

Two parts to our discussion of the American Alligator:



- 1. Lots of information about alligators. Size, quantity, location, habitat, appearance, diet, ectothermy, reproduction, social structure, legal status, etc.
- 2. Where we can see them safely in the Naples area.

I am an accountant. Not a scientist.

- Presentation is in layman's terms.
- Might be a few technical inaccuracies.

With one or two exceptions (which I will point out) I took all of the photos.



To whet your appetite: Corkscrew Swamp Back Country, Naples, March 24, 2023

We'll look at alligators in these places:

- Audubon Corkscrew Swamp.
- Turner River Rd HP Williams Park.
- Big Cypress Bend Boardwalk.
- Six-Mile Cypress Slough Preserve.
- CREW Bird Rookery Swamp.
- Oasis Visitor Center.
- Naples Zoo.
- Wonder Gardens.

If time permits, a few more places.

Part 1 Lots of Information about Alligators

American Alligator Scientific name: Alligator mississippiensis. Up to 15 feet. Up to 1,000 lbs.



Live only in SE USA: From East Texas to North Carolina.

Alligators are aquatic, cold-blooded

- Good swimmers.
- Spend time on land, esp. to get warmth from the sun.



- Valves to close ears and nostrils when submerged.
- Can stay under water 45-60 minutes.

Size

Weight in the wild (more in captivity)

- Average adult: 790 pounds.
- Some are over 1,000 pounds.
- Males 30% larger than females.
- Largest in Florida: 1,043 pounds.

Length

- Average male adult 11 ft. Female 8 ft.
- Largest in Florida: 14 feet, 4 inches.
- Largest 19.2 feet (Louisiana).

How Many Gators in the US?

- Estimated 5,000,000 in Southeast United States.
- Largest populations are in:
 - Florida (1,250,000).
 - Louisiana (1,250,000).
 - Texas (500,000).
 - Georgia (250,000).

Life Expectancy:

- 30-50 years in the wild.
- 60-80 years in human care.

Appearance – Color

- Olive-black skin.
- Bony scales (scutes).
- Hatchlings and juveniles are black streaked with pale yellow stripes.
 Stripes help camouflage.
 Disappear as adults.



Freedom Park, Naples





Where Are Gators Found in the US?



Habitat Fresh water.



 Prefer lakes, slow-moving rivers, and wetlands (swamps, marshlands, etc).

Low tolerance for salt water.

 But sometimes found in brackish (mixed salt-fresh) water.

Mobility

- Mainly swimming (natatorial).
- Can move on land by a variety of means: Walk, run (short distances), and even crawl. Next Slide
- Tail: A long, powerful tail helps propel alligators through water.
- Webbed rear feet. Help an alligator swim.

Buoyancy

 Float just under water. Only eyes & nostrils visible.



- Control buoyancy
 by inflating and deflating lungs.
- Hide, sneak up on prey.
- Special muscles around lungs to help them float, dive, barrel roll.

Generalist Carnivores Diet – Juveniles

- Begin eating insects after birth.
- Then crayfish, small fish, frogs.
- Then other small animals.

Diet - Adults

- Fish, invertebrates, frogs, birds, mammals.
- If gator is big enough, will eat deer, hogs, bear, etc.

Cannibalistic! Eat other alligators.

Alligators Are Ectothermic - Cold Blooded.

- Rely on external sources of heat to control body temperature.
- Regulate body heat by:
 - Basking in the sun.
 - Digging holes in mud to trap heat.
 - Moving to areas with warmer or cooler air or water temperatures.



Dormancy

- Alligators are most active when temperatures are between 82° to 92° F.
- They stop feeding when the temperature drops below 70° F.
- They become dormant below 55° F.
 - This dormancy is called brumation.
 Similar to hiberation of mammals.
 Heart, metabolic, respiratory rates drop.
- Alligators are dormant throughout much of the winter season. Less so in SW Fla.



Use sharp teeth to capture prey:

- Jaws can crack a large turtle's shell.
- But cannot use jaws to chew.
 Swallow in chunks.
- Strongest laboratory-measured bite of any living animal.

Eating Habits - Adults:

- Lurkers, not hunters.
- Wait for something edible to swim or walk by. Then lunge!



Alligator holes

- Alligators dig holes in marshes and swamps for two reasons:
 - Insulation when temperatures drop.
 - Pool of water during the dry season.
- Alligators use their snout and tail to clear muck from the base of a pond.
- Tunnels: Alligators also dig tunnels up to 65 feet long to protect themselves from extreme heat and cold.
- Can stay under water 45 to 60 minutes.

Attitude toward humans:

- Become unsettled. Ignore humans.
 Or walk or swim away.
- Rarely go after a human unprovoked.
- Can outrun human in first 20-30 feet of exiting water.

