

A diamondback terrapin is shown in its natural habitat, a marshy area with green grasses and sand. The turtle's shell is dark with prominent, concentric, diamond-shaped patterns. It is positioned in the lower half of the frame, facing right. The background consists of tall, green grasses and a sandy ground surface.

# Diamondback Terrapin Populations of Northeast Florida

By

Joseph A. Butler

General range map but there are many gaps.

7 subspecies; 5 in FL; 3 endemic to FL

Need for statewide/rangewide surveys was determined at the 2004 meeting when DTWG began.





Extreme color variation

# Sexual dimorphism





- Diet includes marine invertebrates such as snails, clams, mussels, crabs, barnacles, and worms
- Fish bones probably due to carrion feeding
- Periwinkles (*Littorina irrorata*) – South Carolina
- Dwarf Surf Clams (*Mulinia lateralis*) and small crabs (*Armases* sp.) – Northeast Florida
- Mudsnaails (*Nassarius obsoletus*) – NY



Aggregating behavior causes one terrapin to follow others into traps and nets

- Mating aggregations in March – April
- Females travel to favored nesting areas up to 4 miles from daily range
- They nest from early May through July
- May deposit more than one nest per season



# Terrapin crawls and nests









- Hatching and emergence commence in July
- Mean emergence period is 68.9 days
- ~ 16 % of nests hatch
- Hatchlings seek the marsh rather than open water





Over 80% of nests are  
destroyed by nest  
predators

Raccoons



UNIVERSITY of  
NORTH FLORIDA.



- Crows and grackles – early in nesting season
- Ghost crabs – eggs early, hatchlings late
- Fire ants – after other predators or at hatching
- Others – rats, foxes, gulls

# Methods - Surveying for presence (w/o need to capture)

- Look for sandy beaches and woody shrubs from the boat.



© G.F. Guala 1997



Most typical shrubs are  
Christmas Berry (*Lycium  
carolinianum*) and Marsh  
Elder (*Iva frutescens*)

