Florida Keys

$National\ Wildlife\ Refuges\ Bird\ List$



Florida Keys National Wildlife Refuges 179 Key Deer Blvd. Big Pine Key Plaza Big Pine Key, Florida 33043 305/872 0774 http://southeast.fws.gov nationalkeydeer@fws.gov

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1 800/344 WILD

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Welcome to the Florida Keys National Wildlife Refuges. There are three Refuges in the lower Florida Keys: Key West, Great White Heron and National Key Deer National Wildlife Refuges. These refuges are part of a subtropical ecoregion and provide habitat for many species of birds, some of which are unique to the Florida Keys and south Florida. Combined, the refuges total approximately 23,000 acres of land. However, the open water within the boundaries of Key West and Great White Heron Refuges, covers an area of about 400,000 acres. All of the refuges were established to protect wildlife and their habitat. Key West National Wildlife Refuge and Great White Heron Refuge were established in 1908 and 1938 respectively, to protect herons and egrets from plume hunters. National Key Deer Refuge was established in 1957 to protect the endangered Key Deer and other wildlife.

The best times for birding are during the spring and fall migration. Some of the more unique birds that can be seen are great white herons, antillean nighthawk, gray kingbird, black-whiskered vireo, white-crowned pigeon and the elusive mangrove cuckoo. Together, these three Refuges protect habitat for 285 species of birds.

Key West and Great White Heron Refuges are composed of many small islands locally known as the Backcountry. Key West National Wildlife Refuge lies west of Key West. Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge encompasses many of the Keys north of U.S. Highway 1 from Key West to just west of Marathon. These two Refuges are accessible only by boat. National Key Deer Refuge and surrounding non-refuge lands also afford the best opportunities for birding. Respect private property if the property is privately owned you must obtain permission to enter. It is recommended that you lock your car and lock your valuables in the trunk or take them with you when you leave it.

Directions (north, south, east, and west) are given relative to compass headings, not to directions on US 1.

Bahia Honda State Park (MM 37.5): An entrance fee is required. Continue through the gate, go right, and then park in the lot on the left. Walk the beach for shorebirds, gulls, and terns. Go to the parking area on the right - warblers may be seen in trees near the old store. Other birds can be found along the beach at the east end and along the road past the camping area.

East end of West Summerland Key (MM 34.9): just west of the Bahia Honda Bridge, turn north and follow to the "Donut" (a manmade cove). This is a good area for shorebirds, terns, and gulls. Snowy plovers have been seen here.

Big Pine Key (MM 32.9): just after entering onto the Key, turn south onto Long Beach Drive and stop along the road at any convenient spot. Ovenbirds, warblers, waterthrushes, siskins, buntings, and orioles may be present during migration and in winter.

Big Pine Key (MM 30.2): turn north at the traffic light and then an immediate left onto Key Deer Blvd. (the Refuge office is in the shopping center on the right). Short-tailed hawk and turkey vultures may be observed soaring overhead. At the Blue Hole, 2.5 miles north on Key Deer Blvd., pied-billed grebes and green-backed herons may be present. The masked duck and least grebe also have been seen here so it is worth a visit. Opposite the Blue Hole, travel onto Big Pine St. and then left onto Koehn Blvd. Shorebirds may be present at the mud flats near the end of the road and at the boat ramp.

To go to No Name Key, go east on Watson Blvd., left at the stop sign, and follow Watson Blvd. over the large bridge to No Name Key. Yellow headed blackbird, darkeyed junco, cave swallow, and Swainsons warbler have been found here. The end of the road is also a good location for mangrove cuckoo and black-whiskered vireo.

Before leaving Big Pine a good spot to look for antillean nighthawks is in the vicinity of the west end of Watson Blvd and along Narcissus Ave. Antilleans are frequently present late in the day during spring and summer.

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Summerland Key (MM 25): Take the first left after the bridge and a salt pond is on your right. Ibis and egrets can be found here. Take a right onto Margaret St and then the next left. A fresh water pond is on the left. Ducks, least bittern, sora rail, and white-crowned pigeon are found here. Moorhens nest here.

Sugarloaf Key (MM 17): Turn south at traffic light and drive slowly to the end of the road. Hawks, harriers, woodpeckers can be seen along here. There is the possibility of ducks on the pond on the right and pine siskin, indigo bunting, and grosbeak in the pine trees after crossing the bridge.

How to use your checklist

The checklist is arranged in the order established by the *American Ornithologist's Union Checklist of North American Birds*, 7th edition, 1984, with supplements. This list reviewed by Philip Hughes and Chuck Hunter, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Recommended birding areas were provided by Marge Brown with the assistance of Wayne Hoffman, W. B. Robertson, and refuge staff.

