

Canine Detection as a Potential Tool for Python Management

Auburn University: Christina Romagosa, Melissa Miller, Bart Rogers, Todd Steury, Craig Angle, Terrence Fischer, Robert Gillette

Everglades National Park: Skip Snow

South Florida Water Management District: LeRoy Rodgers

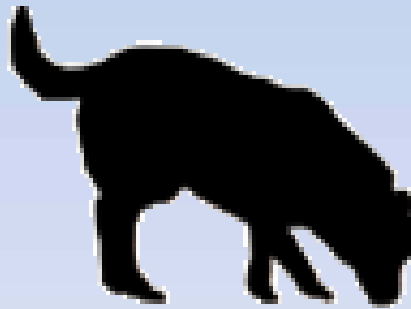
Priority Animal Species





Monitoring and Innovations

Detection dogs



EcoDogs

Monitoring and Innovations

- Auburn University EcoDogs
 - Collaboration between:
 - College of Veterinary Medicine
 - Canine Detection Research Institute
 - School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences

Detection dogs and pythons

- Proof of concept study

- Funded by:

- NPS – ENP

- SFWMD

- AU Center for Forest Sustainability



THE CENTER FOR
FOREST
SUSTAINABILITY



- Additional support:

- USDA

- USGS

- UF



Detection dogs and pythons

- Proof of concept study
 - Nov 2010 – May 2011
 - Identify situations best suited for detection dogs
 - Compare dog efficacy to current detection methods





Training process

- Auburn, AL



- 3 dogs selected from AU Canine Detection Research Institute stock
- Trained on python scent
- Physical conditioning

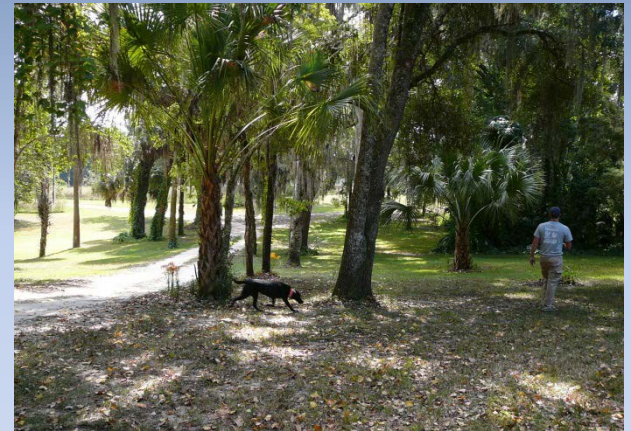


Training process

- Gainesville, FL
(USDA-Wildlife Services)



- Trained on live snakes
 - Field and road scenarios with bagged pythons
 - Pythons released in large enclosures



Training process

- Miami-Dade County, FL
SFWMD lands



- Bagged snakes in realistic canal/levee scenarios
- Radio-tagged snakes in fields



