

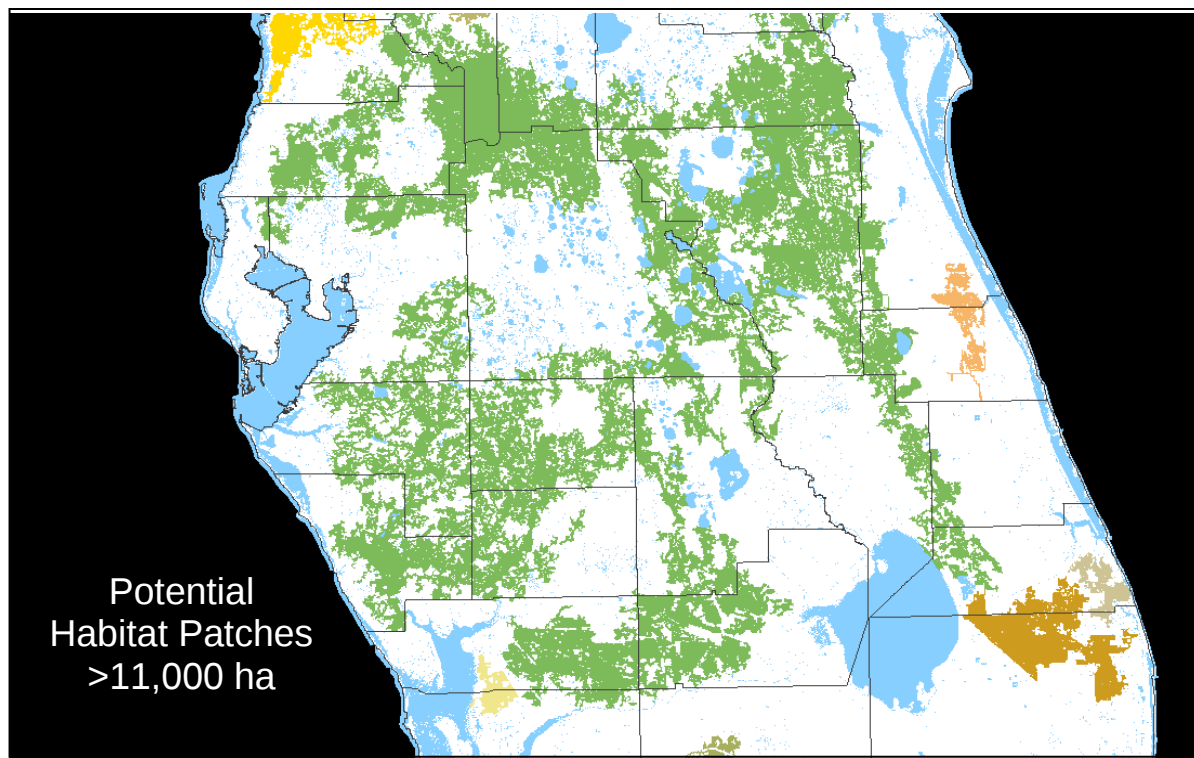


Figure 53. Patches of Florida panther potential habitat in Central Florida. Colors indicate individual contiguous patches. Despite the connectedness throughout the landscape, note the very fragmented nature of many areas.

