of life, and also nearshore environments to forage and mate.
Habitat: Breeding	Nesting occurs on steeply sloping beaches that have high wave energy and fine-grained sediments. Females nest from April–September and create 3–5 nests during a nesting season. Eggs undergo a 2-month incubation period and hatch between June and September.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Loggerheads occur throughout the world in temperate and tropical water.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Threats to the loggerhead turtle population also include bycatch capture from commercial fishing operations, direct harvest, pollution, disease, and lack of resources. Highly susceptible to ship strikes while breathing at the surface.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/loggerhead.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/loggerhead.htm</a> <a href="http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413">http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Olive Ridley Turtle</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
General Description	Relatively small sea turtle reaching lengths of 2.5 ft and weights of 100 lbs. Top shell is heart shaped and olive green to brown in color. There are 5–9 thorny scales on the top carapace. Each fin has one or two nail-like claws on the end.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered/Threatened Hawaiian stock unknown
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Wide range of prey: they forage on algae, shrimp, lobster, fish, crabs, tunicates, and mollusks and can dive to depths of 500 ft to feed.
Habitat: Migratory	Mainly inhabit pelagic waters, migrate to coastal environments during the nesting season. After nesting, adults and juveniles return to the pelagic environment.
Habitat: Breeding	Large groups of turtles gather together just offshore and undergo a mass entry to a designated nesting beach. Sexual maturity occurs at ~15 yrs of age. The nesting season occurs once a year and females will nest up to two times per season, laying about 100 eggs per nest. Incubation generally takes 50–60 days.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Distributed throughout the world in tropical water.
Designated Critical Habitat	—
Misc. Information	Threats to the olive ridley turtle include exploitation and collection of eggs, bycatch during commercial fishing activities, pollution, disease, and beach armoring. Highly susceptible to ship strikes while breathing at the surface.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/oliveridley.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/oliveridley.htm</a> <a href="http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413">http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413</a>

<b>Species (Common Name)</b>	<b>Leatherback Turtle</b>
Species (Latin Binomial)	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
General Description	Largest of all sea turtles, reaching lengths of 650 ft and weights of 2,000 lbs. The carapace of this species is a false leathery, soft shell. The top leathery carapace has seven longitudinal ridges. The jaw of this species lacks the muscular build to crush and instead houses pointed teeth-like structures that are used to eat soft pelagic prey like jellyfish.
Status (Population Estimate, Endangered Species, etc.)	ESA: Endangered
Diving/Breathing Behavior	—
Acoustics and Hearing	—
Habitat: Feeding	Feed on pelagic jellyfish, salps, and other soft-bodied animals.
Habitat: Migratory	The most migratory of all sea turtles. Their ability to maintain a core body heat through the use of countercurrent heat exchange and high oil content allows them to migrate into colder waters. After nesting, females migrate from tropical waters to more temperate waters to forage.
Habitat: Breeding	Females nest several times during the nesting season, typically every 8–12 days. Nesting beaches are generally tropical and sandy.
General Distribution: Seasonal and Age-Class	Distributed throughout the world in tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters.
Designated Critical Habitat	U.S. Virgin islands (1979), U.S. west coast (2007), Puerto Rico (2010)
Misc. Information	Threats to leatherback turtles include harvesting of eggs and nesting females, bycatch in fishing gear, pollution, disease, beach armoring, beach population, and artificial light. Highly susceptible to ship strikes while breathing at the surface.
Website Reference	<a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/leatherback.htm">http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/turtles/leatherback.htm</a> <a href="http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413">http://seaturtles.org/article.php?id=1413</a>