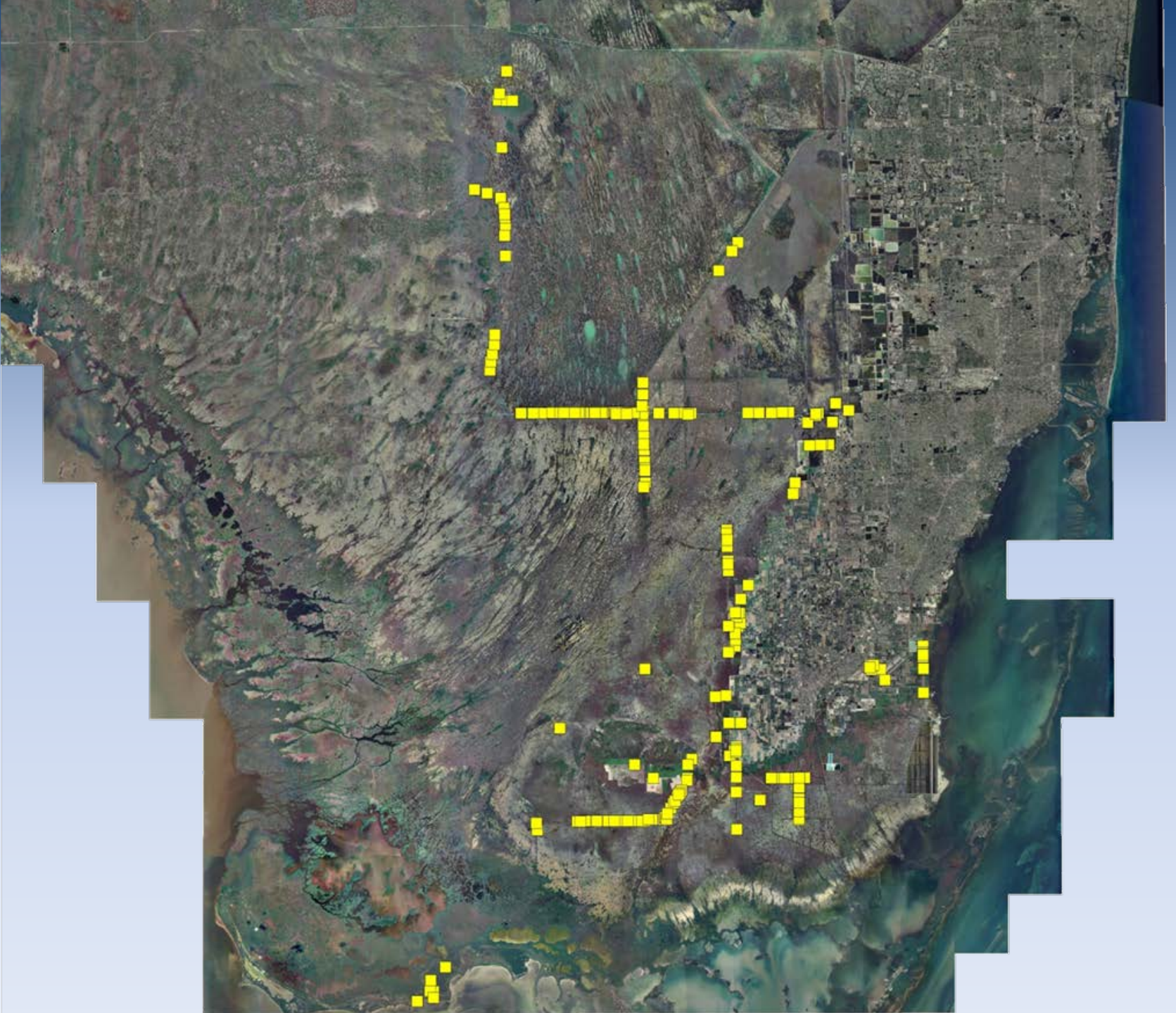
Activities

- Cooperate in Early Detection/Rapid Response efforts
 - North African Python surveys
 - Python calls



Activities

- Cooperate in Early Detection/Rapid Response efforts
- Perform wild searches
 - 8 Nov 2010 -12 April 2011







