

Diet Differences of Small Herons in Response to a Changing Environment



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Human-Induced Rapid Environmental Change (HIREC)



A Modified Environment

- The Everglades has been extensively modified
- Wading bird food acquisition is strongly correlated to hydrology



Nest Initiation Coincides with Pulse of Available Prey



Study Species: Small Herons

Tricolored Heron



Snowy Egret



Little Blue Heron



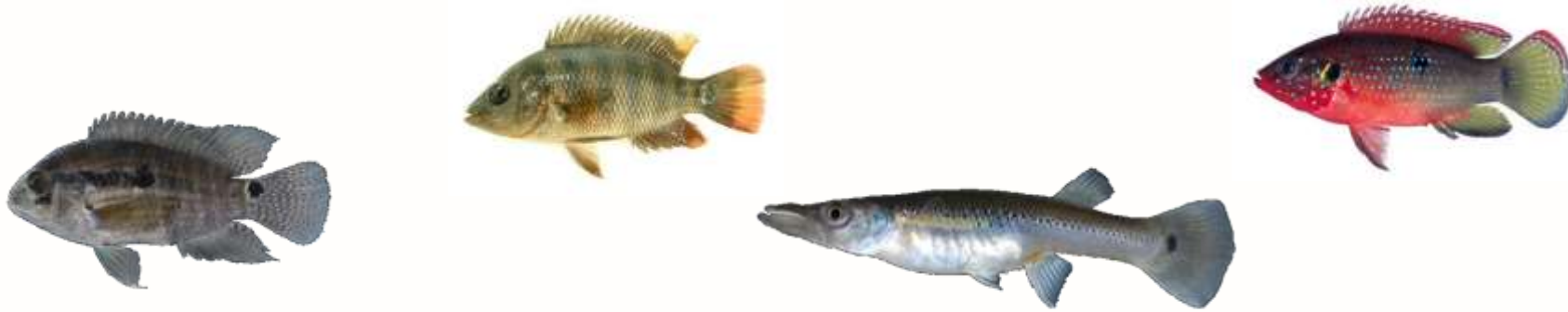
Diet Specialists (fish)



