Fish & Wildlife Habitat Assessment in Florida Lakes



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A complete, healthy ecosystem consistently provides enough of all of the different habitats to support all of the fish and wildlife.



FWC Working Groups

- Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (31,000 ha)
- Lake Istokpoga (11,200 ha)
- Orange Creek Basin (11,500 ha)
- Lake Tsala-Apopka (7,700 ha)



Approach

- Evaluate current habitat conditions
- Compare to F&W habitat requirements
- Identify habitat shortcomings
- Address shortcomings, maintain desirable habitat





Lake
Tohopekaliga
(Toho)

Aerial CIR
Photography
2007

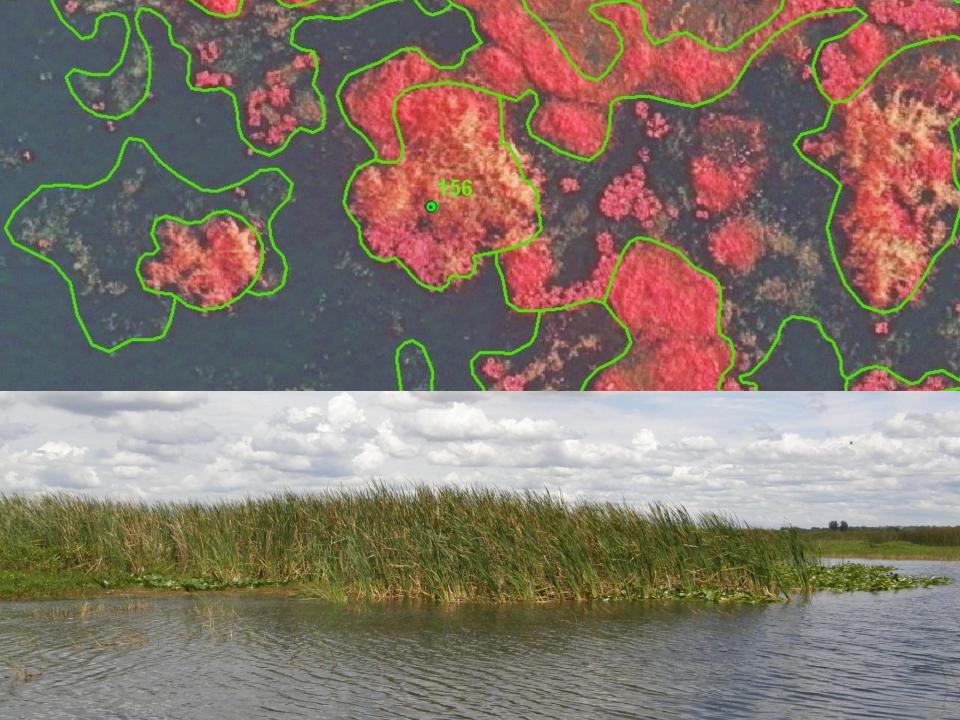


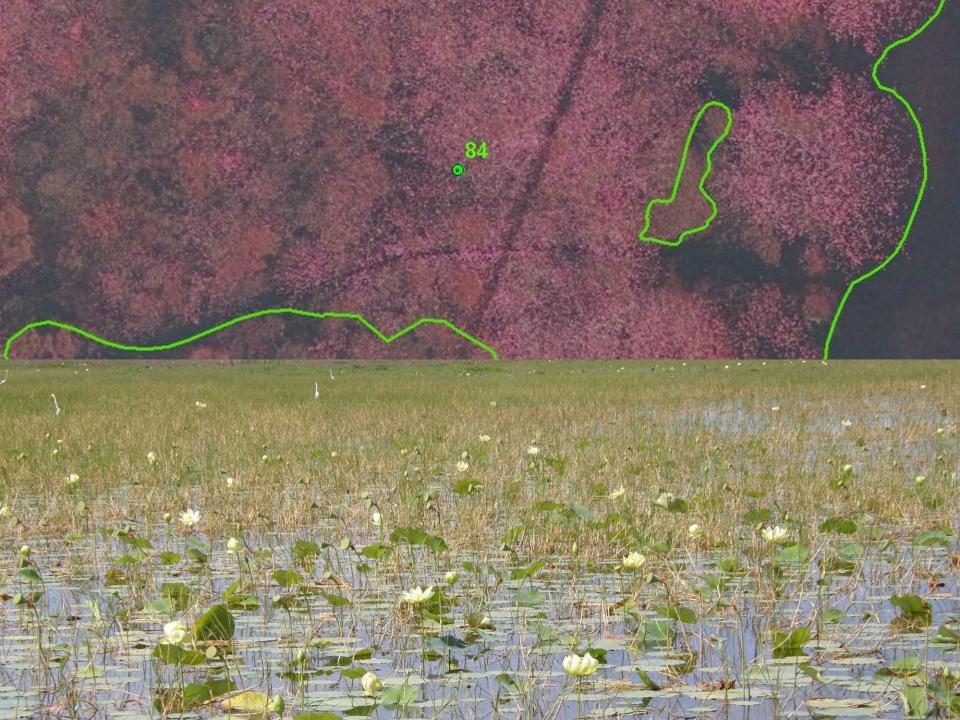
Lake Toho
2007

Field survey locations





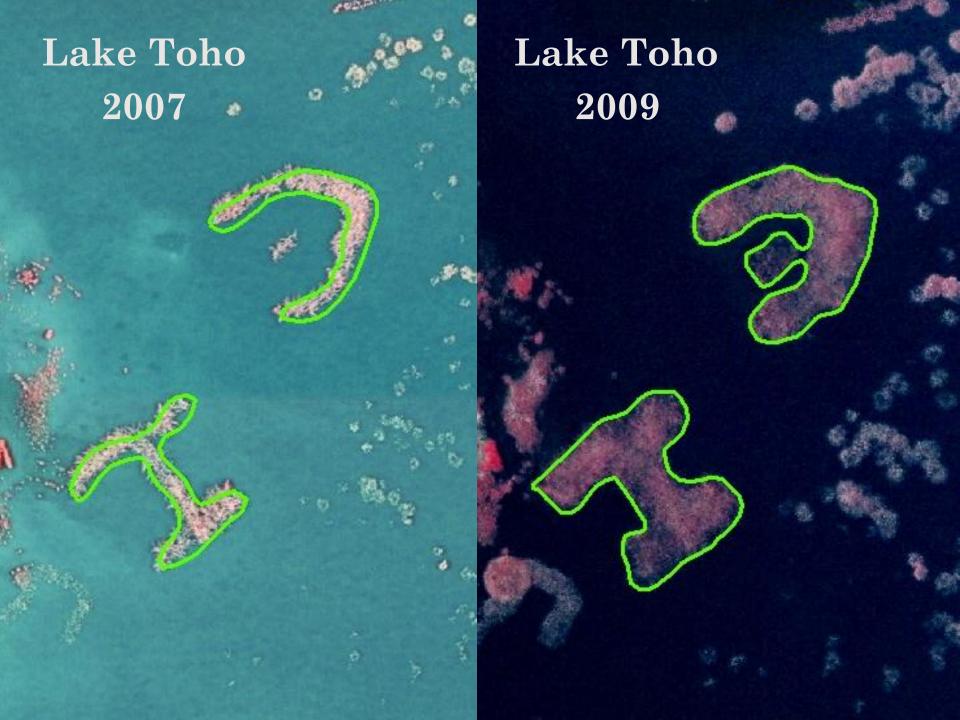


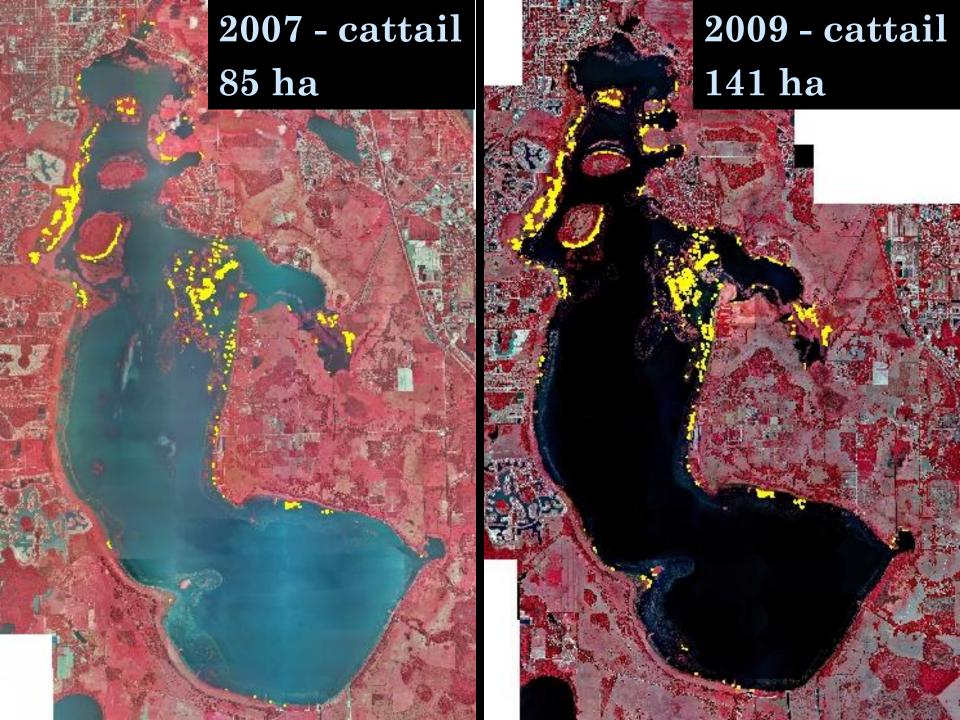












Habitat quality of plants to focal taxa (L = low, M = medium, H = high, - = no value)

