

| Species  | Ecoregion(s)   | Special needs   | Limiting factors  | Data gaps  | Conservation actions  |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Common kingsnake<br>( <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> )                     | KM   | Associated with a variety of habitats including grassland, valley, prairie, streams. Require cover for hiding (rocks, vegetation, logs, etc).   | Land use activities that fragment populations. Disturbance to riparian or leaf litter hiding substrate.   | Reproduction including parental care. Home range. Predators and possible defense mechanisms.   | Use research results to guide management actions to protect specific populations. Note: may occasionally prey on rattlesnakes   |
| Northern sagebrush lizard<br>( <i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i> ) | CP   | Steppe habitats with sandy soils and sparse vegetation in the grass/forb layer  | Habitat loss and fragmentation. Limited ability to disperse   | Estimated population size and trends. Effects of fragmented habitat on populations   | Maintain habitat patches; restore habitat connectivity where possible   |
| Western painted turtle<br>( <i>Chrysemys picta</i> )                   | BM<br>CP<br>EC<br>WC<br>WV<br>(Note: occurs only along the Columbia River in CP, EC and WC ecoregions) | Marshy ponds, small lakes, slow-moving streams and quiet off-channel portions of rivers; prefer muddy bottoms with aquatic vegetation; need open ground for nesting. Need logs/vegetation for basking | Loss of aquatic and nesting habitats (conversion, invasive species). <i>Particularly in the Willamette Valley: predation by bullfrogs, bass, and raccoons; competition with invasive turtles</i>                        | Impacts from disease introduced and/or spread by non-native turtles. Population dynamics and population genetics. <i>Especially in Willamette Valley: Impacts of raccoons and invasive species (turtles, fish and bullfrogs)</i> | Provide basking structures and nesting habitats; control invasive plants and animals Protect important nesting sites from disturbance. Use wire cages to protect nests from raccoons at key sites in the short-term where this is a problem |
| Northwestern pond turtle<br>( <i>Emys marmorata marmorata</i> )        | CR<br>EC<br>KM<br>WC<br>WV   | Marshes, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Sparsely-vegetated ground nearby for digging nests. Basking structures such as logs   | Loss of aquatic and nesting habitats (conversion, invasive plants). <i>Particularly in the Willamette Valley and Coast Range: predation by raccoons, invasive bass and bullfrogs; competition with invasive turtles</i> | Population dynamics and population genetics. <i>Especially in Coast Range and Willamette Valley: Impacts of raccoons and invasive species (turtles, fish and bullfrogs)</i>  | Provide basking structures and nesting habitats; control invasive plants and animals. Protect important nesting sites from disturbance.   |
| Western rattlesnake<br>( <i>Crotalus viridis</i> )                     | WV   | Dry areas with low or sparse vegetation. Rocky areas for basking, refuge den sites and hibernacula  | Habitat loss. Eradication efforts   | Locations of remnant western rattlesnake populations and hibernacula   | Maintain or restore low grassland habitat near rocky areas, minimize disturbance at key den and hibernacula sites   |

## Oregon’s Turtles

Oregon has only two native turtle species: the north-western pond turtle and the western painted turtle. The northwestern pond turtle is found in lowlands throughout western Oregon, while the western painted turtle is limited to the northern Willamette Valley and Columbia River. Both turtles are dark brown or dull olive, but the western painted turtle is brightly decorated with a reddish lower shell and yellow stripes on its neck and legs. Both turtles are approximately 4-9



inches long as adults, are slow to develop and reproduce, and eat a variety of foods including plants, insects, and tadpoles. Oregon’s turtles are declining in Oregon due to habitat loss, degradation of nesting areas by invasive plants, competition and perhaps disease from invasive turtles, nest predation by raccoons, and predation on young turtles by invasive bullfrogs and fish. Because turtles use both wetland and upland habitats dur-

ing the year, they are particularly sensitive to habitat loss. Landowners can help Oregon’s turtles by providing shallow wetland habitats, basking structures such as logs, and open grassy nesting areas.

