

Cuba

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 – 13 March 2015



Cuban Pygmy Owl



Cuban Solitaire



Cuban Tody



Oriente Warbler

Report & images compiled by Byron Palacios



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Summary

Cuba is a country that cannot be overlooked by anybody around the world. Its history had put this island on the world map, and its culture has been kept pristine over the colonial years, when the Spaniards brought their legacy to be mixed with an ancient culture, turning it into a unique one nowadays. So is its birdlife, the main reason why we embarked on this adventure, chasing the +/- 25 endemic birds spread out across this island, which is the largest in the Caribbean region. Although we worked really hard to get some of them, we also drove around three-quarters of the island in order to see them all, twitching every single endemic along! And these efforts were paid of most of the time when these beautiful birds turned up in front of our optics. Nevertheless, we do not always win in the birding business, but we surely had a great time watching birds in this very famous country, with its kind and bubbly people, its landscape, history and wonderful beaches. And this was all alongside the great company and camaraderie that we all found in our fellow travellers! Perhaps all the 'promises' weren't delivered, but it doesn't really matter, as we certainly had a great time with a good bunch of fellow birders and a good laugh, with the adventures lived during these twelve days!

Viva Cuba, libre y victoriosa...adios amigos!

Day 1

Monday 2nd March

London Heathrow – Havana (via Paris and Amsterdam)

We started our journey catching our early morning flight from London in order to fly to Paris, while some of us started their journeys from Scotland and Sweden, meeting with us in France. We then took our flight connection to Havana (La Habana), landing at Jose Marti Airport. Our local national guide, Jorge, was already waiting for us outside, alongside our driver Domingo, who rapidly drove out the airport on the way to La Vieja Habana where our hotel was located.

The very first impression of this legendary city was the pristine and well-adorned cars the locals drive around, old classic USA vehicles from the 1950's, some of them kept in amazingly mint condition! Once in our hotel, our rooms were allocated, and we had some local sandwiches which we enjoyed. We then retired to bed, ready to be recharged for the early start on the following day.

Day 2

Tuesday 3rd March

La Güira National Park (La Cueva de los Portales) – San Diego de los Baños – Havana

The metallic sound of the noisy Greater Antillean Grackle flooded the darkness at 5.30am in old Havana. We had a very early, basic breakfast, setting off at 6.30 and heading west to the province of Pinar del Rio, in order to visit the area of La Güira National Park. After two hours of driving, we arrived to the village of San Diego de los Baños, where our first Cuban endemic, Gundlach's Hawk, was spotted while soaring elegantly the blue sky. Cuban Blackbirds and Tawny-shoulder Blackbirds were also seen very well alongside our first Cuban Emerald and Western Spindalis. Continuing with our excursion, we drove into La Güira National Park, bordering the Sierra de los Órganos and entering the park through the spot known as La Cueva de los Portales (Che Guevara's hide during the October Crisis and favourite sport for training his troops). We had some target birds to see in this area, starting with great views of soaring Cuban Martins, while the metallic sound of a Cuban Solitaire in the background was a good sign the bird was nearby, and we had great views of a singing male, very obliging and close to us! Cuban Trogons were heard nearby and seen very well too, together with the endemics Yellow-headed Warbler and Cuban Bullfinch, which were spotted across the ford, and allowed us to have great views of them. Some of us spotted Cuban Green Woodpecker, and we enjoyed listening to two very vocal Cuban Todys, but we didn't find them as they were very elusive on that morning. We walked back to our van, getting great views of West Indian Woodpecker, Louisiana Waterthrush and Palm Warblers. Plenty of Turkey Vultures, American Kestrels, Mourning and Zenaida Doves were also seen near the van.

We started to head back to San Diego de los Baños to have some lunch, but we decided to do a couple of birding stops. The second one the most productive, as we had a good array of birds such as Cuban Emerald, Tawny-winged and Cuban Blackbirds, Yellow-faced Grassquit, Common Ground-Dove, West Indian Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Northern Mockingbird, Cuban Pewee, Olive-capped Warbler, and Common Yellowthroat. Lunchtime was around the corner, and we enjoyed a very local one at El Mirador while looking at Antillean Palm Swifts, and a Palm Warbler taking advantage of man-made food shelters.

