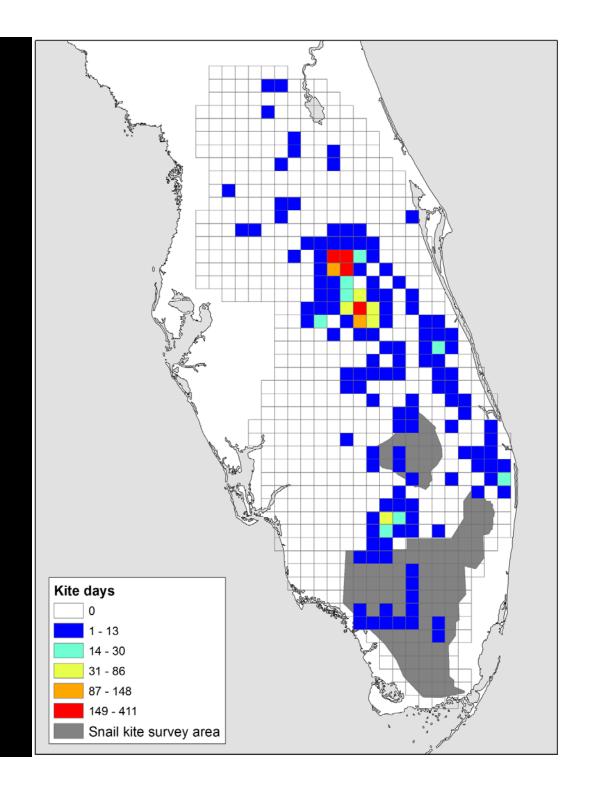


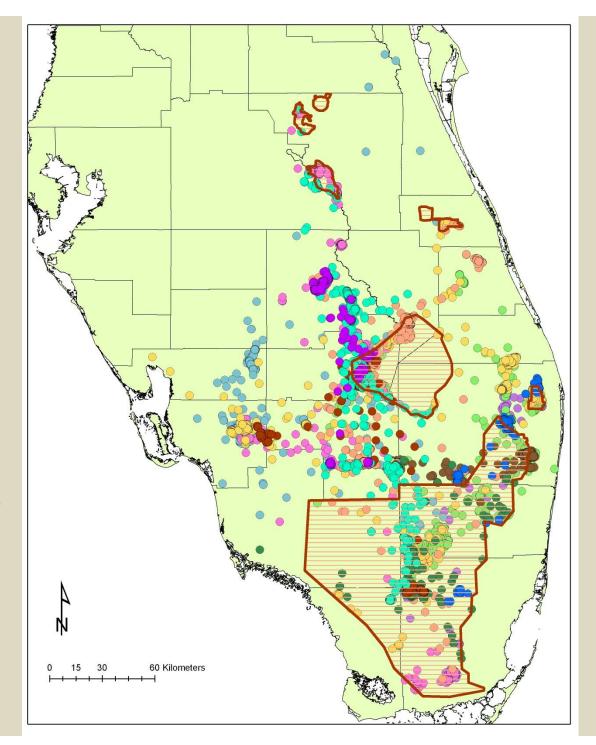
Kite-days per 10-km grid cells (Doppler only, 12,106 locations) for 10 Snail Kites tagged on lakes Tohopekaliga and Kissimmee, 2007.

