

Habitat Model for Species: Common Map Turtle

Graptemys geographica

[Distribution Map](#)
[Habitat Map](#)

Landcover Category

15 - Buttonbush (Swamp) Shrubland

[#****] Habitat not present within model parameters.
Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

32 - Bulrush Marsh

[#****] Habitat not present within model parameters.
Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

33 - Cattail Marsh

Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

38 - Forb Playa Lake

[#****] Habitat not present within model parameters.
Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

39 - Pondweed Aquatic Wetland - not mapped

Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

70 - Weedy Marsh

[#****] Habitat not present within model parameters.
Collins, 1993

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"

82 - Water (Lake)

Collins, 1993
Clarke, 1958

Ernst et al., 1994

"slow-moving or still bodies of water"
Study Osage, Co., Kansas. Lentic aquatic communities included farm ponds, sloughs, and flood pools. Typically in large bodies of water such as rivers and lakes, area with basking sites preferred.

82 - Water (River)

Collins, 1993
Clarke, 1958

Ernst et al., 1994

Pluto and Bellis, 1986

Edds et al., 1990

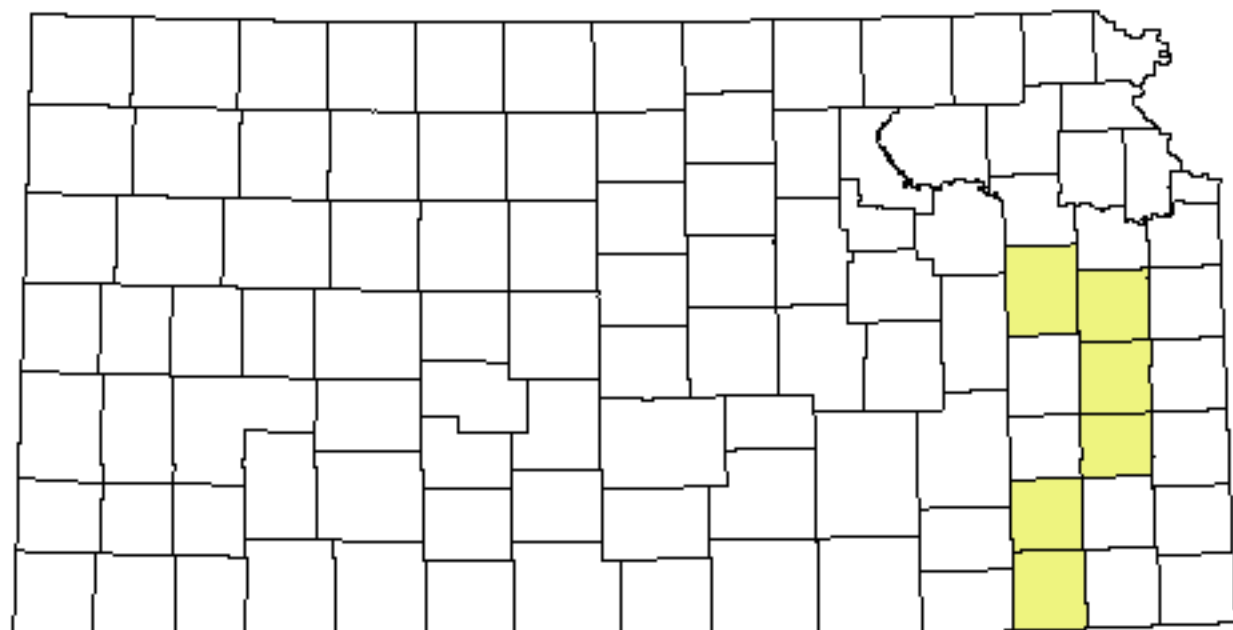
Fuselier and Edds, 1994


"slow-moving or still bodies of water"
Study Osage, Co., Kansas. Lotic aquatic communities included Marais des Cygnes River, Jordan creek, Long Creek, Wolf Creek, and Bloody Run Creek. Typically in large bodies of water such as rivers and lakes, area with basking sites preferred.
Study in a Pennsylvania river. Most preferred deep slow moving areas. Next preferred shallow areas. Large adults avoided emergent vegetation but congregated in areas with fallen limbs.
Study in Kansas. Found to inhabit small streams as well as the larger slow moving rivers or lakes.
Inhabited areas with rock and gravel substrata on creeks and streams, as opposed to river mainstems. Sites had more shade at noon, higher percentage of bare shoreline, water with more CO₂, and greater total acidity.

Reference List

1. Clarke, R. F. 1958. An ecological study of reptiles and amphibians on Osage County, Kansas. Emporia State Research Studies 7(1):5-52.
2. Collins, J. T. 1993. Amphibians and reptiles in Kansas. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.
3. Edds, D., W. Voorhees, J. Schnell, and L. Shipman. 1990. Common map turtle rediscovered in Kansas. Kansas Herpetological Society Newsletter 82:12.
4. Ernst, C. H., R. W. Barbour, and J. E. Lovich. 1994. Turtles of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.
5. Fuselier, L. and D. Edds. 1994. Habitat partitioning among three sympatric species of map turtles, Genus *Graptemys*. Journal of Herpetology 28(2):154-158.
6. Pluto, T. G. and E. D. Bellis. 1986. Habitat utilization by the turtle, *Graptemys geographica*. Journal of Herpetology 20:22-31.

Common Map Turtle



 Range from Collins, 1993

Common Map Turtle