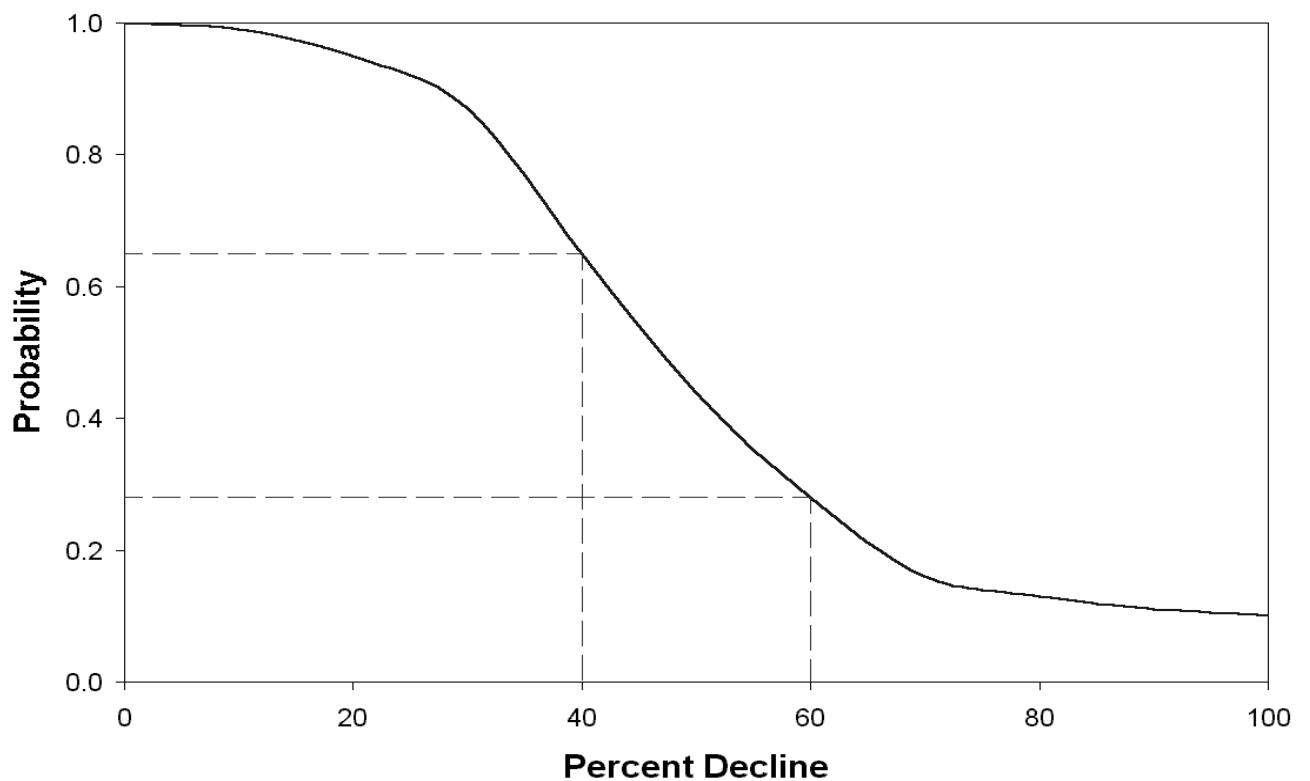
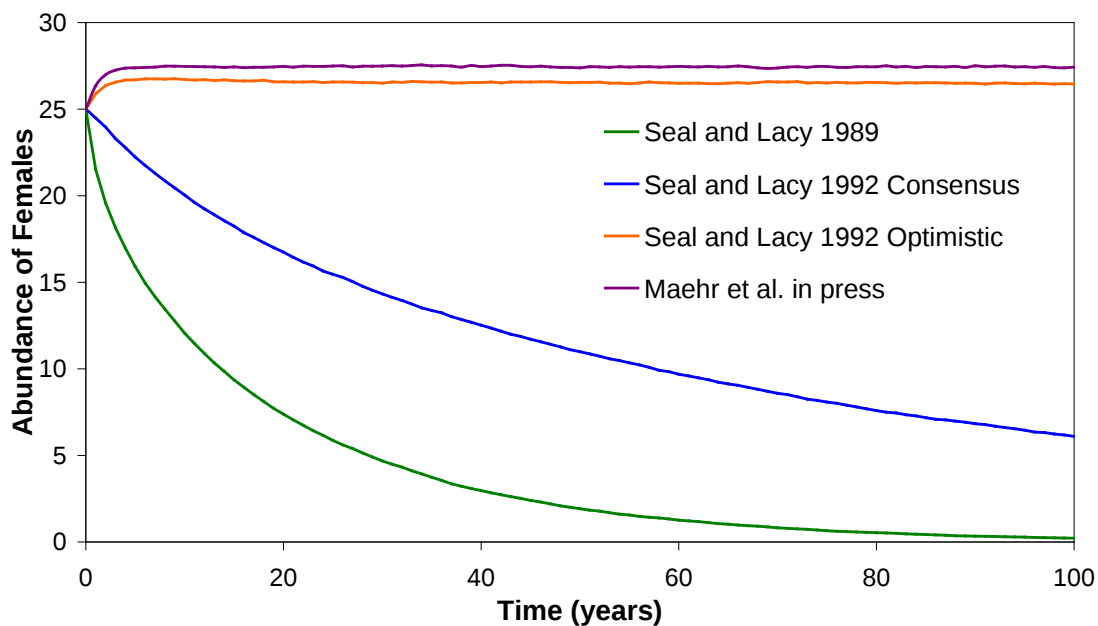


Figure 54. An example of a risk curve, based on a hypothetical population model, where the probability for a given percent decline (in the next 50 years) in abundance is shown.

