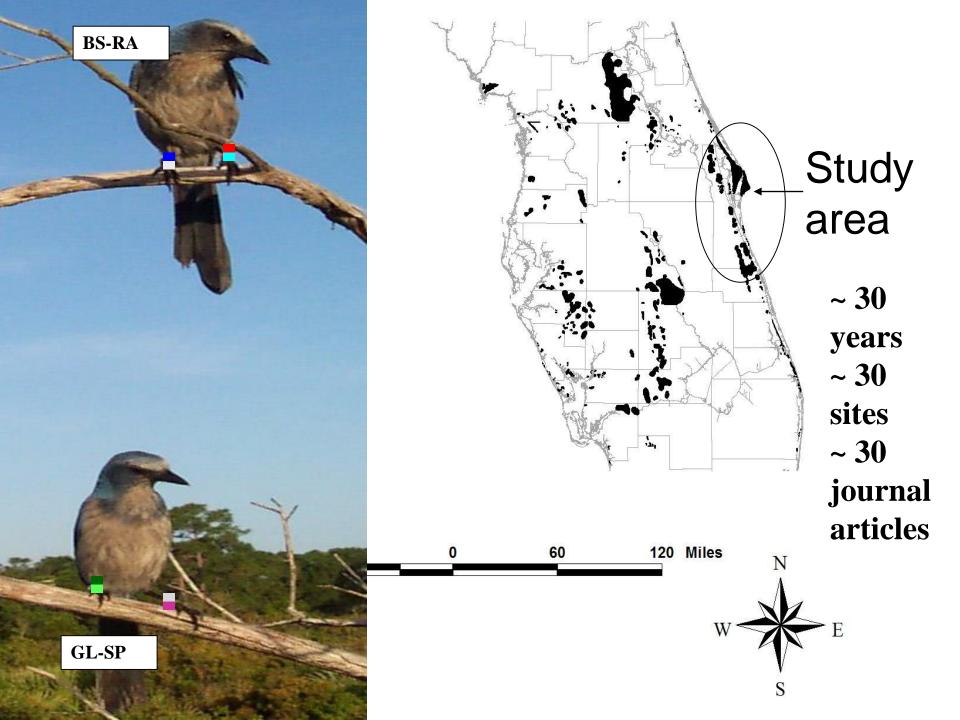
Integrating science & management:

Florida Scrub-Jay Conservation along the Central Florida's Atlantic Coast

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Kennedy Space Center Ecological Program



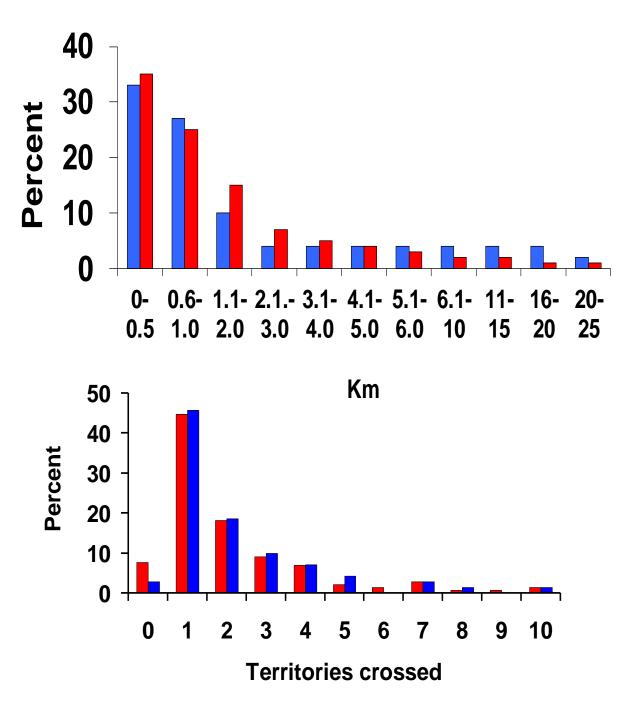


Sociobiology

Florida's unique bird species Mate for life Can breed first year, usually delay Families of 2-8 adults Help at nest, defend territory, spot & mob predators (sentinel system)

