# Bird Migration
# A Third Florida Study

**THE BIRDS OF ZELLWOOD**
**FIVE YEARS**
**August 15th, 2008 to August 14th, 2013**
**By**
**HARRY ROBINSON**

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# INTRODUCTION

The St. Johns River Water Management District began purchasing the muck farms to the north and east of Lake Apopka in 1998. They also purchased the Zellwin Sand Farm property. These farms were bought as the nutrient run-off into Lake Apopka was affecting the lake's health. The District intended to deep flood the fields as the first stage in the restoration of Lake Apopka.

The District was approached by local bird watchers regarding the possibility of shallow flooding part of the area, this being seen as a major benefit to wildfowl, wading birds and the shorebirds. The presence of these birds would draw birdwatchers whose spending could help the local economy. The fields were left flooded by the farmers when they vacated the property. As a result the District in the summer of 1998 became the owner of flooded fields covering some 5,351 acres of Unit Two. A lake of some 300 acres also formed at the Sand Farm. As expected the birds found the area immediately and word of the variety and the spectacular numbers spread quickly. Birders from Europe who had planned to fly into Miami for their vacations changed their plans and based their vacations on Zellwood.

On August 15, 1998 there was a meeting between District staff and local bird watchers. One outcome of this meeting was the identified need for detailed information on the numbers and species visiting the area. Thus the survey was born.

The District had purchased over 14,000 acres, an area that could not be covered in one day. Since that time the total area owned by the District has grown to some 20,000 acres. The whole complex is known as the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area or LANSRA for short. The survey covers some 10,000 acres of the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm Property. Historically this area was known to birders as "Zellwood" and this is the name that I use to describe the survey area. I do not consider LANSRA appropriate as I only cover part of that area.

From the summer of 2004 I was able to add another 200 acres to the survey area, the District having purchased the property previously owned by W.F.R. off Jewel Foliage Road. This property was surrounded by the Sand Farm and was near Jones Avenue. This is oak woodland with some significant wet areas in the northern half. I now had the ability to get inside a piece of woodland something that I had not been able to do on a regular basis earlier. For simplicity I describe this area as "the Nursery".

The first five years of the survey was described in the first analysis. During those years I conducted a total of 505 surveys with over 6,247 hours of fieldwork. This second set of five years involved 628 surveys and 7,874 hours of fieldwork. Now we come to the third set of five years and this involved 775 surveys and 7,996 hours of fieldwork. Put together, this comes to 1,908 surveys and 22,481 hours of fieldwork. The survey is ongoing.

The final Breeding Bird Survey took place in 2004 and this was included in the first analysis. The work that the District had been doing with mowing and especially the roller-chopping meant that the counts would not be comparable, the habitat was changing so much so there have been no further breeding bird surveys. By 2013 much of the eastern border was inaccessible and future breeding bird surveys are no longer possible.

Bill Pranty prepared the master copy of the spreadsheet for this project. This spreadsheet is now held by the author. The District is now in receipt of monthly spreadsheets. Either or both of these spreadsheets can be provided by the author via email at sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

Annual reports for the first 15 years have now been printed along with the first two five year analyses. Electronic versions of these books will be on Orange Audubon Society's web site.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would especially like to thank (again) the staff of the St. Johns River Water Management District for all their help and support. Especial thanks are due to Gian Basili, Jim Peterson, Pam Bowen, Roxanne Conrow, Maria Zondervan and Harold Weatherman without their support none of this would be possible.

For over 12 years Bill Pranty kept the spreadsheet for this project and his help is much appreciated. We spent countless hours on the telephone transferring the data. I now hold the spreadsheet.

Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District has now provided three maps; the first shows most of the watershed, the second the flooding phases for Units One and Two and the third identifies many of the names mentioned in the text. Pam has always been very supportive of this project and that is much appreciated.

Nick Moran of the British Trust for Ornithology has shown me that a statistical analysis is going to be needed in order to show that these “clustered” influxes are real and not just happenstance. Kacy Ray is attempting to show me just what variables need to be considered, hopefully we can produce a proposal that an honors student may take up.

Kacy Ray has also helped me sort out many of the problems in getting this book ready for the printers. Her help and support for this and other related projects is very much appreciated.

I am now able to get this book printed as Rachel Gerker has come to my aid. She has put together the cover, inserted the three maps and created the P.D.F. version for the printers. Rachel your help is so very much appreciated. Rachel has now helped me prepare this version for Orange Audubon Society. Thank again.

**Front cover**: the photograph of an adult male Northern Harrier was taken in the spring of 2015 by the author.

# THE SURVEY AREA

This survey covers some 10,200 acres. This total is made up of 2,800 acres of Unit One, 6,000 acres of Unit Two, 1,200 acres of the Sand Farm and 200 acres of the Nursery.

**The weather**: We were in a long term drought in 2006 and that was having a marked effect on the habitat. By the spring of 2007 the Sand Farm cattail marsh was dry as were most of the canals. The only canals with a little water were the McDonald, the Roach and the Pole Canals. The long term drought came to an end with Tropical Storm Fay that visited the area from August 20 to August 24, 2008 it dumped 12 inches of rain on the fields on August 22 alone. It took until September 24 for the District to drain the flooded fields. There were three freezes that occurred in the winter of 2008/2009 with low temperatures of 24 degrees on December 8$^{th}$, 24 degrees on December 15 and 20 degrees on December 29$^{th}$. These three freezes killed off the ludwigia and many other plants. Even the Elderberry suffered. This had a serious effect on the bird populations. The ludwigia has proved to be a plant that is especially important to the Yellow-breasted Chat. After the freezes this plant did not recover in time to provide a thick enough growth for the chats to use. Insects have been badly hit by the freezes. The butterfly species that can be found are in exceptionally low numbers. My guess is that numbers were down by at least 90 % after these freezes. This has to affect the ability of birds to find food for their young. In mid-May, 2009 there was a major depression that hung around dropping some 15 inches of rain on the fields. Again this took time to drain. The summer of 2009 was wetter than normal and some fields have been regularly flooded despite the best efforts of the District's staff. This was followed in the winter of 2009/2010 by periods of intense cold. The first and coldest period ran from at least January 2, 2010 to January 13, 2010 with a secondary cold period from February 7, 2010 to February 17, 2010. That is two years in a row with major freezes. The first period of intense cold again had a devastating effect on the plants and butterflies; for butterflies read all insects. Many species of butterflies that I had considered common were not seen in 2010 and some were still very scarce in 2013. Many species of plants developed late that year, the worst hit species again was the ludwigia. The late plant growth meant that flowers were late and the limited number of insects meant that it was harder for the plants to get pollinated. It may be a number of years before nature gets back to what had become normal. From the summer of 2010 to the early fall of that year it turned drier but the length of time was not sufficient to alter water levels too much. We were in a continuing drought through to the summer of 2013. In the summer of 2013 there was a heavy rainfall and

all the fields were flooded again, however the vegetation was so thick that the water could not be seen.

**District Activities**: the District very nearly completed in 2008 its program of clearing every field at least once but one stand of willows remained on the southern border. The rest of the area was being mowed or roller-chopped. The District then brought in a contractor from Texas who systematically went from field to field turning the surface soil some four to five feet under. The treated fields were initially free of vegetation and an alum-based amendment was spread over the open fields to minimize release of phosphorus to the water column upon flooding. Initially there were few birds in these fields. The program to bury the surface soil four foot down was completed in 2009 and alum has been added to the fields to neutralize the phosphorus. Some mowing still took place but for the most part it was now confined to Unit One. There was no mowing or roller-chopping during 2009/2010 which meant that those areas that were not flooded continued to develop an ever thicker ground cover culminating in groves of Elderberry. This plant will die once the fields are flooded but the plant skeletons will make a great habitat for birds. In the areas that had been flooded but that have since dried up the dominant plant is the herb Pig Weed. This can grow to a height of at least 15 feet but being an herb it is an annual. The District spent much of the year building a series of embankments namely along Roach, Laughlin and Interceptor Canals together with a series of sluices. Early in the year the District started a program of clearing the trees and shrubs from the banks of Lake Apopka as the tree roots might cause instability in the bank. This program was extended to all the ditches and canals greatly reducing the habitat for many species of birds. The lack of mowing has benefited species such as the Red-winged Blackbird. There was less construction during 2010/2011 as the embankments were completed last year. This year the main activity has been the installation of a series of sluices so that the District can better move water around the property. That project continued into the 2011/2012. The Workshops: the buildings were actually demolished during the year (2010/2011) but the name will still be used for this area. The main activity since 2011 has been the creation of a bike trail along the side of Lake Apopka.

**The Sand Farm** is on slightly higher ground with sandy soils, the vegetation grows slowly here. The fields were covered in grass with scattered thin shrubs. The District has planted pines over much of this area. Perhaps because of the drought that was in full swing by the summer of 2005 there were large tracts where the seedlings did not take. These areas were replanted with little success. There appears to have been insufficient rainfall to get these trees started. The areas that did take are doing well. Significantly these areas are on the lower slopes, the whole area is a very shallow dome. In 2006 all the drainage ditches were removed in an attempt to create a natural environment. Unfortunately this has meant the demise of much of a pine wood and serious damage to the Nursery. At the Sand Farm no action was taken from 2010/2011 to 2012/2013. The pines that took are continuing to do well.

**The Nursery** is surrounded by the Sand Farm. It is situated near Jones Avenue. This was a foliage business with ferns and other plants being grown under the oak trees. Because of this the woodland was unusual in that there was little under-story. Since the District purchased the property there have been three significant events. Three hurricanes in the fall of 2004 flooded this area to such an extent that the trees along the eastern border of this wood died as did many in the interior of the northern half of this wood. The District in 2006 filled in all the drainage ditches around the property leaving the water nowhere to go, killing even more trees. The hurricanes of 2004 also brought down many tree limbs which led to the third event, the growth of an under-story that in places is impossible to access. The water at the Nursery gradually dried up through the winter of 2008/2009 but the depression in May, 2009 re-flooded the wood and it became unreachable as both of the access tracks across the Sand Farm were under water When the water levels fell and I could get back into the Nursery it was becoming very overgrown, all the tracks had gone and access was now limited. During these five years I became restricted to the southern part of this wood. At some point this wood needs attention, even the old irrigation system is still in place.

**The Sand Farm Cattail Marsh**: by the spring of 2007 the Sand Farm cattail marsh was dry. The Sand Farm Cattail Marsh was fully flooded again after Tropical Storm Fay in August, 2008. The cattails were then damaged by three freezes that occurred in the winter of 2008/2009. The marsh remained flooded to August 2010 after which it dried up yet again leading to many of the cattails dying. In the summer of 2013 with the summer rains the marsh re flooded; this was helped by the District as they started to pump water from the Interceptor Canal across the Lake Level Canal into the marsh. The marsh has remained fully flooded with areas of open water but few birds.

**Phase One**: in, I think, 2007 the District attempted to flood a 1 ½ square mile area from the Lake Level Canal (to the west), McDonald Canal (to the north), Laughlin Road (to the east) and Lake Apopka (to the south). Initially they pumped in water from Duda but the water flow was insufficient to keep the fields flooded. It did drain Duda allowing the cattail marsh to expand further on that property. They then started to draw water from Lake Apopka and what is now known as Phase One was successfully flooded in the spring of 2008. The District continued in 2009 to add water to Phase One. In some areas there were extensive stands of willows whilst other areas are now mostly open water. By the summer of 2009 this was already a major breeding site for Anhinga's, herons, ibis, night-herons and Least Bitterns. This area developed a greater expanse of open water as the skeletons of the Elderberry bushes collapsed in 2010. There were areas filled with cattails and others with willows. The population of Anhinga's nesting in this area continued to grow with smaller colonies of Cattle Egrets and Glossy Ibis. Great Blue Herons nested in the western half of this complex. An area in the south-eastern corner became filled with aquatic vegetation and this was where the Black-bellied Whistling-

Ducks gathered from November, 2009 to March 2010. We were in a continuing drought through 2010/2011. Phase One dried up to a large extent during 2010/2011. The eastern fields were now totally dry as were probably most of the interior fields. There were still areas of water near the Lake Level Canal. Phase One continued to remain dry through 2011/2012 and, although some cattail still occurred in this phase, pigweed and dog fennel, herbaceous species that occur in drier habitats, dominated the area. This area re-flooded with the summer rains of 2013 although there were now no areas of open water.

**Phase Two**: in April, 2009 the District began flooding a second area known as Phase Two. It extends south of Lust Road to the southern border then back north to Hooper Farms Road and from the western end of that road back to Lust Road via Airport Road. A map is provided on page 7 which shows the location of the various flooding phases. Again in Phase Two there are extensive stands of willows. Initially there were only limited areas of open water; little changed until the non-aquatic vegetation died. As a breeding area in 2010 this had a significant colony of White and Glossy Ibis in the north-west corner. Black-necked Stilts nested at scattered locations. Only a small number of Anhinga's bred in Phase Two. Non-breeding Roseate Spoonbills were most often seen here. Phase Two had extensive areas of open water through 2010/2011, sometimes too much water as water was being pumped into that area from the fields north of Lust Road. Then the vegetation took control and the areas of open water for the most part were gone. The northwest section of Phase Two, along Lust Road, continued to have some water and cattails remained in this area; this area was drying up on April 20, 2012. The southwest and southeast sections of Phase Two were dry and were also invaded by pigweed and dog fennel. The whole of Phase Two remained dry until the summer rains of 2013 re-flooded the fields; however because of the plant growth there were no areas of open water.

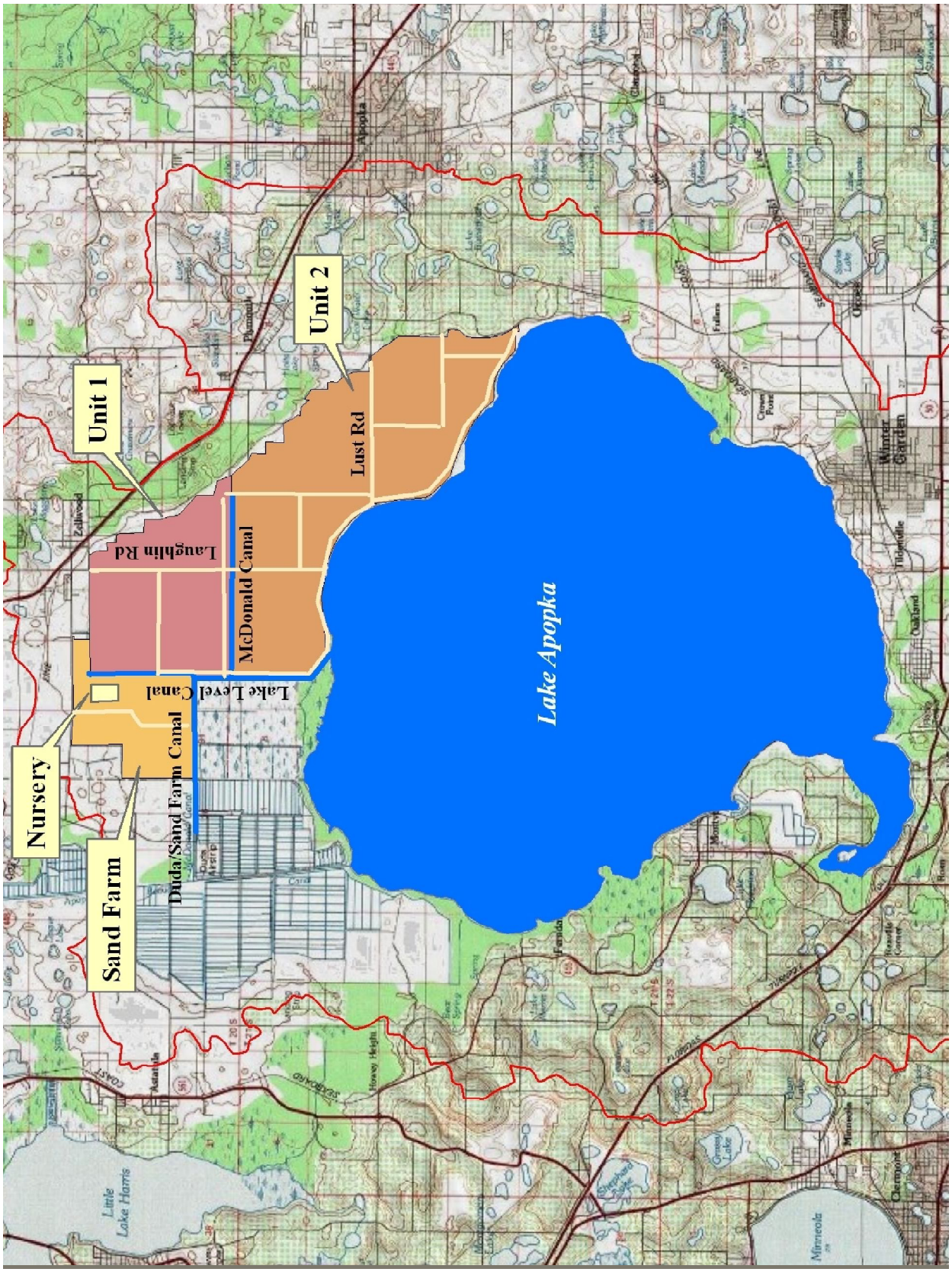
**Phase Six**: the District flooded Phase Six during 2010/2011. Whilst initially fully covered in water this phase later showed the effects of the drought. During 2011 and 2012, two years of drought conditions and extreme cold winter temperatures continued to impact the vegetation communities at Lake Apopka. During this period, the District tried to keep as much water as possible in Phase Six to encourage the growth of wetland plants and to ensure that biological fish monitoring could be conducted. Phase Six dried up quite early in the year; I did not record the date. It did not re-flood until the summer rains of 2013.

**Phase Seven:** the District also flooded Phase Seven during 2010/2011. Water was still being pumped from Duda into Phase Seven during the following year but it was only the eastern fields by Laughlin Road that were flooded. Even the rainy season that summer proved of little benefit. The District tried to keep as much water as possible in Phase Seven to encourage the growth of wetland plants and to ensure that biological fish monitoring could be conducted. Phase Seven did dry up on January 4, 2012 but the District was able to re-flood the eastern

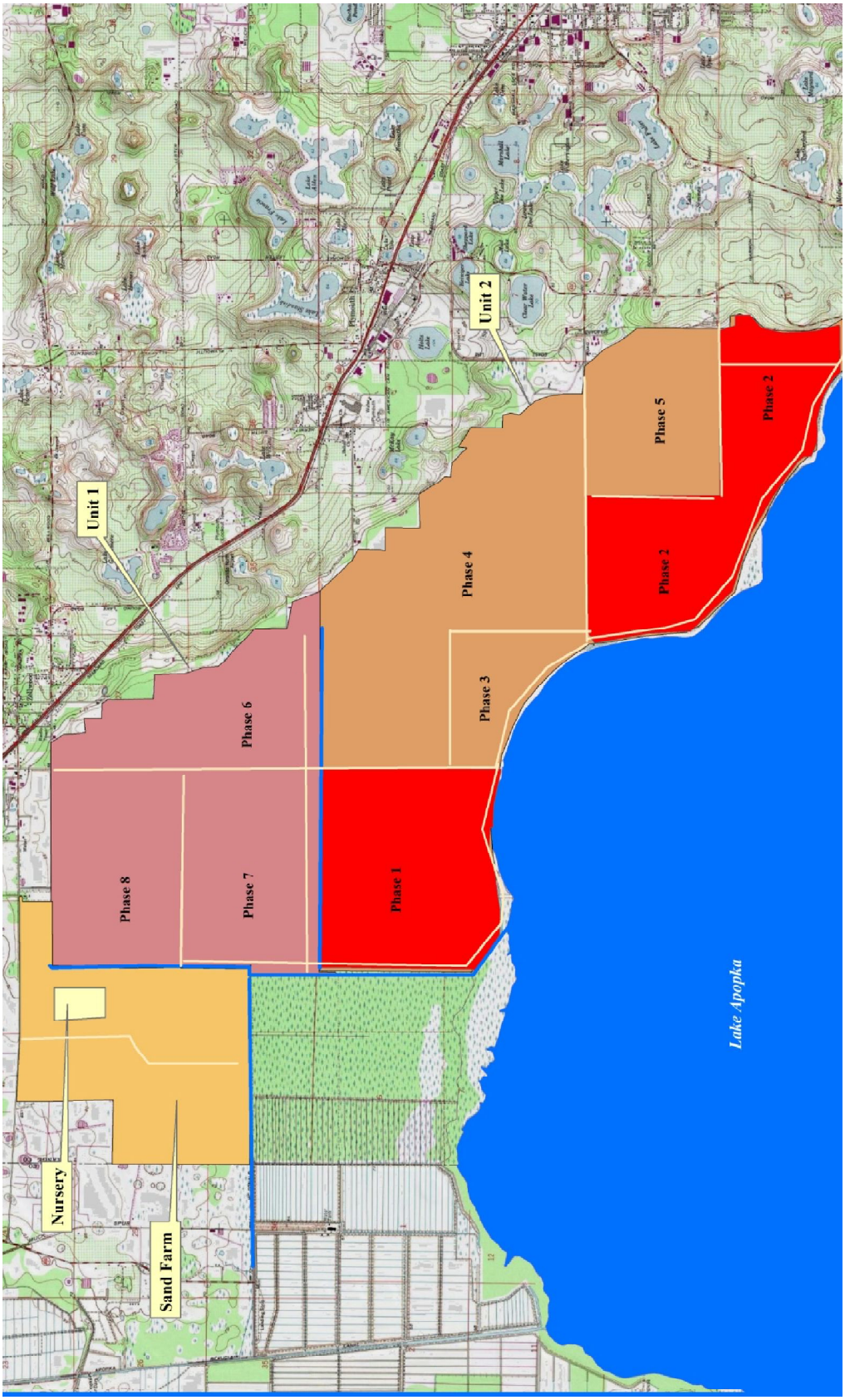
fields. The drought was so bad that the fields again dried up on April 4, 2012. The fields then stayed dry until the summer of 2013 when the summer rains flooded the fields again. There were no areas of open water due to the plant growth during the drought.

**The Southern Border:** there was extensive growth of willows along the southern side of a slither of water. This is the site of a major breeding colony of Anhinga's, various herons, egrets and ibis. There is a Bald Eagle nest in the trees behind the willows. With the drought elsewhere in the area (this area has remained flooded) the number of breeding pairs has fallen.

**The northern and eastern borders** comprise belts of scrub and woodland. These are little changed. One area was cleared by Canal Road to create a storm-water pond and wetland. This is now an interesting area off Jones Avenue. The western border is formed by Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal when one excludes the Sand Farm. The woods have gone as already described. There are still scattered trees and shrubs along the banks of Lake Apopka.


Unit 1
Unit 2
Nursery
Sand Farm
Lust Rd
Laughlin Rd
McDonald Canal
Lake Level Canal
Duda/Sand Farm Canal
Lake Apopka
Apopka
Winter Garden
Tildenville
Oakland
Zellwood
Plymouth
Montverde
Minneola
Mascotte
Fruitland
Howey Heights
Little Lake Harris

This map shows Lake Apopka, most of the watershed and specifically Units One and Two, the Sand Farm and the Nursery. The map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of the St. Johns River Water Management District.


Unit 1
Unit 2
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 1
Phase 3
Phase 4
Phase 2
Phase 5
Phase 2
Nursery
Sand Farm
Lake Apopka

This map concentrates on Units One and Two and shows the various segments that will eventually be flooded. Phases One, Two, Six and Seven have already been flooded but with the drought they dried up again. With the summer rains of 2013 and subsequent rains in 2014 all phases have been flooded. This map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District.


Southern Border
Fish Ponds Rd
Lust Rd
Airport Rd Extension
Conrad Rd
Hogshead Rd
Hooper Farms Rd Extension
Pole Rd Extension
Lust Rd Pump House
Laughlin Rd Extension
Roach Rd Extension
McDonald Rd
Lake Level Canal
Eastern Border - North
The Workshops
Union St
Potter's Farm
Interceptor Rd
Potter's Farm Rd
The Sod Farm
Stormwater Ponds
Canal Rd
Sand Farm Bridge
Duda Bridge

This map identifies the various locations mentioned in the Reports 1 to 15. The map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of St. Johns River Water Management District.

# IDENTIFYING LOCATIONS MENTIONED IN THE REPORTS

Over the last 15 years there have been many changes to the physical landscape and many locations no longer exist so it seems time to try to describe these "lost" sites together with some of the current names that I have chosen to use.

**Sand Farm Bridge**: this is the bridge by the Lake Level Canal that leads onto the Sand Farm.

**Duda Bridge**: this is the newer bridge that joins the Sand Farm to Duda.

**Canal Road**: this is the road that goes from Jones Avenue to the junction of Interceptor Road and the Lake Level Canal. The canal does not really merit that name along this stretch and I have given this first section a different name in an attempt to better identify where birds were seen.

**The Sod Farm**: this is the name given to the set of fields by Canal Road; to the east is Potter's Farm.

**Potter's Farm Road**: This is a grass track that goes from Interceptor Road over the concrete bridge and north to Canal Road. The Sod Farm is on the left and Potter's Farm is on the right.

**Potter's Farm**: along with the Sod Farm these were the last two operating units. This farm is to the north of Interceptor Road and stretches from Potter's Farm Road to Laughlin Road.

**Stormwater Ponds**: these ponds are situated by Jones Avenue where Canal Road enters the property.

**The Northern Border:** this is the section of the border from the Stormwater Ponds to the Workshops excepting Laughlin Road gate and the Ponkan Road areas.

**Ponkan Road:** this road goes to the east from the Laughlin Road gate. Property on both sides of the road belongs to the District. There is an interesting if small piece of woodland behind the auto salvage premises.

**The Workshops**: these buildings have now been demolished but the site is always visited. After leaving the Laughlin Road gate take the first road on your left as you go south. The enclosed area at the end of the road together with the wood and the first row of fields are all included under this name. This area stretches south to the eastern end of Interceptor Road.

**Eastern Border – North**: This is the rest of the eastern border that goes from Interceptor Road to the McDonald Canal

**Hogshead Road**: this area stretches south along the border to Conrad Road.

**North of Lust Road**: this covers the stretch of the border from Conrad Road to Lust Road.

**Pole Road Extension**: this is a grass track that used to join up with Pole Road at its junction with Roach Road. Later you could only enter this road from the McDonald Canal Road. With the flooding of Phase Four this road no longer exists.

**Plant Express**: this firm occupied what are now derelict buildings to the south of Lust Road immediately alongside SR 429. I expect these buildings to be demolished shortly.

**Airport Road extension**: Airport Road used to only run from Lust Road to Hooper Farms Road but now it goes to Lake Apopka.

**Fish Ponds Road**: the fish ponds have gone but the road still exists it runs from Hooper Farms Road to the lake. The road starts about 1/3rd of the way from the gate to Airport Road.

**Southern Border**: there used to be a track that ran south from close to Hooper Farms Road gate to a point just short of the lake but this was lost when Phase Two was flooded. At this track's end it used to be possible to go to the right and almost immediately to the left and take two tracks that continued towards Magnolia Park. This was an area of wet woodland with water on either side of each track. This area has been allowed to fill in. In their place there is now a road that goes down by the main slither of water and links up with a road from Magnolia Park. This road also goes north up the side of the lake. I treat the southern border as going north to Fish Ponds Road.

**Hooper Farms Road extension**: this was a grass track that continued to Lake Apopka from Hooper Farms Road's junction with Airport Road. With the flooding of Phase Two this track was lost. By Lake Apopka to the south of this extension there is a long island, nearly all the trees have gone. I use the phrase "south of Hooper Farms Road extension" to cover the section of the lake shore south to Fish Ponds Road.

**Lust Road Pump House**: I use the phrase "south of Lust Road pump house" to cover the lake side from Hooper Farms Road extension north to the pump house. In the same way "north of Lust Road pump house covers the side of the lake to Laughlin Road extension.

**Laughlin Road extension**: this is a short stretch of new road that extends Laughlin Road from its junction with Roach Road to the lake. I sometimes describe sites as east/south or west of this

road. To the east the definition is vague but to the west it covers the road as far as the Lake Level Canal.

**Lake Level Canal**: this covers the canal/road from the lake to Interceptor Road. The name “lake level” only applies now to the section of the canal from the lake to Roach Road extension. At that point a barrier has been created and there is now a road going into the Duda property. Excess water in the upper canal will now be diverted into the McDonald Canal.

**Roach Road extension**: this road used to continue west from Laughlin Road to the Lake Level Canal but the District dug up this road to water level and used the material to raise the height of the road that runs alongside the Lake Level Canal.

# TECHNIQUES

There are many methods used to count birds. The least effective is the person who visits a site, takes no notes, and then at the end of the day “estimates” the numbers seen. Any such estimates are useless.

Numerous birdwatchers take some notes during the day but there is nothing systematic about the record keeping. There is also nothing systematic about the areas visited. Counts of this nature are not really comparable.

Many surveyors choose to use the system of fixed routes and fixed stops to estimate numbers. They start at a fixed point, at a fixed time and count all they can see or hear for a fixed period of time. They then drive a fixed distance to the next stop and repeat the process. Often there are multiple routes with varying numbers of counters. It sounds terribly scientific but it is not. There are a number of serious problems. It does not work if there is a fixed start time. A 9.00 am start time in December and a 9.00 am start time in June are very different. In December the birds would be very active feeding and calling whilst in June the activity level will have dropped dramatically by that time. As you are not comparing like with like I do not see how that system can work. The start time has to be tied to sunrise. When multiple observers involved the variables increase as they will have varying levels of skill in identifying bird calls and/or counting flocks. Skill levels vary so much. My position is that if one individual can cover an area then the rate of error is likely to be constant. For myself I appear to under estimate, especially with the larger birds. When you have a number of teams counting the number of variables increase and the standard of accuracy is likely to decline. I have seen some gross over estimates of the number of birds using Zellwood.

I do not know of any system that will provide accurate estimates for larger areas. I have found that the best I can do is to have a fixed starting point and to start whilst it is still dark. This removes the static start time problem. I count the birds leaving the various roosts and after sunrise I walk a fixed route, probably some two to four miles long. I am counting every bird that I can see or hear. The only exception being the species I counted coming out of the roosts. Those species I do not count later in the day to avoid duplication. If there was no roost that day then I would of course count all seen or heard through the day. The morning walk provides the bulk of the numbers for many species. It also provides a good indication of what is going on i.e. influxes of Swamp Sparrows or Common Yellowthroats. This may then dictate how I spend the rest of the day. For certain species I have to visit the best habitat at the prime time of day. For Savannah Sparrows that would be early morning whilst they are active. For Swallow-tailed Kites on the other hand I need in the early fall to count them in the middle of the day in order to

calculate their numbers. Unless I allow for these “needs” I will grossly under estimate these species. However I always cover certain areas. I always drive the bank of Lake Apopka (five miles). I always check the utility wires and I always check a piece of woodland. With access to the Nursery it is now easier to check a piece of woodland whatever the wind direction or force. If there has been say a tropical storm then certain fields may be flooded and these will need extra attention. If a gale is blowing then time needs to be spent at the lake checking for any pelagic strays. The purpose of all of this is to get the best possible daily count of as many species as possible. The system I use does fail when it comes to resident passerine species. Species such as Carolina Wren and the Northern Cardinal are grossly under-counted each day. Many of the summer visitors suffer likewise. Counts of these resident species can vary according to the level of activity at any one time. Northern Cardinals for example are very active through nest building in the spring and both the males and females can be located with ease. When the female gets onto eggs the population appears to be halved. To counter all of this I conducted a Breeding Bird Survey each year from mid-May to mid-June. In 2004 I walked 74 miles along every road and track. Also all the way down the side of Lake Apopka and along the eastern and northern borders. Whilst I will not have found every pair these counts were quite accurate and comparable. I have not conducted a Breeding Bird Survey since 2004 because access was difficult to the eastern fields with all the work going on and the constantly changing habitat meant that any counts would not be comparable. Without the Breeding Bird Survey counts of resident species will be comparatively low.

I hope that the system that I use works. It is not 100% accurate, it could never be that. For a large number of species I aim for a total area wide count i.e. wading birds, wildfowl, shorebirds, gulls, terns, birds of prey, hirundines etc. For the others I try for the fullest count possible i.e. for species such as the Eastern Phoebe and the Swamp Sparrow. As mentioned these are only species that I can aim for comparative counts. Vagrants are always interesting but they are not the focus of this survey. It is the residents and regular visitors that are the “meat” of this project.

# ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS AND DEFINITIONS

It is important for you to understand how I came to the conclusions that follow in the systematic list. Firstly at the end of each day I add up the totals for each species and transfer that information to a master, hardback paper record. I am not into computers…..I use a separate set of notebooks for each survey year.

The first stage in analyzing the records from August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2013 was to species by species identify and then abstract details of each influx. These influxes took three forms. Frequently numbers built up to a peak only to decline again, this I call a type 1 influx. Often a party will arrive and then gradually drift away again, this I call a type 2 influx. The third type is not very common. This time the numbers build up to a peak and then they all or nearly all leave, this I call a type 3 influx. A single influx could cover a short period or occasionally an influx would cover two or more months. So first of all I looked at the rise and fall in the numbers. It sometimes happened that an isolated count would be lower and this I ignored. Weather conditions such as wind, rain or cold could all lower a particular count. This means that there is an element of assessment not wholly governed by facts. When I had identified what I believed to be an influx I listed out the salient counts and dates and then did the same for the following influxes. When this was done for each of the five years I could then look for patterns.

It is so easy to see whatever one wants to in a set of figures that I looked for a constant that would guide me and make my conclusions as sound as possible. Birds are creatures of habit. They tend to arrive on or near the same date each year and the peak counts are on or about the same date. It is the latter fact that my conclusions are based on. I found that the only way I could make sense of the records was to use the individual influxes and their peak counts as a base.

When I put the five years together I found that there was a remarkable correlation between each of the five years. I am referring to the way the peak counts were in clusters with often significant gaps between the clusters. I feel that this has to be significant as these peak counts would otherwise be spread out over the whole period. It is this “clustering” that makes me believe that for most species even if they are considered to be resident there is at the very least a veneer of passage. The second segment, where present, in the annotated checklist deals with this situation.

I found that bird migration operated at three levels. The lowest level of influx I called a BASIC INFLUX, this is a short-lived event it might just cover a period of ten days. These basic

influxes appear to remain hidden unless passage is very light or they can be seen in a trough between two stronger influxes. These larger influxes I call REGULAR INFLUXES. These occupy the space occupied by two to four basic influxes. Very occasionally there is a massive influx that can go on for months, this I call a MEGA INFLUX. There may be four basic influxes to a regular influx but one of the basic peak counts tends to marry up with the peak count of the regular influx. The same is true for the mega influx. By looking at the influxes it is possible to get an idea as to when a passage begins and ends. Time after time I found influxes that in different years started and finished on more or less the same dates. Each passage has its own characteristics and in a surprising number of cases one can clearly see exactly where a passage begins and ends.

Having identified the various passages I tried to identify them from terms in current use. However some of these passages did not fit the standard terminology. I have had to create some of my own descriptions for the passages. Two passages remain the same. Those are the spring and fall passages.

For some time I have felt that there was a passage that started in mid-January and that these birds tended to stay for some time. Species such as the Ash-throated Flycatcher, Western Kingbird and some of the sparrows were prime examples. By mid-January most of the "wintering" birds had left probably for the north. It therefore seems likely that these January visitors came from the south. I cannot however totally rule out a western source for these birds. Initially I called this passage the "northward drift" as that appeared to describe it but now I am just calling it the EARLY SPRING PASSAGE. It is clearly an event in its own right. This passage runs from mid-January to late February or to the first few days of March.

The spring passage runs from March to April or May depending on the species. I call it the MAIN SPRING PASSAGE, but in truth the early spring passage can be the stronger event. In the event of the early spring passage being the stronger event I am calling the second passage the LATE SPRING PASSAGE.

The summer is a problem. For many species there is a pattern of influxes through the summer, why I do not know. I did expect numbers to vary according to the current activity i.e. courtship, nest building, incubation or feeding of the young. But I did not expect there to be a series of influxes. The jury is out on this one. I will often call this event the SUMMER PASSAGE even though I am unclear as to what is actually going on.

Following the breeding season a number of species gather into large flock; a well known species is the Purple Martin. There are however a number of other species, which were not known to gather (at least in Florida) in large flocks as soon as the young fledged. One such species is the Mourning Dove. This is an early nester so the numbers start building up in May and reach a peak in early July, this passage being over by the end of that month. I have no idea

as to the size of the catchment area for such numbers but there is some evidence that these birds may leave for the northern states. Two other species in this group are the Red-winged Blackbird and the Boat-tailed Grackle. These two species developed truly massive roosts as soon as the young fledged. Again I cannot conceive the size of the catchment area especially that for the Boat-tailed Grackle. There are some other species that do not gather into such large groups but a number of broods may form loose associations. One such species is the Northern Mockingbird. I call this event a POST-BREEDING GATHERING. It is possible for there to be a number of influxes in this gathering.

For a very few species there is a very limited very early fall passage that normally only involves adults. Two species that come to mind are the Blue-winged Teal and the Northern Harrier. I call this passage the EARLY FALL PASSAGE. It has happened that the passage that I describe here has been followed by a second early fall passage. As with the spring passage the fall passage can consist of two separate events. I did not want to introduce yet another term so the description of early fall passage will also apply to that event. Should there be two separate early fall passages I will describe them separately.

The MAIN FALL PASSAGE may follow the summer event/passage, the post-breeding gathering or the early fall passage. This event is normally over at the end of November or during the first few days of December. The main fall passage may cover the whole period or it may end in October with possibly low numbers thereafter. There are species for whom the early fall passage is the main event, in these cases the second passage is renamed the LATE FALL PASSAGE. With a few exceptions there is normally a clear distinction between this event and the winter.

Like most birders I casually assumed that the winter visitors arrived in the late fall stayed for the winter and left in the spring. The situation in central Florida is actually very different. Research is needed to see if this holds true elsewhere. What I found was that the winter occupied a very small space and there were normally two regular “clustered” influxes or four basic “clustered” influxes. It often runs from late November through to the first few days of January. We are not dealing with a static population rather for most species there is a dynamic WINTER PASSAGE. Some books talk about local wandering or dispersal, but one would expect some to wander out and others to wander in. In some instances the winter passage is clearly an extension of the fall passage but for the majority of species it is a standalone event.

So the annual cycle could include an early spring passage, a main/late spring passage, a summer passage, a post-breeding gathering, an early fall passage, a main/late fall passage and a winter passage. Hopefully the systematic list will clarify this for you.

I have been asked why I did not do ten years in a single analysis. There are a number of reasons. The easiest is that this project has had a long gestation period and there were not ten complete years when I started to do the research. Since then I have found that it would be too cumbersome to tackle ten years i.e. a 700 plus page book. A serious reason is that I believe the birds are changing their seasons because of global warming and I feel that I can only safely compare short periods.

## CHOOSING WHICH SPECIES ORDER AND WHICH SET OF SCIENTIFIC AND ENGLISH NAMES TO USE

This is a problem that has vexed me as it must do many others. I want to acknowledge the official species order and the latest scientific names but to do so will create so many problems.

All my records are in hard-backed notebooks, a set of notebooks for each survey year. Initially I used the species order and nomenclature current in 1998. I used this order for the first two annual reports that were printed by St. Johns River Water Management District. After the first two years I changed the species order and nomenclature to the then current order and I have not changed the order since.

Since that time there has been a radical change in the species order affecting a wide range of species. So it is decision time and I have decided on a limited compromise. I am not going to change the species order but I will change the nomenclature.

The reason is simple; by the time you read this the reports for the first 15 years of the survey will have been printed. What I want is for someone to be able to compare report to report or analysis to analysis without having to dodge around the text to find where that species is or was.

As I state elsewhere Bill Pranty held the spreadsheet for this ongoing survey. Bill I know would like to change over to the current order but it will stay as it is apart for the updating of the nomenclature. His reasoning is sound as he wants the species order to fit in with the species order used by the Florida Ornithological Society and by American Birds. The spreadsheet is however an integral part of the annual reports and the five year analysis. The species order stays as it is.

# AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST

# ZELLWOOD

## August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2013

This check-list deals with my survey of the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm property. Also included is a wooded property off Jewell's Foliage Road known here as the Nursery. All are situated in Orange County, Florida. This area comprised some 10,200 acres. I conducted 775 surveys with 7,996 hours of fieldwork over the five years.

I have tried to show the pattern of occurrence for each species together with the numbers present. The text for the most part is in two segments. The first is an over view noting the extent of each passage and the highest counts. It also gives examples of the different types of influxes. I have given many more examples for the passerines, especially the "resident" species as the continuing presence of influxes through the summer puzzles me. The second part is more detailed in that it looks at the individual "clustered" influxes and the patterns that they show.

The spreadsheet is not included; for that document you will need to refer to the annual bird reports.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

There were only ten sightings for the five years with none in 2009/2010. For the late fall passage there were singles on five dates from November 2 (2008) to November 19 (2011). There were two "clustered" influxes the first peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 9 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates and the second peaked from November 18 (2012) to November 19 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. For the winter passage there was one on November 28, 2010 with four on December 7, 2012. This count of four is now (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count was also a winter count as there were three on December 8, 2006. That would create another "clustered" influx. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, 2013, April 3, 2013 and April 6, 2011. There was one clustered influx which peaked from April 3 (2013) to April 6 (2011).

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

This grebe's status depends on the habitat as in years with extensive areas of open water such as 2010/2011 there can be a strong fall passage followed by a good breeding season. In a year such as 2011/2012 no pairs bred and passage was light. In most years passage from March to mid-August was light or non-existent. In the summer of 2009 there were two pairs at the Sand Farm with four pairs in Phase Two; the number of pairs in Phase One was not known. In 2010 there were five pairs at the Sand Farm with three pairs in Phase Two and nine pairs in Phase One. The number of pairs in 2011 was not known; there were no pairs in 2012. In 2013 a single pair bred at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal. Broods of young were noted from March 8 (2009) to June 27 (2009), August 15 (2008) to August 23 (2009), November 5 (2008) and December 9 (2008). The largest brood was that of five on August 15, 2008. It is likely that most broods were during the summer i.e. in May and June. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2011) to July 14 (2010) with a high count of 33 on July 2, 2010. There was no passage in 2010 until June 25; there being a single influx for this passage. Again in 2012 there was no passage with the exception of one on June 8. With the exception of 2010 the early fall passage was another very weak event. This passage ran from July 16 (2008, 2010) to October 15 (2008) the highest count was that of 75 on September 26, 2010. For the other four years the highest count was that of 30 on September 23, 2011. Now back to 2010 in that year there was a massive late fall passage which started with the early fall passage and ended with the winter passage. I am therefore detailing the records for all three passages. For the early fall passage of 2010 there were 19 on July 16 with 20 on July 18, 22 on July 23, 27 on July 30, 29 on August 11 and 42 on August 13, then 29 seen on August 15 with 20 on August 20, 19 on August 22 and 13 on August 25. There were 27 on August 27 with 21 on August 29 and ten on September 1. There were 11

on September 3 with 17 on September 5, 20 on September 8, 22 on September 12 and 48 on September 15, then 25 seen on September 17 with 19 on September 19. The very heavy fall passage appears to start at this point. There were 45 on September 22 with 61 on September 24 and 75 on September 26, then 73 seen on September 30 with 25 on October 1. The main fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 10 (2010) with a high count of 945 on November 26, 2010. For the other years the highest count was only that of 71 on November 8, 2009. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 189 on October 4 with 149 on October 8 and 103 on October 10. There were 263 on October 13 with 238 on October 15, 182 on October 20 and 112 on October 22. There were 131 on October 24 with 156 on October 27 and 427 on October 29, then 319 seen on October 31 with 267 on November 5 and 65 on November 7. There were 294 on November 10 with 341 on November 14, 628 on November 17, 880 on November 21 and 945 on November 26, then 401 seen on December 1 with 295 on December 3, 258 on December 5 and 95 on December 10. At the peak of this passage the grebes had formed into tight flocks of up to 200 and these flocks would have a feeding frenzy and dash along the water diving continuously. On November 24 there was a single flock that numbered 510. Snowy Egrets were always in attendance. The frenzy would stop suddenly and they would just sit on the surface until they took off again. The count of 945 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 16 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 209 on January 2, 2011. For the other years the highest count was that of 93 on December 26, 2009. To detail the 2010/2011 passage there were 39 on December 13 with 48 on December 15, 56 on December 19 and 112 on December 22, then 30 seen on December 24 with 28 on December 26. There were 32 on December 29 with 79 on December 31 and 209 on January 2, then 43 seen to January 7 with 31 on January 12 and 24 on January 14. Numbers for the early spring passage were much more normal; this passage ran from January 15 (2012) to March 6 (2009) with a high count of 69 on January 19, 2011. The late spring passage was much weaker the passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 16 (2010) with a high count of 55 on April 2, 2010. In 2012 this passage ended on April 13 and in 2013 the passage ended on April 3.

The summer passage ran from May 1 (2011) to July 14 (2010) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 24 on May 1, 2011. The second peaked on May 8 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of five on May 8, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 22 on May 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 17 (2013) to May 21 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on May 21, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on May 27, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 8 (2012) with a peak count of 28 on June 5, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 14 (2009) to June 17 (2011) with a peak count of 32 on June 17, 2011. The eighth peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 3 (2009) with a peak count of 33 on July 2, 2010. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2008, 2010) to October 15 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The weakness of this passage is clear as four of these influxes were isolated peak counts. The first two “clustered” influxes were indicated by isolated

peak counts of 11 on July 16, 2008 and nine on August 6, 2008. The third peaked from August 12 (2011, 2012) to August 13 (2010) with a peak count of 42 on August 13, 2010. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 17 (2011)) with a peak count of 12 on August 17, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 27 (2010) with a peak count of 27 on August 27, 2010. The sixth peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 3 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on September 3, 2008. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 48 on September 15, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 20 (2012) to September 23 (2011) with a peak count of 30 on September 23, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 75 on September 26, 2010. The main fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 10 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 189 on October 4, 2010. The second peaked from October 11 (2012) to October 14 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 263 on October 13, 2010. The third peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 23 (2009) with a peak count of 29 on October 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2011) to November 2 (2012) with a peak count of 427 on October 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 9 (2008, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 71 on November 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 19 (2008) to November 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 38 on November 20, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 26 (2010) to November 30 (2012) with a peak count of 945 on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 16 (2009, 2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The fact that there were so few "clustered" influxes indicates that this was the strongest event of the year even if in 2010 the heaviest passage was the main fall passage. The first peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 11 (2009) with a peak count of 64 on December 11, 2009. The second peaked from December 14 (2012) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of 29 on December 17, 2008. The third peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of 112 on December 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2009) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 209 on January 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 10 (2010) with peak counts of 36 on January 9, 2009 and January 10, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2012) to March 6 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 69 on January 19, 2011. The second peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 29 (2010) with a peak count of 43 on January 28, 2009. The third peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of 65 on February 4, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 23 on February 10, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 43 on February 16, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 26 (2010, 2012) to February 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 44 on February 26, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 16 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 8 (2009, 2010 and 2013) with a peak count of 33 on March 8, 2010. The second peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 30 on March

17, 2010. There were isolated peak counts of 15 on March 25, 2011 and 55 on April 2, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 8 (2011) to April 10 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on April 8, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 24 (2011) with a peak count of 25 on April 24, 2011. There were 41 "clustered" influxes.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; there were sightings in every year. The heaviest event was the winter passage especially the winter of 2011/2012. The fall passage ran from November 4 (2012) to November 28 (2012) with singles on four dates. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of four on December 21, 2011. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the records for the winter of 2011/2012 there were singles on December 2 and December 4 with two on December 9, then singles seen on December 11 and December 14. There were three on December 16 with four on December 21, then singles seen on January 6, January 8 and January 13. The early spring passage ran from January 16 (2009, 2010) to February 2 (2011) with a high count of two on January 18, 2012. There were no later records.

The late fall passage ran from November 4 (2012) to November 28 (2012) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on November 4, 2012. The second peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 25 (2012) with peak counts of one both dates. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on December 9, 2011. The second peaked on December 21 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of four on December 21, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on December 28, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 16 (2009, 2010) to February 2 (2011) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 16 (2009, 2010) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 18, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on February 2, 2011.

Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)

This was a vagrant there were just three records for the five years. For the winter passage there were singles on December 5, 2012 and December 10, 2010. For the early spring passage there was one on February 16, 2011.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Every time I look at a series of years the pattern of occurrence for this species is different. There were very few records for the fall passages whereas there were quite strong passages from the winter to the summer. For four out of the five years there was no early fall passage. In 2008 there were two on August 17 with one on August 20. The "main" fall passage ran from October 19 (2008, 2009) to December 4 (2009) with a peak count of 49 on November 29, 2009. There was no passage in 2011 and 2012. This all changed with the winter passage this ran from November 23 (2012) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 196 on December 18, 2011. To detail the 2011/2012 records there was one on December 14 with 41 on December 16 and 196 on December 18, then 38 seen on December 23 with five on December 30, two on January 4 and singles to January 10. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2013) to March 5 (2010) with a peak count of 161 on February 13, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 14 on January 15 and one on January 16. There were 13 on January 19 with 18 on January 23, then one seen on January 26. There were nine on January 28 with ten on February 2, 16 on February 4, 91 on February 9 and 161 on February 13, then 121 seen on February 18 with 28 on February 20. The main spring passage ran from February 23 (2011) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 600 on March 23, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 31 on February 23 with 68 on February 25, 116 on February 27, 218 on March 2 and 317 on March 6, then 49 seen on March 9. There were 81 on March 11 with 83 on March 13 and 196 on March 16, then 31 seen on March 18. There were 85 on March 20 with 600 on March 23, then 198 seen on March 27 with 162 in April 3, 17 on April 6, 12 on April 10 and two on April 13. There were 30 on April 15 with 13 on April 17 and two on April 19. There was one on April 24 with five on April 27, then four seen on April 29. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 1 (2011) with a peak count of 143 on May 31, 2013. To detail the 2013 passage there were 28 on May 26 with 142 on May 29 and 143 on May 31, then 104 seen on June 2 with 65 on June 5. There were 113 on June 7 with 59 on June 9 and 57 on June 12. There were 62 on June 14 with four on June 16 and two on June 19.

There was no early fall passage the only records relate to two on August 17, 2008 with one on August 20, 2008. The main fall passage was only marginally better; there was no passage in 2011 and 2012. This "passage" ran from October 19 (2008, 2009) to December 4 (2009) there were four isolated influxes with peak counts of 25 on October 19, 2008, 21 on October 28, 2009, four on November 20, 2009 and six on November 30, 2008. The "clustered" influxes returned with the winter passage. This passage ran from November 23 (2012) to January 10 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 7 (2012) with a peak count of 16 on December 7, 2012. The second peaked from December 18 (2011) to December 19 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 196 on December 18, 2011. The third peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of seven on December 26, 2009. The early

spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2013) to March 5 (2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 15 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on January 15, 2011. The second peaked from January 18 (2012) to January 23 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on January 23, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2012) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 23 on January 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of 18 on February 5, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 17 (2010) with a peak count of 161 on February 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2013) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of 36 on February 27, 2009. The main spring passage ran from February 23 (2011) to May 5 (2013) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 6 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 317 on March 6, 2011. The second peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 17 (2010) with a peak count of 196 on March 16, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 600 on March 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on March 31, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 38 on April 5, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2010) to April 15 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 68 on April 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 27 (2011) to May 2 (2010) with a peak count of 75 on April 29, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 1 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 4 (2011) to May 8 (2013) with a peak count of 92 on May 8, 2013. The second is indicated by a peak count of 44 on May 17, 2013. The third peaked from May 26 (2011) to May 31 (2013) with a peak count of 143 on May 31, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 113 on June 7, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 14 (2013) to June 15 (2011) with a peak count of 62 on June 14, 2013. Now the passage was lighter as for the sixth “clustered” influx there was a peak count of seven on June 22, 2011. The seventh peaked on June 29 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of eight on June 29, 2011. There was hardly any passage until December.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

An irregular visitor with more sightings during the summer than at any other season; there were no late fall records. For the winter passage there was one from December 23, 2009 to January 20, 2010 with two on December 28 and December 30. All the sightings for the five years bar two were of immatures. For the early spring passage there was one on January 10, 2012. For the late spring passage there was an immature on March 21, 2012 with an adult on March 30, 2012. Now to the main event the summer passage; there were four records. There were two on April 30, 2010 with singles on May 3, 2009 and May 11, 2012. Finally for this passage there was an adult on June 14, 2013. For the early fall passage there were three on July

28, 2010. All the above were at Lake Apopka. The last record relates to an immature at the Stormwater Ponds from September 7 to September 30, 2012.

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult by Lake Apopka (near the end of Fish Ponds Road) on June 3, June 5 and June 7, 2008. This is still (2016) the only record for Zellwood.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

Present all year in varying numbers; counts were especially low during the extended summer. Numbers are probably lower now overall as there are far fewer snags for them to perch on. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2011) to October 3 (2008) with a high count of 75 on September 22, 2010. During this event there were 14 "clustered" influxes and five of them were isolated peak counts. This indicates that there was very little passage just minor variations in the numbers. The late fall passage was much better even if numbers remained low to mid-October. This passage ran from September 26 (2010) to December 9 (2012) with a high count of 241 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 16 (2011) with a high count of 300 on December 24, 2008. Numbers continued to increase to mid-April. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 490 on January 16, 2009. To detail the records for 2010 there were 160 on January 13 with 185 on January 15 and 320 on January 17, then 227 seen on January 20. There were 230 on January 22 with 252 on January 24, then 213 seen on January 29 with 204 on January 31 and 184 on February 3. There were 284 on February 5 with 225 on February 10, 200 on February 14 and 100 on February 17. There were 297 on February 19 with 356 on February 21, then 320 seen on February 24 with 246 on February 26, 240 on February 28 and 140 on March 3. The late spring passage ran from February 22 (2009) to May 17 (2013) with a high count of 745 on March 31, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 235 on March 5 with 378 on March 8, 420 on March 17 and 573 on March 21, then 427 seen on March 24 with 317 on March 26 and 257 on March 28. There were 745 on March 31 with 312 on April 4. There were 640 on April 7 with 209 on April 11. There were 617 on April 14 with 236 on April 18, 180 on April 23 and 62 on April 28. There were 118 on April 30 with 63 on May 2, 53 on May 5, 48 on May 9 and 46 on May 12. The summer passage like the early fall passage was a minor event; this passage ran from May 8 (2009) to July 12 (2009) and exceptionally to August 1 in 2010. The highest counts were of 61 on May 14, 2010 and July 4, 2010. For the five years there were only six records of flocks flying to the south between October 21 (2009) and December 24 (2008) with a high count of 80 on December 24, 2008. In contrast for the spring passage there

were 54 records of flocks flying to the north. The passage overall ran from March 4 (2011) to May 14 (2010); the highest daily count was that of 452 on April 14, 2010. The counts look as if they fitted into a pattern of four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 21 (2010) with a peak count of 163 on March 21, 2010. The second peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 278 on March 27, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 102 on April 8, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 10 (2013) to April 14 (2010) with a peak count of 452 on April 14, 2010. Sometimes in the spring I remembered to look at the shape and color of the head plumes as this is a good indicator as to their race. The east coast race of *P.a.auritus* was noted on eight dates from February 2 (2011) to March 22 (2009) with a high count of five on March 17, 2010. The Florida race *P.a.floridanus* was seen on February 29, 2012 (two) and March 8, 2010 (one). There was also an individual showing the characteristics of the California race *P.a.bociliatus* on April 25, 2010 and April 30, 2010.

The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2011) to October 3 (2008) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2011) to July 13 (2008) with a peak count of 42 on July 11, 2012. The second peaked from July 17 (2011) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on July 17, 2011. The third peaked from July 27 (2011, 2012) to August 1 (2008) with a peak count of 42 on July 29, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 54 on August 4, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 8 (2008) to August 12 (2009) with a peak count of 43 on August 10, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on August 15, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 21 (2009) with a peak count of 41 on August 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 25 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 43 on August 25, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of 49 on August 29, 2010. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 15 on September 5, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 12 (2008) with a peak count of 47 on September 9, 2012. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of 39 on September 16, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from September 20 (2009) to September 23 (2011) with a peak count of 75 on September 22, 2010. The fourteenth is indicated by a peak count of six on September 28, 2008. That was a host of basic influxes; the gaps between the "clustered" influxes are not as clear as they would be if there had been just five regular influxes. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2010) to December 9 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 6 (2012) with a peak count of 90 on October 4, 2010. The second peaked from October 12 (2008) to October 14 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 22 on October 14, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 32 on October 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2012) with a peak count of 128 on October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 12 (2008) with a peak count of 174 on November 10, 2010. The sixth peaked on November 18 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 162 on November 18, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count

of 241 on November 23, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 28 (2010) to November 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 239 on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 16 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of 300 on December 10, 2010. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of 225 on December 14, 2011. The third peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 24 (2008) with a peak count of 300 on December 24, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2009) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of 240 on January 1, 2012. The fifth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 8 (2010) with a peak count of 232 on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of 490 on January 16, 2009. The second peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 252 on January 24, 2010. The third peaked from January 27 (2012) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 327 on January 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 5 (2010) to February 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 340 on February 6, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 295 on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009, 2013) to February 18 (2011) with a peak count of 345 on February 18, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 24 (2012) with a peak count of 356 on February 21, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 22 (2009) to May 17 (2013) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2012) with peak counts of 280 on March 4, 2009 and March 5, 2012. The second peaked from March 9 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of 327 on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 21 (2010) with a peak count of 573 on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2009) to March 28 (2012) with a peak count of 215 on March 28, 2012. The fifth peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 1 (2009) with a peak count of 745 on March 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 7 (2010) with a peak count of 640 on April 7, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 11 (2012) to April 14 (2010) with a peak count of 617 on April 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 17 (2011) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of 69 on April 17, 2011. Note how the passage had dropped off. The ninth peaked from April 29 (2009) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of 118 on April 30, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from May 8 (2009) to July 12 (2009) with an extension to August 1 in 2010; there were eight “clustered” influxes”. The first is indicated by a peak count of 53 on May 11, 2011. The second peaked from May 14 (2010) to May 19 (2013) with a peak count of 61 on May 14, 2010. The third peaked from May 26 (2011) to May 27 (2009) with a peak count of 44 on May 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 30 (2012) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of 44 on June 3, 2011. The fifth peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 10 (2009) with a peak count of 32 on June 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on June 15, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 28 (2009) to June 29 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 46 on June 29, 2011. The

eight peaked from July 3 (2013) to July 4 (2010) with a peak count of 61 on July 4, 2010. In all there were 50 “clustered” influxes.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

This has proved to be a most interesting species as it shows well the effect of the drought. There was a very strong breeding population during the summer of 2009. This was followed in that year by a very strong post-breeding gathering. High numbers continued to be seen during the fall of 2009 and the winter of 2009/2010. In the summer of 2010 numbers were not as high but there was again a very strong post-breeding gathering. Numbers in the fall and winter of 2010 into 2011 were much lower. In the spring of 2011 good numbers returned to breed but they left again because of the drought. Only low numbers were now seen to the end of the period covered by this analysis. In 2009 possibly 100 to 150 pairs bred with birds on nests from February 13 to August 14. Most pairs raised two to three young and most pairs were double brooded. In 2010 there were 53 pairs nesting on the southern border with “many” pairs in Phase One. In 2011 there were 11 nests on the southern border and two nests in Phase One. In 2012 there were 14 nests on the southern border with a pair lakeside to the west of the Laughlin Road extension. In 2013 there were probably at most ten pairs on the southern border (the vegetation was too thick to see all the nests). A female was on a nest there on July 24. That is the background information to what follows.

In each year to 2011 the birds arrived in the spring with the intention of nesting which they did up to and including 2010. The spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 3 (2010, 2013) with a high count of 265 on February 6, 2011. It is sad that the highest count for this passage relates to birds that had to go elsewhere to breed. To detail the 2009 passage there were 65 on January 11 with 49 on January 14 and 25 on January 16. There were 62 on January 18 with 87 on January 23, 120 on January 28 and 123 on January 30, then 92 seen on February 1 with 19 on February 4. There were 66 on February 6 with 75 on February 8, 83 on February 11, 99 on February 13 and 144 on February 15, then 75 seen on February 18 with 68 on February 20, 67 on February 22, 64 on February 27 and 56 on March 1. With such a long breeding season there was no late spring passage we go straight to the summer passage; this passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 13 (2009, 2011) with an extension to June 2 in 2010. The highest count was that of 542 on April 29, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 62 on March 4 with 68 on March 6, 76 on March 8, 132 on March 11, 164 on March 15, 221 on March 18 and 225 on March 20, then 140 seen on March 22. There were 178 from March 25 to March 30 with 211 on April 1, then 168 seen on April 5. There were 188 on April 8 with 295 on April 10, then 275 seen on April 12 with 247 on April 15. There were 290 on April 17 with 314 on April 19, 406 on April 22, 496 on April 24 and 542 on April 29, then 503 seen on May 3 with

492 on May 8, 481 on May 10 and 454 on May 13. Next we come to the post-breeding gathering; this came in two waves. The first wave included the first broods and the second the second broods. Pairs were breeding through all of this the summer passage really overlaps with the double post-breeding gathering. The post-breeding gatherings ran from May 9 (2008) to September 25 (2009) with a high count of 873 on July 2, 2010. The count of 873 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2010 records there were 430 on June 4 with 410 on June 6 and 290 on June 9. There were 420 on June 11 with 360 on June 16 and 284 on June 18. There were 400 on June 20 with 437 on June 25, 642 on June 27, 693 on June 30 and 873 on July 2, then 801 seen on July 4 with 687 on July 7. There were 689 on July 9 with 827 on July 11, then 728 seen on July 16 with 687 on July 18, 547 on July 21, 458 on July 23, 440 on July 25, 425 on July 28 and 389 on July 30. There were 423 on August 1 with 419 on August 4 and 341 on August 6. There were 499 on August 8 with 317 on August 11 and 302 on August 13. There were 320 on August 15 with 274 on August 18, 247 on August 20 and 217 on August 22. There were 335 on August 25 with 299 on August 27, 257 on August 29, 231 on September 12 and 175 on September 3. The fall passage followed this ran from September 12 (2010) to December 8 (2010) with a high count of 259 on October 14, 2009. Passage continued to be strong in 2009 so to detail the records for that year there were 196 on September 27 with 248 on September 30 then 228 seen on October 2 with 216 on October 4 and 152 on October 7. There were 176 on October 9 with 259 on October 14, then 129 seen on October 17 with 78 on October 19. There were 105 on October 21 with 140 on October 23, 144 on October 25, 205 on October 28 and 226 on November 1, then 125 seen on November 4 with 89 on November 6 and 85 on November 8. There were 175 on November 11 with 74 on November 13. There were 90 on November 15 with 226 on November 18 and 238 on November 20, then 216 seen on November 25 with 142 on November 27. The winter passage was strong in 2009/2010 but weak in all the later years. This passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 9 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 278 on December 1, 2009. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 179 on November 29 with 278 on December 1, then 121 seen on December 4. There were 158 on December 6 with 163 on December 13 and 250 on December 16, then 226 seen on December 18 with 90 on December 20. There were 112 on December 23 with 210 on December 26, then 200 seen on December 28 with 100 on January 2, 61 on January 4 and 50 on January 6. I have shown the passage in great detail in attempt to show the numbers present when the fields flooded. In sharp contrast for 2012 I am detailing the post-breeding records for that year; please compare these counts to those for 2010 already detailed. There were 37 on May 13 with 38 on May 18, then 30 seen on May 20 with 29 on May 23 and 25 on May 29. There were 29 on May 27 and May 30 with 37 on June 1, 38 on June 3 and 45 on June 6, then 41 seen on June 8 with 22 on June 10. There were 27 on June 13 with 31 on June 15 and 39 on June 18, then 25 seen to June 27. There were 30 on June 29 with 27 on July 1, 22 on July 4, 18 to July 15, 15 on July 18 and 14 to July 22. There were 16 on July 25 and July 29 with 18 on August 1, then 12 seen on

August 3. There were 16 on August 5 with 26 to August 15 and 29 on August 17, then 17 seen on August 19. There were 18 on August 22 with 24 on August 24 and 28 on August 26, then 18 seen on August 29 with 15 on August 31.

The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 3 (2010, 2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of 82 on January 9, 2011. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of 80 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 25 (2013) with a peak count of 184 on January 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010, 2012) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of 246 on January 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of 265 on February 6, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2013) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 144 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 162 on February 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2011) with peak counts of 68 on February 27, 2011 and February 26, 2012. The summer passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 13 (2009, 2011) with an extension to June 2 in 2010 there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2011, 2013) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 104 on March 6, 2013. The second is indicated by a peak count of 68 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2010, 2013) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of 225 on March 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 211 on April 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 8 (2012) with a peak count of 44 on April 7, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2009) to April 13 (2011) with a peak count of 295 on April 10, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 170 on April 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 26 (2013) to April 29 (2009) with a peak count of 542 on April 29, 2009. The ninth peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of 80 on May 6, 2011. The tenth "clustered" influx is different as this was a summer influx that was hijacked by a post-breeding influx as the peak count fits into the post-breeding event rather than the summer passage; still I have placed it here. The tenth is in fact indicated by a peak count of 240 on May 25, 2010. The post-breeding gathering ran from May 9 (2008) to September 25 (2009) there were twelve "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 18 (2012) to May 23 (2009) with a peak count of 621 on May 23, 2009. The date of May 23 (2009) could be replaced with May 25 (2010) if the tenth influx from the summer passage was placed here. The second peaked from May 30 (2008) to June 4 (2010) with a peak count of 430 on June 4, 2010. The third peaked from June 6 (2012) to June 7 (2009) with a peak count of 580 on June 7, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 18 (2012) with a peak count of 235 on June 17, 2011. The fifth peaked from June 29 (2012) to July 2 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 873 on July 2, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 827 on July 11, 2010. The seventh peaked from July 19 (2008, 2009) to July 24 (2011) with a peak count of 440 on July 19, 2009. The eighth peaked from July 31 (2009) to

August 1 (2008, 2010 and 2012) with a peak count of 423 on August 1, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 499 on August 8, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 15 (2008, 2010 and 2011) to August 19 (2009) with a peak count of 461 on August 19, 2009. The eleventh peaked from August 25 (2010) to August 28 (2009) with a peak count of 518 on August 28, 2009. The twelfth peaked from September 7 (2011) to September 9 (2009) with a peak count of 357 on September 9, 2009. The fall passage ran from September 12 (2010) to December 8 (2010) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2012) with a peak count of 46 on September 17, 2008. The second peaked on September 30 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 248 on September 30, 2009. The third peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with a peak count of 63 on October 5, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 10 (2010, 2011) to October 14 (2009) with a peak count of 259 on October 14, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 18 (2010) to October 22 (2008) with a peak count of 152 on October 18, 2010. The sixth peaked from October 26 (2012) to November 1 (2009) with a peak count of 226 on November 1, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 4 (2011, 2012) to November 5 (2008) with a peak count of 63 on November 5, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 12 (2008) with a peak count of 175 on November 11, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 52 on November 16, 2011. The tenth peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 23 (2011) with a peak count of 238 on November 20, 2009. The eleventh peaked from November 26 (2010) to November 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 135 on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 9 (2009, 2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 278 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 7 (2012) with a peak count of 77 on December 7, 2012. The third peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of 83 on December 10, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 21 (2008) with a peak count of 250 on December 16, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of 210 on December 26, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 100 on December 28, 2008. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

The Anhinga depended to a large degree on there being extensive areas of open water in Phase One with potential nest sites and this species depended on the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh. When the cattail marsh was flooded there were large numbers of bitterns but as soon as the marsh dried up numbers were limited. They ended up using the small beds of cattails along the shore of Lake Apopka for roosting flying to the canals at first light to feed. Numbers were

high through to the spring of 2010 but very low thereafter. Exceptionally for the early fall passage there was one in Phase Two on August 10, 2011. Apart from this sighting I treat the fall passage as a single event. The passage ran from September 1 (2010) to December 4 (2011) with a high count of 91 on November 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were singles seen from September 11 to September 16 with three on September 18, four on September 20, seven on September 25, ten on September 30, 11 on October 2, 12 on October 4 and 21 on October 7, then 16 seen on October 9 with nine on October 14 and four on October 17. There were five on October 19 with eight on October 21 and 19 on October 23, then 16 seen on October 25 with 12 on October 28. There were 26 on October 30 with 41 on November 1, 42 on November 6 and 63 on November 8, then 27 seen on November 11. There were "swarms" of Southern Leopard Frogs at the cattail marsh in November and they were probably the food source that encouraged the following invasion. There were 44 on November 13 with 78 on November 15 and 91 on November 18, then 48 seen on November 22 with 45 on November 25 and 23 on November 27. The winter passage was the strongest event; the passage ran from November 21 (2008) to January 10 (2010, 2012) with a high count of 105 on December 30, 2009. The count of 105 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To continue detailing the 2009/2010 passage there were 72 on November 29 with 74 on December 1, then 26 seen on December 4. There were 52 on December 6 with 100 on December 13, then 42 seen on December 16 with ten on December 18. There were 50 on December 20 with 59 on December 23, 66 on December 26, 103 on December 28 and 105 on December 30, then 42 seen on January 4 with 32 on January 6, 31 on January 8 and two on January 10. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 11 (2011) with a high count of 54 on January 13, 2010. To continue detailing the records for the 2009/2010 year there were 54 on January 13 with 47 on January 15 and 26 on January 17. There were 36 on January 20 with 37 on January 22 and 47 on January 27, then 36 seen on January 29 with 31 on February 3, 17 on February 7 and 15 on February 10. There were 32 on February 14 and February 19 with seven on February 21 and two on February 24. There were 16 on February 26 with 37 on February 28, then eight seen on March 3. Finally there was the late spring passage this ran from February 27 (2009) to May 6 (2012) with a high count of 16 on March 10, 2010. To complete the detailing of the 2009/2010 year there were 16 on March 10 with seven on March 14, four on March 17 and three on March 19. There were five on March 21 with 11 on March 26, then five seen to April 4 with one on April 7. There were two on April 9 with three on April 11. Finally there were singles on April 16 and April 23. The last records for the other years were of singles in Phase One on May 3, 2009 with another flying to the east along the shore of Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on May 6, 2012. Finally there was an unexpected sighting as one flew to the west over the Workshops on June 14, 2013.

For the early fall passage there was one on August 10, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 1 (2010) to December 4 (2011) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first two

were indicated by isolated peak counts of four on September 3, 2010 and September 15, 2010. The third peaked from September 21 (2011) to September 23 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from September 30 (2012) to October 2 (2011) with a peak count of four on October 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on October 7, 2009. The sixth peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 17 (2008) with a peak count of 26 on October 17, 2008. The seventh peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of 35 on October 26, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 2 (2012) to November 4 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on November 3, 2010. The ninth peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 8 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 63 on November 8, 2009. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 13, 2011. The eleventh peaked November 18 (2009, 2012) to November 19 (2010) with a peak count of 91 on November 18, 2009. The twelfth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 26 (2010) with a peak count of 17 on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2008) to January 10 (2010, 2012) there were seven "clustered:" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of 74 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 5 (2008, 2010) to December 7 (2011) with a peak count of 71 on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 100 on December 13, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 48 on December 17, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 54 on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2009) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 105 on December 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 8 (2010) with a peak count of six on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 11 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2009) to January 13 (2010) with a peak count of 54 on January 13, 2010. The second peaked from January 18 (2009, 2012) to January 20 (2013) with a peak count of 33 on January 18, 2009. The third peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 29 (2012) with a peak count of 47 on January 27, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 1 (2009, 2013) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 31 on February 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of 46 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 14 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on February 14, 2010. The seventh peaked on February 22 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 25 on February 22, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 26 (2012) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 37 on February 28, 2010. Finally there was the late spring passage this ran from February 27 (2009) to May 6 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on March 10, 2010. The second peaked from March 16 (2012) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of ten on March 20, 2009. The third peaked from March 26 (2010) to April 1 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 11 on March 26, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 11 (2010) with a

peak count of seven on April 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 15 (2009) to April 19 (2011) with a peak count of three on April 15, 2009. The sixth peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 6 (2012) with singles on both dates. For the summer passage there was one on June 14, 2013). In all there were 33 “clustered” influxes.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

A quite common summer visitor with pairs breeding in the cattails by Lake Apopka when the lake level high and in any flooded areas. In 2010 there were three pairs at the Sand Farm with at least 20 pairs in Phases One and Two. In 2012 there were nine pairs by Lake Apopka with one pair by the McDonald Canal. In 2013 there were 20 pairs by Lake Apopka with four pairs in Phase One, four pairs in Phase Seven and two pairs at the McDonald Canal. This count of 30 pairs will be the highest count of breeding pairs for Zellwood. For the early spring passage there was one in Phase Two on January 23, 2011. The main spring passage ran from February 25 (2011) to May 2 (2012) with a high count of ten on April 17, 2009. The summer passage ran from April 21 (2013) to June 24 (2011) with a high count of 35 on May 10, 2009 To detail the records for 2009 there were nine on April 22 and April 24 with 11 from April 26 to May 6, 14 on May 8 and 35 on May 10, then 13 seen to May 17 with ten on May 21 and seven to May 23. There were 13 on May 27 with 20 on May 29, then 14 seen on May 31 with 12 on June 3 and five on June 5. There were seven on June 7 with 22 on June 10, then 19 seen on June 12 with 16 on June 14 and 15 on June 17. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 12 (2013) to August 20 (2010) with a high count of 76 on July 9, 2008. The count of 76 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the records for 2008 there were ten on June 25 with 43 on June 27, 47 on June 29, 65 on July 2 and 76 on July 9, then 54 seen on July 11 with 38 on July 13 and 36 on July 16. There were 47 on July 19 with 44 on July 21, 20 on July 24, eight on July 26 and five on July 27. There were 17 on July 30 with eight on August 3 and two to August 8. There were three on August 10 with two on August 13. With the drought this was a minimal event in 2012 and 2013. The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2012) to October 2 (2009) with a high count of 14 on August 29, 2010. The late fall passage consisted of singles on October 10 and October 15, 2012. For the winter passage there was one by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on December 2, 2012.

For the early spring passage there was one on January 23, 2011. The main spring passage ran from February 25 (2011) to May 2 (2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak count of one on February 25, 2011 and three on March 2, 2012. The third peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 11 (2009) with a peak count of two on March 11, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of three on March 23, 2012. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2009) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of five on March 30, 2009.

The sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on April 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 7 (2012) to April 10 (2011) with peak counts of six on both dates. The eighth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 17 (2009) with a peak count of ten on April 17, 2009. The ninth peaked from April 22 (2011) to April 27 (2012) with a peak count of eight on April 22, 2011. With four out of nine peak counts being on their own this was clearly a very weak event. The summer passage ran from April 21 (2013) to June 24 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2013) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on May 6, 2011. The second peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 13 (2013) with a peak count of 35 on May 10, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of six on May 20, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009, 2013) to June 3 (2012) with a peak count of 20 on May 29, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 9 (2010) to June 10 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on June 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 12 (2011) to June 13 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on June 12, 2011. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 12 (2013) to August 20 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 19 (2009) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 27 on June 19, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of seven on June 25, 2010. The third peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 4 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on July 1, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of 76 on July 9, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 16 (2010) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 47 on July 19, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on July 23, 2010. The seventh peaked from July 27 (2012) to July 30 (2008) with a peak count of 27 on July 30, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 7 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 15 on August 4, 2013. The ninth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 13 (2010) with a peak count of 14 on August 13, 2010. This was by far the strongest event. The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2012) to October 2 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on August 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of eight on August 17, 2012. The second peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 24 (2008) with a peak count of eight on August 21, 2011. The third peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 31 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on August 29, 2010. The next two influxes were indicated by isolated peak counts of five on September 8, 2010 and four on September 14, 2009. The sixth peaked from September 25 (2012) to September 30 (2009) with a peak count of three on September 30, 2009. The only records for the late fall passage involve singles on October 10 and October 15, 2012. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 2, 2012. There were a total of 29 "clustered" influxes.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

During the first years of the survey these herons did not nest in the survey area. In 2009 there were initially two nests in Phase One with two more by Lake Apopka; the latter failed.

Later there were four nests in Phase One so perhaps those two pairs tried again at a new location these pairs raised one to two young a pair. Nesting was first noticed on December 24, 2008 and the broods were first noted from March 25 to April 15, 2009. In 2010 there were initially three nests in Phase One and a nest with one young was seen by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on January 20, 2010. On February 7, 2010 there were four nests in Phase One a nest had two young. Just three days later on February 10 there were seven nests in Phase One. There was a nest by the Lake Level Canal on February 24 with one young. There was also a nest on the southern border on March 31, 2010; there were two young. Later there was a second nest by the Lake Level Canal on May 2, 2010; there were two young. Finally there was a nest in Phase Two with two young on June 6, 2010. The first fledged young were seen on March 19, 2010. Now the drought started in 2011 there were two nests by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on January 30, 2011. There were also three nests in Phase One on February 16. I have no information on any young. In 2012 there was a nest by the Stormwater Ponds on March 16 with another by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension; there were two young at the latter nest on April 18. In 2013 there were two nests by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on February 24. There was also a nest at the Stormwater Ponds on March 29; all three nests failed.

The early fall passage ran from June 8 (2011) to October 9 (2009) with a high count of 122 on August 1, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 69 on June 23 with 74 on June 27, 76 on June 30 and 95 on July 2, then 69 seen on July 4 with 55 on July 7 and 26 on July 9. There were 76 on July 11 with 72 to July 23. There were 86 on July 28 with 122 on August 1, counts then lower with 78 on August 8 and 41 on August 13. . There were 48 on August 15 with 41 on August 18 and 35 on August 20. There were 42 on August 22 with 40 on August 27, 34 on August 29 and 25 on September 1. There were 38 on September 3 with 41 on September 5, 42 on September 8, 46 on September 12 and 49 on September 17, then 46 seen on September 19 with 45 on September 22. There were 56 on September 24 with 48 on September 26 and 44 on September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 12 (2012) with a high count of 158 on October 27, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 51 on October 1 with 60 on October 8 and 66 on October 10, then 58 seen on October 13. There were 63 on October 15 with 75 on October 20, 78 on October 22, 112 on October 24 and 158 on October 27, then 106 seen on October 31 with 101 on November 3 and 77 on November 5. There were 85 on November 7 with 100 on November 10 and 110 on November 17, then 100 seen on November 19 with 90 on November 21. There were 109 on November 24 with 101 on November 26, 93 on November 28 and 68 on December 1. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 262 on January 2, 2011. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were 97 on December 3 with 118 on December 5, then 78 seen on December 8 with 66 on December 10 and 44 on December 13. There were 94 on December 15 with 126 on December 17, then 112 seen on December 19 with 110 on December 22, 107 on December 24 and 87 on December 26. There were 176 on December 29 with 234 on December 31 and 262 on January 2, then 200 seen on January 5 with 184 on January 7, 177 on January 9 and 100 on January 12. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010, 2012) to March 3

(2010) with a high count of 192 on January 14, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 192 on January 14 with 150 on January 16, 127 on January 23 and 59 on January 26. There were 102 on January 28 with 118 on January 30, then 97 seen on February 2. There were 101 on February 4 with 109 on February 6, 115 on February 13 and 148 on February 18, then 97 seen on February 20 with 92 on February 23. There were 138 on February 25 with 117 on February 27 and 84 on March 2. The late spring passage ran from February 20 (2009) to April 10 (2013) with a high count of 154 on March 6, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 99 on March 4 with 154 on March 6, then 149 seen on March 11 with 90 on March 13, 54 on March 16 and 53 on March 18. There were 132 on March 20 with 119 on March 23 and 54 on March 25. There were 58 on March 27 with 83 on March 30 and 98 on April 3, then 75 seen on April 6 with 58 on April 8. I have detailed all the records from June 23, 2010 to here as this was the period with the greatest numbers as the habitat especially in Phase One suited this species. Numbers from this point fell away. The summer passage ran from April 10 (2009, 2011) to June 24 (2009) with a high count of 88 on April 19, 2011. It is nigh impossible to separate out correctly the various passages as this species breeds from December to June!

The early fall passage ran from June 8 (2011) to October 9 (2009) there were 13 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 22 (2008) to June 26 (2009) with a peak count of 77 on June 24, 2012. The second peaked from June 30 (2013) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 95 on July 2, 2010. The third peaked from July 8 (2009) to July 13 (2013) with a peak count of 91 on July 10, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of 69 on July 17, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 27 (2011, 2012) to August 1 (2010) with a peak count of 122 on August 1, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 5 (2012) to August 9 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 69 on August 7, 2011. The seventh peaked on August 15 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 48 on August 15, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 22 (2010) to August 27 (2008) with a peak count of 68 on August 24, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 30 (2009) to August 31 (2011) with a peak count of 65 on August 31, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 5 (2012) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of 40 on September 5, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 16 (2011, 2012) to September 17 (2010) with a peak count of 64 on September 16, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 25 (2011) with a peak count of 81 on September 25, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from September 27 (2009) to September 28 (2008) with a peak count of 52 on September 28, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 12 (2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2011) to October 5 (2008) with a peak count of 83 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 10 (2010, 2012) to October 14 (2009) with a peak count of 70 on October 12, 2011. The third peaked on October 19 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 53 on October 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 26 (2011) to October 27 (2010) with a peak count of 158 on October 27, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 31 (2012) to November 5 (2008) with a peak count of 77 on November 4, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2012) to November 13 (2011) with a peak count of 73 on November 13, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 21 (2012) with a peak count of 110 on November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 24 (2010) with a peak count of 109 on November 24, 2010. The ninth peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 30 (2010) with a peak count of 77 on November 27, 2011.

The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 5 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 118 on December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of 126 on December 17, 2010. The third peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 65 on December 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2009) to December 28 (2008) with a peak count of 55 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2009) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 262 on January 2, 2011. The actual high count for Zellwood is that of 395 on December 3, 1998. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010, 2012) to March 3 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2012) to January 11 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 105 on January 8, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 15 (2010) with a peak count of 192 on January 14, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 90 on January 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 25 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 118 on January 22, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 118 on January 30, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 54 on February 8, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 148 on February 18, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2013) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 138 on February 25, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 20 (2009) to April 10 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 2 (2012) with a peak count of 68 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 10 (2013) with a peak count of 154 on March 6, 2011. The third peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of 75 on March 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 20 (2011) to March 23 (2012) with a peak count of 132 on March 20, 2011. The fifth peaked on March 30 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 88 on March 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 3 (2011, 2013) to April 6 (2012) with a peak count of 98 on April 3, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 10 (2009, 2011) to June 24 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 13 (2011) with a peak count of 79 on April 13, 2011. The second peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of 88 on April 19, 2011. The third peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 26 (2009) with a peak count of 68 on April 25, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 8 (2013) with a peak count of 80 on May 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from May 13 (2009) to May 18 (2012) with a peak count of 51 on May 13, 2009. The sixth peaked from May 22 (2013) to May 23 (2009) with a peak count of 56 on May 23, 2009. The seventh peaked from May 29 (2011) to June 1 (2012) with a peak count of 65 on June 1, 2012. The eighth peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 12 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 75 on June 12, 2009. In all there were 51 "clustered" influxes.

Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*)

Initially there was a very long staying visitor from south Florida; later a series of individual were seen. There was an immature that was first seen on June 22, 2007 it continued to be seen to October 3, 2008. To start with it behaved more like a Great Egret feeding on Hispid Cotton Rats but later it turned to eating fish. It took up residence on a very short stretch of the

Lake Apopka shore. There was an individual in exactly the same spot from April 1, 2009 to May 23, 2009. I treat this as being the same bird. From March 28, 2010 to April 28, 2010 there was an adult in the same spot so again I treat all the above sightings as relating to just one bird. During this period there was a separate individual at the Stormwater Ponds on June 15, 2008, September 21, 2008 and from December 12, 2008 to March 15, 2009. From this point on I find it impossible to identify the number of birds seen. There was an immature in Phase Two from May 12, 2010 to May 21, 2010 with an immature by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on August 27, 2010. There was an adult in Phase Two on April 6, 2011 with it or another adult in Phase One from June 26, 2011 to July 3, 2011. There was an immature from July 24, 2011 to July 31, 2011 it wandered between Phases One and Seven. There was an adult in Phase One on August 12, 2011. Finally there was an immature by the McDonald Canal on August 19, 2011 and August 21, 2011; there were no further records to August 14, 2013. With such large complex areas it is quite possible for one to be out of sight for extended periods.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

With one exception a non-breeding resident surprisingly the greatest numbers were seen during the summer passage whilst the fields of Phase One flooded. In 2010 a pair bred on the southern border but due to the growth of vegetation I did not see the young. The early fall passage ran from July 11 (2010) to October 17, 2008 with a high count of 510 on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2012) to December 7 (2008) with a high count of 430 on November 10, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009, 2010) to January 16 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 288 on December 5, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 2 (2011) with a high count of 355 on January 15, 2010. This was probably the weakest passage of the year. With the late spring passage the situation changed and there were much higher numbers seen. The passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 750 on April 22, 2009. To detail the records for 2011 there were 98 on March 4 with 360 on March 6, then 245 seen on March 11 with 38 on March 13. There were 253 on March 16 with 510 on March 23, then 380 seen on March 25 with 102 on March 27. There were 450 on March 30 with 110 on April 1 and 96 on April 3. There were 365 on April 6 with 385 on April 13 and 425 on April 19, then 400 seen on April 24 with 240 on April 27. There were 425 on April 29 with 36 on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 24 (2008) with a high count of 1,200 on June 12, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 115 on May 4 with 145 on May 6, 485 on May 11, 520 on May 15, 750 on May 17 and 800 on May 22, then 610 seen on May 24 with 410 on May 26 and 150 on May 29. There were 180 on June 1 with 720 on June 3, 1,050 from June 8 to June 10 and 1,200 on June 12, then 960 seen on June 17 with 840 on June 19, 570 on June 24, 525 on June 26 and 360 on June 29. Whilst the count of 1,200 is a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is as of 2015 that of 2,390 on December 5, 2004; that was after the three hurricanes had crossed the area. During the three years 2009, 2010 and especially 2011 these egrets together with the Snowy Egret would gather in Phase One at first light during the late spring and summer

passages. There was then a major feeding frenzy before the birds dispersed for the day through the whole area.

