

# Trends in Relative Density and Body Condition of Alligators in the Everglades

Laura A. Brandt, **Jeff Beauchamp**, Frank J. Mazzotti, Brian M. Jeffery,  
J. Hardin Waddle, Michael S. Cherkiss, Kristen M. Hart, Kenneth G. Rice





# Why Alligators?



# What are our questions?

**Relative Density (2-3 yrs)**



**Body Condition (1 yr)**



How many alligators are we observing?

What are the local and regional trends?

**What factors influence number of observed alligators?**

Are Everglades alligators healthy?

What are the local and regional trends?

**What factors influence the health of alligators?**

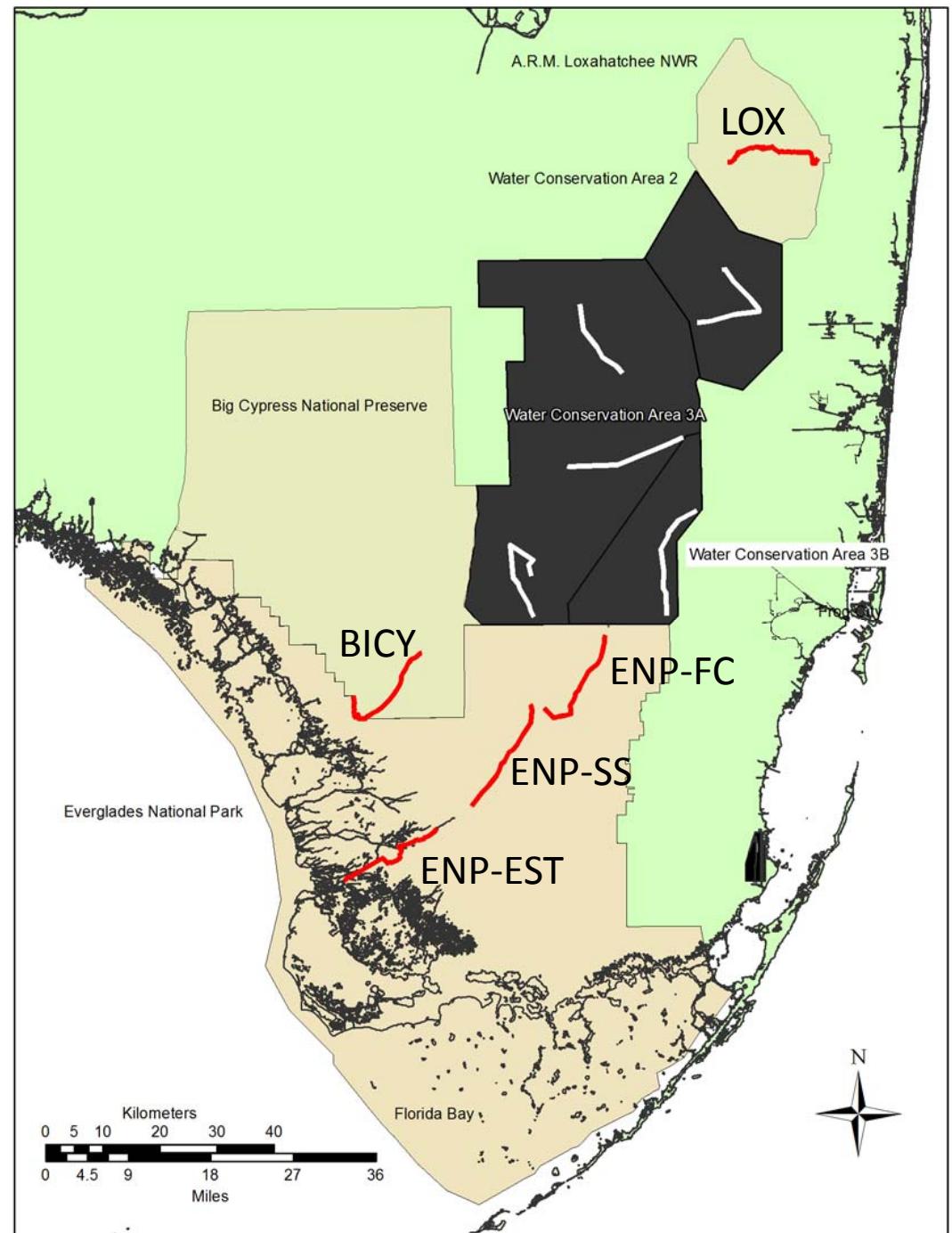
# Sampling Regime

- Each route is surveyed twice in both spring and fall – alligators/km

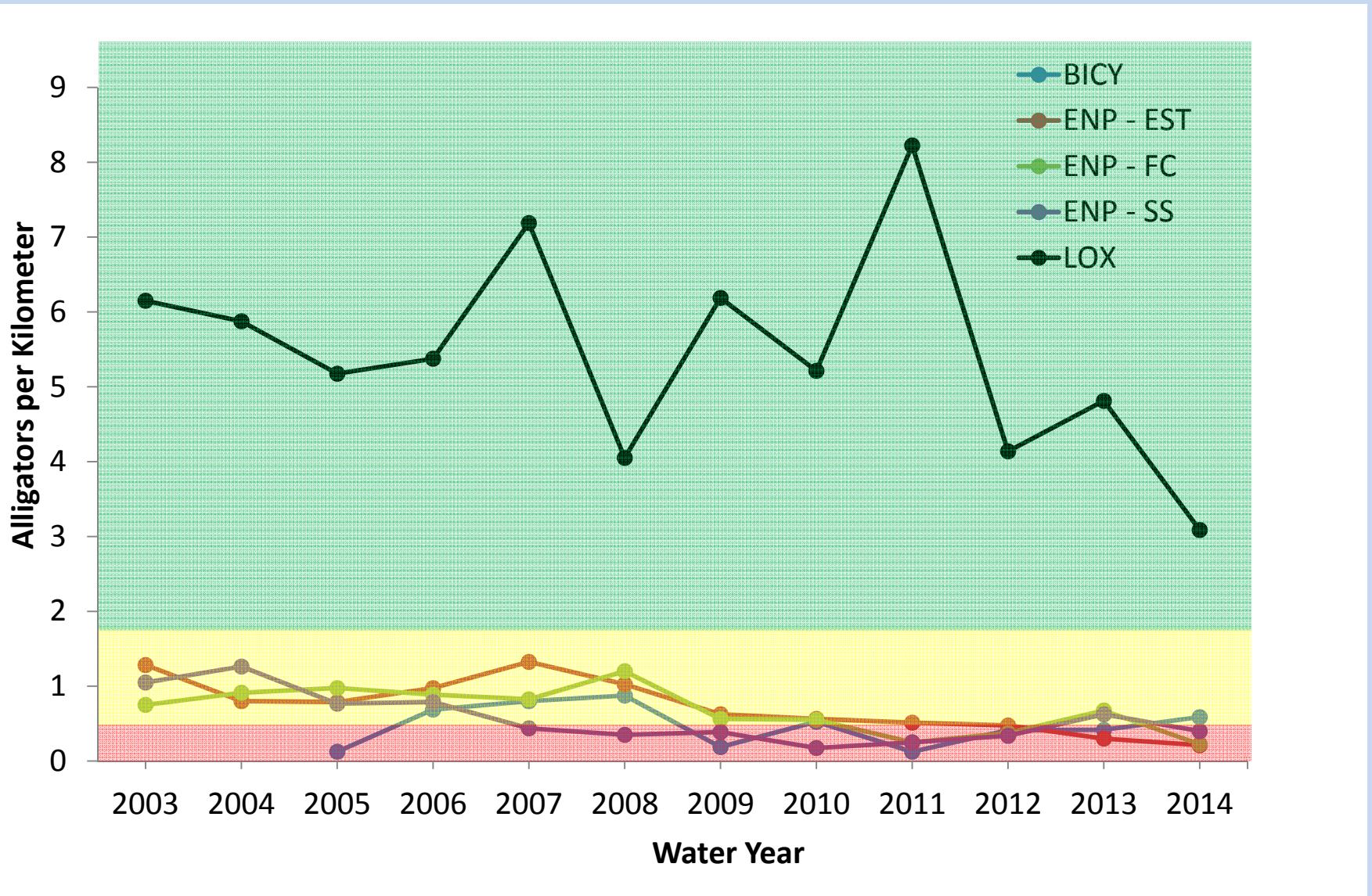


Jasmine Olsen

- Capture 15 alligators adjacent to survey route in spring and fall – Fulton's K (mass and SVL)

