

South Florida

Residents, Rarities & Exotics

April 20 - 28 2025

Tour Leader: Zac Babbitt

Photos and Trip Report by Zac Babbitt.



The United States is one of the world's most vast countries, with all of its 50 states having their own long list of reasons a naturalist should visit. However, Florida is one the country's most "standout" states, as it is one of the most unique biological hotspots in the United States. The northern sections of the state are similar to the southeastern US, with impressive cypress swamps and large native oaks. The sandhill and scrubland communities of Central Florida are home to some of the most unique animals in the state, showcasing the region's highest level of endemism for herpetofauna, plants and invertebrates. South Florida is a stunning combination of North and Central Florida's bioregions, along with a vast array of Caribbean species. These Caribbean species are found nowhere in the United States, making Florida the most easily accessible site for Americans to see the diversity of one of the world's most exceptional archipelagos. Some of the most remarkable birds in the ABA are "Florida specialties", meaning they are only seen here in the sunshine state, like **Florida Scrub Jay, Snail Kite, White-crowned Pigeon and Black-whiskered Vireo.**

The concrete maze that makes up metro Miami has become the naturalized range for several naturalized exotic species, now countable for the ABA. This year's tour was exceptionally successful with us seeing all "specialty" birds, as well as Florida's only endemic bird. We had a lengthy list of naturalized species, and even managed to see a vagrant **Bahama Mockingbird** on the last day! Some of the trip highlights included **Black Noddy, Mangrove Cuckoo, Florida Scrub Jay, Least Bittern, and Antillean Nighthawk!** Starting in the city and ending on the isolated tropical Dry Tortugas gave us a total of **163 bird species.**

Please Note: None of these photos were taken on the actual tour, but were taken in Florida.

Top Birds Of The Trip:

Florida Scrub Jay

Least Bittern

Antillean Nighthawk

Roseate Tern (Zac's Bird of the Trip)



Photo: *Prairie Warbler*

Itinerary

April 20	Arrival in Miami
April 21	Metro Miami
April 22	Wakodahatchee Wetlands, Green Cay NC, and Loxahatchee NWR
April 23	Delray Beach to Ding Darling and Fort Myers
April 24	Babcock-Webb WMA and Sanibel Island
April 25	Bunche Beach, Corkscrew Swamp, and Tamiami Trail
April 26	Everglades National Park and The Florida Keys
April 27	The Dry Tortugas
April 28	The Keys & Departures



Photo: *White Ibis*

Birding Summary

Day 1: Arrival in Miami

Today was simply focused on making sure everyone arrived safely. Some members of the tour were locals and opted to meet with the group the following day. The people that were present today met and went for a wonderful dinner to discuss the tour and expectations. We returned back to our hotel, Holiday Inn Miami - International Airport, and settled in for the next two nights.

Day 2: Metro Miami

We met for an early morning breakfast at 6:00am, where we had some very necessary coffee and sandwiches at the hotel cafe. Today we would be traveling throughout the Miami Metro area to find as many naturalized exotic bird species. There is an incredible number of introduced birds in the city, many of which are ABA countable. We drove to Miller's Roost, better known as Brewer's Park. Here we birded the small urban park to find as many parrots and parakeets as we could. The morning started with a pair of **Yellow-chevroned Parakeets**, who were sitting high up in a pine tree. It wasn't long before we saw a pair of **Orange-winged Amazons** flying overhead.

We continued birding the park where we came across other common Florida birds like **White Ibis, Anhinga, and some countable feral Muscovy Ducks**. We were searching for a **Spot-breasted Oriole** when a pair of **Red-masked Parakeets** flew overhead, another major target for the day! The morning was getting later which meant the heat was growing increasingly intense. So we decided to leave Brewer's Park and head over towards Kendlewood.

