



**FLORIDA PENINSULA: SOUTHERN SPECIALS AND THE KEYS  
SET DEPARTURE TRIP REPORT**

**17-25 APRIL 2022**

**By Luis Gles**



*The elusive Mangrove Cuckoo.*

## Overview

This nine-day set departure birding tour of southern Florida commenced on the 17th of April and concluded on the 25th of April in Miami in 2022. Over these nine days we covered a lot of ground, managing to drive across eight counties exploring parts of two national parks, a few state parks and birded in nearly a dozen different key habitats, ensuring we got to see a large and unique diversity of birds and other wildlife.

During spring southern Florida can be an amazing experience, filled with avian possibilities: hundreds of migratory species stopping over the region during northbound flights, returning Caribbean breeders settling back into their territories and the prospect of vagrants from the tropics. This all contributed to giving us a great list for our southern Florida tour. The highlights featured a long list of Florida specials and migrants including: **Swallow-tailed** and **Snail Kites**, **Shiny Cowbird**, **Mottled Duck**, **Mangrove Cuckoo**, **White-crowned Pigeon**, **Grey-headed Swamphen**, **Limpkin**, **Wood Stork**, **Piping Plover**, **Brown** and **Black Noddies**, **Sooty**, **Bridled** and **Roseate Terns**, **Magnificent Frigatebird** and **Masked Booby**. We also had a few migrant warblers including the likes of **Cape May**, **Magnolia**, **Blackpoll** and **Pine Warblers**. Additionally, **Red-cockaded Woodpecker**, **Yellow-chevroned** and **Mitred Parakeets**, **Grey Kingbird**, **Black-whiskered Vireo**, **Florida Scrub Jay**, **Red-whiskered Bulbul**, **Bachman's Sparrow** and **Spot-breasted Oriole** were loved by all on the trip.

A total of 188 bird species were seen and two species heard only. Species lists are at the end of this report.

## Detailed Report

### **Day 1, 17th April 2022. Arrival in Miami**

After arriving in the busy city of Miami, the most tropical city in the USA, we checked into our hotel close to the airport. After settling in, we left for lunch, but not before checking the small pond behind the hotel. Here, we saw some of our main targets such as the introduced **Grey-headed Swamphen** and returning **Grey Kingbirds** as well as **Sora**, **Black-and-white Warbler**, **Northern Parula** and **Summer Tanager**. After this good start we were ready for a delicious Cuban lunch.

After lunch, we began birding some of the city's parks in search of multiple introduced species like **Red-whiskered Bulbul**, **Common Hill Myna** and **Spot-breasted Oriole**. A number of parrots and parakeets were also seen, and most definitely heard, such as **Red-masked** and **Yellow-chevroned Parakeets** and a pair of **Chestnut-fronted Macaws** in their cavity nest.

### **Day 2, 18th April 202. Miami and Palm Beach Area**

We started the day with a quick breakfast and continued exploring for more exotic parrots around one of the oldest neighborhoods in Miami. Here we were able to see more parakeets including **Green**, **Mitred**, **Yellow-chevroned** and **Monk Parakeets**. Later we transferred to the Island of

Key Biscayne, located in the southeastern part of Miami-Dade County. It is a barrier island connected by the Rickenbacker Causeway and home of Crandon Park. This park is a hotspot for birdwatching, where we are fortunate to see one of the largest extensions of beautiful white sandy beaches. These beaches are critical for providing habitat to large numbers of shorebirds and seabirds. This specific park is famous for being a wintering ground for a great number of the threatened Piping Plovers. Here, the group enjoyed **Sanderling**, **Least Sandpiper**, **Grey (Black-bellied) Plover**, **Laughing Gull** and **Magnificent Frigatebird**, before seeing the most unexpected bird for the tour so far, **Thick-billed Vireo**. This vagrant from the Caribbean has a restricted range between the Bahamas and Cuba with increasing numbers of records in southern Florida in recent years. The newest addition to the county bird list after this rarity became the **Least Grebe** which we were lucky enough to see on this tour too!



*Thick-billed Vireo, a vagrant that we enjoyed on our second day.*

After lunch we drove north to Palm Beach where we spent the rest of the afternoon at Green Cay Wetlands and Wakodahatchee Wetlands. These two artificially created wetlands are an oasis for breeding waterbirds, including **Black-bellied Whistling Duck**, **Least Bittern**, **Anhinga** and the incredibly beautiful **Painted Bunting**.

