# Florida Panther

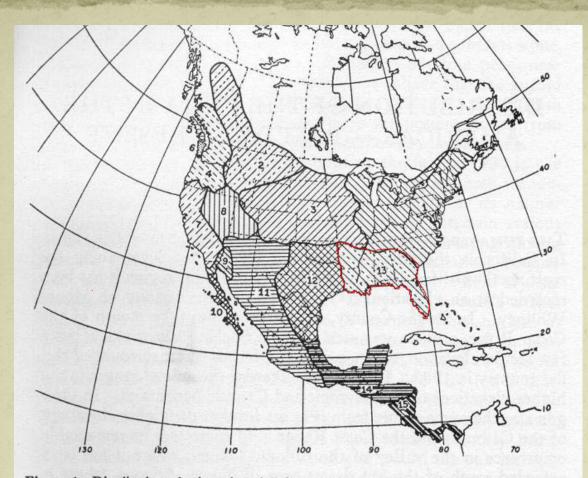


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**Florida Panther Recovery Implementation Team** 

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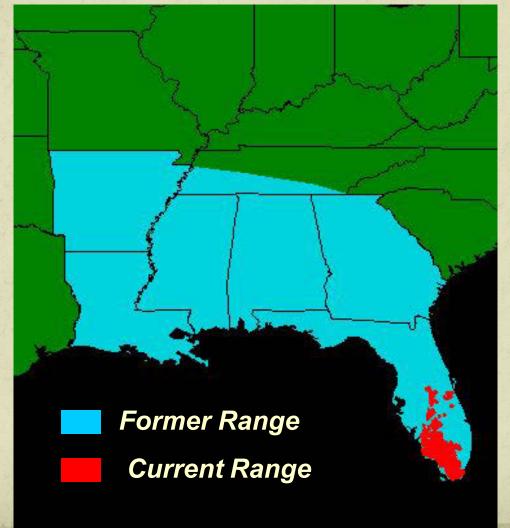
Map from Young and Goldman 1946 depicting Puma distribution in **North and Central** America

Figure 1. Distribution of subspecies of Felis concolor in North and Middle America

- 1. Felis concolor couguar
- 2. F. c. missoulensis
- 3. F. c. hippolestes
- F. c. oregonensis 4.
- 5. F. c. vancouverensis
- 6. F. c. olympus
- 7. F. c. californica
- 8. F. c. kaibabensis

- 9. F. c. browni
- 10. F. c. improcera
- 11. F. c. azteca
- 12. F. c. stanleyana
- 13. F. c. coryi
- 14. F. c. mayensis
- 15. F. c. costaricensis

#### Former and Current Range of Florida Panthers <u>Puma concolor coryi</u> In the Southeastern United States



## Panther Basics-Biology





• Adults 100-160 lbs Carnivores • Range up to 200 sq. mi. Can live over 10 years Breed at age 2 Have litters of 1-4 kittens

- Prior to 1950, Florida panthers were unprotected
- Florida first protected panthers in 1950 when the Commission listed them as a game species
- In 1958, the Commission fully protected the Florida panther from take



## Panther Basics-Legal Protections and public Support

Protected under Florida law in 1958
Listed as endangered by USFWS in 1967 and included in Endangered Species Act, 1973
The official state animal
5<sup>th</sup> most popular license plate over 57,000

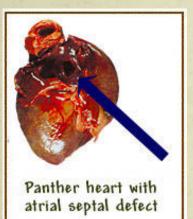


#### FWC Florida Panther Research

- 1981: Research commences
- 1980s-90s: Documentation of natural history
- 1990-94: Identification of inbreeding depression
- 1995: Genetic restoration
- 1995-2014: Population increase
- Moving forward: continuation of recovery



## Panthers captured from 1981 to 1995 appeared to be suffering from inbreeding





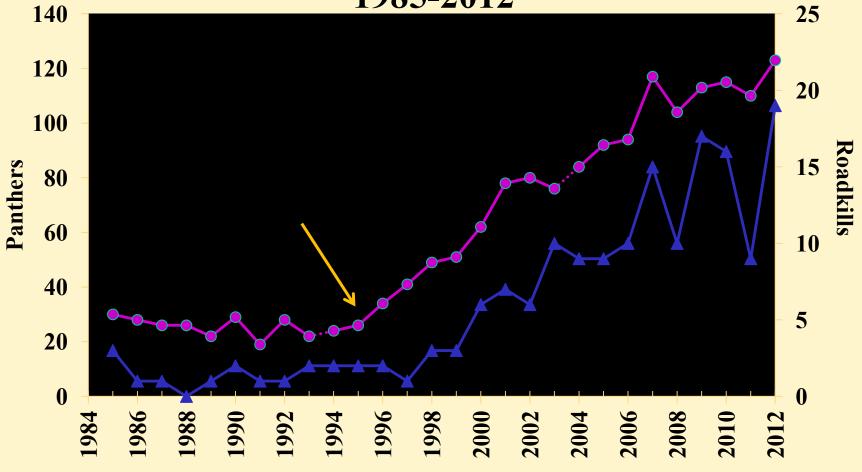


#### **Genetic Restoration Plan of 1995**

- Released 8 pumas from Texas into south Florida
- Mimicked natural genetic mixing
- •Underwent Environmental Assessment with extensive public comment and review
- •Federal legal opinion that panthers are still fully protected under the Endangered Species Act
- •Has been very successful in restoring genetic vigor to population
- •Genetic health is a focus area for the new Recovery Team



#### Panther Minimum Count and Roadkills 1985-2012



Year

## Population Trend

- Three different approaches suggest a population increase since genetic restoration in 1995
- Demographic modeling suggests a *potential* population growth of 4%

TREND

There is currently no published statistically valid sound population estimate.