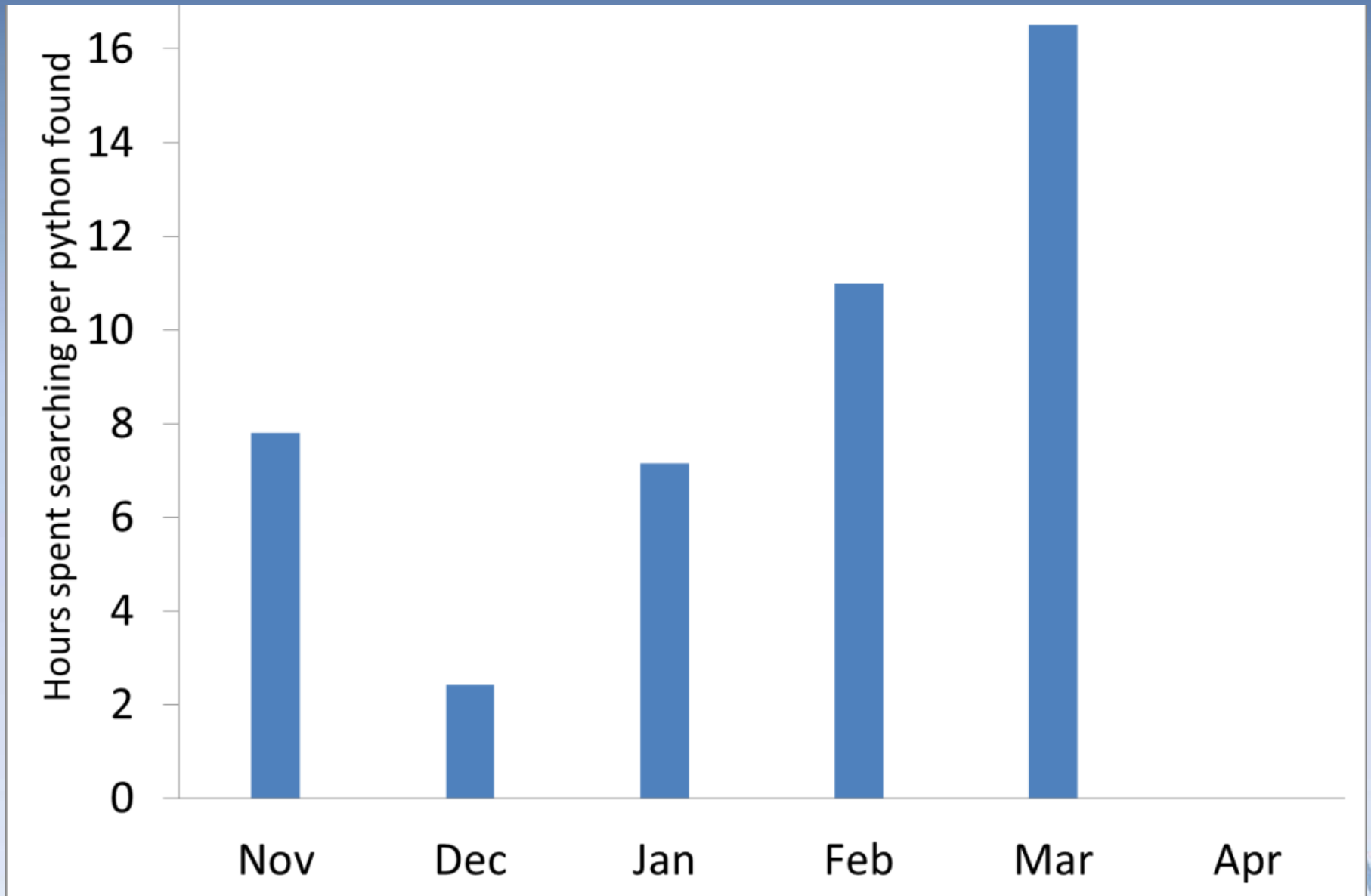
19 snakes captured, most in Dec and Jan



Wild search summary

- Miles searched: 426.7 “dog” miles
324 linear miles
- Can cover roughly 2.23 linear miles/hour
(3.13 dog miles/hour)
- Dogs use air scent and can also track on ground to find pythons

Monthly: hours searched per python captured



Activities

- Cooperate in Early Detection/Rapid Response efforts
- Perform wild searches
- **Test efficacy**

Testing efficacy

“Man vs. Dog”



- Quantify and compare dog and human search teams under controlled search conditions