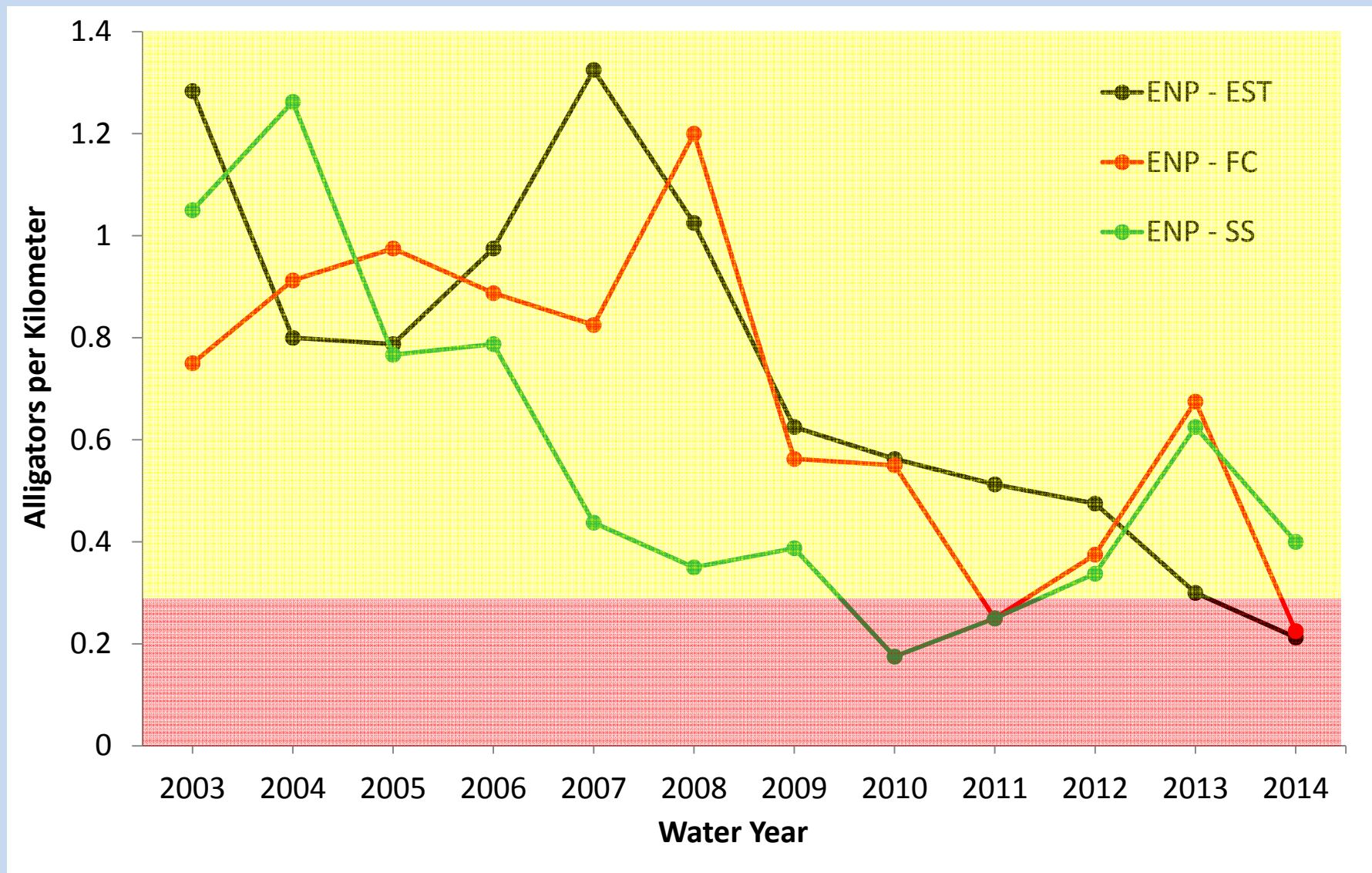


# Relative Density



Loxahatchee NWR currently meets restoration targets, BUT has a significantly ( $p<0.000$ ) declining trend.

# Relative Density in ENP



Significant declining trends in Frog City ( $p=0.003$ ) and the estuary ( $p=0.038$ ).

