

Using camera trap surveillance networks to model factors affecting Argentine black and white tegu (Salvator merianae) occupancy in southern Florida

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 Native range – subtropical regions of South America



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- Largest and most temperate species of tegu

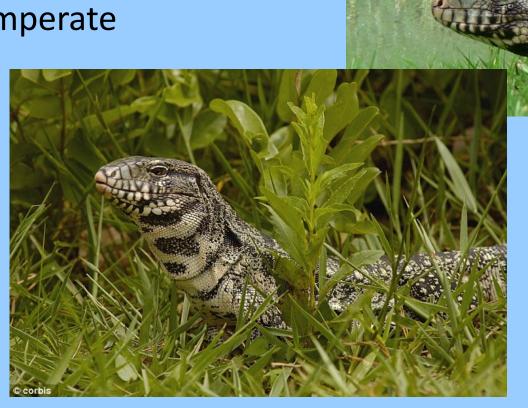


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Broad habitat use

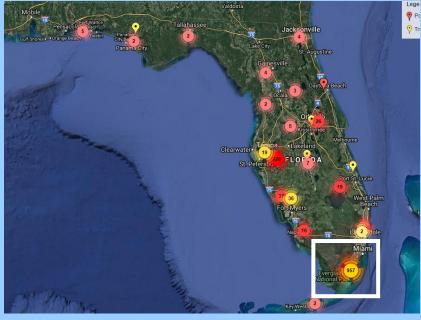


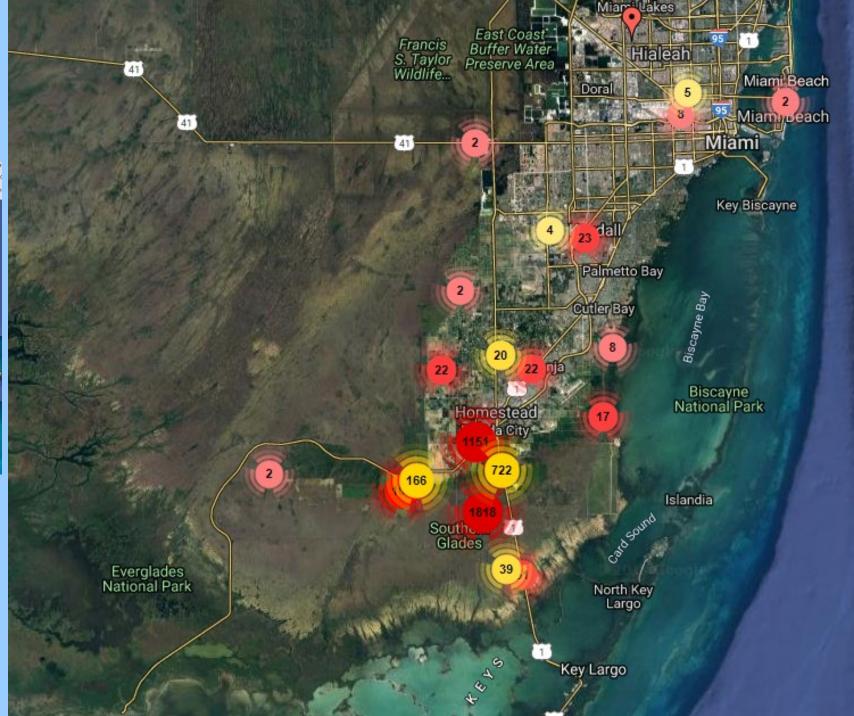
- Native range subtropical regions of South America
- Largest and most temperate species of tegu
- Broad habitat use
- Omnivorous, active foragers





# Tegus in Florida





# Why should we be concerned?

- Invading Miami-Dade County near important biological resource sites
  - Everglades National Park (ENP)
  - Florida Power and Light Turkey Point Power Plant (TP)
  - Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge (CLNWR)







#### Threat to native wildlife

- Small mammals
- Turtles
- Ground-nesting birds
  - Endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow
- Crocodylians
  - Threatened American crocodile

