

## Testudines

**REPRODUCTION** – Does reproduction occur on land or water (i.e., are eggs laid on land or in water)?

Species	Common Name	Reproduction
<b>Cheloniidae</b>	<b>sea turtles</b>	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	A - most often in open water (Bears 1985); mating usually occurs at the surface of the water..the female is completely or partially submerged (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	A - mating may occur at the surface or underwater (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	A - mating has been observed in the shallow waters off nesting beaches (Carr 1954; Caldwell and Rathjen 1969; Carr and Stancyk 1975; Carr et al. 1978); T amorous males may even follow females onto the beach (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	A - courtship and mating occur shortly before nesting, at the surface of the water just off the beaches (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Dermochelyidae</b>	<b>leatherback sea turtles</b>	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	A (Carr and Carr 1986)
<b>Chelydridae</b>	<b>snapping turtles</b>	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	A - a male may directly approach a submerged female and mount her at once, or he may crawl or swim after her for several minutes and then mount her near the surface, with the pair slowly sinking to the bottom (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 1967, 1970)
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	A/T - mating usually takes place in water at depths of 0.1-1.2 m, although copulation has been observed on land (Ernst 1986b)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	A (Zappalorti 1976)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	T - in moist, sandy soil (David 1975)
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	A (Baker and Gillingham 1983)
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	northern map turtle	T -in soft soil or sand in full sun

<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita map turtle	T - sandbars and beaches within 100m of water (Vogt 1981)
<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	northern diamond-backed terrapin	T (Burger and Montevecchi 1975)
<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	T - sandy or friable loam soil (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	T - (Franz 1986)
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	T - often in sandy clay or loam (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	T - open sandy or loamy soils (Congello 1978; Ernst et al 1994)
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	yellow-bellied slider	T (Cagle 1950)
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	red-eared slider	T (Cagle 1950)
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	cumberland slider	T (Cagle 1950)
<b>Kinosternidae</b>	<b>mud and musk turtles</b>	
<i>Kinosternon s. subrubrum</i>	eastern mud turtle	A/T - mating usually takes place underwater but sometimes occurs on land (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	A
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	A (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	A - water shallower than 30 cm (Ernst et al. 1994)
<b>Trionychidae</b>	<b>softshell turtles</b>	
<i>Apalone m. mutica</i>	midland smooth softshell	A - successful mounting seems to take place only in deeper water (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Apalone s. spinifera</i>	eastern spiny softshell	A

**Reproduction Codes:** A = aquatic, T = terrestrial, AT = aquatic and terrestrial