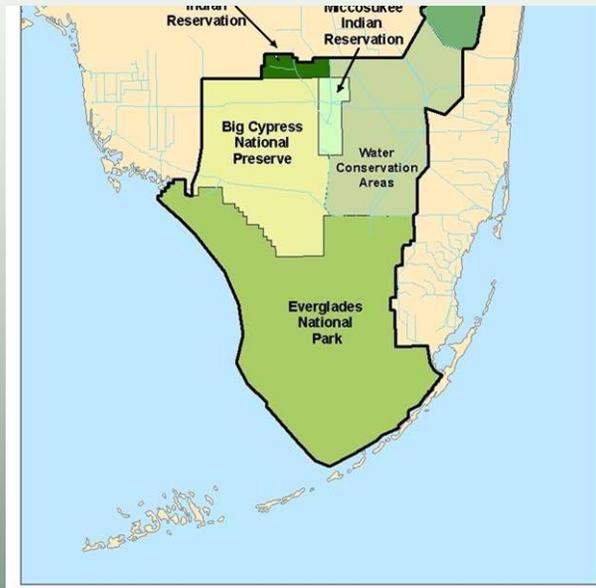


Everglades CISMA



Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area



Tony Pernas
National Park Service



What is the Everglades CISMA?

A partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies; tribes; individuals; and various interested groups that manage invasive species in the Everglades area.

- Integrate coordination, control and management strategies.
 - Early detection and rapid response
 - Regional control strategies
 - Outreach and training
 - Information and technology transfer

Florida's Non-native Flora and Fauna

- 1150 Insect spp.
- 900 Plant spp.
- 196 Bird spp.
- 47 Reptile spp.
- 32 Fish spp.
- 30 Mammal spp.
- 6 FW Invert. spp.
- 4 Amphibian spp.
- ? Marine spp.

Everglades and Invasive Species

Roughly 6000 Burmese pythons were imported through the Port of Miami in the last three years alone.

Worldwide Delivery...
Guaranteed Quality...
U.S. Global Exotics

GLOBAL ANIMAL LOCATOR



EXPLORE >

TOP SELLER...



Red Eared Slider
A top seller, learn more about this wonderful creature >

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PHIPHOPHIB

SURFIDE



LIZARDS

REPTILES



MAMMALS

TURTLES
TORTOISES

U.S. Global Exotics Inside News

Summer 2004

Trends in Animal Shipping

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[Import/Export Requirements for Your Country](#)

[Additional Licenses, Permit and Other Fees May Apply to Your Shipment!](#)

[Rules Governing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species \(CITES\)](#)

[How We Treat Our Animals](#)

[The Best Way to Ship Your Animal](#)





Melaleuca



Australian pine



Brazilian pepper



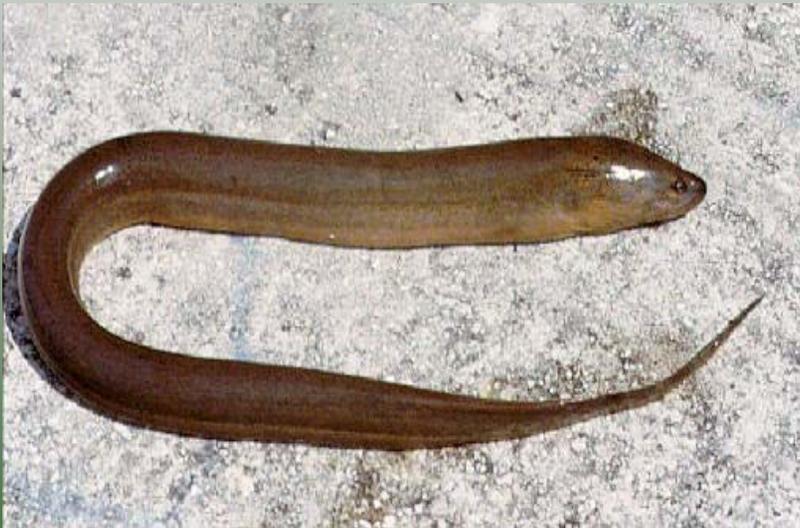
Old World climbing fern



Sacred ibis



Jewel cichlid



Swamp eel



Island apple snail

Some Trees We Can Do Without

THE MORE we see of naturalized trees and shrubs in South Florida, the more we are convinced that utmost care should be used in introducing plants from other countries.

landscaping for its picturesqueness. But it is intruding into the natural woods on Florida's lower West Coast and transforming the profile of swampland that used to be the Everglades.

We're losing war against melaleucas

THE MIAMI HERALD 11/13/88

Native plants threatened / 10H

Searching for bugs / 10H

By GEORGIA TASKER
Herald Garden Writer

There are 400 species of exotic plants growing in the ecosystems of South Florida. Of these, 217 have invaded Everglades National Park. Most aggressive of all is *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, the melaleuca tree.

Fire is so hot in the melaleuca forests that now grow from Lake Okeechobee south that they can be uncontrollable, says a forester with 25 years' experience here. And, he says, should drought hit us as it did in 1985 and the melaleuca forests go up in flame again, houses in westernmost Dade and Broward are in danger.

The trees are so destructive of habi-

FLORIDA'S WATER WEEDS

Water spinach is used as a vegetable in Oriental meals. It grows four inches a day. It's an "aquatic kudzu" in terms of taking over Florida's waterways, said Don Schmitz, with the Florida Bureau of Aquatic Plant Management.

Inspectors recently found patches of spinach being grown around the state, including a pond-full on Merritt Island. It was being harvested for Oriental groceries, Schmitz said.

Thousands of exotic water plants are brought into Florida every year because aquarium plants are a big

business here. But the Department of Natural Resources' Bureau of Aquatic Plant Management regulates which ones can stay.

Florida's waterways are brimming with Neptunian pests: hydrilla, salvinia, water hyacinth, water lettuce. Twenty-one exotic water plants account for 34 percent of Florida's aquatic plant communities.

Some of the first weeds to invade Florida's lakes were water lettuce and water hyacinth. The lettuce probably arrived with the Spanish in St. Augustine and it was first recorded as

being in Florida in 1765. Water hyacinth arrived in 1884. A farmer grew these purple-flowering plants in a fountain and threw the excess in the St. Johns River.

Hydrilla, which looks like an overgrown aquarium plant and probably came here as such, steals oxygen from water, suffocating fish. Two years ago, at a time when it filled 750,000 acres of lakes, canals, ponds in Florida, it caused a six-mile-long fish kill in Collier County.

Control of these plant pests costs taxpayers \$13 million annually.

that the use of herbicides inside Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge is now an accepted fact, where a decade ago it would have been unthinkable.

Water conservation area 2B in Broward County is considered lost to them.

Melaleuca trees, because they are

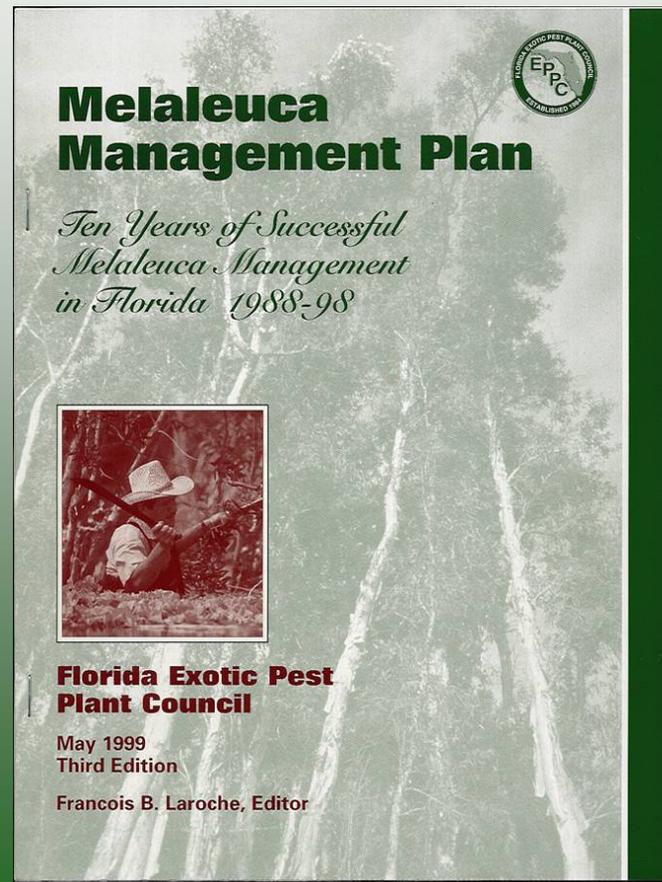
spreading so fast and into sawgrass prairies as well as tree islands, were the main

ing out to be a dens, groves and its, such as the ational Wildlife ind, the rankly s to screen out for attraction. ing these invas- be turned back,

ld make exhaus- ouraging wide- ery from other

Turn to TREES / 10H

Develop a comprehensive strategy for managing melaleuca throughout its range in Florida that would integrate and coordinate efforts regionally