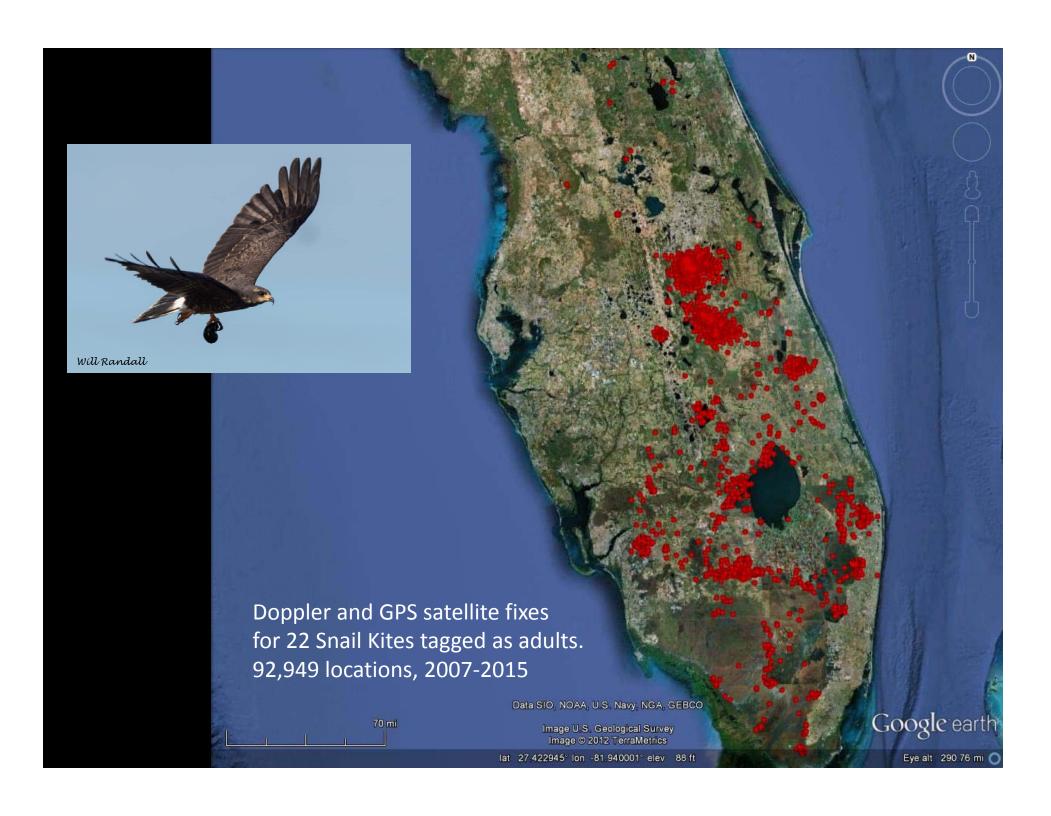


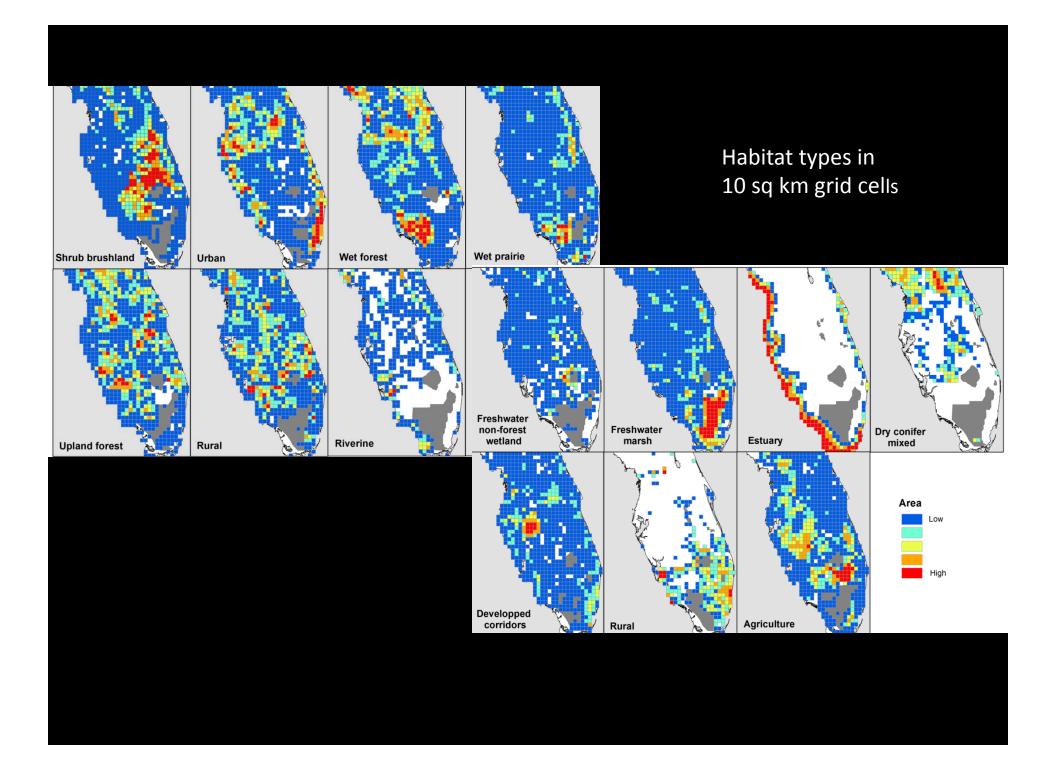