The early fall passage ran from July 11 (2010) to October 17 (2008) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 18 (2010, 2012) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of 130 on July 18, 2010. The second peaked from July 25 (2012) to July 28 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 315 on July 28, 2010. The third peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 8 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 335 on August 8, 2010. The fourth peaked on August 14 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 115 on August 14, 2013. The fifth peaked from August 19 (2009, 2011) to August 20 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 115 on August 20, 2010. The sixth peaked on August 27 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 131 on August 27, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 2 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of 185 on September 2, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 14 (2011) to September 17 (2010) with a peak count of 280 on September 14, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 28 (2011) with a peak count of 510 on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2012) to December 7 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 143 on October 10, 2012. The second peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 19 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 370 on October 18, 2010. The third peaked from October 24 (2008) to October 26 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 200 on October 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 5 (2008) with a peak count of 135 on November 4, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 8 (2009, 2012) to November 10 (2010) with a peak count of 430 on November 10, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2012) to November 16 (2008) with a peak count of 101 on November 14, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2009) with a peak count of 245 on November 24, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 28 (2012) to December 3 (2008) with a peak count of 113 on November 28, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009, 2010) to January 16 (2009, 2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 288 on December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 9 (2008, 2012) to December 11 (2009) with a peak count of 124 on December 11, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 103 on December 14, 2011. The fourth peaked on December 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 260 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 200 on December 30, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 46 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 2 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 19 (2011) with a peak count of 355 on January 15, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of 80 on January 25, 2009. The third peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 4 (2011) with a peak count of 230 on January 29, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 8 (2009) to February 11 (2011) with a peak count of 83 on February 11, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 161 on February 14, 2010 and 32 on February 20, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 24 (2010, 2012) to February 27 (2013) with a peak count of 186 on February 24, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 10 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 4 (2009) with a peak count of 78 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 11 (2009) with a peak count of 360 on March 6, 2011. The third

peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 23 (2011) with a peak count of 510 on March 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2010) to March 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 450 on March 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 7 (2010) with a peak count of 109 on April 5, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 50 on April 12, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010, 2012) to April 19 (2011) with a peak count of 425 on April 19, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 25 (2012) with a peak count of 750 on April 22, 2009. The ninth peaked from April 29 (2009, 2011) to May 3 (2013) with a peak count of 440 on April 29, 2009 (there were also 425 on April 29, 2011). The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 24 (2008) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 55 on May 9, 2012. The second peaked from May 13 (2013) to May 16 (2012) with a peak count of 205 on May 15, 2009. The third peaked from May 22 (2009, 2011 and 2013) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of 800 on May 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2012) to June 5 (2013) with a peak count of 107 on June 3, 2012. The fifth peaked from June 10 (2009, 2012) to June 12 (2011) with a peak count of 1,200 on June 12, 2011. The highest count for the other years was that of 550 on June 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 21 (2009) to June 24 (2012) with a peak count of 135 on June 21, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 29 (2008) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 500 on July 2, 2010. The eighth peaked from July 6 (2011) to July 8 (2009) with a peak count of 640 on July 6, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 450 on July 13, 2008. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

This species will have bred in some if not all of the years on the southern border but the vegetation was always too thick to know how many pairs were there. It is possible that there were ten or so pairs a year. Whilst the fields flooded this and the Great Egret in the late spring and summer would gather at first light in Phase One and a feeding frenzy would commence. Later when this was over they would all disperse through the area. It is quite possible that there was a large breeding colony of both species out in the middle of Phase One but this area was so large with so many areas of willows out in the middle that I had no idea whether or not this was so. This is part of my problem in separating out the various seasons; I do not see a clear post-breeding gathering so I am left with the summer and early fall passages. Correctly identifying the join between these two events is near impossible. The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2009) to October 19 (2008) with a high count of 1,590 on September 14, 2008. The count of 1,590 was a very high count but the highest count for Zellwood is still (2015) that of 2,585 on November 7, 2004. Excluding the counts relating to the hurricanes this would have been a new high count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 early fall passage there were 500 on July 9 with 550 on July 13, then 330 seen on July 19 with 90 on July 21. There were 300 on July 24 with 305 on July 26, then 200 seen on August 1 with 135 on August 3 and 110 on August 6. There were 170 on August 8 with 200 on August 10 and 240 on August 15, then 75 seen on August 17 with 54 on August 20. There were 184 on August 23 with 290 on August 24 and 645 on August 27, then 280 seen on August 31 with 145 on September 3. There were 950 on September 5 with 1,025 on September 12 and 1,590 on September 14, then 1,380 seen on September 17 with 1,240 on September 19, 1,195 on September 24, 955 on September 26, 660 on September 28, 206 on

October 1, 195 on October 3, 100 on October 5, 90 on October 10, 50 on October 17 and 35 on October 19. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 3 (2008, 2010) with a high count of 520 on October 18, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 9 (2013) with a high count of 270 on December 4, 2009. The early spring passage was the weakest event of the year this passage ran from January 5 (2011) to March 2 (2011, 2013) with a high count of 171 on January 7, 2009. Now we come to the two strongest events. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 6 (2010, 2011 and 2012) with a high count of 780 on March 13, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 105 on March 1 with 75 on March 4 and 36 on March 6. There were 520 on March 8 with 570 on March 11 and 780 on March 13, then 760 seen on March 15 with 750 on March 18, 550 to March 25 and 520 on March 27. There were 730 on March 30 with 350 on April 1, 270 on April 5 and 33 on April 8. There were 280 on April 10 with 445 on April 17, 550 on April 19 and 600 on April 22, then 360 seen on April 24 with 250 on April 26. There were 455 on April 29 with 410 on May 3 and 75 on May 6. The summer passage ran from April 20 (2010) to July 14 (2010) with a high count of 860 on June 14, 2009. To continue detailing the records for 2009 there were 125 on May 8 with 275 on May 10, 305 on May 15, 445 on May 17 and 470 on May 22, then 330 seen on May 23 with 125 on May 27. There were 380 on May 29 with 98 on May 31. There were 150 on June 3 with 210 on June 5, 540 on June 10 and 860 on June 14, then 135 seen to June 19. There were 385 on June 21 with 380 on June 26, 315 on July 1, 60 on July 3 and 52 on July 5.

The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2009) to October 19 (2008) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 10 (2009) to July 15 (2011) with a peak count of 550 on July 13, 2008. The second peaked from July 19 (2009) to July 26 (2008) with a peak count of 430 on July 24, 2011. The third peaked from August 5 (2012) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of 455 on August 8, 2010. The fourth peaked from August 12 (2011) to August 15 (2008) with a peak count of 360 on August 12, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 22 (2012) with a peak count of 380 on August 19, 2009. The sixth peaked from August 26 (2009) to August 31 (2012) with a peak count of 645 on August 27, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 7 (2012) to September 12 (2010) with a peak count of 430 on September 11, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 16 (2009) with a peak count of 1,590 on September 14, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 18 (2011) to September 19 (2012) with a peak count of 310 on September 18, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 28 (2011) with a peak count of 470 on September 24, 2010. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 16 on September 30, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 3 (2008, 2010) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 7 (2009) with a peak count of 380 on October 4, 2010. The second peaked from October 12 (2012) to October 14 (2011) with a peak count of 340 on October 14, 2011. The third peaked from October 18 (2010) to October 19 (2009) with a peak count of 520 on October 18, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2009) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of 425 on October 27, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 5 (2008) with a peak count of 350 on October 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2009) with a peak count of 310 on November 10, 2010. The seventh peaked on November 16 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 236 on November 16, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 27 (2009)

with a peak count of 330 on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 9 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2009, 2011) to December 5 (2008, 2010 and 2012) with a peak count of 270 on December 4, 2009. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 14 (2012) with a peak count of 180 on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 18 (2011) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 120 on December 19, 2010. The fourth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 125 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 90 on December 30, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 5 (2011) to March 2 (2011, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 7 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 171 on January 7, 2009. The second peaked from January 10 (2012) to January 11 (2013) with a peak count of 130 on January 10, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 125 on January 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 115 on January 21, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of 120 on January 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 13 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a peak count of 88 on February 13, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 25 (2011) with a peak count of 129 on February 24, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 6 (2010, 2011 and 2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 6 (2013) with a peak count of 150 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 11 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of 780 on March 13, 2009. The third peaked from March 22 (2013) to March 25 (2012) with a peak count of 152 on March 22, 2013. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2010) to March 30 (2009) with a peak count of 730 on March 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 6 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 220 on April 6, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 13 (2011) with a peak count of 220 on April 9, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 19 (2011, 2013) to April 22 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 600 on April 22, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 26 (2013) to April 29 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 455 on April 29, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 20 (2010) to July 14 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 39 on May 9, 2012. The second peaked from May 13 (2013) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of 650 on May 17, 2011 and 410 on May 14, 2010. The third peaked from May 22 (2009) to May 24 (2013) with a peak count of 470 on May 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009) to May 31 (2013) with a peak count of 380 on May 29, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 9 (2013) to June 14 (2009) with peak counts of 860 on June 14, 2009 and 660 on June 12, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 26 (2011) to June 29 (2008) with a peak count of 640 on June 26, 2011. The eighth peaked from July 4 (2010) to July 6 (2011) with a peak count of 805 on July 6, 2011. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

A resident the highest numbers were seen from July to October. This species also nested in the mixed colony on the southern border and again the numbers of pairs was not known due to the thickness of the vegetation. In 2009 there appeared to be two young per pair and there

were pairs on nests in mid-August so it seems likely that that two broods a year were being raised. On July 25, 2010 there were 55 fledged young hanging around the colony which may indicate a breeding population of say 30 pairs. Unlike the last two species the counts in the early fall do appear to break into two groups. The first being a post-breeding gathering; this ran from June 20 (2010) to August 17 (2011) with a high count of 107 on August 2, 2009. To detail the records for 2008 there were 55 on June 27 with 67 on June 29 and 75 on July 6, then 37 seen on July 9 with 30 on July 11. There were 40 on July 13 with 53 on July 16, then 33 seen on July 19 with nine on July 21. There were 20 on July 24 with 105 on July 26, then 18 seen on July 27. There were 24 on July 30 with 38 on August 1, then 30 seen on August 3 with 28 on August 6. The early fall passage ran from August 8 (2008) to October 15 (2008) with a high count of 225 on September 21, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 37 on August 8 with 40 on August 13 and 51 on August 15, then 31 seen on August 17 with 13 on August 20. There were 33 on August 23 with 35 on August 24 and 77 on August 27, then 56 seen on August 29. There were 58 on August 31 with 153 on September 5, then 82 seen on September 10 with 60 on September 12. There were 171 on September 14 with 155 on September 17. There were 170 on September 19 with 225 on September 21, then 108 seen on September 24 with 90 on September 26, 80 on September 28, 76 on October 1, 58 on October 3, 38 on October 8, 23 on October 10, 18 on October 12 and 13 on October 15. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 7 (2011) with a high count of 120 on October 23, 2011. To detail the 2009 records there were 55 on September 30 with 62 on October 2, 72 on October 7, 77 on October 17, 99 on October 19 and 104 on October 21, then 81 seen on October 25 with 43 on October 28. There were 51 on October 30 with 55 on November 1 then 53 seen on November 6 with 34 on November 8. There were 37 on November 11 with 48 on November 13 and 55 on November 15, then 39 seen on November 18 with 31 on November 20. There were 33 on November 22 with 40 on November 25 and 45 on November 27, then 42 seen on November 29. Note how the numbers were much lower after October; they remained at a lower level until the following fall. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 13 (2010, 2012) with a high count of 97 on December 11, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 67 on January 29, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2011) to May 9 (2012) with a high count of 86 on March 14, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 24 (2011) to June 29 (2011) with a high count of 93 on June 15, 2011.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 20 (2010) to August 17 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2009, 2011) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 88 on July 1, 2011. The second peaked from July 4 (2012) to July 6 (2008) with a peak count of 75 on July 6, 2008. The third peaked from July 11 (2010) to July 13 (2011) with a peak count of 95 on July 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 20 (2012) with a peak count of 53 on July 16, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 25 (2010) to July 27 (2012) with a peak count of 105 on July 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 31 (2011) to August 2 (2009) with a peak count of 107 on August 2, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 5 (2012) to August 7 (2011) with a peak count of 45 on August 7, 2011. The early fall passage ran from August 8 (2008) to October 15 (2008) there were seven “clustered:” influxes. The first peaked from August 12 (2009) to August 15 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 72 on October 12, 2009.

The second peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 23 (2009) with a peak count of 117 on August 22, 2010. The third peaked from August 26 (2011, 2012) to August 27 (2008) with a peak count of 85 on August 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 1 (2010) to September 5 (2008) with a peak count of 153 on September 5, 2008. The fifth peaked from September 10 (2010) to September 14 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 171 on September 14, 2008. The sixth peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 21 (2008) with a peak count of 225 on September 21, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 26 (2010) to September 28 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 40 on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 7 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of 60 on October 2, 2011 and 62 on October 10, 2011. The third peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 21 (2009) with a peak count of 104 on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of 120 on October 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 55 on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 60 on November 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 16 (2012) with a peak count of 55 on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 21 (2010) to November 23 (2008) with a peak count of 42 on November 23, 2008. The ninth peaked on November 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 45 on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 13 (2010, 2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2012) to December 1 (2010) with a peak count of 57 on November 30, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 39 on December 7, 2008. The third peaked from December 11 (2009, 2011) to December 14 (2012) with a peak count of 97 on December 11, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 21 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 50 on December 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 26 (2008, 2010) to December 28 (2012) with a peak count of 41 on December 28, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 2 (2011) to January 6 (2012) with a peak count of 57 on January 4, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 38 on January 11, 2013. The second peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 16 (2009) with a peak count of 57 on January 15, 2010. The third peaked from January 18 (2013) to January 20 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on January 18, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 28 (2009) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of 67 on January 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 9 (2011) with a peak count of 62 on February 7, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2013) to February 20 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 53 on February 19, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 26 (2012) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 56 on February 28, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2011) to May 9 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 5 (2012) with a peak count of 40 on March 1, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 51 on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 14 (2010) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 86 on March 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 22 (2009) to March 25 (2011) with a peak count of 49 on March 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2012) to April 5 (2009) with a peak count of 34 on April 5, 2009. The sixth peaked on April 8 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 34 on April 8, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 35 on April 12, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 18 (2012) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of 38 on April 18, 2012.

The ninth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on April 28, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 24 (2011) to June 29 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of 47 on May 13, 2011. The second peaked from May 19 (2010) to May 22 (2013) with a peak count of 33 on May 22, 2013. The third peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of 89 on June 3, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 6 (2012) to June 9 (2013) with a peak count of 35 on June 9, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 12 (2009) to June 16 (2010) with a peak count of 93 on June 15, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 18 (2012) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on June 21, 2013. The seventh peaked on June 24 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 89 on June 24, 2011. In all there were 52 "clustered" influxes.

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

A few pairs nested each year in the colony on the southern border. In 2009 there may have been ten pairs with three to five pairs in 2013. This species joined the Great and Snowy Egrets in the early morning summer feeding frenzies; unlike those two species the majority left afterwards for Duda or the flow-way. This is normally the rarest of these herons but in 2011 there was a major invasion in the early fall. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 8 (2011) to September 3 (2008) with a high count of 466 on July 13, 2011. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To put this into perspective for the other years the highest count was that of 150 on July 26, 2008. To detail the 2011 records there were 34 on June 8 with 44 on June 10, 51 on June 12, 118 on June 15, 140 on June 19 and 185 on June 26, then 81 seen to July 1. There were 170 on July 3 with 100 on July 6 and 18 on July 8. There were 96 on July 10 with 466 on July 13, then 438 seen on July 15 with 297 on July 17, 185 on July 20 and 53 on July 22. The previous high count for Zellwood was that of 385 on November 17, 2004 (after the three hurricanes). There were 55 on July 24 with 140 on July 27, then 122 seen on July 29 with 79 on July 31 and 18 on August 3. There were 131 on August 5 with 102 on August 7, 21 on August 12, ten on August 15 and nine on August 17. There were 80 on August 19 with 50 on August 21, 22 on August 24 and 18 on August 25. The early fall passage was a short event it ran from August 19 (2009) to October 12 (2008) with a high count of 235 on September 14, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 41 on August 26 with 53 on August 31 and 180 on September 4, then 91 seen on September 7 with 36 on September 9. There were 120 on September 11 with 235 on September 14, then 200 seen on September 16 with 150 on September 18, 90 on September 21, 74 on September 25 and 50 to September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 385 on October 2, 2011. To continue with the 2011 records there were 385 on October 2 with 196 on October 5, 115 on October 7, 110 on October 10, 90 on October 12 and 80 on October 14. That makes two counts that equal or exceeded the highest count from the three hurricanes in 2004. There were 120 on October 16 with 110 on October 19 and 100 on October 21. There were 120 on October 23 with 130 on October 26 and 190 on October 28, then 130 seen on November 2 with 110 to November 9, 40 on November 11, 31 on November 16, 19 on November 20 and 15 on November 23; the fall event really finished on November 9. There were 41 on November 25 with 20 on November 30 and eight on December 2. I have no idea why there was such a heavy

passage for the whole of the fall of 2011. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2012) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 45 on January 4, 2012. That was the remnant of the 2011 fall passage. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of 42 on January 28, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 25 (2009) to May 1 (2013) with a high count of 75 on March 30, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 16 (2010) to June 30 (2010, 2013) with a high count of 85 on May 3, 2009. In the second section you can see just how sharp the division was between the summer passage and the post-breeding gathering.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 8 (2011) to September 3 (2008) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 26 (2011) to June 28 (2009) with a peak count of 185 on June 26, 2011. The second peaked from July 1 (2012) to July 3 (2011) with a peak count of 170 on July 3, 2011. The third peaked from July 5 (2013) to July 8 (2012) with a peak count of 79 on July 7, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 28 on July 10, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 13 (2011) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of 466 on July 13, 2011. The highest count for the other years (there were three) was only that of 31 on July 16, 2010; that really puts this event into perspective. The sixth peaked from July 26 (2008) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of 150 on July 26, 2008. The seventh peaked from July 29 (2009) to August 2 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on August 1, 2008. The eighth peaked on August 25 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 131 on August 5, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 8 (2010) to August 11 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on August 8, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 19 (2011, 2012) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of 80 on August 19, 2011. The early fall passage ran from August 19 (2009) to October 12 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 29 (2012) with a peak count of 34 on August 28, 2009. The second peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 7 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 180 on September 4, 2011. The third peaked from September11 (2009) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of 235 on September 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 19 (2008) to September 23 (2009) with a peak count of 170 on September 19, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 3 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 28 (2012) to October 2 (2011) with a peak count of 385 on October 2, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 29 on October 7, 2009. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2009) with a peak count of 120 on October 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 26 (2008, 2012) to October 28 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 190 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2012) with a peak count of 34 on October 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2009) to November 14 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 41 on November 14, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 21 (2012) to November 27 (2009) with a peak count of 41 on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2012) to January 12 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2012) to December 1 (2010) with a peak count of 34 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 7 (2012) with a peak count of 35 on December 6, 2009. The third peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of 34 on December 9, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 23 (2011) with a peak count of 34 on December 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to

December 31 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on December 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from January 2 (2011) to January 4 (2012) with a peak count of 45 on January 4, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 4 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 23 on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 30 on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 35 on January 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 29 (2012) with a peak count of 42 on January 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2010) to February 6 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 18 on February 6, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on February 13, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 18 (2009) to February 20 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on February 20, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 26 on February 26, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 25 (2009) to May 1 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 3 (2010) with a peak count of 30 on March 1, 2009. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 47 on March 6, 2011. The third peaked on March 13 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 56 on March 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 16 (2011) to March 19 (2010) with a peak count of 47 on March 18, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 48 on March 25, 2011. The sixth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of 75 on March 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on April 6, 2012. The eighth peaked from April 18 (2012) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of 66 on April 19, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 16 (2010) to June 30 (2010, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 1 (2011) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of 85 on May 3, 2009. The second peaked from May 11 (2011) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of 76 on May 11, 2011. The third peaked from May 27 (2012) to May 31 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 23 on May 31, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2011) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of 51 on June 3, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on June 11, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 14 (2009) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 56 on June 14, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 22 (2012) to June 23 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 38 on June 23, 2010. In all there were 49 "clustered" influxes.

Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)

This is always a vagrant. There was one on August 25, 2011 that was the only record for this set of five years. Previously there had been singles on March 21, 2000, September 9, 2001 and May 10, 2004.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

A resident with a breeding colony on the southern border; with the cessation of mowing and roller-chopping the size of the colony declined quickly although some pairs continue to breed there. In 2009 there were 250 pairs in this southern colony with a second colony of some 50 pairs in Phase One near the McDonald Canal. Juveniles were seen in the fields from June 12, 2009. In 2010 there were just 65 nests on the southern border and most pairs managed to raise two young. The juveniles were seen in the fields from July 7, 2010. In 2011 there were 40 pairs; no other information. In 2012 there were 16 pairs and the first juveniles were seen out in the fields on May 30. In 2013 there were 23 pairs and some of the pairs may have raised two broods. With the young being seen out in the fields so early this caused the late spring passage to be very short and the summer passage to finish a month early. As always some pairs will have been breeding during the post-breeding gathering. With the decreasing breeding population the post-breeding gathering clearly only related to two full seasons and the early part of the next; in 2012 and 2013 I saw no sign of this event. So for the post-breeding gathering in 2009 and 2010 the passage ran from June 7 (2009) to October 23 (2009) with high counts of 4,340 on October 2, 2009 and 3,200 on September 3, 2008; whilst these were very high counts the high count for Zellwood is still (2015) that of 6,400 on September 16, 2004. In 2010 and 2011 this event ran from June 3 (2011) to August 13 (2010) with a high count of 600 on June 11, 2010. To detail the 2008 influxes there were 310 on June 11 with 485 on June 13, 500 on June 15, 675 on June 18, 715 on June 22 and 1,300 on June 25, then 800 seen on June 29 with 420 on July 2. There were 725 on July 6 with 1,200 on July 9, then 630 seen on July 11 with 485 on July 13. There were 870 on July 16 with 925 on July 19, then 910 seen on July 24 with 575 on July 26. There were 600 on July 27 with 1,415 on July 30, then 1,220 seen on August 1 with 1,000 on August 6, 800 on August 8 and 500 on August 10. There were 710 on August 13 with 980 on August 15, 1,610 on August 17 and 1,675 on August 23, then 1,180 seen on August 24. There were 1,430 on August 27 with 1,900 on August 29, 3,100 on August 31 and 3,200 on September 3, then 2,900 seen on September 5 with 1,550 to September 12 and 530 on September 14. To detail the 2009 records there were 150 on June 7 with 350 on June 10, 730 on June 14, 900 on June 17, 965 on June 19, 1,230 on June 24, 1,350 on June 26 and 1,720 on July 1, then 1,015 seen on July 3. There were 1,100 on July 5 with 1,350 on July 8 and 1,970 on July 10, then 360 seen on July 12. There were 665 on July 15 with 1,150 on July 17, 1,530 on July 22 and 2,000 on July 24, then 1,060 seen on July 29 with 700 on July 31 and 680 on August 2. There were 945 on August 5 with 1,035 on August 9, then 985 seen on August 14 with 680 on August 15. There were 730 on August 17 with 1,030 on August 19, then 965 seen on August 21 with 855 on August 26, 760 on August 28 and 620 on August 30. There were 905 on September 2 with 950 on September 6, 985 on September 9, 1,250 on September 14, 1,350 on September 16, 2,150 on September 18, 2,430 on September 23 and 2,530 on September 25, then 1,460 seen on September 27. There were 2,140 on September 30 with 4,340 on October 2, then 1, 380 seen

on October 4 with 590 on October 9, 305 on October 14 and 265 on October 17. There were 330 on October 19 with 260 on October 21 and 180 on October 23. In 2010 and 2011 the early fall passage ran from August 15 (2010, 2011) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of 215 on September 30, 2010. In 2012 and 2013 the early fall passage ran from June 7 (2013) to September 30 (2012) with a high count of 610 on August 29, 2012. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 5 (1012) with a high count of 880 on November 5, 2008. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 210 on October 25 with 240 on October 28 and 650 on October 30, then 510 seen on November 1 with 445 on November 6, 430 on November 8 and 275 on November 11. There were 720 on November 13 with 725 on November 15 and 810 on November 20, then 120 seen on November 22. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2009) to January 16 (2011) with a high count of 885 on December 5, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 675 on January 15, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 10 (2011) with a high count of 260 on March 25, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from March 30 (2012) to June 6 (2010, 2012) with a high count of 515 on April 8, 2009.

The post-breeding gathering ran for the periods detailed earlier there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 8 (2011) to June 11 (2010) with a peak count of 600 on June 11, 2010. The second peaked from June 20 (2010) to June 22 (2011) with a peak count of 360 on June 20, 2010. The third peaked from June 25 (2008) to July 1 (2009) with a peak count of 1,720 on July 1, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 10 (2009) with a peak count of 1,970 on July 10, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 15 (2011) to July 19 (2008) with a peak count of 925 on July 19, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 23 (2010) to July 24 (2009) with a peak count of 2,000 on July 24, 2009. The seventh peaked from July 30 (2008, 2010) to August 3 (2011) with a peak count of 1,415 on July 30, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 1,035 on August 9, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 19 (2009) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of 1,675 on August 23, 2008. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 3,200 on September 3, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of 2,530 on September 25, 2009. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of 4,340 on October 2, 2009. These late peak counts really do suggest that most pairs raised two broods. The early fall passage ran for the periods detailed earlier it in effect duplicated the post-breeding gathering. There were also thirteen “clustered” influxes covering the same period however this time there were more isolated peak counts as there were fewer contributing years. The first peaked from June 12 (2013) to June 15 (2012) with a peak count of 74 on June 12, 2013. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 86 on June 19, 2013 and 148 on June 28, 2013. The fourth peaked from July 10 (2013) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of 118 on July 10, 2013. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 123 on July 19, 2013. The sixth peaked from July 29 (2012) to July 31 (2013) with a peak count of 203 on July 31, 2013. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 235 on August 12, 2012. The eighth

peaked from August 15 (2010, 2011) to August 18 (2013) with peak counts of 80 on August 15, 2010 and August 18, 2013. The ninth peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 25 (2010) with a peak count of 87 on August 25, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 29 (2012) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of 610 on August 29, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 15 (2010) with a peak count of 170 on September 15, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 25 (2012) with a peak count of 64 on September 23, 2011. The thirteenth peaked on September 30 (2010, 2011) with a peak count of 215 on September 30, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 5 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 155 on October 3, 2012. The second peaked on October 10 (2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 560 on October 10, 2008. The third peaked on October 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 405 on October 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2008) to October 30 (2009) with a peak count of 650 on October 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 6 (2011) with a peak count of 880 on November 5, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 190 on November 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of 600 on November 14, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 26 (2010) with a peak count of 650 on November 23, 2008. The ninth peaked on November 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 73 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2009) to January 16 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2009) to December 9 (2012) with a peak count of 885 on December 5, 2008. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 545 on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of 620 on December 26, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 4 (2009) with a peak count of 490 on January 4, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 12 (2011) with a peak count of 460 on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 15 (2010) with a peak count of 675 on January 15, 2010. The second peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 56 on January 20, 2013. The third peaked from January 28 (2011) to January 30 (2013) with a peak count of 69 on January 28, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2010) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of 370 on February 3, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 17 (2012) with a peak count of 91 on February 17, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 26 (2010) with a peak count of 500 on February 25, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 10 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 6 (2009) with a peak count of 165 on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 9 (2011) to March 10 (2013) with a peak count of 86 on March 10, 2013. The third peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of 165 on March 14, 2010. The fourth

peaked from March 23 (2012) to March 25 (2009) with a peak count of 260 on March 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2013) to March 30 (2011) with a peak count of 200 on March 28, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from March 30 (2012) to June 6 (2010, 2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 8 (2009, 2011) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of 515 on April 8, 2009. The second peaked from April 13 (2011) to April 17 (2009) with a peak count of 470 on April 17, 2009. The third peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 25 (2012) with a peak count of 365 on April 24, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of 115 on May 2, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 8 (2009) to May 13 (2011) with a peak count of 350 on May 8, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 58 on May 17, 2013. The seventh peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 25 (2010) with a peak count of 440 on May 23, 2009. The eighth peaked from May 29 (2013) to June 2 (2010) with a peak count of 205 on June 2, 2010. In all there were 46 "clustered" influxes; I have treated in this instance the post-breeding gatherings and the early fall passages as being single events.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

A resident breeding throughout the area I have no idea as to the size of the breeding population. When Phase One flooded birds were traveling from Duda if not further west to feed there. The first fledged young were seen on May 20, 2012 and May 24, 2011 which means that there was no late spring passage. The strongest event of the year was the post-breeding gathering and the weakest the early spring passage. The post-breeding gathering ran from May 13 (2009) to August 28 (2009) with a high count of 173 on June 9, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 59 on May 23 with 66 on May 25, 70 on May 30, 100 on June 1, 104 on June 6, 114 on June 8, 143 on June 15 and 162 on June 20, then 88 seen on June 22. There were 99 on June 25 with 133 on June 27, then 126 seen on June 29 with 77 on July 2. There were 113 on July 6 with 173 on July 9, then 108 seen on July 13 with 98 on July 16. There were 127 on July 19 with 153 on July 21, then 71 seen on July 24 with 70 on July 26, 56 on July 27, 53 on July 30, 39 on August 3, 31 on August 6, 27 on August 10 and 24 on August 13. To detail the 2009 records there were 45 on May 13 with 85 on May 15 and 95 on May 17, then 31 seen on May 21. There were 45 on May 22 with 49 on May 23, 87 on May 27 and 107 on May 29, then 91 seen on May 31 with 80 on June 5, 65 on June 7 and 50 on June 10. There were 117 on June 14 with 115 on June 19, 74 on June 21, 68 on June 24, 61 on June 28, 53 on July 3, 44 on July 8, 42 on July 10, 40 on July 12 and 27 on July 15. There were 31 on July 17 with 89 on July 19, then 24 seen on July 22. There were 36 on July 24 with 42 on July 26, 47 on July 29, 53 on July 31 and 82 on August 9, then 62 seen on August 14 with 48 on August 15, 43 on August 19, 36 on August 26 and 22 on August 28. The early fall passage ran from August 18 (2010) to October 21 (2009)

with a high count of 242 on August 23, 2008. For the other years the highest count was that of 40 on September 2, 2009 and August 20, 2010. The count of 242 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. This very high count was the result of Tropical Storm Fay. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 24 on November 11, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 10 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a high count of 23 on December 6, 2009. In the early years this species was hard to find during the winter this year the peak counts were of 16, 18, 20, 22 x 2 and 23. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 8 (2013) with a high count of 31 on February 21, 2010. As this is such an early nester we go straight to the summer passage this ran from February 26 (2012) to May 19 (2013) with a high count of 66 on May 11, 2011. It may not be significant but this event is ending a little later each year (May 10 in 2009 to May 19 in 2013).

The post-breeding gathering ran from May 13 (2009) to August 28 (2009) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 17 (2009, 2011) to May 20 (2012) with a peak count of 95 on May 17, 2009. The second peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 29 (2009) with a peak count of 107 on May 29, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 50 on June 4, 2010. The fourth peaked from June 8 (2011, 2012) to June 9 (2008) with a peak count of 173 on June 9, 2008. Excepting the hurricanes of 2004 and Tropical Storm Fay this would have been the highest count for Zellwood. The fifth peaked from June 12 (2013) to June 14 (2009) with a peak count of 117 on June 14, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 20 (2008, 2012) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of 162 on June 20, 2008. The seventh peaked from June 27 (2008) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 133 on June 27, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 38 on July 5, 2013. The ninth peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 14 (2013) with a peak count of 78 on July 10, 2011. The tenth peaked from July 18 (2010) to July 21 (2008) with a peak count of 153 on July 21, 2008. Numbers were now lower the eleventh peaked from July 25 (2010) to July 29 (2011) with a peak count of 48 on July 25, 2010. The twelfth peaked from August 5 (2012) to August 9 (2009) with peak counts of 82 on August 9, 2009 and August 8, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from August 12 (2011) to August 16 (2013) with a peak count of 30 on August 16, 2013. The early fall passage ran from August 18 (2010) to October 21 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 20 (2010) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of 242 on August 23, 2008. For the other years the peak count was that of 40 on August 20, 2010. The second peaked from August 28 (2011) to August 29 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on August 29, 2010. The third peaked from September 2 (2009, 2012) to September 4 (2011) with a peak count of 40 on September 2, 2009. The fourth peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 16 (2009) with a peak count of 32 on September 16, 2009. The fifth peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of 33 on September 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from September 26 (2008) to September 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 30 on September 27, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to December 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of nine on October 5,

2008. The second peaked on October 10 (2010, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 16 on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 17 (2008) to October 19 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on October 17, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of six on October 26, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 1 (2009) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2012) to November 11 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on November 11, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 11 on November 14, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 20 (2011) to November 23 (2012) with a peak count of eight on November 20, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 10 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2012) to December 3 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of 23 on December 6, 2009. The third peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on December 8, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 22 on December 15, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 20 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on December 20, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 22 on December 24, 2010. The seventh peaked from December 30 (2009, 2011) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 20 on December 30, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 8 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2010) to January 11 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 14 on January 9, 2010. The second peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 20 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2013) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on January 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 13 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2009, 2013) to February 17 (2012) with a peak count of six on February 17, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 20 (2011) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on February 21, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 12 on February 27, 2011. The summer passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 19 (2013) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 6 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on March 6, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of nine on March 9, 2012. The third peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 21 (2010) with peak counts of 21 on March 18, 2009, March 21, 2010 and March 18, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 36 on March 27, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 8 (2012) with a peak count of 33 on April 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 15 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on April 10, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 35 on April 18, 2010 and 64 on April 26, 2009. The ninth peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 3 (2013) with a peak count of 28 on May 2, 2012. The tenth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 15 (2013) with a peak count of 66 on May 11, 2011. In all there were 52 "clustered" influxes.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

Breeding has still to be proved but it is likely that they breed every year in the survey area. The weakest event was the early fall passage there being no evidence of a post-breeding gathering; this passage ran from June 24 (2012) to October 3 (2012) with high counts of 63 on July 28, 2010 and September 18, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 2 (2012) with high counts of 151 on October 31, 2010 and 116 on October 7, 2011. To detail the 2010 records there were 15 on October 1 with 70 on October 4, then 36 seen on October 6 with 26 on October 8, 12 on October 10 and nine on October 13. There were 35 on October 15 and October 18 with 42 on October 22, 64 on October 24 and 151 on October 31, then 101 seen on November 3 with 18 on November 5 and 11 on November 7. There were 42 on November 10 with 50 on November 12 and 73 on November 14, then 30 seen on November 19 with 22 on November 21. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to January 9 (2013) with an extension to January 30 in 2011. The highest count was that of 191 on December 29, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010/2011 records there were 46 on November 24 with 50 on November 26 then 25 seen to December 1. There were 52 on December 3 with 50 on December 8, 47 on December 10 and 20 on December 13. There were 60 on December 15 with 73 on December 17, 102 on December 24 and 191 on December 29, then 140 seen on January 2 with 118 on January 5, 100 on January 9, 99 on January 14, 68 on January 16, 44 on January 23, 18 on January 26, 16 on January 28 and 12 on January 30. That was an exceptional winter influx that not only took over half of the early spring passage but it had one of the highest counts for Zellwood. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 8 (2013) with a high count of 145 on January 20, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were nine on January 6 with 39 on January 8, 45 on January 9 and 105 on January 10, then 68 seen on January 13 with 40 on January 15, 31 on January 16 and 27 on January 17. There were 145 on January 20 with 64 on January 22 and 12 on January 24. There were 87 on January 27 with 90 on January 29, then 24 seen on February 3 with eight on February 5 and four on February 7. There were six on February 10 with 108 on February 14, then 61 seen on February 21 with 26 to February 28 and four on March 3. The late spring passage was by far the strongest event of the year the passage ran from February 13 in 2011 otherwise from February 27 (2009) to May 15 (2011) with high counts of 241 on March 20, 2011 and 118 on March 16, 2012. To detail the 2011 records there were 23 on February 13 with 38 on February 16, 41 on February 20, 53 on February 23, 67 on February 25, 101 on February 27, 105 on March 4, 110 on March 9, 156 on March 14, 220 on March 18 and 241 on March 20, then 211 seen on March 25 with 160 on March 30 and 140 on April 1. This was a major influx. The count of 241 is still (2016) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 174 on April 3 with 105 on April 6, 60 on April 8 and 58 on April 10. There were 82 on April 13 with 173 on April 19, then 71 seen on April 24 with 22 on April 27. There were 156 on April 29 with 125 on May 1, 101 on May 4 and 81 on May 6. There were 209 on May 8 with 72 on

May 11, 51 on May 13 and 35 on May 15. Finally the summer passage ran from May 10 (2013) to July 24 (2011) with a high count of 97 on May 17, 2011.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2012) to October 3 (2012) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 5 (2013) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of 19 on July 11, 2012. The second peaked from July 16 (2008, 2010) to July 17 (2013) with a peak count of 36 on July 16, 2010. The third peaked from July 22 (2012) to July 26 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on July 26, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 28 (2010) to August 1 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 63 on July 28, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 7 (2011) to August 10 (2012) with a peak count of 43 on August 8, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 13 (2008) to August 14 (2009) with a peak count of 30 on August 14, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 17 (2008) to August 19 (2009) with a peak count of 55 on August 19, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 23 (2008) to August 26 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on August 23, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 4 (2011) with a peak count of 61 on September 3, 2010. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on September 6, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 20 (2009) with a peak count of 63 on September 18, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 24 (2010) with a peak count of 61 on September 24, 2010. If you look at the peak counts you will see that there was no pattern to suggest a separate post-breeding gathering. When you have a passage with so many "clustered" influxes and that event is also the weakest event of the year you know that you are looking at basic not regular influxes. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 2 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2009, 2010) to October 8 (2008) with a peak count of 116 on October 7, 2011. The second peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 68 on October 16, 2011. The third peaked from October 28 (2009, 2011) to November 2 (2012) with a peak count of 151 on October 31, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 8 (2012) with a peak count of 39 on November 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 14 (2008, 2010) to November 18 (2009) with a peak count of 73 on November 14, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 15 on November 23, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to January 9 (2013) with an extension to January 30 in 2011; there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 3 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 52 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked on December 9 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 17 on December 9, 2011. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 18 (2008) with a peak count of 19 on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 29 on December 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with a peak count of 191 on December 29, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 8 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 7 (2009) to January 10 (2010) with peak counts of 105 on January 10, 2010 and 55 on January 8, 2012. The

second peaked from January 16 (2013) to January 20 (2010) with peak counts of 145 on January 20, 2010 and 64 on January 18, 2012. The third peaked from January 28 (2009) to February 1 (2012) with a peak count of 90 on January 29, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of 26 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 108 on February 14, 2010 and 27 on February 17, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2013) to February 24 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on February 24, 2012. Now to the strongest event of the year the late spring passage; the passage ran from February 13 (2011) to May 15 (2011). Excepting 2011 this passage ran from February 27 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 11 (2009) with a peak count of 98 on March 9, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 118 on March 16, 2012. The third peaked from March 20 (2011, 2013) to March 21 (2010) with peak counts of 241 on March 20, 2011 and 50 on March 20, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 42 on March 27, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 4 (2012) to April 6 (2011) with peak counts of 105 on April 6, 2011 and 73 on April 4, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of 28 on April 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 19 (2011) with peak counts of 173 on April 19, 2011 and 44 on April 15, 2012. The eighth peaked from April 26 (2013) to April 29 (2011) with peak counts of 156 on April 29, 2011 and 15 on April 26, 2013. The ninth peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 8 (2011) with peak counts of 209 on May 8, 2011 and 35 on May 6, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from May 10 (2013) to July 24 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 13 (2012) to May 17 (2011) with a peak count of 97 on May 17, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 16 on May 20, 2012. The third peaked from May 26 (2013) to June 1 (2011) with a peak count of 82 on June 1, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 4 (2010) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of 65 on June 4, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 10 (2012) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 90 on June 12, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 24 (2011) to June 27 (2010) with a peak count of 67 on June 24, 2011. In all there were 44 "clustered" influxes.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)

They probably nest in the area in most years but breeding has still to be proved. This is a summer visitor there is just one year with winter records and no records at all for the early spring passage. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2012) to September 26 (2008) with a high count of eight on July 1, 2012. The late fall passage was very limited there was no passage in 2008 and just one record for 2009. This passage ran from September 28 (2011) to November 24 (2010) with a high count of four on October 1, 2010. For the winter passage in 2010 there was an adult by Lust Road on December 24 with another not aged in Phase One on December

31. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2011) to May 8 (2009) with a high count of 28 on April 24, 2011. The count of 28 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were no records for 2013; the drought was at its worst then. To detail the 2011 records there was one on March 6 with another on March 16. There were three on March 18 and March 20 with two on March 23. There were 21 on March 25 with 14 on March 30, 12 on April 3, 11 on April 8, five on April 13 and two on April 15. There were 11 on April 17 with 14 on April 22 and 28 on April 24, then five seen to April 29 with four on May 1. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 3 (2009) with a high count of 27 on May 17, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 16 on May 10 with 20 on May 15 and 27 on May 17, then nine seen on May 22 with four on May 23. There were ten on May 27 with 13 on May 29, then ten seen on May 31 with four on June 3 and two on June 5. There were five on June 7 with four on June 10 and one on June 12. There were three on June 14 with five on June 17, then four seen to June 24. There were six on June 26 with four to July 1 and one on July 3. To detail the records for 2011 there were 12 on May 4 with 24 on May 8, then six seen on May 13 with four on May 15 and singles to May 18. There were four on May 21 and May 22 with 13 on May 24, then two seen on May 26. There were five on May 29 and June 1 with ten on June 3, then seven seen on June 5 with five on June 8 and four on June 10. There were five on June 12 with seven on June 15 and eight on June 17, then two seen on June 19. There were three on June 22 with eight on June 24, then six seen on June 26 with three on June 29.

The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2012) to September 26 (2008) there were 13 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011, 2012) to July 2 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of eight on July 1, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of four on July 5, 2009. The third peaked from July 11 (2010, 2012) to July 13 (2011) with a peak count of six on July 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 15 (2009) to July 19 (2008) with a peak count of four on July 15, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 24 (2011) to July 26 (2009) with a peak count of three on July 26, 2009. The sixth peaked from July 29 (2012) to August 4 (2010) with a peak count of three on July 29, 2012. The seventh peaked from August 10 (2012) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of three on August 12, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 15 (2010) to August 17 (2009) with a peak count of three on August 17, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2008, 2010) to August 31 (2012) with peak counts of two on August 27, 2010 and August 31, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 4 (2009) with peak counts of three on both dates. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of one on September 8, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 18 (2008) to September 23 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The thirteenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 26, 2008. The fact that there are 13 “clustered” influxes indicates that these were basic influxes and that this was a very weak event. The very low numbers at the end only emphasize this. The late fall passage really only occurred in 2010 and 2011 there being only a few records for 2009 and 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to November 24 (2010) there were five “clustered”

influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 4 (2009) with a peak count of four on October 1, 2010. The other four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on October 9, 2012, October 14, 2011 and October 31, 2010 with a peak count of one on November 19, 2010. It is the lack of records for most of the years that created these isolated peak counts. For the winter passage there were only sightings in 2010. There was an adult by Lust Road on December 24 with another (age not noted) in Phase One on December 31. There were no sightings for the early spring passage. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2011) to May 8 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. There were no records for 2013. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 6, 2011. The second peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of three on March 18, 2011. The third peaked from March 23 (2012) to March 25 (2011) with peak counts of 21 on March 25, 2011 and 13 on March 23, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 4 (2012) to April 5 (2009) with a peak count of seven on April 4, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of nine on April 13, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 24 (2011) with peak counts of 28 on April 24, 2011 and six on April 19, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 27 (2012) to May 3 (2009) with a peak count of ten on May 3, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 3 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 24 on May 8, 2011 and 27 on May 17, 2009. The third peaked from May 23 (2010, 2012 and 2013) to May 24 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on May 24, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 27 (2012) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on May 29, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 6 (2010, 2012) to June 7 (2009) with a peak count of five on June 7, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 20 (2012) with a peak count of eight on June 17, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 24 (2011) to June 27 (2010) also with a peak count of eight on June 24, 2011. In all from the late spring to the fall there were 32 "clustered" influxes.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

A few (up to ten pairs) pairs breed on the southern border otherwise seen in varying numbers through the year. There were two major events during the five years; there was a very strong winter passage in 2008 and a massive invasion in the summer of 2011. The first fledged young were seen between May 15 (2009) and June 20 (2010). The early fall passage ran from June 25 (2008) to October 8 (2008) with a high count of 1,200 on July 19, 2008. For the other years the highest count was that of 680 on July 20, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 9 (2012) with a high count of 1,240 on November 12, 2008. For the other years the highest count was that of 640 on October 19, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 20 (2009) to January 13 (2013) with high counts of 2,500 on December 12, 2008 and 2,500 on December 28, 2008. For the other years the highest count was that of 640

on December 11, 2009. To detail the records for 2008/2009 there were 2,200 on December 5 with 285 on December7. There were 2,000 on December 9 with 2,500 on December 12, then 2,300 seen on December 14 with 2,000 on December 17, 345 on December 10 and 90 on December 21. There were 595 on December 24 with 2,500 on December 28 and January 2, then 600 seen on January 7 with 400 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 2 (2011) with high counts of 1,750 on January 28, 2009 and 1,365 on January 31, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 14 (2010) to May 8 (2009) with high counts of 3,950 on April 6, 2011 and 2,840 on March 17, 2010. In 2011 the strong passage was an indicator of what was to come with the summer passage. To detail the 2011 records there were 155 on March 18 with 290 on March 20, 320 on March 23, 455 on March 27, 860 on April 1 and 3,950 on April 6, then 3,620 seen on April 8 with 1,245 on April 13, 1,225 on April 15 and 1,080 on April 17. There were 1,360 on April 19 with 1,620 on April 22, then 1,265 seen on April 24 with 710 on April 27 and 180 on April 29. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2011) to July 13 (2011) with high counts of 11,210 on June 17, 2011 and 10,670 on June 10, 2011. For the other years the highest count was only that of 300 on June 10, 2009. That really shows just how exceptional the passage in 2011 was. At this point I should state that the highest count for Zellwood was that of 5,970 on March 30, 2005. To detail the 2011 records there were 1,170 on May 1 with 1,570 on May 4, 2,120 to May 13, 2,150 on May 15, 3,920 on May 17, 4,370 on May 21, 4,490 on May 22, 4,600 on May 29, 6,760 on June 1, 7,570 on June 3, 8,890 on June 5 and 10,670 on June 10, then 7,490 seen on June 12 with 5,150 on June 15. So far there have been five counts higher than the previous high count. There were 11,210 on June 17 with 8,650 on June 22, 7,080 on June 24, 2,860 on June 26, 2,240 on June 29, 1,710 on July 1, 360 on July 6, 280 on July 10 and 60 on July 13. That was a significant event. The count of 11,210 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. During this period every morning before sunrise streams of Ibis came from Duda or beyond to feed in Phase One. They came in three batches or pulses with a fourth pulse on the days with counts of 10,000 plus. It seems possible that each pulse related to a different roost and that although they might take off at the same time the differing distances created the pulse effect. To see these huge flights of ibis was something special. One fact surprised me all the ibis appeared to be adults. I have detailed above eight counts that beat the old record, there were two more as there were 8,080 on June 8 and 8,230 on June 19. Now is the time to take another look at the early fall passage to see just how weak it was in comparison.

The early fall passage ran from June 25 (2008) to October 8 (2008) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 4 (2010, 2012) to July 7 (2013) with a peak count of 670 on July 6, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of 600 on July 10, 2009. The third peaked from July 14 (2010, 2013) to July 17 (2009) with a peak count of 380 on July 17, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 19 (2008) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 1,200 on July 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 23 (2010) to July 29 (2011) with a peak count of 560 on July

29, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 3 (2008) to August 7 (2013) with a peak count of 950 on August 3, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 10 (2011, 2012) to August 14 (2009) with a peak count of 200 on August 10, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 21 (2011) with a peak count of 395 on August 21, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 26 (2009) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of 865 on August 31, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 7 (2012) to September 11 (2011) with a peak count of 400 on September 11, 2011. The eleventh peaked on September 14 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 385 on September 14, 2009. The twelfth peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 23 (2009) with a peak count of 1,050 on September 21, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 9 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 28 (2012) to October 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 425 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 12 (2008, 2012) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 350 on October 12, 2012. The third peaked from October 19 (2008, 2011) to October 22 (2010) with a peak count of 640 on October 19, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 26 (2012) to October 31 (2008) with a peak count of 835 on October 31, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 2 (2011) to November 5 (2010) with a peak count of 170 on November 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 9 (2012) with a peak count of 200 on November 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 12 (2008) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of 1,240 on November 12, 2008 and 60 on November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 27 (2011) with a peak count of 445 on November 26, 2008. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 72 on November 30, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 20 (2009) to January 13 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 5 (2008) with peak counts of 2,200 on December 5, 2008 and 64 on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 12 (2008) with peak counts of 2,500 on December 12, 2008 and 640 on December 11, 2009. The third peaked from December 14 (2012) to December 18 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 600 on December 18, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2010, 2012) to December 28 (2008) with peak counts of 2,500 on December 28, 2008 and 349 on December 26, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 9 (2013) with a peak count of 510 on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 2 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 13 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 750 on January 13, 2010. The second peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 20 (2012) with a peak count of 660 on January 20, 2012. The third peaked from January 25 (2013) to January 28 (2009) with peak counts of 1,750 on January 28, 2009 and 420 on January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 1 (2013) with peak counts of 1,365 on January 31, 2010 and 410 on January 29, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 11 (2011) to February 13 (2013) with a peak count of 675 on February 11, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 20 (2012) to February 25 (2011) with a peak count of 370 on February 20, 2012. The late spring passage ran from

February 27 (2009) to May 8 (2009) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 6 (2011) with peak counts of 1,200 on March 5, 2010 and 530 on March 3, 2013. The second peaked from March 14 (2012) to March 17 (2010) with peak counts of 2840 on March 17, 2010 and 216 on March 14, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 490 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2012) to March 30 (2009) with a peak count of 280 on March 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 3 (2013) to April 6 (2011) with peak counts of 3,950 on April 6, 2011 and 155 on April 3, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 10 (2009) with a peak count of 175 on April 8, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 15 (2012) with a peak count of 485 on April 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 22 (2011) with peak counts of 1,620 on April 22, 2011 and 125 on April 19, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 50 on April 29, 2009. Finally the summer passage this ran from May 1 (2011) to July 13 (2011) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 41 on May 5, 2013. The second peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 12 (2010) with a peak count of 220 on May 12, 2010. The third peaked from May 17 (2013) to May 18 (2012) with a peak count of 60 on May 17, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 21 (2010) to May 22 (2009) with a peak count of 238 on May 21, 2010. The fifth peaked on May 29 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 200 on May 29, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 6 (2012) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of 21 on June 7, 2013. The seventh peaked from June 10 (2009, 2011) to June 14 (2013) with peak counts of 10,670 on June 10, 2011 and 300 on June 10, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 18 (2012) with peak counts of 11,210 on June 17, 2011 and 27 on June 18, 2012. The ninth peaked from June 20 (2010) to June 21 (2009) with a peak count of 166 on June 20, 2010. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 79 on June 27, 2012. In all there were 51 “clustered” influxes.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

A few pairs nest annually on the southern border and in 2009 they established a colony of perhaps 25 pairs quite late in the season in Phase One by the McDonald Canal. The juveniles from this colony were leaving the nests in mid-August. In 2010 there were in total 40 to 50 pairs between the southern border colony and another in the north-west section of Phase Two. I have no data for the other years as at the southern border colony the vegetation is too thick to see all the nests. In two years 2008 and 2011 there were major post-breeding gatherings and numbers were generally higher through the fall and winter passages of 2008/2009. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 15 (2008, 2012) to August 7 (2011) with a high count of 3,150 on July 13, 2011. Whilst that is a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 3,825 on December 1, 2004 and that was after the three hurricanes. To detail the 2008 records

there were 23 on June 15 with 620 on June 18, then 600 seen on June 20 with 575 on June 25 and 105 on June 27. There were 570 on June 29 with 1,260 on July 2 and 2,310 on July 6, then 625 seen on July 11 with 15 to July 16. There were 1,250 on July 19 with 750 on July 21, 600 on July 24 and 580 on July 26. To detail the records for 2011 there were 240 on June 17 with 290 on June 19 and 390 on June 22, then 80 seen on June 24. There were 125 on June 26 with 160 on July 1 and 320 on July 6, then 225 seen on July 8. I do not know how to describe the following month long event in 2011. There were 3,140 on July 10 with 3,150 on July 13, then 1,840 seen on July 15 with 1,530 on July 17. There were 1,890 on July 20 with 2,150 on July 22, then 1,280 seen on July 24 with 1,070 on July 29, 620 on July 31, 250 on August 5 and 130 on August 7. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2010) to October 6 (2010) with a high count of 1,020 on August 31, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 640 on July 27 with 550 on July 30, 450 on August 1 and 45 on August 3. There were 650 on August 6 with 405 on August 8, 47 on August 10 and 40 on August 13. There were 130 on August 15 with 340 on August 20, 405 on August 23, 465 on August 24, 600 on August 27, 785 on August 29 and 1,020 on August 31, then 455 seen on September 5 with 240 on September 7. There were 570 on September 10 with 530 on September 12 and 440 on September 14. There were 665 on September 17 with 560 on September 19 and 250 on September 21. There were 775 on September 24 with 500 on September 26, 215 on September 28 and eight on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to December 4 (2011) with a high count of 1,315 on November 14, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 42 on October 3 with 105 on October 5, then 40 seen on October 8. There were 70 on October 10 with 135 on October 12, then 98 seen on October 15. There were 135 on October 17 with 145 on October 19, 275 on October 24, 400 on October 29, 465 on October 31, 545 on November 2, 670 on November 5, 905 on November 7, 1,045 on November 12 and 1,315 on November 14, then 395 seen on November 19 with 195 on November 23 and 135 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a high count of 1,100 on December 5, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 190 on November 28 with 205 on December 3 and 1,100 on December 5, then 200 seen on December 7. There were 250 on December 9 with 840 on December 12, then 570 seen on December 14 with 280 on December 19, 205 on December 21 and 70 on December 24. There were 450 on December 26 with 120 on December 28 and 40 on December 31. There were 125 on January 2 with 115 on January 7 and 60 on January 9. Numbers were now generally lower the early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 3 (2013) with a high count of 715 on February 6, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 1 (2011) with a high count of 850 on April 1, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 23 (2010) to June 21 (2013) with a high count of 730 on June 3, 2011.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 15 (2008, 2012) to August 7 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 18 (2008, 2012) to June 22 (2011) with

a peak count of 620 on June 18, 2008. The second peaked from June 30 (2010) to July 1 (2012) with a peak count of 230 on June 30, 2010. The third peaked from July 6 (2008, 2011) to July 8 (2009) with peak counts of 2,310 on July 6, 2008 and 920 on July 8, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 11 (2010) to July 13 (2011) with peak counts of 3,150 on July 13, 2011 and 70 on July 11, 2010. The fifth peaked from July 17 (2013) to July 20 (2012) with peak counts of 1,250 on July 19, 2008 and 180 on July 17, 2013. The sixth peaked from July 22 (2011) to July 24 (2009) with peak counts of 2,150 on July 22, 2011 and 280 on July 24, 2009. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2010) to October 6 (2010) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 27 (2008) to July 29 (2012) with a peak count of 640 on July 27, 2008. The second peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 7 (2013) with a peak count of 650 on August 6, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 290 on August 12, 2011. The fourth peaked from August 18 (2013) to August 19 (2012) with a peak count of 130 on August 18, 2013. The fifth peaked from August 22 (2010) to August 26 (2011) with a peak count of 265 on August 23, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 1,020 on August 31, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2012) with a peak count of 190 on September 4, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 10 (2008) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of 570 on September 10, 2008. The ninth peaked on September 17 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 665 on September 17, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 25 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 775 on September 24, 2008. . The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 340 on September 30, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to December 4 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 7 (2011) with a peak count of 630 on October 7, 2011. The second peaked on October 12 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 135 on October 12, 2008. The third peaked from October 15 (2010) to October 19 (2011) with a peak count of 810 on October 19, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2012) with a peak count of 165 on October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2009) to October 30 (2011) with a peak count of 225 on October 28, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 3 (2012) to November 8 (2009) with a peak count of 350 on November 3, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 14 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 1,315 on November 14, 2008 and 405 on November 11, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 260 on November 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from November 23 (2011) to November 25 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 210 on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 10 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of 215 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 4 (2009) to December 5 (2008) with peak counts of 1,100 on December 5, 2008 and 130 on December 4, 2009. The third peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 16 (2009) with a peak count of 840 on December 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 18 (2011) to December 21 (2012) with a peak count of 850 on December 19,

2010. The fifth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 450 on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 340 on January 1, 2013. The seventh peaked on January 6 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 345 on January 6, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 3 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 355 on January 13, 2013. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 355 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2012, 2013) to January 31 (2010) with a peak count of 530 on January 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 6 (2011) with a peak count of 715 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 10 (2012, 2013) to February 11 (2009) with a peak count of 245 on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 20 (2012) to February 22 (2013) with a peak count of 150 on February 20, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 25 (2011) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 130 on February 26, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 1 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009) to March 6 (2011) with a peak count of 155 on March 5, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 150 on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 20 (2013) to March 25 (2009) with a peak count of 645 on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2012) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of 850 on April 1, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 77 on April 5, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 15 (2011) with a peak count of 755 on April 15, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2012) with a peak count of 320 on April 19, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 460 on April 29, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 23 (2010) to June 21 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 2 (2010) to May 8 (2011) with a peak count of 415 on May 8, 2011. The second peaked from May 11 (2012) to May 14 (2010) with a peak count of 80 on May 14, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 78 on May 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 26 (2011) with a peak count of 580 on May 26, 2011. The fifth peaked from May 29 (2013) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of 730 on June 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 7 (2013) to June 10 (2012) with a peak count of 52 on June 10, 2012. The seventh peaked on June 16 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 195 on June 16, 2010. In all there were 55 "clustered" influxes.

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

A rare visitor but one that is certainly under-recorded; it is hard to be sure how many birds I identified but the total for the five years appears to be 24 (17 adults and seven immatures). In reality the number of immatures should be higher than the number of adults. The sightings span the period September 12 (2012) to May 26 (2011) with one on July 8, 2009.

The highest count was that of three (two adults and an immature) on March 5, 2010. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There are no “clustered” influxes so I am going to list the first dates there were singles on September 12, 2012 and September 18, 2011 with two on September 25, 2011, then singles seen on October 23, 2011, November 19, 2010 and on December 12, 2011. There were two on December 18, 2011 with two on December 26, 2012, two on January 1, 2012, two on January 18, 2012 and one on February 3, 2012. There were two on February 4, 2011 with three on March 5, 2010, then singles seen on March 25, 2012, April 6, 2011, April 14, 2010, May 4, 2011 and May 26, 2011. There was also one on July 8, 2009. These birds could be long staying there were single adult and immatures seen on January 1, 2012 these may have stayed to January 20, 2012 with a second immature present on January 18, 2012.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

This species is very habitat dependent and in 2011 conditions must have been perfect i.e. the fields were beginning to dry up with the drought. Passage in 2010 was similar except the numbers were very much lower. In 2012 the passage was in the late spring and the summer but again the numbers were low. Because the passage in 2011 was so out of the ordinary I am starting with the late spring passage. This passage ran from March 18 (2012) to May 6 (2012) with a high count of ten on April 15, 2012. To detail the 2011 records there were five on April 1 with four on April 6, two on April 13 and one on April 15. There was one on April 22 with four on April 24, seven on April 27 and nine on April 29, none then seen on May 1. The event really got underway during the summer passage this ran from May 6 (2009) to July 7 (2010) with a high count of 63 on July 1, 2011. For the record before this event the highest count for Zellwood was that of 30 on June 26, 2002. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were four on May 11 with seven on May 13 and 17 on May 15, then 16 seen to May 22 with ten on May 24. There were 12 on May 26 with 24 on May 29, 32 on June 1, 37 on June 3, 43 on June 5 and 46 to June 10, then 43 seen to June 13. There were 55 on June 15 with 58 on June 19, 60 on June 22, 62 on June 26 and 63 on July 1, then 40 seen on July 3. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to September 30 (2011) this was the strongest of these passages. The highest count was that of 113 on August 10, 2011; excepting 2011 the highest counts were of 26 on August 15 and August 27, 2010. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 43 on July 6 with 54 on July 8 and 71 on July 10, then 63 seen on July 13 with 61 on July 15 and 43 on July 17. There were 58 on July 20 with 80 on July 22, then 75 seen on July 27 with 71 on July 29, 70 on August 3 and 44 on August 5. There were 89 on August 7 with 113 on August 10, then 102 seen on August 12. There were 105 on August 15 with 91 on August 17, 62 on August 19 and 58 on August 21. There were 72 on August 24 with 57 on August 25 and 40 on August 26. There were 60 on August 28 with

90 on August 31, then 45 seen on September 2 with 33 on September 4, 22 on September 7 and 15 on September 9. In all there were 44 counts that were higher than the old record! I cannot emphasize enough just how extraordinary that event was. Read on this is not finished yet…..There were 40 on September 11 with 41 on September 14 and 81 on September 18, then 16 seen on September 21 with 13 on September 23. There were 102 on September 25 with 95 on September 28 and 16 on September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 30 (2011) with a high count of 139 on October 2, 2011. That is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 139 on October 2 with 91 on October 5 and 81 on October 7. There were 119 on October 10 with 115 on October 12, 112 on October 16, 79 on October 21, 46 on October 23, 43 to October 30, 31 on November 2, 14 on November 4 and two to November 11. There were now another 20 counts that were higher than the previous high count of 30 on June 26, 2002 making a total of 64 higher counts! This was one of the events at Zellwood during the first fifteen years of the survey. There were five on November 16 with singles to November 30. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 12 on January 5, 2011. Finally the early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 4 (2011) with high counts of nine on January 19, 2011 and January 27, 2012.

The late spring passage ran from March 18 (2012) to May 6 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 25 (2012) to March 30 (2009) with a peak count of five on March 25, 2012. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on April 1, 2011 and two on April 7, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 18 (2010) with a peak count of ten on April 15, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of ten on April 24, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 1 (2013) with a peak count of nine on April 29, 2011. The summer passage ran from May 6 (2009) to July 7 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 19 on May 8, 2009. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 15 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 17 on May 15, 2011. The third peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on May 20, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on June 2, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 6 (2010) to June 10 (2009) with peak counts of 46 on June 8, 2011 and ten on June 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 17 (2009) to June 18 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 12 on June 18, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on June 23, 2013. The eighth peaked from June 30 (2010) to July 1 (2011) with peak counts of 63 on July 1, 2011 and nine on June 30, 2010. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to September 30 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 6 (2012) to July 10 (2011) with peak counts of 71 on July 10, 2011 and seven on July 9, 2008. The second peaked from July 22 (2011) to July 25 (2010) with peak counts of 80 on July 22, 2011 and nine on July 25, 2010. The third peaked from July 29 (2012) to July 31 (2009) with a peak count of two on July 31, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 15 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 113 on August 10,

2011 and 26 on August 15, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 27 (2010) with peak counts of 72 on August 24, 2011 and 26 on August 27, 2010. The sixth peaked on August 31 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 90 on August 31, 2011 and 12 on August 31, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 81 on September 18, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 25 (2011) with peak counts of 102 on September 25, 2011 and 13 on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 30 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2009) to October 2 (2011) with peak counts of 139 on October 2, 2011 and one on September 30, 2009. The second peaked from October 10 (2011) to October 15 (2010) with peak counts of 119 on October 10, 2011 and three on October 15, 2010. Passage was now minimal until the summer. The third is indicated by a peak count of seven on October 27, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 16 (2011) with a peak count of ten on November 12, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of ten on November 24, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 9 (2011) to December 11 (2009) with a peak count of seven on December 9, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on December 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2012, 2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on January 5, 2011. Finally the early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 4 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 19 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on January 19, 2011. The next three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of nine on January 27, 2012, five on February 8, 2012 and two on February 18, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 27 (2009, 2011) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of eight on February 27, 2011. In all there were 37 "clustered" influxes.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

This is a summer to fall passage migrant with only limited numbers for the rest of the year. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2012) to July 12 (2009) with a high count of 387 on June 22, 2011. This count of 387 was the highest count for the five years but it pales when compared to the actual high count for Zellwood of 1,130 on November 18, 1998. To detail the 2011 records there were eight on May 11 with 11 on May 13 and 16 on May 15, then 12 seen on May 17 with 11 on May 22, nine on May 24, three on May 26 and one on May 29. There were eight on June 1 with 12 on June 3, then nine seen on June 5 with five on June 8 and two on June 10. There were four on June 12 with five on June 13, six on June 15, 17 on June 17, 55 on June 19 and 387 on June 22, then 47 seen on June 24. The 387 of June 22 were all in Phase Two. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2011) to October 1 (2008) with a high count of

189 on August 7, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 129 on June 26 with 183 on June 29, then 55 seen on July 1 with 41 on July 6, 11 to July 10, two on July 13 and one on July 15. There were two on July 17 and July 22 with 16 on July 24 and 31 on July 27, then 17 seen on July 29 with 15 on July 31, two on August 3 and one on August 5. There were 189 on August 7 with 35 on August 10, seven on August 12, three on August 15 and one on August 19. There were four on August 21 with 13 on August 24, then five seen on August 25 with four to September 2 and one on September 4. There were three on September 9 with 15 on September 11 and September 16, then three seen on September 18 with one on September 21. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 255 on October 2, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were ten on September 23 with 16 on September 25, 21 on September 28, 67 on September 30 and 255 on October 2, then 46 seen on October 5 with eight on October 7, three on October 10 and two on October 12. There were 26 on October 14 with 29 on October 16; none then seen on October 19. There were three on October 21 with four on October 23, 14 on October 26 and 16 on October 28, then five seen on October 30 with four on November 4 and one on November 9. There was one on November 13 with two on November 16, then singles seen to November 20. There were four on November 23 with three on November 27 and one on December 2. The winter and early spring passages were by far the weakest events of the year. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 17 on December 13, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 16 on January 20, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 50 on April 22. 2012.

The summer passage ran from May 2 (2012) to July 12 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 23 on May 4, 2012. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 15 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on May 15, 2011. The third peaked from May 23 (2009, 2010) to May 26 (2013) with a peak count of 69 on May 23, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2011) to June 6 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 38 on June 6, 2012. The fifth peaked from June 10 (2009) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 40 on June 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 22 (2011) to June 23 (2010) with a peak count of 387 on June 22, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 25 (2008) to June 26 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 12 on June 26, 2013. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2011) to October 1 (2008) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 1 (2012) with peaks count of 183 on June 29, 2011 and two on July 1, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of ten on July 9, 2008. The third peaked from July 17 (2009) to July 19 (2008) with a peak count of ten on July 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2011, 2012) to July 31 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 31 on July 27, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 7 (2011) to August 8 (2010) with peak counts of 189 on August 7, 2011 and 14 on August 8, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 13 (2008) to August 14 (2009) with a peak

count of five on August 14, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 21 (2009) with a peak count of four on August 21, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on August 24, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 15 on September 11, 2011 and 13 on September 18, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 24 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 100 on September 24, 2008 and two on September 24, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2011) to October 3 (2008) with peak counts of 255 on October 2, 2011 and 27 on October 3, 2008. The second peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of 29 on October 16, 2011. The third peaked from October 19 (2008, 2009) to October 21 (2012) with a peak count of 19 on October 19, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010, 2012) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of 43 on October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 2 (2012) to November 5 (2008) with a peak count of 29 on November 3, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 16 (2011) with a peak count of 25 on November 14, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 19 (2008) to November 23 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on November 21, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 26 (2008) to November 28 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 36 on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008) to January 13 (2012) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on December 3, 2008. The second peaked from December 7 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 24 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 16 on December 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2009, 2012) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on January 1, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 12 (2011) with a peak count of seven on January 12, 2011. The second peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 16 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on January 15, 2010. The third peaked from January 18 (2012) to January 20 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 16 on January 20, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2009) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of nine on January 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 9 (2011) to February 10 (2010) with a peak count of six on February 10, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2013) to February 18 (2009) with a peak count of three on February 18, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 26 (2010) to March 1 (2013) with a peak count of 11 on February 26, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 10 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of three on March 6, 2011. The second peaked from March 12 (2012) to March 15 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on March 14, 2010. The third peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on April 1, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 20 on April 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 12 (2009, 2013) with a peak

count of 11 on April 10, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 23 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on April 22, 2012. The seventh peaked on April 29 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of eight on April 29, 2011. In all there were 44 “clustered” influxes.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

A year round resident however breeding has not yet been proved. Numbers for this set of five years were lower as there is now no mowing or roller-chopping. The only slightly significant event was in the early fall of 2008. The early fall passage ran from June 12 (2013) to October 10 (2008) with a high count of 175 on July 11, 2008. To see what I mean by lower numbers the highest count for Zellwood is that of 1,340 on February 28, 2007. To detail the 2008 records there were nine on June 18 with 15 on June 20, 35 on June 25, 44 on June 27, 75 on June 29, 77 on July 6 and 175 on July 11, then 19 seen on July 16 with 13 on July 19 and 12 on July 21. There were 58 on July 24 with 107 on July 26, then 53 seen on July 27 with 18 on July 30 and 12 on August 1. There were 121 on August 3 with 63 on August 8, 37 on August 10, 29 on August 15, 16 on August 17, five on August 23 and two on August 24. There were 69 on August 27 with 19 on August 29, 14 on August 31, five on September 3 and singles to September 10. There were 17 on September 12 with 52 on September 14, then 19 seen on September 17 with 11 on September 21, seven on September 24, five on September 28, four to October 3 and one to October 10. There were no other passages worth detailing. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 103 on October 15, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2008) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 71 on January 2, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 8 (2010) with a high count of 172 on February 1, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 3 (2009) with a high count of 51 on April 2, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to June 29 (2012) with a high count of 95 on June 9, 2010. The late spring passage appears to be the weakest event.

The early fall passage ran from June 12 (2013) to October 10 (2008) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 23 (2013) to June 26 (2009) with a peak count of 37 on June 23, 2013. The second peaked from June 30 (2010) to July 1 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 107 on July 1, 2012 and 16 on June 30, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 31 on July 5, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 11 (2008) to July 15 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 175 on July 11, 2008 and 66 on July 14, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 83 on July 19, 2013. The sixth peaked from July 25 (2010) to July 27 (2012) with peak counts of 107 on July 26, 2008 and 85 on July 25, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 2 (2009) to August 3 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 121 on August 3, 2008 and 14 on August 2, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 9 (2009, 2013) to August 10 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on

August 9, 2013. The ninth peaked on August 15 (2010, 2011) with a peak count of 25 on August 15, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 27 (2008) with a peak count of 69 on August 27, 2008. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 21 on August 31, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2012) with peak counts of 137 on September 7, 2012 and 46 on September 6, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 52 on September 14, 2008. The fourteenth peaked from September 22 (2010) to September 23 (2009) with a peak count of 92 on September 22, 2010. This was the heaviest passage of the year. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on October 9, 2012. The third peaked from October 15 (2010) to October 19 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of 103 on October 15, 2010 and nine on October 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 7 (2012) with a peak count of 47 on November 6, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 14 (2012) with a peak count of 19 on November 14, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 18 (2009, 2011) to November 21 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 37 on November 21, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 24 on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2008) to January 13 (2012) there were five "clustered:" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008) to December 7 (2012) with peak counts of 24 on both dates. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 14 (2011) with a peak count of 41 on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 22 (2010) with a peak count of 29 on December 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008, 2012) to December 28 (2009) with a peak count of 63 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 31 (2010) to January 4 (2012) with a peak count of 71 on January 21, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 8 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2011, 2013) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of 28 on January 9, 2011. The second peaked from January 15 (2010, 2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 38 on January 15, 2010. The third peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 5 (2012) with peak counts of 172 on February 1, 2009 and 61 on February 1, 2013. The fourth peaked from February 10 (2013) to February 15 (2012) with a peak count of 93 on February 11, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 27 (2013) with a peak count of 28 on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 3 (2009) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 11 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 9 (2011, 2012) to March 10 (2013) with a peak count of 18 on March 9, 2011. The third peaked from March 14 (2010) to March 15 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on March 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2012) to March 27 (2009, 2013) with

a peak count of 17 on March 27, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2011, 2012) to April 3 (2013) with a peak count of 51 on April 2, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009, 2011) to April 11 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on April 10, 2013. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 13 on April 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 19 (2011, 2013) to April 20 (2012) with a peak count of 29 on April 19, 2013. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 11 on April 25, 2010. The tenth peaked on April 29 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of nine on April 29, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to June 29 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on May 4, 2011. The second peaked from May 8 (2009, 2013) to May 9 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 37 on May 8, 2013. The third peaked from May 15 (2009) to May 18 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on May 17, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 23 (2010) to May 24 (2013) with a peak count of 24 on May 23, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 27 (2009) to May 30 (2012) with a peak count of 43 on May 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2009, 2013) to June 9 (2010) with a peak count of 95 on June 9, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 17 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on June 17, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 20 (2010) to June 22 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on June 20, 2010. There were in all 49 "clustered" influxes.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

A common resident but there is no evidence that it bred in the survey area. Whilst there was roller chopping there were very high counts (see 2008) but only low numbers now being seen. The heaviest passage by far occurred during the winter and early spring passages. The early fall passage ran from June 18 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with a high count of 175 on September 2, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 420 on November 6, 2009. Whilst numbers were low during this passage in 2008 I am detailing them so that you can see the contrast to the next two events. There were 18 on October 5 with 20 on October 8, then 12 seen on October 12 with three on October 15. There were 23 on October 17 and October 19 with 26 on October 22, then 12 seen on October 24. There were 13 on October 26 with 18 on October 29 and 50 on October 31, then 20 seen on November 2 with eight on November 5. There were 60 on November 7 with 26 on November 9 and 21 on November 12. There were 39 on November 14 with 38 on November 16, 30 on November 19, 27 on November 21 and 23 on November 23. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2008) to January 16 (2009) with a high count of 2,230 on December 17, 2008. For the other years the highest count was that of 180 on December 24, 2010. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 27 on November 26 with 151 on November 28, 260 on December 3, 300 on December 7 and 770 on December 9, then 465 seen on December 12 with 400 on December 14. There were 2,230 on December 17 with 1,880 on December 19, 305 on

December 21, 300 on December 24, 285 to December 31 and 215 on January 2. There were 610 on January 4 with 415 on January 9, 305 on January 11, 250 on January 14 and 18 on January 16. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 13 (2011) with a high count of 2,800 on February 11, 2009. This count is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The highest count for the other years was that of 730 on January 30, 2011. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 420 on January 18 with 1,140 on January 23, then 555 seen on January 25. There were 710 on January 28 with 950 on February 1, then 580 seen on February 4 with 575 on February 6 and 565 on February 8. There were 2,800 on February 11 with 805 on February 13, 710 on February 18, 400 on February 20, 330 on February 22 and 265 on February 25. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2013) to May 8 (2011) with a high count of 575 on March 6, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records as this shows the closure of this event. There were 310 on February 27 with 485 on March 1 and 575 on March 6, then 290 seen on March 8 with 55 on March 11. There were 120 on March 13 with 165 on March 15, then 27 seen on March 18. That is the end of the event that started on November 28, 2008. It is just possible that the higher counts fit in with the roller-chopping season. There were 35 on March 20 with 36 on March 22 and 85 on March 25, then 60 seen on March 30 with 40 on April 5, 37 on April 8 and 15 on April 10. There were 73 on April 12 with 32 to April 17, 19 on April 19, 13 on April 22 and nine on April 24. There were 14 on April 26 with three on April 29. Finally the summer passage ran from April 26 (2013) to June 21 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 70 on June 15, 2012. This was the weakest event of the year.