		Snail kite		Alligator	
Plant	Cover	nesting	Fish	foraging	
Cattail	<33%	-	M	Н	
Cattail	33-66%	L	M	Н	
Cattail	<u>≥</u> 67%	Н	L	-	
Grasses	<33%	-	Н	M	
Grasses	33-66%	-	Н	M	
Grasses	<u>≥</u> 67%	_	Н	M	

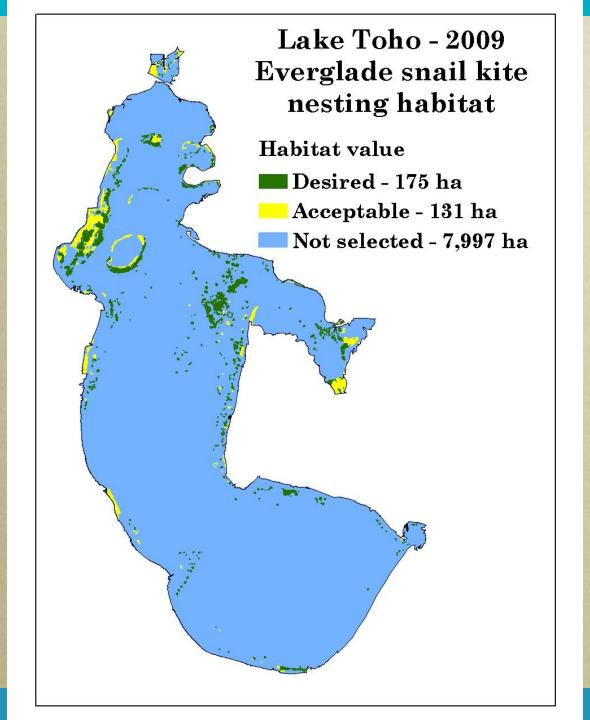


Habitat characteristics

- Dominant plant species
- Plant coverage amount of vegetation & water
- Percent class area plant species composition
- Contagion aggregation or interspersion

