



Audubon

Center for
Birds of Prey

GUEST GUIDEBOOK

A companion for your
self-guided tour



Welcome to the

Audubon Center for Birds of Prey

The Audubon Center for Birds of Prey opened in 1979 and was founded by Florida Audubon staff member Doris Mager. Recognizing the need to save Bald Eagles, Doris hosted an “Eagle Nest Sit in” to raise funds to start our Center. We continue this work today with our expertise in eagle care and Florida’s raptors. The Center is a program of the National Audubon Society one of the oldest and most effective bird conservation organizations in the Western Hemisphere with work extending from Canada, to the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. We focus on birds because we know their collective health reflects the health of our planet. What’s good for birds is good for the Earth.



What to Expect for Your Visit

Please use this guide as you walk through our sanctuary. You will notice QR codes and signs to enhance your visit. We have water stations throughout the property and invite you to come in the Audubon house to cool off and explore our interactive exhibits.

Your admission supports birds and the places they need. This includes clinical care, food and housing for the rescued birds brought here for rehabilitation, as well as our permanent residents. The birds you will meet today are no longer patients but would not survive in the wild due to their injuries, so they live with us. With our expertise in care, these birds live roughly twice as long as their wild counterparts.

Thank you for visiting and learning more about how you can contribute to the conservation of raptors.





Audubon's Flight Plan

Audubon protects birds and the places they need today and tomorrow. We organize our work around four primary targets

- Habitat conservation
- Climate Action
- Policy
- Community building

Visit [Audubon.org](https://www.audubon.org) to learn more



What is a **Bird of Prey?**

To be considered a bird of prey, or raptor, a bird must have three characteristics. As their name suggests, they all **eat meat**. Because of that, they must have **sharp talons** to catch their prey.

To eat their prey, they need **sharp, curved beaks**.

Birds of prey are predatory birds that include eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, osprey, kites, and vultures. These birds are vital for maintaining healthy populations of prey species and are key indicators of the health of our ecosystems.



Swallow-tailed Kite

Elanoides forficatus

Keep your eyes to the sky in Florida's warmer months. Chances are, you'll see the Swallow-tailed Kite's iconic silhouette and forked tail.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Being agile and nearly constant flyers, they catch their prey on the wing (while flying). They mainly eat flying insects, but they also pick off small creatures from the tops of trees during nesting season. They drink by gracefully skimming water.

HABITAT

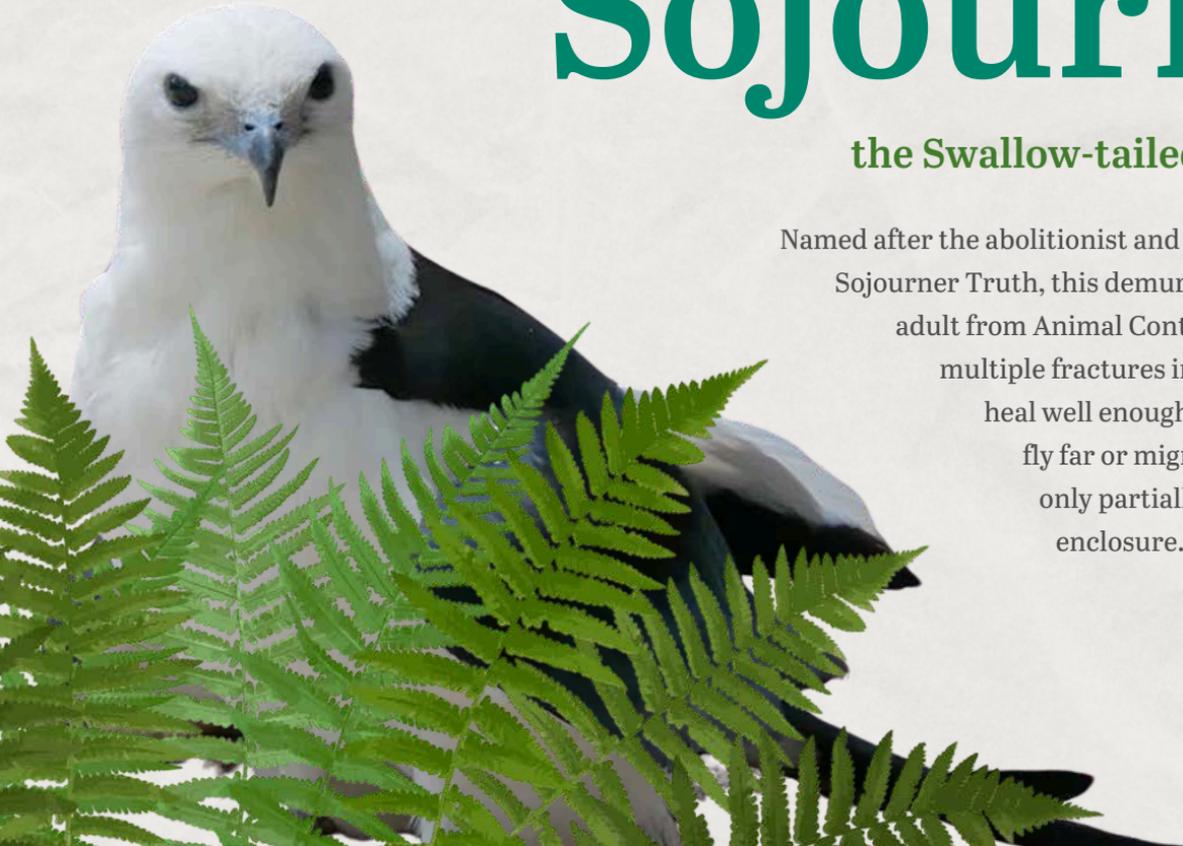
The Swallow-tailed Kites that migrate through Florida arrive around February, using wetlands to hunt. During this time, they will nest in tall cypress or palm trees. They will leave for South America around August for the winter.

MIGRATORY

Sojourner

the Swallow-tailed Kite

Named after the abolitionist and women's rights leader Sojourner Truth, this demure lady came to us as an adult from Animal Control in April 2021. She had multiple fractures in her left wing that did not heal well enough for her to be able to fly far or migrate safely. Sojourner is the only partially flighted kite in this enclosure.



Mississippi Kite

Ictinia mississippiensis

This bird of prey inspired the name of the flying toy due to their acrobatic flight.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They catch and eat their prey on the wing. Sometimes, they catch insects that are flushed from the grass by grazing animals or fire.

HABITAT

They are often seen in flocks and nesting in loose colonies. From the southeastern United States, Mississippi Kites gather in the Florida Panhandle around August to migrate 10,000 miles along the Texas coast to South America. Mississippi Kites will often return to the same nest each year, they need hardwood forests for nesting.



