

## Testudines

**HIBERNACULA** - Does the species hibernate in an aquatic or terrestrial habitat?

Species	Common Name	Hibernacula
<b>Cheloniidae</b>	<b>sea turtles</b>	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	A - some <i>Caretta</i> have the ability to hibernate on the bottom during periods of adverse water temperature (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	A - some more northern populations hibernate during the colder months (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	Unk
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	A - some Kemp's ridleys possibly hibernate on the bottom during the winter (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Dermochelyidae</b>	<b>leatherback sea turtles</b>	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	Unk
<b>Chelydridae</b>	<b>snapping turtles</b>	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	A/T - they burrow into the mud bottom, settle beneath logs or plant debris, crawl up under overhanging banks, or retreat into muskrat burrows or lodges...may even bury themselves in the soil of boggy pastures (Ernst et al 1994)
<b>Emydidae</b>	<b>pond turtles</b>	
<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	eastern painted turtle	A (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Chrysemys p. marginata</i>	midland painted turtle	A (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle	A (Ernst 1982)
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	A/T - most hibernate underwater (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	T/A - the soft bottoms on waterways, tussocks of the sedge <i>Carex</i> , the base of tree stumps, and meadow vole, white-footed mouse, meadow jumping mouse, and muskrat burrows (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	A/T -aq. veg. & mud in northern part of range; inactive on cold days in FL, but no hibernation (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	A in Wisconsin, hibernacula include the deepest parts of ponds and creeks with organic substrates (Ernst et al. 1994)

<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	northern map turtle	A - in PA (Pluto and Bellis 1988); in KY (Ernst, pers. obs.)
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita map turtle	A (Vogt 1981)
<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	northern diamond-backed terrapin	A (Yearicks et al. 1981)
<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	A - in mud or at bottom of some waterbody (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	A - though <i>P.f.peninsularis</i> may be active all months (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	A - on deep mud bottoms (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	T/A - eastern box turtles burrow into the loose soil, sand, vegetable debris, the mud of ponds or stream bottoms, or old stump holes, or they may enter mammal burrows (Ernst et al 1994)
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	yellow-bellied slider	A (Ernst & Barbour 1972)
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	red-eared slider	A (Ernst & Barbour 1972)
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	cumberland slider	A (Ernst & Barbour 1972)
<b>Kinosternidae</b>	<b>mud and musk turtles</b>	
<i>Kinosternon s. subrubrum</i>	eastern mud turtle	A/T - may dig into the soft bottom of a waterway, dig a burrow some distance from the water, or retreat into rotting logs or piles of vegetable debris (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	T (Mitchell 1994)
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	A - Hibernation most often takes place in the soft bottom of some waterway or in submerged crevices. Muskrat bank burrows may also be used (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	A/T - stinkpots hibernate burried 30 cm or so in the mud bottom underwater, beneath rocks, logs, or detritus in or near the water, in recesses beneath banks, or in muskrat dens or lodges (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Trionychidae</b>	<b>softshell turtles</b>	
<i>Apalone m. mutica</i>	midland smooth softshell	A - the winter is spent underwater buried in the bottom (Plummer and Shirer 1975)
<i>Apalone s. spinifera</i>	eastern spiny softshell	A - beneath the surface of the water, usually under 5-10 cm of bottom substrate (Ernst et al. 1994)

**Hibernacula Codes:** A = aquatic, T = terrestrial, AT = aquatic and terrestrial, Unk = unknown