Testudines

TERRESTRIAL – What terrestrial habitats does the species utilize?

Species	Common Name	Terrestrial
Cheloniidae	**sea turtles**	
Caretta c. caretta	Atlantic loggerhead	B - nests on beaches (Ernst et al. 1994)
Chelonia m. mydas	Atlantic green turtle	B - nests on beaches (Ernst et al. 1994); *Chelonia* crawls out onto coral and sand beaches, lava rock ledges, and even old exposed shipwrecks [to bask] (Ernst et al. 1994)
Eretmochelys i. imbricata	Atlantic hawksbill	B - nests on beaches (Ernst et al. 1994); basking has been reported, principally on uninhabited or sparsely inhabited beaches (Márquez 1990)
Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's ridley or Atlantic ridley	B - in Florida Keys, closely associated w/ red mangrove shoreline (Ernst et al. 1994)
Dermochelyidae	**leatherback sea turtles**	
Dermochelys c. coriacea	Atlantic leatherback	B - for nesting, otherwise pelagic (Ernst et al. 1994)
Chelydridae	**snapping turtles**	
Chelydra s. serpentina	eastern snapping turtle	S, mud mostly aquatic, but may estivate in mud or dried waterways (Ernst et al. 1994)
Emydidae	**pond turtles**	
Chrysemys p. picta	eastern painted turtle	S, mud - often bask on sandy muddy soils on edges of water
Chrysemys p. marginata	midland painted turtle	S, mud - often bask on sandy muddy soils on edges of water
Clemmys guttata	spotted turtle	AG, SW - in mid-May the turtles leave the pools and burrow into mats of decaying vegetation at the edges of fields...most sites occupied by estivating turtles are located in early successional paludal woods (Ward et al. 1976)

Clemmys insculpta	wood turtle	AG, ME, DC, SW (Ernst and McBreen 1991; Harding and Bloomer 1979; Ross et al. 1991)
Clemmys muhlenbergii	bog turtle	AG, G (Holub and Bloomer 1977)
Deirochelys r. reticularia	eastern chicken turtle	S, mud for nesting and hibernating/estivating (Ernst et al. 1994)
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's turtle	AG, ME (Ross and Anderson 1990)
Graptemys geographica	northern map turtle	S, soft soil for nesting (Ernst et al. 1994)
Graptemys ouachitensis	Ouachita map turtle	probably S for nesting
Malaclemys terrapin terrapin	northern diamond-backed terrapin	B for nesting
Pseudemys c. concinna	eastern river cooter	S, friable soil for nesting (Ernst et al. 1994)
Pseudemys c. floridana	coastal plain cooter	friable soil for nesting (Ernst et al. 1994)
Pseudemys rubriventris	northern red-bellied cooter	S, loam soil for nesting (Ernst et al. 1994)
Terrapene c. carolina	eastern box turtle	AG, DC, G, ME (Ernst et al. 1994)
Trachemys s. scripta	yellow-bellied slider	
Trachemys s. elegans	red-eared slider	
Trachemys s. troosti	cumberland slider	
Kinosternidae	**mud and musk turtles**	
Kinosternon s. subrubrum	eastern mud turtle	B, D and/or DC - can be seen basking at times…on the shore (Ernst et al. 1994); Kinosternon subrubrum is quite terrestrial and prowls about on land from late spring to fall (Ernst et al. 1994)
Kinosternon baurii	striped mud turtle	n/a
Sternotherus minor peltifer	stripeneck musk turtle	R, RO - eggs are laid…at the bases of trees or beside logs (Carr 1952; Mount 1975); hibernation…in submerged rock crevices (Ernst et al. 1994)
Sternotherus odoratus	stinkpot or common musk turtle	
Trionychidae	**softshell turtles**	
Apalone m. mutica	midland smooth softshell	B (Ernst et al. 1994)
Apalone s. spinifera	eastern spiny softshell	B (Ernst et al. 1994)

Terrestiral Codes: AG = rural, agricultural field, pasture; B = beach; CA = cave, mine shaft, karst; C = coniferous forest, pine barrens; D = deciduous hardwood forest; DC = combination of deciduous and coniferous forest; G = grassland, savanna, abandoned old fields; H = hummock; ME = meadow; R = riparian woodland, ravine; RO = rock crevice, outcrop, talus; S = sand dune, sandy soil, interdunal swale; SH = shrub, bush, vine area; SW = swamp, wooded floodplain; U = urban/suburban - backyard, garden, school ground