April 1998



October 2000



November 2004



History

- 07/04 – Everglades Invasive Species Summit
- 07/05 – Second Invasive Species Summit
- 07/06 – 1st “CISMA” Summit (conceived)
- 09/06 – Steering Committee established
- 07/07 – 2nd “CISMA” Summit
- 09/07 – 1st Annual Plan
- 09/08 – 2nd Annual Plan



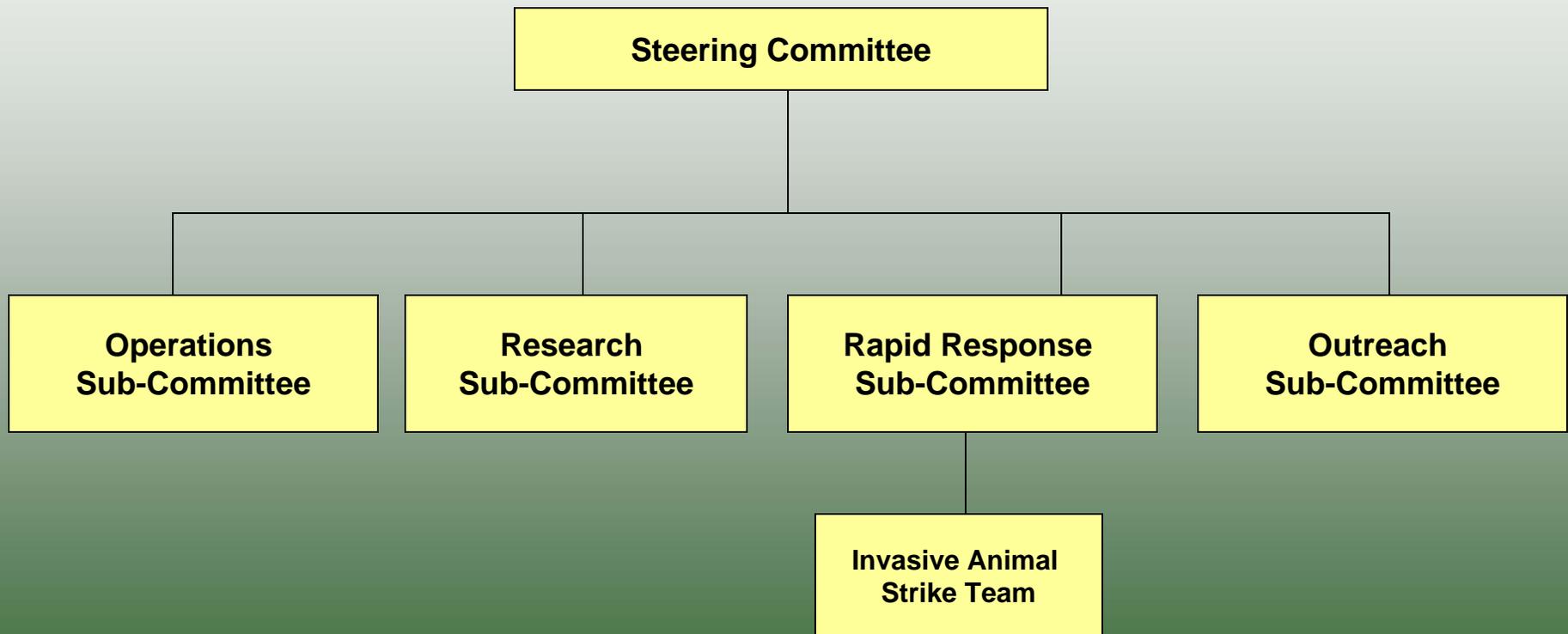
Partners

- **South Florida Water Management District ***
- **Loxahatchee NWR ***
- **Everglades NP ***
- **Big Cypress NP ***
- **Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission ***
- **USACE ***
- **Everglades Foundation**
- **Seminole Tribe**
- **Miccosukee Tribe**
- **Florida Department of Transportation**
- **USGS**
- **USDA – Ag Research Service**
- **USDA – Wildlife Services**
- **Florida Power & Light**
- **The Nature Conservancy**

Everglades CISMA Organizational Chart



www.evergladescisma.org



Organization



www.evergladescisma.org

Steering Committee:

Develops and presents recommendations for larger membership, incorporates their feed-back and oversees implementation.

Operations Committee:

Develops strategic plan and develops annual operating plans with input from CISMA membership.

Research Committee:

Identifies management related research needs/gaps; Provides technical support/guidance to involved research groups.

Outreach Committee:

Raises awareness about invasive species.

Rapid Response Committee:

Identifies, assesses and provides response recommendations on new invasive species.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

DRAFT 11/9/2007

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING NO. _____

BETWEEN THE

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
AND
MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AND
SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AND
UNITED STATES ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS
AND
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
AND
UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is entered into as of the _____ (Month, Day, Year) by and between the South Florida Water Management District (**DISTRICT**), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (**FDEP**), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (**FFWCC**), Miccosukee Tribe of Florida (**MICCOSUKEE TRIBE**), Seminole Tribe of Florida (**SEMINOLE TRIBE**), United States Army Corp of Engineers (**USACE**), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (**USFWS**), and United States National Park Service (**USNPS**).

WHEREAS, the **DISTRICT**, **FDEP**, **FFWCC**, **MICCOSUKEE TRIBE**, **SEMINOLE TRIBE**, **USACE**, **USFWS**, and **USNPS** may hereinafter also be referred to individually as "party" and collectively as "parties", and

WHEREAS, each party to this **MOU** has invasive species control responsibilities on lands within the Everglades region, which include but are not limited to: maintaining personnel and equipment for the purpose of controlling invasive plants and/or animals within their jurisdiction; administering programs involving invasive species control; and making recommendations for treatment.

WHEREAS, the parties agree that it is to their mutual benefit and interest to work cooperatively to inventory, monitor, control, and prevent the spread of invasive species across jurisdictional boundaries within the Everglades region.

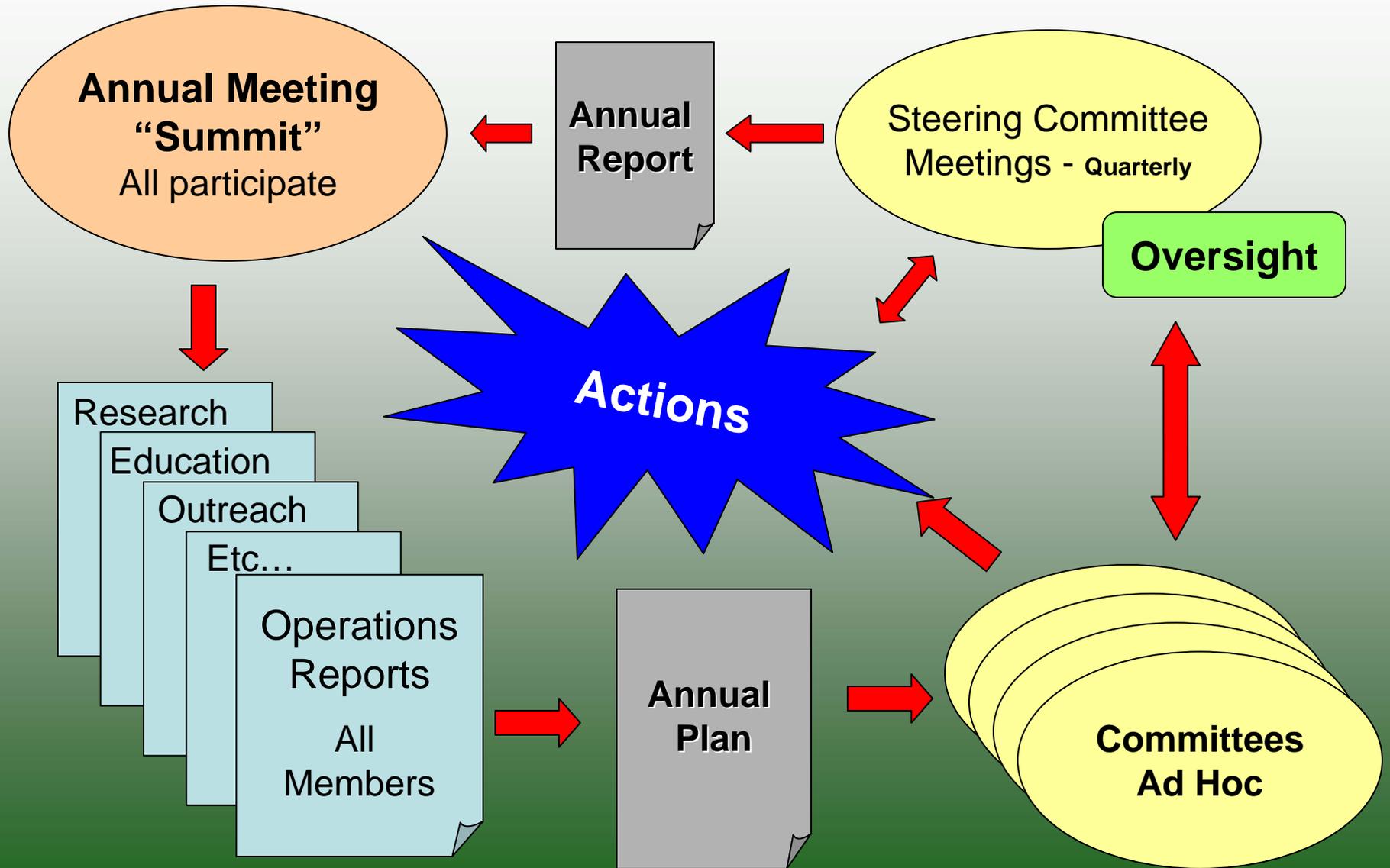
WHEREAS, the parties desire to enter into a cooperative arrangement to effectively coordinate and implement invasive species management within the Everglades region.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and representations set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Each party agrees to the establishment of the Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (**CISMA**) as shown on the map hereby incorporated as Exhibit A.