The early fall passage ran from June 18 (2008) to October 6 (2012) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 22 (2008) to June 24 (2009) with a peak count of 127 on June 22, 2008. The second peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 4 (2012) with a peak count of 59 on July 4, 2012. The third peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 13 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 145 on July 9, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 22 (2009) to July 25 (2012) with a peak count of 110 on July 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 27 (2011) to July 30 (2008) with a peak count of 75 on July 30, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 7 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 98 on August 7, 2013. The seventh peaked on August 10 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 115 on August 10, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 14 (2013) to August 15 (2008) with a peak count of 85 on August 15, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 19 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 115 on August 19, 2012. The tenth peaked from August 24 (2008, 2011) to August 27 (2010) with a peak count of 85 on August 24, 2011. The eleventh peaked from September 2 (2012) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of 175 on September 2, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 9 (2011) with a peak count of 62 on September 7, 2008. The thirteenth peaked from September 14 (2009) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 82 on September 16, 2012. The fourteenth peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 28 (2012) with a peak count of 125 on September 24, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 4

(2009) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 46 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 9 (2012) with a peak count of 84 on October 8, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 52 on October 12, 2011. The fourth peaked on October 19 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 33 on October 19, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 22 (2008) to October 26 (2012) with a peak count of 75 on October 23, 2009. The sixth peaked from October 31 (2008) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of 71 on November 3, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 7 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 420 on November 6, 2009 and 165 on November 7, 2012. The eighth peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 12 (2010) with a peak count of 64 on November 11, 2011. The ninth peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 16 (2012) with a peak count of 74 on November 16, 2012. The tenth peaked from November 18 (2011) to November 21 (2008) with a peak count of 68 on November 21, 2008. The eleventh peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 27 (2009) with a peak count of 51 on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2008) to January 16 (2009) there were four “clustered” influxes. This count of four suggests that these were regular influxes not basic influxes. It seems that for this five year period there are many more basic influxes perhaps due to the drought and the cessation of mowing/roller-chopping. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 9 (2008) with peak counts of 770 on December 9, 2008 and 70 on December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 14 (2011) to December 17 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 2,230 on December 17, 2008 and 161 on December 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 180 on December 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 4 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 610 on January 4, 2009 and 107 on January 2, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 13 (2011) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2010) with a peak count of 122 on January 16, 2010. The second peaked from January 18 (2013) to January 19 (2011) with a peak count of 197 on January 18, 2013. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 24 (2010) with peak counts of 1,140 on January 23, 2009 and 610 on January 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2009, 2012 and 2013) with peak counts of 950 on February 1, 2009 and 730 on January 30, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 390 on February 5, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 11 (2009) to February 16 (2011) with peak counts of 2,800 on February 11, 2009 and 325 on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2012) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of 127 on February 21, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 164 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2013) to May 8 (2011) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 55 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2009, 2013) to March 9 (2012) with peak counts of 575 on March 6, 2009 and 117 on March 8, 2010. The third peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of 165 on March 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 19 (2010) with a peak count of 76

on March 19, 2010. The fifth peaked on March 25 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 85 on March 25, 2009. The sixth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 42 on March 29, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 5 (2013) with a peak count of 27 on April 3, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 15 (2012) with a peak count of 73 on April 12, 2009. The ninth peaked on April 19 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 21 on April 19, 2011. The tenth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 29 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on April 29, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 26 (2013) to June 21 (2009, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 23 on May 4, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 12 on May 9, 2010. The third peaked from May 18 (2012) to May 22 (2013) with a peak count of 32 on May 18, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on May 25, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 3 (2012) with a peak count of 63 on June 3, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 10 (2009) to June 11 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on June 10, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 15 (2011, 2012) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 70 on June 15, 2012. In all there were 54 "clustered" influxes.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)

When there is water in the fields this species is now present sometimes in very large numbers. It is also now breeding but that again depends on there being water in the fields. In 2009 four pairs attempted to nest in August at the Stormwater Ponds but the nests were flooded by Tropical Storm Fay. Later in that year there was a brood of 16 north of Lust Road on August 23 with a brood of 12 walking south down Laughlin Road on September 20! There were no pairs located in 2010. In 2011 there were small broods of two, four and eight in Phase Two with a brood of six in Phase Seven. These broods were first seen from July 13 to August 5. Later in 2011 there was a brood of two on September 18 in Phase One with a brood of two in Phase Seven on September 23. In 2012 there was a brood of four at the Stormwater Ponds from August 1. In 2013 there were four pairs at the Stormwater Ponds with broods of six and 12 on July 26, 14 on August 14 and six on September 15. On August 25 another brood of 12 crossed the road from the lake into Phase One. There appear to be two separate periods for the broods to hatch: from July 13 to August 25 and from September 15 to September 23. Perhaps these September broods relate to pairs whose first attempt failed. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 8 (2009) with a high count of 71 on September 15, 2010. That all started to change with the late fall passage this ran from September 16 (2011) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 402 on November 13, 2009. To detail the 2009 records as this was the start of a major event there were seven on September 27 with eight on September 30, 29 on October 2 and 40 on October 7, then 26 seen on October 9. There were 36 on October 14 with 37 on

October 17, 56 on October 19, 91 on October 23, 108 on October 30, 155 on November 8 and 402 on November 13, then 307 seen on November 15 with 187 on November 18, 175 on November 22, 152 on November 25 and 93 on November 27. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 13 (2012, 2013) with a high count of 1,350 on January 8, 2010. To continue detailing the 2009/2010 records there were 252 on November 29 with 182 on December 1 and 133 on December 4. There were 458 on December 6 with 525 on December 13, 534 on December 18, 556 on December 23, 650 on December 28, 885 on January 2, 920 on January 6 and 1,350 on January 8 then 450 seen on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 5 (2010) with a high count of 1,660 on February 5, 2010. This count is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 520 on January 10 with 790 on January 13 and 1,520 on January 15, then 1,190 seen on January 17 with 680 on January 20. There were 930 on January 22 with 980 on January 24, 1,285 on January 27, 1,620 on January 31 and 1,660 on February 5. During this period these ducks were loafing in the fields at the southern end of Laughlin Road. With the highest counts they would often swarm out onto Laughlin Road. If one wanted to drive along this road it was hard to get them to take off, the noise level was exceptionally high. The counts now fell with 1,220 on February 7 and 350 on February 10. There were 485 on February 14 with 780 on February 17 and 1,020 on February 19, then 480 seen on February 21. There were 540 on February 24 with 640 on February 26 and 1,000 on February 28, then 460 seen on March 3 with 400 on March 5. This event came to an end during the late spring passage this ran from March 3 (2013) to May 1 (2011) with a high count of 1,250 on March 17, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 590 on March 8 with 1,200 on March 14 and 1,250 on March 17, then 1,210 seen on March 21 with 690 on March 26 and 380 on March 28. There were 610 on March 31 with 750 on April 2, then 350 seen on April 4 with 84 on April 7. All the above from October to this date had been in the south-east corner of Phase One i.e. by Laughlin Road. On April 9 there were 450 at Potter's Farm which took off at first light to the north-west. A total of 165 did likewise on April 18. These birds could have been in that area earlier. That completes this historic event. None then seen on April 20 but there were 11 on April 23. There was another event during the spring passages of 2011; for the early spring passage there were 49 on January 16 with 87 on January 19 and 170 on January 26, then 92 seen on January 28. There were 99 on January 30 with 408 on February 2 and 520 on February 4, then 486 seen on February 6 with 280 on February 9, 105 on February 11 and 30 on February 13. There were 177 on February 16 with 345 on February 18, 495 on February 20 and 580 on February 25, then 440 seen on February 27 with 255 on March 2 and 165 on March 4. For the late spring passage there were 375 on March 6 with 1,205 on March 11, then 1,100 seen on March 16 with 960 on March 20, 490 on March 23, 175 on March 25, 25 on March 30 and 20 on April 1. There were 45 on April 3 with 80 on April 6, then 23 seen on April 8 and 16 on April 10. There were 27 on April 13 with 15 on April 15 and ten on April 17. There were 17 on April 19 with 32 on April 22 and 88 on April

27, then 18 seen on April 29 with eight on May 1. Finally the summer passage ran from April 24 (2009) to June 26 (2013) with a high count of 68 on June 1, 2011. This is such an important species that I have shown the passage in the better years in some detail.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 8 (2009) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 26 (2009) to June 29 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 30 on June 26, 2009. The second peaked from July 2 (2010) to July 5 (2013) with a peak count of 22 on July 2, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 17 on July 9, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 13 (2011) to July 18 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on July 13, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 24 (2009, 2011) to July 26 (2013) with a peak count of 30 on July 24, 2009. The sixth peaked from July 31 (2009) to August 1 (2012) with a peak count of 31 on July 31, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 7 (2013) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of 51 on August 8, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 14 (2009, 2013) to August 15 (2008) with a peak count of 34 on August 14, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 20 (2010) with a peak count of 54 on August 19, 2011. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 61 on August 26, 2009. The eleventh peaked from August 29 (2008, 2012) to September 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 67 on September 2, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 5 (2008) to September 9 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on September 5, 2008. The thirteenth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 15 (2010) with a peak count of 71 on September 15, 2010. The fourteenth peaked from September 19 (2012) to September 21 (2008) with a peak count of 24 on September 20, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 16 (2011) to December 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 26 (2009) to September 30 (2011) with peak counts of 292 on September 30, 2011 and 119 on September 26, 2010. The second peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 10 (2008) with a peak count of 45 on October 10, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 133 on October 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 26 (2008, 2012) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of 170 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 9 (2011) with a peak count of 139 on November 7, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 12 (2008) to November 13 (2009) with peak counts of 402 on November 13, 2009 and 313 on November 12, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 16 (2011) to November 18 (2012) with a peak count of 81 on November 16, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 28 (2010) with a peak count of 188 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 13 (2012, 2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with peak counts of 351 on December 3, 2008 and 252 on November 29, 2009. The second peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 262 on December 9, 2008 and 48 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 21 (2008) to December 23 (2012) with a peak count of 217 on December 21, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2011) to December 31 (2008) with a peak count of 119 on December 31, 2008. The fifth peaked from

January 5 (2011) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of 1,350 on January 8, 2010 and 113 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 5 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009, 2013) to January 15 (2010) with peak counts of 1,520 on January 15, 2010 and 170 on January 11, 2009. The second peaked on January 18 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 310 on January 18, 2009 and 146 on January 18, 2013. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 27 (2013) with a peak count of 170 on January 26, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on January 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 5 (2010) with peak counts of 1,660 on February 5, 2010 and 520 on February 4, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 17 (2013) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of 1,020 on February 19, 2010 and 35 on February 17, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 25 (2011) to February 28 (2010) with peak counts of 1,000 on February 28, 2010 and 580 on February 25, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to May 1 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 1,205 on March 11, 2011. The second peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 20 (2009) with peak counts of 1,250 on March 17, 2010 and 335 on March 20, 2009. The third peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 6 (2011) with peak counts of 750 on April 2, 2010 and 160 on March 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 13 (2011) with peak counts of 450 on April 9, 2010 and 56 on April 12, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 23 (2010) to April 27 (2011) with a peak count of 88 on April 27, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 24 (2009) to June 26 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 1 (2013) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of 26 on May 1, 2013. The second peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of 60 on May 11, 2011. The third peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 17 (2011) with a peak count of 37 on May 17, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 23 (2009) with a peak count of 27 on May 23, 2009. The fifth peaked from May 30 (2010) to June 3 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 68 on June 1, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 8 (2011) to June 10 (2009) with a peak count of 42 on June 10, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 40 on June 15, 2011. The eighth peaked from June 19 (2009) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 50 on June 19, 2009. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

This is a species that would probably breed every year if the habitat was available. 2011 was the only year in this set of five years when breeding proved. There were six pairs in Phase One with four pairs in Phase Seven. Broods of ten, seven x 2 and smaller were first seen from June 19 to July 13. For many species any post-breeding gathering starts around the time the young hatch but for this species there is a delay. There is an event from June 27 (2012) to

August 10 (2012) with a high count of 41 on July 27, 2011; I am treating this exceptionally as the early fall passage. This is followed by the post-breeding gathering (much stronger event) which ran from July 26 (2009) to October 4 (2009) with a high count of 159 on September 8, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 42 on August 11 with 52 on August 15, then 31 seen on August 18 with 24 on August 22 and 22 on August 25. There were 29 on August 27 with 37 on August 29, 60 on September 3 and 159 on September 8, then 54 seen on September 10 with 51 on September 12. There were 139 on September 15 with 57 on September 17, 48 on September 22, 31 on September 24 and three on September 26. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2010) to December 5 (2008, 2010) with high counts of 730 on November 15, 2009 and 470 on November 28, 2010. There was only a limited passage in 2011 and none at all in 2012. This was also an unusual passage as the first half was very light with a heavy passage in November. To show this I continue to detail the 2010 records the first two influxes covered the light passage. There were 83 on September 30 with 185 on October 1, then 177 seen on October 4 with 51 on October 8 and 29 on October 10. There were 64 on October 13 with 80 on October 15, then 37 seen on October 18 with 20 on October 20. There were 30 on October 22 with 106 on October 27, 207 on October 29 and 367 on November 5, then 320 seen on November 10 with 176 on November 12 and five on November 14. There were 89 on November 17 with 190 on November 19, 210 on November 21, 460 on November 26 and 470 on November 28, then 48 seen on December 3 with seven on December 5. There was also a heavy passage in 2009 to detail the records there were 48 on October 17 with 69 on October 19, 114 on October 25 and 129 on October 28, then 53 seen on October 30 with 36 on November 1 and nine on November 4. There were 120 on November 6 with 265 on November 11, 345 on November 13 and 730 on November 15. The actual high count for Zellwood is that of 840 on October 22, 2003 so the count of 730 is up there. Counts then fell with 610 on November 25, 145 on November 29, 105 on December 1 and two on December 4. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 9 (2010) with a high count of 450 on December 6, 2009. There were no records for 2011/2012 and only one record for 2012/2013. To detail the records for 2009/2010 there were 450 on December 6 with 72 on December 11 and 38 on December 13. There were 120 on December 14 with 170 on December 18, 185 on December 20, 190 on December 28, 290 on December 30 and 350 on January 6, then 60 seen on January 8 with 40 on January 9. To detail the records for 2010 there were five on December 10 with 355 on December 13, then three seen on December 15. Later there was one on December 29 with ten on December 31. With one exception numbers were now low through to August. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 70 on January 10, 2010. There were no records for 2012 (the drought). The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 9 (2010) with high counts of 190 on March 23, 2011 and 79 on April 27, 2011. There were no records for 2013 (this was the drought). Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 1 (2009) with a high count of 35 on June 3, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from June 27 (2012) to August 10 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on June 30, 2013. The second peaked from July 5 (2009) to July 6 (2011) with a peak count of 38 on July 6, 2011. The third peaked from July 8 (2012) to July 11 (2010) with a peak count of 18 on July 8, 2012. The fourth peaked from July 17 (2009) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 33 on July 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 22 (2012) to July 24 (2013) with a peak count of ten on July 23, 2010. The sixth peaked from July 27 (2011) to July 30 (2010) with a peak count of 41 on July 27, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on August 4, 2013. The post-breeding gathering ran from July 26 (2009) to October 4 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 51 on August 10, 2011. The second peaked from August 15 (2010) to August 17 (2008, 2009 and 2011) with a peak count of 52 on August 15, 2010. The third peaked from August 26 (2009) to August 29 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 52 on August 28, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 8 (2010) with peak counts of 159 on September 8, 2010 and 110 on September 5, 2008. The fifth peaked from September 14 (2011) to September 15 (2010) with peak counts of 139 on September 15, 2010 and 60 on September 14, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 211 on September 19, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of 75 on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2010) to December 5 (2008, 2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 185 on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 10 (2008) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 80 on October 15, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 18 on October 19, 2008. Now the heavier passage started the fourth peaked from October 28 (2009) to October 31 (2008) with peak counts of 129 on October 28, 2009 and 25 on October 30, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 367 on November 5, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 16 (2011) with peak counts of 730 on November 15, 2009 and 81 on November 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 28 (2010) to November 30 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 470 on November 28, 2010 and 47 on November 30, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 9 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 450 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 13 (2010) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 355 on December 13, 2010. The third peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on December 26, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 350 on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 70 on January 10, 2010. The second peaked from January 18 (2009, 2013) to January 22 (2010) with a peak count of 45 on January 18, 2009. The third peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 3 (2013) with a peak count of 32 on February 3, 2013. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 55 on February 7, 2010 and 35 on February 17, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 27 (2011) to

February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 52 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 9 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 6 (2011) with a peak count of 36 on March 6, 2011. The second peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of 46 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 23 (2011) with peak counts of 190 on March 23, 2011 and 22 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 50 on March 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 6 (2011) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on April 9, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of eight on April 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on April 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 27 (2011) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of 79 on April 27, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 1 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 8 (2013) with a peak count of 14 on May 8, 2013. The second peaked from May 17 (2009, 2013) to May 19 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on May 18, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 18 on May 24, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 1 (2012) to June 5 (2011) with a peak count of 35 on June 3, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 9 (2010) to June 12 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on June 12, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 18 (2012) to June 19 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on June 19, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 23 (2013) to June 27 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on June 24, 2011. In all there were 46 "clustered" influxes.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

A very uncommon winter visitor with even fewer spring sightings; there are two November records. Where possible I did note which color morph they were but the totals of nine blue and ten white do not mean much as there were 14 where I could not ascertain their morph. There are also too few records to identify any influxes. To put the records into date order: there was one on November 11, 2012 with another (an adult white morph) which stayed in Phase Seven from November 11, 2011 to January 29, 2012. Those were the only sightings for the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was an immature blue morph on November 30, 2008. There were six adult blue morphs on December 5, 2008 with five on December 7, 2008. There were six (four adult, two immatures) white morphs on December 9, 2008. Without the information as to their color one would assume that the birds of the 9$^{th}$ were the same as those of the 5$^{th}$. There was also one on December 17, 2010 with nine on December 24, 2010. Two of the latter were adult white morphs but the others were seen in such poor light their color could not be ascertained. Finally for the winter passage there were two on January 1, 2013. For the early spring passage there were two adult blue morphs on January 25, 2009. Later there was one on February 20, 2012 and February 22, 2012 with another on February 23, 2011.

That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 13, 2011 with an adult white morph on March 31, 2010.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

The drought had a serious effect on the wildfowl; for most species this meant the winters of 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 together with the summers of 2012 and 2013. Wildfowl were all but absent for these two years; this was very true for this species. In sharp contrast there was a massive post-breeding gathering that ran from June to October in 2011. In 2010 this appeared to be a strong fall passage migrant with only a minor post-breeding gathering; for the rest of the year only small numbers seen. A female was seen on April 23, 2010 with five very young chicks at the Nursery. The early fall passage (this includes the post-breeding gathering) ran from June 10 (2011) to October 7 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 316 on September 9, 2011. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the post-breeding gathering of 2011 there were 18 on June 10 with 19 on June 12, 36 on June 15, 71 on June 17, 74 on June 19, 75 on June 22, 116 on June 24, 148 on June 26 and 294 on June 29, then 266 seen on July 1 with 248 on July 6, 181 on July 10 and 159 on July 13. That influx lasted over a month. On June 29 the high count of 294 was the highest count for Zellwood but that was eclipsed by a count of 316 on September 9, 2011. There were 184 on July 15 with 114 on July 20 and 90 on July 22. There were 107 on July 24 with 200 on July 27, then 163 seen on July 31 with 146 on August 3. There were 176 on August 5 with 205 on August 7, then 188 seen on August 10 with 140 on August 12, 90 on August 15, 78 on August 17 and 60 on August 19. There were 83 on August 21 with 72 on August 24, 44 on August 25 and 35 on August 26. There were 127 on August 28 with 157 on August 31, 165 on September 2 and 316 on September 9, then 213 seen on September 14 with 193 on September 16, 152 on September 21, 132 on September 23, 91 on September 25, 58 on September 30, 45 on October 2, 11 on October 5 and two on October 7. This event came to an end here only very low numbers then noted. In 2010 the emphasis was on the early fall passage (from July 25) rather than the earlier post-breeding gathering. To detail the 2010 records there were eight on June 30 with 12 on July 2, then ten seen on July 7 with seven on July 9 and three on July 11. There were 18 on July 14 with 14 on July 18, ten on July 23 and four on July 24. There were eight on July 25 with 14 on July 28, 16 on July 30 with 52 on August 4 and August 8, then 39 seen on August 15 with 26 on August 18. There were 47 on August 20 with 48 on August 25 and 67 on August 27, then 40 seen on August 29 with 14 on September 1. There were 32 on September 3 with 43 on September 5, 48 on September 8 and 105 on September 12, then 46 seen on September 15 with 26 on September 17 and 13 on September 19. There were 55 on September 22 with 14 on September 24. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2010) to December 7 (2008) with a high count of 152 on October 18, 2010. To

continue detailing the 2010 records there were 23 on September 26 with 26 on September 30 and 45 on October 1, then 37 seen on October 6 with 33 on October 8 and 16 on October 10. There were 85 on October 13 with 110 on October 15 and 152 on October 18, then 55 seen on October 22. There were 121 on October 24 with 132 on October 27, then 96 seen on October 29 with 72 on October 31, 20 on November 5 and ten on November 7. Numbers now much lower, there were 25 on November 10 with 18 on November 12 and seven on November 14. There were ten on November 17 with 21 on November 19, then six seen to November 26 with two on November 28. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 16 (2009) with a high count of 25 on December 28, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (2009) to March 1 (2009) with a high count of 17 on February 8, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to May 8 (2011) with high counts of eight on April 19, 2011 and April 29, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from May 3 (2013) to June 27 (2010) with a high count of 24 on June 1, 2011.

The post-breeding gathering/early fall passage ran from June 10 (2011) to October 7 (2009, 2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 2 (2010) with peak counts of 294 on June 29, 2011 and 12 on July 2, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of 12 on July 6, 2008. The third peaked from July 14 (2010) to July 19 (2008) with peak counts of 184 on July 15, 2011 and 18 on July 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2011, 2012) to July 29 (2009) with peak counts of 200 on July 27, 2011 and five on July 29, 2009 and July 27, 2012. The fifth peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 10 (2011) with peak counts of 188 on August 10, 2011 and 52 on August 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 24 (2012) with peak counts of 83 on August 21, 2011 and 32 on August 23, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 29 (2008) with peak counts of 67 on August 27, 2010 and 32 on August 29, 2008. The eighth peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 12 (2010) with peak counts of 316 on September 9, 2011, 105 on September 12, 2010 and 48 on September 6, 2009. The ninth peaked from September 19 (2008) to September 23 (2009) with peak counts of 55 on September 22, 2010 and 41 on September 23, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2010) to December 7 (2008) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 45 on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 15 (2008) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of 152 on October 18, 2010 and 27 on October 17, 2009. The third peaked from October 27 (2010) to November 2 (2012) with peak counts of 132 on October 27, 2010 and eight on October 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 25 on November 10, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 21 on November 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 30 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on November 30, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 16 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2008) to December 1 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on November 30, 2008. The second

peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on December 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on December 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 2 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on December 28, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 13 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (2009) to March 1 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of eight on January 18, 2009. The second peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2012) with a peak count of eight on January 30, 2011. The third peaked from February 5 (2010) to February 9 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on February 8, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of four on February 15, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of six on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to May 8 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 8 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of seven on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 21 (2012) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of three on March 24, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on March 28, 2012. The fourth peaked on April 10 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of five on April 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 17 (2009) with a peak count of four on April 17, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of eight on April 19, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 24 (2009) to April 29 (2011) with a peak count of eight on April 29, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from May 3 (2013) to June 27 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2009) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of seven on May 11, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 13 on May 17, 2011. The third peaked from May 21 (2009) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of four on both dates. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 3 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on June 1, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of six on June 12, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 19 (2009) with a peak count of six on June 19, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 14 on June 25, 2010. In all there were 39 "clustered" influxes.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

Habitat is the key for this species as it can be a very common fall to early spring passage migrant; perhaps surprisingly it has been seen in the greatest numbers when the fields held less water. The late fall passage ran from October 12 (2008) to December 2 (2011, 2012) with a high count of 360 on November 13, 2011. The highest count for the first ten years was that of 222 on November 22, 1999. There were three major events that I will be detailing. The first ran from October 18, 2010 to March 13, 2011 with the heaviest passage in the winter. The second ran from October 21, 2011 to February 29, 2012 again with the heaviest passage during the winter. The third ran from December 5, 2012 to February 17, 2013 here the heaviest passage was in

January. To detail the late fall passage for 2010 there were five on October 18 with six on October 22 and 32 on October 24, then 13 seen on October 29. There were six on October 31 with eight on November 3, nine on November 5, 20 on November 7, 63 on November 10 and 96 on November 12, then 79 seen on November 14 with 57 on November 17, 16 on November 19 and three on November 21. There were 228 on November 24 with 69 on November 26, 63 on November 28 and four on December 1. To detail the records for 2011 there were one on October 21 with seven on October 23, then two seen to October 28. There were 36 on October 30 with three on November 2. Now the main event started there were 16 on November 4 with 76 on November 6, 123 on November 11 and 360 on November 13 (the previous high count was that of 338 on December 31, 2010), then 265 seen on November 18 with 120 on November 20. There were 153 on November 23 with 174 on November 25 and 198 on November 27, then 95 seen on November 30 with 74 on December 2. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 13 (2013) with high counts of 812 on December 16, 2011 and 510 on January 6, 2013. The count of 812 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the records for 2010/2011 there were 24 on December 3 with 29 on December 5, 31 on December 10 and 147 on December 15, then 94 seen on December 17 with 67 on December 19. There were 156 on December 22 with 239 on December 29 and 338 on December 31, then 184 seen on January 2 with 164 on January 5. To detail the records for 2011/2012 there were 385 on December 4 with 417 on December 7, 645 on December 11, 785 on December 14 and 812 on December 16, then 621 seen on December 18 with 558 on December 21, 363 on December 23, 323 on January 1, 89 on January 4 and 76 on January 6. To detail the records for 2012/2013 there were 12 on December 5 with 22 on December 9, 47 on December 14 and 79 on December 19, then 14 seen on December 21. There were 71 on December 23 with 78 on December 26, then 14 seen on December 28 with four on January 1. Now the heavier passage started there were 280 on January 4 with 510 on January 6, then 410 seen on January 11 with four on January 13. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 13 (2011) with a high count of 436 on February 3, 2012. To detail the records for 2011 there were 314 on January 7 with 104 on January 9, 81 on January 12 and 54 on January 14. There were 185 on January 15 with 139 to January 19. There were 163 on January 23 with 196 on January 28 and 246 on January 30, then 114 seen on February 4 with 42 on February 6. There were 92 on February 9 with 106 on February 11, then 92 seen on February 13 with 78 on February 16 and 40 on February 18. There were 122 on February 20 with 71 on February 23, 36 on February 25, 12 on February 27, 11 on March 2, five to March 6 and four to March 13. To detail the records for 2012 there were 92 on January 8 with 94 on January 10, 95 on January 15 and 175 on January 18, then 149 seen on January 20 with 140 on January 22, 110 on January 27 and 39 on January 29. There were 174 on February 1 with 436 on February 3, then 250 seen on February 8 with 230 on February 10, eight on February 17 and two on February 20. That was the end of the heaviest passage. In all there were 11 counts that were higher than the previous high count for Zellwood. Finally for the early

spring passage there were 12 on February 22 with 25 on February 24 and 63 on February 26, then 36 seen on February 29. To detail the records for 2013 there were 132 on January 16 with 205 on January 18 and 239 on January 20, then 114 seen on January 23 with 17 on January 25. There were 25 on January 27 with 137 on January 30, then two seen on February 1. That was the end of the heavier passage. There were three on February 3 with six on February 6 and 25 on February 8, then four seen on February 15 with two on February 17. There were also six on March 1. I have detailed a lot of records but for each of these three years the numbers were far higher than those recorded during the first ten years. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 8 (2012) with a high count of 67 on March 5, 2012. Finally there was a female in a flooded field by Laughlin Road on May 31, 2009.

The late fall passage ran from October 12 (2008) to December 2 (2011, 2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 12, 2008. The second peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 24 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on October 24, 2010. The third peaked from October 30 (2011) to November 3 (2012) with a peak count of 36 on October 30, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on November 8, 2012. The fifth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with peak counts of 360 on November 13, 2011 and 96 on November 12, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 21 (2008, 2012) to November 22 (2009) with a peak count of 86 on November 21, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 27 (2011) with peak counts of 228 on November 24, 2010 and 198 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 13 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2008) to December 1 (2009) with a peak count of 26 on December 1, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 29 on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 19 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 812 on December 16, 2011 and 147 on December 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2012) with a peak count of 78 on December 26, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 338 on December 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2010) to January 6 (2013) with peak counts of 510 on January 6, 2013 and 16 on January 4, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 13 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 7 (2011) to January 10 (2010) with peak counts of 314 on January 7, 2011 and 16 on January 10, 2010. The second peaked from January 15 (2011) to January 21 (2009) with peak counts of 239 on January 20, 2013, 185 on January 15, 2011 and 175 on January 18, 2012. The third peaked from January 28 (2009) to February 3 (2012) with peak counts of 436 on February 3, 2012, 246 on January 30, 2011 and 137 on February 1, 2013. The fourth peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 11 (2011) with peak counts of 106 on February 11, 2011 and 25 on February 8, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 20 (2011) with peak counts of 122 on February 20, 2011 and six on February 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 26 (2012) to March 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 92 on March 1, 2009. The late

spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 8 (2012) there were four ”clustered” influxes. The only strong passage was in 2012. The first peaked on March 5 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 67 on March 5, 2012. The second peaked from March 18 (2009, 2012) to March 20 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on March 18, 2009. The last two influxes (both in 2012) are indicated by isolated peak counts of 19 on March 25, 2012 and 17 on April 1, 2012. Finally there was a female in a flooded field by Laughlin Road on May 31, 2009.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

This is a vagrant. I have been looking for this species for years and then I find two in one year. For the late fall passage there was an adult male in Phase One from November 19, 2010 to December 1, 2010. Later for the early spring passage there was a first winter male in Phase One on January 12, 2011.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

An uncommon duck whose numbers vary from season to season. The late fall passage ran from October 21 (2011) to November 30 (2008) with a high count of 54 on November 24, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there was one on October 27 with two on October 29, six on October 31 and 25 on November 5, then 18 seen on November 7 with 16 on November 10 and nine on November 12. There were ten on November 14 with 16 on November 17, 26 on November 19, 36 on November 21 and 54 on November 24, then 49 seen on November 26 with 31 on November 28. The winter passage ran from December1 (2010) to January 17 (2010) with high counts of 64 on January 9, 2010 and December 5, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010/2011 records there were 49 on December 1 with 53 on December 3 and 64 on December 5, then 26 seen on December 10 with 20 on December 13 and nine on December 15. There were ten on December 17 with 30 on December 19, then 28 seen on December 22 and December 28 with 20 on December 29. There were 48 on December 31 with 35 on January 2, 14 on January 5 and nine on January 7. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 13 on November 29 and December 4 with two on December 6. There were ten on December 11 with 24 on December 13, then 14 seen on December 14 with 12 on December 16. There were 40 on December 18 with 41 on December 20, 45 on December 23, 50 on December 28, 63 on January 4 and 64 on January 9, then 35 seen on January 10 with 27 on January 13, 22 on January 15, five on January 16 and two on January 17. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2012) with a high count of 91 on February 17, 2012. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 27 on January 20 with 28 on January 22 and 65 on January 24, then 37 seen on January 27 with 31 on January 31, 30 on February 3 and 22 on February 5. There were 25 on

February 7 with 27 on February 14, then 26 seen on February 21 with 22 on February 24 and 16 on February 26. There were also 34 on February 2. To detail the 2012 records there were two on January 15 with nine to January 22 and 21 on January 27, then four seen on February 1 with singles to February 4. There were two on February 8 and February 10 with 91 on February 17, then 22 seen on February 24 with 12 on March 2 and two on March 5. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 7 (2012) to April 19 (2009) with a high count of 42 on March 9, 2012. There was exceptionally a female in Phase One on May 14, 2010. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 39 on March 7 with 42 on March 9, then 24 seen on March 12 with 14 on March 14 and one on March 16. There were two on March 18 and March 21 with 13 on March 23, then eight seen on March 25. There were 15 on March 30 with two on April 1. Finally there were two on April 13 and April 15.

The late fall passage ran from October 21 (2011) to November 30 (2008) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on October 23, 2011 and six on October 30, 2011. The third peaked from November 2 (2008) to November 5 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on November 5, 2010. The fourth peaked on November 11 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 20 on November 11, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of 54 on November 24, 2010 and 26 on November 22, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 28 (2008) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 17 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 64 on December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 49 on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 31 (2010) to January 1 (2010) with a peak count of 48 on December 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 9 (2010) with peak counts of 64 on January 9, 2010 and two on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 18 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on January 14, 2011. The second peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of 65 on January 24, 2010 and 21 on January 27, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on January 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 11 (2009) to February 14 (2010) with a peak count of 27 on February 14, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 18 (2011) with peak counts of 91 on February 17, 2012 and 11 on February 18, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 34 on February 28, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 7 (2012) to April 19 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 42 on March 9, 2012 and two on March 16, 2011. The third peaked from March 22 (2013) to March 23 (2012) with a peak count of 13 on March 23, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2012) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on March 30, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 8 (2009) to

April 13 (2012) with a peak count of two on April 13, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 19, 2009. Finally there was a late individual on May 14, 2010. In all there were 22 "clustered" influxes.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

For this set of five years it was an annual visitor even if for four of the years there was only a single individual seen. To deal with these four years first in the winter of 2008/2009 there was one in Phase One from December 9, 2008 to January 28, 2009. In the winter of 2009/2010 there was one in Phase Two (on four dates) from December 16, 2009 to January 27, 2010. Noting the closeness in the dates this could be a returning individual. In the winter of 2011/2012 there was one in Phase Seven on November 3, 2011 and November 25, 2011 followed by one at the Sand Farm cattail marsh from December 9, 2011 to December 23, 2011. I treat these sightings as relating to just one bird. Finally for the winter of 2012/2013 there was one in Phase One on December 21, 2012. This leaves the winter of 2010/2011 there was one in Phase One on December 3, 2010 with four there on December 17, 2010 and six on December 26, 2010. These probably moved to Duda. The count of six is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. During this period there were also two in Phase Two from December 22, 2010 to December 31, 2010 with one on January 5, 2011. Unfortunately they were not seen on the 26$^{th}$ otherwise there would have been a high count of eight. Finally there were two at the Sand Farm cattail marsh on January 14, 2011 and January 19, 2011 I do not know how they link (if they do) to the earlier records. The description for all five years is that they were seen from November 23 (2011) to January 28 (2009) with a high count of six on December 26, 2010.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

An uncommon resident; I treat any hybrids with the Mottled Duck as belonging to this species. Numbers very low all year there being little to suggest passage. In 2011 there were three counts of "wild" birds and these will be dealt with under the winter passage. Single breeding pairs with young were seen in Phase One as follows: a brood of 11 on May 30, 2010 and a brood of nine on June 3, 2011. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to October 2 (2011) with a high count of 14 on September 5, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 5 (2012) with a high count of 23 on November 18, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 11 on December 18, 2011. The "wild" birds as against the resident feral population were very wary and the majority were always adult males in breeding plumage. There were 22 on November 18, 2011 with six on November 30, 2011 and eight on December 18, 2011. The early spring passage ran

from January 10 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of nine on January 27, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 4 (2012) with a high count of four on April 14, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from May 5 (2013) to June 17 (2009) with a high count of four on June 3, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to October 2 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. With the very weak passage shown through the year there are more than normal isolated peak counts. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on June 29, 2011. The second peaked on July 6 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of four on July 6, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on July 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 29 (2011) to August 1 (2008) with a peak count of three on July 29, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of three on August 10, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 21 (2009) to August 24 (2008) with peak counts of four on both dates. The seventh peaked from September 2 (2009) to September 5 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on September 5, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of seven on September 17, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 26 (2008) to September 28 (2011) with peak counts of eight on both dates. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 5 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2008) to October 7 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on October 7, 2011. The second peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 20 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The third peaked from October 24 (2012) to October 30 (2011) with a peak count of five on October 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 6 (2011) to November 8 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of six on November 8, 2012. The fifth peaked from November 18 (2011) to November 21 (2010) with a peak count of 23 on November 18, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 28 (2008, 2012) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of eight on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 11 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 11 (2009) with a peak count of six on December 9, 2008. The second peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 18 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on December 18, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of four on December 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 24 (2008) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of eight on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2012) to January 6 (2013) with a peak count of four on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2010) to March 3 (2010 there were five "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on January 10, 2010 and six on January 21, 2009. The third peaked from January 27 (2010, 2013) to January 28 (2011) with a peak count of nine on January 27, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 6 (2011) with a peak count of eight on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 22 (2012) with a peak count of seven on February 19, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 4 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from February 29 (2012) to March 3 (2013) with peak

counts of two on both dates. The second peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of three on March 18, 2012. The third peaked from March 27 (2010) to April 1 (2008) with a peak count of three on April 1, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of three on April 7, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 14 (2009) to April 17 (2013) with a peak count of four on April 14, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 21, 2013. Finally the summer passage ran from May 5 (2013) to June 17 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 5 (2013) to May 8 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of three on May 8, 2008 and May 8, 2009. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on May 12, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on May 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2009) to June 9 (2013) with a peak count of four on June 3, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of three on June 17, 2009. In all there were 36 "clustered" influxes.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

Normally a resident in quite low numbers but in 2011 there was a major post-breeding gathering and in 2008 and 2011 there were major early fall passages. For a species that is thought of as a resident this is all very puzzling. Pairs bred in every year but 2013; in 2009 a pair raised two young at Potter's Farm. In 2010 there were three pairs in Phase Two as broods of six seen on June 25, nine on June 27 and six on August 4. In 2011 there were in all five pairs with two pairs in Phase One with broods of nine and one, one pair in Phase Two with a brood of ten, one pair in Phase Six with a brood of eight and a pair in Phase Seven with a brood of five. The young were first seen from April 29 to June 24. In 2012 there was a pair at the Stormwater Ponds with a brood of six on July 4. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 13 (2011) to August 30 (2009) with a high count of 161 on July 1, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 20 on June 13 with 56 on June 15, 69 on June 17, 90 on June 19, 108 on June 26 and 161 on July 1, then 127 seen on July 3 with 62 on July 6. There were 66 on July 8 with 74 on July 10 and 125 on July 13, then 108 seen on July 15 with 95 on July 17, 53 on July 20 and 29 on July 22. There were 72 on July 24 with 126 on July 27, then 124 seen on July 29 with 82 on July 31, 53 on August 5 and 50 on August 7. There were 75 on August 10 with 26 on August 12 and 20 on August 15. There were 36 on August 17 with 41 on August 19, then 36 seen on August 21 with 29 on August 24 and ten on August 25. The early fall passage ran from August 17 (2008) to October 5 (2008) with a high count of 397 on September 2, 2011. That is a crazy number it is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Prior to 2008 the highest count was only that of 197 on August 20, 1999. To detail the 2008 records there were two on August 17 with 19 on August 22, 39 on August 24, 75 on August 22 and 95 on August 29, then nine seen on August 31. There were 60 on September 3 with 92 on September 7, 208 on September 10 and 217 on September

14, then 87 seen on September 17. The count of 217 was the highest count for Zellwood up to this point. There were 97 on September 19 with 134 on September 21, then 71 seen on September 24 with 41 on September 26, nine to October 1, three on October 3 and one on October 5. To detail the 2011 records there were 57 on August 26 with 287 on August 31 and 397 on September 2, then 134 seen on September 4 with 131 on September 7, 68 on September 9 and 65 on September 11. That last influx was extraordinary. Both the Wood Duck and the Mottled Duck in late August and early September were feeding at night in Phase One near what had been Roach Road extension. The Wood Duck left at sunrise for Duda and the Mottled Duck left for Phase Seven. To continue there were 156 on September 14 with 32 on September 16. There were 34 on September 18 with 87 on September 21, then 71 seen on September 23 with 60 on September 25. There were 77 on September 28 with 55 on September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 7 (2011) with a high count of 90 on November 4, 2011. To continue detailing the records for 2011 there were 72 on October 2 with 85 on October 5, then 84 seen on October 7 with 32 on October 12, 28 on October 14, 27 on October 16 and 15 on October 19. That would appear to be the end of an event. There were 30 on October 21 with 20 on October 23 and nine on October 26. There were 52 on October 28 with 47 on October 30 and six on November 2. There were 90 on November 4 with 44 on November 6, 18 on November 11 and nine on November 13. There were 32 on November 16 with 48 on November 18, 49 on November 23 and 74 on November 25, then 71 seen on November 27 with 31 on November 30, 28 on December 2, ten on December 4 and six on December 7. With one exception the passage was now by comparison light for the rest of the year. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 13 (2013) with a high count of 100 on December 6, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 1 (2009) with a high count of 50 on February 6, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 12 (2010) with a high count of 33 on March 18, 2012. The summer passage ran from April 15 (2011) to July 3 (2008, 2013) with a high count of 72 on June 5, 2011; this was the weakest event of the year. In 2011 this passage appeared to lead into the post-breeding gathering so to detail the records for that year there were seven on April 15 with 12 on April 22, 24 from April 29 to May 8, 25 on May 11 and 30 on May 15, then 23 seen on May 17 with 22 on May 21. There were 25 on May 25 with 36 on May 24, 52 on May 26, 54 on June 3 and 72 on June 5, then 43 seen on June 8 with 42 on June 10 and 15 on June 12.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 13 (2011) to August 30 (2009) there were seven “clustered influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 4 (2012) with peak counts of 161 on July 1, 2011 and 40 on July 2, 2010. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 13 (2011) with peak counts of 125 on July 13, 2011 and 11 on July 9, 2008. The third peaked from July 18 (2010) to July 20 (2012) with a peak count of 38 on July 18, 2010. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2013) to July 27 (2011) with peak counts of 126 on July 27, 2011 and five on July 26, 2013. The fifth peaked from August 2 (2009) to August 4 (2010) with a peak count of 77 on

August 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 10 (2011, 2012) to August 13 (2008) with a peak count of 75 on August 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 17 (2009) to August 19 (2011) with a peak count of 44 on August 18, 2010. Note how low the last peak counts were and then compare them with the following peak counts for the early fall passage. This event ran from August 17 (2008) to October 5 (2008) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 2 (2011) with peak counts of 397 on September 2, 2011 and 95 on August 29, 2008. The second peaked from September 4 (2009) to September 5 (2012) with a peak count of 20 on September 4, 2009. The third peaked on September 14 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 217 on September 14, 2008 and 156 on September 14, 2011. The fourth peaked on September 21 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 134 on September 21, 2008 and 87 on September 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 26 (2010) to September 28 (2011) with a peak count of 77 on September 28, 2011. Counts were lower again with the late fall passage which ran from September 30 (2009) to December 7 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2011) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of 85 on October 5, 2011. The second peaked from October 10 (2012) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 30 on October 15, 2010. The third peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 24 (2008) with a peak count of 30 on October 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2009, 2011) to October 31 (2008) with a peak count of 52 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 2 (2012) to November 5 (2010) with a peak count of 90 on November 4, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 8 (2009, 2012) to November 12 (2010) with a peak count of 81 on November 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 23 (2008) with a peak count of 34 on November 21, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 28 (2012) with a peak count of 74 on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 13 (2013) there were five "clustered' influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 17 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 11 (2011) with peak counts of 100 on December 6, 2009 and 47 on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 17 (2008) to December 19 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on December 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2009, 2010 and 2012) to December 28 (2008) with a peak count of 35 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2012, 2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 1 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 16 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on January 15, 2010. The second peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 20 (2013) with a peak count of 16 on January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 21 on January 28, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 11 (2009) to February 13 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 20 on February 11, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on February 19, 2010. The

seventh peaked from February 24 (2012) to February 25 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on February 25, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 12 (2010) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from February 28 (2010) to March 2 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 18 on March 2, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 14 on March 6, 2013. The third peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 12 (2012) with a peak count of 20 on March 11, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2011, 2012) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 33 on March 18, 2012. The fifth peaked from March 25 (2012 to March 27 (2011) with a peak count of 21 on March 25, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on April 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 15 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on April 14, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 25 on April 22, 2012. Finally the summer passage ran from April 15 (2011) to July 3 (2009, 2013) there were eight ”clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of nine on April 29, 2013. The second peaked from May 6 (2009) to May 9 (2012) with a peak count of ten on May 6, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 30 on May 15, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 19 (2013) to May 21 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on May 21, 2009. The fifth peaked from May 30 (2012) to May 31 (2013) with a peak count of seven on May 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 10 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 72 on June 5, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 19 (2009) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of 16 on June 19, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of five on June 26, 2009. In all there were 48 “clustered” influxes.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

An occasional summer visitor with a pair breeding in 2011; this is a strong fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through to the spring. There were two adult males present on June 25, 2009 and July 6, 2009. There was a female present on June 23, 2010 and June 27, 2010. In 2011 there were up to six a day seen from May 11 to June 17 but it is likely that the counts involved at least four adult males and three females. Most sightings were in Phase Seven. There were eight in the area on June 19 and June 24 with nine on July 1 (the last count excludes the four young), then six seen on July 3. During all of this a pair was seen on July 1, 2011 with four half grown young in Phase Seven. There were also two females present from June 1, 2012 to June 15, 2012. Finally there was a male present from May 13, 2013 to May 26, 2013. It is hard to note which of these records relate to summering and which were just late spring passage migrants. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011, 2012) to October 3 (2008) with a high count of 8,875 on September 21, 2008. Whilst that is a very high count the actual high count is that of 10,500 on November 2, 1998. To detail the 2008 records there *was* one on August 13 with two to August 21, six on August 22, 72 on August 24, 109 on August 27, 225 on August 29,

530 on September 3, 630 on September 5, 825 on September 7, 1,210 on September 10 and 3,135 on September 12, then 2,000 seen on September 14, There were 2,350 on September 17 with 3,580 on September 19 and 8,875 on September 21, then 450 seen on September 26 with 120 on October 1 and 75 on October 3. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 7 (2008, 2012) with a high count of 2,400 on November 6, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 120 on September 25 with 225 on September 27, 790 on September 30, 1,220 on October 2 and 1,465 on October 4, then 1,290 seen on October 9 with 725 on October 14 and 645 on October 17. There were 870 on October 19 with 1,850 on October 21, then 850 seen on October 25 with 480 on October 28. There were 1,525 on October 30 with 1,420 on November 1 and 1,050 on November 4. There were 2,400 on November 6 with 2,050 on November 8, 1,360 on November 11, 1,180 on November 15 and 685 on November 18. There were 1,280 on November 20 with 1,240 on November 22, 1,100 on November 25, 310 on November 27 and 180 on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 16 (2011) with a high count of 1,980 on January 2, 2010. To continue detailing the 2009/2010 records there were 440 on December 1 with 470 on December 6, then 180 seen on December 13 with 80 on December 14. There were 205 on December 16 with 455 on December 18, 725 on December 20, 1,175 on December 26, 1,355 on December 28 and 1,980 on January 2, then 260 seen on January 4. The early spring passage ran from December 28 (2012) to March 11 (2009) with high counts of 1,550 on January 24, 2010 and February 21, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 10 (2013) to May 23 (2010) with a high count of 950 on March 8, 2013.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011, 2012) to October 3 (2008) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011, 2012) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on July 1, 2011. The second peaked on August 7 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 12 on August 7, 2011. The third peaked from August 13 (2008) to August 14 (2009) with peak counts one on both dates. The fourth peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 21 (2011) with a peak count of six on August 21, 2011. Now the real passage started the fifth peaked from August 28 (2009, 2011) to August 29 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 274 on August 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from September 5 (2010, 2012) to September 7 (2011) with peak counts of 1,340 on September 5, 2010 and 800 on September 5, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 3,135 on September 12, 2008. The eighth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 18 (2009) with peak counts of 1,550 on September 16, 2011 and 330 on September 18, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 8,875 on September 21, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 26 (2010) to September 28 (2011) with peak counts of 1,445 on September 28, 2011 and 1,105 on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 7 (2008, 2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2011) to October 6 (2012) with peak counts of 1,935 on October 2, 2011, 1,510 on October 4, 2010 and 1,465 on October 4, 2009. The second peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 15

(2010) with peak counts of 1,900 on October 14, 2011 and 820 on October 15, 2010. The third peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 23 (2011) with peak counts of 2,300 on October 23, 2011, 1,850 on October 21, 2009 and 750 on October 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 26 (2008) to October 30 (2009) with peak counts of 1,550 on October 27, 2010 and 1,525 on October 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 2 (2008, 2012) to November 6 (2009) with peak counts of 2,400 on November 6, 2009 and 820 on November 5, 2010. The sixth peaked on November 11 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 1,550 on November 11, 2011 and 230 on November 11, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 19 (2008) to November 21 (2012) with peak counts of 1,280 on November 20, 2009 and 980 on November 19, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 28 (2012) to November 30 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 970 on November 30, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 16 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2010) to December 6 (2009) with peak counts of 1,030 on December 5, 2010 and 470 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 11 (2011) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 500 on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 21 (2008) to December 26 (2010) with peak counts of 1,410 on December 26, 2010 and 470 on December 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 31 (2008) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of 1,980 on January 2, 2010 and 275 on December 31, 2008. The fifth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 7 (2009) with a peak count of 720 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from December 28 (2012) to March 11 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with peak counts of 1,420 on January 8, 2010 and 130 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 16 (2012) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 920 on January 16, 2012. The third peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of 1,550 on January 24, 2010 and 750 on January 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of 640 on February 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2009) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 525 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 825 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 23 (2011) with peak counts of 1,550 on February 21, 2010 and 165 on February 23, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 25 (2009) to February 29 (2012) with a peak count of 600 on February 25, 2009. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 10 (2013) to May 23 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 260 on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of 950 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 14 (2010, 2012) to March 15 (2009) with a peak count of 370 on March 15, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 810 on March 21, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2009, 2011) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 425 on March 27, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 204 on April 4, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 14 (2013) with a peak count of

116 on April 10, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of nine on April 24, 2013. The ninth peaked from April 30 (2010) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of ten on May 2, 2012. The tenth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of ten on May 9, 2010. The summer records are described in section one. In all there were 40 “clustered” influxes.

Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

This is a vagrant; there were two records for this set of five years. For the late fall passage there was a male in Phase One on October 29, 2008 and there was another male for the winter passage in Phase Two on December 8, 2010.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

As with all the ducks everything depended on there being a suitable habitat if so this could be a common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the early spring passage. There were a number of very early fall records: there was one on June 29, 2011 and July 1, 2011, one from August 18, 2010 to September 5, 2010, one on August 28, 2009 and one from September 5, 2008 to September 10, 2008 with four on September 7, 2008. The early fall passage ran from September 7 (2011) to October 12 (2009) the highest count was that of 16 on September 26, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 5 (2012) with a high count of 152 on November 16, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were three on September 30 with four on October 2 and 15 on October 7, then ten seen on October 12 with two on October 14. There were seven on October 16 with 31 on October 19 and 52 on October 21, then 25 seen on October 23 with 22 on October 26 and 14 on October 28. There were 24 on October 30 with 55 on November 2, then 48 seen on November 4 with 36 on November 6. There were 62 on November 9 with 68 on November 13 and 152 on November 16, then 59 seen on November 18. There were 69 on November 20 with 79 on November 23 and 114 on November 25, then 105 seen on November 27 with 81 on November 30 and 70 on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 203 on January 5, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were 84 on December 4 with 102 on December 7 and 129 on December 11, then 104 seen on December 14 with 65 on December 16 and 60 on December 18. There were 62 on December 21 with 73 on December 23 and 82 on January 1, then 43 seen on January 4 with 13 on January 6. Now 2010/2011 became the main event there were 23 on December 1 with 38 on December 3, 52 on December 5 and 78 on December 10, then 56 seen on December 13 with 43 on December 15. There were 65 on December 17 with 73 on December 19 and 91 on December 22, then 85 seen on December 24 with 48 on December 26. There were 78 on December 29 with 122 on

December 31, 151 on January 2 and 203 on January 5, then 168 seen on January 7 with 121 on January 12 and 69 on January 14. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of 523 on February 16, 2011; whilst this was a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 770 on January 27, 1999. To detail the 2011 records there were 82 on January 16 with 224 on January 19, then 126 seen on January 23 with 112 on January 26. There were 148 on January 28 with 171 on January 30, then 124 seen on February 4 with 68 on February 6. There were 182 on February 9 with 344 on February 11 and 523 on February 16, then 199 seen on February 18 with 135 on February 20. There were 161 on February 23 with 189 on February 25, then 165 seen on February 27 with 62 on March 2 and 40 on March 4. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 12 (2013) with a high count of 112 on March 11, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 44 on March 6 with 58 on March 9 and 112 on March 11, then 93 seen on March 13 with 34 on March 16, 17 on March 18 and 14 on March 20. There were 26 on March 23 with 29 on March 27, then 11 seen on March 30 with singles to April 3. As in the early fall there were a number of later records in 2011 there were singles on April 17, April 24, May 8 and May 15. Finally there was a male on May 23, 2009.

For the isolated sightings before the passage really started see the first segment. The early fall passage ran from September 7 (2011) to October 12 (2009) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 12 (2010) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of four on September 14, 2011. The second peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 19 (2010) with a peak count of two on September 19, 2010. The third peaked from September 26 (2008) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on September 26, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 5 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on October 7, 2011. The second peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 21 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 52 on October 21, 2011 and four on October 17, 2012. The third peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 2 (2011) with peak counts of 55 on November 2, 2011 and 44 on October 29, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 10 (2010) with peak counts of 54 on November 10, 2010 and 24 on November 6, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 16 (2011) to November 21 (2012) with peak counts of 152 on November 16, 2011 and 35 on November 17, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 30 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 114 on November 25, 2011, 84 on November 24, 2010 and 11 on November 30, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 9 (2008, 2012) to December 11 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 129 on December 11, 2011, 78 on December 10, 2010 and 60 on December 9, 2012. The second peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 17 (2008) with peak counts of 73 on December 17, 2008 and eight on December 16, 2009. The third peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 26 (2012) with peak counts of 91 on

December 22, 2010 and 35 on December 26, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2009) to January 1 (2012) with peak counts of 82 on January 1, 2012 and 20 on December 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 7 (2009) with peak counts of 203 on January 5, 2011, 69 on January 4, 2013 and 22 on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 4 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 13 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 43 on January 13, 2013. The second peaked from January 18 (2012) to January 19 (2011) with peak counts of 224 on January 19, 2011 and 48 on January 18, 2012. The third peaked from January 23 (2009) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of 130 on January 27, 2012 and 25 on January 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2011, 2013) to January 31 (2010) with peak counts of 171 on January 30, 2011, 54 on January 13, 2013 and nine on January 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2009) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 16 (2011) to February 21 (2010) with peak counts of 523 on February 16, 2011, 70 on February 21, 2010 and four on February 18, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 25 (2011) to February 26 (2012) with peak counts of 189 on February 25, 2011 and eight on February 26, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 12 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on March 1, 2009. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 11 (2011) with peak counts of 112 on March 11, 2011, 79 on March 8, 2010 and nine on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 18 (2009, 2012) to March 19 (2010) with a peak count of 34 on March 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 28 (2012) with a peak count of 29 on March 27, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 10 (2009) to April 12 (2013) with a peak count of four on both dates. As with the early fall there were isolated records especially in 2011 these are detailed in segment one. In all there were 26 "clustered" influxes.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

A less common passage migrant and winter visitor, the greatest numbers were seen in December and January. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 28 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 7 (2009) with high counts of 103 on December 11, 2011 and December 21, 2011. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were ten on November 28 with 12 on December 3 and 81 on December 8, then seven seen on December 10. There were 32 on December 13 with 42 on December 17, 54 on December 19 and 57 on December 22, then 30 seen on December 24 with seven on December 26. There were 40 on December 29 with 32 on January 2 and three on January 5. To detail the 2011/2012 records there were four on December 4 with one on December 7. There were two on December 9 with 103 on December 11 and December 14, then

77 seen to December 18. There were 103 on December 21 with 58 on December 23, three to January 1 and two on January 6. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010, 2013) to March 4 (2009) with a high count of 200 on January 30, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were ten on January 7 with 125 on January 9, then 89 seen on January 12 with 37 on January 14. There were 69 on January 16 with 137 on January 19, then 84 seen on January 23 with 39 on January 26. There were 56 on January 28 with 200 on January 30, then four seen on February 2 with one on February 4. There were 20 on February 6 with one on February 9. There were two on February 13 with later ten on February 23. There were records in two years for the late spring passage: there were two on March 15, 2009 with one on March 9, 2012 and two on March 12, 2012.

The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to December 3 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2008) to October 5 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from October 15 (2010) to October 19 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of seven on October 19, 2011. The third peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of 12 on October 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on November 2, 2012. The fifth peaked from November 6 (2011) to November 8 (2012) with a peak count of 13 on November 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from November 18 (2011) to November 21 (2012) with a peak count of 16 on November 18, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 30 (2008) with a peak count of 28 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 7 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of 41 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 11 (2011) with peak counts of 103 on December 11, 2011, 81 on December 8, 2010 and ten on December 9, 2008. The third peaked from December 14 (2009) to December 19 (2012) with a peak count of nine on December 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2011) to December 26 (2012) with peak counts of 103 on December 21, 2011, 76 on December 24, 2008, 57 on December 22, 2010 and 26 on December 23, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 40 on December 29, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010, 2013) to March 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 6 (2010, 2013) to January 9 (2011) with peak counts of 125 on January 9, 2011 and eight on January 6, 2013. The second peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 15 (2010) with a peak count of nine on January 11, 2009. The third peaked from January 18 (2009, 2012) to January 19 (2011) with peak counts of 137 on January 19, 2011, 78 on January 18, 2012 and 15 on January 18, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 27 (2010) with a peak count of 19 on January 27, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 30 (2009, 2011) to February 3 (2013) with peak counts of 200 on January 30, 2011 and 29 on January 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 10 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on February

6, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 18 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 19 on February 18, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 25 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on February 25, 2009. There were records in two years for the late spring passage: there were two on March 15, 2009 with one on March 9, 2012 and two on March 12, 2012.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

When the fields flooded this was a common visitor from November to February with lesser numbers for the other years and the rest of the passage in the "good" years. The early fall passage only existed in 2008 with singles on September 3, September 13 and September 21. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to December 9 (2008) with a high count of 3,900 on November 30, 2008. To detail the records for 2011 there were six on October 16 with singles to October 23. There were two on October 26 with four on October 28, 23 on October 30, 45 on November 2 and 250 on November 4, then 50 seen on November 6. There were 160 on November 9 with 930 on November 11, 1,150 on November 16, 1,400 on November 18 and 1,650 on November 23, then 830 seen on November 25. There were 960 on November 27 with 1,900 on November 30, then 1,700 seen to December 4. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2010) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 3,230 on December 11, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were 2,100 on December 7 with 2,350 on December 9 and 3,230 on December 11, then 1,800 seen on December 14 with 1,350 on December 16. There were 2,170 on December 18 with 2,500 on December 23, then 1,255 seen on December 30. There were 1,840 on January 1 with 1,950 on January 4 and 2,250 on January 6, then 1,675 seen on January 8 with 1,390 on January 10 and 150 on January 13. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were 950 on December 5 with 1,300 on December 10, then 580 seen on December 13. There were 1,230 on December 15 with 2,380 on December 17, then 1,430 seen on December 22 with 1,000 on December 24, 550 on December 26 and 420 on December 29. There were 1,300 on December 31 with 1,390 on January 2 and 1,960 on January 5, then 610 seen on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 17 (2013) with a high count of 3,725 on January 30, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 1,130 on January 9 with 1,810 on January 12 and 2,410 on January 14, then 2,350 seen on January 16 with 1,060 on January 19. There were 2,550 on January 23 with 2,240 on January 26 and 1,680 on January 28. There were 3,725 on January 30 with 1,130 on February 2, 530 on February 4 and 20 on February 6. Numbers were now much lower, there were 45 on February 9 with 110 on February 11, 240 on February 13 and 290 on February 16, then 155 seen on February 18 with 145 on February 20. The late spring passage ran from February 23 (2011) to

April 13 (2012) with a high count of 380 on March 2, 2011. There was also exceptionally an adult male by Interceptor Road on May 23, 2009.

The early fall passage was represented by three records from 2008; there were singles on September 3, September 12 and September 21. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to December 9 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2011) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of three on October 2, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on October 9, 2012. The third peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 21 (2012) with peak counts of six on October 18, 2010 and October 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 2 (2008) to November 8 (2012) with a peak count of 250 on November 4, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 170 on November 16, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 21 (2010) to November 23 (2011) with peak counts of 1,650 on November 23, 2011 and 1,420 on November 21, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 28 (2012) to November 30 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 3,900 on November 30, 2008, 1,900 on November 30, 2011 and 1,200 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2010) to January 13 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 1,170 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2008) with peak counts of 3,230 on December 11, 2011 and 1,300 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 19 (2012) with peak counts of 2,380 on December 17, 2010 and 1,600 on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2009) to December 23 (2011) with peak counts of 2,500 on December 23, 2011 and five on December 21, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of ten on December 28, 2008. The sixth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of 2,250 on January 6, 2012, 1,960 on January 5, 2011 and 1,300 on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 17 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009, 2013) to January 14 (2011) with peak counts of 2,410 on January 14, 2011 and 855 on January 11, 2013. The second peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 23 (2011) with peak counts of 2,550 on January 23, 2011, 1,100 on January 20, 2010 and 910 on January 22, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 3,725 on January 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 8 (2012) with peak counts of 1,650 on February 5, 2010 and 750 on February 8, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2013) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of 2,000 on February 19, 2010 and 650 on February 13, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2009) with peak counts of 1,980 on February 27, 2009 and 640 on February 24, 2013. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 23 (2011) to April 13 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 380 on March 2, 2011. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of 300 on March 8, 2010. The third peaked from March 16 (2012) to March 19 (2010) with a peak count of 120 on March 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 30 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on March 30, 2011. The fifth

peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 13 (2012) with a peak count of four on April 13, 2012. Exceptionally there was one on May 23, 2009. In all there were 24 “clustered” influxes.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

An irregular visitor to Lake Apopka or any flooded field; there were just five records for the five years. For the late fall passage there was one from November 12, 2010 to November 21, 2010. For the winter passage there was one from November 27, 2011 to December 9, 2011 with one on December 17, 2008. For the early spring passage there was one on January 30, 2011 and for the late spring passage there was one on March 20, 2013. These records were very scattered.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

Whilst there were more sightings for this species it is still a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 6, 2009, November 6, 2011 and November 7, 2010. Later there was one on November 17, 2010 with two on November 18, 2012. Finally for the late fall passage there was one from November 25, 2011 to December 2, 2011 with another from November 27, 2009 to December 6, 2009. For the winter passage there was one on December 7, 2012. There were also three on December 11, 2011 and three again from December 15, 2010 to December 17, 2010. There was one on December 23, 2009 with three on December 28, 2009. There were also four on December 23, 2012. Finally for the winter passage there was one from January 4, 2012 to January 6, 2012. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 12, 2008 and January 18, 2013. Then in 2010 there were three from January 22 to February 5 with four on February 10, then one seen to February 19. There were seven on February 21 with two from February 28 to March 5.

The late fall passage ran from November 6 (2009, 2011) to December 6 (2009) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 6 (2009, 2011) to November 7 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2012) with a peak count of two on November 18, 2012. The third peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 27 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2012) to January 6 (2012) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 7 (2012) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of three on December 11, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on December 15, 2010. The third peaked on December 23 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of four on December 23, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 4, 2012. The early spring

passage ran from January 12 (2008) to March 5 (2010) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 12 (2008) to January 18 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of four on February 10, 2010 and seven on February 21, 2010. With so few records it is surprising just how many of the influxes were actually clustered.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor to any flooded fields and especially Lake Apopka; numbers are very variable. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2012) with high counts of 1,200 on November 2, 2012 and 1,110 on October 31, 2010; note the closeness in the dates. Excepting these counts only small numbers seen; the next highest count was that of 315 on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 2,860 on January 2, 2010. To detail the records for 2009/2010 there were 115 on November 27 with 150 on December 1, 1,750 on December 4 and 1,800 on December 11, then 1,570 seen on December 13 with 1,450 on December 16, 830 on December 18 and 630 on December 20. There were 1,300 on December 23 with 910 on December 26. There were 1,110 on December 28 with 1,200 on December 30 and 2,860 on January 2, then 520 seen on January 4 with 450 on January 6. Whilst the count of 2,860 was a high count the highest count for Zellwood was that of 11,900 on December 3, 1998; I say was as there has now been a count of 16,140 on Lake Apopka on January 1, 2014. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 4 (2009) with a high count of 1,690 on January 22, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 800 on January 8 with 730 on January 10 and 530 on January 13. There were 750 on January 15 with 800 on January 16, 810 on January 20 and 1,690 on January 22, then 1,200 seen on January 27 with 1,150 on January 29. There were 1,340 on January 31 with 1,300 on February 5, 1,185 on February 7, 900 on February 14 and 770 on February 17. There were 1,000 on February 19 with 980 on February 21, 830 on February 24 and 665 on February 26. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 7 (2010) with a high count of 1,500 on March 5, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 970 on February 28 with 1,500 on March 5, then 1,420 seen on March 8 with 880 on March 10, 600 on March 14, 425 on March 19, 89 on March 24 and one on March 26. There were two on March 31 with one (a male) to April 7. Numbers for the other years were for each season very much lower. There were later spring records: there were singles on April 12, 2013 and April 21, 2013. Finally there was a female in Phase Two on May 4, 2011. In 2010 there was an injured female in Phase Two from April 23 to August 25. During that summer there was also a male on Lake Apopka from May 12 to June 11. It visited Phase Two on June 25 but it

was some fields away from the female. It was then seen in Phase One from July 4 to September 5. In 2009 there was an adult male in breeding plumage in Phase One on July 19.

For the summer and early fall sightings in 2009 and 2010 see the first segment. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2012) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 25 (2009) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of two on September 25, 2009. The second peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 24 (2008) with a peak count of ten on October 21, 2009. The third peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 2 (2012) with peak counts of 1,200 on November 2, 2012, 1,110 on October 31, 2010 and 24 on October 31, 2008. The fourth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 8 (2009) with a peak count of 125 on November 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 14 (2012) with a peak count of 123 on November 11, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 19 (2008, 2010) to November 20 (2009) with a peak count of 285 on November 19, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 25 (2011, 2012) to November 28 (2010) with a peak count of 315 on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 14 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2008) to December 5 (2012) with peak counts of 1,490 on December 3, 2010 and 180 on November 30, 2008. The second peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 11 (2009) with peak counts of 1,800 on December 11, 2009 and 355 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2011) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of 215 on December 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with peak counts of 1,300 on December 23, 2009 and 300 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of 2,860 on January 2, 2010 and 350 on December 29, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 4 (2009) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2013) with a peak count of 800 on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 195 on January 16, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 1,690 on January 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 31 (2010) with peak counts of 1,340 on January 31, 2010 and 138 on January 26, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 6 (2011) with a peak count of 120 on February 6, on February 11, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 18 (2011) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of 1,000 on February 19, 2010 and 103 on February 18, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 82 on February 25, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 7 (2010) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on March 5 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 1,500 on March 5, 2010 and one on March 5, 2012. The second peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of 51 on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of three on March 28, 2012. There were three later counts which may indicate isolated ”clustered”

influxes; there were singles on April 12, 2013, April 21, 2013 and May 4, 2011. The May 4 sighting related to a female in Phase Two

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

This was an irregular late fall and winter passage migrant. For the late fall passage there were three in Phase Seven on November 6, 2011 with one in Phase One on November 8, 2009. On Lake Apopka there were five on November 14, 2010 with 14 there on November 18, 2012. That was the late fall passage so for the winter passage there was one in Phase One on December 11, 2009. On Lake Apopka there was one on December 17, 2010 with 22 there on December 19, 2010 this count of 22 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There was one in Phase Two on December 26, 2010. There was one on Lake Apopka from January 1, 2012 to January 15, 2012. On Lake Apopka there were two on January 7, 2011 with one there on January 12, 2011. There were no later records.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

A sometimes common passage migrant and winter visitor, overall the winter had the heaviest passage. Most sightings were from Lake Apopka although it could be found in any flooded field. The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2012) to December 5 (2008) with a high count of 400 on November 2, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2010) to January 11 (2009) with a high count of 530 on January 9, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 35 on December 28 with two on December 31. There were 530 on January 9 with 80 on January 11. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were 29 on November 21 with 94 on November 24, 124 on November 28 and 315 on December 1, then 187 seen on December 5 with 140 on December 8, 102 on December 10, 78 on December 13, 70 on December 15 and 54 on December 17. There were 107 on December 19 with 121 on December 24, then 108 seen on December 26 with 65 on December 29. There were 80 on December 31 with 99 on January 2 and 137 on January 5, then 48 seen on January 7 with 40 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 2 (2012) with high counts of 3,300 on January 23, 2009 and 350 on February 15, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 3,300 on January 23 with 350 on January 25. The count of 3,300 is by far the highest count for Zellwood; the previous high count was only that of 760 on February 10, 2008. The flock of 3,300 was feeding close to the shore of Lake Apopka just to the east of where the Lake Level Canal enters the lake. This is a favorite site for this species. There were also 350 on February 15 but only one seen on February 18. There were 30 on February 20 with 150 on February 22 and 220 on February 27, then five seen on March 1. To detail the records for 2011 there were 46 on January 12 with 57 on January

14, then 47 seen on January 16 with 22 on January 19. There were 50 on January 23 with 38 on January 26, 20 on January 30, 14 on February 4, ten on February 6, six on February 9 and one on February 11. There were two on February 13 with six on February 16, then four seen on February 18 with two to February 23. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 27 (2011) with a high count of 320 on March 1, 2013.

The fall passage ran from October 31 (2012) to December 5 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on November 2 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 400 on November 2, 2012 and two on November 2, 2008. The second peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 12 (2010) with a peak count of 72 on November 12, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 15 on November 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from November 25 (2011, 2012) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 110 on November 25, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2010) to January 11 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 315 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 7 (2012) to December 11 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 243 on December 11, 2011 and 47 on December 7, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 315 on December 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 24 (2010) with a peak count of 121 on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of 35 on December 28, 2008. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2010) to January 9 (2009) with peak counts of 530 on January 9, 2009 and 137 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 2 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2012) to January 14 (2011) with a peak count of 192 on January 13, 2010. The second peaked from January 20 (2010, 2013) to January 23 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 3,300 on January 23, 2009 and 100 on January 20, 2010. The third peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 10 (2013) with peak counts of 335 on February 10, 2013 and three on February 7, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 350 on February 15, 2009 and 16 on February 17, 2012. The fifth peaked on February 22 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 150 on February 22, 2009. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 3 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 2 (2011) with peak counts of 320 on March 1, 2013 and three on March 2, 2011. The second peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 12 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on March 12, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 17 on March 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2011) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of four on March 30, 2011. There were some later isolated records with two on April 7, 2013 and one on April 15, 2011. There was also one on April 27, 2011.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

This is a vagrant. For the late fall passage a party of six adult males flew to the north up the side of Lake Apopka on November 21, 2012. There was another adult male on Lake Apopka at a location where the flock could have taken off from on November 23, 2012. These are the only records for Lake Apopka.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala clangula*)

Normally this is a very rare visitor to Lake Apopka or any flooded fields but there was a major invasion in the winter of 2010/2011. In that year there was a large flock in Phase Two. The late fall passage ran from November 7 (2010) to November 21 (2010, 2012) with a high count of two on November 17, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 34 on December 31, 2010. The count of 34 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the counts for the 2010/2011 winter there were five on November 26 with seven on November 28, 24 on December 1 and 25 on December 5, then 16 seen on December 8. There were 17 on December 10 with 20 on December 13, then 18 seen on December 15 (one was on Lake Apopka) with 11 on December 17. There were 23 on December 19 with 29 on December 22, then 23 seen on December 24 with nine on December 26. There were 23 on December 29 with 34 on December 31, then 25 seen on January 2 with 24 on January 7, 17 on January 12 and seven on January 14. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2011) to February 16 (2011) with a high count of 16 on January 23, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were eight on January 15 with 14 on January 16, then 16 seen on January 23 and January 26. Counts now lower with eight on January 28 and two on January 30. There were three on February 2 with four on February 6, then three seen on February 9 with two on February 11. Finally there were three on February 13 and February 16. The passage from late November, 2010 to late January, 2011 is without precedent; the highest count for the other years was only that of three on December 21, 2011.

The late fall passage ran from November 7 (2010) to November 21 (2010, 2012) there was one “clustered” influx; this peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 21 (2012) with a peak count of two on November 17, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 5 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on December 5, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 9, 2008. The third peaked from December 13 (2010) to December 14 (2009) with a peak count of 20 on December 13, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2011) to December 22 (2010) with a peak count of 29 on December 22, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 34 on December 31, 2010. The early spring passage ran

from January 15 (2011) to February 16 (2011) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 16 on January 23, 2011. The second peaked from February 5 (2010) to February 6 (2011) with a peak count of four on February 6, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on February 13, 2011.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

Present from November to March with the greatest numbers during the early spring passage; they can be seen in the canals, ditches and any flooded fields. The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2008) to December 9 (2008) with a high count of 16 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 16 on January 4, 2012. To detail the records for 2009/2010 there were three on December 4 with two on December 6. There were 14 on December 13 with seven on December 14, six on December 20, five on December 28 and one on December 30. There were two on January 2 with three on January 4 and seven on January 6, then two seen on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to February 29 (2012) with a high count of 23 on January 22 (2010); the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 100 on January 12, 1999. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were ten on January 10 with 12 on January 15, then five seen on January 16 with four on January 17 and three on January 20. There were 23 on January 22 with 12 on January 27 and six on January 29. There were 22 on January 31 with 14 on February 5 and one on February 7. There were 20 on February 10 with three on February 14. There were five on February 19 with 16 on February 21 and 18 on February 24, then 11 seen on February 26 with four on February 28. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to March 30 (2009) with a high count of eight on March 18, 2009. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were six on March 10 with two from March 14 to March 26.

The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2008) to December 9 (2008) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on October 31, 2008. The second peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 12 (2008) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on November 20, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 16 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2009, 2011) to December 7 (2012) with a peak count of ten on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 14 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 18 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on December 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 31 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on December 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2012) to January 7 (2009) with a peak

count of 16 on January 4, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to February 29 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on January 11, 2013. The second peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 15 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 12 on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 23 (2009) with peak counts of 23 on January 22, 2010 and 18 on January 19, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2012) to January 31 (2010) with peak counts of 22 on January 31, 2010 and 15 on January 30, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of six on February 6, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2010) to February 13 (2011) with peak counts of 20 on February 10, 2010 and 18 on February 13, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on February 17, 2013. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2010) to February 29 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on February 24, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to March 30 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on March 2, 2011. The second peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of seven on March 6, 2009. The third peaked from March 10 (2010) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of six on March 10, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2009) to March 21 (2012) with a peak count of eight on March 18, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on March 27, 2009.

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

This was a vagrant. For the early spring passage in 2013 there was an adult male in breeding plumage on Lake Apopka on January 20. It was with a "redhead" Red-breasted Merganser. Needless to say this was another first record for Zellwood.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

An irregular visitor to any flooded fields or Lake Apopka; there were 18 sightings during the five years the majority was seen during the spring passages. For the late fall passage there were five on November 11, 2009. There were also singles on November 18, 2012 and November 26, 2008. For the winter passage there were three from November 29, 2009 to December 4, 2009. There were also singles on December 15, 2010, December 23, 2011 and January 4, 2010. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 20, 2010, January 20, 2013 and February 22, 2013. The late spring passage was the strongest event there were 14 on March 13, 2009; this is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were three on April 14, 2013 with four on April 15, 2012. There were three on April 26, 2009 with eight on May 1, 2009. Finally there were four on May 4, 2012. Very exceptionally there was a summer record as there was one on June 20, 2012.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the numbers are very variable but the greatest numbers are normally seen during the early spring passage. There is a single summer record; there was a female in Phase Seven from May 8, 2011 to July 13, 2011. It did not appear to be injured as it was seen in flight on a number of occasions. In 2013 there were also records for the early fall passage there was on Lake Apopka one on July 14 with three there on July 19 and July 26. The main fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 1 (2010) with a high count of 7,450 on November 17, 2010. Perhaps I should state here that this is a problem species in that these tiny ducks can only be seen when well "offshore" on calm days, on other days the ripples hide them. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2012) to January 12 (2011) with high counts of 14,100 on January 1, 2012 and 12,800 on December 17, 2010. To detail the 2011/2012 counts there were 200 on November 30 with 1,050 on December 2, then 100 seen on December 4 with ten on December 7. There were 250 on December 9 with 3,400 on December 11, 8,900 on December 16, 11,400 on December 23, 12,800 on December 30 and 14,100 on January 1, then 12,000 seen to January 6. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 4 (2011) with high counts of 23,600 on February 1, 2012 and 23,500 on January 8, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 23,500 on January 8 with 18,600 on January 10, 1,200 on January 13, 1,000 on January 18 and 20 on January 20. There were 2,225 on January 22 with 50 to January 29. There were 23,600 on February 1 with 19,600 on February 5, 9,500 on February 10, 7,500 on February 15, 6,000 to February 22 and 260 on February 29. Whilst the counts of 23,500 and 23,600 were very high counts the highest count is that of 34,000 on January 4, 2006. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2012) to May 16 (2010) with a high count of 6,000 on March 8, 2010. To continue detailing the 2012 counts there were 40 on March 5 with 5,600 on March 9, then 260 seen on March 14 with 140 on March 18 and seven on March 23. There were 25 on March 28 with 20 on April 1 and eight on April 4.

There was a summer record as there was one from May 8, 2011 to July 13, 2011. For the early fall passage in 2013 there was one on July 14 with three on July 19 and July 26. The main fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 1 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes were indicated by isolated peak counts of two on October 4, 2010 and six on October 24, 2008. The third peaked from November 2 (2012) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of 2,600 on November 3, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 7 (2008, 2010) to November 8 (2009) with a peak count of 61 on November 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of 7,450 on November 17, 2010 and 3,700 on November 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 21 (2008, 2010) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of 6,550 on November 24, 2010 and 245 on November 22, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2012) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 2 (2011, 2012)

with peak counts of 7,600 on December 2, 2012 and 1,450 on November 29, 2009. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 9 (2008) with a peak count of 1,800 on December 8, 2010. The third peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 19 (2012) with peak counts of 12,800 on December 17, 2010 and 2,800 on December 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 900 on December 22, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2009) to January 1 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 14,100 on January 1, 2012, 2,570 on January 1, 2013 and 2,000 on December 30, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 4 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. This is the heaviest passage. The first peaked from January 7 (2009) to January 8 (2012) with peak counts of 23,500 on January 8, 2012 and 24 on January 7, 2009. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 16 (2011) with peak counts of 12,500 on January 16, 2011 and 2,860 on January 13, 2013. The third peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 22 (2012) with peak counts of 18,500 on January 20, 2010 and 2,225 on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2013) to February 1 (2012) with peak counts of 23,600 on February 1, 2012 and 4,670 on January 27, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of 4,300 on February 5, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 90 on February 11, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 18 (2011) to February 20 (2013) with peak counts of 8,200 on February 19, 2010 and 1,470 on February 18 (2011). The eighth peaked on February 27 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a peak count of 1,340 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2012) to May 16 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2009, 2010 and 2013) to March 9 (2012) with peak counts of 6,000 on March 8, 2010 and 5,600 on March 9, 2012. The second peaked from March 16 (2011) to March 17 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 4,100 on March 17, 2010. The third peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 29 (2013) with peak counts of 5,300 on March 24, 2010 and 1,040 on March 29, 2013. The fourth peaked from April 8 (2011) to April 10 (2009) with a peak count of 758 on April 8, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 21 on April 22, 2011 and 17 on May 8, 2013. The seventh influx peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 16 (2010) with a peak count of five on May 15, 2013.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

One of the most spectacular and constant residents at Lake Apopka; whilst no pairs actually breed in the survey area they do all around. Numbers have been climbing year on year as the lake gets cleaner. The highest counts in 2009 and earlier were in the late spring with a second peak in the early fall. The latter I described as a post-breeding gathering. From 2010 the post-breeding gathering has been the main event of the year. The early spring passage is the weakest event; this passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of

71 on February 27, 2011. The main spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 1 (2013) with a high count of 88 on April 12, 2009. To detail the 2009 counts there were 47 on March 4 with 74 on March 6, then 41 seen on March 8. There were 50 on March 11 with 69 on March 13, then 41 seen on March 18 with 30 on March 20 and 23 on March 22. There were 76 on March 25 with 65 on March 2, 55 on April 1 and 42 on April 5. There were 54 on April 8 with 76 on April 10 and 88 on April 12, then 87 seen on April 17 with 53 on April 19, 47 on April 22, 38 on April 24 and 34 on April 26. The summer passage ran from April 9 (2010) to June 5 (2009) with a high count of 71 on May 23, 2009. Now to the event of the year the post-breeding gathering this ran from June 3 (2012) to September 7 (2008) with a high count of 213 on July 14, 2013. To detail the 2012 records first there were 59 on June 20 with 70 on June 22 and 77 on June 24, then 68 seen on June 27 with 55 on June 29. There were 69 on July 1 with 111 on July 6, 114 on July 8 and 201 on July 11, then 171 seen on July 13 with 154 on July 18, 109 on July 20, 102 on July 22 and 73 on July 25. There were 83 on July 27 with 124 on July 29, then 64 seen on August 1. There were 67 on August 3 with 121 on August 5, then 76 seen on August 10 with 73 on August 12, 60 on August 15 and 58 on August 17. There were 82 on August 19 with 69 on August 24 and 66 on August 26. Now to detail the records for 2013 there were 73 on June 5 with 124 on June 7, then 96 seen on June 9 with 91 on June 12. There were 144 on June 14 with 143 on June 16, 95 on June 19, 80 on June 23 and 54 on June 26. There were 120 on June 28 with 189 on July 3, then 94 seen on July 5. There were 149 on July 7 with 160 on July 10 and 213 on July 14, then 193 seen on July 19 with 107 on July 24, 90 on July 26, 82 on July 28 and 58 to August 2. The count of 213 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 88 on August 4 with 66 on August 9, 49 on August 11 and 35 on August 14. There appeared to be a single fall passage and this ran from September 2 (2012) to December 7 (2008) with a high count of 83 on November 9, 2012. To detail the records for 2012 there were 44 on September 2 with 69 on September 5 and 70 on September 7, then 60 seen on September 9 with 54 on September 12. There were 55 on September 14 with 61 on September 16, then 60 seen on September 21 with 34 on September 23. There were 45 on September 25 with 47 on September 28, then 68 seen on September 30 and October 3 with 57 on October 6. There were 60 on October 9 with 65 on October 10, then 56 seen on October 12. There were 59 on October 15 with 71 on October 17, then 50 seen on October 19. There were 51 on October 21 with 64 on October 24, then 58 seen on October 26 with 51 on October 28 and 47 on October 31. There were 53 on November 2 with 56 on November 4, 70 on November 8 and 83 on November 9, then 81 seen on November 11 with 74 on November 16 and 45 on November 18. There were 57 on November 21 and November 23 with 58 on November 25, then 63 seen on November 28 and November 30 with 48 on December 2. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 103 on December 4, 2011.

The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 4 (2011) there were seven clustered influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 16 on January 8, 2010. The second

peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 14 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 55 on January 13, 2013. The third peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 23 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on January 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 40 on January 30, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2013) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 50 on February 8, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 53 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2011) with a peak count of 71 on February 27, 2011. It says something when the weakest event of the year has a peak count of 71. The main spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 1 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 38 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2009, 2011) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 74 on March 6, 2009. The third peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 17 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 69 on March 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 23 (2011) to March 27 (2013) with a peak count of 76 on March 25, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 73 on April 5, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 12 (2009, 2013) to April 15 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 88 on April 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 22 (2012) with a peak count of 61 on April 21, 2013. The summer passage ran from April 9 (2010) to June 5 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 28 (2010) to May 2 (2012) with a peak count of 57 on April 29, 2011. The second peaked from May 5 (2013) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of 54 on May 5, 2013. The third is indicated by a peak count of 50 on May 11, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 14 (2010) to May 17 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 64 on May 17, 2013. The fifth peaked on May 23 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 71 on May 23, 2009. The sixth peaked from May 30 (2012) to May 31 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 63 on May 31, 2013. The next event the post-breeding gathering is at a totally different level the gathering ran from June 3 (2012) to September 7 (2008) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 7 (2009, 2013) to June 9 (2010) with peak counts of 124 on June 7, 2013 and 45 on June 9, 2010. The second peaked from June 14 (2013) to June 15 (2012) with peak counts of 144 on June 14, 2013 and 62 on June 15, 2012. The third peaked from June 22 (2008) to June 24 (2012) with a peak count of 77 on June 24, 2012. The fourth peaked from July 1 (2009) to July 6 (2008) with peak counts of 189 on July 3, 2013, 137 on July 3, 2011 and 85 on July 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 10 (2009) to July 14 (2013) with peak counts of 213 on July 14, 2013, 201 on July 11, 2012, 179 on July 13, 2011 and 70 on July 10, 2009. The sixth peaked on July 19 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 80 on July 19, 2009. The seventh peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 2 (2009) with peak counts of 197 on July 27, 2011. 124 on July 29, 2012 and 51 on August 2, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 5 (2012) with peak counts of 121 on August 5, 2012 and 88 on August 4, 2013. The ninth peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 11 (2010) with peak counts of 100 on August 10, 2011 and 48 on August 11, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 19 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 82 on August 19, 2012. The

eleventh peaked from August 28 (2011) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of 97 on August 28, 2011. The single fall passage ran from September 2 (2012) to December 7 (2008) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. Counts were now back down to normal levels. The first peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2012) with a peak count of 77 on September 4, 2011. The second peaked from September 12 (2008) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 61 on September 16, 2012. The third peaked from September 26 (2010) to September 30 (2012) with a peak count of 68 on September 30, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 3 (2008) to October 7 (2009) with a peak count of 43 on October 6, 2010. The fifth peaked on October 10 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 65 on October 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 20 (2010) with a peak count of 71 on October 17, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 64 on October 24, 2012. The eighth peaked from October 28 (2011) to October 30 (2009) with a peak count of 70 on October 28, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 53 on November 5, 2010. The tenth peaked from November 9 (2012) to November 11 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 83 on November 9, 2012. The eleventh peaked from November 16 (2008) to November 19 (2010) with a peak count of 53 on November 19, 2010. The twelfth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 28 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 63 on November 28, 2012. Finally the winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 12 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 7 (2012) with peak counts of 103 on December 4, 2011 and 77 on December 7, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 25 on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 18 (2011) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 48 on December 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2010) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of 40 on December 30, 2012. The fifth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 6 (2013) with a peak count of 41 on January 6, 2013. In all there were 48 “clustered” influxes.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

This is almost certainly the most important species to use the area in numbers each year. Only small numbers are seen during the spring and summer passages; this is followed by the return passage of those that either arrived too late to breed (especially if there were northerly winds during March) or those whose nests failed. This event in its self is heavier than the passage seen elsewhere in Florida. The post-breeding gathering is the event with in some years swarms feeding over the fields. There is the suggestion that this passage comes in two waves; in early July and again in early August. These birds are thought to travel daily from two roosts to feed over the fields; the roosts being at Lake Woodruff in Volusia County and at Wekiwa Springs in Orange County.

The spring passage ran from March 13 (2011) to April 26 (2013) with a high count of ten on April 10, 2013. The summer passage ran from April 4 (2009) to May 16 (2012) with high counts of seven on April 29, 2009 and May 2, 2012. The summer passage was over taken by the return passage of the failed breeders; this event ran from May 12 (2010) to June 22 (2012) with a high count of 369 on June 12, 2013. Now to the main event the post-breeding gathering this ran from June 13 (2010) to September 9 (2009); the highest counts were 1,642 on August 3, 2012, 1,590 on July 10, 2013, 1,270 on July 12, 2009 and 1,217 on August 7, 2013. The two waves are clearly shown here. To detail the 2009 records there were 139 on June 24 with 102 on June 28 and 81 on July 1. There were 378 on July 3 with 539 on July 5, 1,180 on July 10 and 1,270 on July 12, then 712 seen on July 15 with 67 on July 17. There were 72 on July 19 with 1,060 on July 22, then 365 seen on July 24 with 155 on July 26. There were 189 on July 29 with 413 on July 31, then 161 seen on August 2 with 101 on August 5. There were 315 on August 7 with 228 on August 9, 71 on August 12, 59 on August 15, 24 on August 17, 16 on August 21 and 11 on August 23. There were 34 on August 26 with 26 on August 28, 12 on August 30 and five on September 2. There were 14 on September 4 with two on September 6 and one on September 9. To detail the records for 2012 there were 30 on June 27 with 66 on June 29, 441 on July 1, 577 on July 4 and 889 on July 6, then 513 seen on July 8 with 170 on July 11 and 85 on July 13. There were 758 on July 15 with 1,580 on July 20, then 409 seen on July 22. There were 911 on July 25 with 1,181 on July 27, then 364 seen on July 29. There were 416 on August 1 with 1,642 on August 3, then 245 seen on August 10 with 174 on August 12. The count of 1,642 was the highest count for Zellwood but there were 1,760 on July 30, 2014. There were 315 on August 15 with 26 on August 17 and 24 on August 19. There were 169 on August 22 with 18 on August 24. There were 20 on August 29 with 11 on August 31, four on September 2, two on September 5 and one on September 7. Finally to detail the records for 2013 there were 363 on June 16 with 393 on June 19, 527 on June 21 and 640 on June 23, then 392 seen on June 26 with 103 on June 28 and 41 on June 30. There were 152 on July 3 with 282 on July 5, 845 on July 7 and 1,590 on July 10, then 70 seen on July 12. There were 304 on July 14 with 590 on July 17, then 495 seen on July 19 with 33 on July 24. There were 849 on July 26 with 558 on July 28 and 465 on July 31. There were 647 on August 2 with 1,217 on August 7, then 398 seen on August 11 with 183 on August 14 and 129 on August 16. There were 231 on August 18 with 80 on August 21 and 15 on August 25. Finally for this year and the post-breeding gathering there was one flying to the south at the Sand Farm on September 1.

The spring passage ran from March 13 (2011) to April 26 (2013) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of two on March 13, 2011. The second peaked from March 26 (2010) to March 28 (2012) with a peak count of two on March 28, 2012. The third peaked from April 4 (2010) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of ten on April 10, 2013. The visible part of the summer passage ran from April 4 (2009) to May 16 (2012) there were three “clustered” influxes. The later part of this

event was hidden by the much stronger passage of failed breeders. The first influx peaked from April 16 (2010) to April 19 (2009) with a peak count of seven on April 19, 2009. The second peaked from April 29 (2013) to May 2 (2012) with a peak count of seven on May 2, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on May 8, 2013. The passage involving the failed breeders ran from May 12 (2010) to June 22 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 15 (2009, 2013) to May 18 (2012) with a peak count of 304 on May 15, 2013. The second peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 31 (2009) with a peak count of 263 on May 26, 2013. The third peaked from June 3 (2011) to June 7 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 85 on June 7, 2009 and June 7, 2013. The fourth peaked from June 10 (2012) to June 12 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 369 on June 12, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 17 (2013) to June 18 (2012) with a peak count of 153 on June 17, 2013. Now to the main event the post-breeding gathering; this ran from June 13 (2010) to September 9 (2009) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 20 (2008) to June 24 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 640 on June 23, 2013 and 139 on June 24, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 149 on July 1, 2011. The third peaked on July 6 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 889 on July 6, 2012 and 358 on July 6, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 9 (2010) to July 12 (2009) with peak counts of 1,590 on July 10, 2013, 1,270 on July 12, 2009 and 340 on July 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 17 (2013) to July 22 (2009) with peak counts of 1,060 on July 22, 2009, 590 on July 17, 2013 and 540 on July 19, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 24 (2011) to July 27 (2012) with peak counts of 1,181 on July 27, 2012, 1,095 on July 24, 2011, 849 on July 26, 2013 and 520 on July 26, 2008. The seventh peaked from July 31 (2009) to August 4 (2010) with peak counts of 1,642 on August 3, 2012 and 816 on August 3, 2008. The eighth peaked on August 7 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 1,217 on August 7, 2013 and 315 on August 7, 2009. Passage now declined sharply as the ninth peaked from August 12 (2011) to August 15 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 330 on August 12, 2011. The tenth peaked from August 18 (2013) to August 22 (2012) with a peak count of 231 on August 18, 2013. The eleventh peaked from August 26 (2009) to August 29 (2012) with a peak count of 68 on August 27, 2008. The twelfth peaked on September 4 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 14 on September 4, 2009. In all there were 23 "clustered" influxes.