After lunch, senior ranger Cesar accompanied us for an hour in order to secure sightings of Cuban Grassquit and Olive-capped Warbler in the beautiful Hacienda Cortina area. We saw both species really well, the endemic seedeater being the trickiest one, but we had great views of a pair in the end. Amongst other interesting birds seen alongside were Red-legged Honeycreeper and Yellow-throated Warbler. Very happy with the results of the day, we started our drive back to Havana, making a quick stop to exchange some pounds into local currency, then to our hotel for a break before gathering together again for dinner.

Day 3

Wednesday 4th March

Havana – Playa Giron – Zapata Biosfere Reserve (La Salina)

Today we had a very relaxed breakfast at the top terrace of our hotel, enjoying the beautiful lines of the Vieja Habana over a delicious breakfast, and a bit of leisurely birding which included a few Cuban Martin, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, Greater Antillean Grackle and House Sparrows. We packed our belongings, checked out and left the city, heading south-east towards the Zapata Peninsula, making a few break stops which produced some interesting birds such as West Indian Woodpecker, American Redstarts, Common Yellowthroat and our first Cuban Orioles. We arrived to Playa Giron at noon and, having checked in, had lunch and a good break before going out to the area of Playa Larga, where local park ranger Armando was ready to take us to La Salina, a

vast and pristine area of salt pans, surrounded by local mangrove. We drove along the long dique, making a few birding spots which produced a good number of birds, such as American Flamingos, Great Egret, Great Blue, Tricolored and Little Blue Heron, Reddish Egret, White Ibis and large group of American White Pelicans mixed together and amongst Caspian Terns. Belted Kingfisher and Mangrove Warbler were seen along the mangrove hedges, while parts of the shallow water showed some large groups of Double-crested Cormorant, Short-billed Dowitcher, Least and Stilt Sandpipers, Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs, Grey Plovers, Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Gull-billed Terns, and Snowy Egrets. A group of Roseate Spoonbills were spotted on the way out, together with the endemic Cuban Black Hawk, of which we had great views!

Day 4

Thursday 5th March

Soplillar (Palpite village) – La Bermeja

Another sunny and warm morning promised a hot day along the southern Cuban coast and in the Zapata Peninsula. After an early breakfast, we set off towards Playa Larga to pick up our park ranger and local guide Armando, who took us to the area of Soplillar, not far from Playa Larga. We started our birding morning by getting great views of Cuban Pygmy Owl and Cuban Parrot: another two endemics to add to our list! We also saw Cuban Orioles, Loggerhead Kingbird, La Sagra's Flycatcher and many other birds. We then drove the short distance to the entrance where the main Soplillar trail begins, and we took a good two-hour stroll along a wide trail where we saw more interesting birds such as Cuban Tody, Black-chested Green Warbler, American Redstart, Western Spindalis, Cuban Trogon, and a single Townsend's Warbler. We walked within an area of scattered forest, hoping to find the rare Stygian Owl and, after a long search, our patience was paid off by finding a single owl perched right by the trail, giving us terrific views. We also had our first Grey-fronted Quail-Dove, which we enjoyed a lot. We eventually walked on an open area surrounded by Caribbean palms, where West Indian Woodpeckers seemed to be abundant; they were very active all over the reserve. We got back to our van in order to move to the small village of Palpite, where a local family have treasured a flowering tree which seems to be the key to having the endemic Bee Hummingbird all year around. The bird got so close to us that it felt as if you could touch it with your hand! We had a great time here, enjoying the world's smallest hummingbird, taking pictures of it, and watching them feeding on these flowers. After this great show, we decided to drive back to our hotel in Playa Giron in order to have lunch and to take a break, before going out in the afternoon.

