

Testudines

DISTRIBUTION – Is the geographic range of the species increasing (I), decreasing (D), or staying the same (S)?

Species	Common Name	Distribution
Cheloniidae	sea turtles	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	D - there has been a slow but steady decline in the numbers of females returning to nest on some of the most important beaches...over the last quarter of a century (Talbert et al. 1980; Richardson and Richardson 1982; Dodd 1988; National Research Council 1990); <i>Caretta caretta</i> was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1978 (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	D - since serious study of <i>Chelonia mydas</i> began in the 1950s it has become apparent that populations around the world have declined (Clifton et al. 1982; King 1982; National Research Council 1990); the turtle has already disappeared from many nesting beaches where it formerly was plentiful (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	D The hawksbill's reproductive strategy of using scattered nesting beaches has made accurate population estimates difficult. However, most authorities agree that the numbers of <i>Eretmochelys</i> ...have declined until most populations are depleted or endangered (King 1982; National Research Council 1990)

<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	D - possibly fewer than 3,000 mature <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> exist today, making it the most endangered species of marine turtle, and it has been so listed under the federal Endangered Species Act since 1970 (Ernst et al. 1994)
Dermochelyidae	leatherback sea turtles	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	D - listed as endangered under ESA; egg poaching by humans has contributed to declines in nesting areas; overall decline could lead to extinction (Ernst et al. 1994); nesting has
Chelydridae	snapping turtles	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	D - overcollecting has seriously reduced many populations (Ernst et al. 1994)
Emydidae	pond turtles	
<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	eastern painted turtle	S
<i>Chrysemys p. marginata</i>	midland painted turtle	S
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle	D - populations are declining in many areas owing to habitat destruction and collection for the pet trade (Lovich and Jaworski 1988; Lovich 1989; J. Harding, pers. comm.)
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	D - declining in many parts of its range because of overcollecting and habitat destruction (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	D - destruction of wetland habitat required by the bog turtle and collection for the pet trade have caused the extinction of some populations (Collins 1990) and severely reduced others (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	S
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	S
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	northern map turtle	S
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita map turtle	S
<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	northern diamond-backed terrapin	once decimated due to commercial food harvesting in 1920s, now recovered (Ernst et al. 1994)

<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	S/D - once abundant but now threatened status in Florida, otherwise plentiful at some localities (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	S
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	D - endangered in Pennsylvania, little remaining suitable habitat along Delaware River (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	S
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	yellow-bellied slider	S
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	red-eared slider	S
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	cumberland slider	S
Kinosternidae	mud and musk turtles	
<i>Kinosternon s. subrubrum</i>	eastern mud turtle	D - humans have eliminated many through road kills and, more importantly, habitat destruction (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	S
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	D - pollution...eliminates the turtle from formerly suitable waterbodies (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	S
Trionychidae	softshell turtles	
<i>Apalone m. mutica</i>	midland smooth softshell	S
<i>Apalone s. spinifera</i>	eastern spiny softshell	S

Disribution Codes: increasing (I), decreasing (D), or staying the same (S)