Agreement No. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ - Page 1 of 6

Business Process



Annual Plan

- 1) Operations
- 2) Research
- 3) Rapid Response
- 4) Outreach

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area 2008 Annual Plan



www.evergladesoisma.org

Introduction

This one-year plan is intended to serve as the blueprint for cooperative efforts within the Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (CISMA) during fiscal year 2008. The elements of the plan were developed during the 2007 Everglades Invasive Species Summit, held at Florida International University between 25-27 July 2007. In a collaborative spirit, invasive species managers and researchers from governmental agencies, tribal groups, and other entities shared knowledge and progress in invasive species control efforts and worked to identify potential cooperative activities that could further region-wide goals of invasive species management efforts.

This is the first annual plan for the newly-formed Everglades CISMA, but many of the proposed activities arise from on-going collaborations and well-established control programs. The plan is not intended to supersede, nor should it contradict, individual invasive species control programs. Rather, the plan should compliment efforts of participating groups by improving communication, increasing knowledge and technology transfer, and pooling talent and resources to combat invasive species in a regional context.

Elements of the annual plan are arranged into five broad categories: 1) coordination & integration, 2) detection, 3) collaboration & reporting, 4) research, 5) education & training. Given that the Everglades CISMA is still organizing and formalizing agreements, many of the 2008 plan elements are focused on developing partnerships and cooperative programs. It is envisioned that the Everglades Invasive Species Summit will serve as a forum to report on the progress of CISMA activities proposed in this plan, as well as individual invasive species programs. Further, it is hoped that Summit participants will help to develop the next year's cooperative plan.

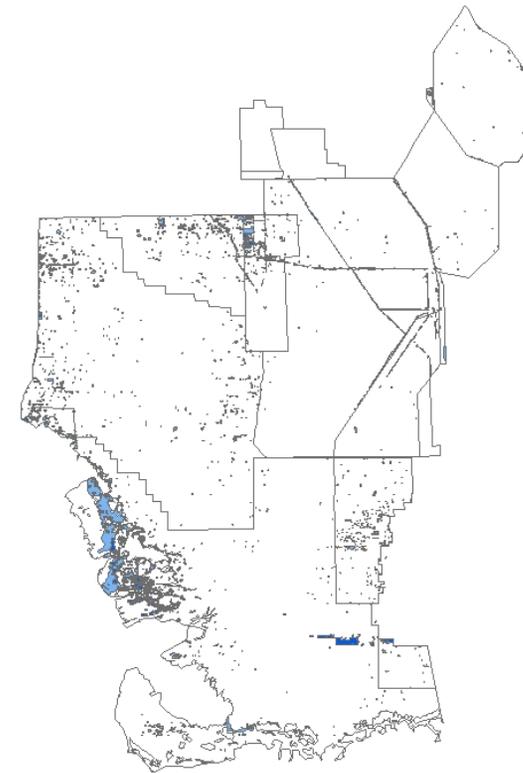
Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area 2008 Annual Plan



www.evergladescisma.org

Digital Aerial Sketchmapping

- Region-wide aerial mapping of invasive plants
- Assists with regional strategic planning
- Information is shared among CISMA partners



Legend

- schinus_high (12,853 acres)
- schinus_medium (42,021 acres)
- schinus_low (2,790 acres)

0 12.5 25 50 Miles



Operations

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area 2008 Annual Plan



Information Management

- *Ecostems - Project tracking*
- *WEEDAR- Plant Treatment Database*

Standardization of data management will greatly increase the efficiency of information transfer and improve program interoperability.

Operations

http://www.ecostems.org/ - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.ecostems.org/

Ecostems.org
System for Tracking Ecological Management Staff

HOME :: INFO :: DATA SEARCH :: VIEW MAPS :: CONTACT :: LOGIN

Keyword Search

Find Tasks By...

Organization: Relationship: Person: Species:

Status Code: assigned unassigned removed postponed completed other

Area: Operator: Area (Acres): Tracking ID:

Sponsorship: Operator: Contribution: Fiscal Year:

Organization:

EcoStems

EDON.LAN@sfwmd51900302.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Document Tools Window Help

2 / 2 75%

Find

South Florida Water Management District
ORGANIZATION SUMMARY REPORT - ORGANIZATION
From Period 12-JAN-04 to 12-JAN-07

Organization: 5510 Miami Field Station Prepared on: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 8:18 PM
Organization: 5510 Miami Field Station

Category: **Vehicle Expense**

Vehicle Class	Hours	Cost
Pickup, 3/4 Ton, 4x2, 8001-900	101.50	\$209.00
Pickup, 3/4 Ton, 4x4, 9001-900	2,505.75	\$5,161.56
Truck, Flatbed 11.4x4	756.00	\$1,567.36
Truck, Util. 11.4x4, 10001-14	112.50	\$231.76
Utility Boat 16-20 Ft	1,216.00	\$22,702.72
Utility Vehicle, 1/2t Large, 4	7.50	\$15.45
Sub-Totals Per Organization:	4,698.25	\$29,678.22

Category: **Labor Expense**

Labor Type	Hours		Cost
	Regular	Effective	
Contractor	311.50	265.50	\$13,422.50
District	5,675.25	1,651.00	\$107,869.74
Sub-Totals Per Organization:	5,986.75	1,946.50	\$121,312.24

Category: **Acresage**

Vegetation Type	Plant Treated	Acres	
		Covered	Treated
Terrestrial	Terrestrial Plant-Catch Bank	1,933.74	1,330.10
Terrestrial	Brazilian Pepper	15.55	12.23
Terrestrial	Metalsuca, Paper Bark	43.31	39.06
Submersed	Cabomba, Fanwort	402.85	221.71
Terrestrial	Shoebuttou Ardisia	0.00	0.00
Submersed	Hydrilla	184.00	134.32
Floating	Water Lettuce	29.00	13.92
Emergent	Emersed Plant	0.00	0.00
Terrestrial	Australian Pine	69.75	42.69
Terrestrial	Terrestrial Plant	914.84	657.55
Terrestrial	Terrestrial Plant- Fence	254.04	211.59
Terrestrial	Suckering Australian Pine	27.00	18.31
Terrestrial	Common Reed	125.66	67.49
Submersed	Hygrophila	1,334.00	539.04
Sub-Totals Per organization:		5,233.74	3,318.03

Page 2 of 2

WEEDAR

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
2008 Annual Plan



Contractor Standardization

- ***Contractors' Standard Operating Procedures.***
- To increase consistency between agencies, the CISMA is developing SOP .
- Annual Contractor Training

Operations

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
2008 Annual Plan



www.evergladescisma.org

Engineering Prevention

- *Initiate dialogue with agencies and their representatives to pursue project element designs that minimize new introductions.*

Operations

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
2008 Annual Plan



Biocontrol

- **Prioritize locations for biological control agent releases.**

Provide planned treatment and prescribed burn information to biological control researchers to help locate optimal areas for agent releases.

Research

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
2008 Annual Plan



Generate a list of scientists currently engaged in research within the CISMA.

- Create and maintain a list of invasive species researchers within the CISMA.
- Develop communication tools for getting this info out to CISMA and other interested parties.

Research

About the Everglades CISMA

What is a CISMA?

A Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area is a formal partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies, tribes, individuals and various interested groups that manage invasive species and is defined by a geographic boundary.

Why a CISMA in the Everglades?

Florida has a long history of invasive species organization cooperation such as the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, Noxious Exotic Weed Task Team, Florida Invasive Animal Task Team and Invasive Species Working Group.

Everglades restoration poses new challenges for invasive species management and has created a need for a more defined commitment to cooperation among agencies and organizations at higher levels of policy and management.

What will the Everglades CISMA provide?

Everglades restoration will be enhanced by the establishment of a formal framework for staff and management cooperation among agencies and other coordinating bodies such as the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, Working Group and Science Coordination Group.

