

Interagency Florida Panther Response Team

Annual Report: 2012-2013

(July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013)



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Park Service

INTRODUCTION

An Interagency Florida Panther Response Team (Response Team) was established by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 2004 to respond to human-panther interactions. The Response Team developed the Interagency Florida Panther Response Plan (Response Plan) to provide guidelines for responding to human-panther interactions and conflicts. Also included in the plan is an outreach strategy that provides goals and objectives for educating the public. The Response Plan has been the guiding document for the Response Team since February 2005. An Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Response Plan was finalized in October 2008. The Environmental Assessment and Response Plan (Appendix C of EA) is available for download at

<http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/MammalsPDFs/R4FWSPantherEAFinal.pdf?spcode=A008>.

The Response Plan requires that the Response Team meet at least once a year to review the past year's activities and suggest revisions to the Response Plan, if needed. The results of the annual meeting are provided in a comprehensive report to the Oversight Committee consisting of the FWS Southeast Regional Director, the FWS Project Leader of the Southwest Florida Gulf Coast Refuges, the NPS Southeast Regional Director, the NPS Superintendent of Everglades National Park (ENP), the NPS Superintendent of Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP), and the FWC Executive Director. The Oversight Committee will review and approve revisions to the Response Plan, review actions by the Response Team and provide guidance if warranted.

The Annual Interagency Response Team Meeting was held on November 12th, 2013 to review significant human-panther interactions that occurred during the reporting period and discuss/recommend potential Response Plan revisions for consideration by the Oversight Committee.

RESPONSE PLAN REVISIONS

No revisions to the response plan were suggested this year.

HUMAN-PANTHER INTERACTIONS AND DEPREDATIONS

The Response Plan identifies five human-panther interaction classifications: Sighting(s), Encounter, Incident, Threat, and Attack. Panther depredation (preying on domestic animals) is addressed separately because it does not involve direct interaction with a human. Definitions, associated panther behaviors, risk factor, and Team response of each interaction type are detailed in the Response Plan (available through the link provided in the Introduction). Only those interactions and/or depredations where a panther was confirmed to be involved and that occurred within the fiscal year of this report will be summarized below. All interactions and depredations investigated by the Response Team during the reporting period are listed in Appendix I.

An interaction or depredation is considered confirmed when evidence, examined by experienced personnel knowledgeable in interpreting panther sign, supports that a panther was involved. Four sightings and 25 panther depredations were confirmed this reporting period (Fig. 1). There were no verified encounters, incidents, threats or human attacks. Three depredations, one sighting, and one

incident were unconfirmed due to lack of evidence. A coyote was confirmed responsible for one depredation (Table 1).

Sightings

A sighting is a visual observation or fleeting glimpse of a panther from a distance. Sightings pose a low risk to human safety but may become important if repeated sightings occur in the same vicinity. Causes for repeated sightings will be investigated to determine if further management actions are warranted. Sightings, by their very nature, cannot be substantiated unless the animal leaves some sort of evidence, such as tracks that can be verified by researchers, or a clear photograph is obtained. Therefore, most sighting reports lead simply to an educational opportunity. The Response Plan is not intended to act as a sightings database but sightings that are confirmed through a field investigation or are otherwise noteworthy may occasionally be reported. Numerous sightings are reported to the Response Team agencies. Frequently the information is dated making field investigations unnecessary and any concerns can be simply handled over the phone. Additionally, many sightings occur on public lands and are submitted by visitors simply expressing their excitement of seeing a panther.

Four sightings were confirmed (Table 1).

- A panther was observed chasing a deer at Camp Nocatee Girl Scout Camp in Hendry County southwest of Clewiston by the camp manager. He yelled at the panther and it stopped its pursuit and retreated from the area. The panther was observed in the same vicinity about an hour later and a deer was discovered cached later in the afternoon. A male panther's presence was confirmed through trail cameras, tracks, and scrapes on the property. The Girl Scouts of Southeast Florida Council temporarily closed Camp Nocatee while the situation was being monitored by FWC. Additional safety measures were addressed including vegetation management around cabins, concentrated dump sites from a hog removal program, deer feeder maintenance, and camper conduct during nighttime activities.
- Three panthers were reportedly sighted crossing a road in Golden Gate Estates before dawn as the observer pulled out of the drive way. Tracks of two different sized panthers were confirmed but tracking conditions made it difficult to confirm the number of individuals involved.
- A panther was photographed walking through the backyard of a residence in Golden Gate Estates during mid-morning. Trail cameras revealed the presence of two panthers. This location is about 1/3-mile from the above sighting location and was likely the same family group.
- A panther was observed on two consecutive days lounging in the backyard of a residence in Golden Gate Estates. Ample evidence, including photos by the home owner, bed sites containing panther hair, scat, scratches on palm trees, and a feral cat kill confirmed the presence of a panther.