Search for and capture any  
females on the beach



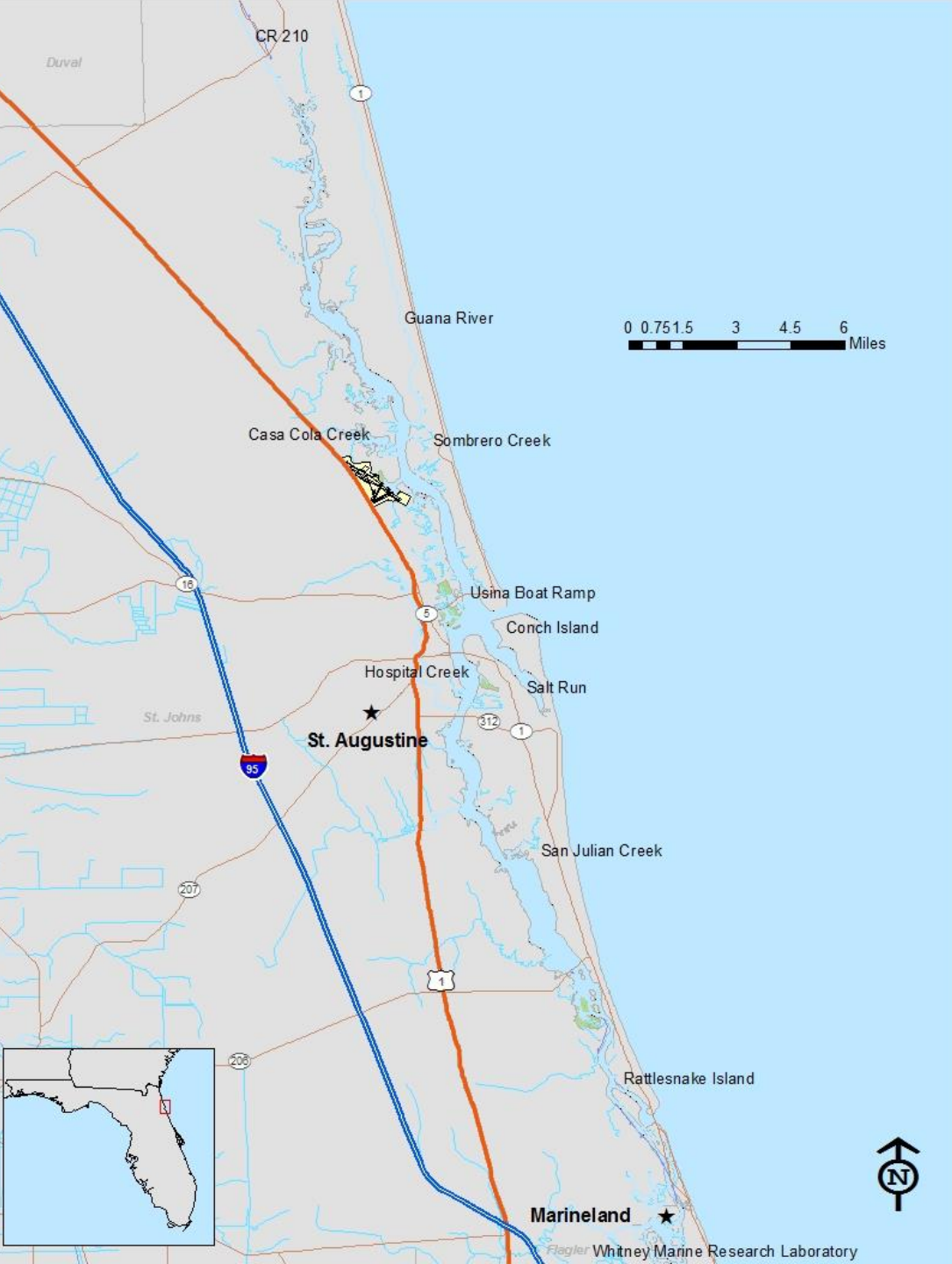


- Raided nests
- Remains – bones carcasses