Testing efficacy

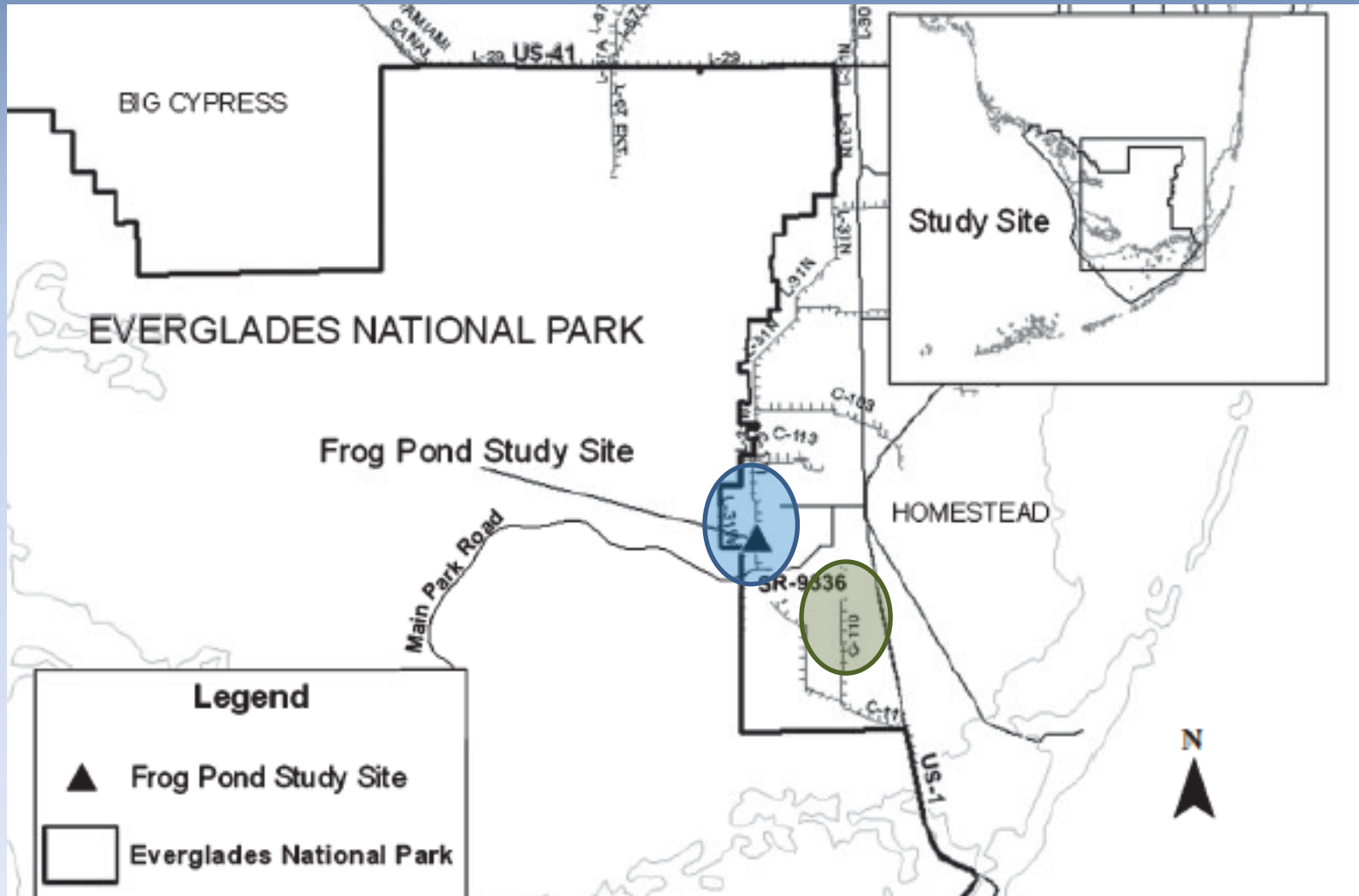
“Man vs. Dog”

- Dog team
 - Dog, handler, data collector/tracker

- Human teams
 - 2-6 volunteers, data collector/tracker
 - ~ 50 volunteers from agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, private citizens

Testing efficacy

- 1-25 May 2011
- Plot searches
- Canal searches



Plots

– Eight 50 x 50 m plots



– 1 to 3 radio-tagged pythons released per plot



Plots

– Each team
allowed one
sweep of plot

*



Canal searches

- Bagged snakes
- Dead snakes



Efficacy summary

Dogs

- 73% success (both dogs)
77% success (Jake) in plots
- Average 9.1 min to search
50 x 50m plot
- 91% success along canal
- Search rate: 2 linear miles/hr;
3 dog miles/hr



Humans

- 64% success in plots
- Average 21 min to search
50 x 50m plot
- 63% success along canal
- Search rate: 0.6 miles/hr

What factors affect python detection?

- Dogs


- Wild searches


- Relative humidity: lower humidity  success
- Temperature: lower temp  success

- Plot searches

- Relative humidity : lower humidity  success

- Humans

- Snake size: small snake  success

- Plot: plots with thick veg  success



Lessons learned

- Dogs can be a useful tool for pythons
 - Time efficient
 - Best use in particular scenarios
 - Levees and canals in winter
 - Known sighting
 - Dog personality and qualities

Lessons learned

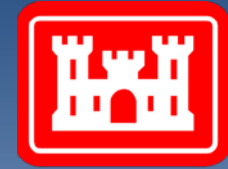
So....

- Dogs are faster and can find pythons better than humans in certain scenarios
- What is the difference in cost?

