



Figure S1: Three morphological variations of a juvenile hawksbill turtle carapace that make satellite tracker attachment challenging: (a) defined vertebral ridge; (b) convex first vertebral scute; (c) overhanging trailing edge of scutes.

Table S1: Number of days each turtle had trial tracker attached and the increase in weight (g and %) and curved carapace length (CCL; mm and %) gained from start to end of the trial.

Turtle ID	Study Use	Days with Tracker	Start Weight (g)	End Weight (g)	% Weight Increase	Start CCL (mm)	End CCL (mm)	% CCL Increase
H1	Test	119	3435	6415	87%	333	427	28%
H2	Trial	108	2950	5125	74%	314	370	18%
H3	Trial	103	3095	5325	72%	323	376	16%
H4	Trial	108	2415	4330	79%	300	355	18%
H5	Trial	103	3695	6315	71%	335	392	17%
H6	Trial	103	2715	4710	73%	294	346	18%
H7	Trial	108	1990	4250	114%	267	331	24%
H8	Trial	108	3890	6485	67%	345	395	14%
H9	Trial	108	2145	3785	76%	293	356	22%
H10	Trial	103	2520	4635	84%	305	356	17%
H11	Trial	108	2940	5300	80%	315	371	18%

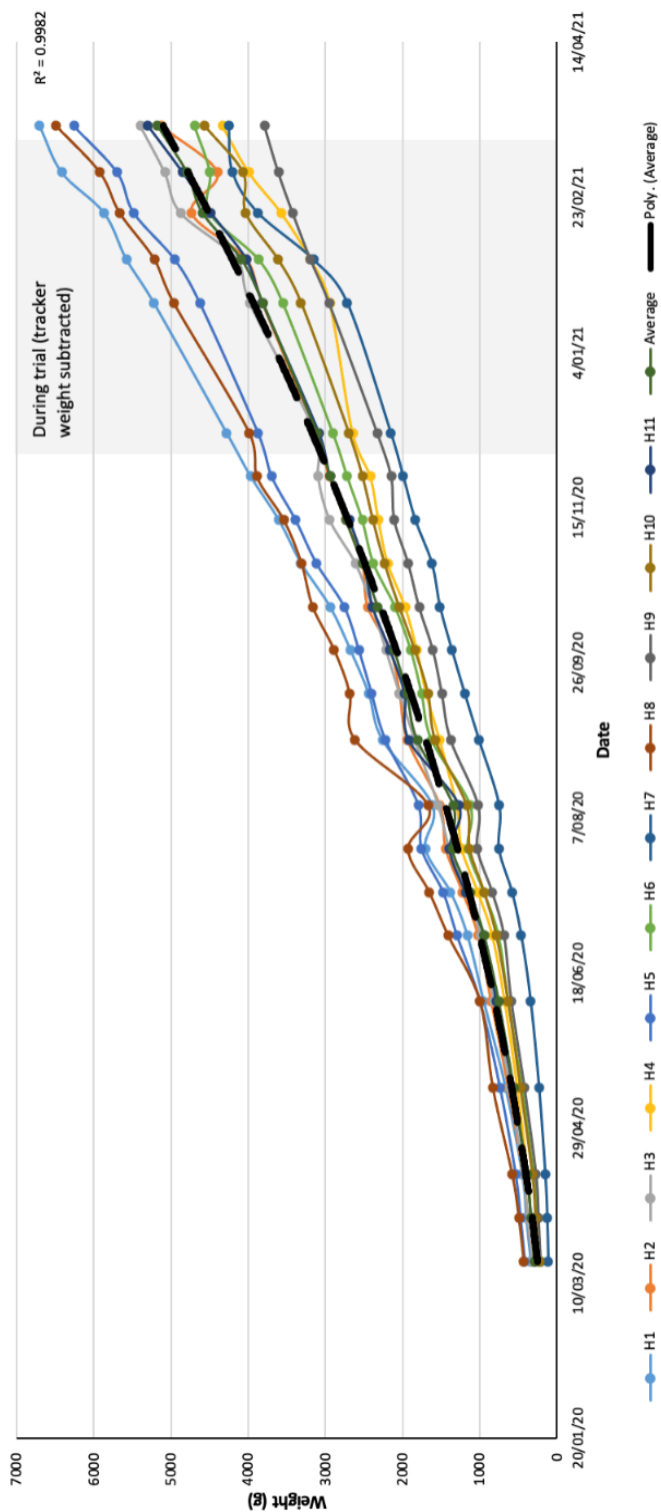


Figure S2: Weight increase of the 11 hawksbill turtles (H1-H11) from March 2020 (1 year old) to March 2021 (2 years old). Shaded area depicts the replica tracker attachment trial period, with tracker and attachment material weight subtracted (as calculated individually per turtle). Final weights displayed are after replica trackers were removed at the end of the trial.