# Alligator Abundance Responses to Environment

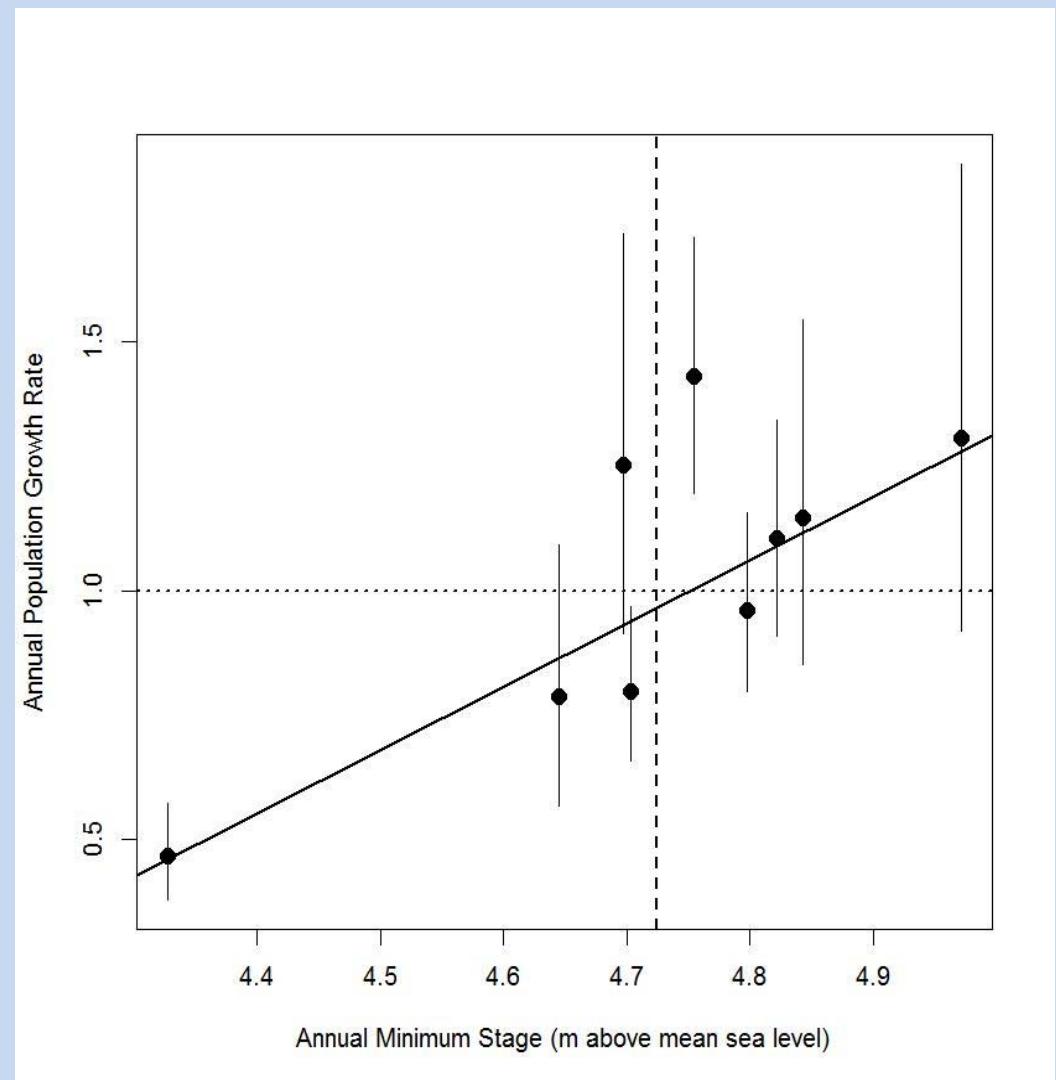
Generalized hierarchical  
 $N$ -mixture model