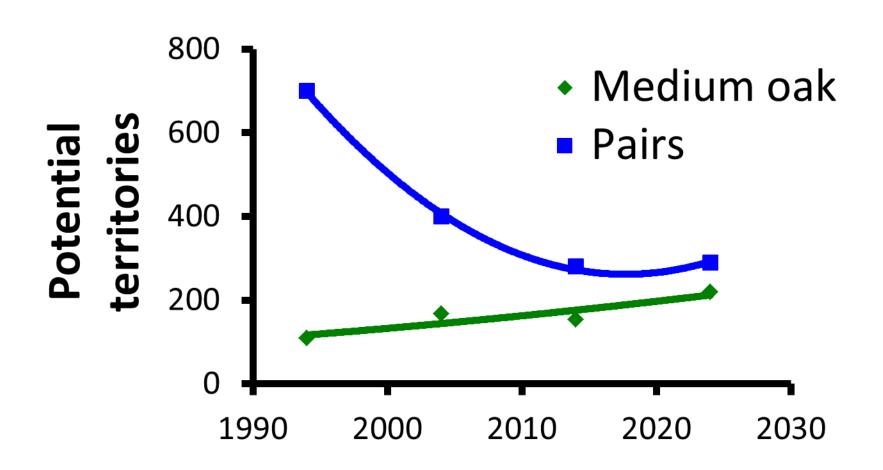


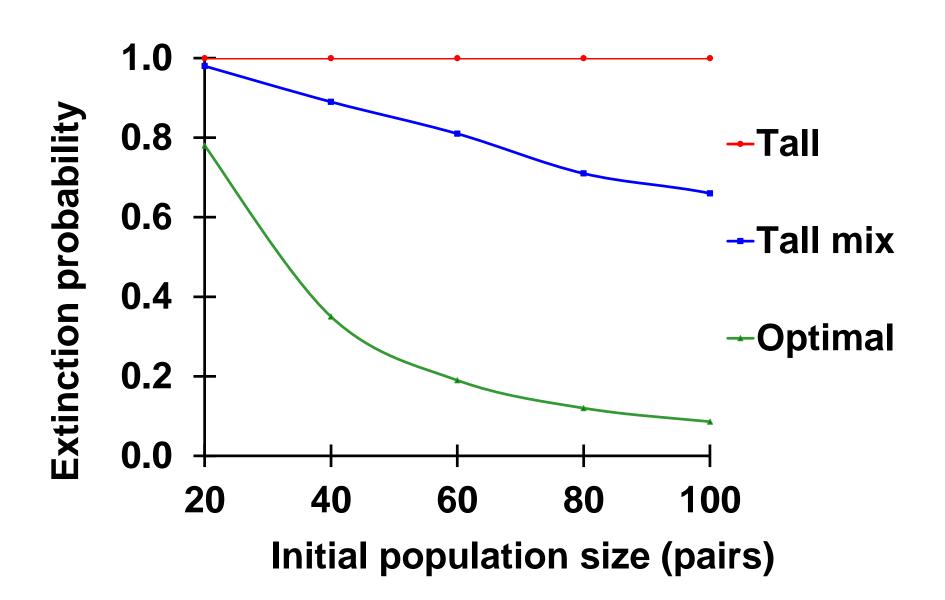




Short dispersal by males & females

Population & habitat trends





Conservation planning (nonfederal properties)