#### Primary Elements of Panther Conservation

- Reduce human-caused deaths
- Monitor and improve panther health, including genetic health
- Maintain and manage habitat
  - Address human-panther conflicts
- Monitor population to assess progress towards recovery

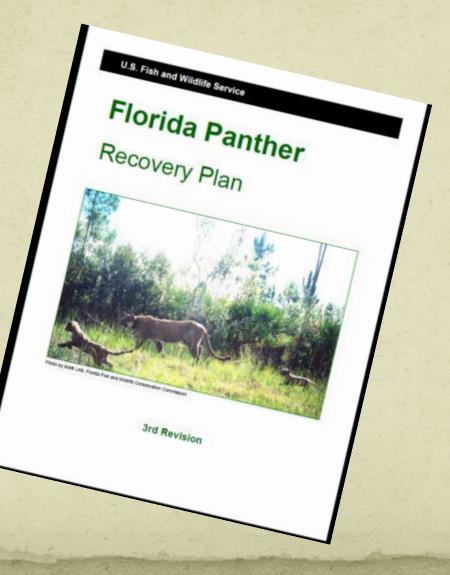
## Panther Conservation Partnerships

#### FWC

- Big Cypress National Preserve
- **Everglades National Park**
- **USFWS Vero Beach Field Office**
- Panther National Wildlife Refuge
- State agencies
- Non-Governmental organizations
- Private land owners



# **USFWS Recovery Plan**

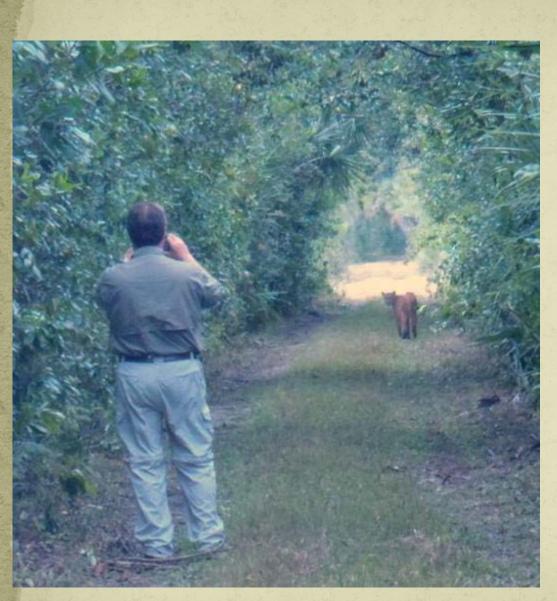




# Well, a funny thing happened on the road to recovery...

# As panther numbers increased, so did social acceptance issues





More people and more panthers will lead to more opportunities for human/panther interactions.

#### **Some Emerging Social Acceptance Issues**





Depredations on pets, hobby livestock

Depredations on commercial cow/calf ranching operations

Will panther presence impact my land use plans?

>Fear of panther attack

## Northward Range Expansion

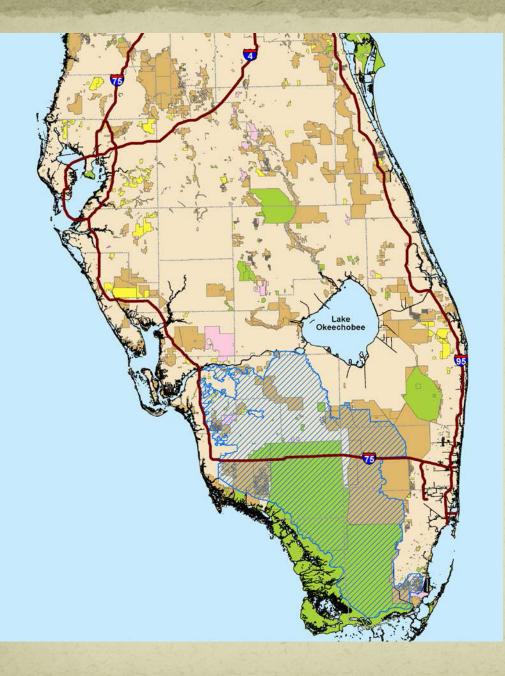
UCFP123 shot 11/16/2008

> Panthers have been documented in 3 of 5 FWC regions plus in Georgia since 1973

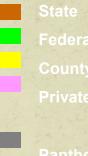
Panther telemetry locations

Mortalities north of the Caloosahatchee River

 Verified sightings submitted to website Georgia



Fewer and more isolated conservation lands south of I-4 to Lake Okeechobee



Panther breeding range

# Panther conservation score card Successes Challenges

Genetic restoration Improved panther health **Population increase Road underpasses** Increased public awareness Increased scientific knowledge Land purchase & conservation banks

? Panthers in towns and neighborhoods ? Depredations ? Decreasing habitat in S. FL **Carrying capacity** concerns ? Unrealistic population goals **Population estimate Range** expansion

