

Monitoring the Florida Panther Population with Remote Cameras
Past Applications and Current Approaches







# Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey South Florida's Rare and Elusive Carnivore



# Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey South Florida's Rare and Elusive Carnivore: the Everglades Mink





# Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey Everglades Mink Mink Bycatch









## Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey Florida Panthers

Study Period: 2000-2001 Study Areas: ENP and FPWNR



## Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey Florida Panthers

Study Period: 2000-2001 Study Areas: ENP and FPWNR



## **Results and Conclusions:**

Remote cameras failed to provide adequate data for conventional mark-recapture analyses.

- Inconsistent detection of marks.
- Inability to consistently identify individual panthers.





## Feasibility of Using Remote Cameras to Survey Florida Panthers

Study Period: 2000-2001 Study Areas: ENP and FPWNR





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#### **Results and Conclusions:**

Demonstrated that remote camera surveys were a cost-effective, non-invasive capture technique.

Provided important life-history data that could be incorporated into future population monitoring schemes and demographic analyses.

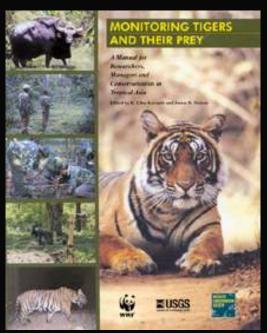


Carbone et al. 2001. The Use of Photographic Capture Rates to Estimate Densities of Tigers and other Cryptic Mammals. Animal Conservation 4:75-79.

Functional relationship between photo capture rates of tiger and estimates of tiger density.

Capture rate method does not rely on animals identifiable as individuals.

A caveat of applying this technique is the necessity to calibrate density with capture rates.

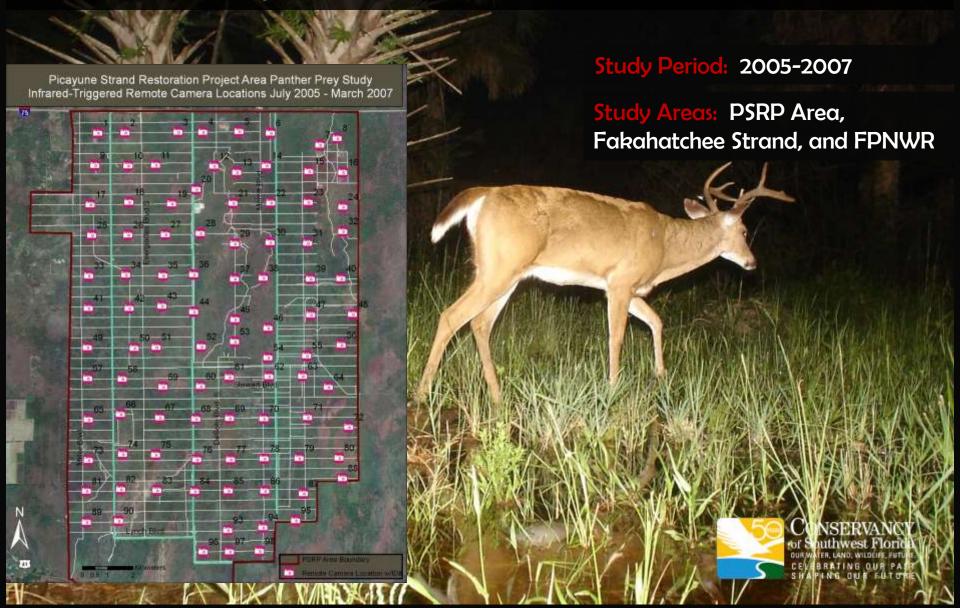




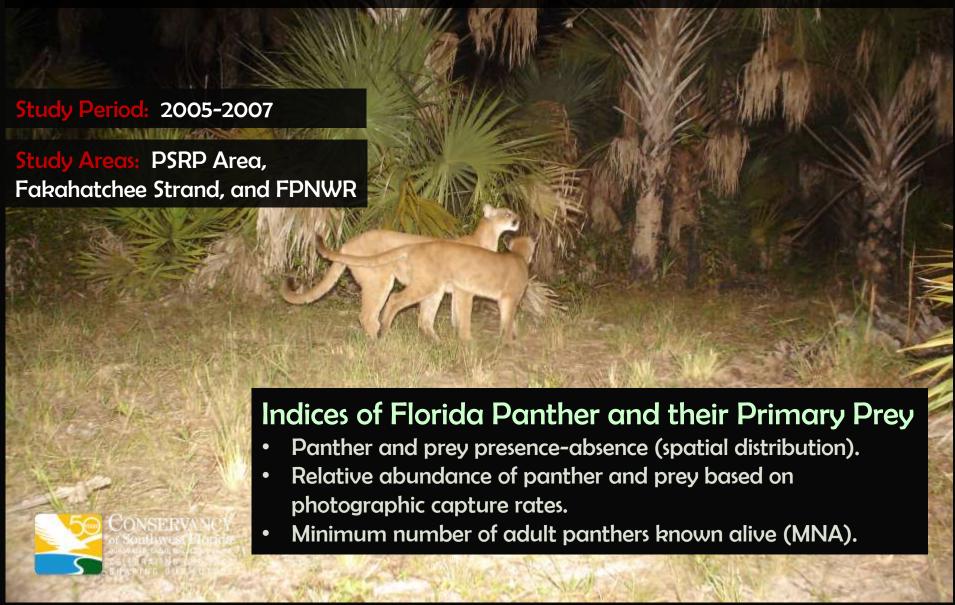
## Picayune Strand Restoration Project Area



