

## HEN HARRIER

*Circus cyaneus* – CMS Appendix II



This bird of prey has an extremely large range, breeding in the far North of Alaska and Canada and wintering in South America and the Caribbean. With a wingspan of 41-52 cm, this is an impressive harrier. Males are slightly larger and grey in color and the females are smaller and brown. It feeds on small rodents that it catches in open grasslands, marshes or fields. Over the last century the population has been declining due to habitat degradation such as the draining of wetlands, agriculture and development. Other threats include organochloride pesticides and illegal hunting.

Ecosystem services:

- Pest control
- Birdwatching
- Top predator
- Ecosystem health indicator



## NORTHERN PINTAIL

*Anas acuta* – CMS Appendix II



The Northern Pintail duck is a widespread species that often occupies wetlands and nests on the ground close to water. It is one of the most handsome ducks, with an elegant neck and striking coloring. A migratory species, the pintail breeds in the central Canadian Arctic and winters at warmer locations in Central America and the Caribbean. Human activities such as agriculture, hunting, fishing and habitat destruction have impacted their numbers. Pintails feed on seeds, grains, weeds, snails and aquatic insects, which they find by dabbling in shallow freshwater and intertidal habitats.

Ecosystem services:

- Indicators of wetland health
- Birdwatching
- Pest control



## NORTHERN PINTAIL

*Anas acuta* -- CMS Appendix II

Caribbean Range Countries:

- **Antigua and Barbuda\***; The Bahamas; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago.

\*CMS Party



## HEN HARRIER

*Circus cyaneus* – CMS Appendix II

\*CMS Party

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadine; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos.

\*CMS Parties



## PEREGRINE FALCON

*Falco peregrinus* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED NE	DATA DEFICIENT DD	LEAST CONCERN LC	NEAR THREATENED NT	VULNERABLE VU	ENDANGERED EN	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR	EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW	EXTINCT EX
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This large falcon was once nearly eradicated from much of North Eastern North America by pesticide poisoning but has made a significant recovery. Now, around 2,000 breeding pairs reside in North America. They are remarkable hunters who can travel at speeds of over 320km/hr to catch smaller birds and small mammals. Threats faced by Peregrine Falcons include DDT pesticide, predators, hunting, egg collection and loss of habitat.

Ecosystem services:

- Birdwatching
- Ecosystem control through predation
- Ecological indicator



## SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

*Calidris pusilla* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED NE	DATA DEFICIENT DD	LEAST CONCERN LC	NEAR THREATENED NT	VULNERABLE VU	ENDANGERED EN	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR	EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW	EXTINCT EX
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This shorebird summers in North America and winters along the coasts of the Caribbean and South America. Numbers of this species have been declining in recent years because of hunting as well as the degradation of the few, but essential, stopover sites along their migration route. This sandpiper refuels on its long journey mainly with horseshoe crab eggs, supplemented with arthropods and polychaete worms. Threats faced by Semipalmated Sandpipers include hunting, horseshoe crab harvesting, pesticides, habitat loss and disruption.

Ecosystem services:

- Indicators of shoreline ecosystem health
- Birdwatching
- Fertilizer



## SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

*Calidris pusilla* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadine; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos.

\*CMS Parties



## PEREGRINE FALCON

*Falco peregrinus* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadine; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos.

\*CMS Parties



## BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER

*Calidris subruficollis* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	<b>NEAR THREATENED</b>	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

The Buff-breasted Sandpiper is a Near Threatened species that has a declining population. These shorebirds migrate from the arctic coasts to winter in eastern South America. It is the only shorebird that uses a lek mating system where the males perform an elaborate display. This sandpiper feeds on aquatic insects, larvae and seeds. Threats to the Buff-breasted Sandpiper include: habitat loss and land use change, exposure to pesticides and herbicides, wind turbines and climate change.

Ecosystem services:

- Pest control
- Fertilizer
- Birdwatching
- Ecosystem health indicators



## KIRTLAND'S WARBLER

*Setophaga kirtlandii* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	<b>NEAR THREATENED</b>	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

This warbler is one of North America's rarest songbirds. Numbers continue to increase, but its population and range remain small, hence its classification as Near Threatened. It is a large warbler with a bluish grey face and back and yellow throat and belly. These birds nest on the ground leaving them vulnerable to predators. They face many obstacles during their long migration from their breeding grounds in Michigan to the Bahamas. Threats faced by Kirtland's Warbler include: forest fires, lack of young jack pine forest, Brown-headed Cowbird parasitism.

