

Disclaimer: The information represented in this database do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. National Park Service, or the University of Florida. Use of trade, product, or firm names does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Our goal was to compile specific climate-related traits obtained from targeted literature searches for 26 threatened and endangered species in Florida. We do not claim that the database is a comprehensive source of ecological information, and we emphasize that the information is context-specific. In many cases we included pertinent contextual information in the “Flag” field, but those notes are not a substitute for careful reading of the original data source. We suggest that users do their own assessment of the reliability of individual papers, as more recent literature may contain more up to date information.

We urge all users of this database to compare the values presented and consult the original literature prior to interpreting or using the information. Furthermore, these data were compiled from many sources, and there are cases where the same data are reported multiple times or overlap with other sources. There are also cases where the same trait was defined or reported inconsistently among studies, making it difficult to categorize the information. Although all reasonable efforts were taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data contained herein, use of these data is made ‘as is’ and we assume no responsibility for error or omissions.

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**THREATENED AND ENDANGERED VERTEBRATES IN FLORIDA
DATABASE METADATA**

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GENERAL INFORMATION

This database contains species traits obtained from targeted literature searches for 26 threatened and endangered species located in Peninsular Florida. The database includes 10 major categories of traits: habitat, migration and dispersal, home range, species range, reproduction, extreme weather, fire, precipitation, salinity, and temperature. All of these traits are searchable through the database query tool along with other search criteria including the species, geographic information (country, location, study site), and publication information (author, title). Please note that many of the taxa are listed as threatened or endangered sub-species, and have parent species that are not federally listed. For example, the Key deer (*Odocoileus virginianus clavium*) is a federally-listed endangered species, and its parent species, the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), is not federally listed. Although we targeted the federally listed taxa, we also included information for the non-endangered parent species when available. We therefore report search results using two variable fields, the “Species” field (the threatened or endangered taxa) and the “Reported As” field (the species or subspecies reported in the study). Please consult the metadata for all variable definitions.

Please note that the Anastasia Island beach mouse and the Southeastern beach mouse are both subspecies of the same parent species (the old-field mouse or beach mouse, *Peromyscus polionotus*), and information for the parent species is only linked to the Southeastern beach mouse. When searching for the Anastasia Island beach mouse, it is crucial to also select the Southeastern beach mouse to obtain complete information for the parent species.

Please also note that the “Country”, “Location”, and “Study Site” fields pertain to the specific reference cited in the “Author”, “Title”, and “Year” fields. When the data reported are from another geographic area, there is a reference in the “Original Citation” field and/or a note in the “Flag” field to denote the locale. This means that the “Country”, “Location”, and “Study Site” information may not pertain to the specific data if an “Original Citation” is referenced or there is a note in the “Flag” field regarding another locale.

Species – The species refers to the threatened or endangered species or subspecies (i.e., Key deer) used in the in-depth literature search. If the information from the study applied to a related species (i.e., white-tailed deer), it was denoted in the “Reported As” variable column.

Reported As – This field refers to the actual species or subspecies reported in the study (i.e., Key deer or white-tailed deer).

Author Name(s) – The author field refers to the author(s) of the reference or publication.

Title – The title field refers to the name of the reference or publication.

Year – The year refers to the publication year of the reference or publication (i.e., 2006).

Country – The country denotes the country where the study took place (i.e., Cuba, United States).

Location – The location denotes the state, province, or region where the study occurred (i.e., Florida, southern United States).

Study Site – The site denotes a more specific location where the study took place (i.e., Everglades National Park), and may include a national park, field station, laboratory, military reservation, or an ecogeographic region (i.e., Sandhills of South Carolina).

Original Citation – If the data was cited from another source, this references the author and year of the original paper. This allows the user to go back to the original reference for more details.

Flag – We recorded data in the Flag field that did not fit under a specific category, or to contextualize the reported data (i.e., data came from different populations or study sites). We also used the Flag field to denote when data were extracted from the South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan (MSRP), and to specify when unit conversions were made. Units were converted to create consistency for a given variable throughout the database. For example, if home range data was reported in hectares, the data was converted to square kilometers to allow for comparability across studies.

HABITAT

Habitat Used – This is the habitat used according to the author(s) of the paper. This category may not mean the same thing across various studies.

Habitat Used Categorized – We categorized the habitat types using the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 2003 landcover types (Stys et al. 2004, Endries et al. 2009).