If you should find an unlisted species, please let us know at the Refuge Visitor Center, in the Big Pine Key Plaza, Key Deer Blvd., Big Pine Key, FL 33043, or you can call us at 305/872 0774. We appreciate your help in updating our records.

Ethics of Bird Watching

Birders on the refuge are expected to adhere to the Code of Birding Ethics set forth by the American Birding Association to promote the welfare of birds and their environment.

- Do not disturb nesting birds. This could lead to exposing eggs and young to extreme temperatures and predation.
- Likewise do not disturb wintering, resting, and feeding birds. They need their energy reserves to withstand the stresses of harsh weather, migration, and hunting for food.
- Possession of migratory birds, their feathers, nests or eggs is against the law. Use of tape recordings to attract birds is permitted on Refuge lands. However, birders are required to limit the use to attracting the bird and not prolonging the bird's presence.
- Do not litter! Many birds die when they become entangled in fishing lines, 6-pack rings and other trash.
- Injured birds may be reported to the refuge at 305/872 0774.

Key To Symbols

Seasonal appearance

Sp-Spring: March, April, and May

S-Summer: June, July, and August

F-Fall: September, October, and November

W -Winter: December, January, and February

Seasonal abundance

c-common (commonly observed in proper habitat).

u-uncommon (uncommonly observed in proper habitat).

r-rare (rarely observed).

o-occasional (observed fewer than ten times). Please report all sightings. Confirmed breeding in checklist area.

Support the protection of important bird habitat

Stay on roads, trails and paths. Cutting through vegetation damages vegetation and puts you at risk of injury from uneven terrain and rattlesnakes.

Do not enter closed areas on the refuge. Areas are closed to protect wildlife resources and visitors from hazardous areas..

This publication funded by the Friends and Volunteers of Refuges.

	SP	S	F	W
Loons				
Red-throated Loon Common Loon	0		0	0
Common Loon	u		u	u
Grebes				
Least Grebe			0	
Pied-billed Grebe *	u	u	u	u
Horned Grebe	0			0
Shearwaters and Petrels				
Greater Shearwater		0		
Sooty Shearwater	0	U		0
Audubon's Shearwater	U	0		0
Wilson's Storm-Petrel		0		U
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel		U	0	
Build I dilliped Storin Teach			Ü	
Tropicbirds				
White-tailed Tropicbird	0			
Boobies and Gannets				
Masked Booby	0		0	0
Brown Booby	r	r	r	r
Northern Gannet	\mathbf{r}	r	r	u
Pelicans				
American White Pelican		r	r	r
Brown Pelican *	c	c	c	c
Darters and Cormorants				
Double-crested Cormorant *	c	c	c	0
Anhinga		r		c
Ammiga Frigatebirds	u	I	u	u
Magnificent Frigatebird	c	c	c	c
Bitterns, Herons, Egrets and Their Allies				
American Bittern	0			
Least Bittern *	r	r	r	r
Great Blue Heron *	c	c	c	c
Great Egret *	c	c	c	c
Snowy Egret *	u	u	u	u
Little Blue Heron *	u	u	u	u
Tricolored Heron *	c	u	c	u
Reddish Egret *	c	c	c	c
Cattle Egret	c	c	\mathbf{c}	c

^{*-}nests here

SP	S	F	W		SP	S	F	W
\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	c	\mathbf{c}	Purple Gallinule *	r	\mathbf{r}	\mathbf{r}	\mathbf{r}
\mathbf{r}		r	r		u	u	u	u
c	c	c	c	American Coot *	c	r	c	С
				Limpkins				
\mathbf{c}	c	\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	Limpkin	r	r	r	\mathbf{r}
0	0	0	0					
u	u	r	r					
					c	u	c	c
		0	0				r	r
								0
						c		c
0		0	0					c
								r
					u	r	u	
0		O		Mountain Flover				0
				Ovetareatohore				
			0		0		0	
10			19	American Oyster catcher	U		U	
		1		Stilts and Avocate				
		11			11	11	11	
						и		
				minerican rivocci	U		U	U
u		и		Sandniners and Phalarones				
c		c			11		11	u
								O.
								c
			0					u
			0		r		r	
		0	0		r		r	c
u	r	c	\mathbf{c}	Ruddy Turnstone	c	u	c	c
0				Red Knot	u	\mathbf{r}	u	\mathbf{r}
				Sanderling	c	r	c	c
				Semipalmated Sandpiper	r	\mathbf{r}	r	\mathbf{r}
	0	0	0	Western Sandpiper	c	r	c	c
\mathbf{c}	c	c	\mathbf{c}	Least Sandpiper	c	r	c	c
				White-rumped Sandpiper	u			
					\mathbf{r}	r	r	
								r
r	r							u
.,,						11		r
	u				C	u		c
					0			r o
					U	0	U	U
	11			ited necked i natarope		U		
	и			Jaegers, Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers				
					0		0	0
								0
						c		c
-						-		r
						\mathbf{r}	c	c
				Herring Gull	u	r	c	c
c		c	\mathbf{c}	Lesser Black-backed Gull			r	r
u		c	u	Great Black-backed Gull	r		r	\mathbf{r}
u		c	u	Black-legged Kittiwake				0
				(specimen)				
				Gull billed Tern	0			
u	u	u	u	Caspian Tern	o u		u	c
u u	u u	u u	u u			c	u c	c c
				Caspian Tern	u	c u		
		c c c c c c c c c c c c c u u c u u c c u u u c c u u c c u u c	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	C	C	C	C

