**Description**

- Perdido Bay is a relatively shallow estuary, covering 28 square miles and encompassing the lower portion of the Alabama-Florida border.
- The Bay is roughly 17 miles long, two to four miles wide and averages seven feet in depth.
- Lower Perdido Bay is composed of the Bay water bottom, coastline and the Perdido Islands, including Robinson, Walker, Bird, Gilchrist and Rabbit islands. These small, low-profile islands are just inside Perdido Pass.

**Protected and Managed Lands**

**City of Orange Beach: Robinson Island**
(13 acres) is located just offshore of Boggy Point.

**Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources: Bird Island**
(14 acres) is located just south of Robinson Island and just north of the Perdido Pass Bridge.

**The Nature Conservancy of Alabama: Rabbit Island Preserve**
(16 acres) is located near the east end of Ono Island in Old River.
Lower Perdido Bay Facts:

- Habitats include: Coastal beaches and dunes, freshwater wetlands, pine savanna, maritime forests, tidal marshes and flats, shallow marine waters and submerged seagrass beds.

- Lower Perdido Bay is one of the few locations in Alabama where substantial seagrass beds, one of Alabama’s most biologically productive aquatic ecosystems, are found.

- The federally endangered Perdido Key beach mouse; West Indian manatee and the federally threatened Gulf sturgeon, green and loggerhead sea turtles are dependent on habitat in this area.

- Migratory birds use the Perdido Islands as stopover and staging areas, either as first landfall on the northern migration across the Gulf or as a last stop before the southern migration.

- Perdido is a Spanish name that means “lost”. This name was given by the Spaniards who once occupied the area and relates to the hidden nature of Perdido Bay.