Depredations

A depredation is classified as domestic livestock or pets being preyed upon by a panther. Because depredations do not involve direct contact with humans they pose a low risk to human safety. Twenty-five depredation events (some events involved multiple prey animals) were confirmed to be caused by panthers in Collier, Hendry and Lee Counties (Table 2). No radiocollared panthers were involved in any of the depredations.

Ten depredations involved hobby livestock (“backyard” animals such as goats, sheep, etc) or pets. Seven of these occurred in the Golden Gate Estates subdivision east of Naples (Fig. 2), one occurred closer to the Naples urban area (3/4 mile west of Collier Blvd.) (Fig. 2), one occurred just south of Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area in Hendry County (Fig. 3), and the first confirmed panther depredation to occur in Lee County happened west of CR850 near the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) property (Fig. 3). Goats accounted for the majority of hobby livestock losses but housecats were preyed on at two separate locations. Near Felda, approximately 12 outdoor cats had disappeared for unknown reasons until the resident set up a trail camera and captured a panther with a housecat in its mouth. In Golden Gate Estates, a dependant panther became trapped within the fenced portion of a feral cat colony and was freed by FWC panther biologists by flushing it through an opening created in the fence. Five housecats were killed but not consumed during that event. Additionally, three depredations were unconfirmed due to lack of evidence and one was caused by a coyote (Table 1).

Fifteen depredations involved calves on commercial cattle ranches (Fig. 4). Twelve of these occurred on the JB Ranch; 6 radiotagged calves and 6 non-tagged calves (see *UF IFAS Calf Mortality Study* below). Three calf depredations occurred on three separate leases including two in Collier County and one in Hendry County.

OUTREACH

The Florida Panther Outreach Working Group, comprised of state and federal government agencies and non-government organizations, was created in 2006 to develop and promote various types of outreach materials based on the Response Plan’s Outreach Strategy. Teleconference meetings were held monthly. Outreach efforts accomplished in the past fiscal year are summarized below.

- Defenders of Wildlife, along with over 30 volunteers and conservation group representatives, circulated 1800 packets of information on living with panthers and black bears to an area of the Golden Gate Estates community experiencing bear and panther activity. The event was held on July 14th, 2012.
- Defenders of Wildlife participated in an annual law enforcement community safety event in Golden Gate Estates in August 2012 where 300-400 people were provided information on building predator-resistant enclosures and living with panthers and black bears.
- In August 2012 the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission launched a web site for the public to report Florida Panther sightings, <http://www.myfwc.com/panthersightings>. Observation locations can be plotted via a Google Maps application and photos can be uploaded to the site. With the prevalence of game scouting cameras in use, citizen scientists have an opportunity to further our knowledge of Florida panther distribution in parts of the state outside of the known breeding range in southern Florida. In conjunction with the launch of this web site, magnets and business cards were created for distribution to bring awareness to the site.
- Roughly 3,000 people attended the “Boo At The Zoo” event at the Naples Zoo on October 30, 2012 and Defenders of Wildlife joined in by distributing information on living with panthers and bears.
- The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s *A Guide to Living with Florida Panthers* brochure was updated in October 2012. Some of the changes included a revised population estimate, range expansion updates, and the addition of social media sites for more information.

- The second annual Florida Panther Festival was held on November 10, 2012 at the North Collier Regional Park in Collier County. This event featured a variety of family fun and learning activities including music, food, outdoor walks featuring panther field work, over 30 environmental exhibitors, panther biologists at exhibits, various speakers on panther topics, and a livestock pen that promoted safe co-existence of people, pets, livestock and panthers. This event was a great success in attracting approximately 1,200 attendees that indicated strong community appreciation of the Florida Panther and Florida's unique ecosystems that serve as panther habitat. A more detail review of the Festival and photographs of event activities can be found at www.floridapantherfestival.com.
- Throughout November 2012, Defenders of Wildlife stationed a table during four Florida Panthers hockey games in Sunrise, Florida to promote their "Give Panthers A Brake" campaign. This effort was meant to bring awareness to the dangers that roadways present to panthers and encourage lawful and safe driving practices through wildlife habitat and designated panther speed zones. In addition to people that visited the table display, the message reached over 10,000 attendees per game as the message was flashed on the scoreboard.
- In February 2013, members of the Outreach Team and FWS volunteers set up an exhibit of a predator-resistant pet and livestock enclosure at the Swamp Cabbage Festival in LaBelle, Florida where hundreds of people attended. During the 2-day event, volunteers answered questions regarding living with panthers and other wildlife in South Florida and provided information on cost-sharing opportunities for protective enclosures.
- Outreach Team members and other supporters staffed an educational exhibit of a predator-resistant pet and livestock enclosure set up near the livestock pavilion during two weekends of the Collier County fair in March 2013. During weekdays, visitors perused the self-guided exhibit and had access to handouts containing information on cost-share opportunities for building pens and strategies for living with wildlife. The information was estimated to reach between 500-600 people.
- Various state, federal, and environmental organizations celebrated the 8th annual Florida Panther Week in March 2013. Over 4,000 people participated in a multitude of events at various venues throughout southwest Florida. This celebration started with the Save the Panther event at Naples Zoo on March 2nd and culminated at the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge with Governor Rick Scott proclaiming "Save the Panther Day" on March 16th. Approximately 180 people attended the refuge event and were treated to refuge tours focusing on the panther, listened to talks about panther field work, and browsed around various exhibits by panther support groups.
- Defenders of Wildlife staff shared a variety of strategies on living with bears and panthers during May and June 2013 to over 700 children participating in Collier County summer camps and at Seacrest School in Naples, FL.
- Rancher's Supply, Inc. developed the *E-Z Guide to Identify Panther Tracks* for the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. This short reference booklet provides simplified guidelines to identifying panther tracks. A version of the guide contains a series of clear overlays of panther, bobcat, and dog tracks that can be placed on top of a track for comparative purposes. The guide is available as a PDF on the Panther Net web site at http://www.floridapanthernet.org/images/uploads/EZ_Guide_to_identifying_panther_tracks.pdf.
- Big Cypress National Preserves' (BCNP) environmental education program, SWAMP (Swamp Water And Me Program), is a hands-on, curriculum-based program provided to 6th grade students at public and private schools in Collier County. Students are visited by a ranger in the