Here in Kendlewood we were searching for the introduced **Red-whiskered Bulbul**. This bird is originally from Asia, but here in Florida you can find individuals from the established introduced population. It didn't take long at all before we found a handsome **Red-whiskered Bulbul** perched on a neighborhood telephone wire. We watched and snapped some photos of this stunning passerine. We were determined to find a **Spot-breasted Oriole** so we continued searching in the neighborhood since there were some recent reports. As we looked we saw countless **Northern Mockingbirds, European Starlings, Mourning Doves**, and

other common birds. Suddenly I heard the calls of the **Mitred Parakeet** and we dashed off to locate them. We soon found two of them visiting someone's front yard bird feeder, which gave us great eye level views of this introduced parakeet. It was an awesome find, and with the temperature getting hotter we agreed to forget about the oriole for now and try for the **Mangrove Cuckoo**.

The **Mangrove Cuckoo** is one of the toughest Florida "speciality" birds to find, so I wanted to try as many times as possible on the tour. We arrived at Black Point Marina by 10:00 am and headed down the trails. The bays and mangroves surrounding this marina are all part of Biscayne National Park, one of Florida's three national parks. As we walked down the trail we ran into some other birders who informed us they had seen the cuckoo only 40 minutes earlier, so we eagerly headed in the direction they had seen it in. As we walked over to the cuckoo spot we came across the **Florida Raccoon**, the smallest **Common Raccoon** subspecies in the continental US, and a male Prairie Warbler. We enjoyed these finds but didn't let them distract us for too long. We arrived at the cuckoo spot and played some



playback to see if the bird was still nearby. It took only a few rotations to get a response! The bird was moving elusively through the thick mangrove canopy, but after some extended effort we all managed to see the cryptic **Mangrove Cuckoo** perched! It was an epic encounter and one of the best moments of the tour. We then returned to the car and enjoyed a tasty lunch at the nearby Black Point Marina Ocean Grill.

After lunch we decided to try a new spot I had found for the Spot-breasted Oriole, which was conveniently called the “Magic Oriole Tree” on eBird. We hustled over there and began walking the neighborhood roads. It seemed inactive and hopeless for the first 20 minutes but then we came across an **Indian Peafowl**, only solidifying our opinions that you can see just about anything in Miami. Then a flash of orange appeared and we quickly realized we were in the presence of a gorgeous male **Spot-breasted Oriole**! At long last we had found our target, and a bird that managed to elude me completely on last year’s tour. As we were returning to the car with our heads held high a massive parrot flew and landed in a nearby tree. I quickly realized we are watching a pair of introduced **Chestnut-fronted Macaws** working on a nest cavity, truly an epic outing.

Our next stop was Brian Piccolo Sports Park, which was a small developed park full of soccer and baseball fields. While it doesn't seem to be a good birding location on the surface we managed to find our target within 30 seconds! The **Burrowing Owls** made the search easy, and we found three adults and five chicks sitting out in the open close to their dens. Our last stop of the day was Oleta River State Park, where we’re hoping to find a vagrant **Yellow-headed Caracara** that has been living in the area for over a year now. We spent over an hour but never saw the beast, however we did see birds like **Northern Shoveler**, **Fish Crow**, and plenty of **Blue Jays**. We returned to the hotel for dinner before going to bed after a long and very productive day.

Day 3: Wakodahatchee Wetlands, Green Cay NC, and Loxahatchee NWR

Today we met again for an early hotel breakfast at 5:30am before packing up and heading up towards Delray Beach. The parks around Delray beach are oftentimes some of the best viewing opportunities for wading birds in the country,

with the **Least Bittern** being the top target here. We drove 1.5 hours and arrived at Green Cay Nature Center, where we immediately found some **Atala** butterfly larvae feeding on some **Coontie**. This native butterfly is endangered, so any day where we are lucky enough to see one is already a good day in my opinion. We walked along the boardwalk and immediately saw plenty of **Common Gallinules, Anhingas, Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks and Green Herons**. As we continued down the boardwalk we saw **Pied-billed Grebe, Mottled Duck (seen on next page), Glossy Ibis, and another major target, the Gray-headed Swamphen**. Suddenly a **Least Bittern** flew into view and landed in some nearby reeds.