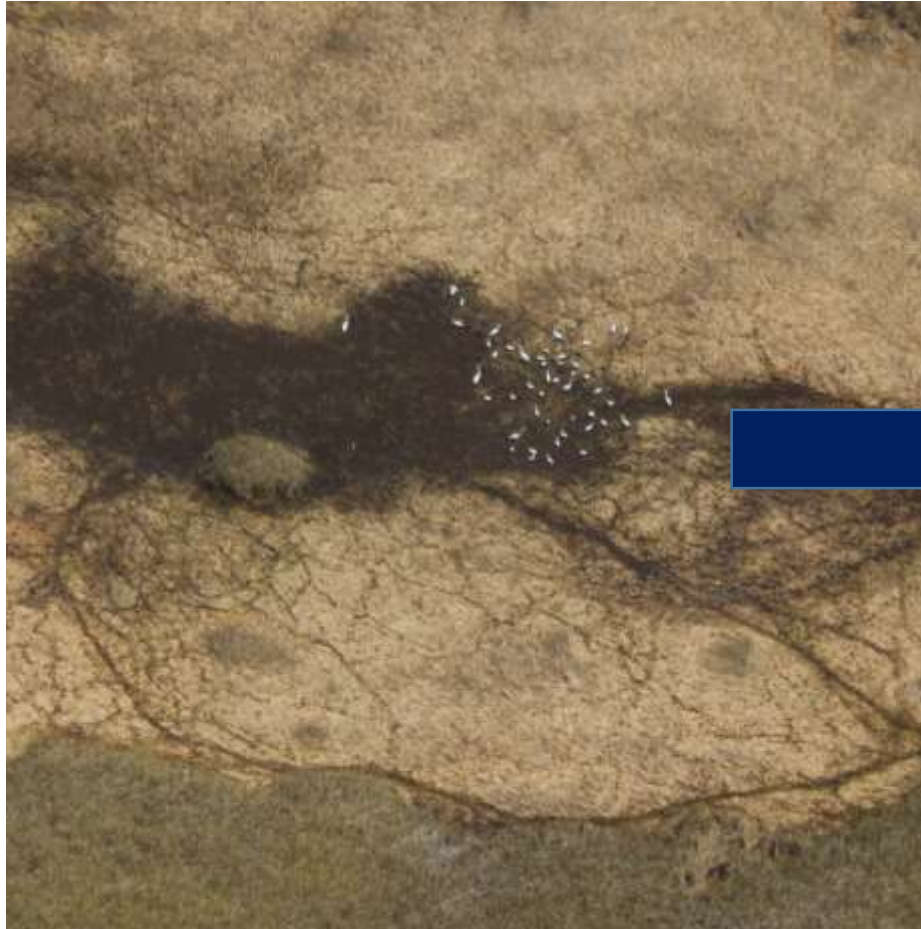
Diet Generalist



Exotic Prey Community



Natural Marsh



Urban Environments

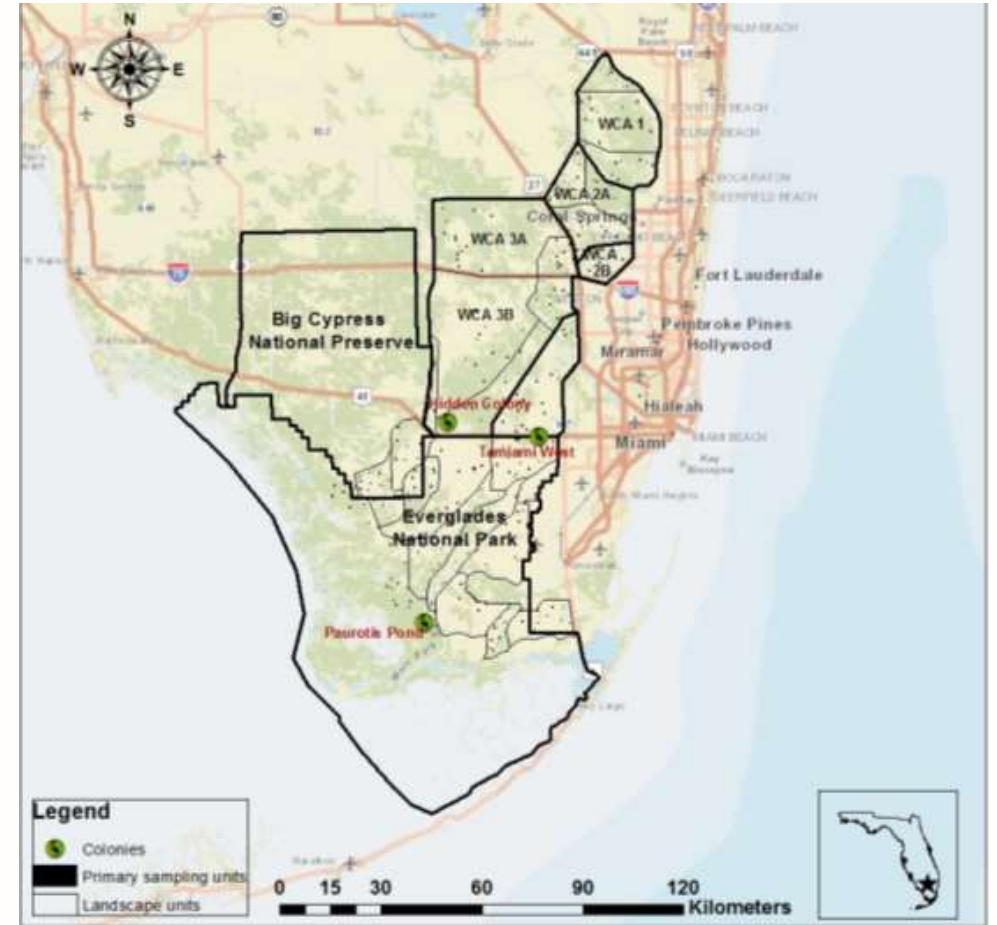


Objectives