- Crawls



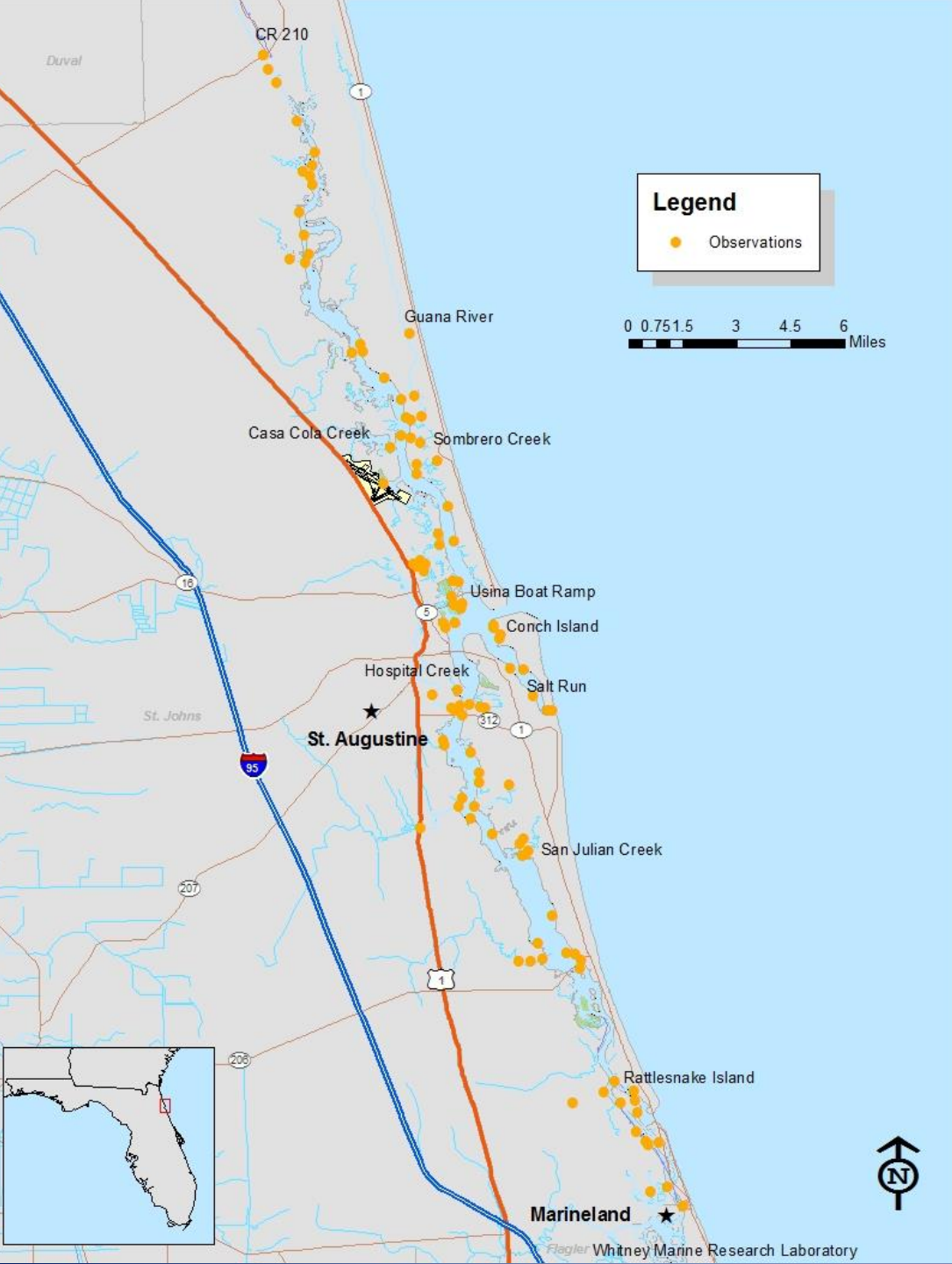
- Counting heads
  - Harden et al. in South Carolina
  - Low tide is best



