

EVERGLADES NATIONAL
PARK



FIELD GUIDE

Common Animals Found in the Everglades



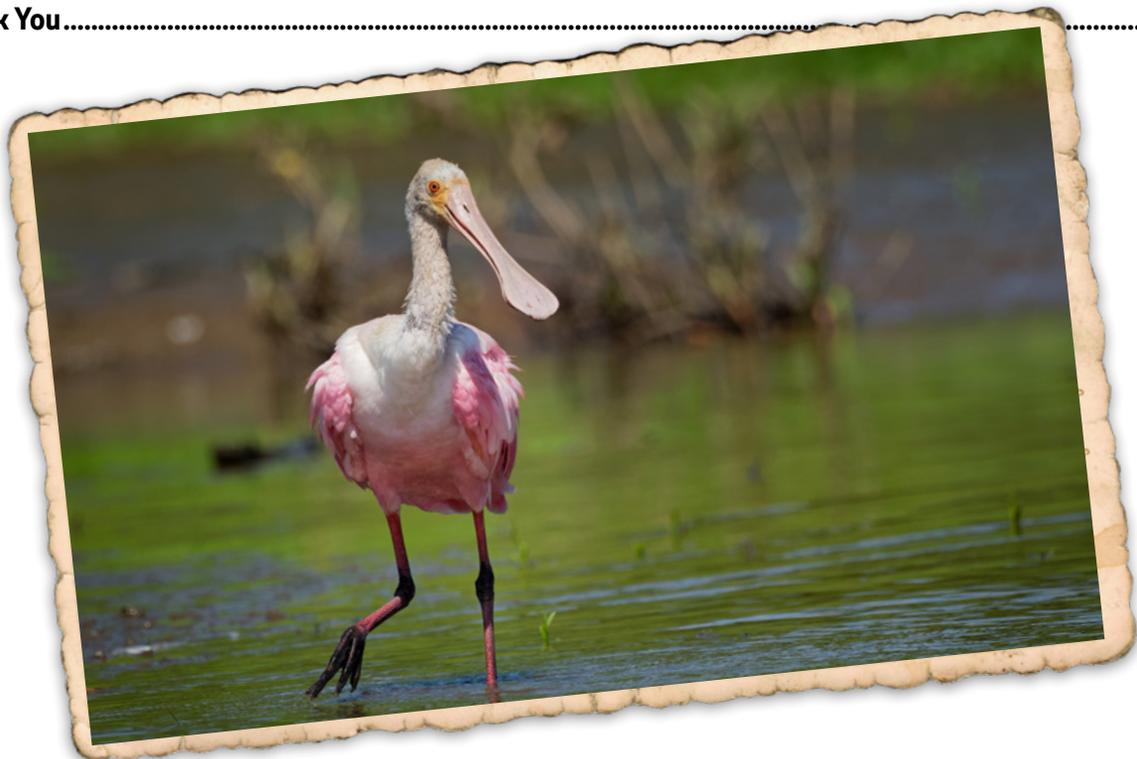
Everglades Safari
26700 SW 8th Street
Miami, Florida, 33194



Authorized
Concessioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Reptiles & Amphibians	3
American Alligator.....	4
American Crocodile.....	5
Banded Watersnake	6
Cottonmouth.....	7
Oak Toad	8
Florida Softshell Turtle.....	9
Mammals	10
Florida Panther	11
Raccoon	12
Florida Black Bear	13
River Otter.....	14
Birds	15
Woodstork.....	16
Roseate Spoonbill.....	17
Great Blue Heron	18
Anhinga.....	19
Thank You.....	20



WELCOME TO THE EVERGLADES

During your visit to the South Florida Everglades you might expect to see Alligators in their native habitat, but did you know that the Everglades is home to hundreds of different animals?

This is because the Everglades sustains a very unique environment that provides safe refuge to the wildlife that inhabits the wetlands; some of these species are not found anywhere else in the world.

In this guide, we will cover some of the more common reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and birds you may encounter on your journey.

Enjoy your visit!

- Everglades Safari Crew



EVERGLADES NATIONAL
PARK

Taylor T-24



EVERGLADES FILES

**REPTILES &
AMPHIBIANS**

FLORIDA

DEPTH
3 ft.
> 3 ft.