Habitat Preferred – This is the habitat preferred according to the author(s) of the paper. This category may not mean the same thing across various studies.

Habitat Preferred Categorized – We categorized the habitat types using the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 2003 landcover types (Stys et al. 2004, Endries et al. 2009).

Habitat Unused – This is the habitat unused according to the author(s) of the paper. This category may not mean the same thing across various studies.

Habitat Unused Categorized – We categorized the habitat types using the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 2003 landcover types (Stys et al. 2004, Endries et al. 2009).

Habitat Occasionally Used – This is the habitat occasionally used according to the author(s) of the paper. This category may not mean the same thing across various studies.

Habitat Occasionally Used Categorized – We categorized the habitat types using the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 2003 landcover types (Stys et al. 2004, Endries et al. 2009).

Day Bed Habitat – This describes the habitat utilized for day beds, most often recorded for the panther.

Den Habitat – This is the type of habitat utilized for dens, most often recorded for the panther.

Microhabitat – Refers to the microhabitat used by the species (i.e., loose, dry soil). It also includes information on nesting substrate/habitat.

MIGRATION & DISPERSAL

Minimum Migration Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the month that migration began. For example, if migration occurred from January through March, we recorded January in this field.

Maximum Migration Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the month that migration ended. For example, if migration occurred from January through March, we recorded March in this field.

Mean Migration Month – This is the average migration month reported for the species.

Minimum Dispersal Age (months) – When a range was provided, we recorded the age (in months) when the species first dispersed. If the age was provided by the author in years, we converted the age to months and placed a note in the Flag field.

Maximum Dispersal Age (months) – When a range was provided, we recorded the age (in months) when the species last dispersed. If the age was provided by the author in years, we converted the age to months and placed a note in the Flag field.

Mean Dispersal Age (months) – We recorded the average age (in months) of dispersal. If the age was provided in years, we converted the age to months and placed a note in the Flag field.

Mean Dispersal Age Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean dispersal age.

Mean Dispersal Age Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean dispersal age. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Dispersal Distance (km) – When a range was provided, this represents the shortest dispersal distance in kilometers. If the dispersal distance was reported in meters, we converted the value to kilometers and made a note in the Flag field.

Maximum Dispersal Distance (km) – When a range was provided, this represents the greatest dispersal distance in kilometers. This does not necessarily represent the absolute maximum dispersal distance, but rather the highest value reported in a given study. If the distance was reported in meters, we converted the value to kilometers and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Dispersal Distance (km) – This is the average dispersal distance, in kilometers, that the species traversed. If the distance was reported in meters, we converted the value to kilometers and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Dispersal Distance Variance – This represents the SD or SE (variance) of the mean dispersal distance.

Mean Dispersal Distance Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean dispersal age. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Dispersal Pattern – Refers to the dispersal configuration (i.e., circular or straight line).

Dispersal Direction – This denotes the bearing of dispersal (i.e., north or westerly).

Sex – The sex denotes the gender of the animal studied (female, male, or both).

HOME RANGE

Minimum Home Range (km²) – When a home range was reported, this was the smallest area in square kilometers. If it was reported in hectares, we converted it to square kilometers and made a note in the Flag column.

Maximum Home Range (km²) – When a home range was reported, this was the largest area in square kilometers. If it was reported in hectares, we converted it to square kilometers and made a note in the Flag column.

Mean Home Range (km²) – This is the average home range in square kilometers. If it was reported in hectares, we converted it to square kilometers and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Home Range Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) in square kilometers of the mean home range.

Mean Home Range Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the home range. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Mean Home Range (m) – When the average home range was provided in meters, and could not be converted to square kilometers, we recorded the mean home range in meters.

Home Range Method – This denotes the method used by the author(s) to obtain the home range of the species. For example, most home ranges were calculated using one or more variations of the fixed kernel method or the convex polygon method.

Sex – The sex denotes the gender of the animal(s) reported (female, male, or both).

Age Class – This denotes the age class of the animal studied (i.e., adult, juvenile, subadult)

Timing – This is the time period for which the home range data was calculated, for example during the spring or the fall. Some authors gave a range (i.e., late spring to late fall).

SPECIES RANGE

Past vs. Current Range – This describes distributional changes for the species from historical to present conditions (i.e., kite distributions underwent substantive changes in the last four decades, and shifted northward in the early 1980’s during drought conditions, moving from the Water Conservation Areas and Lake Okeechobee to re-colonize the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes).

