

CENTRE FOR HERPETOLOGY
MADRAS CROCODILE BANK
POST BAG No. 4
MAMALLAPURAM-603 104
TAMILNADU, S. INDIA

Considerable literature on the various conservation methods of sea turtles (Bjornadal, 1981), with particular reference to Indian seas (Jones and Fernando, 1968; Bhaskar, a, b, c, d, e, 1979; Kar, 1980; Biswas, 1981; Bhaskar and Whitaker, 1983; Silas et al., 1983, a b, c.). Studies indicated that the number of eggs in a clutch markedly differ in olive ridley, nesting in different geographical areas (Dereniyagala, 1939; Carr, 1952; Schultz, 1975; Biswas et al., 1977; Rahman et al., 1983; Silas et al., 1984). The present paper reports on the recovery plan of the olive ridley

INTRODUCTION

A recovery programme for olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* was started by the Department of Forest, Tamil Nadu Government in 1982. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 a total number of 30,046 and 30,771 eggs were incubated and the maximum percentage of hatching were 81% and 83.69% respectively. The field study indicated that Vanavannahadevi at Thanjavur district has favourable environment for nesting and conducting artificial hatchery programmes.

ABSTRACT

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CALIMERE, TAMIL NADU

RECOVERY PLAN FOR OLIVE RIDLEY *LEPIDOCHELYS OLIVACEA* AT POINT

by Abdul R. Rahman et al.
paper no 30
and marine parks, Cochin, 1985
Dyphosium on endangrad marine mammals
(63)