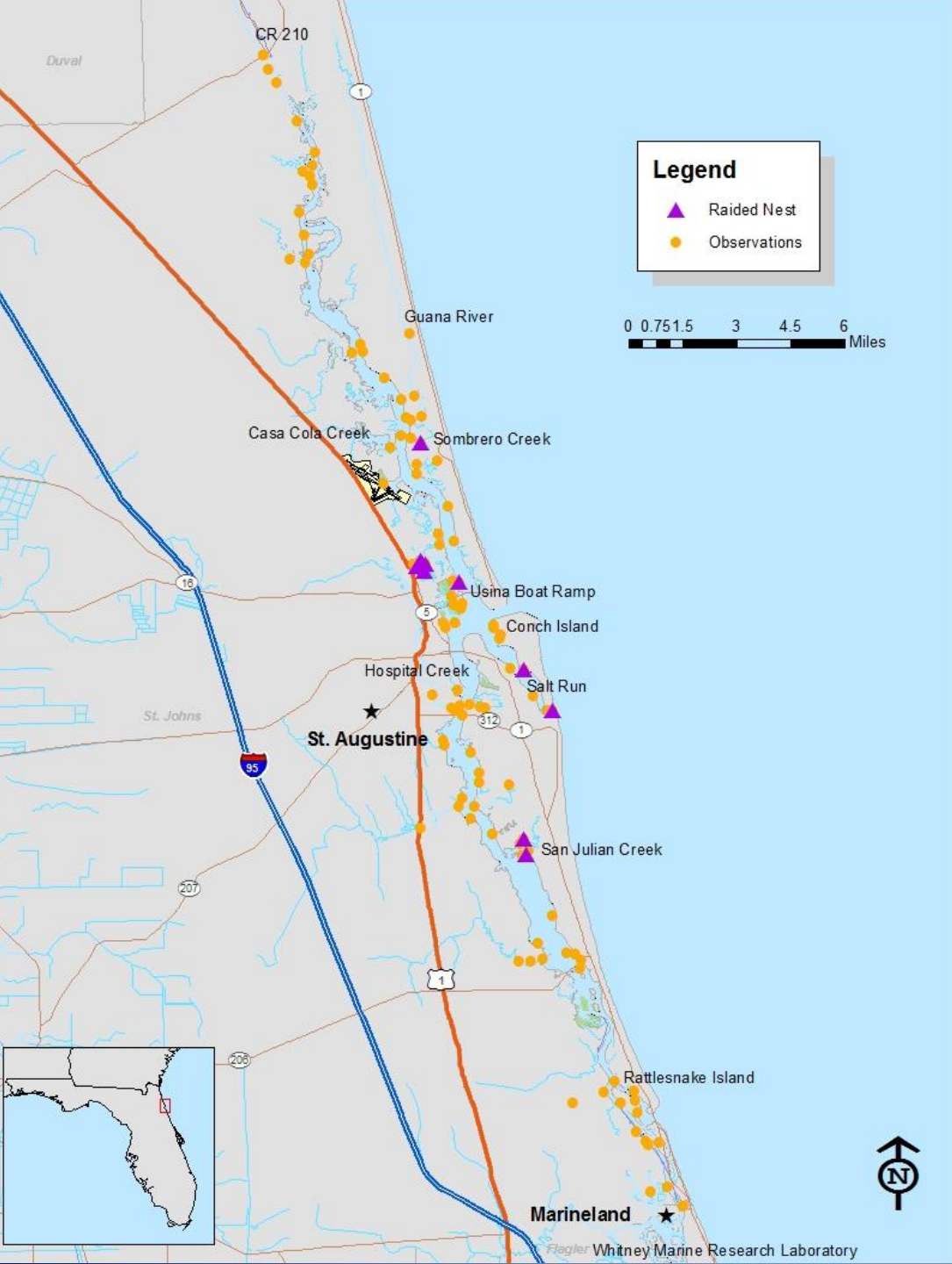


- Study area – GTMNERR

CR 210 bridge (Palm Valley) in the north to Marineland in the south



Yellow dots represent all shorelines, tidal creeks, beaches, etc. that we searched on foot



20 records

11 were raided nests

- Fort Mose
- Kurths Island
- Robinson Creek
- Conch Island
- San Julian Creek
- Sombrero Creek



# 4 terrapin remains

- Carcass at Usina ramp
- Carcass at San Julian Creek
- Bones on Kurths Island
- Scute on Guana River shoreline