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)

This is a vagrant; prior to 2008 there were just three sightings for the first ten years. There were singles on July 16, 1999, August 20, 2000 and August 14, 2002. For this set of five years there were juveniles on September 14, 2008, September 4, 2011, May 29, 2013 and June 5, 2013. The sightings in 2013 were along the ditch that runs north from the Duda Bridge. This is the first time that this species was seen at a location on multiple dates.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

This was also a vagrant, prior to 2008 there were just two sightings for the first ten years. There were singles on May 6, 2004 and August 28, 2005. For this set of five years there were single adults on June 10, 2012, June 15, 2012 and June 12, 2013. It is likely that just one individual involved in these three sightings.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Now that there is no mowing or roller-chopping the numbers of eagles are very low when compared to earlier years. Pairs still nested at the Sand Farm and on the southern border with a third pair at the Stormwater Ponds in 2009 and 2010. At the Sand Farm two young raised in 2009, 2010 and 2012. I did not record details in 2011 and in 2013 I could find no young anywhere. At the southern border there was one young in 2009 and 2010 with two young in 2012. No young known to have been raised by the pair at the Stormwater Ponds. In the spring this species just drifts away and during this set of five years none stayed for the summer. The last and first dates were: 2009 June 14 and July 31, 2010, June 11 and August 18, 2011, June 15 and July 27, 2012 June 20 and July 22, 2013 June 16 and August 2. It always seems strange that when the greatest numbers of Ospreys present this species is absent. The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2012) to September 30 (2011) with high counts of three on various dates. The main fall passage ran from September 21 (2008) to December 5 (2008) with a high count of 13 on October 8, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 16 (2009, 2010) with a high count of 16 on December 15, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 10 (2010) with high counts of ten on February 19, 2010 and January 26, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to May 24 (2013) with a high count of ten on March 20, 2009. After this passage ended single adults continued to be seen occasionally to the dates given earlier. There were counts of two on June 4, 2010 and May 26, 2013. There was no passage worth detailing.

The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2012) to September 30 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on July 22, 2012. The second peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 2 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from August 7 (2011) to August 10 (2012) with a peak count of three on August 10, 2012. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2011) to August 18 (2010) with a peak count of two on August 15, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 23 (2009) to August 26 (2012) with a peak count of two on August 26, 2012. The sixth peaked from September 1 (2010) to September 4 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 4, 2011. The seventh peaked from September 10 (2008) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of three on September 10, 2008. The eighth

peaked from September 17 (2010) to September 21 (2012) with peak counts of three on both dates. The main fall passage ran from September 21 (2008) to December 5 (2008) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 25 (2010) to September 30 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on September 26, 2008. The second peaked from October 6 (2010) to October 8 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on October 8, 2008. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2012) with a peak count of six on October 17, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 25 (2009) with a peak count of seven on October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 29 (2008) to October 31 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on October 29, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 8 (2012) with a peak count of ten on November 5, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 14 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of eight on all dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of six on November 18, 2009. The ninth peaked from November 21 (2010) to November 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on November 23, 2012. The tenth peaked from November 26 (2008) to November 27 (2009) with a peak count of seven on November 26, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 16 (2009, 2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 9 (2008) with a peak count of seven on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 11 (2011) to December 15 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on December 15, 2010. The third peaked from December 17 (2008) to December 21 (2012) with a peak count of eight on December 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 24 (2010) to December 28 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 12 on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 2 (2011) to January 4 (2012) with a peak count of eight on January 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from January 7 (2009) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 10 (2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 17 (2010) to January 18 (2009) with a peak count of eight on January 18, 2009. The second peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 20, 2013. The third peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 30 (2013) with a peak count of ten on January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of nine on February 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of ten on February 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2011) with a peak count of eight on February 24, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to May 24 (2013) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 10 (2013) with peak counts of seven on March 6, 2009 and March 9, 2011. The second peaked from March 16 (2011) to March 22 (2013) with a peak count of ten on March 20, 2009. The third peaked from March 25 (2009) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of seven on March 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 8 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of eight on April 8, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 18 (2012) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of five on April 21, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak

count of three on April 25, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2013) to May 3 (2009) with a peak count of five on May 3, 2009. Although there was no later passage in the spring singles continued to be seen with two on June 4, 2010 and May 26, 2013. There was no passage during the summer so the latest dates for the spring passage were June 14, 2009, June 11, 2010, June 15, 2011, June 20, 2012 and June 16, 2013. In all there were 37 "clustered" influxes.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

This had been an exceptionally important species as the largest known roost for the United States had been by Laughlin Road. The 2008/2009 year was the last year in which large numbers were seen. The cessation of mowing and roller-chopping led to taller and thicker vegetation. On top of this the flooding of the fields also reduced the area suitable for hunting. The early fall passage ran from August 22 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with a high count of six on September 26, 2008. There was also an adult female on June 27, 2008 and this I have treated as a fall record. To detail the 2008 records there was an adult female by the McDonald Canal on June 27. There was an adult male on August 17, age/sex not noted after that date. There were three on August 22 with singles to August 27. There were two on August 29 with one on August 31. There were two on September 3 with three on September 5, then two seen on September 10 with singles to September 17. There were three on September 19 and September 21 with four on September 24 and six on September 26, then three seen on September 28. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 11 (2009) with a high count of 117 on October 31, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were five on October 1 with eight on October 3, then seven seen on October 5 with four on October 8. There were six on October 10 with 18 on October 12, then 15 seen on October 15 with 12 on October 17. There were 34 on October 19 with 18 on October 22 and ten on October 24. There were 47 on October 26 with 95 on October 29 and 117 on October 31, then 87 seen on November 2. There were 89 on November 5 with 104 on November 9, then 65 seen on November 12. There were 89 on November 14 with 116 on November 16, then 99 seen on November 23. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2008) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 121 on December 7, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 109 on November 26 with 117 on December 3 and 121 on December 7, then 86 seen on December 9 with 56 on December 14. There were 77 on December 24 and December 26 with 80 on January 2 and 101 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 9 (2012) with a high count of 90 on February 20, 2009. To continue detailing the records for 2009 there were 80 on January 14 with 87 on January 16, then 61 seen on January 28. There were 65 on January 30 with 64 on February 4 and 60 on February 8. There were 85 on February 11 with 80 on February 18. There were 90 on February 20 with 70 on February 22. There were 85 on February 27 with

82 on March 4 and 63 on March 6. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 23 (2012) with a high count of 77 on March 22, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 73 on March 15 with 77 on March 22, then 65 seen on March 27 with 12 on April 1. There were 23 on April 5 with 29 on April 8, then 23 seen on April 10 with eight on April 15, seven on April 17, four to April 22, three to April 26 and singles to May 3. There were two on May 6 with one on May 8. Numbers for the other years were much lower and therefore not worth detailing.

The early fall passage started with an adult female on June 27, 2008 otherwise this passage ran from August 22 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on June 27, 2008. The second peaked from August 22 (2008) to August 27 (2010) with a peak count of three on August 22, 2008. The third peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 2 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from September 4 (2009) to September 5 (2008) with a peak count of three on September 5, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of three on September 14, 2009. The sixth peaked from September 21 (2011) to September 26 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of six on September 26, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 11 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of eight on October 3, 2008. The second peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 12 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 18 on October 12, 2008. The third peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 26 (2012) with a peak count of 34 on October 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 4 (2011) with peak counts of 117 on October 31, 2008 and 59 on November 4, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 13 (2009) with peak counts of 104 on November 9, 2008 and 65 on November 11, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 16 (2008, 2012) to November 18 (2011) with peak counts of 116 on November 16, 2008 and 33 on November 18, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 75 on November 21, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 30 (2012) with a peak count of 70 on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2008) to January 13 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of 43 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 7 (2008, 2012) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 121 on December 7, 2008 and 62 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2012) to December 16 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 52 on December 16, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on December 21, 2012. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to January 2 (2010) with a peak count of 74 on December 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 7 (2009) with peak counts of 101 on January 7, 2009 and 20 on January 6, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 9 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 18 on January 11, 2013. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 19 (2011) with a peak count of 87 on January 16, 2009. The third peaked from

January 30 (2009, 2013) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of 65 on January 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 11 (2009, 2011) to February 14 (2010) with a peak count of 85 on February 11, 2009. The fifth peaked on February 20 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 90 on February 20, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 27 (2009) to March 2 (2012) with a peak count of 85 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 23 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. As passage gets lighter the influxes often go from regular to basic hence the greater number of influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 12 on March 6, 2013. The second peaked from March 11 (2011) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of 30 on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 77 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2012) to March 27 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on March 27, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 3 (2011, 2013) to April 8 (2009) with a peak count of 29 on April 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 15 (2012) with a peak count of seven on April 15, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of six on April 22, 2012. The eighth peaked from May 4 (2011) to May 6 (2009) with a peak count of four on May 4, 2011. The ninth peaked from May 17 (2011) to May 23 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 35 "clustered" influxes.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

This is a passage migrant and winter visitor, present from late September to late April in low numbers. In 2009 there were some exceptionally early sightings; there was an adult female on July 29, 2009 with an adult male from August 12, 2009 to August 23, 2009. The actual fall passage ran from September 11 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with high counts of ten on November 2, 2008 and November 13, 2011. To detail the records for 2011 there was one on September 18 with two on September 25, then one seen on September 30. There were two on October 2 with three on October 5 and October 7, then singles seen to October 16. There were two on October 21 and October 23 with four on October 28, then two seen on October 30. There were three on November 2 and November 4 with six on November 6, then two seen on November 9. There were five on November 11 with ten on November 13, then four seen on November 16 with three on November 18 and one to November 23. There were six on November 25 and November 27 with four on November 30. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2011) with a high count of ten on December 9, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were six on December 2 with five on December 4 and four on December 7. There were ten on December 9, December 11 and December 16 with eight on December 21, seven to December 30, six on January 1 and two to January 8. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) to March 5 (2010, 2012) with a high count of 11 on January 10, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 11 on

January 10 with four on January 13. There were five on January 15 with seven on January 18, then six seen on January 22 with four on January 27 and one on January 29. There were six on February 1 with three on February 3 and one on February 5. There were four on February 10 with five on February 17, then singles seen to February 24. There were three on February 26 and February 29 with two on March 2 and one on March 5. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 24 (2011) with a high count of five on March 8, 2010. Perhaps surprisingly there were records for late April in every year.

For the early fall ”passage” there was an adult female on July 29, 2009 with an adult male from August 12, 2009 to August 23, 2009. The main fall passage ran from September 11 (2009) to December 5 (2010) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 21 (2012) to September 25 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 25, 2011. The second peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 5 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 5, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on October 9, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 20 (2010) to October 21 (2009) with peak counts of four on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2012) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of five on October 26, 2012. The sixth peaked from November 2 (2008) to November 4 (2012) with peak counts of ten on November 2, 2008 and five on November 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 6 (2011) to November 9 (2009) with a peak count of seven on November 7, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 18 (2009) with peak counts of ten on October 13, 2011 and eight on November 18, 2009. The ninth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 25 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of eight on November 23, 2008, November 22, 2009 and November 25, 2012. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2011) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2008) with a peak count of eight on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 11 (2009) with peak counts of ten on December 9, 2011 and six on December 11, 2009. The third peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 24 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of six on December 24, 2008 and December 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 2 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of five on January 2, 2011 and January 1, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) to March 5 (2010, 2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2009, 2013) to January 10 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on January 10, 2012 and nine on January 9, 2013. The second peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of seven on January 18, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of seven on January 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of six on January 27, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 1 (2012) to February 3 (2010) with a peak count of six on February 1, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 8 (2013) to February 11 (2011) with a peak count of six on February 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 17 (2012) to

February 21 (2010) with a peak count of five on February 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2011) with peak counts of three on February 26, 2012 and February 24, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 24 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 8 (2010) with a peak count of five on March 8, 2010. The second peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 16 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of four on March 16, 2011 and March 13, 2013. The third peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of four on March 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2010) to March 30 (2012) with a peak count of three on March 28, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 11, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 15 (2009, 2011) to April 17 (2013) with a peak count of three on April 15, 2009. In all there were 28 "clustered" influxes.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

An uncommon resident that is rather elusive; there can be in some years a prominent post-breeding gathering. The late spring passage appeared to run from February 29 (2012) to April 25 (2012), there were no influxes; when present up to three a day seen with peak counts of four on April 4, 2010 and March 18, 2012. There was no passage during the summer passage which ran from April 27 (2012) to July 4 (2012). One to two a day seen from time to time with higher counts of three in 2009 and 2012. The main event was the post-breeding gathering this ran from June 25 (2010) to September 19 (2012) with a high count of 21 on August 3, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were three from June 27 to July 6 with four on July 9 and July 13, then five seen on July 16 with four on July 19 and two on July 21. There were eight on July 24 with nine on July 26, ten on July 27, 13 on July 30, 15 on August 1 and 21 on August 3, then 11 seen on August 6 with eight on August 8. There were 12 on August 10 with 16 on August 15, then five seen on August 17. There were eight on August 20 with ten on August 23, then seven seen on August 24 with six on August 27. There were 13 on August 29 with 11 on August 31, nine on September 3, six on September 5, four on September 7 and three on September 10. To detail the records for 2012 there were three on July 11 with seven on July 13, then five seen on July 15 with three to July 20. There were six on July 22 with five to July 27. There were six on July 29 with ten on August 1, then eight seen to August 5. There were 11 on August 10 with six on August 12. There were seven on August 15 with ten on August 17, then nine seen on August 19 with seven on August 22. There were 14 on August 24 with ten on August 26 and eight on August 29. There were 11 on August 31 with 12 on September 2, then eight seen on September 5 with seven to September 9, five on September 14 and three to September 19. The fall passage ran from September 11 (2011) to November 30 (2011) with in sharp contrast a high count of nine on September 18, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 13

(2013) with a high count of six on December 5, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2012) to February 26 (2012) with high counts of four on three dates. There was no passage in 2009. This and the Swallow-tailed Kite are the only species where everything hinges on the size of that year's post-breeding gathering.

The summer passage ran from April 27 (2012) to July 4 (2012); there was no actual passage just up to three a day in the area when seen. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 25 (2010) to September 19 (2012) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on June 25, 2010. The second peaked from July 5 (2013) to July 10 (2011) with peak counts of three on both dates. The third peaked from July 13 (2012) to July 18 (2010) with peak counts of seven on both dates. The fourth peaked from July 22 (2012) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of seven on July 25, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 1 (2012) to August 4 (2010) with peak counts of 21 on August 3, 2008 and 11 on August 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 9 (2009) to August 11 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on August 11, 2013. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 20 (2010) with peak counts of 16 on August 15, 2008, ten on August 17, 2009, ten on August 19, 2011 and ten on August 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 23 (2008) to August 24 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on August 24, 2012. The ninth peaked from August 31 (2008) to September 4 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 12 on September 2, 2012. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of six on September 11, 2013. The fall passage ran from September 11 (2011) to November 30 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 17 (2008), to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of nine on September 18, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of five on September 28, 2008. The third peaked on October 5 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of five on October 5, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 12 (2011) with a peak count of six on October 9, 2012. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2008) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of five on October 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 4 (2009, 2012) to November 6 (2011) with a peak count of five on November 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 12 (2008, 2010) to November 14 (2012) with peak counts of five on November 12, 2008 and November 14, 2012. Excepting 2012 passage was over at this point. The last two influxes were indicated by isolated peak counts of three on November 21, 2012 and November 28, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 13 (2013) there were four "clustered" influxes. There was no passage in 2009 and 2010; in those years one to three a day seen from time to time. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of six on December 5, 2008 and three on December 12, 2012. The third peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 19 (2008) with peak counts of three on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2011) with a peak count of four on December 30, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2012) to February 26 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. There was no passage in 2009. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on January 15, 2012. The second peaked from January 19 (2011) to January

22 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of four on January 19, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on February 3, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 9 (2011) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of four on February 9, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on February 20, 2011. The late spring passage appeared to run from February 29 (2012) to April 25 (2012), there were no influxes; when present up to three a day seen with peak counts of four on April 4, 2010 and March 18, 2012

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

A resident in the wooded borders; from September to February there is an invasion. These birds form communal roosts flying out at first light from the woods to their selected hunting territories. I have no information on the number of breeding pairs. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 7 (2010) with high counts of ten on May 10, 2009 and June 4, 2010. The early fall passage was very different this ran from June 29 (2008) to October 9 (2009) with a high count of 54 on September 19, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were seven on July 9 with ten on July 14 and 14 on July 18, then ten seen to July 25 with eight on July 28 and six on July 30. There were 15 on August 1 with 18 on August 8, then 14 seen on August 13 with 13 on August 15. There were 19 on August 18 with 25 on August 22 and 27 on August 27, then 16 seen to September 1. There were 21 on September 3 with 23 on September 5, then 19 seen on September 8 with 17 on September 10. There were 33 on September 12 with 54 on September 19, then 31 seen to September 24. There were 32 on September 26 with 30 on September 30 and 28 on October 1. The main fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 7 (2011, 2012) with a high count of 57 on November 19, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 29 on October 4 with 33 on October 6, 39 on October 8, 40 to October 13 and 42 on October 18, then 35 seen on October 20 with 34 on October 22. There were 42 on October 24 and October 29, then 39 seen on October 31 with 37 on November 3. There were 51 on November 5 with 56 on November 10, then 39 seen on November 12. There were 52 on November 14 with 57 on November 17 and November 19, then 56 seen on November 24 with 28 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 16 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a high count of 64 on December 10, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010/2011 records there were 60 on November 28 with 63 on December 3, then 62 seen on December 5 with 51 on December 8. There were 64 on December 10 with 30 on December 13. There were 50 on December 15 with 57 on December 19, then 56 seen on December 24 with 18 on December 26. There were 40 on December 29 with 52 on December 31, then 45 seen on January 2 with 28 on January 5. There were 34 on January 7 with 55 on January 9, then 45 seen on January 12 with 32 on January 14 and 31 on January 16. Numbers now began to fall the early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 4 (2011) with a

high count of 48 on January 23, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 29 on January 19 with 48 on January 23, then 16 seen on January 26. There were 36 on January 28 with 37 on January 30 and 44 on February 2, then 43 seen on February 6 with 38 on February 9, 37 on February 13 and 29 on February 16. There were 41 on February 18 with 18 on February 23 and 14 on February 25. There were 21 on February 27 with 12 on March 2 and five on March 4. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 8 (2009) with a high count of 18 on March 8, 2010. 2011 continued to be the best year so to detail the records for that year there were seven on March 6 with ten on March 9 and 12 on March 13, then eight seen to March 18. There were 14 on March 20 with eight to March 25 and seven to April 1. There were ten on April 3 with 13 on April 8, then ten seen on April 10 with four on April 13 and three on April 15. There were four on April 17 with five to April 22 and nine on April 24, then six seen on April 29 with five on May 1.

The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 7 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 5 (2013) to May 6 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on May 6, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of ten on May 10, 2009. The third peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 17 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of eight on May 17, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 23 (2012) to May 25 (2010) with a peak count of nine on May 25, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on May 31, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 4 (2010) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of ten on June 4, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 10 (2012) to June 12 (2009) with a peak count of six on June 12, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 20 (2010) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of eight on June 20 (2010). The ninth is indicated by a peak count of nine on June 26, 2011. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2008) to October 9 (2009) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 4 (2012) to July 8 (2009) with peak counts of eight on July 8, 2009 and July 6, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of six on July 13, 2012. The third peaked from July 17 (2011) to July 20 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on July 18, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on July 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 29 (2012) to July 31 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on July 31, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 8 (2010) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of 19 on August 12, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 17 (2008, 2012) to August 19 (2009) with a peak count of 28 on August 17, 2008. The eighth peaked on August 24 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 30 on August 24, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 31 (2012) with a peak count of 31 on August 28, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 3 (2008) to September 6 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on September 3, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 19 (2010) with peak counts of 54 on September 19, 2010 and 23 on September 14, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 26 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 41 on September 23, 2011 and 32 on September 26, 2010. The thirteenth peaked on September 30 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 42 on September 30, 2009 and 25 on September 30, 2012. The main fall passage ran from

October 4 (2010) to December 7 (2011, 2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2011) with a peak count of 35 on October 10, 2011. The second peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 19 (2008) with peak counts of 42 on October 18, 2010 and 31 on October 14, 2009. The third peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 24 (2010) with peak counts of 42 on October 24, 2010 and 38 on October 21, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 38 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 4 (2011, 2012) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of 40 on November 4, 2012 and 38 on November 4, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 56 on November 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 19 (2010) with peak counts of 57 on November 19, 2010 and 43 on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 25 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 48 on November 25, 2011 and 37 on November 25, 2009. The ninth peaked on November 30 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 41 on November 30, 2011 and 30 on November 30, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010, 2012) to January 16 (2009, 2011 and 2013) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 6 (2009) with peak counts of 63 on December 3, 2010 and 32 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 9 (2011, 2012) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 64 on December 10, 2010 and 33 on December 9, 2011. The third peaked from December 16 (2011, 2012) to December 19 (2010) with peak counts of 57 on December 19, 2010 and 40 on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of 31 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of 52 on December 31, 2010 and 40 on January 1, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 6 (2010, 2013) to January 9 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 55 on January 9, 2011, 26 on January 8, 2012 and 26 on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 4 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of 24 on January 15, 2012. The second peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 27 (2010) with peak counts of 48 on January 23, 2011 and 27 on January 27, 2010. The third peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 7 (2010) with peak counts of 44 on February 2, 2011 and 30 on February 7, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 18 (2011, 2013) to February 20 (2009) with peak counts of 41 on February 18, 2011 and 21 on February 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 26 (2012) to February 27 (2011) with a peak count of 21 on February 27, 2011. Counts were now much lower. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 8 (2009) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 4 (2009) with a peak count of ten on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on March 8, 2010. The third peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 20 (2011) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on March 24, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of ten on March 27, 2009. The sixth peaked from

April 8 (2011, 2012) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of 13 on April 8, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of ten on April 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 20 (2012) to April 24 (2011) with peak counts of 11 on April 22, 2009 and April 21, 2013. Finally the ninth is indicated by a peak count of ten on April 27, 2012. In all there were 51 "clustered" influxes.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

This was a vagrant; there were just three records for the five years. There were single juveniles on October 17, 2008, October 19, 2009 and November 16, 2012.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

This was also a vagrant; there were just four records for the five years. There were adult dark morphs on August 9, 2008, April 7, 2010 and August 21, 2011. Finally there was a juvenile dark morph on August 3, 2012.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

Surprisingly this was the commonest of these migrant hawks; there were five records. There were juvenile light morphs on November 28, 2008, October 31, 2010 and October 16, 2011. There was an adult light morph on November 11, 2012. Finally there was a juvenile light morph on December 2, 2012 and December 9, 2012.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

A resident in the wooded borders, I have no information as to the number of pairs. Numbers augmented by migrants from the north from November to February; the highest numbers were in December. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to July 28 (2010) with a high count of 13 on May 8, 2011. All the other high counts for this event were of nine or lower. The early fall passage ran from June 20 (2008) to October 10 (2008) with a high count of 22 on August 15, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to December 12 (2008) with high counts of 33 on November 26, 2008 and 2010. To detail the records for 2010 there were 13 on October 10 with 14 on October 13, then 11 seen on October 15 with six on October 18. There were nine on October 20 with 11 to October 24 and 14 on October 27, then nine seen on October 29. There were 11 on October 31 with 14 on November 3, 20 on November 7, 21 on

November 10, 24 to November 17, 32 to November 24 and 33 on November 26, then 31 seen on November 28 with 22 on December 1. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 15 (2010) with a high count of 62 on December 31, 2010. Whilst the count of 62 is a high count the highest count for Zellwood is actually that of 175 on November 30, 2007 (that was whilst the fields were being mowed or roller-chopped). To continue detailing the records for 2010/2011 there were 30 on December 3 with 39 on December 5 and 44 on December 10, then 17 seen on December 13. There were 26 on December 15 with 34 on December 17, 37 on December 19 and 48 on December 24, then 39 seen on December 26 with 33 on December 29. There were 62 on December 31 with 42 on January 2 and 27 on January 5. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of 41 on February 9, 2011. To continue detailing the records for 2011 there were 26 on January 14 with 33 on January 16, then 27 seen on January 23 and January 28 with 24 on February 2 and 23 on February 4. There were 26 on February 6 with 41 on February 9, then 32 seen on February 11 with 21 on February 13. There were 23 on February 16 with 24 on February 20 and 29 on February 27, then 17 seen on March 2 with 13 on March 4. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 27 (2009) with a high count of 24 on March 11, 2011. To continue detailing the records for 2011 there were 21 on March 6 with 24 from March 11 to March 18, then 18 seen on March 20. There were 20 on March 23 with 21 on March 25 and 23 on March 27, then 14 seen on April 1 with 12 on April 3 and seven on April 6. There were 12 on April 8 with 13 on April 10, then ten seen to April 15 with six to April 19. There were 11 on April 22 with nine on April 24 and eight on April 27.

The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to July 28 (2010) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on May 8, 2011. The second peaked from May 13 (2012) to May 15 (2013) with a peak count of eight on May 13, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of seven on May 24, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 28 (2010) to June 1 (2012) with peak counts of nine on May 29, 2009 and May 28, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 7 (2009) with peak counts of nine on both dates. The sixth peaked from June 13 (2012) to June 19 (2011) with peak counts of six on both dates. The seventh peaked from June 28 (2013) to July 3 (2009) with peak counts of seven on July 1, 2011 and June 29, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of six on July 11, 2012. The ninth peaked from July 14 (2012) to July 17 (2011) with a peak count of nine on July 15, 2009. The early fall passage ran from June 20 (2008) to October 10 (2008) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 24 (2011) to July 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 18 on July 26, 2008. The second peaked from July 31 (2011) to August 2 (2013) with a peak count of 17 on August 1, 2008. The third peaked from August 7 (2009) to August 10 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on August 7, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 12 (2011) to August 17 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on August 15, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 24 (2008) with a peak count of 17 on August 19, 2012. The sixth peaked from August

29 (2012) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on August 29, 2012. The seventh peaked from September 5 (2008, 2012) to September 7 (2011) with a peak count of 19 on September 5, 2008. The eighth peaked on September 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 14 on September 16, 2012. The ninth peaked from September 22 (2010) to September 27 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on September 26, 2008. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on September 30, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to December 12 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of ten on October 3, 2012. The second peaked from October 9 (2009) to October 15 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on October 13, 2010. The third peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 24 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on October 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 27 (2010) to October 30 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on October 29, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 7 (2012) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on November 11, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 16 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on November 14, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of 33 on November 26, 2008, 33 on November 26, 2010 and 31 on November 25, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on November 30, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 15 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 21 on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 9 (2011) to December 11 (2009) with peak counts of 44 on December 10, 2010 and 28 on December 9, 2011. The third peaked on December 14 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 23 on December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2011) to December 26 (2009) with peak counts of 48 on December 24, 2010 and 28 on December 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2012) to December 31 (2010) with peak counts of 62 on December 31, 2010 and 21 on December 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2012) to January 9 (2011) with peak counts of 29 on January 7, 2009 and January 9, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 4 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of 33 on January 16, 2011 and 27 on January 15, 2012. The second peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 24 on January 22, 2012. The third peaked on February 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 28 on February 1, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 8 (2009) to February 9 (2011) with peak counts of 41 on February 9, 2011 and 24 on February 8, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of 37 on February 19, 2010 and 23 on February 17, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 26 (2012) to March 1 (2013) with a peak count of 29 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 27 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on March 11. 2011. The second peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 19 (2010) with a peak count of 18 on March 19, 2010. The third peaked from March 25 (2009) to March 27 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on March 27, 2011. The fourth peaked from

March 29 (2013) to March 30 (2012) with a peak count of ten on March 30, 2012. The fifth peaked April 7 (2010) to April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 14 on April 7, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 18 (2010, 2012) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on April 18, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 24 (2009) to April 29 (2013) with a peak count of nine on April 29, 2013. In all there were 45 "clustered" influxes.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

A pair bred at the Workshops each year with a pair at Lust Road in 2010. This was also a passage migrant and winter visitor with the greatest numbers being seen in November and December. At the Workshops two juveniles were first seen on June 12, 2009, June 8, 2011 and June 18, 2012. There was a single juvenile in 2013 that was first seen on May 31. At Lust Road gate there were three juveniles on July 4, 2010. There was also a juvenile at the Hooper Farms Road gate on June 9, 2013; perhaps the Lust Road pair nested somewhere between the two sites. There are a number of very early fall sightings away from the breeding sites which may indicate passage. There were singles by Canal Road on July 9, 2010, at the Sand Farm on July 8, 2011 and by the Stormwater Ponds on July 5, 2013. The Canal Road and Stormwater Ponds records may indicate another breeding pair. In 2011 there appeared to be a minor passage from July 10 to August 12 with a high count of three on July 10. Otherwise the early fall passage noted from August 15 (all years) to October 10 (2012) with a high count of seven on September 24, 2010. The main fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 23 on November 6, 2009 (the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 38 on November 5, 2003). To detail the records for 2009 there were two on October 7 with three on October 9, six from October 14 to October 19, nine on October 21 and 15 on October 28, then 13 seen to November 4. There were 23 on November 6 with 20 through to November 27. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 23 on December 6, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009/2010 records there were 22 on November 29 with 21 on December 1 and 15 on December 4. There were 23 on December 6 with 18 on December 13, 16 on December 14, 12 on December 16 and 11 on December 18. There were 12 on December 20 with 19 on December 23, then 17 seen on December 28 with 16 on January 2. There were 18 on January 4 with 13 on January 8 and four on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 15 on January 10, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 15 on January 10 and January 17 with 11 on January 22 and ten on February 3. There were 12 present from February 5 to February 14 with six on February 17. There were 11 on February 19 with 13 on February 21, then eight seen on February 24. There were nine on February 26 with 12 on February 28, then six seen on March 3 with five on March 5. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2011)

to April 17 (2009) with a high count of 18 on March 20, 2011. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were six on March 8 with seven on March 14, eight on March 19 and ten on March 24, then eight seen on March 26 with seven on March 31, four on April 2 and one on April 9.

For the summer records and the July early fall records see the first section otherwise the early fall passage ran from August 15 (all years) to October 10 (2012) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on August 15 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The second peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 24 (2008) with peak counts of four on both dates. The third peaked from August 31 (2011) to September 2 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of three on September 14, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 21 (2011) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 24, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of six on September 30, 2012. The main fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to December 4 (2009) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of seven on October 7, 2011. The second peaked from October 12 (2012) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 14 on October 15, 2010. The third peaked from October 19 (2011) to October 24 (2010) with peak counts of 18 on October 24, 2010 and 12 on October 19, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2009, 2012) to October 30 (2011) with peak counts of 18 on October 29, 2008 and 15 on October 28, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 23 on November 6, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 16 (2012) with peak counts of 17 on November 11, 2011, 16 on November 14, 2008 and 16 on November 14, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 12 on November 20, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 26 (2010) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of 22 on November 29, 2009 and 15 on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 2 (2011) with peak counts of 15 on December 1, 2010 and 12 on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 7 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 23 on December 6, 2009 and 11 on December 7, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of ten on December 14, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2008, 2011) to December 24 (2010) with peak counts of 19 on December 23, 2009 and 15 on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 31 (2010) to January 4 (2010, 2013) with peak counts of 18 on January 4, 2010 and 14 on December 31, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 7 (2012) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2012) to January 10 (2010) with peak counts of 15 on January 10, 2010 and ten on January 8, 2012. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2013) with a peak count of nine on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 23 (2009) with peak counts of 11 on January 23, 2009, January 19, 2011 and January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012, 2013) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on February 4, 2011. The fifth peaked

from February 8 (2009) to February 13 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on February 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 20 (2009) to February 22 (2013) with a peak count of 13 on February 21, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 26 (2012) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on February 28, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009, 2011) to April 17 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on March 4 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 13 on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 10 (2013) to March 12 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 20 (2009, 2011 and 2013) to March 25 (2012) with peak counts of 18 on March 20, 2011 and 11 on March 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of seven on March 30, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on April 7, 2013 and April 17, 2009.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant with even lower numbers during the winter and spring passages; there was very exceptionally a summer record. The early fall passage ran from September 8 (2010) to October 1 (2008) with a high count of five on September 19, 2010; the other high counts were of two. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with high counts of four on October 10, 2008 and October 7, 2011. This time the other high counts were of two or three. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 8 (2010) with a high count of three on December 29, 2010. Excepting two on December 4, 2009 all the other sightings were of singles. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 1 (2013) with a high count of two on February 7, 2010 otherwise only singles noted. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to April 9 (2010) only singles seen. Exceptionally one also flew to the north on April 29, 2011. Even more unexpected on June 5, 2013 there was one perched on a snag on the southern border.

The early fall passage ran from September 8 (2010) to October 1 (2008) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on September 8, 2010. The second peaked from September 16 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to September 19 (2010) with a peak count of five on September 19, 2010. The third peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 30 (2009) with peak counts of two on September 24, 2008, September 26, 2010 and September 28, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on October 3 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of three on October 3, 2012. The second peaked from October 6 (2010) to October 10 (2008) with peak counts of four on October 10, 2008 and October 7, 2011. The third peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 18 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 18, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010, 2012) to October 25 (2009) with peak counts of two on October 25,

2009 and October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 29 (2008) to November 3 (2012) with a peak count of two on October 29, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on November 11, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 21 (2008, 2012) to November 23 (2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on November 28, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 8 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 4 (2009) with a peak count of two on December 4, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 7, 2012. The third peaked from December 14 (2011, 2012) to December 16 (2009) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2011, 2012) to December 23 (2009) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 31 (2008) with a peak count of three on December 29, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 1 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2013) to January 15 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 28 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of two on February 7, 2010. The fourth peaked on February 13 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 25 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on March 1, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to April 9 (2010 with an extension to April 29 in 2011; there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 7 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked on March 13 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 21 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on March 30, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 9 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 29, 2011. Finally for the summer passage there was one on June 5, 2013. In all there were 28 "clustered" influxes.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; there were no winter or spring sightings for 2009/2010. The fall passage ran from September 16 (2012) to November 18 (2011) with high counts of two on 11 dates. On November 12, 2010 one killed a Common Gallinule. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 9 (2011) the highest count was that of three on December 16, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 2 (2011) with high counts of two on February 2, 2011 and February 9, 2011. For the late spring passage there were just two records; there were singles on April 8, 2009 and April 22, 2011.

The fall passage ran from September 16 (2012) to November 18 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 16 (2012) to September 19 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from September 22 (2010) to September 25 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 25, 2011. The third peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 3 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of two on October 3, 2008 and October 1, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of two on October 8, 2008 and October 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 19 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on October 19, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on October 24, 2010. The seventh peaked from October 28 (2012) to October 30 (2011) with peak counts of two on October 29, 2008 and October 28, 2012. The eighth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2009) with a peak count of two on November 10, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of two on November 18, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 9 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2011) to December 1 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 30, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on December 8, 2010. The third peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2011) to December 24 (2010) with a peak count of two on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2012) to January 9 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 2 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 13 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of one on all three dates. The second peaked from January 25 (2013) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on February 2, 2011 and February 9, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 20 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on March 2, 2011. Finally for the late spring passage there were singles on April 8, 2009 and April 22, 2011. In all there were 23 "clustered" influxes.

Common Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

This is an exotic that occasionally wanders into the area. For the summer "passage" there were single females at Hogshead Road gate on June 27, 2012 and May 5, 2013.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

A resident in the wooded borders that during the late spring and summer "passages" from time to time comes out into the open. The early spring "passage" ran from January 8 (2010) to March 2 (2012) only singles seen. The late spring "passage" ran from March 16 (2012) to April 14 (2013) there were high counts of two on five dates. The summer "passage" was the main event' this ran from May 8 (2008, 2011) to June 18 (2012). The highest counts were those of nine on May 13, 2013 and four on May 11, 2012. Both counts were from the Workshops; the first involved a female and eight chicks and the second involved two females and two chicks. Otherwise the highest counts were of three on May 27, 2012 and May 28, 2010. The month of May is the month during which this species is most likely to be seen. The early fall passage was very limited there were singles on three dates from July 3 (2013) to July 28 (2010). The late fall "passage" comprised just one record; there were 13 at the Workshops on October 21, 2009. This count of 13 was the highest count for Zellwood but there was a flock of 17 at the Workshops on November 22, 2013. There was a single record for the winter "passage"; there were six at the Workshops on December 16, 2009.

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

A declining resident with most sightings coming from the Sand Farm area; this decline may be due to the increased areas under water and the growth of the pine trees at the Sand Farm. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 7 (2011) with a high count of 33 on December 9, 2008. The highest count for each year was 33 on December 9, 2008, 29 on November 29, 2009, seven on January 5, 2011, eight on December 18, 2011 and five on December 30, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 40 on January 16, 2009. The highest count for each year was 40 on January 16, 2009, eight on January 20, 2010, 18 on February 20, 2011, 14 on January 13, 2012 and nine on January 13, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 5 (2010, 2013) with a high count of 29 on March 6, 2009. The highest count for each year was 29 on March 6, 2009, 20 on April 30, 2010, 16 on March 18, 2011, 16 on April 27, 2012 and 12 on March 6, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to June 30 (2013) with a high count of 44 on May 16, 2012. This is the only passage which does not show the decline. The highest count for each year was 33 on May 15, 2009, 32 on June 6, 2010, 36 on June 1, 2011, 44 on May 16, 2012 and 20 on May 22, 2013. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2011) to October 1 (2008) with a high count of 35 on July 9, 2008. The highest count for each year was 35 on July 9, 2008, 27 on July 1, 2009, 24 on June 27, 2010, 16 on August 5, 2011 and 18 on July 22, 2012. Finally the late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 5 (2008, 2012) with a high count of 36 on October 26, 2008. The highest count for each year was 36 on October 26,

2008, 23 on September 30, 2009, ten on October 8, 2010, 20 on October 2, 2011 and 21 on November 23, 2012.

Why I have asked myself many times are there "clustered" influxes for resident species such as this? I just do not know the influxes are there…The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 7 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 1 (2010) with a peak count of 29 on November 29, 2009. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 9 (2008) with peak counts of 33 on December 9, 2008 and 12 on December 6, 2009. The third peaked from December 16 (2009, 2012) to December 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 13 on December 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2009) to December 30 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on December 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2010) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of seven on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 3 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 12 (2011) to January 13 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 14 on January 13, 2012. The second peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 20 (2010) with peak counts of 40 on January 16, 2009 and eight on January 20, 2010. The third peaked from January 25 (2009) to January 29 (2010) with a peak count of 29 on January 25, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of eight on February 8, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 22 (2009) with a peak count of 26 on February 22, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 26, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 5 (2010, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009, 2013) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of 29 on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on March 18, 2011. The third peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on March 31, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 4 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on April 4, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 10 (2009, 2011) to April 14 (2013) with a peak count of 16 on April 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on April 22, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 27 (2011, 2012) to May 1 (2013) with a peak count of 27 on May 1, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to June 30 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on May 8 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of 27 on May 8, 2009 and May 8, 2011. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of 44 on May 16, 2012, 33 on May 15, 2009 and 24 on May 17, 2011. The third peaked from May 22 (2013) to May 25 (2012) with peak counts of 31 on May 25, 2012 and 20 on May 22, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 27 (2009) to June 1 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 36 on June 1, 2011 and 27 on May 28, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 5 (2009) to June 6 (2010) with peak counts of 32 on June 6, 2010 and 30 on June 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 10 (2011) to June 13 (2010) with a peak count of 24 on June 13, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 17 (2009) to June 19 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on June 17, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 22 (2012) to

June 23 (2013) with a peak count of 25 on June 22, 2012. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2011) to October 1 (2008) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 27 (2010) to July 3 (2013) with peak counts of 34 on June 29, 2008 and 27 on July 1, 2009. The second peaked from July 8 (2011, 2012) to July 9 (2008) with peak counts of 35 on July 9, 2008 and 17 on July 8, 2011. The third peaked from July 14 (2013) to July 15 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on July 15, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 21 (2008, 2010) to July 22 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on July 22, 2012. The fifth peaked from July 26 (2009) to July 27 (2011) with peak counts of 15 on both dates. The sixth peaked from July 29 (2009) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on August 5, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 13 (2010) to August 15 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on August 15, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 19 (2009) to August 22 (2012) with a peak count of 13 on August 22, 2012. The ninth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 4 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on August 29, 2010. The tenth peaked on September 12 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 12 on September 12, 2010. The eleventh peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of six on September 18, 2009. The twelfth peaked on September 26 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 19 on September 26, 2008. Finally the late fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 5 (2008, 2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2009) to October 2 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on September 30, 2009. The second peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on October 5, 2008. The third peaked from October 10 (2011) to October 12 (2008) with a peak count of 17 on October 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2009) to October 22 (2010) with peak counts of ten on October 19, 2009 and October 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2008) to November 1 (2009) with peak counts of 36 on October 26, 2008, 14 on November 1, 2009 and 14 on October 28, 2012. The sixth peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 6 (2011) with peak counts of 31 on November 5, 2008 and nine on November 6, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of ten on November 13, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 18 (2009) to November 23 (2012) with a peak count of 22 on November 19, 2008. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 29 on November 26, 2008. In all there were 47 “clustered” influxes.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

A resident and passage migrant; the highest numbers were seen from September to February. I have no information on the number of breeding pairs but there will have been very few pairs for the last two years because of the drought. The summer passage ran from May 6 (2011) to June 26 (2013) with a high count of eight on May 17, 2009. The early fall passage is a problem; in most years the numbers were so low it could be a continuation of the summer passage. Overall this “event” ran from June 27 (2010, 2012) to September 4(2009) with high

counts of nine on July 20, 2011 and July 31, 2011. In 2010 and 2011 August and early September were part of the main fall passage. The main fall passage ran from August 5 (2011) to November 28 (2010) with a high count of 82 on September 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 43 on September 11 with 53 on September 14, 59 on September 16 and 82 on September 18, then 68 seen on September 20 with 42 on September 23 and 40 on September 25. There were 58 on September 27 with 60 on September 30, then 43 seen on October 2 with 35 on October 4. There were 72 on October 7 with 32 on October 14 and three to October 19. That was the bulk of the fall passage, numbers now much lower. There were 12 on October 21 with 14 on October 23, then 12 seen to October 28 with two on October 30. There were 21 on November 1 with 14 on November 4, six on November 6 and four on November 8. There were ten on November 11 with 19 on November 13 and November 18, then 14 seen on November 20 with nine on November 22 and five on November 25. The winter passage ran from November 18 (2012) to January 13 (2013) with a high count of 36 on December 23, 2011. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were seven on November 27 with 35 on November 29, then 13 seen to December 6 with one on December 11. There were 33 on December 13 with 17 on December 16, five on December 18 and two on December 20. There were 17 on December 23 with 15 on December 28 and ten on December 30. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 6 (2009, 2011) with high counts of 55 on January 20, 2012 and January 29, 2012. To detail the records for 2012 there were 37 on January 10 with five on January 13. There were 35 on January 15 with 50 on January 18 and 55 on January 20, then 27 seen on January 22 with five on January 27. There were 55 on January 29 with 25 on February 1, 21 on February 5 and 11 on February 8. There were 13 on February 10 with 15 on February 15, then 12 seen on February 17 with eight on February 20. There were nine on February 22 with 16 on February 24, then 13 seen on February 26 with nine on February 29. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 6 (2009) with a high count of 23 on March 30, 2009.

The summer passage ran from May 6 (2011) to June 26 (2013) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 10 (2009, 2013) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of six on May 11, 2011. The second peaked from May 16 (2012) to May 21 (2011) with a peak count of eight on May 17, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on June 8, 2012. The fourth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 19 (2009) with peak counts of four on both dates. The early fall passage ran from June 27 (2010, 2012) to September 4 (2009) there were eight “clustered” influxes. This event normally runs to the end of September. The first peaked from June 27 (2012) to June 28 (2013) with a peak count of four on June 27, 2012. The second peaked from July 2 (2008) to July 6 (2012) with peak counts of four on July 2, 2008 and July 3, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on July 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 19 (2008) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of nine on July 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 26 (2013) to July 31 (2011) with a peak count of nine on July 31, 2011. In some

years the main fall passage started at this point. The sixth peaked on August 8 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of six on both dates. The seventh peaked from August 14 (2013) to August 19 (2012) with peak counts of four on August 17, 2008 and August 19, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on August 30, 2009. The main fall passage ran from August 5 (2011) to November 28 (2010) there were 15 “clustered” influxes. The first three influxes are shared with the early fall passage. The first is indicated by a peak count of 22 on August 7, 2011. The second peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 22 (2010) with peak counts of 42 on August 22, 2010 and 20 on August 19, 2011. The third peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 3 (2010) with peak counts of 16 on both dates. The fourth peaked on September 12 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of seven on September 12, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2010) with peak counts of 82 on September 18, 2009 and 19 on September 16, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on September 23, 2012. The seventh peaked from September 28 (2008, 2011) to October 1 (201O) with peak counts of 60 on September 30, 2009 and 34 on September 28, 2008. The eighth peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of 72 on October 7, 2009 and 41 on October 5, 2008. Exceptionally for this species the peak fall passage ran from September 16 to October 7 a rather short period. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on October 10, 2011. The tenth peaked from October 15 (2008, 2010) to October 19 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on October 15, 2008. The eleventh peaked from October 23 (2009, 2011) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of 25 on October 23, 2011. The twelfth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 21 on November 1, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 9 (2008) with a peak count of nine on November 9, 2008. The fourteenth peaked on November 13 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 42 on November 13, 2011 and 19 on November 13, 2009. The fifteenth peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 21 (2008) with a peak count of 26 on November 19, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 18 (2012) to January 13 (2013) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of 35 on November 29, 2009 and 31 on November 27, 2011. The second peaked from December 7 (2011) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 31 on December 7, 2011 and 24 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2012) with peak counts of 33 on December 13, 2009 and five on December 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2008) to December 23 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 36 on December 23, 2011, 34 on December 22, 2010 and 24 on December 21, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 1 (2013) with a peak count of 22 on December 31, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 6 (2009, 2011) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2012) to January 11 (2009) with peak counts of 37 on January 10, 2012 and 26 on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 16 (2013) with a peak count of five on January 16, 2013. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 20 (2012) with peak

counts of 55 on January 20, 2012 and ten on January 19, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on January 25, 2013. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 3 (2009) with peak counts of 55 on January 29, 2012 and ten on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 6 (2013) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on February 8, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 15 on February 15, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2012) to February 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 16 on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 6 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 8 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on March 8, 2009. The second peaked from March 14 (2012) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of seven on March 14, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 12 on March 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 26 (2010) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on March 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 6 (2011) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of six on April 6, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of eight on April 19, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 25 (2010) to April 27 (2012) with peak counts of three on both dates. The eighth peaked on April 29 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 13 on April 29, 2009. In all there were 48 "clustered" influxes.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)

This is a fall and winter passage migrant; there are very few records for the spring. The fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to November 26 (2010) with high counts of two on November 9, 2008, October 22, 2010 and October 10, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 11 (2009) with high counts of two on January 11, 2009, January 2, 2011, December 4, 2011 and December 21, 2011. There were only five records of singles for the early spring passage; they span the period January 13 (2010) to March 2 (2011). The late spring passage was worse there are just three records of singles on March 31, 2010, April 1, 2013 and April 15, 2012.

The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to November 26 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 1, 2008 and two on October 10, 2012. The third peaked from October 22 (2010) to October 26 (2011) with a peak count of two on October 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 3 (2010) to November 4 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fifth peaked from November 9 (2008, 2011 and 2012) to November 10 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 9, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 16 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 11 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked

from December 1 (2009) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of two on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 13 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 17 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2008, 2011) to December 23 (2009) with a peak count of two on December 21, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 2 (2011) to January 4 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of two on January 2, 2011. The seventh peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of two on January 11, 2009. For the early spring passage in 2010 there was one from January 13 to January 27. In 2011 there were singles on January 19, February 2, February 25 and March 2. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 31, 2010, April 1, 2013 and April 15, 2012. In all there were 14 identified "clustered" influxes.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

Excepting the two years of drought this was a common passage migrant and winter visitor with the heaviest passage from October to early February. The fall passage ran from September 7 (2011) to December 12 (2008) with high counts of 415 on November 28, 2008 and 326 on November 21, 2008. This count of 415 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. It is interesting that whilst there was passage in September no influxes peaked in that month. To detail the 2008 records there was one on September 21 with 13 on September 26, 23 on September 28, 43 on October 1, 51 on October 3 and 58 on October 5, then 52 seen on October 10 with 14 on October 12. There were 29 on October 15 with 76 on October 17, then 42 seen on October 19 with 33 on October 22 and three on October 24. There were 73 on October 26 with 36 on October 31 and 33 on November 2. Numbers started to climb during November. There were 58 on November 5 with 125 on November 7 and 170 on November 9, then 89 seen on November 14 with 70 on November 16 and 31 on November 19. There were 326 on November 21 with 281 on November 23 and 180 on November 26. There were 415 on November 28 with 408 on December 5, 168 on December 9 and 32 on December 12. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 193 on December 31, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 106 on December 14 with 132 on December 17, 173 on December 21, 175 to December 28 and 193 on December 31, then 150 seen on January 4 with 133 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 5 (2012) with a high count of 190 on January 11, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 145 on January 9 with 190 on January 11, then 151 seen on January 14 with 133 on January 18 and three on January 21. The main event was now over. There were eight on January 23 with 86 on January 25, then 31 seen on January 28 with 21 on

January 30. There were 37 on February 1 with 47 on February 4 and 114 on February 8, then 37 seen on February 13 with 27 on February 18 and 17 on February 20. There were 42 on February 22 with 17 on February 27 and one on March 1. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 8 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 44 on March 30, 2009. Very exceptionally there was one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on May 24, 2011. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 33 on March 4 with 41 on March 6, then 25 seen on March 11 with 11 on March 13 and nine on March 15. There were 15 on March 18 and March 20 with 21 on March 22, then 14 seen on March 25. There were 19 on March 27 with 44 on March 30, then 22 seen on April 1 with eight on April 5. There were 28 on April 8 with 24 on April 12, 20 on April 15, 19 on April 17, 17 on April 19, 13 on April 24, nine on April 29, three to May 3, two on May 6 and one on May 8. To show the effect of the drought I am detailing the winter records for 2012/2013 there were 26 on November 30 with 15 on December 2, 11 on December 5 and seven on December 7. There were 14 on December 9 with 17 on December 12 and 19 on December 14, then 17 seen on December 16 with 15 on December 19. There were 16 on December 21 with 22 on December 23, then one seen on December 26. There were 11 on December 28 with 13 on December 30, then 11 seen on January 1 with eight on January 4, five on January 6, three on January 9 and one on January 11.

The fall passage ran from September 7 (2011) to December 12 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 9 (2012) with peak counts of 121 on October 7, 2011 and 87 on October 6, 2010. The second peaked from October 15 (2010) to October 21 (2012) with peak counts of 107 on October 21, 2012 and 84 on October 15, 2010. The third peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of 73 on October 26, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 6 (2009) with peak counts of 120 on November 3, 2012 and 98 on October 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 13 (2011) with peak counts of 170 on November 9, 2008, 140 on November 10, 2010 and 117 on November 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 18 (2009) to November 21 (2008) with peak counts of 326 on November 21, 2008, 158 on November 19, 2010 and 109 on November 18, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 30 (2012) with peak counts of 415 on November 28, 2008 and 122 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 13 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 122 on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 16 (2011) with peak counts of 174 on December 10, 2010, 112 on December 13, 2009 and 104 on December 16, 2011. The third peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 23 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 155 on December 22, 2010 and 148 on December 23, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 1 (2012) with peak counts of 193 on December 31, 2008, 139 on January 1, 2012 and 109 on December 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 7 (2011) to January 10

(2012) with peak counts of 145 on January 10, 2012 and 56 on January 7, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 5 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 14 (2011) with peak counts of 190 on January 11, 2009, 150 on January 13, 2010 and 65 on January 14, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 132 on January 20, 2012. The third peaked from January 25 (2009, 2013) to January 30 (2011) with peak counts of 107 on January 27, 2010 and 86 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 114 on February 8, 2009 and 71 on February 7, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 25 on February 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2013) to February 22 (2009) with a peak count of 76 on February 19, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 26 (2012) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 53 on February 28, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 8 (2009, 2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 6 (2009) with a peak count of 41 on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 44 on March 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 6 (2011) to April 8 (2009) with a peak count of 36 on April 6, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 16 (2010) with peak counts of 13 on April 16, 2010 and April 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 22 (2012) to April 25 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on April 22, 2012. There was also a very late individual on May 24, 2011. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*)

A quite common summer visitor from April to June; in the fall they just drift away. There are only five records for the five years for the whole of the winter and early spring passages. The young are hard to locate and the first dates range from June 2 (2010) to July 10 (2013). There were three winter records with singles on December 7, 2008, January 4, 2010 and January 11, 2013. For the early spring passage there was one on February 2, 2011 with two on February 4, 2011. There was also one on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 9 (2011) to May 10 (2008) with a high count of 34 on May 1, 2011. No more than seven a day seen during March. To detail the 2011 records there was one on March 9 with singles on three dates to March 23. There were two on March 25 and March 27 with five on April 3, six on April 6, eight on April 8 and 15 on April 10, then ten seen on April 13 with nine on April 15. There were 11 on April 17 with ten on April 19 and nine on April 22. There were 13 on April 24 with 17 on April 27, 30 on April 29 and 34 on May 1, then 22 seen on May 4. The summer passage ran from April 23 (2010) to June 28 (2009) with a high count of 37 on May 21, 2011. To continue

detailing the 2011 records there were 30 on May 6 with 34 on May 8, then 24 seen on May 11 with 18 on May 13. There were 22 on May 15 with 24 on May 17 and 37 on May 21, then 20 seen on May 22 with 16 on May 24. There were 29 on May 26 with 15 on May 29 and eight on June 1. There were 27 on June 3 and June 5 with 15 on June 8. There were 25 on June 10 with 34 on June 12, then 23 seen on June 17 with 13 to June 22. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to September 30 (2009, 2010) with a high count of 37 on July 2, 2008. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were 19 on June 24 and June 29 with 20 to July 3, then 16 seen on July 6 with 15 on July 19, 14 on July 13, ten to July 20, seven to July 24 and five on July 27. The bulk of the summer visitors had left at this point. There were ten on July 29 and July 31 with nine on August 3 and five on August 5. There were 12 on August 7 with six on August 12 and three on August 15. There were six on August 17 with three to August 24, two to August 28 and one on August 31. There were four on September 2 and September 4 with two to September 14 and singles to September 25. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 28 (2008) with a high count of four on October 4, 2009. There was no passage in 2011 and 2012.

There were three winter records of singles on December 7, 2008, January 4, 2010 and January 11, 2013. For the early spring passage there was one on February 2, 2011 with two on February 4, 2011. There was also one on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 9 (2011) to May 10 (2008) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 9 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of three on March 14, 2012. The second peaked from March 21 (2009) to March 23 (2012) with a peak count of seven on March 23, 2012. The third peaked from April 1 (2012) to April 5 (2008) with a peak count of 14 on April 5, 2008. The fourth peaked from April 9 (2009) to April 10 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on April 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 16 (2009) to April 19 (2013) with a peak count of 23 on April 19, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 33 on April 22, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2012) to May 1 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 34 on May 1, 2011 and 28 on May 1, 2008. The summer passage ran from April 23 (2010) to June 28 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 13 (2012) with peak counts of 34 on May 8, 2011 and 22 on May 13, 2012. The second peaked from May 17 (2009) to May 21 (2011) with peak counts of 37 on May 21, 2011 and 18 on May 17, 2009. The third peaked from May 26 (2011) to May 27 (2009) with a peak count of 29 on May 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 1 (2012) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of 27 on June 3, 2011. The fifth peaked from June 12 (2011) to June 15 (2012) with peak counts of 34 on June 12, 2011 and 18 on June 15, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 19 (2009) to June 23 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on June 19, 2009. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to September 30 (2009, 2010) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2012) to July 4 (2010) with peak counts of 37 on July 2, 2008 and 20 on July 3, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 19 on July 10, 2009 and nine on July 22, 2012. The fourth

peaked from July 29 (2011) to August 3 (2008) with a peak count of 15 on August 3, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 7 (2011) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on August 7, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 12 (2012) to August 17 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on August 14, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on August 22, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 27 (2008) to September 2 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on August 27, 2008. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on September 12, 2008, five on September 18, 2009 and four on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 28 (2008) there were six "clustered" influxes. Four of the peak counts were of single counts; this was caused at least in part by the lack of a late fall passage in 2011 and 2012. The first peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 8 (2008) with peak counts of four on October 4, 2009 and three on October 8, 2008. The next four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 13, 2010, October 22, 2008, October 28, 2009 and November 9, 2008. The sixth influx peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 30 "clustered" influxes.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)

Perhaps the most interesting species with different major events happening in different years; the presence or absence of large areas of open water is probably a major factor. With the right habitat this is a common breeding species, number of pairs unknown. The first chicks were seen from April 10 (2013) to May 8 (2009). The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to July 5 (2013) with a high count of 1,530 on May 22, 2011. For the other years the highest count for this passage was that of 290 on June 8, 2012. The event in 2011 was caused by large areas drying up even though there was still an extensive area of open water in Phase One by the Lake Level Canal. To detail the 2011 records there were 230 on April 29 with 340 on May 1, 385 on May 4, 530 on May 6, 920 on May 13, 1,100 on May 17, 1,240 on May 21 and 1,530 on May 22, then 1,450 seen on May 24 with 1,380 on May 26, 1,290 on May 29, 1,180 on June 3, 1,110 on June 5, 1,010 on June 10, 820 on June 12, 710 on June 15 and 690 on June 17. There were 740 on June 19 with 830 on June 24 and 880 on June 26, then 870 seen on July 1 with 720 on July 3. The next event is a post-breeding gathering this ran from May 28 (2010) to September 3 (2010) with a high count of 4,440 on August 25, 2010. Excepting 2010 this event started on June 28 (2009). The event in 2010 started so early because a summer influx was overtaken by a post-breeding influx and I cannot see the join. To detail the 2010 influx which lasted for over three months! There were 160 on May 28 with 170 on May 30, 230 on June 4, 240 on June 6, 280 on June 9, 290 on June 13, 360 on June 16, 410 on June 18, 480 on June 23, 510 on June 27, 590 on June 30, 610 on July 2, 660 on July 4, 750 on July 11,050 on July 18, 1,130 on July 21, 1,190 on July 25, 1,260 on July 28, 1,280 on July 30, 1,660 on August 1, 1,880 on August 4, 2,120 on

August 6, 2,570 on August 8, 3,140 on August 1, 3,540 on August 18, 3,790 on August 20, 4,190 on August 22 and 4,440 on August 25, then 4,240 seen on August 27 with 3,910 on August 29, 3,110 on September 1 and 3,030 on September 3. There was another major event in 2011 so to detail those records there were 960 on July 6 with 1,280 on July 10, then 1,170 seen on July 13 with 1,140 on July 15. There were 1,480 on July 17 with 1,710 on July 24 and 2,840 on July 27, then 2,410 seen on July 31 with 1,800 on August 3. There were 2,670 on August 5 with 3,050 on August 7, then 2,780 seen on August 10 with 2,570 on August 12. We now come to the early fall passage this ran from August 15 (2011) to October 26 (2011) with a high count of 6,600 on September 18, 2011. There were major events in three years. In 2009 there were 590 on September 2 with 600 on September 4, 710 on September 6, 730 on September 9, 840 on September 11, 860 on September 14, 900 on September 16, 1,185 on September 20, 1,450 on September 23, 1,540 on September 25, 1,610 on September 27, 2,040 on September 30, 2,400 on October 2 and 2,650 on October 4, then 2,360 seen on October 7 with 1,930 on October 9, 1,680 on October 14, 1,210 on October 17 and, 1,020 on October 19. Just one influx covered the whole event. To detail the records in 2010 there were 3,770 on September 5 with 3,650 on September 8, 3,460 on September 10, 2,990 on September 12, 2,860 on September 19, 2,740 on September 22 and 2,230 on September 24. There were 3,030 on September 26 with 2,940 on October 1, 2,840 on October 4 and 2,600 on October 6. To detail the records for 2011 there were 2,750 on August 15 with 2,860 on August 17, 3,180 on August 21, 3,300 on August 25, 3,850 on August 31, 4,400 on September 2, 4,900 on September 4, 5,250 on September 7, 5,550 on September 9, 5,650 on September 11, 5,850 on September 14, 6,500 on September 16 and 6,600 on September 18, then 4,050 seen on September 21 with 3,850 on September 23, 2,870 on September 25, 2,350 on September 28, 1,840 on October 2, 1,370 on October 5, 960 on October 7, 400 on October 10, 220 on October 12, 150 on October 14, 125 on October 16, 70 on October 19 and 60 to October 26. Not only did a single influx cover the whole event but it took over part of the late fall passage. The count of 6,600 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. For most years the late fall passage was a minor event; the exceptions were 2009 and 2010. This event ran from October 8 (2010) to December 5 (2008, 2010) with a high count of 5,110 on October 18, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were 1,050 on October 21 with 1,190 on October 23, 1,260 on October 25, 1,510 on October 28 and 2,240 on October 30, then 1,900 seen on November 1 with 1,460 on November 6, 1,140 on November 11 and 670 on November 13. There were 800 on November 15 with 890 on November 18, then 810 seen on November 22 with 610 on November 27 and 440 on November 29. To detail the 2010 records there were 2,900 on October 8 with 3,020 on October 10, 3,800 on October 13, 4,520 on October 15 then 5,110 seen on October 18 and October 22 with 4,220 on October 24, 3,840 on October 27, 1,840 on October 29, 1,070 on October 31, 420 to November 5, 310 on November 7, 220 on November 10, 210 on November 12 and 180 to November 17. There were 200 on November 19 with 330 on November 21, then 310 seen on November 24 with 295 on

November 28, 290 on December 3 and 260 on December 5. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 13 (2012) with a high count of 3,100 on December 12, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 2,000 on December 7 with 3,100 on December 12, then 2,500 seen on December 14 with 2,140 on December 1,550 on December 21, 760 on December 24 and 540 on December 26. There were 850 on December 28 with 980 on January 2 and 1,160 on January 7, then 400 seen on January 9 with 390 on January 11. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 28 (2010) with a high count of 2,750 on February 19, 2010. The late spring passage was the weakest event of the year; this ran from February 27 (2011) to May 24 (2013) with a high count of 620 on March 31, 2010.

The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to July 5 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 250 on May 6, 2009 and 180 on May 16, 2012. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 1,530 on May 22, 2011 and 190 on May 23, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009, 2013) to June 1 (2012) with a peak count of 210 on June 1, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 290 on June 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 17 (2009) with a peak count of 195 on June 17, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 24 (2012) to June 28 (2013) with a peak count of 880 on June 25, 2011. The post-breeding gathering ran from May 28 (2010) to September 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. Excepting 2010 this event started on June 28 (2009). The first is indicated by a peak count of 60 on July 4, 2012. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 12 (2009) with peak counts of 1,280 on July 10, 2011 and 220 on July 12, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 45 on July 20, 2012. The fourth peaked on July 27 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 2,840 on July 27, 2011 and 40 on July 27, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 3,050 on August 7, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 17 (2012) with a peak count of 410 on August 15, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 26 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 4,440 on August 25, 2010 and 600 on August 26, 2009. The early fall passage ran from August 15 (2011) to October 26 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 2 (2012) to September 5 (2010) with peak counts of 3,770 on September 5, 2010 and 220 on September 3, 2008. The second peaked from September 16 (2012) to September 18 (2011) with peak counts of 6,600 on September 18, 2011 and 35 on September 16, 2012. The count of 6,600 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The third peaked on September 26 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 3,030 on September 26, 2010 and 260 on September 26, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 3 (2012) to October 5 (2008) with peak counts of 2,650 on October 4, 2009 and 260 on October 5, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2010) to December 5 (2008, 2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 15 (2012) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of 5,110 on October 18, 2010 and 50 on October 15, 2012. The second peaked from October 24 (2008) to October 30 (2009) with peak

counts of 2,240 on October 30, 2009 and 480 on October 24, 2008. The third peaked from November 6 (2011) to November 9 (2008) with a peak count of 840 on November 9, 2008. The fourth peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 21 (2010) with a peak count of 890 on November 18, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 26 (2008) with peak counts of 1,270 on November 26, 2008 and 170 on November 25, 2011. The sixth peaked on November 30 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 2,640 on November 30, 2008 and 126 on November 30, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 13 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 980 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 3,100 on December 12, 2008 and 290 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 520 on December 19, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 760 on December 23, 2009. The fifth peaked on December 30 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 640 on December 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of 1,520 on January 8, 2010 1,160 on January 7, 2009 and 630 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 28 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 15 (2012) with a peak count of 730 on January 14, 2011. The second peaked from January 18 (2013) to January 21 (2009) with peak counts of 1,660 on January 21, 2009 and 140 on January 18, 2013. The third peaked from January 25 (2013) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 260 on January 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of 260 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2012) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of 2,750 on February 19, 2010 and 300 on February 16, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2009, 2013) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 660 on February 22, 2009. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to May 24 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 4 (2009) with a peak count of 400 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 9 (2012) to March 13 (2009) with a peak count of 380 on March 13, 2009. The third peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 21 (2012) with a peak count of 270 on March 21, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 250 on March 25, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 1 (2013) with a peak count of 620 on March 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2013) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of 179 on April 10, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 17 (2011) with a peak count of 350 on April 15, 2012. The eighth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 24 (2011) with a peak count of 325 on April 22, 2012. In all there were 44 "clustered" influxes.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

Present all year in varying numbers; if there were large areas of open water then from the late fall to the early spring there could be very large numbers present. There appears to be a correlation between the departure of the Common Gallinules and the arrival of the coot; perhaps the larger coots force the gallinules out. Despite being present all summer there was no evidence of breeding. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 1 (2012) with a high count of 187 on May 11, 2011. The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2010) to October 3 (2012) with a high count of 144 on July 13, 2011. The main fall passage was very different, this passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2011) with a high count of 24,900 on November 7, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were two on September 25 with five on September 30 and 13 on October 2, then 12 seen on October 4 with eight on October 7 and one on October 9. There were 11 on October 14 with ten on October 17 and October 21, then one seen on October 23. There were eight on October 25 with 67 on October 28, 265 on October 30, 1,250 on November 4, 1,700 on November 6, 2,560 on November 8 and 2,730 on November 11, then 950 seen on November 13 with 855 on November 15. There were 1,070 on November 18 with 1,580 on November 22 and 2,010 on November 25, then 1,540 seen on November 27 with 1,010 on November 29. To detail the 2010 records there were seven on October 4 with ten on October 8, 25 on October 10, 65 on October 13, 371 on October 15, 1,615 on October 18, 2,170 on October 20, 5,470 on October 22, 6,870 on October 27, 10,200 on October 29, 14,400 on October 31, 18,900 on November 5 and 24,900 on November 7. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Counts now lower there were 21,800 on November 12 with 12,400 on November 14 and 12,150 on November 17. There were 20,300 on November 19 and November 21, then 16,500 seen on November 24 with 15,900 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2012) to January 26 (2011) with a high count of 16,800 on November 28, 2010. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 1,830 on December 1 with 2,470 on December 4, 5,050 on December 6 and 5,850 on December 11, then 2,720 seen on December 13 with 2,500 on December 14. There were 2,780 on December 16 with 2,900 on December 18, 2,980 on December 23 and 3,350 on December 26, then 1,400 seen on December 28. There were 2,020 on December 30 with 2,800 on January 2, 3,480 on January 4, 7,870 on January 6 and a very high 17,200 on January 8, then there were 8,000 on January 10. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were 16,800 on November 28 with 12,900 on December 3, 12,400 on December 5, 12,270 on December 8, 9,800 on December 10, 6,650 on December 15, 6,000 on December 19, 4,600 to December 26, 4,450 on December 29, 3,250 on December 31, 3,100 on January 2, 2,450 on January 5, 1,950 on January 7, 1,850 on January 9, 1,770 to January 14, 1,650 on January 16, 1,270 on January 23 and 1,230 on January 26. It is possible to look at the late fall and winter passages of 2010/2011 as a single event. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2012) to March 2 (2011, 2012) except for 2010 when this

event continued through the late spring passage to April 20. The highest count was that of 16,200 on January 31, 2010 excluding the other high counts in 2010 the highest count for this event was that of 3,450 on January 18, 2012. To detail the 2010 records there were 11,500 on January 13 with 18,000 on January 10, then 14,900 seen on January 17 with 12,100 on January 20 and 9,900 on January 22. There were 10,900 on January 24 with 14,200 on January 27, 14,630 on January 29 and 16,200 on January 31, then 12,750 seen on February 5 with 9,250 on February 7 and 8,850 on February 10. There were 11,200 on February 14 with 14,200 on February 19, then 9,500 seen on February 24 with 6,800 on February 26, 5,700 on February 28, 5,450 on March 8, 3,920 on March 14, 3,900 on March 17, 2,450 on March 21, 1,830 on March 24, 1,400 on March 26. 1,010 on March 28, 880 on April 2, 630 on April 4, 415 on April 9, 205 on April 11, 187 on April 16 and 149 on April 20. This time it is possible that there was a single event from December 30, 2009 to April 20, 2010! To detail the 2011 records there were 1,400 on January 28 with 1,330 on January 30, 1,090 on February 2 and 1,030 on February 4. There were 1,220 on February 6 with 1,360 on February 9 and 1,580 on February 13, then 1,070 seen on February 16 with 1,020 on February 18 and 930 on February 20. There were 1,110 on February 23 with 1,195 on February 25, then 1,060 seen on February 27 with 1,040 on March 2. This just confirms that the main event for this year was in the late fall and the winter only. So there were two years with very different patterns of occurrence. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 12 (2010) with a high count of 1,410 on April 13, 2012.

The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 1 (2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from April 29 (2012) to May 3 (2009) with a peak count of 195 on May 1, 2011. The second peaked from May 9 (2012) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of 187 on May 11, 2011. The third peaked on May 16 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 46 on May 16, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 22 (2013) to May 24 (2011) with a peak count of 153 on May 24, 2011. The fifth peaked on May 30 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 12 on May 30, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 6 (2010) with a peak count of 124 on June 5, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on June 12, 2013. The eighth peaked from June 15 (2012) to June 17 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 85 on June 17, 2011. The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2010) to October 3 (2012) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The sheer number of influxes indicates that these were basic influxes and of the 12 ten were in 2011. The first influx peaked from June 25 (2010) to June 26 (2011) with a peak count of 91 on June 26, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on July 6, 2012. The third peaked from July 12 (2009) to July 13 (2011) with a peak count of 144 on July 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 18 (2010, 2012) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 118 on July 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 29 (2009) to August 3 (2011) with a peak count of 143 on August 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 7 (2009) to August 13 (2010) with a peak count of 124 on August 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2012) to August 18 (2010) with a

peak count of five on August 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 23 (2009) to August 25 (2011) with a peak count of 91 on August 25, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of four on August 31, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2012) with a peak count of 79 on September 4, 2011. The eleventh peaked from September 11 (2009) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of 76 on September 14, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 20 (2009) to September 21 (2011) with a peak count of 89 on September 21, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on October 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 50 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2011) with a peak count of 138 on October 10, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 11 on October 14, 2009 and 2,900 on October 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2011) to October 31 (2012) with a peak count of 2,120 on October 28, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 11 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 24,900 on November 7, 2010 and 2,730 on November 11, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 18 (2011, 2012) to November 21 (2008) with peak counts of 20,300 on November 19, 2010, 5,200 on November 21, 2008 and 1,750 on November 18, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 2,010 on November 25, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2012) to January 26 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 28 (2010) to November 30 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 16,800 on November 28, 2010 and 4,600 on November 30, 2008. The second peaked from December 11 (2009) to December 14 (2012) with peak counts of 5,850 on December 11, 2009 and 3,600 on December 12, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 1,260 on December 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 24 (2008) to December 26 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 3,350 on December 26, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 2,800 on December 30, 2011. The sixth peaked from January 8 (2010, 2012) to January 11 (2013) with peak counts of 17,200 on January 8, 2010 and 4,000 on January 8, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2012) to March 2 (2011, 2012) with an extension to April 20 in 2010 there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 18 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 14,900 on January 17, 2010 and 3,450 on January 18, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 1,480 on January 23, 2009. The third peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 31 (2010) with peak counts of 16,200 on January 31, 2010 and 1,400 on January 28, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 570 on February 8, 2009. The fifth peaked on February 13 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 1,580 on February 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 20 (2013) with peak counts of 14,200 on February 19, 2010 and 470 on February 17, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 25 (2009, 2011) to February 29 (2012) with a peak count of 1,195 on February 25, 2011. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 12 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009) to March 5 (2012) with a peak count of 1,260 on March 5, 2012. The second peaked from

March 8 (2013) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of 1,320 on March 9, 2011. The third peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of 1,110 on March 14, 2012. The fourth peaked on March 20 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 1,110 on March 20, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 1,120 on April 4, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 12 (2009) to April 13 (2012) with a peak count of 1,410 on April 13, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 490 on April 17, 2011 and 226 on April 25, 2010. In all there were 49 "clustered" influxes.

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

This species nests during the winter which means that the heaviest passage is in its early spring which is for other species the late spring passage. This might even be considered a minor post-breeding gathering. However to avoid confusion I am using the seasonal descriptions that apply to the summer nesting species. There is no evidence that they bred but they probably did so in most years. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 7 (2009) with a high count of four on December 26, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2009) to February 24 (2012) with a high count of two on February 8, 2009. This was the weakest event of the year; there were only six records. There were no records for 2011 and 2013. These two events probably constitute the breeding season. The late spring passage was in sharp contrast by far the heaviest passage, this event ran from February 27 (2011) to April 29 (2011) with high counts of six on March 8, 2009 and March 27, 2009. The highest count for Zellwood is now that of 14 on March 25, 2015. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to June 27 (2012) with high counts of three on May 1, 2011 and May 8, 2011. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of three on August 29, 2008. Finally the late fall passage ran from October 6 (2010) to November 11 (2011) with a high count of two on October 14, 2011. There were only eight records for this passage with no records for 2008.

The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 7 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 8 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of three on December 14, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of four on December 26, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 31 (2010) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2009) to February 24 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on January 16, 2010 and two on February 8, 2009. The third peaked on February 22 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to

April 29 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 8 (2009) with peak counts of six on March 8, 2009 and three on March 4, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on March 14, 2012. The third peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 21 (2010) with peak counts of four on March 20, 2009 and two on March 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2009) to April 1 (2011) with peak counts of six on March 27, 2009 and two on April 1, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 7, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 13 (2011, 2012) to April 17 (2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to June 27 (2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on May 1 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of three on May 1, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on May 8, 2011. The third peaked from May 13 (2012) to May 15 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of two on May 15, 2009 and May 15, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 18, 2012. The fifth peaked from May 21 (2010) to May 23 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from May 29 (2011) to June 3 (2009) with a peak count of two on May 29, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on June 6, 2012 and June 12, 2011. The ninth peaked from June 24 (2011) to June 27 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to October 5 (2011) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2009) to July 3 (2011) with a peak count of two on July 1, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on July 6, 2011. The third peaked from July 11 (2008) to July 15 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2008) to July 29 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from August 1 (2008) to August 3 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 8, 2010. The seventh peaked on August 15 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on August 29, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 17 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 17, 2008. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 21, 2011. The eleventh peaked from September 27 (2009) to September 28 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. Finally the late fall passage ran from October 6 (2010) to November 11 (2011) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 6 (2010) to October 9 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on October 14, 2011. The third peaked from October 28 (2011) to October 31 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 11, 2011. In all there were 38 “clustered” influxes.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

Can be seen at any time but the greatest numbers are noted from late November to the end of January. Whilst flocks are recorded flying south in the fall and north in the spring the majority are seen off passage. Large numbers can be seen by the Sand Farm and that was where the flock of 375 was seen on January 16, 2009. In the winter of 2011/2012 there was a major roost in Phase Seven by Laughlin Road. When that area dried up the roost moved to Phase One by the Lake Level Canal. To date there has been no evidence of breeding in the survey area. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to July 1 (2009) with a high count of nine on June 20, 2010. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2009) to October 3 (2008) with a high count of 11 on July 14, 2010. The main fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 7 (2011) with a high count of 133 on November 25, 2012. The highest count for earlier in November was that of 39 on November 13, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 14 (2009) with a high count of 267 on December 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2013) to March 16 (2012) with high counts of 375 on January 16, 2009 and 262 on January 15, 2012. The count of 375 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 28 (2010) with a high count of 12 on March 15, 2009.

I recorded all the flocks that flew to the south in the fall and to the north in the spring. In the fall visible migration noted from November 13 (2009) to January 10 (2010) there were 28 sightings for the five years. The heaviest passage occurred from November 25 (2012) to December 13 (2010) a very short period. The highest counts were: 133 on November 25, 2012, 44 on November 27, 2009, 66 on November 28, 2010, 199 on December 4, 2009, 61 on December 12, 2008 and 48 on December 13, 2010. In the spring the visible migration recorded from January 30 (2013) to March 15 (2009). Again the heaviest passage occupied a limited period. There was a count of 93 on January 30, 2013 otherwise the highest counts occurred from February 10 (2010, 2013) to February 29 (2012). The highest counts were 40 on February 10, 2010, 98 on February 10, 2013, 48 on February 11, 2009, 30 on February 21, 2010, 29 on February 22, 2013, 60 on February 27, 2011 and 30 on February 29, 2012. All these counts are included in the totals given above and below. There were nearly twice as many records for the fall than the spring and the highest fall counts were significantly higher.

The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to July 1 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of four on May 10, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on May 15, 2013. The third peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of three on May 20, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 31 (2009) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of five on May 31, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 7 (2013) to June 10 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of five on

June 10, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 20 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of nine on June 20, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 28 (2009) to June 30 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2009) to October 3 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 14 (2010) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on July 14, 2010. The second peaked from July 31 (2011) to August 5 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 5, 2009. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on August 13, 2010 and two on August 19, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 25 (2010) to August 29 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of seven on August 29, 2008. The sixth peaked on September 14 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of six on September 14, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 27 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 26, 2008. The main fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 7 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 3, 2012. The second peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 15 (2008) with a peak count of six on October 14, 2011. The third peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 24 (2010) with a peak count of five on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 30 (2011) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on October 30, 2011. The fifth peaked on November 9 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 14 on November 9, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 13 (2009) to November 14 (2010) with a peak count of 39 on November 13, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 18 (2012) to November 19 (2008) with a peak count of 18 on November 19, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 133 on November 25, 2012. The ninth peaked from November 28 (2010) to November 30 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 66 on November 28, 2010 and 17 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 14 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 4 (2009) with peak counts of 267 on December 4, 2009 and 30 on December 3, 2008. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 14 (2009) with peak counts of 61 on December 12, 2008, 58 on December 14, 2009 and 48 on December 13, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 13 on December 26, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (1010) with peak counts of 178 on January 1, 2012 and 33 on January 2, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 7 (2009) to January 8 (2012) with peak counts of 134 on January 7, 2009 and 26 on January 8, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2013) to March 16 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 10 (2010) with a peak count of 27 on January 4, 2013. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of 375 on January 16, 2009, 262 on January 15, 2012 and 13 on January 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 31 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 1 (2009) with peak counts of 193 on January 29, 2012 and 93 on January 30, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 9 (2011) to February 11 (2009) with peak counts of 98 on February 10, 2013 and 48 on February 11, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2009) to

February 22 (2013) with peak counts of 60 on February 20, 2012 and 38 on February 21, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 27 (2011) to February 29 (2012) with peak counts of 74 on February 29, 2012 and 65 on February 27, 2011. This set of five years clearly shows just why the early spring passage ends here. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 28 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of six on March 8, 2009. The second peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on March 15, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of ten on March 23, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2010) to April 1 (2011, 2012 and 2013) with a peak count of nine on April 1, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of six on April 20, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 26, 2013. In all there were 41 "clustered" influxes.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

This is a true rarity even if the individuals seen belong to the effort to reintroduce this species into Florida. There was one on January 15, 2009 in Phase One. Later that year there were two adults at the Sand Farm on May 3, 2009 and May 8, 2009. There were no sightings for the 2009/2010 year. There were two adults in Phase Six on May 10, 2011; they were relocated in Phase Seven from May 29, 2011 to June 29, 2011. They were found roosting in Phase One on July 20, 2011 and July 24, 2011. On July 31, 2011 I saw them in agricultural fields just to the north of the Sand Farm. Finally they were in Phase Seven again on August 7, 2011. During this summer there was little rainfall and the District was unable to keep critical areas flooded. There were two again in Phase Seven on November 6, 2011; they continued to be seen at various locations to January 18, 2012. From January 22, 2012 to March 25, 2012 they were in Phase Seven. Whilst in Phase Seven they were displaying and it looked as if they were going to breed but the water level fell and they left the area. Finally on December 19, 2012 there was an adult in Phase One it was calling continually in attempt to locate another of its kind, so sad.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor it is the habitat that is missing. The short grass habitat or ploughed field has been more or less absent during this set of five years. The early fall passage ran from August 19 (2011, 2012) to September 21 (2008) with a high count of three on August 29, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 7 (2011) to November 11 (2009) with a high count of 14 on November 11, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 11 (2009) with a high count of 18 on December 13, 2009. The

early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to February 19 (2010) with a high count of 15 on February 10, 2012. The main spring passage was the strongest event but that is not saying much; this event ran from March 4 (2009) to June 10 (2009) with a high count of 11 on May 21, 2009. Finally there was one in first-summer plumage in Phase One on June 22, 2011; this could be a very late spring, a summer or even a very early record for the early fall passage.

As there are so few records for the most part the "clustered" influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts. It is likely that each such count does indicate the location of a "clustered" influx. The early fall passage ran from August 19 (2011, 2012) to September 21 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 19 (2011, 2012) to August 22 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second peaked from August 29 (2010) to August 31 (2011) with a peak count of three on August 29, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on September 12, 2008 and September 17, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 7 (2011) to November 11 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 7, 2011 and October 15, 2008. The third peaked from October 19 (2011) to October 22 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on November 11, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 11 (2009) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of 12 on December 5, 2008 and 18 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 30 (2011) to January 4 (2009) with a peak count of nine on December 30, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to February 19 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on January 8, 2010, one on January 25, 2009 and two on February 1, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 11 (2009) with peak counts of 15 on February 10, 2012 and 12 on February 11, 2009. The fifth influx is indicated by a peak count of ten on February 19, 2010. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to June 10 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 4, 2009, one on April 11, 2012, two on April 27, 2011 and one on May 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from May 21 (2009) to May 22 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on May 21, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of four on June 3, 2009. Finally there is the record of one on June 22, 2011. In all there were 22 "clustered" influxes.

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This is a vagrant in most years but there was a stronger presence in September 2008. It is not clear how many birds involved so I am detailing all the September records for 2008. There

was an adult in partial summer plumage by Lust Road on September 3. There was an adult by Pole Road on September 7. There was a juvenile by Pole Road extension on September 10. There was an adult and a juvenile along Pole Road and Pole Road extension on September 12. The juvenile was also seen by Pole Road extension on September 14 and September 17. On September 17 there was also an adult in partial summer plumage at Pole Road with another adult with less of the summer plumage showing by Laughlin Road. There was an adult in partial summer plumage on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on September 19. Finally for the fall there was a juvenile on September 26 by Lust Road. Perhaps just four birds involved in the above. There were no other records for the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was a juvenile on October 2, 2011 and October 7, 2011, an adult on October 20, 2010 and October 22, 2010 with one not aged on November 8, 2009 and November 11, 2009. For the winter passage there were two on December 5, 2008. There were no records for the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one in winter plumage on March 3, 2010 with two in winter plumage on March 14, 2010.

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

This is a vagrant. There was an adult in a flooded field at the junction of Laughlin Road and the McDonald Canal on September 10, 2008. This is a new species for the survey and just the second record overall. There had been one on August 3, 1974.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant especially so with the lack of suitable habitat during these five years; there were also single summer and winter sightings. The fall passage ran from July 13 (2008) to October 2 (2011) with a high count of 41 on August 24, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were five on July 27 with seven on July 29 however none seen on July 31. There were five on August 3 with seven on August 5, 13 on August 10, 16 on August 12 and 17 on August 15, then 13 seen on August 19 with 12 on August 21. There were 41 on August 24 with 19 on August 26, 15 on August 28 and 13 on August 31. There were 30 on September 2 with seven on September 7 and one on September 9. There were five on September 11 with 12 on September 14, then eight seen on September 18 with seven on September 21. There were nine on September 23 with 12 on September 25, then three seen on October 2. Exceptionally there was a winter record there was one in Phase Two on December 31, 2010. The spring passage ran from April 18 (2012) to May 17 (2009) with a high count of 12 on May 1, 2011.

Again exceptionally there was a summer record; there was one in first-summer plumage in Phase One on June 15, 2011.