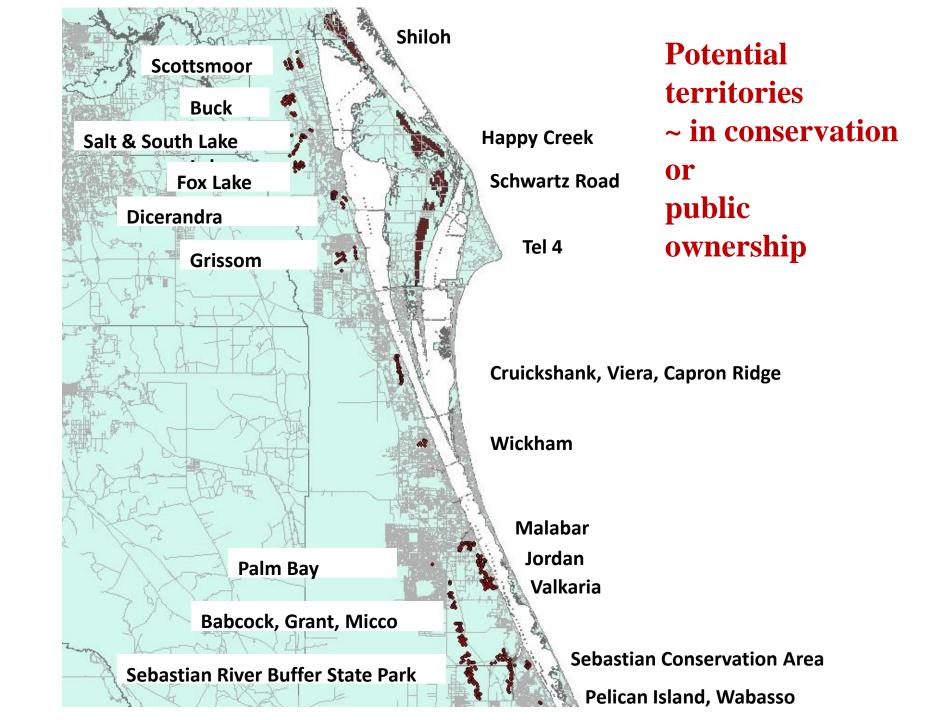
- Still operating under 1990 recovery plan
- Brevard County Scrub Compensation and Development Plan effort outlined key conservation areas (EELS, DEP, FWCC, SJRWD); still some gaps
- HCPs & mitigation
- Five year review in draft
- Conservation mapping exercise

Potential local populations = potential habitat within 670 m (two FSJ territories).

Core = habitat to support \geq 40 family groups at 70% carrying capacity (K).

Support = support 10 - 39 family groups within 3.5 km of a core or 3.5 km of other support areas that together can support 40 or more groups at 70% K.

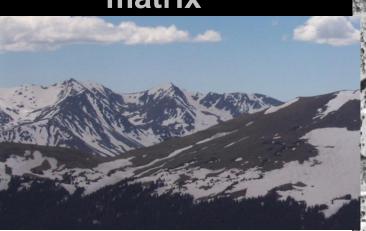
Auxiliary = a potential local population that contains sufficient habitat to support 10 or more family groups at 70% K that does not meet the definition of a core or support area.