1948 to 2021: 442 unprovoked gator attacks on humans in Florida:

 26 fatalities. 277 non-fatal major bites. 139 minor bites.

Do Not Feed Alligators! It's illegal. Why? Alligators are wild animals. Naturally afraid of humans. Giving them food



only makes them bolder and encourages them to seek out people. Attack for food. Also it alters their natural diet in an

unhealthy way.

Or order on Amazon for a memorable cookout:

Alligator Filets - Farm Raised - Great for **Grilling and Frying** \$39.99 for 1 pound



Alligator Tail Meat 5 lbs \$119.95 (\$23.99 / lb) Size 1 Pound (Pack of 5)



Reproduction

Sexual maturity determined by gator's size (length) rather than age.

Male: 7 feet (ages 8-12).

Female: 6 feet (ages 10-15). Alligators mate: Once a year.

Normally: April to June.

Nesting

- Female builds nest in vegetation next to water.
- Clutch of 20-50 eggs (average 38).
- Incubation 60-70 days.
- Female stays near nest. Fiercely protective of nest and hatchlings.



Do you want to taste alligator?

- Cracklin Jacks, Collier Blvd. —
- Deep Lagoon, US41 at Vanderbilt.
- Alice Sweetwater's, Airport Rd.
- Old Naples Pub, 255 13th Av South.
- Mudbugs Cajun Kitchen. Sanibel.
- Everglades City Rod & Gun Club.

Elsewhere in the World

Huangsha Market Guangzhou, China



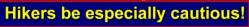
Menu Bangkok, **Thailand**



Chiang Rai. Thailand

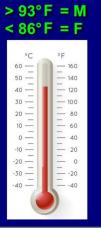






Sex of offspring

- Temperature in the nest in first 3 weeks after laying eggs determines sex of the offspring.
- Temperatures above 93 degrees will produce males.
- Temperatures of 86 degrees and below produce females.



°C	°F
60 —	
50 —	— — 140
40 —	— 120
30 —	<u> </u>
20 —	— 80
10 —	— — 60
0 —	— 40
-10 —	— 20
20 —	<u> </u>
30 —	— -20
40 —	- -40

Alligator – Crocodile Differences: Difference Crocodile **Alligator**

Location **SE US Only** Global Rounded Snout **Pointy**







Survival

Number of eggs laid by female	38
Number of those that hatch	24
Number of those that live to 1 year	10
Number of those that become sub-adults (> 4 ft long)	8
Number of those that reach maturity (> 6 ft long)	5

Legal status

- By the 1950s: Almost extinct due to endless hunting.
- 1966: Gained protective status under **Endangered Species Preservation Act.**
- 1980s: Population recovered.
- 1987: Removed from "endangered" list.
- Today: Classified as "threatened" due to similar appearance to a threated animal, namely the crocodile. This allows state regulation of hunting etc.

	each side		
When Jaw Is Closed	Only 2 teeth protrude down each side	Many teeth protrude up and down	
Habitat	Slow moving fresh water	Prefer salt water	
Quantity USA	5 million	Only a few thousand	
Differences	Alligator	Crocodile	





Fun Fact #1 **Alligator Teeth** American alligators have 70-80 teeth.

- All pointy (no flat like humans).
- As an alligator's teeth wear down or fall out, new ones come in. An alligator can go through 3,000 teeth in a lifetime.
- Over 2,000 pounds per square inch of bite force.

Fun Fact #2 Origin of the Word Alligator

The word "alligator" is an Anglicized form of el lagarto, the Spanish term for "the lizard". That's what early Spanish explorers and settlers in Florida called the alligator.

Modern Spanish: Aligátor. Caimán. Lagarto.



Fun Fact #3
An alligator's brain
weighs only 8 or 9
grams and would take
up only one-half
of a tablespoon.



Due to lack of brain power, alligators act on instinct, not thought.

If it's hungry, an alligator will eat anything that moves.

Fun Fact #4

Alligators do not have vocal cords.

But can make loud sounds using their throat:

- Open mouth wide and allow air to escape.
- Can hiss, roar, and growl.



Part 2 Some Places Where You Can See Alligators Safely in the Naples Area





- Always walk at least 30 feet away from an alligator on a footpath.
- Never bring pets to alligator areas.
- Closely supervise children walking or playing around water that may have alligators.







Audubon Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary 13,000-acre protected wetlands area.

Website: corkscrew.audubon.org/
Where: 375 Sanctuary Rd W, Naples

34120.

Get There: East on Immokalee Road. 15 miles East of I-75, turn left onto

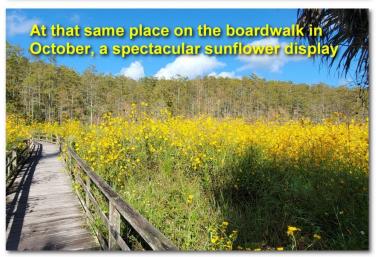
Sanctuary Rd. Follow signs.