The fall passage ran from July 13 (2008) to October 2 (2011) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on July 13, 2008. The second peaked from July 24 (2009) to July 25 (2010) with a peak count of five on July 24, 2009. The third peaked from July 29 (2011) to July 30 (2010) with a peak count of seven on July 29, 2011. The fourth peaked from August 9 (2009) to August 11 (2010) with a peak count of two on August 9, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 15 (2011) to August 18 (2010) with a peak count of 17 on August 15, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 22 (2008) to August 24 (2011) with peak counts of 41 on August 24, 2011 and three on August 22, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 5 (2010) with peak counts of 30 on September 2, 2011 and two on September 5, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 10 (2008) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on September 14, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 25 (2011) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of 12 on September 25, 2011. For the winter passage there was one on December 31, 2010. The spring passage ran from April 18 (2012) to May 17 (2009) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from April 22 (2012) to April 24 (2011) with a peak count of ten on April 22, 2012. The second peaked from May 1 (2009, 2011) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on May 1, 2011. The third peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 12 (2010) with a peak count of five on May 12, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 17, 2009. For the summer passage there was one on June 15, 2011. In all there were 13 “clustered” influxes.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

In 2009 there was a pair with a chick on the Sand Farm/Duda Road and in 2010 a chick was seen on June 23. There were a number of pairs that year. The drought then took over and there were no pairs for the other years. Despite the poor breeding record this species was present all summer with higher numbers in the fall. The heaviest passage was in the winter and early spring and excepting 2010 there was only a light late spring passage (April showed only a trace passage). The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 1 (2009) with a high count of 45 on June 24, 2009. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to October 10 (2010) with a high count of 79 on July 9, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 5 (2012) with a high count of 365 on November 19, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 5 with five on October 8 and October 10, then four seen on October 15 with two on October 17. There were six on October 19 with three on October 24 and one on October 26. Counts now higher again there were three on October 29 with four to November 2 and 350

on November 5, then two seen on November 7 with one on November 9. There were 27 on November 12 with 49 on November 14 and 365 on November 19, then 146 seen on November 23 with 50 on November 26 and 33 on November 28. The winter passage ran from November 22 (2009) to January 19 (2011) with a high count of 2,815 on January 2, 2009. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 113 on December 3 with 222 on December 7 and 322 on December 12, then 39 seen on December 14. There were 51 on December 17 with 56 on December 19 and 560 on December 21, then 65 seen on December 26 with five on December 28. Now the major passage started. There were 2,420 on December 31 with 2,815 on January 2, then 300 seen on January 4. The count of 2,815 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. This massive passage continued into the early spring passage. This event ran from January 7 (2009) to March 11 (2011) with a high count of 2,560 on January 11, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 980 on January 7 with 1,600 on January 9 and 2,560 on January 11, then 1,700 seen on January 14 with 1,250 on January 18, 670 on January 21, 300 on January 23 and 265 on January 25. There were 870 on January 28 with 230 on January 30, 145 on February 1 and 41 on February 4. There were 930 on February 6 with 240 on February 11 and 115 on February 13. There were 160 on February 15 with 170 on February 18, then 52 seen on February 20 with 14 on February 22. There were 175 on February 25 with 86 on February 27, 34 on March 1 and ten on March 4. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 6 (2009) with a high count of 113 on March 14, 2010. The passage in the winter and early spring of 2009 was by far the heaviest passage recorded at Zellwood.

The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 1 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 11 (2011) to May 13 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of eight on May 13, 2009 and May 11, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 36 on May 22, 2009. The third peaked from May 27 (2012) to May 29 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on May 29, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2009) to June 6 (2012) with a peak count of 35 on June 3, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on June 15, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 22 (2012) to June 24 (2009) with a peak count of 45 on June 24, 2009. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2011) to October 10 (2010) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 3 (2009) with a peak count of 26 on July 3, 2009. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 13 (2012) with a peak count of 79 on July 9, 2008. The third peaked from July 19 (2008) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 47 on July 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 2 (2009) with a peak count of 68 on August 2, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 8 (2008) to August 9 (2013) with a peak count of 34 on August 9, 2013. The sixth peaked from August 15 (2009) to August 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 48 on August 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 21 (2009) to August 22 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on August 21, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 26 (2012) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of 51 on August 29, 2008. The ninth peaked from

September 5 (2008, 2010) to September 7 (2011) with a peak count of 33 on September 5, 2008. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 13 on September 11, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 17 (2008) to September 19 (2012) with a peak count of 70 on September 17, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 26 (2008, 2010) to September 27 (2009) with a peak count of 62 on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to December 5 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2012) to October 8 (2008) with a peak count of seven on October 7, 2011. The second peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on October 14, 2011. The third peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 21 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 22 on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 1 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 82 on November 1, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 350 on November 5, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 52 on November 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 19 (2008) with peak counts of 365 on November 19, 2008 and 59 on November 18, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 26 (2010) to December 2 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 60 on December 2, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 22 (2009) to January 19 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2010) to December 9 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 107 on December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 13 (2009) with peak counts of 322 on December 12, 2008 and 108 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 18 (2009) to December 23 (2011) with peak counts of 560 on December 21, 2008, 231 on December 19, 2010 and 148 on December 23, 2011. The fourth peaked on December 26 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 135 on December 26, 2010. The fifth peaked on January 2 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 2,815 on January 2, 2009 and 155 on January 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 8 (2012) with a peak count of 116 on January 8, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 11 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 2,560 on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2010, 2012) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of 237 on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 26 (2011) with a peak count of 129 on January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 28 (2009) to February 1 (2012) with peak counts of 870 on January 28, 2009 and 161 on January 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 6 (2009) with peak counts of 930 on February 6, 2009 and 77 on February 4, 2011. The sixth peaked on February 10 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 203 on February 10, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 18 (2009) with a peak count of 297 on February 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2012, 2013) to February 25 (2009) with a peak count of 243 on February 24, 2010. This is one of the instances where it is very clear why I split the spring passage at this point. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 6 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 25

on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 8 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 95 on March 5, 2010. The third peaked from March 14 (2010) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of 113 on March 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2009, 2011) to March 26 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on March 26, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2011) to April 4 (2012) with a peak count of six on April 1, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2009, 2011) to April 11 (2012) with a peak count of nine on April 10, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2012) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of four on April 18, 2012. The eighth peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 26 (2009) with a peak count of nine on April 26, 2009. In all there were 48 "clustered" influxes.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

Most species follow the same pattern and then there is that occasional species to which the "rules" do not appear to apply; this is one of those species. In part this is going to be due the vagaries of the habitat but that can only be part of the answer. There were five pairs in 2009 with the first nest being seen on February 27 although the first chicks were not seen until June 28. In 2010 there were six pairs with the young being first seen from May 30 to July 2. In 2011 there were 52 pairs with I suspect many other pairs that were out of sight. In 2012 there were five pairs with the young being first seen from June 3 to June 20. There were no pairs in 2013. The summer passage appears to run from April 19 (2009) to June 19 (2009) with a high count of 218 on June 5, 2011. In 2009 there was a major event from May 21 to June 19 there were 30 on May 21 with 73 on May 22, then 61 seen on May 23 with 50 on May 27. There were 58 on May 29 with 64 on May 31, 103 on June 3, 104 on June 5, 113 on June 7 and 123 on June 10, then 83 seen on June 12 with 30 on June 14, 25 on June 17 and 14 on June 19. As there were only five pairs I have to wonder if this was a very early post-breeding gathering (there was the February nest). There was no later gathering that year. In 2010 there was a clear post-breeding gathering and in 2011 the summer passage at some point morphed into a post-breeding gathering. This gathering ran from June 6 (2012) to September 15 (2010) with a high count of 432 on August 4, 2010. This count of 432 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Firstly to detail the records for 2010 there were 37 on July 11 with 42 on July 16, 45 on July 18, 57 on July 25, 90 on July 28, 214 on July 30, 257 on August 1 and a very high 432 on August 4 (100 were in Phase One with 332 in Phase Two). Counts then lower with 200 on August 8 and 110 on August 11. There were 215 on August 13 with 137 on August 15. There were 158 on August 18 with 186 on August 20, then 180 seen on August 25 with 119 on August 27, 95 on September 1, 81 on September 5, 53 on September 10, five on September 12 and three on September 15. As in 2011 it was not possible to separate the summer passage from the post-breeding gathering I am detailing them both here. There were 73 on May 1 with 120 on May 4, 123 on May 8, 130 on May 13 and 171

on May 15, then 127 seen on May 17 with 86 on May 18. There were 143 on May 21 with 162 on May 22, 164 on May 26, 202 on June 1 and 218 on June 5, then 143 seen on June 8. There were 152 on June 10 with 238 on June 12, then 136 seen on June 17 with 129 on June 19. There were 186 on June 22 with 227 on June 24, 244 on June 26 and 290 on June 29, then 197 seen on July 1 with 171 on July 3. There were 199 on July 6 with 211 on July 10, 318 on July 13 and 319 on July 15, then 200 seen on July 17 with 157 on July 20 and 131 on July 22. There were 165 on July 24 with 110 on July 27. There were 118 on July 29 with 126 on July 31 and 142 on August 5, then 132 seen on August 7 with 95 on August 10 and 41 on August 12. There were 107 on August 15 with 85 on August 17, 65 on August 21 and 61 on August 24. There were 69 on August 25 with 37 to August 31 and 35 on September 2. The balance of the early fall passage ran from August 29 (2008) to October 10 (2011) with a high count of 86 on September 30, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 101 on October 16, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 86 on December 11, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 11 (2009) with a high count of 99 on January 27, 2012. Finally the main spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with a high count of 113 on April 11, 2010.

The summer passage ran from April 29 (2009) to June 19 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 6 (2012) with a peak count of 25 on May 3, 2009. The second peaked from May 13 (2009, 2012 and 2013) to May 15 (2011) with peak counts of 171 on May 15, 2011 and 18 on May 13, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on May 19, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2013) to June 1 (2012) with a peak count of 22 on June 1, 2012. The fifth peaked from June 4 (2010) to June 5 (2011) with peak counts of 218 on June 5, 2011 and 49 on June 4, 2010. There are two influxes in 2009 that appear to represent a very early post-breeding gathering; there were isolated peak counts of 73 on May 22, 2009 and 123 on June 10, 2009. The first of these would fit into the third influx of the summer passage and the second into the first influx of the post-breeding gathering. Having said that the post-breeding gathering appears to run from June 6 (2012) to September 15 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 12 (2011) with peak counts of 238 on June 12, 2011 and 23 on June 8, 2012. The second peaked from June 21 (2009) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of 26 on June 21, 2009. The third peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 2 (2010) with peak counts of 290 on June 29, 2011 and 63 on July 2, 2010. The fourth peaked on July 6 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of seven on July 6, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 13 (2011) to July 16 (2008) with peak counts of 319 on July 13, 2011 and 26 on July 16, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 24 (2011) to July 26 (2008) with peak counts of 165 on July 24, 2011 and 14 on July 26, 2008. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 32 on July 31, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 7 (2009) with peak counts of 432 on August 4, 2010 and 142 on August 5, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 13

(2010) to August 15 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 215 on August 13, 2010 and 107 on August 15, 2011. The tenth peaked from August 20 (2010) to August 25 (2011) with peak counts of 186 on August 20, 2010 and 69 on August 25, 2011. Counts were now significantly lower; the balance of the early fall passage ran from August 29 (2008) to October 10 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 4 (2011) with a peak count of 65 on September 4, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 35 on September 10, 2008. The third peaked from September 18 (2011) to September 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 66 on September 19, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 86 on September 30, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2010) to December 5 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. There were no records for 2008. The first is indicated by a peak count of 61 on October 6, 2010. The second peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2009) with a peak count of 101 on October 16, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 41 on October 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 4 (2011, 2012) to November 5 (2010) with a peak count of 64 on November 4, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 15 on November 20, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 25 (2011, 2012) to November 28 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 12 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of 75 on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 11 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 86 on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 19 (2010, 2012) to December 20 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on December 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2011) to December 26 (2012) with a peak count of 68 on December 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2009) to January 1 (2013) with a peak count of 43 on December 28, 2009. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2010) to January 6 (2012) with a peak count of 71 on January 6, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 11 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a peak count of 68 on January 13, 2012. The second peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 27 (2012) with a peak count of 99 on January 27, 2012. The third peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 8 (2012) with a peak count of 72 on February 8, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 17 (2010, 2012) to February 18 (2013) with a peak count of 84 on February 17, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 24 (2012) to February 25 (2011) with peak counts of 72 on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 28 (2010) to March 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 27 on February 28, 2010. Finally the main spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 9 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 29 on March 14, 2010. The second peaked from March 20 (2013) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 42 on March 22, 2009. The third peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 1 (2009) with a peak count of 95 on March 30, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 10 (2013) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of 113 on April 11, 2010. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak

counts of 89 on April 18, 2012 and 101 on April 24, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2013) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on April 30, 2010. In all there were 46 "clustered" influxes.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)

An irregular visitor with sightings in every month from July 15 (2011) to March 10 (2009); of the nine influxes four were for the early fall passage. To deal with the early fall passage first there were two adults still in breeding plumage in Phase One on July 15, 2011 and July 17, 2011. There was one in Phase Two on August 25, 2010. Later there was another there on September 15, 2010 with three from September 17, 2010 to September 24, 2010. There was one in Phase Two on September 18, 2011 it was then seen in Phase One from September 23, 2011 to September 28, 2011. That was the early fall passage so for the late fall passage the three in September, 2010 moved to Phase One where they stayed from October 4, 2010 to October 15, 2010. They were back in Phase Two from October 18, 2010 to October 20, 2010. In 2011 in Phase Two there were two on September 30, 2011 with four on October 2, 2011 and five on October 5, 2011, then four seen on October 7, 2011. There were also five in Phase Two on October 10, 2011 and October 14, 2011. It is interesting that the influxes in 2010 and 2011 both started in mid-September but continued well into the late fall passage. The same thing happened in the late fall passage there was one in Phase Two from November 10, 2010 to December 29, 2010 with three there on December 17, 2010. This time the event took over most of the winter passage. Finally for the winter passage there was one in Phase Seven on December 9, 2011. For the early spring passage there was one in Phase One on January 15, 2012 with two on January 16, 2012, then one seen there on January 18, 2012. Finally for the early spring passage there was one at Phase Two from January 27, 2010 to February 10, 2010 with three on February 14, 2010. The additional two birds whilst in Phase Two did not join up with the original bird. There was one again on February 1, 2010 and February 19, 2010. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at by Lust Road in Phase Four on March 5, 2010 and March 10, 2010. I have shown all the records as it is uncertain just how many birds seen.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

Seen in small numbers on passage and during the winter; in 2011 there were records through the summer. This species does summer inland in Florida from time to time. The early fall passage ran from June 17 (2011) to October 4 (2010) with high counts of 25 on July 29, 2011 and September 2, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 2

(2011) with a high count of 45 on November 10, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 7 (2011) with a high count of 25 on December 1, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2012) to March 9 (2012) with a high count of 37 on February 17, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to June 15 (2011) with a high count of 27 on April 1, 2011. In 2009 the late spring passage ran to June 12. In 2011 passage continued through the summer but I am uncertain as to the period this passage covered. I have therefore split the late spring and early fall passages at June 15. There were no passages that I felt should be detailed.

The early fall passage ran from June 17 (2011) to October 4 (2010) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 22 (2011) to June 26 (2009) with a peak count of eight on June 22, 2011. The second peaked from July 3 (2011) to July 7 (2010) with a peak count of four on July 3, 2011. The third peaked on July 16 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from July 20 (2011) to July 24 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of five on July 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 29 (2011) to July 31 (2009) with a peak count of 25 on July 29, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on August 5, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 19 (2011, 2012) to August 22 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 21 on August 19, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 3 (2008) with a peak count of 25 on September 2, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 11 (2011) with a peak count of 20 on September 11, 2011. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 16, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 19 (2008) to September 20 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on September 19, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 22 (2010) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of 19 on September 23, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 2 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 26 on October 10, 2010. The second peaked from October 18 (2010) to October 19 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on October 18, 2010. The third peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 26 (2012) with a peak count of 28 on October 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 29 (2008) to November 1 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on October 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 10 (2010) with a peak count of 45 on November 10, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2012) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of eight on November 18, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 21 (2012) to November 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of nine on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 7 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 25 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 7 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of five on December 6, 2009. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 15 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on December 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009, 2011) to December 26 (2012) with a peak count of 16 on December 23,

2011. The fifth peaked on January 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 14 on January 2, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2012) to March 9 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 23 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 16 on January 23, 2011. The third peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of eight on January 29, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of eight on February 4, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2009, 2012) to February 10 (2013) with a peak count of 29 on February 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 37 on February 17, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 12 on February 23, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to June 15 (2011) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on March 5, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of 22 on March 14, 2010. The third peaked from March 21 (2012) to March 25 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on March 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of 27 on April 1, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 4 (2012) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on April 4, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on April 13, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 20 (2012) to April 23 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on April 20, 2012. The eighth peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 1 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of five on April 29, 2011. The ninth peaked from May 5 (2013) to May 9 (2010) with a peak count of seven on May 8, 2011. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of five on May 15, 2011. The eleventh peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of six on May 22, 2011. The twelfth peaked from May 29 (2009) to May 31 (2013) with a peak count of three on May 29, 2009. The thirteenth is indicated by a peak count of five on June 10, 2009.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

The numbers vary greatly from year to year and season to season; for every season there is a year that stands out well above the rest. This species unlike the Greater Yellowlegs is not meant to summer inland in Florida but read on. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2011) to October 8 (2008) with a high count of 760 on September 21, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were seven on July 6 with five on July 16 and two on July 24. There were 35 on August 22 with 30 on August 24 and 16 on August 27. There were 89 on August 29 with 285 on August 31, then 240 seen on September 3 with 176 on September 5. There were 185 on September 7 with 430 on September 10, 490 on September 14, 725 on September 19 and 760 on September 21, then 245 seen on September 24 with 150 on September 26, nine on October 1 and one on October 8. The highest count for Zellwood is that of 1,195 on December 16, 1998. The late fall

passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 230 on October 24, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were two on September 30 with six on October 1, then five seen on October 4 with two on October 6. There were 23 on October 8 with 54 on October 10, 94 on October 15 and 198 on October 18, then 172 seen on October 20 with 72 on October 22. There were 230 on October 24 with 180 on October 27, 120 on October 29, 107 on October 31, 48 on November 3 and 35 on November 5. There were 50 on November 7 with 59 on November 10, then 33 seen on November 14 with 26 on November 17. There were 61 on November 19 with 23 on November 24 and 21 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 9 (2010) with a high count of 129 on December 23, 2011. To detail the records for 2011/2012 there were 45 on December 2 with 46 on December 4 and 49 on December 7, then 47 seen on December 9 with 25 on December 11. There were 53 on December 14 with 100 to December 21 and 129 on December 23, then 56 seen on January 1 with 42 on January 4 and 21 on January 6. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 4 (2009) with a high count of 445 on February 24, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 39 on January 8 with 63 on January 10, then 24 seen on January 13 with 23 on January 15 and 19 on January 18. There were 77 on January 20 with 59 on January 22. There were 63 on January 27 with 70 on January 29, 83 on February 1 and 98 on February 3, then 42 seen on February 5. There were 58 on February 8 with 103 on February 10, 194 on February 17, 426 on February 20 and 445 on February 24, then 187 seen on February 26 with 26 on February 29. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 17 (2009) with a high count of 340 on April 1, 2011. In 2012 the two spring passages were clearly separate events so to detail the 2012 records there were 33 on March 2 with 18 on March 7 and eight on March 9. There were ten on March 12 with 38 on March 14, then 36 seen on March 16 with 31 on March 18. There were 60 on March 21 with 127 on March 25 and 215 on March 28, then 130 seen on March 30 with 78 on April 1. There were 320 on April 4 with 115 on April 8, 35 on April 11, 30 on April 13 and 22 on April 15. There were 139 on April 18 with 60 on April 20, 44 on April 25, 12 on April 29, six on May 2, three on May 4, two on May 9 and one on May 11. As I said at the beginning there should not be a summer passage but there was a passage in 2009, 2010 and 2011. The main spring passage ends in mid-May so the summer passage ran from May 17 (2011) to July 1 (2011) with a high count of 47 on May 17, 2011. To detail the records for 2011 there were 47 on May 17 with 11 on May 18 and one on May 21. There were two on May 22 with eight on May 29. There was one from June 1 to June 19 with two on June 22 and seven on June 24, then five seen on June 29 with two on July 1.

The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2011) to October 8 (2008) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 3 (2011) to July 6 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on July 3, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 21 on July 12, 2009. The third peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 18 (2010) with a peak count of nine on July 18, 2010. The fourth peaked from July 22 (2011) to July 24 (2008) with a peak count of 24 on July 22, 2011. The fifth

peaked from July 29 (2011) to July 31 (2009) with peak counts of 100 on July 31, 2009 and 49 on July 29, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 7 (2011) with a peak count of 19 on August 7, 2011. The seventh peaked on August 15 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 18 on August 15, 2011. The eighth peaked on August 22 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 44 on August 22, 2010. The ninth peaked from August 29 (2012) to September 1 (2010) with peak counts of 285 on August 31, 2008 and 30 on August 29, 2012. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 56 on September 4, 2011. The eleventh peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 48 on September 18, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 22 (2010) with peak counts of 760 on September 21, 2008 and 16 on September 22, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2011) to December 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 4 (2009) with a peak count of six on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2008) with peak counts of 175 on October 7, 2011 and 35 on October 10, 2008. The third peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of 198 on October 18, 2010 and 80 on October 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2009, 2011) to October 26 (2012) with peak counts of 230 on October 24, 2010 and 28 on October 21, 2011. Counts were now much lower. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2011) to November 2 (2012) with a peak count of 30 on October 30, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 13 (2009) with a peak count of 59 on November 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 19 (2008, 2010) to November 20 (2011) with a peak count of 61 on November 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 27 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2010) to January 9 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 5 (2008) with a peak count of 49 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 7 (2011) to December 9 (2012) with a peak count of 49 on December 7, 2011. The third peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 16 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2011) to December 26 (2012) with peak counts of 129 on December 23, 2011 and 28 on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2009) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 48 on December 28, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 4 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 63 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 13 (2011) to January 16 (2013) with a peak count of 36 on January 13, 2011. The third peaked from January 20 (2012) to January 23 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a peak count of 77 on January 20, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2010) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of 98 on February 3, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2013) to February 17 (2010) with a peak count of 14 on February 17, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 20 (2009) to February 24 (2012) with peak counts of 445 on February 24, 2012 and 25 on February 23, 2011. The main

spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 17 (2009) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from February 28 (2010) to March 2 (2012) with peak counts of 120 on February 28, 2010 and 33 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2009, 2011 and 2013) to March 8 (2010) with peak counts of 149 on March 8, 2010 and 69 on March 6, 2011. The third peaked from March 14 (2012) to March 18 (2011) with peak counts of 156 on March 17, 2010 and 72 on March 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 22 (2009) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of 30 on March 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2013) to April 1 (2011) with peak counts of 340 on April 1, 2011, 215 on March 28, 2012 and 41 on March 27, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 320 on April 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 13 (2011) with peak counts of 244 on April 13, 2011 and 53 on April 11, 2010. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 139 on April 18, 2012 and 147 on April 27, 2011. The tenth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of 32 on May 9, 2010. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 155 on May 15, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from May 17 (2011) to July 1 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. When a passage is limited (there was no passage in 2012 and 2013) there are often a series of isolated peak counts as occurs here. The first is indicated by a peak count of 47 on May 17, 2011. The second peaked from May 21 (2009) to May 23 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The other three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of eight on May 29, 2011, one on June 10, 2009 and seven on June 24, 2011. In all there were 47 “clustered” influxes.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

A regular passage migrant normally seen in small numbers the spring passage being the heavier event; there were no winter sightings. The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of 14 on September 3, 2008. To detail the records for 2008 there were two on July 16 with two later on August 6 and one on August 8. There was one on August 15 with two on August 17, seven on August 22 and nine on August 23, then two seen on August 24. There were six on August 27 with eight on August 29 and 14 on September 3, then seven seen to September 7. There were nine on September 10 with 12 on September 12 and September 17, then seven seen on September 21 with singles on September 24, September 28 and October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 5 (2008) with singles on seven dates. There were no records for 2010 and 2012. There were also no winter or early spring sightings. The main spring passage ran from March 30 (2011, 2012) to May 24 (2011) with a high count of 19 on May 4, 2011. Excepting 2011 there were no sightings after May 13. To detail the 2011 records there was one on March 30. Later there were singles on April 13 and April 15 with three on April 22, seven to April 29, nine on May 1 and 19 on May 4, then

15 seen on May 8 with nine on May 11. There were 15 on May 13 with five to May 18. Finally for the spring there was one on May 24.

The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011) to October 5 (2011) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 18 (2012) with peak counts of two on July 16, 2008, July 17, 2009 and July 17, 2011. The second peaked from July 29 (2012) to August 3 (2011) with peak counts of five on August 1, 2010 and August 3, 2011. The third peaked from August 5 (2009) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of five on August 5, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 12, 2012. The fifth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 19 (2011) with a peak count of five on August 19, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 23 (2008, 2009) to August 25 (2010) with a peak count of nine on August 23, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 31 (2011) to September 3 (2008) with peak counts of 14 on September 3, 2008 and three on August 31, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 7 (2011) to September 9 (2009) with a peak count of five on September 9, 2009. The ninth peaked on September 12 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 12 on September 12, 2008 and one on September 12, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2010) with a peak count of four on September 16, 2011. The eleventh peaked on September 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of five on September 25, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 5 (2008) there were five “clustered” influxes. As there were only seven sightings for the five years there were a few isolated peak counts. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 2, 2009 and October 7, 2009. The third peaked from October 12 (2011) to October 17 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 24 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 5, 2008. There were no records for the winter or early spring passages. The main spring passage ram from March 30 (2011, 2012) to May 24 (2011) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on March 30 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on April 4, 2012. The third peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 13 (2011) with a peak count of four on April 9, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 21 (2012) to April 23 (2010) with peak counts of 14 on April 22, 2009 and six on April 23, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 11 on April 27, 2012. The sixth peaked from May 4 (2011) to May 8 (2009) with peak counts of 19 on May 4, 2011 and six on May 5, 2010. The seventh peaked on May 13 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 15 on May 13, 2011 and two on May 13, 2012. The eighth peaked from May 19 (2012) to May 24 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 24 “clustered” influxes.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)

An irregular early fall visitor with two late spring records. If the habitat was available this and many of the following species would be sighted more frequently. For the late spring passage there was one on April 23, 2010 with two on June 6, 2012. The June sighting is exceptionally late but I believe it forms part of that passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 9, 2008 with singles on July 11, 2011 and July 20, 2011. There were also three on July 24, 2011 with four on August 5, 2011. All these 2011 records were from an area of water by Lust Road; at the time I considered the sightings to represent different birds (there was no other habitat available). There was one on August 22, 2008 with four on August 22, 2010; these two records represent the only "clustered" influx. Finally there was one on August 31, 2012.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

A regular passage migrant with the greatest numbers being seen in May; this species is more likely to be seen along the shore of Lake Apopka than at any flooded field. The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2009) to October 7 (2009) with a high count of four on September 10, 2008. There were no later fall records. The spring passage ran from April 8 (2011) to May 29 (2011) with a high count of ten on May 15, 2013. The actual high count for Zellwood is that of 13 on May 15, 2002.

The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2009) to October 7 (2009) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on July 24 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of three on July 24, 2009. The second peaked from July 27 (2011, 2012) to July 29 (2009) with peak counts of two on July 29, 2009 and July 27, 2011. The third peaked from August 3 (2008) to August 5 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 20 (2008) with a peak count of two on August 19, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 26 (2012) to August 27 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from August 31 (2012) to September 4 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth peaked from September 10 (2008) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of four on September 10, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 16 (2009) to September 19 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The tenth peaked from September 21 (2011) to September 23 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of one on October 7, 2009. The spring passage ran from April 8 (2011) to May 29 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 8, 2011 and April 16, 2010. The third peaked from April 20 (2010) to April 22 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of two on April 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 29 (2013) to May 2 (2012) with a peak count of three on May 2, 2012.

The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 5, 2010. The sixth peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 10 (2009) with peak counts of seven on May 9, 2010 and three on May 8, 2011. The seventh peaked from May 14 (2010) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of ten on May 15, 2013, two on May 14, 2010 and May 17, 2011. The eighth peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 25 (2010) with peak counts of four on May 23, 2009 and May 20, 2012. Finally the ninth influx is indicated by a peak count of one on May 29, 2011. In all there were 20 "clustered" influxes.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

This used to be a regular passage migrant whilst the Sod Farm was in use but it is now a rarity. Seen in the fall from July 31 (2011) to October 8 (2010); to detail the records there was one on July 31, 2011 then two seen on August 9, 2009 with one staying to August 15, 2009. There were two on September 14, 2008 with one on September 17, 2008; the latter was at a very different location. Finally for the fall passage there were singles on October 2, 2009 and October 8, 2010. The spring records cover the period March 28 (2010) to April 29 (2009). There was one on March 28, 2010 with two on April 10, 2009. Finally there was one on April 29, 2009. In 2014 the Sod Farm is being resurrected so perhaps this species will be seen more frequently in the future.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

This is a vagrant there were only three records for the five years. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 12, 2009 and September 7, 2011. For the spring passage there was also one on April 26, 2013.

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*)

This is a true vagrant; there was an adult male in breeding plumage in Phase One on June 22, 2011. I have no idea as to which passage this should be attributed. This is the first and only record for the survey. Historically there was one on September 7, 1980 with another from September 16, 1983 to September 18, 1983. There were also three on August 31, 1986 with 32 on September 3, 1986.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)

Another vagrant this time there were three records for the five years. There was one on July 31, 2011 and August 5, 2011 later there were three on August 19, 2011 and August 21, 2011. These counts of three are still (2015) the highest counts for Zellwood. There were also singles on September 3, 2008 and September 5, 2008.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

There were six records, one of which was for the spring passage. The fall records cover the period August 12 (2011) to October 7 (2011). There was one on August 12, 2011 with two on August 15, 2011 then one seen to August 21, 2011. There were four on September 7, 2008 with one on September 14, 2011. There were also two on September 19, 2008. Finally there was one on October 2, 2011 and October 7, 2011. For the spring passage there was one on May 21, 2009.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

There were only records for 2010 and 2011. For the fall passage there was one on September 7, 2011 with a party of five on September 17, 2010. For the spring passage there was one on April 1, 2011 with a party of eight in flight over Phase One on April 25, 2010. This count of eight is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

With such limited habitat all these shorebirds were scarce; there were just four records for this species. For the early fall passage there were two on August 31, 2011 with one on September 2, 2011. For the late fall passage (this is much more unusual) there was one on October 22, 2010. For the spring passage there were singles on May 21, 2009 and May 27, 2009, these were different birds as the plumages were very different.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

With the right habitat this would be a common passage migrant. The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2009) to September 28 (2011) with a high count of 420 on September 2, 2011.

To detail the 2011 records there were three on July 20 with 32 on July 22, then two seen on July 24. There were 12 on July 27 with 21 on July 29 and August 3, then ten seen on August 5 with two on August 7. There were 72 on August 10 with 78 on August 12, then 60 seen on August 15. There were 107 on August 17 with 230 on August 21 and 370 on August 24, then 260 seen on August 26 with 150 on August 28 and 140 on August 31. There were 420 on September 2 with 245 on September 7, 230 on September 9, 150 on September 11, 90 on September 14 and 25 on September 16. There were 350 on September 18 with 130 on September 21, 80 on September 23, 20 on September 25 and 12 on September 28. There were only records for the late fall passage in three of the five years (2009, 2010 and 2011). There were two on November 4, 2009 with one from October 10, 2010 to October 24, 2010. The early fall passage of 2011 continued into the late fall passage so to detail the 2011 records there were 60 on September 30 with 80 on October 2, then 30 seen on October 5 with ten on October 7. The spring passage ran from April 8 (2012) to June 15 (2011) with a high count of 700 on May 21, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were singles on April 15 and April 17 with two to April 27, then one seen on April 29. There were 21 on May 1 with 130 on May 4, 135 on May 8, 425 on May 13, 600 on May 17 and 700 on May 21, then 635 seen on May 22 with 79 on May 24, 56 on May 26, eight on May 29 and one on June 1. Very exceptionally there were six on June 15.

The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2009) to September 28 (2011) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on July 19 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of three on July 19, 2009. The second peaked on July 22 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 32 on July 22, 2011. The third peaked from July 29 (2011) to July 30 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on July 29, 2011. The fourth peaked from August 8 (2010) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of 78 on August 12, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 17 (2012) to August 20 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on August 20, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 23 (2008) to August 27 (2012) with peak counts of 370 on August 24, 2011 and four on August 23, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 5 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 420 on September 2, 2011 and 26 on September 5, 2008. The eighth peaked from September 9 (2009) to September 12 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 55 on September 12, 2008. The ninth peaked on September 18 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 350 on September 18, 2011 and one on September 18, 2009. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to November 4 (2009) there were three "clustered" influxes. They are all indicated by isolated peak counts of 80 on October 2, 2011, one on October 24, 2010 and two on November 4, 2009. The spring passage ran from April 8 (2012) to June 15 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicted by isolated peak counts of two on April 11, 2012 and April 19, 2011. The third peaked from April 25 (2010) to April 27 (2012) with a peak count of 36 on April 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 9 (2010, 2012) to May 10 (2013) with a peak count of 70 on May 9, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 13 (2009) to May 15 (2013) with a peak count of 75 on May 13, 2009. The sixth

peaked on May 21 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 700 on May 21, 2011 and 100 on May 21, 2009. The seventh peaked from May 28 (2010) to May 31 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on May 28, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on June 4, 2010 and six on June 15, 2011. In all there were 22 "clustered" influxes.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

With the exception of the passage in the early fall of 2011 this was a very uncommon migrant; it's the lack of suitable habitats. The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2011) to October 12 (2011) with a high count of 1,250 on September 7, 2011. In 2011 there was a large area of mud/water by Lust Road and this attracted large numbers of shorebirds; if only this habitat occurred every year. To detail the 2011 records there were two on July 22 with one on July 24. There were three on July 27 with five on August 10, then three seen on August 12. There were 12 on August 15 with 31 on August 17 and 65 on August 21, then five seen on August 24. There were ten on August 25 with 40 on August 26, then 11 seen on August 28 with ten on August 31. There were 130 on September 2 with 1,250 on September 7 and September 9, then 570 seen on September 11 with 360 on September 14, 310 on September 16, 60 on September 18 and 45 on September 21. The counts of 1,250 are still (2015) the highest counts for Zellwood. The previous high count goes back to 1998 as there were 965 on September 11, 1998. There were 140 on September 23 with 95 on September 25, 53 on September 30, 48 on October 5, 23 on October 7, five on October 10 and one on October 12. The late fall passage was a minimal event, this passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 22 (2009) with a high count of 35 on October 18, 2010. There was a single winter sighting as there were two on December 9, 2011. There were only records for the early spring passage in 2012 with singles on January 15, February 22 and February 26. The main spring passage ran from March 21 (2010) to May 27 (2009) with a high count of 90 on May 21, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from July 22 (2011) to October 12 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on July 22, 2011. The second peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 14 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 10, 2011. The third peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 23 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 65 on August 21, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 40 on August 26, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 7 (2011) to September 9 (2012) with peak counts of 1,250 on September 7, 2011 and six on September 9, 2012. The sixth peaked from September 12 (2008) to September 15 (2010) with peak counts of 435 on September 12, 2008 and three on September 15, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 140 on September 23, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to November 22 (2009) passage was so limited there were with one exception no "clustered" influxes. Instead there were isolated peak counts

of one on October 2, 2009, eight on October 10, 2010, 35 on October 18, 2010 and two on November 4, 2009. An influx peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 16 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on November 12, 2010. Finally there was another isolated peak count of one on November 22, 2009. The only record for the winter passage relates to two on December 9, 2011. The early spring passage only occurred in 2012 with isolated peak counts of one on January 15 and January 22. The main spring passage ran from March 21 (2010) to May 27 (2009) there were three "clustered influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 21, 2010. The second peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 20 (2012) with a peak count of two on April 20, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 90 on May 21, 2009. This species is normally a much commoner early fall passage migrant rather than a spring passage migrant. This is the opposite of the Semipalmated Sandpiper which is often much commoner in the spring.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

The commonest of these peeps but even so the numbers are low because of the general lack of suitable habitats. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 4 (2010) with a high count of 460 on September 10, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were six on July 13 with 25 on July 19 and July 21, then three seen to August 6. There were 37 on August 22 with six on August 23. There were 17 on August 24 with 19 on August 27, then 17 seen on August 29 with four on August 31. There were 105 on September 3 with 120 on September 5 and 460 on September 10, then 255 seen on September 14 with 145 on September 17. There were 230 on September 19 with 415 on September 21, then 210 seen on September 24 with 80 on September 26 and one on September 28. To detail the 2011 records there was one on June 29 with nine on July 6 and 12 on July 8, then one seen on July 10. There were five on July 13 with 19 on July 15 and 140 on July 17, then 29 seen on July 20 with nine on July 22. There were 58 on July 24 with 108 on July 27, then 18 seen on July 29 with 15 on July 31. There were 200 on August 3 with 30 on August 5 and three on August 7. There were 24 on August 10 with 65 on August 12 and 70 on August 17, then 65 seen on August 19 with 40 on August 21. There were 75 on August 24 with 50 on August 26 and 17 on August 28. There were 155 on August 31 with 25 to September 7, 20 to September 11 and 15 on September 14. There were 40 on September 16 with 180 on September 18 and 250 on September 21, then 55 seen on September 23 with 45 on September 25 and 15 on September 28. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 4 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 490 on October 20, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there was one on October 4 with seven on October 7 and 12 on October 14, then ten seen on October 17 with seven on October 19. There were 100 on October 21 with 14 on October 23 and five on October 25. There were 13 on October 28 with 190 on October 30, then

38 seen on November 1. There were 165 on November 4 with 195 on November 8 and 220 on November 11, then 140 seen on November 13 with 135 on November 18, 130 on November 20 and 17 on November 22. There were 82 on November 25 with 190 on November 27, then 42 seen on November 29 with 41 on December 1 and one on December 4. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 16 (2011) with a high count of 312 on December 14, 2011. To detail the 2011/2012 records there were 70 on December 7 with 183 on December 9 and 312 on December 14, then 310 seen on December 18 with 300 on December 23, 145 on January 1, 70 on January 6 and 30 on January 8. The early spring passage was the weakest event this passage ran from January 10 (2012) to February 29 (2012) with a high count of 175 on January 20, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 95 on January 10 with 120 on January 15 and 175 on January 20, then 114 seen on January 27 with 55 on January 29 and 15 on February 1. There were 65 on February 3 with 25 on February 4, 16 on February 5 and five on February 8. There were 39 on February 15 with 79 on February 17 and 110 on February 22, then ten seen on February 26 with eight on February 29. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 25 (2011) to May 31 (2009) with a high count of 146 on April 22, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were five on March 5 and March 7 with eight on March 14 and 13 on March 16, then two seen on March 21. There were 23 on March 28 with two on March 30. There were seven on April 1 with 12 on April 4 and 56 on April 6, then 26 seen on April 11 with 14 on April 13. There were 41 on April 15 with 100 to April 20 and 146 on April 22, then 41 seen on April 29 with 15 on May 2 and one on May 4. There were seven on May 6 with 14 on May 9, then one seen on May 11. There were two on May 18 with one on May 20.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 4 (2010) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on June 24, 2009 and 12 on July 8, 2011. The third peaked from July 19 (2008) to July 22 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 140 on July 22, 2011 and 25 on July 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 1 (2012) with peak counts of 108 on July 27, 2011 and one on August 1, 2012. The fifth peaked from August 3 (2011) to August 5 (2009) with peak counts of 200 on August 3, 2011 and 43 on August 5, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 70 on August 8, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2009, 2010) to August 17 (2011) with a peak count of 70 on August 17, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 24 (2011) with peak counts of 152 on August 19, 2012 and 75 on August 24, 2011. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2008) to August 31 (2011) with peak counts of 155 on August 31, 2011 and 19 on August 27, 2008. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 30 on September 5, 2010. The eleventh peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 10 (2008) with peak counts of 460 on September 10, 2008 and two on September 9, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 14 (2009) to September 15 (2010) with a peak count of 70 on September 14, 2009. The thirteenth peaked on

September 21 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 415 on September 21, 2008 and 250 on September 21, 2011. The fourteenth peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 28 (2012) with a peak count of 62 on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 4 (2009, 2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2008) to October 2 (2011) with peak counts of 140 on October 2, 2011 and three on October 1, 2008. The second peaked from October 10 (2008) to October 14 (2009) with a peak count of 75 on October 12, 2011. The third peaked from October 20 (2010) to October 21 (2009) with peak counts of 490 on October 20, 2010 and 100 on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 3 (2012) with peak counts of 190 on October 30, 2009, 146 on October 29, 2010 and 75 on November 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 11 (2009) with peak counts of 220 on November 11, 2009, 150 on November 9, 2011 and 18 on November 7, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2008, 2012) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of 55 on November 18, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 27 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 190 on November 27, 2009, 118 on November 24, 2010 and 90 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 16 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of 57 on December 1, 2010 and 25 on December 8, 2010. The third peaked on December 14 (2008, 2009 and 2011) with peak counts of 312 on December 14, 2011 and 20 on December 14, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2010) to December 20 (2009) with a peak count of 60 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 26 (2012) to December 31 (2010) with peak counts of 117 on December 31, 2010 and five on December 26, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 6 (2010) to January 9 (2009) with a peak count of 52 on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to February 29 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 14 on January 16, 2010. The second peaked from January 20 (2012) to January 23 (2011) with peak counts of 175 on January 20, 2012 and 85 on January 23, 2011. The third peaked from January 30 (2009) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of 65 on February 3, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 11 (2011) with a peak count of 48 on February 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2010) to February 22 (2012) with peak counts of 110 on February 22, 2012 and 11 on February 17, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 25 (2011) to May 31 (2009) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 3 (2010) with a peak count of 19 on March 3, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of four on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 16 (2012) to March 18 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on March 18, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 29 (2013) with a peak count of 33 on March 27, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 6 (2012) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of 56 on April 6, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 17 (2013) to April 19 (2009) with a peak count

of five on April 17, 2013. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 146 on April 22, 2012 and 117 on May 1, 2011. The tenth peaked from May 9 (2010, 2012) to May 10 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 40 on May 10, 2009. The eleventh peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 18 (2012) with a peak count of two on May 18, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of eight on May 22, 2009 and one on May 28, 2010. In all there were 44 "clustered" influxes.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

In 2009 and 2011 this was a common late spring passage migrant for the other years and the fall it was an uncommon passage migrant; as with all these shorebirds it depends on the availability of a suitable habitat. The fall passage ran from August 21 (2011) to October 27 (2010) with a high count of seven on September 11, 2011. The spring passage ran from May 1 (2011) to June 19 (2011) with high counts of 118 on May 21, 2011 and 112 on May 21, 2009. It was only in 2011 that there were June records for the other years this passage ended on May 31 (2009). To detail the 2009 records there was one on May 15 with 112 on May 21 these were by Laughlin Road. Counts then lower with 28 on May 22, 27 on May 23, 19 on May 27 and 17 on May 31. To detail the 2011 records there was one on May 1 with 12 on May 4, then five seen on May 8 with singles on May 11 and May 13. There were two on May 15 with 19 on May 17 and 118 on May 21, then 32 seen on May 22 with two on May 26. The count of 118 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. That should have been it but during June there were 16 on June 8 with one on June 12. There were four on June 15 with one on June 19. All these sightings were from Phase One.

The fall passage ran from August 21 (2011) to October 27 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 22 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on September 5, 2008. The third peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 11 (2011) with peak counts of seven on September 11, 2011 and two on September 10, 2008. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on September 25, 2011, October 15, 2010 and October 27, 2010. These isolated peak counts are an indicator of a very weak passage. The spring passage ran from May 1 (2011) to June 19 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 4 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with peak counts of 12 on May 4, 2011 and two on May 9, 2010. The second peaked on May 21 (2009, 2010 and 2011) with peak counts of 118 on May 21, 2011, 112 on May 21, 2009 and three on May 21, 2010. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on May 28, 2010, 16 on June 8, 2011 and four on June 15, 2011.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

This is a vagrant; there were single juveniles seen by Airport Road on August 23, 2008 and in Phase Two on July 27, 2010.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

A quite common passage migrant there were no winter records; the only exception was in 2008 with Tropical Storm Fay when large numbers seen. The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2009) to September 28 (2008) with high counts of 965 on September 12, 2008 and for the other years 65 on September 7, 2011. To detail the 2008 records there were 87 on August 22 with 11 on August 23. There were 15 on August 24 with 21 on August 27, 36 on August 29 and 138 on September 3, then 105 seen on September 5. There were 106 on September 7 with 530 on September 10 and 965 on September 12, then 550 seen on September 14 with 170 on September 17. There were 320 on September 19 with 500 on September 21, then 240 seen on September 24 with 90 on September 26 and six on September 28. The count of 965 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to November 27 (2011) with a high count of 74 on October 5, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 15 on September 30 with 44 on October 2 and 74 on October 5, then 22 seen on October 7 with one on October 10. There were 24 on October 12 with two on October 16. There were two on October 28 with three on October 30 and 12 on November 6, then seven seen to November 11 with five on November 13 and two to November 23. There were seven on November 25 with one on November 27. There were no winter or early spring records. The main spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to May 21 (2009) with a high count of 170 on March 3, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 170 on March 3 with 139 on March 5, 64 on March 8 and six on March 10. There were 20 on March 14 with 111 on March 17. Finally for the spring there was one on April 25.

The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2009) to September 28 (2008) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 17 (2009) to July 22 (2011) with a peak count of six on July 17, 2009. The second peaked from July 27 (2011) to July 28 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on July 28, 2010. The third peaked from August 2 (2009) to August 3 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on August 2, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2009) to August 18 (2010) with a peak count of six on August 15, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 23 (2009) with peak counts of 87 on August 22, 2008 and 42 on August 21, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 29 (2012) to September 3 (2008) with peak counts of 138 on September 3, 2008 and 50 on August 31, 2011. The seventh peaked from September 7 (2011) to September 9 (2012) with peak counts of 65 on September 7, 2011 and four on September 9, 2012. The eighth

peaked from September 12 (2008) to September 16 (2011) with peak counts of 965 on September 12, 2008 and 28 on September 16, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 500 on September 21, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of four on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to November 27 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 74 on October 5, 2011, 24 on October 12, 2011 and 16 on October 19, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 25 (2009) with a peak count of 27 on October 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 4 (2009) to November 6 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on November 6, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 25, 2011. The isolated peak counts in this case were caused by 2011 being the only year with multiple influxes. There were no winter or early spring sightings. The main spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to May 21 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2010) to March 6 (2013) with peak counts of 170 on March 3, 2010 and nine on March 6, 2013. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 111 on March 17, 2010 and six on April 1, 2011. The fourth peaked on April 6 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of two on April 6, 2011. The last four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of four on April 11, 2012 and one on April 25, 2010, May 6, 2009 and May 21, 2009. In all there were 24 "clustered" influxes.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

An uncommon passage migrant with the heaviest passage in the late fall. It was also a winter passage migrant; this species is not meant to occur inland during the winter passage. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2008, 2010) to December 2 (2011) with a high count of 16 on November 2, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was one on October 12. Later there were three on October 28 with 16 on November 2, then two seen on November 6. There were three from November 9 to November 16 with eight on November 18, then six seen on November 19 with two on November 20. There were eight on November 23 with six to November 27 and two to December 2. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2008) to January 16 (2011) with high counts of three on three dates. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were three on December 4 and December 11 with singles to December 21. There were three on December 23 and December 30 with singles to January 4. Passage in the spring was minimal so the early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to February 11 (2011) with high counts of three on January 6, 2012 and February 1, 2012. The late spring passage ran from April 1 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with a high count of two on May 9, 2010.

The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2008, 2010) to December 2 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 10 (2008, 2010) to October 12 (2011) with peak counts of two on October 10, 2008 and October 10, 2010. The second peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 24 (2010) with a peak count of eight on October 24, 2010. The third peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 16 on November 2, 2011, nine on November 1, 2009 and nine on October 31, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of eight on November 18, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 23 (2011) with a peak count of eight on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2008) to January 16 (2011) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2008) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of three on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 23 (2011) with peak counts of three on December 17, 2010 and December 23, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on January 4, 2009. There was only a minimal passage during the spring events. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to February 11 (2011) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on January 6, 2012 and one on January 23, 2013. The third peaked from February 1 (2012) to February 4 (2011) with a peak count of three on February 1, 2012. The late spring passage ran from April 1 (2011) to May 9 (2010) there were indications of four “clustered” influxes. There were isolated peak counts of one on April 1, 2011, April 11, 2012 and April 22, 2011. There was a further count of two on May 9, 2010.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

This is a vagrant; for the late fall passage there was one in Phase Seven on November 23, 2011 and November 25, 2011.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

A quite common passage migrant the heaviest passage was in the fall; in two years there were also records for the winter passage. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to October 12 (2011) with a high count of 87 on September 10, 2008. To detail the records for 2008 there was one in breeding plumage on July 6. There were 13 on August 23 with six on August 24 and two on August 27. There were nine on August 29 with none on August 31. There were four on September 3 with five to September 7 and 87 on September 10, then three seen on September 12 with two on September 14. There were 11 on September 17 with 24 on

September 21, then six seen on September 26 with two on September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2010) to December 4 (2011) with a high count of 16 on October 20, 2010. To detail the 2011 records there was one on November 2 with three on November 11, then two seen to November 18 with one on November 19. There were five on November 20 with seven on November 23 and November 27, then five seen on December 2 with four on December 4. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2011) to January 6 (2012) with a high count of 40 on December 16, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were six on December 7 with 31 on December 9, then 28 seen on December 11 with 25 on December 14. There were 40 on December 16 with 25 on December 18 and 18 on December 21. There were 32 on December 23 with 19 on January 1, three on January 4 and two on January 6. The early spring passage was just as limited this passage ran from January 10 (2012) to February 24 (2012) with a high count of 30 on January 10, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 30 on January 10 with 20 on January 13, 19 on January 18, three to January 27 and one on February 1. There were two from February 3 to February 8 with three to February 17 and eight on February 20, then five seen on February 22 with three on February 24. Finally the main spring passage ran from March 10 (2010) to May 21 (2009) with a high count of 33 on April 27, 2011. To detail the records for 2011 there were two on March 16 and March 23 with one on March 25. There was one on March 30 with ten on April 1, then four seen on April 15. There were nine on April 17 with 16 on April 22, 26 on April 24 and 33 on April 27, then 18 seen on April 29 with six on May 1 and one on May 6. There were two on May 11 with four on May 17.

The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to October 12 (2011) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on July 6, 2008. The second peaked from July 15 (2009, 2011) to July 18 (2010) with a peak count of two on July 15, 2009. The third peaked from July 27 (2011) to July 31 (2009) with peak counts of 23 on July 27, 2011 and four on July 31, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 8 (2010) to August 10 (2011) with peak counts of 30 on August 8, 2010 and four on August 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on August 23, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 28 (2011) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of nine on August 29, 2008. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on September 5, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 9 (2011) to September 14 (2009) with peak counts of 87 on September 10, 2008 and 12 on September 9, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 18 (2011) to September 21 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 24 on September 21, 2008 and 17 on September 18, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 23 on September 25, 2011 and 38 on September 30, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2010) to December 4 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of six on October 13, 2010 and 16 on October 20, 2010. The third peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 2 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on October 31, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of three on November 11,

2011. The fifth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of five on November 17, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2011) to January 6 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 31 on December 9, 2011. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2011) with peak counts of 40 on December 16, 2011 and nine on December 13, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 32 on December 23, 2011. The early spring passage was even worse this event ran from January 10 (2012) to February 24 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. These "clustered" influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 30 on January 10, 2012, two on January 16, 2011 and eight on February 20, 2012. The main spring passage ran from March 10 (2010) to May 21 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 10, 2010, two on March 16, 2011 and two on March 23, 2011. Now the passage really started as the fourth peaked on April 1 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of ten on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of seven on April 11, 2009. The sixth peaked on April 15 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 31 on April 15, 2012 and four on April 15, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 22 (2012) to April 27 (2011) with peak counts of 33 on April 27, 2011 and five on April 22, 2012. The eighth peaked from May 9 (2010, 2012) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of eight on May 9, 2012. The ninth peaked on May 17 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of eight on May 17, 2009. In all there were 32 "clustered" influxes.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

An early fall passage migrant in very low numbers, there were records for four of the five years (none in 2012). The early fall passage ran from July 31 (2011) to October 5 (2011) with high counts of two on August 19, 2009 and September 2, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was one at the Sod Farm on July 31. There were two in Phase Two on September 2 with later singles there on September 18 and September 21. Later there was one by Interceptor Road on October 5.

The early fall passage ran from July 31 (2011) to October 5 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on July 31, 2011 and two on August 19, 2009. The third peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 3 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 2, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 17 (2010) to September 18 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 5, 2011.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

This is a vagrant; for the early fall passage there was one with four Pectoral Sandpipers on the southern border on September 9, 2012.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

For this set of five years this was an uncommon early fall and late spring passage migrant; there being just single records for the late fall, winter and early spring passages. The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011) to September 23 (2011) with a high count of 23 on August 28, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were two in breeding plumage on July 8, one showed the characteristics of the race *L.g.hendersoni.* This individual stayed in Phase One to July 15. There was one in breeding plumage on July 20 with two on July 22, these were normal looking birds. After this I stopped noting plumage. There were two on July 27 with three on July 29, then singles seen on July 31 and August 3. There was one on August 12 with nine on August 19, then five seen to August 24 with two on August 25. There were 16 on August 26 with 23 on August 28, then four seen on September 4 with one on September 11. There were three on September 14 with two to September 18 and singles to September 23. For the late fall passage there were six on October 20, 2010. For the winter passage there were two on December 9, 2011 and for the early spring passage there was one on February 26, 2012. The main spring passage ran from March 21 (2012) to May 21 (2008) with a high count of 31 on April 15, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were two on March 21 with three on March 28, five on March 30 and ten on April 1, then five seen on April 4 with four to April 13. There were 31 on April 15 with four on April 18. Finally there were five on April 22 with eight on May 9. For what would be the summer passage there was one on June 10, 2008 with one in first-summer plumage on June 19, 2010.

The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011) to September 23 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two ere indicated by isolated peak counts of two on July 8, 2011 and July 15, 2009. The third peaked from July 22 (2011) to July 24 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from July 29 (2011) to August 4 (2010) with a peak count of four on August 4, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 12, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 19 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on August 19, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 28 (2011) with peak counts of 23 on August 28, 2011 and six on August 27, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on September 5, 2008 and three on September 14, 2011. There were single records for the next three passages. For the late fall passage there were six on October 20, 2010. For the winter passage there were two on December 9, 2011 and for the

early spring passage there was one on February 26, 2012. The main spring passage ran from March 21 (2012) to May 21 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on March 21, 2012. The second peaked on April 1 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of ten on April 1, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on April 11, 2009. The fourth peaked on April 15 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 31 on April 15, 2012 and six on April 15, 2010. The remaining three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on April 22, 2012, eight on May 9, 2012 and one on May 21, 2008. Exceptionally for the summer passage there were two on June 10, 2008 with one in first-summer plumage on June 19, 2010. In all there were 21 "clustered" influxes.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

When the conditions are suitable this is a common late fall, winter and early spring passage migrant; numbers are lower in the late spring. For the five years there were three individuals that traveled south before molting; there were singles in breeding plumage on July 9, 2008, July 12, 2009, July 15, 2009 and July 20, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 21 (2008) to December 4 (2011) with a high count of 650 on October 29, 2010. The highest count for the other years was that of 167 on November 25, 2011. To detail the 2010 records there was one on October 1 with six on October 8, eight on October 10, 63 on October 13, 76 on October 15, 308 on October 20, 315 on October 24 and 650 on October 29, then 407 seen on October 31 with 73 on November 3 and 16 on November 5. There were 121 on November 7 with 23 on November 10. There were 63 on November 12 with 119 on November 14 and 223 on November 17, then 210 seen on November 19 with 192 on November 21, 154 on November 24, 127 on November 26, 87 on November 28 and 76 on December 1. Whilst the count of 650 is a high count the highest count for Zellwood is that of 1,890 on January 12, 1999. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 562 on December 23, 2011. To continue detailing the 2010/2011 records there were 123 on December 3 with 70 on December 5 and 22 on December 8. There were 112 on December 10 with 37 on December 13 and 26 on December 15. There were 63 on December 17 with 97 on December 19, then 23 seen on December 22. There were 24 on December 24 with 81 on December 26, then 33 seen on December 29. There were 46 on December 31 with 70 on January 2 and 205 on January 7, then 45 seen on January 12 with 19 on January 14. To detail the records for 2011/2012 there were 95 on December 7 with 210 on December 9 and 303 on December 11, then 285 seen on December 14 with 280 on December 16. There were 363 on December 18 with 562 on December 23, then 300 seen on December 30 with 125 on January 1, 74 on January 4, 14 on January 6 and 12 on January 8. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 6 (2011) with a high count of 440 on February 22, 2012. To detail

the 2011 records there were 39 on January 16 with 66 on January 23 and 90 on January 26, then 16 seen on January 28 with two on January 30. There were 13 on February 2 with 16 on February 4, 48 on February 6 and 82 on February 11, then 65 seen on February 16 with 14 on February 18. There were 45 on February 20 with 55 on February 23 and 111 on February 25, then 72 seen on February 27 with six on March 4 and one on March 6. To detail the 2012 records there were 84 on January 10 with 102 on January 15, then 90 seen to January 22 with 41 on January 27, 24 on January 29 and 16 on February 1. There were 36 on February 3 with 68 on February 5, 162 on February 8 and 171 on February 10, then 113 seen on February 15 with 93 on February 17. There were 208 on February 20 with 440 on February 22, then 255 seen on February 24 with 51 on February 26. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 29 (2011) with an extension to May 22 in 2011 the high count was that of 94 on March 13, 2011. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were four on March 2 with two on March 7. There were 14 on March 9 with 45 on March 14, 74 on March 16 and 85 on March 18, then 73 seen on March 21 with 62 on March 23 and 45 on March 25. There were 75 on March 28 with 47 on April 1 and 44 on April 4. There were 49 on April 6 with 26 on April 8. There were 38 on April 11 with 67 on April 13, then 45 seen on April 15 with 30 on April 18 and three on April 22.

For the early fall passage there were singles in breeding plumage on July 9, 2008, July 12, 2009, July 15, 2009 and July 20, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 21 (2008) to December 4 (2011) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of four on September 26, 2008, 16 on October 10, 2008, one on October 17, 2009 and 40 on October 25, 2009. These isolated influxes indicate that passage was very light to late October. The fifth peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 3 (2012) with peak counts of 650 on October 29, 2010, 150 on October 30, 2011 and 12 on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 9 (2011) with peak counts of 121 on November 7, 2010 and 76 on November 9, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 223 on November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of 167 on November 25, 2011 and one on November 23, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 123 on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 11 (2011) with peak counts of 303 on December 11, 2011 and 112 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 16 (2012) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 97 on December 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2011) to December 26 (2010) with peak counts of 562 on December 23, 2011 and 81 on December 26, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 7 (2011) with peak counts of 205 on January 7, 2011 and one on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 6 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 20 (2013) with peak counts of 102 on January 15, 2012 and one on January 20, 2013. The second peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 29 (2010) with a peak

count of 90 on January 26, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on February 7, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 13 (2013) with peak counts of 171 on February 10, 2012 and 82 on February 11, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 22 (2012) to February 25 (2011) with peak counts of 440 on February 22, 2012 and 111 on February 25, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 27 (2009) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 40 on February 28, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 29 (2011) with an extension to May 22 in 2011 there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 2, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 94 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2010, 2013) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 85 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2011) to March 28 (2012) with a peak count of 82 on March 25, 2011. The last four influxes (again very light passage) are indicated by isolated peak counts of 49 on April 6, 2012, 67 on April 12, 2012 and three on April 27, 2011. There was also a very late individual on May 21, 2011 and May 22, 2011. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

Whilst mowing and especially roller-chopping were carried out this was a common passage migrant and winter visitor; even without these activities this remains a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor. Perhaps surprisingly the early spring passage was the heaviest event. The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2009) to September 28 (2008, 2011) with a high count of 27 on September 17, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one on August 22 with later two on September 7, four on September 12 and 27 on September 17, then eight seen on September 19. There were 17 on September 21 with 19 on September 24, then two seen to September 28. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 83 on November 12, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were eight on October 1 with six on October 5 and three on October 8. There were 12 on October 10 with 14 on October 12 and 18 on October 22, then 17 seen on October 26 with one to October 31. There were five on November 2 with 17 on November 5, 35 on November 7, 73 on November 9 and 83 on November 12, then 18 seen on November 14 with nine on November 16. There were 61 on November 21 with 73 on November 23, then 22 seen on November 28 with two on December 3. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011, 2012) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 95 on January 1, 2012. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 32 on December 5 with 36 on December 9 and 69 on December 14, then 68 seen on December 17 with 53 on December 19, 42 on December 21 and 36 on December 24. There were 46 on December 26 with 36 on December 28 and 29 on December 31. There were 54 on January 2 with 64 on January 4, then 19 seen on January 7. To detail the 2011/2012 records

there were 31 on December 2 with 45 on December 4, then 44 seen on December 9 with 32 on December 11. There were 63 on December 14 with 85 on December 16, then 19 seen on December 18. There were 38 on December 21 with 50 on December 23, 95 on January 1, 100 on January 6 and 164 on January 10, then three seen on January 13. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2009, 2013) with high counts of 164 on January 10, 2012, 163 on February 17, 2012 and 148 on January 18, 2012. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 41 on January 9 with 105 on January 11, then 34 seen on January 16 with 24 on January 18 and two to January 23. There were 18 on January 25 with 38 on January 28, then 31 seen on January 30 with 18 on February 1. There were 32 on February 4 with 50 on February 8, then 38 seen on February 13 with 24 on February 18 and 17 on February 20. There were 64 on February 22 with 20 on February 27, 17 on March 4 and 14 on March 6. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were seven on January 15 with 148 on January 18, then 71 seen on January 20 with 17 on January 22. There were 44 on January 27 with 84 on January 29, 89 on February 1 and 92 on February 3, then 21 seen on February 5. There were 46 on February 8 with 89 on February 10 and 163 on February 17, then 90 seen on February 22 with 40 on February 24, 19 on February 26, 12 to March 2 and five on March 5. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to April 28 (2010) with a high count of 51 on March 8, 2010. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 21 on March 8 with 12 on March 11, five on March 13 and two on March 15. There were seven on March 18 with 23 on March 20, then one seen on March 22. There were seven on March 25 with 19 on March 27, then seven seen on March 30 with four on April 1.

The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2009) to September 28 (2008, 2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 12, 2009 and August 22, 2008. The third peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of three on September 3, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 8, 2010. The fifth peaked from September 14 (2011) to September 19 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 27 on September 17, 2008. The sixth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of 19 on September 24, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 3 (2008) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2008, 2010) to October 3 (2012) with a peak count of 30 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 10 (2010) to October 14 (2009) with a peak count of eight on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 21 (2009, 2011) to October 22 (2008) with a peak count of 29 on October 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 29 (2010) to October 30 (2011) with a peak count of 47 on October 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 5 (2010) to November 8 (2009) with a peak count of 34 on November 5, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 12 (2008, 2010) to November 14 (2012) with peak counts of 83 on November 12, 2008 and 44 on November 12, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 28 (2012) with peak counts of 75 on

November 25, 2009 and 73 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011, 2012) to January 14 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of 45 on December 4, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 25 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2009) to December 16 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 85 on December 16, 2011 and 69 on December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 46 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to December 30 (2010) with a peak count of 19 on December 30, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009) to January 6 (2013) with a peak count of 64 on January 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2009, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2009) with peak counts of 164 on January 10, 2012, 105 on January 11, 2009 and 12 on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 16 (2013) to January 19 (2011) with peak counts of 148 on January 18, 2012 with 28 on January 17, 2010 and January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 28 (2009) with a peak count of 38 on January 28, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 8 (2009) with peak counts of 92 on February 3, 2012 and 63 on February 4, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 163 on February 17, 2012 and 17 on February 15, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2009, 2013) to February 23 (2011) with a peak count of 64 on February 22, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 24 on February 28, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to April 28 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of 51 on March 8, 2010. The second peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 21 (2012) with a peak count of 38 on March 20, 2011. The third peaked from March 27 (2009) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 19 on March 27, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 6 (2011) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of four on April 6, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 18, 2010 and April 28, 2010. In all there were 33 "clustered" influxes.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

This is probably one of the most under-recorded species because of its crepuscular habits. It can be seen leaving the fields at first light but one has to be in the right location to see them. This is really a late fall and winter passage migrant as they start nesting in January. The late fall passage ran from October 17 (2008) to November 29 (2009) with high counts of two on November 7, 2008 and November 13, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 10 (2012) with a high count of two on January 10, 2012. The only records for the early

spring passage came from 2012 and 2013. There was one on January 15, 2012 and January 20, 2012 with another on February 15, 2013. The latter is an exceptional record.

The late fall passage ran from October 17 (2008) to November 29 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 17 (2008) to October 19 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 22, 2008 and October 29, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 5 (2010) to November 8 (2009) with a peak count of two on November 7, 2008. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on November 13, 2011, one on November 21, 2008 and one on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 10 (2012) there were five "clustered influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 7 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 23 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 10, 2012. For the early spring passage see the first section. In all there were 12 "clustered" influxes.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

This is an early fall passage migrant the numbers as with all these shorebirds depending on the availability of a suitable habitat. In 2011/2012 one stayed for the winter, this is the first such record for Florida. Nearly as unusual there was one in breeding plumage north of Interceptor Road on June 24, 2008. The early fall passage ran from August 4 (2010) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of seven on September 3, 2008. To detail the 2011 records there was one in Phase One on August 21. There were three in Phase Two on September 7 with five there on September 9, then two seen there on September 11. There was one in Phase One on September 18 with three there on September 23 then singles seen there on September 28 and October 5. To detail the wintering record there was one in Phase Seven from November 16 to December 23 after which I could not find it for a few days. It was then in Phase One from at least January 1 to January 29. It then returned to Phase Seven where it stayed to February 26.

For the winter and summer sightings see section one. The early fall passage ran from August 4 (2010) to October 5 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on August 4, 2010. The second peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 23 (2009) with peak counts of five on August 23, 2009 and three on August 19, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of seven on September 3, 2008. The fourth peaked from September 9 (2011) to September 10 (2008) with peak counts of five on September 9, 2011 and one on

September 10, 2008. The fifth peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 23 (2011) with peak counts of three on both dates.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

This is a vagrant; during Tropical Storm Fay five flew to the south along the shore of Lake Apopka on August 22, 2008. This count of five is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood.

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)

This is a vagrant. Tropical Storm Fay did not just pass through it hung around for a few days. On August 20 there was an adult pale morph at Lake Apopka. This is the first record for Zellwood.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

Excepting the late spring and the summer this species is most likely to be seen after strong winds from either coast. The weakest passage is the winter passage whilst the strongest may be the early fall passage. The late spring passage is different in that this passage involves adults in breeding plumage flying to the east. The break between this and the summer passage is hard to identify as the change over from adults in breeding plumage to a population of birds in first-summer plumage is gradual. These non-breeding birds tend to hang out at the lake. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2008) to September 26 (2010) with a high count of 121 on August 24, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 19 on June 29 with 15 on July 6, eight on July 9, three on July 11 and one to July 19. There were three on July 21 and July 24 with singles on July 26, August 10, August 13 and August 15. From June 29 to July 24 all were in first-summer plumage with the exception of an adult in breeding plumage on June 29; then from July 26 only juveniles seen. I did not attempt to age them from this point on. There were 27 on August 20 with 70 on August 22 and 121 on August 24, then singles seen on August 27 and August 31. There were two on September 5 with one on September 10. The late fall passage ran from October 19 (2011) to November 30 (2008) with a high count of 83 on November 18, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were three on October 26 and October 28 with five on October 31, then two seen to November 9 with singles to November 16. There were 83 on November 18 with one on November 21. The three week gap between the two fall passages indicates that these really were separate events. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to December 26 (2008) with a high count of three on December 4, 2009. The early spring passage

ran from January 18 (2013) to February 28 (2010) with a high count of 174 on February 14, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were on February 14 a total of 174, they were all adults in partial summer plumage. This is a strange record but it is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were also six on February 21 with one on February 28. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 6 (2009) with a high count of 23 on March 22, 2009. A feature of the main spring passage is a movement of adults in breeding plumage to the east. To detail the 2009 records flying to the east there were six on March 4, with two on March 15, 23 on March 22, three on March 25, ten on April 5, one on April 10, two on April 12 and six on April 19, Included in the above counts were a number in first-summer plumage; there was one on March 15 and two on March 22, The summer passage ran from May 10 (2013) to June 21 (2009) with a high count of 50 on May 23, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records of these flying to the east there was one on April 26 with ten on May 3, one on May 6, 50 on May 23, seven on May 27 and seven on May 29. Included in the above counts were a number in first-summer plumage. There were 44 on May 23 with six on May 27 and May 29. After May 29 only birds in first-summer plumage seen. There were singles on May 31, June 5, June 7 and June 10 with three on June 21. In the other years the birds in first-summer plumage arrived earlier.

The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2008) to September 26 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 19 on June 29, 2008. The second peaked from July 15 (2011) to July 21 (2008) with a peak count of three on July 21, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on August 2, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 11 (2010) with a peak count of five on August 11, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 15 (2009) to August 17 (2011) with a peak count of four on August 17, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 26 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of 121 on August 24, 2008 and ten on August 26, 2011. The seventh peaked from September 1 (2010) to September 5 (2008) with a peak count of six on September 1, 2010. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on September 11, 2009 and two on September 19, 2010. The tenth peaked from September 25 (2011) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of seven on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 19 (2011) to November 30 (2008) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 19 (2011) to October 24 (2008) with a peak count of 41 on October 24, 2008. The second peaked from October 27 (2010) to October 31 (2012) with a peak count of five on October 31, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on November 7, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 11 (2009, 2011) to November 12 (2008) with a peak count of four on November 11, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 19 (2008) with peak counts of 83 on November 18, 2012 and seven on November 18, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 26 (2010) to November 30 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to December 26 (2008) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 4 (2009) with a peak count of three on December

4, 2009. The other two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on December 14, 2008 and December 26, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 18 (2013) to February 28 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on January 18, 2013 and one on January 30, 2011. The third peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 14 (2010) with peak counts of 174 on February 14, 2010 and one on February 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 22 (2013) with a peak count of six on February 21, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 25 (2009) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of four on February 25, 2009. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 6 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of six on March 4, 2009 and two on March 15, 2009. The third peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 23 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of three on April 1, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 5 (2009, 2013) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of ten on April 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 12 (2009, 2013) to April 15 (2012) with a peak count of 16 on April 12, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 16 (2010) to April 19 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of six on April 19, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 24, 2013. The ninth peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of ten on May 3, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 10 (2013) to June 21 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 10 (2013) to May 11 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from May 16 (2010) to May 17 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 25 (2010) with peak counts of 50 on May 23, 2009 and eight on May 23, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 27 (2012) to May 31 (2009) with a peak count of two on May 27, 2012. The fifth peaked from June 5 (2009) to June 10 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 21 (2009) with a peak count of three on June 21, 2009. In all there were 39 "clustered" influxes.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)

This is a vagrant. There was a sub-adult by Pole Road on August 22, 2008; that was an early fall record. For the late fall passage there was one in first-winter plumage in Phase Two on November 24, 2010. Finally for the winter passage there was one in first-winter plumage in Phase Two on December 4, 2009 and December 6, 2009. The November/December records are normal however August records are very unexpected.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

A common late winter and early spring passage migrant with the heaviest passage in the early spring. There are late November records and there is a light passage from March to mid-April in the spring. The late fall passage ran from November 16 (2012) to November 26 (2008) with a high count of 39 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2008) to January 20 (2012) with a high count of 720 on January 6, 2012. To detail the records for 2010/2011 there were ten on December 8 with 36 on December 10, then two seen on December 13. There were six on December 15 with 58 on December 17, 81 on December 19, 131 on December 22 and 164 on December 24, then seven seen on December 26. There were 126 on December 29 with 193 on December 31 and January 5, then 177 seen on January 7. To detail the 2011/2012 records there were nine on December 2 with three on December 4 and two on December 7. There were eight on December 9 with 17 on December 11, 72 on December 14 and 84 on December 18, then 54 seen on December 21. There were 55 on December 23 with 173 on December 30, 364 on January 4 and 720 on January 6, then 441 seen on January 8 with 372 on January 13, 307 on January 15, 100 on January 18 and 78 on January 20. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2010) with high counts of 1,013 on January 17, 2010, 520 on January 16, 2011 and 405 on January 29, 2012. Before detailing the 2010 records in the weeks leading up to this point the District had gone along the shore of Lake Apopka, a distance of five miles, roller chopping the shrubs and many of the trees creating a new vista. I could now see whole stretches of the lake that had been totally out of sight behind the vegetation. This is particularly true of the section to the west of the Laughlin Road extension. This species had a traditional feeding area just east of the island that lies to the east of where the Lake Level Canal enters the lake. The other sites are just south of Hooper Farms Road extension and near the end of Fishponds Road. Back to this early spring, there were 212 on January 15 with 1,013 on January 17, then 310 seen on January 20 with 24 on January 22. On the 17$^{th}$ there were good numbers at the two southern sites but the bulk of the birds were near that island west of Laughlin Road extension. The count of 1,013 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood the previous high count was only that of 465 on January 28, 2008. Back again to the early spring records, there were 43 on January 27 with 145 on January 29, then 56 seen on February 3 with 48 on February 7 and 28 on February 10. There were 110 on February 14 with 119 on February 17, then 112 seen on February 21 with 66 on February 24, 38 on February 26, five on February 28 and two on March 5. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to April 18 (2010) with a high count of 61 on March 5, 2012.

The late fall passage ran from November 16 (2012) to November 26 (2008) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of three on November 18, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 39 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2008) to January 20

(2012) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of nine on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of 36 on December 10, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 84 on December 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 24 (2010) to December 31 (2010) with peak counts of 164 on December 24, 2010, 149 on December 28, 2012 and 103 on December 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2012, 2013) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of 720 on January 6, 2012 and 62 on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 16 (2009, 2011) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of 1,013 on January 17, 2010, 520 on January 16, 2011 and 36 on January 16, 2009. The second peaked on January 25 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 280 on January 25, 2009 and 123 on January 25, 2013. The third peaked from January 29 (2010, 2012) to January 30 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 405 on January 29, 2012 and 255 on January 30, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 32 on February 3, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2009, 2012) to February 9 (2011) with peak counts of 271 on February 9, 2011 and 190 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2013) to February 17 (2010) with peak counts of 119 on February 17, 2010 and four on February 13, 2013. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to April 18 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2012) with a peak count of 61 on March 5, 2012. The second peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 10 (2013) with peak counts of four on both dates. The third peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of four on March 14, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 22 (2013) with a peak count of 36 on March 22, 2013. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on March 30, 2011, 16 on April 5, 2013 and one on April 14, 2010. This last individual was seen to the 18$^{th}$ and was considered to be in first-summer plumage. In all there were 21 “clustered” influxes.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

This used to be a common winter and early spring passage migrant with a high count of 18,000 on February 8, 2005 but those days are gone. The only passage with any numbers was the early spring passage of 2009. The only records for the early fall passage were in 2008 there being five on August 22, 2008 with singles on August 23, 2008 and August 24, 2008. The main fall passage ran from October 29 (2008) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 315 on November 26, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 670 on December 16, 2011. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 19 on December 5 with 175 on December 7, then 46 seen on December 12 with 33 on December 14. There were 620 on December 17 with 160 on December 19, 39 on December 21 and 17 on

December 24. There were 410 on December 26 with 245 on December 28. To detail the 2011/2012 records there were 26 on November 27 with 30 on December 2 and 60 on December 4, then 46 seen on December 7 with ten on December 9. There were 17 on December 11 with 25 on December 14 and 670 on December 16, then 51 seen on December 18 with 14 on December 21. There were 98 on December 23 with 30 on December 30 and ten on January 1. Now to the main event the early spring passage this ran from December 26 (2009) to March 6 (2009) with a high count of 6,500 on January 28, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 350 on December 31 with 920 on January 2, 2,300 on January 7, 3,050 on January 9 and 4,400 on January 11, then 1,500 seen on January 14. There were 1,650 on January 16 with 5,000 on January 18, then 3,300 seen on January 21 with 1,200 on January 23 and 900 on January 25. There were 6,500 on January 28 with 2,300 on February 1, 600 on February 4 and 500 on February 6. There were 4,000 on February 8 with 770 on February 13, 685 on February 15, 260 on February 20 and 140 on February 22. There were 1,250 on February 25 with 1,060 on February 27, 800 on March 4 and 87 on March 6. The 1,250 on February 25 were adults in breeding plumage. The late spring passage in contrast was a very weak event the passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 24 (2013) with a high count of 185 on March 11, 2009.

For the early fall passage there was a single peak count of five on August 22, 2008. The main fall passage ran from October 29 (2008) to December 5 (2010) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 47 on November 2, 2008. The second peaked from November 8 (2009, 2012) to November 9 (2008) with a peak count of 36 on November 8, 2012. The third peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of 54 on November 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 21 (2012) with a peak count of 108 on November 20, 2011. The fifth peaked on November 26 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 315 on November 26, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 11 (2013) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 7 (2008) with a peak count of 175 on December 7, 2008. The second peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 170 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 18 (2009) with peak counts of 670 on December 16, 2011 and 620 on December 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 410 on December 26, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on December 28, 2012. The early spring passage ran from December 26 (2009) to March 6 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 7 (2011) to January 11 (2009) with peak counts of 4,400 on January 11, 2009 and 325 on January 7, 2011. The second peaked from January 18 (2009, 2013) to January 23 (2011) with peak counts of 5,000 on January 18, 2009, 1,450 on January 20, 2010 and 580 on January 23, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 30 (2011) with peak counts of 6,500 on January 28, 2009 and 207 on January 30, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 54 on February 3, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2009) to

February 10 (2012) with peak counts of 4,000 on February 8, 2009 and 35 on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011, 2013) to February 14 (2010) with peak counts of 1,200 on February 14, 2010 and 245 on February 13, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 25 (2009) with peak counts of 1,250 on February 25, 2009 and 79 on February 23, 2011. This is a perfect example of why I split the spring passage into two at this point; only minimal numbers were seen through the late spring passage. This event ran from March 2 (2012) to May 24 (2013) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 6 (2013) with a peak count of 21 on March 6, 2013. The second peaked from March 9 (2011) to March 11 (2009) with a peak count of 185 on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 4 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on March 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 16 (2010) with a peak count of seven on April 12, 2013. The sixth peaked on April 19 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of five on April 19, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on April 25, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 29 (2009) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of three on April 29, 2009. The ninth peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 24 (2013) with peak counts of six on May 23, 2009 and one on May 24, 2013. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

An uncommon late fall to spring passage migrant; the greatest numbers were seen during the winter and early spring passages. The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2008) to December 1 (2010) with high counts of two on three dates. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008) to January 14 (2009, 2011) with high counts of three on four dates. To detail the 2010/2011 records (all were in first-winter plumage unless otherwise identified) there were two on December 5 and December 8 with one on December 13. There were two (one an adult) on December 15 with one on December 17. There were three on December 22 with one on December 26. There was an adult on December 29, December 31 and January 2. There were three on January 5 with two to January 9 and one on January 14. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2012) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of nine on February 21, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were singles on January 4 and January 8 with three on January 17, then singles seen again on January 29, January 31 and February 14. There was an adult on February 19. There were nine on February 21 (eight in first-winter plumage and an adult), then eight seen on February 24, two of these were adults. There were seven on February 26 (two adults) with two on February 28 (one adult). Finally the late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to April 5 (2013) with a high count of four on April 14, 2010.

The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2008) to December 1 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 31, 2008 and two on November 7, 2010. The third peaked on November 11 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 15 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from November 18 (2011, 2012) to November 21 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008) to January 14 (2009, 2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008) to December 5 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of two on December 3, 2008 and December 5, 2010. The second peaked from December 9 (2011, 2012) to December 12 (2008) with a peak count of two on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 14 (2011) to December 16 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of three on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 22 (2010) with a peak count of three on December 22, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 24, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 28 (2008, 2012) to December 30 (2011) with a peak count of three on December 28, 2008. The seventh peaked from January 4 (2010, 2012) to January 9 (2009) with a peak count of three on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2012) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The second peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 23 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of three on January 23, 2009. The third peaked from January 28 (2009) to January 30 (2013) with a peak count of three on January 28, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 4 (2009) to February 5 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 4, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 9 (2011) to February 10 (2013) with a peak count of two on February 9, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 16 (2011) with a peak count of five on February 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 24 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of nine on February 21, 2010 and three on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to April 5 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on March 1, 2009. The second peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 5 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 11 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from March 12 (2012) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 14, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 16 (2011) to March 18 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on March 24, 2010. The seventh peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 5 (2013) with a peak count of two on April 5, 2013. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

There were just eight records for the five years and five of those were for the early spring passage; all the adults were of the British race *L.f.graellsii.* For the late fall passage there was one in first-winter plumage on November 18, 2011. For the winter passage there was an adult on December 14, 2008 with another in first winter plumage on December 28, 2008 and January 2, 2009. All the other sightings were for the early spring passage. There was an adult on January 16, 2009 with one in first-winter plumage on January 30, 2011. There were also single adults on February 8, 2013 and February 15, 2009. Finally there was one in first-winter plumage on February 28, 2010. There were no discernible influxes.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

A very uncommon passage migrant with in 2009 a summer presence; numbers similar in the spring and the fall. The late spring passage ran from April 11 (2012) to May 16 (2010) with a high count of two on April 11, 2012; there were eight records. For the summer passage in 2009 there were two from June 3 to June 10 with one on June 24. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2013) to August 26 (2011) with a high count of three on August 4, 2010; there were six records. All the above were adults with the exception of a juvenile on August 17, 2012.

The late spring passage ran from April 11 (2012) to May 16 (2010) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 11 (2012) to April 15 (2009) with a peak count of two on April 11, 2012. The second peaked from April 28 (2010) to May 1 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on May 14, 2010. The summer passage ran from June 3 (2009) to June 24 (2009) there were two "clustered" influxes. These influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on June 3, 2009 and one on June 24, 2009. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2013) to August 26 (2011) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on July 10, 2013. The second peaked from July 31 (2009) to August 4 (2010) with a peak count of three on August 4, 2010. The third peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 19 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Passage through the fall was light with significantly higher numbers from mid-December through to the summer; this species' presence was determined at least in part by there being a suitable loafing and roosting site. The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2011) to October 7

(2011) with a high count of 11 on September 11, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2011) to December 2 (2012) with a high count of ten on November 27, 2011. All the following events had much higher numbers. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 98 on December 21, 2011. To detail the 2011/2012 records there were five on December 2 with 20 on December 7, 22 on December 14, 40 on December 16, 49 on December 18 and 98 on December 21, then 44 seen on December 23 with singles on January 1 and January 4. These birds had been roosting in Phase Seven; I think the water level rose and this caused them to leave. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 6 (2009) with a high count of 39 on January 19, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 27 on January 16 with 39 on January 19, then two seen on January 23 with one on January 26. There were four on January 28 with 24 on January 30, then four seen on February 2. There were six on February 4 with 11 on February 6, then two seen on February 9 with one to February 23. There were five on February 25 with two on February 27. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 5 (2010) with a high count of 65 on April 25, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were seven on March 3 with three on March 5, two on March 8 and one on March 10. There were five from March 14 to March 21 with two on March 24. All year there had been a problem in that there had been no site for loafing let alone roosting. Now these terns started to gather on the Lake Level Canal Road near the McDonald Canal junction, this became for a time the loafing site. This particular road is little used. At this location there were four on March 26 with seven on March 28, 13 on March 31 and April 4, 15 on April 17 and 22 on April 9, then 15 seen on April 11. There were 18 on April 14 with 19 on April 16, 39 on April 18, 50 on April 23 and 65 on April 25, then 38 seen on April 30 with 25 on May 2 and nine on May 5. That marked the end of this loafing area. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 8 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 41 on May 13, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were four on May 1 with three on May 3 and one on May 6. There were two on May 8 with four on May 10 and 41 on May 13, then 26 seen on May 17 with 13 on May 21 and eight on May 22. There were 16 on May 23 with 18 on May 27, 25 on May 29 and 33 on May 31, then 28 seen on June 3 with 17 on June 5. One of the 17 on June 5 was in breeding plumage. There were 19 on June 7 with 31 on June 10, then 18 seen on June 12 with four on June 14. There was one on June 19 with ten on June 21 and 13 on June 24, then seven seen on June 28 with four on July 1, two on July 3 and singles to July 8.

The early fall passage ran from July 10 (2011) to October 7 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on July 10, 2011. The second peaked from July 15 (2012) to July 17 (2011) with a peak count of five on July 17, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on July 24, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 28 (2010) to July 30 (2008) with a peak count of six on July 30, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 7 (2011, 2012) to August 11 (2010) with a peak count of four on August 7, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 17 (2011) to August 20 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of six on August 20, 2008.

The seventh peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 1 (2010) with a peak count of seven on August 31, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 11 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on September 11, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 25 (2011) to September 30 (2010) with a peak count of eight on September 25, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2011) to December 2 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on October 10, 2011 and one on October 17, 2012. The third peaked from October 26 (2011, 2012) to October 27 (2010) with peak counts of two on October 27, 2010 and October 26, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 31, 2012. The fifth peaked from November 4 (2009, 2011) to November 7 (2012) with peak counts of three on November 4, 2009 and November 4, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2009) to November 16 (2011) with peak counts of three on November 14, 2010 and November 16, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 20, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 26 (2008) to November 30 (2012) with a peak count of ten on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on December 1 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 13 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked on December 5 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of eight on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2012) with a peak count of seven on December 12, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 22 (2010) with peak counts of 98 on December 21, 2011 and 19 on December 22, 2010. The fifth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 18 on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (2011) with peak counts of 38 on January 2, 2011 and four on December 30, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 6 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 19 (2011) with peak counts of 39 on January 19, 2011 and 13 on January 16, 2013. The third peaked from January 27 (2012) to February 1 (2009) with peak counts of 24 on January 30, 2011 and 13 on February 1, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 6 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on February 6, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2013) to February 15 (2009) with peak counts of 21 on February 13, 2013 and 12 on February 15, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 25 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on February 24, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2010) to March 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of seven on March 3, 2010. The second peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of five on March 14, 2010. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 23 (2011) with a peak count of ten on March 23, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of seven on March 30, 2011. The counts in March were distinctly lower, I have no idea why. The fifth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 10 (2011) with peak counts of 29 on April 10, 2011 and 22 on April 9, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 12

(2013) to April 15 (2012) with peak counts of 24 on April 15, 2012 and 20 on April 12, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 19 (2013) to April 22 (2012) with peak counts of 18 on both dates. The eighth peaked from April 25 (2010) to April 26 (2013) with peak counts of 65 on April 25, 2010 and 20 on April 26, 2013. Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 8 (2009, 2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 1 (2009) to May 4 (2012) with peak counts of 22 on May 3, 2013 and four on May 1, 2009. The second peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of 41 on May 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 17 (2011) to May 19 (2013) with a peak count of two on May 17, 2011. The fifth peaked from May 23 (2012) to May 26 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked on May 31 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 33 on May 31, 2009 and two on May 31, 2013. The seventh peaked on June 10 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 31 on June 10, 2009 and one on June 10, 2011. The eighth peaked from June 15 (2012) to June 19 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on June 15, 2012. The ninth peaked from June 24 (2009) to June 29 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on June 24, 2009. In all there were 46 "clustered" influxes.