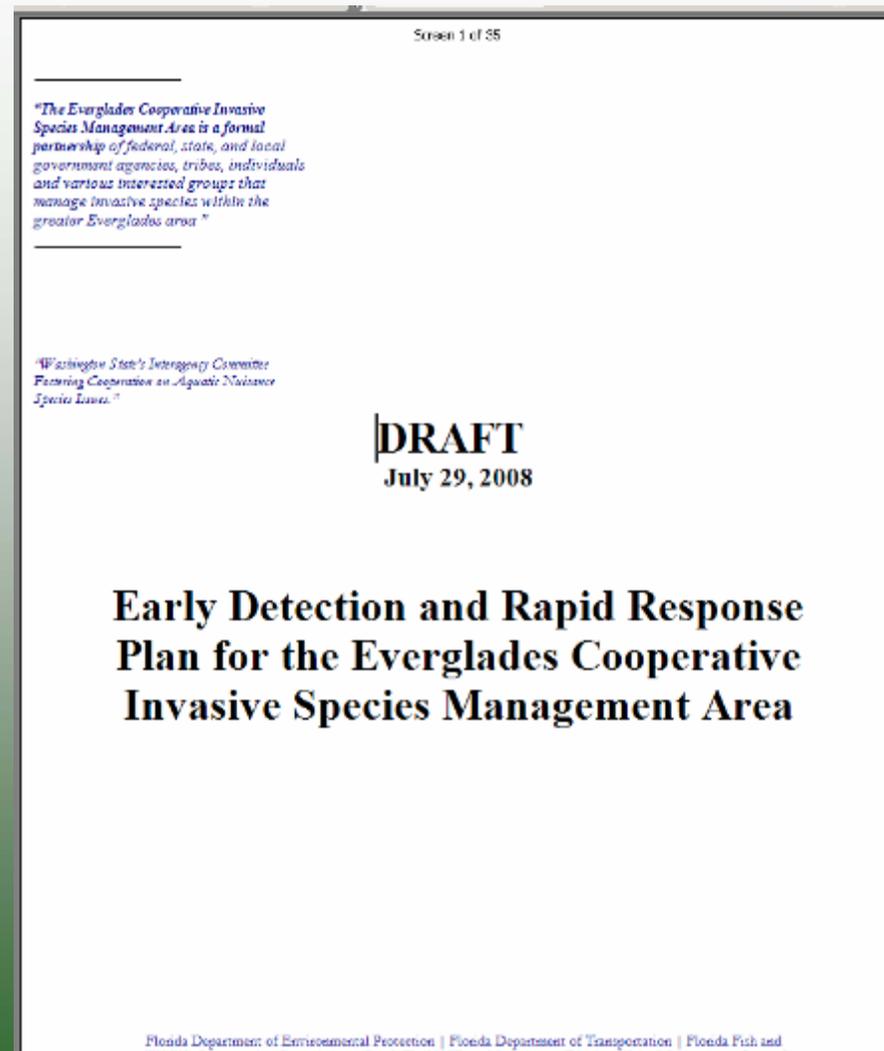
An Everglades CISMA is needed to:

- Formalize areas of coordination and cooperation among agencies.
- Define specific geographical areas and prioritize species for Everglades restoration.
- Integrate coordination, control and management of invasive species at regional, multi-jurisdictional levels.
- Directly involve high-level policy makers and managers in Everglades invasive species coordination and areas of

Outreach

- Provide multi-organizational agreement and support toward the development of an Invasive Species Master Plan as part

- Draft ED & RR Management Plan
- Initiated Vertebrate Rapid Response & coordinated w/ USDA Wildlife Services
- Everglades Foundation - \$25,000 for Rapid
- Response Team Web site (Occurrence Database)



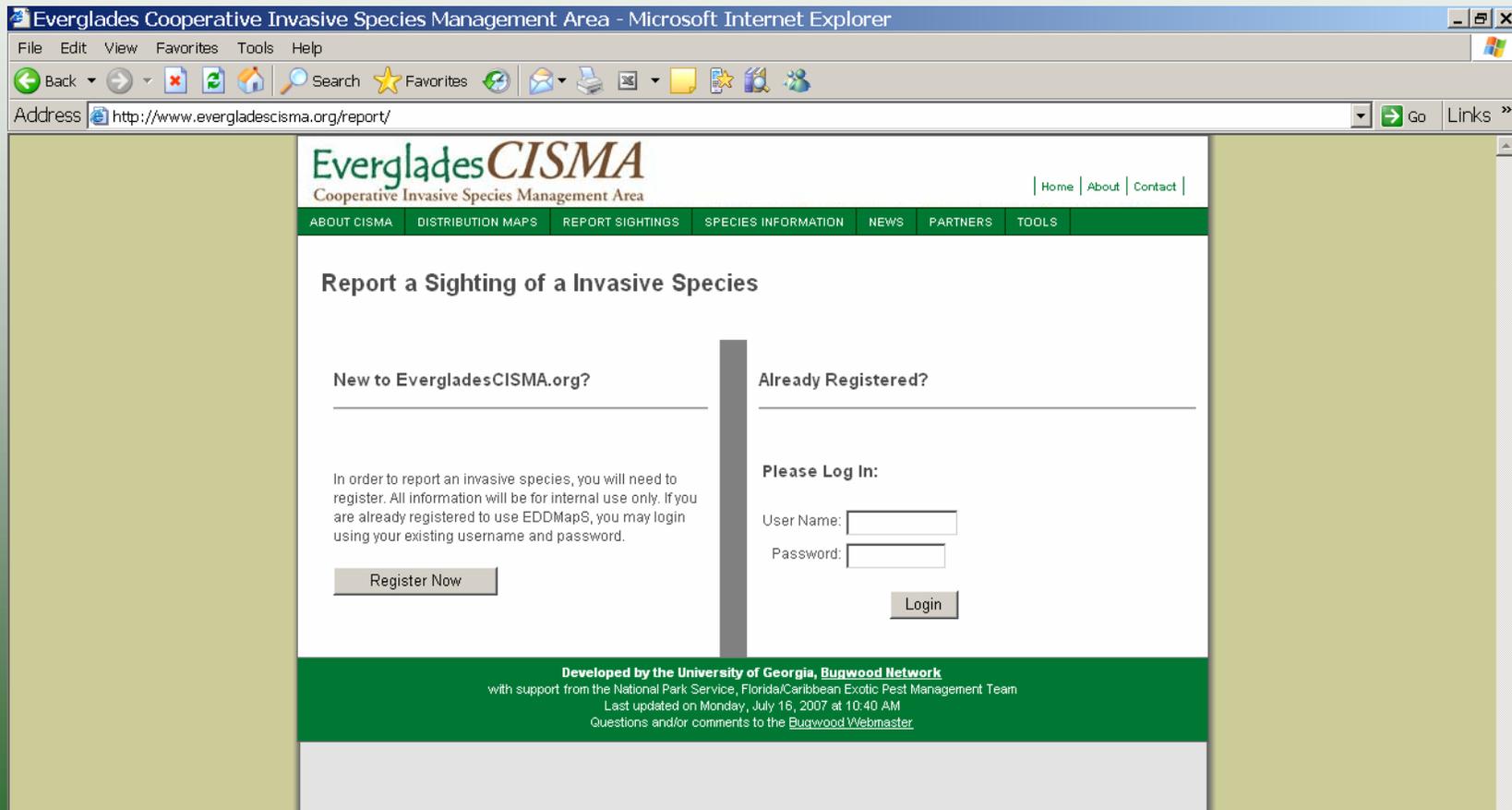
Rapid Response

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area 2008 Annual Plan



www.evergladescisma.org

Early Detection



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the website <http://www.evergladescisma.org/report/>. The website header includes the logo "Everglades Cisma Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area" and navigation links for Home, About, and Contact. A green navigation bar contains the following menu items: ABOUT Cisma, DISTRIBUTION MAPS, REPORT SIGHTINGS, SPECIES INFORMATION, NEWS, PARTNERS, and TOOLS. The main content area is titled "Report a Sighting of a Invasive Species" and is divided into two columns. The left column is for "New to EvergladesCisma.org?" and contains a "Register Now" button. The right column is for "Already Registered?" and contains a "Please Log In:" section with input fields for "User Name:" and "Password:" and a "Login" button. A footer section at the bottom of the page states: "Developed by the University of Georgia, Bugwood Network with support from the National Park Service, Florida/Caribbean Exotic Pest Management Team. Last updated on Monday, July 16, 2007 at 10:40 AM. Questions and/or comments to the Bugwood Webmaster."