(a) abundance of females over time



(b) probability of a given percent decline in abundance

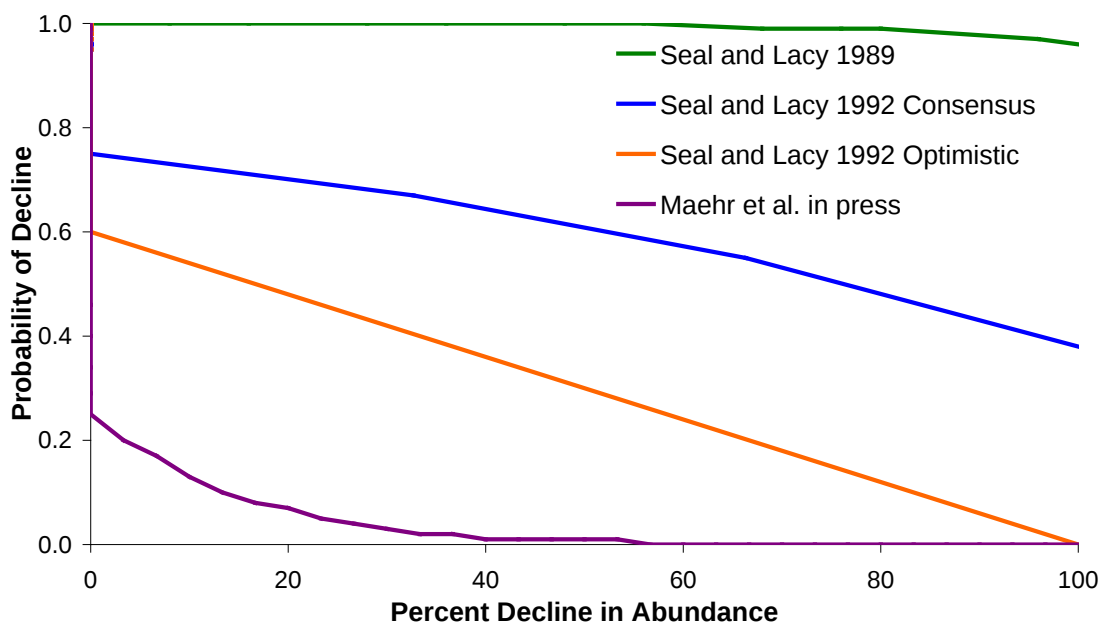
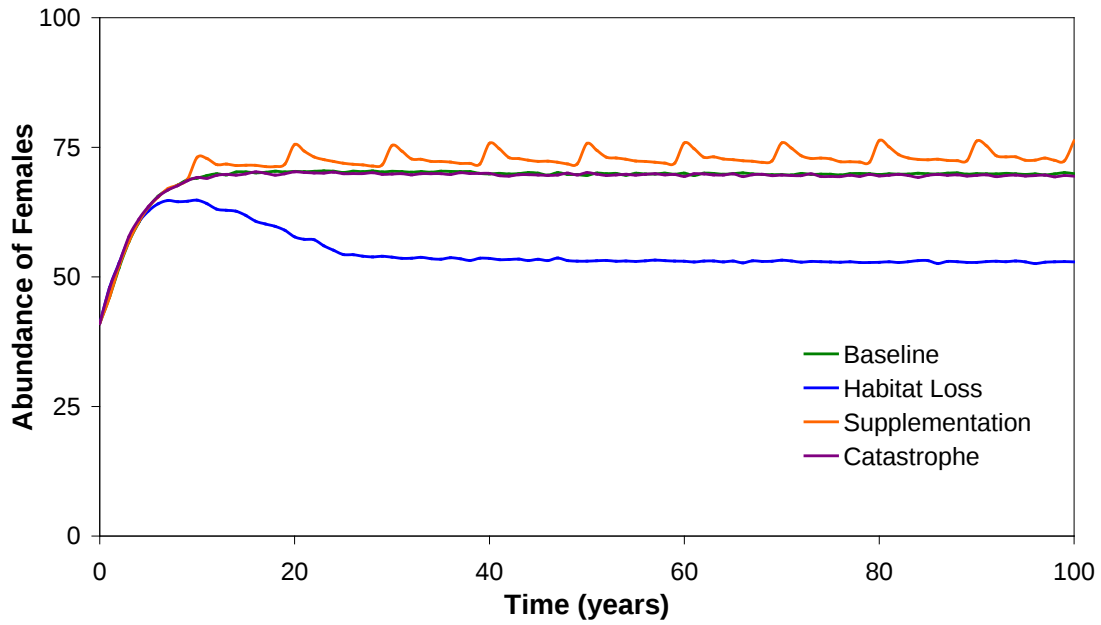


Figure 55. The (a) abundance of females over time or (b) probability of a given percent decline in four Vortex models from earlier PVAs compared starting with an initial population of 25 females with a density ceiling of 30 females. Details of the input parameters are found in Table 22.