### **Day 3, 19th April 2022. Ocean side to gulf side**

We spent the morning hours birding the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge looking for and finding some top targets, such as **Roseate Spoonbill**, **Limpkin**, **Pileated Woodpecker** and **Barred Owl**. While here we crossed paths with a mixed flock of warblers which included



**American Redstart, Black-and-white, Cape May and Black-throated Blue Warblers**, to name a few.

After lunch we spent the slower afternoon birding hours driving across the middle of Florida towards Fort Myers. Before reaching our final destination, we stopped at the magnificent Lake Okeechobee where we had great views of a couple of **Snail Kites** and dozens of **Sand Martins** (Bank Swallows) and **Tree Swallows** with a few **Barn Swallows** mixed in. The late afternoon and evening hours were spent birding the gulf finding many of our targets such as **Wilson's Plovers**, **Willet** and **Reddish Egret**.

#### **Day 4, 20th April 2022. Babcock-Webb and Naples**

We started in the early morning before sunrise to get to the Fred C. Babcock/Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area. These Florida slash pine forests attract specials not found elsewhere. We were pretty lucky to hear one **Red-cockaded Woodpecker** as soon as we stepped out of the van, soon revealing itself to us. Following this Near Threatened species, were excellent views of **Bachman's Sparrow** and **Brown-headed Nuthatch**. Afterwards we passed by a known territory of a pair of the southeastern subspecies of **American Kestrel**. This is one of the most endangered subspecies of this fantastic falcon. A nearby neighborhood gave us **Florida Scrub Jay**, Florida's only endemic bird species.



*The sociable Florida Scrub Jay.*

After a successful morning and a delicious lunch, we were ready for our departure south to Naples to look for one of the newest additions to the ABA acceptable bird list, the **Rose-ringed Parakeet**. After we added another yet parakeet to our list, we finally got to see the cute **Snowy** and **Piping**

**Plovers** as well as **Least** and **Sandwich Terns**. Afterwards we drove southeast across the peninsula via the Tamiami Trail to Homestead, passing through two of the best-known wilderness areas in the state of Florida, Big Cypress National Preserve and the northern edge of Everglades National Park. The tasty Mexican food around the corner is a must-go and we enjoyed this treat before getting to our hotel in Homestead.



*The endangered southeastern subspecies of American Kestrel.*

### **Day 5, 21th April 2022. Everglades and Homestead**

We started the day early to be in the most favorable habitat where we saw and enjoyed the one and only “Cape Sable” **Seaside Sparrow**. This subspecies of Seaside Sparrow is the first bird to adapt to the climate change and rising sea levels. There are many trails to explore in the Everglades including: Anhinga Trail, Gumbo Limbo Trail, Mahogany Hammock Trail and Pahockey. A great diversity of warblers including **Black-throated Green**, **Prairie**, **Magnolia** and **Cape May Warblers**, greeted us on these trails while a **Barred Owl** chick had us all staring. **Short-tailed Hawk** is a Florida special, sought out by raptor-lovers, and today we had a light morph soaring above us which we all enjoyed. After all the excitement we finally got to the Flamingo Visitor Center area, where we enjoyed a picnic lunch on the edge of the impressive Florida Bay. Following our lunch, we observed a **Swallow-tailed Kite** on the nest, feeding their young along the Anhinga Trail. The Everglades offers wildlife of all kinds and the group couldn’t pass up seeing **American Alligators**, **Yellow-bellied Sliders** and strange **Florida Softshell Turtles**.

Knowing that we would be going owling in the evening, we decided to take a more relaxed afternoon around the pool of the hotel. Following another delicious Mexican dinner, we enjoyed an excellent evening of owling, where we were able to see and hear **White-tailed Kite** and **American Barn Owl**, foraging at dusk outside of the everglades. **Chuck-will's-widow** and **Eastern Screech Owl** could be heard singing inside the park. **Southern Toads** on the side of the road were a regular occurrence and multiple **Two-striped Walkingsticks** were seen crossing the road.