schools and then take a field trip to Big Cypress National Preserve where they can develop an appreciation and awareness of Florida panthers and the habitat they depend on. In FY2012-13 218 programs were conducted that reached 5,607 participants (children and parents). Additionally, BCNP staff conducted 162 programs reaching 13,639 people that included Preserve visitors, 4H participants, and off-site audiences.

- Florida Gulf Coast University's "Wings of Hope" is an environmental education program and is an integral part of the environmental humanities curriculum at FGCU. University students share their knowledge with 3rd - 5th grade students, known as the "Florida Panther Posse," in Collier and Lee Counties. Through the Florida Panther Posse, elementary students develop reading, writing, science, geography, math, and research skills while working through "challenges" focused on Florida panther life history information and water conservation issues. The program reaches over 450 university students and 4000 elementary students yearly. Additionally, elementary students educate at least two other people about panthers and their habitat, thus spreading awareness to an additional 8000 people per year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Florida panther depredation management issues also are being studied and mitigated by other means. Although the Response Team is not directly involved with these efforts, they are mentioned for an awareness of research activities on this topic.

Commercial Cattle Depredation

In late 2010, the FWC received reports of panthers killing calves on some commercial cattle ranches in Collier and Hendry counties. Husbandry techniques that are effective for backyard hobby livestock, such as securing livestock at night in a barn, are not practical for large-scale ranches. Cattle ranches often encompass hundreds of acres and can provide abundant prey and ample cover for panthers. Keeping these privately-owned lands as active cattle ranches and managing those lands in ways that benefit wildlife, including panthers, is vital to the long-term survival of the panther. The FWC continues to work with ranch owners, Defenders of Wildlife, and the USFWS to develop methods of reducing these losses while continuing to assure the conservation and recovery of the Florida panther. The University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences (UF IFAS) directed a study to investigate cause-specific mortality of calves on two ranches that had previously experienced documented panther depredations.

UF IFAS Calf Mortality Study

The primary goal of this study was to determine mortality factors of young calves equipped with radio-transmitter ear tags. Calves were tagged across two field seasons on the JB Ranch and Immokalee Ranch located in Collier and Hendry Counties, respectively. The field portion of this study was completed on 13 April, 2013. The following results were summarized from Jacobs and Main (2013; unpublished IFAS Report, University of Florida).

JB Ranch -- A total of 190 calves ($n = 98$ and 92 calves for field seasons 1 and 2, respectively) were radio ear-tagged from 11 September 2011 to 23 January 2013. Panthers were confirmed to have killed 10 (5.3%) radio ear-tagged calves during the two-year study period (4 and 6 in seasons 1 and 2,

respectively). Other predatory losses included a bear (0.5%). Additionally, 2 (1.1%) calves died of abandonment from tagging induced stress, 1 (0.5%) was abandoned before it was tagged, 3 (1.6%) died from health issues, 1 (0.5%) was struck by a vehicle, and 1 (0.5%) died from unknown causes.

Immokalee Ranch – A total of 219 calves ($n = 108$ and 111 calves for field seasons 1 and 2, respectively) were radio ear-tagged from 7 November 2011 to 18 February 2013. A panther was confirmed to have killed 1 (0.5%) radio ear-tagged calf during the two-year study period (during season 1). Other predatory losses were from a bear (0.5%) and an unknown predator (0.5%). Additionally, 5 (2.3%) died from health issues.

Assistance Programs

The Conservancy of Southwest Florida launched two pilot programs in June 2011. The Pen Building Assistance Program provides funds to assist landowners who have experienced a verified depredation loss from a Florida panther to build a predator-resistant pen to protect their livestock and pets from further potential depredation. The Free-Ranging Cattle Compensation Program is designed to help compensate small farm operations that have suffered documented calf losses to panthers. This program was utilized once in 2013. Both programs remain available to interested and eligible parties. More details about these programs can be found by visiting www.conservancy.org/page.aspx?pid=870.