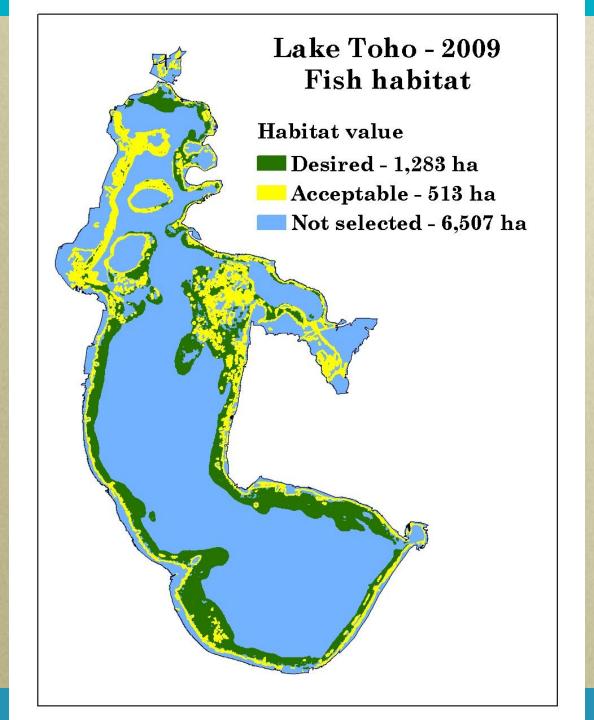




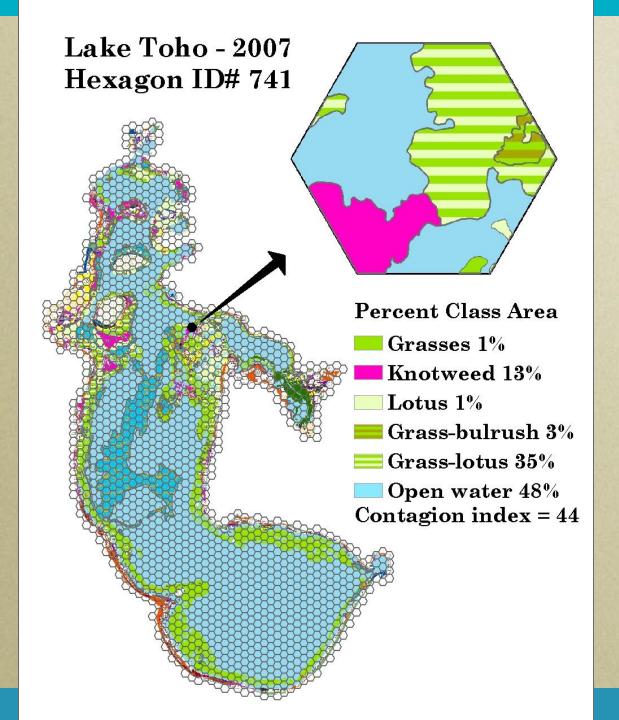






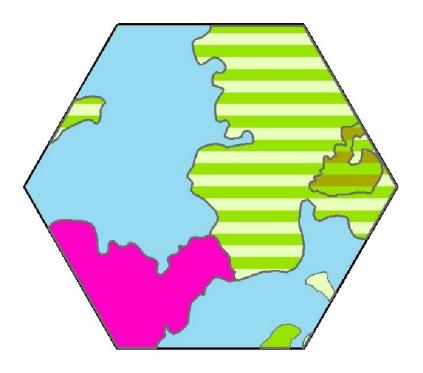








Lake Toho - 2007

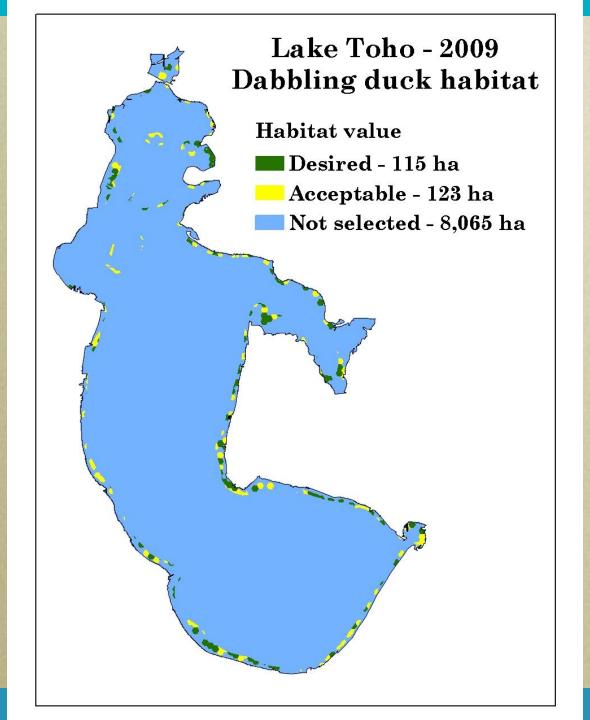


Hexagon ID# 741: Cover = 52%, contagion = 44, water depth = 1-2 m

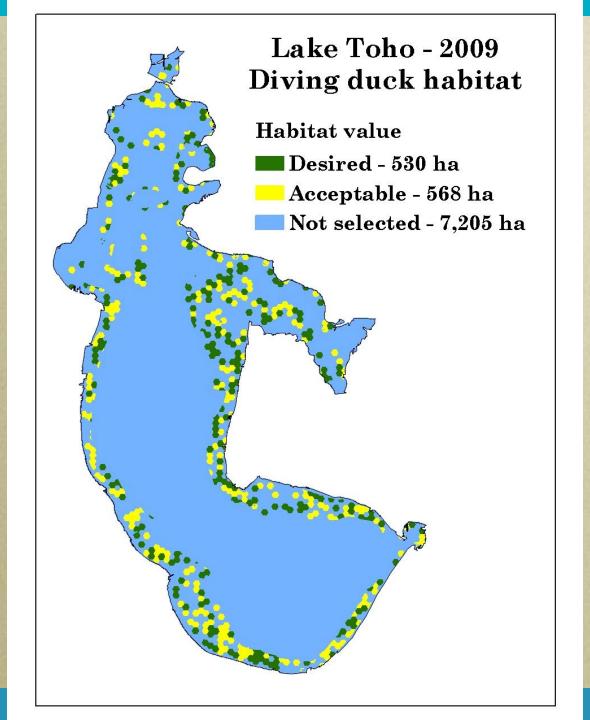
Waterfowl:

Desired: Cover = 35-55%, contagion = 20-60 Acceptable: Cover = 30-70%, contagion = 20-60 Water depth = 0-0.7 m (dabbling ducks), 0-2 m (diving ducks)







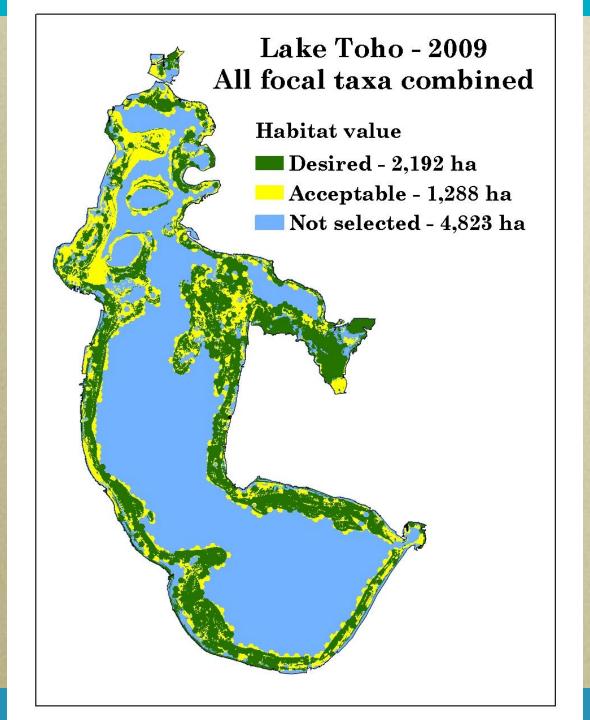




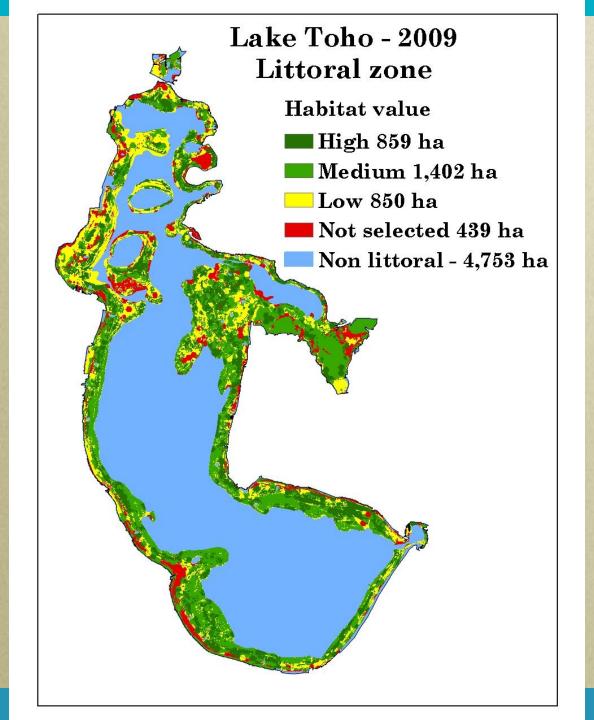
Lake Toho 2009 habitat vs. lake-wide targets

	2009	% over
Exceeded target	(ha)	target
Alligator foraging	2,259	35%
Dabbling ducks	238	32%
Diving ducks	1,098	48%
Wading birds	477	8%
	2009	% under
Short of target	(ha)	target
Alligator nesting	592	-4%
Snail kite nesting	306	-39%
Snail kite foraging	1,260	-41%
Fish (littoral zone)	1,795	-16%











Summary

- Mapped large lakes (aerial photography and field surveys)
- Identified valuable habitat for focal taxa (GIS analyses)
- Identified habitat shortcomings (results vs. targets)
- Identified potential management areas (least value to taxa)
- Result = locations and target taxa for management
- New tool to guide management on large systems



