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► **To cite this version:**

Carsten Schradin. Successful reproduction of *Trachemys scripta* in the Altrhein of Kehl (Germany) and simultaneous increase in population estimate. *The Herpetological Bulletin*, 2020. hal-03093683

HAL Id: hal-03093683

<https://hal.science/hal-03093683v1>

Submitted on 4 Jan 2021

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1 **Successful reproduction of *Trachemys scripta* in the Altrhein of Kehl**
2 **(Germany) and simultaneous increase in population estimate**

4 PUBLISHED AS

5 **Schradin, C.** 2020. Successful reproduction of *Trachemys scripta* in the Altrhein of Kehl (Germany) and simultaneous
6 increase in population estimate. *The Herpetological Bulletin*, **154**, 1-7.

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14 **ABSTRACT** - The European Union categorises pond sliders (*Trachemys scripta*) as invasive
15 species for which all member countries have to develop an action plan. To date it has been assumed
16 that the climate in Germany is too cold for *T. scripta* to survive for long or to reproduce. Data
17 collected annually from 2016 to 2020 showed that the population of exotic pond turtles in an oxbow
18 lake (Althrein of Kehl, Germany) did not decrease but increased. In addition, the diversity of
19 species released was found to be high, five other exotic species in addition to *T. scripta* were
20 observed. The population of *T. scripta* in particular appeared to be increasing, with no indication
21 of high mortality due to cold winters and apparently regular successful reproduction (hatchlings
22 observed in four out of five study years and caught in two years). The current action plan in
23 Germany for *T. scripta* will have to change if potential negative impacts are to be avoided. Other
24 west and central European countries might also have to modify their action plans accordingly.

25 **INTRODUCTION**

26 Invasive species are threatening native biodiversity worldwide. Neobiota are alien species that

27 establish themselves outside their natural distribution range due to human action, i.e. they
28 reproduce successfully in the areas in which they have been released and they maintain their
29 population (Geiger & Waitzmann 1996; Wilson *et al.* 2009). They are regarded as being invasive
30 if they have the capacity to spread into new areas and at the same time cause harm to the native
31 fauna and / or flora by predation and/or competition (Lowe *et al.* 2000; Wilson *et al.* 2009).

32 Of the world's 100 worst invasive alien species, only two species are reptiles, the brown
33 tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) from Australia and the red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*) from
34 North America (Lowe *et al.* 2000). Compared to invertebrates (26 of the 100 worst invasive
35 species) and small mammals (10 of the 100 the worst invasive species), reptiles grow, mature, and
36 reproduce slowly, which can be one reason why so few reptiles are invasive. However, a slow life
37 history also makes it more difficult to monitor and predict the long-term consequences of an
38 introduced alien species, i.e. whether it will establish itself and become invasive or not. From an
39 ecological point of view it is not important whether an invasion takes a few years or 100 years, as
40 the long-term consequences on the native flora and fauna would still be deleterious. The potentially
41 invasive *T. scripta* has been released worldwide, including central and south America (Böhm
42 2013), Asia (Mo 2019), and Europe (Standfuss *et al.* 2016). While the slow life history of the
43 species should theoretically allow a timely reaction by authorities, unfortunately the opposite has
44 occurred. Small neobiota populations are often ignored and long-term monitoring programmes are
45 only established many years after the population has grown to a size that makes population control
46 difficult (Sancho & Lacomba 2016). While *T. scripta* has become invasive in areas with tropical,
47 sub-tropical, and Mediterranean climates (Lowe *et al.* 2000; Foglini & Salvi 2017), the
48 consequences in areas with temperate climates are unclear (Cadi *et al.* 2004; Prevot *et al.* 2007;
49 Kopecký, Kalous & Patoka 2013; Standfuss *et al.* 2016).

50 In 2014, the European Union published Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014, declaring an action

51 plan to prohibit the import, breeding and release of invasive species (European Parliament 2014),
52 including *T. scripta* (European Commission 2016). A regulation is a legal act of the European
53 Union that becomes immediately enforceable as law in all member states. Thus, this regulation
54 forces all member states to take actions to avoid the spread of the declared invasive species. As
55 environmental conditions differ between members states, the individual states are allowed to
56 respond differently. In Germany, the proposed actions against *T. scripta* are to increase public
57 awareness, allowing non-commercial transfer of individuals that are already kept in captivity (to
58 avoid these individuals being released into the wild), while the removal of individuals from wild
59 habitats is not considered to be feasible as it is thought to be both ineffective and very costly (StA
60 „Arten- und Biotopschutz“ 2018a). Instead, the approach taken in Germany has been to assume
61 that populations of this species are not stable (StA “Arten- und Biotopschutz” 2018a) since cold
62 winter weather would result in high mortality of any released *T. scripta* (Geiger & Waitzmann
63 1996) and that successful reproduction would only be sporadic (Pieh & Laufer 2006)

64 The overall aim was to establish one of the first long-term monitoring programmes in
65 Germany to investigate the population dynamics of *T. scripta* in an oxbow lake, the Altrhein of
66 Kehl (Pieh & Laufer 2006; Laufer 2007). This was undertaken to determine 1) If there is evidence
67 of population decrease or increase, 2) Whether there is evidence of successful reproduction of this
68 population, and 3) Whether there is evidence that additional individuals are released into the wild.