MIGRATORY

Shadow

the Mississippi Kite

Shadow is the smallest of the kites in his enclosure. He's a quiet guy and mostly keeps to himself. Shadow was found as an adult being attacked by crows, with other kites fighting them off. Shadow was initially rescued and taken to another wildlife hospital who then transferred him to our Raptor Trauma Clinic in August 2017. He had a severely injured right wing that couldn't be saved and needed to be partially amputated.



Snail Kite

Rostrhamus sociabilis

Although they still look quite similar, males are slate grey and females are brown.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Snail Kites have specialized beaks for eating native apple snails. Invasive apple snails are causing the native apple snail population to decline. However, Snail Kite beaks are adapting to eat the invasive apple snail.

HABITAT

They live in wetlands of Central America, South America, and Florida. In Florida, they primarily reside in The Everglades but can be seen occasionally in Central Florida. Snail Kites don't migrate, but they are nomadic and move around in response to changing water levels and food availability.

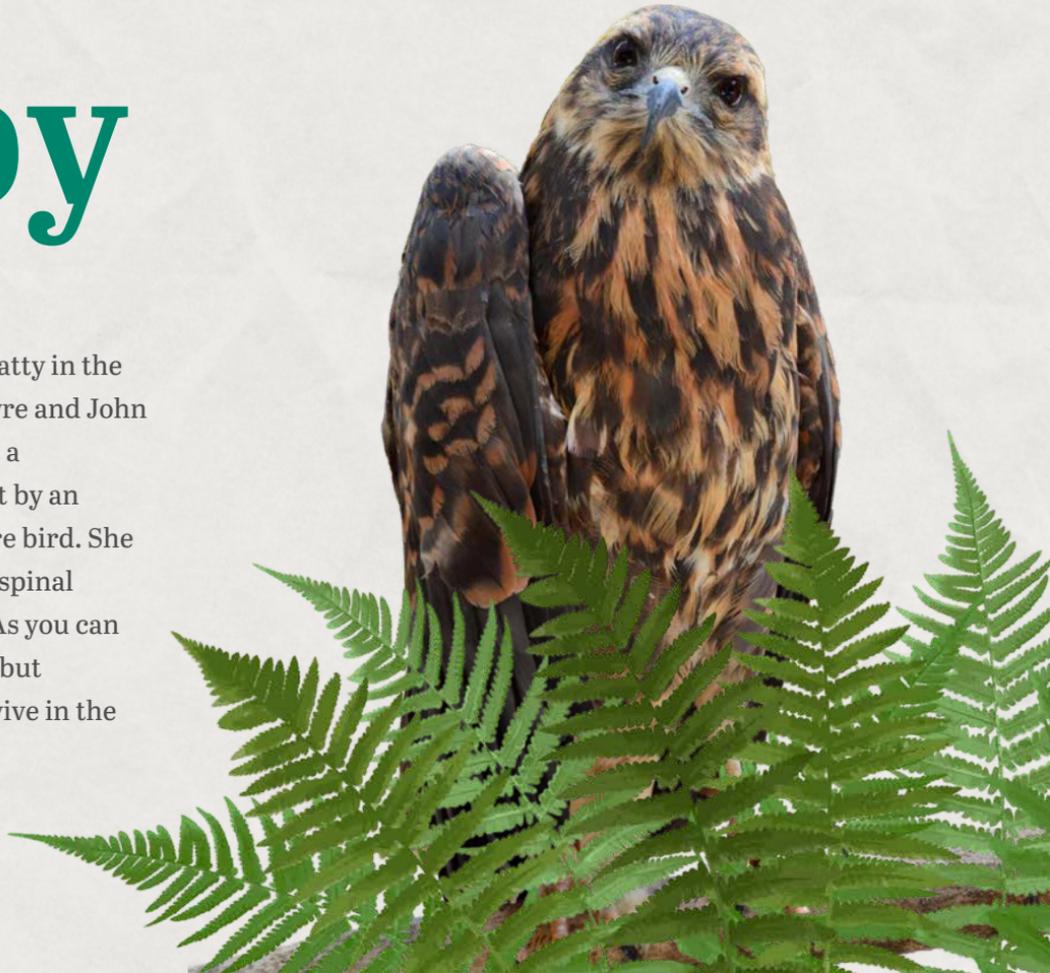
ENDANGERED



Ruby

the Snail Kite

Ruby is a vivacious lady who can be chatty in the morning. She was named by Kathy Sayre and John Corbitt, who won her naming rights at a fundraiser. Ruby is here after being hit by an airboat in October 2021 as an immature bird. She had multiple right wing fractures and spinal trauma that resulted in leg paralysis. As you can see, she recovered from her paralysis, but unfortunately, not well enough to survive in the wild.





Short-tailed Hawk

Buteo brachyurus

They come in either a light or dark color morph. The dark color morph is much more common in Florida.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They are considered bird specialists because they feed primarily on other birds. They search for prey while flying high in the sky and dive when the opportunity strikes. Most of the birds they catch are perched on the tops of trees or shrubs.

HABITAT

Short-tailed Hawks are very uncommon in the United States and are mostly found in south and central Florida, with likely fewer than 500 in the wild. They prefer open country next to woodlands. Being a shy bird, we're still learning about their migration patterns.

MIGRATORY

Nutmeg

the Short-tailed Hawk

Nutmeg has the less common light morph coloration. In June 2023, Nutmeg was picked up by Animal Control as an adult suffering from a fractured shoulder and collarbone. He was then transferred to us by our Rescue Team. While he is flighted, he unfortunately, was unable to regain the full stamina and flight required for migration so is non-releasable.

Nutmeg is training to step onto a scale and a glove. You may see a trainer in with Nutmeg asking for these behaviors.





Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

Red-tailed Hawks have a greater color variation compared to other hawks. They can be all white to all black and every shade of brown and red in between.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They hunt from a high perch and then swoop down to capture their prey. They also fly over fields, scanning the area. Small prey are carried back to the perch, and large prey are often eaten on the ground. The preferred prey of Red-tailed Hawks is small mammals, such as rats, voles, and rabbits.

HABITAT

Found in all 48 contiguous states and parts of Alaska, they are the most widely distributed hawk in the United States. They are the most common hawk in every state except Florida. They are flexible habitat dwellers, using both forests and open areas.



Spike

the Red-tailed Hawk

Spike was found as a fledgling that had fallen from her nest onto a pile of logs in 2000. She had a severe eye injury, and her eye ended up needing to be removed.

Spike is losing her feather pigment due to old age, which is why she looks so different from Scarlet, the female Red-tailed Hawk that lives beside her. Different color morphs can be more or less common, depending on the territory they are from.

Scarlet

the Red-tailed Hawk

Scarlet is a bashful girl who understandably needs some time to get to know you. She came in as an immature bird with a fractured right shoulder from a gunshot wound. A falconer rescued Scarlet in November 2016 and still comes to visit with her.

Though shooting wild raptors is illegal, our Raptor Trauma Clinic sees a significant number of gunshot injuries. Often, this is due to their perception as pests, despite raptors playing a crucial role in the ecosystem.