Rapid Response

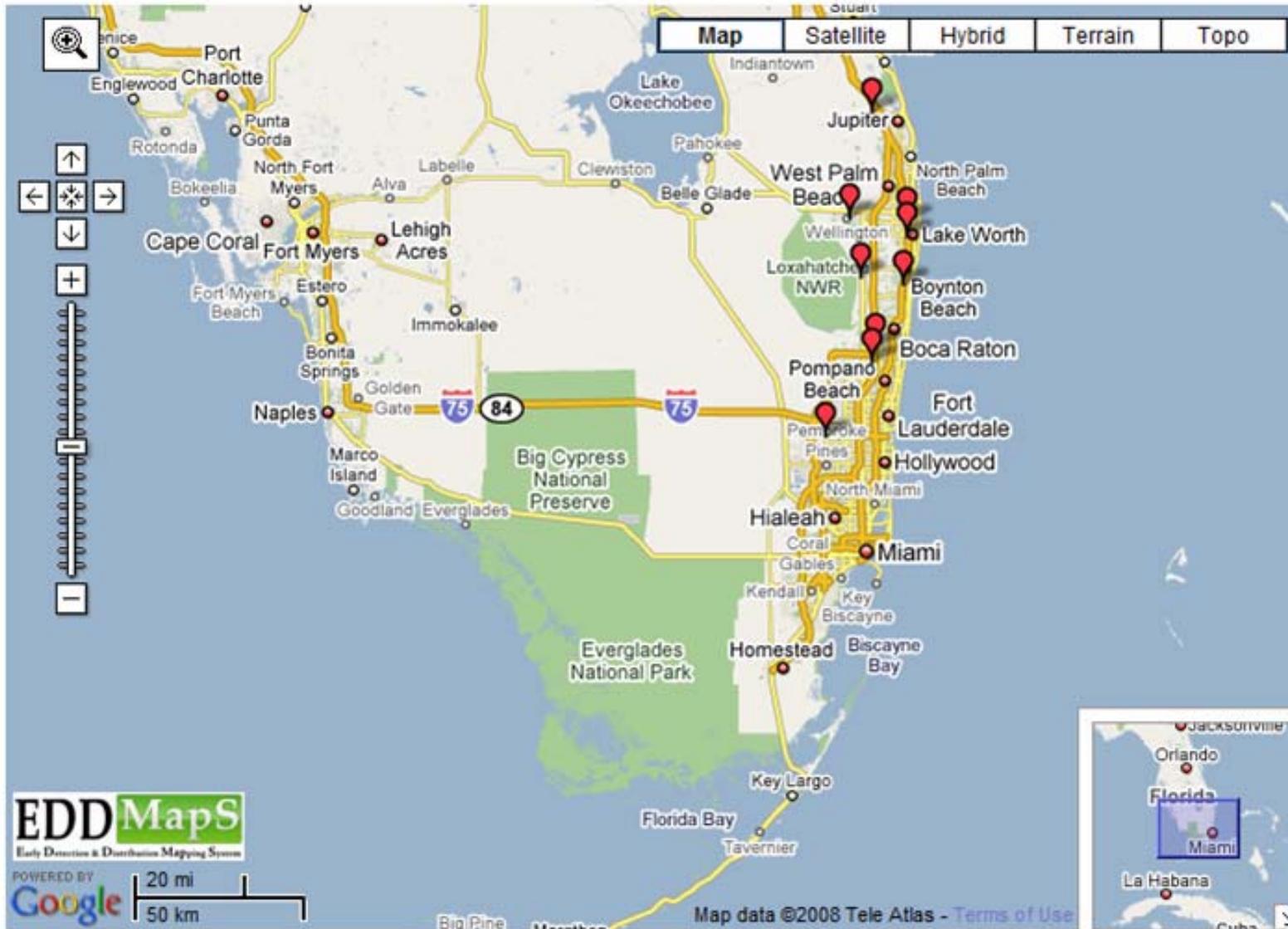
alligatorweed - *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb.

Center Latitude:

Center Longitude:

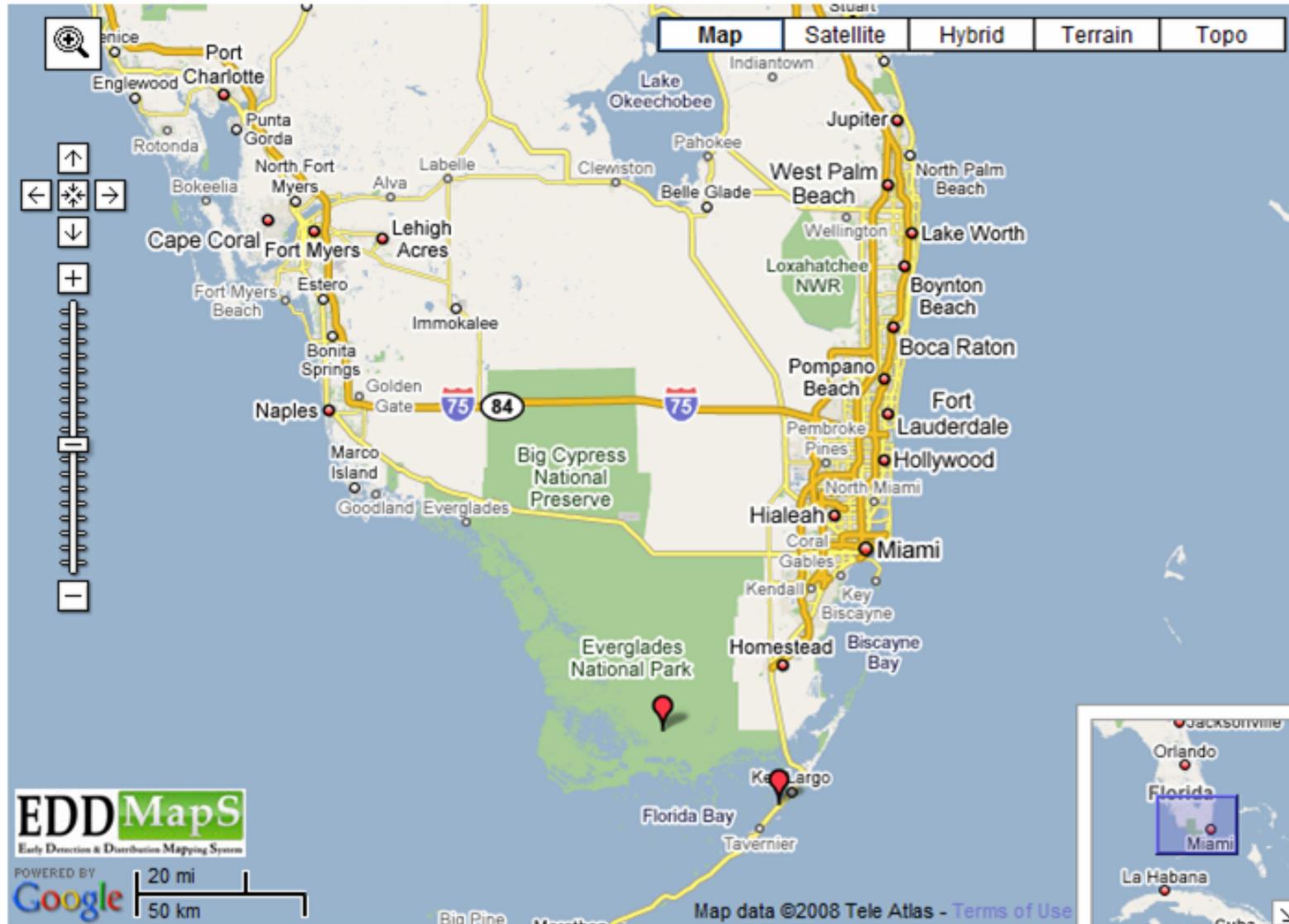
Mouse Latitude:

Mouse Longitude:



Burmese python - *Python molurus* ssp. *bivittatus* Kuhl, 1820

Center Latitude: Center Longitude:
Mouse Latitude: Mouse Longitude:



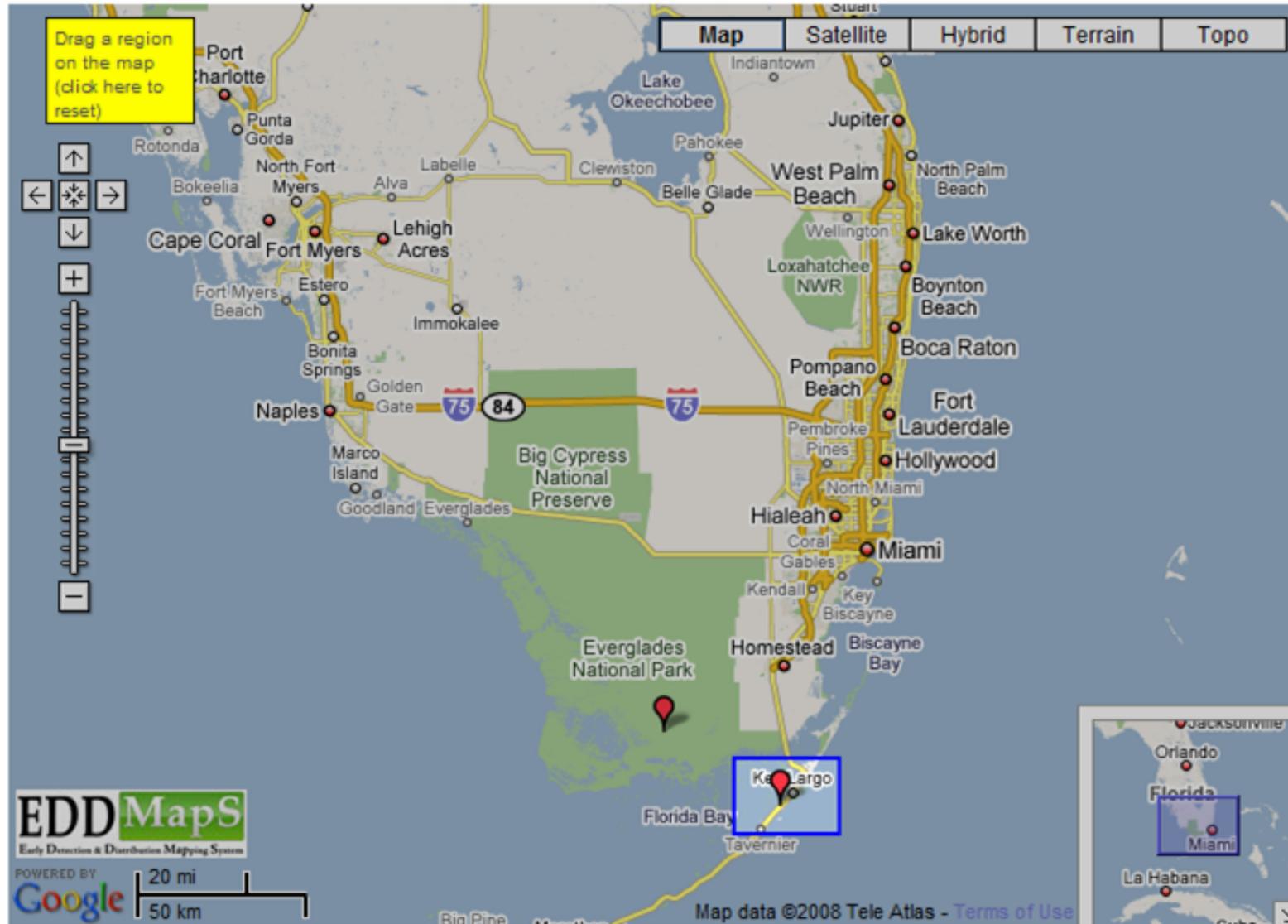
Burmese python - *Python molurus* ssp. *bivittatus* Kuhl, 1820

