

Can turtles and humans coexist?

An examination of the limiting factors of Western painted turtles in Oregon



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Oregon Turtles

Western Painted Turtle

Chrysemys picta bellii



Photo Credit: Oregon Wildlife

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Actinemys marmorata



Photo Credit: ODFW

Oregon Turtles

Western Painted Turtle

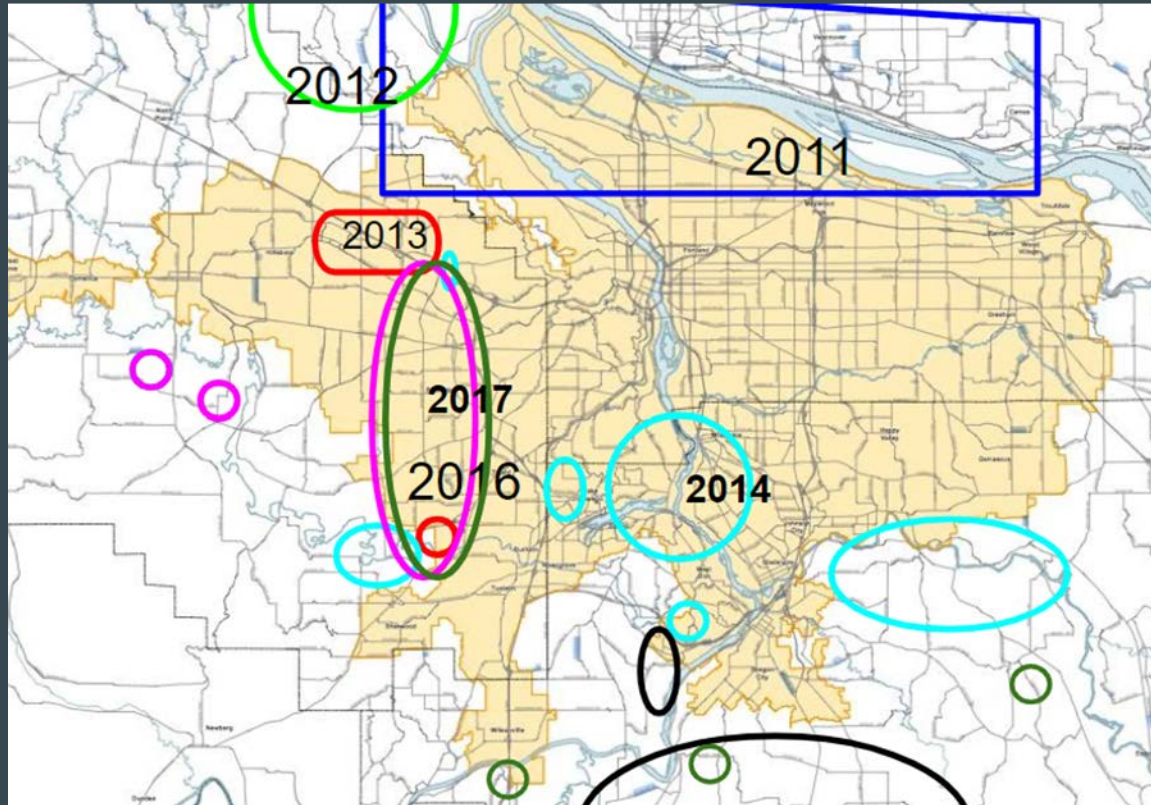
Chrysemys picta bellii



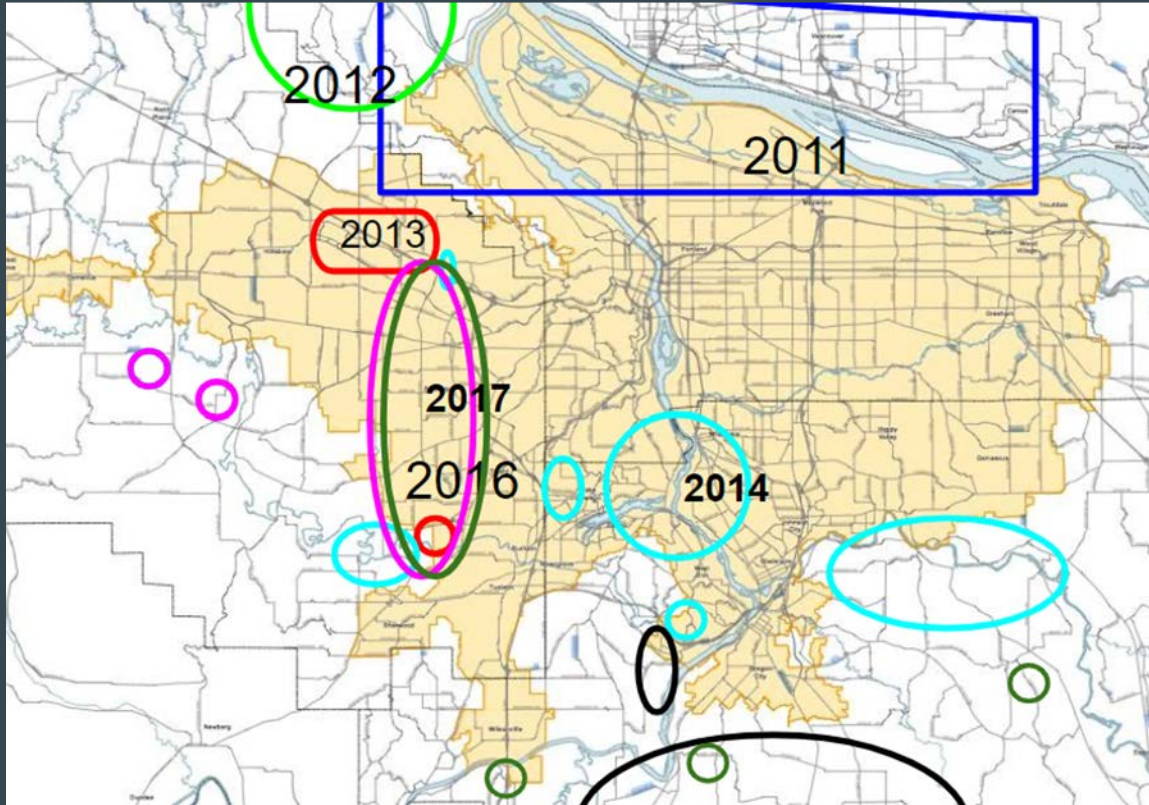
Photo Credit: Oregon Wildlife

- Ectothermic
- Long-lived
- Many less than historic populations

Portland Metro Area Turtle Surveys



Portland Metro Area Turtle Surveys



- 105 sites surveyed over 5 years
- Few juvenile turtles observed

Question:

What are the habitat requirements
of *Chrysemys picta bellii*?

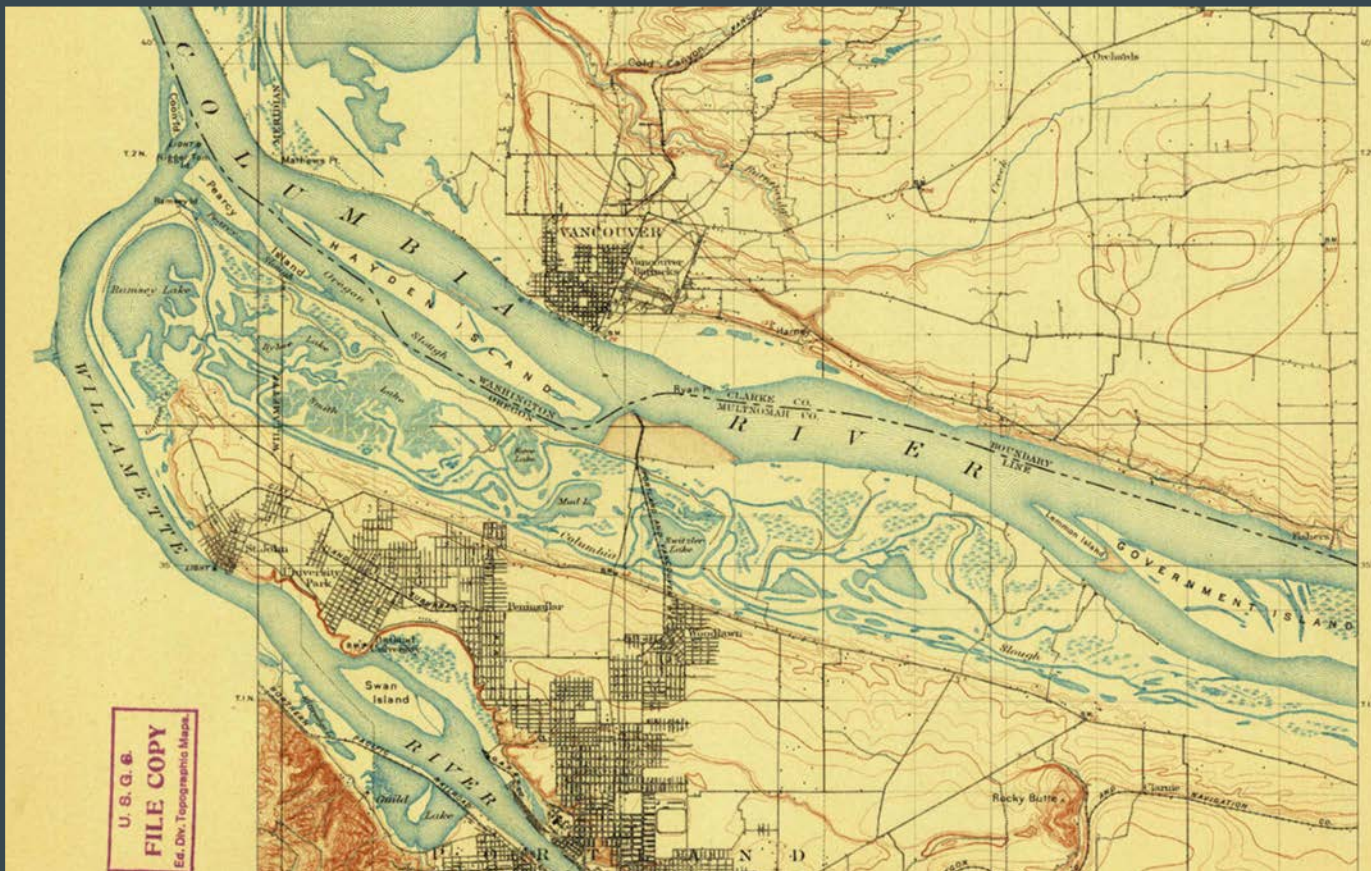


Answers:

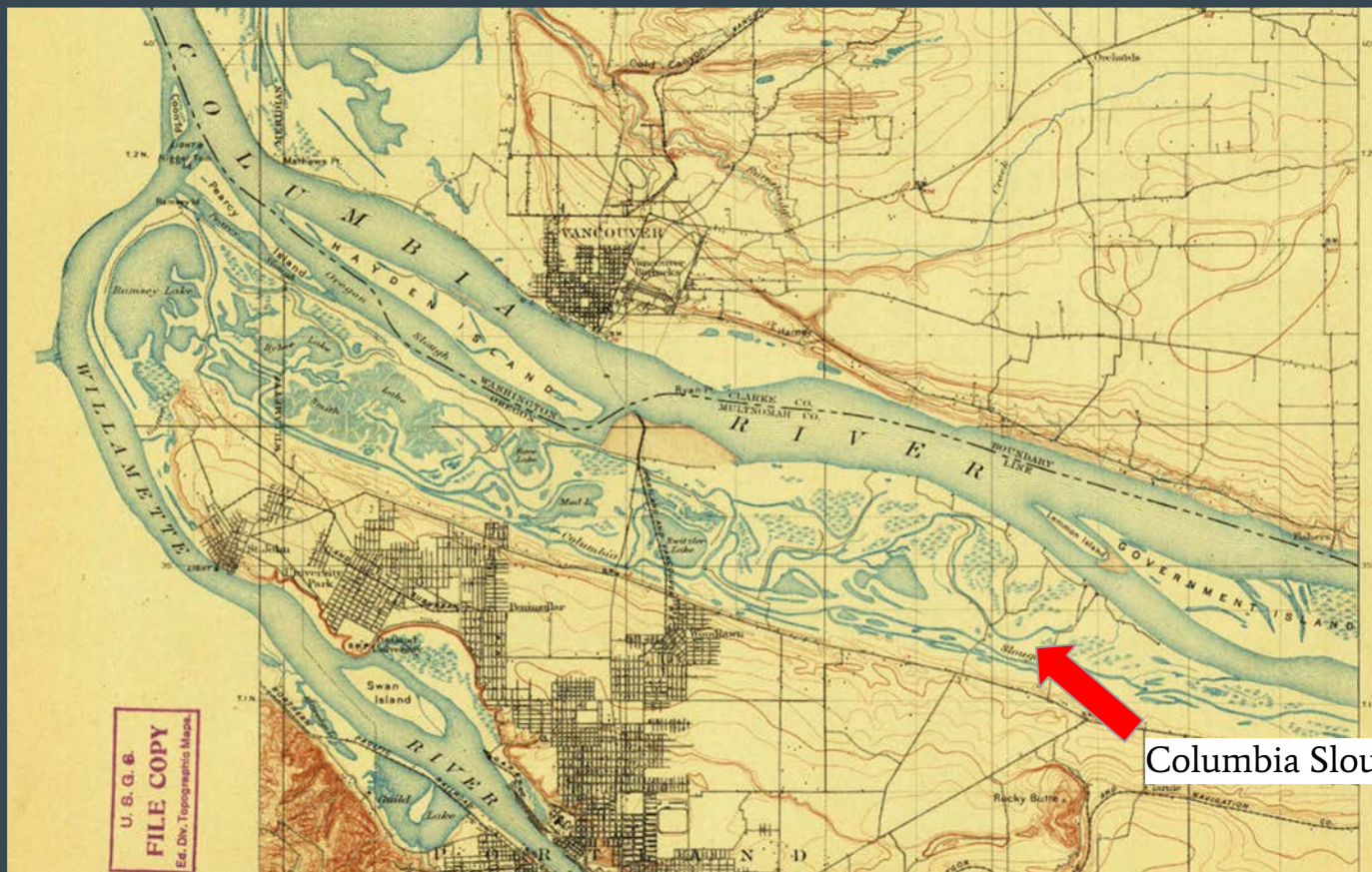
1. Basking Structures
2. Aquatic Vegetation
3. Connectivity
4. 40m Buffer or Equivalent
5. Viable Nesting Habitat
6. Juvenile Habitat