SALINITY

Minimum Noted Salinity (ppt) – When a range was given, we recorded the lowest suitable salinity level for the species in parts per thousand.

Maximum Noted Salinity (ppt) – When a range was given, we recorded the highest suitable salinity level for the species in parts per thousand.

Mean Salinity (ppt) – This represents the average salinity in parts per thousand where a given species was located.

Mean Salinity Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean salinity.

Mean Salinity Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean salinity. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Upper Salinity Tolerance (ppt) – This is the highest salinity level in parts per thousand that the species tolerated.

Salinity Effect – This is a description of how salinity affected the species (i.e., hatchlings cannot maintain body mass).

FIRE

Minimum Optimal Fire Interval (years) – Represents the lowest number of years between fires that was recommended for the species.

Maximum Optimal Fire Interval (years) – Represents the highest number of years between fires that was recommended for the species.

Fire Effect – The fire effect describes the result that fire had on the species (i.e., fires maintain the open habitat favored by the red-cockaded woodpecker).

EXTREME WEATHER

Extreme Weather Event – The weather event describes the weather episode (i.e., hurricane, flooding, drought) that impacted the species.

Frequency – The frequency describes the period of return for a weather event, in years (i.e., if annual droughts were detrimental to the species, we entered a 1).

Duration (years) – The duration describes the length in years of the weather event (i.e., if

birds experienced population declines after a two-year drought, we entered a 2).

Severity – The severity describes the intensity level of the weather event (i.e., Category 1).

Outcome – The outcome describes how the weather event affected the species (i.e., the hurricane caused embryo mortality).

PRECIPITATION

Critical Snow Depth (cm) – This is the snow depth (in centimeters) that affected the species (i.e., where the species has trouble moving around due to deep snow).

Snow Depth Effect – This describes how the species responded to the given snow depth (i.e., deer became confined to softwood cover when deep snow forced them to travel on trails).

Rainfall Depth (mm) – This is the rainfall depth (in millimeters) that affected (positive or negative) the species.

Low Precipitation Effect – This describes how the species responded to low precipitation (i.e., flatwoods salamanders may not migrate to breeding sites during breeding seasons with abnormally low rainfall).

High Precipitation Effect – This describes how the species responded to high precipitation.

Rainy Season Coincides – This describes a biology-related event that coincided with the rainy season (i.e., breeding or egg laying).

Dry Season Coincides – This describes a biology-related event that coincided with the dry season (i.e., breeding or egg laying).

TEMPERATURE

Noted Temperature (°C) – This is the temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) that had an effect on the species.

Minimum Noted Temperature (°C) – When a range was provided by the author(s), we recorded the lowest temperature (°C) that affected the species.

Maximum Noted Temperature (°C) – When a range was provided by the author(s), we

recorded the highest temperature (°C) that affected the species.

Noted Temperature Effect – This describes how the noted temperature affected species (i.e., most salamanders were captured when the temperature ranged from 1-14°C).

Minimum Temperature Tolerance (°C) – When a temperature tolerance range was provided, the minimum temperature tolerance (°C) represents the lowest temperature that did not negatively affect the species.

Maximum Temperature Tolerance (°C) – When a temperature tolerance range was provided, the maximum temperature tolerance represents the uppermost temperature (°C) that did not negatively affect the species.

Low Temperature Effect – This describes the consequence that low temperature had on the species (i.e., low temperatures may cause nest failure).

High Temperature Effect – This describes the consequence that high temperature had on the species.

Minimum Nest Temperature (°C) – When a range was provided, we recorded the lowest observed nest temperature (°C).

Maximum Nest Temperature (°C) – When a range was provided, we recorded the highest observed nest temperature (°C).

Mean Nest Temperature (°C) – This is the average nest temperature (°C) for the species.

Mean Nest Temperature Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean nest temperature.

Mean Nest Temperature Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean salinity. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Limiting Isotherm – An isotherm is a line on a map connecting temperatures of the same value. The minimum limiting isotherm (°C) represents where the species distribution is limited due to low temperatures.

Maximum Limiting Isotherm – An isotherm is a line on a map connecting temperatures of the same value. The maximum limiting isotherm (°C) represents where the species distribution is limited due to high temperatures.

Month – This is the month for which the reported temperature(s) affected the species.

REPRODUCTION

Minimum Age Reproduction (months) – When a range was provided for the age at reproduction, we recorded the lowest value (in months). This represents the minimum of the range reported by the author, and does not necessarily represent the minimum reproductive age of the species. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field. These values can be for either sex.