It was mid-afternoon and still quite hot, but a light fresh breeze eased off the staggering bright sun. We decided to go to La Bermeja, a private reserve located 14km away from Playa Giron, which is looked after by the network of Cuban National Parks and the local community. Its senior ranger, Orlando, welcomed to his local patch, inviting us to its peculiar hide from where, to our great surprise, we found a pair of the endemic and most-wanted Blue-crowned Quail-Dove. We all enjoyed having prolonged, great views of this wonderful Cuban endemic. Zenaída Doves and Ovenbirds were also part of the exhibition, which were an extra bonus too. A flock of birds, which turned up next to the hide, was full of some key species such as Worm-eating Warbler, Yellow-throated Vireo and Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, and Black-and-white Warblers. We took a short walk along the trail, and got to a point along a semi-open trail where Orlando point out a few main territories of the endemic Bare-legged Owl. After a few attempts using his unique style and technique, we managed to see six individuals, four of them flew off as we approached the 'death tree' where they roost, but the last pair were more co-operative giving us great views! Other birds seen along the trails were Red-legged Thrush, Greater Antillean Grackle, Cuban Vireo, and many others.

Happy and satisfied we retired to our hotel, where we had a delicious dinner and a deserved rest.

Day 5

Friday 6th March

Santo Tomás – La Boca – La Bermeja

It was another promising morning, although that meant a lot of sun and hot weather; nevertheless, there was also promising birding ahead! We left our hotel in order to drive to the massive Zapata Marshes, to the village of Santo Tomás, from where we walked a good distance along one of the marsh's canals. We got to a point from where the rare Zapata Wren was heard and, after getting some help from the playback, the bird turned up right in the open and perched on the top of one of the bushes right in front of us, alongside a pair of Zapata Sparrow...bingo!! Two Cuban endemics and local species from this area were found in one shot! Despite this good luck, but due to the lack of room where we were standing, not all of us got great views of the Zapata Wren, so some of the group jumped in a little boat and drifted down the canal with Armando, returning with big smiles as they, too, got great views of the Zapata Wren! We returned to the van happy, getting great views of Cuban Green Woodpecker on the way.

It was a long journey back from Santo Tomas to the main road, but the visit to this spot was worth it. We then drove to the point known as La Boca, where the crocodile farm is located, a good place for a nesting Fernandina Flicker in the area and, after a good search, we found it and got great views of this endemic woodpecker! At just one hour before noon, the sun was hitting us even more strongly, but we still had to give to another endemic bird a very last go. We drove not far from La Boca, to a very nice savannah area where we tried for Red-shouldered Blackbird. To our surprise, one lovely male replied our tape and perched on a bush right next to the road and we certainly set our scopes on it, getting great and long views of this important bird! Job done, and we were happy enough to drive back to our hotel in Playa Giron in order to enjoy our lunch, some cold drinks and a break!

The afternoon was still hot and windier; we set off to La Bermeja to do some birding with ranger Orlando in this interesting area. Although it was rather quiet and we saw mainly repeat species, a pair of Ruddy Quail-Doves was an excellent addition to our checklist! Cuban Parakeets were seen in flight alongside the endemic Cuban Emerald and the unique Bee Hummingbird. We stayed longer and waited until dusk in order to give Cuban Nightjar a go, but we didn't succeed this time. We then decided to get away from the annoying mosquitoes, and drove back to the hotel for dinner and a well-deserved night's rest.

Day 6

Saturday 7th March

La Bermeja – Santa Clara – Camagüey

Our last day in the Zapata Peninsula was spent in the best way, as we booked ourselves another visit to La Bermeja, very early in the morning. We arrived there in time to catch a very noisy and active flock of Cuban Parakeets right at the entrance, followed by great views of a pair of Ruddy Quail-Doves by the drinking pool. Two very co-operative Grey-fronted Quail-Doves showed themselves off incredibly well along the trail, but it was in another spot where we found two pairs drinking water in great light, that we were able to appreciate the fancy colour patterns of this nice species. A Key West Quail-Dove was briefly seen along the trail at the same time.

