

Cuba

Naturetrek Tour Report

15 - 26 March 2014



Cuban Tody



Cuban Trogon



Oriente Warbler



Bare-legged Owl

Report compiled by Barry Oxley
Images courtesy of Gerry Studd



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Tour Leaders:	Barry Oxley	Naturetrek
	Julien	Tour guide
	Jorge	Tour driver
	Cesar	Local guide at La Guira
	Camillo	Local guide at La Belen
	Javier	Local guide at Zapata
	Orlando	Local guide at Zapata

Participants:	Valerie Oxley
	Pam Ballinger
	Linda Murphy
	Ray Green
	Jacqueline Green
	Huw Morgan
	Sandra Studd
	Gerry Studd

Day 1

Saturday 15th March

Outbound to Havana

We gathered at Heathrow ready for an early flight to Charles de Gaul airport where we connected with the flight to Havana. We arrived at 7.00 p.m. Cuba time after a long day travelling and Junier, our guide was waiting for us outside the baggage hall and ushered us to the money exchange area, then led us to our coach where we met Jorge, our driver for the trip. It was around 9.00 p.m. before Jorge arrived at the smart Hotel Sevilla in old Havana where we quickly ate a late meal and retired for a much needed sleep.

Day 2

Sunday 16th March

La Guira

Weather: Mostly sunny some cloud, windy at end of day. Humid with temp max 28 deg C

By 06.30 we were on our way east towards La Guira NP, driving through Havana in the dark but spying our first bird, a Turkey Vulture. Refreshed after the previous days travelling and following a light snack and coffee we made for San Diego del los Banos and the Mirador Hotel for a proper breakfast and to collect Cesar, our guide. Our first port of call was to the abandoned Hacienda Cortina on the edge of the park, immediately finding three of Cuba's woodpeckers - West Indian, Cuban Green and Fernandina's Flicker – and also Cuban Oriole, Cuban Blackbird and the regionally endemic Olive-capped Warbler. A “Shaving brush tree” *Pseudobombax ellipticum* was busy with birds feeding on the nectar, Red-legged Honeycreepers, Tawny-shouldered Blackbirds and a plethora of others were enjoying flowers and fruits in the abandoned gardens. Moving on to Cueva de las Portales we began finding our first Tyrant Flycatchers realising we had seen all those recorded in Cuba by the days end!

Meanwhile Cesar had been keeping his eyes on the heavens and suddenly shouted “Gundlach’s Hawk”, pointing to a Goshawk-like accipiter soaring above us, another rare Cuban endemic. Cuban Martin, the black Cuban Bullfinch and vocal Cuban Solitaire were then clocked before we adjourned for lunch, returning to the Hotel Mirador, and after lunch moving to a nearby farm to find the rare and decreasing Cuban Grassquit.

Some of the intriguing flowering trees which had attracted so many birds were introduced species, but as we drove through the countryside Julien pointed out an endemic Cuban Erythrina (Coral Tree) and the distinctive palmate leaves of a group of trees called Cecropia found in Central America and the Caribbean. We laughed at his local description of the species with the silver undersides, this was the “mother in law” tree, “two faced”! The male group members named the Cecropia with all green leaves the “father-in law” tree. Some gender banter ensued. Our return journey to Havana was broken by a stop at Nina Bonita a dammed lake, and here we found our first water birds. Although it was so windy we could hardly stand we nevertheless managed to find Brown Pelican, Pied-billed and Least Grebe among hundreds of American Coots, also some of the American herons and egrets. We returned to our comfortable hotel in Havana, after a very successful, endemic-rich first day.

Day 3

Monday 17 March

En route to Cayo Coco

Weather similar to yesterday but less humid

After a leisurely breakfast we set off at around 08.00 on the long day journey to Cayo Coco. An extended lunch stop at Santa Clara City allowed us time to visit Che Guevara’s memorial, here Julien explained Che’s relationship with Castro and read out a copy of his last letter to him. Onwards through endless fields of sugar cane, we passed a field being harvested and estimated at least a thousand Cattle Egrets were in attendance, presumably consuming grasshoppers and insects. An unscheduled stop at a tobacco co-operative gave us an insight into the growing and marketing operation, and after saying our goodbyes we had a sneaky look at a nearby pond, noting two American Purple Gallinules, the only ones recorded on the trip, and Yellow-faced Grassquits.