# Pre-construction Panther Prey Baseline Monitoring Survey in the Picayune Strand Restoration Project Area



# Pre-construction Panther Prey Baseline Monitoring Survey in the Picayune Strand Restoration Project Area





## Florida Panther

#### Total No. of Photos

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
569	148	321

#### No. of Independent Captures

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
569	141	302

#### Mean Capture Rate

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
1.1 ± 0.2	2.5 ± 1.0	5.2 ± 1.7

#### % of Area Occupied

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
88%	100%	100%





## White-tailed Deer

#### Total No. of Photos

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
5,760	1,411	2,548

#### No. of Independent Captures

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
4,539	591	2,147

#### Mean Capture Rate

PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
8.6 ± 1.5	10.7 ± 4.0	36.1 ± 18.9

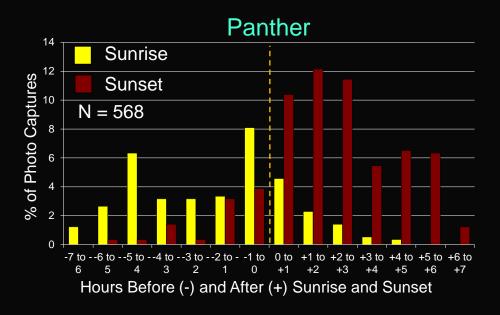
#### % of Area Occupied

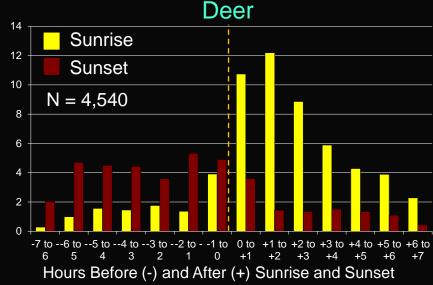
PSRP	FAKA	FPNWR
100%	100%	100%



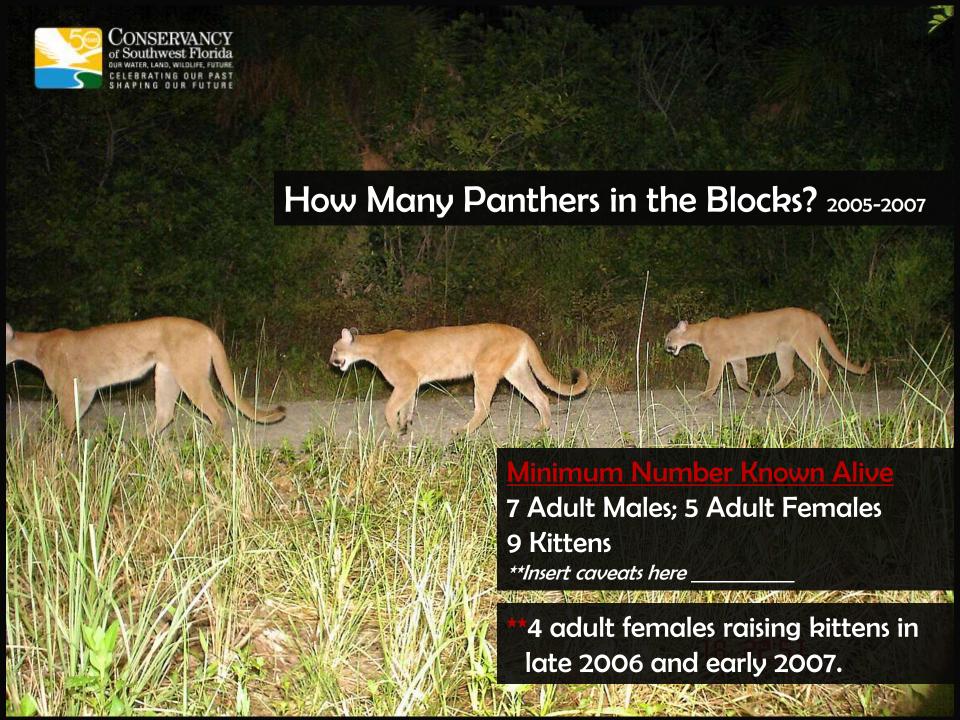
# Activity Patterns of Florida Panther and White-tailed Deer Predator Avoidance Behavior in Action?

Locomotory Activity Patterns of Florida Panther and White-tailed Deer Relative to Sunrise and Sunset in the Picayune Strand Restoration Project Area













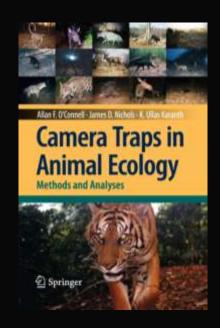
# Picayune Strand Restoration Project Area Post-Construction Monitoring Plan

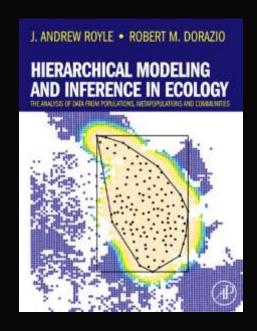


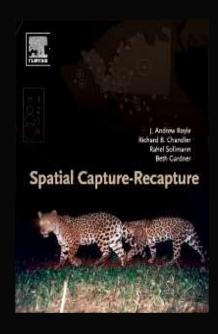
### Targets:

- Trends in spatial distribution and abundance that examine whether panther and prey populations are remaining relatively stable or increasing.
- The maintenance or increase of a reproducing population of panthers is important.