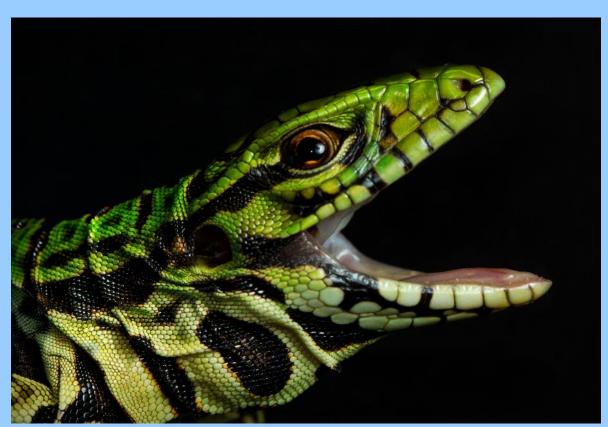
### **Nest Predators**



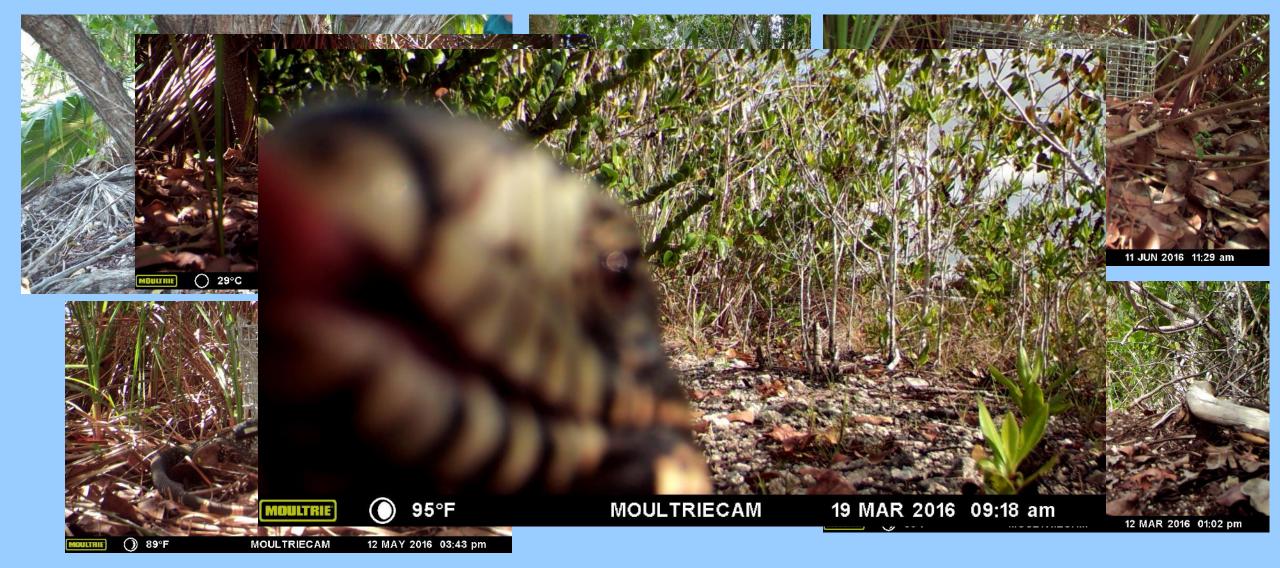
## Research Objective

 Predict areas of tegu occurrence in South Florida using a camera trap surveillance network

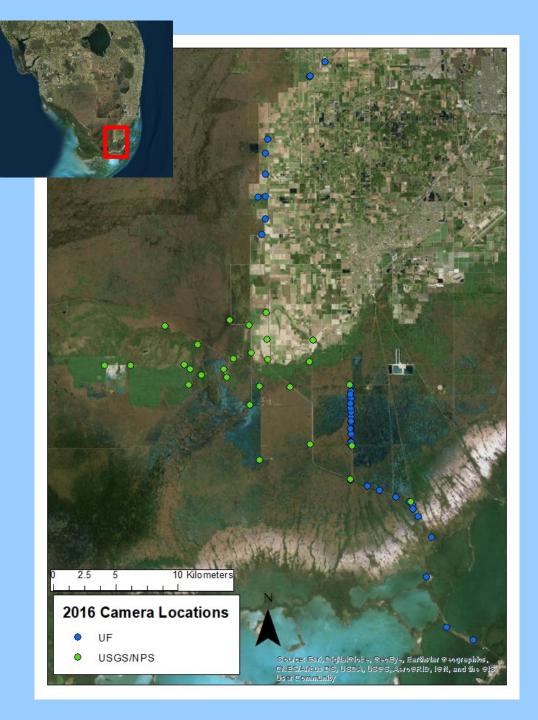
- 2016 camera trapping data
- Multi-agency data collaboration
- Occupancy modeling