The Florida office of Defenders of Wildlife initiated a Predator-Resistant Enclosure Program to assist residents wishing to protect their pets or hobby livestock by housing them in predator-resistant enclosures at night when predators are typically most active. The cost-share program provides construction and retrofitting instructions, labor assistance, guidance on making one's property less attractive to predators, and financial assistance to eligible participants. Applications and more information are available by contacting defendersofwildlifeflorida@defenders.org or searching "Defenders Panther Citizen Assistance Taskforce" on facebook.

SUMMARY

There were no confirmed encounters, incidents, threats or human attacks during the reporting period. The Response Team investigated and confirmed four noteworthy sighting reports. One occurred at a Girl Scout camp, one involved repeated sightings, and two likely involved the same family group. Twenty-five depredation events were confirmed. Ten depredations involved hobby livestock or pets and 15 involved calves on commercial ranches. Goats accounted for the majority of hobby livestock losses but housecats were preyed on at two separate locations. Intensive efforts to document calf mortality as part of the UF IFAS Calf Mortality Study resulted in 12 calves confirmed to be killed by panthers; 6 through the aid of radio-telemetry and 6 discovered by ranch staff while working the pastures. Intensive efforts, such as the Calf Mortality Study, lead to additional documented mortalities that may not have been identified or confirmed without having radio ear-tagged calves, so caution is warranted when interpreting these data (i.e. this report only documents reported depredations and does not imply any kind of trend in depredation events). Outreach efforts continue to be an important aspect of the Response Plan and a multitude of personnel, agencies, and organizations were actively engaged in bringing awareness to living with panthers.

Table 1. Summary of human-panther interactions and depredations investigated during fiscal year 1 July 2012 - 30 June 2013. Confirmed/unconfirmed relates to confirmation of the presence of a panther.

Interaction Classification	Confirmed	Unconfirmed	Other	Total
Depredation	25 ^a	3	1 ^b	29
Sighting	4	1	0	5
Encounter	0	0	0	0
Incident	0	1	0	1
Threat	0	0	0	0
Attack	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	1	35

- a. Number of confirmed panther depredations includes 15 commercial cattle ranch calves: 6 radio-tagged calves and 6 “non-study” calves from UF-IFAS study (C. Jacobs, UF-IFAS unpublished report), and 3 calves from other ranches.
- b. Other depredation was caused by a coyote.

Table 2. Confirmed panther depredations in Collier, Hendry and Lee Counties, Florida investigated during fiscal year 1 July 2012 - 30 June 2013. Includes depredation data from the UF-IFAS Calf Mortality Study. Corresponding locations for the event numbers are presented in Figures 2-4.

Event Number	Interaction Date	Address / Location	City / Area^a	Animals Depredated	Comments
1	7/7/2012	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf fatal (7-mo-old, ~350 lbs). Evidence: attack method.
2	7/18/2012	555 Rose Blvd.	Naples/Naples	Goat	Uncollared male. 1 goat fatal. Evidence: feeding method, trail camera photos.
3	8/15/2012	1885 Keri Rd.	Felda/Spirit of the Wild	Cat	Uncollared, sex undetermined. Multiple cats over several days. Evidence: trail camera photos.
4	10/1/2012	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (5-days-old, ~50 lbs.). Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: tracks, trail camera photos.
5	10/4/2012	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (4-days-old, ~35 lbs.). Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: Trail camera photos.
6	10/18/2012	781 20th St NE	Naples/GGE	Goat, sheep	Uncollared female. 1 goat, 1 sheep fatal. Evidence: tracks.
7	11/7/2012	360 37th Ave NE	Naples/GGE	Goats	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 5 goats fatal. Evidence: feeding method.
8	11/13/2012	1340 14th Ave. NE	Naples/GGE	Goat	Uncollared female. 1 goat fatal. Evidence: trail camera photos.
9	11/19/2012	Schulz Grade	Johnson Lease/Hendry County	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf injured, later euthanized (7-10 days old, ~75 lbs.). Evidence: attack method.
10	11/30/2012	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (1 mo old, ~90 lbs.) Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: feeding method, trail camera photos.
11	12/4/2012	3075 32nd Ave SE	Naples/GGE	Goat	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 goat fatal, 1 goat injured. Evidence: attack/feeding method.
12	12/10/2012	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf fatal (2-mo-old, ~175 lbs.). Evidence: feeding method.