69 MATERIALS AND METHODS

70 Study area and study period

71 The study was conducted in the city of Kehl in Baden-Württemberg, Germany. Kehl is in the Upper
72 Rhine Valley close to the French city of Strasbourg. Data were collected from the Altrhein of Kehl
73 (48° 34'1.95"N, 7° 48'35.41"E), which is an oxbow lake formed over 100 years ago from the River
74 Rhine. It is 690m long and between 25 and 80m wide. The climate in Kehl is temperate, but the

75 Upper Rhine Valley is one of the warmest areas of Germany. During the study period, the minimum
76 temperature in winter was around -12°C (2016), and daily maximum temperatures in summer
77 reached 40°C in 2019. Periods of permanent frost in winter were relatively short with 1 -2 weeks
78 in the years 2016 - 2019, and no such period in 2020.

79 The study was implemented from May to July in the years 2016 to 2019 as part of a course
80 that I gave at the Hector Kinderakademie Kehl, which provides additional education to highly
81 gifted school children. In this course, I taught school children 8 - 9 years old about ecology and
82 nature conservation. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, this course was cancelled in 2020. In this year, I
83 used the opportunity to collect data on two sunny days in March (at this stage it was unsure whether
84 later data collection would be possible) as well as during six afternoons in May and June. There
85 was no indication that the March data differed from the later data (peak counts of individuals and
86 species were recorded in May and June, the normal period of monitoring), and excluding these data
87 would not have changed the results.

88 **Monitoring**

89 In the years 2016-2018, the population of exotic pond turtles was monitored on six afternoons, but
90 on seven in 2019, and eight in 2020. At five locations along the eastern shore of the lake, that were
91 previously determined to have a high abundance of pond turtles, observations were made using
92 binoculars. In addition, any pond turtle observed between these locations was recorded. For every
93 individual, the carapace length was estimated to be in one of the following categories: 5cm, 10cm,
94 20cm or 30cm.

95 In 2016, only the number and size of observed pond turtles was noted. In this year it became
96 evident that besides *T. scripta* several other species were present. In the following years, I took
97 photographs of each of the individuals I observed from distances up to 30 m. From 2017 to 2019,

98 photographs were taken with a Panasonic HC-V380EG-K camcorder with 50x optical zoom, and
99 in 2020 with a Nikon Coolpix P1000 Digital camera with 125x optical zoom. Using characteristics
100 of the carapace and especially the head, the genus, species and if possible sub-species of the
101 photographed individuals was determined using a guide to the introduced turtles of Alsace (Pellerin
102 2014). If the individual was in a position where it could not be identified it was scored as ‘unknown
103 genus’.

104 **Measurement of hatchlings**

105 I was contacted by kindergarten teachers near the lake when they found hatchlings of *T. scripta*.
106 These were measured and then sent to an animal shelter in Munich (Germany) that specialises in
107 reptiles (<https://www.reptilienauffangstation.de/>). I was also informed about sightings of large
108 females that were believed to have left the lake to lay eggs.

109 **Data analysis**

110 Data have been expressed as peak counts, the maximum number of live individuals observed in
111 one survey afternoon of a particular year. Where the peak count of all turtle species is given then
112 this is the sum of peak counts of several species but potentially from observations made on different
113 afternoons; similarly for the peak counts of individuals in different carapace size categories. Data
114 were analysed using Spearman’s rank correlation and Fisher’s exact test in GraphPad InStat 3.05.

115 **RESULTS**

116 **Turtle numbers**

117 The annual total peak counts for all species increased continuously from 33 individuals in 2016 to
118 166 individuals in 2020 (Fig. 1), which resulted in a statistically significant correlation between
119 year and peak count (Spearman rank correlation, $r_s=1.00$, $df=3$, $p=0.02$). These findings were
120 contrary to the expectation that the population should decline each year due to cold weather

121 mortality. The expected ratio for a decline each year would be 4:0, when this is compared with the
 122 observed ratio of 0:4 the difference is statistically significantly (Fisher's exact test, $p=0.03$)

123 Over the years, increasing numbers of very small pond turtles with a carapace of not more
 124 than 5cm were observed which was close to statistical significance (Spearman rank correlation,
 125 $r_s=0.90$, $df=3$, $p=0.08$, Fig. 2). All photographed pond turtles in this category were *T. scripta*.
 126 Additionally, the number of large pond turtles with a carapace of more than 20cm increased over
 127 the years (Spearman rank correlation, $r_s=0.90$, $df=3$, $p=0.08$, Fig. 2). All pond turtles with a
 128 carapace of 30cm belonged to one of the three following species: *T. scripta*, *Pseudemys concinna*,
 129 or *Pseudemys nelsoni*.

