

Testudines

HARVESTED – Is the species collected by humans?

Species	Common Name	Harvested
Cheloniidae	sea turtles	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	Unk
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	YF Economically <i>Chelonia mydas</i> is the most important reptile in the world. Its flesh and its eggs serve as an important source of protein in many third-world nations where protein is scarce (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	YF hawksbill flesh and eggs are eaten in many parts of its range (Ernst et al. 1994); YC throughout its range it is hunted for the plates of its shells (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	YF egg poaching caused the initial decline [in population size] (Delikat 1981; Hall et al. 1983; Lutz and Lutcavage 1989; Ross et al. 1989; Thompson 1989; National Research Council 1990; Caillouet et al. 1991)
Dermochelyidae	leatherback sea turtles	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	YF gathering the eggs for both commerce and personal consumption (Ernst et al. 1994)
Chelydridae	snapping turtles	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	YF the flesh of the snapping turtle is tasty and eaten throughout the range...fresh eggs are edible if fried (Ernst et al. 1994)
Emydidae	pond turtles	
<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	eastern painted turtle	Unk
<i>Chrysemys p. marginata</i>	midland painted turtle	Unk
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle	YP (Lovich and Jaworski 1988; Lovich 1989; J. Harding, pers. comm.)
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	YP (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	YP (D.E. Collins 1990); YF eaten by people (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	YF palatable flesh is the source of its common name (Ernst et al. 1994)

<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	Unk
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	northern map turtle	Unk
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita map turtle	Unk
<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	northern diamond-backed terrapin	YF (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	YF, YP (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	YF (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	YP, possibly YF
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	YP - foreign pet trade (Ernst et al. 1994); YF, M, C (Adler 1970)
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	yellow-bellied slider	YP (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	red-eared slider	YP (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	cumberland slider	YP (Ernst et al. 1994)
Kinosternidae	mud and musk turtles	
<i>Kinosternon s. subrubrum</i>	eastern mud turtle	Unk
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	Unk
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	Unk
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	Unk
Trionychidae	softshell turtles	
<i>Apalone m. mutica</i>	midland smooth softshell	Unk
<i>Apalone s. spinifera</i>	eastern spiny softshell	YF humans eat the adults (Ernst et al. 1994)

Harvested Codes: YF = yes-food (personal and/or commercial) use, YC = yes-cultural/ceremonial use, YM = yes-medicinal use, YB = yes-bait for fishing, YK= yes-killed or persecuted, YP = yes-pet trade, N = no, Unk = unknown