Ecosystem services:

- Pest control
- Seed dispersal
- Birdwatching



## KIRTLAND'S WARBLER

*Setophaga kirtlandii* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- The Bahamas (more frequently sighted over winter in the central Bahamas islands of Eleuthera, San Salvador, Cat island, Long Island); Turks and Caicos.



## BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER

*Calidris subruficollis* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadine; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos

**\*CMS Parties**



## CERULEAN WARBLER

*Setophaga cerulean* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	<b>&lt; VULNERABLE &gt;</b>	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

This vulnerable warbler travels over 4,000 km between its breeding grounds in North America to its wintering grounds in the low mountains of the Caribbean and Northern Central American coast. Very little is known about the ecology and lifestyle of these warblers. Large old growth forest habitats are disappearing quickly, causing declines in Cerulean Warbler populations. Brown-headed Cowbirds pose a threat to warblers because they lay their eggs in warbler nests, quickly outgrowing the warbler chicks and out-competing them. The Cerulean Warbler feeds primarily on insects with some plant material consumed during the winter.

### Ecosystem services

- Insect Control
- Birdwatching



## SHORT - EARED OWL

*Asio flammeus* – CMS Appendix I



NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	<b>LEAST CONCERN</b>	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

This bird of prey has a wide range distribution and can travel for hundreds of kilometers over ocean expanses. Though they are commonly active during daylight hours, their colouring and silent flight make this owl difficult to spot. They live in open areas such as coastal grasslands, weedy fields and gravel pits where they nest on the ground. These owls feed on small rodents especially voles. Short-eared owls are sensitive to habitat fragmentation caused by agriculture, livestock grazing, recreation and development. Fragmentation of habitats has led to population decline.

### Ecosystem services

- Top predator
- Pest control
- Birdwatching



## SHORT -EARED OWL

*Asio flammeus* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- **Cuba\***; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Haiti.

\*CMS Party



## CERULEAN WARBLER

*Setophaga cerulean* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- The Bahamas; Belize; **Cuba\***; Jamaica.

\*CMS Party





## OSPREY

*Pandion haliaetus* – CMS Appendix II



This large raptor, measuring 180cm across, spends summers in North America and winters in the Caribbean. The Osprey hunts almost exclusively for live fish by utilizing its specialized reversible toe and diving abilities. Due to their taste for fish they can be found near ponds, rivers, lakes and coastal waterways around the world. Threats to Osprey include habitat loss, industrial and agricultural pollutants, nest destruction and hunting. Thanks to recovery efforts, the population is seeing an increasing trend after a long period of worldwide decline.

Ecosystem services:

- Top predator
- Birdwatching
- Ecological health indicator



## RED KNOT

*Calidris canutus rufa* - CMS Appendix I



The Red Knot is a striking shorebird, with characteristic russet breast and belly feathering. Every spring these shorebirds complete their epic migration from South America, where they winter, to the Canadian Arctic. The route of around 15,000 kilometers makes this bird one of the longest-distance migratory species. Red Knots feed on horseshoe crabs and other invertebrates. Threats to the Red Knot include shoreline development, dredging, food availability, disturbances, and climate change. Red Knot populations have declined by 75 percent since 1980.

Ecosystem services:

- Birdwatching
- Fertilizer
- Ecological health indicator



## RED KNOT

*Calidris canutus rufa* – CMS Appendix I

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos.

\*CMS Parties



## OSPREY

*Pandion haliaetus* – CMS Appendix II

Caribbean Range Countries:

- Anguilla; **Antigua and Barbuda\***; Aruba; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; BES islands; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; **Cuba\***; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos.

\*CMS Parties





## **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

The Caribbean is home to diverse migratory species, many of which are considered threatened or endangered. Awareness is growing in the Caribbean region about the importance of conservation projects towards the protection of biodiversity and wildlife in Caribbean habitats.

CMS provides the tools and global platform to ensure that they continue to return to healthy, hospitable habitats in the tropics each year. As an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment, CMS brings together the countries, such as Caribbean Range Countries, through which migratory animals pass and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.



**These species cards were  
prepared by the CMS Secretariat  
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