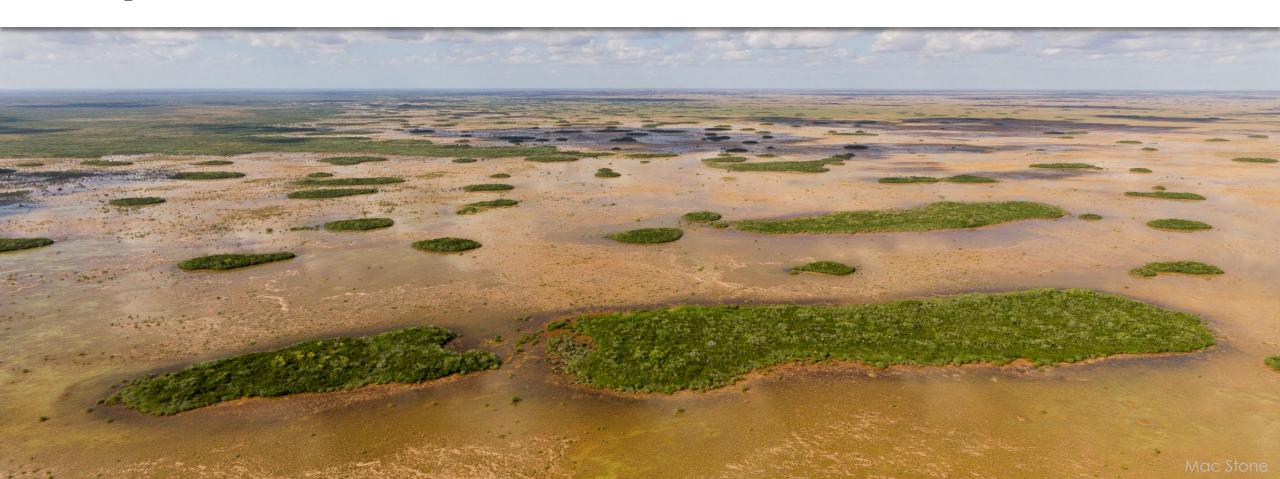
GEER 2019

Restoring beauty requires a beast or two

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Everglades Systems Assessment Applied Sciences Bureau SFWMD





Global loss of vertebrate biomass

Source: Bar-On et al. 2018

~0.04 GT Carbon



10,000 years B.P.