*The localized **Bachman's Sparrow** gave us great views on this Florida birding tour.*

### **Day 6, 22th April 2022. Florida Keys**

After an early breakfast, we began our drive south to Key West, but before reaching the southernmost town in the US, we stopped along the road at multiple birding hotspots like Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park. Here, we enjoyed seeing **Prairie** and **Blackpoll Warblers**, **American Redstart** and other regional specials, like **Black-whiskered Vireo**. The vireo breeds in the Caribbean but has been extending its range to southern Florida. After a full morning of driving and birding, we had lunch in Marathon at a famous food truck, Irie Island Eats. A quick vote easily decided this was the favorite restaurant of the tour! After lunch, we continued driving south while we kept a lookout for the elusive Mangrove Cuckoo and the Cuban race of American Yellow Warbler. On our search we visited Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge where we saw a family group of the endangered 'Key Deer' (a subspecies of **White-tailed Deer**) before ending our day indulging in a flavorful Key West dinner.

### Day 7, 23th April 2022. More of the Florida Keys

After a delicious Cuban breakfast, we kept searching for the elusive Mangrove Cuckoo. Our adventures that morning went from Key West to Big Pine Key. During the search for the cuckoo, we were able to see multiple **White-crowned Pigeons**, a top target for the tour, since this bird only just reaches southern Florida and the Keys to breed. We also saw 'Great White Heron', a white morph of **Great Blue Heron** that only occurs in this region. We took advantage of the opportunity to explore multiple islands in the lower and middle Keys where we got to enjoy the amazing landscape - white sandy beaches with clear blue waters, unlike anywhere else in the world which enchants its many visitors. All these places were surrounded by mixed flocks of warblers and fishing **Western Ospreys** and **Northern Gannets**. Closer to noon we received information of two **Mangrove Cuckoos** that were seen in a neighborhood of Big Pine Key. We rushed to the area where we were finally able to see this extremely shy bird! Probably one of the hardest birds to see in the US.

Before heading out for lunch we visited Blue Hole, a trail inside the Key Deer Wildlife Refuge, where we enjoyed more migrant warblers and local food. In the afternoon we went around Key West and got to see one of the most iconic places in Florida, the southernmost point in the US, just 90 miles (c. 140 kilometers) from Cuba. Then we cooled off around the hotel pool, before getting ready for dinner.

### Day 8, 24th April 2022. Dry Tortugas

Today we yet another early start, as this day was probably the most-anticipated day of the tour. We left our hotel to jump aboard the *Yankee Freedom II* catamaran on a day trip heading 70 miles (c. 110 kilometers) west of Key West to the Dry Tortugas National Park. This park is composed of seven sandy islands that barely rise above sea level and are often changing with the tides and storms. Once we were within the boundaries of the archipelago, the deeper waters of the straits were replaced by the bright turquoise, light blue and emerald-green hues distinctive of the Dry Tortugas National Park. The only key we were able to explore was Garden Key, where we had four hours to awe over the famous nesting colonies of **Brown Noddy**, along with the hundreds of **Sooty Terns**, **Magnificent Frigatebirds**, **Masked Boobies** and a few **Bridled Terns**. We were extremely lucky to see one **White-tailed Tropicbird** flying between Garden Key and Loggerhead Key. There were also some migrants around the impressive Fort Jefferson including **Ovenbird**, **Black-and-white** and **Cape May Warblers**, **Barn Swallow**, **Peregrine Falcon**, **Merlin**, **Sharp-shinned Hawk**, an extremely rare **Red-shouldered Hawk** and an unusual **Cooper's Hawk**. Taking the ferry there and back offers opportunities for other highlights including **Black Noddy**, **Audubon's Shearwater**, **Loggerhead** and **Green Sea Turtles**, many flying fish, **Common Bottlenose Dolphin** and a group of **Roseate Terns**, before returning to Key West and starting the scenic drive back to Homestead.





*The rare **Black Noddy** at Dry Tortugas National Park.*

#### **Day 9, 25th April 2022. Homestead area and tour conclusion**

On our last day of the tour, we decided to do a clean-up outside the Everglades for some of the missing species. A few meters out of the van and we were lucky to encounter a **Great Horned Owl**, followed by a good variety of flycatcher including. **Great Crested, Least** and **Brown-crested Flycatchers**, **Tropical** and **Western Kingbirds** and another rare visitor to this part of the country, a **Cassin's Kingbird**, all making the last morning a treat. **Shiny** and **Bronzed Cowbird** were the last of the regional specials added to our list! Before the airport we had to stop for a delicious Cuban lunch. After lunch all the participants were brought to their hotel or the airport. This concluded another successful tour full of great moments, delicious food and amazing birds!