10 Kilometers
10 Miles

★ PISTON CORE SITE
○ MODERN SAMPLE

ATLANTIC OCEAN



Authorized
Concessioner

AMERICAN ALLIGATOR

Scientific Name: Alligator Mississippiensis

Due to over-hunting, the American Alligator once found itself on the endangered species list prior to the enactment of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Thanks to conservation efforts their populations rebounded well enough to be removed from the endangered species list in 1987.

Today, American Alligator populations continue to grow and thrive all over Florida. And, if you happen to find yourself exploring in the cooler months, you can bet you'll see these famous reptilian predators getting some sun on the grassy banks of the pristine Everglades waters.

These massive reptiles primarily inhabit swamps and marshes although it's not uncommon to find them in other bodies of water like lakes, rivers, and ponds. The American Alligator's typical diet consists of fish, turtles, small mammals, birds, reptiles, and even small and juvenile alligators.



DID YOU KNOW?

Although alligators have incredible power to close their jaws, the muscles used to open their mouths are very weak making it easy for even a human to hold their jaws shut... now don't try this at home kids!

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Males: 11 to 15 feet long

Females: 8 to 10 feet long

COLOR

Colors can range from dark green, gray, and brown to nearly black with a cream-colored underside

HABITAT

Swamps
Marshes
Lakes

Rivers
Ponds

DIET

Fish
Turtles
Small mammals

Birds
Reptiles
Juvenile alligators

AMERICAN CROCODILE

Scientific Name: Crocodylus Acutus

A distant cousin of the American Alligator, the American Crocodile is known to inhabit coastal areas of South Florida as well as brackish water and saltwater habitats. They can typically be found in Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Central and South America, too.

In comparison, crocodiles have long and narrow v-shaped snouts, while alligators have shorter U-shape snouts. Crocodiles eat pretty much anything that moves but typically go for fish, crabs, turtles, snakes, and small mammals, mostly feeding at night.

Unlike their Australian and African crocodile cousins, it's not common for the American Crocodile to attack larger mammals. Contrary to the aggressive reputation, American Crocodiles tend to be shy in nature and would more likely run away from you rather than towards you.



DID YOU KNOW?

An alligator or crocodile with its mouth open can look menacing, but the reason they keep their mouths open is to regulate their body temperature while out in the sun.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Males: up to 20 feet long

Females: 8 to 12 feet long

COLOR

Colors can range from dark green, gray, and brown to nearly black with a cream-colored underside

HABITAT

Coastal areas

Brackish water

Saltwater habitats

DIET

Fish

Crabs

Turtles

Snakes

Small mammals

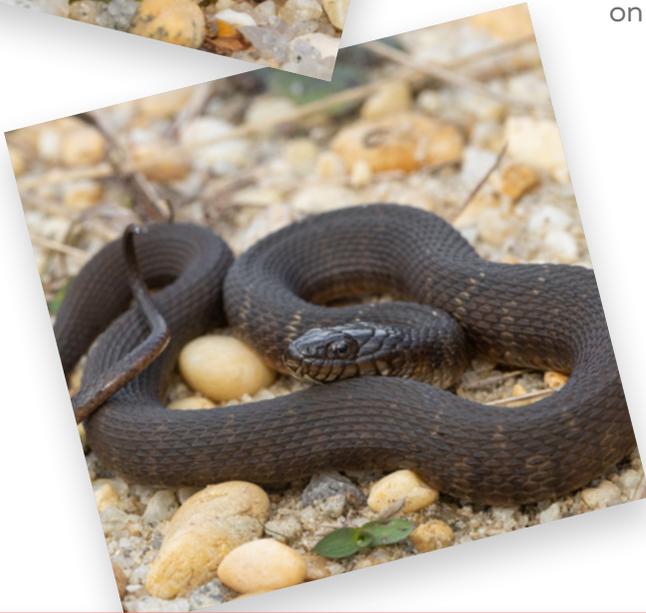
BANDED WATERSNAKE

Scientific Name: Nerodia fasciata

Commonly found throughout Florida, the non-venomous Banded Watersnake, or more commonly known as the Southern Watersnake is well adapted to the Everglades ecosystem. As their name implies, these snakes can be found in freshwater bodies like ponds, lakes, marshes, and streams. Strangely, this particular species and its cousins the Florida Green and Brown Watersnakes are not found in the Florida Keys.