Review of Camera Trap Survey Data of the Florida Panther and their Prey in Southwestern Florida: Analyses using Statistical Estimation Methods and Recommendations for Future Survey Design















**NC STATE UNIVERSITY** 



Sollmann, R., B. Gardner, R. B. Chandler, D. B. Shindle, D. P. Onorato, J. A. Royle, and A. F. O'Connell. 2013. *Using Multiple Data Sources Provides Density Estimates for Endangered Florida Panther.* Journal of Applied Ecology 50:961-968.





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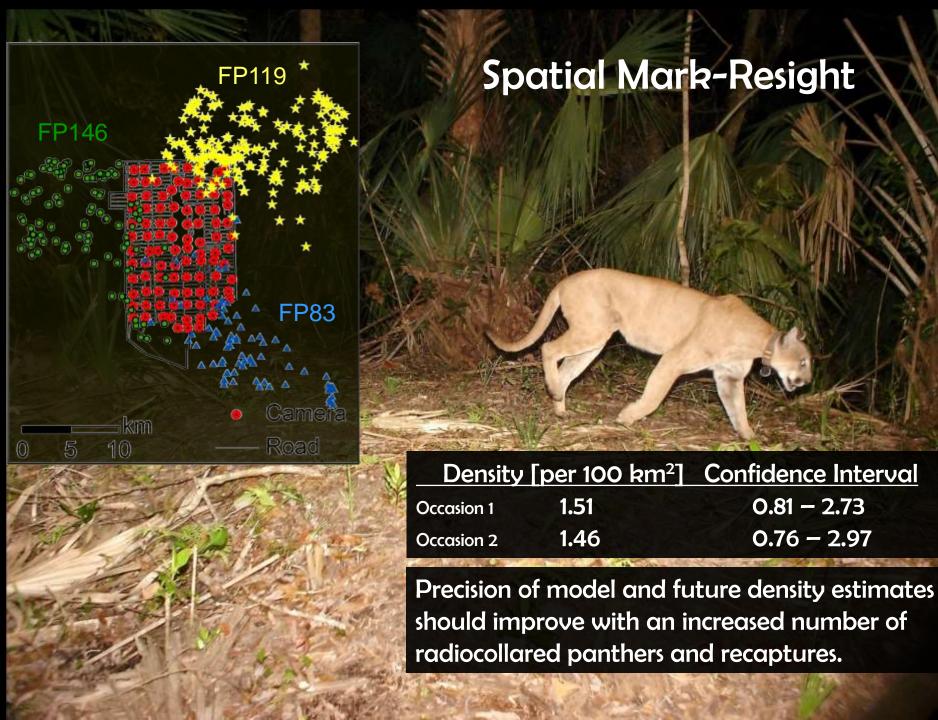