~0.007 GT Carbon



83% decline

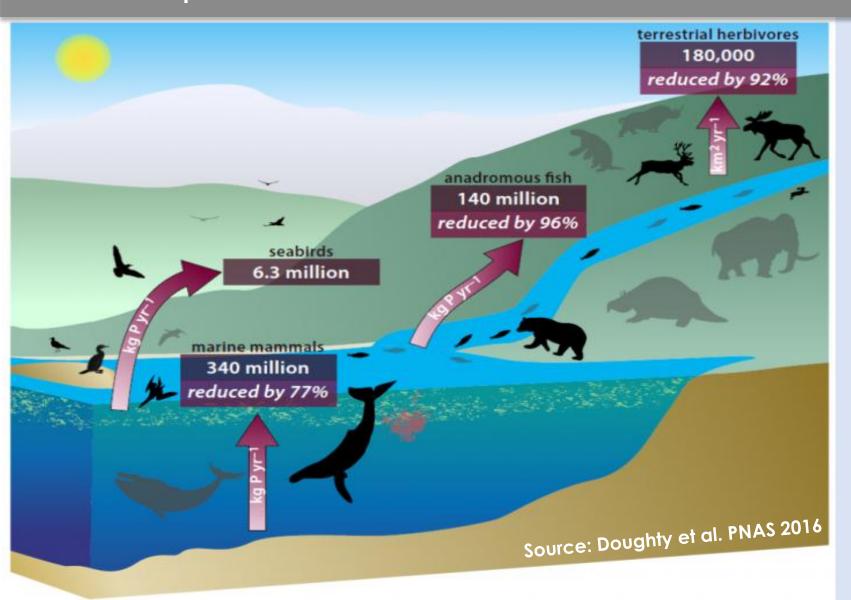
Today



We can't restore the Everglades unless we recover its wildlife



A global wildlife nutrient-pump from ocean depths to deep inland

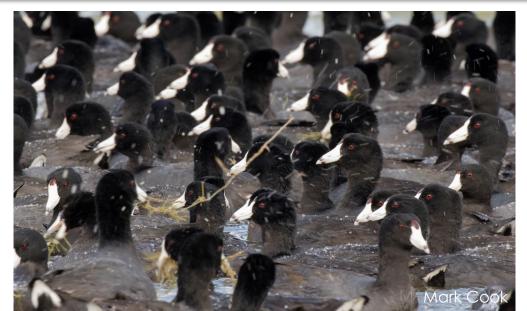


In the past, this network of animals transported far greater amounts of nutrients than they do today.





Wildlife populations are much reduced in the freshwater **Everglades**









....And are also reduced in Florida Bay

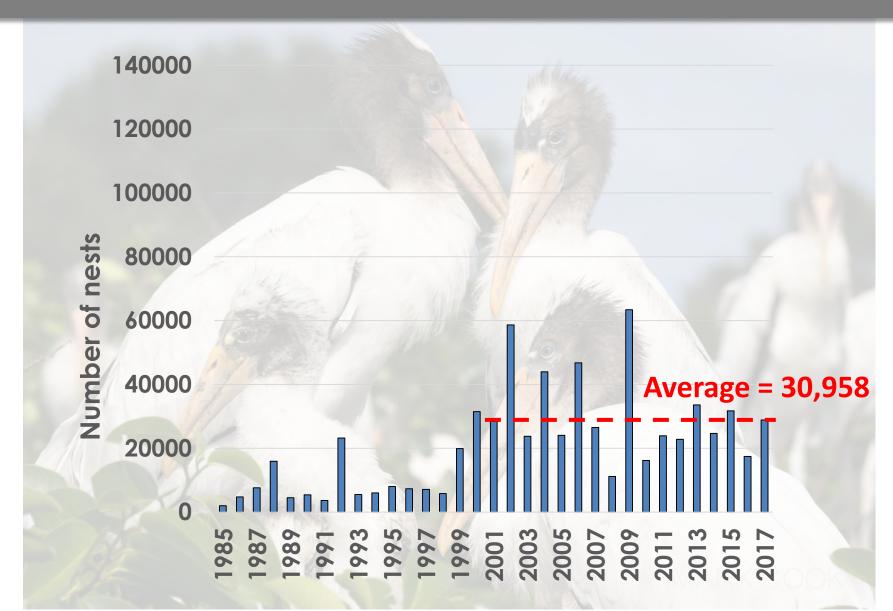




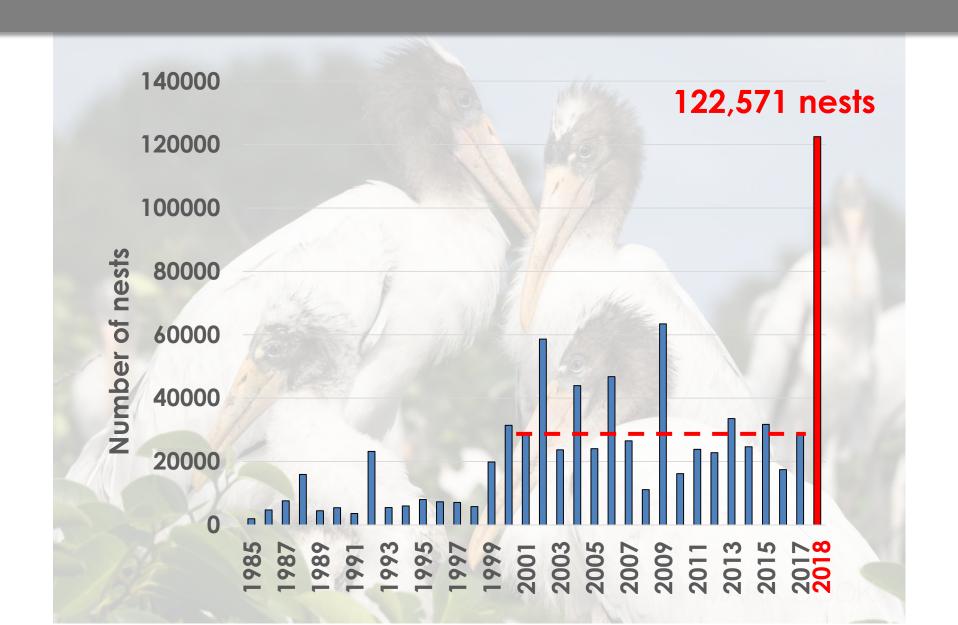
Green turtle: seagrass grazer & nutrient recycler