130 Altogether six different species were observed, with three subspecies of *T. scripta* (Table
 131 1). Over the years the number of observed individuals of *T. scripta* seemed to increase (Fig. 3).
 132 The two species of *Pseudemys* and *Graptemys pseudogeographica* occurred in all years. A few
 133 individuals of *Chrysemys picta* and *Mauremys sinensis* were observed in all years except 2018
 134 (Fig. 3).

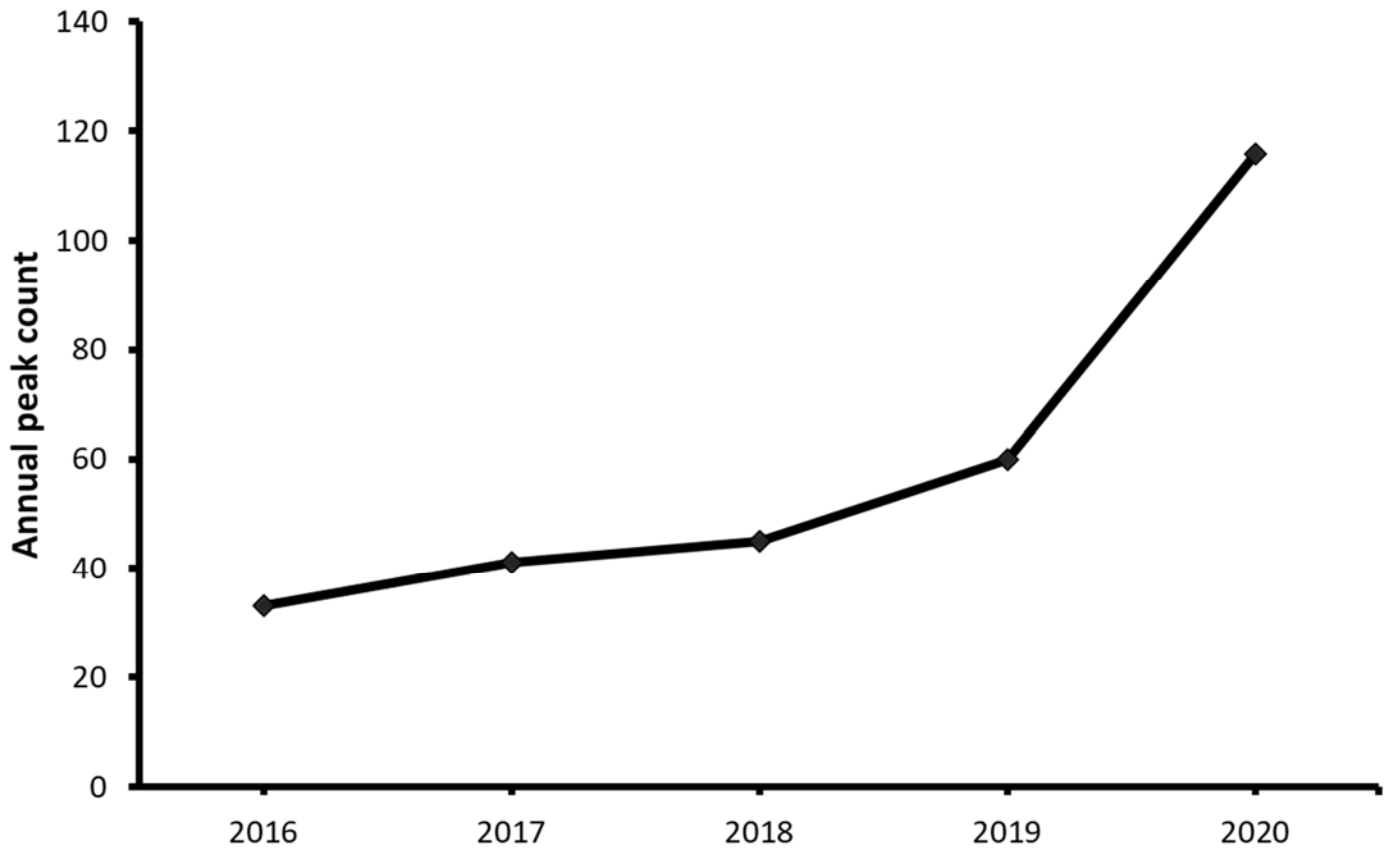
135 **Table 1.** Annual peak counts for the turtle species observed in the Althrein of Kehl. Cloudy weather
 136 in 2018 made it difficult to determine the subspecies / species of both *Trachemys* and *Pseudemys*.
 137 Individuals for which the taxon could not be determined have been excluded.