Leased dogs	Cost/week	Miles/week	Cost/mile
AU dogs (includes handler and 2 dogs) + snake tech at \$13/hr	\$2520	50	\$50.40
Two employees working at \$20/hr	\$1600	18	\$88.89
	Lease for 3 months		\$30,240
Bought dogs	Cost/week	One time cost	Cost/year
Buy and train 2 dogs, handler, salaries and additional costs for 8 years (life of dog)	\$1350	\$42,500	\$70,150

Needs and gaps

- More precise assessment of temporal variation and habitats
 - Data from multiple years
- Better assessment of human wild survey effort



US Army Corps of Engineers®



THE CENTER FOR
FOREST
SUSTAINABILITY





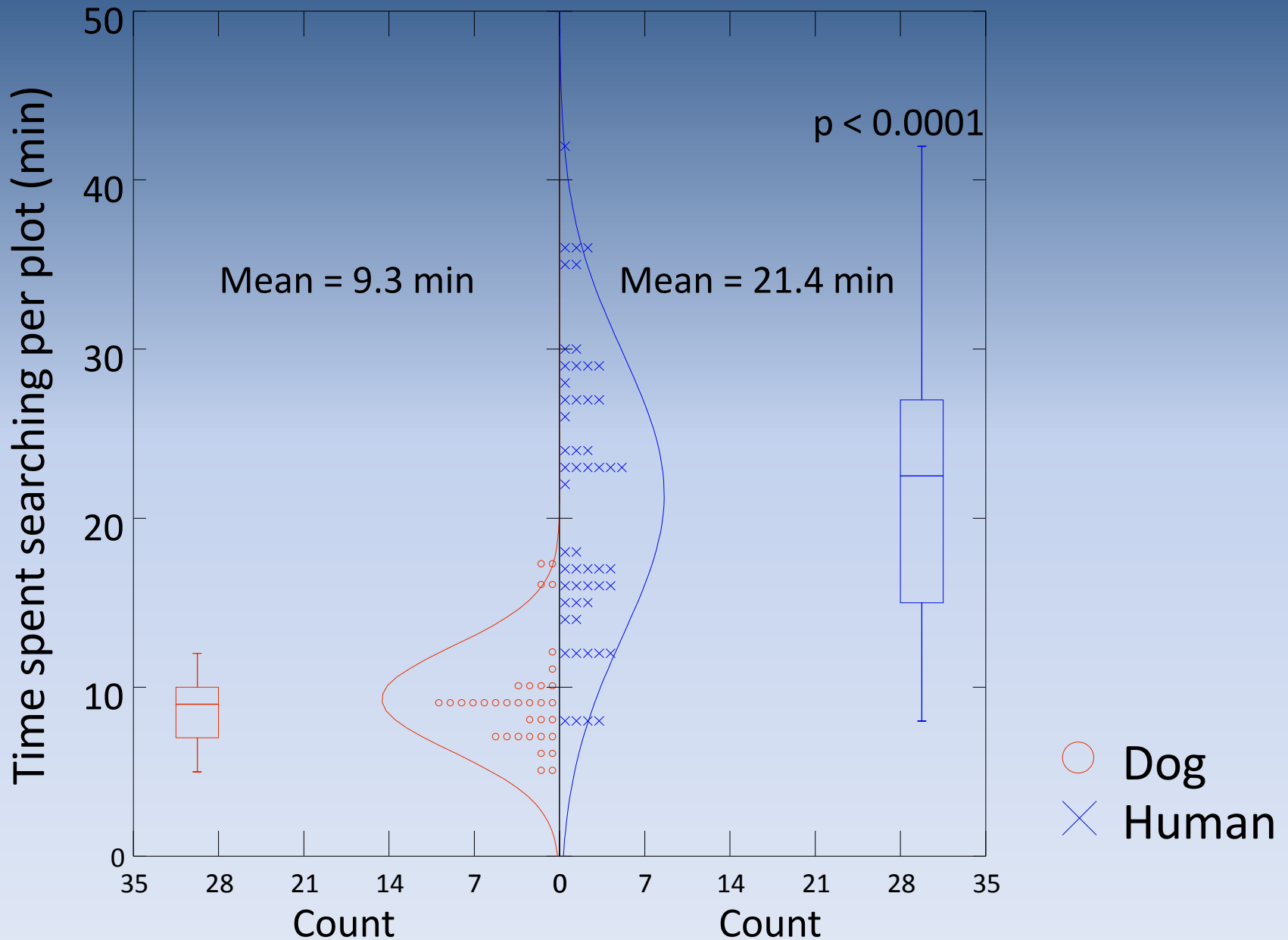
Acknowledgements

Funding sources and contributors

- National Park Service – Everglades National Park
- South Florida Water Management District
- AU Center for Forest Sustainability
- US Geological Survey
- USDA
- University of Florida