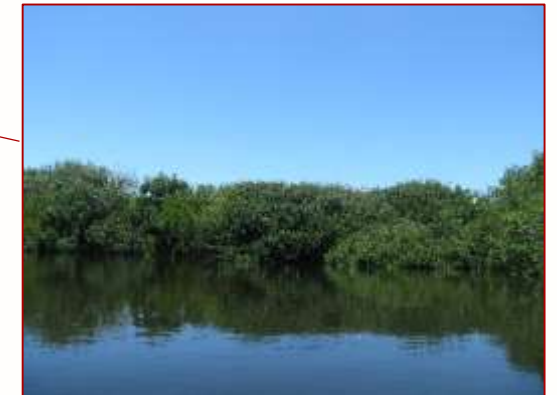
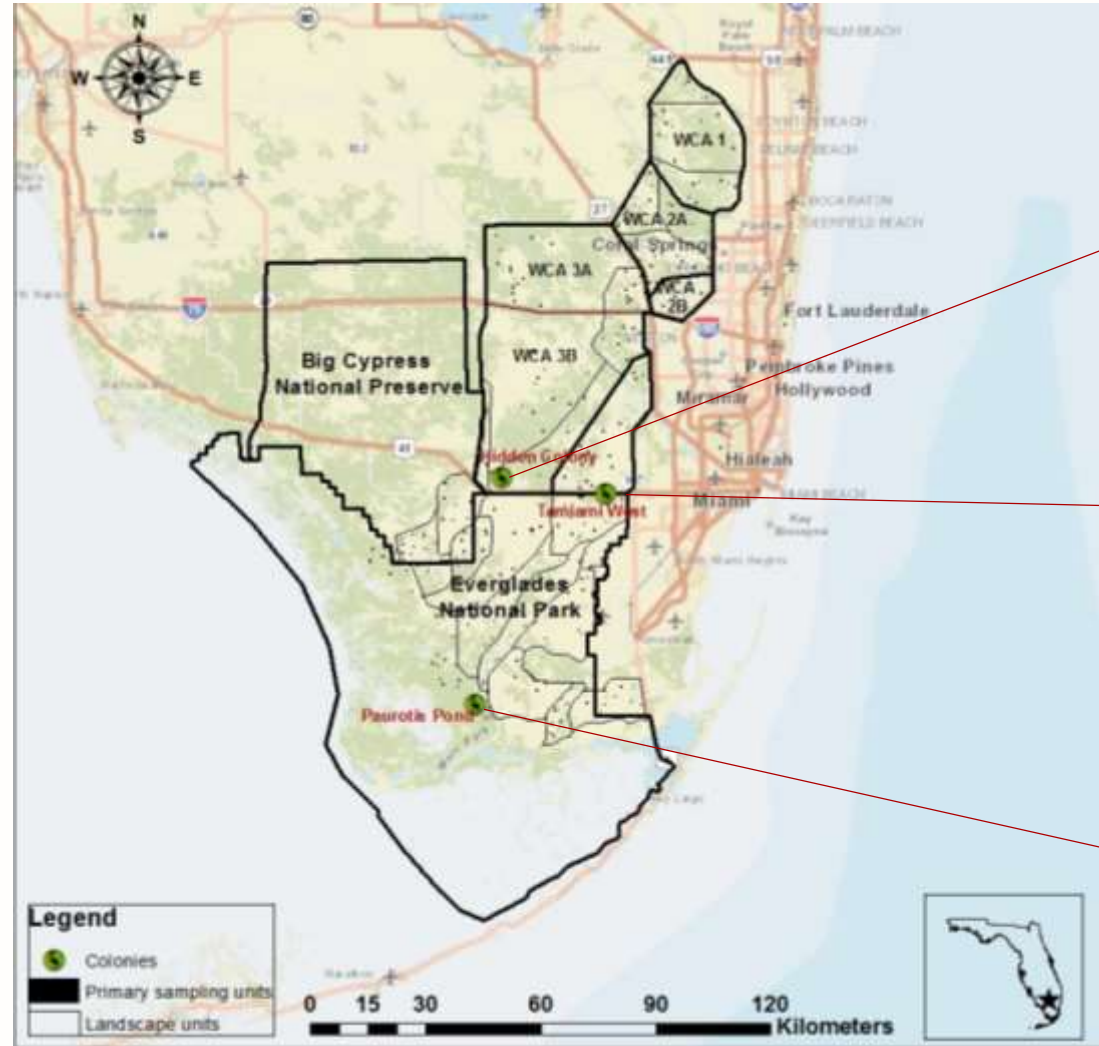
- **Determine how exotic prey preference affects nest success**
- **Determine if exotic prey use is related to hydrologic shifts**