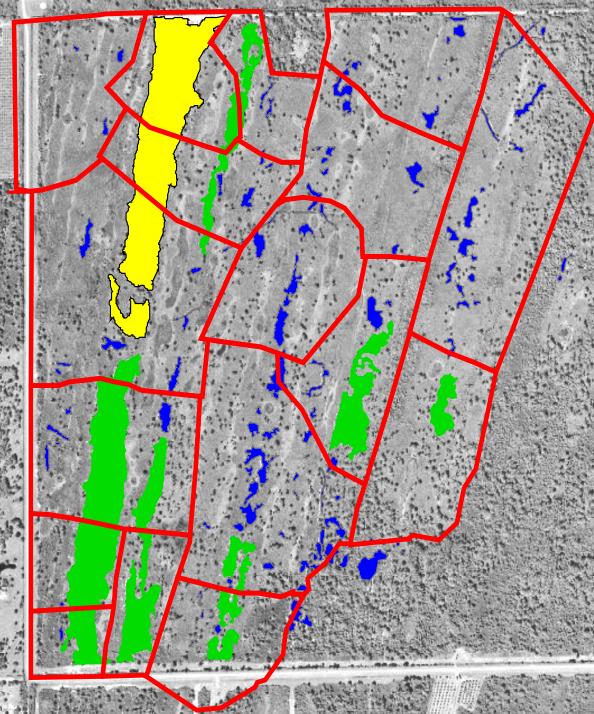




Florida
Scrub-Jay
territories &

Primary
Secondary,
Tertiary
scrub ridges
in a
flammable
flatwoods
matrix







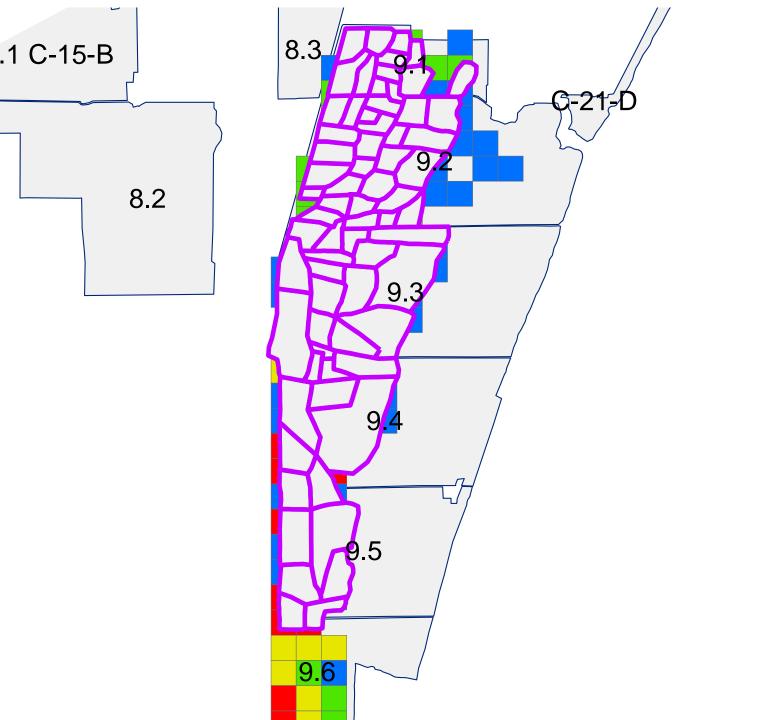


Scrub Management Guidelines for Peninsular Florida:

- 1. ≥10% of each potential scrub-jay territory should have shrubs 4 -5.5 feet, rest of the vegetation should be shorter,
- 2. <1 acre of vegetation taller than 5.5 feet,
- 3. tree overstory < 1 tree per acre,
- 4. Distance to forest edge <1000 foot between a scrubjay territory and forest
- 5. Open ground 10-50% bare sand or sparse herbaceous vegetation

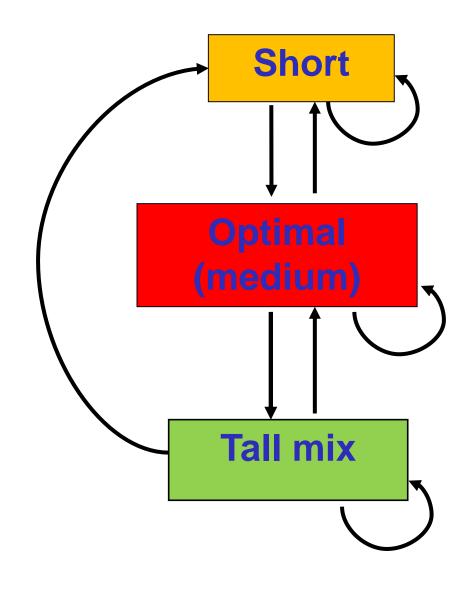
Influence of habitat state on demography & catastrophic fire hazard