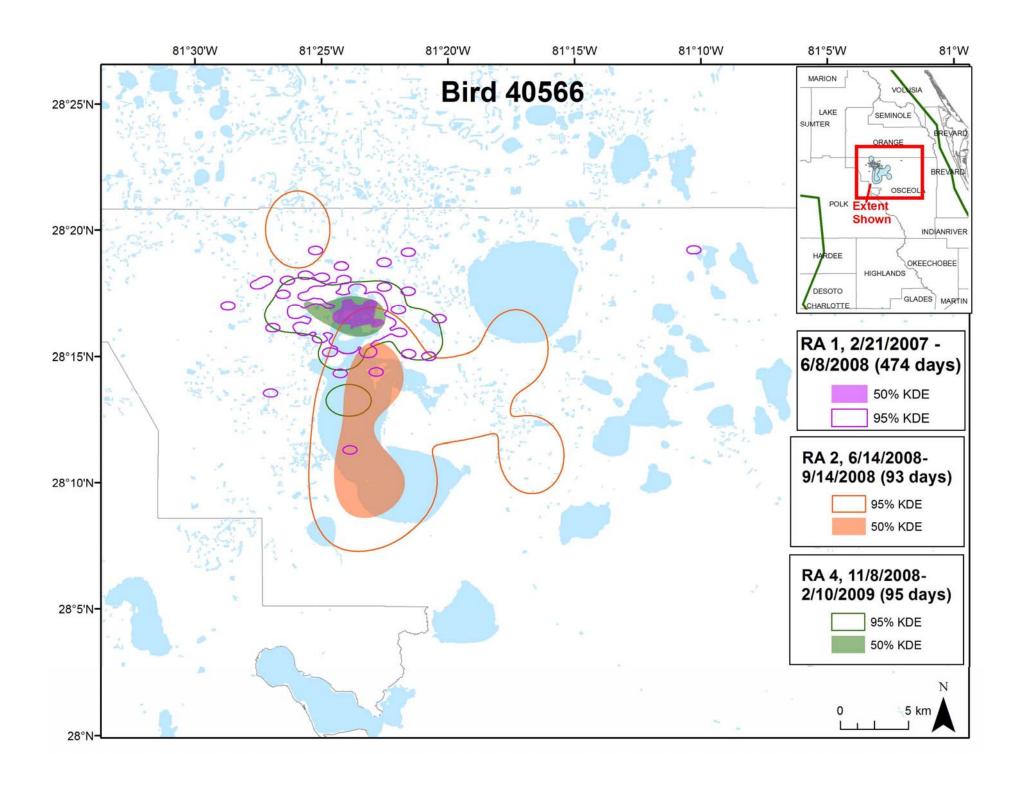
Satellite/GPS data 12 kites, 80,843 locations February 2012 – 11/20/14