Portland, Oregon 1897

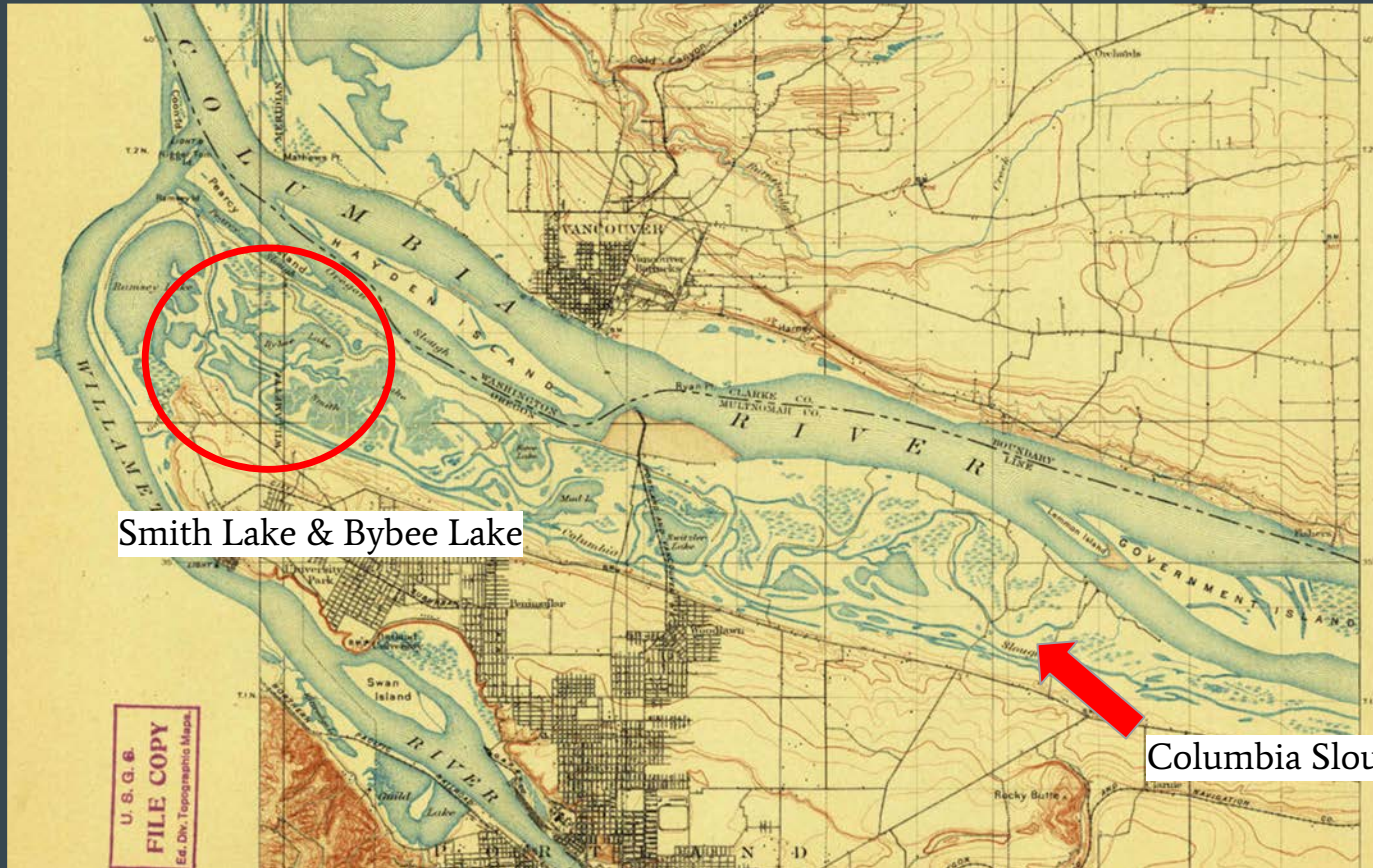


Portland, Oregon 1897

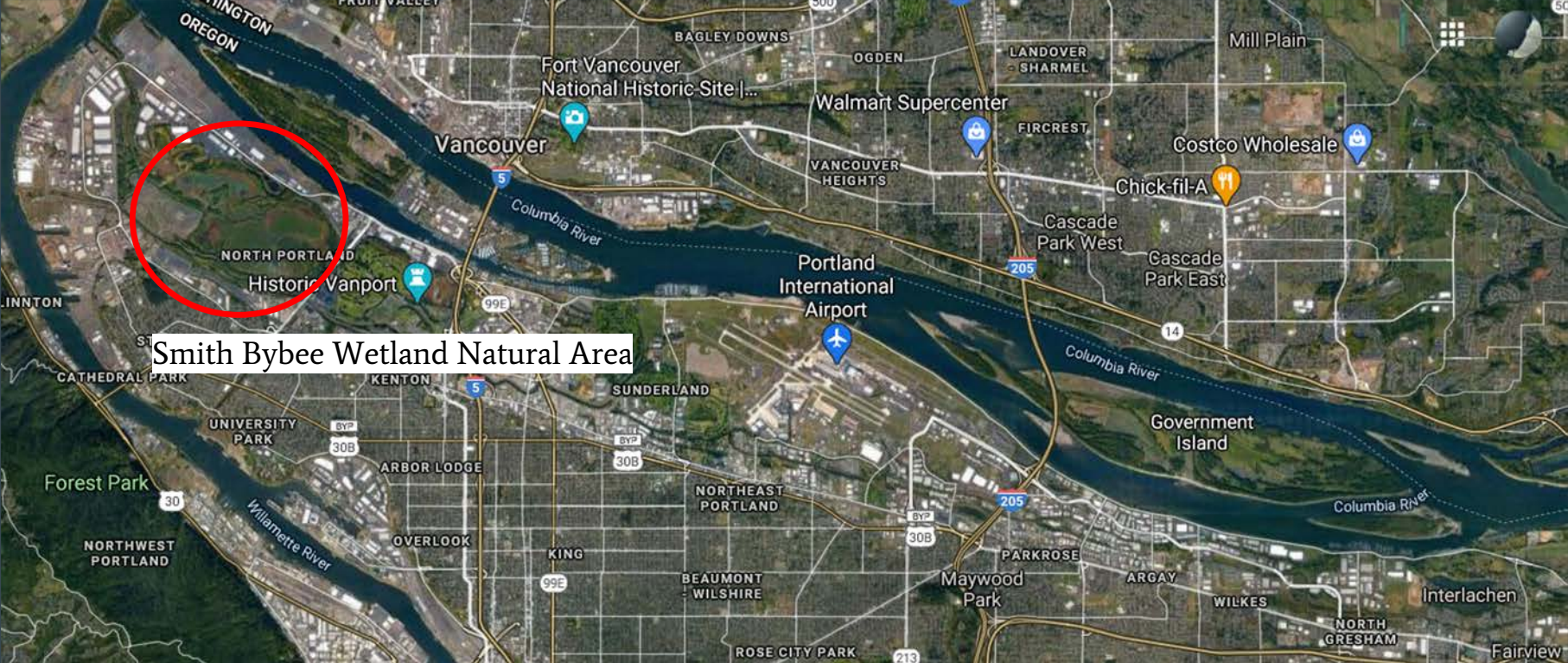


Columbia Slough

Portland, Oregon 1897

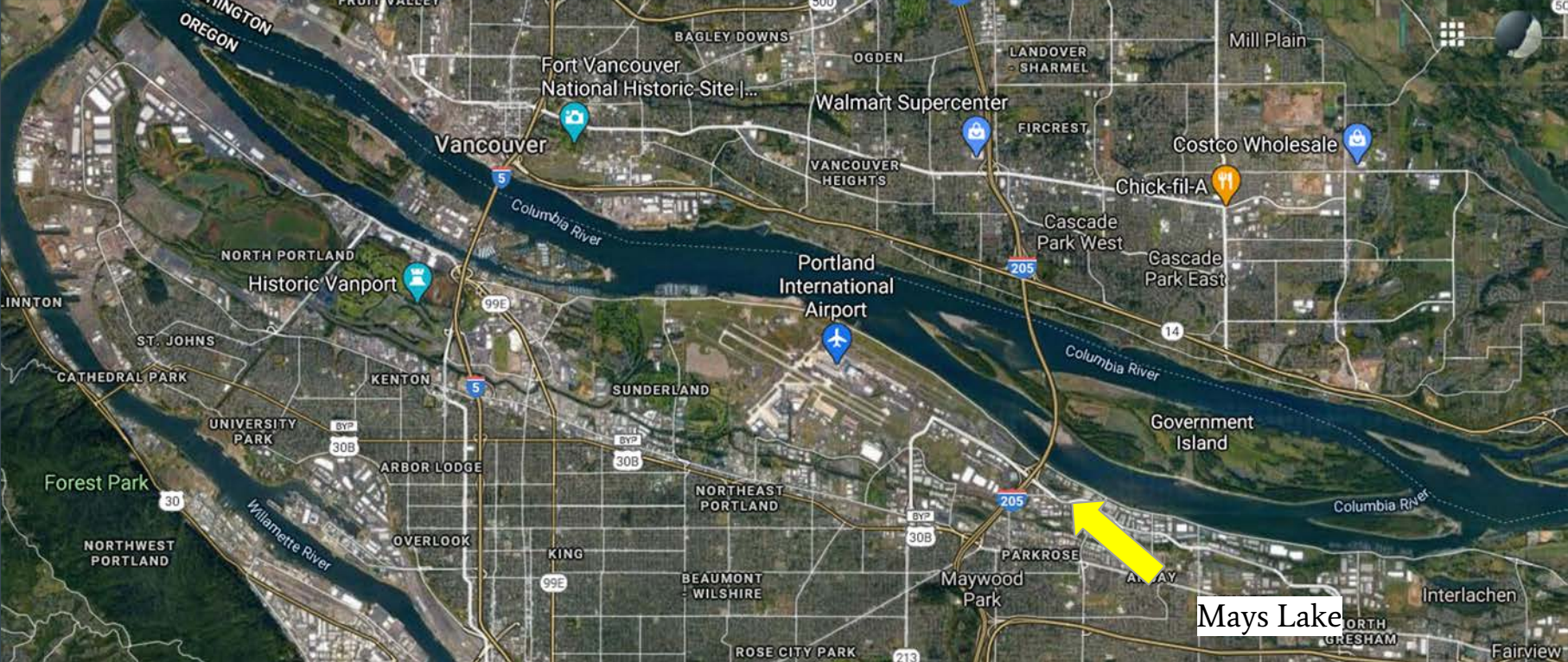


Portland, Oregon 2021



Smith Bybee Wetland Natural Area

Portland, Oregon 2021



Mays Lake



- Basking
- Aquatic
Vegetation

Mays Lake



- Basking
- Aquatic
Vegetation



Mays Lake



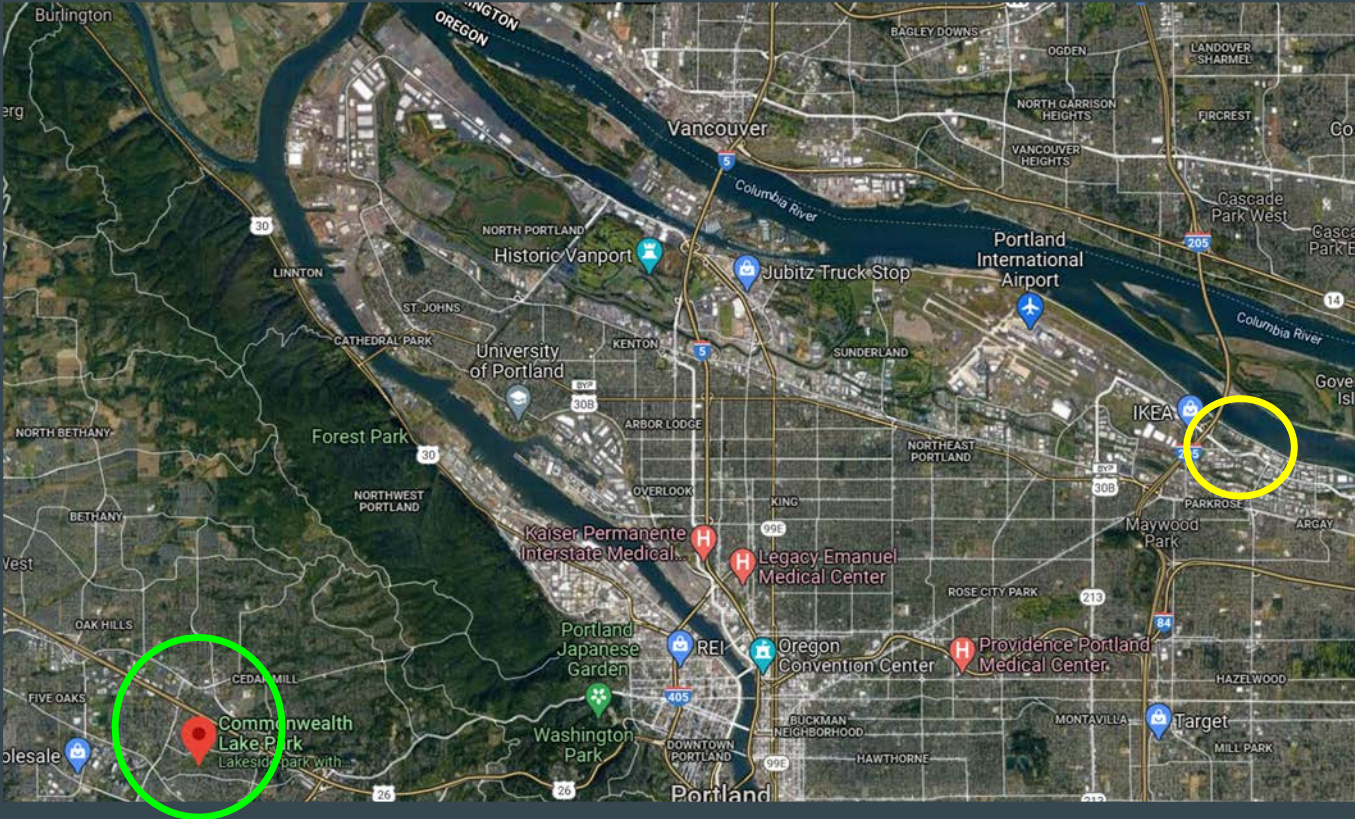
- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Mays Lake: No turtles observed

