Basking Habitat Characteristics of Blanding's Turtles in Natural and Constructed Wetlands in Southeastern New York

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Emys blandingii: NYS Threatened Species

Threats in Dutchess County, NY:

- roads, construction, farm equipment
- habitat degradation and loss
- Iandscape fragmentation and sprawl
- subsidized predators
- collecting

Blanding's Turtle Habitats in Dutchess County

Core Wetland Habitat:

Deep-flooding shrub swamps with organic soil, near gravelly glacial outwash







Associated Wetland Habitats: Vernal (woodland) pools, flooded swamps, beaver ponds, other flooded wetlands



Drought Refuge: Spring-fed natural or artificial ponds, or deep pools in wetlands



Estivation Habitat: Wetland sediments, upland woods under logs or in shrub thickets, stream pools



Constructed Habitats, 1996-1997









Moving Wetland Sods







Inspiration for sod technique: Munro Ecological Services

Methods

• Turtle-centered plots May to September, 2000-2002, in constructed and natural wetlands

• Turtles trapped and radios attached; turtles radiotracked to exact location

• Vegetation, water temperature, and water depth recorded in a 3 x 3 m plot centered on the turtle

• Vegetation surveyed in permanent random 3 x 3 m plots each September







General Associations

• Shallow water depths (mean = 30 cm)

• Abundant vegetation (total cover mean = 87%)

• Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) (mean = 30%)

 "Edges" between emergent vegetation and moats



Natural/Constructed

• Turtles positively associated with high total cover in natural wetlands, but negatively associated with total cover in constructed wetlands



Confidence intervals on the differences in means between natural and constructed wetlands.

Water Temperatures

Turtles found in warmer water in constructed wetlands than in natural wetlands (t-value = 3.76; P $\textcircled{\circ} 0.001$).





Basking Patterns

• Logs in the early morning; floating plant materials (algae, duckweeds, etc.) by late morning

• Conserving energy by basking and foraging simultaneously



Submerged Vegetation Percent cover submerged vegetation 0 4 Constructed wetlands Natural wetlands 120 140 220 240 Julian date 2002

Provides: food resources, warmer microclimate, cover from predators.

• Turtles positively associated with filamentous algae in the natural wetlands and with water celery in the constructed wetlands





Females used the constructed wetlands more often than males.

 $(2001 \chi 2 = 15.13, df = 1, P \le 0.001; 2002 \chi 2 = 88.14, df = 1, P \le 0.001).$

Yr	Wetland type	No. of F	No. of M	F:M
		observations	observations	
2000	Both	467	100	4.7:1
2000	Natural	297	68	4.4:1
2000	Constructed	170	32	5.3:1
2001	Both	633	330	1.9:1
2001	Natural	479	285	1.7:1
2001	Constructed	154	45	3.4:1
2002	Both	727	524	1.4:1
2002	Natural	490	472	1.0:1
2002	Constructed	237	52	4.6:1
Total turtle observations natural (2000-2002)				2091
Total turtle observations constructed (2000-				690
2002)				

Conclusions

- Constructed wetlands provided basking and foraging habitat in the spring and early summer, and staging or rehydrating areas for nesting females.
- Basking habitat should include shallow water areas with submerged and floating vegetation, interspersed with emergent vegetation and basking substrates such as logs.
- Some basking habitat should be near nesting areas.



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