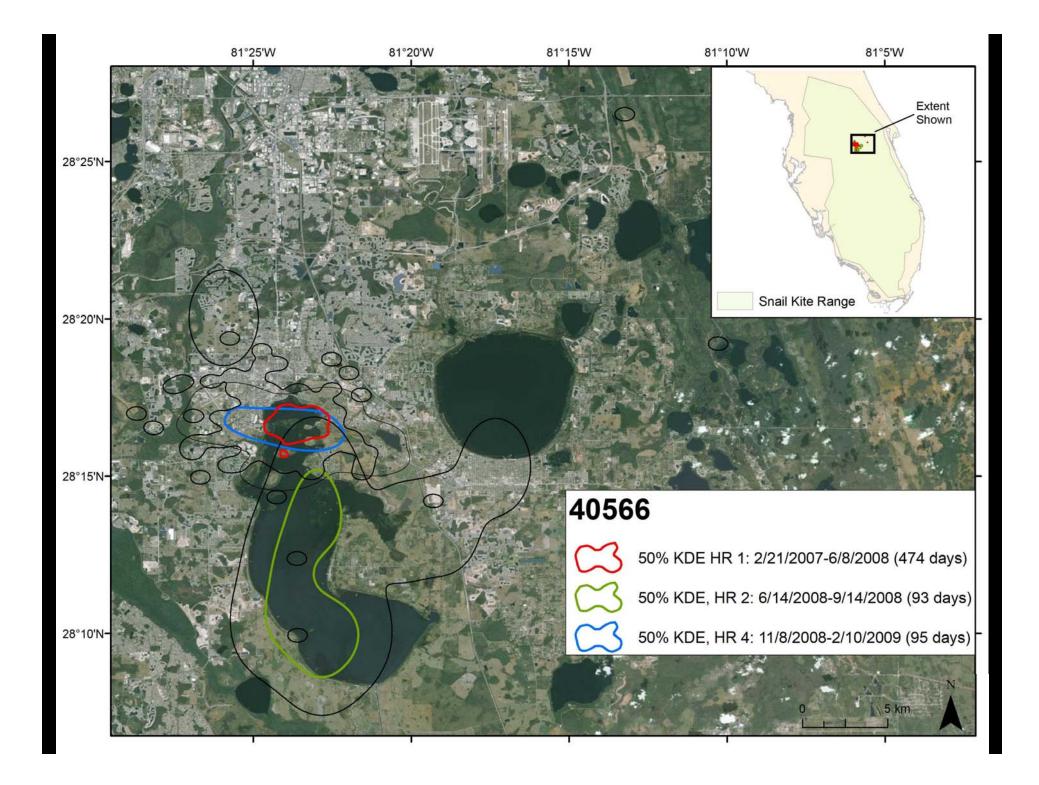
52% of the breeding-season locations (Feb-July) and 54% year round were outside focal areas for management and population monitoring.