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*)

In all there were eight records for the five years. For the late spring passage there was one on May 8, 2013. For the early fall passage there were two on August 12, 2009, two on August 21, 2008, eight on August 22, 2008 and one on August 23, 2008. The 2008 records were compliments of Tropical Storm Fay and the count of eight is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 24, 2012 and October 18, 2011. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 8, 2010. There were no discernible "clustered" influxes.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

This was a vagrant; there were just three records for the five years. For the early fall passage there were three on August 21, 2008 (Tropical Storm Fay) and one on September 24, 2008. For the winter passage there were two on December 18, 2009; now that is an exceptional record.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

A rare passage migrant with exceptionally an early spring record; most sightings refer to Tropical Storm Fay in August 2008. For the late spring passage there was one on May 5, 2013 with two on May 17, 2009. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 17, 2011 and August 11, 2010. There were two on August 20, 2008 with 17 on August 22, 2008, then two seen on August 23, 2008 with one on August 24, 2008. Finally for this passage there were two on August 27, 2012. The early spring sighting related to an adult that was seen on January 16, 2009.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

They can be seen at Lake Apopka at any time of the year it all depends on there being a nearby loafing and roosting area. Numbers are often low but if there is a very strong wind from either coast then larger numbers can be seen. In 2007 and 2008 there was a suitable site at Duda and large numbers gathered there during the summer. Since then good numbers have roosted on pilings to the south of Magnolia Park. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2010) to July 9 (2008) with a high count of 109 on June 18, 2008. That is outside the period dealt with here but it puts the records for our years into perspective. To detail the 2008 records there was a strong non-breeding population through the summer at Duda, they were constantly on the move to and from Lake Apopka. These were all in first-summer plumage. There were 109 on June 18 with 98 on June 22, 55 on June 27, 49 on June 29, 32 on July 2, 14 on July 6 and 13 on July 9. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to September 16 (2011) with a high count of 37 on August 22, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 24 on July 11 with 14 to July 16, 13 on July 19 and 12 on July 21. There were 13 on July 24 and July 25 with 12 on July 26 and five on July 27. There were 13 on July 30 with 18 on August 1. During this period there were adults in breeding plumage on July 11, July 16 with two on July 25 and three on August 1. These are included in the totals given above. There was one on August 15 with two on August 20 and August 21, then 37 seen on August 22 with seven on September 5 and one to September 12. The late fall passage ran from October 26 (2012) to December 9 (2011) with a high count of 295 on November 18, 2012. Note the month long gap between the early and late fall passages. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 38 on October 31 with one on November 2. There were five on November 5 with 16 on November 7, 21 on November 9 and 54 on November 12, then 27 seen on November 16 with 26 on November 19. There were 78 on November 21 and November 23 with 156 on November 26, then 56 seen on November 28 with 16 on November 30 and nine on December 3. To detail the 2012 records there were 11 on October 26 with five on October 28, three to November 2 and one on November 4. There were 32 on November 7 with 12 on November 8, 11 on November 9 and two on November 11. There

were 33 on November 14 with 214 on November 16 and 295 on November 18, then 106 seen on November 21 with 33 on November 25, 32 on November 28, 17 on December 2 and six on December 5. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 107 on December 14, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 27 on December 5 with 36 on December 7, 40 on December 9 and 107 on December 14, then 65 seen on December 17 with 26 on December 19, 19 on December 21 and seven on December 24. There were 38 on December 26 with 22 on December 28, seven on December 31 and three on January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 6 (2009) with a high count of 229 on January 18, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were three on January 13 with four on January 16 and 229 on January 18, then 66 seen on January 23 with 14 on January 25 and two to January 30. There were 139 on February 1 with 15 on February 3 and four on February 6. There were six on February 8 with 23 on February 10, then singles seen to February 17. There were three on February 18 with 26 on February 20, then 17 seen on February 22 with 12 on February 24. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 8 (2009) with a high count of 165 on April 11, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 22 on March 5 with 42 on March 8, 62 on March 10 and 109 on March 14, then 93 seen on March 17 with 67 on March 19, 19 on March 24 and 18 on March 26. There were 23 on March 31 with 17 on April 2 and one on April 4. There were 25 on April 7 with 165 on April 11, then 78 seen on April 14 with 45 on April 16, 21 on April 20, 18 on April 23, eight on April 28 but none found on April 30.

The summer passage ran from May 2 (2010) to June 24 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 2 (2010) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 14 on May 5, 2013. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 17 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on May 17, 2009. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 25 (2012) with a peak count of four on May 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 6 (2010) to June 10 (2009) with a peak count of eight on June 10, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 15 (2012) to June 16 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of six on June 21, 2009. If the major influx in 2008 had been inside this set of five years it would form part of the last “clustered” influx. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to September 16 (2011) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2012) to July 5 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from July 11 (2008) to July 13 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on July 11, 2008. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of four on July 17, 2011 and 13 on July 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 1 (2008) to August 7 (2009) with a peak count of 18 on August 1, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 13 (2010) to August 15 (2008) with a peak count of two on August 13, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 20 (2010) to August 22 (2008) with a peak count of 37 on August 22, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 28 (2011) to September 5 (2008) with a peak count of seven on September 5, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 12 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 11, 2011. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 15,

2010. The late fall passage ran from October 26 (2012) to December 9 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 26 (2012) to October 31 (2008) with a peak count of 38 on October 31, 2008. The second peaked on November 7 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 32 on November 7, 2012. The third peaked from November 11 (2009, 2011) to November 12 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 54 on November 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from November 18 (2012) to November 21 (2010) with peak counts of 295 on November 18, 2012 and 44 on November 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 26 (2008) to November 30 (2011) with peak counts of 156 on November 26, 2008 and 46 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 25 on December 4, 2009. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 11 (2011) with peak counts of 103 on December 9, 2012 and 79 on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2009) with peak counts of 107 on December 14, 2008 and 70 on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked on December 21 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 57 on December 21, 2012. The fifth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of 38 on both dates. The sixth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 2 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of 102 on January 2, 2011 and 67 on January 1, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 6 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2009, 2013) to January 10 (2010) with a peak count of 48 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 17 (2010) to January 20 (2012) with peak counts of 229 on January 18, 2013 and 82 on January 20, 2012. The third peaked from January 31 (2010) to February 4 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 139 on February 1, 2013, 84 on January 31, 2010 and 72 on February 4, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 10 (2013) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 53 on February 15, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 20 (2011, 2013) to February 22 (2009) with peak counts of 143 on February 22, 2009 and 61 on February 20, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 35 on February 28, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to May 8 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 7 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 14 (2010) with peak counts of 109 on March 14, 2010, 94 on March 13, 2013 and 78 on March 11, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of six on March 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 22 (2009, 2013) to March 25 (2012) with peak counts of 122 on March 22, 2009 and 24 on March 22, 2013. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of 46 on April 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2013) to April 13 (2011) with peak counts of 165 on April 11, 2010 and 15 on April 10, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 17 (2013) to April 19 (2009) with a peak count of 40 on April 19, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 24 (2013) to April 25 (2012) with a peak count of ten on April 24, 2013. In all there were 40 "clustered" influxes.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

Above all this was a summer visitor although it may have only bred in two of the five years, in 2009 there was a colony by Interceptor Road and in 2013 there was another by Magnolia Park. The colony by Interceptor Road was too far out into the fields and there was too much vegetation to see if birds were on nests. I did not want to disturb them, but I did see juveniles there before they left. The Magnolia Park site was out of the survey area so I did not investigate it. There was also a spring passage with just a trace of a passage in the early fall. The spring passage ran from April 2 (2010) to May 13 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 13 on April 30, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were two on April 2 with one on April 4. There were two on April 7 with four on April 9 and April 14, then 12 seen on April 16 with seven on April 20, four on April 23 and two on April 28. There were 13 on April 30 with two on May 2 and three on May 5. One of the two on May 2 was in first-summer plumage. Such birds do not normally travel this far north. The summer passage ran from May 15 (2011, 2013) to July 15 (2009) with a high count of 92 on June 10, 2009. The count of 92 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were two on May 29 with five on May 31, 11 on June 3, 28 on June 5 and 92 on June 10, then 66 seen on June 19 with 46 on July 1, 28 on July 5, eight on July 10 and July 17, seven on July 19 and two on July 22. To detail the 2013 records there were 52 on May 15 with 13 on May 19 and one on May 22. There were two on May 24 with three on May 26 and four on May 29, then eight seen on May 31 and June 2 with three on June 5 and two on June 7. There were three on June 9 with five on June 12, then three seen to June 21 with singles to June 28. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to September 1 (2010) with a high count of 12 on July 9, 2008.

The spring passage ran from April 2 (2010) to May 13 (2009, 2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on April 2, 2010. The second peaked on April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of three on April 10, 2013. The third peaked from April 15 (2009) to April 16 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on April 16, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 22 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on April 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 29 (2009) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on April 30, 2010. The sixth peaked from May 3 (2013) to May 6 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on May 6, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 15 (2011, 2013) to July 15 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on May 15 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of 52 on May 15, 2013 and one on May 15, 2011. The second peaked from May 25 (2010) to May 27 (2012) with a peak count of two on May 27, 2012. The third peaked from May 31 (2013) to June 3 (2012) with a peak count of eight on May 31, 2013. The fourth peaked from June 9 (2010) to June 12 (2013) with peak counts of 92 on June 10, 2009 and nine on June 9, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 18 (2008) to June 20 (2010) with a peak count of 17 on June 18, 2008. The sixth peaked from June 25 (2008) to June 29 (2009) with peak counts of 66 on June 29, 2009 and 13 on June

25, 2008. The seventh peaked from July 1 (2009) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 46 on July 1, 2009. This last influx would normally belong to the early fall passage but because of the numbers I have placed it here. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to September 1 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 12 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on July 9, 2008. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of eight on July 17, 2009 and two on July 26, 2013. The fourth peaked from August 17 (2012) to August 20 (2008) with a peak count of nine on August 20, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 1, 2010. In all there were 18 "clustered" influxes.

Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

This is a vagrant that is never meant to turn up inland in Florida, and then there was Tropical Storm Fay. On August 20, 2008 a total of six flew to the north at Lake Apopka with another on August 21, 2008. These are the only Zellwood records.

Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscata*)

This is also a vagrant but unlike the last species this is a regular visitor to inland lakes during the passage of tropical weather systems. Tropical Storm Fay was around from August 20, 2008 to August 23. 2008. There was one on August 20, 2008 with 12 on August 21, 2008. There were 16 on August 22, 2008; these were all noted as flying to the north. On August 23, 2008 just one seen flying to the north. This makes for a total of 30 birds. They were all adults with the exception of a single juvenile on August 22, 2008. The count of 16 on that date is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. This was one of the special events of that year. The Bridled Terns peaked on the 20$^{th}$ whereas this species peaked on the 22$^{nd}$; a significant difference. On September 2, 2011 there was a tropical weather system well out in the gulf and that morning I found an adult Sooty Tern dead in the road by the Sand Farm Bridge, it looked as if it had just fallen asleep.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

With the right conditions a common early fall passage migrant; especially in 2008 with Tropical Storm Fay. There was just a trace passage in the spring with two records for the summer passage. The spring passage ran from April 25 (2010) to May 24 (2011) with a high count of eight on May 23, 2009. For the summer passage there were singles in first-summer plumage on June 19, 2009 and June 24, 2011. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2008) to

September 22 (2010) with a high count of 532 on August 24, 2008. The count of 532 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the records for 2008 there were three in first-summer plumage on July 2 with five on July 6 and six on July 9. I did not note age/plumage after this. There were eight on July 11 with three on July 13. There were seven on July 16 with eight on July 19 and ten to July 24, then eight seen on July 25 with six on July 26. There were eight on July 27 with ten on July 30 and 20 on August 1, then four seen on August 3. There were three on August 15 (one was an adult in breeding plumage) with 27 on August 20, 61 on August 22, 148 on August 23 and 532 on August 24, then 145 seen on August 27 with ten on August 31. The majority were in the fields along Pole Road, many were calling something that I have not noted before. There were 26 on September 5 with 45 on September 7, 106 on September 10 and 214 on September 12, then 16 seen on September 17 with two on September 19. To detail the 2012 records there were 29 on August 17 with 22 on August 19 and one on August 26. There were also 47 on August 27 with 124 on September 9.

The spring passage ran from April 25 (2010) to May 24 (2011) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 27 (2011) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of two on April 28, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on May 13, 2011. The third peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 24 (2011) with a peak count of eight on May 23, 2009. For the summer passage there were singles on June 19, 2009 and June 24, 2011. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2008) to September 22 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2009) to July 11 (2008) with a peak count of eight on July 11, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of ten on July 24, 2008. The third peaked from July 31 (2009) to August 1 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on August 1, 2008. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 11 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on August 11, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 15 (2009) to August 17 (2012) with a peak count of 29 on August 17, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 27 on August 20, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 28 (2009) with peak counts of 532 on August 24, 2008 and 38 on August 28, 2009. The eighth peaked from September 8 (2010) to September 12 (2008) with peak counts of 214 on September 12, 2008, 124 on September 9, 2012 and 11 on September 11, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 16 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 15, 2010. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 22, 2010.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

There were sightings from January to September however nearly all the records were for the late spring and summer passages. There are no indications of any "clustered" influxes. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 12, 2011 and February 19, 2010. All but

one of the records for the late spring passage came from 2010 so to detail the 2010 records there were 38 on February 28 with 21 on March 5 and three on March 8. Later there was one on March 26 and March 31. Finally there was one on April 11. All the sightings were from Phase Two. For 2013 there were four on April 17 with nine on April 19, then seven seen on April 26. The summer passage was similar as all bar one of the records came from 2013 so to detail the 2013 records there were 18 on May 1 with 137 on May 5, then three seen on May 8. The count of 137 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were ten on May 10 with 42 on May 19, then two seen on May 24 with one on May 29. There were three on June 2 with two on June 5. There were 26 on June 9 with one on June 16. There was a loafing site to the north of Magnolia Park. All the sightings were therefore from the southern border. Many of these birds were returning to the loafing site whilst it was still dark. There tended to be "dreads" where they would all take off and circle around before settling down again. It was at these times that I was able to count the flocks. The other record came from 2011 there being one on June 19. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on September 7, 2011 and September 9, 2011.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

A species that is going the way of the House Sparrow and Loggerhead Shrike; it now (2015) has vagrant status. There were no winter records for the five years. For the early spring passage there were singles on four dates from January 18 (2012) to February 20 (2013). The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to April 24 (2009) there were just three records of singles. The summer passage ran from May 15 (2009) to July 1 (2009) with peak counts of three on May 23, 2009 and June 26, 2009. There was one on May 30, 2012 otherwise all the records came from 2009. So to detail the 2009 records there was one on April 24 with singles on May 15 and May 21. There were three on May 23 with two to May 31 and singles to June 10. There were two on June 12 with singles to June 17. There were two on June 19 with three on June 26, then two seen on July 1. There was something of an early fall passage this ran from July 1 (2009) to October 4 (2008) with a high count of three on September 21, 2008. The only records for the late fall passage came from 2008 with sightings from October 17 to November 5; the highest counts were of five on October 19 and four on November 5.

The only "clustered" influxes came from the early fall passage, this event ran from July 1 (2009) to October 4 (2008) with six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on July 1, 2009 and one on July 17, 2009. The third peaked from July 29 (2009) to August 3 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 12 (2009) with a peak count of two on August 10, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 3 (2008) with peak counts of two on both dates. Finally the sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on September 21, 2008. Note how

most of the dates are for 2008 and 2009. There were just two records for 2011, five for 2012 and one for 2013.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

A resident with pairs nesting on the northern border; there were of course the influxes with the suggestion of a passage in November. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2010) to October 3 (2008) with high counts of nine on September 14, 2008 and September 16, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 20 on November 23, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were two on September 30 with singles to October 5. There were three on October 7 and October 10 with two on October 14 and one on October 16. There were three on October 19 with one on October 21. There were two from October 23 to October 28 with three on October 30 and seven on November 2, then four seen to November 6 with singles to November 11. There were two on November 13 with 19 on November 16, then four seen on November 18 with one on November 20. There were 20 on November 23 with eight on November 25 and two on November 27. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 15 (2010) with a high count of nine on December 21, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 12 (2011) to March 8 (2009) with high counts of five on three dates. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 6 (2009) with a high count of seven on April 18, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 10 (2009) with high counts of six on June 10, 2009 and June 5, 2011.

The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2010) to October 3 (2008) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on July 7, 2010. The second peaked from July 15 (2011) to July 19 (2009) with a peak count of seven on July 18, 2010. The third peaked from July 29 (2011) to August 1 (2010) with a peak count of four on August 1, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of five on August 9, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 13 (2010) to August 17 (2009) with peak counts of five on both dates. The sixth peaked from August 19 (2010, 2011) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of seven on August 19, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on September 2, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 9 (2011) with a peak count of six on September 7, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 16 (2009, 2010) with peak counts of nine on September 14, 2008 and September 16, 2009. The tenth peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 24 (2008) with a peak count of five on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to December 3 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2011) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of five on October 2, 2009. The second peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on October 5, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of

four on October 14, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2011) to October 20 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2009) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of seven on November 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 12 (2008) with peak counts of two on both dates. The seventh peaked from November 16 (2011) to November 20 (2009) with peak counts of 19 on November 16, 2011 with three on November 20, 2009 and November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2011) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 15 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2012) to December 2 (2011) with a peak count of four on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 9 (2011) with a peak count of five on December 9, 2011. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 15 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2011) to December 24 (2008) with a peak count of nine on December 21, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on December 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009) to January 8 (2010) with a peak count of five on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 12 (2011) to March 8 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 17 (2010) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of three on January 17, 2010. The second peaked from January 21 (2009) to January 23 (2011) with a peak count of four on January 21, 2009. The third peaked from January 30 (2013) to February 4 (2009) with a peak count of five on February 4, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 17 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of five on February 15, 2009 and February 17, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on February 20, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 27 (2011) to March 1 (2009) with a peak count of four on February 29, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 6 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2010, 2013) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of five on March 8, 2013. The second peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of three on March 14, 2010. The third peaked from March 20 (2013) to March 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 10 (2009) to April 11 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of five on April 11, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 18 (2010, 2012) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of seven on April 18, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 26, 2009. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 10 (2009) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on May 1, 2011. The second peaked from May 5 (2010) to May 8 (2009) with peak counts of four on May 5, 2010 and May 6, 2012. The third peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 13 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of three on May 12, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 19 (2013) to May 23 (2009) with a peak count of five on May 20, 2012. The fifth peaked on May 26 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of four on May 26, 2011. The sixth peaked from May 31 (2009) to June 2 (2010) with peak counts of five on both dates. The seventh peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 10 (2009) with

peak counts of six on both dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on June 17, 2011. The ninth peaked from June 20 (2010) to June 24 (2009) with peak counts of three on June 20, 2010 and June 22, 2012. The tenth peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 1 (2009) with a peak count of four on July 1, 2009. In all there were 46 “clustered” influxes.

Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)

An escape from captivity, this was a very beautiful dove from Australia. There was an adult male on the utility wires by the Sod Farm on August 6, 2010 and August 22, 2010, it was with Mourning Doves. This is a new species for Zellwood.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

An increasing summer visitor; there were single pairs at the Sand Farm in 2009, 2010 and 2011 with two pairs in 2012 by Lake Apopka to the east and to the west of the Laughlin Road extension. In 2013 there were at least ten pairs at scattered locations. There were no winter sightings. Passage during the early spring was very limited with sightings from January 1 (2013) to February 17 (2012); the high counts were of two on February 8, 2013 and February 11, 2009. Surprisingly the February birds were all singing in areas where pairs later bred. There was now a month long gap before the start of the late spring passage, this event ran from March 27 (2009, 2011) to May 3 (2009) with high counts of two on March 22, 2009 and April 29, 2009. As these figures show this was a very weak event. The strongest event was the summer passage this ran from May 3 (2013) to July 1 (2012) with a high count of 13 on June 26, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were four on May 3 with one on May 5. There were two on May 8 with three on May 10 and five on May 13, then three seen to May 17 with one on May 19. There were seven on May 22 with five on May 24, four on May 26 and singles to May 31. There were six on June 2 and June 5 with three on June 7 and two on June 9. There were four on June 12 with eight on June 14 and June 16, then three seen on June 19 with one on June 21. There were nine on June 23 with 13 on June 26 (this had to include the fledged young), then one seen on June 28. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2013) to August 29 (2008) with a high count of 35 on August 12, 2009. The count of 35 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there was one at the Sand Farm (new area) on July 1 and July 3. There were two at Hooper Farms Road on July 8. There was one at the Workshops on July 10 with one at the Sand Farm on July 17. All the later records were from the Workshops. There were two on July 24 with 35 on August 12 flying to the east. Finally there were four on August 14. There was one on August 21 at the Workshops. The late fall passage was another minimal event there were five records for 2009 only they ran from September 27 to November 29 with a high count

of two on October 19. To detail those records there was one at the Sand Farm on September 27. There was one at the Workshops on October 4. Two flew to the north at the Sand Farm on October 19. Finally for the late fall passage there were singles at the Nursery on November 1 and November 29. Excepting that September record there were no other sightings for that month.

There were no winter records. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2013) to February 17 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on January 1, 2013. The second peaked from February 8 (2013) to February 11 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on February 17, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 27 (2009, 2011) to May 3 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on March 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on March 27, 2009. The next three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 3, 2013, April 11, 2010 and April 19, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 29 (2009) with a peak count of two on April 29, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 3 (2013) to July 1 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2013) to May 6 (2012) with a peak count of four on May 3, 2013. The second peaked on May 13 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of five on May 13, 2013. The third peaked from May 19 (2010) to May 22 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of seven on May 22, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 2 (2013) with a peak count of six on June 2, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 6 (2012) with a peak count of seven on June 6, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 14 (2013) to June 16 (2010) with a peak count of eight on June 14, 2013. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on June 20, 2012. The eighth peaked from June 26 (2013) to June 27 (2012) with peak counts of 13 on June 26, 2013 and five on June 27, 2012. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2013) to August 29 (2008, 2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 2 (2008) to July 5 (2013) with a peak count of eight on July 5, 2013. The second peaked from July 8 (2009) to July 11 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of five on July 11, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on July 17, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 20 (2012) to July 24 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of seven on July 20, 2012. The fifth peaked from July 29 (2012) to July 30 (2010) with a peak count of four on July 30, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 8 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from August 12 (2009) to August 15 (2012) with peak counts of 35 on August 12, 2009 and four on August 15, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 19, 2011. The ninth peaked on August 29 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late fall passage only occurred in 2009 and is detailed in section one. In all there were 26 "clustered" influxes.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

There is a small breeding population in the wooded borders whilst there was no count the population is unlikely to exceed 30 pairs. This fact is important especially when you look at the sometimes very large numbers seen during the post-breeding gathering. This event takes up nearly a third of the year, the passage ran from May 25 (2012) to September 12 (2008) with high counts of 2,370 on July 30, 2008, 1,750 on July 15, 2012 and 1,238 on July 17, 2013. Whilst this event lasted a long time the peak passage was confined to July. To detail the 2008 records there were 95 on June 1 with 100 on June 8, 106 on June 11, 120 on June 15, 154 on June 20 and 285 on June 22, then 179 seen on June 25. There were 230 on June 27 with 675 on June 29, then 515 seen on July 2 with 385 on July 9 and 280 on July 11. There were 360 on July 13 with 385 on July 16 and 1,815 on July 21, then 390 seen on July 24. There were 660 on July 26 with 1,030 on July 27 and 2,370 on July 30, then 470 seen on August 3 with 255 on August 6, 130 on August 10 and 32 on August 13. The count of 2,370 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 170 on August 15 with 345 on August 17, then 130 seen on August 20 with 55 on August 23. There were 170 on August 24 with 255 on August 29, then 150 seen on September 3 with 47 on September 5, 21 on September 7, 11 on September 10 and nine on September 12. To detail the 2012 records there were 105 on May 25 with 113 on May 27, 153 on June 1, 162 on June 3, 229 on June 6 and 295 on June 8, then 150 seen on June 10 with 136 on June 13, 131 on June 18 and 56 on June 20. There were 163 on June 22 with 102 on June 27 and 83 on June 29. There were 267 on July 1 with 367 on July 4, 433 on July 8, 605 on July 11 and 1,750 on July 15, then 95 seen on July 20 with 80 on July 22 and 79 on July 25. There were 100 on July 27 with 114 on July 29 and 240 on August 1, then 150 seen on August 3 with 126 on August 5, 59 on August 10 and 56 on August 12. There were 81 on August 15 with 73 on August 19 and 13 on August 22. There were 37 on August 24 with 117 on August 26, then 35 seen on August 29 with 16 on August 31. To detail the 2013 records there were 49 on May 26 with 72 on May 29, 76 on May 31 and 118 on June 2, then 58 seen on June 5 with 57 on June 7. There were 196 on June 9 with 205 on June 12 and 263 on June 16, then 161 seen on June 19. There were 216 on June 21 with 368 on June 23, 507 on June 26, 521 on June 28, 641 on June 30, 685 on July 3 and 1,077 on July 5, then 347 seen on July 10 with 205 on July 12. There were 440 on July 14 with 1,238 on July 17, then 590 seen on July 19 with 147 on July 24. There were 162 on July 26 with 180 on July 28, then 87 seen on July 31. There were 124 on August 2 with 273 on August 4, then 113 seen on August 9 with 59 on August 14 and 56 on August 16. The remnant early fall passage ran from September 2 (2011, 2012) to October 1 (2010) with a high count of 200 on September 16, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2011, 2012) with a high count of 202 on November 12, 2008. It is instructive to look at section two to see just how low the counts are outside of the post-breeding gathering. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 14 (2009) with a high count of 575 on December 31, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 6 (2011) with a high count of 450 on

February 4, 2009. This species nests very early so the summer passage covers what would otherwise be the late spring passage. This event ran from March 1 (2013) to June 9 (2010) with a high count of 278 on May 30, 2010.

The post-breeding gathering ran from May 25 (2012) to September 12 (2008) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 8 (2012) with a peak count of 475 on June 7, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 220 on June 11, 2010. The third peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 19 (2011) with a peak count of 270 on June 17, 2009. The fourth peaked on June 22 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 285 on June 22, 2008. The fifth peaked from June 26 (2011) to July 1 (2009) with a peak count of 675 on June 29, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 5 (2013) to July 8 (2009) with peak counts of 1,077 on July 5, 2013 and 670 on July 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 15 (2012) with peak counts of 1,750 on July 15, 2012 and 355 on July 11, 2010. The eighth peaked from July 17 (2013) to July 21 (2008) with peak counts of 1,815 on July 21, 2008, 1,238 on July 17, 2013 and 490 on July 19, 2009. The ninth peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 1 (2012) with peak counts of 2,370 on July 30, 2008 and 345 on July 27, 2011. The tenth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of 345 on August 5, 2009. The eleventh peaked from August 14 (2009) to August 17 (2008) with a peak count of 345 on August 17, 2008. The twelfth peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 21 (2009) with a peak count of 300 on August 21, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from August 25 (2010) to August 26 (2012) with a peak count of 152 on August 25, 2010. The fourteenth peaked from August 28 (2011) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of 255 on August 29, 2008. Note how the counts are now significantly lower; the early fall passage ran from September 2 (2011, 2012) to October 1 (2010) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 5 (2012) with a peak count of 63 on September 3, 2010. The second peaked on September 9 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 173 on September 9, 2011. The third peaked from September 12 (2010, 2012) to September 14 (2008) with a peak count of 63 on September 12, 2010. The fourth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 18 (2009) with a peak count of 200 on September 16, 2011. The fifth peaked on September 24 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 65 on September 24, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 2 (2011, 2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2009) to October 3 (2012) with a peak count of 67 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of 57 on October 8, 2010. The third peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 17 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on October 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2008) to October 25 (2009) with a peak count of 50 on October 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2011) to November 2 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 65 on November 1, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 29 on November 6, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 11 (2009) to November 16 (2011) with a peak count of 202 on November 12, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2009) to November 28 (2012) with

a peak count of 72 on November 25, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 14 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 91 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 4 (2009) to December 7 (2008) with a peak count of 190 on December 7, 2008. The third peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 14 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 107 on December 14, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 57 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2009, 2011) to December 26 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 72 on December 23, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 31 (2008) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 575 on December 31, 2008. The seventh peaked from January 4 (2010, 2012 and 2013) to January 7 (2009) with a peak count of 460 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 6 (2011) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2010, 2012) to January 11 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 20 (2012) with a peak count of 165 on January 16, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 87 on January 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 31 (2010) with a peak count of 150 on January 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2009) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of 450 on February 4, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 13 (2013) with a peak count of 56 on February 10, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 310 on February 18, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 26 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 41 on February 25, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from March 1 (2013) to June 9 (2010) there were twelve “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 135 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2010, 2013) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of 29 on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 18 (2011) with a peak count of 130 on March 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 21 (2012) to March 26 (2010) with a peak count of 69 on March 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2012) to April 5 (2009) with a peak count of 100 on April 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2011, 2013) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of 95 on April 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of 92 on April 19, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 27 (2011) to May 1 (2013) with a peak count of 155 on April 29, 2009. The ninth peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of 155 on May 3, 2009. The tenth peaked from May 15 (2011) to May 17 (2009) with a peak count of 146 on May 16, 2012. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 90 on May 22, 2013. The twelfth peaked from May 29 (2011) to June 2 (2013) with a peak count of 278 on May 30, 2010. In all there were 54”clustered” influxes perhaps that is a record.

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)

A common resident although it becomes harder to find during the late fall and winter passages, I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to December 1 (2009) with a high count of 12 on October 2, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 13 (2010) with high counts of 13 on December 15, 2010 and December 29, 2010. Numbers were now a little higher the early spring passage ran from January 9 (2013) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 24 on January 28, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 15 (2013) with a high count of 30 on March 18, 2011. Now we come to the heaviest passage; this was the summer passage. This event ran from April 28 (2010) to June 30 (2013) with a high count of 47 on June 23, 2013. To detail the 2012 records there were 15 on May 4 with 23 on May 6 and 26 on May 11, then 23 seen to May 16 with 17 on May 18. There were 24 on May 20 with 22 to May 25. There were 37 on May 27 with 16 on May 30. There were 27 on June 1 with 43 on June 3, then 35 seen on June 8 with 21 on June 10. There were 39 on June 13 with 40 on June 18, then 27 seen on June 22 with seven on June 24. To detail the 2013 records there were 15 on May 17 with 25 on May 19, 27 on May 22 and 32 on May 24, then 27 seen on May 26 with 25 on May 31, 23 on June 2 and 15 on June 5. There were 23 on June 7 with 31 on June 9, then 29 seen on June 12 with 27 on June 14. There were 37 on June 16 with 27 on June 19 and 20 on June 21. There were 47 on June 23 with 42 on June 26, 23 on June 28 and 17 on June 30. The early fall passage ran from June 18 (2010) to October 8 (2008) with a high count of 59 on July 4, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were 14 on June 27 with 52 on June 29 and 59 on July 4, then 34 seen on July 6 with 28 on July 8 and 26 to July 13. There were 33 on July 15 with 34 on July 20, then 20 seen on July 22 with 18 on July 25, 15 on July 29, ten on August 1 and nine on August 3. There were 13 on August 5 with 14 on August 12 and August 15, then ten seen on August 17 with seven on August 22, four on August 24 and two on August 26. There were seven on August 29 with six on August 31 and five on September 2. There were 12 on September 5 with singles to September 14. There were four on September 16 with nine on September 19, then eight seen on September 21 with four on September 23, two on September 28 and one on September 30. To detail the 2013 records there were 32 on July 3 with 28 on July 7 and 25 on July 10. There were 47 on July 12 with 38 on July 14, 35 on July 19, 29 on July 24, 27 on July 26, 23 on July 28 and 14 on July 31. There were 16 on August 2 with 27 on August 4, then 23 seen on August 7 with 21 on August 9 and 16 on August 11. There were 23 on August 14 with 18 on August 16 and 17 on August 18. There were 24 on August 21 and August 23 with 17 on August 25, 16 on August 30, 11 on September 4 and five on September 6. There were 11 on September 8 with 20 on September 11, then seven seen on September 13 with five on September 15 and three on September 18. There were 14 on September 20 with seven to September 25. There were ten on September 27 with 16 on September 29, then eight seen on October 4 with seven on October 6.

The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to December 1 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 4 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 10 (2010, 2011) to October 12 (2008) with peak counts of nine on October 10, 2010 and October 10, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 11 on October 17, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of eight on October 21, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2011) to November 12 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on November 9, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 18 (2011) with a peak count of three on November 18, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 27 (2009) with a peak count of five on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 26 (2010) to January 13 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of eight on November 30, 2012. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on December 15, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of seven on December 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 13 on December 29, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2013) to March 7 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2012, 2013) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on January 13, 2012. The second peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 23 (2013) with a peak count of ten on January 23, 2013. The third peaked from January 27 (2012) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of 24 on January 28, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 10 (2010) to February 13 (2013) with a peak count of 19 on February 11, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 20 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on February 15, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of eight on February 26, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 15 (2013) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 2 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on March 2, 2011. The second peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of nine on March 6, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of ten on March 12, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2011) with peak counts of 30 on March 18, 2011 and six on March 17, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 30 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 17 on March 27, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of four on April 3, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on April 12, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 20 (2012) to April 24 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 25 on April 24, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 22 on April 29, 2013. The summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to June 30 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 13 on May 2, 2010. The second peaked from May 8 (2009, 2011) to May 11 (2012) with a peak count of 28 on May 8, 2009. The third peaked from May 16 (2010) to

May 17 (2009) with a peak count of 20 on May 16, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 24 (2013) with peak counts of 32 on May 24, 2013 and 24 on May 20, 2012. The fifth peaked from May 27 (2009) to June 3 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 43 on June 3, 2012 and 28 on June 2, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 31 on June 9, 2013. The seventh peaked from June 13 (2010) to June 18 (2012) with peak counts of 40 on June 18, 2012, 37 on June 16, 2013 and 25 on June 17, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 47 on June 23, 2013. Finally the early fall passage ran from June 18 (2010) to October 8 (2008) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 22 (2011) to June 25 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 30 on June 25, 2008 and 23 on June 24, 2009. The second peaked from July 3 (2013) to July 5 (2009) with peak counts of 59 on July 4, 2012, 32 on July 3, 2013 and 20 on July 5, 2009. The third peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 12 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 47 on July 12, 2013, 30 on July 10, 2011 and 23 on July 12, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 20 (2012) to July 26 (2009) with peak counts of 34 on July 20, 2012, 21 on July 26, 2009 and 21 on July 25, 2010. Counts were now lower, the fifth peaked from July 30 (2008) to July 31 (2011) with a peak count of 19 on July 30, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 6 (2010) with a peak count of 27 on August 4, 2013. The seventh peaked on August 12 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 14 on August 12, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 14 (2013) to August 17 (2008) with a peak count of 23 on August 14, 2013. The ninth peaked from August 21 (2009, 2011) to August 22 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on August 22, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 27 (2008) to August 30 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on August 30, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 5 (2012) with a peak count of 19 on September 3, 2010. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on September 9, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from September 17 (2008) to September 21 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on September 21, 2011. The fourteenth peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 28 (2008) with a peak count of ten on September 25, 2009. In all there were 50 "clustered" influxes.

Cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*)

An exotic that is nearly annual in its occurrence, in Australia its native country its preferred habitat is trees by water which is why I tend to find it in trees by Lake Apopka. One flew to the north-west from Phase One to Duda on July 15, 2009. There was also one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on August 23, 2009. There was another by Lake Apopka to the west of where Laughlin Road extension reaches the lake on October 23, 2011. Those were the fall sightings. More unusual there was one at the Nursery on May 5, 2010.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*)

This is a near annual vagrant. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 30, 2011, October 2, 2009, October 15, 2008 and October 17, 2008 at the Workshops. There was also one on October 18, 2010 on the southern border. For the spring passage there was one on April 21, 2013 at the Nursery.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

An increasing summer resident that is now nesting widely out in the fields; I have no information on the size of the breeding population. This is a problem species as whilst birds may be nesting locally others may still be migrating north; the reverse is possibly true in the fall. The spring passage ran from April 10 (2009) to May 23 (2012) with a high count of 16 on May 17, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there was one on April 17 with four to April 24 and five on April 26, then singles seen to May 1. There were six on May 3 with two on May 5. There were four on May 8 with 12 on May 10, 15 on May 15 and 16 on May 17, then six seen on May 19. The summer passage (with reservations as to accuracy of period selected) ran from May 17 (2011) to August 12 (2011) with a high count of 14 on May 24, 2013. To continue detailing the 2013 records there were nine on May 22 with 14 on May 24, then ten seen on May 26 with four on May 29. There were five on May 31 with eight on June 2, then four seen to June 7. There were eight on June 9 with five on June 12 and two on June 14. There were seven on June 16 with five on June 19, four to June 26 and singles to June 30. There were five on July 3 with seven on July 5, then four seen on July 10 with three on July 12. There were five on July 14 with one on July 17. There were two on July 24 with three on July 26, then two seen on July 28 with one on August 2. There was only a trace passage in the fall so the early fall passage ran from August 15 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to October 2 (2009) with high counts of two on August 19, 2009, September 25, 2009 and September 11, 2011. The late fall passage was somewhat stronger the passage ran from September 30 (2011) to October 23 (2011) with high counts of three on October 8, 2010 and October 6, 2012.

The spring passage ran from April 10 (2009) to May 23 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on April 10, 2009. The second peaked on April 17 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The third peaked from April 20 (2010) to April 22 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from April 26 (2013) to April 29 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on April 26, 2013. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of six on May 3, 2013. The sixth peaked from May 11 (2012) to May 13 (2009) with a peak count of seven on May 13, 2009. The seventh peaked from May 17 (2013) to May 20 (2012) with peak counts of 16 on May 17, 2013 and 12

on May 19, 2010. The summer passage ran from May 17 (2011) to August 12 (2011) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 24 (2013) with peak counts of 14 on May 24, 2013 and five on May 22, 2011. It is quite possible that these last two influxes include an element of passage. The second peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 2 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of eight on June 2, 2013. The third peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 10 (2011) with a peak count of eight on June 9, 2013. The fourth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 19 (2009) with a peak count of nine on June 18, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of five on June 22, 2012. The sixth peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 5 (2013) with a peak count of eight on July 3, 2009. The seventh peaked from July 9 (2010) to July 10 (2011) with a peak count of four on July 10, 2011. The eighth peaked from July 14 (2013) to July 15 (2009) with a peak count of five on July 14, 2013. The ninth peaked on July 20 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on July 20, 2011. The tenth peaked from July 26 (2013) to July 27 (2012) with a peak count of four on July 27, 2012. The eleventh peaked from August 1 (2010) to August 2 (2009) with a peak count of four on August 2, 2009. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 7, 2011. The early fall passage ran from August 15 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to October 2 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from August 15 (2011, 2012) to August 17 (2008) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second peaked on August 19 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on August 19, 2009. The third peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 27 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from August 29 (2012) to September 4 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 14 (2009) with a peak count of two on September 11, 2011. The sixth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to October 23 (2011) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2011) to October 1 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of two on October 1, 2008 and October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 8 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 15 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of two on October 15, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 22 (2008) with a peak count of two on October 21, 2011. In all there were 29 “clustered” influxes.

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)

This is a vagrant with sightings for two years. There was one at the Workshops on December 7, 2008, a winter record. For the late spring passage in 2012 there was one on March 28 and March 30 at the Workshops. There was now a gap until it reappeared along the same stretch of vegetation filled ditch on April 11 and April 13. It had only to move a few yards and I would not have known of its existence.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

The District had placed numerous nest boxes throughout the property and these owls took full advantage; the population appeared to peak in 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2013) to March 3 (2013) with high counts of eight on January 27, 2012 and February 3, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 30 (2010) with a high count of ten on April 15, 2011. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2009, 2011) to July 8 (2011) with a high count of 19 on May 13, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 12 on April 29 with six on May 1. There were seven on May 4 with eight on May 8, nine on May 11 and 19 on May 13, then 13 seen on May 15 with six on May 17. There were ten on May 21 with 13 on May 22, then five seen on May 24. There were six on May 26 with 11 on May 29 and 15 on June 1, then nine seen to June 5 with five to June 10, two on June 12 and one on June 13. There were five on June 15 and June 17 with one on June 19. There were two on June 22 and June 24 with five on June 26 and 11 on June 29, then four seen on July 1 with two to July 6 and one on July 8. The next event the early fall passage was a minor event this ran from July 2 (2010) to October 2 (2009) with a high count of nine on August 19, 2012. With the late fall passage we are back to the higher counts; this passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 20 on November 23, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were four on October 2 with three to October 10, then two seen on October 12. There were 12 on October 14 with ten to October 19, six on October 21, three on October 23 and two on October 26. There were eight on October 28 with nine on October 30 and 16 on November 4, then ten seen on November 9 with five to November 13. There were seven on November 16 with 11 on November 20 and 20 on November 23, then nine seen on November 27 with six on November 30 and three on December 2. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 9 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 15 on December 9, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011/2012 records there were ten on December 4 with 12 on December 7 and 15 on December 9, then eight seen on December 11 with seven on December 14. There were nine on December 16 with three on December 18. There were seven on December 21 with 13 on December 23, then four seen to January 1 with two on January 6 and one on January 8.

The early spring passage ran from January 1 (2013) to March 3 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009, 2013) to January 16 (2011) with peak counts of five on January 13, 2012 and January 11, 2013. The second peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 27 (2012) with a peak count of eight on January 27, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on January 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of eight on February 3, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 18 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of seven on February 18, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2013) to February 24 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to April 30

(2010) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 6 (2009) with a peak count of four on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 9 (2012) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of five on March 10, 2010. The third peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 18 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of five on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 27 (2011) with a peak count of eight on March 27, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on April 1, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 15 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of ten on April 15, 2011 and five on April 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 22 (2012) with a peak count of six on April 22, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 26, 2013. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2009, 2011) to July 8 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on April 29 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 12 on April 29, 2011 and one on April 29, 2009. The second peaked on May 13 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 19 on May 13, 2011 and five on May 13, 2012. The third peaked from May 19 (2010) to May 22 (2011) with peak counts of 13 on May 22, 2011 and two on May 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 30 (2012) to June 1 (2011) with peak counts of 15 on June 1, 2011 and six on May 30, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on June 7, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 20 (2010) with a peak count of five on June 15, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 26 (2009) to June 29 (2011) with peak counts of 11 on June 29, 2011 and two on June 26, 2009. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2010) to October 2 (2009) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of six on July 2, 2010. The second peaked from July 8 (2012) to July 10 (2009) with a peak count of three on July 8, 2012. The third peaked from July 14 (2013) to July 17 (2011) with a peak count of eight on July 17, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of three on July 22, 2012. The fifth peaked from July 29 (2009) to August 5 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of seven on August 5, 2011. The sixth peaked on August 15 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of three on August 15, 2010. The seventh peaked on August 19 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on August 19, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 27 (2008) to August 29 (2012) with a peak count of five on August 28, 2011. The ninth peaked from September 5 (2010) to September 7 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of five on September 7, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 11 (2009) with a peak count of five on September 9, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of eight on September 16, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of eight on September 23, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 3 (2008) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2011) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of 13 on October 5, 2008 and six on October 6, 2012. The second peaked from October 12 (2012) to October 15 (2008) with peak counts of 14 on October 15, 2008, 12 on October 14, 2011 and six on October 12, 2012. The third peaked from October 22 (2010) to October 23 (2009) with peak counts of three on both dates. The fourth peaked from

October 31 (2010) to November 4 (2011) with peak counts of 16 on November 4, 2011 and five on October 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 11 (2012) with a peak count of five on November 10, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on November 17, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 23 (2008, 2011) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of 20 on November 23, 2011 and six on November 26, 2010. Finally the winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 9 (2009, 2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with a peak count of five on December 1, 2009. The second peaked on December 9 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 15 on December 9, 2011 and six on December 9, 2012. The third peaked from December 12 (2008) to December 16 (2011) with a peak count of nine on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 21 (2008, 2012) to December 26 (2009) with peak counts of 13 on December 23, 2011 and four on December 21, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on January 2, 2011. In all there were 45 "clustered" influxes.

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

There were just 26 records for the five years; the problem is this is normally a silent owl and I do not use recordings to elicit a response. There was only one record for the winter passage; there was one on December 23, 2011. There were records for the early spring passage from January 10 (2012) to February 14 (2010) with a high count of three on February 1, 2009. There were singles on five other dates. The count of three was the highest count for Zellwood but there were four on October 20, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2013) to April 24 (2011) singles were seen on eight dates. Of these six were from March 23, 2011 to April 24, 2011 and involved a single bird. There were only two records for the summer passage there were singles on May 13, 2011 and May 28, 2010. The early fall passage ran from July 17 (2011) to August 31 (2008) there were five records of singles. Finally the late fall passage ran from October 7 (2011) to November 22 (2009) there were four records of singles.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

A resident in the wooded borders; there were at least seven pairs in 2009. There was no information for the other years. There was little to suggest influxes so the following is based on the higher counts. There were no high counts during the summer and this event can only be identified by the events on either side. The higher counts for the early fall passage occurred from July 20 (2012) to September 11 (2011) there were high counts of four on September 11, 2011, July 20, 2012 and August 5, 2012. The higher counts for the late fall passage occurred from October 12 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with a high count of six on November 29, 2009.

The higher counts for the winter passage occurred from December 1 (2009) to January 4 (2009) with high counts of six on December 29, 2010 and January 4, 2009. The higher counts for the early spring passage occurred from January 10 (2012) to February 24 (2012) with high counts of five on January 21, 2009 and February 24, 2012. Finally the higher counts for the late spring passage occurred from March 9 (2012) to May 13 (2012) with higher counts of five on April 1, 2011, April 13, 2011, April 8, 2012 and May 13, 2012. I added up the number of the higher counts for each passage and the totals are as follows: summer nil, early fall five, late fall ten, winter 15, early spring six and late spring 14. The higher counts in the late fall and the winter are to be expected as this is the breeding season but I do not understand the high count for the late spring passage.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

A resident in the wooded borders; I have no information as to the number of breeding pairs. There were only 25 higher counts as against the 50 for the Great Horned Owl; this was clearly a less common or less vocal species. Again there were no higher counts for the summer passage. The higher counts for the early fall passage occurred from July 18 (2013) to September 30 (2011) with high counts of six on July 20, 2011 and September 11, 2011. The higher counts for the late fall passage occurred on October 12 (2008, 2011) with high counts of five on both dates. The higher counts for the winter passage occurred from December 16 (2012) to December 31 (2008) with a high count of seven on December 23, 2009. The only record for the early spring passage involved a high count of three on January 16, 2013. Finally the higher counts for the late spring passage occurred from February 29 (2012) to April 19 (2011) with a high count of five on March 16, 2011. Unlike the last species the number of high counts per passage does not appear to show a pattern. There were none for the summer, eight for the early fall, two for the late fall, eight for the winter, one for the early spring and six for the late spring.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

An uncommon winter and spring passage migrant however because of its nocturnal behavior it will have been under-recorded. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 6 (2013) with high counts of two on November 28, 2008, December 17, 2010 and December 21, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to at least February 23 (2011) with a high count of two from February 2, 2011 to February 23, 2011. The late spring passage involved one that stayed on after February 23, 2011 to March 16, 2011 and to one on March 28, 2010. To detail the winter records for 2008/2009 there were two by Airport Road on

November 28. There were singles by the McDonald Canal on December 3, December 7 and December 9. There was one by Interceptor Road on December 12. Later there was one by Laughlin Road on December 26. There was one at the Sand Farm on January 2. There was also one by Interceptor Road on January 16. To detail the 2010/2011 winter and spring records there was one near the Lake Level Canal on December 3 and December 10 with two there on December 17. Finally there was one at that site on January 2. All the later sightings were towards the eastern end of Interceptor Road. There was one on January 5 and January 28 with two there from February 2 to February 23 one then stayed to March 16. These birds often sat on the road at night and were reluctant to fly. Whilst there were two individuals present they often called. To detail the 2011/2012 records there was one by Laughlin Road on December 4, December 9 and December 11. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on December 16 with two there on December 21. There was also one by Interceptor Road on January 1 with one at the Sod Farm on January 10. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage in 2012 there was one by the Lake Level Canal on January 27 with one by Laughlin Road on February 8. These sightings for the winter and early spring passages could involve just two birds.

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*)

This is a vagrant. There was a male by Lake Apopka just to the east of where the Lake Level Canal enters the lake on November 25, 2011, a late fall record.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

A summer visitor in very small numbers; it is also a passage migrant especially in the fall. This is another of the nocturnal species so most of the passage goes un-recorded. The spring passage ran from April 11 (2012) to May 13 (2012) with high counts of eight on May 6, 2009 and April 30, 2010. The summer passage ran from May 8 (2011, 2013) to July 11 (2012) with a high count of seven on May 23, 2010. The early fall passage ran from June 28 (2009) to October 3 (2008) with a high count of 102 on October 1, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were two on July 16 with later one on July 30. There was one on August 31 with two flying to the south-east on September 10. There were 70 on September 14 with 35 flying to the south on September 17. There were 12 on September 19 with 13 on September 26 and 102 on October 1, then 29 seen on October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2008, 2011) to November 4 (2009) with a high count of 45 on October 10, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 45 on October 10 with 22 on October 12, 14 on October 15, five on October 17 and one on October 19. In September most observations were in the early morning at the Sand Farm Bridge. In October observations were at dusk by the Lust Road gate. The birds at Lust

Road gate flew out to the fields from the east i.e. their daytime roosts before leaving to the south. Very exceptionally in 2009 there were sightings for the early spring passage. I heard one calling by the Laughlin Road gate before light on January 25, 2009. I heard it again on January 28, 2009 and February 8, 2009. During this period I heard one calling at the Sand Farm on January 30, 2009. On cooler nights it did not call.

The spring passage ran from April 11 (2012) to May 13 (2012) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 20 (2012) with peak counts of three on both dates. The second peaked from April 24 (2011) to April 26 (2013) with peak counts of four on both dates. The third peaked from April 29 (2012) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of eight on April 30, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of eight on May 6, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 8 (2011, 2013) to July 11 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 13 (2009) with a peak count of five on May 13, 2009. The second peaked from May 23 (2009, 2010) to May 26 (2011) with a peak count of seven on May 23, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on June 1, 2012. The fourth peaked from June 5 (2009) to June 8 (2011) with a peak count of five on June 5, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of three on June 13, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 18 (2010) to June 20 (2012) with a peak count of four on June 18, 2010. The early fall passage ran from June 28 (2009) to October 3 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 13 (2011) to July 17 (2013) with a peak count of five on July 15, 2009. The second peaked from July 23 (2010) to July 24 (2011) with a peak count of four on July 23, 2010. The third peaked from July 27 (2012) to July 31 (2013) with a peak count of two on July 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 14 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 18 on August 14, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 31 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of four on August 31, 2012. The sixth peaked from September 10 (2008) to September 11 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 10, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 70 on September 14, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 102 on October 1, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2008, 2011) to November 4 (2009) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on October 10 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 45 on October 10, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of 12 on October 30, 2009. There were no winter records. For the early spring passage there was one at one location from January 25, 2009 to February 8, 2009 with one at another location on January 30, 2009.

Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

A summer resident on the northern border that now appears to be breeding out in some of the fields. I say fields but they all have extensive growth of willows and elderberry. Because

of its nocturnal nature this species is under-recorded. The only counts of breeding pairs were in 2010 (five pairs) and 2012 (four pairs). The spring passage ran from March 13 (2009) to May 9 (2010) with a high count of 12 on April 24, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were four on March 20 with three to March 27, then two seen on March 30. There were three on April 8 with five on April 10, then three seen on April 13. There were four on April 15 and April 17 with five on April 19, six on April 22 and 12 on April 24, then five seen to April 27 with three to May 1. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 2 (2010) with high counts of nine on May 14, 2010 and June 5, 2013. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to August 12 (2011) with high counts of four on July 4, 2010 and July 8, 2012.

The spring passage ran from March 13 (2009) to May 9 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 22 (2009) with peak counts of ten on March 22, 2009 and four on March 20, 2011. The second peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 2 (2010) with peak counts of seven on March 30, 2009 and April 1, 2013. The third peaked from April 7 (2010) to April 10 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of eight on April 10, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 19 (2013) with a peak count of nine on April 15, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 24 (2011) to April 28 (2010) with peak counts of 12 on April 24, 2011 and six on April 28, 2010. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2011) to July 2 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2009, 2012) to May 8 (2011) with a peak count of seven on May 8, 2011. The second peaked from May 13 (2013) to May 14 (2010) with a peak count of nine on May 14, 2010. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of eight on May 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 27 (2009, 2012) to June 1 (2011) with a peak count of seven on May 27, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of nine on June 5, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 11 (2010) to June 12 (2011) with peak counts of four on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on June 18, 2012. The eighth peaked from June 26 (2011) to June 27 (2010) with a peak count of five on June 27, 2010. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2012) to August 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2012) to July 5 (2013) with a peak count of four on July 4, 2010. The second peaked from July 8 (2012) to July 13 (2011) with a peak count of four on July 8, 2012. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on July 23, 2010 and two on August 1, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 10 (2011, 2012) to August 11 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. In all there were 18 "clustered" influxes. There were no later records.

Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)

This is a passage migrant that is especially hard to locate unless it is singing whilst on passage in the spring. For the early spring passage there was one on February 5, 2010. The main

spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to March 29 (2013) with a high count of seven on March 15, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were five on March 8 with one on March 11. There were two on March 13 with seven on March 15, then two seen to March 20 with singles on March 25 and March 27. The count of seven is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The majority of the records were from Canal Road in the spring where they were heard singing. There were only two records for the early fall passage there being singles on September 9, 2009 and September 14, 2012. The main fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to November 21 (2008) there were six singles seen over the five years. For the winter passage there was one by Laughlin Road on December 28, 2012 and the other was at the Nursery on January 4, 2013.

There did appear to be a series of "clustered" influxes for both the spring and fall passages which are detailed here. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to March 29 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on February 26, 2012. The second peaked from March 8 (2009) to March 9 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on March 8, 2009. The third peaked from March 14 (2012) to March 15 (2009) with peak counts of seven on March 15, 2009 and two on March 14, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 20, 2011 and March 29, 2013. The early fall passage ran from September 9 (2009) to September 14 (2012) and this constituted a "clustered" influx with peak counts of one on both dates. The main fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to November 21 (2008) there were four "clustered influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on October 14, 2011. The third peaked from November 4 (2011) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 21, 2008.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

This species will have bred in the township of Zellwood but numbers for the spring and summer passages were very low. This is an early fall passage migrant with the passage continuing through the first two weeks of October. The spring passage ran from March 27 (2013) to May 26 (2011, 2013) with a high count of 75 on April 14, 2010. The summer passage was no better this ran from May 21 (2010) to July 24 (2011, 2013) with a high count of 70 on July 4, 2012. This all changed with the early fall passage; this event ran from July 15 (2012) to October 4 (2010) with high counts of 8,100 on September 24, 2008, 1,415 on September 23, 2012 and 1,220 on September 14, 2011. The count of 8,100 was and perhaps still is the highest count for Florida. To detail the 2008 records there were three on July 19 with eight on July 21, then one seen on July 24. There were two on July 26 with 14 on July 27 and 85 on August 1, none seen on August 3. There were 13 on August 6 with 60 on August 8 and 106 on August 13,

then two seen on August 15. There were seven on August 17 with one on August 22. There were three on August 24 with five to August 29, 26 on August 31, 33 on September 3, 36 on September 5 and 210 on September 7, then 36 seen on September 10 with one on September 12. There were 20 on September 14 with 360 on September 17, then 33 seen on September 19 with 12 on September 21. There was a major invasion on September 24 as there were 8,100 over the fields from the northern border to Lust Road. Why they stopped at that point I do not know I had been hoping for 10,000! Even so the count of 8,100 is by far the highest count for Zellwood. The earlier high counts were 1,510 on October 2, 1999, 1,840 on September 10, 2003 and 6,800 on October 11 2004. It is unusual in that there is no pattern to these peak counts. There were still 1,600 on September 26 but only 100 found on September 28 with six on October 1. To detail the 2012 records there were two on July 15 with five on July 20 and 12 on July 22, then five seen on July 25. There were six on July 29 with 14 on August 3, then two seen on August 5. There were eight on August 12 with later 15 on August 22 and three on August 26. There were 1,250 on September 2 with 70 on September 5, 14 on September 9 and singles to September 14. There were four on September 16 with 45 on September 19 and 1,415 on September 23, then 35 seen on September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to October 27 (2010) with a high count of 485 on October 5, 2008.

The spring passage ran from March 27 (2013) to May 26 (2011, 2013) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 27 (2013) to April 1 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 8 (2009) with a peak count of 41 on April 5, 2013. The third peaked from April 12 (2013) to April 14 (2010) with a peak count of 75 on April 14, 2010. The fourth peaked on April 18 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fifth peaked from April 22 (2009) to April 24 (2013) with a peak count of four on April 24, 2013. The sixth peaked on April 27 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2009) to May 1 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on April 30, 2010. The eighth peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 5 (2013) with peak counts of seven on both dates. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 35 on May 9, 2010. The tenth peaked from May 13 (2011) to May 17 (2013) with a peak count of 45 on May 17, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 21 (2010) to July 24 (2011, 2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 25 (2010) with a peak count of seven on May 23, 2009. The second peaked from May 29 (2013) to June 4 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on June 4, 2010. The third peaked from June 8 (2011) to June 10 (2009) with a peak count of ten on June 8, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 16 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of ten on June 16, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 27 on June 20, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 29 (2008) to July 4 (2012) with a peak count of 70 on July 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from July 11 (2010) to July 13 (2008) with a peak count of five on July 11, 2010. The eighth peaked on July 17 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 13 on July 17, 2013. Now to the main event the early fall passage this ran from July 15 (2012) to October 4 (2010) there were 12

“clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 21 (2008) to July 23 (2010) with a peak count of 55 on July 23, 2010. The second peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 1 (2008) with a peak count of 85 on August 1, 2008. The third peaked from August 3 (2011, 2012) to August 6 (2010) with a peak count of 40 on August 3, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 44 on August 9, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 12 (2012) to August 15 (2011) with a peak count of 106 on August 13, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 17 (2008, 2009) to August 20 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on August 20, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 22 (2012) to August 26 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on August 26, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 3 (2010) with peak counts of 1,250 on September 2, 2012 and 360 on August 30, 2009. The ninth peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 11 (2009) with a peak count of 375 on September 11, 2009. The tenth peaked from September 14 (2011) to September 17 (2008) with peak counts of 1,220 on September 14, 2011 and 360 on September 17, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 22 (2010) to September 24 (2008) with peak counts of 8,100 on September 24, 2008, 1,415 on September 23, 2012 and 91 on September 22, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 28 (2011) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of 480 on October 1, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to October 27 (2010) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2008, 2011) to October 9 (2009) with a peak count of 485 on October 5, 2008. The second peaked on October 12 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 235 on October 12, 2008. The third peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 20 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on October 20, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 27, 2010. In all there were 34 “clustered” influxes.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

A real rarity there were just seven sightings for the five years, this species avoids large open areas. For the spring passage there were singles on April 7, 2013 and May 1, 2009. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 1, 2012, July 14, 2011, August 3, 2011 and August 18, 2010. Finally for the late fall passage there was one on October 10, 2008.

Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)

This is a vagrant. There was a female at the Sand Farm on November 18, 2009, it was watched preening. This is only the second record for Zellwood; the first was on December 19, 1999.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the late fall passage. There were two summer sightings with singles present on May 5, 2013 and June 24, 2012. The early fall passage ran from July 13 (2008, 2011) to October 1 (2008) with a high count of 23 on September 26, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were singles on July 13, August 10, August 13 and August 15. There were also singles on August 23 and August 24. There were two on August 27 and August 29 with three on August 31 and September 3, then singles seen to September 7. There were three on September 10 with four on September 17, six on September 19, eight on September 21 and 23 on September 26, then five seen to October 1. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2010) to December 11 (2009) with a high count of 45 on November 1, 2009. The count of 45 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. During the fall of 2009 there was the greatest extent of open water which led to the high counts that year. To detail the 2009 records there were nine on September 30 with 36 on October 4, then 15 seen on October 7. At this point I should mention that the previous high count for Zellwood was that of 24 on November 3, 2004. There were 26 on October 9 with 32 on October 14, 34 on October 2, 42 on October 23, 43 on October 25 and 45 on November 1. Note the closeness in the date of the 2004 high count and this one. Counts then lower with 30 on November 26 and 16 on November 8. There were 19 on November 11 with 20 on November 15, then 19 seen again to November 20 with 16 on November 25 and 13 on November 27. There were 23 on November 29 with 19 on December 1, 15 on December 4 and 13 to December 11. To detail the 2010 records there were ten on September 30 with 14 on October 1, 15 on October 6 and October 10, then 20 seen on October 15 with 15 to October 20. There were 23 on October 22 with 14 on October 27 and 13 on October 29. There were 27 on October 31 with 13 on November 3 and ten on November 5. There were 22 on November 7 with 23 on November 10, then 18 seen on November 14 with 15 on November 17 and 14 on November 19. There were 27 on November 21 with 19 on November 26, 15 on November 28 and 12 on December 1. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 9 (2011) with a high count of 22 on December 20, 2009. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 17 on December 13 with 15 on December 14, 13 on December 16 and eight on December 18. There were 22 on December 20 with 16 on December 23, 13 on December 26, 12 to January 2, seven on January 4 and six on January 6. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with a high count of 16 on January 14, 2011. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 22 (2012) to April 22 (2009) with high counts of ten on March 26, 2010, March 13, 2011 and March 18, 2012.

For the summer passage there were singles on May 5, 2013 and June 24, 2012. The early fall passage ran from July 13 (2008, 2011) to October 1 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on July 13, 2008. The second peaked from July 20 (2011) to July 23 (2010) with a peak count of two on July 20, 2011. The third peaked

from July 26 (2013) to August 1 (2010) with peak counts of two on August 1, 2010, July 29, 2011 and July 29, 2012. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 15 (2010) with a peak count of six on August 15, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 25 (2010) with a peak count of six on August 25, 2010. The sixth peaked from August 31 (2008) to September 4 (2011) with a peak count of eight on September 1, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 11 on September 10, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 16 (2012) to September 19 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on September 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 26 (2008) with peak counts of 23 on September 26, 2008 and ten on September 23, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2010) to December 11 (2009) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 7 (2011) with peak counts of 36 on October 4, 2009 and 15 on October 7, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of nine on October 10, 2012. The third peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 15 (2010) with peak counts of 20 on October 15, 2010 and 13 on October 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 22 (2010) with peak counts of 23 on October 22, 2010 and 12 on October 21, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 13 on October 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 5 (2008) with peak counts of 45 on November 1, 2009, 27 on October 31, 2010, 15 on November 4, 2011 and 15 on November 12, 2012. This "clustered" influx is clearly the peak of the passage. The seventh peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2012) with peak counts of 23 on November 11, 2010 and 11 on November 11, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 20 on November 15, 2009. The ninth peaked from November 21 (2010, 2012) to November 23 (2008) with peak counts of 27 on November 21, 2010 and 15 on November 21, 2012. The tenth peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of 23 on November 29, 2009 and 11 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2011) to January 9 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on December 10, 2010. The second peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 17 (2008, 2010) to December 20 (2009) with peak counts of 22 on December 20, 2009 and 17 on December 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 5 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with peak counts of nine on January 8, 2010 and January 9, 2013. The second peaked from January 14 (2009, 2011) to January 15 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on January 14, 2011. The third peaked from January 20 (2012, 2013) to January 23 (2011) with a peak count of 14 on January 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on February 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 10 (2012) with peak counts of nine on February 8, 2009 and February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009, 2013) to

February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 12 on February 27, 2009 and February 27, 2011. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 22 (2012) to April 22 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 4 (2011) with a peak count of nine on March 4, 2011. The second peaked on March 8 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of eight on March 8, 2010. The third peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of ten on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 22 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of ten on March 18, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of ten on March 26, 2010. The sixth peaked on April 1 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of eight on April 1, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of five on April 7, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 13 (2011) with a peak count of six on April 13, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of three on April 19, 2011. There were 39 "clustered" influxes.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This is a rare fall passage migrant with most sightings during September. Exceptionally there were also single records for the early and late spring passages; specifically there were single adults on January 16, 2011 and April 29, 2013. The early fall passage ran from August 17 (2009) to September 14 (2008) with high counts of two on September 10, 2010 and September 12, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to October 10 (2008) with singles on three dates. In all 14 individuals seen; nine were adults and five were immatures. To detail the 2008 records for both passages there was an adult at the Workshops on August 27 with an adult on the southern border on September 7. There were single adult and juveniles by Canal Road on September 12 with an adult at the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue on September 14. Finally at the Sand Farm there was an adult on October 1 with a juvenile flying to the east there on October 10.

For the early spring passage there was one on January 16, 2011. For the late spring passage there was one on April 29, 2013. The early fall passage ran from August 17 (2009) to September 14 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 17 (2009) to August 19 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on August 27, 2008. The third peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 9 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from September 10 (2010) to September 14 (2008) with peak counts of two on September 10, 2010 and September 12, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to October 10 (2008) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 28 (2011) to October 1 (2008) with peak

counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on October 10, 2008.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

A common resident in the wooded borders but they can turn up anywhere. Along with a number of other woodland species there has been a population crash of up to 50%. The freezes effected the vegetation growth in the spring, it was much delayed. Many insect larvae were killed by the cold and those that emerged failed to find their food plant. I think there was just insufficient food for any young and over two years this caused the population crash. Even in 2014 there are butterflies that have not come back or have come back in much reduced numbers. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2013) to September 26 (2010) with a high count of 39 on September 15, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 21 (2011) to December 11 (2009) with a high count of 54 on October 10, 2008. So to show the drop in numbers I will first detail the records for 2008 there were 37 on September 26 and September 28 with 46 on October 1, 47 to October 8 and 54 on October 10, then 39 seen on October 12. There were 43 on October 15 with 50 on October 17, then 49 seen on October 19 with 37 on October 22 and 21 on October 24. There were 47 on October 26 with 40 on October 29, 30 on October 31 and 27 on November 2. There were 29 on November 5 with 37 on November 7, then 35 seen on November 12 with 17 on November 14. There were 23 on November 16 with 28 on November 19, 33 on November 21 and 39 on November 23, then 27 seen on November 26. Then in contrast to detail the records for 2012 there were 20 on September 28 with 21 on September 30 and 31 on October 3, then 30 seen on October 9 with 15 on October 10. There were 21 on October 12 with 24 on October 15 and October 19, then 19 seen on October 24 with five on October 26. There were nine on October 28 and October 31 with 11 on November 2 and 13 on November 7, then one seen on November 8. There were three on November 9 with 12 on November 11 and 22 on November 16, then one seen on November 18. There were eight on November 21 with 16 on November 23 and 21 on November 25, then 18 seen on November 28 with six on November 30. If you take a look at the second section you will see that there appeared to be a significant passage in October. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 55 on December 26, 2008. To again detail the 2008/2009 records there were 34 on November 28 with 42 on December 3, then 38 seen on December 5 with 26 on December 7. There were 41 on December 9 with 40 on December 14 and 31 on December 17. There were 51 on December 19 with 40 on December 21 and 33 on December 24. There were 55 on December 26 with 44 on December 28, 30 on December 31 and 26 on January 2. There were 35 on January 4 with 23 on January 7. Now in sharp contrast the records for 2012/2013 there were 13 on December 2 with 17 on December 5, then ten seen

on December 7. There were 13 on December 9 with 14 on December 12 and 22 on December 16, then 19 seen on December 19 with 15 on December 21, seven on December 23 and two on December 26. There were nine on December 28 with 15 on December 30 and 26 on January 4, then 16 seen on January 9 with five on January 11. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 11 (2011) with a high count of 63 on February 22, 2009. Whilst the high count of 63 is a high count the highest count is that of 91 on October 1, 2006. To again detail the records for 2009 there were 27 on January 9 with 34 on January 11, then 30 seen to January 18 with 27 on January 21 and 25 on January 23. There were 48 on January 25 with 30 on January 28 and 22 on January 30. There were 55 on February 1 with 23 on February 4. There were 44 on February 6 with 45 on February 8, then 23 seen on February 11. There were 34 on February 13 with 61 on February 15 and 63 on February 22, then 31 seen on February 27 with 13 on March 1. To detail the records for 2013 there were 19 on January 13 with nine on January 18 and six on January 20. There were 12 on January 23 with ten on January 25 and five to January 30. There were 13 on February 1 with ten on February 3 and seven on February 6. There were 14 on February 8 with five on February 10 and three on February 13. There were ten on February 15 with 13 on February 18 and February 20, then 12 seen to February 27 with ten on March 1 and seven on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 14 (2010) with a high count of 52 on April 10, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from May 6 (2011) to July 9 (2010) with a high count of 45 on May 23, 2010.

The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2013) to September 26 (2010) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 5 (2009) to July 8 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on July 5, 2009. The second peaked from July 10 (2011, 2013) to July 15 (2012) with a peak count of 26 on July 10, 2011. The third peaked from July 19 (2009, 2013) to July 22 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on July 20, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2008) to August 1 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on July 27, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 6 (2008) with a peak count of 26 on August 6, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 12 (2009, 2011) to August 15 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 29 on August 12, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 24 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on August 19, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 30 (2009) with a peak count of 25 on August 30, 2009. The ninth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of 31 on September 4, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 14 (2008, 2011) to September 16 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on September 15, 2010. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 27 on September 23, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 21 (2011) to December 11 (2009) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2009, 2011) to October 3 (2012) with a peak count of 39 on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 8 (2010) to October 10 (2008) with peak counts of 54 on October 10, 2008, 40 on October 10, 2011 and 31 on October 8, 2010. The third peaked from

October 15 (2012) to October 17 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of 50 on October 17, 2008 and 36 on October 17, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with peak counts of 47 on October 26, 2008 and 32 on October 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2009) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of 26 on October 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2008, 2012) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 37 on November 7, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of 33 on November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2011) to November 25 (2012) with a peak count of 39 on November 23, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 29 (2009) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 12 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008) to December 5 (2012) with peak counts of 42 on December 3, 2008 and 17 on December 5, 2012. The second peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 41 on December 9, 2008 and 33 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 22 on December 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2008, 2010) to December 20 (2009) with peak counts of 51 on December 19, 2008 and 34 on December 19, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 55 on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2011) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on December 31, 2010. The seventh peaked on January 4 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 35 on January 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 11 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 13 (2013) with a peak count of 34 on January 11, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 40 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 27 (2010) with peak counts of 48 on January 25, 2009 and 25 on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from February 1 (2009, 2012 and 2013) to February 2 (2011) with peak counts of 55 on February 1, 2009, 46 on February 2, 2011 and 17 on February 1, 2012. The fifth peaked on February 8 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 45 on February 8, 2009 and 14 on February 8, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 18 (2013) with a peak count of 21 on February 17, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2012) to February 23 (2011) with peak counts of 63 on February 22, 2009 and 32 on February 23, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 14 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 9 (2012) with peak counts of 42 on March 6, 2009 and 24 on March 8, 2013. The second peaked on March 13 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 36 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on March 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on April 1, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 10 (2011) with peak counts of 52 on April 10, 2011 and 33 on April 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 17 (2011) with a peak count of 33 on April 17, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 45 on April 24, 2009. The eighth

peaked from April 28 (2010) to May 1 (2009) with peak counts of 46 on May 1, 2009, 40 on April 29, 2012 and 33 on April 29, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 6 (2011) to July 9 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on May 10, 2009. The second peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 16 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 36 on May 16, 2010. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010) with peak counts of 45 on May 23, 2010 and 24 on May 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 27 (2009) with a peak count of 26 on May 26, 2013. The fifth peaked from May 29 (2011) to May 30 (2012) with peak counts of 26 on both dates. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2013) to June 7 (2009) with a peak count of 20 on June 7, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 23 on June 12, 2011. The eighth peaked from June 16 (2010) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 37 on June 16, 2010. The ninth peaked from June 28 (2009) to July 1 (2011) with a peak count of 28 on July 1, 2011. In all there were 51 "clustered" influxes.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; as with the Red-bellied Woodpecker numbers have fallen dramatically during the five years. The fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 5 (2008, 2012) with a high count of five on October 19, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one at the Nursery on September 26. There was one at the Sand Farm on October 17 with one at the Workshops and four at the Nursery on October 19. On October 22 there were two at the Nursery with singles at the Sand Farm and the Workshops. There were singles at the Sand Farm on October 24, on the southern border on October 26 and the Nursery on October 29, November 2 and November 5. On November 19 there were two at the Nursery with one by the Hooper Farms Road gate. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on November 21 with on November 23 singles at the Nursery and by the Hooper Farms Road gate. On November 26 there were three at the Nursery with one at the Sand Farm, then four seen at the Nursery on November 28. There were two at the Sand Farm with two at the Nursery on December 3. On December 5 there was one at both of these sites. To show the later contrast in 2012 there was one at the Workshops on October 15 with one at the Nursery on November 16. There was also one at the Workshops on November 21 with one at the Nursery on November 25 and December 5. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 10 (2010) with high counts of four on December 14, 2008 and December 20, 2009. There was a similar pattern here. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 1 (2009) with a high count of six on February 13, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were two at the Nursery on January 9 with one at the Sand Farm on January 11. There were three at the Nursery on January 14 with two there on January 16 and one on January 18. On January 14 there was

also one at the Sand Farm. There were three at the Nursery from January 21 to January 25. There was also one by Lust Road gate on January 23 with one at the Sand Farm on January 25. There were singles at the Sand Farm and the Nursery on January 28 with one at the Sand Farm on January 30. At the Nursery there were two on February 1 with three on February 6, then two seen on February 8. There were singles at the Sand Farm on February 8 and February 13. On the latter date there were five at the Nursery. There were singles at the Sand Farm on February 15, February 18, February 20 and February 22. There were also singles at the Nursery on February 18 and February 20 with two there on February 22. There were two at the Nursery on February 26 and February 27 with one at the Sand Farm on March 1. In 2013 there was just one record; there was one on February 18. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to March 23 (2011) with a high count of three on March 17, 2010; there was also one on April 19, 2009.

The fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 5 (2008, 2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on September 26, 2008 and October 10, 2011. The third peaked from October 15 (2010, 2012) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 15, 2010. The fourth peaked on October 19 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of five on October 19, 2008 and one on October 19, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 27 (2010) to October 28 (2009) with a peak count of three on October 28, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of two on November 7, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of four on both dates. The eighth peaked from November 19 (2008) to November 23 (2011) with a peak count of three on November 19, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 26 (2008, 2010) to November 27 (2009) with peak counts of four on November 26, 2008 and three on November 26, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 10 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 7 (2008) with peak counts of three on December 7, 2008 and December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 14 (2008) with peak counts of four on December 14, 2008, two on December 10, 2010 and two on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 19 (2010, 2012) to December 20 (2009) with peak counts of four on December 20, 2009 and two on December 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 24 (2010) to December 26 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of three on December 28, 2008. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 6 (2010) with a peak count of two on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 1 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with peak counts of four on January 14, 2009 and two on January 16, 2011. The second peaked on January 23 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of four on January 23, 2009 and one on January 23, 2011. The third peaked from January 28 (2011) to January 29 (2012)

with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2010) to February 4 (2011) with a peak count of two on February 3, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2009, 2011) to February 14 (2010) with peak counts of six on February 13, 2009 and two on February 14, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on February 18, 2013 and three on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to March 23 (2011) there was also one on April 19, 2009; there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of two on March 5, 2010. The second peaked from March 9 (2012) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of two on March 10, 2010. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of three on March 17, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 23, 2011 and April 19, 2009. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A resident in the wooded borders; there appears to be a passage during October with a return event in March. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008, 2012) to October 4 (2009) with a high count of 13 on September 19, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 28 (2008) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 47 on October 22, 2008. Whilst the count of 47 is a very high count the highest count for Zellwood is that of 49 on March 28, 2007. To detail the 2008 records there were 14 on September 28 and October 3 with 18 on October 5, then ten seen on October 8. There were 14 on October 10 and October 12 with 17 on October 15, 23 on October 17 and 47 on October 22, then 26 seen on October 26 with 16 on October 29, nine on October 1, eight on November 5 and four on November 7. There were 13 on November 9 with six on November 12 and four on November 14. The winter passage ran from November 16 (2008) to January 15 (2010) with high counts of 21 on November 28, 2008 and January 4, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were six on November 16 and November 19 with seven on November 21, 19 on November 23 and 21 on November 28, then 16 seen on December 5 with 13 on December 7, five on December 9 and four on December 12. There were ten on December 14 with 11 on December 17 and 14 to December 21, then nine seen on December 24. There were 11 on December 26 with 15 on December 28, 18 on January 2 and 21 on January 4, then 14 seen on January 9 with 11 on January 11 and nine on January 14. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2012, 2013) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of 26 on February 15, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were ten on January 16 with 16 on January 18, then six seen on January 21. There were ten on January 23 with 15 on January 25, then eight seen on January 28 with four on January 30. There were 17 on February 1 with seven on February 4. There were 15 on February 6 with 18 on February 8, then 11 seen on February 11. There were 13 on February 13 with 26 on February 15, then ten seen on February

18. There were 13 on February 20 with 16 on February 22, then 14 seen to February 27 with ten on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 23 on March 6, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 14 on March 4 with 23 on March 6, then 13 seen to March 13 with 11 on March 18, ten on March 22 and five on March 25. There were ten on March 27 with 13 on April 1, then nine seen on April 5 with five to April 10. There were nine on April 12 with six on April 15, four on April 17 and three on April 19. There were seven on April 22 and April 24 with 11 on April 26, then ten seen on May 1 with five to May 8 and four on May 10. The summer passage was by far the quietest event of the year, this passage ran from May 6 (2011) to July 8 (2009) with a high count of nine on May 27, 2009. I have not detailed the 2012 or 2013 records; the pattern of greatly reduced numbers was the same as for the last two species.

The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008, 2012) to October 4 (2009) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 6 (2008) to July 10 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on July 6, 2008. The second peaked from July 20 (2011, 2012) to July 21 (2010) with a peak count of eight on July 20, 2011. The third peaked from July 24 (2009) to July 26 (2008) with a peak count of ten on July 26, 2008. The fourth peaked from August 3 (2008) to August 5 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 11 on August 3, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 15 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on August 10, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 18 (2010) to August 19 (2011) with a peak count of nine on August 19, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 26 (2009, 2012) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of six on August 29, 2008. The eighth peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 6 (2009) with a peak count of nine on September 3, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 11 on September 9, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 14 (2012) to September 19 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on September 19, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 21 (2012) to September 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of ten on September 25, 2009. The main fall passage ran from September 28 (2008) to December 5 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 5 (2008) with a peak count of 18 on October 5, 2008. The second peaked from October 9 (2009) to October 12 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on October 12, 2011. The third peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 23 (2011) with peak counts of 47 on October 22, 2008 and nine on October 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 27 (2010) to October 31 (2012) with a peak count of seven on October 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 9 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on November 9, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 14 (2010) with peak counts of four on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 18, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The winter passage ran from November 16 (2008) to January 15 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 28

(2008) to December 2 (2012) with peak counts of 21 on November 28, 2008 and nine on November 29, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of eight on December 16, 2011. The third peaked from December 21 (2008) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on December 21, 2008. The fourth peaked from January 1 (2012) to January 4 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 21 on January 4, 2009 and eight on January 1, 2012. The fifth peaked on January 8 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of eight on January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2012, 2013) to March 4 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 15 (2012) with a peak count of six on January 15, 2012. The second peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 20 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on January 18, 2009. The third peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 1 (2009) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on February 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2013) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 26 on February 15, 2009 and seven on February 15, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 22 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on February 22, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of five on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 10 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 3 (2010) with a peak count of ten on March 3, 2010. The second peaked from March 6 (2009, 2011) to March 10 (2010) with peak counts of 23 on March 6, 2009 and ten on March 10, 2010. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of six on March 18, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of ten on March 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2012) to April 1 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on April 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of nine on April 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of five on April 21, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on April 26, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on May 4, 2012. Finally the summer passage ran from May 6 (2011) to July 8 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 9 (2012) with a peak count of five on May 8, 2011. The second peaked from May 13 (2009) to May 14 (2010) with a peak count of eight on May 13, 2009. The third peaked on May 17 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of four on May 17, 2013. The fourth peaked from May 24 (2011) to May 27 (2009) with a peak count of nine on May 27, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 5 (2009, 2011 and 2013) to June 9 (2010) with a peak count of seven on June 9, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 14 (2009) to June 17 (2011) with peak counts of four on both dates. The seventh peaked from June 21 (2009) to June 23 (2010) with a peak count of seven on June 23, 2010. The eighth peaked from June 26 (2013) to July 1 (2009) with peak counts of six on July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. In all there were 49 "clustered" influxes.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)

This is a vagrant there were just two records for this set of five years. . There was one at the western end of the Sand Farm on November 4, 2009. There were many dead snags in that area and this may have been the attraction. There was one at the Workshops on January 6, 2012. This could be either a winter or an early spring record. I think all the sightings have been from the northern section of the area.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

As with all the other woodpeckers numbers are declining it is now decidedly uncommon; in 2008/2009 it was seen or heard on 152 out of 157 surveys whilst in 2012/2013 it was only seen or heard on 53 out of 155 surveys. It can still be found in the larger pieces of woodland. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to October 9 (2012) with a high count of six on September 14, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 5 (2010) with high counts of five on October 10, 2008, October 19, 2008 and October 31, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 12 (2011) with high counts of five on December 14, 2008 and December 21, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 5 (2012) with high counts of four on February 22, 2009, February 24, 2010, February 4, 2011 and February 16, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009. 2011) to May 4 (2011, 2012) with high counts of four on April 19, 2009, April 9, 2010, April 18, 2010 and March 18, 2011. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 7 (2010) with high counts of four on May 1, 2009 and May 31, 2009. There were no passages worthy of detailing.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to October 9 (2012) there were 13 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 3 (2013) with a peak count of four on July 1, 2011. The second peaked from July 8 (2009, 2011) to July 11 (2010) with a peak count of three on July 8, 2009. The third peaked from July 14 (2013) to July 18 (2012) with a peak count of three on July 14, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on July 25, 2010. The fifth peaked from July 27 (2008) to August 2 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 2, 2009. The sixth peaked from August 8 (2010) to August 12 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 17 (2012) to August 21 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of three on August 21, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of four on August 28, 2009. The ninth peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 9 (2011) with a peak count of five on September 7, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 15 (2010) with a peak count of six on September 14, 2008. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of four on September 20, 2009. The twelfth peaked from September 26 (2010) to September 27 (2009) with a peak count of five on September 27, 2009. The thirteenth

peaked on September 30 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of three on September 30, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 5 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on October 4, 2009. The second peaked from October 8 (2010) to October 10 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of five on October 10, 2008. The third peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 15 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2008) to October 23 (2011) with a peak count of five on October 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 4 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on October 31, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 14 (2012) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of two on November 15, 2009 and November 17, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 25 (2009, 2012) to November 28 (2010) with a peak count of three on November 25, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 12 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 5 (2008, 2012) to December 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2011) with a peak count of five on December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2012) to December 24 (2010) with a peak count of five on December 21, 2008. The fifth peaked on December 30 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of three on December 30, 2011. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of three on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2012) to March 5 (2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2009, 2011) to January 18 (2012) with peak counts of three on January 15, 2010 and January 14, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2013) to February 1 (2012) with a peak count of three on January 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 4 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of four on February 4, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on February 10, 2012 and four on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 24 (2010) with peak counts of four on both dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on February 29, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 4 (2011, 2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009) to March 7 (2012) with a peak count of three on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 10 (2010, 2013) to March 13 (2009) with a peak count of three on March 13, 2009. The third peaked from March 18 (2011, 2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of four on March 18, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 23 (2012) to March 25 (2009) with a peak count of three on March 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of two on April 1, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of four on April 9, 2010. The seventh peaked on April 13 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of three on April 13, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 17 (2013) to April 20 (2012) with peak counts of four on April 19, 2009 and April 18, 2010. The ninth peaked from April 24 (2011) to

April 29 (2012) with peak counts of three on both dates. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 7 (2010) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from April 30 (2010) to May 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of four on May 1, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on May 8, 2013. The third peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 13 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of three on May 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 17 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 17, 2009. The fifth peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010) with a peak count of three on May 23, 2010. The sixth peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 27 (2012) with a peak count of two on May 26, 2013. The seventh peaked from May 31 (2009) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of four on May 31, 2009. The eighth peaked on June 8 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of three on June 8, 2011. The ninth peaked from June 12 (2013) to June 15 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on June 18, 2010 and June 30, 2010. In all there were 52 “clustered” influxes. Species such as this with a high number of “clustered” influxes had a host of basic not regular influxes.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

A resident in the larger pieces of woodland; numbers have declined but not as sharply as for the other woodpeckers. In 2008/2009 it was seen or heard on 150 out of 157 surveys whilst in 2012/2013 it was only seen or heard on 66 out of 155 surveys. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011. 2012) to October 9 (2009) with a high count of seven on September 17, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 3 (2010) with high counts of seven on November 5, 2008 and October 13, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 14 (2011) with high counts of seven on December 29, 2010 and December 4, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 5 (2010, 2011) with high counts of five on February 27, 2009, January 13, 2010, January 16, 2011, January 28, 2011 and February 18, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 3 (2009) with high counts of five on March 11, 2009, March 30, 2009, March 17, 2010 and April 24, 2011. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 4 (2010) with a high count of five on May 4, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011, 2012) to October 9 (2009) there were 13 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011, 2012) to July 3 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of two on July 3, 2009, July 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012. The second peaked from July 7 (2010) to July 8 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third peaked from July 12 (2013) to July 15 (2009) with a peak count of two on July 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 17 (2011) to July 20 (2012) with a peak count of three on July 18, 2010. The fifth peaked from July 31 (2013) to August 1 (2010) with a peak count of three on August 1, 2010. The sixth

peaked from August 5 (2012) to August 9 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 9, 2009. The seventh peaked on August 17 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth peaked from August 21 (2009, 2011) to August 23 (2012) with a peak count of five on August 21, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of five on August 27, 2010. The tenth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of five on September 4, 2011. The eleventh peaked on September 12 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of four on September 12, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 17 (2008) to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of seven on September 17, 2008. The thirteenth peaked from September 25 (2011) to September 28 (2008) with peak counts of six on September 27, 2009 and September 25, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2012) to December 3 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2012) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of five on October 1, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of five on October 5, 2008. The third peaked on October 10 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of five on October 10, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of seven on October 13, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 22 (2008, 2010) to October 26 (2011) with a peak count of four on October 22, 2010. The sixth peaked from October 28 (2009) to October 31 (2012) with peak counts of four on October 28, 2009 and October 29, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 7 (2012) with a peak count of seven on November 5, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 12 (2008) with peak counts of five on both dates. The ninth peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on November 15, 2009. The tenth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 27 (2011) with peak counts of five on November 23, 2008 and November 24, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 14 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008) to December 4 (2011) with a peak count of seven on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 9 (2008) with peak counts of four on both dates. The third peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 16 (2009) with peak counts of two on December 16, 2009 and December 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2010, 2012) to December 23 (2009) with a peak count of five on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to December 30 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of seven on December 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009, 2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of six on January 5, 2011. The seventh peaked from January 8 (2010, 2012) to January 9 (2011) with a peak count of four on January 9, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 5 (2010, 2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 16 (2011) with peak counts of five on January 13, 2010 and January 16, 2011. The second peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 22 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third peaked from January 28 (2011) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 28, 2011. The

fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 6, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 15 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of four on February 13, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 17 (2010) to February 18 (2011) with a peak count of five on February 18, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on February 24, 2013. The eighth peaked from February 27 (2009) to February 29 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 3 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 8 (2010) with peak counts of four on both dates. The second peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 13 (2013) with a peak count of five on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2009) with a peak count of five on March 17, 2010. The fourth peaked on March 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of four on March 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 28 (2010) to March 30 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of five on March 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of four on April 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 16 (2010) with peak counts of three on both dates. The eighth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 26 (2009) with a peak count of five on April 24, 2011. The summer passage ran from April 30 (2010) to July 4 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on May 1, 2011. The second peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 6 (2009) with as peak count of five on May 4, 2012. The third peaked on May 8 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of three on May 8, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 15 (2009, 2011) to May 17 (2013) with a peak count of three on May 15, 2009. The fifth peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 22 (2009) with a peak count of four on May 21, 2010. The sixth peaked from May 25 (2010) to May 27 (2012) with a peak count of four on May 25, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on June 3, 2011. The eighth peaked from June 9 (2013) to June 12 (2011) with a peak count of three on June 9, 2013. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of three on June 16, 2010. The tenth peaked from June 20 (2012) to June 22 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. In all there were 56 "clustered" influxes.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant most sightings were in October; there were just two records for the spring passage. The spring records were of singles on April 15, 2011 and May 13, 2009. The early fall passage ran from August 15 (2011) to September 28 (2008) with a high count of two on September 24, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one by Canal Road on September 17. At the Nursery there was one on September 19 with two there on September 24, then one seen there on September 28. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to November 1 (2009) with high counts of three on October 19, 2008 and October 1, 2010. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were singles at the Nursery on October 8

and October 10. There was one on the southern border on October 15 with one at the Nursery on October 17. On October 19 there were three with singles at the Sand Farm, the Nursery and by the Hooper Farms Road gate. Finally for the late fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 29.