Maximum Age Reproduction (months) – When a range was provided for the age at reproduction, we recorded the greatest value (in months). This represents the maximum of the range, and does not necessarily represent the maximum reproductive age of the species. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field. These values can be for either sex.

Age Reproduction (months) – This represents any age during the range of reproductively active years for the species, which may include the mean age of reproduction. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field. These values can be for either sex.

Age Reproduction Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the age at reproduction.

Age Reproduction Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the age of reproduction. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Female Earliest Age Reproduction (months) – We recorded the earliest age (in months) at which females began reproducing. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Female Age Reproduction (months) – This is the average age (in months) at which females started reproducing. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Female Age Reproduction Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean female age at reproduction.

Mean Female Age Reproduction Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the female age of reproduction. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Male Earliest Age Reproduction (months) – We recorded the earliest age (in months) at which males began reproducing. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Male Age Reproduction (months) – This is the average age (in months) at which males started reproducing. If age was reported by the author(s) in years, we converted the value to months and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Male Age Reproduction Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean male age at reproduction.

Mean Male Age Reproduction Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the male age of reproduction. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Life Span (years) – When a range was provided, we recorded the shortest life span in years for the species. If the author reported the life span in months, we converted the value to years and made a note in the Flag field.

Maximum Life Span (years) – When a range was provided, we recorded the longest life span in years for the species. If the author reported the life span in months, we converted the value to years and made a note in the Flag field.

Mean Life Span (years) – This is the average life span in years. If the author reported the life span in months, we converted the value to years and made a note in the Flag field.

Factors Influencing Sex – This describes conditions that affected the sex of the young (i.e., temperature).

Beginning Courtship Month – This denotes the month that courtship began.

End Courtship Month – This denotes the month that courtship ended.

Beginning Breeding Month – This denotes the month when breeding started for the species.

End Breeding Month – This denotes the month when breeding finished for the species.

Breeding Month – This is the month when breeding occurred. In some species, breeding can occur at any time of the year, in which case we recorded “Year round”.

Peak Breeding Month – This denotes the month of most active breeding for the species.

Breeding Cues – This denotes a factor (i.e., food availability) that triggered breeding.

Minimum Conception Month – This represents the first month when conception occurred for the species.

Maximum Conception Month – This represents the last month when conception occurred for the species.

Mean Conception Month – This is the average month of conception.

Mean Conception Month Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean conception month.

Mean Conception Month Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean conception. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Beginning Gestation Month – This denotes the first month of gestation (i.e., February).

End Gestation Month – This denotes the last month of gestation (i.e., May).

Minimum Gestation Period (days) – This is the minimum number of days for gestation.

Maximum Gestation Period (days) – This is the maximum number of days for gestation.

Mean Gestation Period (days) – This is the average gestation period in days.

Mean Gestation Period Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance, in days) of the mean gestation period.

Mean Gestation Period Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean gestation period. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Birth Month – This denotes the month when birth occurred. Some species can give birth at any time of the year, in which case we recorded “Year round”.

Give Birth Earliest Month – If a range was provided, we entered the first month that birth occurred (i.e., June).

Give Birth Latest Month – If a range was provided, we entered the last month that birth occurred (i.e., June).

Birth Peak Month – This denotes the month when the most births occurred for the species, according to the author(s) (i.e., June).

Minimum Litter Size – When a range was provided, this is the smallest number of young produced per litter.

Maximum Litter Size – When a range was provided, this is the greatest number of young produced per litter.

Mean Litter Size – This is the average number of young in each litter.

Mean Litter Size Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean litter size.

Mean Litter Size Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean litter size. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Litters Per Year – Some species, such as rodents, can produce more than one litter each year. When a range was provided, we entered the smallest number of litters produced in one year.

Maximum Litters Per Year – Some species, such as rodents, can produce more than one litter each year. When a range was provided we entered the largest number of litters produced in one year.

Mean Litters Per Year – This is the average number of litters produced in one year.

Fetuses Per Doe – For deer, this is the number of fetuses carried for every doe.

Weaning (days) – This is the age, in days, at weaning.

Minimum Nest Preparation Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the earliest month that nest preparation began.

Maximum Nest Preparation Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the last month that nest preparation occurred.

Minimum Nesting Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the earliest month that nesting began.

Maximum Nesting Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the last month that nesting took place.