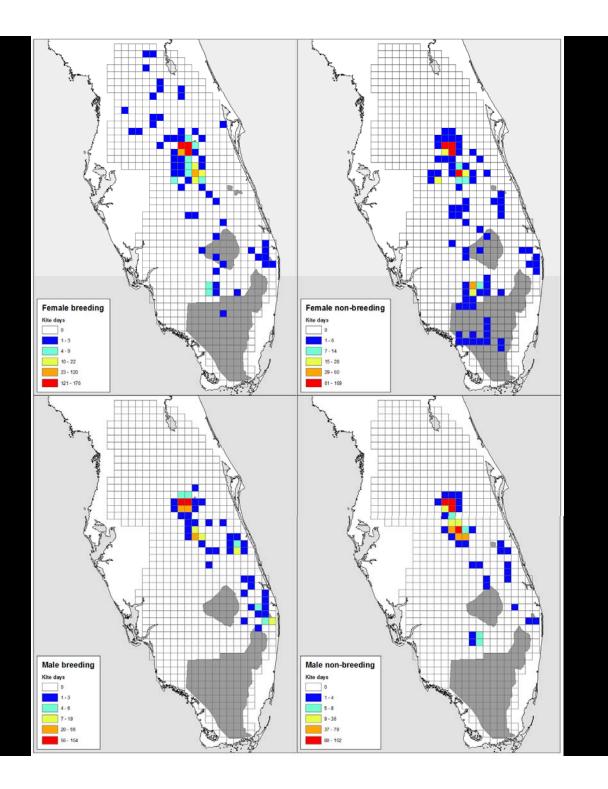








Kite days by gender and breeding vs non-breeding seasons per 10-km grid cells. Doppler only, 12,106 locations, 10 Snail Kites.

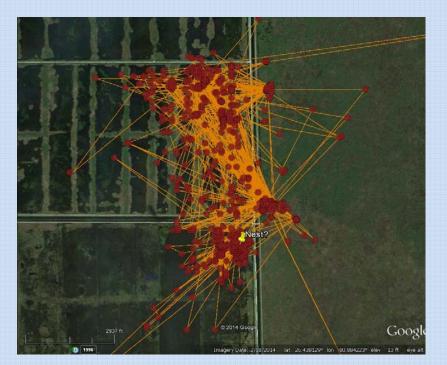


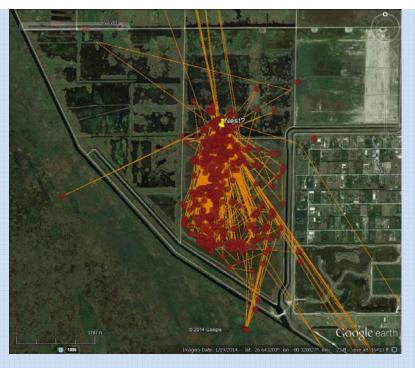
Possible Snail Kite nest locations based on satellite/GPS fixes

