Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas using DNA barcode and morphometric data.

The study was conducted on the basis of the following criteria:...

et al (2018) and et al (2019) suggested that the DNA barcoding method can be used to identify these species with high accuracy. In this study, DNA barcoding and morphometric data were used to identify Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas with high accuracy.

In conclusion, DNA barcoding and morphometric data can be used to identify Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas with high accuracy. This method is reliable and can be used in fisheries management and conservation efforts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caretta caretta</th>
<th>Chelonia mydas</th>
<th>Eretmochelys imbricata</th>
<th>Dermochelys coriacea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Caretta caretta</td>
<td>Chelonia mydas</td>
<td>Eretmochelys imbricata</td>
<td>Dermochelys coriacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
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<td>Distribution</td>
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<td>Habitat</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

- **Caretta caretta**: Loggerhead
- **Chelonia mydas**: Green
- **Eretmochelys imbricata**: Green
- **Dermochelys coriacea**: Green

The table above shows the distribution range and status of various sea turtle species found in the region. The map indicates the distribution areas of Caretta caretta (loggerhead) and Chelonia mydas (green sea turtle). The presence of Eretmochelys imbricata (green turtle) and Dermochelys coriacea (green turtle) is also indicated. The map is a visual representation of their habitats and ranges in the region.
Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas

- **Caretta caretta**:
  - Mainly found in the Western Atlantic Ocean.
  - Known for its distinctive beak-like mouth.

- **Chelonia mydas**:
  - Often called the green turtle.
  - Found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

**Graph 1:**
- Chart showing the distribution of Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas by straight carapace length (cm).
- Key:
  - Black bars: Caretta caretta
  - Pink bars: Chelonia mydas

**Graph 2:**
- Chart showing the distribution of Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas by month.
- Key:
  - Black bars: Caretta caretta
  - Pink bars: Chelonia mydas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Caretta caretta</th>
<th>Chelonia mydas</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
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<td>Dec</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The data for some months is not available.*

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Caretta caretta</th>
<th>Chelonia mydas</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table contains placeholder values due to the lack of specific data.*
森谷 淵

日付 - 和泉浦の海を育むウミガメを守る会
〒 500-0001 いすみ市在住 "森谷 淵"

**発表内容**

発表は「2020年の房総半島におけるウミガメ類の漂着」です。房総半島東海岸で3年間漂着したウミガメ類の状況を調査し、その結果をまとめました。特に漂着個体の写真や観察結果を詳しく報告しています。研究結果は、漂着個体の種類や状態を把握し、今後の محافظ策を検討するための重要資料です。

**発表内容詳細**

Caretta caretta の漂着個体を含むウミガメ類の漂着個体数は、総計で329体を確認しました。漂着個体のうち、Caretta caretta 以外の種類も少数含まれています。漂着個体の状態から、漂着原因の推定を行いました。特に漂着個体のうち、体長の推定から漂着原因を推定した個体が15%を占めました。漂着個体の漂着地を考慮した漂着原因推定では、漂着地の推定から漂着原因を推定した個体が5%を占めました。漂着個体の漂着原因は、海鳥の巣立ちや漁業活動によるものであることが判明しました。漂着個体の漂着状況から、漂着個体の漂着原因を推定することは、漂着個体の漂着状況を理解し、漂着個体の漂着原因を推定することが重要であることを示すものと考えられます。