

#MEMORY GLITCH

Was It Shaktiman or 'Shaktimaan?' Why Your Brain Keeps Getting It Wrong

From desi superheroes to iconic dialogues, how collective memory fails us, and leads to hilarious miscommunications.



Remember singing the Nirma jingle as a kid? "Washing powder Nirma... Nirma!" If you swear the packet once had four women dancing on it, you're wrong. It's always been one. Or did you always spell our favourite superhero's name as Shaktiman without the extra 'a'? You're in for a surprise, it's Shaktimaan.

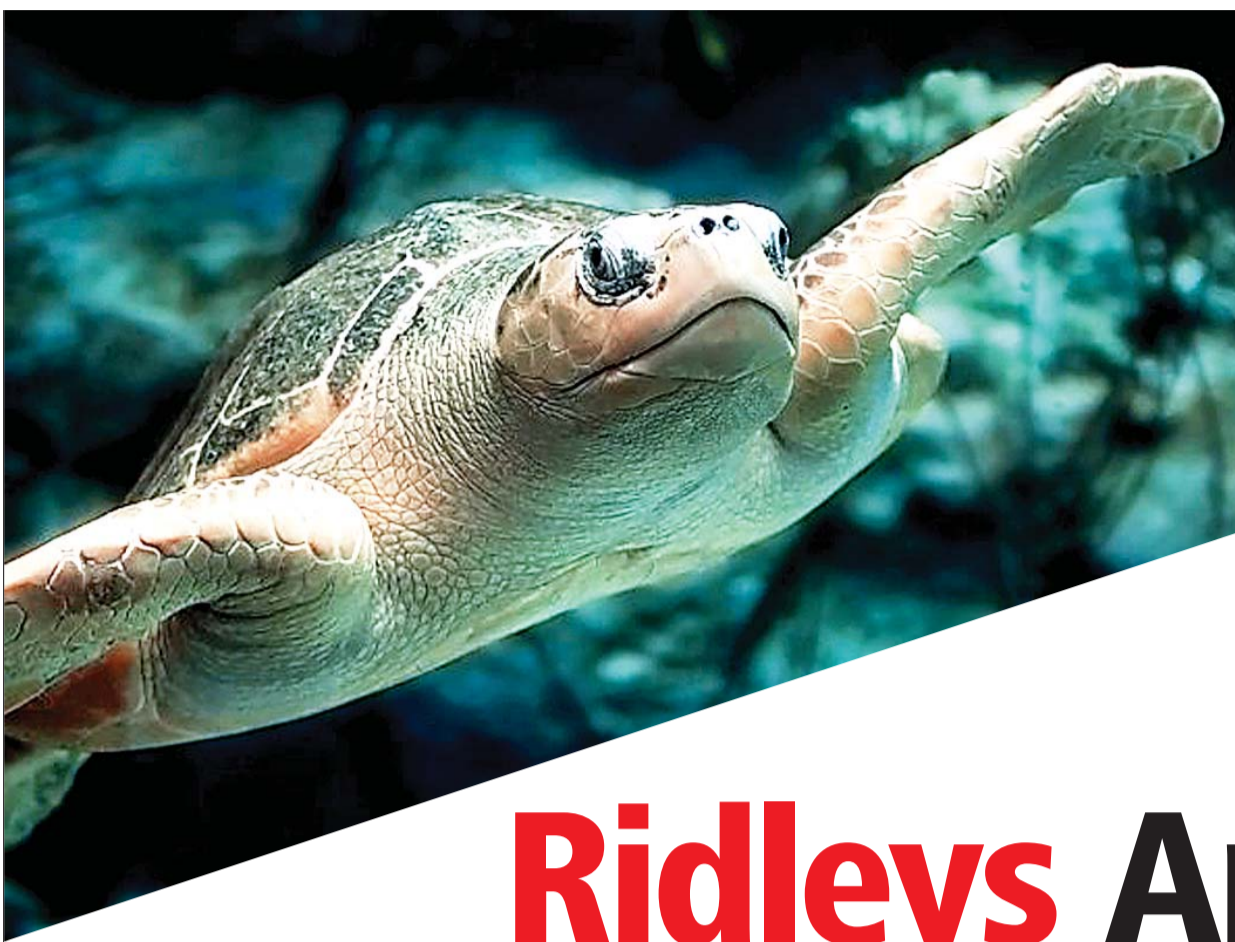
Welcome to the desi version of the Mandela Effect, where even the most 'solid' memories turn into mush when reality kicks in.