When: Daily 8:00 am to 3:00 pm.

Admission: \$17. College students \$10.

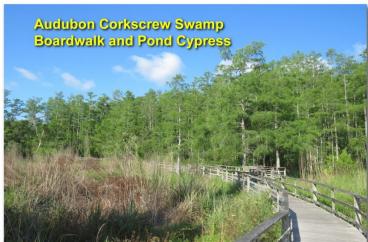
Children 6-14 \$6. Book online.

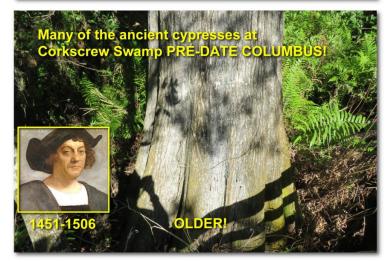
2.2 Miles of Boardwalk - Benchester - Overloo - Rain s - Shorteus Gator Area









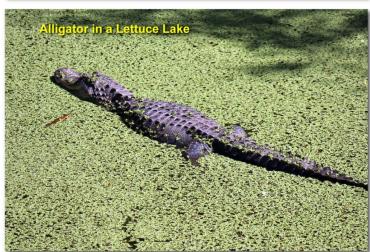








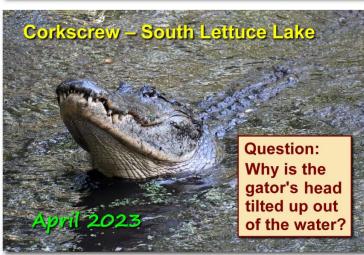




Several of the Many Birds at Corkscrew Swamp

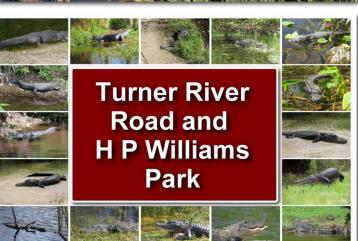






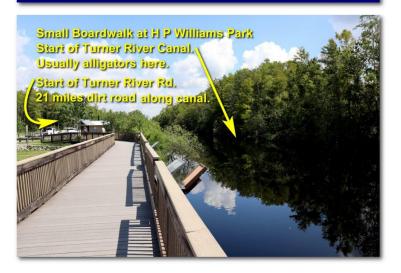






What: H P Williams Park boardwalk. Safe viewing of gators swimming. From there: Can drive north on Turner River Road (unpaved but good) 21 miles to I-75. Canal with gators on the right. Drive first 4 miles is usually enough.

- Do not feed the gators.
- Except at boardwalk, be cautious getting out of car.





Turner River Rd & H P Williams Park

Websites: hp-williams-roadside-park.htm and www.nps.gov/bicy/planyourvisit/

Where: Ochopee, Florida.

Get there: US-41 Tamiami Trail 30

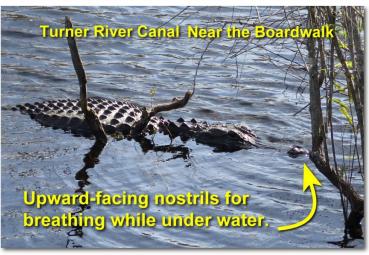
miles east of Collier Blvd.

From there: Turner River Road runs

21 miles due north to I-75.

Admission: Free.















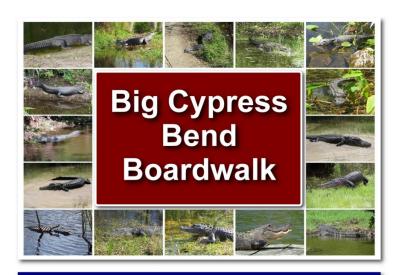
If you do decide to drive up Turner River Road to see wildlife, some tips:

- It's a dirt and gravel road. Dusty.
- River & wildlife on the right driving north.
- 2 or 3 miles is usually all you need.
- Be very careful if you get out of your car.
- Best to take photos from the car window.
- Good photo ops where you see these signs
- Obey the sign!









Big Cypress Bend

Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve

Website: www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/fakahatchee-strand-

preserve-state-park

Where: US-41, Copeland FL 34137.

Get There: US-41 East 17 miles from

Collier Blvd intersection.
When: 8am to sunset.
Admission: \$3 donation.

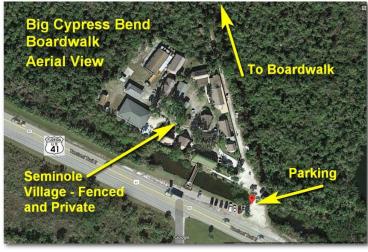
What: Fakahatchee Strand Preserve is the largest State Park in Florida (out of 175 parks).