Genus, species, or sub-species	Peak counts			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Trachemys scripta</i> undetermined sub-species	1	7	5	14
<i>Trachemys s. elegans</i>	8	5	11	24
<i>Trachemys s. scripta</i>	4	1	6	4
<i>Trachemys s. troosti</i>	1	0	5	1
<i>Pseudemys</i> sp	3	12	2	1
<i>Pseudemys nelsoni</i>	3	1	1	7
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	10	3	7	26
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	6	3	4	7
<i>Mauremys sinensis</i>	1	0	1	2
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	1	0	1	1

TOTAL	38	32	43	87
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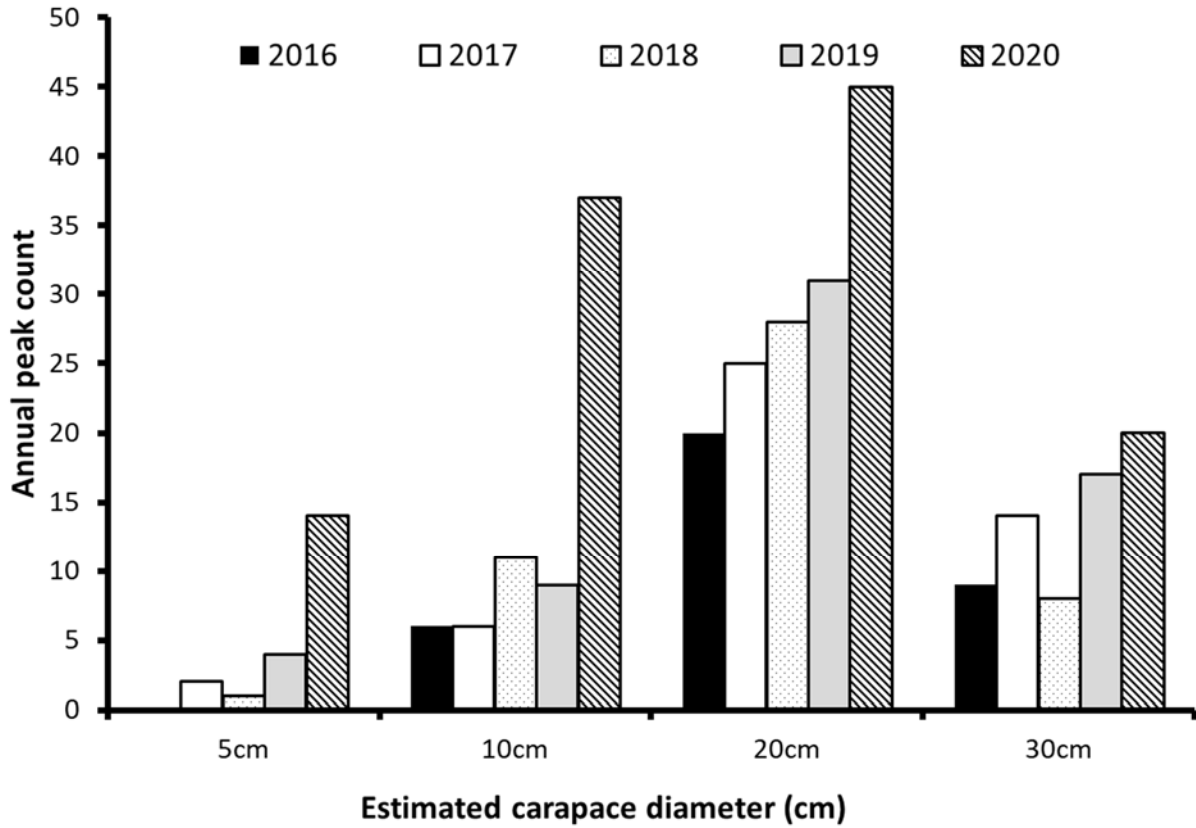
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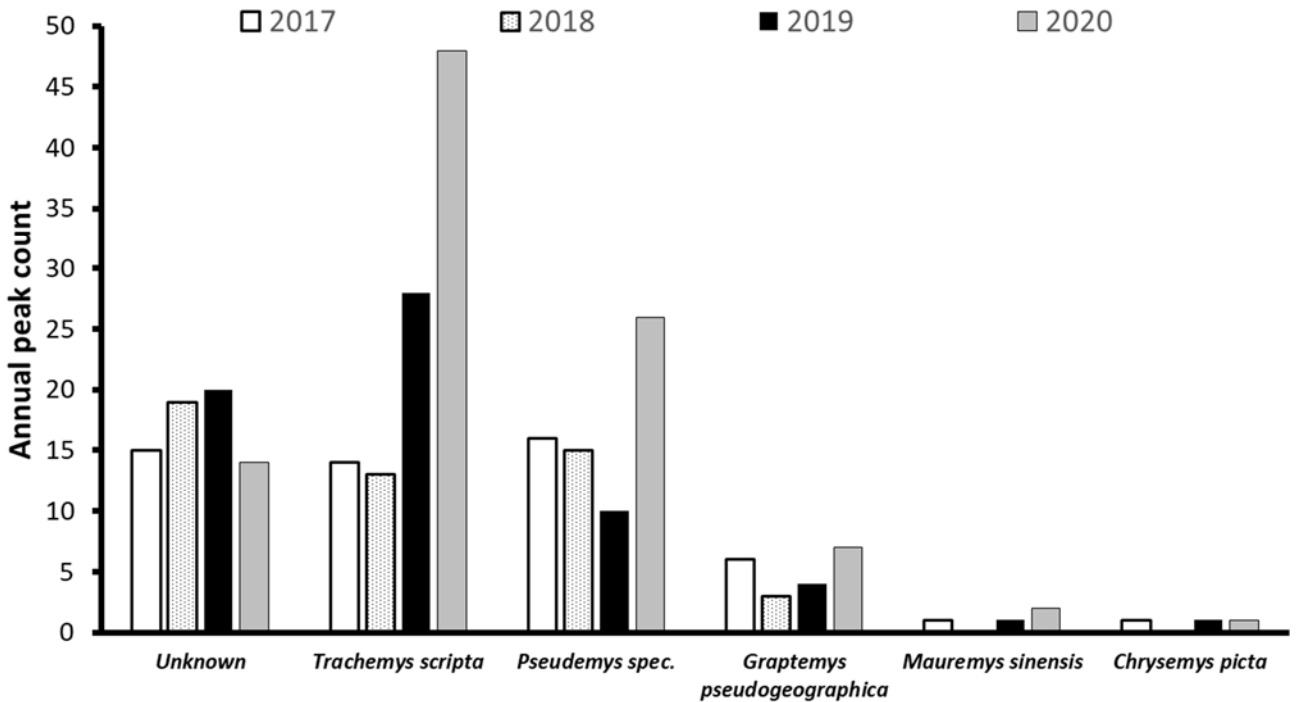