Scarlet is training to come to the scale. You may see a trainer in with her.



Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Like most other vultures, they are very intelligent and social creatures.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Unlike most birds, they have a well-developed sense of smell, allowing them to smell carrion over a mile away. Along with their excellent eyesight, they scavenge for carrion, which means they find and eat dead animals. While this may sound gross, it serves a very important ecological purpose and helps prevent the spread of disease.

HABITAT

They are highly adaptable birds and are found in most parts of North America. Some Turkey Vultures further north will migrate south for the winter in flocks. Turkey Vultures thrive in diverse habitats.



Mortimer

the Turkey Vulture

Mortimer is one of our oldest residents, although we don't know her exact age. She came to us after being hit by a car as an adult in 1988. This resulted in a fractured left wing and left foot.

Mortimer is the only bird on property with a sense of smell. She is enriched by added smells in her enclosure. We use cooking spices like nutmeg and garlic to add interest to her environment.

In the wild, Turkey Vultures are often found with Crested Caracara and Black Vultures.





Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Like all New World vultures, they lack a voice box. So they verbally communicate in grunts and hisses.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Black Vultures soar high and scan the area with their exceptional eyesight. Because Black Vultures lack the Turkey Vulture's excellent sense of smell, they instead will sometimes follow Turkey Vultures to their next meal. Oftentimes, promptly driving them away.

HABITAT

Because Black Vultures avoid high mountains and islands, they are found less frequently than Turkey Vultures. They roost, feed, and soar in family groups, often in mixed flocks with Turkey Vultures. Black Vultures thrive in both open and wooded habitats.



Jeff

the Black Vulture

Jeff was thought to be male until she laid an egg in 2008. She has been with us since she was hit by a car in 1995. This accident caused fractures in her pelvis, wing, femur, and shoulder. Unfortunately, though she healed, her flight was limited, and one leg is now shorter than the other.

Vultures are often hit by cars when they are eating roadkill. All of the vultures at the Center were hit by cars. Keeping trash off the roads and watching your speed can help prevent these accidents.

Jeff is training to stand on a scale. You may see a trainer in with her.



What is Enrichment?

Enrichment encourages natural behaviors and enhances quality of life. For raptors, this is often through opportunities to shred, social interactions, changing their environment, eating new or different foods, and engaging all of their senses.

To prevent boredom, the birds are given different enrichment every day. You can help us provide that enrichment by visiting the Enrichment Tree in the Audubon House and purchasing a toy for our residents.



Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

Peregrine Falcons have been brought back from the brink of extinction after the pesticide DDT was banned.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Peregrine Falcons are bird specialists and hunt other birds. They are the world's fastest animal and dive, or "stoop", up to 240 miles per hour to catch their prey. Once knocked out of the sky, they feed on the ground where their prey falls.

HABITAT

They are found on all continents except Antarctica. Peregrine Falcons have been introduced into cities, where skyscrapers function as artificial cliffs for nesting, imitating the open hunting areas they prefer in the wild.

MIGRATORY

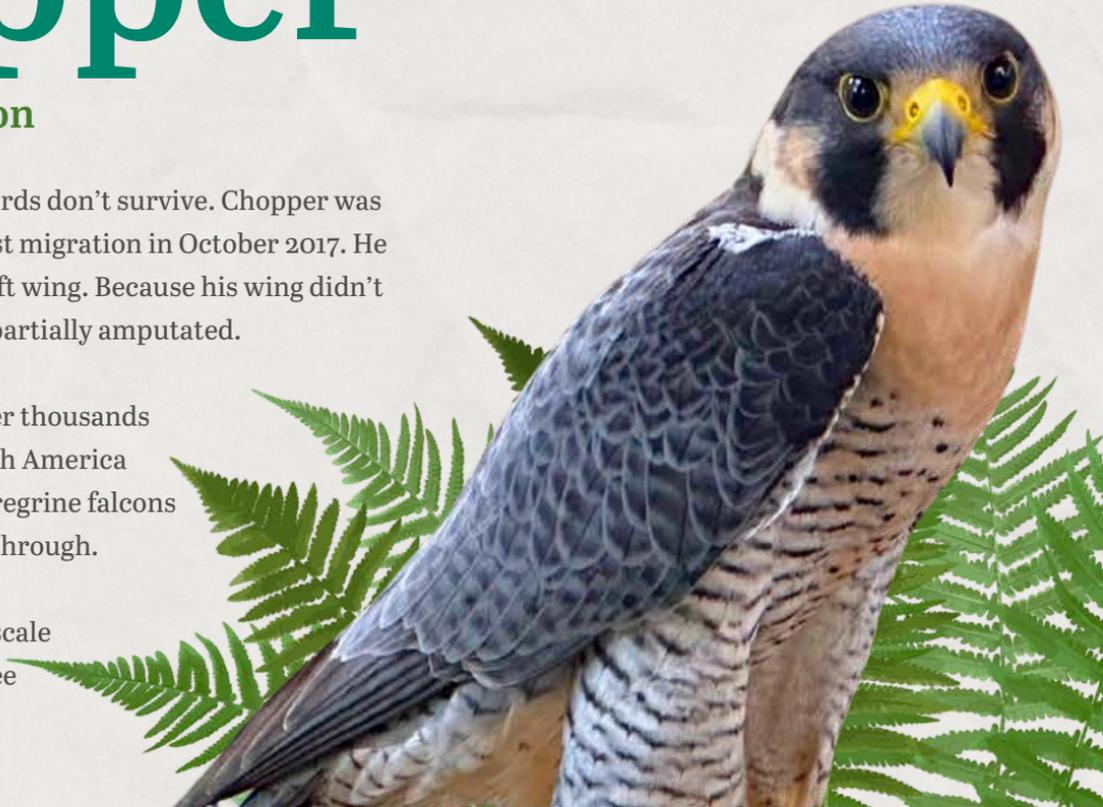
Chopper

the Peregrine Falcon

Migration is difficult, and many birds don't survive. Chopper was found in Daytona Beach on his first migration in October 2017. He suffered from a badly fractured left wing. Because his wing didn't heal well enough, it needed to be partially amputated.

Every year, Peregrine falcons cover thousands of miles, making their way to South America along the Atlantic Flyway. The Peregrine falcons found in Florida are only passing through.

Chopper is training to stand on a scale and take food by hand. You may see a trainer in with him.





Amelia

the Peregrine Falcon

Amelia crashed onto a cruise ship during her first migration in October 2015. She suffered from spinal trauma and injuries to her left wing. She later developed a severe eye infection, causing her eye to be removed.

As you can see, she is much larger than Chopper. Most female raptors are larger than their male counterparts.

Migration is very difficult for Peregrine Falcons due to dangers like habitat loss. Up to 40% of Peregrine Falcons will not survive their first migration.