State	(yearlings - breeder deaths) / pair-year	Fuels hazard
Short	- 0.32	Low
Open-medium	+ 0.49	Low
Closed- medium	+ 0.15	Moderate
Tall	- 0.24	High

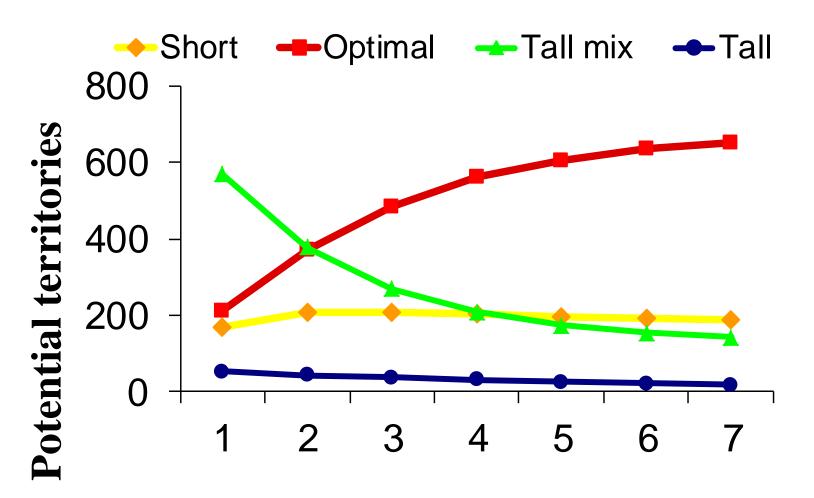


Transition probabilities as functions of:

oak cover edges time since fire number of fires types of cutting rainfall...