140

141 **Figure 1.** Annual peak count for all turtle species in the Althrein of Kehl combined (including
 142 individuals for which the taxon could not be identified and which are not shown in Table 1)



143
 144 **Figure 2.** Annual peak counts for all turtle species observed in the Althrein of Kehl by carapace
 145 size category from 2016 to 2020
 146



148 **Figure 3.** Annual peak counts of turtle species observed in the Altrhein of Kehl from 2017 to 2020
149

150 **Breeding of *Trachemys scripta***

151 Altogether, 12 *T. scripta* hatchlings were found on land walking from a park towards the lake, more
152 than 100 m away from the water. Eight were found in the period 12th to 22nd May 2019, one the
153 15th of July 2019, one the 19th of May 2020, one the 17th of June 2020 and one the 30th June 2020.
154 Two of these were found dead on a bicycle path between the kindergarten and the lake, one died
155 in the aqua-terrarium of the kindergarten. These dead individuals were disposed of by the
156 kindergarten and not measured. The remaining nine individuals were kept and I was able to
157 measure them, confirming that these were all hatchlings of *T. scripta* (Fig. 4, Table 2).

158 **Table 2.** Measurements of nine hatchling *T. scripta* found at the Altrhein of Kehl (six from 2019
159 and three from in 2020) and of hatchlings from the USA* for comparison

Trait (mm or g)	Mean	Standard deviation	Maximum	Minimum	Data from the USA (mean \pm SD)*
Carapace length	30.6	1.3	32.0	28.0	31.2 \pm 1.4
Carapace width	30.4	1.3	32.0	29.0	-
Carapace height	15.8	1.5	19.0	13.5	-
Plastron length	28.7	2.0	31.0	26.0	-
Plastron width	22.3	2.1	27.0	19.5	-
Body mass (g)	6.5	0.7	7.8	5.3	6.9 \pm 0.8

160 *Data from Illinois, USA (Tucker 2000)

161 On 6th June 2019 a female *T. scripta* was caught at the kindergarten, with a body mass of
162 3064g and a carapace length of 29cm. A female *T. scripta elegans* was seen laying eggs in the park
163 behind the kindergarten on 15th June 2020. The clutch was excavated on 16th of June, the top of
164 which was 15cm below ground. There were a total of 24 eggs with a length of 32.8 \pm 1.2mm and
165 a width of 23.9 \pm 0.7mm. The total clutch weighed 218g which represented 9.1g per egg.