A close-up photograph of a kestrel perched on a person's gloved hand. The bird has brown and white mottled feathers, a yellow beak, and a yellow eye. It is looking to the right. The person's hand is wearing a brown leather glove. The background is a blurred green, suggesting an outdoor setting.

A note on Bird Training

Audubon Center for Birds of Prey uses positive reinforcement to train our birds. All behaviors are voluntary and the birds are given choice and control over their lives. Behaviors include stepping onto a scale for health monitoring, using their crate, stepping onto a glove, and going to a program. If you do not see a bird listed in this guidebook, they may have chosen not to come out today or are offsite on a program at a local school or library.

Great Horned Owl

Bubo virginianus

Great Horned Owls are the largest owl in Florida. Their “horns” are not ears, but feather tufts called plumicorns. These don’t help Great Horned Owls hear, but their facial disc feathers do. They act as satellite dishes, pushing the sound to their ears.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They hunt primarily at night from a high perch with their incredible hearing and sight. They then swoop down and capture prey with their talons, which are stronger than a Bald Eagle’s.

HABITAT

Found in most wooded habitats all over North, Central, and South America. Great Horned Owls don’t build their own nests but steal them, often from osprey or eagles.





Henry

the Great Horned Owl

Henry arrived at the Center in 2019 as a fledgling. His broken wing had already healed incorrectly. Although Henry is partially flighted, he is not a strong enough flier to survive in the wild.

Scott and Elaine Taylor won naming rights at a fundraiser and named him "Henry Berol" after a family member.

Henry was an education ambassador for many years before retiring and is now a resident of the Sitek Smith Owl Aviary.



Charley

the Great Horned Owl

Charley arrived at the Center in 2004, the week of Hurricane Charley. He was a non-flighted juvenile with a poorly healed fractured right wing.

Charley's right is much smaller than Jeanne. Most raptor species display size dimorphism, with males being smaller than females.

Jeanne

the Great Horned Owl

Jeanne was brought in as an adult owl after becoming caught in barbed wire in 2001. She had significant damage to her right wing. She was not officially named until after Hurricane Jeanne hit Florida in 2004.

She is much larger than Charley and is dominant in the habitat.





Barred Owl

Strix varia

A Barred Owl's call sounds like, "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?"

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They are crepuscular, which means they are most active at dawn and dusk. They seek prey by watching from a perch or by flying low.

HABITAT

Barred Owls nest in tree cavities and prefer heavily wooded areas and swamps. They are primarily found in the eastern half of the United States and in some parts of the Pacific Northwest. In Florida, they were primarily found in Cypress Swamps before the destruction of many of those habitats forced them to adapt to other areas.

Hitch

the Barred Owl

Hitch is very special because she takes care of orphaned Barred Owl babies so they can be returned to the wild. In December 2009, she was found as an adult flying in and out of a U-Haul. Unfortunately, her left wing was fractured. Although it healed, she can't fly well enough to survive in the wild.

As a foster parent, Hitch and her partner Fil are essential to our Center. We receive many orphaned owlets each year. Uninjured orphans have the best chance of survival and success in the wild when raised by foster parents.





Fil

the Barred Owl

Fil works with Hitch to raise orphaned baby Barred Owls --they are excellent at co-parenting. She arrived at the Center as an adult in 2007 after being hit by a car. Some of the feathers used to fly never grew back. Owls rely on silent flight to hunt, and so Fil would not be able to survive in the wild.

Fil has been pair-bonded with Hitch and helping her raise orphaned owlets for over 5 years.



Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

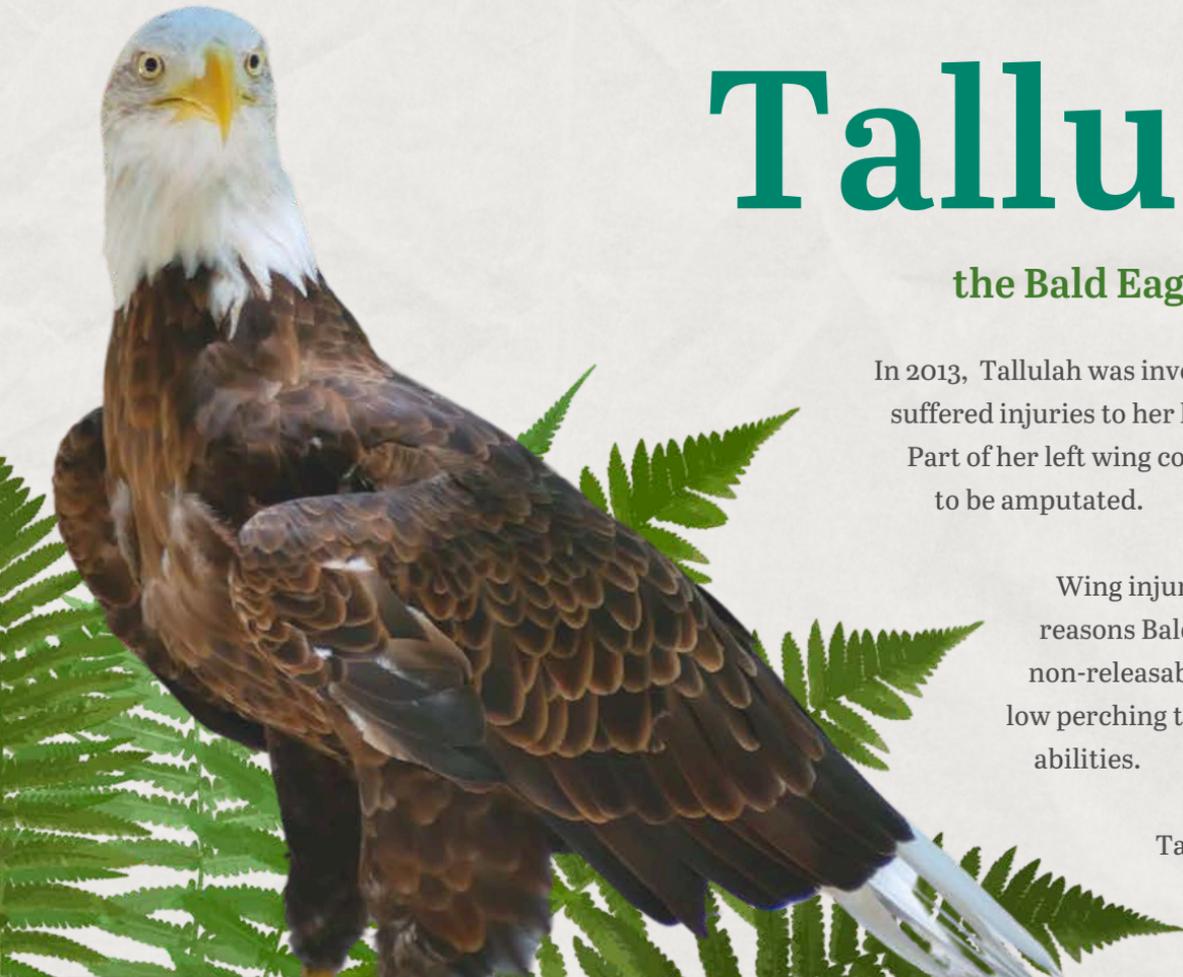
FEEDING BEHAVIOR

They are opportunistic and will both hunt and scavenge. Bald Eagles will hunt by watching from a high perch or by soaring and sneaking up on prey. They often prefer fish when available and will steal fish from Osprey or other birds.