As we waited for this small cryptic heron to reemerge we saw a female **Least Bittern** appear, soon followed by the male and three chicks! The Least Bittern is my favorite US heron so this was especially exciting for me, and this became my favorite encounter of the tour, as I had never seen parents with chicks before. We continued down the boardwalk and found more species like **Tricolored Heron, Purple Gallinule, Purple Martin, Red-tailed Hawk, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, and American Coot**. We heard from some photographers on the boardwalk that there was an **Eastern Screech Owl** along the trail which “couldn’t



be missed”. That proved to be untrue as we certainly missed it at first, luckily we came back around search a second time after getting better directions. This time we managed to find this locally rufous morph **Eastern Screech Owl**, which was peacefully perched in nearby Cabbage Palmetto.

After Green Cay we drove to Wakodahatchee Wetlands, which is home to one of the most incredible rookeries in the United States. The boardwalk here takes you mere feet away from hundreds of nesting birds like **Wood Storks, Great Egrets, Tricolored Herons, White Ibis, and Glossy Ibis**. We marveled at the sounds, sights and, unfortunately, the smells of the rookery. The trail was shockingly absent of migrating warblers but we had many great non-avian finds like **Marsh Rabbit, Brown Water Snake, Florida Red-belly Turtle, and Florida Softshell**. We concluded our time at Wakodahatchee Wetlands and had a delicious lunch at a local Mediterranean food chain. After lunch we hustled off to Loxahatchee NWR to see if we could find the **Pileated Woodpecker**. It was mid-day and the heat did a good job at keeping bird activity low, but we mustered up species like **Gray Catbird,**



Northern Parula, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Chimney Swift and Carolina Wren. In the absence of birds I decided to teach the group about our floral diversity which they enjoyed, showing off our species of ferns, epiphytic orchids, shrubs, wildflowers and lichens (yes, they are a fungus).

Afterwards we traveled an hour north to Jonathan Dickinson State Park, my favorite park in the state. This park has managed to protect one of the most endangered ecosystems in the continent, Florida scrub. These scrub communities have been above sea level for over 10,000 years while the surrounding land was under water. Meaning this part of Florida resembled a small archipelago rather than a peninsula at the time. Since this landscape has been above the ocean the longest it has formed the most unique biota in the area, meaning the highest level of endemic wildlife is found here. Aside from the endemic plants, invertebrates, reptiles, and amphibians; this is where you can find the sole endemic bird of Florida, the **Florida Scrub Jay**. As development continues to ravish these endangered lands the jay has become more scarce, so strongholds like this park are the best way to find them. As we drove in we were beyond thrilled to see the endangered **Gopher Tortoise**



feeding along the side of the road. We just had to stop and admire this rare tortoise before continuing on the journey. We arrived in the south end of the campground where I had seen the jays in the past and began a short hike. It didn't take long before I spotted one of the **Florida Scrub Jays** in the distance, though it quickly vanished into the thick understory. We walked closer in its direction to see if we could relocate the bird. As we were searching a jay suddenly flew in and landed on Diane's head! That's certainly one way to find a bird. It quickly dismounted and landed on a bush, giving us some rather epic photo opportunities. It was a perfect ending to an amazing day, so we drove back to Delray Beach and enjoyed a delicious Thai meal for dinner.

Day 4: Delray Beach to Ding Darling and Fort Myers

After an epic first two days of the tour we decided that it would be better for everyone's personal bird goals to eat breakfast and start driving to the west side of Florida to search for a major target, the **Snail Kite**. We ate early and began our drive to the west where we managed to see several birds along the way. The first notable bird was a **Common Nighthawk** that was seen flying alongside the road. It wasn't long until we saw the first **Swallow-tailed Kite** of the tour, then a **Roseate Spoonbill**, a **Loggerhead Shrike** and a pair of **Common Ground Doves**. I decided to take us on a slight detour to see if we could locate any of the local **Crested Caracara**. We searched for a few hours and it seemed we would not find our caracaras when I suddenly spotted several of them in a nearby field. We managed to see a total of 5 **Crested Caracaras (seen on the next page)**, followed closely by a pair of **Bald Eagles**. Success at long last! So then continued to the west to complete our crossing of the peninsula.