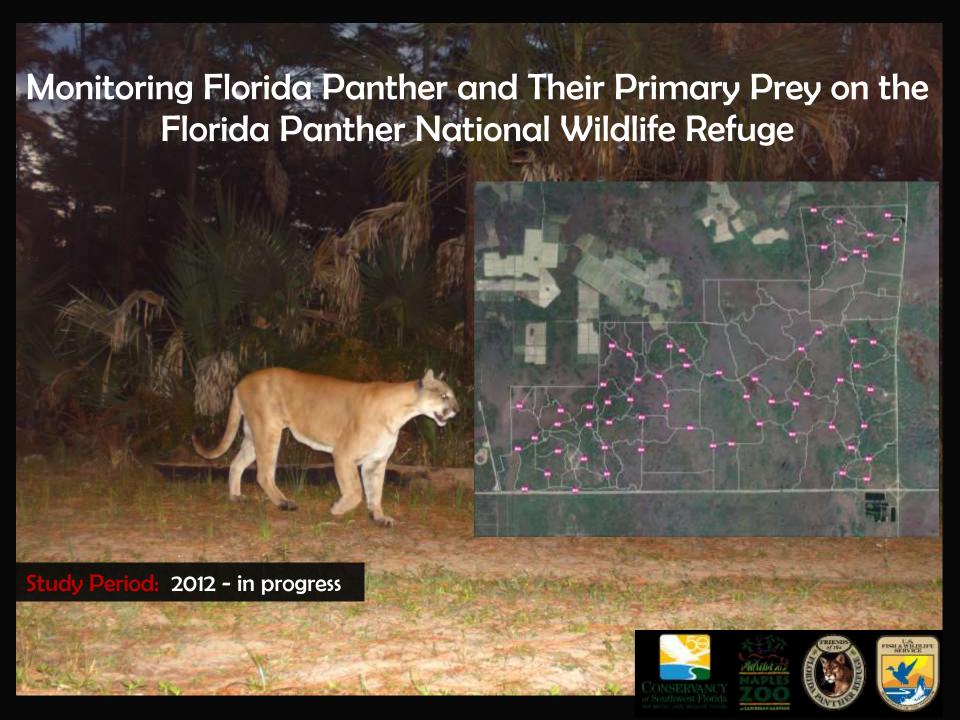


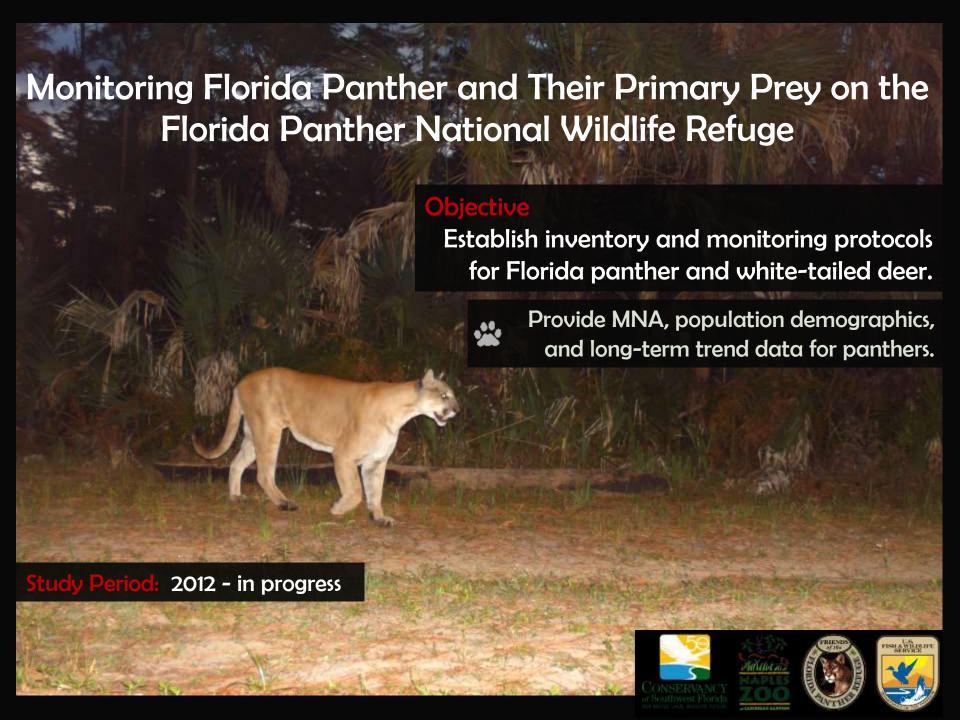
Unmarked Captures
Assumed to occur via the same processes as marked panther captures.

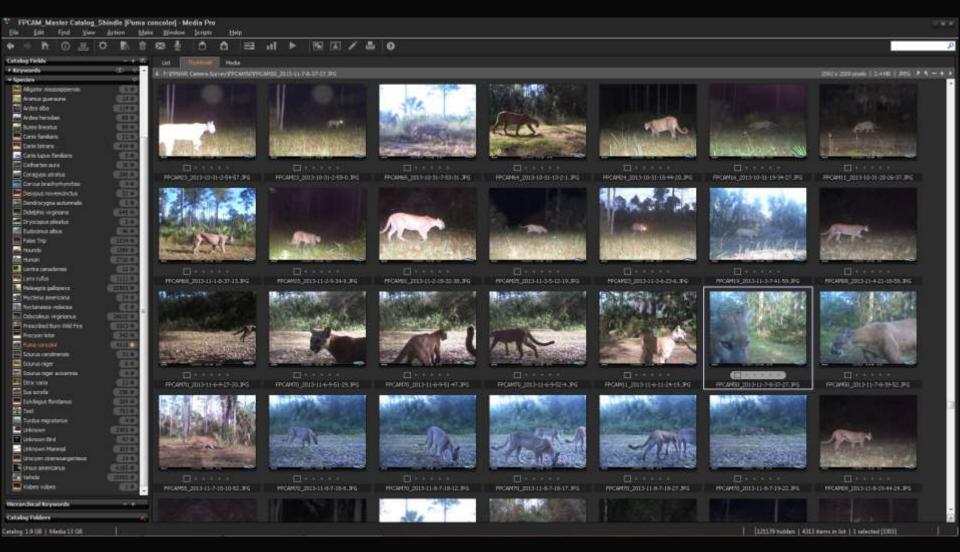
Marked Captures
Radiocollared panthers provide information
on individual detection and movement.

- Uses simultaneously collected camera trapping and telemetry data.
- Allows for only a portion of the population to be identified.
- Links abundance to a clearly defined area.