(a) abundance of females over time



(b) probability of a given percent decline in abundance

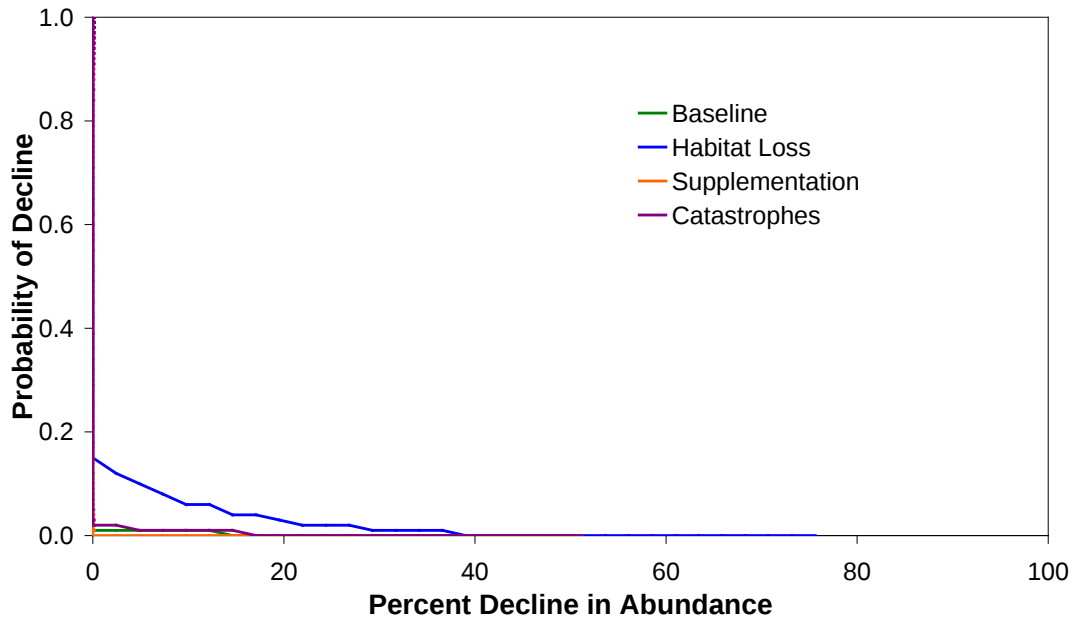


Figure 56. The (a) abundance of females over time or (b) probability of a given percent decline in four versions of the Vortex model presented in Maehr *et al.* (in press) compared. Details of the input data are found under “1999 Consensus” in Table 22.