For the spring passage there were singles on April 15, 2011 and May 13, 2009. The early fall passage ran from August 15 (2011) to September 28 (2008) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 15, 2011 and August 22, 2012. The third peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 12 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from September 16 (2012) to September 17 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2011) to November 1 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2011) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 6 (2012) with a peak count of two on October 4, 2009. The third peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 19 (2008) with a peak count of three on October 19, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 21, 2011. The sixth peaked from October 29 (2008) to November 1 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

This was also a fall passage migrant but this time the bulk of the records were in September and the early fall passage. There was a single record for the spring passage there being one on April 22, 2009. The early fall passage ran from August 10 (2012) to October 3 (2012) with high counts of two on September 15, 2010, August 24, 2011, August 28, 2011 and September 23, 2012. To detail the 2011 records there were two at the Nursery on August 24 with one at the Workshops on August 25. There were two at the Nursery on August 28. There was one at the Workshops on September 14 with one on the southern border on September 18. Finally there were singles at the Nursery on September 25, September 28, September 30 and October 2. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to October 21 (2012) only singles recorded. To continue detailing the 2011 records there was one at the Nursery on October 10.

For the spring there was one on April 22, 2009. The early fall passage ran from August 10 (2012) to October 3 (2012) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 10, 2012 and August 18, 2010. The third peaked from August 22 (2012) to August 24 (2011) with a peak count of two on August 24, 2011. The fourth peaked from August 28 (2011) to August 30 (2009) with a peak count of two

on August 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 5 (2012) to September 7 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from September 14 (2008, 2011) to September 16 (2012) with a peak count of two on September 15, 2010. The eighth peaked from September 18 (2011) to September 21 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The ninth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 23, 2012. Finally the tenth peaked from September 27 (2009) to September 28 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2012) to October 21 (2012) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2012) to October 4 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 14, 2009 and October 21, 2012.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

This is a vagrant. *There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 10, 2008, it was calling. This is outside the period covered here but it was part of the 2008 early fall passage.*

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

This is a late fall and winter visitor but the numbers are very variable. Only in 2009 and 2013 were there significant early spring passages. The severe drought curtailed the numbers for two years as most of the ditches were dry. This is one of the very significant Zellwood species; one just does not see it in these numbers elsewhere in central Florida. The early fall passage ran from August 24 (2011) to September 25 (2012) with a high count of two on September 4, 2011. The main fall passage ran from October 3 (2008, 2012) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of eight on November 15, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 3 and October 5 with three on October 8, then two seen on October 10. There was one on October 15 with two on October 17 and three on October 19, then two seen to October 24. There were five on October 26 with six on October 31, then two seen on November 2 with one on November 5. There were five on November 7 with six on November 9, then two seen to November 16 with singles to November 21. There were three on November 23 with four on November 28, then one seen on December 3. Most were along the canal that is the border between Duda and the Sand Farm. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011, 2012) to January 6 (2010, 2013) with a high count of 11 on December 26, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were singles on December 5 and December 7 with three on December 9, then two seen

on December 12. There were two on December 17 with four on December 19, six to December 24 and 11 on December 26, then three seen on December 28 with singles to January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to February 27 (2009) with a high count of six on February 1, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were three on January 4 and January 9 with five on January 11, then three seen on January 14 with singles to January 18. There was one on January 23 with five on January 25, then two seen on January 28 with one on January 30. There were six on February 1 with two to February 6. There were four on February 8 and February 11 with singles to February 18. There were two on February 25 and February 27. The late spring passage was a minimal event the passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 2 (2010) with high counts of two on March 8, 2009 and March 18, 2009. To complete the detailing of the 2009 records there were singles on March 4 and March 6 with two on March 8 and March 11, then one seen on March 13. There were two on March 18 with singles on March 22 and March 25.

Each year I try to estimate the number of birds; the two years of the drought are there for all to see.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008/2009 | Fall | 22 | Winter | 15 | Spring | 25 | Total | 62 |
| 2009/2010 | Fall | 17 | Winter | 16 | Spring | 6 | Total | 39 |
| 2010/2011 | Fall | 1 | Winter | 1 | Spring | 3 | Total | 5 |
| 2011/2012 | Fall | 5 | Winter | 1 | Spring | 1 | Total | 7 |
| 2012/2013 | Fall | 12 | Winter | 15 | Spring | 14 | Total | 41 |

The early fall passage ran from August 24 (2011) to September 25 (2012) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 24, 2011, one on August 30, 2009, two on September 4, 2011 and one on September 16, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 21 (2012) to September 23 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The first four influxes show just how weak this passage was. The main fall passage ran from October 3 (2008, 2012) to December 3 (2008) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 10 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 8, 2008. The second peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 21 (2009) with a peak count of three on October 19, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on October 26, 2011. The fourth peaked on October 31 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of six on October 31, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on November 4, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 11 (2012) with a peak count of six on November 9, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of eight on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of four on November 28, 2008, November 29, 2009 and November 28, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011, 2012) to January 6 (2010,

2013) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on December 2 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on December 2, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 6, 2009. The third peaked on December 9 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of five on December 9, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on December 16, 2012. The fifth peaked on December 23 (2009, 2012) to December 26 (2008) with peak counts of 11 on December 26, 2008, eight on December 23, 2009 and two on December 23, 2012. The sixth peaked from December 28 (2012) to December 29 (2010) with a peak count of four on December 28, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to February 27 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 13 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of five on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 25 (2009, 2013) to January 27 (2010) with peak counts of five on January 25, 2009 and January 25, 2013. The third peaked from February 1 (2009) to February 3 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of six on February 1, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of four on February 8, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2013) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of two on February 18, 2013. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on February 25, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 2 (2010) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2013) to March 8 (2009) with a peak count of two on March 8, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on March 18, 2009. The third peaked on March 22 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2013) to April 2 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 30 “clustered” influxes.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

A very common late fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through to the spring. Overall numbers vary considerably from year to year. The fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 12 (2008) with a high count of 264 on October 28, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there was one on October 3 with eight on October 5, ten on October 8, 19 on October 12, 76 on October 17, 171 on October 19, 172 on October 24 and 257 on October 26, then 194 seen on October 29 with 167 on October 31. There were 198 on November 2 with 188 on November 7, 147 on November 9, 123 on November 12, 118 on November 14, 93 on November 16 and 87 on November 19. There were 115 on November 21 with 151 on November 23 and 178 on November 28, then 171 seen on December 5 with 119 on December 9 and 52 on December 12. To detail the 2009 records there was one on October 2, October 4 and October 7 with two on October 9, 16 on October 14, 42 on October 17, 59 on October 19, 76 on October 21, 114 on October 23, 129 on October 25 and 264 on October 28, then 250 seen on November

1 with 159 on November 4, 137 on November 6 and 124 on November 8. There were 164 on November 11 with 173 on November 15, then 154 seen on November 18 with 138 on November 20, 134 on November 22 and 78 on November 25. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 124 on December 1, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 122 on December 14 with 113 on December 17, 94 on December 19, 93 on December 21 and 89 on December 24. There were 93 on December 26 with 91 on December 28 and 85 on December 31. There were 107 on January 2 with 98 on January 4 and 66 on January 7. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 100 on November 27 with 112 on November 29 and 124 on December 1, then 109 seen to December 13 with 100 on December 14, 72 on December 16 and 47 on December 18. There were 57 on December 20 with 69 on December 23, then 62 seen on December 26 with 61 on December 28. There were 100 on December 30 with 66 on January 2, 59 on January 4, 44 on January 8 and 21 on January 10. The spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to April 3 (2011) with a high count of 114 on January 9, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 114 on January 9 with 75 on January 14, 63 on January 18 and 32 on January 21. There were 54 on January 23 with 80 on January 25, then 66 seen to February 1 with 40 on February 4. There were 71 on February 6 with 78 on February 8, then 49 seen on February 11. There were 62 on February 13 with 103 on February 15, then 58 seen on February 18 with 50 on February 20. There were 66 on February 22 with 71 on February 27, then 69 seen on March 4 with 59 on March 6, 26 on March 8, 23 to March 13, 19 on March 15, ten on March 18, seven on March 20, four on March 22, two to March 30 and one on April 1. The records for this year show why I have treated the spring passage as a single event. The spring records for 2010 were no higher than those for the later years so I have not detailed them.

The fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 12 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 176 on October 19, 2012. The second peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 264 on October 28, 2009, 257 on October 26, 2008, 133 on October 24, 2010 and 126 on October 28, 2011. This was clearly the peak of the passage. The third peaked from November 2 (2008) to November 4 (2012) with peak counts of 231 on November 4, 2012 and 198 on November 2, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 111 on November 9, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of 173 on November 15, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 25 (2011) with a peak count of 98 on November 23, 2012. The seventh peaked on November 28 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 178 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2012) with a peak count of 124 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2012) with a peak count of 87 on December 12, 2012. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of 122 on

December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 93 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2009) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 107 on January 2, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 76 on January 6, 2013. The spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to April 3 (2011) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. It is unusual but the first influx has been split between this and the winter passage. One influx clearly belongs in that passage whilst the other two belong here. So the first influx peaked from January 6 (2012) to January 9 (2009) with a peak count of 114 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 13 (2010, 2013) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 65 on January 13, 2010. The third peaked from January 20 (2010, 2013) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 66 on January 20, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 25 (2009) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 80 on January 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2011, 2013) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 78 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 103 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 24 (2013) with a peak count of 59 on February 23, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 26 (2010, 2012) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of 71 on February 27, 2009. The ninth peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 5 (2010) with a peak count of 37 on March 5, 2010. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 39 on March 8, 2013, 30 on March 13, 2011 and three on March 25, 2011. In all there were 25 "clustered" influxes.

Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This is a vagrant; there were just four records for this set of five years. There was a female by Canal Road on November 21, 2008. There was an adult male by the side of Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on October 29, 2010. There was an immature at the junction of Pole Road and Lust Road on November 4, 2011, November 5, 2011 and November 6, 2011. Finally there was a female by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on November 7, 2012.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

A variable passage migrant and winter visitor; between nine and 20 a year recorded. The fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to November 27 (2011) with a high count of four on November 23, 2008. There were no records for 2012. To detail the 2008 records there was one at the Sand Farm on October 17 this is an exceptionally early date. Later there were singles on November 9, November 16 and November 19. There were also four on November 23. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2008) to January 9 (2011) with a high count of six on

December 26, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were two on December 7 and December 9 with three on December 12, four on December 17 and five on December 19, then three seen to December 24. There were six on December 26 with four on December 28 and singles to January 2. There were two on January 4 with one on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) to February 24 (2013) with a high count of five on January 23, 2013. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were three on January 9 and January 14 with two to January 18 and one to January 25. There were three on January 28 with two to February 11 and singles on four dates to February 22. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 2 (2010) with no more than one a day. In 2009 one stayed from March 4 to April 29 and in 2010 one stayed from March 5 to April 25. These late April dates are significant. Also in 2010 there was one at a different location on May 2. In 2011 there was one on April 27 and in 2012 there was one on April 25. So in every year bar 2013 there was an event in the last week of April.

The table below shows the estimated numbers per season.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008/2009 | Fall | 6 | Winter | 6 | Spring | 8 | Total | 20 |
| 2009/2010 | Fall | 1 | Winter | 1 | Spring | 7 | Total | 9 |
| 2010/2011 | Fall | 2 | Winter | 1 | Spring | 9 | Total | 12 |
| 2011/2012 | Fall | 6 | Winter | 5 | Spring | 2 | Total | 13 |
| 2012/2013 | Fall | 0 | Winter | 7 | Spring | 8 | Total | 15 |

The fall passage ran from October 2 (2011) to November 27 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 2, 2011, October 10, 2011, October 17, 2008 and October 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 14 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 14, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 27 (2011) with peak counts of four on November 23, 2008 and three on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2008) to January 9 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of three on December 9, 2012. The second peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 17 (2010) with peak counts of three on December 16, 2011 and one on December 17, 2010. The third peaked from December 19 (2008) to December 21 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of five on December 19, 2008, four on December 21, 2011 and one on December 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2012) with peak counts of six on December 26, 2008 and two on December 30, 2012. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2009, 2010) to January 5 (2011) with peak counts of two on January 4, 2009 and January 4, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) to February 24 (2013) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2009) to January 12 (2013) with a peak count of three on

January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 16 (2010) with a peak count of two on January 16, 2010. The third peaked on January 23 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of five on January 23, 2013 and one on January 23, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 28 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of four on January 27, 2010 and three on January 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 30 (2013) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of two on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 11 (2009) with a peak count of three on February 9, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 16 (2011) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of two on February 18, 2013. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 24 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 2 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on April 3, 2011. The third peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 27 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 2, 2010. In all there were 23 "clustered" influxes.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

A quite common spring passage migrant and summer visitor; the early fall passage showed the departure of the summer visitors rather than a separate passage. I have no information on the number of breeding pairs. The spring passage ran from March 23 (2012) to May 14 (2010) with a high count of 12 on April 19, 2009. It is likely that some were still moving north while others were nesting locally. It is not possible to identify when the spring passage for all ceased. To detail the 2009 records there were two from April 1 to April 10 with five on April 12, six on April 15, eight on April 17 and 12 on April 19, then seven seen on April 22. There were nine on April 24 with 11 on April 26, then six seen to May 1 with four on May 3. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 6 (2012) with high counts of ten on May 13, 2011 and May 21, 2011. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were seven on May 6 with one on May 8. There were three on May 10 with five on May 13 and nine on May 15, then one seen on May 17. There were two on May 21 with four on May 22 and six to May 27, then five seen to June 5 with one on June 7. There were two on June 10 with three on June 14, then two seen to June 26 with singles to July 1. To detail the 2011 records there were four on May 6 with six on May 8 and ten on May 13, then four seen on May 15. There were eight on May 17 with ten on May 21, then five seen on May 24 with two on May 26. There were three on May 29 with four on June 1, then three seen on June 3 with one on June 5. There were two on June 8 with three on June 10, four on June 12 and five on June 15, then singles seen to June 29. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009, 2011) to September 25 (2009) with high counts of six on July 19, 2008 and July 26, 2008. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were two on July 9 with

three on July 11, five on July 13 and six on July 19, then three seen on July 21 with two on July 24. There were six from July 26 to August 1 with one on August 3. There were three on August 6 with four on August 10, then three seen to August 15 with one on August 17. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on August 27. There were no late fall records for any of these years.

The spring passage ran from March 23 (2012) to May 14 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 3 (2011) with peak counts of five on both dates. The second peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of seven on April 10, 2011. The third peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 22 (2012) with peak counts of 12 on April 19, 2009 and five on April 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 30 (2010) with peak counts of 11 on April 26, 2009, ten on April 30, 2010 and seven on April 27, 2011. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2012) to July 6 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2009, 2012) to May 8 (2013) with a peak count of eight on May 8, 2013. The second peaked from May 13 (2011) to May 16 (2010) with peak counts of ten on May 13, 2011, nine on May 15, 2009 and nine on May 16, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of ten on May 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 25 (2010) to May 27 (2009) with a peak count of seven on May 25, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 1 (2011) to June 5 (2013) with a peak count of four on June 1, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 11 (2010) to June 15 (2011) with a peak count of six on June 11, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 18 (2012) to June 23 (2010) with a peak count of three on June 23, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on June 29, 2012. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009, 2011) to September 25 (2009) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of five on July 1, 2011. The second peaked from July 7 (2010) to July 8 (2012) with a peak count of five on July 8, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of five on July 12, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 18 (2012) to July 19 (2008) with a peak count of six on July 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 25 (2010) to July 26 (2008) with a peak count of six on July 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 2 (2009) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of three on August 2, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 15 (2010) with a peak count of four on August 10, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 19, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 27 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 31, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 8 (2010) with a peak count of two on September 8, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 14 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The thirteenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 25, 2009. There were no later records. In all there were 25 "clustered" influxes.

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This is a vagrant; there were seven records for the five years. For the late fall passage there was one by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue on October 29, 2008 with one on November 28, 2008 by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension. There was one near the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 28, 2010. There was one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension from November 28, 2012 to February 18, 2013. On February 24, 2013 it had moved a short distance to the north as it was then south of the Lust Road pump house. This individual was therefore present for all of the winter and early spring passages. It would seem that November 28 is a special date for this species. For the winter passage there was one on the southern border on December 21, 2011. For the early spring passage there was one near the Lust Road gate on January 19, 2011. For the late spring passage there was very exceptionally one calling and singing by Lake Apopka at the end of the Laughlin Road extension on May 9, 2012 and May 11, 2012.

Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)

This is a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one by the Stormwater Ponds on November 23, 2012.

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)

This is a difficult species in that there is a roost just outside the survey area; it is across CR 437 from Hooper Farms Road. Most of the birds using this roost do not come into the survey area; the following relates to those that do. Where I have the information I provide counts for the roost. There was a very light late fall passage with sightings for three of the five years. This passage ran from October 19 (2008) to November 25 (2012) with a high count of two on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 11 (2009) with a high count of 18 on January 6, 2013. To detail the 2008/2009 records there was one on November 28 with six on December 3, then five seen on December 5 with two to December 12. There were eight on December 14 with 11 on December 17, then six seen on December 19 with two on December 26. There were 39 on December 31 with 49 on January 4, then four seen on January 9 with one on January 11. The counts for December 31 and January 4 were roost counts. To detail the 2012/2013 records at the roost there were 22 on December 21, 2012, I have no other data for that roost. There were three locations where this species was seen during the winter and early spring passages of 2012/2013. The first was a combination of Potter Farm's Road and the Stormwater Ponds; this will be described as "the Stormwater Ponds". The

second was by Lust Road gate and the third was by Hooper Farms Road gate. The use of Potter's Farm and the Stormwater Ponds is a new development. It is also uncertain that the birds from the Stormwater Ponds/Potter's Farm area would travel to Hooper Farms Road to roost. The following relates solely to birds in the survey area so for the winter passage there were two at the Stormwater Ponds on December 2 with three there to December 7, four on December 9, five on December 14 and seven on December 19, then they were gone. There were ten by the Lust Road gate on December 9 with two there on December 12. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on the latter date. There were two by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on December 9. There was one at the Stormwater Ponds on December 28 and December 30 with three there on January 1 and eight on January 6, then two seen on January 9. At the Lust Road gate there were two on January 1 with ten there on January 6; none were seen on January 9. I have included these 2012/2013 records to show just how complicated it gets. In other years there have been small flocks at the Sand Farm which probably roosted in that area. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 5 (2012) with a high count of 17 on February 13, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were five on January 14 with 58 on January 16, then 39 seen on January 18. There were 49 on January 25 with ten on January 28 and two on February 8. There were seven on February 11 with 17 on February 13, then five seen on February 15 with one on February 18. There were four on February 22 with five on February 25 and six on February 27. The counts on January 16, January 18 and January 25 were roost counts. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2009) to April 11 (2010) with a high count of 13 on March 13, 2009. To continue the detailing of the 2009 records there were 11 on March 6 and March 8 with 13 on March 13, then six seen on March 15 with one on March 20. There were two on March 25 with six on March 27, then five seen on March 30 with two to April 10.

The late fall passage ran from October 19 (2008) to November 25 (2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 19, 2008 and November 16, 2012. The third peaked on November 23 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of two on November 23, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 11 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of six on December 3, 2008. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with peak counts of 16 on December 9, 2012 and two on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 17 (2008) to December 19 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on December 17, 2008 and seven on December 19, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of six on December 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 9 (2009) with peak counts of 18 on January 6, 2013 and four on January 9, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2013) to March 5 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2013) to January 14 (2009) with a peak count of five on January 14, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on January 20, 2010. The third peaked from January 27 (2013)

to January 28 (2009) with peak counts of ten on January 28, 2009 and five on January 27, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 2, 2011. The fifth peaked on February 10 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of five on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 16 (2011) with peak counts of 17 on February 13, 2009 and one on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of six on February 20, 2013. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of six on February 27, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of one on February 29, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2009) to April 11 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 13 (2009) with peak counts of 13 on March 13, 2009, two on March 10, 2010 and two on March 12, 2012. The second peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 21 (2012) with a peak count of four on March 18, 2011. The third peaked from March 27 (2009, 2011) to March 28 (2012) with a peak count of six on March 27, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 1 (2013) to April 5 (2009) with a peak count of three on April 3, 2011. In all there were 21 "clustered" influxes.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

A pair bred in 2009 and were present again in 2010 otherwise this is a passage migrant with the heaviest passage in the early fall. The spring passage ran from April 1 (2009) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of nine on April 25, 2012. To detail the 2009 records there were singles on April 1 and April 12 with six on April 15 and seven on April 22, then six seen on April 24 with one on April 26. There were two on May 10. That completed the spring passage. For the summer a pair took up residence in Phase One from May 22, 2009. I found the nest on June 24 and saw the three fledged young on July 17. In 2010 there was a pair again in Phase One from May 16 to June 30 but I did not see a nest or any young. There did appear to be a minor passage in May and early June and this appears to be an extension of the spring passage. This event ran from May 8 (2011, 2013) to June 15 (2011) with high counts of three on May 17, 2011 and May 15, 2013. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2011) to September 30 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 316 on August 31, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one on July 2 with two on July 21, then singles seen on August 10 and August 13. There was also one on August 22 with 20 on August 23, then four seen on August 24. On August 31 a total of 316 flew to the south-east. This is not the highest count but it is up there. The actual high count is that of 347 on August 31, 1999. August 31 is obviously the date to watch. Counts now lower with three on September 3 and two to September 10. There were 30 on September 17 with four on September 19.

The spring passage ran from April 1 (2009) to May 10 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from April 1 (2009) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of two on April 3, 2011. The second peaked on April 7 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of two on April 7, 2010 and April 7, 2012. The third peaked from April 15 (2009, 2011) to April 18 (2010) with a peak count of six on April 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from April 22 (2009) to April 25 (2012) with a peak count of nine on April 25, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of seven on April 28, 2010 and two on May 10, 2009. The summer/late spring passage ran from May 8 (2011, 2013) to June 15 (2011) there were two “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 15 (2013) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of three on both dates. The second peaked from May 31 (2009) to June 3 (2011) with a peak count of two on June 3, 2011. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2011) to September 30 (2009, 2011) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 4 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from July 15 (2012) to July 21 (2008) with a peak count of eight on July 17, 2009. The third peaked from August 1 (2010) to August 3 (2012) with a peak count of three on August 1, 2010. The fourth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 14 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on August 14, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 11 on August 19, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 23 (2008) to August 26 (2009) with peak counts of 52 on August 26, 2009, 20 on August 23, 2008 and 11 on August 24, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 29 (2010, 2011) to August 31 (2008) with peak counts of 316 on August 31, 2008, 79 on August 29, 2010 and three on August 29, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 2 (2012) to September 5 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on September 5, 2010. The ninth peaked from September 9 (2012) to September 11 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on September 9, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 17 (2008) with peak counts of 30 on September 17, 2008 and eight on September 16, 2011. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of one on September 22, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 28 (2012) to September 30 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on September 28, 2012. In all there were 20 “clustered” influxes.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

This is a vagrant in all there were eight records for the five years. For the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on April 15, 2009 with one near the Lust Road gate on May 6, 2009. There was also one at the Stormwater Ponds on May 13, 2013. For the summer passage there was one by Lust Road on June 9, 2013. For the early fall passage there was one on July 10, 2011 by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. There was one by Airport Road on July 28, 2013 and there was one at the Lake Level Canal on July 30, 2010. Later there was one on

September 19, 2012 on the southern border. This is a coastal species that is known to wander inland from time to time.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Another vagrant there were six records for the five years. For the early spring passage there were at Lust Road singles on February 13, 2009 and February 15, 2009. There were no records for the late spring or summer passages. Surprisingly there was a record for the early fall passage; there was one at the Workshops on July 14, 2011, it was being mobbed by Northern Mockingbirds. A Cooper's Hawk came and took one of the mockingbirds. For the late fall passage there was one by Lust Road gate on November 9, 2012 with one on the western side of the Sod Farm on November 11, 2012. Finally there are two long staying individuals that arrived during the winter passage and stayed into the early spring passage. There was a young bird at Potter's Farm from December 12, 2012 to January 19, 2013. At the roost by CR 437 there were singles on December 31, 2008, January 4, 2009, January 16, 2009, January 18, 2009 and January 25, 2009.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*)

This is a vagrant anywhere in North America yet there are now four records for Zellwood. There was one by Lust Road on July 23, 2000, one by Hooper Farms Road from December 10, 2005 to January 15, 2006 and there was one was at the Lust Road pump house on July 13, 2012; that individual was later seen just to the south on July 14, 2012 and July 15, 2012. To top it all off there has been a fourth record as there was one by Potter's Farm from July 17, 2013 to July 21, 2013. There cannot be many places in the United States with four records.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

This is a continuing disaster, there used to be a regular breeding population of six to eight pairs but that has gone. In this set of five years there were only summer records for 2011; in that year there was one at the Workshops on June 3 with one by Canal Road on June 13 that was it. Whilst it is unlikely these might just be early fall records. The early fall passage has remained the main event but the numbers have fallen dramatically. This passage ran from June 22 (2008) to October 1 (2008, 2010) with a high count of three on July 15, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there was one on June 22 and June 27 with two on July 9, then singles seen to August 8. There were two on August 10 with one on August 13. There were two on August 17

with singles on seven dates to September 17. There were two on September 21, September 24 and September 28 with one on October 1. To detail the 2013 records to show the contrast there was one at the Workshops on June 26. Later there was one by Lust Road on August 4, August 9 and August 16. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 7 (2011) with high counts of two on October 15, 2008, October 26, 2008 and October 30, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 15 with singles to October 24. There were two on October 26 with singles to November 14. To detail the 2012 records there was one by Potter's Farm Road from October 9 to November 21 that was it. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008, 2010) to January 9 (2009) with a high count of two on December 21, 2008. There were no sightings for the winter passages of 2011 and 2012 i.e. we may have seen the last of this event. The early spring passage still exists, just. This event ran from January 11 (2009) to March 1 (2009) with high counts of two on January 11, 2009 and January 25, 2009. There were no records for 2012 and just one record for 2013. The late spring passage only occurred in 2009; there are no later records. In 2009 the passage ran from March 25 to April 15 with high counts of two on March 30, 2009 and April 10, 2009. In the early fall of 2014 just one individual seen,

For the summer passage there were singles seen at different locations on June 3, 2011 and June 13, 2011; although it is unlikely these might just be early fall records. The early fall passage ran from June 22 (2008) to October 1 (2008, 2010) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 26 (2013) to June 29 (2012) with a peak count of two on June 29, 2012. The second peaked from July 8 (2011) to July 9 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of two on July 9, 2008. The third peaked from July 15 (2009, 2012) to July 18 (2010) with peak counts of three on July 15, 2009, one on July 18, 2010 and one on July 15, 2012. The fourth peaked from July 31 (2011) to August 1 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked on August 4 (2010, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from August 9 (2013) to August 10 (2008) with a peak count of two on August 10, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2010) to August 17 (2008) with a peak count of two on August 17, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 23, 2009. The ninth peaked from September 5 (2010) to September 9 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 14, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 21 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 21, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 28 (2008) to September 30 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of two on September 28, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 3 (2008) to December 7 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 3, 2008. The second peaked on October 9 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on October 15, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of two on October 26, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on October 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from

November 18 (2009) to November 19 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008, 2010) to January 9 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on November 28 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 9, 2012. The third peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 21 (2008) with a peak count of two on December 21, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 1 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on January 11, 2009 and one on January 18, 2013. The third peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of two on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 5 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on February 20, 2009 and February 27, 2009. The late spring passage only occurred in 2009, this passage ran from March 25 (2009) to April 15 (2009) there were two "clustered" influxes. The influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on March 30, 2009 and April 10, 2009. In all there were 31 "clustered" influxes.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

A quite common resident although I have no current information as to the number of breeding pairs; this is a common fall and spring passage migrant but this species always breaks the "rules". It is normal for species to have separate early and late fall passages but this species is different the main fall passage sits squarely across both events creating three events. So the early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011, 2012) to September 9 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 14 on July 27, 2012. The main fall passage ran from September 1 (2010) to November 9 (2011) with a high count of 74 on October 5, 2008. The count of 74 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there were four on September 7 with 11 on September 12, 13 on September 17 and 19 on September 19, then 17 seen on September 21 with 13 on September 24. There were 38 on September 26 with 34 on September 28 and 32 on October 1. There were 42 on October 3 with 74 on October 5, then 62 seen on October 8 with 46 on October 10 and 43 to October 15. There were 53 on October 17 with 29 to October 26, 21 on October 29, 18 on October 31 and two on November 2. The late fall passage ran from October 29 (2010) to December 12 (2008) with a high count of 17 on November 7, 2008. The numbers for the early and late fall passages were so much lower than those for the main fall passage. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 6 (2010, 2012) with a high count of 19 on December 26, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were five on December 14 with 13 on December 17, then eight seen on December 19 with seven to December 24. There were 19 on December 26 with 13 on December 28, ten on December 31

and nine on January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 6 (2013) with a high count of 22 on February 15, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 15 on January 4 with 17 on January 9, then 15 seen to January 14 with 11 on January 18, three on January 21 and one on January 23. There were 15 on January 25 with ten on January 28 and eight on January 30. There were 11 on February 1 with five on February 4. There were seven on February 6 with 14 on February 8, 19 on February 11 and 22 to February 15, then 13 seen on February 18 with eight on February 20. There were 14 on February 22 with 21 on February 25, then 19 seen on February 27 with one on March 1. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010, 2012) to May 8 (2011) with a high count of 37 on March 6, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 19 on March 4 with 37 on March 6, then 29 seen on March 8 with 23 on March 13, 22 on March 15, 18 on March 18, 15 to March 22 and four on March 25. There were nine on March 27 with 12 on March 30, then ten seen to April 8 with six on April 10. There were 11 on April 12 with 14 on April 15, then nine seen on April 17. There were 12 on April 19 with 15 on April 22 and 22 on April 24, then 16 seen on April 26 with 13 on April 29. Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 8 (2009) with a high count of 19 on May 19, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 12 on May 1 and May 3 with ten on May 5 and nine on May 8. There were 17 on May 10 with 13 on May 15 and nine on May 17. There were 19 on May 19 with 17 on May 22, 12 on May 24, 11 on May 26 and ten to May 31. There were 11 on June 2 with 17 on June 5, then 12 seen on June 9 with ten on June 12. There were 12 on June 14 with 18 on June 16, then 15 seen on June 19. There were 17 on June 21 with 18 on June 23, then 13 seen on June 26 with nine to June 30.

The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011, 2012) to September 9 (2009, 2011) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2012) to July 11 (2008) with a peak count of 12 on July 8, 2012. The second peaked from July 13 (2011) to July 16 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on July 13, 2011. The third peaked from July 17 (2013) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on July 17, 2013. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2008) to July 27 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 14 on July 27, 2012. The fifth peaked from August 2 (2013) to August 6 (2008) with peak counts of 12 on August 2, 2013 and August 3, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 14 (2009) to August 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of eight on August 17, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 24 (2012) with a peak count of five on August 24, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 26 (2011) to September 2 (2012) with a peak count of nine on August 30, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of ten on September 7, 2011. The main fall passage ran from September 1 (2010) to November 9 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 15 (2010) with peak counts of 20 on September 15, 2010 and 18 on September 12, 2012. The second peaked from September 19 (2008) to September 24 (2010) with peak counts of 28 on September 23, 2012 and 19 on September 19, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 38 on September 26, 2008. The fourth peaked from September 30 (2011) to October 2 (2009) with peak counts of

28 on October 2, 2009 and 22 on October 1, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with peak counts of 74 on October 5, 2008 and 19 on October 6, 2012. The sixth peaked from October 10 (2010, 2011) to October 15 (2012) with peak counts of 25 on October 10, 2011, 21 on October 15, 2012 and 18 on October 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 26 (2008) with peak counts of 53 on October 26, 2008 and 21 on October 21, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 29 (2010) to December 12 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 30 (2009) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of 14 on October 30, 2009. The second peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008) with a peak count of 17 on November 7, 2008. The third peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 18 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on November 18, 2009. The fourth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 13 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 6 (2010, 2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 17 (2008) to December 19 (2012) with a peak count of 13 on December 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 19 on December 26, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of six on January 1, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 6 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010, 2012) to January 9 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 15 (2012) with a peak count of ten on January 13, 2013. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked on January 25 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 15 on January 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of 17 on February 5, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 15 (2009) with peak counts of 22 on February 15, 2009 and three on February 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 25 (2009) with peak counts of 21 on February 25, 2009, 16 on February 23, 2011 and 16 on February 24, 2013. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010, 2012) to May 8 (2011) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 12 on February 29, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2009, 2011) to March 8 (2013) with peak counts of 37 on March 6, 2009, 23 on March 8, 2013 and eight on March 6, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of nine on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 11 on March 20, 2013. The fifth peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 25 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on March 24, 2010. The sixth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 1 (2011, 2012 and 2013) with a peak count of 12 on March 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of

16 on April 9, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 13 (2011) to April 17 (2013) with a peak count of 15 on April 13, 2011. The ninth peaked from April 22 (2011) to April 24 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 22 on April 24, 2009 and 17 on April 24, 2013. The tenth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on April 27, 2012. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2009, 2013) to July 8 (2009) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on May 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 17 on May 1, 2009. The second peaked from May 9 (2012) to May 13 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on May 10, 2013. The third peaked from May 18 (2012) to May 19 (2013) with a peak count of 19 on May 19, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on May 24, 2011. The fifth peaked from May 28 (2010) to June 1 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on May 28, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 5 (2013) to June 8 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on June 5, 2013. The seventh peaked from June 12 (2009) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 18 on June 16, 2013. The eighth peaked from June 19 (2011) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of 18 on June 23, 2013. The ninth peaked from June 25 (2010) to June 26 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on June 25, 2010. The tenth peaked on June 29 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 14 on June 29, 2011. In all there were 53 "clustered" influxes.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

A real rarity as for the five years there were just 12 records of 15 birds; all bar one were for the early fall passage. The other relates to a spring record as there was one at the Nursery on April 8, 2009. The early fall passage ran from July 30 (2010) to October 2 (2009) with a high count of three on September 12, 2012. To detail the 2009 records there was one at the Workshops on September 9. There was one at the Nursery on September 25. There was another at the Workshops on September 30. There was one on the southern border on October 2. To detail the records for 2010 there was one at the Workshops with another near Ponkan Road on July 30. To detail the records for 2011 there was one at the Sand Farm on August 17 with another at the Workshops on September 14. To detail the records for 2012 there was one near the Lust Road pump house on August 29 with on September 12 two at the Nursery and one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension. This count of three is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Finally there was one at the Nursery on September 25. That was the early fall passage for 2012. For the early fall passage for 2013 there was one at the Sand Farm on August 14.

For the spring passage there was one on April 8, 2009. The early fall passage ran from July 30 (2010) to October 2 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 30 (2010) to August 4 (2013) with a peak count of two on July 30, 2010. The next three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 17, 2011, August 29, 2012 and September 9, 2009. The fifth peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 14 (2011) with a

peak count of three on September 12, 2012. The sixth peaked on September 25 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on September 30 (2009). There were no late fall or winter records.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)

This is a vagrant. There was one for the winter passage at the western end of the Sand Farm on December 20, 2009. As is often the case this bird was in thick scrub by water.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

This was a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders but the numbers appear to have crashed. The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2010) to December 6 (2009) with a high count of 19 on November 23, 2008. This count of 19 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there were singles seen from October 22 to November 7 with two on November 9, then singles seen again to November 16. There were four on November 19 with seven on November 21 and 19 on November 23, then five seen on November 26. In 2012 only singles seen on five dates. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 8 (2012) with a high count of nine on December 5, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were eight on November 28 and December 3 with nine on December 5, then seven seen on December 9 with four on December 12 and two on December 14. There were four on December 17 with five on December 21 and seven on December 24, then four seen on December 26 with three on December 28. There were six on December 31 with seven on January 2, then three seen to January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with high counts of eight on January 9, 2009 and February 8, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were eight on January 9 and January 14 with five to January 21, four on January 23, three on January 25, two on January 28 and one on January 30. There were three on February 1 with five on February 4, six on February 6 and eight on February 8, then four seen on February 11. There were five on February 13 with six on February 15, then five seen to February 20 with three on February 22, two on February 25 and one to March 1. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to April 14 (2013) with a high count of ten on March 4, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were ten on March 4 with four on March 8. There were five on March 11 with two on March 13 then singles seen on March 15, March 18, March 22 and March 27. To show the decline again here are the 2013 records: there were singles from March 3 to March 8 and later there were singles from April 1 to April 14.

The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2010) to December 6 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 8, 2010. The second peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on October 28, 2012. The fourth peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 13 (2009) with a peak count of six on November 13, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 19 (2010) with a peak count of three on November 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 25 (2012) with peak counts of 19 on November 23, 2008 and one on November 25, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 30 (2011) to December 1 (2009) with a peak count of six on December 1, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 8 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of five on December 1, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of nine on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 9 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of four on December 8, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of three on December 13, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 19 (2010) to December 24 (2008) with peak counts of seven on December 24, 2008, seven on December 20, 2009 and two on December 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2009, 2012) to January 2 (2009,2012) with peak counts of seven on January 2, 2009, six on January 2, 2012 and five on December 30, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 6 (2010) to January 9 (2013) with peak counts of two on January 6, 2010 and January 7, 2011. The second peaked from January 9 (2009, 2013) to January 10 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of eight on January 9, 2009 and four on January 10, 2012. The third peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on January 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 25 (2013) with a peak count of three on January 22, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 30, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 8 (2009) to February 10 (2013) with peak counts of eight on February 8, 2009 and one on February 10, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of six on February 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 18 (2013) to February 22 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 19, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2011) to April 14 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with peak counts of ten on March 4, 2009 and four on March 5, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on March 9, 2012. The third peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of five on March 11, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 23 (2011, 2012) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of three on March 24, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 1, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 6 (2011) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of three on April 7, 2010. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

This is a vagrant. For the late fall passage there was one at the western end of the Sand Farm on October 17, 2009

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

A quite common fall passage migrant there were much lower numbers for the late spring passage. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2008) to October 6 (2012) with a high count of ten on September 1, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were two on August 12. Later there were singles on August 19 and August 23 with three on August 26, August 28 and September 2, then five seen on September 4 with two on four dates to September 16. There were three on September 18 with one on September 20 and September 23. There were eight on September 25, then four seen on September 27 with singles to October 4. To detail the 2010 records there was one on August 8. Later there were two on August 15 with singles on August 22 and August 25. There were two on August 27 with five on August 29 and ten on September 1, then five seen on September 3 with two on September 5, September 8 and September 10. There were four on September 12 with three on September 15 and singles on September 17, September 19, September 22, September 24, September 26 and on October 1. The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2008) to October 19 (2008) with a high count of three on October 8, 2008. The spring passage ran from March 15 (2009) to May 8 (2013) with a high count of four on April 12, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one on March 15 with two on March 22, then singles seen on March 25, March 27 and March 30. There were two on April 1 with three on April 8 and April 10, then four seen on April 12 with three on April 15, two to April 22 and singles on April 24, April 26 and April 29.

The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2008) to October 6 (2012) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 20 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on August 8, 2010. The third peaked from August 11 (2013) to August 12 (2009) with a peak count of two on August 12, 2009. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2010, 2012) to August 19 (2009) with a peak count of two on August 15, 2010. The fifth peaked on August 24 (2008, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of three on August 24, 2011 and August 24, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of ten on September 1, 2010. The seventh peaked from September 4 (2009, 2011) to September 7 (2008) with peak counts of five on September 4, 2009 and September 4, 2011. The eighth peaked on September 12 (2008, 2010 and 2012) with peak counts of four on September 12, 2010 and September 12, 2012. The ninth peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of four on September 21, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 24

(2008) to September 25 (2009) with peak counts of eight on September 25, 2009 and two on September 24, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 30 (2011, 2012) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of three on September 30, 2012. The late fall passage ran from October 8 (2008) to October 19 (2008) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 9 (2009) with a peak count of three on October 8, 2008. The second peaked from October 14 (2009, 2011) to October 17 (2008) with peak counts of one on all dates. The late spring passage ran from March 15 (2009) to May 8 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 15, 2009. The second peaked from March 22 (2009) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of two on March 22, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on March 29, 2013. The fourth peaked on April 4 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from April 12 (2009) to April 16 (2010) with a peak count of four on April 12, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 20, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 26 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 8, 2013. In all there were 21 "clustered" influxes.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

A resident in the wooded borders but with the increased woody vegetation in the fields they can turn up anywhere. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. There is a passage in the fall with a return passage in the early spring; there was a massive passage in the fall of 2008. Along with the woodpeckers the numbers for this species have declined over the five years. To take the highest count for some of the passage the counts for the early fall passage have dropped from 29 to 19, the winter passage from 38 to 24, the late spring passage from 64 to 41 and the summer passage from 23 to 19. I excluded the two passages where migration clouds the picture. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to September 19 (2010) with a high count of 31 on September 12, 2010. To detail the 2008 records there were 16 on July 6 with 18 on July 9, 19 on July 13 and 20 on July 16, then 18 seen on July 19 with 13 on July 21. There were 18 on July 24 with 23 on July 26, then ten seen on July 27. There were 12 on July 30 with 25 on August 1, then ten seen on August 3. There were 13 on August 6 and August 8 with 15 on August 10, 16 on August 13 and 29 on August 15, then 21 seen on August 17 with nine on August 24. Like the White-eyed Vireo this species also had the main fall passage straddling both the early and late fall passages of other species. The main fall passage ran from August 27 (2008) to November 16 (2008) with a high count of 175 on October 3, 2008. This was nearly the highest count for Zellwood but that still stands as 180 on October 17, 2007. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 22 on August 27 and August 29 with 23 on September 3, 25 on September 7, 27 on September 10, 32 on September 12, 38 on September

14, 41 on September 19, 42 on September 21, 47 on September 24 and 100 on September 26, then 98 seen on September 28 with 43 on October 1. There were 175 on October 3 with 116 on October 5, 113 on October 10, 81 to October 15, 74 on October 17, 70 on October 19 and 50 on October 22. There were 60 on October 24 with 90 on October 26, then 60 seen on October 31 with 56 on November 5, 54 on November 7, 51 on November 9, 33 on November 12, 25 on November 14 and 21 on November 16. The late fall passage ran from October 28 (2012) to December 7 (2008, 2011) with a high count of 49 on November 26, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 35 on November 19 with 44 on November 21, 46 on November 23 and 49 on November 26, then 44 seen on November 28 with 42 on December 5 and 22 on December 7. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) to January 16 (2012) with a high count of 38 on December 28, 2008. To continue with the 2008/2009 records there were 31 on December 9 with 35 on December 14 and 36 on December 19, then 35 seen on December 24 with 22 on December 26. There were 38 on December 28 with 33 on December 31, 25 on January 4 and 22 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 81 on February 15, 2009. To show the return spring passage I am detailing the 2009 records there were 39 on January 9 with 34 to January 18 and 18 on January 21. There were 27 on January 23 with 52 on January 25, then 35 seen on January 28 with 34 on January 30. There were 56 on February 1 with 54 on February 6, 43 on February 8 and 28 on February 11. There were 56 on February 13 with 81 on February 15, then 22 seen on February 18. There were 28 on February 20 with 61 on February 22, then 41 seen to February 27 with 26 on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to May 4 (2012) with a high count of 64 on March 4, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 64 on March 4 with 34 on March 6 and 32 on March 8. There were 35 on March 11 with 36 on March 13, then 31 seen on March 18 with 27 on March 22 and eight on March 25. There were 28 on March 27 with 27 on April 1, 26 on April 5 and 14 on April 8. There were 16 on April 10 with 25 on April 12 and 33 on April 17, then 18 seen to April 24 with 15 on April 26. Finally the summer passage ran from April 25 (2010) to July 18 (2010) with a high count of 29 on June 18, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were 16 on April 29 and May 1 with 22 on May 3, then 19 seen on May 6 with 16 on May 8. There were 17 on May 10 with 21 on May 13 and 23 on May 15, then 18 seen on May 17 with 14 on May 22 and 11 on May 23. There were 19 on May 27 with 16 on May 29 and 14 to June 3. There were 16 on June 5 with 19 on June 7, then 16 seen on June 12 with nine on June 14. There were 15 on June 17 with 17 on June 19, then six seen on June 21. There were eight on June 24 with 16 on June 26, then 13 seen on June 28. I have exceptionally detailed the whole year as numbers were for the most part significantly higher than those for the later years.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to September 19 (2010) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 18 on July 1, 2009. The second peaked from July 8 (2011) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on July 8, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 20 on July 16, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 19 (2009, 2013)

to July 22 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on July 19, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 23 on July 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from July 31 (2009, 2011) to August 4 (2013) with a peak count of 25 on August 1, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 12 (2009, 2011) to August 15 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 29 on August 15, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 22 (2010) to August 23 (2009) with a peak count of 25 on August 23, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 26 (2012) to August 28 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on August 28, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 5 (2010) to September 7 (2011) with a peak count of 29 on September 7, 2011. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 31 on September 12, 2010. Note how the numbers are now higher with the main fall passage. This event ran from August 27 (2008) to November 16 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 16 (2009) to September 21 (2012) with peak counts of 53 on September 16, 2009 and 47 on September 21, 2012. The second peaked on September 26 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 100 on September 26, 2008 and 52 on September 26, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 69 on September 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 2 (2011) to October 3 (2008) with peak counts of 175 on October 3, 2008 and 40 on October 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 8 (2010) with peak counts of 42 on October 6, 2012 and 41 on October 8, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 26 on October 15, 2012. The seventh peaked on October 21 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of 50 on October 21, 2009 and 33 on October 21, 2011. The eighth peaked from October 26 (2008) to November 1 (2009) with peak counts of 90 on October 26, 2008 and 42 on November 1, 2009. Counts now lower again with the late fall passage; this event ran from October 28 (2012) to December 7 (2008, 2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 12 on November 7, 2012. The second peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of 29 on November 15, 2009. The third peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 26 (2008) with peak counts of 49 on November 26, 2008 and 20 on November 25, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) to January 16 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2012) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of 31 on December 6, 2009. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked on December 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 36 on December 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2008) to December 31 (2010) with a peak count of 38 on December 28, 2008. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 8 (2012) with a peak count of 25 on January 4, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 7 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 9 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 33 on January 16, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 31 on January 20, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 25 (2009) to January 27 (2013) with peak counts of 52 on January 25, 2009 and 11

on January 27, 2013. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 1 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 56 on February 1, 2009 and 32 on January 29, 2010. The sixth peaked on February 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 44 on February 6, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 15 (2009) with peak counts of 81 on February 15, 2009 and 38 on February 10, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 23 (2011) with peak counts of 61 on February 22, 2009 and 41 on February 21, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 28 on February 29, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to May 4 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009, 2011) to March 8 (2013) with peak counts of 64 on March 4, 2009, 47 on March 4, 2011 and 41 on March 8, 2013. The second peaked on March 13 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 38 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 40 on March 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2011) to March 28 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on March 28, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2012) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of 29 on April 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 27 on April 9, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 17 (2009) to April 21 (2013) with peak counts of 33 on April 17, 2009 and April 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 24 (2011) to April 27 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on April 27, 2012. Finally the summer passage ran from April 25 (2010) to July 18 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 1 (2013) to May 3 (2009) with a peak count of 25 on May 2, 2010. The second peaked from May 6 (2012) to May 10 (2013) with a peak count of 18 on May 6, 2012. The third peaked from May 15 (2009) to May 20 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on May 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 30 (2012) with a peak count of 25 on May 28, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 15 on June 2, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 7 (2009) to June 8 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on June 8, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 13 (2012) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 20 on June 13, 2012. The eighth peaked from June 18 (2010) to June 22 (2011) with a peak count of 29 on June 18, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on June 26, 2009. The tenth peaked from June 29 (2012) to June 30 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 22 on June 30, 2010. In all there were 55 "clustered" influxes.

Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

This is a vagrant. There were no records for this set of five years even though there is a colony by Ranch Road. *There was however one earlier in the fall of 2008: there was one at the Sand Farm on July 24, 2008.*

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

A resident with single pairs breeding on the northern border in 2010 and 2012 raising two and three young respectively; numbers steady through the year except for the period late September to late November. There is every indication of a late fall passage but there is no visible return passage in the spring. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2009, 2011) to October 2 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 18 on September 24, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to December 5 (2009) with a high count of 38 on November 9, 2008 the count of 38 was the highest count for Zellwood but outside the period covered here there were 77 on November 27, 2013 at the Workshops. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 8 with singles to October 15. There were five on October 17 with four on October 19 but none seen on October 22. There were two on October 26 with six on October 29, then two seen to November 2. There were four on November 5 with five on November 7 and 38 on November 9, then one seen on November 12. There were three on November 16 with five on November 19, then four seen on November 21 with one on November 23. There were five on November 26 with six on November 28, then two seen on December 3 with one on December 5. To detail the 2009 records there was one on October 2 with 14 on October 4, then one seen on October 7. There was one on October 17 with four on October 19 and 11 on October 21, then one seen on October 23. There were five on October 28 with four on November 4 and three on November 8. Finally there were four on November 22. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with high counts of seven on December 10, 2010 and December 28, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 2 (2012) with a high count of nine on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 8 (2011) with high counts of five on March 18, 2009 and April 11, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to July 4 (2012) with high counts of seven on June 25, 2010 and June 27, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2009, 2011) to October 2 (2009, 2011) there were 13 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 5 (2009) to July 6 (2008, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of eight on July 5, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of five on July 11, 2010. The third peaked from July 15 (2012) to July 19 (2008) with a peak count of six on July 17, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2009) to August 1 (2008) with a peak count of eight on July 26, 2009. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on August 5, 2012 and three on August 11, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 17 (2008, 2012) to August 19 (2011) with peak counts of five on August 17, 2008 and August 17, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on August 21, 2009. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 28 (2011) with a peak count of four on August 28, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 5 (2010) to September 9 (2009) with a peak count of eight on September 9, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak

count of eight on September 14, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 22 (2010) with peak counts of five on both dates. The thirteenth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 28 (2011) with peak counts of 18 on September 24, 2008 and one on September 28, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to December 5 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 8 (2008) with peak counts of 14 on October 4, 2009, three on October 6, 2010 and three on October 7, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 17 (2008) to October 19 (2012) with a peak count of nine on October 18, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 26 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on October 21, 2009, 11 on October 26, 2012 and six on October 23, 2011. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2009) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of six on October 29, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 9 (2008) with peak counts of 38 on November 9, 2008 and two on November 7, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 19 (2008) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of 12 on November 24, 2010, ten on November 20, 2011 and five on November 19, 2008. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of six on November 28, 2008. The 77 on November 27, 2013 would fit into this influx. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on December 2, 2012. The second peaked from December 4 (2009) to December 7 (2008) with peak counts of four on both dates. The third peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 12 (2012) with a peak count of seven on December 10, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 19 (2008) with a peak count of five on December 16, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to January 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of seven on December 28, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 2 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of four on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of four on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 20 (2010, 2013) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 30 (2013) with a peak count of four on January 30, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2009) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of four on February 4, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 11 (2009) with a peak count of eight on February 10, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 16 (2011) with a peak count of seven on February 16, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 24 (2010) with a peak count of nine on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 8 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 6 (2009) with a peak count of four on March 6, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on March 9, 2011. The third peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of three on March 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2009) to March 21 (2010, 2012) with a peak

count of five on March 18, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2011) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of four on April 2, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 11 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of five on April 11, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 21 (2013) with peak counts of three on both dates. The eighth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 29 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of three on April 29, 2013. Finally the summer passage ran from May 1 (2009) to July 4 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 2 (2010) to May 4 (2012) with a peak count of two on May 4, 2012. The second peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 13 (2012) with a peak count of four on May 10, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on May 17, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 22 (2013) to May 24 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fifth peaked from May 27 (2009) to June 1 (2011) with peak counts of four on May 27, 2009 and May 28, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 7 (2013) to June 8 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The seventh peaked from June 12 (2009) to June 13 (2010) with a peak count of six on June 13, 2010. The eighth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 19 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of five on June 18, 2012 and June 19, 2013. The ninth peaked from June 25 (2010) to June 27 (2012) with peak counts of seven on both dates. In all there were 51 "clustered" influxes. Species such as this with a large number of "clustered" influxes often indicate a low level of passage i.e. there were basic not regular influxes.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

One of the most interesting species as over the first fifteen years of the survey three separate and distinctive events can be identified. During the second set of five years in the early fall there was a movement to the south-east; this involved very tight flocks flying very fast as if driven in the early morning. This event did not happen during this set of five years. In 2006 and 2008 there was what amounted to a post-breeding gathering with high counts of 835 and 825 respectively. This event did not happen during the first five years. The birds in this case gathered by Lake Apopka to feed on the fruit of the Elderberry. Gatherings also occurred in 2010, 2011 and 2012 and these will be detailed later. The third event involves a massive early spring passage; this event occurred in three of the first five years with passage from January 10 (2001, 2002) to April 17 (1999); the highest counts were those of 2,475 on February 5, 1999, 2,830 on February 14, 2001 and 4,400 on January 27, 2002. There was no such event during the second set of five years but there was such an event in 2008/2009. This event ran from December 24, 2008 to March 1, 2009 with a high count of 4,200 on January 23, 2009.

With the loss of the trees along the shore of Lake Apopka this species more or less ceased to be a breeding species. As described above there was a post-breeding gathering this ran from June 8 (2012) to August 13 (2010) with a high count of 2,940 on July 15, 2010. To detail

the 2010 records there were eight on June 11 with nine on June 13 and 265 on June 16, then 215 seen on June 20 with 120 on June 25. There were 360 on June 27 with 565 on July 2, 860 on July 4, 920 on July 9, 2,380 on July 14 and 2,940 on July 16, then 2,620 seen on July 18 with 2,110 on July 23. There were 2,640 on July 25 with 1,020 on July 28 and 940 on July 30. There were 1,190 on August 1 with 1,310 on August 6 but only 80 seen on August 11 with two on August 13. As both the events in 2011 and 2012 were stronger than those in 2006 and 2008 they are detailed here. To detail the records for 2011 there were five on June 15 with 53 on June 17 and 270 on June 19, then 50 seen on June 22. There were 250 on June 24 with 580 on June 29 and 720 on July 1, then 620 seen on July 3 with 210 on July 6 and 110 on July 8. There were 920 on July 10 with 480 to July 15, 350 on July 17 and 220 on July 20. There were 1,120 on July 22 with 650 on July 24, 430 on July 27, 390 on July 29, 30 on July 31 and three on August 3. To detail the records for 2012 there were 13 on June 8 with 32 on June 10, 247 on June 15 and 660 on June 18, then 450 seen on June 22 with 390 on June 24 and 45 on June 27. There were 460 on June 29 with 595 on July 1 and 1,050 on July 6, then 780 seen on July 8 with 430 on July 11. There were 550 on July 13 with 575 on July 15, 695 on July 20 and 705 on July 22, then 575 seen on July 27 with 380 on July 29, four on August 1 and one on August 3. The remains of the early fall passage ran from August 5 (2012) to September 25 (2011) with a high count of 130 on August 17, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2010, 2011) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 78 on November 12, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 14 (2011) with a high count of 400 on January 9, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 4,200 on January 23, 2009. In 2008/2009 the last two influxes of the winter passage really belong here this means that for that year the early spring passage ran from December 24, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 22 on December 24 with 160 on December 26 and 1,700 on December 31, only two seen on January 2. There were 350 on January 4 with 1,500 on January 7, then 1,000 seen on January 11 with 190 on January 14 and two on January 16. There were four on January 18 with 3,000 on January 21 and 4,200 on January 23, then 184 seen on January 25. There were 440 on January 28 with 630 on January 30, then 48 seen on February 1. There were 90 on February 4 with 280 on February 6 and 610 on February 11, then 266 seen on February 13 with 59 on February 15, 40 on February 18 and eight on February 20. There were 238 on February 22 with 710 on February 27, then one seen on March 1. I am also detailing the records for 2002 the only heavier passage; there were in 2002 19 on January 10 with 98 on January 13, 183 on January 20 and 4,400 on January 27, then 3,350 seen on February 3 with 1,028 on February 10, 270 on February 17 and 160 on February 20. There were 2,560 on February 24 with 4,330 on February 27, then 1,100 seen on March 4 with 73 on March 6. There were 485 on March 10 with 2,085 on March 14, then 300 seen on March 19 with 56 on March 24 and 30 to March 31. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to March 30 (2011) with a high count of 610 on March 10, 2010. This is such an early nester I am treating the

summer passage as starting here. The summer event ran from March 23 (2012) to June 12 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a high count of 340 on April 10, 2009.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 8 (2012) to August 13 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 16 (2010) to June 19 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 660 on June 18, 2012. The second peaked from June 23 (2013) to June 25 (2008) with a peak count of 420 on June 25, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 720 on July 1, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 5 (2009) to July 6 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 1,050 on July 6, 2012 and 825 on July 6, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 15 (2010) with peak counts of 2,940 on July 15, 2010 and 920 on July 10, 2011. The sixth peaked from July 21 (2008) to July 25 (2010) with peak counts of 2,640 on July 25, 2010, 1,120 on July 22, 2011 and 705 on July 22, 2012. The seventh peaked from August 6 (2010) to August 9 (2009) with peak counts of 1,310 on August 6, 2010 and 100 on August 9, 2009. Now this species became hard to find! The remnant early fall passage ran from August 5 (2012) to September 25 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from August 17 (2012) to August 20 (2008) with a peak count of 130 on August 17, 2012. The second peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 27 (2008) with peak counts of two on August 25, 2010 and August 24, 2011. The third peaked from September 5 (2010) to September 7 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 7, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 17 (2010) to September 18 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2010, 2011) to December 3 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2010, 2011) to October 3 (2012) with a peak count of two on October 3, 2012. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on October 10, 2011 and five on October 17, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 20 (2010) to October 23 (2009) with a peak count of four on October 20, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2008) to October 27 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on October 27, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 2 (2008) to November 7 (2012) with a peak count of 70 on November 7, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 78 on November 12, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2011) to November 24 (2010) with a peak count of 53 on November 23, 2011. The ninth peaked from November 28 (2008) to November 29 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 14 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 8 (2010) with a peak count of ten on December 8, 2010. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 14 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 74 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 23 (2011) to December 26 (2013) with a peak count of 84 on December 24, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 25 on December 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2012) to January 9 (2011) with a peak count of 400 on January 9, 2011. The last two influxes for 2008/2009 have been moved into the

early spring passage. The early spring passage ran from December 24 (2008) or January 8 (2010) for the other years; the passage then ran to March 7 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 1,700 on December 31, 2008 and 1,500 on January 7, 2009. Excepting the special event that year these two influxes would be proper to the winter passage. The third peaked on January 13 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 75 on January 13, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 23 (2009) with peak counts of 4,200 on January 23, 2009 and 270 on January 19, 2011. The fifth peaked on January 30 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 630 on January 30, 2009. The sixth peaked on February 5 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 150 on February 5, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 11 (2009) to February 15 (2013) with a peak count of 610 on February 11, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 22 (2013) with a peak count of 70 on February 22, 2013. The ninth peaked from February 27 (2009, 2011) to February 29 (2012) with a peak count of 710 on February 27, 2009. The late spring ran from February 26 (2010) to March 30 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 4 (2009) with a peak count of 125 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 9 (2011) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of 610 on March 10, 2010. The third peaked from March 16 (2012) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of 46 on March 19, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on March 25, 2011. This species nests so early the summer passage starts here. The summer passage ran from March 23 (2012) to June 12 (2009, 2011 and 2013) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 2 (2010) to April 4 (2012) with a peak count of 60 on April 2, 2010. The second peaked from April 10 (2009) to April 13 (2012) with a peak count of 340 on April 10, 2009. The third peaked from April 16 (2010) to April 17 (2011) with a peak count of 20 on April 17, 2011. The fourth peaked from April 22 (2009) to April 23 (2010) with a peak count of 68 on April 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 29 (2009, 2011) to May 2 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 25 on April 29, 2011. The sixth peaked from May 8 (2013) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of ten on May 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from May 18 (2012) to May 21 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on May 21, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on May 25, 2010. The ninth peaked from May 29 (2011) to June 2 (2013) with peak counts of 15 on May 29, 2011 and May 30, 2012. The tenth peaked from June 6 (2010) to June 7 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on June 7, 2009. The eleventh peaked from June 9 (2013) to June 10 (2011) with a peak count of eight on June 9, 2013. In all there were 50 "clustered" influxes.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

An uncommon passage migrant with only low numbers in the early fall for this set of five year; the highest count is actually that of 2,850 on June 20, 2004. There were sightings through

the summer but they did not breed in the survey area. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 10 (2013) with a high count of 25 on February 4, 2009. There is no late spring passage as this species nests so early therefore the summer passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 15 (2011) with a high count of 21 on April 18, 2010. The start of the early fall passage is marked by juveniles sitting on the utility wires. This passage ran from May 4 (2012) to August 4 (2013) with a high count of 205 on June 11, 2010. Finally the late fall passage ran from July 27 (2011) to September 14 (2008) with a high count of six on August 3, 2011. There were later records as there were three on September 25, 2009 and one over Phase Two on October 19, 2009. There were no passages worthy of being detailed.

The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2013) to March 10 (2013) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 6 (2013) to January 10 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from January 15 (2011) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of three on January 18, 2013. The third peaked from January 25 (2009) to January 27 (2013) with a peak count of three on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked on January 29 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of five on January 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on February 4, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 8 (2012) to February 11 (2011) with a peak count of seven on February 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2013) to February 17 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 16 on February 17, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on February 20, 2009. The ninth peaked from February 28 (2010) to March 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 13 on February 28, 2010. The summer passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 15 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 9 (2012) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of two on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2013) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of six on March 27, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 8 (2009) with a peak count of seven on April 8, 2009. The sixth peaked on April 18 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 21 on April 18, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 24 (2009) to April 25 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on May 6, 2011. The early fall passage ran from May 4 (2012) to August 4 (2013) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on May 13 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 15 on May 13, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 38 on May 17, 2009. The third peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 25 (2012) with a peak count of 57 on May 25, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2011) to June 2 (2010) with peak counts of 105 on May 29, 2011 and 65 on June 1, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on June 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 11 (2010) to June 13 (2011) with peak counts of 205 on June 11, 2010 and 45 on June 13, 2011. The seventh peaked on June 16 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 39 on June 16, 2013. The eighth peaked from June 21 (2009) to June 24 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on June 21, 2009.

The ninth peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 3 (2013) with a peak count of 80 on June 30, 2010. The tenth peaked from July 6 (2011) to July 11 (2010) with a peak count of 19 on July 11, 2010. The eleventh peaked from July 15 (2009) to July 18 (2010) with a peak count of ten on July 18, 2010. The late fall passage ran from July 27 (2011) to September 14 (2008) with a late record on September 25, 2009. There were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of six on August 3, 2011. The second peaked from August 10 (2011) to August 12 (2008) with a peak count of two on August 12, 2008. The third peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 25 (2010) with peak counts of two on August 22, 2008 and August 25, 2010. The fourth peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 31 (2011) with a peak count of four on August 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from September 8 (2010) to September 9 (2012) with a peak count of three on September 9, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on September 14, 2008 and September 25 (2009). There is a later record which for other species would be placed in the winter passage; instead it fits onto the end of the late fall passage. There was very exceptionally one at Phase Two on October 19, 2009. In all there were 35 "clustered" influxes.

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

Surprisingly there are records through the year however the major event by far is the spring passage from February to early April. First to the event that is not meant to exist the summer passage this ran from May 15 (2011) to June 27 (2012) with high counts of three on May 15, 2011 and May 22, 2011. To detail the 2011 records all the following sightings were from the utility wires by Interceptor Road at its junction with Potter's Farm Road. There were three on May 15 with two to May 21. There were three on May 22 and May 24 with two to May 29. Later there was one there from June 10 to June 26. The early fall passage ran from July 5 (2009, 2013) to September 28 (2011) with a high count of ten on September 7, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009, 2012) to December 3 (2010) with a high count of 1,150 on November 16, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were four on September 25 with five on September 28, then singles seen to October 6. There were five on October 9 with one on October 12. There were two on October 15 with 17 on October 17, 20 on October 21, 72 on October 24 and 475 on October 28, then 180 seen on October 31 with 55 on November 2, 28 on November 4 and 18 on November 7. There were 140 on November 8 with 50 on November 11 and 43 on November 14. There were 1,150 on November 16 with 32 on November 18, 14 on November 21 and one on November 25. There were 78 on November 28 with two on November 30. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 10 (2010) with a high count of 1,800 on December 29, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 15 on December 5 with 17 on December 10 and 410 on December 15, then 58 seen on December 17

with 22 on December 19. There were 52 on December 22 with 390 on December 24 and 1,800 on December 29, then 110 seen on December 31. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2011) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 1,900 on February 15, 2013. To detail the 2011 records there were 615 on January 2 with 800 on January 7 and 965 on January 9, then 560 seen on January 12 with 150 on January 14 and 60 on January 16. There were 1,250 on January 23 with 300 on January 26. There were 760 on January 28 with 1,450 on January 30, then 200 seen on February 2 with 41 on February 4. There were 450 on February 6 with 760 on February 9, then 620 seen on February 13 with 115 on February 16 and 52 on February 18. There were 340 on February 20 with 1,470 an February 25, then 240 seen on February 27 with 155 on March 2. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 24 (2010, 2013) to May 13 (2011) with a high count of 2,600 on March 21, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 570 on February 24 with 1,350 on February 26 and 1,750 on March 3, then 1,520 seen on March 5 with 210 on March 8 and 70 on March 10. There were 530 on March 14 with 735 on March 17 and 2,600 on March 21, then 40 seen on March 24. There were 360 on March 26 with 1,100 on March 28, then 72 seen on March 31 with 20 on April 2, ten on April 4 and two on April 7. There were 59 on April 9 with 85 on April 14 and 155 on April 18, then four seen on April 20 with one on April 23. There were six on April 25 with two on April 28 and one on April 30. There were three on May 2 with two on May 5. The last two sightings involved birds in first-summer plumage, there being two on May 9 and May 12.

The summer passage ran from May 15 (2011) to June 27 (2012) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on May 15, 2011. The second peaked from May 20 (2012) to May 22 (2011) with a peak count of three on May 22, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on June 10, 2011 and June 21, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 26 (2010) to June 27 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The early fall passage ran from July 5 (2009, 2013) to September 28 (2011) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on July 5 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from July 12 (2009) to July 13 (2012) with a peak count of two on July 12, 2009. The third peaked on July 19 (2008, 2009 and 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from July 24 (2013) to July 26 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from August 11 (2013) to August 12 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from August 19 (2012) to August 20 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 7 (2012) with a peak count of ten on September 7, 2012. The eighth peaked from September 12 (2010) to September 14 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The ninth peaked from September 18 (2009) to September 23 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009, 2012) to December 3 (2010) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 28 (2012) to September 30 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on September 30, 2009. The second peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 9 (2012) with a peak

count of 32 on October 7, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 52 on October 15, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2009, 2011) to October 24 (2008) with a peak count of 70 on October 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 27 (2010) to October 30 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 920 on October 27, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 345 on November 2, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 6 (2011) to November 8 (2012) with a peak count of 210 on November 6, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 16 (2012) with peak counts of 1,150 on November 16, 2012 and 240 on November 15, 2009. The ninth peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 23 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of 240 on November 20, 2009. The tenth peaked from November 27 (2009) to November 28 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 78 on November 28, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 10 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on December 7 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 900 on December 7, 2011. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 15 (2010) with a peak count of 410 on December 15, 2010. The third peaked from December 18 (2011) to December 19 (2008) with a peak count of 850 on December 19, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 480 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of 1,800 on December 29, 2010 and 865 on January 1, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2011) to March 7 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 9 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 965 on January 9, 2011. The second peaked on January 13 (2010, 2012 and 2013) with a peak count of 685 on January 13, 2012. The third peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 23 (2011) with peak counts of 1,250 on January 23, 2011 and 240 on January 20, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2012) to January 30 (2011) with peak counts of 1,450 on January 30, 2011 and 800 on January 27, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2010) to February 6 (2013) with peak counts of 1,030 on February 6, 2013 and 630 on February 3, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 760 on February 9, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 18 (2009) with peak counts of 1,900 on February 15, 2013 and 850 on February 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2012) to February 25 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 1,470 on February 25, 2011 and 450 on February 25, 2009. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 24 (2010, 2013) to May 13 (2011) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2010) to March 6 (2013) with peak counts of 2,170 on March 6, 2013, 1,750 on March 3, 2010 and 530 on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 9 (2012) to March 13 (2009) with a peak count of 850 on March 11, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of 385 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 21 (2010) to March 22 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 2,600 on March 21, 2010, 1,375 on March 22, 2013 and 470 on March 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 28 (2010) to April 1 (2009) with peak counts of 2,500 on April 1, 2009, 1,100 on March 28, 2010 and 1,000 on March 30, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 4 (2012) to April 6 (2011) with peak counts of 1,400 on April 6, 2011 and 305 on April 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 10

(2013) to April 13 (2011) with peak counts of 1,690 on April 10, 2013 and 375 on April 13, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 17 (2009, 2013) to April 19 (2011) with a peak count of 930 on April 17, 2013. The ninth peaked from April 25 (2010) to April 27 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 1,050 on April 26, 2013 and 105 on April 27, 2012. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of three on May 2, 2010. The eleventh peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with a peak count of five on May 8, 2011. In all there were 48 "clustered" influxes.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

An uncommon passage migrant; the greatest numbers were seen during the fall passages; exceptionally this species' fall passage regularly starts in June. The early fall passage ran from June 7 (2009) to September 2 (2011) with a high count of three on June 7, 2009. The late fall passage is clearly a separate event; note the four week gap between the passages. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 11 (2009) with a high count of 23 on October 15, 2010. The spring passage was an extended event as the passage ran from February 26 (2009) to May 6 (2012) with high counts of four on April 1, 2009 and April 8, 2009. There were no passages worthy of detailing.

The early fall passage ran from June 7 (2009) to September 2 (2011) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on June 7, 2009. The second peaked from June 18 (2012) to June 19 (2013) with a peak count of two on June 18, 2012. The third peaked from July 6 (2012) to July 7 (2013) with a peak count of three on July 7, 2013. The fourth peaked from July 11 (2010) to July 13 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on July 18, 2010. The sixth peaked on July 26 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from August 1 (2008) to August 3 (2011) with a peak count of two on August 1, 2008. Passage now much reduced there were four influxes that were indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 12, 2012, two on August 19, 2009, one on August 27, 2008 and one on September 2, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 11 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on September 30, 2009. The second peaked from October 6 (2010) to October 9 (2009) with a peak count of three on October 8, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 23 on October 15, 2010. Whilst this is a high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 28 on October 11, 2004; note the closeness in the dates. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2012) to October 24 (2008) with a peak count of four on October 24, 2008. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on October 28, 2009, one on November 4, 2011 and one on November 11, 2009. The spring passage ran from February 26 (2009) to May 6 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from February 27 (2013) to March 1 (2009) with a peak count of two on March 1,

2009. The second peaked from March 10 (2013) to March 13 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on March 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2012) to March 27 (2013) with a peak count of two on March 27, 2013. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on April 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 11 (2012) with a peak count of four on April 8, 2009. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on April 15, 2009, two on April 24, 2009 and one on May 6, 2012. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

A fall passage migrant with the heaviest passage in late August and early September passage in the spring is minimal; there is one summer record. The early fall passage ran from July 4 (2010) to October 6 (2010) with a high count of 265 on August 20, 2008. This is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there were three on July 9 with two on July 13. There were three on July 16 with four on July 19, five on July 21 and seven on July 26, then one seen on July 27. There were two on July 30 and August 1 with four on August 3, then singles seen to August 8. There were four on August 15 with 265 on August 20, then seven seen on August 22. There were 15 on August 23 with 24 on August 27, then two seen on August 29. There were 12 on August 31 with 43 on September 3 and 48 on September 7, then 24 seen on September 12 with two to September 19 and singles to September 24. There were also two on September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 12 (2008) to November 27 (2009) with a high count of two on October 21, 2011. The spring passage ran from March 28 (2010) to May 29 (2011) with a high count of 14 on May 9, 2010. The summer records occurred in 2012 there were two on June 15; one was at the Workshops and the other was by Interceptor Road.

The early fall passage ran from July 4 (2010) to October 6 (2010) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 4 (2010) to July 6 (2012) with a peak count of two on July 6, 2012. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 12 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of three on July 9, 2008. The third peaked from July 15 (2012) to July 19 (2013) with a peak count of five on July 17, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 24 (2010) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on July 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 30 (2010) to August 3 (2008) with a peak count of four on August 3, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 9 (2013) to August 14 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 14, 2009. The seventh peaked from August 19 (2009, 2012) to August 20 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 265 on August 20, 2008, four on August 19, 2009 and four on August 20, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 24 (2011, 2012) to August 27 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 24 on August 27, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 29 (2012) to August 31 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on August 31, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 3 (2010) to September 7 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 128 on

September 3, 2010 and 48 on September 7, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 12 (2010) to September 14 (2011) with peak counts of 155 on September 14, 2011 and five on September 12, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 23 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 23, 2009. The thirteenth is indicated by a peak count of two on September 28, 2008. The fourteenth peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 6 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late fall passage ran from October 12 (2008) to November 27 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 12, 2008. The second peaked from October 18 (2010) to October 21 (2011) with a peak count of two on October 21, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on November 6, 2011 and November 27, 2009. The spring passage ran from March 28 (2010) to May 29 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 28, 2010, April 4, 2010 and April 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 18 (2012) to April 19 (2011) with a peak count of two on April 19, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of three on April 28, 2010. The sixth peaked from May 5 (2013) to May 9 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 14 on May 9, 2010. The seventh peaked from May 13 (2012, 2013) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 13, 2012. The eighth peaked from May 18 (2011) to May 21 (2009) with peak counts of five on both dates. The ninth peaked from May 27 (2009) to May 29 (2011) with a peak count of two on May 29, 2011. Finally for the summer passage there were two on June 15, 2012. In all there were 28 "clustered" influxes.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

A fall passage migrant from late June to mid-October they were only seen in low numbers during this set of five years; in contrast there were only seven records for the spring passage. The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2013) to October 13 (2010) with a high count of seven on September 25, 2009. There were no late fall records. To detail the records for 2008 which was overall the best year there was a juvenile on July 2 and July 6 with two on July 9. I did not record their ages after this date. There were four on July 13 with one on July 16. There were three on July 19 with six on July 21, but none seen on July 24. There were two on August 3 with three on August 6. There was one on August 13 with two on August 15, then four seen on August 20 and August 22 with singles to August 24. There were three on August 27 with singles on August 31, September 5 and September 7. There were also two on September 12 with later two on September 28. For the spring passage there was one on March 27, 2009. All the other records came from May from May 6 (2009, 2012) to May 25 (2010) with a high count of two on May 21, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2013) to October 13 (2010) there were 16 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on June 23, 2013. The second peaked from June 26 (2011) to June 29 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on July 4, 2012. The fourth peaked from July 11 (2012) to July 15 (2009) with a peak count of four on July 13, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 18 (2012) to July 24 (2011) with a peak count of six on July 21, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on August 6, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 14 (2009) to August 18 (2010) with peak counts of two on August 14, 2009 and August 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from August 20 (2008) to August 22 (2012) with a peak count of four on August 20, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 27 (2008) to August 28 (2009) with a peak count of three on August 27, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 2 (2012) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of four on September 3, 2010. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of five on September 7, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 12 (2008, 2010) to September 14 (2011) with a peak count of three on September 12, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 25, 2009. The fourteenth peaked on September 28 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of two on September 28, 2009 and September 28, 2011. The fifteenth peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 2 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixteenth peaked from October 9 (2009) to October 13 (2010) with a peak count of two on October 9, 2009. For the spring passage there was one on March 27, 2009. There was a minor passage in May from May 6 (2009, 2012) to May 25 (2010) there were three “clustered influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2009, 2012) to May 9 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on May 12, 2011. The third peaked from May 21 (2009) to May 25 (2010) with a peak count of two on May 21, 2009. In all there were 20 “clustered” influxes.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This is a vagrant all were considered to be of the Mexican race *P.f.pelodoma;* in all there were five records for the late fall and one for the spring. There were no records for the last two survey years. To detail all the records there was a juvenile on October 1, 2008 near the Hooper Farms Road gate. For 2009 there was an adult at Pole Road on October 4. There were single adult and immatures in Phase One on October 19 and November 6. The gap between these sightings suggests that they are not linked. More unexpectedly there was an adult at Lust Road on May 9, 2010. Finally for 2011 there were two adults at the Workshops on October 4.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

A summer visitor in small numbers nesting under some of the bridges there was also a significant spring passage and especially in 2008 and in 2012 a very strong early fall passage. I have no information as to the number of breeding pairs. The earliest date in the spring gets earlier each year i.e. March 4, 2009, February 28, 2010, February 23, 2011, February 22, 2012 and February 17, 2013. The earliest migrants appear to be the locally breeding birds and they form their own passage; this passage ran from February 17 (2013) to March 25 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 40 on March 20, 2011. Locally the summer passage now started but more northerly breeding birds continued to pass through this passage ran from March 24 (2010) to May 11 (2011) with a high count of 530 on May 5, 2013. To detail the 2013 records for both passages (the last day of the local spring passage was on March 22). There were singles on February 17, February 18 and February 24 with 11 on February 27 and 12 on March 1; none seen on March 3. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 6 with three to March 10, seven on March 13 and 24 on March 20, then 14 seen on March 22. There were 110 on March 27 with 36 on April 1, 33 on April 4 and 21 to April 7. At some point during March the summer passage began locally whilst the main spring passage continued for birds breeding to the north. There were 26 on April 10 with 30 on April 14, then 20 seen on April 17. There were 22 on April 19 with 100 on April 21, then 56 seen on April 26 with 30 on April 29. There were 186 on May 1 with 530 on May 5, then 53 seen on May 8 with 27 on May 10. Now the summer passage started although there were on occasions events that suggested passage. Locally the young started to fledge at this point; the earliest dates were April 29, 2011, May 13, 2013, May 14, 2010, May 18, 2012 and June 10, 2009. It is quite likely that the local breeding population left before the end of the summer passage detailed here. This passage ran from May 2 (2012) to July 5 (2013) with a high count of 420 on May 21, 2009. The early fall passage ran from June 22 (2012) to September 30 (2009, 2010 and 2012) with high counts of 19,500 on August 29, 2012 and 9,300 on August 22, 2008. This passage is complicated by the fact there are two types of passage. Early and late the birds drift to the south stopping off to feed over the fields. From August 4 (2013) to September 16 (2012) they instead flew strongly to the south without pausing to feed; this had to be the main passage. To detail the 2008 records there were 60 on July 2 with 133 on July 6 and 185 on July 9, then 47 seen on July 11. There were 115 on July 13 with 400 on July 16, then 305 seen on July 21 with 120 on July 26 and 115 on July 27. There were 200 on July 30 with 245 on August 3, then 83 seen on August 6 with 50 on August 8 and 45 on August 10. There were 46 on August 13 with 90 on August 15, then two seen on August 17. Tropical Storm Fay now entered the picture with 3,850 on August 20 and 9,300 on August 22, then 4,100 seen on August 23 with 1,300 on August 24, 150 on August 27 and 42 on August 29. There were 307 on August 31 with 635 on September 3, 1,150 on September 5, 2,350 on September 7 and 3,900 on September 10, then 1,150 seen on September 12 with 470 on September 14. There were 535 on September 17 with 715 on

September 19, then 320 seen on September 24 with 210 on September 26 and 160 on September 28. For the early fall of 2012 I started each day by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension and I was able to see the hirundines streaming to the south from what I suspect was a roost at Duda. Early fall records for 2012: there were 74 on June 22 with 82 on June 24, 104 on June 29 and 114 on July 4, then 103 seen on July 6 with 75 on July 8. There were 77 on July 11 with 83 on July 13 and 216 on July 18, then 92 seen on July 20 with 65 on July 25, 50 on July 27, 39 on July 29, 38 on August 1 and seven on August 5. Flying to the south there were 360 on August 10 with 158 on August 12 and 120 on August 17. There were 1,685 on August 19 with 1,670 on August 22, 480 on August 24 and 435 on August 26. There were 19,500 on August 29 with 1,850 on August 31 and 850 on September 2. The count of 19,500 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 2,350 on September 5 with 5,150 on September 7, then 960 seen on September 9 with 630 on September 12 and 240 on September 16. That was the end of the rapid passage to the south; with one exception the records now relate to birds feeding over the fields. There were 12 on September 19 with 78 on September 21 and 175 on September 23, then six seen on September 25. There were 21 in the area on September 28 with 410 flying to the south on September 30. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to November 27 (2009) with a high count of 3,280 on October 24, 2010. To detail the 2011 records there were 230 on September 28 with 530 on October 2, then 78 seen on October 5 with 65 on October 7, 27 on October 10 and two on October 14. There were 52 on October 16 with 670 on October 21, then 95 seen on October 26 with 27 on October 28. There were 105 on October 30 with 345 on November 2 and 980 on November 6, then 185 seen on November 9 with 110 on November 11, 50 on November 13, four on November 18 and singles to November 25. To detail the 2012 records there were 20 on October 6 with 239 flying to the south on October 10 and 320 in the area on October 12, then 212 seen on October 17 with 11 on October 19. There were 520 on October 21 with 3,280 on October 24, then 950 seen on October 28 with 22 on October 31, 13 on November 4, seven on November 8 and two on November 9.