HABITAT

Although Bald Eagles can be seen in Florida year-round, many migrate to Florida from further north. They are found all over North America and parts of South America. Each year, they return to their nest with their mate and add to it, creating enormous nests. Bald Eagles require large trees for nesting and open bodies of water for hunting.

MIGRATORY



Tallulah

the Bald Eagle

In 2013, Tallulah was involved in a territory fight. She suffered injuries to her head, chest, and left wing.

Part of her left wing could not be saved and needed to be amputated.

Wing injuries are one of the main reasons Bald Eagles are deemed non-releasable. Their habitats often have low perching to accommodate their abilities.

Tallulah is smaller than Hali and has golden eyes.

Hali

the Bald Eagle

When Hali was two years old in 2013, she got tangled in barbed wire. Because she had bone exposure and no circulation to the tip of her right wing, part of her wing needed to be amputated.

Eagles don't have a full white head or a full white tail until they are five years old. Before that, you can roughly tell how old a Bald Eagle is by how much white they have.

Hali is larger than Tallulah and has brown eyes.



Gazebo

Take in the wildlife and relax on beautiful Lake Sybelia. You may be lucky enough to view a variety of other bird species. Bring a lunch for the day or rent it for your next event.



Look Up!

You may notice the large antennae on the roof of the Service Building. The Center is now part of the Motus Network. Motus is a network of radio receiver systems that track the movement of animals, including birds, bats, and insects to better understand migration and effectively conserve migratory species. This tower will track birds with Motus tags, helping us learn more about migratory birds.



Eastern Screech-Owl

Megascops asio

Eastern Screech-Owls are Florida's smallest owl. Both of our Eastern Screech-Owls are full-grown adults.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Being crepuscular and nocturnal, they are most active at dusk and night and primarily feed on large insects and tiny animals. Although they are predators, they are very small and are oftentimes prey themselves.

HABITAT

They prefer woodlands where they build nests in the cavities of trees.



Scruff

the Eastern Screech-Owl

Scruff was found in 2017 with a poorly healed fracture in his wing. This means that through the pain, Scruff fended for himself long enough for his wing to heal. Unfortunately, he couldn't fly well enough to survive long-term before needing rescue.

Eastern Screech-Owls are famously hard to spot. They could live in your yard and you'd never know.

Can you find Scruff?



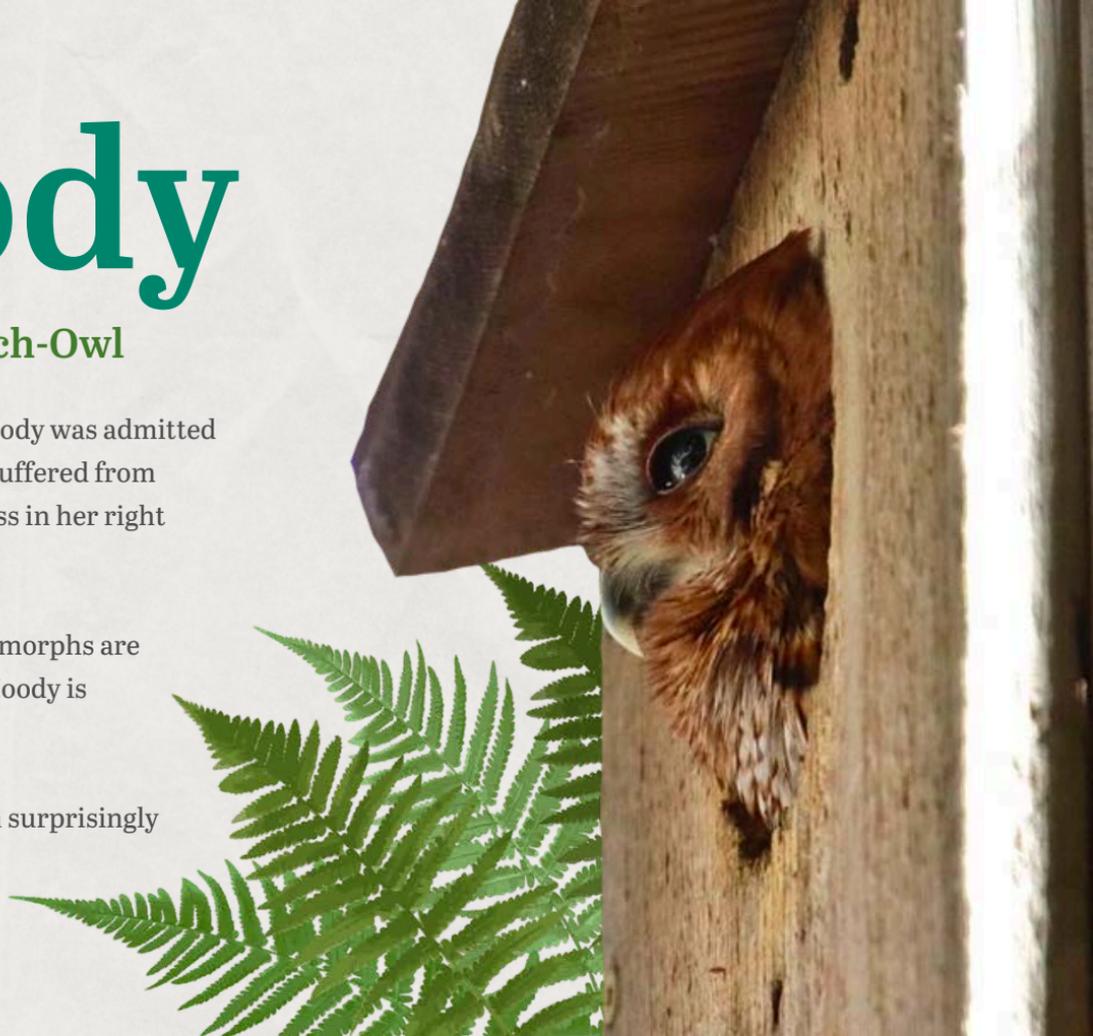
Moody

the Eastern Screech-Owl

After being hit by a car in 2023, Moody was admitted to our Raptor Trauma Clinic. She suffered from head trauma, trauma, and blindness in her right eye, and a dislocated shoulder.

Eastern Screech-Owls' three color morphs are brown, grey, and red (or rufous). Moody is red, and Scruff is brown.