The Mandela Effect, named after the false memory many shared of Nelson Mandela's death in the 1980s, happens when large groups of people remember something that never actually occurred. In India, this phenomenon is especially spicy, thanks to our massive pop culture, brand loyalty, and epic movie dialogues. Take this iconic line: "Rishte mein to hum tumhare baap jagte hain, naam hai Shahan shah."

Most people drop or rearrange a few words when quoting it. Or worse, they mix it up with other Amitabh Bachchan dialogues. These slight errors seem harmless but can spark debates and 'Are you serious?' moments at dinner tables.

Even Bollywood movie titles aren't safe. Many Indians remember 'Kabhi Khushi Kabhie Gham' as having consistent spellings, but it has two different spellings for 'Kabhi' and 'Kabhie' in the title! That one has tripped up even seasoned film buffs.

The misremembering extends to logos and brands too. The Amul girl, you might say, has always worn a red polka-dotted dress. But some remember it being blue. Or consider Parle-G, most believe the 'G' stands for glucose, and while that's somewhat true, it



So, what are the olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)? Also known commonly as the Pacific ridley sea turtle, it is a species of turtle in the family *Cheloniidae*. The species is the second-smallest and most abundant of all sea turtles found in the world. *L. olivacea* is found in warm and tropical waters, primarily in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but also in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Keep Off !!

Ridleys Are Laying !!



Anjali Sharma
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The Odisha government has banned visitors from entering the nesting sites of Olive Ridley sea turtles along eastern coast of the state.

Issuing an order, the state wildlife headquarters said the nesting sites of Olive Ridley turtles will remain closed for visitors during the period of nesting till the hatchlings are born and released into the sea. The ban came in the wake of congregation of huge crowds at the nesting sites for photography and videography posing danger to the rare species and affecting the natural process of nesting and laying eggs.

The nesting sites of Olive Ridley turtles are located at Rushikulya river mouth in Ganjam district, Gahirmatha beach in Kendrapara and Devi river mouth in Puri. The mass nesting of turtles usually begins in March after the November-December mating season in deep sea. Every year, lakhs of turtles visit the sites to lay eggs.

The order issued by principal chief conservator of forests (wildlife), Sushanta Nanda said that people visiting the mass nesting sites of Olive Ridley sea turtles for observing the phenomena of nesting and hatchling emergence use bright lights for the purpose. The visitors also photograph/videograph the turtles. "As inappropriate behaviour of visitors were observed in some cases, activities with crowding of the nesting sites would disturb the normal process of turtle nesting and hatchling emergence to a great extent," the order stated.

Olive Ridley sea turtles are protected under schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the activities that disturb their natural phenomenon of nesting come under the definition of 'hunting' as per provisions of the Act. Earlier, the state government had clamped a seven-month ban on sea fishing from November to May within 20 kms off the coast to ensure the safety of marine species including Olive Ridley turtles for their mating and breeding.

Meanwhile, over 60 on-shore camps and five off-shore camps have been set up in four wildlife divisions of Bhadrak, Rajnagar, Puri and Berhampur to ensure effective patrolling. High speed boats and trawlers have also been pressed into service to check illegal fishing in the prohibited zone during the ban period.

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#SEA WATCH



The olive ridley turtle has a circumtropical distribution, living in tropical and warm waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans from India, Arabia, Japan, and Micronesia, south to southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. In the Atlantic Ocean, it has been observed off the western coast of Africa and the coasts of northern Brazil.

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This turtle and the related Kemp's ridley sea turtle are best known for their unique synchronised mass nestings called arribadas, where thousands of females come together on the same beach to lay eggs. Growing to about 61 cm (2 ft) in carapace length (measured along the curve), the olive ridley sea turtle gets its common name from its olive-coloured carapace, which is heart-shaped and rounded. Males and females grow to the same size, but females have a slightly more rounded carapace as compared to males. The heart-shaped carapace is characterized by four pairs of pore-bearing inframarginal scutes on the bridge, two pairs of frontals, and up to nine lateral scutes per side. *L. olivacea* is unique in the sense that it can have variable and asymmetrical lateral scute counts, ranging from

five to nine plates on each side, with six to eight being most commonly seen. Each side of the carapace has 12-14 marginal scutes. The carapace is flattened dorsally and highest anterior to the bridge. It has a medium-sized, broad head that appears triangular from above. The head's concave sides are most obvious on the upper part of the short snout. It has paddle-like forelimbs, each having two anterior claws. The upper parts are grayish-green to olive in colour, but sometimes appear reddish due to algae growing on the carapace. The bridge and hinged plastron of an adult vary from greenish white in younger individuals to a creamy yellow in older specimens (maximum age is up to 50 years). Hatchlings are dark gray with

a pale yellow scar, but appear all black when wet. Carapace length of hatchlings ranges from 37 to 50 mm (1.5 to 2.0 inch). A thin, white line borders the carapace as well as the trailing edge of the fore and hind flippers. Both hatchlings and juveniles have serrated posterior marginal scutes, which become smooth with age. Juveniles also have three dorsal keels, the central longitudinal keel gives younger turtles a serrated profile, which remains until sexual maturity is reached.

