Repatriation of Illegally Collected Alligator Snapping Turtles (Macrochelys temminckii) into Native Texas Waters

Connor S. Adams¹, Paul Crump², Jessica Glasscock¹, Christopher M. Schalk³, **Andrew J. Mullaney**¹

¹Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX

²Nongame and Rare Species Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife, Austin, TX ³USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Nacogdoches, TX

Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macrochelys temminckii)

Largest freshwater turtle in North America

Wide historic range across the southern United States

Proposed listing for federal protection under the ESA

Populations vulnerable to overharvest and bycatch (Moore 2011; Steen and Robinson Jr 2017)

Protected in Texas, but not neighboring Louisiana

Illegal harvests of M. temminckii for food and novelty products continues





Project Background

In 2016, USFWS confiscated ~30 adult *M*. temminckii from poachers.

Individuals kept at the USFWS Fish Hatchery in Natchitoches, LA

Collaboration to repatriate turtles back into Texas waters

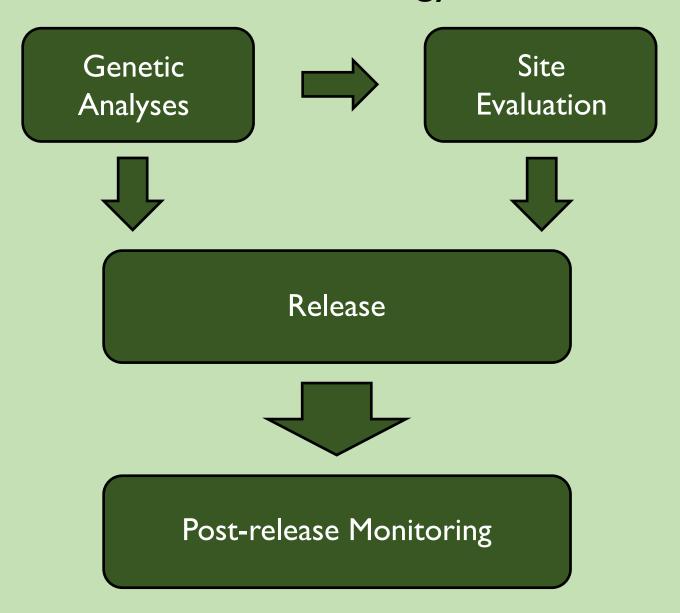


Scope and Objectives

What is the feasibility of releasing poached M. temminckii back into their native waters?

- Determine the movement patterns of repatriated M. temmincki postrelease and across seasons
- Determine the microhabitat selection of repatriated M. temminckii across sites and season
- Estimate the survival of repatriated M. temminckii

Methodology



I) Pre-release phase

Genetic Analyses

- Tangled Bank Conservancy
- Basin-level population substructure in east Texas
- Assigned to Neches, Cypress, and Sabine river drainages

Site Evaluation

- Pre-release surveys at 4-6 candidate sites within assigned drainages
- Collected habitat data and determined presence/ relative abundance of wild M. temminckii



2) Release phase

Health assessment performed on each individual

Morphological measurements and demographic information

Holohil Al-2F transmitters with temperature sensors attached to carapaces

Turtles (n = 23) transported overnight and released at three sites

- Angelina/Neches WMA (Neches)
- Couch Mountain Ranch (Cypress)
- North Toledo Bend WMA (Sabine)



3) Post-release

Radiotracking turtles to get weekly fixes

Collecting a suite of microhabitat variables for turtle localities and paired random points

