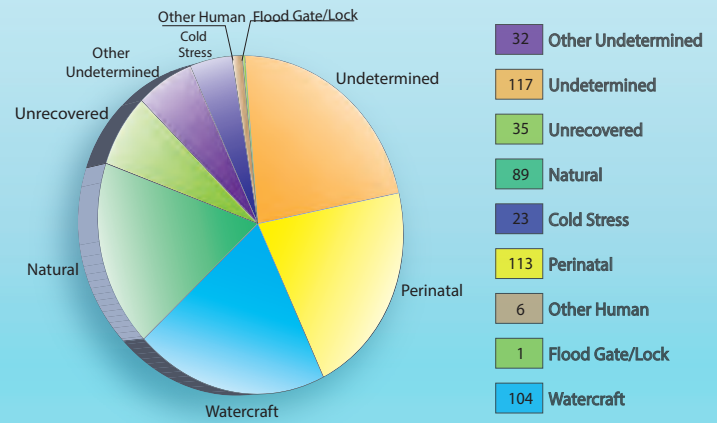


2016 Manatee Mortality Statistics

520 Confirmed Deaths

Mortality Data Courtesy of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



Category Descriptions

Cold Stress

- Manatee death caused by exposure to prolonged cold weather. Manatee is usually malnourished and emaciated.

Watercraft

- Manatee hit by a boat, personal watercraft, barge, or other type of vessel. Death may result from propeller wounds, impact, crushing, or any combination of these.

Perinatal

- Manatee less than 150 cm (5 feet) in total length, not determined to have died from human-related causes.

Natural

- Manatee death resulting from infectious or non-infectious disease, birthing complication, natural accident, or other natural causes such as red tide toxicity.

Other Human

- Manatee death caused by vandalism, poaching, pipe or culvert entrapment, entanglement in rope, line, or net, or ingestion of fishing gear or debris.

Flood Gate/ Canal Lock

- Manatee killed by crushing or asphyxiation in flood gate or canal lock.

Unrecovered

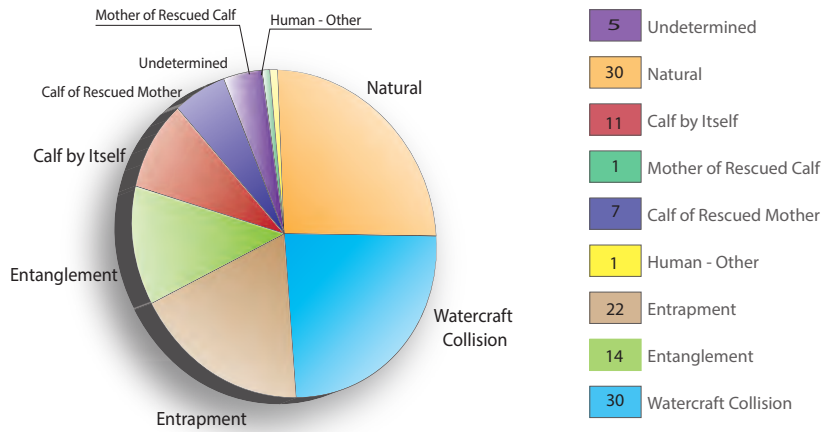
- Manatee death was verified, but the carcass was not recovered.

Undetermined

- Manatee death where the cause of death could not be determined due to composition or other reasons.

Year	Watercraft	Gate/ Canal Lock	Other Human	Perinatal	Cold Stress	Natural	Undetermined	Unrecovered	Total
2016	104	1	6	113	23	89	149	35	520
2015	86	5	11	91	18	44	119	31	405
2014	69	3	9	100	26	29	118	17	371
2013	73	5	12	129	40	197	274	100	830
2012	82	12	8	70	30	58	124	8	392
2011	88	2	4	78	114	40	115	12	453
5 Yr Avg	79	5	8	93	45	73	149	33	490

2016 Manatee Rescue Statistics



Rescue Data Courtesy of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



Report injured, dead, tagged, or harassed manatees to the **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission**, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: **1-888-404-3922**, *FWC or #FWC on your cellular phone, or **VHF Channel 16** on your marine radio.

If you see an injured manatee:

Immediately contact FWC and try to safely maintain visual contact with the manatee.

- It is important for biologists to know the exact location of the manatee.

Provide a good description or get a picture of the manatee.

- A good description or picture/video can help biologists better understand the manatee's condition.

DO NOT approach the manatee too closely.

- A distressed manatee may be more inclined to flee.

DO NOT attempt to disentangle or assist the manatee yourself.

- Trying to disentangle or assist a distressed manatee can cause injury to you and to the manatee. A biologist must assess the condition of the manatee and determine whether further medical treatment is necessary.

Other ways to help manatees:

- Do not throw fishing line, hooks, or trash in the water.
- When boating, wear polarized sunglasses, obey posted speed zones, and stay in marked channels. Do not motor through seagrass.
- Don't touch or feed manatees, or give them water.
- Never separate a mother and calf pair.
- Support manatee protection laws and initiatives.

Year	Watercraft Collision	Entanglement	Entrapment	Human - Other	Calf of Rescued Mother	Calf by Itself	Mother of Rescued Calf	Natural	Undetermined	Total
2016	30	14	22	1	7	11	1	30	5	121
2015	20	9	29	-	1	15	3	13	-	90
2014	16	8	4	2	1	8	1	24	2	66
2013	14	11	4	2	1	14	2	40	-	88
2012	17	18	12	1	4	6	3	19	1	84
2011	20	18	7	6	4	6	2	36	1	100
5 Yr Avg	19	12	14	2	3	11	2	25	3	90