# Methods – Camera Trapping







## Methods – Camera Trapping

Passive method, but time consuming

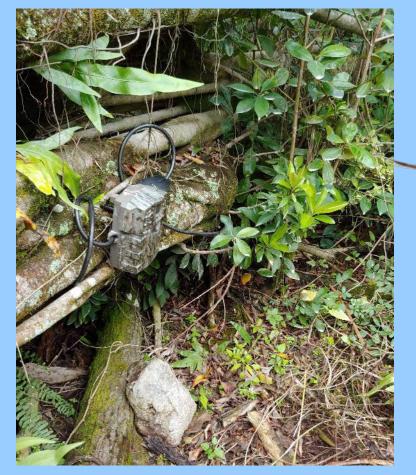
- 69 total cameras in Miami-Dade County in 2016
  - UF 40 cameras
  - USGS/NPS 29 cameras

• 32 cameras (46%) observed a tegu at least once

# Methods – Occupancy modeling

- What is it?
- Simply:
  - Tegu is present at site and will be detected by the camera
  - Tegu is present and will NOT be detected by the camera
  - Tegu absent from the site







# Methods – Occupancy Modeling

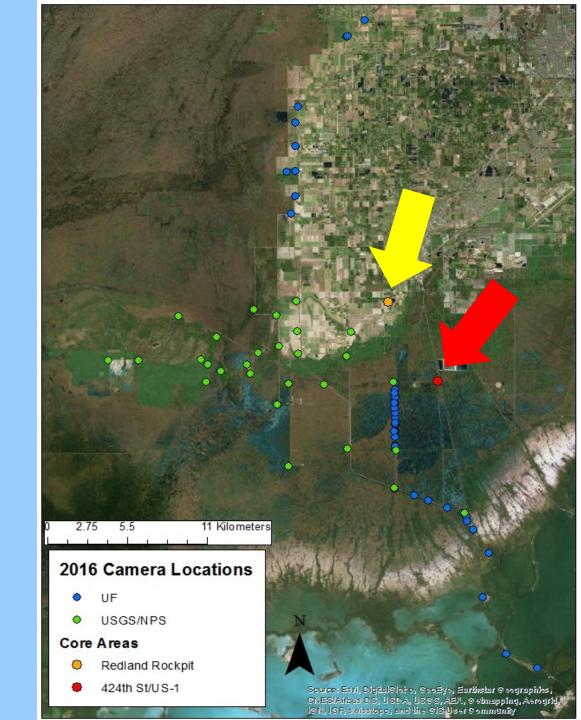
Single season occupancy model

Detection Covariates	Site covariates
Quadratic effect of temperature	Habitat type
Average precipitation	Distance to water source
Presence of baited trap	Distances from two core areas in Miami-Dade County

#### Core Areas

- Redland Rock Pit
  - Point of discovery

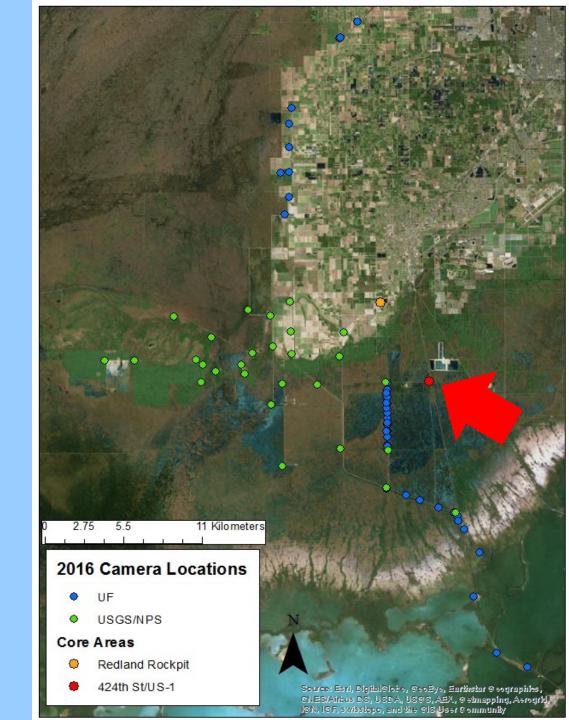
- 424<sup>th</sup> St/US-1 Intersection
  - Management effort focus
  - Major path of dispersal