One of our comfort stops was at a roadside watering hole where the thatched roof was inhabited by a colony of Antillean Palm Swifts which swooped and screamed as we sat drinking our beverages...a fascinating insight into the lives of these amazingly agile small swifts. Eventually arriving at the 4k man-made causeway to Cayo Coco we noted American Flamingos, Magnificent Frigatebirds, Royal Terns, and Laughing Gulls on the shallow sea before arriving at the touristy but very comfortable Iberostar Mojito complex. We were transported to our rooms via an overloaded small four wheeler spotting Northern Mockingbirds, Greater Antillean Grackles and Red-legged Thrush and an assortment of other birds in the gardens before settling in to our rooms. At 7.00 p.m. we all enjoyed the buffet style meal and made good use of our all-inclusive status at the hotel bar after dinner!

Day 4

Tuesday 18th March

Cayo Coco; Cueva el Jabali

Weather: Slightly overcast to start and sunny but windy rest of the day

Our rooms were situated on the third floor, which was at palm tree height, and we had some fun from the balcony trying to identify the small birds feeding on the palm flowers.

We had great views of Cuban Emerald, Red-legged Thrush, Palm, Yellow and Yellow-throated Warbler and Cuban Oriole, before leaving for a breakfast of many choices. Away at 8.15 a.m. we were driven to a workers lodge by some nearby underground caves, here the bushes and trees were alive with small birds, we spent some time sorting through these, finding Northern Parula, Cat Bird, Black-throated Blue and Cape May Warbler. The worker emerged from his lodge and threw out some bird seed which attracted smart Zenaida and Key West Quail Doves. We then walked down a track finding the endemic Oriente Warbler, also Cuban Pewee and La Sagra Flycatcher with a small flock of Cuban Vireos. Moving on to the Cueva el Jabali causeway we stopped at a mangrove pond to admire Blue-winged Teal, Black-necked Stilts, Roseate Spoonbills and Stilt Sandpipers among assorted herons. Further on, a calling Cuban Black Hawk perched at the side of the road urged a stop to listen to the Cubans interpretation of “Ba-tis-ta”.

Returning to our hotel for a long lunch and rest, some of us opted for a swim while others wandered the complex, admiring the plants, photographing and spotting the local birds. We again took advantage of our fully inclusive status and while sipping our exotic cocktails laughed at the Grackles stealing abandoned chips in the bar. After dinner we discussed the next day’s activities, did the checklist and retired.

Day 5

Wednesday 19th March

Cayo Coco, Paredon Grande Lighthouse, Cunagua Lake en route to Camaguey

Weather: Sunny and hot. Max 39 deg C

Left for Paredon Grande at 8.15 after breakfast, arriving at the lighthouse about 9.30 where it was already getting very hot. We had some target birds here but to start could only find loads of Palm Warblers. The biting insects were benefiting from our presence as we walked among the low scrub, and eventually after some perseverance we managed to find the hoped for Bahama Mockingbird, and soon after a singing Gnatcatcher by the side of a path, which, with some ‘photo evidence turned out to be the hoped for Cuban Gnatcatcher. An immature Cuban Black Hawk was watching us while perched in a tall flower spike of a Mercury Plant, and allowed us good views and photos. It scrutinized a Cuban Emerald which was feeding on the flowers but decided it was too small a morsel to bother with. It was a beautiful spot here but the flies and heat begged a rapid exit after we bagged our prizes, however we stopped at a lagoon to sort through some Reddish Egrets, Anhingas and Ospreys before returning to the hotel to pack, load up, and depart for our next base.

We made a mini stop at a lake just after leaving the complex to look for Fulvous Ducks and waders and finally set off back to the Cuban mainland driving to our next base at Camaguey, Jorge choosing the rather bumpy “old” road and arriving at the Camaguey Hotel at about 18.00 hrs.

Day 6

Thursday 20th March

Camaguey to Najasa and the Rancho la Belen

Weather: Foggy start but warm and sunny but humid

After an early breakfast we were on our way south towards La Belen by 06.00. We soon hit some dense mist which made driving difficult as most other road users had no lights, but arrived safely at our destination to find Camillo our guide waiting.

As he led us off he pointed out the vocal Cuban Crows which were making their rather un-crow like musical calls and soon after encountered the other target corvid, the Cuban Palm Crow. The open woodland suited the woodpeckers and we were bombarded with West Indian and Cuban Greens which were eventually joined by a Northern Flicker, which bickered over a nest hole with a Cuban Green. A Giant Kingbird gave good views and Cuban Trogons posed for photos as we ticked off the two parrots, Cuban Amazon and Cuban Parakeet. Great Lizard Cuckoos lurked in the bushes allowing sneaky views and a sharp squeaky call announced a visit from a Cuban Pygmy Owl. Warblers demanded our attention and among many already seen we found Black-throated Green and some smart American Redstarts, nearby we watched locals cutting down bunches of palm fruit to feed to the pigs. We all loved this walk among the magnificent trees and open woodland with abundant butterflies, and it was well rounded off by a great lunch at the hacienda.