## Covariates

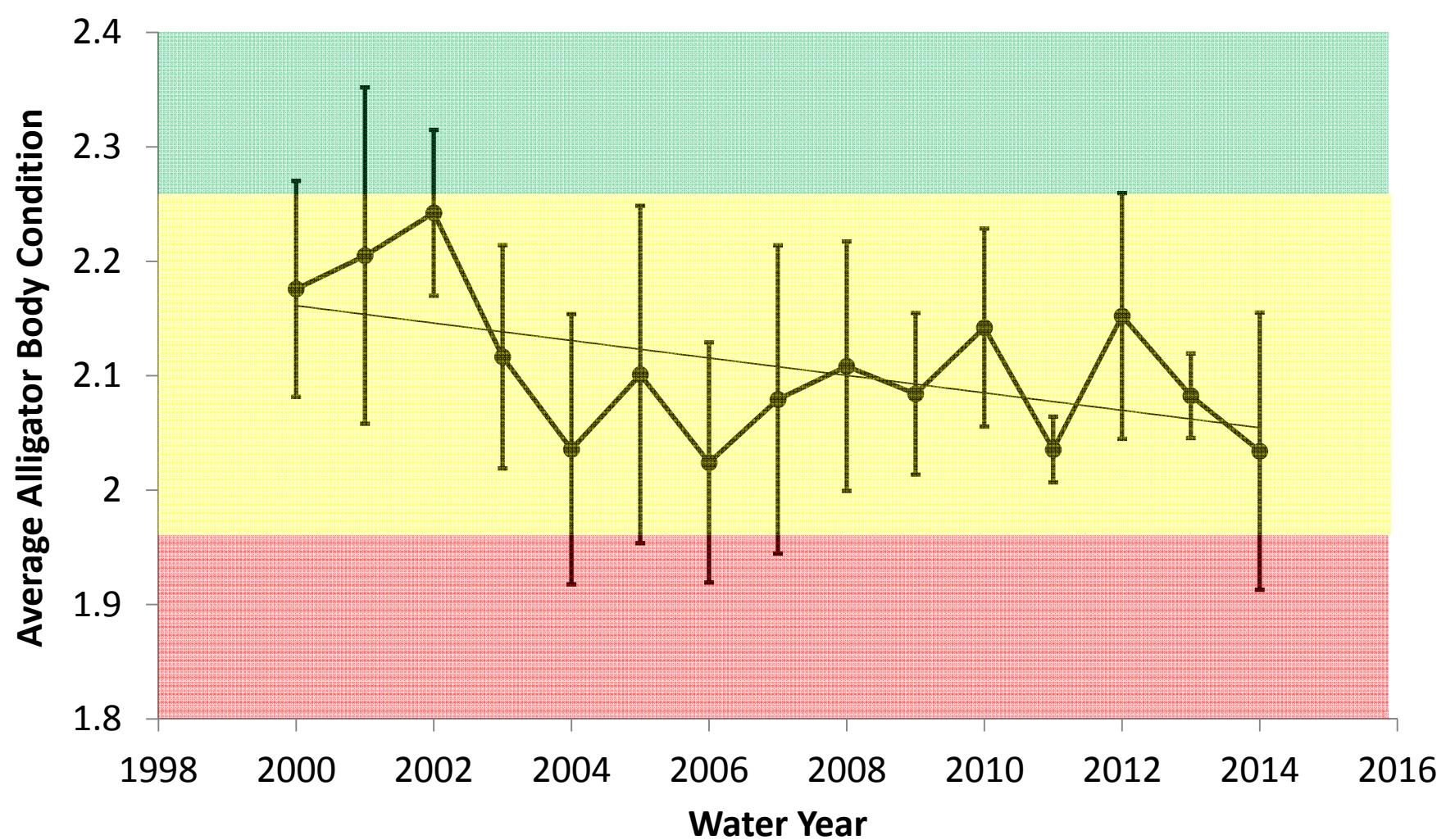
- Temp
- Stage
- Marsh or canal
- Dry or wet year
- Water Year