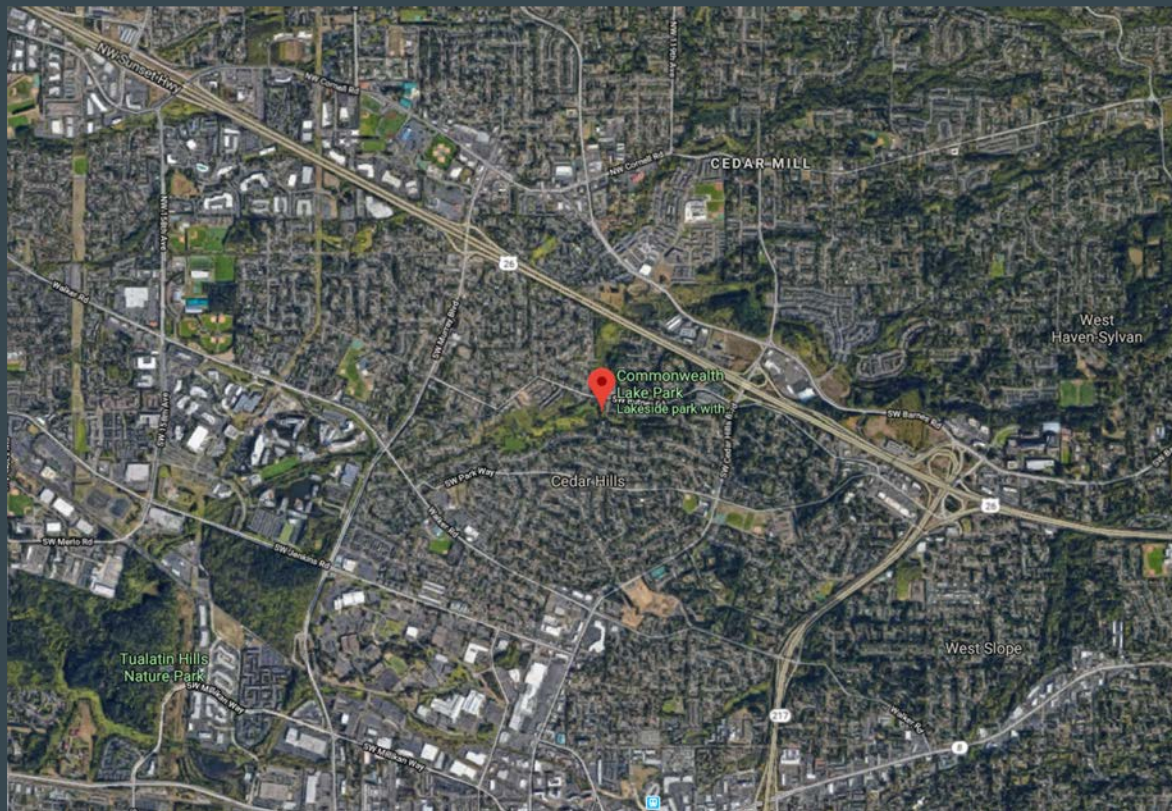


- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Commonwealth Lake Park

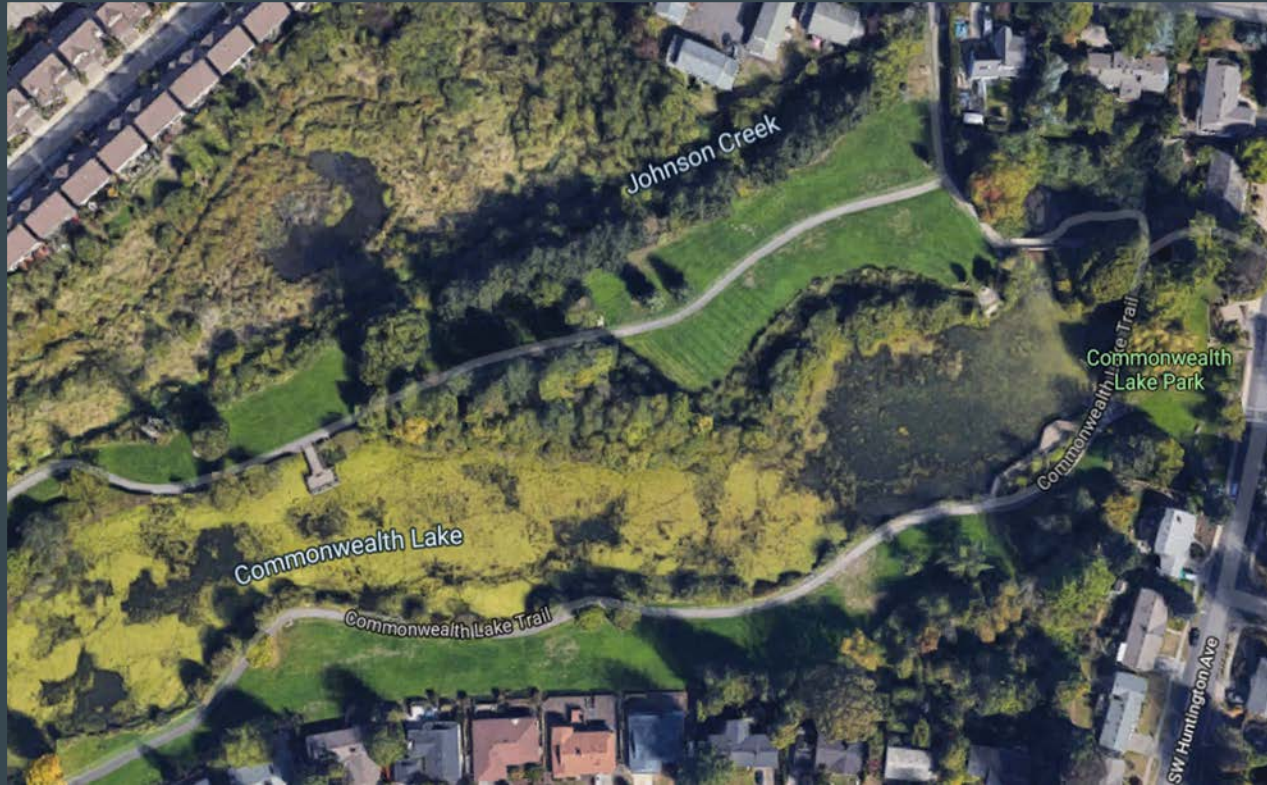


Commonwealth Lake Park



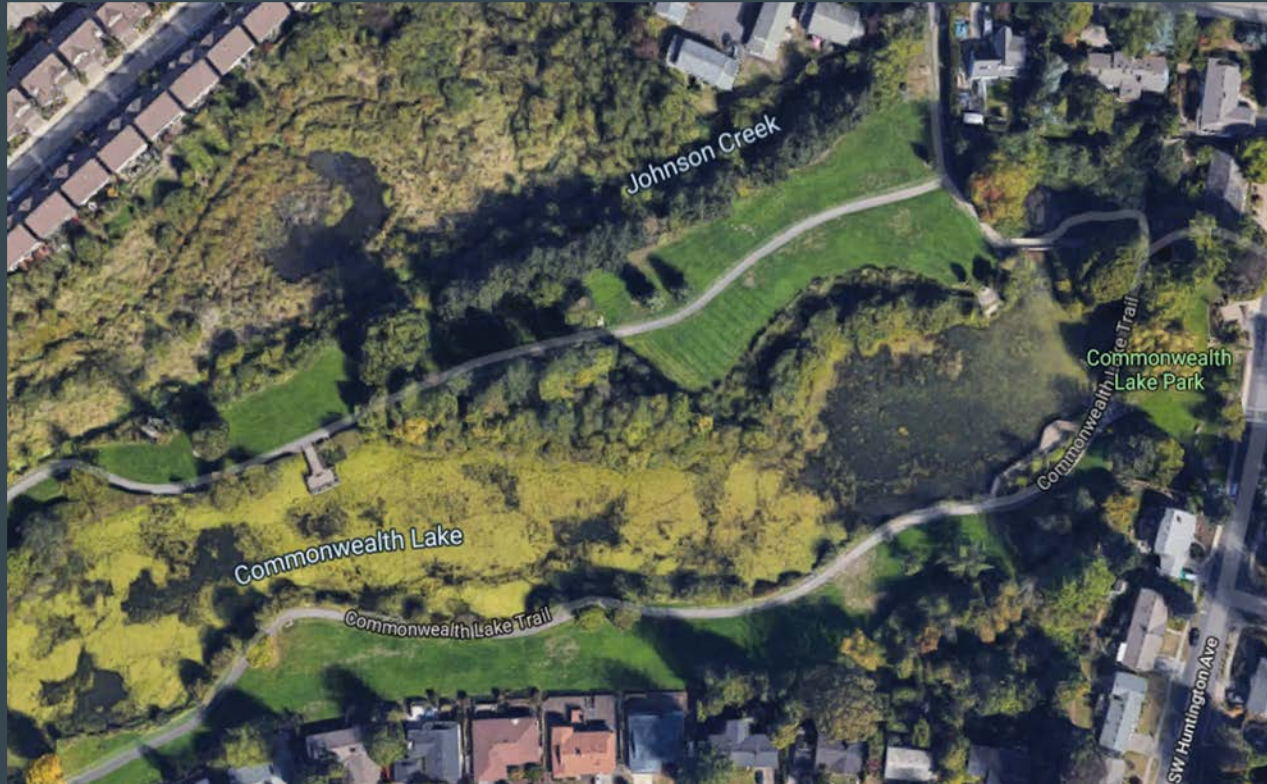
- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Commonwealth Lake Park



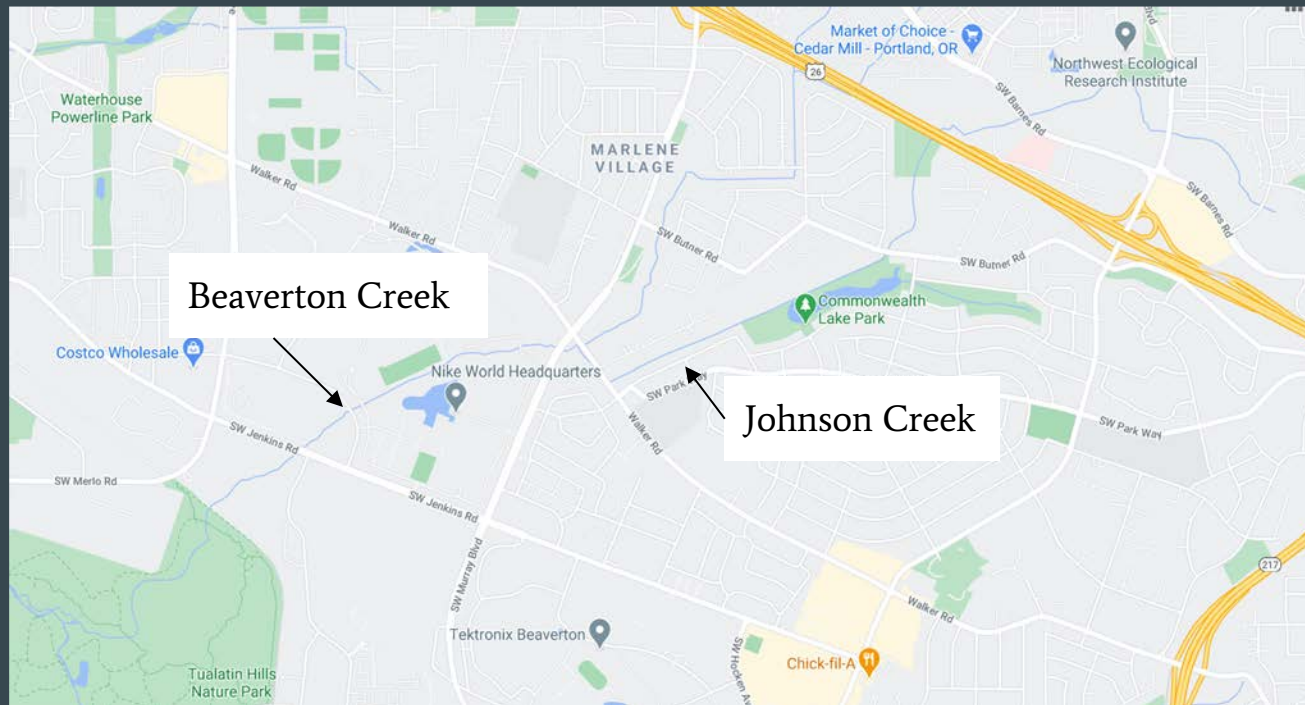
- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Commonwealth Lake Park