These stout-bodied snakes wear broad black, brown, or red crossbands on their backs sandwiched in between lighter tan, grey, or reddish bands. As they age Southern Watersnakes tend to darken with some individuals turning completely black. Due to their similar coloration and size, Southern Watersnakes are often confused with the venomous Cottonmouth (Water Moccasin) but don't worry, a bite from a Southern Watersnake won't send you to the hospital. We still don't recommend picking one up as they will readily bite you in defense despite their preference to run from humans.

The typical diet consists of aquatic or semi-aquatic animals like frogs, toads, and fish, occasionally snacking on tadpoles and salamanders.



DID YOU KNOW?

When threatened, the Southern Watersnake flattens its body and head to seem larger to predators.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Ranging from 22" to 42"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Broad black, brown, or red crossbands on their backs sandwiched in between lighter tan, grey, or reddish bands

HABITAT

Freshwater ponds	Marshlands
Lakes	Streams

DIET

Frogs
Toads
Fish
Tadpoles
Salamanders

COTTONMOUTH SNAKE

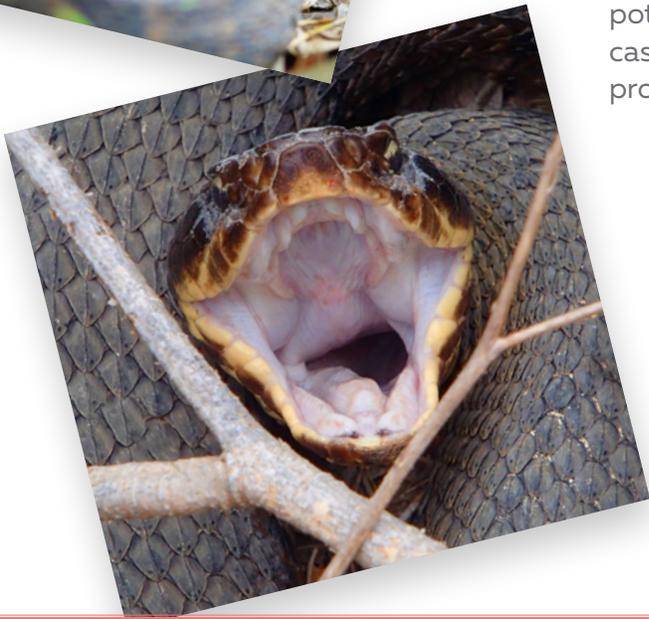
Scientific Name: Agkistrodon conanti

This venomous species is one of the most common pit viper snakes found throughout Florida as well as many neighboring islands including the upper Florida Keys and several islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

These snakes are the largest species of the genus *Agkistrodon* with males being larger than females. They wear patterns of light and dark brown crossbands containing many dark spots with light tan, yellow-white, or white bellies. As with the Southern Watersnake, older Cottonmouth colors tend to darken with age, many individuals turning uniformly olive, brown, or black. Interestingly the color patterns of young Cottonmouth snakes are much lighter than adults with newborns having sulfur yellow-colored tails.

Their diet usually consists of fish, small mammals, lizards, birds, small turtles, baby alligators, and even other snakes. Despite their aggression, Cottonmouths are not likely to bite unless physically molested, so don't try to pick them up or move them.

The hemotoxic venom of these large snakes is very potent and poses a serious threat to humans. In some cases, the bite can be serious enough to cause death if prompt medical attention is not received.



THE DETAILS

SIZE

Ranging from 30" to 48"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Patterns of light and dark brown crossbands containing dark spots with light tan, yellow-white, or white bellies

HABITAT

Freshwater ponds	Marshlands
Lakes	Streams

DIET

Fish	Baby alligators
Small mammals	Other snakes
Lizards	
Birds	
Small turtles	

DID YOU KNOW?

The Florida Cottonmouth gets its name from an interesting behavior. These snakes open their mouths to reveal the white fleshy interior when threatened; the coloration is reminiscent of cotton, hence their name.