Yes, alligators showed population responses to hydrologic conditions

- Declines after dry years.
- Increases in subsequent years



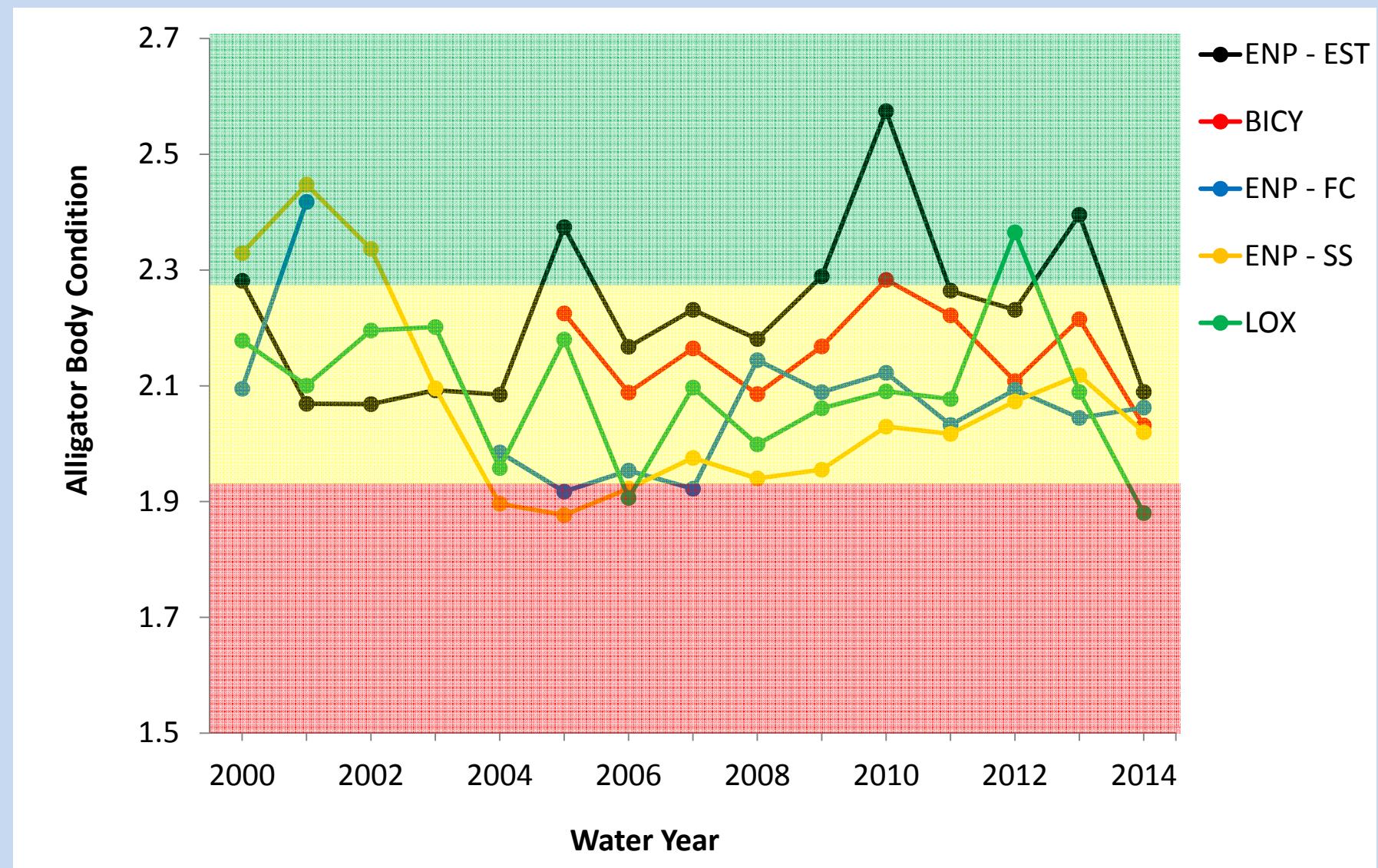
# Body Condition



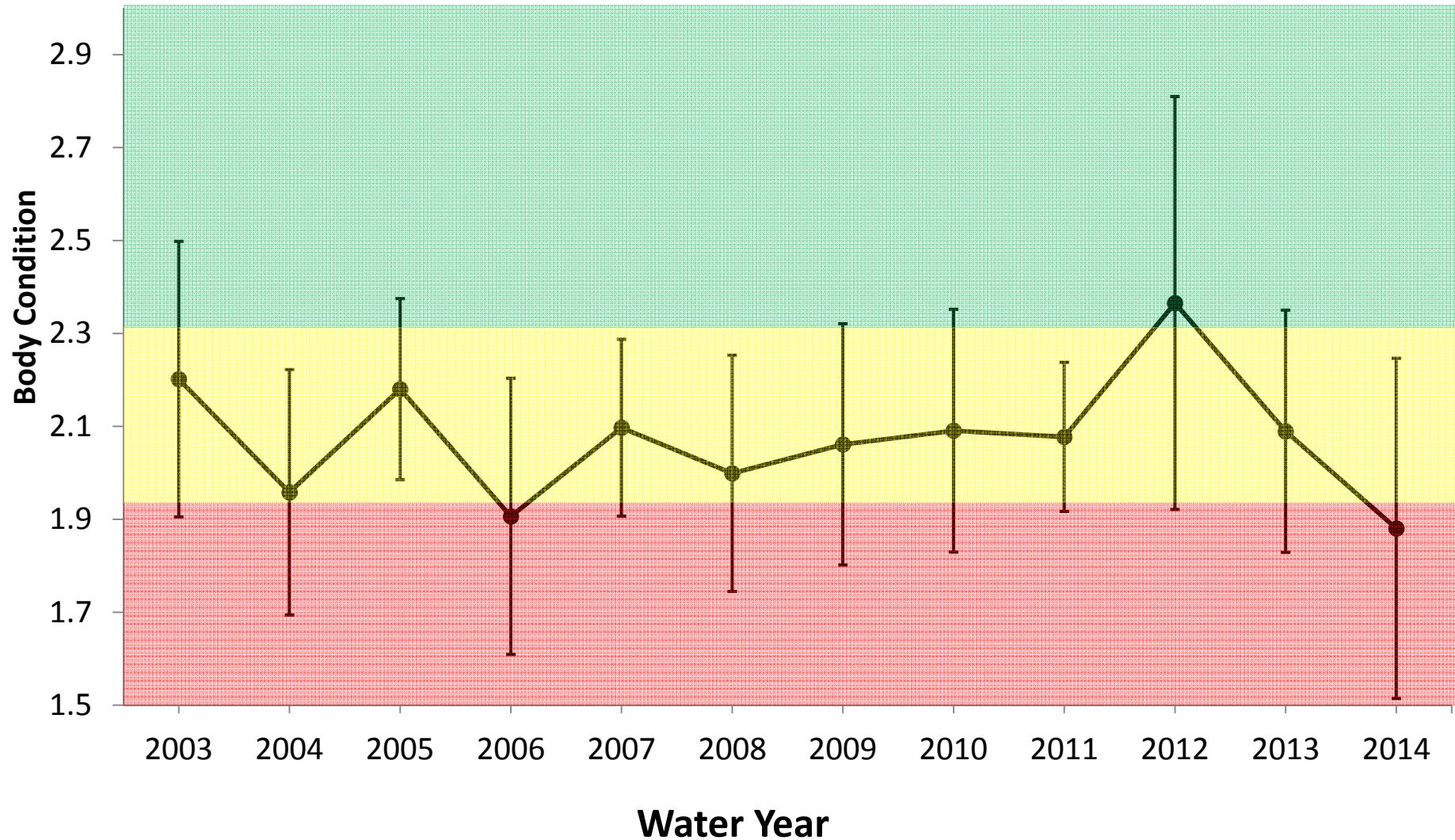
N = 2100, marsh gators, Total Length > 1.25 m

