

Alabama Outdoor Classroom Box Turtle Research Program

Instructions for Determining Gender

Use these instructions to safely gather and record the data for your "Box Turtle Gender Data Form" in your Box Turtle Research Folder and in your online "Identification Info & Gender Data" for each turtle.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!

Placing your turtle on its back can be dangerous due to the location of its lungs under its shell.

If you must flip the turtle over for any data collection, move quickly and safely.

You risk injuring the turtle if you leave it on its back for longer than one minute at a time.

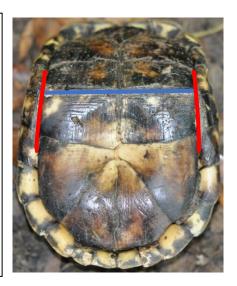
For reference:



The carapace (left) is the top of the shell.

The plastron (right) is the bottom of the shell. Note that the plastron begins and ends within the margins of the carapace (marked with red lines).

The box turtle's characteristic hinge is found on the plastron (right, marked with blue line).



Determining the gender of your turtle:

It can be difficult to determine whether your turtle is male or female. Use a combination of the following observable traits to confidently determine the gender of your turtle.

Male's Plastron Female's Plastron Concave indention in rear lobe of plastron Flat or very slight concave plastron Female's Vent Male's Vent Vent located past the margin of the carapace; Vent located under carapace margin; and and thicker based, longer tail shorter, thinner tail Vent Margin Margin

What is a Vent? The "vent" is where the cloaca opens.

The cloaca is the only hole for the digestive, reproductive, and urinary tracts.

Tip: The tail should be naturally extended. Do not pull on the tail, simply hold it out straight.

Gender traits continued on next page

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