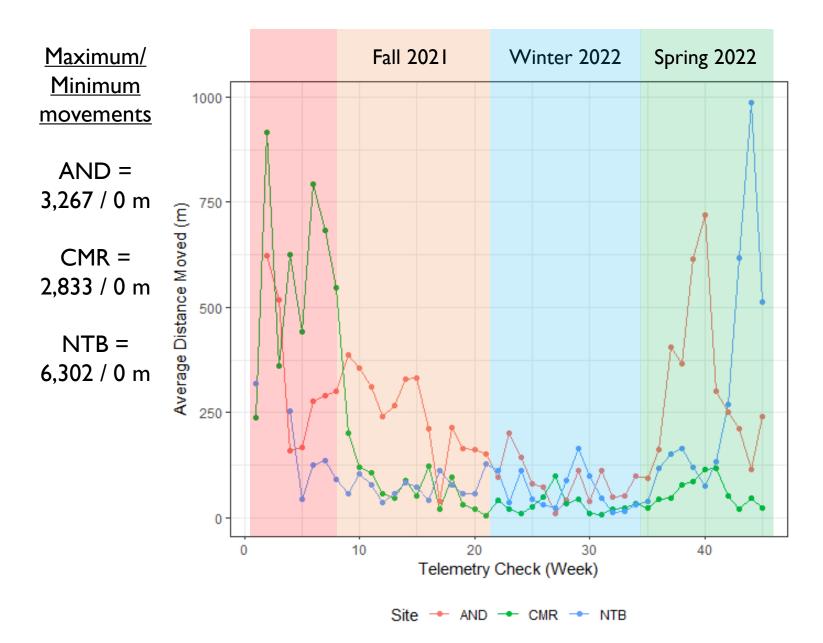
• Water depth, water temperature, canopy cover, flow rate, substrate, percent cover of various structure, presence of artificial habitat, temperature sensor reading, etc.