**Significant declining trend across the Greater Everglades**

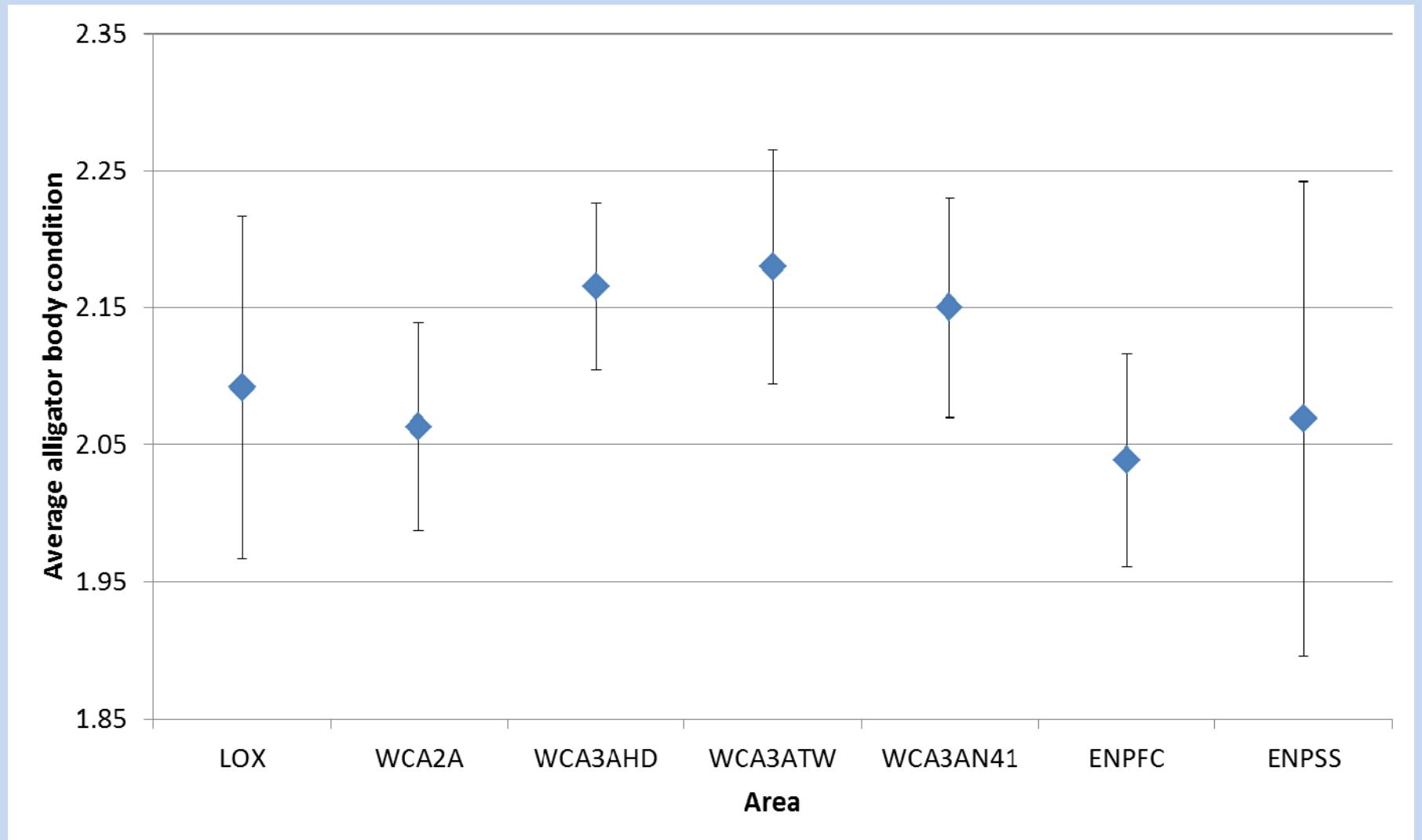
# Body Condition at current sampling locations



# Body Condition at Loxahatchee NWR



# What are the spatial patterns?



ENP Frog City significantly lower body condition than WCA Holiday and WCA Tower

# What hydrologic factors influence body condition?

17 biologically significant models

Generalized linear mixed effect models

## Response Variable

Average Body Condition

## Random Effects

Water Year

Area (i.e. Lox, ENP-SS)

## Fixed Effects

Amplitude

Average Spring & Fall Water Depth

Hydroperiod

Days since last dry & days in last dry

# Top Model

Parameters	Estimate	Standard Error	T-value
(Intercept)	1.80869	0.14228	12.712
<b>Average Spring Depth</b>	<b>0.40073</b>	<b>0.13873</b>	<b>2.889</b>
Average Fall Depth	-0.09547	0.27947	-0.342
<b>Amplitude</b>	<b>0.46166</b>	<b>0.18382</b>	<b>2.512</b>
Fall Depth*Amplitude	-0.25485	0.30410	-0.838

# Summary

- We have documented both temporal and spatial patterns in relative density and body condition of alligators
- Using long-term data we have been able to link responses in body condition and relative density to Everglades hydrology
- Now beginning to investigate relationship between relative density, body condition, and individual health, as well as link with trophic hypothesis

# Acknowledgements

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- South Florida Water Management District
- Lacoste / Save Your Logo
- U.S. Geological Survey
- All the volunteers
- Past, current and future Croc Docs

In memory of Rafael G. Crespo, Jr