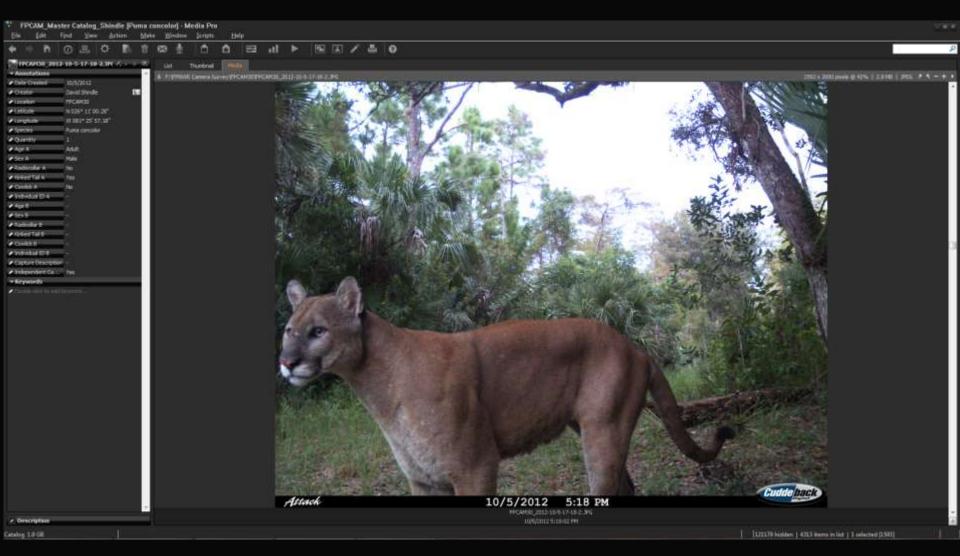












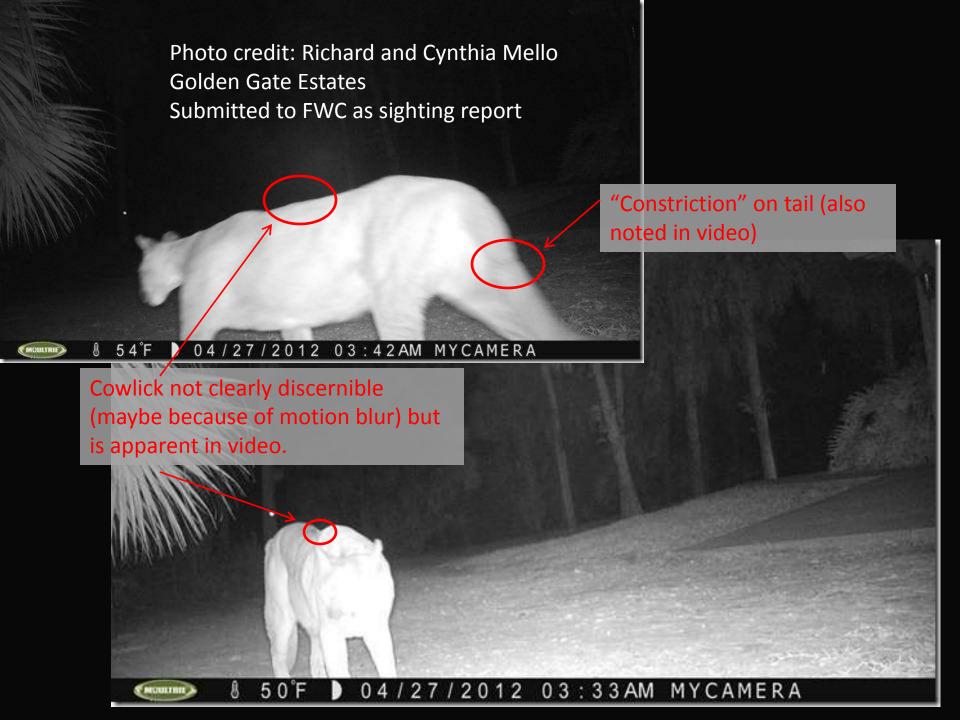






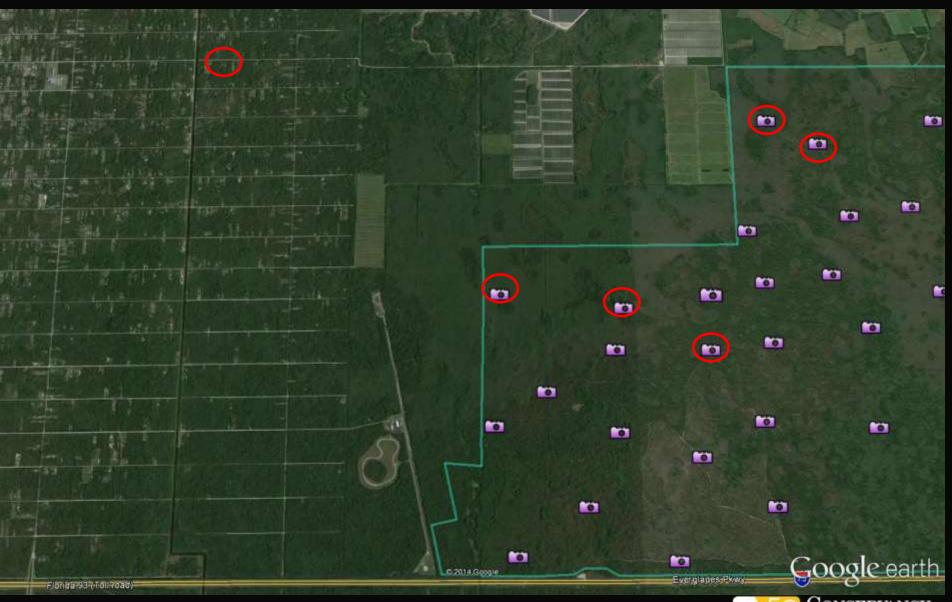
































# Using Camera Traps as a Tool to Monitor Important Demographic Parameters of the Florida Panther Population: Reproductive Success and Kitten Survival





















## Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge 2013 Annual Panther Count Data Submitted to Mr. Roy McBride, Rancher's Supply, Inc.

#### **Uncollared**

Adult Female FPNWR\_F2 with 2 kittens Adult Female FPNWR\_F4 with 3 kittens Adult Female FPNWR\_F7 with 3 kittens Radiocollared

Adult Female FP113\*\* with 1 kitten

Adult Female FP222 with 3 kittens

Adult Female FP195

Adult Female FP215

7 Adult Females

**Uncollared** 

Adult Male FPNWR\_M2

Adult Male FPNWR\_M4

Adult Male FPNWR\_M5

Radiocollared

Adult Male FP183

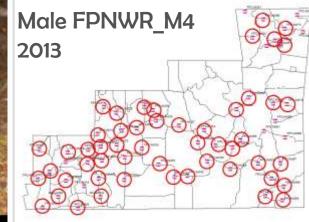
Adult Male FP216\*\*

\*\*failed radiocollar

**5 Adult Males** 



12 Kittens





### **Objective**

Establish inventory and monitoring protocols for Florida panther and white-tailed deer.



Provide MNA, population demographics, and long-term trend data for panthers.



Facilitate the refinement of the spatial mark-resight panther camera model.

