



False Map Turtle (*Graptemys pseudogeographica*)

Grap-tem-ees sood-oh-geo-graph-ick-ah



**Sam Fellows*

Description: 4 to 7 ½" carapace length for males, 6 to 10" carapace length for females. This is a medium sized to large semi aquatic turtle with a brown to olive brown carapace with a moderate to weak mid vertebral dorsal keel tending to be most pronounced on males and juveniles. An intricate series of pale lines on the carapace resemble that of a topographic map, hence the name "map" turtle. The rear marginal scutes are weakly serrated and the plastron is usually a pale cream or yellow with heavy dark mottling. The skin on the head, neck, and limbs tends to be blackish to olive with numerous yellowish to light colored lines on the head, neck, and limbs. The jaws are much lighter colored, and there is a pair of narrow, pale yellowish crescents on the head behind each eye, which distinguishes the false map turtle from the Ouachita and northern map turtles in Wisconsin.

Taxonomy and Classification:

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Reptilia

Order: Testudines

Suborder: Cryptodira

Family: Emydidae

Genus: *Graptemys*

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Species: *Graptemys pseudogeographica**

*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

Similar/Confusing Species: The false map turtle can be distinguished from the northern map turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) and Southern/Ouachita map turtle (*Graptemys ouachitensis*) by the lack of spots near the eyes, chin, and jaws, narrower crescent shaped markings behind the eyes, and less pronounced dorsal keel on the carapace. Painted turtles (*Chrysemys picta*) are smaller, and lack dorsal keels on the carapace, and lack serrated rear marginal scutes. Pond sliders (*Trachemys scripta*) lack topographic lines on the carapace and scutes.

Etymology: Graptemys- Grapho (write) emydo (freshwater tortoise). pseudogeographica-pseudos (lie); geo (Earth); grapho (write).

Subspecies: Northern False Map Turtle (*Graptemys p pseudogeographica*).

Range & Habitat: Generally occurs in, and is restricted to southwestern and western Wisconsin in major river ways (Wisconsin, Mississippi, and St. Croix), and their major tributaries.

Habits & Natural History: The false map turtle, previously considered a subspecies of the Ouachita map turtle, is a medium sized to large semi aquatic turtle that may be observed basking individually or in numbers along with other map turtle species on emergent or overhanging logs, shorelines, and other shoreline vegetation and sand bars where they will quickly dive into the water if approached too closely. These large turtles are primarily carnivorous as adults, feeding on small fish, frogs, aquatic crustaceans, insects, and mollusks, and are able to crush and swallow these prey items using their strong and powerful jaws. Map turtle species exhibit sexual dimorphism (with females the larger of the two), as well as morphological differences reflecting differing dietary habits. Females generally possess larger heads and jaws designed for consuming hard shelled mollusks. False map turtles emerge in March or April, and large adult females can often be observed travelling overland in May and June seeking sandy or gravelly nesting sites.

Phenology: False map turtles will begin emerging from overwintering and mating as early as early April through May, and remain active throughout the year through September or October (or sometimes even later in the year if warmer temperatures persist or otherwise permit). Many Wisconsin turtles begin moving over land and are often encountered during May through early July as they search for sandy nesting sites.

Conservation Status: WI Special Concern. Regulated by WI DNR. IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this species, group of species, or this informational sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

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