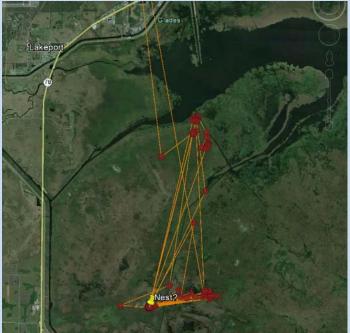
Male

STA 1E

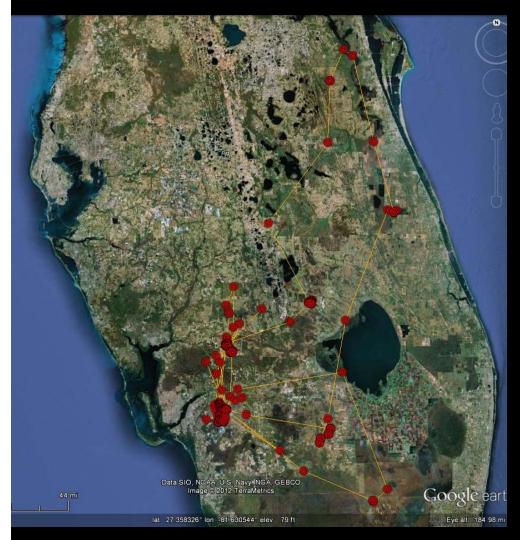






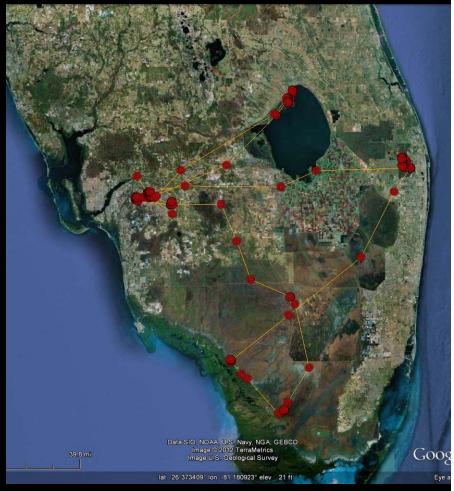


Female Lk. Okeechobee



106900 (Harns Marsh) 4/1/12 – 1/5/13

106903 (Okeechobee male) 5/3/12 – 2/6/13