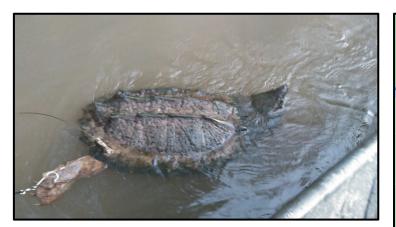




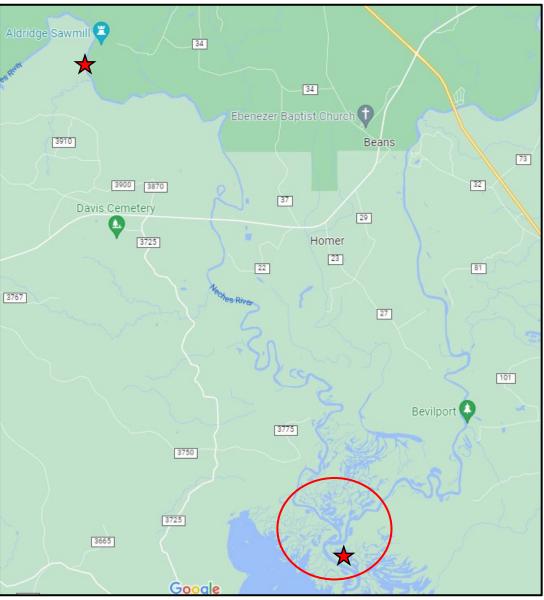


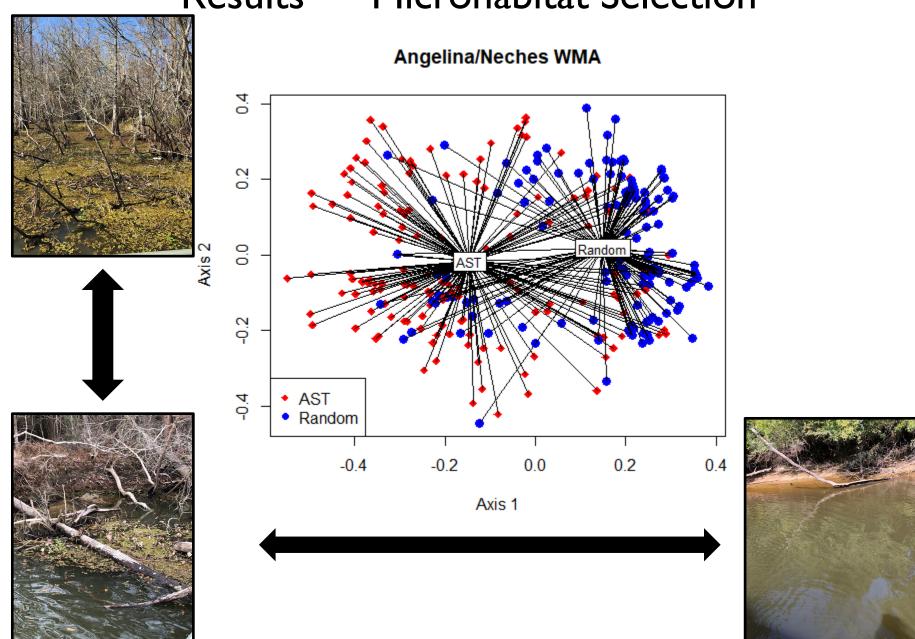
Results — Movement Patterns

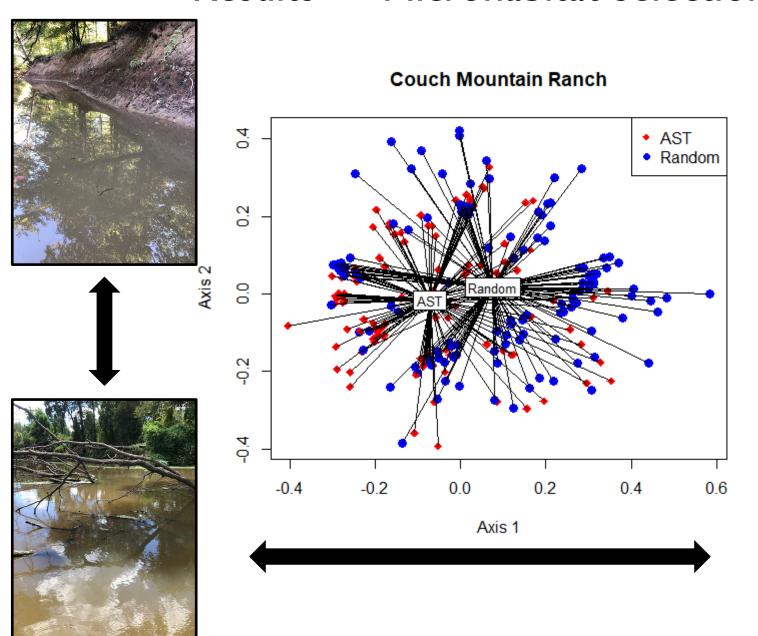






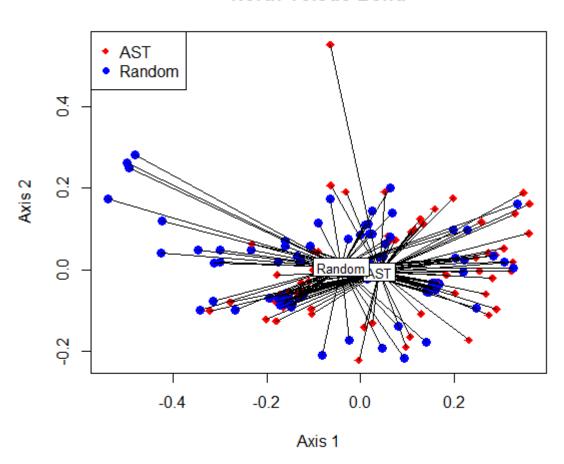








North Toledo Bend





Discussion

Our results are consistent with other ongoing studies investigating the movement and microhabitat selection of wild M. temminckii.

- Wild M. temminckii in Buffalo Bayou decreased movements in summer and winter months (Munscher et al. 2021).
- Despite the initial spike in movement post-release, repatriated M. temminckii movements were similar in monthly distance and range.
- Wild M. temminckii and the repatriated turtles had affinity for similar microhabitats (i.e., abundant large structure, water depth between 1-2.5 m).
- Temperature a strong driver of microhabitat selection (Fitzgerald and Nelson 2010).

May be variation in movement and microhabitat selection between sites

Future efforts to estimate repatriated M. temminckii survival (mark-recapture method using turtle localities from telemetry checks).

Repatriation efforts could be a useful tool for future conservation efforts

- Removal of 2% of females can lead to substantial population decline
- Repatriation efforts can bolster wild populations of M. temmincki

Future Directions

- Long-term radiotracking of wild alligator snapping turtles alongside repatriated individuals at Angelina/Neches Dam WMA.
 - Ten wild turtles (5 males, 5 females).
- Feasibility of satellite-linked GPS tags on females.
- Compare and contrast movement patterns, microhabitat use, and survival of repatriated and wild turtles.





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Temp sensor ranges + water column temperature range (surface T – bottom T)

Significant differences between AST and Random distributions

Significant differences between seasonal temperatures

AST's selecting microhabitats with warmer temperatures but within a narrow range