Event Number	Interaction Date	Address / Location	City / Area^a	Animals Depredated	Comments
13	12/15/2012	1255 Dove Tree St.	Naples/GGE	Goat	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 2 goats fatal. Evidence: tracks, feeding method.
14	12/28/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf fatal (3-mo-old, ~200 lbs.). Evidence: Tracks, feeding method.
15	1/2/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (49 days old, ~180 lbs.). Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: tracks, scat, feeding method.
16	1/23/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (2-mo-old, ~180 lbs.). Evidence: scrape, feeding method.
17	2/4/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (18-days-old, ~100 lbs.). Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: scrapes, feeding method.
18	2/18/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (2.5-weeks-old, ~80 lbs.). Evidence: scrape, feeding method.
19	2/25/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf fatal (3-mo-old, ~160 lbs.). Evidence: attack, feeding method.
20	4/3/2013	JB Ranch	Immokalee/JB Ranch	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf fatal (2.5-mo-old, ~175 lbs.). Found by IFAS radio tag. Evidence: feeding method.
21	4/16/2013	780 2nd St. NE	Naples/GGE	Cat	Uncollared female and juvenile of undetermined sex. 5 house cats fatal. Juvenile released from fenced feral cat colony enclosure. Evidence: FWC panther team direct observation of juvenile, heard mother vocalizing.
22	4/30/2013	4295 10th St. NE	Naples/GGE	Goat	Uncollared male. 1 goat fatal. Evidence: tracks, feeding method, trail camera photos.
23	5/15/2013	SR29	Miller Lease/Collier County	Cow	Uncollared male. 1 calf fatal (3-mo-old, ~250 lbs.). Evidence: tracks, attack, feeding method.
24	5/31/2013	17551 Katydid Ln.	Ft. Myers/CREW	Goat	Uncollared female. 3 goats fatal, 1 injured. Evidence: tracks, feeding method.

Event Number	Interaction Date	Address / Location	City / Area^a	Animals Depredated	Comments
25	6/24/2013	2500 28th St SE	Immokalee/Smallwood	Cow	Uncollared, sex undetermined. 1 calf injured, later euthanized (2.5 wks old, ~65 lbs.). Evidence: attack method.

a. GGE = Golden Gate Estates, CREW = Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Figure 1. Number of confirmed human-panther conflicts by fiscal year. The FY11-12 and FY12-13 depredation tallies include radio ear-tagged calf mortalities documented during the UF-IFAS Calf Mortality Study.

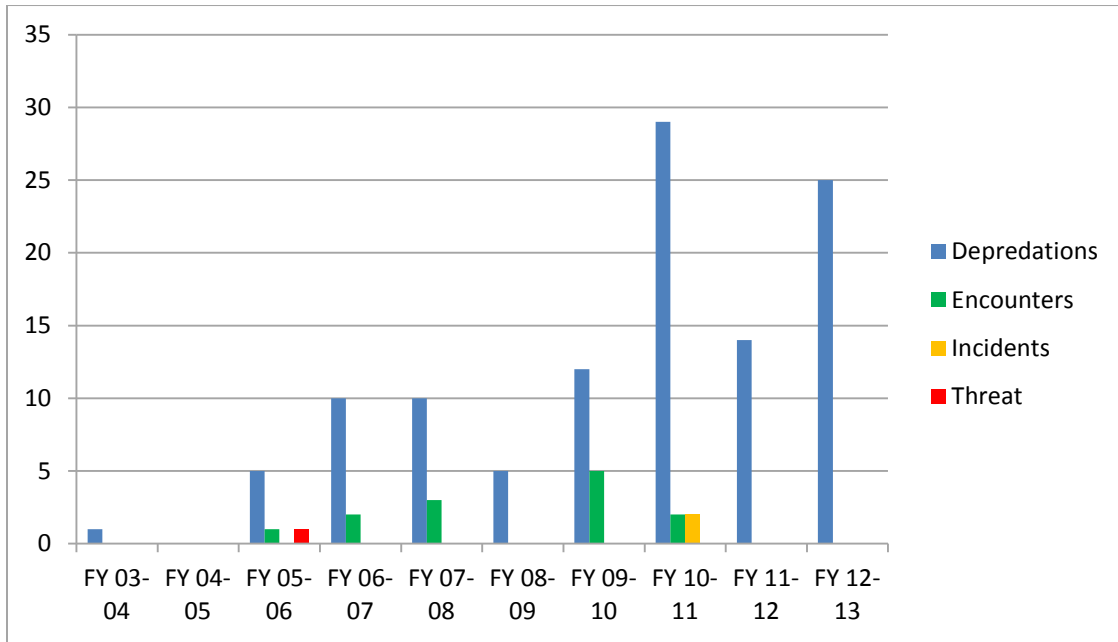


Figure 2. Confirmed panther deprecations (event numbers corresponds with Table 2) in the Golden Gate Estates area in Collier County, Florida during FY 2012-2013. CREW=Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.