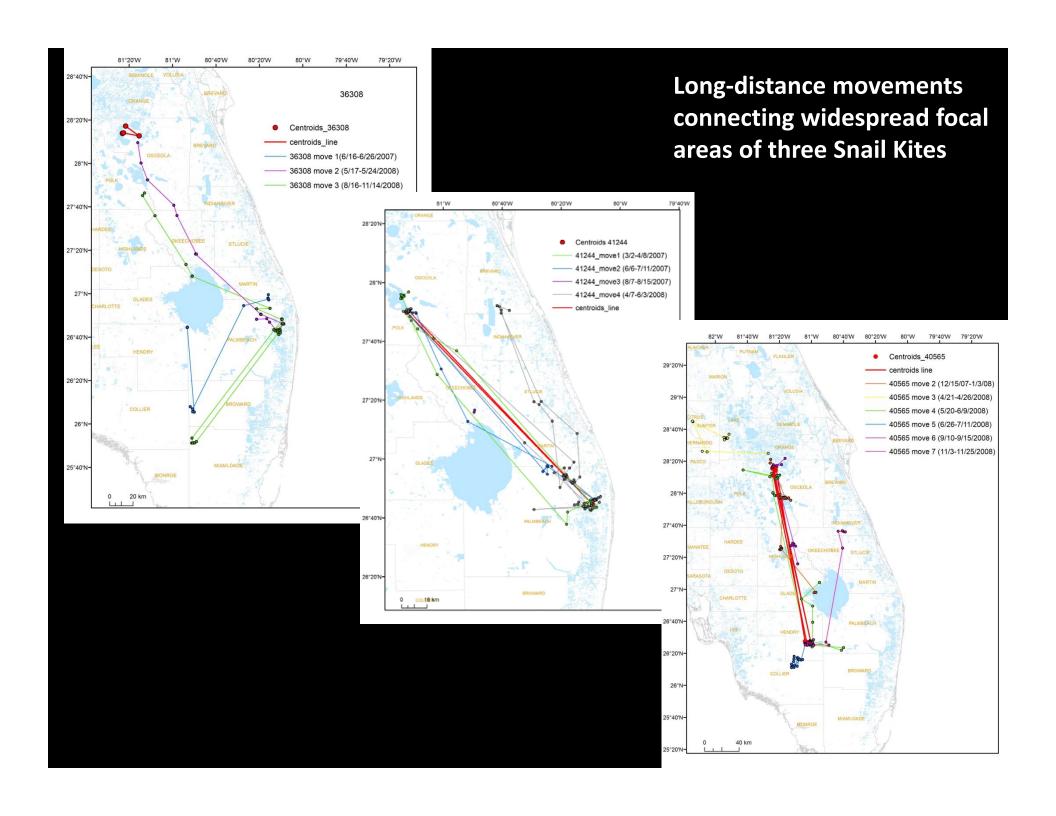


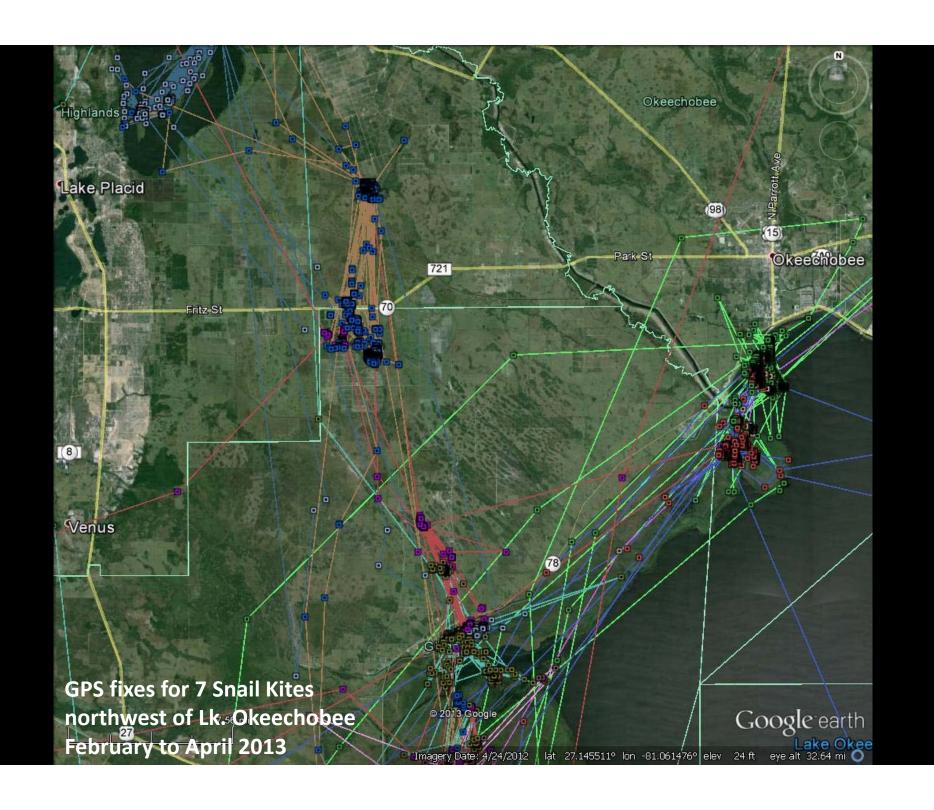


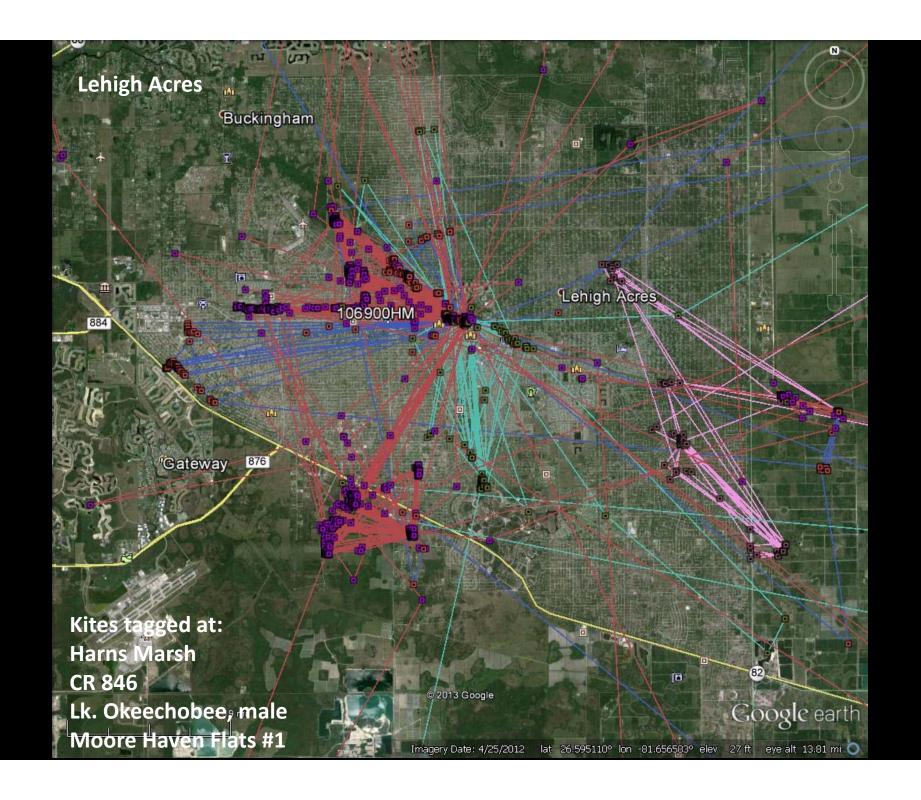
From: J. Martin, J. Nichols, W. Kitchens, and J. Hines. 2006. Multi-scale patterns of movements in fragmented landscapes and consequences on demography...

