

Alligator Abundance and Hydrology (2003–2013)

What Long-term Monitoring Can Tell Us about Everglades Restoration

The American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) is a powerful indicator for Everglades restoration. It responds clearly to environmental change and is easy and inexpensive to monitor. As top predators and ecological “engineers,” alligators affect nearly all aquatic life in the ecosystem. Thus, trends in alligator populations can tell us whether restoration projects are successful. Alligators may be monitored for both short-term responses (body condition) and longer-term responses to ecosystem change (abundance). Here we discuss trends in alligator abundance.



Alligator in an alligator hole
Photo: Brian Jeffery, University of Florida

Long-term monitoring allows us to compare trends in alligator abundance in different areas of the Everglades and relate them to hydrological patterns.

Since 2003, researchers have monitored alligators twice in spring and twice in fall along eight survey routes in Everglades marsh ecosystems. Monitoring was suspended in 2012 on five routes on state lands. Today, monitoring continues only on Department of Interior lands.

We found that alligator abundance (measured as relative density) significantly declined in five areas, and did not change in three areas (Figure 1). The declines occurred in areas with drier conditions (Figure 2).

Alligator abundance has declined in drier areas but has not changed in wetter areas.

These data suggest that alligator abundance remains stable in areas with:

- Hydroperiods longer than 11 months per year
- Drydowns no longer than about 40 days (1 ¼ months)
- At least two years between drydowns (see Table 1)

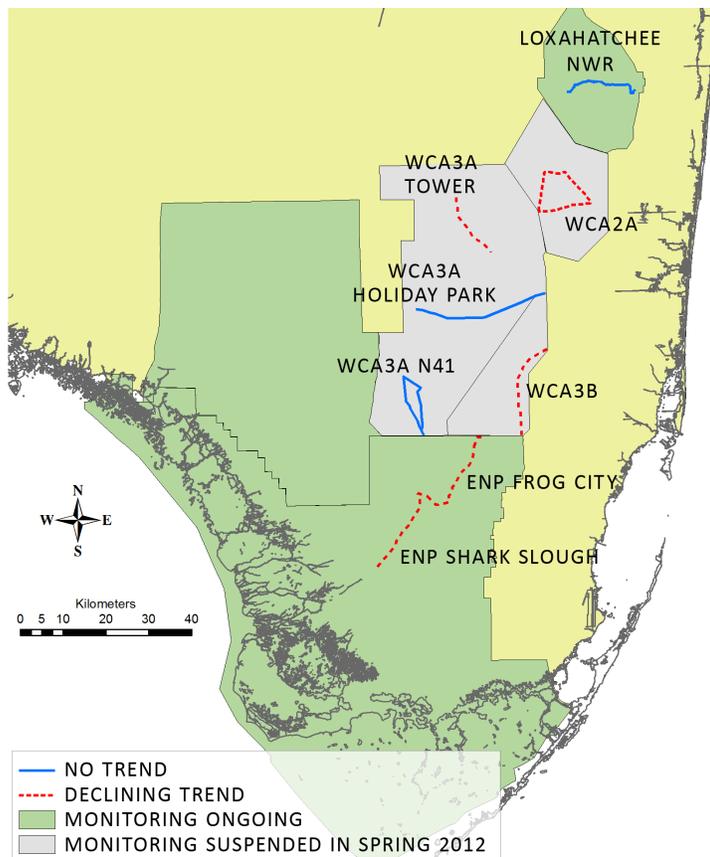


Figure 1. Trends in alligator abundance from 2003–2012 on state lands (gray areas) and 2003–2013 on federal lands (green areas).

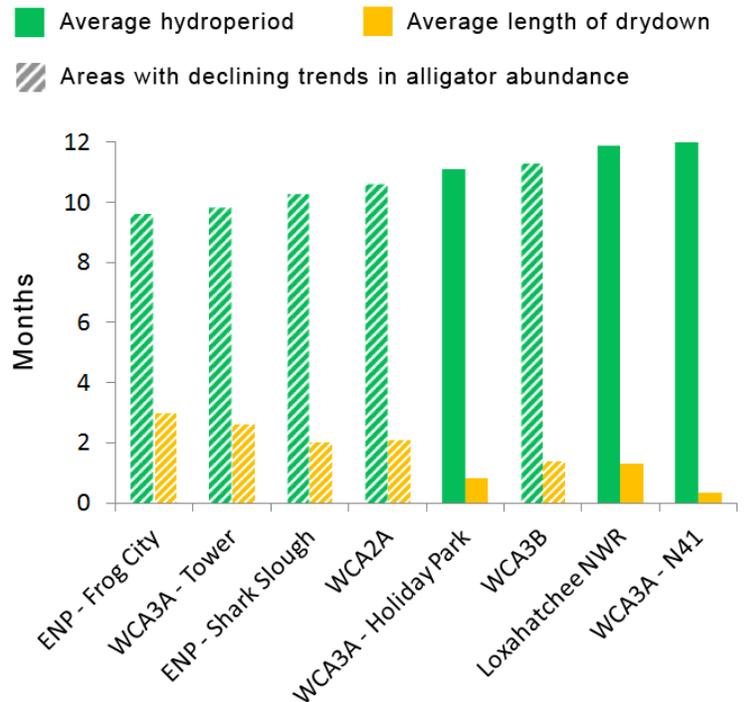


Figure 2. Average hydroperiod and average length of drydowns for eight survey areas (2003–2012). “Drydown” is defined “through the eyes of an alligator” as a period during which there is less than 15 cm of standing water. Hydroperiod is number of days per year with 15 cm or more of standing water.