**Bird List - Following IOC (12.1)**

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)</b>	
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>
<b>New World Quail (Odontophoridae)</b>	
Northern Bobwhite (H)	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
<b>Pheasants &amp; Allies (Phasianidae)</b>	
Indian Peafowl	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>
Red Junglefowl	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>
<b>Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)</b>	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>
<b>Swifts (Apodidae)</b>	
Chimney Swift - VU	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>
<b>Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)</b>	
Rock Dove (Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes &amp; Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus crepitans</i>
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
<b>Cranes (Gruidae)</b>	
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>
<b>Limpkin (Aramidae)</b>	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Least Grebe (Rarity)	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
<b>Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
<b>Plovers (Charadriidae)</b>	
Grey (Black-bellied) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>
Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
Cabot's (Sandwich) Tern	<i>Thalasseus acutiflavidus</i>
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
<b>Tropicbirds (Phaethontidae)</b>	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Rarity)	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>
<b>Petrels, Shearwaters, Diving Petrels (Procellariidae)</b>	
Audubon's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Storks (Ciconiidae)</b>	
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
<b>Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)</b>	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
<b>Gannets, Boobies (Sulidae)</b>	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>
<b>Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>
<b>Anhingas, Darters (Anhingidae)</b>	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
<b>Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
<b>Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Pelicans (Pelecanidae)</b>	
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
<b>New World Vultures (Cathartidae)</b>	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
<b>Ospreys (Pandionidae)</b>	
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)</b>	
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
<b>Barn Owls (Tytonidae)</b>	
American Barn Owl	<i>Tyto furcata</i>
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Woodpeckers (Picidae)</b>	
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>
Hairy Woodpecker (H)	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus borealis</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
<b>Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)</b>	
Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
<b>African &amp; New World Parrots (Psittacidae)</b>	
Red-masked Parakeet (Non-ABA)	<i>Psittacara erythrogyne</i>
White-eyed Parakeet (Non-ABA)	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
Green Parakeet	<i>Psittacara holochlorus</i>
Scarlet-fronted Parakeet (Non-ABA)	<i>Psittacara wagleri</i>
Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>
Chestnut-fronted Macaw (Non-ABA)	<i>Ara severus</i>
<b>Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)</b>	
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)</b>	
Tropical Kingbird (Rarity)	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Cassin's Kingbird (Rarity)	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Brown-crested Flycatcher (Rarity)	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
<b>Shrikes (Laniidae)</b>	
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
<b>Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)</b>	
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
Thick-billed Vireo (Rarity)	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>
<b>Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)</b>	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Florida Scrub Jay (Endemic) - VU	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>
<b>Waxwings (Bombycillidae)</b>	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
<b>Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)</b>	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
<b>Swallows (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
American Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
<b>Wrens (Troglodytidae)</b>	
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Nuthatches (Sittidae)</b>	
Brown-headed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>
<b>Mockingbirds, Thrashers (Mimidae)</b>	
Grey Catbird	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
<b>Starlings, Rhabdornis (Sturnidae)</b>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Common (European) Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Common Hill Myna (Non-ABA)	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b>	
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)</b>	
Seaside Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>
Eastern Towhee (H)	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
<b>Oropendolas, Orioles, Blackbirds (Icteridae)</b>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Boat-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>New World Warblers (Parulidae)</b>	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>
<b>Cardinals &amp; Allies (Cardinalidae)</b>	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>
<b>Total Seen</b>	<b>185</b>
Total Heard	3
Total Recorded	188

**Mammal List**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
<b>Rabbits and Hares (Leporidae)</b>	
Marsh Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>
<b>Squirrels and Allies (Sciuridae)</b>	
Eastern Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
<b>Raccoons and Allies (Procyonidae)</b>	
Northern Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
<b>True Deer (Cervidae)</b>	
White-tailed Deer (Key Deer)	<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i>
<b>Total seen</b>	<b>4</b>