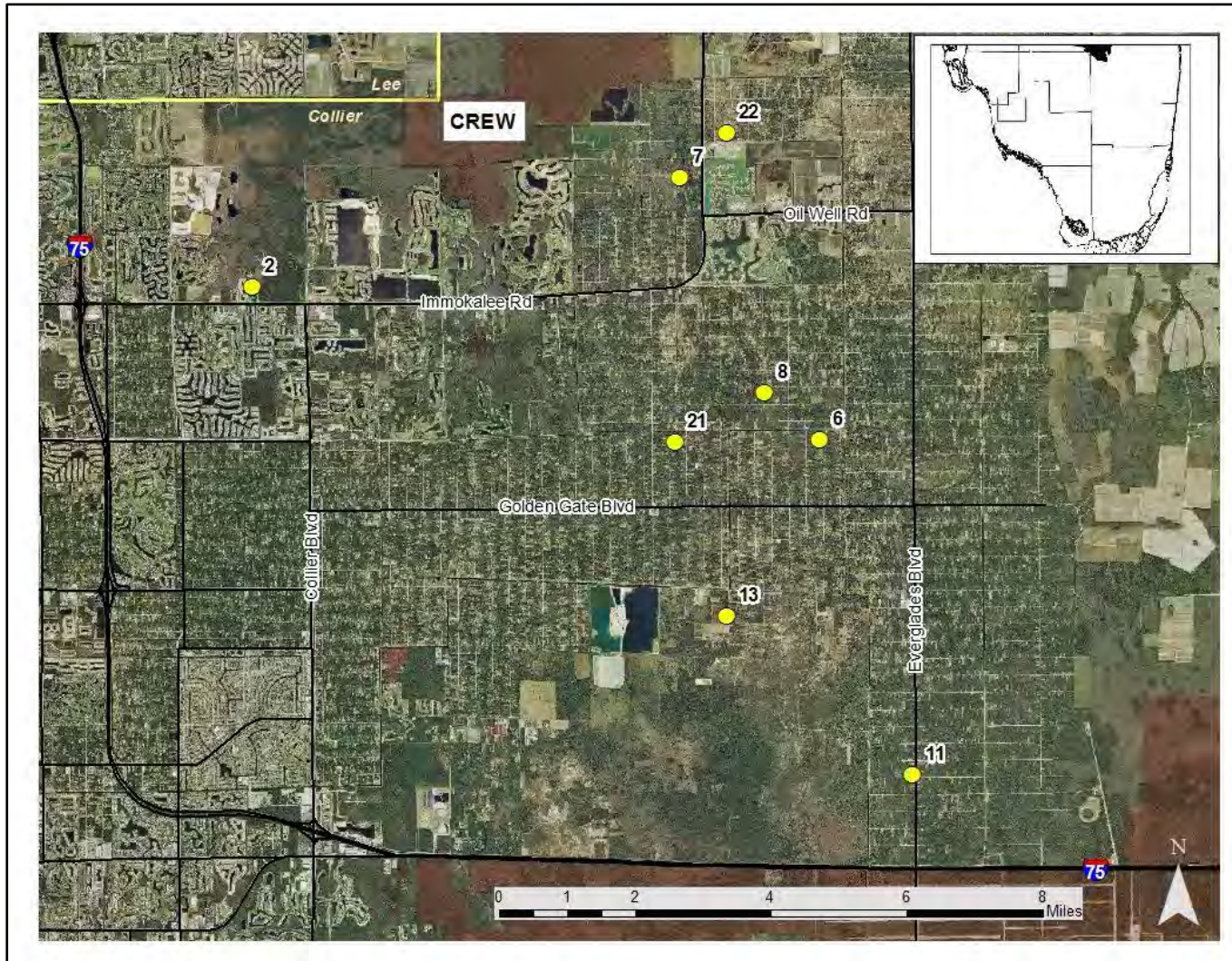


Figure 3. Confirmed panther deprecations (event numbers corresponds with Table 2) in Lee and Hendry Counties, Florida during FY 2012-2013. CREW=Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, OSSF=Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest, SOTW= Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area.