The olive ridley sea turtle rarely weighs over 50 kg (110 lb). Adults studied in Oaxaca, Mexico ranged from 25 to 46 kg (55 to 101 lb); adult females weighed an average of 35.45 kg (78.2 lb), while adult males weighed significantly less, averaging 33.00 kg (72.75 lb). Hatchlings usually weigh between 12.0 and 23.3 g (0.42 and 0.82 oz).

Adults are sexually dimorphic. The mature male has a longer and thicker tail, which is used for copulation, and the presence of enlarged and hooked claws on the male's front flippers allows



him to grasp the female's carapace during copulation. The male also has a longer, more tapered carapace than the female, which has a rounded, dome-like carapace. The male also has a more concave plastron, believed to be another adaptation for mating. The plastron of the male may also be softer than that of the female.

As can be understood from the description of these turtles, they are not extinct, far from it, but wisdom says, keep it that way. **L. olivacea distribution map: Red circles are major nesting grounds; yellow circles are minor nesting beaches.**

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Anglesey Sea Zoo, while its health was assessed. A juvenile female was found off the coast of Sussex in 2020. The olive ridley is also found in the eastern Pacific Ocean from the Galapagos Islands and Chile north to the Gulf of California, and along the Pacific coast to at least Oregon. Migratory movements have been studied less intensely in olive ridleys than other species of marine turtles, but they are believed to use the coastal waters of over 80 countries. Historically, this species has been widely regarded as the most abundant sea turtle in the world. More than one million olive ridleys were commercially harvested off the coasts of Mexico in 1988 alone.

The population of Pacific Mexico was estimated to be at least 10 million prior to the era of mass exploitation. More recently, the global population of annual nesting females has been reduced to about two million by 2004, and was further reduced to 852,550 by 2008. This indicated a dramatic decrease of 28 to 32% in the global population within only one generation (i.e., 20 years).

Olive ridley sea turtles are considered the most abundant, yet globally they have declined by more than 30% from historic levels. These turtles are considered endangered because of their few remaining nesting sites in the world. The eastern Pacific turtles have been found to range from Baja California, Mexico, to Chile. Pacific olive ridleys nest around Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the northern Indian Ocean. The breeding colony in Mexico was listed as endangered in the US on July 28, 1978.

By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott
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#TRENDING

Skip the Sip, Take a Soak: Why Doctors Are Buzzing About Beer Baths

Because soaking in your six-pack might be better than sipping it!

You've heard of beer parties. You've heard of beer bellies. But have you ever heard of beer baths? In an era where kombucha is worshipped and charcoal is added to lattes, there's a new (and rather frothy) wellness trend bubbling to the surface, beer bathing. That's right, some doctors and wellness experts now suggest that rather than cracking open a cold one to drink, you might want to consider pouring it into your bathtub instead. Before you dismiss it as pub-fueled pseudo-science, let's dive into the science, and the suds, of why bathing in beer may actually be good for you.



The Origins: A Spa Trend Brewed in History

While it may sound like a millennial gimmick, beer baths have ancient roots. Beer spas have existed for centuries in Europe, particularly in the Czech Republic, Austria, and Germany where beer isn't just a beverage but a way of life. These spas tout the health benefits of soaking in warm water infused with hops,

barley, and yeast, a blend believed to promote relaxation, detoxification, and even skin rejuvenation. Now, this old-world secret is making a foamy comeback, with beer spas cropping up in trendy neighbourhoods and influencers plunging into golden-hued tubs, often with a fresh pint in hand for good measure.

Benefits That Go Beyond the Skin

Bathing in beer isn't just about vanity, it's about whole-body relaxation. The warm, mineral-rich beer bath is said to improve blood circulation, relieve muscle stiffness, and promote deeper sleep. Plus, the unique scent of hops has a calming, almost sedative effect on the nervous system. In fact, some users claim that beer baths leave them with a slight, happy buzz, not from alcohol, but from sheer relaxation.

DIY Beer Bath? Here's How to Pour It Right!

Don't have a Czech beer spa around the corner? No worries! You can whip up your own brew-at-home spa session!

