

Rules/Guidelines. As a Turtle Foster, you agree to the following:

- Even our fosters have to be legally able to possess a turtle. In Mississippi, this requires the possession of one of the following:
 - Resident Sportsman's License
 - Resident All Game Hunting and Freshwater Fishing License
 - Small Game Hunting and Freshwater Fishing License
 - Non-Resident All Game Hunting License

*If you do not currently have any of the above licenses, one can be easily and inexpensively obtained at Walmart or online here: https://www.ms.gov/mdwfp/hunting_fishing/. The Hunter Safety Education Course is NOT required for the Small Game Hunting and Freshwater Fishing License. You will need to submit a copy of your license with your program application.

- Handling of the turtle(s) should be kept to a minimum. Turtles carry salmonella and turtles stress easily. Limited handling benefits both you, your family, and the turtles. The turtles should never be handled by anyone under 14 years of age.
- Due to the aforementioned salmonella risk, you must ensure that hands are washed properly anytime anyone handles the turtle(s), the tank, décor, or any other surface touched by the turtle.
- You must be able to furnish your own supplies (supply lists are below.) We can provide you with commercial pellet food and any necessary vet/medical care, but all other supplies must be furnished by you or your school.
- You must have a plan in place for times when you will be away for longer than a weekend. The turtles will need to eat every day to every other day (depending on age), so someone will need to be available to check on and feed the turtles when you cannot.
- If housing more than one turtle, you will need to monitor them for aggression, bullying, or intimidation. If signs of any of those occur, the turtles will need to be separated. You can house them separately if you have the space and resources; otherwise, the aggressive turtle will need to be returned to CMTR.
- You will be responsible for monitoring the turtles' health, weight, and size. If you're fostering more than one turtle, you will need to find some way to remember which turtle is which, so that you can determine if that turtle is thriving or is perhaps sickly or is getting bullied out of a fair portion of food. Also, if one turtle is growing at a much faster rate, or if one appears to be the "runt" of the group, the odd-sized turtle will need to be separated. Larger turtles can harm smaller ones. We ask that you check in with us monthly and report the turtle's overall health, weight, measurements, and behavior.
- You need to understand that sometimes hatchling turtles just die. It's called Failure to Thrive, and no one knows exactly why it happens. You should be prepared for this should you foster a hatchling, and your family should be prepared as well.
- You will be responsible for feeding the turtle every day to every other day (depending on age). The preferred food at the beginning for aquatic turtles is a variety of commercial diets including ZooMed, Mazuri, Hikari, Reptomin, and Omega One. We will provide the commercial diets, but you will need to provide any other food items (such as live fish, worms, leafy greens, etc.) You will need to feed enough food at every meal to equal the size of each turtle's head. It doesn't seem like much, but that's all they need. You don't want hungry turtles, but you don't want fat

turtles either. Don't give in to the begging for more food. A healthy feeding amount is "what would fit inside their head if it were hollow."

- Do not house the turtle with any other species of animal, including fish. Other animals (fish, snails, crabs, etc.) can harm the turtles.
- If you are a homeschooler and the turtle(s) will be housed in your home, you are to keep the turtle(s) safe from other pets, young children, and visitors.

Supplies Needed – Aquatic Turtles

- Aquarium or other approved tank (such as a Waterland tub, stock tank, etc.) The size tank you need will depend on the sex, age, and species of the turtle you choose to foster. Get with us to determine the appropriate size tank. (Generally, hatchlings do well in a 10 or 20 gallon-long aquarium. Adult mud and musk turtles do fine in a 20 or 40 gallon-long aquarium. Adult sliders will need 50 gallons or more.) Whatever tank you choose MUST have a screened lid that fits securely over the top. This is to prevent escape (turtles are amazing escape artists) and it also allows you a platform to rest the UVB and Heat Lamps on. (It also helps prevent curious little hands dipping in the tank to "pet" the turtle when you're not looking.)
- Aquarium stand. If using a glass aquarium, you'll need a surface to put the tank on. Do not put it on the floor. We recommend not putting it near windows to prevent algae growth and to prevent overheating in sunlight. Windows can also be drafty in the winter which can cause respiratory infections.
- Filter. Turtles poop twice as much as fish, and so will need a filter twice as strong. If you have a 20 gallon tank, you'll need a filter rated for 40 gallons, and so on. Baby turtles can easily be sucked into intake tubing of filters, so you need to make sure your filter has some kind of plastic or metal guard around the intake tube. Turtles must breathe air and cannot hold their breath indefinitely. If they get sucked into or onto the tube and can't escape, they could easily drown.
- Basking platform. This can be a Turtle Topper, a ZooMed Turtle Dock, or any other kind of basking platform you prefer. It must allow the turtle to climb on it and get completely out of the water, top and bottom. This drying/basking period is critical to shell health.
- Heat Lamp. This should be placed over the basking platform and should be a wattage high enough to produce a basking spot of around 90-95 degrees. You can use specialty basking lights or regular incandescent household light bulbs to produce this heat. A dome fixture will be needed to house the lightbulb.
- UVB Light. Turtles MUST have UVB to convert it to Vitamin D3. Without Vitamin D3, they cannot absorb calcium properly and can die of Metabolic Bone Disease. The UVB light should also be positioned at least partially over the basking platform so that the turtle can absorb the UVB rays outside of water. (UVB rays don't penetrate into the water.) We recommend ZooMed or Exo Terra brands, in either the tube fluorescent or compact models. (Please stay away from any swirly/corkscrew shaped bulbs.) The tube fluorescents will require a fluorescent fixture. You can pick up a cheap one at any Walmart, but you MUST remove the plastic or glass piece covering the bulb because UVB rays don't penetrate plastic or glass. A compact UVB bulb can be placed in a dome fixture like your heat lamp, but doesn't cover quite as much area as the long tube bulbs do.
- Tank Heater. Hatchling turtles require a water temp in the range of 72 to 78 degrees. If your classroom is on the cool side or gets drafty in winter, you'll need a tank heater. We highly recommend one with a guard around the outside so that tiny turtle feet aren't burned if they

stand on it. (Which they love to do for some reason.) We also recommend one that you can change the temp setting on, not one that has only one temp setting.

- Thermometer. You'll need to measure the temps of both the water and the basking area, so a thermometer with a probe that can be used in wet or dry applications works very well.
- Tank décor.
 - The substrate should NEVER be aquarium rocks/pebbles. Turtles will eat these and they can cause impactions. Bare tank floor is perfectly fine, but if you want something on the bottom, use large rocks that can't fit in their mouths no matter how big they grow.
 - Plants. These can be live or plastic. If live, make sure they're turtle safe. If plastic, watch the turtle to make sure he doesn't try to eat it. If he does, the plant will have to go.
 - Hiding spot. This is especially important if you have more than one turtle. Put a couple of terracotta plan pots turned on their sides in the tank, or other hiding places. Just make sure that the opening is wide enough to accommodate the turtle throughout a year of growth so he doesn't get stuck in it.
 - Random items to climb on or perch on. Just make sure they're aquarium-safe.
- Aquarium vacuum. Even with a filter, the water will need to be changed occasionally. If you have a good filter, this may only need to be done once a month. DO NOT dump all the water out, scrub it, and refill. You'll kill all your water's good bacteria doing that. Get an aquarium vacuum, suction the bottom for any decayed food, dirt, or fecal matter, and only change out about 25% of the water. If your tank or decor has algae, use a pot scrubber or toothbrush to clean it. DO NOT go buy a pleco fish or other algae eater to help with algae control.