Center Latitude:

Center Longitude:

Mouse Latitude:

Mouse Longitude:



Burmese python - *Python molurus ssp. bivittatus* Kuhl, 1820

Center Latitude: 25.081173

Center Longitude: -80.452066

Set

Mouse Latitude: 25.224820

Mouse Longitude: -78.964233



Burmese python

[Save as Adobe PDF](#)

Python molurus ssp. bivittatus Kuhl, 1820

Location:	Monroe County, Florida
Source:	Skip Snow, Everglades National Park
Habitat:	Forests: Hardwood
Locality:	Sue Nulman, 98610 Overseas Highway (Bayside) Key Largo, Fla
Comments:	<p>At about 1:10 pm on Tuesday, 24 June 2008, the Python Hotline received a call from Sue Nulman, 98610 Overseas Highway (Bayside) Key Largo. Ms. Nulman had found a python on her property in a shaded area attempting to eat one of her "pet" birds, one of many wild doves (and other wildlife) she feeds. The Nulman property appears to be rather large and wooded. At around 12:30 pm she saw the python, mostly concealed by leaves, with a dove, dead but not swallowed. Nulman stunned the snake with a blow to the head and then severed the spinal cord. I was in the area so stopped to pick up the carcass, and chat. She expressed concern about the remaining wildlife and the dog, and how to secure the house against pythons. Nulman got the Python Hotline number from a flyer she picked up in Big Cypress. I took the carcass back to the lab and performed a necropsy late in the afternoon. Results are as follows: PyMo_901, a male, some rigor in the carcass, 207.5 cm (TL), 181.0 cm (SVL), with a mass of 3.972 kg and a girth of 18.5 cm. Looks to be near mature, perhaps breeding for the first time this coming winter. No external parasites observed. A couple of large round worms were found in the lower gut, which seem to be associated with a large quantity of fecal material (hair observed). Gut contents were collected and frozen. Mike Rochford and I identified two black rats (<i>Rattus rattus</i>) in the remains collected from the lower gut. The stomach was empty, and a very small amount of unidentified material was collected from the esophagus (also frozen). The carcass was retained (frozen) as a specimen for the FLMNH. Photos were taken by me and by Ms. Nulman (she will email her photos). In general, another rather</p>



Burmese python

Python molurus ssp. bivittatus Kuhl, 1820

Location: Monroe County, Florida

Source: Skip Snow, Everglades National Park

Habitat: Forests: Hardwood

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Coordinates: [25.0840830602, -80.4526555538](#)

NADatum: NAD83

Ownership: Private Landowner

Observation Date June 24, 2008

Date Entered June 30, 2008



Recent Reports - Everglades CISMA - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.evergladescisma.org/distribution/recent.cfm

Recent Reports - Everglades CISMA

Everglades *CISMA*
Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area

[Home](#) | [About](#) | [Contact](#)

ABOUT CISMA | DISTRIBUTION MAPS | REPORT SIGHTINGS | SPECIES INFORMATION | NEWS | PARTNERS | TOOLS

Recent Reports

 [Subscribe to RSS Feed](#)

ID	Subject	User	Location	Date
437337	giant whiptail	LeRoy Rodgers	Dade County, Florida	01-Jul-08
437336	Burmese python	Skip Snow	Monroe County, Florida	30-Jun-08
435084	South American coati	Vanessa McDonough	Dade County, Florida	19-Jun-08
394221	Gold tegu	Skip Snow	Dade County, Florida	11-Jun-08
394219	African redhead agama	Andrea Atkinson	Dade County, Florida	04-Jun-08
385905	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385906	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385907	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385908	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385909	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385837	Mayan cichlid	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385838	spotted tilapia	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385839	spotted tilapia	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08
385840	walking catfish	Shawn Liston	Collier County, Florida	27-May-08

Internet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Everglades Invasive Species Information and Images

- [Plants](#)
- [Reptiles/Amphibians](#)
- [Fish](#)
- [Birds](#)
- [Mammals](#)
- [Insects](#)
- [Other Invertebrates](#)

Everglades Invasive Reptiles

African redhead agama	<i>Agama agama</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
South American ground lizard	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hispaniolan green anole	<i>Anolis chlorocyanus</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1837
Largehead anole	<i>Anolis cybotes</i> Cope, 1862
Cuban knight anole	<i>Anolis equestris persparsus</i> Schwartz & Garrido, 1972
Knight anole	<i>Anolis equestris equestris</i> Merrem, 1820
Barbados anole	<i>Anolis extremus</i> Garman, 1887
Cuban Green Anole	<i>Anolis porcatus</i> Gray, 1840
brown basilisk	<i>Basiliscus vittatus</i> Wiegmann, 1828
common boa	<i>Boa constrictor</i> Linnaeus, 1758
brown tree snake	<i>Boiga irregularis</i> (Merrem, 1802)
common caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
caiman	<i>Caiman spp.</i> Spix, 1825
White-lipped Calotes	<i>Calotes mystaceus</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1837
Oriental Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i> Fitzinger, 1826
Veiled Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1851
rainbow Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus lemniscatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
giant whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus motaguae</i> Sackett, 1941
flat-tailed house gecko	<i>Cosymbotus platyurus</i> (Schneider, 1792)
Puerto Rican crested anole	<i>Ctenonotus cristatellus cristatellus</i> Dumeril & Bibron 1837
bark anole	<i>Ctenonotus distichus</i> (Cope, 1861)
Mexican Spiny-tailed Iouana	<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i> Wienmann, 1834

Burmese python

Scientific Name: *Python molurus ssp. bivittatus* Kuhl, 1820

Taxonomic Rank: Animalia: Chordata: Reptilia: Squamata: Pythonidae:

Identification, Biology, Control and Management Resources

[Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database - U.S. Geological Survey](#)

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?speciesID=2552> - Jul 15, 2007

[Burmese python - Wikipedia](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burmese_Python - Apr 30, 2008

[Everglades Burmese Python Project - Davidson College Herpetology Laboratory](#)

<http://www.bio.davidson.edu/people/midorcas/research/StResearch/Python%20Project%20Website/Python.htm> - Apr 30, 2008

[Python Snakes, An Invasive Species In Florida, Could Spread To One Third Of US - Science Daily](#)

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/02/080223111456.htm> - Apr 30, 2008

[Stopping a Burmese python invasion - Nature Conservancy](#)

<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/florida/science/art24101.html> - Apr 30, 2008

[Global Invasive Species Database - Invasive Species Specialist Group](#)

<http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=1207&fr=1&sts=sss&lang=EN> - May 30, 2008

[Nonnative Species Information - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission](#)

<http://myfwc.com/nonnatives/exotics/SpeciesNumberResults.asp?SPPNO=46> - Jul 10, 2008

Selected Images from Invasive.org



[View All Images](#)



10 Reports



Everglades CISMA Partner Tools - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.evergladescisma.org/tools/

Everglades CISMA Partner Tools

Everglades CISMA

Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area

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Everglades CISMA Partner Tools

Image Upload

The Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health has an online image upload form that allows you to submit images. You have to sign into www.forestryimages.org and use Internet Explorer for this form to work.

<http://www.forestryimages.org/contribute/member/>

The first time you use this, the page will take longer than usual to load. It will want to install an ActiveX control called "Aurigma Image Uploader". Once this is installed, you can send the images over the internet rather than through e-mail. The images will be uploaded into a folder with the batch name you provide. The images will be added and you will get credit as the photographer.

