



Global **currents deposit** marine **debris** from all over the world on Kenya's beaches which is a big problem for turtles.

A report found that 23% of **juvenile** and 54% of post-**hatchling** turtles ingested plastic, suggesting that young turtles are more likely to die than the adults by eating plastic.

Hassan Mohammed from the World Wildlife Fund said that turtles sometimes confuse plastics for food, thinking that they are jellyfish. Moreover, when there are a lot of plastics around hatching sites, turtles are unable to lay eggs and when baby turtles hatch, they cannot reach the ocean.

Out of every 1,000 turtles hatched, only one grows into adulthood, according to the WWF.

Difficult words: **current** (the moving of water), **deposit** (move to a place), **debris** (waste), **juvenile** (young), **hatchling** (a young animal which just came out from its egg).

**Discussion Questions****Topic Talk**

1. Define the following words: *current, deposit, debris, juvenile and hatchling*
2. What causes the big problem for turtles on the beaches of Kenya?
3. Why is plastic dangerous for turtles?
4. What happens when there are a lot of plastics around hatching sites?
5. Is it a problem if turtles lay eggs on beaches with a lot of plastics? Why?
6. According to World Wildlife Fund, how many turtles grow into adulthood?

Express Your Thoughts

1. What vital role do turtles play in our marine ecosystem?
2. How does your government/local government promote awareness of the extinction of some marine life?
3. What other marine life do you know are in danger of extinction?