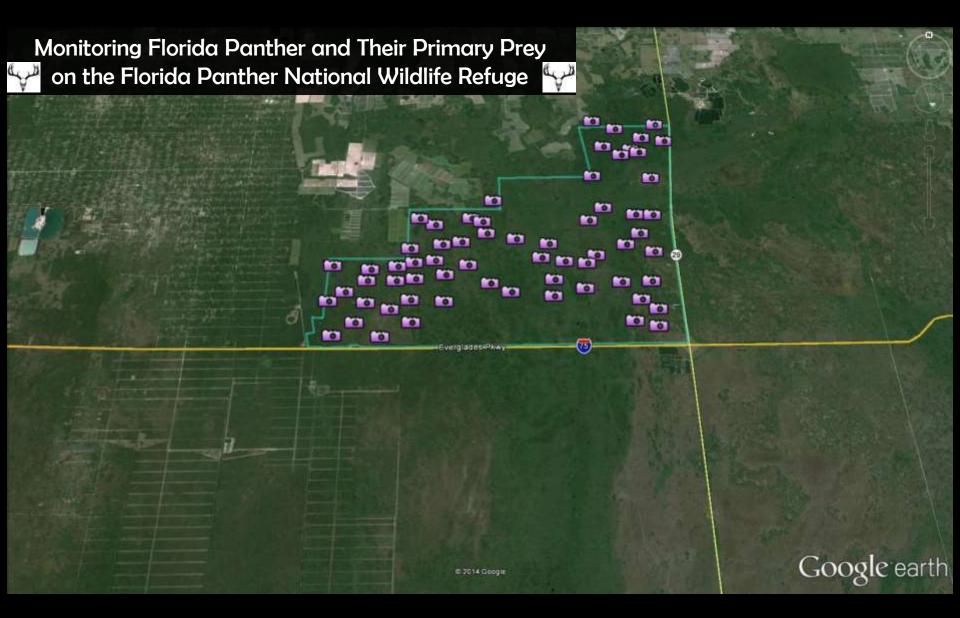
Study Period: 2012 - in progress



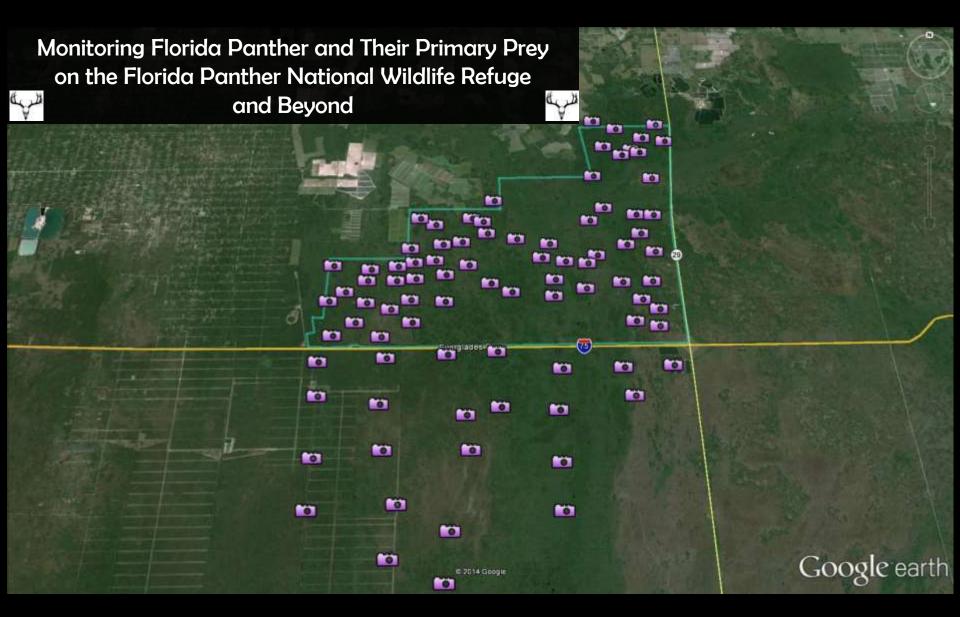




























## Monitoring Florida Panther and Their Primary Prey on the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge

### **Objective**

Establish inventory and monitoring protocols for Florida panther and white-tailed deer.

\*\*\*

Provide MNA, population demographics, and long-term trend data for panthers.



Facilitate the refinement of the spatial mark-resight panther camera model.

Assess the utility of camera data to monitor demographics and trends of deer herd.