Afterwards Camillo took us to a small lake where we found Grey Kingbirds and Least Grebes. Shortly before saying our goodbyes we stopped to view a Plain Pigeon which was perched in a fairly distant treetop but showing reasonably well in the scope, a Limpkin also crossed in front of the coach as we left causing some excitement. Returning to Camaguey by mid-afternoon Junier took us on the tourist trail around the historic city, meeting some of the friendly locals and taking a Bicitaxi for a fun tour, after a visit to a restaurant with some traditional musicians we returned to the hotel after a great day.

Day 7

Friday 21st March

En route to Zapata via Sanctus Spiritus and River Zaza

Weather: overcast some sun but humid at Zapata

We vacated our rooms around 8.15 and headed west on a projected 7 hr. journey to Zapata. Sugar cane and cattle farms again dominated the flat landscape, but we made a stop mid-morning for a coffee before proceeding to Sanctus Spiritus for lunch. We were serenaded by local musicians again while enjoying our lunch and then visited the fine Church before moving off for the final leg of our journey. Nearing the Zapata area we stopped on the Zaza River to watch an Osprey and look for birds but it was hot so moved off again stopping again at an area near our destination which looked "birdy". Junier immediately found a confiding Cuban Pygmy Owl perched in a tree and annoying the local birdlife, here also two Crested Caracaras were having a tussle in the sky and we found our first White-crowned Pigeon. Arriving at Playa Giron we enjoyed dinner did a short checklist and retired looking forward to the next day.

Day 8

Saturday 22nd March

Zapata sites: Playa Giron to Soplillar

Weather: Cloudy, hot and humid

Leaving the hotel at around 7.45 we picked up our local guide Javier and headed out towards the woods at Soplillar for a walk along the edge of some farmland. Here we found a pair of the endemic Yellow-headed Warblers on territory, and discussed the differences between Black-cowled and Baltimore Orioles whilst watching a Fernandinas Woodpecker and a delightful Bee Hummingbird.

Boarding the coach Javier then took us a short distance to more woodland and here we walked along a drive finding Grey-fronted Quail Dove and a singing Black-whiskered Vireo. Moving to an open area with some dead palms we were directed to a hole with a resident Pygmy Owl, who did not seem at all concerned with our presence and allowed us some photos.

Further on we were shown another hole which was the home of a Bare-legged Owl, this also was confiding, and Javier remarked the pair had not yet laid eggs or they would have attacked us. A sobering thought, and amazing to think that this pugnacious small bird would be brave enough to launch itself at us! Suitably impressed by the lack of fear shown by these small owls we quickly exited to allow them to carry on with the important task of raising a brood.

By now it was hot so we gratefully returned to the hotel for lunch a rest and a wander locally finding both white and red morphs of American Kestrel, and then returning at 4.00 p.m. to the same spot as earlier to look for more owls, but without luck. Our drive back to the Giron was a somewhat messy one as we encountered the yearly migration of land crabs. They were emerging from their forest burrows and heading for the sea to lay their eggs, however they had to cross the coast road and here thousands were slaughtered by vehicles. Their sharp claws penetrated tyres and we passed a number of cars with flats. Jorge drove carefully but could not avoid the slaughter but managed to avoid a puncture, however the coach was sprayed with smelly squashed crab. We were glad crab was not on the menu at dinner...

Day 9

Sunday 23rd March

Zapata sites: Las Salinas

Weather: Hot sunny and humid. Max 34 deg C

Departing the hotel about 7.45 we again negotiated the coast road squashing hundreds more land crabs which were still in egg laying mode. We spent the morning exploring the low lying coastal lagoons at Las Salinas, eventually driving along a straight bumpy track built 60 years ago to access some salt pans, which reputedly had to be abandoned because of high iodine and sulphur deposits. However, we were told it was suspected they were also used for smuggling contraband.

As we drove we stopped now and again to view numerous water-birds and waders. "Raspberry blush Spoonbills, and deep salmon pink American Flamingos in quite extravagant plumage" as described by Sandy. We also learned Cuba has four species of mangrove, these pioneer plants are essential in the formation of islands, and as nurseries for numerous fish and wildlife. We discussed the physical differences between Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs and found a white morph of the Great Blue Heron, considered a separate species by some. Reddish Egrets were common here, and Western, Stilt and Least Sandpipers together with a lone Louisiana Waterthrush were counted before returning for lunch.