166



167
168 **Figure 4.** Three different *T. scripta elegans* hatchlings found at the Altrhein of Kehl in May 2019.
169 The scale on the left photo is in cm.

170 DISCUSSION

171 In the current study I have shown that the population of exotic pond turtles in an oxbow lake, the
172 Altrhein of Kehl, comprises six exotic species with the invasive *T. scripta* being the most
173 abundant. Contrary to predictions that in the cold climate of Germany populations would decline
174 (Nehring, 2016; StA „Arten- und Biotopschutz“ 2018a; Geiger & Waitzmann 1996), population
175 size seemed to have increased steadily over the five study years. This could be partly due to the
176 release of more individuals into the wild as evidenced by 1) A high proportion of the observed
177 individuals being from genera other than *Trachemys*, indicating that species that are still available
178 in pet shops are regularly released into the wild, and/or 2) The constant increase of the size
179 category of carapace diameter 20cm and 30cm (Fig. 2), indicating that old individuals have been
180 released, that might have been bought a long time ago and have become too big and as a
181 consequence released by pet owners. Furthermore, the regular observation of hatchlings indicates
182 that it cannot be assumed that the cold climate of Germany will prevent exotic pond turtles from
183 breeding.

184 I had expected to observe mainly individuals from the three different subspecies of *T.*
185 *scripta* in the lake and, based on previous reports, maybe some individuals of *Graptemys*
186 *pseudogeographica* (Pieh & Laufer 2006; Laufer 2007). Instead it was a surprise to find a high
187 exotic biodiversity with four commonly observed species (*T. scripta*, *P. nelsoni*, *P. concinna*, and
188 *G. pseudogeographica*) and few individuals of the two species *Mauremys sinensis* and *Chrysemys*

189 *picta* (Table 1). This high diversity is most likely a consequence of the trade ban on *T. scripta*,
190 leading to a trade in other species (Maceda-Veiga *et al.* 2019), which in turn have been released
191 into the wild. Overall, the combined peak counts of all pond turtles increased consistently over the
192 years (Fig. 1) which was due to an increased number of both small and large individuals (Fig. 2),
193 especially of *T. scripta* (Fig. 3).

194 In southern France, clutch size of *T. scripta* varied between four and 11 eggs (Cadi *et al.*
195 2004), while here I found one clutch consisting of 24 eggs. I also observed one very large female
196 of 3 kg that probably laid a clutch. Egg laying by itself is not evidence of successful reproduction
197 since females will lay eggs whether or not they are fertilised and it is unknown whether fertilised
198 eggs would develop successfully under the prevailing climatic conditions. In the current study,
199 very small *T. scripta* were observed in four out of five years, making it likely that reproduction
200 occurred repeatedly. The capture of hatchlings in both 2019 and 2020 showed that successful
201 reproduction had occurred, especially as they were found in a park hundreds of meters away from
202 the lake (any releases would have been into the lake). This is the second case of proven
203 reproduction in Kehl with the first case having been in 2004 (Pieh & Laufer 2006). The absence of
204 a report of reproduction in Kehl for the years 2005 to 2016 can be explained by a lack of monitoring
205 during these years. In 2019, the seven hatchlings found in Kehl within 10 days in May plus the
206 single hatchling found in July indicates that these might be from two or three different clutches.
207 The hatchlings must likely originate from clutches laid in summer 2018, and probably overwintered
208 in a nest burrow as suggested by Pieh & Laufer (2006). Reproduction might have been possible
209 due to the recently mild winters, as it is known that eggs easily survive temperatures as low as -
210 4°C in the soil (Tucker & Packard 1998), which would represent much colder air temperatures. For
211 example, in the winter 2019 / 2020, frost was uncommon in Kehl. In its northern range, mean
212 summer temperatures are around 23°C (June to August, embryonic period) and winter temperatures

213 6-8°C (September to April, posthatching dormancy) (Willette, Tucker & Janzen 2005). While mean
214 summer temperatures in Kehl are clearly colder (18.7°C), winters are within the reported range
215 (7.9°C) (data from the closest weather station at Entzheim, France). As such, the climate in Kehl
216 does not preclude successful reproduction.