Journal of Animal Ecology 75:527-539.

- "Kites moved extensively among contiguous wetlands... but significantly less among isolated wetlands."
- "Only a small proportion of kites escaped a regional drought by moving to refugia... Many individuals died after the drought."
- "...fragmentation may decrease the kite's resistance to drought by restricting exploratory behavior."



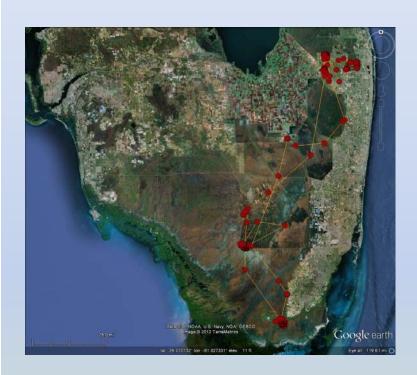






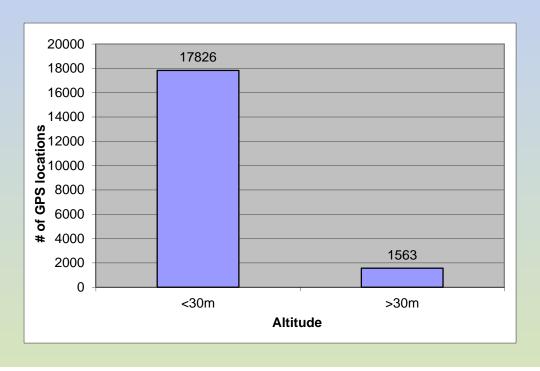


Altitudes and activities of Snail Kites associated with movements between core areas



Based on Sat-GPS data, 12 Snail Kites spent an average of 9% of their time at altitudes above 30 meters MSL.

- Within 5 km of a local core area
- Daily commutes
- Day excursions
- Sleep-overs
- Extended stays
- Relocations





From: J. Martin, J. Nichols, W. Kitchens, and J. Hines. 2006. Multi-scale patterns of movements in fragmented landscapes and consequences on demography... Journal of Animal Ecology 75:527-539.

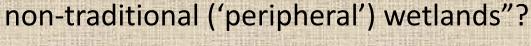
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Summary

- Since 2007, we collected >90,000 satellite locations for
 22 Snail Kites tagged throughout the species' Florida range.
- Of the ~80,000 GPS locations, 52% during the breeding season were outside the natural wetlands representing the Snail Kite's historic range (54% in the non-breeding season).
- These "peripheral wetlands" include canals, drainage ditches, retention ponds, and altered natural areas that are not managed as suitable kite habitat or included in monitoring efforts.
- Snail Kites regularly travel long distances, often rapidly with very directed flight. They cross or settle in habitats previously considered unsuitable.
 This poses management challenges.
- However, this behavior may benefit Snail Kites, which historically depended upon a vast network of wetlands in which local prey availability varied with unpredictable and continuously changing hydrologic conditions.

Some questions...

What portion of the Snail Kite population extensively uses or nests in





Are these wetlands sources or sinks?

How can satellite-tracking data help assess detection probabilities for other marking methods?

What threats do these non-traditional wetlands pose (e.g., increased

exposure to predators, toxins, disturbance, etc.)?

What are the sub-lethal reproductive effects of documented mercury concentrations, particularly in WCA 3A and ENP?

SNKI mercury concentrations
K. Meyer, G. Kent, and D. Evers

