

## Testudines

### PHILOPATRIC - Are adults strongly philopatric?

Species	Common Name	Philopatric
<b>Cheloniidae</b>	<b>sea turtles</b>	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	Y/N - numerous records confirm that female <i>Caretta</i> returns to the same beach to nest several times during its lifetime (Dodd 1988); most females return to the same beach during successive seasons, but some do not possess such strong site fidelity and nest elsewhere (Bjorndal and Meylan 1983; LeBuff 1974, 1990)
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	Y - females show a high degree of nest site fidelity, renesting on the same beach at least 70% of the time (Mortimer and Portier 1989)
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	N/Y - nest fidelity is not standardized within a season, as some females seek other beaches for subsequent oviposition, but a greater degree of site-fixety is exhibited between nesting seasons (Bjorndal et al. 1985)
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	Y - females return to the nesting beaches every one to three years (Ernst et al 1994)
<b>Dermochelyidae</b>	<b>leatherback sea turtles</b>	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	Y/N - during the internesting period many females remain close to the nesting beach...but others may stray away and lay their next clutch on another beach (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Chelydridae</b>	<b>snapping turtles</b>	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	Y/N - most females return to the same site year after year, but some switch sites with differing regularity (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Emydidae</b>	<b>pond turtles</b>	
<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	eastern painted turtle	Y (Cagle 1944)
<i>Chrysemys p. marginata</i>	midland painted turtle	Y (Cagle 1944)
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle	Y (Ernst 1968a)

<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	Y - individuals may show perennial hibernacula fidelity (Garber 1989); homing abilities (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	Y (Holub and Bloomer 1977)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	Unk
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	Y/N - eight of 11 Michigan females...showed nest site fidelity, but other females nested up to 1.3 km from previous nest sites (Congdon et al. 1983)
<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	Y/N - site fidelity in some S.C. salt marshes...individuals found within a few meters from year to year (Lovich and Gibbons 1990)
<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	Unk
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	Unk
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	Unk
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	Y - the same hibernaculum may be used in successive winters (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	yellow-bellied slider	Unk
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	red-eared slider	Unk
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	cumberland slider	Unk
<b>Kinosternidae</b>	<b>mud and musk turtles</b>	
<i>Kinosternon s. subrubrum</i>	eastern mud turtle	Unk
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	F- to home ponds and terrestrial retreats (Mitchell 1994)
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	Unk
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	Y/N - Williams (1952) studied homing ability...and 15 of 50 animals showed site fidelity by returning to close proximity of original capture (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Trionychidae</b>	<b>softshell turtles</b>	
<i>Apalone m. mutica</i>	midland smooth softshell	Unk
<i>Apalone s. spinifera</i>	eastern spiny softshell	Unk

**Philopatric Codes:** Y = yes, N = no, Unk = unknown