

THE HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL

ABOUT

The Hawaiian monk seal is one of **the most endangered marine mammals in the world.**

However, the prolonged decline has slowed over the last 10 years, thanks to research and conservation by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (the NOAA).

POPULATION

400 monk seals in the Main Hawaiian Islands

3% GROWTH EACH YEAR 2013 - 2016

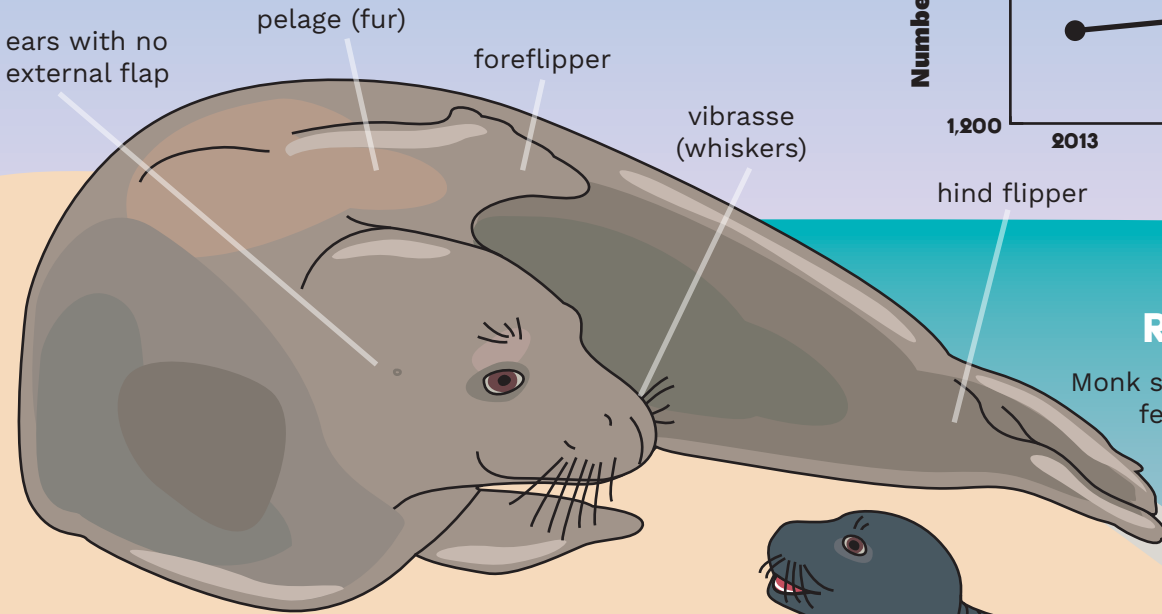
DIET

Monk seals are "generalist" feeders, meaning they eat a variety of foods, including common fishes, squids, octopuses, eels, and crustaceans.

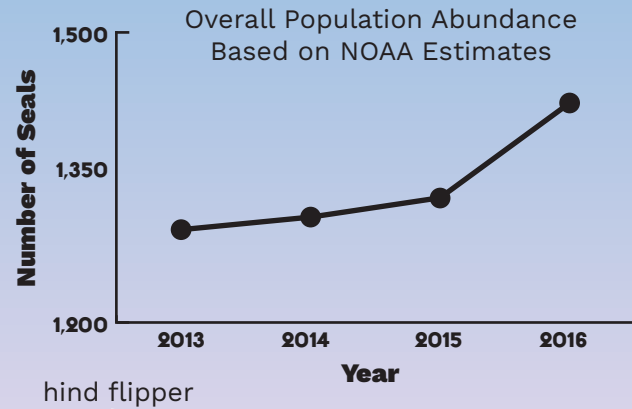
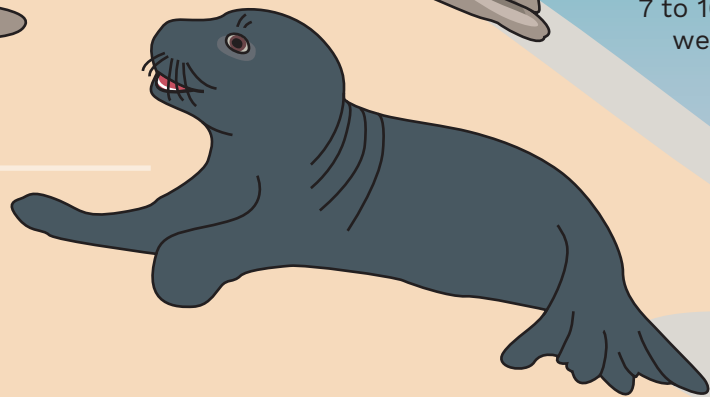
THREATS

Habitat loss, food limitation, shark predation, entanglement, disease, intentional killing, and fishery/human-seal interactions

ANATOMY



A newborn Hawaiian monk seal typically nurses with its mother for about one month after which the pup is left on its own to learn to swim and find food.



REPRODUCTION

Monk seals mate in the water, and females begin reproducing at age 5 to 6 in the main Hawaiian Islands and age 7 to 10 in the North-western Hawaiian Islands.

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

REPORT SIGHTINGS

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

REPORT DISTRESS

REDUCE NEARSHORE FISHING

DONATE TO THE NOAA