

## Testudines

**HABITAT FRAGMENTATION** – Is the species negatively affected by habitat fragmentation?

Species	Common Name	Habitat Fragmentation
<b>Cheloniidae</b>	<b>sea turtles</b>	
<i>Caretta c. caretta</i>	Atlantic loggerhead	
<i>Chelonia m. mydas</i>	Atlantic green turtle	
<i>Eretmochelys i. imbricata</i>	Atlantic hawksbill	
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	
<b>Dermochelyidae</b>	<b>leatherback sea turtles</b>	
<i>Dermochelys c. coriacea</i>	Atlantic leatherback	
<b>Chelydridae</b>	<b>snapping turtles</b>	
<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	eastern snapping turtle	probably, but can go urban
<b>Emydidae</b>	<b>pond turtles</b>	
<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	eastern painted turtle	Y - often moves overland long distances from one body of water to another (MacCulloch & Secoy 1983a); habitat destruction is one cause of many painted turtle deaths each year (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Chrysemys p. marginata</i>	midland painted turtle	Y - often moves overland long distances from one body of water to another (MacCulloch & Secoy 1983a); habitat destruction is one cause of many painted turtle deaths each year (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle	Y - populations are declining in many areas owing to habitat destruction (Lovich and Jaworski 1988; Lovich 1989; J. Harding, pers. comm.)
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	Y (Harding 1991; Ernst and McBreen 1991)
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	bog turtle	Y - destruction of wetland habitat...has caused the extinction of some populations (D.E. Collins 1990) and severely reduced others (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Deirochelys r. reticularia</i>	eastern chicken turtle	Y - migrate between aquatic habitats (Gibbons 1986); many are traffic fatalities (Ernst pers. obs. in Ernst et al. 1994)

<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle	Y - frequently roadkilled (Kofron and Schreiber 1985); nests near habitat edges are more often predated than those 60 m from habitat edges (Temple 1987)
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	northern map turtle	Y - water pollution which prevents inhabitation by molluscan prey, waterfront development destroys nesting habitat, road fatalities during overland migration to nesting sites (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita map turtle	Unk
<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>	northern diamond-backed terrapin	Unk
<i>Pseudemys c. concinna</i>	eastern river cooter	Unk
<i>Pseudemys c. floridana</i>	coastal plain cooter	Y - during warm days in winter, may wander on land; many are then killed on roads (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	northern red-bellied cooter	Unk
<i>Terrapene c. carolina</i>	eastern box turtle	Y - many are roadkilled (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	Y - humans have eliminated many through...habitat destruction (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	striped mud turtle	Unk
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	Y - Habitat destruction is probably the most serious threat to the continued existence of <i>S. minor</i> . Pollution often affects its mollusk and insect foods, and eliminates the turtle from formerly suitable waterbodies (Ernst et al. 1994)
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	stinkpot or common musk turtle	Y - the worst human effects...come from habitat destruction (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

**Habitat Fragmentation Codes:** Y = yes, N = no, Unk = unknown