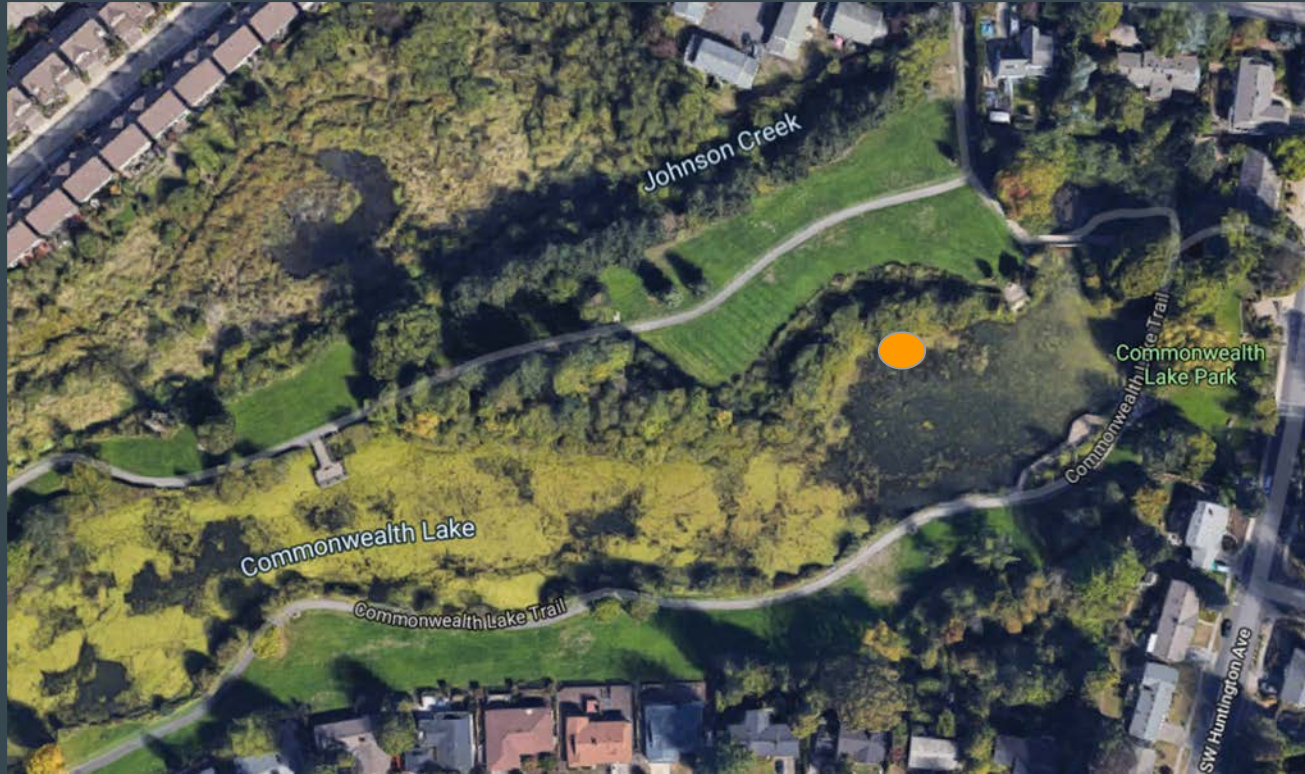
- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Commonwealth Lake Park



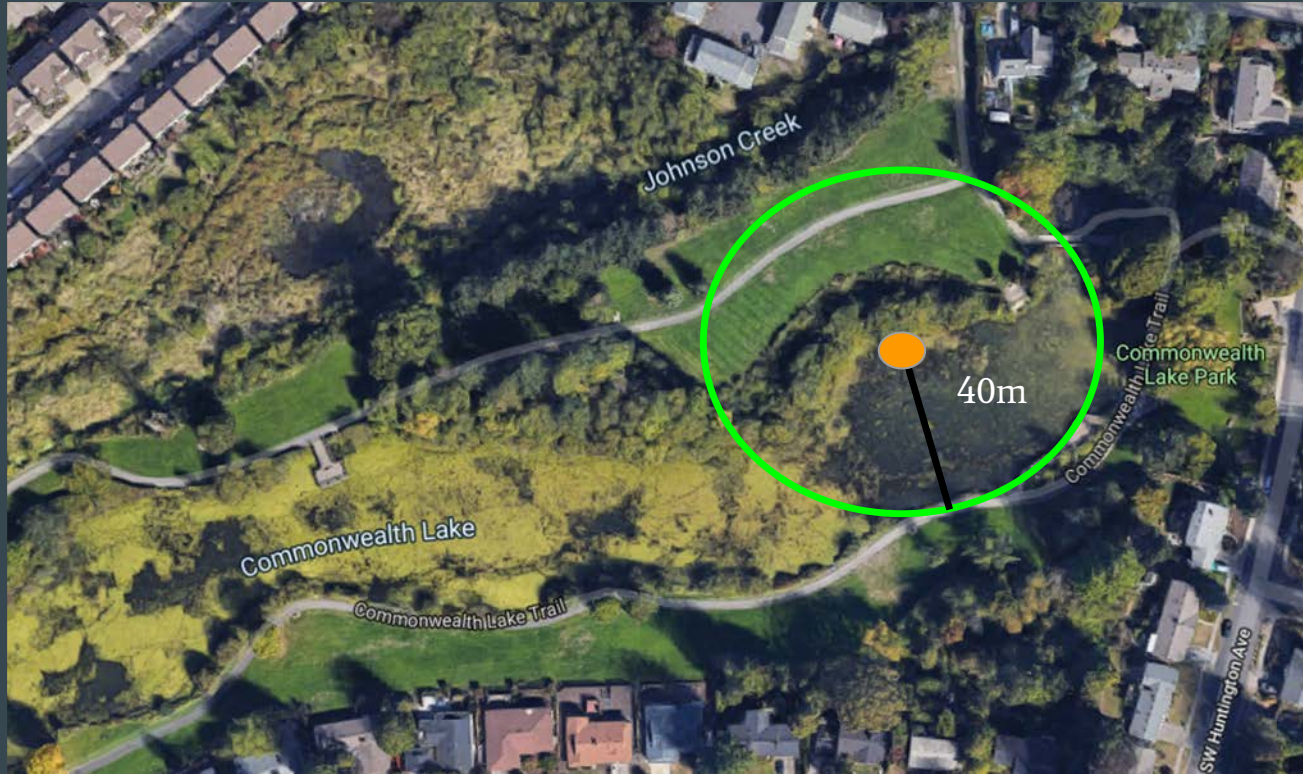
- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity

Buffer Distance



- Basking
- Aquatic Vegetation
- Connectivity
- Buffer

Buffer Distance



- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity
- Buffer

Buffer Distance



- Basking
- Aquatic
- Vegetation
- Connectivity
- Buffer

Turtle Nesting



- High Solar Exposure
- Sparse Vegetation
- Above High Water

Nesting





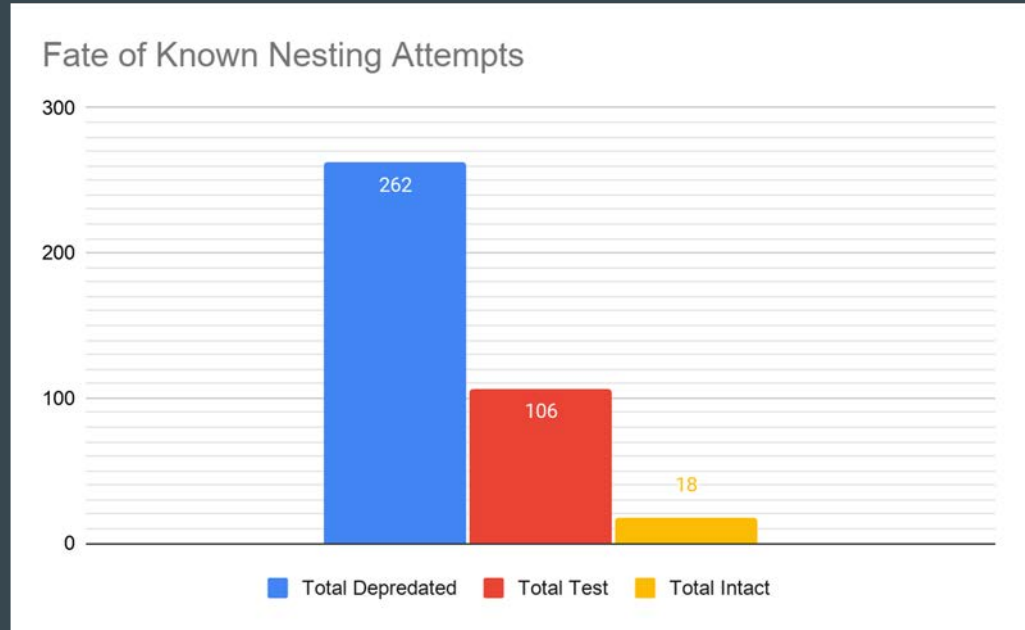


Caged Nests



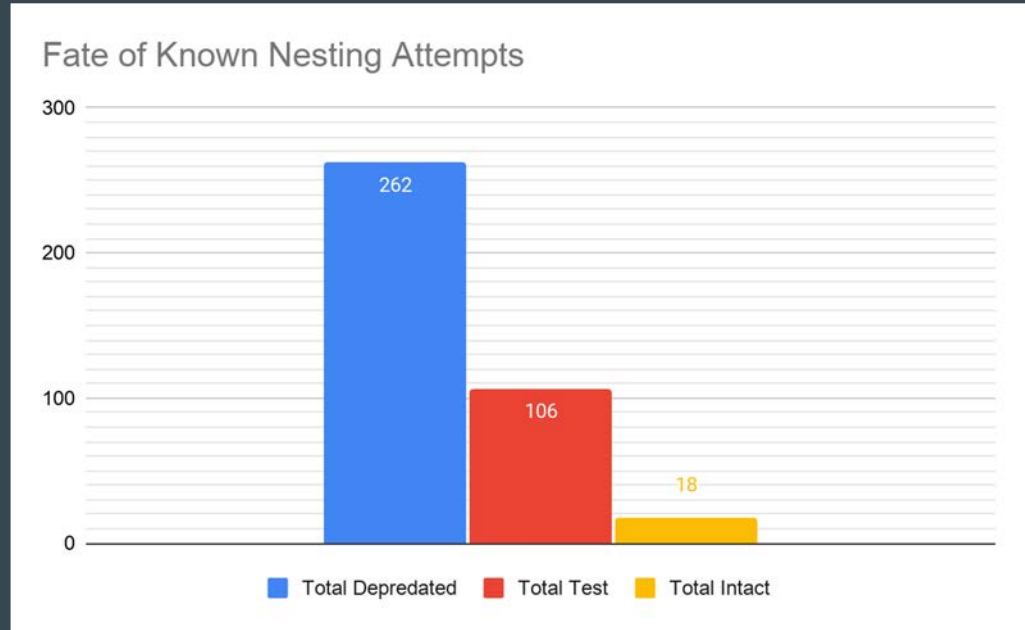
Results

- 25 Sites
- 185 Surveys
- 435 Hours
- 106 Test Digs
- 262 Depredated Nests
- 18 Intact Nests (17 caged)



Results

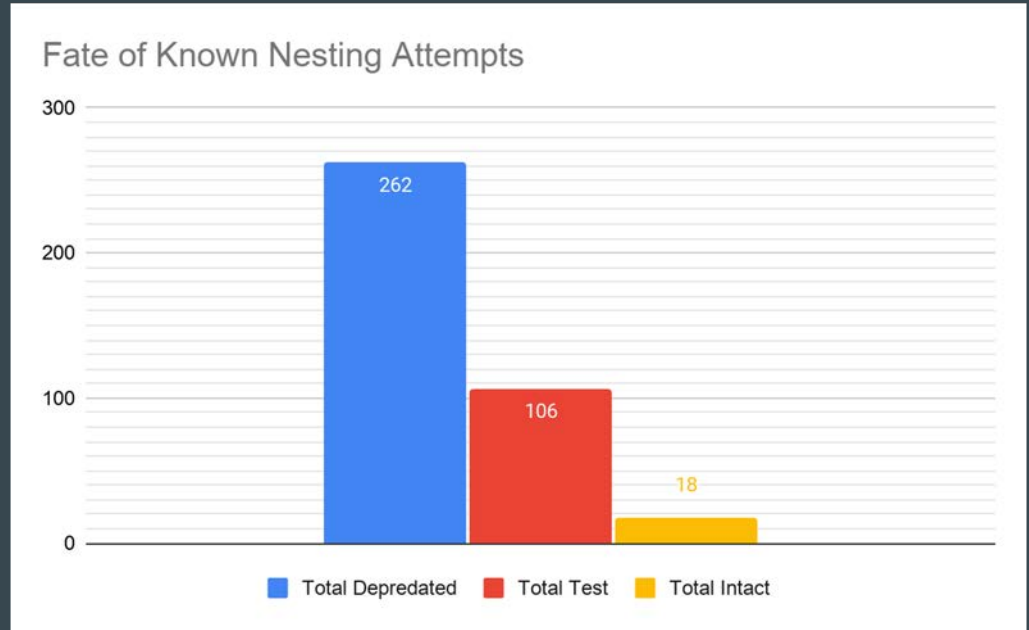
- 25 Sites
- 185 Surveys
- 435 Hours
- 106 Test Digs
- 262 Depredated Nests
- 18 Intact Nests (17 caged)



66% Test Digs at 3 sites

Carnage

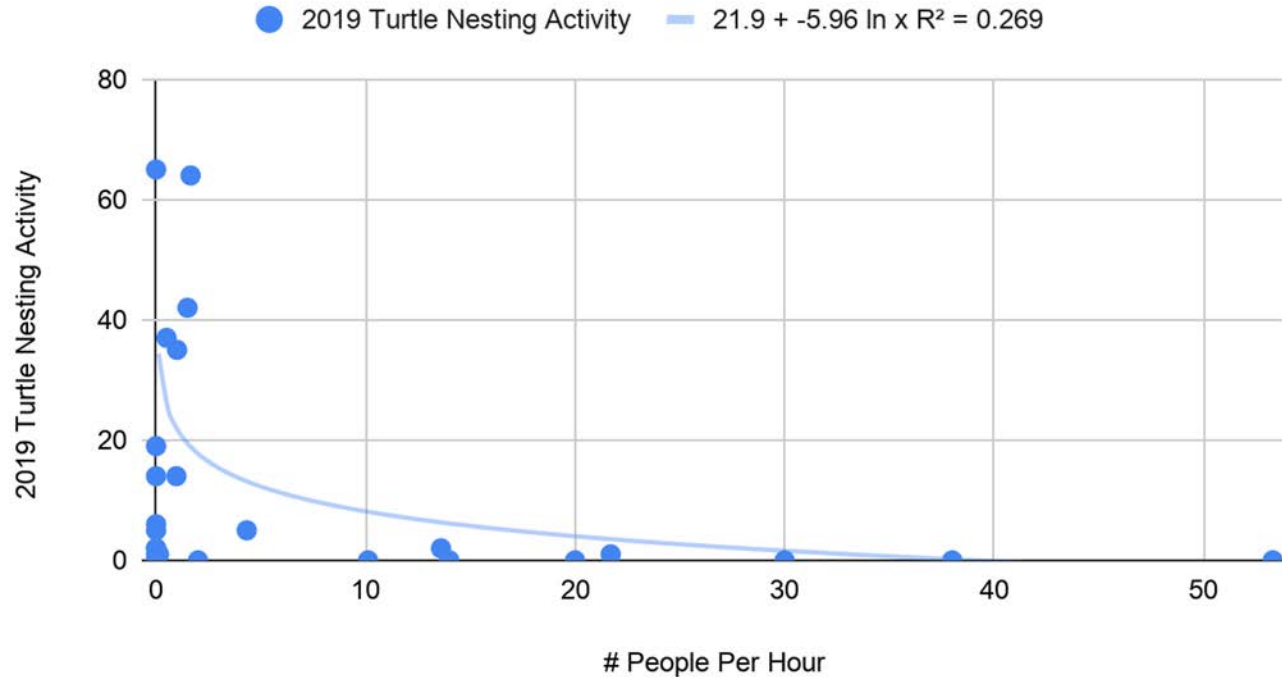
- 25 Sites
- 185 Surveys
- 435 Hours
- 106 Test Digs
- 262 Depredated Nests
- 18 Intact Nests (17 caged)



93% Depredation Rate!