It was time to leave this lovely reserve behind and continue with our journey towards Camagüey, making our lunch stop in the town of Santa Clara, where we visited the Che Gevara's plaza and mausoleum, and learnt a bit of history from our guide Jorge about the importance of this town's role in the triumphant revolution. We had a little wander around the Che monument, and then we drove a short distance to Caneyes Restaurant where we enjoyed a nice buffet lunch. We also had the time to do a bit of birding in the restaurant's premises after our meal, which produced interesting birds such as Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Prairie and Palm Warblers, Western Spindalis, Grey Catbird and Red-legged Thrush.

We continued our journey, getting to Camagüey in time to check-in to our centrally located hotel and to have a break before dinner.

Day 7

Sunday 8th March

Rancho La Belen (Sierra de Najasa)

The clocks changed this morning which meant we had to move our biological clocks as well, one hour ahead. We had a very early and good breakfast and set off towards the Najasa mountains where Rancho La Belen is located. This horse ranch owns a private reserve which is very good for key species such as Palm Crow, Giant Kingbird, Plain Pigeon and Cuban Crown, all of which we saw really well during our three-hour walk around the reserve! Other important species – amongst them some endemics – seen in this reserve were Cuban Pygmy Owl, Cuban Tody, Cuban Green Woodpecker, Cuban Pewee, Cape May, Yellow-throated and Black-throated Blue Warblers, amongst others. A soaring Gundlach's Hawk was spotted at the end of the walk, a very good bird to see for second time in this tour - great stuff!

By lunch time, the sun was hitting hard so we retired to the ranch lodge, where cold drinks and a local lunch were provided. We took it easy after lunch as the sun was even stronger with the temperature 3°C hotter than the previous days, and the birding was very slow; however, we had time to get great views of a group of Eastern Meadowlarks outside the reserve and along the road. The breeze was blowing hot air so we decided to head back to Camagüey and chill out the rest of the afternoon, get ready for dinner and have a well-deserved rest!

Day 8

Monday 9th March

Camagüey – Sierra de Cubita – Cayo Coco – Cueva del Jabalí (Wild Boar Cave)

It was a fresh morning in Camagüey but quite noisy, as the locals started this first day of the week very early! After a relaxed breakfast, we left this Cuban town and started our journey to Cayo Coco, on the north coast, making a birding stop in the Sierra de Cubita where we did some birding along the main road. This was a very fruitful stop, as it produced great views of the lovely endemic Oriente Warbler. Other birds, such as Red-legged Thrush, La Sagra's Flycatcher, Loggerhead Kingbird, Plain Pigeon and Western Spindalis, were also seen here. We continued with our long drive, making a couple more quick stops along the way, before we reached the long causeway which links the Cayo Coco with the mainland, a truly titanic work that the Cubans started in the late 1980's and finished in 1992. A few birds were seen along this main road, such as Royal and Cabot's Terns, Double-crested Cormorant, Little Blue Heron and Snowy Egrets, amongst others. We arrived at our hotel in Cayo Coco in time to get our very comfortable rooms and a delicious all-inclusive lunch!

After a quick break, we gathered at reception again ready to go and explore a few hotspots of the area. Our local guide, Odey, joined us for a great birding afternoon; it started very well with a bunch of West Indian Whistling Ducks having a rest under a bungalow of the next door resort: we had amazing views of this local species. A pair of Least Sandpiper was also seen in this spot. After enjoying the whistling ducks, we drove a short distance to check a little lake where American Wigeon and Blue-winged Teal were spotted really well. We continued towards our final but most exciting spot, Cueva del Jabalí or Wild Boar Cave, where we checked a pair of water feeders that birds love, especially during hot sunny and dry days like this. We had the chance to watch great birds such as Cuban Bullfinch, Western Spindalis, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Red-legged Thrush, Northern Parula, and many others, coming really close to us to either have a bath or just to drink fresh water. Odey carefully spread some cooked rice around the water pots, and this worked really well for us, as Key West Quail-Doves were immediately attracted to it, giving us great and long views of this species we had already seen in La Bermeja, but only very briefly.