What You Need

- 2-3 bottles of organic beer (darker ales are richer in nutrients)
- Warm bath water
- Optional: a handful of Epsom salts, essential oils like lavender or rosemary

How To

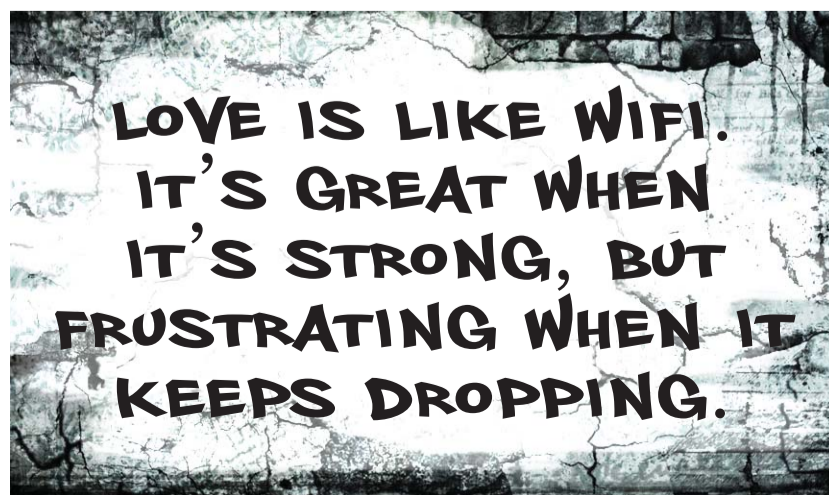
1. Run a warm bath.
 2. Pour in the beer slowly (it'll fizz).
 3. Add your extras if desired.
 4. Soak for 20-30 minutes.
 5. Rinse off with plain water, no soap, to let the nutrients linger.
- Note: Save the IPA for sipping. Lagers and stouts work best for soaking.

Pour, Don't Just Drink

So, should you trade your pint glass for a bubble bath? Maybe not all the time, but once in a while, it's a uniquely indulgent, surprisingly beneficial way to unwind.

Whether you're a beer aficionado or just someone curious about skin-friendly trends, beer bathing is a fun, low-risk way to add some buzz to your wellness routine, no pub crawl required. After all, why just cheer to good health when you can soak in it?

THE WALL

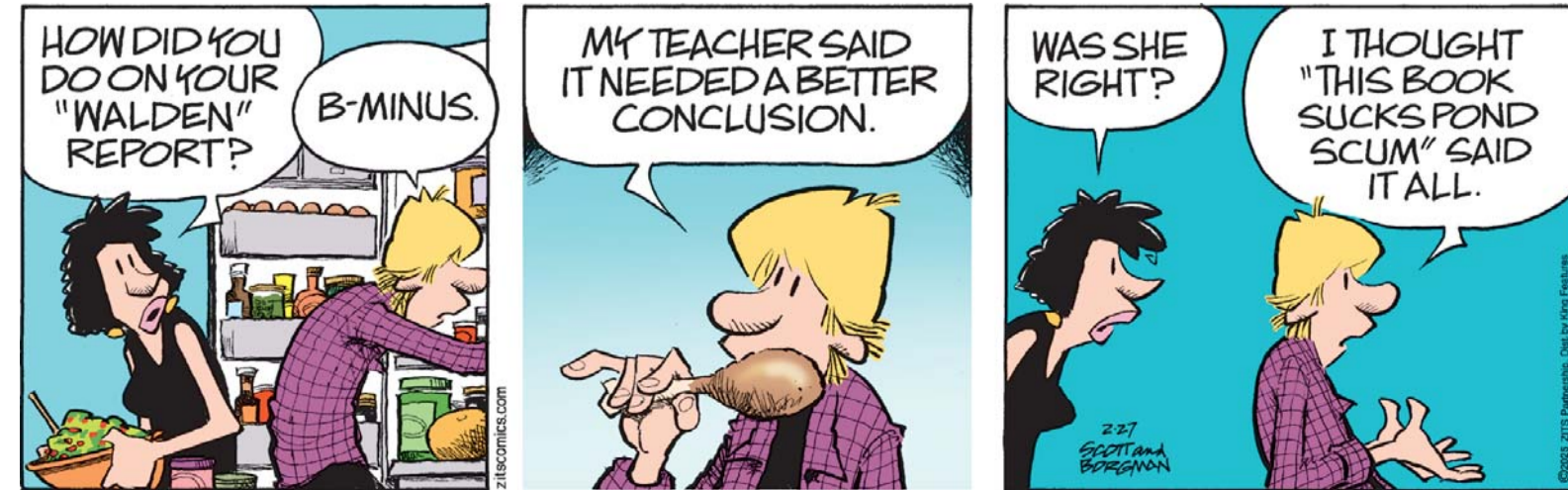


BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