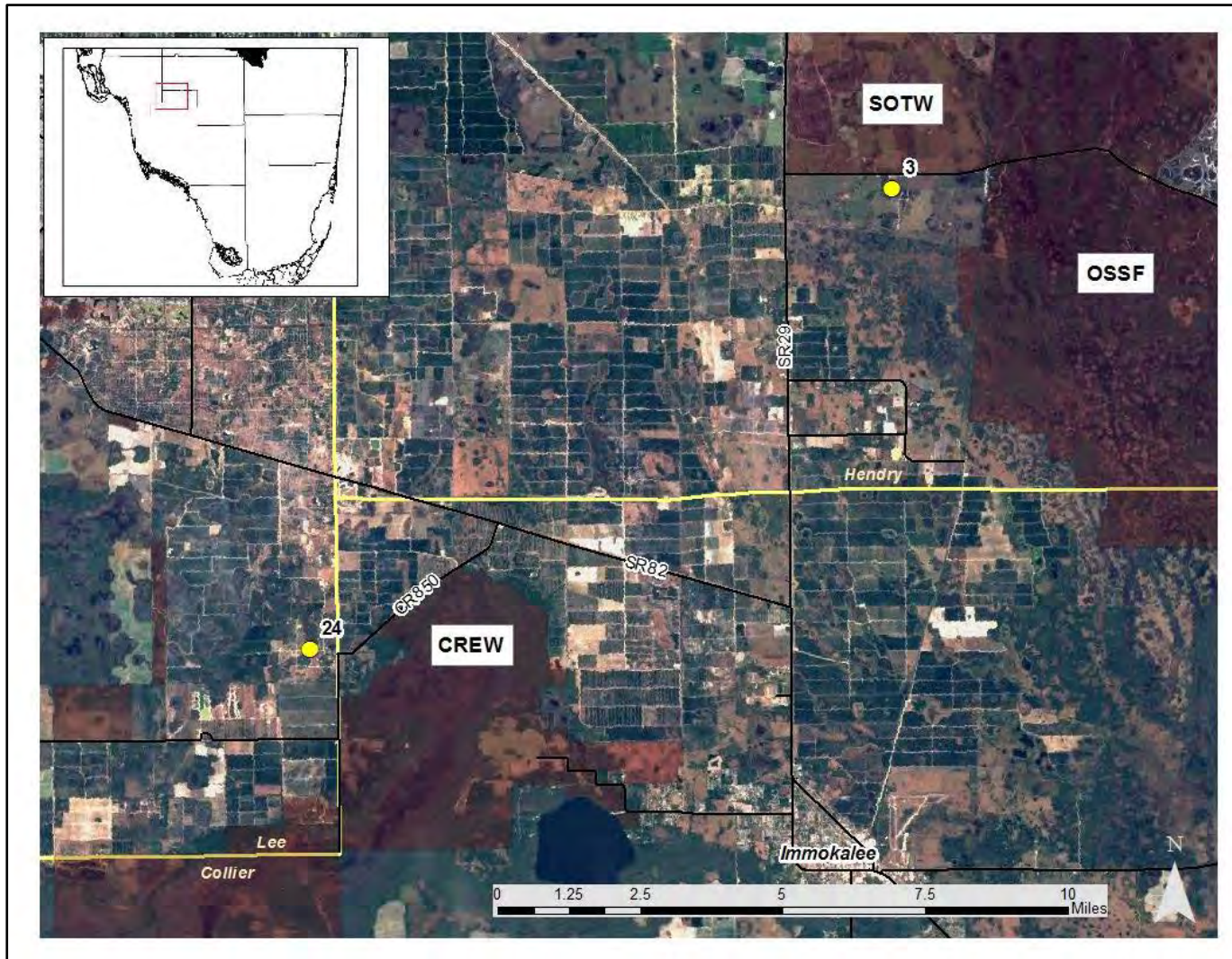
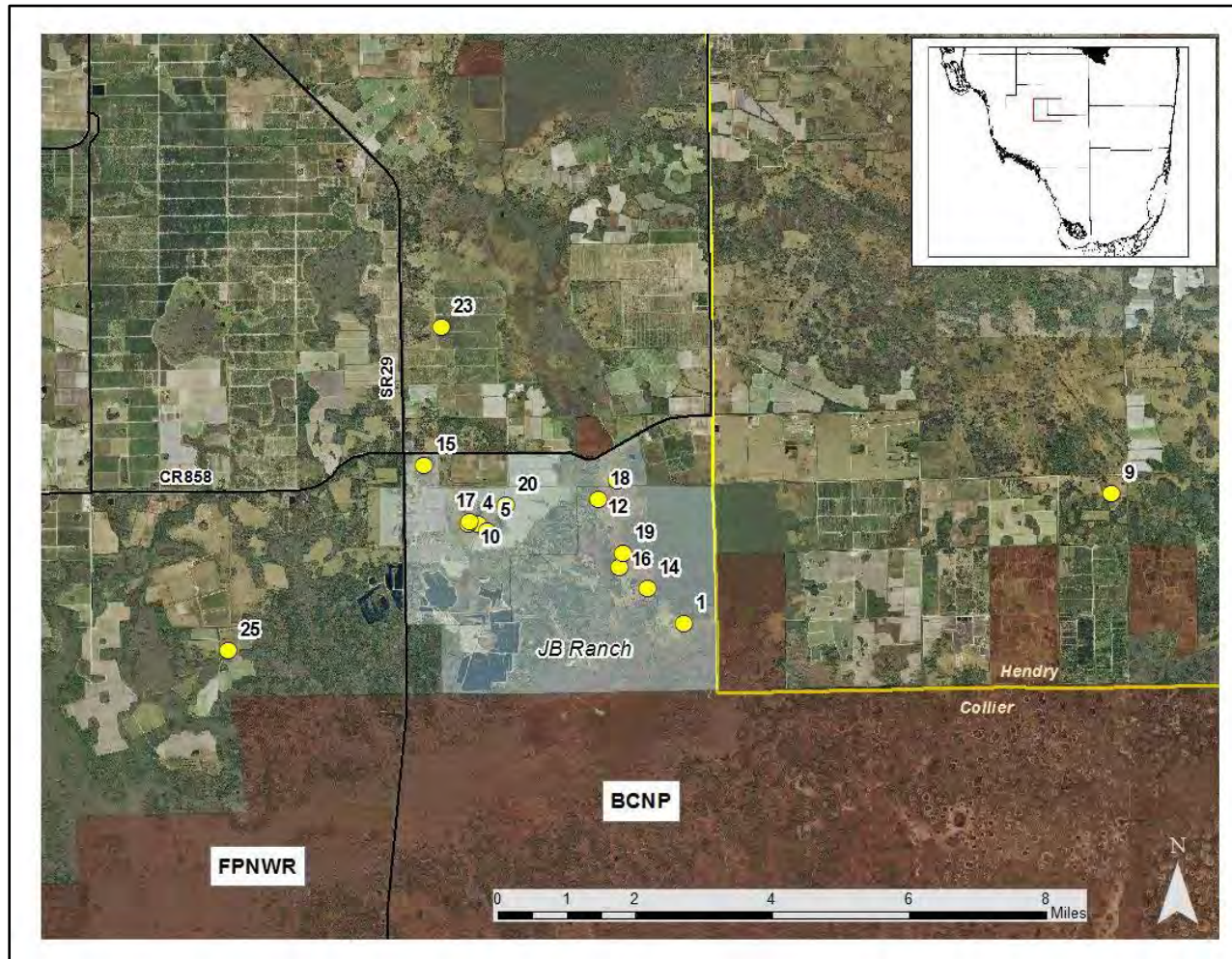