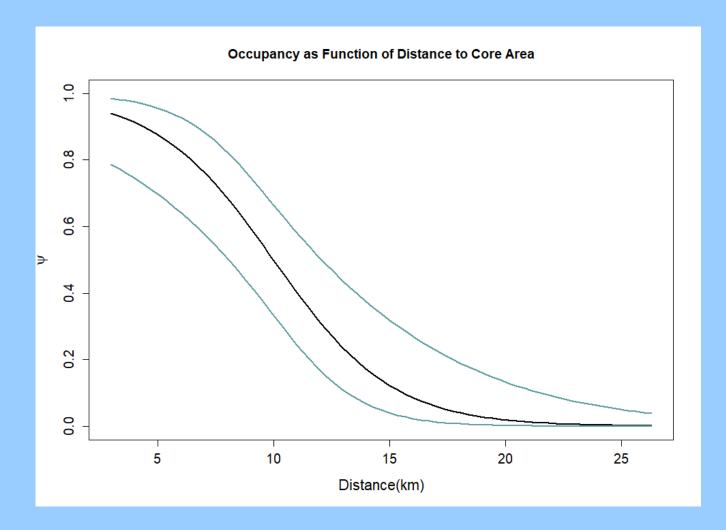
#### Results

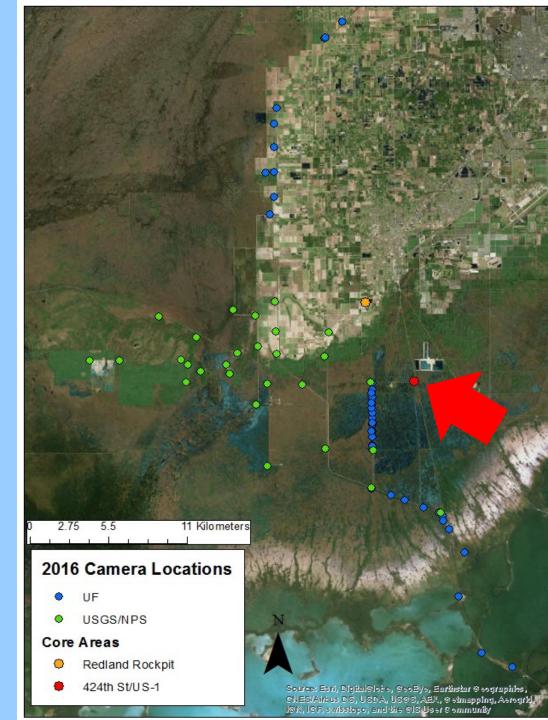
- Most predictive model
  - Occupancy as a function of distance to 424<sup>th</sup> St/US-1 Core Area
  - Detection as a function of quadratic effect of temperature

What does this mean?



### Results

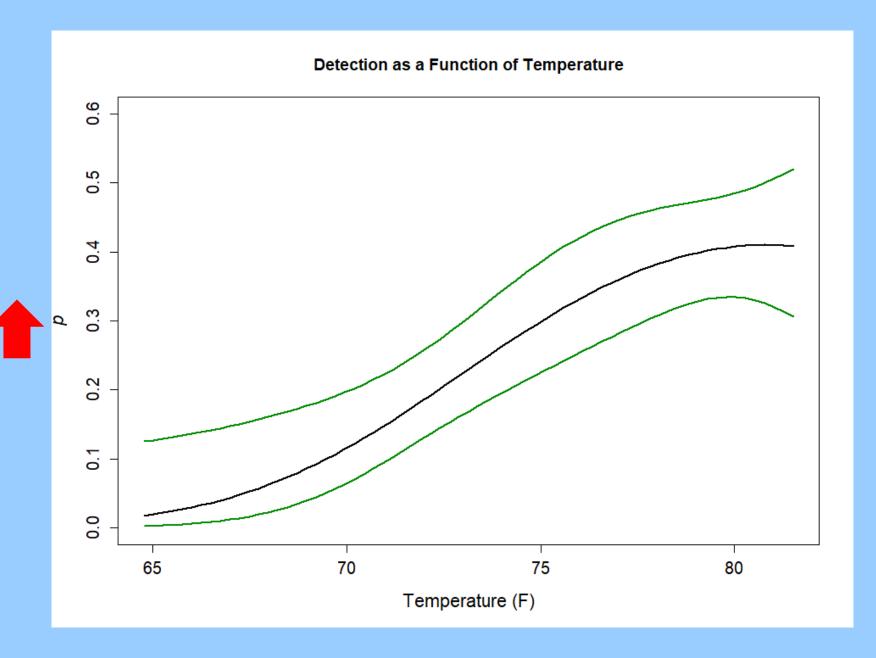




#### Results

Temperature 1

Probability of detection



### Summary

 Sites closer to the 424<sup>th</sup> St/US-1 core area display a higher probability of tegu occurrence



- Higher probability of detecting a tegu at a site increases in warmer months, as tegu activity increases
- Trends supported by other methods

## Where do we go from here?

- Refine covariates and build on analyses
  - By scale local site characteristics
  - Distance to major intersections
  - Spatial distribution model
- Use these results to improve removal and detection methods of black and white tegus in South Florida
  - Can apply models to multiple years

















#### Acknowledgements

And thank you to all of the hard-working Croc Docs staff, past and present!