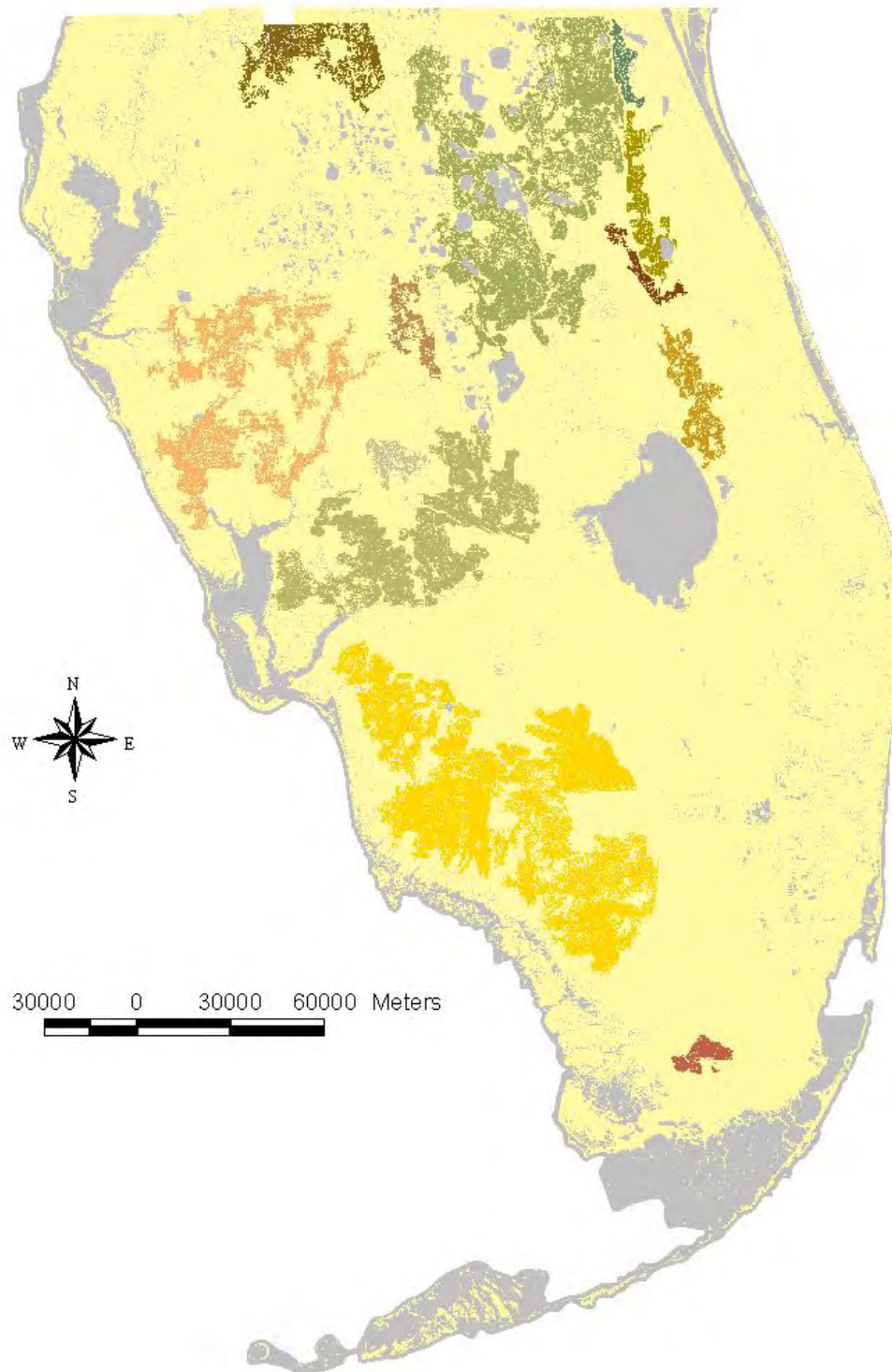


Figure 57. Habitat map showing the largest blocks of suitable contiguous habitat for the Florida panther based on analysis by Kautz and Kawula.

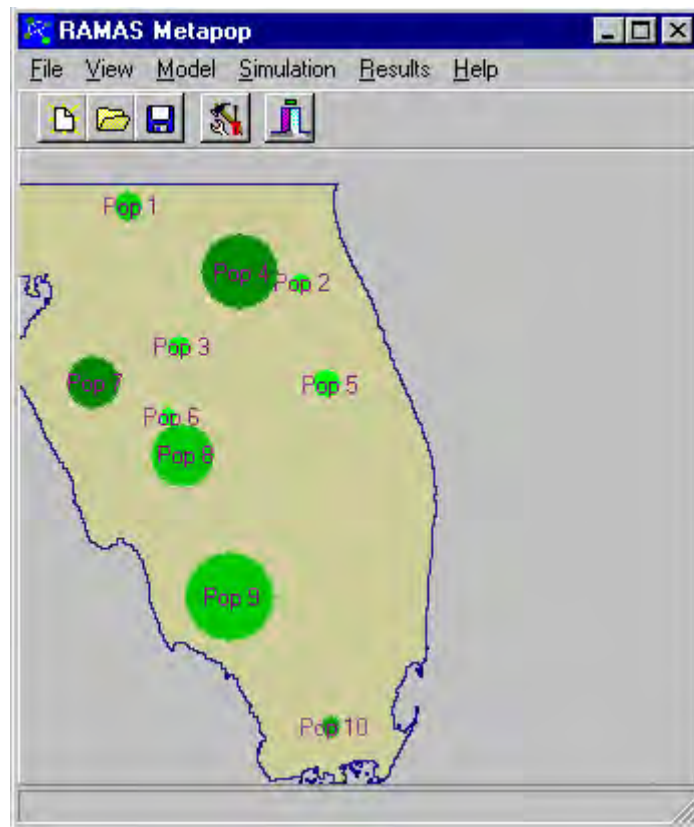
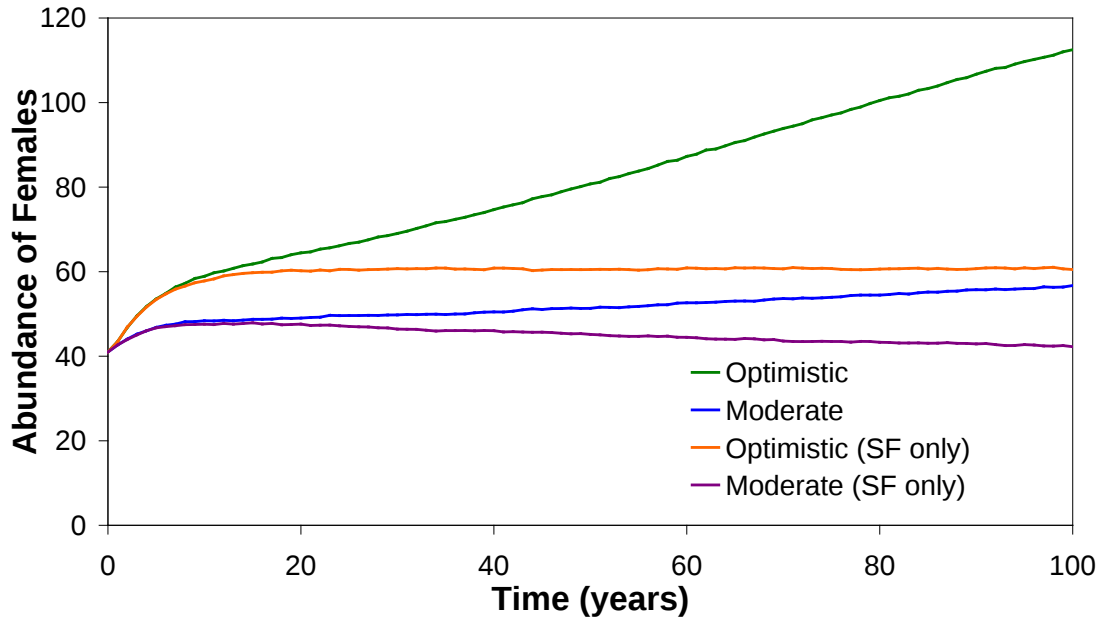