217 The size and mass of both hatchlings and eggs was similar to those reported from their
218 natural habitat (Tucker 2000) as well as other populations in Europe (Perez-Santigosa, Díaz-
219 Paniagua & Hidalgo-Vila 2008). The mean egg mass reported here was 9.1 g compared to 10.5 g
220 in Illinois and 9.4 g in Spain (Perez-Santigosa, Díaz-Paniagua & Hidalgo-Vila 2008), while
221 hatchling mass in the current study was 6.5 ± 0.7 g compared to 6.8 ± 0.8 g in Illinois (Tucker
222 2000) and 6.7 ± 1.0 g in Spain (Perez-Santigosa, Díaz-Paniagua & Hidalgo-Vila 2008). As such,
223 data from both eggs and hatchlings do not indicate constraints on reproduction of *T. scripta* in
224 Kehl, Germany.

225 Reproduction of released *T. scripta* has been reported in southern Europe (Cadi *et al.* 2004;
226 Perez-Santigosa, Díaz-Paniagua & Hidalgo-Vila 2008; Sperone *et al.* 2010; Sancho & Lacomba
227 2016; Foglini & Salvi 2017), but also in a part of Croatia with a continental climate (Koren *et al.*
228 2018), as well as in central Europe in Slovenia (Standfuss *et al.* 2016). The regular reproduction of
229 *T. scripta* reported here for Germany adds to previous records of successful reproduction in other
230 temperate climates.

231 Even though successful reproduction of *T. scripta* in Europe has been observed, it has been
232 argued that this will not make the species invasive, as sex determination in this species is
233 temperature dependent (Geiger & Waitzmann 1996). The sex ratio of clutches is influenced by soil
234 temperature, and at low temperatures all hatchlings are male while both sexes can be produced
235 from incubation temperatures between 28.3 and 30.6°C (Cadi *et al.* 2004). Female hatchlings have
236 been observed both in Spain (Perez-Santigosa, Díaz-Paniagua & Hidalgo-Vila 2008) and in

237 southern France (Cadi *et al.* 2004). So far, no soil temperature data are available for Kehl, but air
238 temperatures above 33°C during the day and above 20°C at night are common in summer and often
239 occur for periods of two weeks or more. The hatchlings captured in the current study were too
240 small to be sexed. Climate warming will make it more likely that females will hatch in the future.

241 To make management decisions for the long-lived, slow reproducing *T. scripta*, it is
242 essential to estimate how their populations will develop for several decades. Most *T. scripta* sold
243 in pet shops are female, as breeders in the USA used high temperatures for faster hatching, and
244 higher temperatures induce a female biased sex-ratio (Prevot *et al.* 2007). The combination of a
245 potential female biased sex ratio of released sliders (Prevot *et al.* 2007) and a male biased sex ratio
246 of hatchlings could cause an increased population growth in the medium-term (5-20 years), as more
247 females will lay fertilized eggs. An overall increase in the number of hatchlings together with rising
248 temperatures due to global warming makes it more likely that female hatchlings will occur in the
249 coming decades. Heat waves, such as the one experienced in Kehl in 2019 when temperatures
250 reached 40°C, will increase the number of female hatchlings (Breitenbach *et al.* 2020). This
251 scenario makes it likely that the *T. scripta* population in Kehl is now fully entrenched and that other
252 populations will become established in other areas of the Upper Rhine Valley.

253 *Pseudemys nelsoni*, *P. concinna*, *G. pseudogeographica* and *M. sinensis* have a low risk of
254 becoming invasive in Europe (Kopecký, Kalous & Patoka 2013; Masin 2014). In contrast, *T.*
255 *scripta* is generally regarded as being invasive, as in many countries it can survive, breed, and
256 colonise additional habitats with negative impact on the native biodiversity (Lowe *et al.* 2000).
257 However, detailed studies on its effect on the native fauna and flora are rare. In France, young *T.*
258 *scripta* are omnivores, eating invertebrates, amphibians and fish, while older individuals have a
259 more herbivorous diet (Prevot *et al.* 2007). They have been observed to disturb the nests of water
260 birds when searching for basking spots (Laufer 2007). They might have a negative impact on the

261 endangered native European pond turtles (*Emys orbicularis*) by trying to mate with them (Jablonski
262 et al. 2017) and by competing for basking spots (Cadi & Joly 2003). In Kehl, the oxbow lake is not
263 known as an important site for native biodiversity, but there are ecologically important areas close
264 by (less than 1km), especially the Rhine floodplains. Increasing population size in the lake
265 increases the risk that these habitats would be colonized. Further, *T. scripta* have also been
266 observed next to the Kehler nature reserve Sundheimer Grund (less than 3kms from the Altrhein),
267 an ecologically important and vulnerable habitat (Schradin, personal observation).

