

Stormwater Treatment Areas & Wildlife Avian Protection Plan and Snail Kite Nesting Updates

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Brian Garrett O&M Wildlife Coordinator South Florida Water Management District Land Management Division



Wildlife and STAs

- Operating the STAs in the presence of protected wildlife species has been very challenging.
- The District has operated around several protected species since the STAs became operational.





- When the STAs were first constructed, it was not predicted that protected nesting birds might be impacted by STA operations.
- A few years into the operation of the STAs, it was discovered that black-necked stilts were nesting within STAs which presented operation and maintenance (O&M) issues.
- Black-necked stilts are one of over 1000 species protected federally by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.



- It took several years to agree to and develop an Avian Protection Plan (APP) for the STAs.
- By 2008, a final APP was completed.
- Surveys have been conducted since 2006.





- The APP outlines threats to migratory birds in the STA during their construction, operation, and maintenance.
- It requires surveys to be conducted to know where black-necked stilts and Florida burrowing owls are nesting in each STA.





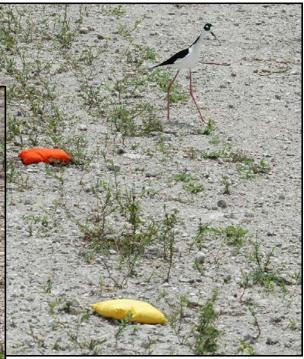
- The APP uses black-necked stilts and Florida burrowing owls as the main indicator species.
- It is predicted that if these two species are addressed by the APP that other ground nesting species will also be protected.
- Surveys are primarily conducted from March to July each year in the Everglades STAs.





- Migratory birds on levee road tops are identified and marked (using marker bags) during surveys.
- The birds do come back to the nests with the markers.





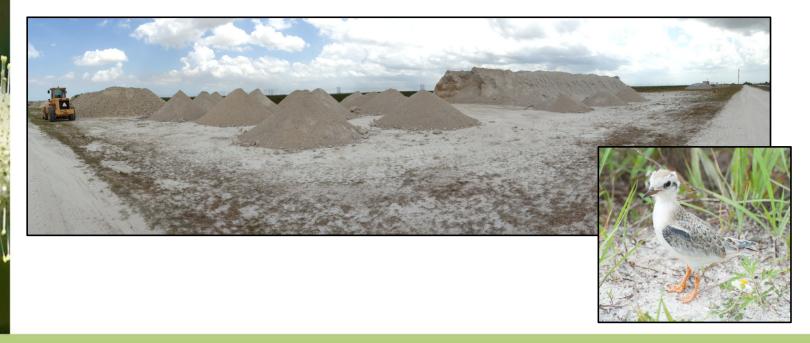


- In recent years we had least terns nest in both the Everglades and Northern STAs.
- We've worked closely with FWC to make sure we don't negatively impact this species as well.





- The least terns generally cause access issues within the STAs.
- Rock stock piles used to maintain and repair levee roads in STA-1E and STA-1W can be unavailable for months.





- All nests (on levees and within the marsh) are compiled in reports.
- O&M staff use information in the reports to make adjustments to operations and other works to minimize impacts to nesting birds in the STAs.
- The APP has been successful in that it has greatly minimized impacts to ground-nesting birds in the STAs; however, optimal operation of the STAs can still be difficult to achieve.