Results

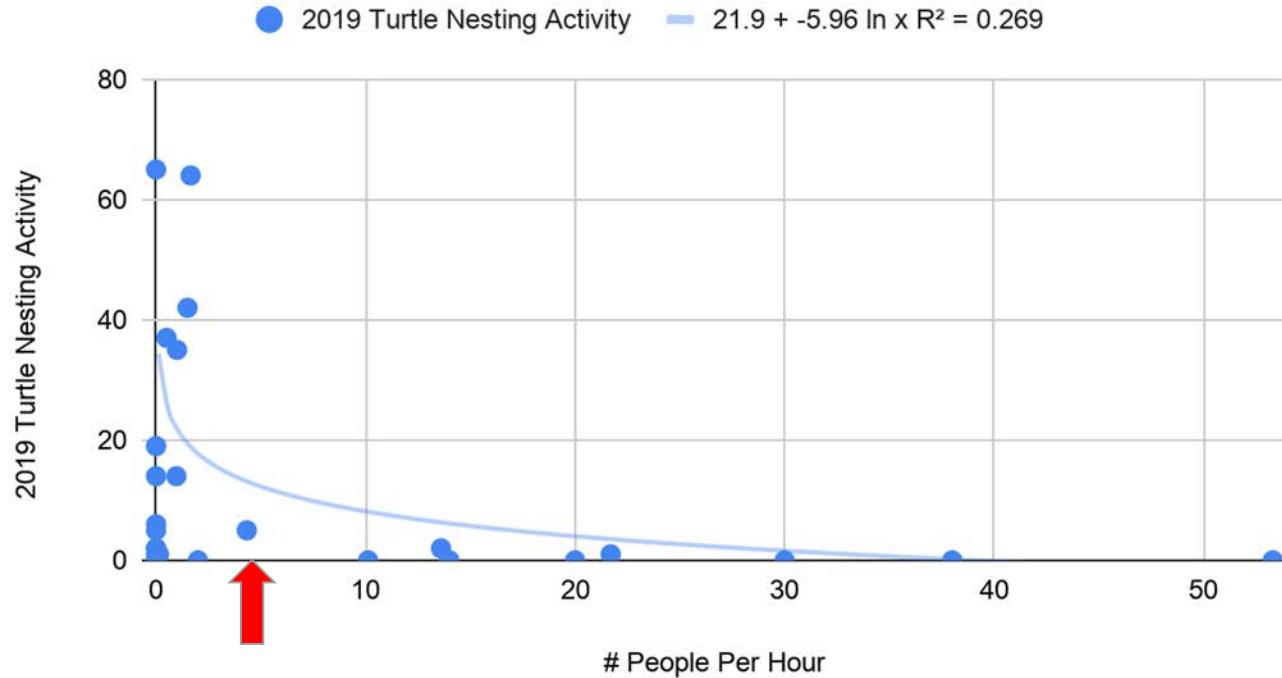
Human Impact on Nesting Rates



>5 Pedestrians/Hour → 0 nesting

Results

Human Impact on Nesting Rates



Juvenile Habitat



Ceratophyllum demersum



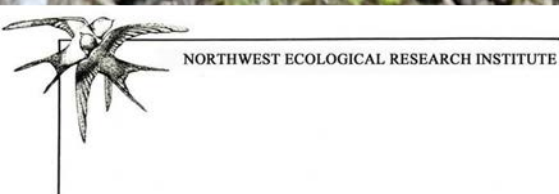
Elodea canadensis

Management Keys for Long-term Turtle Persistence

1. Buffer Distance at least 40 meters from basking areas to regular human (boat and foot) traffic.
2. Sunny Nesting Area with minimal human disturbance (seasonal trail closures, nesting)
3. Juvenile Habitat:
 - >60% Aquatic Vegetation
 - Small Woody Debris
 - 0-2m Depth Profile
4. Create off-channel habitat

Thank you!

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References

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Polich, RL, Barazowski, M.. 2016. Flight Initiation Distance in a Freshwater Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*. Chelonian Conservation and Biology, 15(2), 214-218.

Pike, David A., Pizzatto, Ligia, Pike, Brian A., and Shine, Richard. 2008. Estimating Survival Rates of Uncatchable Animals: The Myth of High Juvenile Mortality in Reptiles. Ecology 89(3): 607-611.

Strickland, Jeramie, Colbert, Paul, and Janzen, Fredric J. 2010. Experimental Analysis of Effects of Markers and Habitat Structure on Predation of Turtle Nests. Journal of Herpetology 44(3): 467-470.

Taft, O. W., & Haig, S. M. (2003). Historical Wetland in Oregon's Willamette Valley: Implications for Restoration of Winter Waterbird Habitat. Wetlands 23(1): 51-64.

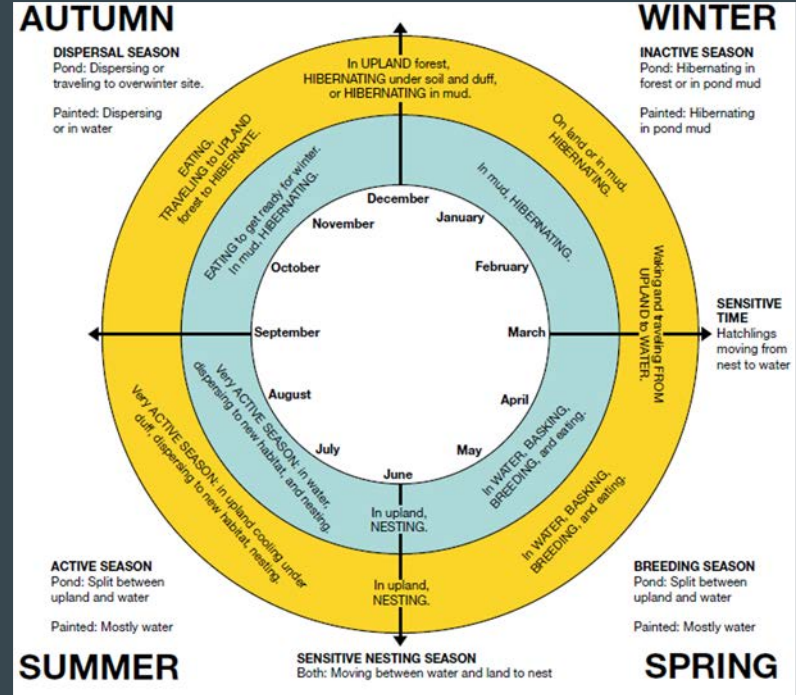
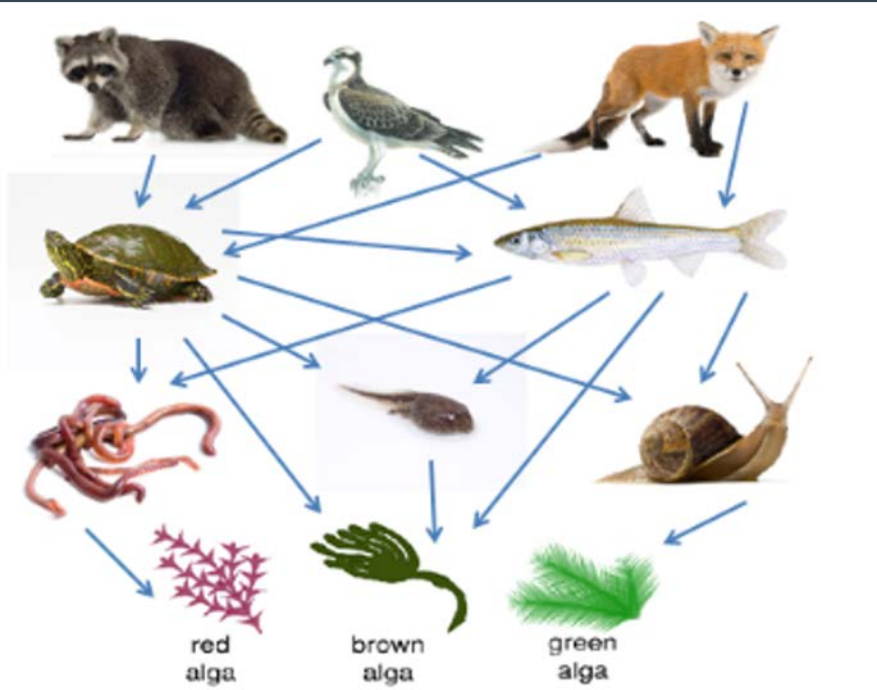
Nilsson, G. E., & Lutz, P. L. (2004). Anoxia Tolerant Brains. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow & Metabolism, 24(5), 475–486. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004647-200405000-00001>

Pike DA, Roznik EA, Bell I. Nest inundation from sea-level rise threatens sea turtle population viability. Royal Society Open Science. 2015.

Question:

What are the factors
limiting turtle
populations?

Natural History



Gibbons and Nelson 1977. Delayed emergence dominant in many species. Aiken, SC

DELAYED EMERGENCE BY TURTLES

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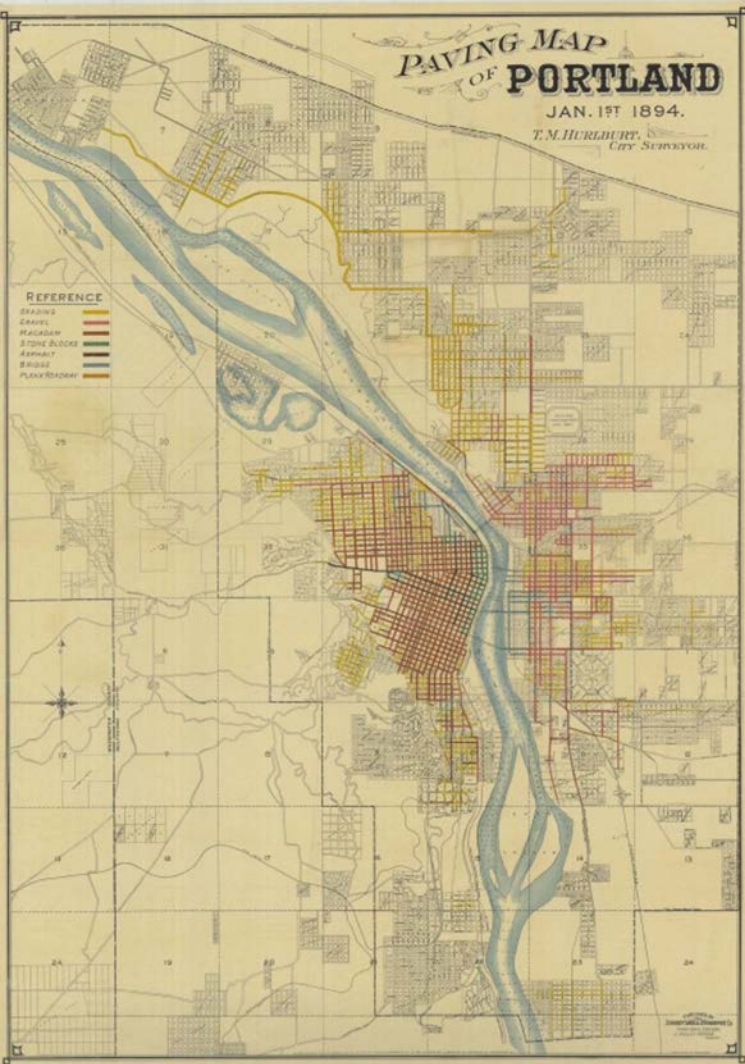
TABLE 2. Seasonal emergence pattern of hatchling freshwater turtles in South Carolina. Letters represent months of the year. Numbers represent individual hatchlings.