We enjoyed these feeders and all the species that were attracted to them for a while; then, towards the end of the afternoon, we took a stroll down the access road in order to check a patch of scrub which produced fantastic species such as Oriente Warbler, Cuban Bullfinch, and the very cute Cuban Gnatcatcher which we saw and enjoyed really well! We continued down this road and checked two ponds hidden amongst some mangrove forest. These ponds produced good birds such as Northern Waterthrush, Black-necked Stilts, Kildeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Blue-winged Teal and Stilt Sandpipers, amongst others.

We finally started to drive back to our hotel in order to take a break, followed by dinner and our usual checklist activities afterwards.

Day 9

Tuesday 10th March

Cayo Paredon (lighthouse, west end) – Cayo Guillermo (east end)

After a relaxed breakfast, we started our day exploring the west end of this long cay, Cayo Paredon. Our driving was suddenly interrupted by the call of a Northern Flicker, and we had great views of it, so the stop was well worth it! We made a couple more stops before reaching the end of the cay, and this resulted in wonderful views of the very rare Thick-billed Vireo and bonus views of Cuban Gnatcatcher once again! We then arrived at the end of the island, where the lighthouse lay out right in the corner. This peculiar lighthouse was built with the help of the Chinese people who emigrated to Cuba in the late 19th century, and its manual light is still wound up every afternoon to provide light the whole night. This was a key place for the very rare Bahamas's Mockingbird, as Odey had seen them here in the previous few days, and he proved to us that this was the right place as we had cracking views of a nice individual which responded to the tape fairly well!

Happy with the results, and after taking some pictures of the lighthouse and its surroundings, we moved on to check some of the beaches in order to find the tricky Piping Plover, getting a few other birds such as Belted Kingfisher, Cuban Green Woodpeckers, Cuban Bullfinch, Royal Terns and Spotted Sandpipers along the way. We moved to a different seaside area on the way to our hotel, making a productive stop along the main track where a pair of the endemic northern race of Zapata Sparrow was seen really well and very close - brilliant! Then we got to the seaside, where a juvenile Red-tailed Hawk sitting on the beach took us by surprise; but the best one was a single Piping Plover wandering along the beach on its own, joining a group of Sanderling and Ruddy Turnstones at times. We had very nice views of this lovely plover! Many Palm Warblers were also seen along this

beach. The sun was hitting hard and it was time to head back to the hotel to chill out, followed by lunch and a break before our afternoon excursion.

The afternoon was still sunny and hot but a pleasant breeze cooled it down a bit. It was time to explore the eastern end of the cay, and we did so by driving a good 35 minutes towards the end of it and stopping by the entrance of one of the area's resorts, where we had fantastic views of a pair of the elusive Clapper Rail. We then checked the flooded mangroves which produced an array of good birds at a very close quarters: American Flamingos, Roseate Spoonbills, Blue-winged Teal, Black-necked Stilts, Stilt Sandpipers, Short-billed Dowitchers (three of them with distinctive long and heavier bills??), Greater Yellowlegs, Ring-billed Gulls, Royal Terns, Tricolored Herons, Snowy and Great White Egrets, and a white form of Great Blue Heron seen earlier on by the bridge. We also spotted a Sora rail wandering in the opposite bank of the mangrove, great views of this peculiar migratory species.

By the end of the day, we got back to the lodge making a very last stop in order to try for Mangrove Cuckoo, but we had no luck with this bird. We retired to our hotel to chill out with fresh drinks and get ready for a delicious buffet supper!

Day 10

Wednesday 11th March

Cayo Coco – Santa Clara – Havana

We had a long drive ahead from Cayo Coco to Havana, so we took it easy in the morning and left around 8am, in order to make it in time to Santa Clara for our scheduled lunch at Los Caneyes. We set off and soon took the causeway heading to the mainland where we saw a few interesting birds such as Red-breasted Merganser, Double-crested Cormorant, American Herring Gull, Royal and Cabot's Terns and American Flamingos, amongst others. We gave the elusive White-eyed Vireo a very last go, but we weren't lucky with this bird this time, despite trying several spots and times for this bird. We continued our drive, making a couple of breaks along the way which produced a few birds, amongst them a new tick for our list: Myrtle Warbler. We got to Santa Clara in time for lunch and to do a bit of birding by the restaurant, which produced a pair of Indigo Bunting plus other interesting 'garden birds' such as Yellow-throated and Palm Warblers, Grey Catbird, Red-legged Thrush, Black-throated Blue Warbler and Cape May Warbler, amongst others.