Our next stop was in the neighborhoods of Fort Meyer Shores where I was hoping to find some of the local **Nanday Parakeets**. We searched for over an hour but then we cut our losses and headed to Mr Tequila's Mexican Restaurant for lunch. Afterwards we drove to Six-mile Cypress Slough, which is a local park that protects some of the most pristine cypress domes in Southern Florida. Upon arrival we were thrilled to see some great migration activity. We picked up **Great Crested Flycatcher**, **American Redstart**, **Tufted Titmouse**, **Blackpoll Warbler**, **Palm**

Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Tufted Titmouse, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Worm-eating Warbler. As we enjoyed watching these migrants we came across a very cooperative **Pileated Woodpecker**, which posed for several photos. Once we arrived at the pond we picked up **Wood Duck and Black-crowned Night-Heron**, as well as many non-avian species like **Florida Bass, Florida Garfish, Eastern Mosquitofish, Florida Banded Watersnake, and Florida Red-belly Turtle**. We then returned to the car to drive to Harns Marsh where we were hoping to find the endangered **Snail Kite**. As we were driving and waiting at a red light we saw two **Snail Kites** flying along the canal! We parked and walked over, where we managed to find a total of 5 **Snail Kites**. We were overjoyed to have already found our top target of the day, but we continued to Harns Marsh anyway to see what else we could find. It was very hot at the marsh but we persevered and found **Sandhill Cranes, Limpkin, Roseate Spoonbill, and distant views of a Short-tailed Hawk**. It was a productive day so we checked into our hotel and had dinner at the hotel restaurant.



Day 5: Babcock-Webb WMA and Sanibel Island

When thinking of Florida most people imagine sprawling cities, buggy swamps, vast marshes or perhaps even tropical Caribbean-esque beaches. However, few people think of beautiful and vast pinelands which make up a huge percentage of western Florida's ecosystem diversity. **Florida Panther and Florida Black Bear** lumber and lurk through the tall grasses, **Florida Bonneted Bats** roost in the cavities of Slash Pines, and the pinelands specialty birds decorate the morning chorus with fun vocalizations. In the United States we have 17 endemic birds in the entire country, meaning these birds are found nowhere else in their native wild range. Three of those 17 endemic birds can be found in this unique landscape shaped by fire.

Today we had an early breakfast at the hotel and left to find all three of these pinelands specialists at Babcock-Webb WMA. As we drove into the reserve we immediately came across two **Northern Bobwhite** quails crossing the road. This elusive game bird is usually only heard, so we were thrilled to get great looks at this bird. As we drove through the pinelands we stopped at several stops to try and find our first target, the endemic **Red-cockaded Woodpecker**. We found **Eastern Meadowlarks, Brown Thrashers, Eastern Bluebirds, and Northern Flickers. Suddenly a juvenile Great Horned Owl** came flying in and landed on a distant tree, offering us some great views with the scope. Then we finally came across a pair of **Red-cockaded Woodpeckers!** We marveled at these adorable and social woodpeckers as they foraged along the trunks of the **Slash Pines**. We then began to focus on the elusive and endemic **Bachman's Sparrow**, and we soon found a Red-headed Woodpecker as it foraged closely at eye-level. We then drove to a new spot where I soon heard the distinct song of the **Bachman's Sparrow**.