Figure 58. The metapopulation structure resulting from the habitat map shown in Figure 57 and based on telemetry data about dispersal and density from RAMAS GIS. The size of the circles represents the relative carrying capacity. Existing panther populations (South Florida) are shown as Populations 9 and 10; all other populations are currently empty and north of the Caloosahatchee River.

(a) abundance of females over time



(b) probability of a given percent decline in abundance

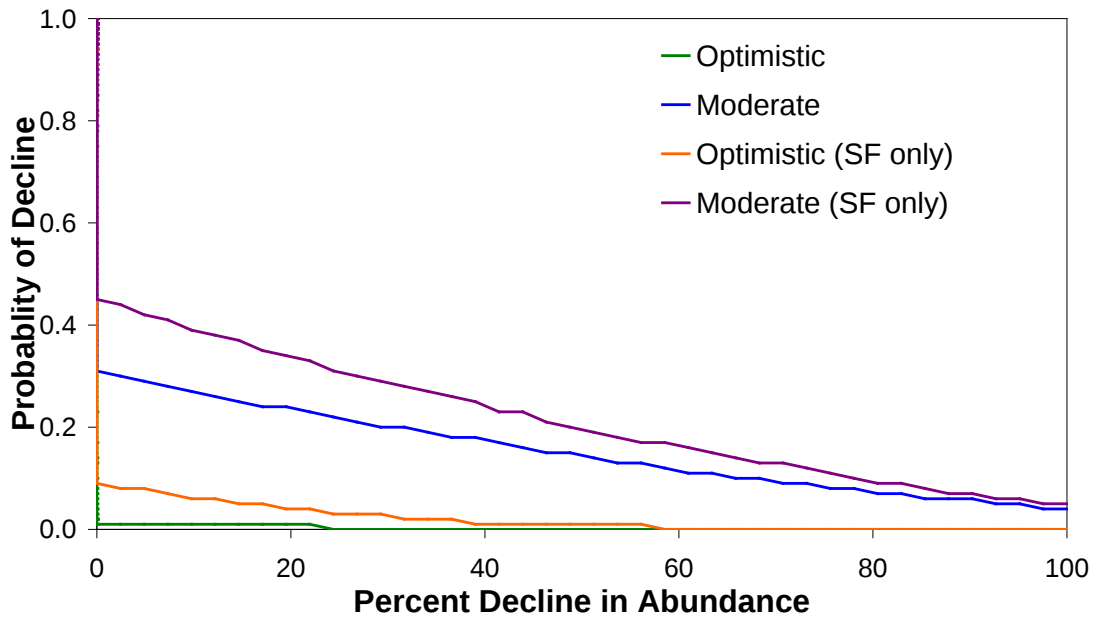
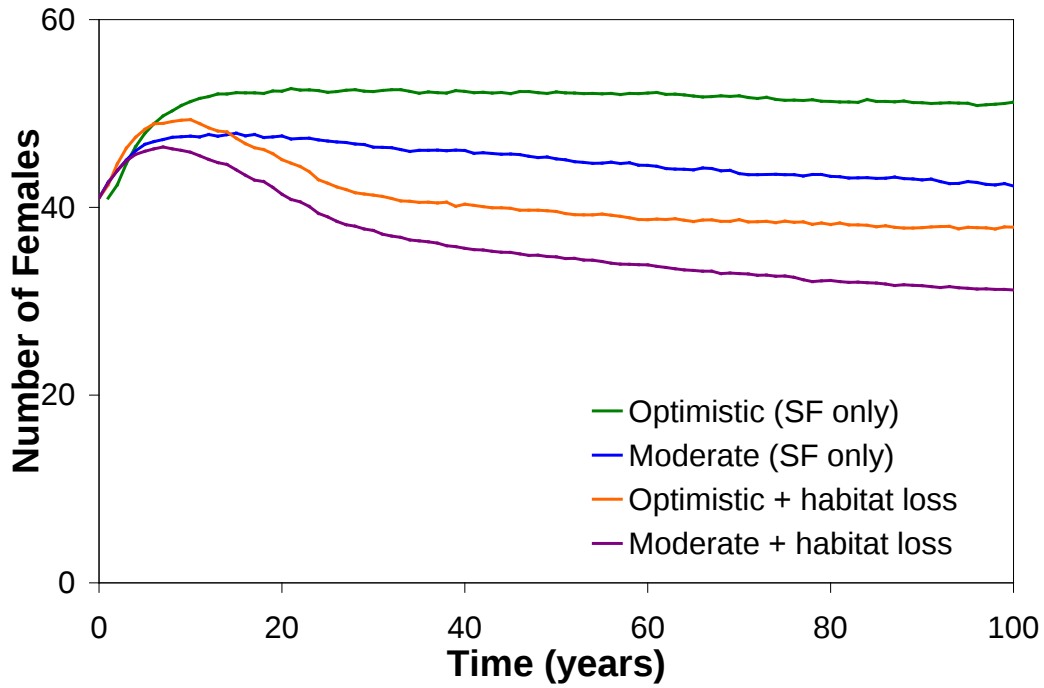


