Characteristics and Management of Nesting Habitat Constructed for Blanding's Turtle 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

# **Nesting Habitat**



Poorly vegetated, sunny, gravelly loam soils; often glacial outwash



### Methods

- May and June 1997-2004
- Turtles trapped and radios attached
- Turtles radiotracked to their nest site and nests covered with predator guards
- Vegetation variables estimated within 1 m of nest and collected soil sample within 0.3 m of the nest and a random site
- Hatchlings measured and released in nearby wetlands









#### **Females select nest sites by soil texture**





# Blanding's turtle hatchling data during wet and dry years (1997 – 2004)

Wilcoxon-rank sum test

Standard deviations in parentheses following means.

Hatchling Data	DRY (4)	WET (3)	Z	Probability>Z
Emerged hatchlings	9.75 (2.27)	8.39 (0.79)	-0.7644	0.4446
Live Hatchlings	0.57 (0.71)	0.22 (0.25)	-0.9625	0.3357
Dead Hatchlings	0.47 (0.48)	1.29 (0.67)	1.0173	0.3090
Undeveloped Eggs	1.27 (0.99)	1.28 (0.48)	0.6939	0.4877
Carapace Length	35.58 (0.65)	35.05 (0.65)	-0.9158	0.3598
Weight	8.85 (0.50)	8.96 (0.28)	-0.2864	0.7746





#### Herbaceous cover within 1 m of Blanding's turtle nest sites and randomly selected sites.



## **Management Opportunities**



• Nesting habitat is simple to create but must be managed to avoid overgrowth by dense tall vegetation

 Nitrogen fixers (e.g. crown vetch and white sweet clover) may increase vegetation growth rate

### Suburbanization



# Nest Habitat Management

### **Methods:**

- Eight plots with three 5 x7 m treatments each
- Treatments: mowed, handweeded, and rototilled to a depth of 15 cm





Handweeded, mowed, and rototilled treatments

Typical pre-treatment plot



• Thread bobbins attached to gravid females found on land

•Thread trails followed the next day to determine movement patterns of nesting females



## **Nesting Movements**



647		<del>~~</del> 809	<del>~~</del> 811	
	820			
	Precipitation			

## Conclusions

 Nesting habitat should include a variety of sparselyvegetated, friable, and coarse-textured soils to accommodate varying weather conditions

- Long-term management of the nesting habitat should be incorporated in the construction plan
- Nesting Blanding's turtles often travel long distances, and this habit needs to be addressed when building nest habitat, managing a population, or determining conservation zones



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