We continued our drive to La Habana making a very last birding spot 44km away the city which produced a few interesting birds such as Eastern Meadowlark and Northern Bobwhite. We then arrived to the city of Havana in time to get our rooms and take a break before gathering together for dinner.

Day 11

Thursday 12th March

Las Coronas lake – Havana – Botanical Garden – flight to Paris

Our very last day in Cuba included birding at Las Coronas lakes, a couple of farmland reservoirs located between 8km and 18km east of Havana. These two water spots produced very interesting birdlife such as American Coot, Pied-billed Grebe, Snowy Egret, Purple Gallinule, Common Moorhen, Belted Kingfisher, Lesser Scaup, Northern Shoveler, Ring-necked Duck, Green Heron, Sora, and Brown Pelican. The second lake produced even more of the above, plus a pair of Osprey and a 'promised' Snail Kite!

We drove back to Havana in order to get ready for our evening flight and check out, going out afterwards with our national guide Jorge who took us on a brief city tour around the most popular spots of the Old Havana. We got back to our hotel in time for lunch and time to remember the most funny and enjoyable moments of the tour, We followed this by a 45-minute drive to the Botanical Gardens where we took a leisurely walk around this massive and wooded complex, enjoying our last hour of birding watching non-Cuban and Cuban birds, such as Red-legged Honeycreeper, West Indian Woodpecker, Red-legged Thrush, Cuban Blackbird. It was then time to go to the airport in order to get ready for our late flight.

Once at the airport, we thanked our driver Domingo “Mingo” and national guide Jorge for all their kindness and hard work looking after us and supporting me – especially – with all the logistics and operations throughout this complex but enjoyable tour. We said farewell to them with a massive and warm “HASTA PRONTO”, wishing them the best and the living hope that we may see them again in the future - you never know!

We then went through the process of checking in and security procedures, before boarding our flight.

Day 12

Friday 13th March

Arriving in Paris and connections

We got to Paris, and it was here that two of our group left us to continue their journeys to their homes in Sweden and Scotland, while the rest carried on to London. We said goodbye, wishing each other all the very best and hoping to catch up in a near future, perhaps in another challenging birding adventure somewhere in the world!

Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!

Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March										
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>										✓	
2	West Indian Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>								✓			
3	American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>								✓	✓		
4	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>								✓	✓		✓
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>									✓		✓
6	Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>											✓
7	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>											✓
8	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>										✓	
9	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>								✓	✓		✓
10	American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		✓							✓	✓	
11	American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>		✓		✓					✓	✓	
12	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>		✓							✓	✓	
13	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				✓							✓
14	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>		✓	✓								
15	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>		✓		✓					✓	✓	✓
16	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
18	Western Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>		✓						✓	✓		
20	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>		✓						✓	✓		✓
21	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
23	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>		✓									
24	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
26	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>					✓			✓			✓