Figure 59. The (a) abundance of females over time or (b) probability of a given percent decline in the Optimistic and Moderate scenarios in RAMAS GIS in the full metapopulation or just the two southern populations (SF only). Details of the input data are found in Table 22.

(a) abundance of females over time



(b) probability of a given percent decline over time

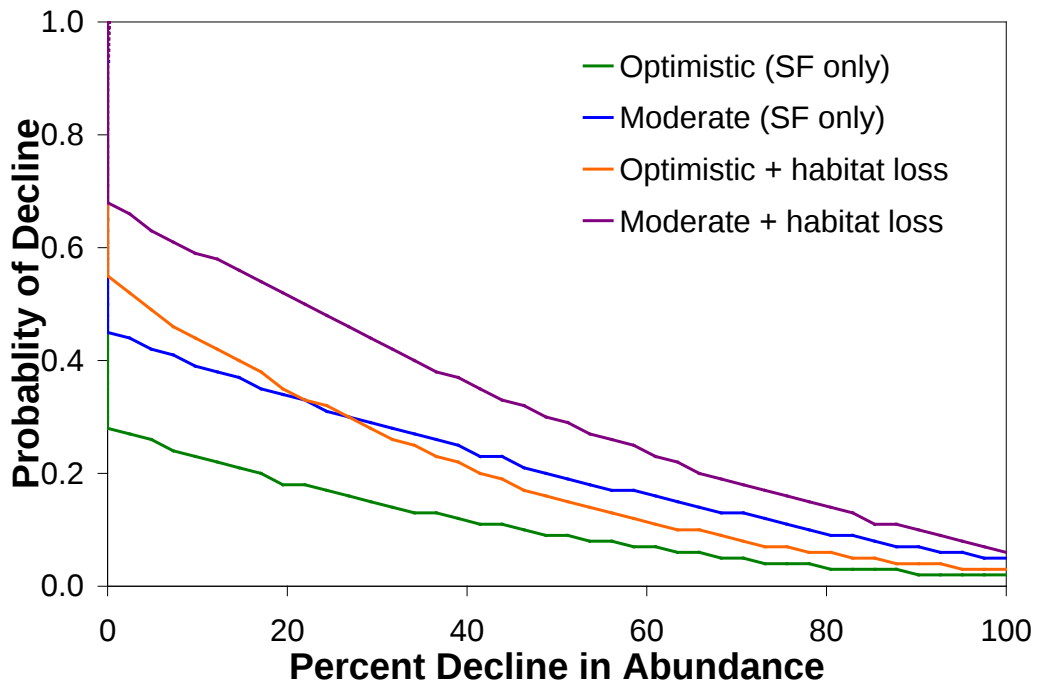
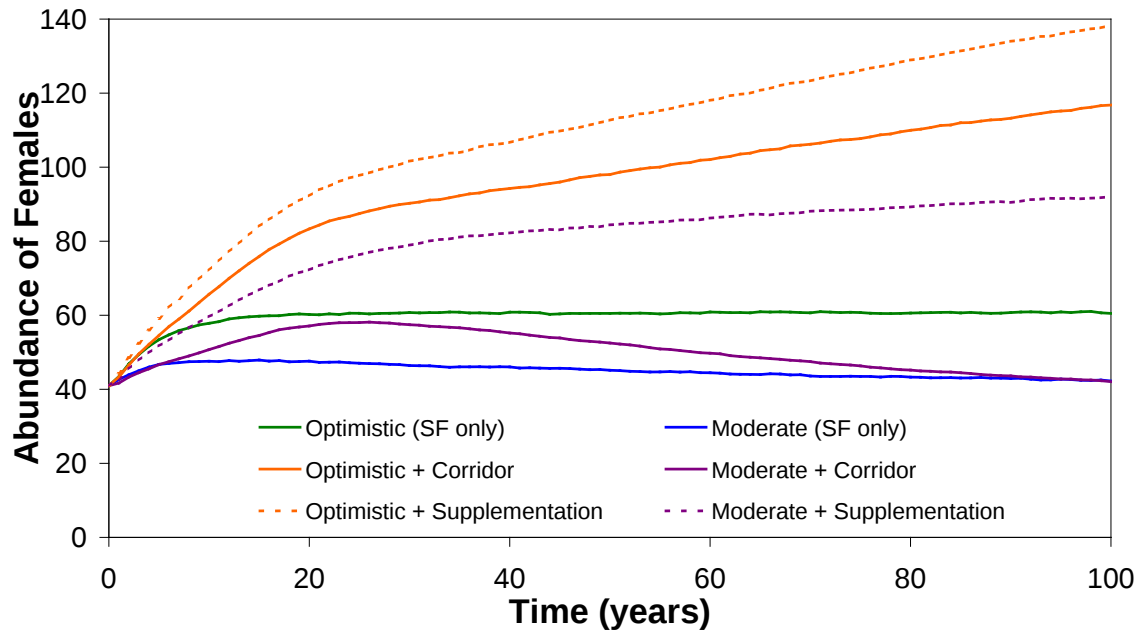