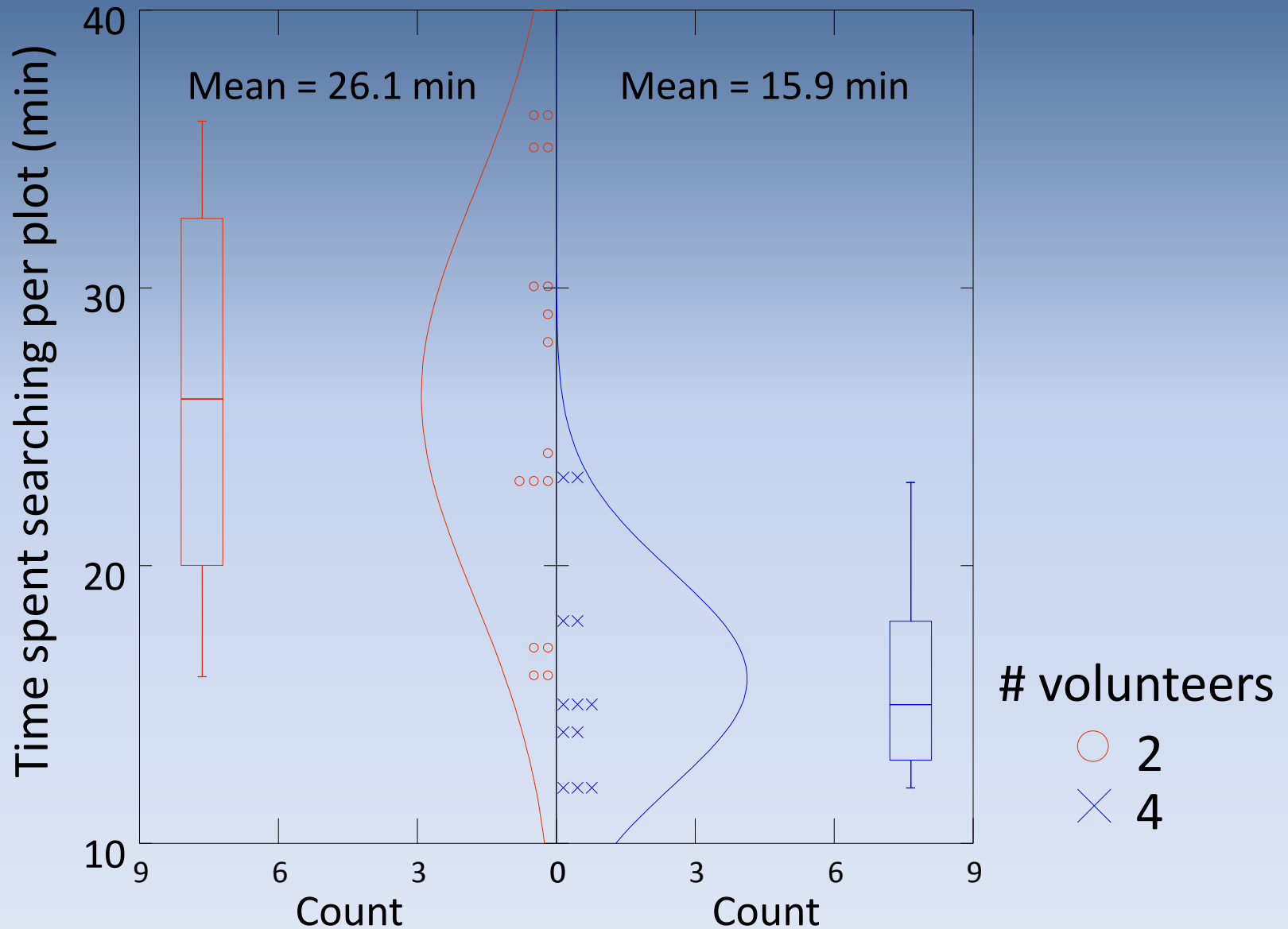
- Countless volunteers
- Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
- Mike Cherkiss
- John Humphrey
- Bob Reed
- Josh Friers
- Gordon Rodda
- Mike Dorcas
- Craig Guyer
- Photos: C Flanagan, JD Willson, M Miller, C Romagosa, B Rogers, C Angle, K Krysko, C Smith, D Giardina, R Reed, S Snow

Time spent searching per plot



Time spent searching per plot

Number of volunteers



2011 Everglades Invasive Species Summit