As we looked for the source of this song Diane suddenly spotted the sparrow! **Bachman's Sparrow** gave us many great and prolonged views. As we began walking towards the car I then heard a **Pine Warbler** which came into some playback, once again giving some very good and up close looks. Our last major target was the **Brown-headed Nuthatch**, so we focused on this final endemic on the target list. We tried a few more spots and then finally managed to find a pair of these minute nuthatches. After a very successful morning trip we decided to try the nearby

Rotary Park to look for a recently reported **Black-whiskered Vireo**. We didn't find the vireo but we did manage to see **Ovenbird, Palm Warbler and Cape May Warbler**. Then we went to have lunch at the delicious Garden Goddess vegetarian restaurant. After lunch we took a mid afternoon break to escape the heat.

We all met back in the lobby after our break and drove out to J.N. Ding Darling NWR for some afternoon bird watching. On the drive to the reserve, Diane spotted a **Gray Kingbird** on a telephone wire, so we quickly turned around and got great looks at this "specialty" bird. We went down the Wildlife Drive and birded the route. Along the way we found **Blue-winged Teal, Red-breasted Merganser, Black-bellied Plover, Short-billed Dowitcher, Least Sandpiper and dozens of Osprey**. The highlight of the afternoon was at least 2 **dark morphed Short-tailed Hawks** which offered much better views than the previous day. We wrapped up after a few hours of birding and returned for an early night's rest.



Photo: *Brown-headed Nuthatch*

Day 6: Bunche Beach, Corkscrew Swamp, and Tamiami Trail

This morning our first priority was finding a **Reddish Egret**, a beautiful heron with a close association with coastal shores. Upon arrival we immediately got great looks at **Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Plover, and Piping Plover**. A small group of gulls and terns were gathered on a nearby sandbar. A closer look revealed **Black Skimmers, American Oystercatcher, Royal Tern** and even two **Sandwich Terns**! As we were enjoying these birds, I noticed the distinct movements of a **Reddish Egret** far off in the distance. Unfortunately we were unable to approach the bird due to the tides, but we watched the **Reddish Egret** forage through the viewing scope, as it waved its wings to help itself find fish more easily.

As we continued walking along the shore, I picked up more birds like **Red Knots, Dunlin, Sanderling, Western Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, Willet**, and my favorite US shorebird, **Wilson's Plover**. We returned to the car after a successful morning of bird watching and went back to the hotel to retrieve our luggage. After packing I drove us south to Cambier Park to search for a recently reported **Black-whiskered Vireo**. The park had some great migrant activity and we managed to spot **Black-and-white Warbler, Northern Parula, Blackpoll Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler and Prairie Warbler**. As it began getting later and I decided it was almost time to have lunch I suddenly found a **Black-whiskered Vireo (see next page)**! The vireo gave us some exceptional views as it foraged in a nearby tree. Another epic "specialty" bird off the target list! We then left to have a delicious lunch at a nearby Italian restaurant.

After lunch we drove over to Audubon Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, home to some of the state's oldest cypress trees. As we exited the vehicle we immediately heard the calls of a nearby **White-eyed Vireo**, which we quickly managed to get great looks at. Thrilled with our looks we continued towards the boardwalk. We walked along the boardwalk that took us through stunning and pristine cypress swamps. As we walked we saw **Gray Catbirds, Northern Parulas, Red-shouldered Hawks, and Great Crested Flycatchers**. The highlight of the afternoon was undoubtedly a group of three **Barred Owl** fledglings that were sitting among the protective branches of the cypresses. We then began driving back to the east to check into our hotel in Homestead. The drive brought us through Big

Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park. Upon arriving in Homestead we made one last birding stop at a local **Cave Swallow** colony under a bridge. We saw over 40 of the swallows as they quickly zipped back and forth between their nests and over the water to forage. It was an epic lifer for both of the tour participants, and a great way to end the day.

