



A N d A Z | BALI HYATT REGENCY
BALI

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Partnership with Sindu Dwarawati and Government Oversight

We are proud to partner with the local conservation organization "Sindu Dwarawati," which plays an active role in our conservation efforts. Their activities are directly monitored by the local government (BKSDA), ensuring that all practices meet regulatory standards and contribute effectively to sea turtle conservation.

Government Regulations on Sea Turtle Conservation

Regarding the regulations, the conservation efforts are strictly guided by Indonesian government regulations, including:

- Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems
- Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Plants and Wildlife
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree Number P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning Protected Plant and Wildlife Species
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Circular Number SE.526 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Turtle, Egg, Body Parts, and/or Derivative Product Protection

Our Sea Turtles: Care and Conservation

1. Egg Rescue: Our conservation team diligently patrols the Sanur shores to locate and rescue sea turtle eggs. These eggs are then carefully relocated to our hatchery, where they are protected from predators and environmental threats, ensuring a higher hatching success rate.

2. Turtle Growth for Enhanced Survivability: Once hatched, we nurture the young sea turtles, particularly focusing on species like the green sea turtle. By providing a safe environment and proper care, we allow them to grow larger and stronger before releasing them back into the wild. This significantly enhances their chances of survival, helping to ensure the sustainability of sea turtle populations.

Purpose and Impact of Donations

Your generous donation supports the ongoing operations of our sea turtle conservation efforts and our partnership with the local conservation group, Sindu Dwarawati. Contributions are essential for:

1. Operational Costs:

- Maintaining and operating our hatchery.
- Providing food and medical care for the young sea turtles.
- Ensuring proper equipment and facilities for the safe growth and release of the turtles.

2. Supporting Sindu Dwarawati:

- Funding local conservation initiatives and community education programs.
- Facilitating beach patrols and egg rescue operations.
- Enhancing collaborative efforts to protect and preserve the sea turtle population in the Sanur region.

Your support helps ensure the survival and thriving of sea turtles, contributing to a healthier marine ecosystem and empowering local conservation efforts.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. How does our conservation program work?

Sea turtles face numerous threats when hatching naturally along the shores of Sanur, ranging from light pollution and human intervention to predators from the surrounding environment. Due to this, we rescue sea turtle eggs by relocating them to Sea Turtle Village and take care of the hatchlings until they are strong enough to be released back into the wild. Our effort maximizes the chance of the eggs hatching and their survivability in the wild after the release. While in our care, we ensure the well-being of the turtles by providing them with a nutritious diet and conducting weekly scrubbing sessions. In the event of a sick turtle, we dedicate special attention to its care, facilitating a speedy recovery.

2. What is our mission?

In collaboration with Sindu Dwarawati, our mission at Sea Turtle Village is to safeguard and conserve sea turtles through a dedicated initiative focused on the collection, protection and nurturing of eggs laid on the shores of Sanur. Additionally, we focus on taking care of turtle hatchlings to enhance their survival upon release and provide education to the community.

3. What are our objectives?

- Egg collection and protection
- Hatchling care and development
- Releasing sea turtles back into their natural habitat
- Enhancing community awareness and involvement

4. How many species are there?

In Indonesia, we have a total of six species, three of which can be found in Bali.

5. Which species can be found here?

We are very lucky to be able to find and take care of the Hawksbill Sea Turtle, the Green Sea Turtle and the Olive Ridley Sea Turtle.

6. What is our environmental impact?

By nurturing sea turtles from eggs to adulthood, our sea turtle release program contributes to the overall resilience of marine ecosystems. Thriving sea turtle populations enhance the adaptive capacity of these ecosystems in the face of environmental changes.

7. Is it likely for the released turtle to return here or not?

Fun fact: Female sea turtles return to the same nesting grounds where they were born to lay their eggs. This behaviour is known as natal homing.

8. How do we take care of a sick sea turtle?

As we are partnered with Sindu Dwarawati (Sea Turtle Conservationist), they have a standard procedure for sick sea turtles.

- Assess and diagnose the sea turtle with the help of veterinarians.
- Isolate the sick sea turtle.
- Provide nutritional support and medical treatment if needed.
- Monitor the progress.

9. Do you think the pools are too small for the turtles?

We have carefully designed our facilities, including the pool size and dimensions, to accommodate the turtles. The current pool dimensions adequately meet the needs of our adolescent turtles and were carefully checked by Sindu Dwarawati (Sea Turtle Conservationist).

10. How do you determine their gender?

Determining the gender of sea turtles typically involves specialized methods performed by experts. It involves examining their internal reproductive organs, which is typically done through a process called laparoscopy (a small surgical procedure where a tiny camera is inserted into the turtle's body to examine its internal reproductive organs). At the age of 15, the gender of a sea turtle becomes more visible.

11. How many eggs can Sea Turtle Village accommodate?

We can accommodate approximately 1000 eggs, equivalent to the contents of about 10 turtle nests, given that turtles typically lay around 100 eggs in a single nesting cycle.