Recent wading bird nesting effort in the Everglades (all species)



Nesting in 2018 was comparable to that of the 1930's!





Nestlings provide a substantial source of energy to alligators

Increased nesting will reinforce the keystone functions of alligators

Burrowing & nesting activities

- habitat for multiple species
- · aquatic refugia
- prey availability for birds

Potential trophic effects

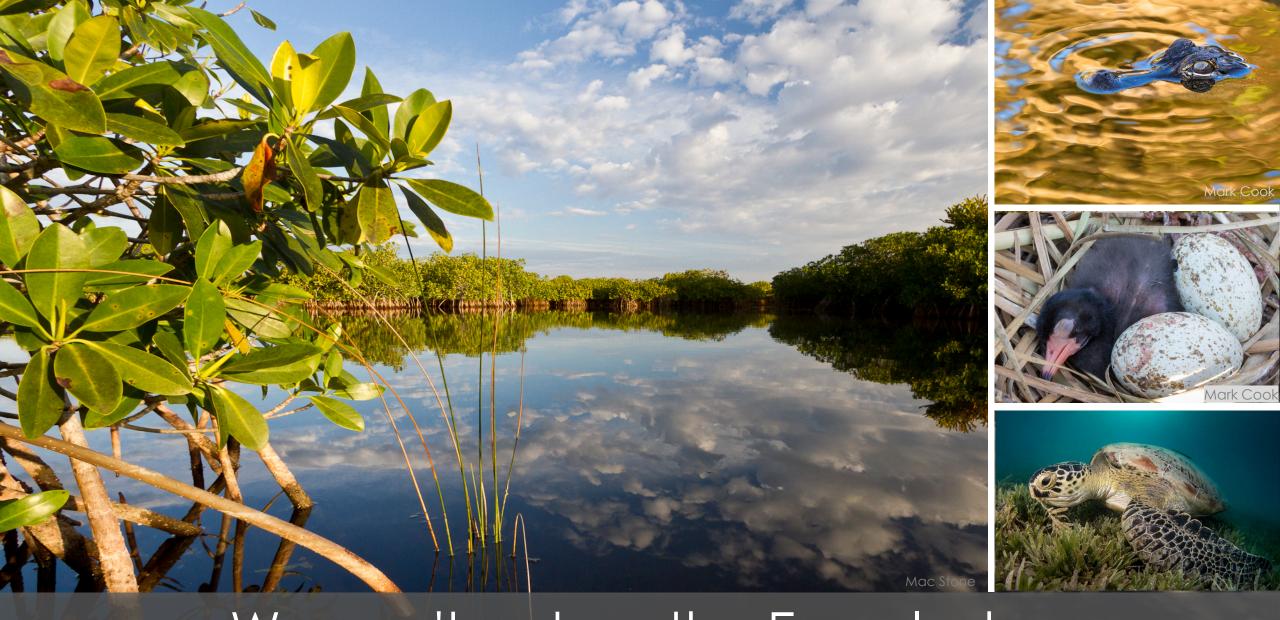
- prey switching
- competitive exclusion
- predator release

Nell and Frederick, 2015

Wading bird super-colonies concentrate large quantities of nutrients in the marsh-mangrove ecotone



Experimental phosphorus additions can increase ground surface elevations in mangrove habitats Source: McKee et al. 2007



We can't restore the Everglades unless we recover its wildlife

What is the true ecosystem value of our missing beasts?