Can you find Moody? She blends in surprisingly well despite her bright coloration.





Burrowing Owl

Athene cunicularia floridana

These little owls can live in colonies, as opposed to other owls, which prefer to live alone or with their mate.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Burrowing Owls are diurnal, meaning they're most active during the day. They hunt insects and small animals, but will leave prey, dung, or trash at their burrow to attract insects.

HABITAT

They inhabit open areas, such as grasslands and deserts. With vanishing open lands and development, artificial burrows like the one you see in this enclosure are becoming increasingly more common in the wild.

**SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN
DUE TO HABITAT LOSS**

Gopher

the Burrowing Owl

In 2015, when Gopher was a juvenile, he became entangled in barbed wire near his burrow. He had a fractured elbow and a fractured and dislocated shoulder. Because of these injuries, he can't fly well, which is why his perching is low to the ground. Gopher is learning to step onto a scale to assist in his own health care.

Burrowing Owls take over abandoned burrows or share a burrow with any of the 350 animals that live in them. Burrowing Owls in Florida often dig their own burrows. Gopher is often found doing just that and kicking sand at the front of his burrow.



THE Audubon House

This historic house was built in 1924 and was acquired by what is now Audubon Florida in 1958. The Audubon Center for Birds of Prey opened in 1979. At that time, it was just this house and the original octagonal owl aviary. Due to Hurricane Milton in 2024, the owl aviary was destroyed and rebuilt. The Sitek Smith Owl Aviary opened in 2026. The house is open to guests and hosts exhibits, a children's area and library.



Bird Garden

The Bird Garden is a weathering yard, in raptor care this is an area where raptors spend part of their day to change their scenery. Most days you will find Maple and Maverick perched in the garden catching some sunrays; guests can view them from the windows of the Audubon house.

Maple the Barred Owl

Broken Femur



Maverick the Red-Shouldered Hawk

Imprinted on Humans



We are a choice-based facility. The birds may not be out if they choose not to be or if participating in a program off property.

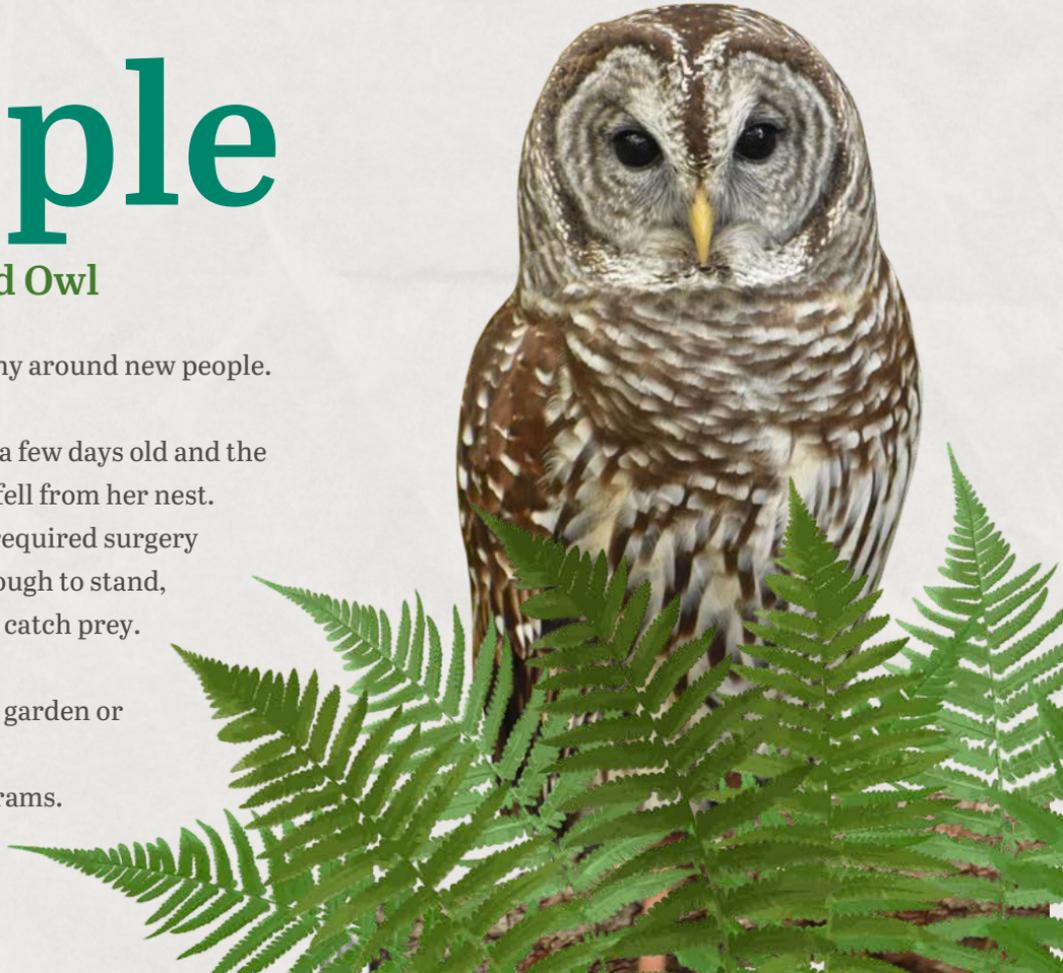
Maple

the Barred Owl

Maple is a beautiful girl who can be shy around new people.

In March 2018, when Maple was only a few days old and the size of a campfire marshmallow, she fell from her nest. She suffered a badly broken leg that required surgery to repair. Although her leg healed enough to stand, she can no longer grip well enough to catch prey.

Maple can be found most often in the garden or on her trainer's glove, taking a walk around the Center or on Center programs.





Red-shouldered Hawk

Buteo lineatus

The most common hawk in Florida. They're quite chatty and are often heard before they are seen.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Usually hunts by watching and listening from a perch and swooping down to catch the prey unaware. They eat small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, insects, and the occasional fish or crawfish.

HABITAT

They live in a variety of woodlands, building their nests high and where branches grow from the trunk. Red-shouldered Hawks are often found near rivers and swamps. Although they are a year-round resident in Florida, northern populations sometimes migrate to Mexico for the winter.

Maverick

the Red-shouldered Hawk

Maverick is a very playful and easily distracted guy.

He was found on the ground as a nestling in April 2022. Because he was kept too long, even by well-meaning people, he became imprinted and can no longer care for himself in the wild.

Maverick can be found most often in the garden, at his window, or on a walk on his trainer's glove.



Other Residents

The following pages introduce our resident birds living behind the scenes. Visit the interactive kiosk in the Audubon House to learn more!





Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Although some call them fish hawks, they are not hawks. Osprey are their own type of bird of prey.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

With bodies specialized for catching fish, Osprey dive into water feet first, capture the fish, and fly away. They have a special toe that rotates to help grasp slippery fish.

