

NEW HAMPSHIRE TURTLE RESCUE

Rescue • Rehabilitate • Release • Preserve

Intro and Background





Who We Are

Dallas Huggins and Drew Stevens

NH Licensed Wildlife Rehabilitators

Experienced with raptor rehab but focused on native turtles

Active in local land use planning









NEW HAMPSHIRE TURTLE RESCUE

NH Turtle Rescue

- Founded in 2022 in Nottingham
- Specialized in wild native turtles
- Licensed by state but supported entirely by public donations
- Permitted to care for endangered species



What We Do



Our mission is to rescue, rehabilitate, release, and preserve native turtle species through individualized care, public education, outreach, and scientific research in support of imperiled populations of wild New Hampshire turtles.





Why Turtles?



- Most species imperiled (4 out of 7)
- Extreme longevity exponentiates rehabilitation potential
- Life history and reproductive strategy places high value on mature individuals





New Hampshire's Native Turtles























General Life History Traits

Long-lived

Active during warm months –
 brumate during the winter

Delayed reproductive maturity





General Life History Traits

Temperature-dependent sex determination*

- High nest depredation rates
- Low juvenile recruitment rates





Eastern Painted Turtle







Eastern Painted Turtle



- Most frequently observed
- Freshwater habitat generalist
- Can lay multiple clutches
- Hatchlings may overwinter in nest





Common Snapping Turtle







Common Snapping Turtle

- Largest turtle in NH
- Few natural predators, only vulnerable out of water

- Not aggressive to humans!
- Wetlands custodian





Common Musk Turtle





Musk Turtle



One of the smallest turtles

Don't leave water often

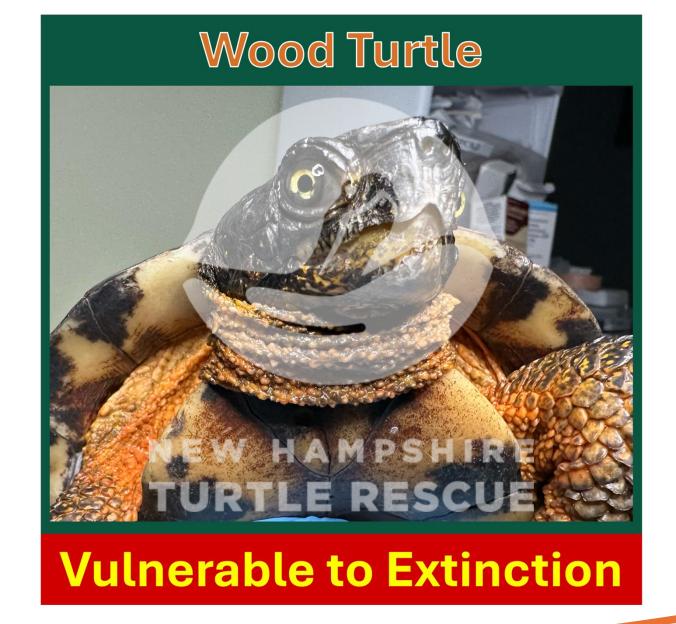
Climb trees to bask

Scent glands – "Stinkpot"













Wood Turtle

Semi-terrestrial

- Clean, slow-moving rivers
- Reddish here, yellowish in Great Lakes region
- Known to WORM STOMP







Spotted Turtle Imperiled (S2)







Spotted Turtle

 Second smallest turtle in North America

- Early risers in spring
- Can be found in vernal pools
- Collective brumation





Blanding's Turtle



Critically Imperiled (S1)





Blanding's Turtle

- Second largest turtle in NH
- Long yellow neck
- 14-21 years to reproduce
- 37-40 year generation time







Eastern Box Turtle



Critically Imperiled (S1)





Eastern Box Turtle



Terrestrial

- Hinged plastron
- Few populations left in NH
- Dig deep to brumate in winter

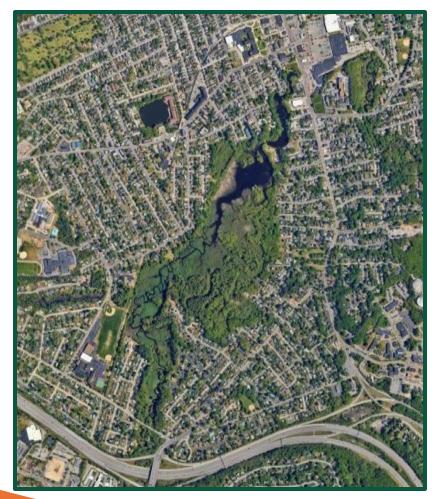


Threats to Native Turtles





Habitat Loss and Fragmentation









Road Mortality







Pets and Subsidized Predators









Kidnapping







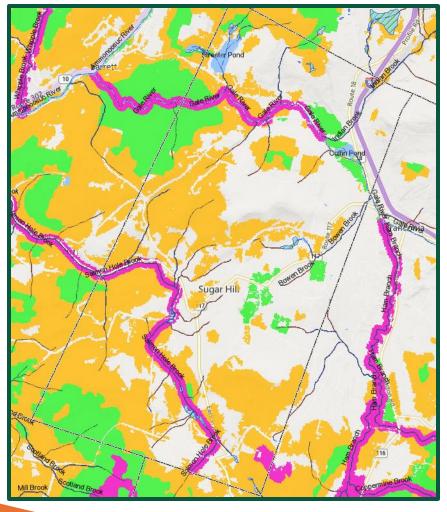


Sugar Hill Turtles and Conservation





Wildlife Action Plan Habitat Rankings



Prominent Water Features:

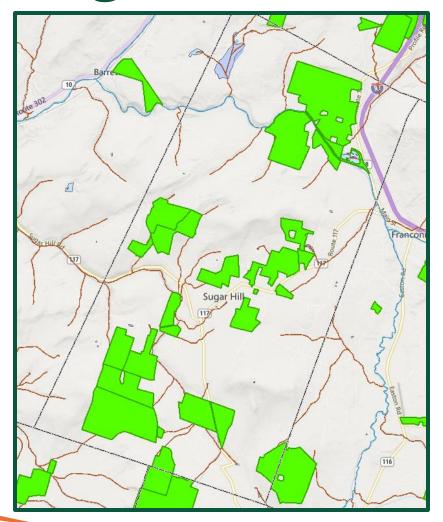
Gale River + branches

- Salmon Hole Brook
- Streeter Pond
- Coffin Pond





Sugar Hill Conserved Lands











Reptile & Amphibian Reporting Program (RAARP)





Often the only state records of herps come from these reported observations!





When do snapping turtles lay eggs?

Early May to mid-June





How long do snapping turtle eggs take to hatch?

~85 Days, give or take





What factors interfere with egg hatching?

Depredation
Nest Conditions
False nest?





When do female snapping turtles reach reproductive age?

Depends; likely 10-15 years





How do these seemingly-solitary animals reproduce?

Males territorial
Disperse in spring to find mate
Always in water





Giving Our Wild Turtles Another Chance







Help us save New Hampshire's Turtles!