Figure 4. Confirmed panther depredations (event numbers corresponds with Table 2) on ranch lands in Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida during FY 2012-2013. Includes information from radio ear-tagged calves that were part of the UF-IFAS Calf Mortality Study. BCNP=Big Cypress National Preserve, FPNWR=Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.



Appendix I. List of depredations and human-panther interactions received by the Florida Panther Response Team during fiscal year 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013.

Date	Address	City	County	Interaction Type	Animals Depredated	Confirmed Predator
7/7/2012	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
7/18/2012	555 Rose Blvd.	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat	Panther
7/19/2012	28965 Obern Rd.	Clewiston	Hendry	Sighting	NA	Unconfirmed
8/15/2012	1885 Keri Rd.	Felda	Hendry	Depredation	Cat	Panther
10/1/2012	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
10/4/2012	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
10/18/2012	4009 Flaghole Rd.	Clewiston	Hendry	Sighting	NA	Panther
10/18/2012	781 20th St. NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat, sheep	Panther
11/7/2012	360 37th Ave NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goats	Panther
11/13/2012	1340 14th Ave. NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat	Panther
11/19/2012	No physical address	Naples	Hendry	Depredation	Cow	Panther
11/27/2012	1310 19th St. SW	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Chicken	Unconfirmed
11/30/2012	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
12/2/2012	729 St. Andrews Blvd.	Naples	Collier	Incident	NA	Unconfirmed
12/3/2012	211 18th St. SE	Naples	Collier	Sighting	NA	Panther
12/4/2012	3075 32nd Ave SE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat	Panther
12/7/2012	591 22nd St. SE	Naples	Collier	Sighting	NA	Panther
12/10/2012	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
12/10/2012	2037 23rd St. SW	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Sheep	Coyote
12/15/2012	1255 Dove Tree St.	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat	Panther
12/23/2012	810 10th St NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Sheep	Unconfirmed
12/28/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
1/2/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
1/23/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
2/4/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther

Date	Address	City	County	Interaction Type	Animals Depredated	Confirmed Predator
2/18/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
2/25/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
3/30/2013	2351 28th Ave. SE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Dog	Unconfirmed
4/3/2013	7007 SR29	Immokalee	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
4/16/2013	780 2nd St. NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Cat	Panther
4/30/2013	4295 10th St. NE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Goat	Panther
5/1/2013	2881 22nd Ave. NE	Naples	Collier	Sighting	NA	Panther
5/15/2013	No physical address	LaBelle	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther
5/31/2013	17551 Katydid Ln.	Ft. Myers	Lee	Depredation	Goat	Panther
6/24/2013	2500 28th St. SE	Naples	Collier	Depredation	Cow	Panther

Appendix II. Photographic evidence from select depredation events.

Photo 1. A male panther is photographed upon landing after jumping a fence on Rose Blvd. west of Collier Blvd. (CR951) in Naples. Depredation event #2.



Photo 2. A female panther carrying a domestic house cat it recently killed on Keri Rd. (CR832) in Hendry County south of the Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area (Photo courtesy M. Caruthers). Depredation event #3.



Photo 3. A female panther walks down the driveway of 14th Ave NE while looking towards a hog pen in Golden Gate Estates. Depredation event #8.



Photo 4. A male panther carries a recently captured rat near a goat it cached (lower right of picture) the previous night on 10th St. NE just north of the Collier County Fairgrounds in Golden Gate Estates. Depredation event #22.