Blog

<http://www.evergladescisma.org/blog/>

List Serv

To subscribe, unsubscribe and manage your subscription, <http://listserv.uga.edu/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=evergladescisma&A=1>

File Sharing

Login, upload and share your files, <http://www.evergladescisma.org/file/cfm.cfm>

Internet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

View Distribution on Google Maps, Select Species:



melaleuca
Melaleuca quinquenervia



Brazilian peppertree
Schinus terebinthifolius



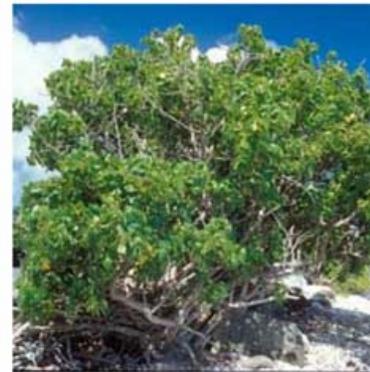
old world climbing fern
Lygodium microphyllum



Australian pine
Casuarina equisetifolia



burmareed
Neyraudia reynaudiana



portia tree
Thespesia populnea



elephant grass
Pennisetum purpureum

Digital Aerial Sketchmapping 2008

old world climbing fern - *Lygodium microphyllum* (Cav.) R. Br.

Density: ● Low ● Medium ● High

[View 2005 Data](#)

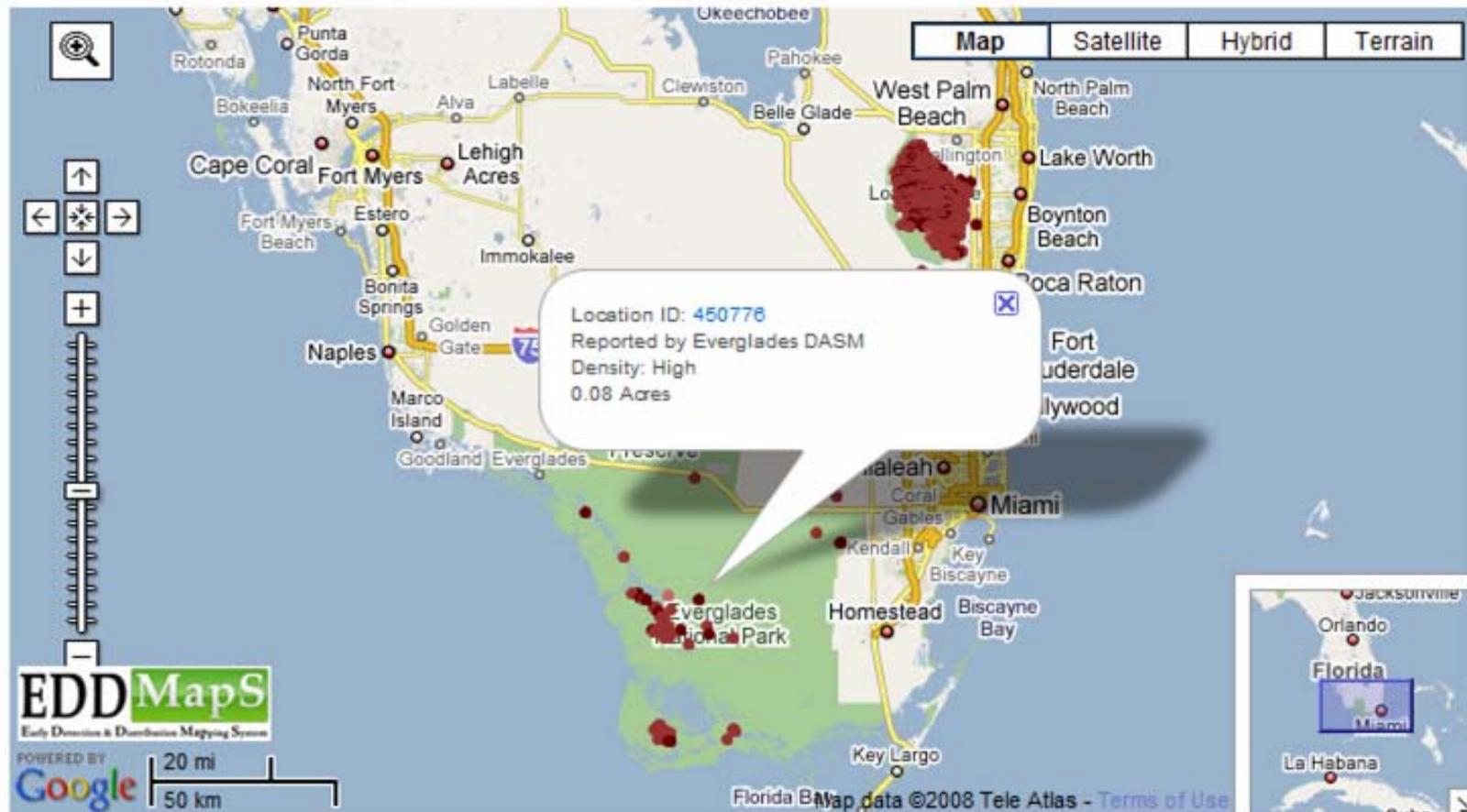


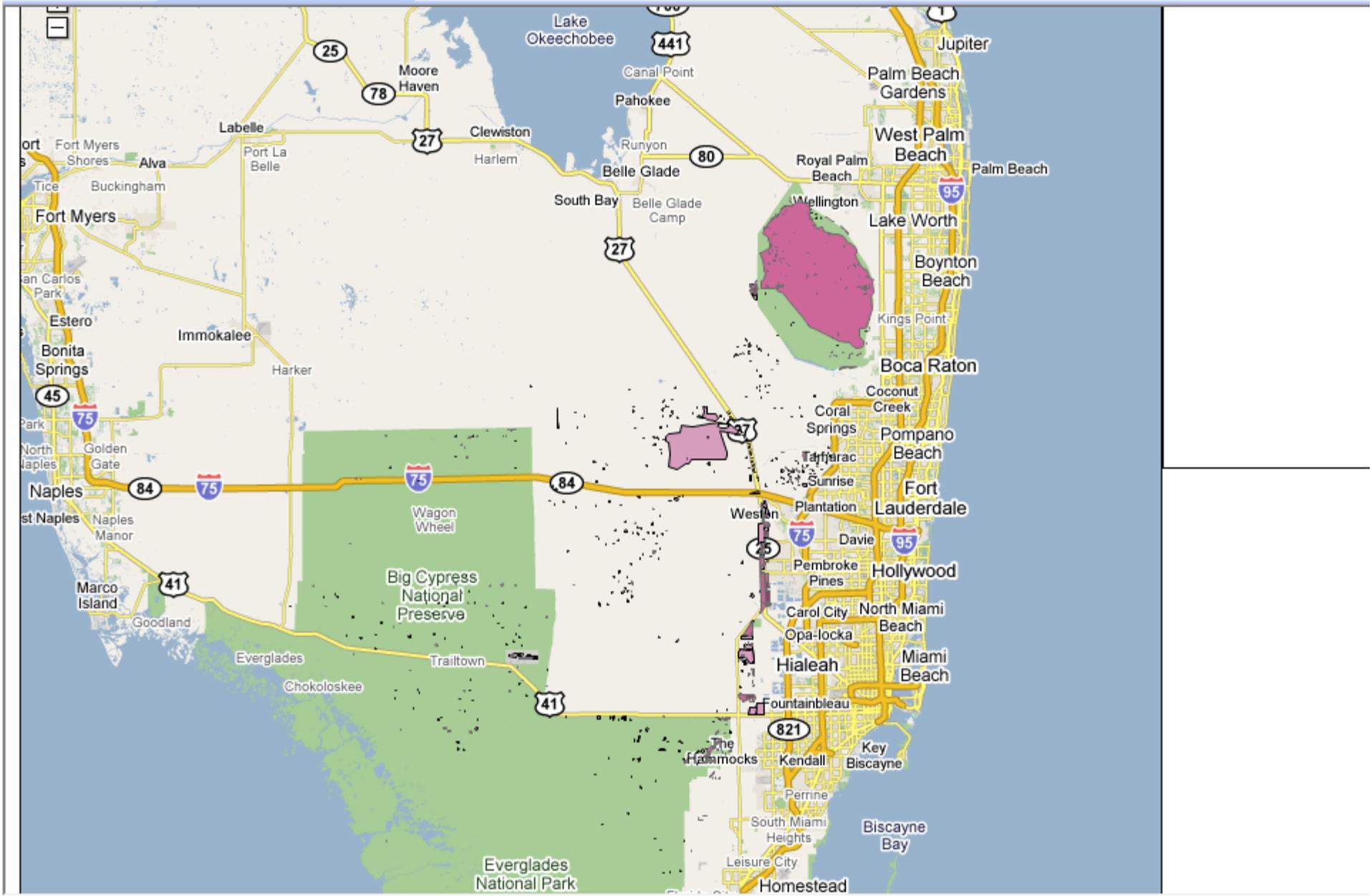
Digital Aerial Sketchmapping 2008

old world climbing fern - *Lygodium microphyllum* (Cav.) R. Br.