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	SP	S	\overline{F}	W		SP	S	\overline{F}	W
Common Tern	u	~	u	u	Eastern Phoebe	r	$\overset{\sim}{\mathbf{r}}$	r	r
Forster's Tern	u		c	c	LaSagra's Flycatcher	•	0	0	•
Least Tern *	u	c	c	•	Brown-crested Flycatcher	0	Ü	Ü	0
Bridled Tern	\mathbf{r}	r	r		Loggerhead Kingbird	0			Ü
Sooty Tern	r	\mathbf{r}	r		Western Kingbird	u		u	u
Black Tern	\mathbf{r}	r			Eastern Kingbird	c	c	c	
Brown Noddy	0	0			Gray Kingbird *	c	c	c	u
Black Skimmer				u	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	u	•	u	u
					v				
Alcids					Swallows				
Dovekie				0	Purple Martin	\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	
					Cuban Martin	0			
Pigeons and Doves					Southern Martin		0		
Rock Dove *	\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	\mathbf{c}	c	Tree Swallow	c		\mathbf{c}	u
White-crowned Pigeon *	u	\mathbf{c}	u	u	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	r		\mathbf{r}	r
Eurasian collared Dove *	c	c	\mathbf{c}	c	Bahama Swallow	0	0		0
White-winged Dove *	u	u	u	u	Bank Swallow	\mathbf{r}		\mathbf{r}	r
Mourning Dove *	c	c	c	c	Cave Swallow	0			
Common Ground-Dove *	u	u	u	u	Barn Swallow	c	c	c	r
Inca Dove (nested 1963-80,					Cliff Swallow				0
Key West, probably extirpated)									
Ruddy Quail-Dove	О				Jays and Crows				
(1 captured, Key West)					Blue Jay	0	0		
Key West Quail Dove			0		American Crow	0	0	0	0
Cuckoos and Anis					Fish Crow	r		r	r
Blacked-billed Cuckoo	74		7.0		Wrens				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *	r	,,,	r		Carolina Wren	70		0	70
Mangrove Cuckoo *	u	u u	u r	70	House Wren	r		r	r
Smooth-billed Ani	u r	r	r	r r	Old World Warblers				
Sinoun-bineu Ain	1	1	1	1	Ruby-crowned Kinglet				0
0wls					Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	c	u	c	o c
Eastern Screech Owl	0				Bide-gray Ghaccaccher Veery	r	u	C	C
Burrowing Owl	0		0	0	vcci y	1			
Barred Owl	Ü	0	Ü	Ü	Thrushes				
Long-eared Owl			0		Gray-checked Thrush	r		r	
Short-eared Owl	\mathbf{r}	u	r	r	Swainson's Thrush	$\ddot{\mathbf{r}}$		u	
Barn Owls					Hermit Thrush				0
Barn owls	\mathbf{r}	r	r	r	Wood Thrush	r		r	
					——American Robin	r		\mathbf{r}	r
Goatsuckers									
Common Nighthawk *	\mathbf{c}	c	\mathbf{c}		Mockingbirds & Thrashers				
Antillean Nighhawk *	c	c	c		Gray Catbird	\mathbf{c}		\mathbf{c}	c
Chuck-will's Widow	u	u	u	r	Northern Mockingbird *	c	c	\mathbf{c}	c
Whip-poor-will	\mathbf{r}			r	Bahama Mockingbird	0	0	0	
					Brown Thrasher *	u	u	u	u
Swifts									
Chimney Swift	r		u		Pipits				
Antillean Palm Swift		0			American Pipit	0			0
Hummingbirds					Waxwings				
Black-chinned Hummingbird	О				Cedar Waxwing	c		c	c
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	u	r	u	u	Shrikes				
V:									
Kingfishers			_		Loggerhead Shrike				r
Belted Kingfisher	c	u	c	c	Starling & Allica				
Mandanakara					Starling & Allies	.,			
Woodpeckers Pad balliad Woodpecker *			_	c	European Starling *	u	u	u	u
Red-bellied Woodpecker *	c	c	c	c	Vireos				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Northern Flicker	u		u	u	White-eyed Vireo *	c	0	o	c
Normerii Flicker			0	0	Bell's Vireo	c	c	c o	c
Tyrant Flycatchers					Blue-headed Vireo	u		r	\mathbf{r}
Olive-sided Flycatcher				0	Philadelphia Vireo	u 0		0	1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	\mathbf{r}	u	u	U	Yellow-throated Vireo	u			u
Laborii 1100u-1 CWCC	1	u	u		ICHOW WILLOWCO FILCO	и		и	и