Big Cypress Bend Boardwalk is one feature of the Preserve.

1,000' gravel path. Then 3,200' boardwalk.

Winds through a beautiful, pristine section of Fakahatchee Strand swamp.

Ends at an alligator pond and observation deck.



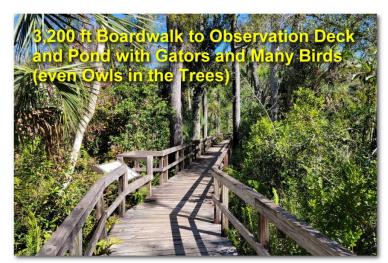
































Six Mile Slough Preserve "Sloo" = Fresh water swamp
Website: www.leegov.com/parks/
preserves/sixmilecypress

Friends of Six Mile Slough: www.sloughpreserve.org/

Where: 7751 Penzance Blvd at 6 Mile Cypress Pkwy, Fort Myers, FL. 33966.

Get There: I-75 Exit 131 Daniels Pkwy.

West 2.7 mi to 6 Mile Cypress Pkwy.

Pight onto 6 Mile Cypress Pkwy.

West 2.7 mi to 6 Mile Cypress Pkw Right onto 6 Mile Cypress Pkwy. Then 1.8 mi to entrance, on right. Admission: Free. Parking is \$1 per hour

max \$5.

Trail hours: Daily dawn to dusk. Interpretive Center: Tues-Sun 10-4.

Closed Mondays. (Trail is open Mondays.)

Guided nature walks:

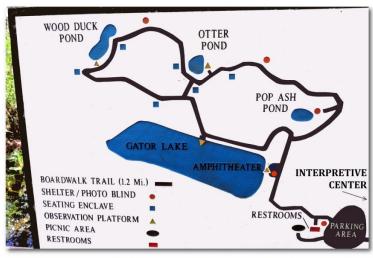
- Twice daily Jan-Mar.
- Daily Apr, Nov, Dec.
- Approx. once a week in other months.

Check website of Friends.



What's there:

- 3,500 acres of protected wetlands.
- Approx. 11 miles long, 1/3rd mile wide.
 - 2-3 feet of water in wet season.
 - Still mostly wet in dry season.
- 1.2-mile boardwalk over the water.
- Fully accessible.
- Four viewing platforms onto lakes.
- Many benches and shelters along the boardwalk.







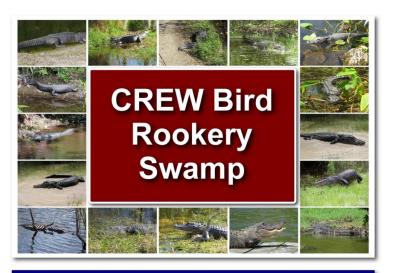












When: One hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset.

Admission: Free. Don't walk dogs even on leashes.

What: 12 miles of hiking and biking on nature trails, including a 1,500-foot boardwalk with wheelchair access.

The trails are actually old logging tram roads.

Alligators likely, otters, deer, more. Lots of birds, including songbirds, raptors, barred owls, and kites.





Crew Bird Rookery Swamp Trail

(CREW = Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed)

Website: https://crewtrust.org/bird-rookery

-swamp-trail/

Where: 1295 Shady Hollow Blvd W, Naples

34120.

Get There: Immokalee Road then left (shortly past County Fair Grounds) on Shady Hollow Blvd. On the right shortly after Shady Hollow becomes gravel.





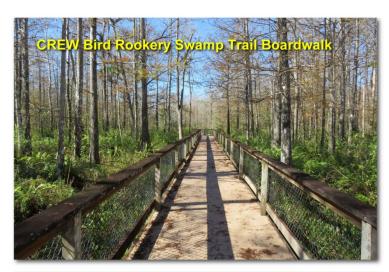








































Naples Zoo Website: www.napleszoo.org/ Where: 1590 Goodlette Rd, Naples 34102. Get There: Just south of Golden Gate Pkwy on Goodlette Road. Admission: Adults \$23. Children 3-12

\$15. Free parking. 9 am to 4:30 pm daily.

Formal name: The Naples Zoo at

Caribbean Gardens.

What: 43-acre zoo and historic botanical garden. 70 species. 375,000 visitors/year.







Wonder Gardens

Website:

www.wondergardens.org

Where: 27180 Old 41 Rd, Bonita

Springs, FL 34135.

Get There: I-75 Exit 116 Bonita Beach Rd. West 1.75 miles to Old 41. North on Old 41 one mile.

When: Daily 10am to 4pm.

Attractions:

- 300 resident animals:
 - Birds, including peafowl, ibis, flamingos, ducks, parrots.
 - Reptiles, including alligators, tortoises, iguanas, snakes, tegu.
- Banyan trees and other plantings.
- Small museum.
- Admission \$12. Seniors \$10.



