Day 7: Everglades National Park and The Florida Keys

This morning we woke up early and left the hotel by 5:30 am so that we could drive down to Mahogany Hammock and try for the endemic and critically endangered subspecies of **Seaside Sparrow**, the **Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow**. The sparrows have been vanishing at a quick rate and typically sing in early to mid March. Unfortunately it seems it was too late in the season, as we didn't even hear one. However, we did see plenty of **Red-winged Blackbirds**, **Common Yellowthroats**, and **horseflies**. We then continued down to Flamingo Marina, the most southern point of the national park's Main Road. Upon arriving at the marina



we stopped to check the harbor for some non-avian targets. We exited the car and immediately found several **West Indian Manatees**! We watched 8 manatees as they fed, came up for air, and swam with the highlight being a mother and calf. Then we walked to the other end of the dock and found an endangered **American Crocodile**, a very special find since this is the only place in the United States to see wild and native crocodiles. As we were enjoying the crocodile I spotted a very rarely seen **Polka-dot Batfish**, a truly weird benthic fish.

We then drove to the campground to search for **Shiny Cowbirds**. As we drove we spotted dozens of **White-crowned Pigeons** (see below) as they flew over the road. We drove around the campground and I soon spotted a flock of **Brown-headed Cowbirds**. Upon closer inspection I found one male **Shiny Cowbird** in the flock that provided us with some fantastic views. Having gotten all of our morning's targets by 8:30am we decided to begin the drive down to Key West, since we had a four hour drive ahead of us. Along the drive we saw **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, **Least Terns** and **Willetts**. We made a pit stop in Big Pine key to find the locally endemic subspecies



of **White-tailed Deer**, the **Key Deer**. This local population is one the best examples of island dwarfism in the natural world, a mechanism in evolution in which a population on an island with low resources evolves a smaller body plan to cope with limited food and water. It took the better half of five minutes to locate our tiny herbivore as it was grazing in a grocery store parking lot.

The **Key Deer** we found was a male in velvet, standing no more than 3.5 feet in height. Absolutely adorable. We continued west towards our final destination but made another pit stop along the way when we spotted a “**Great White**” **Heron**, a locally endemic subspecies of the **Great Blue Heron**. These birds are an example of island gigantism, the opposite of dwarfism. The abundance of fish in the keys have led this subspecies to evolve a 10% larger body size when compared to their mainland counterparts. After a few more hours we had finally arrived in Key West, where we immediately found many countable **Red Junglefowl**. We checked into our hotel and took a few hours off. Then we went for dinner and visited Little Hamaca City Park to find another major target, the **Antillean Nighthawk**. We soon heard our target and got to see the bird as it did a lightning fast fly by. Satisfied for now, we decided to call it a night and retry for better looks the following night.

Day 8: The Dry Tortugas & Key West

I woke up to a rare bird alert that informed me a **Bahama Mockingbird** had been spotted 10 minutes away from our hotel. So we met for an early breakfast and quickly departed for Fort Zachary Taylor State Park, where this vagrant had been seen the previous afternoon. We were not alone, and there were many other birders partaking in the search. It only took an hour before some locals had spotted the mockingbird. We ran over and all got great looks of the **Bahama Mockingbird** (see **next page**) as it sat perched in some nearby shrubs. The warblers were exceptionally high numbers and we saw species like **American Redstart**, **Tennessee Warbler**, **Cape May Warbler**, and **Black-and-white Warbler**. Happy with how the morning had gone we returned to the hotel for an hour before our scheduled flight to Dry Tortugas.

The small isolated island of Dry Tortugas lies around 68 miles off the coast of Key West. This barren island is an epicenter for pelagic bird nesting, making it an

essential stop for ABA listers. The island acts as a nesting location for **Magnificent Frigatebird, Brown Noddy, Sooty and Bridled Tern**. The island also acts as a resting stop for incoming migratory birds, often providing amazing warbler photography opportunities. Upon arrival we were greeted by hundreds of **Brown Noddies and Sooty Terns**, which is truly one of the most amazing marvels in the United States. After watching these birds for a while we moved on to explore the island for other birds. Dozens of **Magnificent Frigatebirds** hovered overhead, and the south docks provided us with several **Bridled Terns**! However, the most exciting find was a **Black Noddy** which was hiding amongst the hundreds of **Brown Noddies**! It was essentially a game of “Where’s Waldo” but after some intense inspection the **Black Noddy** was seen by everyone! The presence of several **Roseate Terns** was also one of the day’s highlights! We then walked to the top of the fort to look for boobies fishing offshore. We managed to spot both a **Brown Booby** resting on a post and a distant island with a colony of **Masked Boobies**.