OAK TOAD

Scientific Name: Anaxyrus quercicus

Found throughout Florida, especially on the coastal plains, the tiny Oak Toad makes a home in the sandy soils. You'll most likely find them hanging out in pine Flatwoods, savannas, sandhills, shrub bogs, and even maritime forests. Where you won't find these tiny toads is in the lower Florida Keys, where they're oddly absent.

A smaller species of Toad, the Oak Toad, can be distinguished by the bright white, yellowish, or orange stripe that runs from its snout to its tail. They are typically brown, grey, or almost black, often with scattered reddish warts and mottled black spots across their back in sets of 3 or 5. If you're lucky, you might get to see the bright orange on the underside of their feet!

When Oak Toads get hungry, they will seek out their favorite food, ants! When ants are in short supply, you'll find these toads munching on beetles, centipedes, spiders, and other invertebrates.

As these frogs are nocturnal, they spend most of their time chirping away as their ovular vocal sacs inflate. Their chirping is usually heard during their breeding season, between April and October. During this time, you can find Oak Toads tucked away in temporary wetlands, like shallow ponds, ditches, rain pools, or flooded agricultural fields.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Ranging from 0.75" to 1.5"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Body is tan to reddish brown, dark brown, or gray; back has dark spots and light center line; undersides of the feet are bright orange.

HABITAT

Living: sandy soils, including sandhills, pine-oak forests, pine flatwoods, and scrubs
Breeding: shallow wetlands, cypress domes, marshes, and ditches

DIET

Ants	Spiders
Beetles	Invertebrates
Centipedes	

DID YOU KNOW?

Predators beware! Oak Toads secrete toxins from the parotoid glands on their backs, and their eggs appear to possess some toxic properties, too.



FLORIDA SOFTSHELL TURTLE

Scientific Name: Apalone ferox

A highly aquatic species, the Florida softshell turtle prefers lakes, ponds, ditches, large springs, and canals. Softshell turtles may spend some time buried on the bottom of the water in the soft sand with only their head sticking out for air or for ambushing passing fish. These turtles are carnivores that eat mollusks, crayfish, insects, fish, frogs, snakes, other turtles, birds, and even corpses.

Just like its name, this turtle has a soft shell and a noticeable flattened body. They have a long neck and elongated head with a tube-like snout. Florida softshell turtles have been measured up to 25 inches and are the largest and heaviest of all North American softshell turtles. They have highly webbed, three-clawed feet.

Softshell turtles can be aggressive, sometimes biting each other spontaneously or while feeding, perhaps because of how vulnerable they are due to not having a hard shell. Their sharp claws and strong jaws could result in a "memorable experience" for an unlucky predator.



DID YOU KNOW?

Softshell turtles are surprisingly fast swimmers; they use their speed when catching prey and when they need to escape predators.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Males are 6" to 12"

Females are 11" to 24"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Adults dark brown to brownish-gray with dark spots with small dark bumps on the carapace.

HABITAT

Lakes

Ponds

Ditches

Large springs

Canals

DIET

Ants

Beetles

Centipedes

Spiders

Invertebrates

EVERGLADES NATIONAL
PARK

Taylor T-24

EVERGLADES FILES

MAMMALS

FLORIDA

DEPTH
3 ft.

> 3 ft.

10 Kilometers

10 Miles

★ PISTON CORE SITE
○ MODERN SAMPLE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EXPLORE YOUR
NATURE!®



Authorized
Concessioner

FLORIDA PANTHER

Scientific Name: Puma concolor coryi

A subspecies of puma, the Florida panther is the only known breeding population of puma in the Eastern United States. First listed as an endangered species in 1967, population numbers hit their lowest numbers in 1995 with only 20-30 panthers documented in the wild. These low numbers were attributed to the extreme isolation from similar breeding populations of panthers in the Eastern U.S. 2007 welcomed an increase of more than 100 documented Florida panthers in the wild thanks in part to the Florida Panther Recovery Program.

Florida panthers tend to be smaller than their cousins in higher elevations; males weigh between 100-160 pounds with females weighing between 50-115 pounds. They are roughly 7 feet in length with tawny, reddish, or greyish brown coats, occasionally melanistic or black coats are seen however there are no documented cases in the Northern or Southern United States.