Study Period: 2012 - in progress









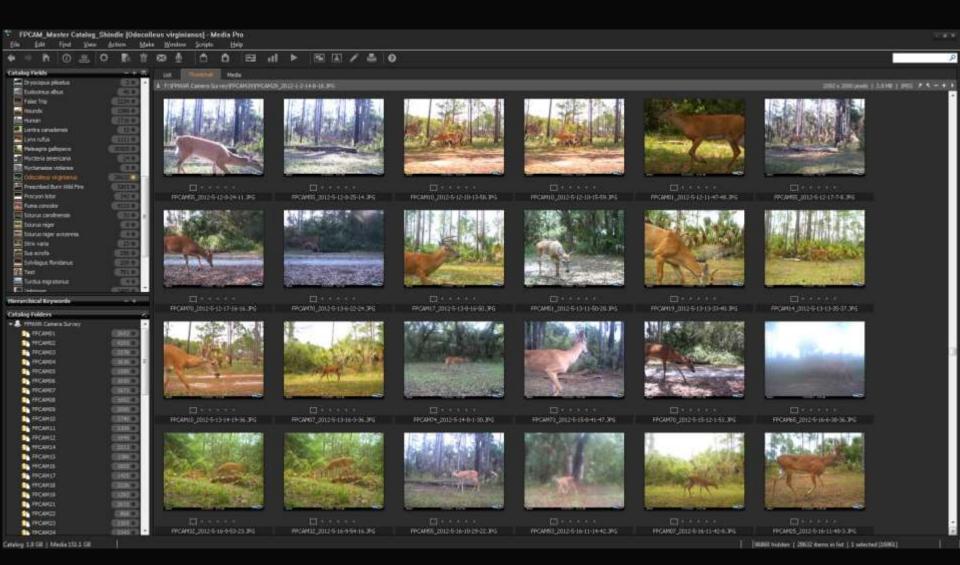




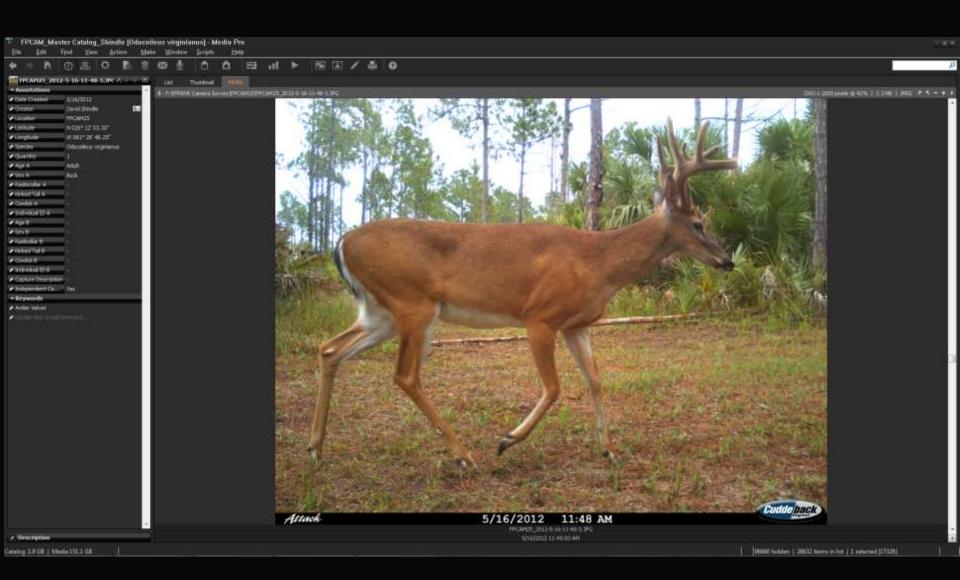






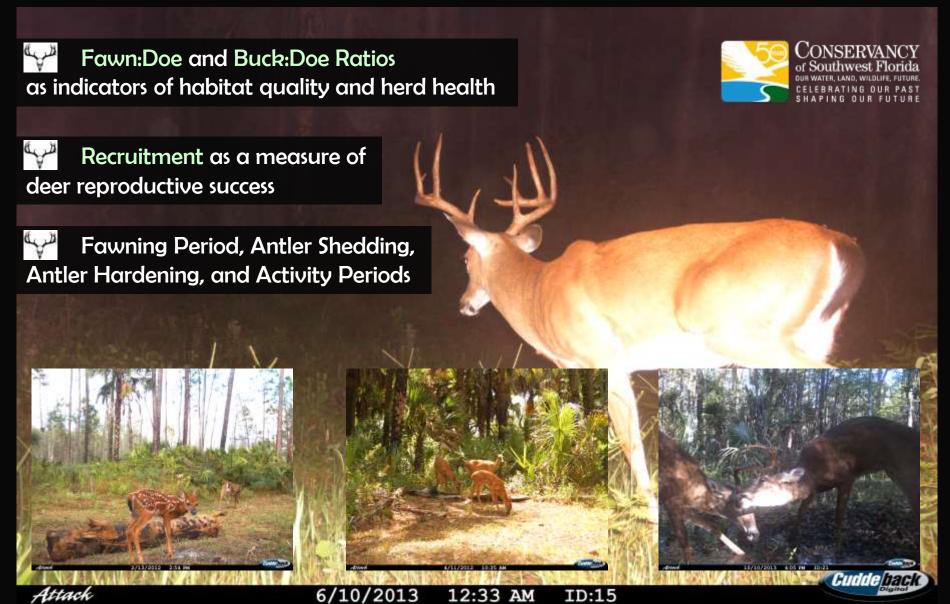








## Remote Camera Data Used for Evaluating Population Trends and Demographics of the White-tailed Deer Herd on the FPNWR



### Long-term Remote Camera Monitoring of White-tailed Deer in Southern Florida: a Snapshot of Unique Selection Pressures and Regional Adaptations

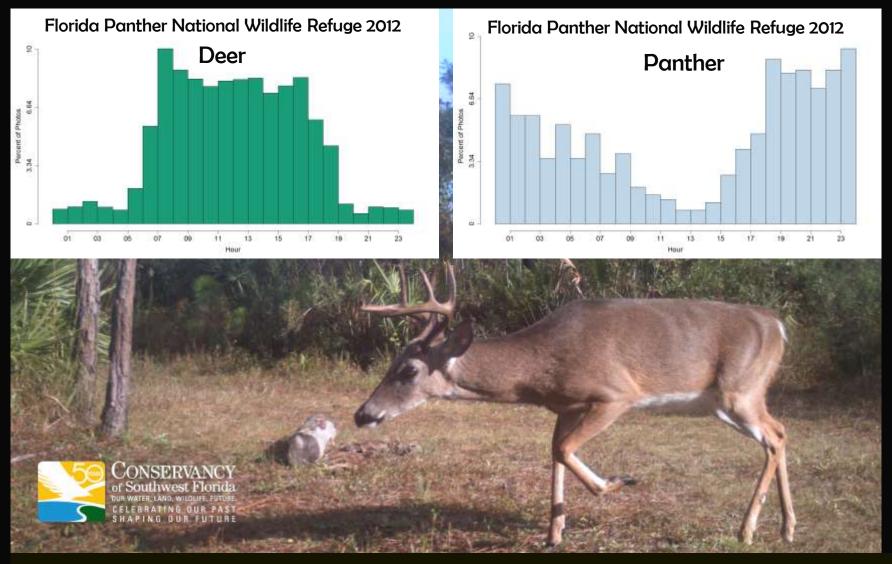






2014 Southeastern Deer Study Group Meeting, Athens, GA





"Deer move most at dawn and dusk. End of story. Like taxes and death, you can count on two things when talking about mature bucks: they move most at dawn and dusk, and during the rut.

