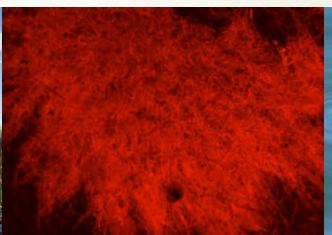
Coordinating the detection and response to possible Vacoular Myelinopathy outbreaks in Florida birds.











What is Vacoular Myelinopathy?

- Wildlife disease caused by consuming aquatic vegetation (mostly hydrilla) covered with a toxin producing cyanobacteria
- The toxin forms brain lesions
- Impairs movement, balance, vision and eventually leads to death
- Primarily affects avian species
- Can bioaccumulate up trophic levels
- Implicated in the deaths of hundreds of Bald Eagles and thousands of waterfowl throughout the Southeast U.S.



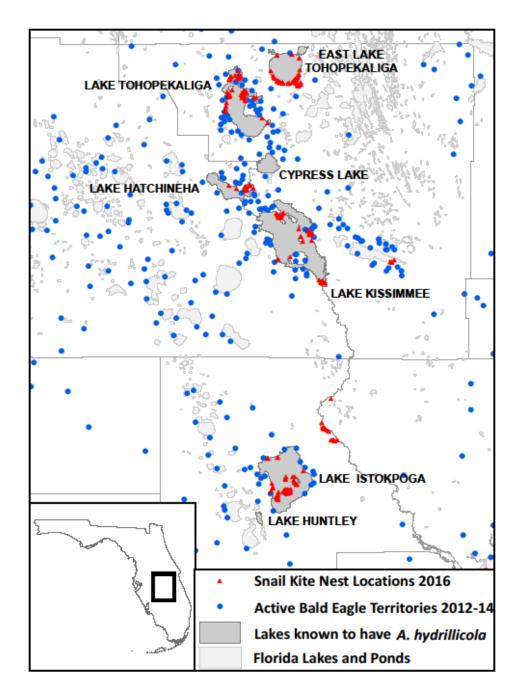




Vacoular Myelinopathy (VM) in Florida

- In Florida, the cyanobacteria has been documented in important Snail Kite and Bald Eagle nesting lakes.
- So far has not been implicated in any wildlife deaths in FL
- Experimental trials have shown that the Snail Kite's food source, apple snails, can be a vector for VM.
 - ✓ Cyanobacteria → Waterfowl → Eagles
 - ✓ Cyanobacteria → Snails → Chickens
 - ? Cyanobacteria → Snails → Snail Kites





The Problem: Gameplan and Detection

1. Detection

- If VM is affecting Snail Kites, detection would be difficult
 - Diagnosis requires examination of fresh brain matter from an affected bird
 - Deterioration and freezing will compromise diagnosis
 - A dead or dying Snail Kite is likely to end up in thick marsh vegetation and never found
 - Who is allowed to cut the brains out of an endangered species?

2. Gameplan

- If we find out VM is affecting Snail Kites, then what?
 - Hydrilla is an important part of Snail Kite foraging habitat
 - Fishermen, waterfowl hunters and other wildlife value hydrilla
- However we respond, we should be able to learn from the results
 - Adaptive management

Stakeholders

- USFWS
- FWC Law Enforcement
- Wildlife Rehabilitators
- Invasive Plant and Habitat Managers

NRLI Competencies

- Identifying stakeholders
- Designing effective meetings
- Scenarios Planning
- Group Decision Making
- Difficult interpersonal and group dynamics?





Outcomes - Gameplan

- Worked with FWC experts to draft a VM surveillance and response plan
 - Avian Coordinator
 - Invasive Plant Biologist
 - Bald Eagle Coordinator and Researcher
 - Harmful Algae Researcher
- Series of mostly conference calls
- Set of factors that need to be considered in a response
 - Not a prescription
- Components
 - Current state of knowledge and monitoring framework
 - Future monitoring need
 - Management considerations
 - Information gaps

Avian Vacuolar Myelinopathy (AVM) Surveillance and Response Plan for Florida





Outcomes (future)- Detection

- Coordinating with the USFWS to determine the best course of action if a suspected case of VM shows up
- Issues
 - Who is allowed to handle a dead/dying endangered species?
 - Who can remove the brain from a dead endangered species?
 - Who is most likely to encounter a suspected case of VM?
- Solutions
 - Found out that I would be covered to perform all actions under an FWC ESA agreement
 - Next step train field staff and law enforcement to identify signs of VM and steps necessary to diagnose VM
 - Create a network of wildlife rehabilitators to be prepared to detect VM







Lessons Learned

- The response plan was originally supposed to be simple but quickly snowballed
 - Adding one component would often necessitate the addition of another
 - Contributors also added important content
- I was impressed with what everybody brought to the table
- Few people understand the regulatory environment of the USFWS, even their own biologists
 - Delayed progress considerably
- Surely more to come

Next Steps

- Reconvene plan contributors to complete Surveillance and Response Plan
- Train field staff, law enforcement and wildlife rehabilitators
- Work to support research in the understanding of VM in Florida