Jorge had to have his electric door repaired this afternoon and used the opportunity to clean off crab detritus, so we enjoyed a swim and the chance to walk the complex looking at birds before we met for dinner at a small café within the complex for an enjoyable meal.

Day 10

Monday 24th March

Zapata sites: Bermejas and La Tundra

Weather: Hot sunny and humid

Our last full day started early with a light breakfast of coffee and a sandwich, and eventually arrived around 6.45 at the viewing screen at Bermejas to meet Orlando, the local guide, who had put down some seed to attract the Quail Doves. We were the first party here and positioned ourselves before more birders arrived and jostled for position. We patiently waited in the gloomy light for the birds to declare themselves and eventually managed good views of Grey-fronted, Key West, Ruddy and Blue-headed, all four species on cue. The light had improved and cameras began to click as the birds came closer but we had a long wait before the exquisite endemic Blue-headed Quail Dove appeared. An Ovenbird was noticed foraging with the doves but finally we decided we had seen all we had come to see and went for a walk into the woodland with Javier. Cuban Trogons were numerous here and we observed many altercations between the breeding pairs, and then found another Bee Hummingbird not far from a nest hole containing another Cuban Bare-legged Owl. Great Lizard Cuckoos called and lurked among the undergrowth as we exited the wood and returned back to the hotel for lunch.

After a short siesta we made for an area called La Tundra, arriving at a track that had been constructed deep into the swamp. The puddles here were too deep for the coach and so resourceful Junier decided to look for some local help. He stopped at a local farm and negotiated a deal with the farmer who took us in two groups to the desired area in his ancient but trusty vehicle. Here we were deposited and had great views of a confiding Zapata Sparrow and very distant views of a Red-shouldered Blackbird perched on a bush within a sea of sawgrass. The afternoon's events had taken longer than planned and consequently we returned somewhat later than intended for our evening meal.

Day 11

Tuesday 25th March

Havana; en route to UK

Weather: fine and warm

After breakfast we departed for Havana, a journey of a little under three hours, stopping to investigate a museum of old railway engines used in the transportation of sugar cane etc. Arriving at Havana we then opted for a visit to view more Cuban history and many veteran vehicles before concluding our successful tour. We had experienced the Cuban culture and achieved our goal of finding the vast majority of the Cuban endemic birds. We then drove to the airport for our overnight return to the UK, here we said our goodbyes to Junier and Jorge at Jose Marti International Airport, and the journey home was underway...

Day 12

Wednesday 26th March

The group returned to various UK airports after transiting through Paris CDG.

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Species List

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only; E = Endemic)

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March												
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
1	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>				5									
2	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	1		6								15		
3	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			10								2		
4	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	1												
5	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				15									
6	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	1												
7	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	1					2							
8	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	2												
9	American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		30	20									30	
10	American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>			2									50	
11	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			3	3								30	
12	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	3		2	1	1	2						1	
13	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>			1	2	1							10	
15	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2	2	2	4	2	2						10	
16	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>			2									10	
17	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>			1		1	1	1	1				4	
18	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	4		2	3		1						6	1
19	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	2	6	3	3		3						20	
20	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>												6	
21	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	10	6	1	10		1						10	
22	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>		2	1	4					1			2	
23	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>			2	2			20					40	6
24	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>				2		1							1
25	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		1	2	3		1						1	1
27	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				1		1							
28	Gundlach's Hawk E	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	1				1								
29	Cuban Black Hawk E	<i>Buteogallus gundlachii</i>			1	1								4	
30	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>		1									2		
31	Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>				2		2							
32	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	2	1	2		3	4	4						1
33	Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>				1								1	
34	Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>					2								
35	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>		2											
36	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	2	2			2								
37	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	30											20	
38	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>					2								
39	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			50	50								40	
40	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>												1	
41	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>				1								4	
42	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>			1										
43	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>												6	
44	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>			1									6	
45	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>												2	
46	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>										1	2		
47	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			1	20						6	1		

