

O B L I G N O L O G Y



1. If you ever see an Obling turtle at your local park please record your sightings on Clonoke Welch's website. When you are recording your sightings don't forget to include the location you found it, the date and time you found it, the size of their carapace (shell) and if there is any damage to the shell, what they were doing when you found them and their sexual maturity. We would see you to record the sightings of any dead turtles.

HOW CAN WE HELP?

The Obling Turtle is becoming an endangered species and scientists are doing everything they can to try and help them. But even though they are improving the population it's still not enough. So that is where you can help...

2. If you find a nest with eggs in it we encourage you to record that sighting on our website so that we can help set up observation cameras to work out what is predating on the nests.

3. If a turtle becomes trapped in your garden we recommend that you move it to a safer area where it can't get its eggs. If you are not sure where to relocate the turtle we suggest that you find a sandy area that is near a lake or stream.

4. When driving in areas that you know turtles have been before you should slow down and be aware of any turtles crossing the road.

5. Visit Clonoke Welch's website at... <http://www.clonokewelch.org.au/species/reports/oblong-turtle>

HABITAT

An Obling Turtle will spend most of their life permanently in pastures, freshwater and natural areas. They can be sometimes found in roadside lanes.

Obling Turtles are found throughout all of Western Australia in lakes, rivers and streams and their habitats being destroyed rapidly. The adults will be found in wetlands, grasslands, urban backyards, within the vicinity of freshwater, parks, lanes and dams. They are often in old native vegetation, the base of their habitats and along the marsh zone leaving the water and mud areas away from tracks.

DIET

Obling Turtles are Carnivores, unlike its other freshwater friends, they eat small fish, tadpoles, insects, frogs, small crayfish, freshwater prawns, crayfish, aquatic snails, molluscs, aquatic insects, aquatic invertebrates, baby waterbirds, aquatic earthworms, waterbugs, water beetles, small mice, crickets and woodlice. To catch their food the turtle will lie and wait for its food. Once the food is in sight it will use its hooked jaw to strike its head forward and latch onto the prey and SWALLOW tear the food into bits (200 chunks).

turtle... food... and... they... to... and... below... food... the... turtle... in...



T U R T L E

By [unclear]