
Inventory Methods for Pond-breeding Amphibians and Painted Turtle

Standards for Components of British Columbia's Biodiversity
No. 37 (Version 2.0, March 1998)

Errata No. 1 May, 2007

This is an erratum to the *Inventory Methods for Pond-breeding Amphibians and Painted Turtle* (No. 37, Version 2.0, March 1998).

Section 2.1.15 Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), Page 15:

Replace:

Description: This freshwater turtle has a low carapace, with olive, yellowish, or red markings. It has yellow lines on the head and limbs, and a red blotch or bar behind the eye. The plastron is red except for a large black central blotch with branches extending along the scute margins.

With:

Description: This freshwater turtle has yellow stripes on its head, neck, tail and legs, and irregularly shaped, bright red markings around the edges of the plastron and under the rim of the carapace, which stand out vividly against its generally black to greenish back. Male and female Painted Turtles have generally similar colouring. Males sometimes have dark worm-like markings (reticulate melanism) on the carapace. One of the most reliable features for telling the sexes apart is the long slender claws on the front feet of the male.¹

Painted Turtle is easily mistaken for Slider (*Trachemys scripta*), which has a visible red spot behind its eye.

This document is located on the Resources Information Standards Committee (RISC) website at <http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/risc/pubs/tebiodiv/index.htm>.

¹ Blood, D.A., and M. Macartney. 1998. Painted Turtle. B.C. Minist. Environ., Lands and Parks, Wildl. Branch. 6pp.