Their diet primarily consists of white-tailed deer and wild hogs, however, smaller mammals like raccoons, armadillos, and rabbits are an important supplement when larger prey is less available. Panthers are opportunistic predators and have also been known to prey upon unsecured livestock and even our beloved pets.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Roughly 7 ft long
Weight: 50 to 115 pounds

COLOR & PATTERNS

Tawny, reddish, or greyish brown

HABITAT

Eastern United States

DIET

White-tailed deer
Wild hogs
Raccoons
Armadillos
Rabbits

DID YOU KNOW?

As opportunistic predators, Florida panthers will go after pretty much any animal they can eat, they have even been recorded catching alligators and crocodiles



RACCOON

Scientific Name: Procyon lotor

Famous for their bandit-like masked appearance, Raccoons are a member of the procyonidae family, which are typically smallish animals with generally slender bodies and long tails. Raccoons can weigh as much as 20 pounds, males being heavier than females.

Also known for their banded tails, these furry creatures wear a mostly greyish and white coat accented with black features. Their ears are slightly rounded and bordered with white fur in contrast to the black fur surrounding their eyes. A dense underfur making up roughly 90% of their coat helps raccoons stay warm during cold weather.

Raccoons have hyper sensitive front paws and plantigrade hind paws (where the heel and sole touch the floor) with five fingers. Vibrissae, stiff hairs like cat whiskers, on their front paws enable them to identify objects before they even touch them.

Usually nocturnal, these omnivores eat whatever tastes good to them. During the summer months, their diet typically consists of insects, fish, and amphibians but prefer the fruits and nuts that are available during the later months.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Ranging from 16" to 28" long
Up to 12" tall with tails extending up to 17"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Grey and white coat with black accents
Black and greyish banded tails

HABITAT

Eastern United States

DIET

Insects
Fish
Amphibians
Fruits
Nuts

DID YOU KNOW?

Raccoons are great swimmers and can swim at around 4 miles per hour and are able to remain in water for several hours



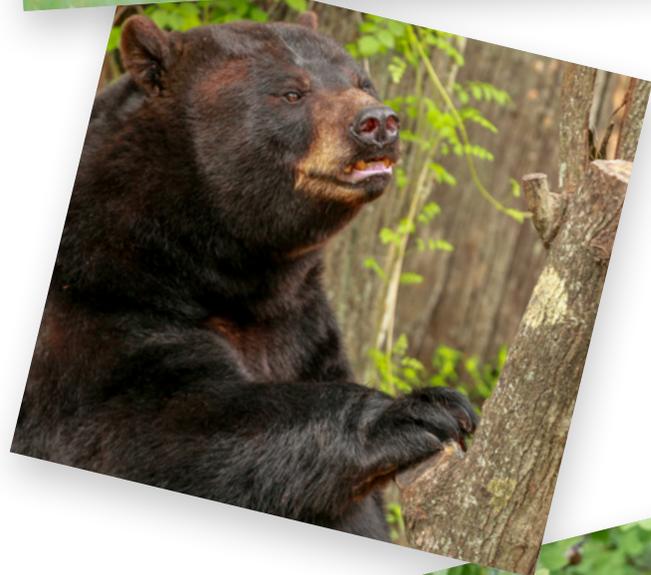
FLORIDA BLACK BEAR

Scientific Name: Ursus americanus floridanus

The Florida Black Bear is the only species of bear found in Florida and their population has been expanding since 1980. Solitary in their hunting and foraging, male black bears can roam up to 60 square miles of claimed territory. At a humble 15 square miles, females typically roam much less area. These lucky bears are listed as a recovered species and are no longer considered a conservation concern.

Excellent swimmers with the ability to run up to 35 miles an hour and climb 100 feet up into a tree very quickly, Florida Black Bears spend most of their days foraging for food. Most active during dawn and dusk, these omnivores eat both plants and meat, however roughly 80% of their diet will consist of berries, acorns, fruit, grass, seeds, and nuts.

You can find these bears roaming through the dense foliage of wetland forests but will seek out various habitats depending on the season. As humans continue to expand into the natural territories of the Florida Black Bear, the chances of human and bear interactions increases exponentially. These encounters can be very dangerous for both animals and humans alike.