The half day trip was over before we knew it and we reloaded into our small seaplane to return to Key West. Along the way we enjoyed aerial views of pristine habitats and some of the untouched keys. By watching the water closely we spotted **Nurse Shark, Lemon Shark, Loggerhead Sea Turtle and Green Sea Turtle.**

We landed back on Key West and then went for an early dinner at a local Mediterranean restaurant. After our meal we returned to Little Hamaca City Park for a better look at the **Antillean Nighthawk.** We immediately spotted our bird flying over and enjoyed great views of the bird in good light. Another slam dunk! We celebrated the last night of the tour by visiting the local Key Lime Pie Factory, the birthplace of the famous dessert. We enjoyed our tasty Key Lime Pie and recanted the success and highpoint of the tour.

Day 9: Leaving The Keys & Departures

Today our main focus was to leave Key West in good time so that people could make their flights home on time. Our flights were in the early afternoon, which didn't leave much time for bird watching. Along the drive back we spotted **Swallow-tailed Kites (see below), White-crowned Pigeons, and Gray Kingbirds.** All of them were fun sightings and a great way to say farewell to Florida.



Bird List

Taxonomy follows eBird/Clements online checklist v.2025

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)		
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Egyptian Goose (I)	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Kendelwood
Muscovy Duck (I)	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	In town
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Six-mile Cypress
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>	Wakodahatchee Wetlands
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Oleta River State Park
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR
New World Quail (Odontophoridae)		
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Grebes (Podicipedidae)		
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)		
Rock Pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>	Metro Miami
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	Everglades NP
Eurasian Collared-Dove (I)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Metro Miami
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	Fort Myers
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Metro Miami
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Six Cypress Slough Preserve
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Black Point Marina
Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)		

Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Delray Beach
Antillean Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	Little Hamaca City Park
Swifts (Apodidae)		
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Loxahatchee NWR
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Everglades National Park
Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)		
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Gray-headed Swampphen (I)	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Limpkin (Aramidae)		
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Corkscrew Swamp
Cranes (Gruidae)		
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	Harns Marsh
Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)		
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Peaceful Waters Sanctuary
Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)		
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)		
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Everglades NP
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)		
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Fort Zachary Taylor SP

Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)		
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
American Herring Gull	<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Sanibel Island
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Storks (Ciconiidae)		
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wakodahatchee Wetlands
Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)		
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Boobies and Gannets (Sulidae)		
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Anhingas (Anhingidae)		
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Green Cay Nature Center

Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)		
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	Black Point Marina
Pelicans (Pelecanidae)		
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Black Point Marina
Hérons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)		
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Six-miles Cypress Swamp
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Bunche Beach Preserve
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
“Great White” Heron	<i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>	Key West
Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)		
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Harns Marsh
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)		
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Along roads throughout tour
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Along roads throughout tour
Osprey (Pandionidae)		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Black Point Marina
Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)		
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Jonathan Dickinson SP

Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Roads to Harns Marsh
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Astur cooperii</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Harns Marsh
Owls (Strigidae)		
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Brian Piccolo Sports Park
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Audubon Corkscrew Swamp
Woodpeckers (Picidae)		
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	Six Mile Cypress Slough
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Six Mile Cypress Slough
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)		
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Lake Okeechobee
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Brewers Park
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
New World and African Parrots (Psittacidae)		
Orange-winged Amazon (I)	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Brewers Park
Mitred Parakeet (I)	<i>Psittacara mitrata</i>	Kendelwood
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet (I)	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Brewers Park

Red-masked Parakeet (I)	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	Brewers Park
Chestnut-fronted Macaw (I)	<i>Ara severus</i>	Brewers Park
Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)		
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Everglades NP
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)		
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	Audubon Corkscrew Swamp
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Cambier Park
Shrikes (Laniidae)		
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)		
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Florida Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Jonathan Dickinson SP
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice (Paridae)		
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Swallows (Hirundinidae)		
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Lake Okeechobee
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Lake Okeechobee
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	Metro Miami

Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)		
Red-whiskered Bulbul (I)	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Kendallwood
Nuthatches (Sittidae)		
Brown-headed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae)		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Wrens (Troglodytidae)		
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Starlings (Sturnidae)		
European Starling (I)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Metro Miami
Common Myna (I)	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Metro Miami
Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)		
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Metro Miami
Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>	Fort Zachary Taylor SP
Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)		
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)		
House Sparrow (I)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Metro Miami
New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)		
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Babcock Webb WMA

Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)		
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Spot-breasted Oriole (I)	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	“Magic Oriole Tree”
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Everglades NP
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Everglades NP
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Everglades NP
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Boat-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
New World Warblers (Parulidae)		
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Rotary Park
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Fort Zachary Taylor SP
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Everglades NP
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Loxahatchee NWR
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Rotary Park
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR
Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae)		
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	J.N. Ding Darling NWR

Phasianidae (Pheasants, gamebirds, and peafowl)		
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	“Magic Oriole Tree”
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Key West

Mammals		
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Everglades NP
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Flight to Dry Tortugas
Florida Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor elucus</i>	Black Point Marina
North American River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Marsh Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Key Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i>	Big Pine Key
Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Sherman’s Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Babcock Webb WMA

Reptiles & Amphibians		
American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	Everglades NP
Brown Water Snake	<i>Nerodia taxispilota</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Florida Banded Water Snake	<i>Nerodia fasciata pictiventris</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Peninsula Ribbon Snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sackerii</i>	Babcock Webb WMA
Everglades Rat Snake	<i>Pantherophis alleghaniensis</i>	Everglades NP
Everglades Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	Everglades NP
Florida Cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon conanti</i>	Everglades NP
Green Anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Fort Zachary Taylor SP
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	<i>Plestiodon inexpectatus</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Crested Anole (I)	<i>Anolis cristatellus</i>	Six Mile Slough Preserve
Brown Anole (I)	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	Everywhere
Green Iguana (I)	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Peter’s Rock Agama (I)	<i>Agama picticauda</i>	Black Point Marina
Northern Curly-tailed Lizard (I)	<i>Leiocephalus carinatus</i>	Oleta River SP

Common Basilisk (I)	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Florida Red-belly Turtle	<i>Pseudemys nelsoni</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Florida Softshell Turtle	<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Johnathan Dickinson SP
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Flight to Dry Tortugas
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Flight to Dry Tortugas
Pig Frog	<i>Lithobates grylio</i>	Heard Only. Green Cay Nature Center

Miscellaneous		
White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Wakodahatchee Wetlands
Queen	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Green Cay Nature Center
Atala	<i>Eumaeus atala</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Dione vanillae</i>	Everglades NP
Spinybacked Orbweaver	<i>Gasteracantha cancriformis</i>	Audubon Corkscrew Swamp
Long-legged Fly	<i>Condylostylus longicornis</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Halloween Pennant	<i>Celithemis eponina</i>	Harns Marsh
Eastern Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Eastern Amberwing	<i>Perithemis tenera</i>	Wakodahatchee Wetlands
Needman's Skimmer	<i>Libellula needhami</i>	Everglades NP
Eastern Lubber Grasshopper	<i>Romalea microptera</i>	Everglades NP
Liguus Tree Snail	<i>Liguus fasciatus</i>	Everglades NP
Atlantic Needlefish	<i>Strongylura marina</i>	Everglades NP
Gray Snapper	<i>Lutjanus griseus</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Florida Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Florida Garfish	<i>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Eastern Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Six-Mile Cypress Slough
Polka-dot Batfish	<i>Ogcocephalus radiatus</i>	Everglades NP
Nurse Shark	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	Dry Tortugas NP
Lemon Shark	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	Dry Tortugas NP