# 4 heads at the surface

- Robinson Creek
- Hospital Creek
- Salt Run/Conch Island
- Sombrero Creek

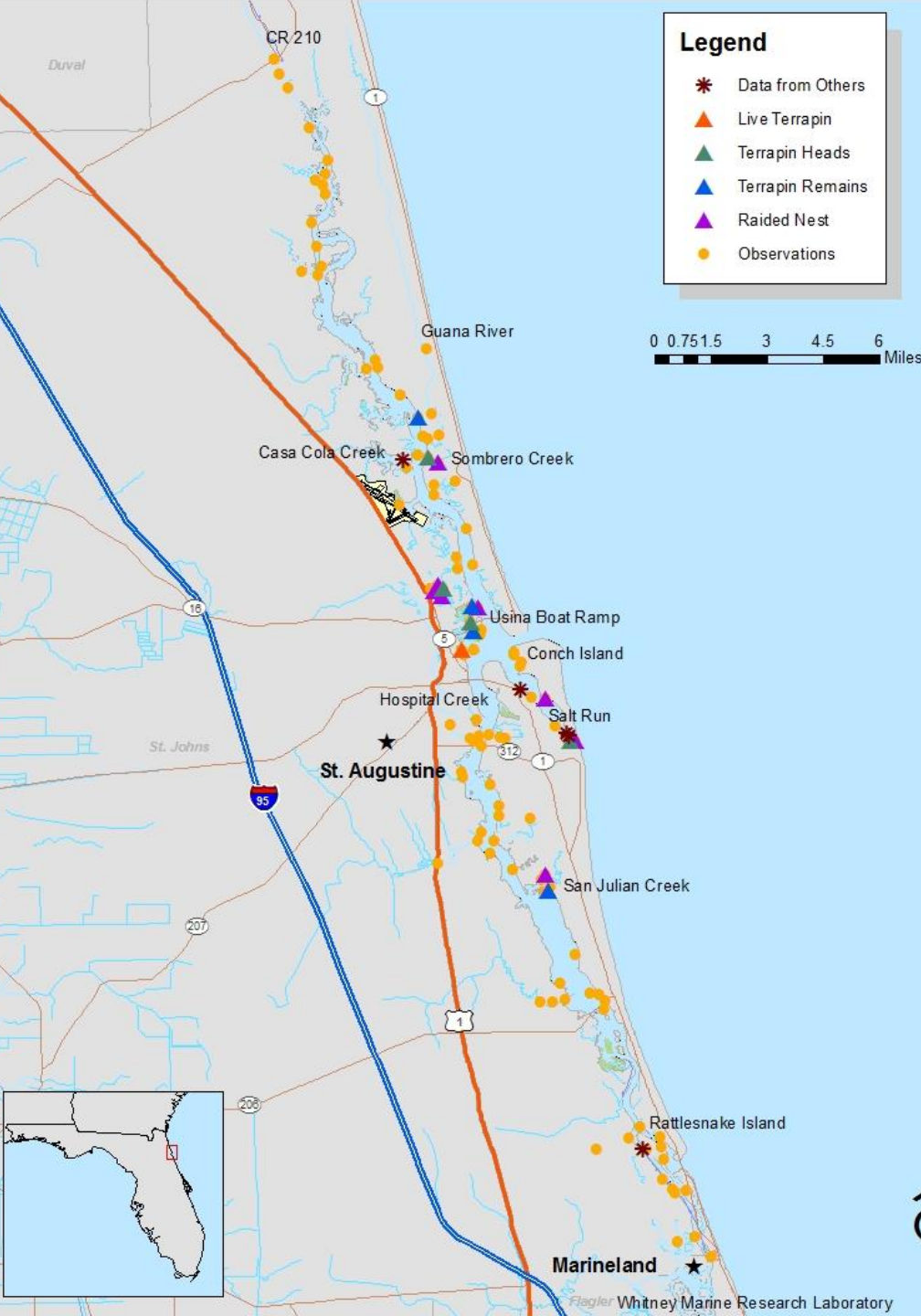


# 1 live terrapin

- Hospital Creek
- She was in the process of nesting and laid 3 eggs







# Data from others

- Group of 6 photographed last April at the Conch House
- Raided nest and remains on Conch Island
- 2 heads in Casa Cola
- ~ 15 adults in a creek west of Rattlesnake Island



