

TAMILNADU FOREST DEPARTMENT

From
Thiru. M.Selvam, I.F.S.,
District Forest Officer,
Viluppuram Forest Division,
Viluppuram.

To
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
and Chief Wildlife Warden,
Panagal Maaligai, Saidapet
Chennai.

(Through Conservator of Forests,
Viluppuram Circle, Viluppuram)

C.No.6230/2021/P1,Dated.11 .04.2022

Sir,

Sub Forests – Forests- Wildlife – Honorable National Green
Tribunal – Appeal No 14 of 2022 filed by Thiru Yuvadeepan
- reg.

Ref 1. Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Orders in
appeal no.14 of 2022 dated.04.03.2022
2.Note from Additional Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests (PV&FWCB) Chennai dated 11.04.2022
3. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Chennai Ref
No WL5/6034/2022 dated 11.04.2020

I submit to state that the detailed note along with the details (last 5 years) of egg
collection of turtles is furnished herewith in respect of Viluppuram Forest Division.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/ M.Selvam,
District Forest Officer,
Viluppuram Forest Division,
Viluppuram.

/t.c.b.o/

Superintendent

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11/4/22

11/04/22

Olive Ridley Sea turtles

Sea turtles or marine turtles are reptiles and comprises of 7 species viz., Logger head Turtle, Green sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Flat back turtle, Leatherback turtle and Olive Ridley Turtle. Among the seven species of sea turtles that exist globally, the Pacific sea turtle or the Olive ridley is *Lepidochelys olivacea* and is the smallest among the sea turtle and nest sporadically in many parts of the world especially the eastern coasts. The coasts of Viluppuram District are fortunate to have the distribution of Olive ridley sea turtle. Its population is declining due to habitat destruction, degradation, coastal erosion and pollution, destructive fishing apart from many other reasons.

The large congregation of female sea turtles ashore for nesting simultaneously is referred as arribada in Spanish. The phenomenon is most common in Olive ridley. It would be so high in some places like Rushikulya or Gahirmatha of Orissa. Only female turtles reach the shore and they don't return back except for nesting. Males are found ashore only as young ones.

The eastern border of the district is lined by Bay of Bengal to a length of 37 km covering 19 villages. Of these, nesting is found in following Villages viz., Alagankuppam, Vasavankuppam, Ekkiyarkuppam, Kaipanikuppam, Theerthavari, Komattichavadi, Chinnamudhaliyarsavadi, Kanagachettikuppam, Naravakkam, Pudhukuppam, Chettikuppam, Anumandhaikuppam, Atchikkadu and Chettinagar. The details of sea turtle nesting sites/ egg collection/ Hatchlings released is furnished in respect viluppuram Forest Division.

Year	Nests Relocated	Eggs Collected	Hatchling Emerged	Damaged eggs	Dead hatchlings	No of Hatcheries
2016-17	147	16685	13951	2583	151	2
2017-18	171	19765	19026	419	320	2
2018-19	97	11036	9759	597	455	2
2019-20	Work not carried out					

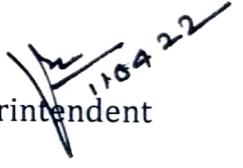
2020-21	-	3385	2451	-	934	1
2021-22	127	14608	7712*	-*	-*	2

*Hatchlings yet to be emerged (as on 02.04.2022)

In respect of Azhagankuppam village 2642 Nos of eggs have been collected during 2021-22.

Sd/- M.Selvam
District Forest Officer,
Viluppuram Forest Division,
Viluppuram.

/t.c.b.o/


Superintendent


11/4/22