Figure 60. The (a) abundance of females over time or (b) probability of a given percent decline in the Optimistic and Moderate scenarios in RAMAS GIS for the two southern populations with and without a 25% loss of habitat in 25 years. Details of the input data are found in Table 22.

(a) abundance of females over time



(b) probability of a given percent decline over time

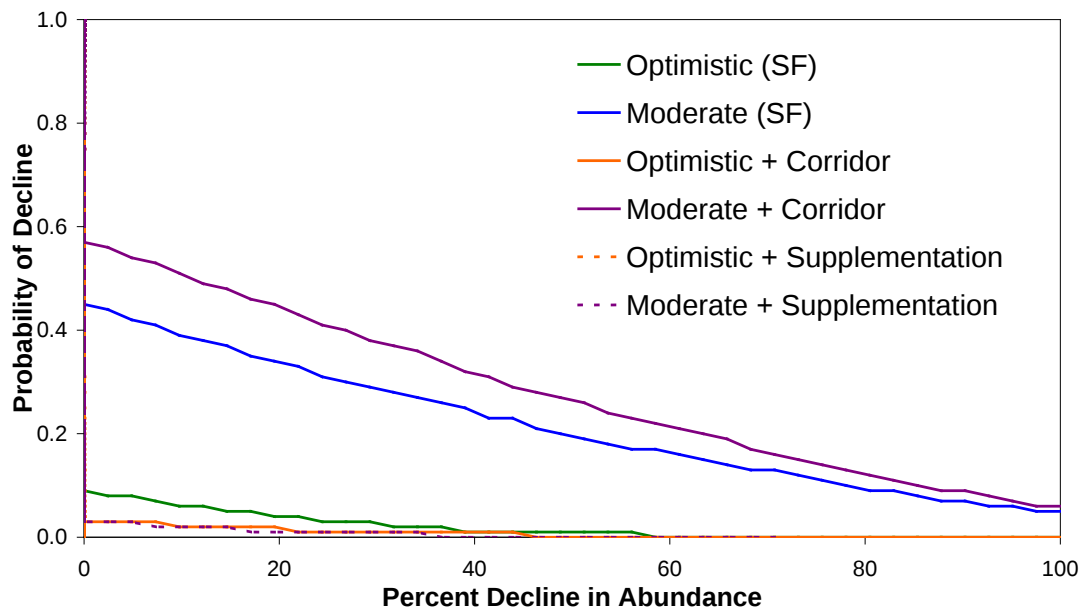


Figure 61. The (a) abundance of females over time or (b) probability of a given percent decline in the Optimistic and Moderate scenarios for the two southern populations (+ Corridor) and for the whole metapopulation with a corridor across the Caloosahatchee River or with reintroduction from an external source (+ Reintroduction). Details of the input data are found in Table 22.