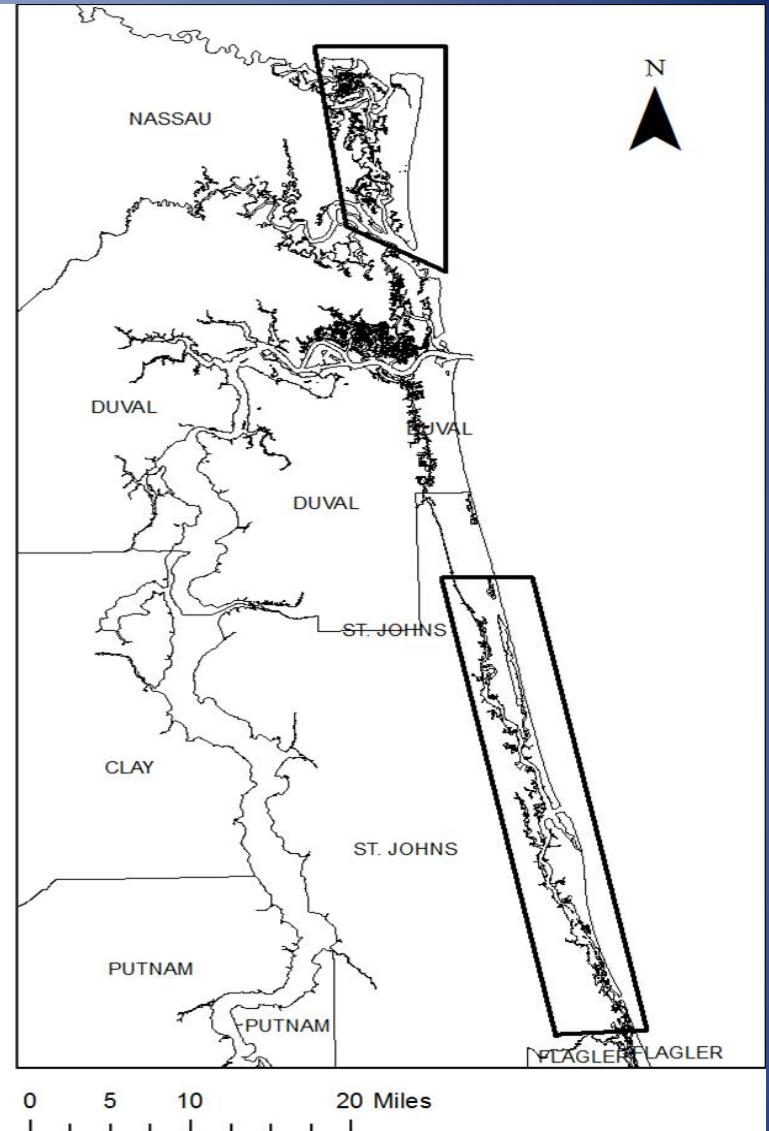
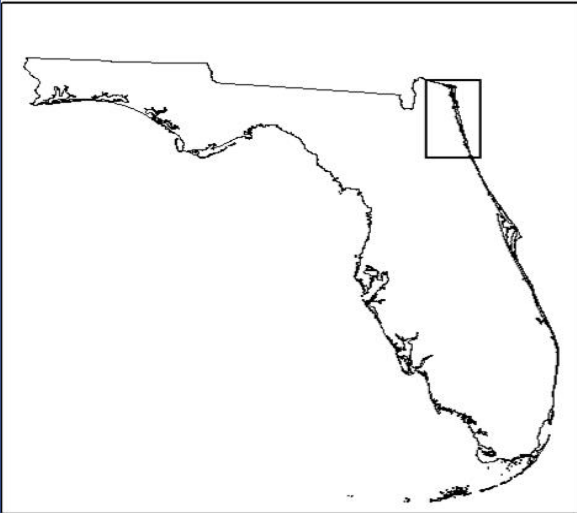
Most records near heavily used St. Augustine

Located no communal nesting areas

# Shoreline hardening in St. Augustine and extensive oyster shell deposition throughout the GTMNERR limit potential nesting habitat



Plans for summer 2014  
to connect the dots in  
northeastern Florida.



# Acknowledgments

- UNF Coastal Biology/GTMNERR Summer Grant
- Alice Bard, Florida DEP, Anastasia Island
- Scott Eastman, GTMNERR
- Mark Martindale, Whitney Lab
- Dave Wilson, UNF CIRT & Dave Lambert
- FWC Scientific Collecting Permit # WX07118
- UNF IACUC Permit # 07-002



## Diamondback Terrapin Working Group



• [www.dtwg.org](http://www.dtwg.org)