	SP	S	F	W		SP	S	F	W
Red-eyed Vireo	c	~	c	. ,	Swamp Sparrow	~1	~	r	r
Black-whiskered Vireo *	c	c	r		White-crowned Sparrow				0
Thick-billed Vireo			o	u	Dark-eyed Junco	0			0
Vood Warblers					Blackbirds and Orioles				
Blue-winged Warbler	\mathbf{r}		\mathbf{r}	r	Bobolink	u		u	
Golden-winged Warbler	0		0	-	Red-winged Blackbird *	c	c	c	c
Tennessee Warbler	u			r	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird				0
Orange-crowned Warbler	u	r	u		Yellow-headed Blackbird			0	0
Nashville Warbler	0		0		Brewer's Blackbird			0	
Northern Parula Warbler	c		c	c	Common Grackle *	c	c	r	r
Yellow Warbler Cuban subspecies *	u	u	u	u	Shiny Cowbird	u			
Chestnut-sided Warbler	\mathbf{r}		r		Brown-headed Cowbird		0	0	0
Magnolia Warbler	u		u	\mathbf{r}	Orchard Oriole	c		c	
Cape May Warbler	u		u	u	Baltimore Oriole	c		c	u
Black-throated Blue Warbler	c		c						
Yellow-rumped Warbler	\mathbf{c}		c	\mathbf{c}	Finches				
Black-throated Green Warbler	u		c	u	Pine Siskin (irruptive)	\mathbf{r}		\mathbf{r}	r
Blackburnian Warbler	u		u		American Goldfinch			\mathbf{c}	u
Yellow-throated Warbler	c		c	c					
Pine Warbler	0		0	0	Old World Sparrows				
Prairie Warbler *	c	c	c	c	House Sparrow*	u	u	u	u
Palm Warbler	c		c	c					
Bay-breasted Warbler	r		r		Sighting Notes				
Blackpoll Warbler	c		$\ddot{\mathbf{r}}$						
Cerulean Warbler	r		$\ddot{\mathbf{r}}$		Date:				
Black-and-white Warbler	c		c	c					
American Redstart	c		c	u					
Prothonotary Warbler	u		u		Time:				
Worm-eating Warbler	u		u	\mathbf{r}	111116				
Swainson's Warbler	u		u	0					
Ovenbird	c		c	u	T				
Norther Waterthrush	c		c	u	To:				
Louisiana Waterthrush	$\ddot{\mathbf{r}}$		\mathbf{r}						
Kentucky Warbler	u		u						
Connecticut Warbler	r		r		Weather:				
Common Yellowthroat	c		c	c					
Hooded Warbler	u		u						
Wilson's Warbler	r		r		No. of Species:				
Yellow-breasted Chat	=		_	0	110. 01 Species.				
- Tanagers					Danta an area				
Summer Tanager	u	u	r		Route or area:				
Scarlet Tanager	u	01	u						
			-						
Cardinals and Buntings					Observers:				
Northern Cardinal	c	c	c	c					
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	u		u						
Blue Grosbeak	u		u		Remarks:				
Indigo Bunting	u		c	r					
Painted Bunting	u		u	u					
Dickcissel	r		r	r					
parrows									
Eastern Towhee				0					
Chipping Sparrow			o	0					
Clay colored Sparrow			0	0					
Vesper Sparrow	0		-	0					
Lark Sparrow	-		0	0					
Savannah Sparrow	u		ů	u					
Grasshopper Sparrow	r		r	r					
LeConte's Sparrow	-		_	0					
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow				0					