DID YOU KNOW?

The largest adult male black bear in Florida weighed in at a whopping 760 lbs!

THE DETAILS

SIZE

5 to 6 feet long and 3 to 3.5 feet high at the shoulder, weighing 125 to 450 pounds

COLOR & PATTERNS

Shiny black coat, brown muzzle

HABITAT

Wetland forests but will seek out various habitats depending on the season

DIET

80% plants such as: grasses, leaves, berries, fruit, acorns, and seeds

15% insects such as: wasps, bees, termites, and ants

5% animal matter such as: carrion, opossums, and armadillos

RIVER OTTER

Scientific Name: *Lontra canadensis*

These water-obsessed aquatic mammals can be found throughout Florida with the exception of the Florida Keys. Preferring to hangout in freshwater, you'll find River Otters in rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, and swamps. Making their homes among tree roots or by digging their own dens, occasionally these slender, long-bodied creatures may move into and redecorate abandoned beaver dens.

Their unique, waterproof outer coats also known as guard hairs are typically light to dark, rich brown and protect the undercoat from getting wet when submerged. River Otters take good care of their fur by grooming often, and at up to 5 ft long, there's plenty to keep them busy.

Specialized in finding and capturing prey in the water, River Otters are carnivores meaning their diet is based on fish, frogs, crustaceans, and occasionally a bird or small mammal. As social animals, you'll find these playful critters hanging out in groups that usually consist of a female and her juvenile offspring.



DID YOU KNOW?

River Otters need to eat 15% of their body weight a day to survive.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

2.5 ft to 5 ft long
Weighing 10 to 33 pounds

COLOR & PATTERNS

Light to dark brown

HABITAT

Rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, and swamps

DIET

Fish
Frogs
Crustaceans
Birds
Small mammals

EVERGLADES NATIONAL
PARK

Taylor T-24

EVERGLADES FILES

BIRDS

FLORIDA

DEPTH
3 ft.

> 3 ft.

10 Kilometers
10 Miles

★ PISTON CORE SITE
○ MODERN SAMPLING

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EXPLORE YOUR
NATURE!®



Authorized
Concessioner

WOOD STORK

Scientific Name: *Mycteria americana*

The Wood Stork can be identified by their long legs, featherless heads and prominent beaks. They are approximately 3ft long as adults with a wingspan of about 59-65 inches. Wood storks have mostly white plumage with the tips of the wings and tail in black. There is no obvious difference between the male and females other than their size, females being slightly smaller.

Their diet typically includes fish, frogs, insects, crabs, and other small animals such as young alligators. They wade in the shallow waters of the swamps and marshes with their beaks, slightly opened, in the water ready to clamp down on any prey they might feel pass by their sensitive beaks.

The Wood Stork is listed as endangered due to populations decreasing from the loss of suitable feeding grounds. Particularly in South Florida with the manipulation of water levels through levees, canals and flood gates that change water regimes and affect the storks habitat.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Wood Stork is considered to be an indicator species for restoration of the Everglades.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Up to 3 ft long
Wingspan of 59" to 65"

COLOR & PATTERNS

White plumage with the tips of the wings and tail in black

HABITAT

South Florida

DIET

Fish
Frogs
Insects

Crabs
Small animals
Young alligators

ROSEATE SPOONBILL

Scientific Name: Ajaia ajaja

One of six species of spoonbills in the entire world and the only one found in the Americas, the Roseate Spoonbill is known for their bright pink plumage and distinctive spoon-shaped bill. These medium-sized birds sport pink shoulders and tails, a white neck and yellowish green head that highlights their bright red eyes. When born, their young wear dull colors that brighten as they mature beyond 3 years of age.

Typically found foraging in the shallows of fresh, brackish, and marine waters including bays, mangroves, forested swamps, and wetlands, the diet of roseate spoonbills consists of small fish, crustaceans and insects found in both freshwater and saltwater habitats. They hunt by swinging their head side to side with their bill slightly submerged in the water, feeling around for prey to clamp down on.

Spoonbills are known to forage, roost, and nest in groups often with other ibises, herons, and egrets. These unique wading birds are of least concern on the endangered list, they are recovering from decades of over-hunting. The biggest threat they face today is the destruction of their natural habitat.



