

BIRDS

Known to occur:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Common Loon	rare
Horned Grebe	uncommon
Pied-billed Grebe	stray from mainland
Brown Pelican	common winter (may nest)
White Pelican	Rare stray from Fla. Bay
Brown Booby	Rare Pelagic wanderer
Blue-footed Booby	Rare Pelagic wanderer
*Double-crested Cormorant	common
Anhinga	rare stray from mainland
Magnificent Frigatebird	common summer
*Great White Heron	common
*Great Blue Heron	common
Green Heron	uncommon - should be common
*Little Blue Heron	common
*Cattle Egret	common Arsenicker Keys
*Reddish Egret	uncommon
*Great (American) Egret	common
Snowy Egret	uncommon
*Louisiana Heron	common
Black Crown Night Heron	fairly common
Yellow Crown Night Heron	fairly common
Wood Stork	rare stray from mainland
White Ibis	common summer + winter
Roseate Spoonbill	rare stray from Fla. Bay
Lesser Scaup	uncommon winter
Red-breasted Merganser	common winter
Turkey Vulture	common
Black Vulture	common
Swallow-tailed Kite	rare stray
Sharp-shinned Hawk	winter migrant
Cooper's Hawk	rare winter migrant
Red-tailed Hawk	rare winter migrant
Red Shouldered Hawk	uncommon
Broad-winged Hawk	rare
Short-tailed Hawk	rare
*Bald Eagle	rare
Marsh Hawk	fairly common
Osprey	fairly common (may nest)
Pigeon Hawk	fairly common winter
Sparrow Hawk	common winter
Clapper Rail	uncommon
American Coot	occasional stray from mainland
Semipalmated Plover	fairly common winter
Wilson's Plover	fairly common
Killdeer	uncommon strays (fairly common)
Black-billied Plover	fairly common winter
Ruddy Turnstone	uncommon now it is common
La Sagra's flycatcher	

<u>Species</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sanderling	fairly common
Willet	uncommon
Least Sandpiper	common winter
Dunlin	common winter
Short-billed Dowitcher	uncommon winter
Western Sandpiper	uncommon spring
Herring Gull	common winter
Ring-billed Gull	common winter
Laughing Gull	common winter
Bonaparte Gull	uncommon winter
Forster's Tern	fairly common
Least Tern	common
Royal Tern	fairly common
Common Tern	fairly common
Caspian Tern	common winter
Black Skimmer	fairly common winter
White-crown Pigeon	common (may nest)
Ground Dove	uncommon on islands
Mangrove Cuckoo	rare (may nest)
Yellow-billed cuckoo	uncommon
Screech Owl	fairly common
Chuck-will's widow	strays from mainland
Belted Kingfisher	common winter
Yellow-shafted Flicker	uncommon
Red-bellied Woodpecker	fairly common
Eastern Kingbird	fall migrant
Gray Kingbird	uncommon
Great Crested Flycatcher	fairly common
Common Crow	occasionally seen
*Mockingbird	common
*Catbird	common
Robin	fairly common
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	common winter
White-eyed Vireo	occasionally seen
Black-whiskered Vireo	fairly common summer
Black and white Warbler	occasionally seen
Yellow Warbler	occasionally seen
Prairie Warbler	fairly common
Palm Warbler	common winter
Yellow-throat	common
American Redstart	common winter transient
House Sparrow	occasionally seen
Bobolink	common transient
*Red-winged Blackbird	common
Boat-tailed Grackle	fairly common
Cardinal	common

*Birds known to nest within the Monument

Additional Species likely to occur:

Red-throated Loon
Red-necked Grebe
Sooty Shearwater
Gannet
Glossy Ibis
White-faced Ibis
Scarlet Ibis
American Flamingo
Canada Goose
Brant
Mottled Duck
Gadwall
Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Blue-winged Teal
American Widgeon
Shoveler
Wood Duck
Greater Scaup
Ruddy Duck
Swainson's Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Peregrine Falcon
Sora Rail
Common Gallinule
Piping Plover
Snowy Plover
Whimbrel
Spotted Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper
Greater Yellowlegs
Long-billed Dowitcher
Stilt Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
American Avocet
Black-necked Stilt
Franklin's Gull
Gull-billed Tern
Roseate Tern
Sooty Tern
Sandwich Tern
White-winged Dove
Mourning Dove
Smooth-billed Ani
Barn Owl
Barred Owl
Whip-poor-will

Additional Species likely to occur:

Common Nighthawk
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Pileated Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Western Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Least Flycatcher
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Purple Martin
Blue Jay
Fish Crow
House Wren
Brown Thrasher
Hermit Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Cedar Waxwing
Loggerhead Shrike
Starling
Bahama Honeycreeper
Yellow-throated Vireo
Solitary Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Orange-crowned Warbler
Parula Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Cuban Golden Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Yellow-breasted Chat
Eastern Meadowlark
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Spotted-breasted Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Common Grackle
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Painted Bunting
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Savannah Sparrow
Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow

Marine Plants and Animals of
Biscayne National Monument*

The following list of marine organisms contains the name of about 1,400 species considered to live within the confines of Biscayne National Monument. This is one of the largest lists to be compiled for any area of similar size within the waters of the United States and its possessions. Even so, it is very incomplete for some groups, particularly the algae, the smaller and less well known animal groups, and especially the polychaetous annelids.

Studies of the marine organisms of the monument and nearby waters have been conducted by the staff and students of the Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences beginning immediately after World War II and continuing to the present, and numerous collections have been made for the area. These collections are housed in the research collections and reference collections at the Institute, most of the species having been identified by acknowledged specialists in the particular group. The list of species was compiled from the catalogs of the collections, pertinent published papers, personal field notes and records of staff members, and personal knowledge of specialists working in the area. Not all of the records are directly from monument waters; those that are not come from immediately adjacent areas (Soldier Key, Ragged Keys, and Key Largo Dry Rocks) and therefore will certainly occur within the monument itself.

Persons unacquainted with the richness of fauna and flora may wonder at the large number of species listed, especially as they are mostly tropical West Indian species. It is not commonly understood that south Florida is actually tropical in the marine habitat and is included in the West Indian Marine Province. The tropical marine fauna of the keys has been derived by way of the Yucatan Channel and the north coast of Cuba; as a result it contains the major elements of both the Antillean fauna and the continental South and Central American fauna. The Bahamas, on the other hand, have apparently derived their fauna mainly from the Antilles with a resultant smaller number of species.

A habitat code is given for both the invertebrates and the vertebrates, and in all cases known, the code number or numbers and other pertinent data are given for each species. Used in conjunction with the descriptions of the communities, this will assist in identification of community components.

*Voss 1969.

Written by Gilbert Voss who also wrote
Coral Reefs of Florida (sold by Biscayne N.P.)