haplotype distribution. The correct identification of beaches with appropriate conditions for *Chelonia mydas* nesting will make it possible to focus conservation efforts. At the same time, combining physical tagging with population genetics will enable adequate definition of management units to guarantee the preservation of the genetic variability of the species.

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*SATELLITE TRACKING SUGGESTS SIZE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN BEHAVIOUR AND RANGE OF FEMALE GREEN TURTLES NESTING AT REKAWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, SRI LANKA

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Phenotypically-linked variation in adult foraging and migration strategies have been determined in loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) and have been suggested in green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). This study deployed satellite transmitters on ten female green turtles at Rekawa Wildlife Sanctuary, Sri Lanka's largest protected green turtle rookery and, for the first time, tracked the post-nesting movements of the island's green turtles. The tracking revealed multiple adult female green turtle inter-nesting, migration and likely foraging strategies. The curved carapace lengths (CCL) of the tracked turtles were representative of Rekawa's nesting females, and ranged from 90.1 cm to 117.5 cm, with a mean of 102.8 cm (SD 8.2 cm). During the nesting season, the turtles revealed two distinct inter-nesting strategies, which appeared to be related to size. While one turtle migrated away from Rekawa immediately after the transmitter was deployed, most turtles (n=6) consistently spent their inter-nesting periods proximate to the nesting beach. However, three of the smallest turtles consistently migrated to three separate inter-nesting sites within 60 km straight-line distance from Rekawa along the southern coast of Sri Lanka. On completion of their nesting seasons, these turtles then migrated back to these coastal sites where they settled before their transmitters failed. The six largest turtles migrated to distant sites between 355 km and 1,128 km straight-line distance from Rekawa where they settled at shallow coastal sites. One turtle, with a CCL of 92.8 cm, did not conform to the general pattern, but migrated to an oceanic island located a straight line distance of 898 km from Rekawa. Unlike all the other turtles in this study, this turtle did not settle at a shallow coastal foraging site, but instead made frequent, looping pelagic forays before the transmitter failed, suggesting a completely different foraging strategy to the other tracked turtles. We discuss the possible reasons for these apparent size-related variations in inter-nesting, migration and foraging behaviour and suggest conservation implications.