DID YOU KNOW?

It is thought that the Roseate Spoonbill gets its bright coloring from the pigments of the crustaceans they eat.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Up to 3 ft tall
Wingspan of 47" to 52"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Bright pink plumage on their shoulders and tails, white neck, and yellowish green head, red eyes

HABITAT

Freshwater, brackish, and marine waters including bays, mangroves, forested swamps, and wetlands

DIET

Small fish
Crustaceans
Insects

GREAT BLUE HERON

Scientific Name: Ardea herodias

The Great Blue Heron holds the title of the largest wading bird in North America with lengths ranging from 3 ft to 4.5 ft these majestic birds have a massive wingspan of 5.5 ft to 6.6 ft. Typically found in freshwater lakes, marshes, and along the shallows of rivers, as well as saltwater habitats, great blue herons can also be found foraging and hunting in grasslands and agricultural fields.

Their feathers are a bluish gray with a white chin and dark blue eyebrows ending in a cluster of long dark feathers. A large yellow, blade-like beak enables them to exercise great hunting skills, striking and even impaling their prey with incredible precision. As carnivores, their diet consists of insects, crustaceans, frogs, fish, small reptiles, and mammals. They have been known to hunt squirrels and even baby alligators!

Interestingly, these birds are mostly monogamous. As they are solitary hunters, it is somewhat odd to see great blue heron nest in large colonies during breeding months. Another interesting fact, both males and females take turns incubating their eggs for 4 weeks and continue these shared responsibilities when protecting and feeding their young.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Up to 4.5 ft long
Wingspan of 5.5 ft to 6.6 ft

COLOR & PATTERNS

Bluish gray plumage, white chin, dark blue eyebrows ending in long dark feathers

HABITAT

Freshwater lakes, marshes, and rivers, saltwater habitats, grasslands, and agricultural fields

DIET

Insects	Fish
Crustaceans	Small reptiles
Frogs	Small mammals

DID YOU KNOW?

There is an all-white color morph found specifically in Florida and the Caribbean often referred to as the Great White Heron, but it is in fact the same species.



ANHINGA

Scientific Name: Anhinga anhinga

Anhingas are tall, slender water birds with long fan-like tails and webbed feet. Year-round residents of sunny Florida, these beautiful birds reach upwards of 2.5 to 3 ft in length with long S-shaped necks. Males are black with silver to white streaks on the wings and back, females and juveniles have a pale tan head, neck, and breast.

Anhingas inhabit shallow freshwater lakes, marshes and ponds and prefer shallow, slow-moving, sheltered waters. When swimming, their bodies are completely submerged with only their heads and necks above the waterline, giving the appearance of a snake swimming through the water. This is likely how they got the name snake bird. Their diet consists of small to medium fish, some crustaceans and invertebrates.

Because their feathers are not coated in oil like many other waterbirds and require time to dry after each aquatic excursion, Anhingas can be seen perched on logs, branches, and shorelines where they spread their wings and tails to catch some rays while the sun dries them off.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Anhinga is a sacred bird to many indigenous communities. Their tail feathers are believed to be powerful medicine, holding energy for healing and clearing energy.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Up to 3 ft long
Wingspan of 3.7 ft

COLOR & PATTERNS

Males have black plumage with silver to white streaks on their wings and backs, **Females** are similar with pale tan heads, necks, and breast

HABITAT

South Florida

DIET

Small to medium fish
Some crustaceans
Invertebrates

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

Scientific Name: Buteo Lineatus

A common hawk of wet woodlands, they are the most vocal raptors, especially during spring courtship. You are more likely to hear this hawk before you see it. It sends a shriek through the air that's piercing enough to place surrounding prey on alert.

Red-shouldered hawks have excellent vision and strike with precision. Their diet consists of frogs, snakes, lizards, and small mammals such as mice.

While both sexes are similar in color and appearance, the females are larger than the males. They measure between 15-19 inches in length with a wingspan of 37-42 inches. An adult Red-shouldered hawk has a tan/brown head, orangish patches on the shoulders and breast area, with cream and orange colors mixed on the breast. Their tails are barred black and white and slightly longer than the Red-tail hawk.

