Supplemental Figure S3

(7 pages, 31 species)

Methods

repeated from subsection "High Counts for Species"

To determine important sites for each species, we identified the ten sites in the Caribbean with the highest counts of each species within each of three seasons. We defined seasons as Fall (August-November), Winter (December-February), and Spring (March-May), to coincide with primarily migratory and non-migratory time periods. We excluded summer months because migrants were largely absent. However, we did scan the summer months and included high counts in July as occurring in the Fall as such an occurrence would coincide with the biology of migration, rather than relying on the artificiality of the calendar; this resulted in one exception, a group of 2350 Lesser Yellowleas observed on 31 July 2017. In cases where a single large site is comprised of a complex of wetlands that cannot be surveyed in a single visit, counts at unique sites across a three-day period were aggregated to derive the high count for that site (Sorenson & Gerbracht, 2014); the only site where this applied was Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic, However, there is always the chance that birds move between unique sites at wetland complexes; therefore, all counts from unique sites for multi-day data are provided in Data S1 and both the aggregated high count and the single highest count of all unique sites are reported when assessing population thresholds. High-counts of a single individual were excluded. Sites did not repeat within the same season for the same year. That is, if the same wetland had the top 3 (for example) highest counts of a species, but all occurred in the Fall of 2010, we included the site only once on our list with the highest count of the three. If that same wetland had 3 of the highest counts but each in a different year, we included the site three times. In the event that there was a tie in abundance for the 10th place, we included all sites until the tie ceased. In addition, for each high count, we noted whether the checklist had an associated protocol type (i.e., CWC, ISS). Finally, we determined the current IBA status of sites where high counts were recorded by comparing the coordinates of those sites as entered on eBird with a shapefile of IBAs available from BirdLife International (datazone.birdlife.org/site/requestgis).

Seasons

Fall August - November

Winter December - February

Spring March - May

Country/Nation Codes

AB	Antigua and Barbuda	Gr	Grenada
Ar	Aruba	Ha	Haiti
Bb	Barbados	Ja	Jamaica
Bh	Bahamas	Mq	Martinique
Во	Bonaire	PR	Puerto Rico
BVI	British Virgin Islands	SKN	Saint Kitts & Nevis
Cc	Curaçao	SM	Saint Martin/Sint Maarten
CI	Cayman Islands	SVG	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Cu	Cuba	TCI	Turks & Caicos Islands
DR	Dominican Republic	TT	Trinidad & Tobago
Gd	Guadeloupe	USVI	U.S. Virgin Islands

High Counts by Season Countries of High Counts by Season Peaks & values exceeding population thresholds labeled with country code Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 x--- 1% geographic population threshold Winter Country code (Dec-Feb) (Mar-May) Percentage of sites within IBAs X% Black-necked Stilt Himantopus mexicanus 6000 PR PR Cu Cu SM DR DR DR Cu DR PR 70% 60% 60% American Avocet Recurvirostra americana 1200 Cu Cu Cu 70% 30% 70% American Oystercatcher Haematopus palliatus (18)(12)(14)20 Bh Gd Gd Cc PR TCI Gd BVI Bh **BVI** PR 61% 50% 67% Black-bellied Plover Pluvialis squatarola 2800 Cu PR PR Bh Cu Cu CI Cu **TCI** Bh DR Cu DR Bh DR PR **SKN** TCI 20% 40% 40% American Golden-Plover Pluvialis dominica (15)150 Bb Bb Cu Cu PR Gd На На

PR

TT

20%

Bb

Ar

47%

43%

PR

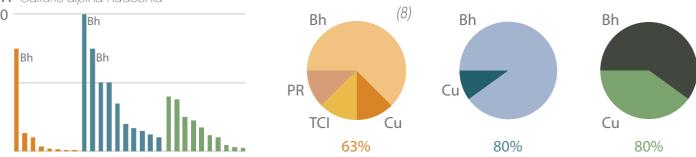
Peaks & values exceeding population thresholds labeled with country code PR Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 x--- 1% geographic population threshold Country code (Dec-Feb) (Mar May) (AUG-NOV) Percentage of sites within IBAs Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus 40 Ha (12)Cu PR Во Во DR TCI DR PR PR Bh Ha Во Cu 30% 90% 83% Wilson's Plover Charadrius wilsonia 300 USVI PR PR Во USVI Bh Cu PR AB AB Во Cu Ja AB Bh Cu Gd 90% 82% 80% Semipalmated Plover Charadrius semipalmatus (12)400 PR Cu TT Cu Cu Gd Ja На Ja Cu PR DR DR Ar Ja CI TCI PR TT 20% 58% 50% Piping Plover Charadrius melodus melodus (12)Bh Bh Bh 160 Bh Bh Bh. TCI Cu 30% 42% 20% Killdeer Charadrius vociferus (11)250 Bh Bh Bh Cu Ha PR DR Cu 20% 0% 55% 3