Deer are crepuscular. It's built into their DNA." Quality Deer Management Assoc.

### **Anywhere But Here Theory**

All a prey animal needs to do is be anywhere the predator isn't — it doesn't matter if it's a foot away, or a hemisphere — and it will live another day. The predator, on the other hand, must be exactly where its prey is, and at exactly the same moment, or it will starve. Thus for a predator, mastery of both time and space — in addition to a thorough understanding of terrain and prey behavior — are crucial.

-Clark Barrett, excerpt from *The Tiger* 



















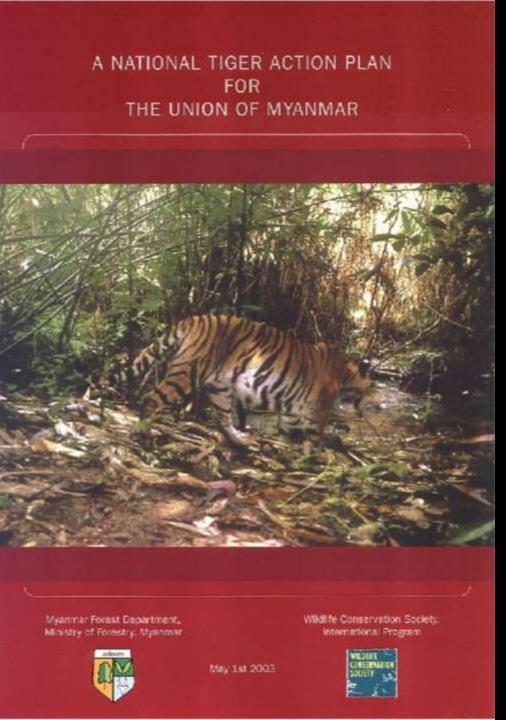


### South Florida Deer Research Project









## Interpretation of Tiger Population Status From Field Observations

#### **Population Status**

Reproductive population

Present, but not necessarily reproductive

Low density, ecologically effective absence

True absence

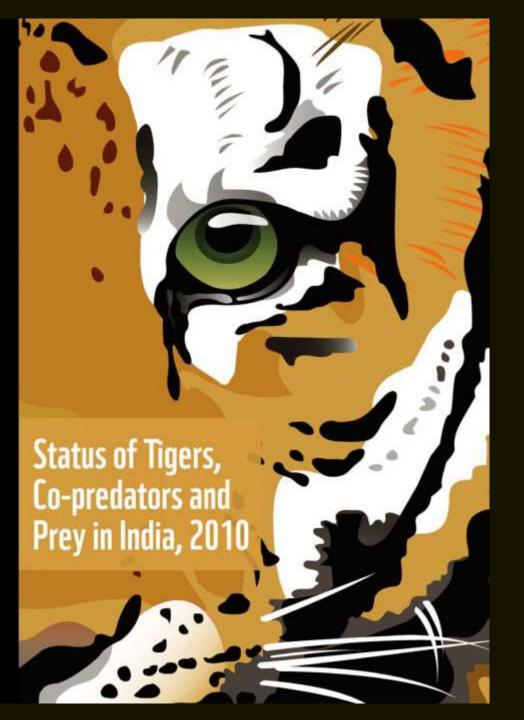
#### **Interpretation**

Observations of pregnant females, juveniles, and /or cubs

Observations of adult male or non-pregnant adult female individuals

Tigers may be present at low density but are not recorded

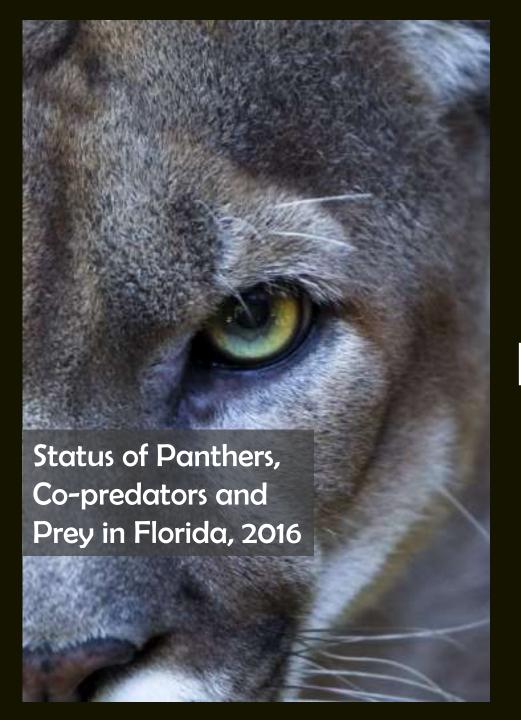
Tigers are not recorded over a period of monitoring at a site





# Project Tiger

National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tigers (NRCTPT)





# Project Panther