HABITAT

Osprey are found on every continent except for Antarctica and always near water, whether it's salt or fresh. Florida has the largest population of Osprey in the United States.

Bailey

the Osprey

Bailey is our most famous resident. Each year, people from all over the world watch Bailey's parents in Hog Island Audubon Camp in Maine lay their eggs and raise their young. In 2017, Bailey and her siblings were attacked by a Great Horned Owl, an Eagle, and a swarm of bees. Only when Bailey fell from the nest did she fracture her wing and become non-releasable. Bailey was transferred to our Center when she needed continued rehabilitation and a permanent home.

Bailey lives in our Flight Barn where she is critical to the rehabilitation of wild Osprey. Osprey do not always know how to eat dead fish, Bailey shows them how.





American Kestrel

Falco sparverius

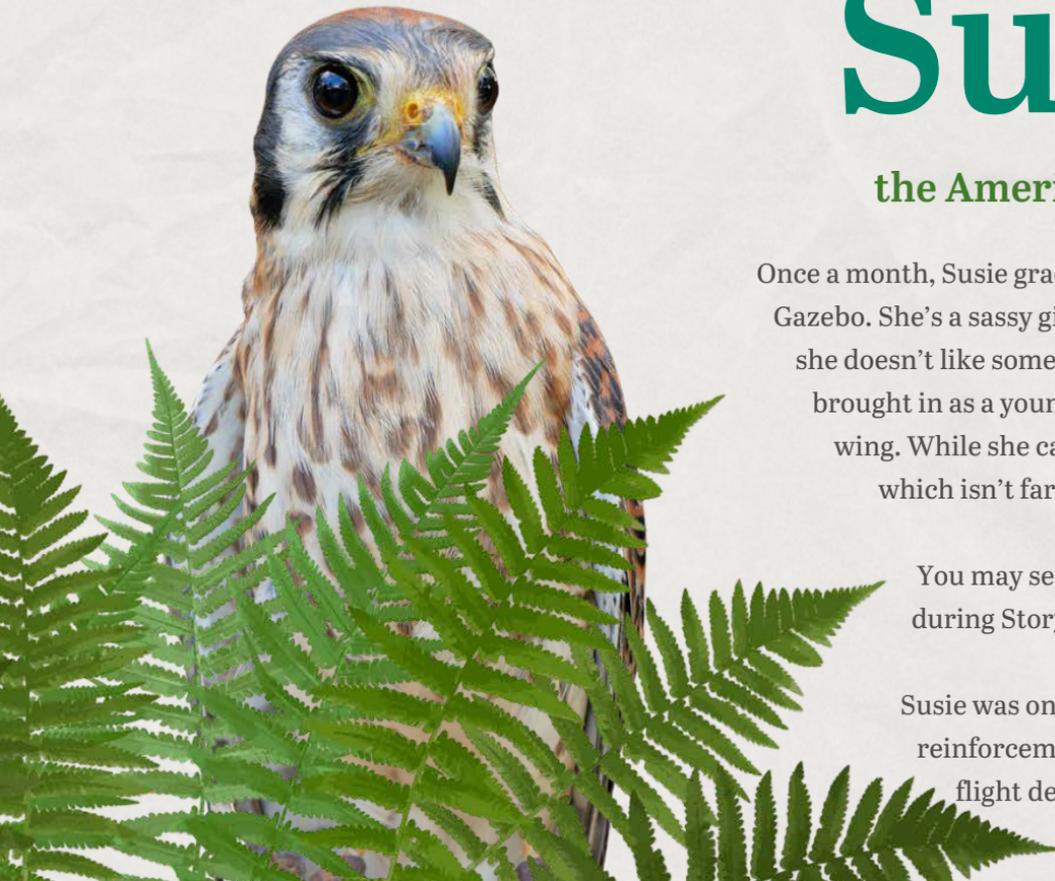
They are the smallest and most common falcon in Florida. Unlike most raptors, you can tell males and females apart. Males have a slate grey coloration on their heads and wings, whereas females are more brown.

FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Fascinatingly, they can hover in the sky while hunting. They mostly sit on a high perch while searching for insects and tiny animals. Each Kestrel usually has preferences and prefers to hunt only one type of prey.

HABITAT

Kestrels are cavity nesters and are the most widespread falcon in the United States. Though they can adapt to urban environments, they prefer natural environments. They require open areas for hunting.



Susie

the American Kestrel

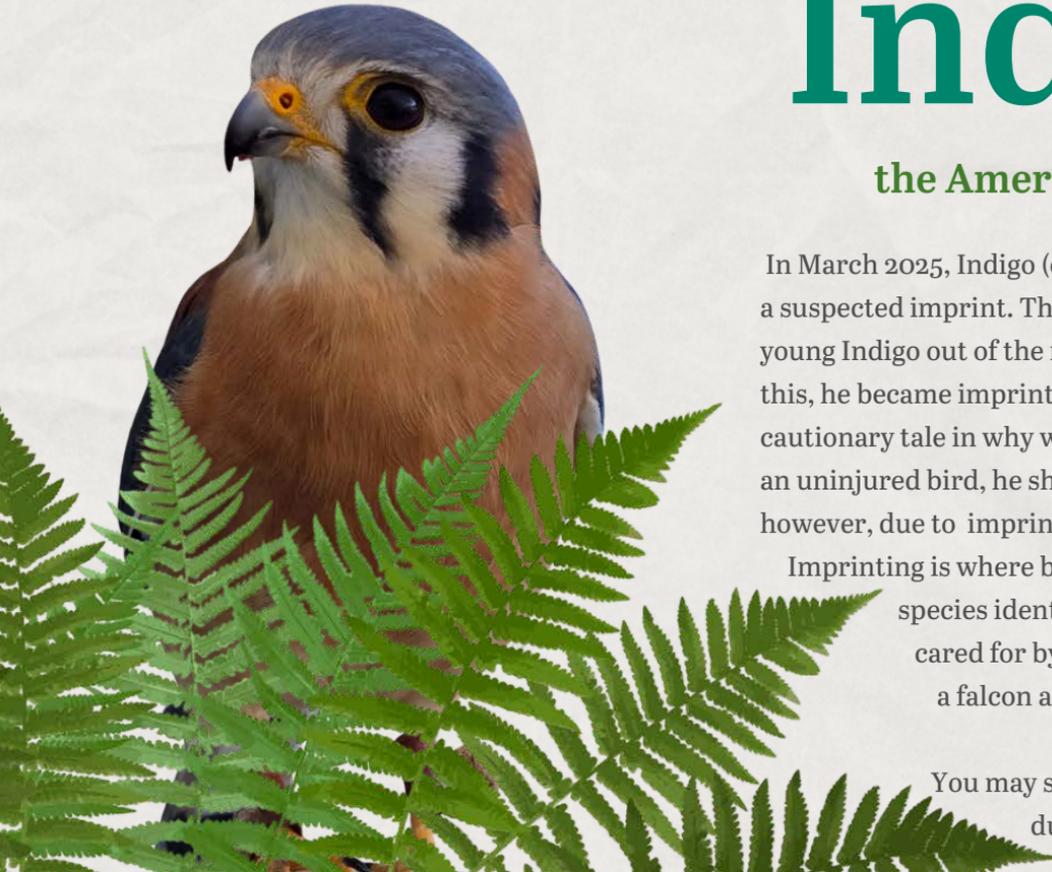
Once a month, Susie graciously hosts Storytime on the Gazebo. She's a sassy girl who will let you know if she doesn't like something. In November 2017, she was brought in as a young bird with a severely fractured wing. While she can still fly, she can only fly 4-5 feet, which isn't far enough to catch prey.