Frequent fire (1-5 years) / cutting

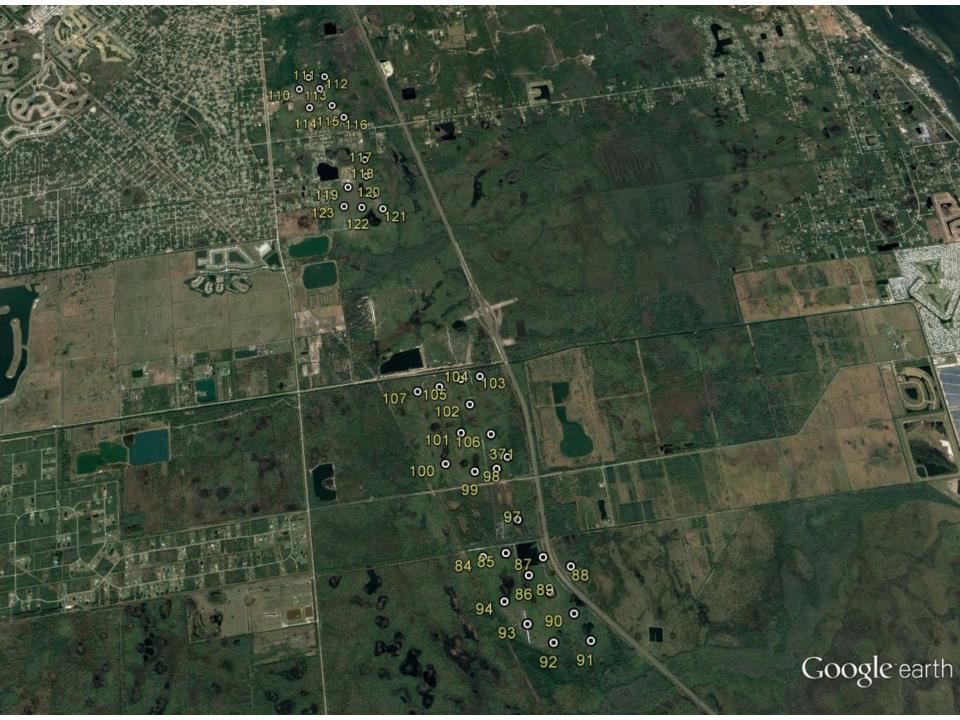


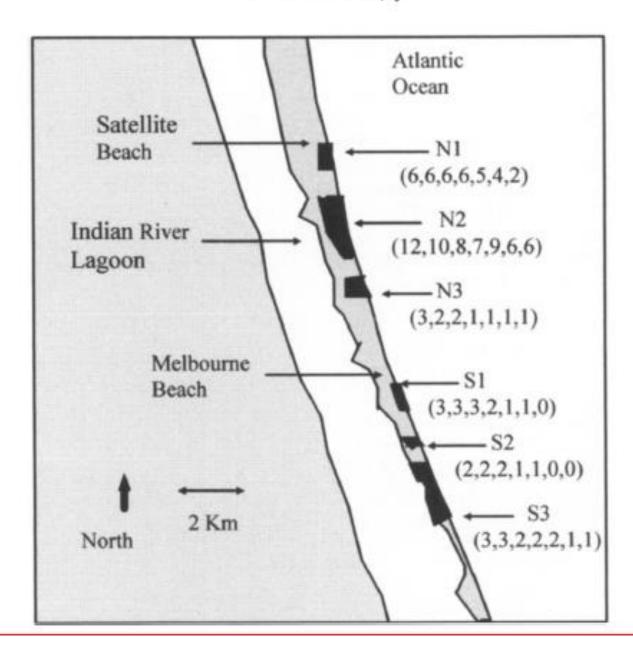
Five-year intervals

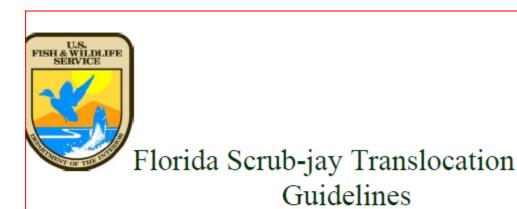
Adaptive Resource Management & Optimal Decisions

Occupancy	habitat	treatment
Occupied	Short	NONE
	Open	NONE
	Closed	LT. MECH & BURN
	Tall-mix	BURN
	Tall	LT. MECH & BURN
Unoccupied	Short	NONE
	Open	NONE
	Closed	BURN
	Tall-mix	BURN
	Tall	LT. MECH & BURN











• >500 acres habitat in conservation area

• ~ 50 acres unoccupied optimal habitat / family

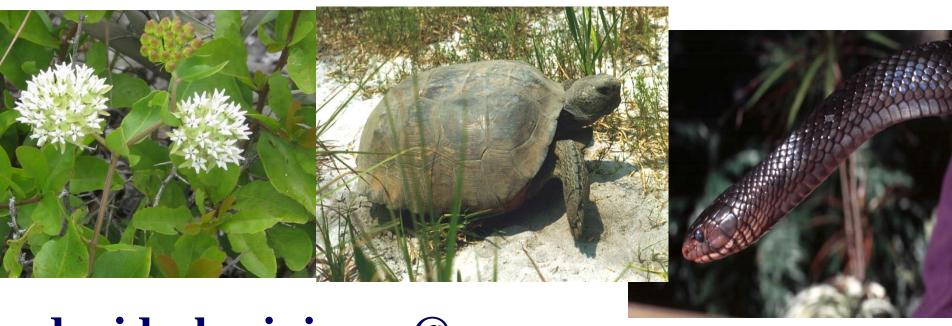
June 30, 2011

- ~ 4 translocation programs having short term success
- Next step demonstrate population recovery
- In Brevard many sites with potential for >10 pairs but not many source birds



Summary

Need adaptive management using frequent controlled fires & cutting
Role for acquisition & translocation



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