



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

REPORT

WATERBIRDS IN BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS



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Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

CONTENT

1. Introduction 2
2. Protected Areas and Conservation System 2
3. Waterbirds species occurring within British Virgin Islands 3
4. Locations and descriptions of key sites used by aquatic species 3
5. Formal and informal international instruments for aquatic bird conservation 5
5. References/experts consulted 5
6. Key references 5

Appendixes

Table 1. Waterbirds occurrence, distribution, habitat and population estimates in British Virgin Islands... 6



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas

Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

1. Introduction

The British Virgin Islands (BVI), a UK Overseas Territory, is at the eastern end of the Greater Antillean chain of islands in the northern Caribbean Sea, and comprises more than 60 islands, cays and rocks. As an archipelago, the Virgin Islands are politically divided between the BVI (which stretch out to the north-east) and the United States Virgin Islands (USVI, the south-western group of islands), and are located on the Puerto Rican Bank. The archipelago once formed a continuous landmass with Puerto Rico and was only isolated in relatively recent geologic time. With the exception of the isolated limestone island of Anegada, the islands are volcanic in origin and are mostly steep-sided with rugged topographic features and little flat land, and are surrounded by coral reefs. The main islands are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Jost Van Dyke and Anegada, although 15 islands are inhabited. Tortola is the largest island (c.20 km long and 5 km wide) and supports over 80% of the population.



The capital, Road Town, is on Tortola. The BVI experiences a dry subtropical climate with average annual rainfall of c.700 mm (in coastal areas) and 1,150 mm on higher ground falling mostly September–November. The most abundant vegetation types on the islands are cactus scrub and dry woodland, although much of this has been modified.

Habitat alteration during the plantation era and the introduction of invasive alien species has had major impacts on populations of native flora and fauna. Economic development and population expansion have placed great stresses on the natural environment, which is especially true on the main island of Tortola where coastal development pressures have resulted in the degradation of most wetland ecosystems. The impact of human activities on the fauna has been substantial and many invertebrate species have decreased in abundance or been extirpated by human induced habitat changes, especially within native freshwater habitats. Whilst these freshwater ecosystems have always been ephemeral, they are now frequently dry and lack their former species richness. Vertebrate fauna have been similarly impacted by the loss of freshwater habitats such as ghuts, and freshwater fish have been eliminated or greatly reduced in numbers.

2. Protected Areas and Conservation Systems

The conservation of natural resources in the BVI is provided through local legislation such as the National Parks Act (2006), the Fisheries Act (2003), and the Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance (1987). The Wild Birds Protection Ordinance (1959) protects 21 species of rare or threatened wild birds within the BVI and also the nests, eggs and young of all bird species. The Physical Planning Act (2004) addresses land development issues, environmental assessments and historical preservation. Responsibility for conservation in the BVI falls to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour. The Conservation and Fisheries Department (CFD) and the BVI National Parks Trust (BVINPT) are the two main conservation implementing agencies within the Ministry. CFD is responsible for biodiversity conservation including environmental monitoring and fisheries management. The National Parks Ordinance established the BVINPT in 1961 (replaced by the National Parks Act 2006) as a statutory body with responsibility for the territory's terrestrial and marine national parks. The BVINPT is a non-profit organization that receives an annual subvention from the BVI government and raises the remainder of its budget from park entrance fees and mooring permit fees. The Trust manages 21 national parks and protected areas, five of which are bird sanctuaries, including Dead Chest, Fallen Jerusalem, Great Tobago, Little Tobago and Prickly Pear. Overall there are 20 designated bird sanctuaries, some of which are also proposed protected areas. Environmental education courses are part of the Community College curriculum, with additional public awareness environmental programmes managed by the BVINPT and CFD.



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

3. Waterbirds species occurring within The British Virgin Islands

More than 210 species of birds have been recorded from the BVI. A small core of permanent resident breeding species is augmented by seabirds in the summer months and numerous Neotropical migrants from North America during the winter months.

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* is a rare migrant and the Caribbean Coot *Fulica caribaea* is now an occasional visitor to the islands (although previously it was a rare permanent resident). However, a total of 33 adult coots, with 10 young, were counted on Josiah's Bay pond on Tortola in March 2006, and successful nesting occurred again in 2008, so a population could re-establish itself if suitable wetland conditions persist.

During the summer months, BVI hosts a range of seabirds that nest on the offshore cays and islets. At least 15 species of seabird breed on the islands and the populations of Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* and Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens* are globally significant. These nesting seabirds face a range of threats including human disturbance, and predation from a range of invasive mammalian predators.

4. Locations and descriptions of key sites used by aquatic species

Great Tobago is protected as a national park and a bird sanctuary, and Anegada wetlands is partly (the western end) protected as an island-level nature reserve and Ramsar site. However, the eastern end wetlands are unprotected, as is Green Cay, and all three sites face a range of threats. The system of salt ponds on Anegada is most urgently in need of national level protection. Great Tobago represents one of the five main Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens* colonies in the insular Caribbean. With the control of goats on the island, the frigatebird colony (and indeed the vegetation) should be monitored to assess the impact that the goats had, and to inform future management actions.