Countries of High Counts by Season

High Counts by Season

Cañizares & Reed, 2020

High Counts by Season Countries of High Counts by Season Peaks & values exceeding population thresholds labeled with country code Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 x--- 1% geographic population threshold Winter Country code Cu (AUG-NOV) (Dec-Feb) Mar May) Percentage of sites within IBAs Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres Bb Gd Gd Cu Cu 300 Bh Bh Bb CI На CI Bh Gd Ja TCI TCI 60% 20% 50% Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa (11)(12)450 Bh Cu Cu TCI TCI Bh PR TT TCI Во PR **BVI** TT Cu Во 67% 73% 60% Stilt Sandpiper Calidris himantopus (11)2500 PR PR DR **USVI USVI** На USVI DR DR DR Gd 64% 80% 80% Sanderling Calidris alba 450 PR Cu Cu Cu На Gd TCI PR TT Mq Bh Во 60% 0% 50% Dunlin Calidris alpina hudsonia (8)200 Bh Bh Bh Bh



High Counts by Season Countries of High Counts by Season Peaks labeled with country code Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 Winter **Spring** Fall (Dec-Feb) (Mar May) (AUG-NOV) Country code Cu Percentage of sites within IBAs Least Sandpiper Calidris minutilla (11)4300 _{Cu} Cu Ja Cu DR SM DR CI DR PR PR Cu Ja Ja TCI 55% 70% 50% White-rumped Sandpiper Calidris fuscicollis 600 Bb Bb PR CI PR Gd SKN PR Ja TT TT 30% 60% 50% Pectoral Sandpiper Calidris melanotos (11)(11)250 PR PR Bh Ar Gd Cu Gd TT Bb PR Bb SM Cu Ar Bb DR CI 20% 55% 18% Semipalmated Sandpiper Calidris pusilla 3200 PR PR PR DR TT **USVI** DR SM DR DR Во Gd 90% 60% 70% Western Sandpiper Calidris mauri (12)2600 Cu Cu TT TT Cu Bh DR Ja DR Bh TCI TCI TT Bh 60% 80% 75% 5

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Countries of High Counts by Season High Counts by Season Peaks & values exceeding population thresholds labeled with country code Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 x--- 1% geographic population threshold Fall 10% Country code Winter (Mar May) (Dec-Feb) Percentage of sites within IBAs Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus griseus/hendersoni 15000 Cu Cu Cu Cu Cu Во TCI Bh PR TCI 90% 40% 60% Solitary Sandpiper Tringa solitaria (11)(12)Bb TT TT Bh 100 **USVI** SM Cc PR Во Bh Pr TCI Gd Cu Ja 45% 8% 30% Willet Tringa semipalmata (11)200 Cu Cu PR DR TT SVG TT SM TCI TCI 90% 40% 73% Greater Yellowlegs Tringa melanoleuca 900 DR PR Cu Cu DR Cu Cu Bh SM Ar SVG PR Cu PR Ja Ar DR 40% 60% 50% Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes (11)3500 PR Cu Cu DR Ja Ar PR PR DR DR DR 60% 90% 82% 6

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High Counts by Season Countries of High Counts by Season Peaks labeled with country code Number of sites. If not indicated, sites =10 Winter spring (Dec-Feb) (Mar-May) (AUG-NOV) Country code Percentage of sites within IBAs (12)Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus Ar Ar TT TT Cu SVG Ja SVG PR PR TT PR 90% 60% 75% (13)(4) Upland Sandpiper Bartramia longicauda Bb Cu. 30 Bb Cc Gd PR CI Cu 8% 25% Hudsonian Godwit Limosa haemastica (2)PR PR. 30 USVI Bb **USVI** TT Bb 0% 100% (12)(13)Wilson's Snipe Gallinago delicata Bb Bb Bb Cc Cu 500 Cu PR Bh Bh Cu Cu PR CIGd Gd USVI TT PR На 17% 20% 46% (5) (1) Wilson's Phalarope Phalaropus tricolor DR Gd PR PR Cu 5 DR Ja PR Во CI 86% 80% 100% (11)(11)Spotted Sandpiper Actitis macularius TT TT 150 SVG SVG Gr SM На Gr Ja На Ha 82% 70% 64%

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