268 **Implications for German and European legislation**

269 The regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 demands that all member states should take action against
270 invasive species (European Parliament 2014) including *T. scripta* (European Commission 2016).
271 After the trading ban in 2006 it was expected that the release of *T. scripta* into the wild would
272 decline in Germany. But the current study, undertaken 14 years later, does not support this
273 assumption. In Germany, it has been believed that the only action needed was to advise the public
274 not to release exotic pond turtles into the wild since it was too cold for the released individuals to
275 survive for long periods or to reproduce (Geiger & Waitzmann 1996; Pieh & Laufer 2006; Laufer
276 2007; Nehring 2016). Thus, populations in Germany are officially believed to be unstable (Nehring
277 2016; StA „Arten- und Biotopschutz“ 2018b), which has influenced the national action plan (StA
278 „Arten- und Biotopschutz“ 2018a). In light of the facts uncovered by the current study that
279 population size is not decreasing, there is no indication of high mortality and successful
280 reproduction occurs more regularly than previously believed, the management plan in Germany
281 should be reconsidered.

282 The results presented here add to several other studies indicating that *T. scripta* has the
283 potential to become invasive in western, middle and central Europe (Mačát & Jablonski 2016;

284 Standfuss *et al.* 2016; Koren *et al.* 2018). Thus, action plans to avoid an invasion might not only
285 have to be changed for Germany, but for many other European countries. For France, removal of
286 sliders from wetlands has been suggested (Cadi *et al.* 2004), and this has been done in Spain
287 (Sancho & Lacomba 2016). While the invasion is slower in colder regions, the fact that the exotic
288 populations there do not decline but reproduce and increase should be of concern. Additional
289 actions are required; good examples have been suggested by (Teillac-Deschamps *et al.* 2009). An
290 obvious need is public education with a focus on pet owners such as a social media campaign
291 targeting Facebook groups of owners of exotic pond turtles. Education is also needed for law
292 enforcement (police, order enforcement offices, wardens), whose focus is often the poor pet owner
293 who has ‘lost’ a pond turtle instead of the criminal that released it. Police statements to the local
294 news outlets could then emphasize the unlawfulness of the release of exotic animals. Local order
295 enforcement officers could check owners of exotic pond turtles to ensure no breeding takes place
296 and animals kept in the garden cannot escape. An active search for advertisements posted by people
297 selling hatchlings of exotic pond turtles followed by legal action would be useful. Alternatives to
298 release should be made available which means that more financial state support is needed for
299 animal shelters to create more space for unwanted pond turtles.

300 Other important actions would be 1) Destruction of clutches; 2) Removal of large females
301 from the population when they are found on land before / after laying clutches, and 3) Active
302 removal of released exotic pond turtles, especially from ecologically valuable waters. For this, local
303 resources would be needed, especially staff being able to perform and coordinate these actions.
304 Collaboration between nature conservation officers of the local communities with nature
305 conservation groups, hunters, and local fishery association are needed for this. Last but not least,
306 the increased release of other exotic pond turtle species leads to the question which of these species
307 should also be banned from trade, and how the trade is regulated to ensure that individuals will not

308 be released. Individual marking (transponders) and registration of exotic pond turtles to allow
309 previous owner to be identified may be an effective option.

310 **Going forward**

311 The population of exotic pond turtles at the Althrein of Kehl has not decreased since the ban of the
312 trade of *T. scripta* in the European Union. On the contrary, the diversity of species being released
313 has increased. In addition, the population size of *T. scripta* is increasing, and there is no indication
314 of high mortality due to cold winters. In contrast, there seems to be regular successful reproduction
315 in summer. This might lead to a more balanced sex ratio in the future and as such a further increase
316 in reproduction and population size. It is now important to measure soil temperatures, to determine
317 the sex ratio of hatchlings, and to combine this with climate predictions for the next 30 years.
318 Furthermore, ecologically important wetlands close to waters into which pond sliders have been
319 released must be monitored and actions must be taken to remove pond sliders from these areas
320 before they can establish themselves there. The further growth of existing neobiotic pond slider
321 populations must be stopped. The current action plan in Germany for *T. scripta* will have to change
322 if an invasion is to be avoided. Other west and central European countries might have to apply
323 similar action plans.

324 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

325 This project was funded by the CNRS. The project was done as part of a course I do at the Hector
326 Kinderakademie in Kehl, teaching 8 to 9 years old children about animal behaviour, population
327 biology, animal welfare and nature conservation. I am very thankful to the Hector Kinderakademie
328 in Kehl for their support. I am thankful to members of the Facebook group “Wasserschildkröten“
329 which assisted me in identifying species from photographs, especially to N. Ziegenhagen, who runs
330 an animal shelter for exotic pond turtles. I would also like to thank the city of Kehl (Dr. A.-M.
331 Amui-Vedel, Bereich Stadtplanung/Umwelt) and the Regierungspräsidium Freiburg (S. Person, M.

332 Bickel) for their support for this study. Comments by Rick Hodges, Richard Griffiths and one
333 anonymous referee significantly improved the manuscript.

334

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