ENP = Everglades National Park; NWR = National Wildlife Refuge; WCA = Water Conservation Area

Continual, system-wide monitoring of alligators can tell us how the ecosystem will respond to restoration.

Table 1. Frequency of drydowns in eight survey areas in Greater Everglades ridge and slough.

Area	Average time between drydowns
Water Conservation Area 3A - N41	5-6 years
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge	2-3 years
All other survey areas	<1 year

If we get the water right, alligators will do better and so will the Everglades.

Alligator populations are below restoration target levels (Figure 3) and declining in drier areas such as WCA3A, WCA3B, and ENP-Frog City. Restoration projects like Tamiami Trail Modifications and the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) will restore more natural water levels and increase freshwater flow into these areas.

Improved water and salinity patterns will support healthier alligator populations, which will improve the diversity and function of the whole ecosystem.

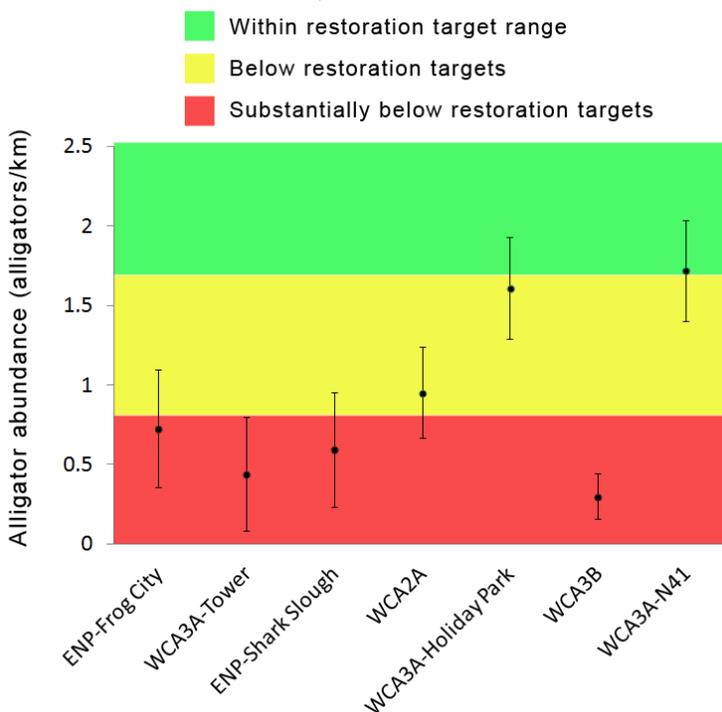


Figure 3. Average alligator abundance (2003–2012) for seven survey areas. This graph does not include Loxahatchee NWR (average of 5.8 ± 1.3 alligators/km), the only area which is within target levels of more than 1.7 alligators/km. Vertical lines show one standard deviation above and below the mean.

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Monitoring data from 2003–2013 allowed us to refine what we know about alligators and describe the relationship between alligators and hydrology more specifically:

“Restoration of sheet flow and related water depth patterns consistent with the understanding of pre-drainage condition, in combination with the removal of canals, will result in a widespread increase in alligator density and body condition in the Everglades.”

(RECOVER Monitoring and Assessment Plan, 2004)

“Longer hydroperiods and less frequent drydowns will result in an increase in relative density of alligators. Maximum relative densities will be achieved if drydowns are on average once every 3–5 years.”

(CEPP Adaptive Management and Monitoring Plan, 2013)

Long-term data on alligators can be used to improve management decisions.

Long-term monitoring enables us to:

- **Develop operational plans that address specific hydrological targets**
 - Aim for hydroperiods longer than 11 months and drydowns that occur no more often than every 3–5 years to support healthier marsh alligator populations.
 - Avoid consecutive years of drydowns that last longer than 40 days to maintain alligator population density.
- **Distinguish between effects of natural events (droughts, hurricanes) and effects of management activities**
- **Increase flexibility of operations and management decisions**
- **Develop and refine ecological tools that aid in project planning**
 - For example, the alligator habitat suitability index used in CEPP planning.
- **Understand complex ecosystem dynamics**
 - For example, alligators alter ridge and slough microtopography and affect populations of fish and wading birds.
- **Detect small and gradual changes in alligator responses to environmental conditions, which could be masked by natural variation over shorter timeframes**
- **Quantify the value of restoration investments**
 - The health of alligator populations can indicate where and when restoration actions are meeting restoration targets. Likewise, alligator populations that are below target levels indicate where more restoration actions may be needed.