Mean Nesting Month – This is the average month that nesting occurred.

Minimum Oviposition Month – This is the earliest month of oviposition, or egg laying.

Maximum Oviposition Month – This is the latest month of oviposition, or egg laying.

Mean Oviposition Date – This is the average date of oviposition, or egg laying (i.e., 22 June).

Mean Oviposition Date Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance, in days) for the mean oviposition date.

Mean Oviposition Date Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean date of oviposition. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Range Incubation Period (days) - When a range of time was given for incubation, we recorded the smallest number of incubation days.

Maximum Range Incubation Period (days) - When a range of time was given for incubation, we recorded the greatest number of incubation days.

Incubation Period (days) – This is the number of days required for incubation.

Minimum Hatching Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the earliest month that hatching occurred. For example, if hatching occurred from June through July, we recorded June for the minimum hatching month.

Maximum Hatching Month – When a range was provided, we recorded the latest month that hatching occurred. For example, if hatching occurred from June through July, we recorded July for the maximum hatching month.

Mean Hatching Date – This is the average date of hatching (i.e., 27 April).

Mean Hatching Date Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance, in days) for the mean hatching date.

Mean Hatching Date Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean date of hatching. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Hatching Success – Hatching success is the percent of eggs laid that successfully hatched, reported as a percent decimal (i.e., 0.95 rather than 95%).

Minimum Clutch Size – If the clutch size was reported as a range, the minimum clutch size represents the lower end of the range for the species.

Maximum Clutch Size – If the clutch size was reported as a range, the maximum clutch size represents the upper end of the range for the species.

Mean Clutch Size – This is the average clutch size for the species.

Mean Clutch Size Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean clutch size.

Mean Clutch Size Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean clutch size. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Number of Clutches Per Breeding Season – This is the total number of clutches produced during the breeding season. Some species can produce more than one clutch each year.

Nest Success – Nest success denotes the percentage of nests that successfully fledged young, reported as a percent in decimal form (i.e., 0.95 rather than 95%). It represents the percentage of nests that recruited new individuals into the population, and can apply to birds and crocodiles.

Nest Success Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the nest success.

Nest Success Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the nest success. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Minimum Fledging Month – This denotes the month that fledglings started to leave the nest.

Maximum Fledging Month – This denotes the last month that fledglings left the nest.

Minimum Age Fledging (days) – This is the youngest age, in days, that fledging occurred.

Maximum Age Fledging (days) – This is the oldest age, in days, that fledging occurred.

Minimum Fledging Success – Fledging success is the percent of young that successfully fledged from the nest. When a range was provided, we entered the lowest fledging success as a percent decimal (i.e., 0.95 rather than 95%).

Maximum Fledging Success – Fledging success is the percent of young that successfully fledged from the nest. When a range was provided, we recorded the highest fledging success as a percent decimal (i.e., 0.95 rather than 95%).

Fledging Success – Fledging success is the percent of young that successfully fledged from the nest, reported as a percent decimal (i.e., 0.95 rather than 95%).

Minimum Fledging Rate – The fledging rate represents the number of fledglings per nest, reported in decimal form. When a range was provided, we reported the lower end of the range as the minimum (i.e., if 0.5 to 1.8 fledglings were produced per nest, we entered 0.5). If it was reported as the number of fledglings per successful nest, it was noted in the Flag field.

Maximum Fledging Rate – The fledging rate represents the number of fledglings per nest, reported in decimal form. When a range was provided, we reported the upper end of the range as the maximum (i.e., if 0.5 to 1.8 fledglings were produced per nest, we entered 1.8). If it was reported as the number of fledglings per successful nest, it was noted in the Flag field.

Mean Fledging Rate – The mean fledging rate is the average number of fledglings per nest. This was recorded as a decimal (i.e., 1.2). If the fledging rate was reported as the number of fledglings per successful nest, it was noted in the Flag field.

Mean Fledging Rate Variance – This is the SD or SE (variance) of the mean fledging rate.

Mean Fledging Rate Variance Type – This is the units for the “variance” of the mean fledging rate. For instance, if the variance was reported as a standard error, we recorded “SE”; if it was standard deviation, we recorded “SD”.

Photo credits

Florida panther by David Irving

Mangrove swamp by Shona Wilson

Florida scrub jay by Mike Rochford

Tree islands/marsh by Shona Wilson

American crocodile hatchling by Jemeema Carrigan

Eastern indigo snake by Mike Rochford