Density: ● Low ● Medium ● High

[View 2005 Data](#)





DASM 2008 Totals

Species	Density	Acres	Perimeter_mile
<i>Casuarina</i>	High	211.96	14.91
	Medium	571.69	46.54
	Low	767.55	25.98
	Total	1551.20	87.42
<i>Lygodium</i>	High	867.70	77.67
	Medium	4591.41	367.78
	Low	252.14	8.16
	Total	5711.25	453.60
<i>Melaleuca</i>	High	2943.97	98.52
	Medium	99732.28	286.83
	Low	32361.72	312.96
	Total	135037.96	698.31
<i>Neyraudia</i>	High	100.91	5.74
	Medium	632.06	36.88
	Low	14.75	1.36
	Total	747.71	43.97
<i>Pennisetum</i>	High	233.69	11.84
	Medium	296.79	10.45
	Total	530.48	22.30
<i>Schinus</i>	High	12852.65	412.87
	Medium	42021.90	1355.18
	Low	2790.56	137.17
	Total	57665.11	1905.22
<i>Thespesia</i>	High	3.81	0.52
	Total	3.81	0.52
<i>Other</i>		120.55	8.18
TOTAL		201247.52	3211.33

DASM 2005 Totals

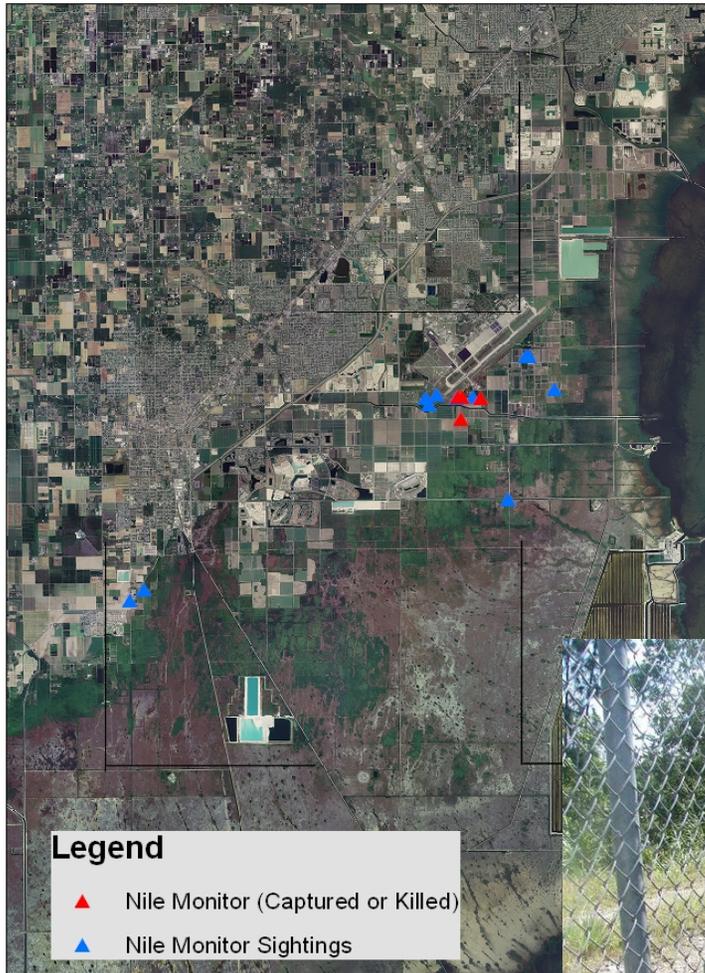
Species	Density	Acres	Perimeter_mile
<i>Casuarina</i>	High	529.13	21.272
	Medium	4939.459	73.517
	Low	11345.708	51.276
	Total	16814.30	146.07

Sacred Ibis (*Threskironis aethiopicus*)

- **Geographic Range:** Africa, Iraq



Rapid Response



Lagarto Monitor del Nilo

El lagarto monitor del Nilo (*Varanus niloticus*) crece hasta 2 metros. Es marrón oscuro con manchas amarillas pálidas transversales en el cuerpo.

Permanece cerca del agua y de sus madrigueras. Puede bucear hasta una hora. Es muy ágil en tierra y en el agua. Este reptil carnívoro no pertenece en la Florida y constituye un peligro para la naturaleza.

Los biólogos del servicio de Parques Nacionales están buscando información sobre el lagarto monitor del Nilo. Si has visto un lagarto o una madriguera por favor llame a la línea alerta de reptiles monitor del Nilo.

(305) 753-3557

Gracias por llamar a la línea alerta de reptiles monitor del Nilo.



Lagarto Monitor del Nilo



Madriguera

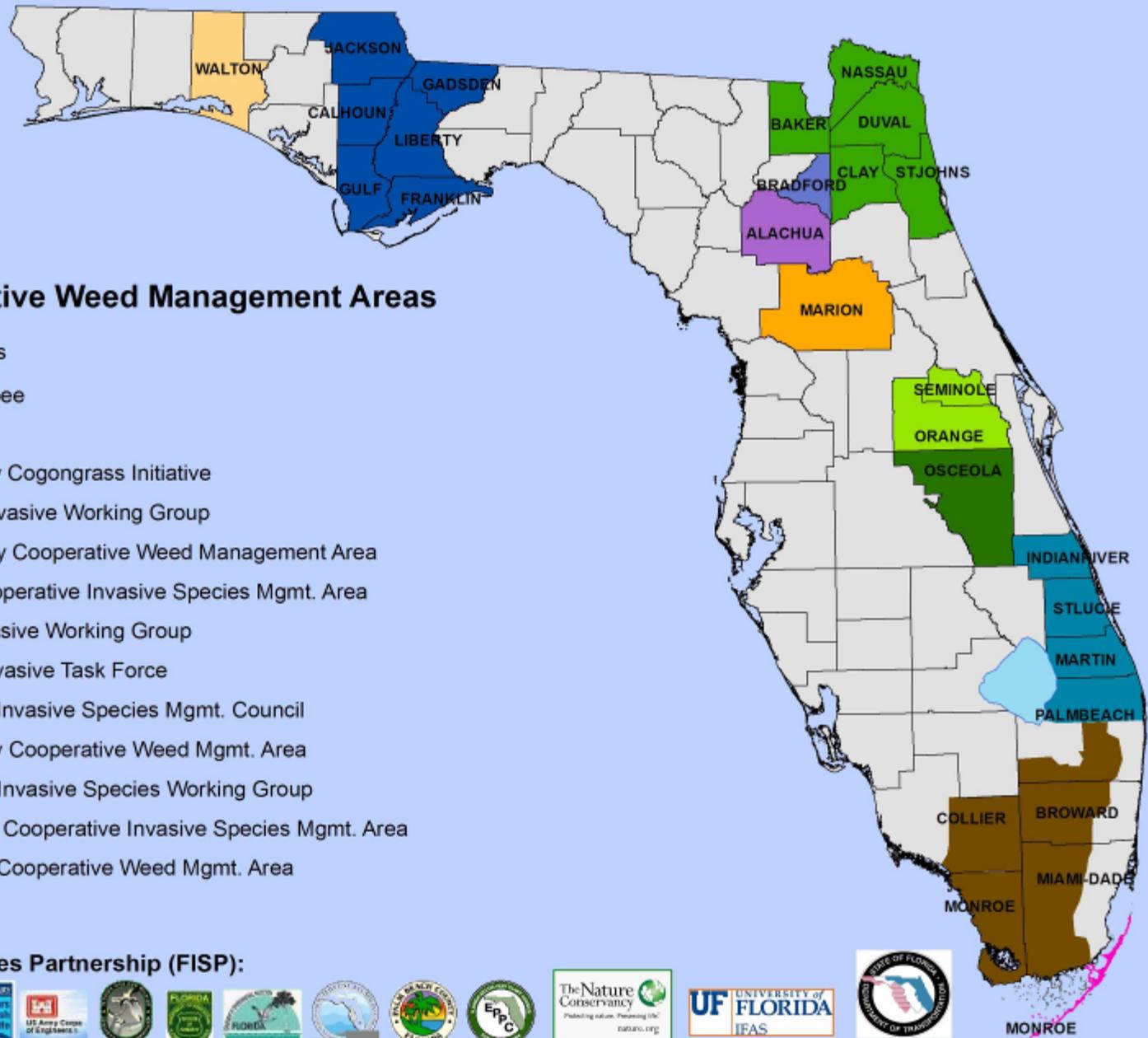


Iguana – 2 m; herbívoro; vive en arboles – favor de no reportar



Basilisk – ½ m; insectívoro; vive cerca del agua; favor de no reportar

Rapid Response



Florida Cooperative Weed Management Areas

Florida Counties

Lake Okeechobee

Florida CWMA

- Alachua County Cogongrass Initiative
- Apalachicola Invasive Working Group
- Bradford County Cooperative Weed Management Area
- Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Mgmt. Area
- First Coast Invasive Working Group
- Florida Keys Invasive Task Force
- Marion County Invasive Species Mgmt. Council
- Osceola County Cooperative Weed Mgmt. Area
- Central Florida Invasive Species Working Group
- Treasure Coast Cooperative Invasive Species Mgmt. Area
- Walton County Cooperative Weed Mgmt. Area

Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP):



MONROE

“Looking back to the days when South Florida was a beautiful wilderness with magnificent wildlife, and then contemplating the wreck of today, it is enough to sickens the heart of a lover of Nature. If things go on here as in the past few years, this can only end in the destruction of all that is lovely and of value that Nature has bestowed on us”

Charles Torrey Simpson, 1932



www.evergladescisma.org