Prey Availability



Prey Use by Small Herons

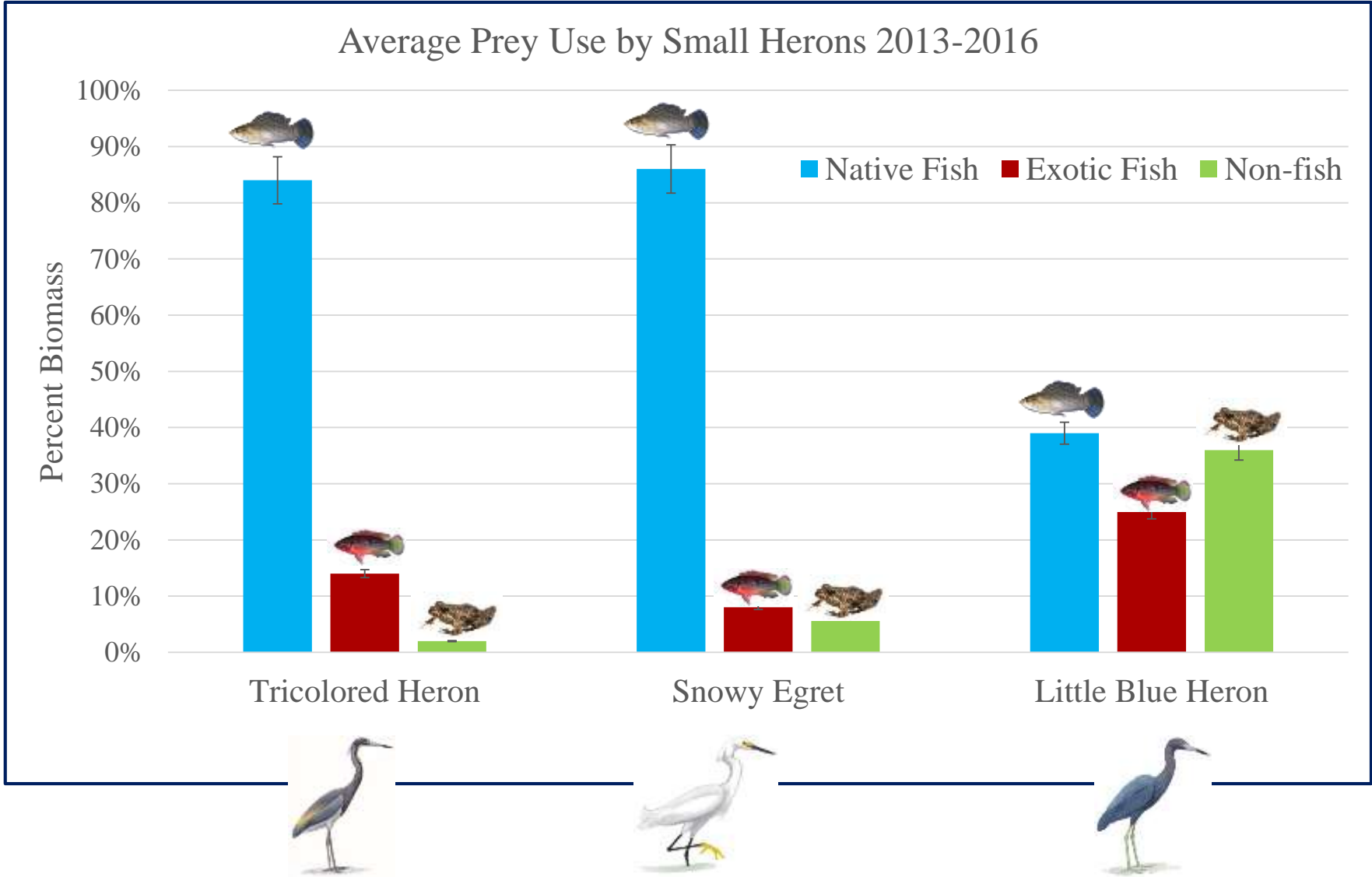


Nest Success:

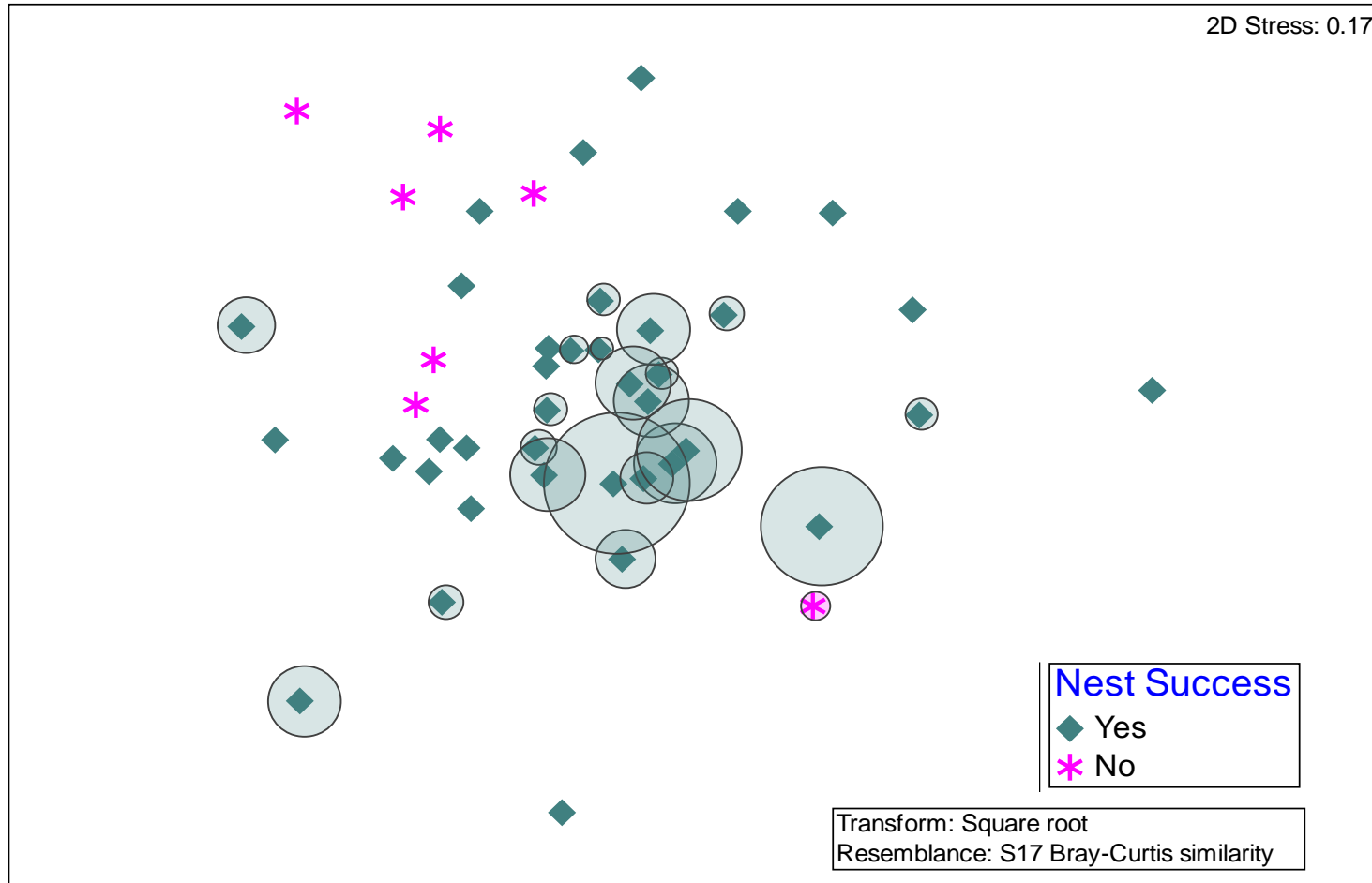
- Nest produces at least one chick to 14 days
 - Age when small herons become mobile



Preliminary Results: What are they eating?