There is a need for more systematic surveys and monitoring to be undertaken. In the mid-1990s Green Cay IBA supported a large Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* colony. However, numbers appear to have declined at this site. At the same time, the numbers of this species on other islands (e.g. Cockroach Island, Cistern Rock, Necker Island, Virgin Gorda) have increased, but fluctuate dramatically. This suggests that the BVI population of this bird is highly mobile and sensitive to disturbance and shifting food availability.

The network of breeding sites needs to be monitored on an annual basis to determine the conservation actions to be taken. There are also several potential additional sites in the territory, but further data are required. For example, the network of ponds and mangroves on Tortola (including Bar Bay), and Guana, Beef, and Norman islands need more quantitative information. Guana and Norman islands appear to support significant breeding populations of Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*. State, pressure and response variables at each site should be monitored annually to provide an objective status assessment and highlight management interventions that might be required to maintain these internationally important biodiversity sites.

KEY SITES

1. Great Tobago (18°26'N 64°50'W)

- **Location:** Great Tobago is one of the most westerly of islands in BVI, just 4 km west of Jost Van Dyke Island and c.11 km north-west of St John (USVI).
- **Size:** 1, 695 ha; it includes all marine areas up to 1 km from the island.
- **Habitats:** It is a small (104 ha), uninhabited steep island of volcanic origin with exposed sea cliffs and mixed but sparse vegetation including dry forest and coastal scrub.
- **Conservation Status:** Great Tobago Island is a designated national park and bird sanctuary under the management of the BVINPT. The Trust has established a culling program for the goats that are present on the island and have been severely impacting the vegetation. About 95% of the goats have been removed and vegetation is starting to regenerate.



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

- **Importance:** It supports the BVI's only colony of Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*. With c.3,000 breeding birds this is one of the five largest colonies in the insular Caribbean and is globally significant. The main nesting areas are in the trees at Man O' War Bay and on the steep eastern hillsides. Other seabirds nesting on the island (albeit not in significant numbers) include Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*, Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*, Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*, Roseate Tern *Sterna dougalli* and both tropicbird species *Phaethon* spp.
 - **Threats:** Loss of trees caused by hurricanes has posed a threat to the frigatebird colony (especially when compounded by the grazing pressure of goats that have prevented post-hurricane regeneration). As a short term measure, artificial nesting platforms have been installed within the frigatebird colony to compensate for the lost trees. The island is relatively undisturbed, but entanglement of seabirds in monofilament fishing line appears to be a substantial threat.
 - **Recommendations:** Ensure complete eradication of feral goats; monitor vegetation recovery; periodic removal of monofilament fishing lines and trash.
 - **Involved institutions:**
2. **Green Cay (18°27'N 64°42'W)**
- **Location:** Green Cay lies just 1 km east of the eastern end of Jost Van Dyke Island.
 - **Size:** 425 ha; it includes all marine areas up to 1 km from the island.
 - **Habitats:** It is a small (6 ha) volcanic island comprised of igneous bedrock reaching a maximum elevation of 30 m. The shore is rocky on the eastern end, but this grades to a broad sandy beach on the western (sheltered) end of the island. It is covered in xerophytic coastal scrub.
 - **Conservation Status:** Green Cay has been purchased by the BVI Government and is identified as a proposed protected area. However, it has been proposed as a protected area within the system of national parks.
 - **Importance:** It is globally significant for its Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* colony. In 1996 a total of 1,755 were counted making Green Cay the largest breeding colony for this species in the US and British Virgin Islands. However, more recently numbers appear to have declined. A range of other seabirds breed in small numbers.
 - **Threats:** High rates of visitation by yachts to the adjacent island of Sandy Spit which is 160 m (to the south) will result in increasing disturbance to the nesting terns unless mitigated.
 - **Recommendations:** Eradicate invasive mammals; restrict visitor access during nesting season; monitor population.
3. **Anegada wetlands (18°44'N 64°21'W)**
- **Location:** It is 25 km north of Virgin Gorda, at the eastern end of the BVI.
 - **Size:** 4, 000 ha
 - **Habitats:** Unlike the other islands in the territory, it is a flat limestone island with an arid landscape. The soils are shallow and alkaline, and with low rainfall the vegetation is mainly xerophytic coastal scrub and dry woodland. Mangroves fringe much of the south and east coast, and the interior wetlands. The western sandy plain supports edaphic and xeric vegetation. The entire north coast is sandy beach.
 - **Conservation Status:** Anegada is government owned. The Anegada Nature Reserve (also a Ramsar site) embraces the 445-ha Flamingo Pond—a salt pond at the western end of the island. The extensive ponds and stands of mangrove on the eastern end of the island are presently unprotected. Conservation activities have included the reintroduction of the Caribbean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* (18 birds introduced in 1992 started breeding in 1995, and the population in 2008 numbered 168), *Cyclura pinguis* recovery activities and the development of a coastal biodiversity action plan.
 - **Importance:** It supports a wide diversity of shorebirds, waterbirds and seabirds. The breeding population of Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* is globally significant, while those of Sandwich Tern



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

S. sandvicensis, Royal Tern *S. maxima*, Least Tern *S. antillarum*, Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla* and Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* are regionally so. The island represents an important resting and feeding stop for migrating shorebirds.