	F	M	A	M	J,J,A	S,O,N	Total	Percentage emerging in F,M,A
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	—	113	45	1	4	1	164	96
<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	10	74	10	0	1	1	96	98
<i>Chrysemys scripta</i>	—	47	24	5	3	3	82	87
<i>Chrysemys floridana</i>	—	22	9	—	1	—	32	97
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	1	3	—	—	2	3	9	44
Total	11	259	88	6	11	8	383	93

ture as fall emergers (Ernst and Barbour, 1972), were each represented by a single fall hatchling. The only other turtle spe-

1976 (March $\bar{x}_{\max} = 23.2$ C, $\bar{x}_{\min} = 7.6$ C; April $\bar{x}_{\max} = 26.3$ C, $\bar{x}_{\min} = 8.4$ C). No relationship was apparent between rainfall



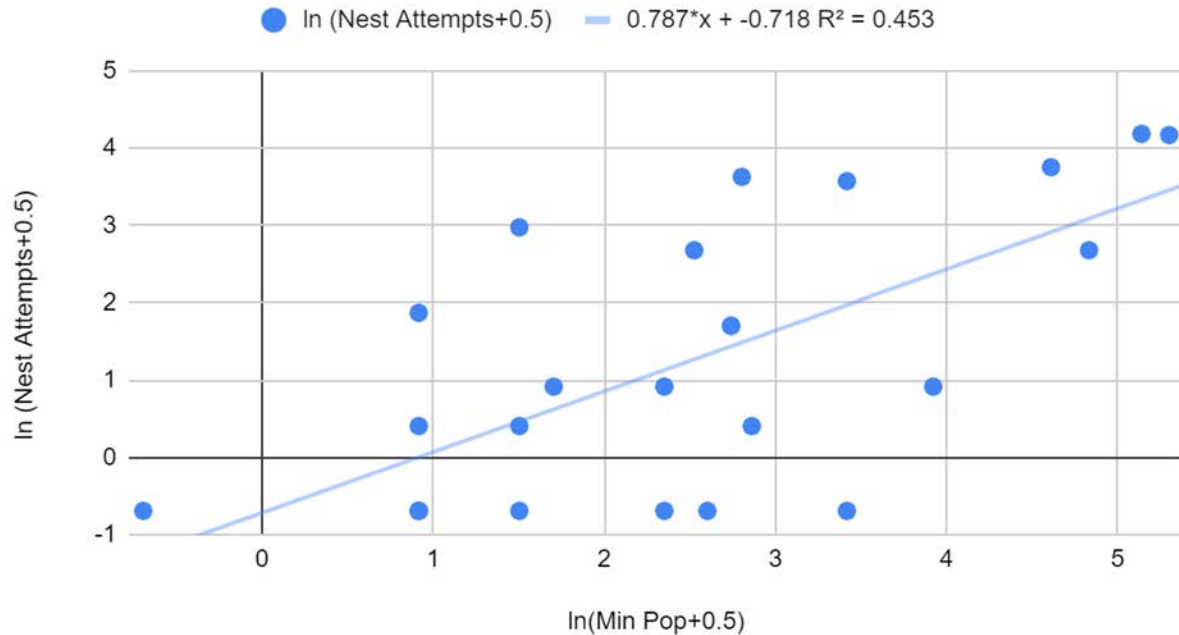


City of Portland Archives

Photo Credit: Pi

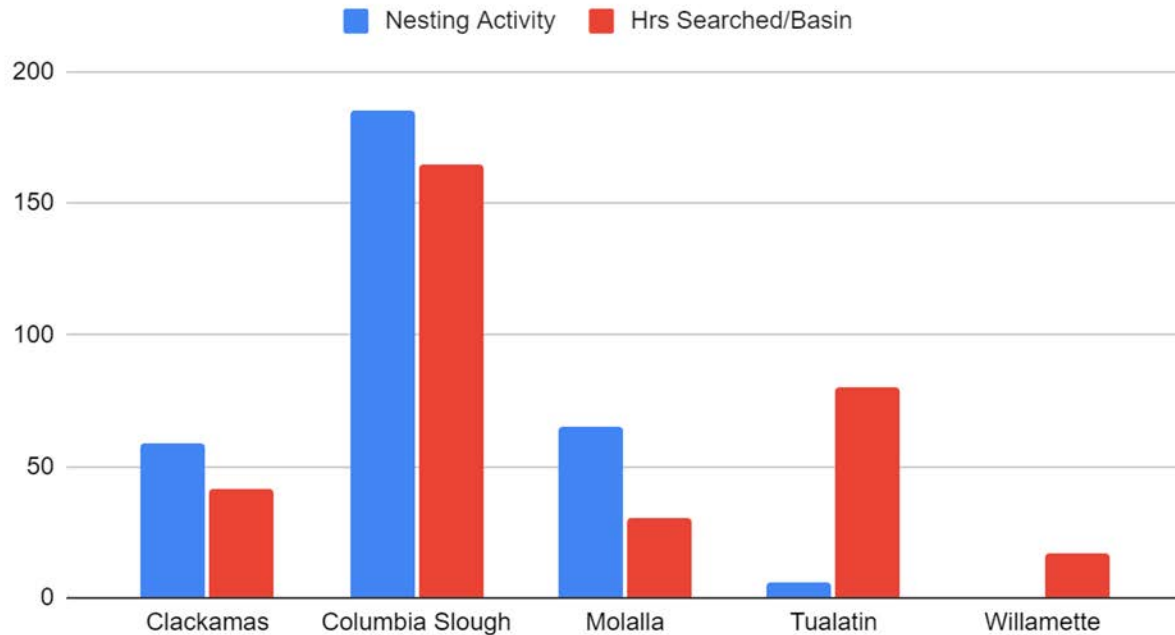
2019 Results

Estimated Population Size vs. Nesting Activity (ln)



2019 Results

Nesting Activity Discovered by Basin



Age Class Survival

Table 2

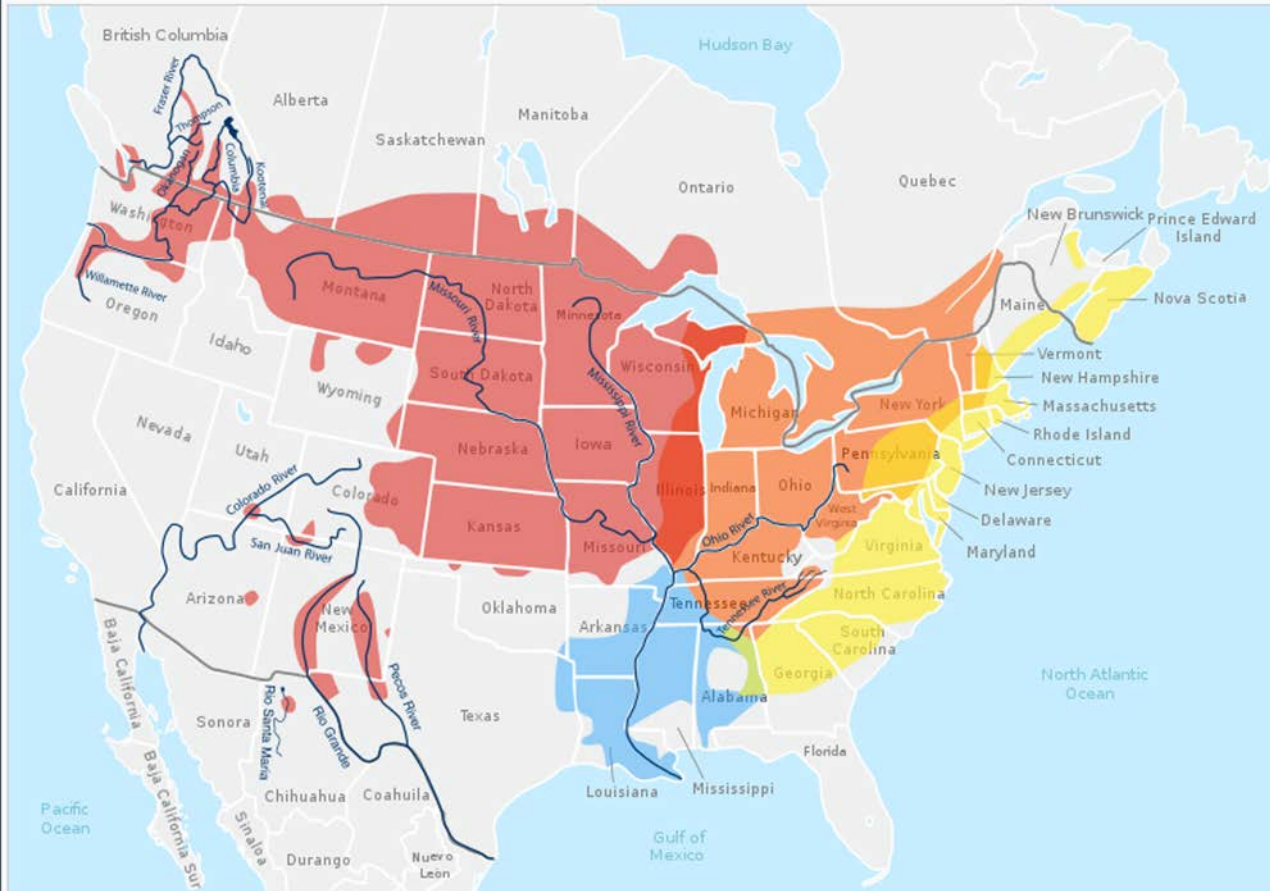
Found in literature and used in model.

Age class	Tinkle et al. (1981)	Mitchell (1988)	Wilbur (1975a,b)	Model
Eggs and 1 year	0.67	0.19	0.08	0.33
2-3 years	0.76	0.46	0.82	0.6
4-7 years	0.76	0.94	0.82	0.7
8+ years	0.76	0.96	0.82	0.9

Table 3

For both males and females used in the matrix model.

Age class	Survivorship	Graduation
Egg and 1 year	0.33	0.33
2-3 years.	0.375	0.225
4-5 years.	0.4118	0.2882
6-7 years.	0.4118	0.2882
8+ years.	0.9	



Native range of the painted turtle (*C. picta*)
 Dark grey for national borders
 White for state and province borders
 Dark blue for rivers, only showing those in article

- Eastern (*C. p. picta*)
- Midland (*C. p. marginata*)
- Southern (*C. p. dorsalis*)
- Western (*C. p. bellii*)

- Intergrade mixtures (large areas only)**
- Mix of eastern and midland
 - Mix of eastern and southern
 - Mix of midland and western

Nesting







Undiscovered nest
emerged 5/14/2020

**Rumsfeldian
Unknown
Unknowns!**



20 undeveloped eggs