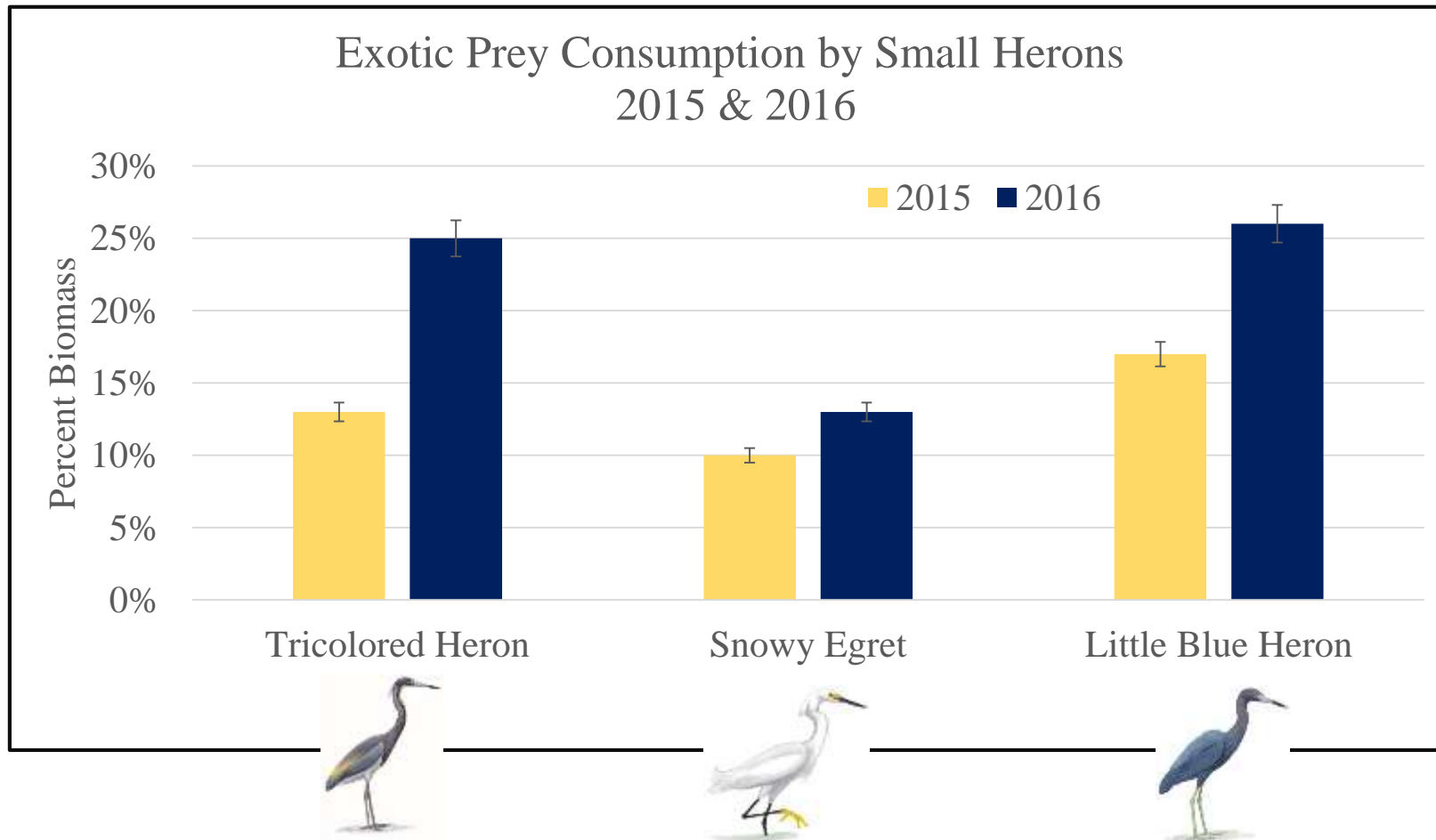


Preliminary Results: Nest success & Exotic Prey Use



Preliminary Results: 2015 vs. 2016

- 2016 experience greater than average rainfall
- Poor nesting season for all wading birds in the Everglades
- All 3 species consumed more exotics in 2016; t-test p-value = 0.03



Discussion

- In 2016 water levels were high
 - Higher percentage of exotic species in all small herons
- Little Blue Herons
 - Diet contained more exotic and non-fish prey
 - Experienced greater nest success than Tricolored Herons and Snowy Egrets
 - May be better suited to adapt to HIREC
- Continued data collection for 2017 nest season



Acknowledgements

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