	Common name	Scientific name	March									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	
28	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>							✓			
30	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓	✓								✓
31	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>										✓
32	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>							✓			
33	Gundlach's Hawk E	<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	✓						✓			
34	Cuban Black Hawk E	<i>Buteogallus gundlachi</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	
35	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>					✓			✓	✓	
36	Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
37	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					✓				✓	
39	Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>								✓		
40	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>								✓		✓
41	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>										✓
42	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>		✓		✓				✓		✓
43	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>							✓	✓		✓
44	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>				✓		✓				
45	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	
46	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓					✓			
47	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>		✓								
48	Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>								✓		
49	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>		✓					✓	✓		
51	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>		✓					✓	✓		
52	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>		✓					✓	✓		
53	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>		✓								
54	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>							✓	✓		
55	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	
56	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	March									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>		✓						✓		
58	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>		✓						✓	✓	
59	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓								
60	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
61	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>									✓	✓
62	American Herring Gull	<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>									✓	✓
63	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓								✓	✓
64	Gull-billed tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		✓								
65	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓
66	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>								✓	✓	✓
67	Cabot's Tern	<i>Thalasseus aculavidus</i>								✓		✓
68	White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>				✓	✓					✓
69	Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>					✓					
70	Plain Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas inornata</i>							✓	✓		
71	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Zenaida Dove	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
73	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
74	Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓						✓	✓	✓
76	Grey-fronted Quail-Dove E	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>			✓		✓					
77	Key West Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>					✓		✓			
78	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>				✓	✓					
79	Blue-headed Quail-Dove E	<i>Starnoenas cyanocephala</i>			✓							
80	Cuban Parakeet E	<i>Aratinga euops</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				
81	Cuban Amazon	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>			✓	✓		✓				
82	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
83	Great Lizard Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus merlini</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				h
84	Bare-legged Owl E	<i>Gymnoglaux lawrencii</i>			✓							
85	Cuban Pygmy Owl E	<i>Glaucidium siju</i>			✓			✓				
86	Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>			✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	March									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
87	Antillean Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	✓				✓				✓	✓
88	Cuban Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon ricordii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Bee Hummingbird E	<i>Mellisuga helenae</i>			✓	✓						
90	Cuban Trogon E	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
91	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓
92	Cuban Tody E	<i>Todus multicolor</i>	h		✓	h	✓	✓	✓			
93	West Indian Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes superciliaris</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
94	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	✓		✓						✓	
95	Cuban Green Woodpecker E	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
96	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>								✓		
97	Fernandina's Flicker E	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>				✓				✓	h	
98	Cuban Pewee	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
99	Giant Kingbird E	<i>Tyrannus cubensis</i>						✓				
100	Loggerhead Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
101	La Sagra's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
102	White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>								h		
103	Thick-billed Vireo	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>								✓		
104	Cuban Vireo E	<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			h
105	Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>			✓				✓			
106	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	✓									
107	Cuban Palm Crow E	<i>Corvus minutus</i>						✓				
108	Cuban Crow E	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>						✓				
109	Cuban Martin E	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	✓	✓								✓
110	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	✓	✓			✓					✓
111	Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	✓									
112	Zapata Wren E	<i>Ferminia cerverai</i>				✓						
113	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>			✓							
114	Cuban Gnatcatcher E	<i>Polioptila lembeyi</i>							✓	✓		
115	Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
116	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	March										
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
117	Bahama Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>									✓		
118	Northern Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓										
119	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
120	Cuban Solitaire E	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>	✓										
121	Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
122	Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>			✓				✓	✓		✓	
123	American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>		✓									
124	Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>			✓								
125	Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓	
126	Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
127	Myrtle Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>										✓	
128	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓			
129	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
130	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>			✓								
131	Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
132	Olive-capped Warbler	<i>Setophaga pityophila</i>	✓										
133	Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
134	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					
135	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
136	Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>			✓					✓			
137	Swainson's Warbler	<i>Limothlypis swainsonii</i>							✓	✓			
138	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>			✓	✓				✓			
139	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>			✓	✓				✓	✓		
140	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	✓										
141	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
142	Yellow-headed Warbler E	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓						
143	Oriente Warbler E	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>								✓			
144	Cuban Oriole E	<i>Icterus melanopsis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓						
145	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>							✓				
146	Cuban Blackbird E	<i>Dives atroviolaceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	March									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
147	Red-shouldered Blackbird E	<i>Agelaius assimilis</i>				✓						
148	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
149	Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
150	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>		✓				✓			✓	
151	Zapata Sparrow E	<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>				✓				✓		
152	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	✓				✓					✓
153	Cuban Bullfinch	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓		
154	Cuban Grassquit E	<i>Tiaris canorus</i>	✓									
155	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
156	Western Spindalis	<i>Spindalis zena</i>	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
157	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>									✓	

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