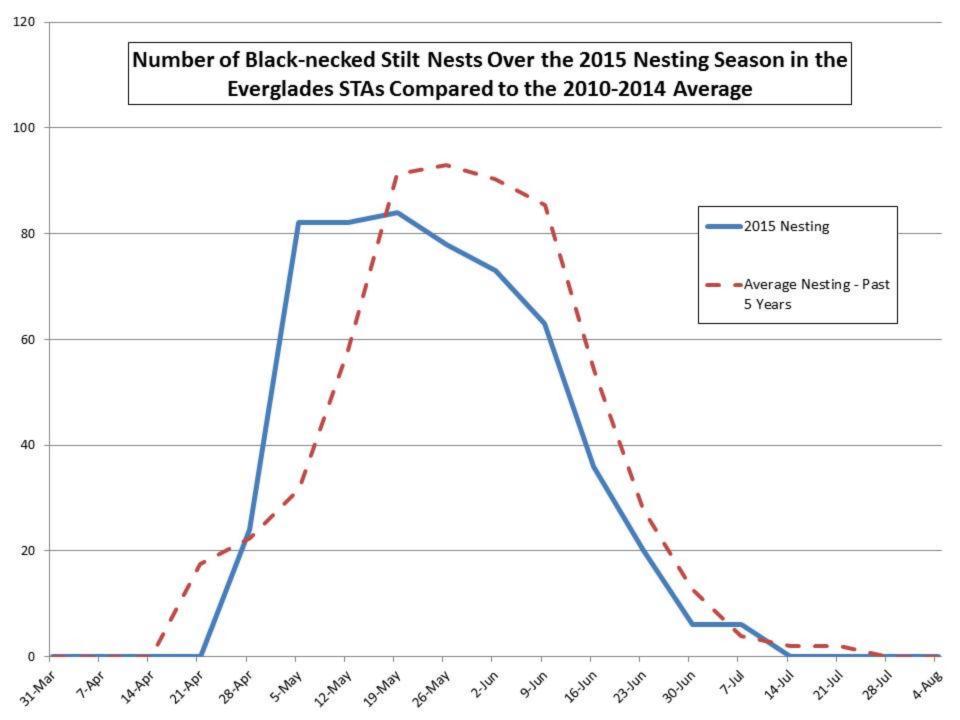
Florida burrowing owls have not been observed in the STAs since owls were relocated during the construction of STA-1E and STA-2.





The total number of nests observed each year varies greatly due to factors like hydrology and the maturation of the marsh vegetation.

Year	STA-1E	STA-1W	STA-2	STA-3/4	STA-5/6	Total Nests
2006	186	49	0	5	122	362
2007	102	236	74	55	147	614
2008	69	26	16	7	73	191
2009	102	360	237	69	105	873
2010	150	19	29	15	14	227
2011	42	105	39	142	11	339
2012	9	5	0	4	15	33
2013	23	13	12	4	45	97
2014	0	16	32	1	73	122
2015	4	95	36	0	69	204



Evidence of Successful Nesting

- In 2010, the first noted Everglade snail kites nested in STA-5/6.
- Since that time 282 snail kite nests have been observed within the boundaries of the STAs.











Snail Kite Nesting Numbers and Success

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Six Year Totals
Nesting Attempts	29	1	1	45	113	93	282
Successful Nests	7	0	1	22	40	48	118
Failed/ Incomplete Nests	18	1	0	18	54	34	125
Unknown Final Status	4	0	0	5	19	11	39
Still Active Nests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Successful	24%	0%	100%	49%	35%	52%	42%

sfwmd.gov

- Snail kite nests are surveyed by the University of Florida (UF) Snail Kite Lab.
- The District has worked with UF to make sure they have access to the STAs & that they can provide timely data following each survey, so protective measures can be implemented.



Ideal conditions in the STAs for nesting kites Plenty of exotic apple snails Substrates to nest on (willow, cattail) **Open areas are available for snail foraging** Water kept within cells to keep plants hydrated Water depths maintained through much of the year The exotic snails attract a lot of other birds like wading birds and limpkins too. The District has been asking the UF Snail Kite Crew to report on the amounts of snails they seen when surveying for snail kite nests.

- Kite nests can be problematic to:
 - Structure and levee access.
 - Water level management
 - Vegetation management.



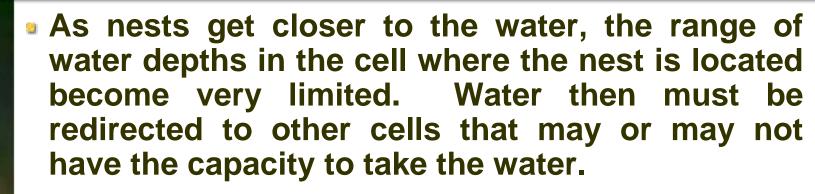




Nests in cattail typically sink towards the surface of the water as chicks grow & cattail leaves senesce.







STA-5/6 Cell 5-3B (Elevation = 12.4 ft NVGD)

	Max	Main	Min
Date	Stage (ft)	Stage (ft)	Stage (ft)
Feb 15, 2014	No Max†	13.6*	13.4*
Mar 10, 2014	14.4	13.6*	13.4*
Mar 31, 2014	14.7	13.6*	13.4*
Apr 18, 2014	14.4	13.6*	13.4*
May 30, 2014	13.8	13.6*	13.4*

[†] Nest is above highest possible stage

* If water is available

- 500-ft no entry buffer zones can limit vegetation management in STAs a great deal.
- Proper vegetation management helps keep water flowing properly through the STAs.







There Have Been A Lot of Successful Snail Kite Nests!