- **Threats:** It is threatened from development and grazing animals, and invasive mammalian predators (cats, rats, mongoose, dogs and pigs). Historically, hunting was responsible for the local extirpation of the flamingo and West Indian Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna arborea*. Controversy over land ownership may impede conservation efforts.
- **Recommendations:** Control invasives; resolve land ownership issues.

5. Formal and informal international instruments for aquatic bird conservation:

As part of the United Kingdom, British Virgin Islands is party to the following international agreements:

- Ramsar Convention: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance = *Signed and ratified*
- SPAW Protocol to the Cartagena Convention: Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region = *Signed and ratified*
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) = *Signed and ratified*
- Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) = *Signed and ratified*
- World Heritage Convention (WHC) = *Signed and ratified*
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) = *Signed and ratified*

6. References/experts consulted

Institution	Address	Telephone	Email	Name	Contribution to the report
Exeter University and the Anegada Darwin Initiative Project RSPB				Dr Andy McGowan Sarah Sanders	
West Indian Whistling Duck Working Group of the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds				Dr Lisa Sorenson Trish Baily Liana Jarecki James Lazell Rowan Roy	

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Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

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Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
 Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Table 1. Waterbirds occurrence, distribution, habitat and population estimates in Virgin Islands (to UK).									
Family	Species	English name	Category (IUCN)	Occurrence	Habitat	National population estimate	Distribution	In-country trends	References
Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	West Indian Whistling-duck	VU	Extirpated	Wetlands	0	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Anatidae	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-cheeked Pintail	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ae	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC	winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Anatidae	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Procellariidae	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater	LC	breeding ?	Sea	Ac	Common along cliffs of Southern islands		
Procellariidae	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's 'Storm-petrel	LC	Vagrant	Sea	Aa?			
Procellariidae	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Strom-petrel	LC	Vagrant	Sea	Aa?			
Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe	LC	uncommon breeding?	Sea	Aa	Josiah's Bay, Tortola and other wetlands		
Podicipedidae	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	LC	uncommon breeding?	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Phoenicopterid ae	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Caribbean Flamingo	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Threskiornithid ae	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008)
Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	LC	Winter and Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008)
Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black- crowned Night-heron	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008)
Ardeidae	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow- crowned Night-heron	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ad	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. AI (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Ardeidae	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Heron	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	LC	Breeding	Rocky cliffs, coastline	Aa	Numerous islands and cays		
Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird	LC	Breeding	Rocky cliffs, coastline	Aa	Numerous islands and cays		



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Fregatidae	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird	LC	Breeding	Wetlands, coastline, rocky cliffs	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas; Great Tobago		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	LC	Breeding	Wetlands, coastline, rocky cliffs	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas; Great Tobago		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	LC	Non-breeding	Coastal	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Sulidae	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Rallidae	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Clapper Rail	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Rallidae	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Rallidae	<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Rallidae	<i>Fulica caribaea</i>	Caribbean Coot	NT	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ae	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover/Black-bellied Plover	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's Plover	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ad	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	NT	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover/Snowy Plover	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ae	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Willet	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC	Winter		Aa	Coastal beaches		
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	LC	Winter	Wetlands	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Ab	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper	LC	Passage		Aa			MCGOWAN (2007)
Scolopacidae	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)
Laridae	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Laridae	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	LC	Passage	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	LC	Breeding	Wetlands, coastline, rocky cliffs	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas; Great Tobago		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ad	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna eurygnatha</i>	Cayenne Tern	LC	Passage		Aa			MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands, coastline, rocky cliffs	Af	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas; Green Cay		PETROVIC et. Al (2008)



Waterbird Conservation for the Americas
Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas para las Américas

Laridae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Aa	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least Tern	LC	Breeding	Wetlands	Ac	Anegada: Western salt ponds and coastal areas		PETROVIC et. Al (2008); MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	LC	Passage		Aa			MCGOWAN (2007)
Laridae	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy	LC	breeding		Ac	Southern islands		MCGOWAN (2007)

Legend:

The ranges are based on Wetlands International estimates:

B: 10.000-25.000

C: 25.000-100.000

D: 100.000-

1.000.000

E: >1.000.000

For numbers below 10.000:

A.a 0-50

A.b 50-100

A.c 100-250

A.d 250-500

A.e 500-1000

A.f 1000-5000

A.g 5,000-10,000