You may see Susie on a walk with her trainer, during Storytime, or on a program.

Susie was one of our first birds to start positive reinforcement training and is currently training for flight demonstrations, despite her limitations.

Indigo

the American Kestrel



In March 2025, Indigo (or Indy for short) was brought to the Center as a suspected imprint. Though uninjured, the people who found a young Indigo out of the nest kept him for nearly six months. Due to this, he became imprinted and unable to be released. Indigo is a cautionary tale in why wild raptors should never be kept as pets. As an uninjured bird, he should have been released back to the wild, however, due to imprinting on humans he was unable to be released.

Imprinting is where baby birds (and other animals) learn their species identity from who takes care of them. Due to being cared for by humans, Indigo failed to properly identify as a falcon and does not display wild behaviors.

You may see Indigo on a walk with his trainer, during Storytime, or on a program.



Kiwi

Mississippi Kite

Kiwi is one of our residents from further away. In June 2022, she was found in a pool in Jacksonville. She suffered from an impact injury and retinal trauma causing blindness in her right eye, and a fracture in her shoulder.

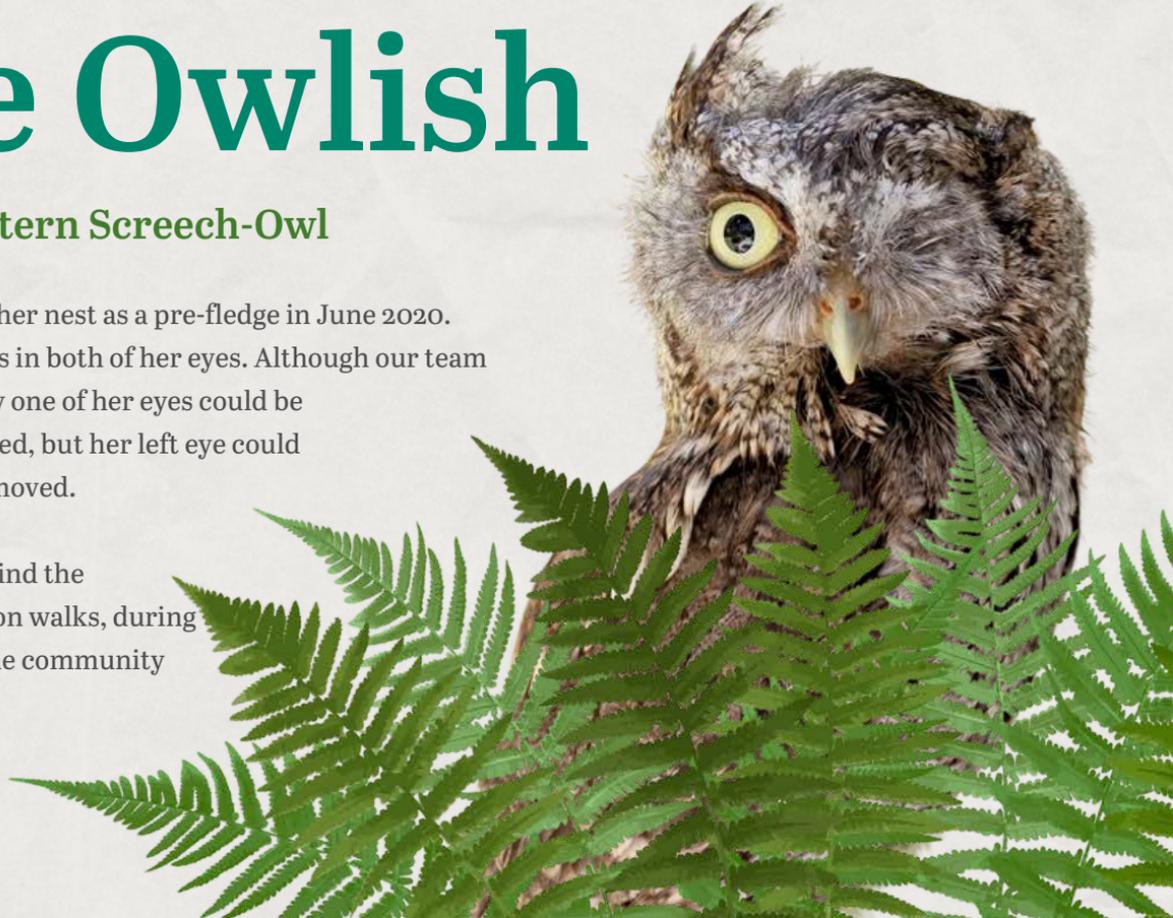
You may see Kiwi on a walk with her trainer or out for a Raptor Chat.

Billie Owlsh

the Eastern Screech-Owl

This sassy lady fell from her nest as a pre-fledge in June 2020. She had severe infections in both of her eyes. Although our team fought to save them, only one of her eyes could be saved. Her right eye healed, but her left eye could not be saved and was removed.

Billie currently lives behind the scenes and may be seen on walks, during Raptor Chats or out in the community on programs.





Emma

the Great Horned Owl

Emma arrived in May 2025. Emma likely fell from her nest and then was fed by humans. When rescuers arrived to a call about a fledgling owl on the ground, they found her already friendly and imprinted. She also had a traumatic cataract in one eye, was assessed and determined to be a good candidate for cataract surgery. Since that surgery, she has recovered almost all of her vision but still cannot return to the wild due to imprinting. Emma can be seen during Raptor Chats and walks with her trainer.



Audubon

Center for
Birds of Prey

Thank you for visiting our Center. Your financial support helps protect birds and the places they need. We rely on the generosity of others to support our work. Please stop by the front admissions area to purchase an item from the enrichment tree or provide a donation at the window. Each gift large or small supports the care of birds you visited today plus patients we admit each year.

There are many ways to continue your involvement with Audubon. Visit our website to:

- Sign up for Raptor E-newsletter
- Volunteer
- Become an advocate for birds





Audubon

Center for
Birds of Prey

1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, FL 32751

407 - 644 - 0190

10 am - 4 pm Tuesday through Sunday

Closed Federal Holidays

cbop.audubon.org

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Guidebook designed and written by
Education Intern Holly Kazel