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March									
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
48	Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>									1	
49	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>				2					4	
50	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>									2	
51	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>			40						10	
52	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>		6	30	20					1	
53	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>				8					2	
54	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>		1	6	4					1	
55	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				
56	White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>							1		6	
57	Ruddy Quail Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>									1	
58	Plain Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas inornata</i>					4					
59	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>			2							6
61	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>								2	10	
62	Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	6	4	2	4	2			6		4
63	Grey-fronted Quail-Dove E	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>								2		1
64	Key West Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>			1							1
65	Blue-headed Quail-Dove E	<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>										1
66	Cuban Parakeet E	<i>Aratinga euops</i>					1					4
67	Cuban Amazon	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>					3			2		
68	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	10			3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Great Lizard Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus merlini</i>					3	2	3			3
70	Bare-legged Owl E	<i>Gymnoglaux lawrencii</i>								1		1
71	Cuban Pygmy Owl E	<i>Glaucidium siju</i>					1	1	1	2	1	
72	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>			1							
73	Antillean Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	10	50					10			
74	Cuban Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>	4	2	6	6	1			1		1
75	Bee Hummingbird E	<i>Mellisuga helenae</i>								1		1
76	Cuban Trogon E	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>	1				4			2		3
77	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	6
78	Cuban Tody E	<i>Todus multicolor</i>	1							3		3
79	West Indian Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes supercilialis</i>	1		1	1	10	3	3			
80	Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	1				1			1		
81	Cuban Green Woodpecker E	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>	2		1		3			2		
82	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>					1					
83	Fernandina's Flicker E	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	1							1		
84	Cuban Pewee	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	3		3					3	2	2
85	Giant Kingbird E	<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>	1				1					
86	Loggerhead Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	6		4		3			2	1	1
87	La Sagra's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	1		1	1	2			3	1	1
88	White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>										1
89	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>										1
90	Cuban Vireo E	<i>Vireo gundlachi</i>			6							
91	Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>					h			2		2
92	Cuban Palm Crow E	<i>Corvus minutus</i>					6					
93	Cuban Crow E	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>					20					
94	Cuban Martin E	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	6									
95	N. Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>			1	10	20	15				2
96	Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	3					2				
97	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>								1		
98	Cuban Gnatcatcher E	<i>Polioptila lembeyei</i>				1						

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March								
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
99	Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	h	1	2				2		
100	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>				2					
102	Cuban Solitaire E	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>	1								
103	Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	4	1	4	3	3		1		3
104	Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>			1						2
105	American Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i>		1		1	3			2	1
106	Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>			1						
107	Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>			2		1		1		
108	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>					3				
109	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>			4	2	3				
110	Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>				1					
111	Olive-capped Warbler	<i>Dendroica pityophila</i>	2								
112	Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
113	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>							1		1
114	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	2		1	1	1		3		2
115	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>									1
116	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>			1				2		
117	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>								1	
118	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	2				2		1	1	
119	Yellow-headed Warbler E	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>	1						3		
120	Oriente Warbler E	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>			1						
121	Cuban Oriole E	<i>Icterus melanopsis</i>	3		2				2		2
122	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1								
123	Cuban Blackbird E	<i>Dives atrovioleceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Red-shouldered Blackbird E	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i>									1
125	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	3						6		3
126	Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
127	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>					10	6			
128	Zapata Sparrow E	<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>									2
129	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	2								
130	Cuban Bullfinch	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>	1		6	1				2	
131	Cuban Grassquit E	<i>Tiaris canorus</i>	4								
132	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	2	10	10			3	2		4
133	Western Spindalis	<i>Spindalis zena</i>	2		8	2	1		1	1	

Non Native Species

1	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>					6				
2	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			2						
3	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	3			✓	✓				

Mammals

Butterfly Bat

Fruit-eating Bat

Butterflies

Monarch Butterfly

Sulphur Butterfly

Cuban Peacock

Malachite Butterfly

Zebra Longwing

Black Swallowtail

Gulf Fritillary

Reptiles

Chameleon sp

Brown Anole Lizard

Green Anole Lizard

Cuban Knight Anole

Fish

Atlantic Needlefish

Plants

Pseudobombax ellipticum Shaving Brush Tree

Erythrinus sp Coral Bean Tree. (have not yet identified the endemic species)

Cecropia sp. Mother-in law and Father-in law trees!

(*Sabal dominguensis*) Hispaniola palmetto or fan palm. Native to Hispaniola and Cuba. Used for thatching, weaving, hats, baskets and mats.

Mangrove - Four species, once used for charcoal, railroad ties and tannin in the curing of leather, now protected.

Rhizophora mangle (Red mangrove)

Avicennia germmans (Black mangrove)

Laguncularia racemosa (White mangrove)

Conocarpus erectus (Button mangrove)

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Cuban Pygmy Owl



Zapata Sparrow