The Red-shouldered Hawk has a regal presence; it's very posture exudes strength. You can almost perceive how sharp and intelligent they are just by observation. Current populations of the Red-shouldered Hawk are thought to be stable in most regions.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

15" to 19" long
Wingspan of 37" to 42"

COLOR & PATTERNS

Tan/brown head, orangish patches on the shoulders and breast area, cream and orange colors mixed on the breast. Tails are barred black and white and slightly longer than the red-tail hawk

HABITAT

South-eastern United States

DIET

Frogs	Lizards
Snakes	Small mammals

DID YOU KNOW?

Resident Red-shouldered Hawks will harass migrant hawks that fly over their nesting territories, calling loudly and dive-bombing the other hawks and even Eagles.



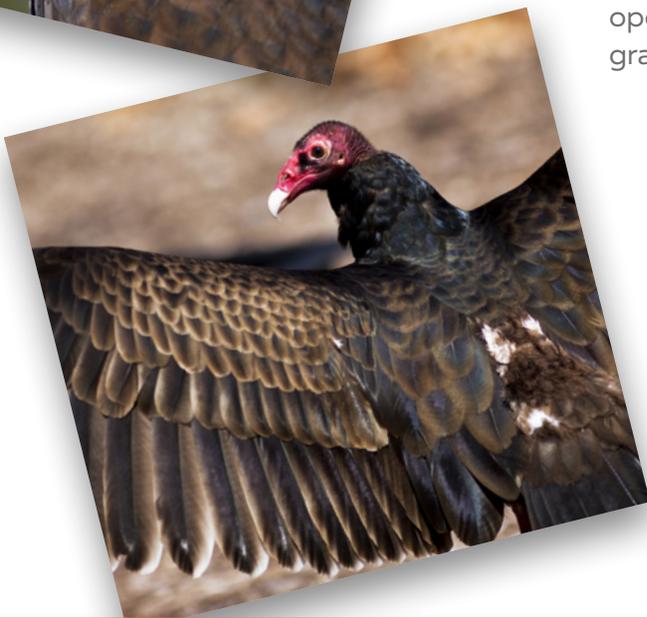
TURKEY VULTURE

Scientific Name: Anhinga anhinga

Circling high above the Everglades, gliding effortlessly through the air, you can spot the Turkey Vulture. At first glance, it can be confused for an Eagle or other raptor, but a closer look reveals how this magnificent bird rides the rising thermal air currents and almost floats through the sky, conserving its energy while looking for a meal.

Although their curved beaks can tear through the toughest hides, Turkey Vultures are the only scavenger bird that can't actually kill their prey. Their feet are closer to a chicken than that of a raptor, making them virtually useless for ripping into prey. These massive birds are Mother Nature's clean-up crew and play a vital role in the ecosystem. Disposing of dead animals is what they do, and they prefer freshly deceased animals. Occasionally, these scavengers will wait for their meal to soften by way of decomposition in order to pierce the skin, avoiding carcasses that have reached the point of putrefaction.

The Turkey Vulture receives special protection under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. They are now among the most common large birds in North America, common to open areas such as subtropical forests, fields, roadside, grasslands, suburbs, pastures, and wetlands.



DID YOU KNOW?

Look closely and you'll notice that Turkey Vultures are missing feathers on their head and neck. This is a matter of hygiene and avoids having the gruesome remnants of their last meal hanging around their heads.

THE DETAILS

SIZE

Up to 3 ft long
Wingspan of 6 ft with "fingers" at the tips

COLOR & PATTERNS

They appear to be black but are actually dark brown with a red head and a pale beak

HABITAT

Subtropical forests	Suburbs
Fields	Pastures
Roadside	Wetlands
Grasslands	

DIET

Freshly deceased animals

Adventure is Calling!

Are you ready to go out and use your
Ultimate Guide: Common Animals
Found in the Everglades?

Join us to experience Everglades
National Park on a thrilling airboat tour.

Book a Private Tour or purchase General
Tour tickets online. Get out and
Explore Your Nature!®

USE THIS CODE AT CHECKOUT
FOR 10% OFF YOUR TOUR!

LETSRIDE10

www.EvergladesSafariPark.com



Everglades Safari
26700 SW 8th Street
Miami, Florida, 33194



Authorized
Concessioner