The spring passage for the locally breeding birds ran from February 17 (2013) to March 25 (2009, 2011) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from February 28 (2010) to March 1 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on March 1, 2013. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 11 (2009) with a peak count of 28 on March 7, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 33 on March 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 22 (2009) with a peak count of 40 on March 20, 2011. The spring passage for the more northerly breeding birds ran from March 24 (2010) to May 11 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 27 (2013) to April 1 (2009) with a peak count of 110 on March 27, 2013. The second is indicated by a peak count of 69 on April 6, 2011. The third peaked from April 11 (2012) to April 15 (2009) with a peak count of 67 on April; 13, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 71 on April 18, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April

25 (2012) with a peak count of 295 on April 25, 2012. The sixth peaked from May 1 (2011) to May 5 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 530 on May 5, 2013. The summer passage ran from May 2 (2012) to July 5 (2013) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 8 (2009) to May 9 (2010) with a peak count of 110 on May 9, 2010. The second peaked from May 13 (2012, 2013) to May 14 (2010) with a peak count of 93 on May 13, 2012. The third peaked from May 17 (2011) to May 21 (2009) with a peak count of 420 on May 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 28 (2013) to May 30 (2010) with a peak count of 68 on May 30, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 2 (2013) to June 3 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 150 on June 3, 2009. The sixth peaked from June 9 (2013) to June 13 (2010) with a peak count of 93 on June 10, 2012. The seventh peaked from June 17 (2009) to June 20 (2010) with peak counts of 82 on June 17, 2009 and June 18, 2012. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 85 on June 24, 2009 and 105 on June 30, 2013. The early fall passage ran from June 22 (2012) to September 30 (2009, 2010 and 2012) there were 15 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 4 (2012) to July 9 (2008) with a peak count of 185 on July 9, 2008. The second peaked on July 12 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 135 on July 12, 2009. The third peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 19 (2013) with a peak count of 400 on July 16, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 113 on July 24, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 3 (2008, 2011) to August 4 (2013) with a peak count of 245 on August 3, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 10 (2011, 2012) to August 13 (2010) with a peak count of 360 on August 10, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 90 on August 15, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 19 (2009, 2012) to August 22 (2008) with peak counts of 9,300 on August 22, 2008, 1,685 on August 19, 2012 and 330 on August 19, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 380 on August 24, 2011. The tenth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 31 (2011) with peak counts of 19,500 on August 29, 2012 and 745 on August 31, 2011. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 760 on September 3, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 7 (2012) to September 12 (2010) with peak counts of 5,150 on September 7, 2012, 3,900 on September 10, 2008 and 780 on September 9, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2008) with a peak count of 850 on September 16, 2011. The fourteenth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of 250 on September 25, 2009. The fifteenth is indicated by a peak count of 410 on September 30, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to November 27 (2009) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2008) to October 6 (2010) with a peak count of 530 on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 10 (2008) to October 15 (2010) with a peak count of 320 on October 12, 2012. The third peaked from October 21 (2009, 2011) to October 24 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 3,280 on October 24, 2010 and 670 on October 21, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 2 (2008) with a peak count of 305 on November 2, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 5 (2010) to November 6 (2011) with a peak count of 980 on November 6, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2009) to November

12 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 76 on November 11, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 12 on November 19, 2010 and two on November 27, 2009. In all there were 38 “clustered” influxes.

Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

This used to be a vagrant to Zellwood but for this set of five years it became an uncommon resident. In 2009 this all started with a pair on the northern border on March 25, one was singing. They were seen again on March 27. On April 8 there were two at the Sand Farm. From April 15 a pair took up residence in the Nursery (eastern side) culminating with a family party of seven there on May 3. An adult was seen to feed one of the young. Needless to say this is the highest count for Zellwood. There were five in the Nursery on May 13. All later sightings were from other locations. There were four on the northern border on May 23. There was one on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on June 5. Finally there was one by the Lake Level Canal on June 17. Since then in the 2009/2010 survey year individuals were seen at two locations. Most sightings were from Canal Road or the track that was on the other side of the canal which continued north to Jones Avenue. The other site was the southern end of the Nursery. In the spring of 2010 there was a pair at the first site. On June 11, 2010 both adults were actively collecting food and leaving for a specific piece of cover but the young were neither seen nor heard. At the Nursery there was a male on territory at the southern end of the wood. Most of the Nursery was not visited so I do not know what happened there. In the spring of 2011 there was one in the pines where the Bald Eagles nested at the Sand Farm, it ventured out into the planted pines. Another was in the Nursery but there could be others towards Jones Avenue. Sightings at these two sites were scattered through the year. There were also the following records: there were two at the Nursery on September 3, 2010 with two at the Sand Farm on September 15, 2010. There was one by Ponkan Road on September 22, 2010. There was one near the Duda Bridge on February 18, 2011 with another on that date in the planted pines by the Sand Farm Road. There was one at the Stormwater Ponds on March 13 and March 16, 2011. There was one along Canal Road on April 6, 2011. There was one by Lake Apopka west of the Laughlin Road extension on June 3, 2011; this was one of the few records away from the northern border. With this exception all the sightings were in the northern section of the survey area. There appeared to be two pairs in 2012; one pair was at the Nursery and the other towards the western end of the Sand Farm. A brood of two was seen on May 27, 2012 by Canal Road. Singles were also seen by Canal Road on June 3, 2012 and July 27, 2012. Whilst this was probably the pair from the Nursery it is possible that there was a third pair. The highest counts for the year were those of three on May 16, 2012, four on May 27, 2012 and three on June 3, 2012. In 2013 there may have been pairs at the Nursery and at the Sand Farm but they were

hard to locate. There was one at the Nursery on August 24, 2012 with two at the Sand Farm on September 5, 2012. There was one at the Nursery on September 1, 2012 with two there on September 25, 2012, September 28, 2012 and October 9, 2012, then one seen there on October 28, 2012. There were two at the Nursery on November 25, 2012 and December 21, 2012 with one there on January 9, 2013. There were also singles at the Nursery on March 3, 2013, March 6, 2013 and March 13, 2013. Finally for these two locations there was one at the Sand Farm on June 12, 2013. There were other records as there was one on the southern border on December 2, 2012 a winter record. There was also one by Canal Road on February 15, 2013 with three there on April 26, 2013. Just like last year there is the possibility of a third pair in that area. I have provided all this information as this was an important addition to the list of breeding species.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

A resident in the wooded borders with the suggestion of a passage in the fall of 2010; there were of course the influxes. I have no information as to the number of breeding pairs. The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2010) to October 10 (2010) with a high count of 16 on September 15, 2010. To detail the 2010 records to show the potential passage there were higher counts of six on June 30 and four on August 4. There were also four on August 15 with three on August 20 and singles to August 27. There were two on August 29 with four on September 3, then two seen on September 8 with one on September 10. There were two on September 12 with 16 on September 15, then five seen on September 19 with two to September 24. The count of 16 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were three on September 26 with eight on October 1, then seven seen on October 4 with three on October 6, two on October 8 and one on October 10. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 3 (2008) with high counts of six on four dates. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 4 (2009, 2012 and 2013) with a high count of five on December 21, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2013) with high counts of five on four dates. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 8 (2009) with high counts of seven on March 8, 2013 and April 21, 2013. Finally the summer passage ran from May 3 (2013) to July 1 (2009) with a high count of 11 on June 11, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were three from May 5 to May 12 with two on May 14 and one on May 16. There were three on May 19 with five on May 23, then two seen to May 28. There were three on May 30 and June 2 with seven on June 6 and 11 on June 11, then two seen to June 16. There were five on June 18 with eight on June 20, then seven seen on June 23 with three on June 25 and two on June 22. These counts were so much higher than those for the other years that I chose to detail them.

The early fall passage ran from June 30 (2010) to October 10 (2010) there were 15 “clustered” influxes. These “resident” species all have a plethora of basic influxes. The first peaked from June 30 (2010) to July 1 (2012) with a peak count of six on June 30, 2010. The second peaked from July 3 (2011) to July 6 (2012) with peak counts of four on July 5, 2009 and July 3, 2011. The third peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of four on July 10, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 17 (2013) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of five on July 19, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 24 (2013) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of five on July 27, 2011. The sixth peaked from July 31 (2009, 2013) to August 1 (2012) with peak counts of two on July 31, 2009 and July 31, 2013. The seventh peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 5 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of four on August 4, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 12 (2009) to August 15 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on August 15, 2010. The ninth peaked on August 21 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of five on August 21, 2009. The tenth peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 27 (2008) with a peak count of three on August 27, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 2 (2011) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of five on September 2, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 9 (2009, 2011) to September 10 (2008) with a peak count of six on September 9, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 16 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of 16 on September 15, 2010 and six on September 16, 2012. The fourteenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 19, 2008. The fifteenth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 25 (2009) with a peak count of five on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2011) to December 3 (2008) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 3 (2008) with a peak count of eight on October 1, 2010. The second peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 9 (2012) with peak counts of six on both dates. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 14 (2011) with a peak count of six on October 14, 2011. The fourth peaked on October 19 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of four on October 19, 2012. The fifth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2012) with a peak count of four on October 24, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 2 (2011) to November 4 (2009) with peak counts of three on November 4, 2009 and November 3, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 7 (2012) to November 9 (2011) with a peak count of two on November 9, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 11 (2012) to November 14 (2008) with a peak count of three on November 14, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 16 (2012) to November 20 (2009) with a peak count of three on November 20, 2009. The tenth peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of two on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 4 (2009, 2012 and 2013) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 2 (2011) with a peak count of three on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of two on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 9 (2011) to December 11 (2009) with peak

counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 14 (2011) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of two on December 17, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 19 (2012) to December 21 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of five on December 21, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on December 26, 2010. The seventh peaked from December 30 (2009, 2011) to January 1 (2013) with a peak count of three on December 30, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 6 (2012) to January 9 (2013) with a peak count of four on January 6, 2012. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of five on January 14, 2009 and January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 22 (2010, 2012) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of three on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 3 (2010) with a peak count of five on February 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 6, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 18 (2011) with peak counts of four on February 15, 2009 and February 17, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 22 (2013) to February 26 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of four on February 26, 2012 and February 22, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to May 8 (2009) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 2 (2012) with a peak count of six on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 8 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of seven on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of six on March 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 23 (2011) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 23, 2011. The fifth peaked on March 27 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of five on March 27, 2013. The sixth peaked from March 30 (2012) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of five on March 30, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 5 (2009) to April 6 (2012) with a peak count of four on April 6, 2012. The eighth peaked on April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of six on April 10, 2013. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of four on April 15, 2012. The tenth peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of seven on April 21, 2013. The eleventh peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 29 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of six on April 29, 2009 and April 27, 2012. Finally the summer passage ran from May 3 (2013) to July 1 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 5 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of eight on May 4, 2012. The second peaked from May 8 (2011) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 10, 2009. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of six on May 18, 2012 and five on May 23, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 29 (2011) with a peak count of five on May 29, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 2 (2013) to June 5 (2011) with a peak count of three on June 2, 2013. The seventh peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 11 (2010) with peak counts of 11 on June 11, 2010 and four on June 10, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 14 (2013) to June 17 (2011) with a peak count of four on June 17, 2011. The ninth peaked from

June 19 (2009) to June 23 (2013) with a peak count of eight on June 20, 2010. In all there were 61 “clustered” influxes.

Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*)

This is a vagrant there was for the late fall passage one on the eastern border south of the Workshops on October 4, 2009. This individual was in an oak tree that faced out over three miles of flat farmland to the west. I think this large open space gave it pause. A Red-cockaded Woodpecker did exactly this but in reverse. It was in scrub by the Sand Farm Bridge before setting off over the fields to the east, it just kept going; this was on June 23, 2003. There is a previous record of a Brown-headed Nuthatch there was one at the Sand Farm (in pines) on December 17, 2003.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

A common resident with just the suggestion of a passage during the late fall; I have no information on the size of the breeding population. The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2013) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of 51 on October 1, 2008. To detail the 2008 records in order that the high numbers in the late fall passage can be seen. There were 31 on June 27 with 39 on June 29 and 44 on July 2, then 38 seen on July 6 with 25 on July 9. There were 28 on July 11 with 34 on July 13 and 38 on July 19, then 36 seen on July 21 with 28 on July 26, 25 on July 27 and 21 on July 30. There were 30 on August 1 with 27 on August 6 and 25 on August 8. There were 39 on August 10 with 33 on August 15, 32 on August 17 and four on August 20. There were eight on August 23 with 15 on August 24 and 19 on August 27, then eight seen on August 29. There were ten on August 31 with 16 on September 3 and 30 on September 7, then 11 seen on September 10. There were 24 on September 12 with 30 on September 14, then 25 seen on September 17. There were 28 on September 19 with 30 on September 21, 37 on September 26, 44 on September 28 and 51 on October 1, then 42 seen on October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 59 on October 17, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 47 on October 5 with 54 on October 8, then 49 seen on October 10 with 25 on October 12. There were 34 on October 15 with 59 on October 17, then 34 seen on October 19 with 28 on October 22 and 20 on October 24. There were 36 on October 26 with 27 on October 29, 24 on October 31, 18 on November 2 and 15 on November 5. There were 45 on November 7 with 42 on November 9, 28 on November 14 and 18 to November 19. There were 36 on November 21 with 40 on November 23 and 50 on November 28, then 43 seen on December 3. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 57 on December 5, 2008. The early spring passage ran

from January 4 (2010) to March 9 (2011) with high counts of 52 on January 18, 2009 and February 6, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2012) to May 6 (2012) with a high count of 73 on April 14, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 21 on March 6 with 26 on March 8 and 28 on March 10, then 23 seen on March 13 with 22 on March 17. There were 42 on March 20 with 29 on March 22 and 25 on March 27. There were 38 on March 29 with 36 on April 1 and 29 on April 3. There were 45 on April 5 with 53 on April 7, 60 on April 10 and 73 on April 14, then 49 seen on April 17 with 48 on April 19. Whilst the count of 73 is a very high count the highest count for Zellwood is that of 103 on April 24, 2003. There were 66 on April 21 with 60 on April 24. There were 62 on April 26 with 64 on April 29, then 62 seen on May 1 with 61 on May 3 and 52 on May 5. The summer passage ran from April 29 (2009) to July 2 (2010) with a high count of 64 on May 10, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 63 on May 8 with 64 on May 10, then 59 seen on May 13 with 51 on May 15, 50 on May 17, 46 on May 19 and 41 on May 22. There were 49 on May 24 with 48 on May 26, 45 on May 31 and 41 on June 2. There were 55 on June 5 with 40 on June 7 and 26 on June 9. There were 49 on June 12 with 56 on June 16, then 29 seen on June 19 with 28 on June 21.

The early fall passage ran from June 23 (2013) to October 5 (2011) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2012) to July 3 (2013) with peak counts of 50 on July 3, 2013 and 44 on July 2, 2008. The second peaked from July 6 (2011) to July 10 (2013) with a peak count of 38 on July 7, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 29 on July 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 19 (2008) to July 23 (2010) with a peak count of 38 on July 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 27 (2011) to August 1 (2008) with peak counts of 30 on August 1, 2008 and July 27, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 3 (2011) to August 7 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on August 7, 2013. The seventh peaked from August 10 (2008, 2012) to August 15 (2011) with a peak count of 39 on August 10, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 22 (2012) to August 27 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 32 on August 26, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 23 on August 31, 2010. The tenth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of 31 on September 4, 2011. The eleventh peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 14 (2008) with a peak count of 40 on September 12, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 17 (2010) to September 18 (2009) with a peak count of 33 on September 17, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from September 23 (2011) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on September 23, 2011. The fourteenth peaked from September 28 (2012) to October 1 (2008) with peak counts of 51 on October 1, 2008 and 38 on September 28, 2012. The late fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to December 3 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2009) to October 4 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on October 4, 2010. The second peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of 54 on October 8, 2008 and 42 on October 10, 2011. The third peaked from October 15 (2012) to October 17 (2008) with peak counts of 59 on October 17, 2008 and 32 on October 15, 2012. The fourth peaked on October 21 (2009, 2012)

with a peak count of 25 on October 21, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2008, 2011) to October 30 (2009) with a peak count of 36 on October 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008) with a peak count of 45 on November 7, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of 35 on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of 17 on both dates. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 50 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2008) with peak counts of 57 on December 5, 2008 and 29 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 9 (2011) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2012) with a peak count of 28 on December 13, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 54 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2009) to January 1 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 27 on January 1, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 9 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010, 2012) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of 43 on January 9, 2013. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 18 (2009) with peak counts of 52 on January 18, 2009 and 23 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked on January 22 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 30 on January 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2013) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 36 on January 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2009) to February 10 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 52 on February 6, 2009, 22 on February 10, 2012 and 22 on February 10, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 43 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 18 (2011) to February 22 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 49 on February 22, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 27 (2011) to February 28 (2010) with a peak count of 35 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2012) to May 6 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 10 (2013) with a peak count of 47 on March 8, 2009. The second peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 42 on March 20, 2013. The third is indicated by a peak count of 26 on March 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 42 on April 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 10 (2009) with peak counts of 59 on April 10, 2009 and 35 on April 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 15 (2011) with peak counts of 73 on April 14, 2013 and 47 on April 15, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 20 (2010, 2012) to April 21 (2013) with peak counts of 66 on April 21, 2013, 52 on April 20, 2012 and 42 on April 20, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 24 (2009, 2011) to April 30 (2010) with peak counts of 67 on April 24, 2009, 64 on April 29, 2013, 57 on April 27, 2012 and 47 on April 24, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2009) to July 2 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 60 on May 3, 2009. The second peaked from May 8 (2011) to May

10 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 64 on May 10, 2013, 59 on May 10, 2009 and 38 on May 8, 2011. The third peaked from May 13 (2012) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of 55 on May 13, 2012 and 48 on May 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 23 (2010, 2012) to May 24 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of 52 on May 23, 2010 and 49 on May 24, 2013. The fifth peaked from May 27 (2009) to May 30 (2012) with peak counts of 53 on May 27, 2009 and 38 on May 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 3 (2011) to June 5 (2013) with peak counts of 58 on June 4, 2010, 55 on June 5, 2013 and 41 on June 3, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 11 (2010) with a peak count of 48 on June 11, 2010. The eighth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 18 (2010) with peak counts of 56 on June 16, 2013 and 46 on June 18, 2010. The ninth peaked from June 22 (2012) to June 24 (2009) with a peak count of 35 on June 22, 2012. In all there were 53 "clustered" influxes.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

A common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers in the spring were significantly lower. The fall passage ran from September 17 (2010) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 443 on November 7, 2008. Whilst the count of 443 is a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 674 on November 5, 2000; note the closeness in the dates. To detail the records for 2008 there were two on September 26 with seven on September 28, 20 on October 1, 32 on October 3, 41 on October 5, 80 on October 8, 131 on October 10, 133 on October 12, 139 on October 15 and 230 on October 17, then 193 seen on October 19. There were 198 on October 22 with 251 on October 24, 271 on October 26, 273 on October 31, 314 on November 2 and 443 on November 7, then 261 seen on November 9 with 200 on November 14, 136 on November 16 and 134 on November 19. There were 180 on November 21 with 212 on November 23, then 185 seen on November 28 with 105 on December 3. To detail the 2009 records there were two on September 23 with four on September 25, 16 on September 30, 21 on October 4, 33 on October 7, 57 on October 9, 97 on October 14, 180 on October 21, 345 on October 23 and 346 on October 25, then 304 seen to November 1 with 197 on November 4, 187 on November 16, 166 on November 11 and 13 on November 13. There were 168 on November 15 with 188 on November 18, then 177 seen on November 20 with 133 on November 22 and 76 on November 25. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 193 on November 29, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012, 2013) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 95 on January 20, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 3 (2009) with a high count of 57 on April 2, 2010. In three of the five years there were later records: there were singles on May 12, 2010, May 15, 2011 and May 16, 2012.

The fall passage ran from September 17 (2010) to December 3 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on September 25, 2012. The second peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 230 on October 17, 2008 and 150 on October 17, 2012. The third peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2011) with peak counts of 346 on October 25, 2009 and 187 on October 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 3 (2010) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 176 on November 3, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 11 (2012) with peak counts of 443 on November 7, 2008 and 154 on November 10, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2009) with a peak count of 188 on November 18, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of 212 on November 23, 2008 and 153 on November 24, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of 193 on November 29, 2009. The second peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 5 (2008) with a peak count of 140 on December 5, 2008. The third peaked from December 16 (2009, 2011 and 2012) to December 19 (2008) with a peak count of 119 on December 19, 2008. The fourth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of 104 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 87 on January 2, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012, 2013) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of 71 on January 11, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of 38 on January 14, 2011. The third peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 95 on January 20, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 25 (2009, 2013) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 66 on January 25, 2009. The fifth peaked on February 6 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a peak count of 61 on February 6, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 61 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 23 (2011) with a peak count of 60 on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 24 (2013) to May 3 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 2 (2012) with a peak count of 25 on March 1, 2013. The second peaked from March 4 (2009, 2011) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of 49 on March 4, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 36 on March 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 44 on March 17, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of 57 on April 2, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of 47 on April 8, 2011. The main passage ran to May 3 (2009) and this month long gap indicates that there were no additional arrivals after April 11 (2010) the birds just gradually drifted away. The seventh peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 16 (2012) with peak counts of one on three dates. In all there were 26 "clustered" influxes.

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

This was a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor but with the vegetation becoming thicker and taller there is little suitable habitat left for this species. In 2008 the fall high count was that of 25 on November 2, 2008 whilst in 2012 the fall high count was that of nine on November 30, 2012. The fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 25 on November 2, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one on October 1 with two on October 5 and four to October 10, then two seen on October 12. There were four on October 15 with ten on October 19 and 14 on October 24, then 12 seen on October 26. There were 13 on October 29 with 20 on October 31 and 25 on November 2, then 23 seen on November 7 with 19 to November 14 and nine on November 16. There were 16 on November 19 with 19 on November 21, then 15 seen on November 26 with 14 on November 28 and 13 on December 3. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 7 (2009) with high counts of 17 on December 5, 2008, December 14, 2008 and December 14, 2011. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 17 on December 5 with ten on December 9 and three on December 12. There were 17 on December 14 with 16 to December 19, 14 on December 21 and ten on December 24. There were 14 on December 26 with 16 on December 28, then eight seen to January 2 with seven to January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with high counts of 17 on February 1, 2009 and February 6, 2011. To detail the 2009 records there were eight from January 9 to January 14 with 12 on January 18, then three seen on January 21. There were four on January 23 with 12 on January 25, then five seen on January 28. There were eight on January 30 with 17 on February 1, then eight seen to February 8 with three on February 11. There were eight on February 13 with 12 on February 15, then six seen to February 20. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 22 (2009) to May 6 (2009) with a high count of 24 on April 11, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were two on March 7 with five on March 9, six on March 14, eight on March 16 and ten on March 21, then eight seen on March 23 with two on March 25. There were nine on March 28 with 21 on March 30, then 18 seen on April 1 with 14 on April 4 and 11 on April 6. There were 15 on April 8 with 24 on April 11, then 17 seen on April 13 with ten to April 18, seven on April 20 and three on April 22. There were 12 on April 25 with six on April 27.

The fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to December 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2012) to October 7 (2009) with a peak count of two on October 3, 2012. The second peaked on October 10 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on October 10, 2008. The third peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 19 (2012) with a peak count of six on October 18, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on October 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2009) to November 4 (2012) with peak counts of 25 on November 2, 2008, 21 on November 2, 2011 and nine on October 30, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of four on November 9, 2012. The seventh peaked

from November 16 (2011, 2012) to November 21 (2008) with peak counts of 19 on November 21, 2008, 17 on November 16, 2011 and 13 on November 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2011) to November 30 (2012) with peak counts of 16 on November 25, 2011 and nine on November 30, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 7 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of 17 on December 5, 2008 and 11 on December 7, 2011. The second peaked on December 14 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 17 on both dates. The third peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 23 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on December 17, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2008, 2012) to December 30 (2009) with peak counts of 16 on December 28, 2008 and ten on December 30, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2013) to March 5 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of ten on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of nine on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 18 (2009, 2013) to January 22 (2012) with peak counts of 16 on January 22, 2012 and 12 on January 18, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on January 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 3 (2012) with peak counts of 17 on February 1, 2009 and ten on February 3, 2012. The sixth peaked on February 6 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of 17 on February 6, 2011 and five on February 6, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 16 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on February 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of five on February 20, 2013. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of six on February 26, 2012. The late spring passage appears to be a separate and much stronger passage this event ran from February 22 (2009) to May 6 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 4 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 15 on March 4, 2009 and three on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 14 (2010) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of six on March 16, 2011. The third peaked from March 20 (2009, 2013) to March 21 (2012) with peak counts of ten on March 20, 2009 and March 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2009, 2011) to March 30 (2012) with peak counts of 21 on March 30, 2012 and seven on March 27, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 4 (2010) to April 5 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on April 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2009, 2011) to April 11 (2012) with peak counts of 24 on April 11, 2012, 15 on April 10, 2009 and eight on April 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 18 (2010) with a peak count of ten on April 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 27 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on April 25, 2012. The ninth peaked from May 1 (2011) to May 3 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. In all there were 30 "clustered" influxes.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

A quite common fall passage migrant with somewhat lower numbers through to the spring; unlike the last species the numbers have held up well with the changes to the vegetation. The fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2012) to December 7 (2008) with a high count of 53 on November 7, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 1 with four on October 3 and ten on October 8, then eight seen to October 12. There were 16 on October 15 with 19 on October 17 and 28 on October 19, then 23 seen on October 22 with 21 on October 24 and 20 on October 26. There were 29 on October 29 with 37 on October 31, 42 on November 5 and 53 on November 7, then 34 seen on November 9 with 30 on November 14 and 18 on November 16. There were 23 on November 19 with 24 on November 21 and 35 on November 23, then 31 seen on November 26 with 28 on December 3, 25 on December 5 and ten on December 7. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 16 (2013) with a high count of 30 on January 4, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 25 on December 9 with 29 on December 14, then 21 seen on December 17 with 15 on December 19. There were 16 on December 21 with 27 on December 24 and 28 on December 28, then 21 seen on December 31 with 16 on January 2. There were 30 on January 4 with 21 on January 9 and 15 on January 11. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 6 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 30 on January 14, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 30 on January 14 with 28 on January 18 and 12 on January 23. There were 14 on January 25 with 20 on January 28 and 25 on February 1, then 21 seen on February 6 with 20 on February 11, 14 on February 15 and nine on February 18. There were 11 on February 20 with 22 on February 22, then 13 seen to March 4 with 12 on March 6. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 33 on April 12, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 18 on March 8 with 16 on March 11, nine on March 13, seven on March 15 and six on March 18. There were 23 on March 20 with 22 on March 22 and 16 on March 25. There were 17 on March 27 with 30 on March 30, then 28 seen on April 5 with 13 on April 8. There were 25 on April 10 with 33 on April 12, then 32 seen on April 15 with 21 on April 17, 17 on April 19, 12 on April 22, 11 on April 24, eight on April 29, six on May 3, two on May 6 and one on May 8. Finally there were three on May 10.

The fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2012) to December 7 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on September 30, 2009 and ten on October 8, 2008. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 15 (2012) with peak counts of 31 on October 13, 2010 and 20 on October 15, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 28 on October 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 23 (2009) to October 26 (2011) with peak counts of 37 on October 23, 2009, 33 on October 24, 2010 and 25 on October 26, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 2 (2011) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of 53 on November 7, 2008, 38 on November 3, 2010 and 29 on

November 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of 40 on November 17, 2010 and 16 on November 13, 2011. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of 35 on November 23, 2008 and 26 on November 24, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 28 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 16 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 8 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on December 8, 2010. The second peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 17 (2010) with peak counts of 29 on December 14, 2008 and December 17, 2010. The third peaked on December 23 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 24 on December 23, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of 28 on December 28, 2008. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2009) to January 6 (2013) with peak counts of 30 on January 4, 2009 and 21 on January 6, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 6 (2009, 2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of 30 on January 14, 2009 and 16 on January 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 25 on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked on January 27 (2010, 2013) with peak counts of 23 on both dates. The fifth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 25 on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 6 (2013) with a peak count of 20 on February 4, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2013) to February 19 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on February 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 23 (2011) with a peak count of 22 on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to May 10 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 5 (2010) with a peak count of 15 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 8 (2009, 2013) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on March 8, 2009. The third peaked from March 20 (2009) to March 22 (2013) with a peak count of 23 on March 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 1 (2012) with peak counts of 39 on March 30, 2009 and 23 on April 1, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 17 on April 7, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 12 (2009) with peak counts of 33 on April 12, 2009 and 31 on April 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 17 (2013) to April 18 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 22 on April 17, 2013. The eighth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a peak count of five on May 9, 2010. In all there were 30 "clustered" influxes.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)

This is a vagrant; there were two records. For the winter passage there were singles at the Nursery on December 9, 2008, December 14, 2008 and December 26, 2008. It is likely that

just one bird involved in the above records. In 2012 for the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery on January 15.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

Numbers built up through the fall to reach their peak during the winter passage; numbers in the spring were lower. The fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to December 2 (2011) with a high count of 30 on November 23, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were three on October 22 with six to October 29 and seven on October 31, then four seen to November 5. There were nine on November 7 with 18 on November 9, then nine seen on November 12 with two on November 14. There were ten on November 16 with 12 on November 19, 18 on November 21 and 30 on November 23, then 17 seen on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to January 14 (2009) with a high count of 35 on December 1, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 21 on November 28 with 26 on December 3, then 18 seen on December 5. There were 19 on December 7 with 21 on December 9, then five seen on December 12. There were 12 on December 14 with 17 on December 17 and 20 on December 19, then 17 seen on December 21 with 12 on December 24. There were 22 on December 26 with 16 on December 31 and eight on January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 19 on January 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 17 on January 16 with 19 on January 18, then 13 seen on January 21 with 11 on January 23, ten on January 25, seven on January 28 and two on January 30. There were 12 on February 1 with 14 on February 4, then 11 seen to February 8. There were 12 on February 11 and February 13 with 13 on February 15, then 11 seen on February 18 with seven on February 20. There were 18 on February 22 with 11 on February 27 and eight on March 1. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2013) to April 25 (2012) with a high count of 14 on March 4, 2009.

The fall passage ran from October 2 (2009) to December 2 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2009) to October 4 (2010) with a peak count of two on October 4, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 21 (2009, 2012) to October 24 (2010) with a peak count of six on October 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 31 (2008) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on November 3, 2010. The fifth peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 9 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 23 on November 6, 2009 and 18 on November 9, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 16 (2012) with peak counts of 26 on November 15, 2009 and seven on November 16, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 23 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 30 on November 23, 2008 and 11 on November 19, 2010. The winter passage ran from November 24 (2010) to

January 14 (2009) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 28 (2010, 2012) to December 4 (2011) with peak counts of 35 on December 1, 2009, 26 on December 3, 2008 and nine on November 28, 2010. The second peaked from December 9 (2008) to December 13 (2009) with peak counts of 21 on December 9, 2008 and 18 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 21 (2012) with peak counts of 20 on December 19, 2008 and December 20, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of 22 on December 26, 2008 and 17 on December 30, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on January 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 3 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 14 (2011) with a peak count of seven on January 14, 2011. The third peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 23 (2013) with a peak count of 19 on January 18, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on January 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2010) to February 5 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on February 4, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on February 15, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on February 22, 2009. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 27 (2013) to April 25 (2012) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 6 (2013) with a peak count of 14 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 13 (2011, 2013) to March 18 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on March 15, 2009 and March 17, 2010. The third peaked from March 22 (2009, 2013) to March 25 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 29 (2013) to March 31 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on March 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 8 (2009) with peak counts of three on April 7, 2010 and April 5, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 25, 2012. In all there were 25 “clustered” influxes.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

A very common passage migrant and winter visitor in 2008/2009 but numbers much lower for the later years; the two freezes and the two years of drought have had a toll on the insect population and the drought caused the open water areas to be filled with cattails. The first of the five years was for most species the last of the “good” years. The early fall passage normally runs to the end of September not so for this species; the passage actually ran from July 11 (2009, 2013) to August 27 (2011) with high counts of four on four dates. The main fall passage ran from August 19 (2009) to December 5 (2008, 2010) with a high count of 92 on October 10, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one on August 27 with two on August

29, three on August 31, 14 on September 3 and 44 on September 7, then 17 seen on September 10. There were 25 on September 12 with 30 on September 14, 35 on September 17, 42 on September 19, 61 on September 21, 67 on September 26, 84 on September 28 and 85 on October 1, then 70 seen on October 3 with 67 on October 5. There were 75 on October 8 with 92 on October 10, then 75 seen on October 15 with 70 on October 17. There were 82 on October 19 with 56 on October 22 and 22 on October 24. There were 87 on October 26 with 56 on October 29, 39 on October 31, 21 on November 2 and 15 on November 5. There were 62 on November 7 with 61 on November 9, 37 on November 12 and 36 on November 14. There were 52 on November 16 with 71 on November 19, 72 on November 23 and 77 on November 28, then 66 seen on December 3 with 55 on December 5. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 87 on December 17, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 70 on December 7 with 41 on December 9 and 22 on December 12. There were 24 on December 14 with 87 on December 17, then 68 seen on December 19 with 60 on December 21 and 57 on December 24. There were 78 on December 26 with 68 on December 31, then 51 seen on January 4 with 31 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to April 2 (2010) with a high count of 125 on January 14, 2009. I am including here what would normally be the first influx of the late spring passage because the numbers fit this passage. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 63 on January 9 with 125 on January 14, then 74 seen on January 16 with 66 on January 18, 39 on January 21, 29 to January 25, 28 on January 28 and 21 on January 30. Whilst the count of 125 is a high count the actual high count is still (2015) that of 173 on December 7, 2007; the highest counts for this species are scattered from October to February. There were 39 on February 1 with 55 on February 6, then 37 seen on February 8 with 24 on February 11. There were 46 on February 13 with 52 on February 15, then 29 seen on February 18. There were 41 on February 20 with 43 on February 22, then 32 seen on February 27 with 15 on March 1. There were 53 on March 4 with 41 on March 6, 21 on March 8, 13 on March 11, six on March 13, three on March 15 and two on March 20. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2013) to May 8 (2011) with a high count of ten on March 8, 2013. This species is not known to nest in the survey area (It did so in 2015) but there are a scattering of summer records; I am not sure as to what they represent. I have collected these records into a “passage”. The summer “passage” therefore ran from May 22 (2013) to June 30 (2013) with a high count of two on June 21, 2013.

The early fall passage ran from July 11 (2009, 2013) to August 27 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on July 11 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of two on July 11, 2013. The second peaked from July 17 (2012) to July 19 (2010) with a peak count of two on July 17, 2012. The third peaked from July 26 (2009) to August 1 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of four on August 8, 2009. The fifth peaked from August 12 (2010, 2012) to August 15 (2011) with a peak count of four on August 12, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 19 (2010, 2012) to August 22 (2011) with peak counts

of four on August 22, 2011 and August 19, 2012. The main fall passage ran from August 19 (2009) to December 5 (2008, 2010) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 2 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on September 2, 2012. The second peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 8 (2010) with peak counts of 44 on September 7, 2008 and 17 on September 8, 2010. The third peaked from September 14 (2011) to September 16 (2012) with a peak count of 26 on September 15, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 27 on September 23, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 30 (2009) to October 2 (2011) with peak counts of 85 on October 1, 2008, 56 on September 30, 2009, 32 on October 1, 2010 and 19 on October 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 92 on October 10, 2008 and 28 on October 9, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 17 on October 14, 2011. The eighth peaked on October 19 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 82 on October 19, 2008 and 24 on October 19, 2012. The ninth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2008) with peak counts of 87 on October 26, 2008 and 20 on October 24, 2010. The tenth peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on October 31, 2010. The eleventh peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of 62 on November 7, 2008 and 32 on November 6, 2009. The twelfth peaked from November 11 (2012) to November 14 (2010) with peak counts of 43 on November 13, 2009 and 20 on November 14, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2012) with peak counts of 44 on November 25, 2012 and 18 on November 24, 2010. The fourteenth peaked from November 28 (2008) to November 30 (2011) with peak counts of 77 on November 28, 2008 and 11 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 56 on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 5 (2012) to December 8 (2010) with peak counts of 70 on December 7, 2008 and 15 on December 5, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 46 on December 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 16 (2011, 2012) to December 17 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 87 on December 17, 2008 and 21 on December 16, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 73 on December 20, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2011) with peak counts of 78 on December 26, 2008 and 16 on December 30, 2011. The seventh peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 7 (2011) with peak counts of 51 on January 4, 2013 and 30 on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to April 2 (2010) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 19 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 18 (2013) with peak counts of 125 on January 14, 2009, 35 on January 18, 2013 and 17 on January 15, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 23 on January 25, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010, 2012) to February 1 (2013) with peak counts of 33 on February 1, 2013 and 18 on January 29, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2009, 2011) to February 8 (2013) with peak counts of 55 on February 6, 2009 and 22 on February 8, 2013. The sixth peaked from

February 14 (2010) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 52 on February 15, 2009 and 24 on February 14, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 23 (2011) with peak counts of 43 on February 22, 2009 and 18 on February 20, 2013. The eighth peaked on February 26 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 15 on February 26, 2010. The ninth peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 5 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 53 on March 4, 2009 and 15 on March 5, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2013) to May 8 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of ten on March 8, 2013. The second peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 1 (2011) with a peak count of two on April 1, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on April 6, 2011. The fourth peaked from April 17 (2011) to April 18 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 28, 2010 and May 6, 2011. The summer "passage" ran from May 22 (2013) to June 30 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on May 22, 2013. The second peaked from June 3 (2009) to June 6 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from June 12 (2009) to June 16 (2010) with peak counts of one on four dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on June 21, 2013 and one on June 30, 2013. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

This is an irregular visitor the majority being seen in the spring. In 2009 there was a male at the Sand Farm on March 8. In 2010 there was an adult male at the Workshops on May 2, it was singing as if on territory. In 2013 there were three at the Stormwater Ponds on January 6. There was one near the Laughlin Road gate on February 10 with two there on February 20. Finally there were two at the Workshops (a pair) on April 3. Those are the spring sightings; there are no indications of any "clustered" influxes. For the late fall passage in 2011 there was an adult female by Canal Road on November 11. In 2012 there were four by Canal Road on November 7 with one there on November 9.

The November records form a "clustered" influx, this peaked from November 7 (2012) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of four on November 7, 2012.

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant; there were no spring sightings. The fall passage ran from September 15 (2010) to October 15 (2008) with a high count of five on October 15, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one by Canal Road on September 28. There were singles at

the Sand Farm and the Nursery on October 1 with the one at the Nursery being seen again on October 3. Finally there were five at the Sand Farm on October 15. To detail the 2009 records there was one on September 20 with two on September 23. I did not note the location of these sightings. There was one at the Nursery on September 25. There were three on September 30 when two seen at the Sand Farm with the third at the Workshops. There was also one at the Sand Farm on October 9 and October 14.

The fall passage ran from September 15 (2010) to October 15 (2008) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 19 (2012) with a peak count of two on September 19, 2012. The second peaked on September 23 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of two on September 23, 2009. The third peaked from September 28 (2012) to October 1 (2008) with a peak count of three on September 30, 2009. The fourth peaked on October 9 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 15 (2008) with peak counts of five on October 15, 2008 and one on October 14, 2009.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

This is the rarest of the three regularly occurring migratory thrushes; all the sightings were in October. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to October 24 (2010) with a high count of six on October 15, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one at the Sand Farm on October 10 with one at the Workshops on October 12. There were six on October 15; one was at the Sand Farm with five at the Nursery. To detail the 2009 records there was one at the Workshops on October 4 with one at the Sand Farm on October 14. There was one at the Workshops on October 21.

The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to October 24 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 6 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked on October 10 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of two on October 10, 2012. The third peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 16 (2011) with peak counts of six on October 15, 2008 and one on October 14, 2009, October 15, 2010 and October 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 24 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates.

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)

By far the commonest of these three species, there was even a spring record. The fall passage ran from September 15 (2009) to October 17 (2009) with a high count of six on October 15, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one by Canal Road on September 21 with two at the Nursery on October 1. There was one at the Workshops on October 3 with another at the Nursery on October 8. On October 15 there were three at the Sand Farm with three at the Nursery. To detail the 2012 records there was at the Nursery one on September 16 with two there on September 21 and September 28. During this period there were two by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on September 23. There were two at the Workshops with one at the Nursery on October 9. There was also one at the Nursery on October 10 with one at the Workshops on October 15. For the spring passage there were two at the western end of the Sand Farm on April 9, 2010.

The fall passage ran from September 15 (2009) to October 17 (2009) there were six "clustered influxes. The first peaked from September 15 (2009) to September 16 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from September 21 (2008, 2012) to September 23 (2009) with peak counts of two on September 23, 2009 and September 21, 2012. The third peaked from September 28 (2011, 2012) to October 1 (2008) with peak counts of two on October 1, 2008, September 30, 2010 and September 28, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 5 (2011) with a peak count of two on October 4, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of three on October 10, 2011 and October 9, 2012. The sixth peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 15 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of six on October 15, 2008 and one on October 14, 2009 and October 15, 2012. Finally for the spring passage there were two on April 9, 2010.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; the highest numbers were in late November and late February. The late fall passage ran from November 2 (2011) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of six on November 16, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were singles at the Nursery on November 5 and November 7 with two on November 14 and six on November 16, then four seen there on November 19 with two to November 26. There were three there on November 28 with one on December 3. At the Sand Farm there was one on November 2 with later one on November 16 and November 19. There was also one there on November 26; this is treated as a new bird. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 9 (2009) with high counts of three on five dates. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011, 2013) to March 3 (2010) with high counts of five on February 19, 2010 and

February 26, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there was one at the Workshops on January 22. Later there were two there on February 14. There were two at the Nursery on February 17 with three there on February 19, then singles seen to February 24. There were two by the Hooper Farms Road gate from February 19 to February 26 with one on February 28. At the Nursery there were three on February 26 and March 3. The late spring passage was a minimal event; the passage ran from March 6 (2013) to April 7 (2013) with a high count of two on March 10, 2010.

The late fall passage ran from November 2 (2011) to December 3 (2008) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 2 (2011) to November 5 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 13 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked on November 16 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of six on November 16, 2008 and one on November 16, 2011. The fourth peaked on November 20 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of five on November 20, 2009 and two on November 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked on November 28 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of three on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 9 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on December 2, 2011. The second peaked from December 5 (2008, 2012) to December 8 (2010) with peak counts of three on December 8, 2010 and December 5, 2012. The third peaked from December 12 (2008, 2012) to December 14 (2011) with a peak count of two on December 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 16 (2009) to December 17 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of two on December 17, 2008 and December 17, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of three on December 24, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of three on January 4, 2009 and January 8, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011, 2013) to March 3 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2013) to January 12 (2011) with peak counts of two on January 11, 2009 and January 12, 2011. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of two on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 22 (2010, 2012) to January 23 (2011) with a peak count of two on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2012) to January 28 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 6 (2009) with a peak count of two on February 6, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on February 10, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 15 (2012) with a peak count of three on February 13, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of five on February 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from February 26 (2010) to February 27 (2011) with peak counts of five on February 26, 2010 and one on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2013) to April 7 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2013) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of two on March 10, 2010. The other four

influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 17, 2010, March 22, 2013, March 28, 2010 and April 7, 2013. In all there were 26 “clustered” influxes.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

This is a vagrant; for the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on September 30, 2009.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

An uncommon late fall and winter visitor; there was however a strong early spring passage with only minimal numbers for the late spring passage. This is one of the more complicated species as there is a roost site just off the property at the end of Hooper’s Farms Road. Birds journey to this roost along the border from the north and the south with some birds stopping in the trees by the Hooper Farms Road gate. There also appears to be a roost north of Zellwood and some of these birds travel to the woods along the eastern border and any nearby fields. The late fall passage ran from November 4 (2009) to December 6 (2009) with high counts of 81 on November 15, 2009 and November 14, 2012. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2009) with high counts of 400 in the area on December 14, 2008 and at the roost 2,500 on December 31, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 9 (2011, 2012) with high counts of 14,400 in the area on February 23, 2011 and at the roost 15,000 on February 6, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 190 on January 7 with 90 on January 9, 14 on January 11 and ten on January 14. There were 2,700 on January 21 with 350 on January 25 and 84 on January 29. There were 110 on January 30 with 140 on February 2, then three seen on February 4. There were 11 on February 8 with 31 on February 11 and 2,250 on February 13, then 90 seen on February 20 with 15 on February 22. There were 57 on February 25 with 15 on February 27 and five on March 1; those were the counts from the area. For the roost there were 6,000 on January 16, then 1,500 seen on January 18. There were 15,000 on February 6 with 12,000 on February 15. Those are the only counts. I may have counted the birds going into this roost from either Lust Road or Hooper Farms Road. As the birds fly in from both directions these counts at the most are likely to cover half the birds at the roost. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 16 (2010) with a high count of 52 on March 14, 2010.

For this section I have added the peak counts from the roost to the “clustered” influxes involving birds inside the survey area. The late fall passage ran from November 4 (2009) to December 6 (2009) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 4

(2009) to November 7 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from November 9 (2008) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of six on November 9, 2008. The third peaked from November 14 (2012) to November 16 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 81 on November 15, 2009 and November 14, 2012. The fourth peaked from November 20 (2009, 2011) to November 21 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on November 20, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 25 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with a peak count of 11 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 14 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 5 (2012) with a peak count of 40 on December 4, 2011. The second peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 16 (2009) with a peak count of 400 on December 14, 2008. The third peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 22 (2010) with a peak count of 70 on December 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008, 2009) to December 28 (2012) with a peak count of 39 on December 28, 2012. The fifth peaked from December 31 (2009) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of 2,500 on December 31, 2009 (roost) and 165 on January 1, 2012 (area). The sixth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 9 (2013) with a peak count of 190 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to March 9 (2011, 2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 7 (2009) to January 10 (2010) with peak counts of 11,700 on January 10, 2010 and 1,750 on January 9, 2011 (both area counts). The second peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 16 (2009) with peak counts of 6,000 (roost) on January 16, 2009 and 1,060 (area) on January 14, 2011. The third peaked from January 18 (2013) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 2,700 on January 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 23 (2011) to January 24 (2010) with a peak count of 1,290 on January 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 2 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 1,600 on January 29, 2012. The sixth peaked on February 6 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 15,000 on February 6, 2009 (roost) and 21 on February 6, 2013 (area). The seventh peaked from February 11 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with peak counts of 12,000 on February 15, 2009 (roost) and 2,250 on February 13, 2009 (area). The eighth peaked on February 17 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 655 on February 17, 2012. The ninth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 25 (2009) with peak counts of 14,400 on February 23, 2011 and 605 on February 24, 2012 (both area counts). The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 16 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 4 (2009) with a peak count of ten on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 10 (2013) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on March 10, 2013. The third peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 52 on March 14, 2010. The last four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 20, 2011, one on March 29, 2013, two on April 7, 2013 and one on April 16, 2010. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

This is above all a late fall passage migrant with a lighter return passage in April; numbers in the winter and the early spring are lower. There are a scattering of records for the early fall with singles being seen on 11 dates from July 17 (2009) to September 20 (2009). In sharp contrast the main fall passage ran from September 19 (2012) to December 11 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 713 on October 17, 2008. The highest count for the other years was that of 256 this was also on October 17 in 2012. To detail the 2008 records there were two on September 21 with three on September 24, 19 on September 26, 41 on September 28, 124 on October 3, 139 on October 5, 286 on October 8 and 678 on October 10, then 301 seen on October 12. There were 581 on October 15 with 713 on October 17, then 287 seen on October 19 with 286 on October 22, 271 on October 24, 223 on October 26, 207 on October 29, 175 on November 2 and 97 on November 5. The count of 713 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high counts were those of 270 on October 13, 2002 and 660 on October 12, 2003. Note the closeness of the dates. There were 244 on November 7 with 164 on November 9, 103 on November 12, 92 on November 14 and 44 on November 16. There were 63 on November 19 with 94 on November 21 and 192 on November 23, then 185 seen on November 28 with 141 on December 3, 122 on December 5 and 36 on December 7. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) to January 16 (2012) with a high count of 118 on December 14, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 109 on December 9 with 118 on December 14, then 105 seen on December 19 with 53 on December 21. There were 64 on December 24 with 93 on December 26, then 85 seen on December 28 with 58 on December 31 and 51 on January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 84 on January 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 59 on January 4 with 72 on January 9, then 42 seen on January 14 with 19 on January 16. There were 84 on January 18 with ten on January 21. There were 11 on January 23 with 72 on January 25, then 54 seen on January 28 with 37 on January 30. There were 58 on February 1 and February 6 with 51 on February 8 and 36 on February 11. There were 40 on February 13 with 67 on February 15, then 23 seen on February 18 with 21 on February 20. There were 55 on February 22 with 47 on February 25, 32 on February 27 and three on March 1. The late spring passage ran from February 20 (2013) to May 11 (2012) with a high count of 129 on April 19, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 34 on March 4 with 35 on March 6 and 41 on March 11, then 27 seen on March 13 with 12 on March 15 and 11 on March 18. There were 25 on March 20 with 12 on March 25 and seven on March 27. There were 15 on March 30 with 26 on April 1, 42 on April 8, 48 on April 12, 55 on April 15 and 129 on April 19, then 101 seen on April 24 with 55 on April 26, 29 on April 29, 18 on May 1, 14 on May 3, seven on May 6, five on May 8 and three on May 10. There were three summer records there was a male singing at the Sand Farm on May 31, 2009 and June 5, 2009. There was also a non-singing individual at

the Sand Farm on June 23, 2010 and June 25, 2010. Finally there was a male singing by Pole Road on May 30, 2012 with a pair there on June 1, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from July 17 (2009) to September 20 (2009) there were 11 records of singles; there were no “clustered” influxes. The main fall passage ran from September 19 (2012) to December 11 (2009, 2011) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 8 (2010) to October 10 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 678 on October 10, 2008, 123 on October 10, 2011 and 114 on October 8, 2010. The second peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 17 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 713 on October 17, 2008, 256 on October 17, 2012 and 89 on October 14, 2009. The third peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 24 (2010) with peak counts of 100 on October 21, 2009 and 60 on October 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2011) to November 1 (2009) with peak counts of 102 on November 1, 2009 and 93 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 3 (2010) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 96 on November 4, 2012. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 11 (2012) with peak counts of 244 on November 7, 2008 and 47 on November 11, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of 70 on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of 192 on November 23, 2008 and 76 on November 23, 2012. The ninth peaked from November 29 (2009) to November 30 (2011) with peak counts of 118 on November 24, 2009 and 25 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) to January 16 (2012) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 7 (2012) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of 66 on December 7, 2012. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 118 on December 14, 2008 and 70 on December 16, 2012. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 38 on December 19, 2010 and 93 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 30 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 52 on December 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of 45 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 7 (2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of 72 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 18 (2009) with a peak count of 84 on January 18, 2009. The third peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 32 on January 20, 2010. The fourth peaked from January 25 (2009) to January 27 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 72 on January 25, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 58 on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 38 on February 6, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 16 (2011) with a peak count of 67 on February 15, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on February 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of 55 on

February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 20 (2013) to May 11 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 2 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on March 2, 2011. The second peaked on March 8 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 26 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of 41 on March 11, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 20 (2009, 2013) to March 21 (2010) with a peak count of 25 on March 20, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on March 27, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of 40 on April 8, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 43 on April 14, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 17 (2011) to April 21 (2013) with peak counts of 129 on April 19, 2009 and 65 on April 21, 2013. The ninth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of 71 on April 27, 2012. There were three records for the summer passage – see segment one. In all there were 33 "clustered" influxes.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

A resident with pairs nesting throughout; it appears that the breeding population is decreasing although I have no counts. There is what appears to be a post-breeding gathering in July and early August this is followed by a marked fall passage in September and October. There is no return passage in the spring. The earliest date on which fledged young seen was only noted in two years; there were two on June 20, 2010 and two on May 22, 2011. The post-breeding gathering ran from June 19 (2009) to August 26 (2009, 2012) with a high count of 55 on July 1, 2011. To detail the 2008 records there were 15 on July 2 with 31 on July 6 and July 9, then 14 seen on July 11 with 11 on July 13. There were 20 on July 16 with 17 on July 19, 16 on July 21 and 11 on July 24. There were 19 on July 26 with 24 on July 30, 25 on August 6, 31 on August 8 and 43 on August 10, then 29 seen on August 17 with 14 on August 20, nine on August 23 and four on August 24. To detail the 2011 records there were ten on June 24 with 20 on June 26, 31 on June 29 and 55 on July 1, then eight seen on July 3. There were 12 on July 6 with 36 on July 8, then 23 seen on July 10 with nine on July 13 and eight on July 15. There were 18 on July 17 with 12 on July 20 and one on July 22. There were 22 on July 24 with 23 on July 27, then 12 seen on July 29. There were 13 on July 31 with 16 on August 3, 18 on August 5 and 21 on August 7, then 14 seen on August 10. There were 18 on August 12 with 21 on August 15, then 18 seen on August 17 with 12 on August 19, 11 on August 21, eight on August 24 and three on August 25. There was a single fall passage this ran from August 22 (2010) to December 12 (2008) with a high count of 51 on September 28, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were 11 on August 27 with 22 on August 29, then ten seen on September 3 with five on September 5. There were 21 on September 7 with 22 on September 12, 26 on September 17, 32 on September 17, 41 on September 24, 44 on September 26 and 51 on September 28, then 24

seen on October 1. There were 29 on October 3 with 48 on October 5, then 26 seen on October 10 with 24 on October 12. There were 26 on October 15 with 38 on October 17, then 23 seen on October 19 with 17 on October 22 and 15 on October 24. There were 19 on October 26 with 20 on October 31, then 16 seen on November 2 with ten on November 5. There were 20 on November 7 with 12 on November 9, eight on November 12, five to November 19 and three on November 21. There were 11 on November 23 with 15 on November 28, then 11 seen on December 3 with six to December 9 and three on December 12. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 11 (2009, 2013) with high counts of 13 on December 16, 2011 and January 4, 2013. There were no further passages worthy of detailing. The early spring passage ran from January 5 (2011) to March 4 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 16 on February 11, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 5 (2013) with a high count of 20 on April 22. 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to June 26 (2013) with a high count of 24 on June 15, 2011.

The post-breeding gathering ran from June 19 (2009) to August 26 (2009, 2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 30 on June 26, 2009. The second peaked from June 28 (2013) to July 2 (2010) with peak counts of 55 on July 1, 2011 and 29 on June 29, 2012. The third peaked from July 6 (2008) to July 10 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 37 on July 8, 2012, 36 on July 8, 2011, 31 on July 6, 2008 and 31 on July 10, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 17 (2011. 2013) with a peak count of 20 on July 16, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 22 (2012) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on July 25, 2010. The sixth peaked from July 28 (2013 to July 29 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on July 29, 2012. The seventh peaked from August 6 (2010) to August 10 (2008) with peak counts of 48 on August 10, 2008 and 21 on August 7, 2011. The eighth peaked on August 15 (2010, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of 21 on August 15, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of ten on August 21, 2009. The fall passage ran from August 22 (2010) to December 12 (2008) there were 15 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 27 (2010) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on September 2, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 19 on September 8, 2010. The third peaked from September 14 (2012) to September 17 (2010) with a peak count of 23 on September 17, 2010. The fourth peaked on September 21 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 19 on September 21, 2011. Now the heavier passage started; the fifth peaked from September 27 (2009) to October 2 (2011) with peak counts of 51 on September 28, 2008, 34 on September 27, 2009 and 27 on October 2, 2011. The sixth peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 6 (2012) with peak counts of 48 on October 5, 2008 and 25 on October 4, 2009. The seventh peaked from October 10 (2011) to October 12 (2012) with peak counts of 39 on October 10, 2011 and 23 on October 12, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 38 on October 17, 2008. The ninth peaked from October 22 (2010) to October 24 (2012) with a peak count of 24 on October 23, 2011. That was the end of the heavier passage. The tenth

peaked on October 31 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 20 on October 31, 2008. The eleventh peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on November 7, 2008. The twelfth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 13 (2011) with a peak count of ten on November 13, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of ten on both dates. The fourteenth is indicated by a peak count of 12 on November 22, 2009. The fifteenth peaked from November 26 (2010) to November 28 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 15 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to January 11 (2009, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2011) to December 3 (2010) with peak counts of seven on both dates. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 7 (2012) with peak counts of eight on both dates. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 18 (2009) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of 12 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked on December 26 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of eight on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 30 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 11 on December 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from January 2 (2009) to January 4 (2013) with a peak count of 13 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 5 (2011) to March 4 (2009, 2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 9 (2011) with peak counts of ten on both dates. The second peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 16 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 27 (2013) with a peak count of 11 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of nine on January 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 6 (2013) with a peak count of eight on February 5, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on February 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 17 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on February 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 20 (2013) with a peak count of 11 on February 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from February 25 (2011) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 5 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 12 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 15 (2009) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on March 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 20 (2013) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on March 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2011) to April 4 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on April 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 7 (2010, 2013) to April 11 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on April 10, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 20 (2010, 2012) to April 22 (2009) with a peak count of 20 on April 22, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 27 (2011) to April 29 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 18 on April 29, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2011) to June 26 (2013) there were nine "clustered"

influxes. The first peaked from May 4 (2012) to May 5 (2010) with a peak count of 17 on May 4, 2012. The second peaked on May 8 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 17 on May 8, 2009. The third peaked from May 13 (2012, 2013) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on May 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 24 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on May 23, 2010. The fifth peaked from May 27 (2012) to May 31 (2013) with a peak count of 23 on May 27, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 3 (2011) to June 5 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on June 5, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 9 (2010) with a peak count of 21 on June 8, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 24 on June 15, 2011. The ninth peaked from June 20 (2010, 2012) to June 21 (2013) with a peak count of 20 on June 20, 2012. In all there were 57 "clustered" influxes.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

At the very least this is a summer visitor and fall passage migrant; it is actually present all year but out of those two seasons it becomes very hard to find. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to September 4 (2009) with a high count of eight on July 6, 2008. Exceptionally there are three not the usual two fall passages. The main fall passage ran from September 4 (2011) to November 5 (2008) with a high count of 74 on October 8, 2008; the highest count for the other years was only that of 14 on October 2, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were two on September 7 and September 10 with three to September 14, four to September 19, seven on September 21, 11 on September 24, 21 on September 28, 22 on October 3, 67 on October 5 and 74 on October 8, then 55 seen on October 12 with 31 on October 15, 19 to October 19 and nine on October 22. The count of 74 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There were 22 on October 24 with 11 on October 26, six on October 31, two on November 2 and one on November 5. Exceptionally there was now a late fall passage this ran from October 28 (2009) to November 28 (2008) with a high count of seven on November 1, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 14 (2009) with a high count of five on December 17, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 5 (2012) with a high count of six on February 11, 2009. The main spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 5 (2013) with a high count of 13 on April 15, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were four on February 27 with six to March 8, seven on March 11 and nine on March 13, then seven seen on March 15 with five on March 20, two on March 22 and one on March 25. There were six on March 27 with ten on March 30, then eight seen on April 5 with four on April 8. There were seven on April 10 and April 12 with 13 on April 15, then ten seen to April 24 with four on April 26. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2009, 2011) to July 6 (2011) with a high count of 12 on May 17, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were six on April 29 with seven on May 1, then 11 seen on May 6 and May 8 with six on May 13 and three

on May 15. There were 12 on May 17 with eight on May 22 and five on May 24. There were eight on May 26 and June 1 with six on June 3 and five on June 5. There were seven on June 8 with ten on June 10, then seven seen on June 15 with six on June 17. There were eight on June 19 with six on June 22, five on June 24 and three on June 26. There were five on June 29 with eight on July 1, then three seen on July 3 with one on July 6.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2009) to September 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 3 (2009) to July 6 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of eight on July 6, 2008. The second peaked from July 10 (2013) to July 12 (2009) with peak counts of five on both dates. The third peaked from July 20 (2011, 2012) to July 24 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of six on July 20, 2012. The fourth peaked on August 1 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of six on August 1, 2008. The fifth peaked on August 5 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with a peak count of four on August 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from August 10 (2008, 2012) to August 12 (2009) with a peak count of three on August 11, 2010. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2011) to August 18 (2010) with a peak count of four on August 15, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 29 (2008) with a peak count of five on August 28, 2009. The main fall passage ran from September 4 (2011) to November 5 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 9 (2009) with peak counts of three on September 9, 2009 and September 5, 2010. The second peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 16 (2012) with a peak count of two on September 15, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of six on September 21, 2012. The fourth peaked from September 30 (2010) to October 2 (2009) with peak counts of 14 on October 2, 2009 and five on September 30, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 6 (2010) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of 74 on October 8, 2008, 11 on October 6, 2010 and eight on October 10, 2011. The sixth peaked from October 15 (2012) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The seventh peaked from October 24 (2008) to October 25 (2009) with peak counts of 22 on October 24, 2008 and 11 on October 25, 2009. The eighth peaked from October 28 (2011) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of five on October 25, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 28 (2009) to November 28 (2008) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of seven on November 1, 2009. The second peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on November 7, 2008. The third peaked from November 11 (2011) to November 13 (2009) with a peak count of three on November 13, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 16, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 21 (2008) to November 22 (2009) with a peak count of three on November 21, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 14 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with a peak count of three on December 3, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on December 6, 2009. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 15

(2010) with a peak count of three on December 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 17 (2008) to December 19 (2010) with a peak count of five on December 17, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2009, 2011) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of three on January 2, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 5 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2012) to January 9 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on January 18, 2009 and January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010) to January 30 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of three on January 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 7 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 13 (2013) with a peak count of six on February 11, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on February 15, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 24 (2013) with peak counts of four on February 21, 2011 and February 24, 2013. The ninth peaked from February 27 (2009) to February 29 (2012) with peak counts of four on both dates. The main spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to May 5 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2010, 2013) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of five on March 8, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of nine on March 13, 2009. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of five on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2009, 2012) to March 31 (2010) with peak counts of 11 on March 31, 2010, ten on March 30, 2009 and four on March 30, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of nine on April 8, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 16 (2010) with peak counts of 13 on April 15, 2009 and four on April 14, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 19 (2011) to April 21 (2013) with a peak count of nine on April 19, 2011. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of four on April 28, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 29 (2009, 2011) to July 6 (2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 11 on May 3, 2009. The second peaked from May 6 (2011) to May 9 (2010) with peak counts of 11 on May 6, 2011 and four on May 9, 2010. The third peaked from May 13 (2009, 2012 and 2013) to May 17 (2011) with peak counts of 12 on May 17, 2011, seven on May 13, 2009 and seven on May 16, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 22 (2013) to May 26 (2011) with peak counts of eight on May 26, 2011 and May 25, 2012. The fifth peaked from May 31 (2009) to June 3 (2012) with a peak count of seven on June 2, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of four on June 7, 2013. The seventh peaked from June 10 (2011) to June 13 (2012) with peak counts of ten on June 10, 2011 and six on June 13, 2012. The eighth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 21 (2009) with peak counts of eight on June 18, 2010 and June 19, 2011. The ninth peaked from June 26 (2013) to July 1 (2011) with a peak count of nine on June 27, 2010. In all there were 52 "clustered" influxes.

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

There is no evidence of breeding during these years; there were seven pairs in 2004 but none since. This is an uncommon visitor year round with one exception and that is the post-breeding gathering. As soon as the young fledged (locally?) they are brought to Lake Apopka to feed on the fruit of the Elderberry however if there was a hard freeze the previous winter then the fruit ripens late and the flocks quickly move on. So to the post-breeding gathering this ran from May 9 (2012) to August 7 (2009) with a high count of 680 on July 11, 2012. To detail the 2009 records there were 70 on May 22 with 105 on May 27 and 395 on May 29, then 230 seen on June 3 with 175 on June 5 and 11 on June 7. There were 485 on June 10 with 95 on June 12 and 15 on June 14. There were 550 on June 17 with 83 on June 21, 28 on June 26 and two on June 28. There were 180 on July 1 with 605 on July 8, then 370 seen on July 10 with 210 on July 12 and 160 on July 15. There were 270 on July 17 with 375 on July 19, then 95 seen to July 24 with 35 on July 26, 20 on July 31, seven on August 2, six on August 5 and one on August 7. To detail the 2012 records there were nine on May 9 with 26 on May 13 and 50 on May 16, then 30 seen on May 20 with 27 on May 23. There were 48 on May 25 with 32 on May 27. There were 42 on May 30 with 102 on June 1, 111 on June 6 and 347 on June 8, then 16 seen on June 10. There were 49 on June 13 with 96 on June 15 and 325 on June 20, then 215 seen on June 22 with 90 on June 24, 35 on June 27 and 26 on June 29. There were 41 on July 1 with 89 on July 6 and 680 on July 11, then 400 seen on July 15 with 80 on July 20, eight on July 25, three on July 29 and one on August 1. Whilst the count of 680 is quite a high count the highest count is that of 2,040 on July 13, 2007; note the closeness in the dates. The early fall passage in sharp contrast ran from August 7 (2011) to September 30 (2010) with a high count of 21 on August 20, 2008. The late fall passage ran from September 27 (2009) to November 25 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 80 on November 14, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 7 (2011) with a high count of ten on December 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2010) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of eight on January 8, 2010. This species nests so early there is no late spring passage we go straight to the summer passage. This event ran from March 1 (2013) to May 23 (2010) with a high count of 20 on March 14, 2010. Now you can see just how prominent the post-breeding gathering is in the annual cycle.

The post-breeding gathering ran from May 9 (2012) to August 7 (2009) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 16 (2012) to May 17 (2013) with a peak count of 50 on May 16, 2012. The second peaked from May 24 (2011, 2013) to May 25 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 240 on May 25, 2010. The third peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 1 (2011) with a peak count of 395 on May 29, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 11 (2008) with peak counts of 485 on June 10, 2009 and 347 on June 8, 2012. The fifth peaked from June 13 (2010) to June 15 (2011) with peak counts of 475 on June 15, 2011 and 165 on June 14, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 17 (2009) to June 21 (2013) with peak counts of 550

on June 17, 2009 and 325 on June 20, 2012. The seventh peaked from June 29 (2011) to July 4 (2010) with peak counts of 540 on June 29, 2011, 495 on July 4, 2010, 465 on July 2, 2008 and 225 on June 30, 2013. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 605 on July 8, 2009. The ninth peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 13 (2008) with peak counts of 680 on July 11, 2012 and 370 on July 10, 2011. The tenth peaked from July 19 (2009) to July 24 (2011) with a peak count of 375 on July 19, 2009. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 220 on July 27, 2008. The early fall passage ran from August 7 (2011) to September 30 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 9 (2009) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on August 12, 2010. The second peaked on August 17 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of six on August 17, 2009. The third peaked from August 20 (2008) to August 23 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on August 20, 2008. The fourth peaked from August 26 (2012) to August 29 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 6 (2009) with a peak count of eight on September 6, 2009. The sixth peaked from September 10 (2010) to September 12 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 20 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on September 19, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of four on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 27 (2009) to November 25 (2009, 2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of nine on October 4, 2009. The second peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2010) with a peak count of eight on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 17 (2012) to October 22 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on October 22, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2009, 2011) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of 42 on October 31, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 45 on November 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of 80 on November 14, 2008. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 7 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 4 (2009) with a peak count of ten on December 4, 2009. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 9 (2008) with a peak count of two on December 9, 2008. The third peaked from December 14 (2011) to December 18 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on December 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from January 1 (2012) to January 4 (2013) with a peak count of nine on January 2, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2010) to March 4 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 8 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of eight on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 13 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 23 (2009) with a peak count of four on January 19, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 28 (2011) to January 31 (2010) with a peak count of six on January 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 8 (2012) with a peak count of four on February 8, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009)

to February 20 (2013) with a peak count of seven on February 19, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on February 26, 2012. Finally the summer passage ran from March 1 (2013) to May 23 (2010) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on March 1, 2013. The second peaked on March 6 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of six on March 6, 2009. The third peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of 20 on March 14, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2011) to April 1 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on March 28, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 6 (2011, 2012) to April 9 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on April 9, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 12 (2009) to April 15 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of three on April 15, 2011 and April 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 19 (2009) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of four on April 22, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 29 (2013) to May 1 (2009) with a peak count of five on April 30, 2010. The ninth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 11 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on May 11, 2011. The tenth peaked from May 17 (2009) to May 19 (2010) with a peak count of eight on May 17, 2009. In all there were 48 “clustered” influxes.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

The winter of 2008/2009 was the last winter with roller-chopping so that was the last year that regularly held large numbers of pipits during the winter and early spring passages. There was also a passage in 2012 when the fields dried up. The fall passage ran from November 5 (2008) to November 26 (2008) with a high count of 350 on November 14, 2008; for the other years the highest count was that of 15 on November 6, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were singles on November 5 and November 7. There was a flock of 350 at the Sand Farm on November 14, then 80 seen on November 21 with 60 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2011) to January 7 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 820 on January 2, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 62 on December 5 with 105 on December 7, 180 on December 17 and 360 on December 19, then 180 seen on December 21 with 150 on December 26 and 140 on December 31. There were 820 on January 2 with 100 on January 7. This flock was in the fields north of Lust Road. The count of 820 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count had stood from December 8, 1998 when 570 seen. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 2 (2011) with a high count of 350 on January 11, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 280 on January 9 with 350 on January 11, then 320 seen on January 18 with 280 on January 21, 160 on January 23, 140 on January 30 and 70 on February 1. There were 275 on February 6 with 220 on February 8 and 120 on February 13. There were 180 on February 18 with five to February 25. To detail the 2012 records there were 118 on January 15 (Phase Seven) with 125 on January 20 and 292 on January 27, then 21 seen on January 29 with eight on February 1, four on February 3 and two to

February 8. There were 11 on February 10 with six on February 15 and two on February 17. There were seven on February 20 with six on February 22 and one on February 24. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to March 17 (2010) with a high count of 105 on March 4, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 75 on February 27 with 105 on March 4, then 28 seen on March 6 with five on March 8 and one on March 11.

The fall passage ran from November 5 (2008) to November 26 (2008) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 5 (2008) to November 6 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on November 6, 2009. The second peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 11 (2009) with a peak count of two on November 10, 2010. The third peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 15 (2009) with peak counts of 350 on November 14, 2008 and one on November 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from November 21 (2008) to November 25 (2009) with peak counts of 80 on November 21, 2008, one on November 25, 2009 and one on November 23, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 25 (2011) to January 7 (2009, 2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 29 (2009) to December 2 (2011) with a peak count of 25 on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 11 (2009) to December 15 (2010) with peak counts of 50 on December 11, 2009 and two on December 15, 2010. The third peaked from December 19 (2008, 2010) to December 21 (2012) with peak counts of 360 on December 19, 2008 and two on December 19, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 31 (2010) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of 820 on January 2, 2009 and two on December 31, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to March 2 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 15 (2010) with peak counts of 350 on January 11, 2009 and three on January 15, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on January 20, 2010. The third peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of 292 on January 27, 2012 and ten on January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 6 (2009) with peak counts of 275 on February 6, 2009 and three on February 4, 2011. The fifth peaked on February 10 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 11 on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2009) to February 21 (2010) with peak counts of 180 on February 18, 2009 and seven on February 20, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 26 (2010) to February 27 (2011) with a peak count of two on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 27 (2009) to March 17 (2010) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on March 4 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 105 on March 4, 2009 and two on March 4, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on March 17, 2010. In all there were 18 "clustered" influxes.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

There was only the trace of a winter passage it was however a common early spring passage migrant. Numbers were lower for much of the late spring passage only to rebound in late April and early May. The winter passage ran from December 14 (2008, 2009) to January 9 (2013) with a high count of 70 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 5 (2012) with a high count of 380 on January 18, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were 205 on January 13 with 200 on January 18 and 92 on January 27. There were 380 on January 18 with 101 on February 5, 67 on February 8 and 40 on February 10. There were 310 on February 15 with 180 on February 17 and nine on February 20. There were 202 on February 22 with 330 on February 24, then 115 seen to February 29 with 40 on March 2 and 12 on March 5. The late spring passage ran from February 25 (2009) to May 13 (2009) with a high count of 645 on April 26, 2009. To detail the records for 2009 there were two on February 25 with 40 on March 1, then 31 seen on March 4 with two on March 6 and one on March 8. There were 18 on March 13 with three on March 15. There were nine on March 18 with 12 on March 20, then one seen on March 22. There was now a gap before the main passage started. There were 20 on April 5 with 26 on April 17 and 123 on April 19, then 65 seen on April 22. There were 71 on April 24 with 645 on April 26, then 210 seen on May 1 with 125 on May 3. Whilst the count of 645 is a high count the highest count for Zellwood is that of 2,240 on April 8, 2007. There were 210 on May 6 with 145 on May 8, 46 on May 10 and 30 on May 13.

The winter passage ran from December 14 (2008, 2009) to January 9 (2013) there were two “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2009) with a peak count of 50 on December 16, 2009. The second peaked from January 1 (2012) to January 4 (2013) with a peak count of 70 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2010) to March 5 (2012) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on January 13 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 205 on January 13, 2012 and three on January 13, 2013. The second peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 18 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 380 on January 18, 2012, 230 on January 16, 2009 and 160 on January 15, 2010. The third peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 180 on January 24, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 6 (2013) with a peak count of 120 on February 3, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2012) with peak counts of 310 on February 15, 2012 and 160 on February 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 18 (2009) to February 20 (2011) with a peak count of 69 on February 20, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 330 on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from February 25 (2009) to May 13 (2009) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 4 (2011) with a peak count of 40 on March 1, 2009. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 10 (2010) with a peak count of 22 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of 41 on March 16,

2012. The fourth peaked from March 20 (2009) to March 21 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 88 on March 21, 2012. The fifth peaked on March 27 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 120 on March 27, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 2 (2010) to April 6 (2011) with a peak count of 73 on April 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 10 (2013) to April 11 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 138 on April 11, 2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 123 on April 19, 2009. Now the heavier passage started; the ninth influx peaked from April 26 (2009, 2013) to April 27 (2011) with peak counts of 645 on April 26, 2009 and 40 on April 27, 2011. The tenth peaked from May 6 (2009) to May 9 (2012) with peak counts of 210 on May 6, 2009 and 86 on May 9, 2012. In all there were 19 "clustered" influxes.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)

This is a very rare fall passage migrant there were only five records for the five years. There was one by the side of Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on August 30, 2009. There was also one at the Workshops on September 25, 2009. There was one on the southern border on August 11, 2010. There was another on the southern border on September 19, 2010. Finally there was one at the Nursery on September 2, 2011.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

There was a single fall passage that ran from September 12 (2012) to October 31 (2010) with a high count of 12 on September 30, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there was one at the Workshops on September 28 with two on the southern border on October 1. There were seven on October 3; there were singles at the Sand Farm and the Workshops with two by Hooper Farms Road gate and three on the southern border. One continued to be seen on the southern border on October 10, October 15, October 17 and October 19. There were also two at the Nursery on October 15 with singles at the Workshops on October 17 and by Hooper Farms Road gate on October 19. There were no spring records.

The fall passage ran from September 12 (2012) to October 31 (2010 there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 12 (2012) to September 17 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of three on September 23, 2012. The third peaked from September 30 (2009, 2011) to October 1 (2008) with peak counts of 12 on September 30, 2009 and four on September 30, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 3 (2008) to October 7 (2011) with peak counts of seven on October 3, 2008 and two on October 6, 2012. The fifth peaked on October 10 (2008, 2010 and 2012) with a peak count of four on October 10, 2010. The sixth peaked from

October 15 (2008) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 15, 2008. The seventh peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 21 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 17, 2009. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 31, 2010.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

This is a generally uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor from mid-October to mid-March; the early spring passage being the strongest event. The fall passage ran from October 17 (2009) to December 6 (2009) with high counts of six on November 13, 2011 and November 25, 2012. To detail the 2008 records there were singles on October 31, November 7 and November 9 with two on November 12 and three on November 14, then singles seen to November 19. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2008) to January 9 (2011, 2013) with a high count of ten on January 2, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records the next influx started out as a fall influx but it became a winter influx so it is included here. There were four from November 21 to November 26 with five on November 28, seven on December 3 and eight on December 5, then six seen on December 7 with two on December 9 and one on December 12. There were five on December 14 and December 17 with eight from December 19 to December 28 and ten on January 2, then five seen on January 4 with two on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010, 2012) to March 4 (2009) with high counts of ten on January 14, 2009 and February 6, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were three on January 9 with five on January 11 and ten on January 14, then four seen on January 18 with two on January 21 and one on January 23. There were four from January 25 to January 30 with six on February 1 and ten on February 6, then seven seen on February 8 with six on February 11. There were nine on February 13 and February 15 with six on February 20, five on February 22, two on February 27 and one to March 4. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to March 26 (2010) with a high count of four on March 3, 2010.

The fall passage ran from October 17 (2009) to December 6 (2009) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on October 24, 2010. The third peaked on October 31 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on November 6, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 11 (2012) to November 14 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of six on November 13, 2011. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2011) to November 25 (2012) with a peak count of six on November 25, 2012. The seventh peaked on November 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of three on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2008) to January 9 (2011, 2013) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 5 (2008) with peak counts of eight on December 5, 2008 and five on

December 2, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on December 9, 2011. The third peaked from December 16 (2012) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of five on December 16, 2012. The fourth peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 24 (2010) with a peak count of four on December 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of ten on January 2, 2009 and five on December 30, 2012. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010, 2012) to March 4 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 6 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of seven on January 6, 2012. The second peaked from January 12 (2011) to January 16 (2013) with peak counts of ten on January 14, 2009 and four on January 16, 2013. The third peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 20 (2013) with a peak count of four on January 20, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 25 (2013) to January 29 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 29, 2012. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 6 (2009) with peak counts of ten on February 6, 2009, four on February 4, 2011 and four on February 3, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 14 (2010) with peak counts of nine on February 13, 2009 and six on February 14, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 20 (2013) with a peak count of five on February 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of five on February 24, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010) to March 26 (2010) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2010) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of four on March 3, 2010. The second peaked on March 13 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 25 (2012) to March 26 (2010) with a peak count of two on March 26, 2010. In all there were 24 "clustered" influxes.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

This is a vagrant there were only two records for the five years. For the late fall passage there was one at the Nursery on November 25, 2012 and for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 17, 2008 and December 21, 2008.

Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

A summer visitor that breeds in some of the woods along the border: I have no information on the number of pairs but it is probably less than ten. This is also a passage migrant and to some extent the spring passage continues whilst the birds are breeding locally. In the mid-June the birds stop singing and they become hard to find eventually they just drift away before the fall passage starts. For four of the five years there are winter sightings, all in late

December. The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to August 29 (2008, 2010) with a high count of three on August 20, 2010. For most species the early fall passage continues to the end of September but that is not the case here. The main fall passage ran from August 22 (2012) to November 3 (2012) with a high count of 11 on October 17, 2008. There was also an exceptionally late individual at the Sand Farm on November 18, 2009; this is one of the latest fall records for Florida. There were winter records there was one at the Sand Farm on December 20, 2009, one north of the Lust Road Pump House on December 23, 2012, one at the Workshops on December 24, 2010 and one on the southern border on December 28, 2008. There has to be a reason for this group of sightings in late December. The early spring passage was a very light event it ran from January 15 (2012) to February 27 (2013) with high counts of one on both dates. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to April 27 (2011) with a high count of 13 on March 11, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one on March 1 with four on March 4, eight on March 6, ten on March 8 and 13 on March 11, then 12 seen on March 15 with nine on March 18 and five on March 20. There were 11 on March 22 with eight on March 25, seven on March 30, six on April 5 and two to April 10. There were six on April 12 with five on April 17, two on April 19 and one on April 22. To detail the 2012 records there were two on February 26 with five to March 2 and 11 on March 5, then five seen on March 7. There were seven on March 9 with eight on March 12 then four seen to March 18 with two on March 21 and one on March 23. There were four on March 25 with one on March 28. There were two on March 30 with four on April 1, then one seen on April 4. There were two from April 6 to April 11 with three on April 13 and five on April 15, then one seen on April 18. The summer passage ran from April 16 (2010) to July 1 (2012) with a high count of nine on April 24, 2013. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were five on April 25 and April 26 with six to May 1 and nine on May 6, then three seen on May 10 with two on May 13. There were three on May 15 with four on May 17, then singles seen to June 10. There was also one on June 26.

The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2008) to August 29 (2008, 2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 10 (2011, 2012) to July 13 (2008) with a peak count of two on July 13, 2008. The second peaked from July 17 (2009) to July 20 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from July 29 (2012) to July 31 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked on August 5 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on August 5, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 11 (2010) to August 15 (2012) with peak counts of two on August 12, 2011 and August 15, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 20 (2010) to August 21 (2009) with a peak count of three on August 20, 2010. The seventh peaked on August 29 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The main fall passage ran from August 22 (2012) to November 3 (2012) with a record on November 18, 2009 there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first two isolated influxes were in earlier years part of the early fall passage but in the later years the main fall passage started earlier. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of seven on August 24, 2012 and four on August 31, 2011. The

third peaked from September 8 (2010) to September 12 (2012) with peak counts of nine on September 12, 2012 and six on September 8, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of four on September 17, 2010. The fifth peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 25 (2012) with a peak count of four on September 23, 2009. The sixth peaked from September 28 (2011) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of seven on September 28, 2011. The seventh peaked from October 5 (2011) to October 6 (2012) with a peak count of four on October 6, 2012. The eighth peaked from October 10 (2010) to October 14 (2009) with a peak count of five on October 10, 2010. The ninth peaked from October 17 (2008) to October 19 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on October 17, 2008 and one on October 19, 2012. The tenth peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 25 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The eleventh peaked from October 29 (2010) to November 3 (2012) with a peak count of two on October 29, 2010. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 18, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 20 (2009) to December 28 (2008) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 24 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 28, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 15 (2012) to February 27 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first three are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on January 15, 2012, January 29, 2012 and February 15, 2009. The fourth peaked on February 22 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from February 25 (2009) to February 27 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to April 27 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from February 27 (2011) to March 1 (2013) with a peak count of three on February 27, 2011. The second peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 8 (2013) with peak counts of 11 on March 5, 2012 and six on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 10 (2010) to March 13 (2011) with peak counts of 13 on March 11, 2009, 12 on March 13, 2011 and eight on March 12, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 22 (2009, 2013) to March 26 (2010) with peak counts of 11 on March 22, 2009 and eight on March 26, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2012, 2013) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of six on April 1, 2013. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of six on April 12, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 17 (2011) with a peak count of five on April 15, 2012. The summer passage ran from April 16 (2010) to July 1 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 20 (2010) to April 25 (2012) with peak counts of nine on April 24, 2013, six on April 20, 2010 and six on April 25, 2012. The second peaked from May 1 (2009) to May 2 (2012) with a peak count of six on May 1, 2009. The third peaked from May 5 (2010, 2013) to May 8 (2011) with a peak count of five on May 5, 2010. The fourth peaked from May 11 (2012) to May 13 (2013) with a peak count of six on May 11, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on May 17, 2009. The sixth peaked from May 19 (2010) to May 22 (2013) with peak counts of three on May 19, 2010 and May 20, 2012. The seventh peaked from May 29 (2011) to May 30 (2012) with peak counts of three on both dates. The eighth peaked

from June 9 (2013) to June 12 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The ninth peaked from June 24 (2012) to June 29 (2011) with a peak count of two on June 24, 2012. In all there were 42 “clustered” influxes.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

This is a common fall passage migrant; most are seen along the side of Lake Apopka. There were no spring sightings but very exceptionally there was a winter record. The fall passage ran from July 17 (2011) to October 24 (2010) with a high count of 192 on August 12, 2009. Whilst this is a very high count the highest count for Zellwood is that of 232 on September 15, 2006. To detail the 2009 records there was one on July 29 with seven on August 7, 90 on August 9 and 192 on August 12, then 176 seen on August 14 with 65 on August 15, 56 on August 17, 55 on August 19, 54 on August 21, 34 on August 26 and 27 on August 28. There were 46 on August 30 with 27 on September 2. There were 30 on September 4 with 33 on September 6, then 29 seen on September 14 with 26 on September 18, 15 on September 20, 13 on September 23, 11 on September 25, nine on September 27, six on October 2, four on October 4 and three to October 9. Finally there were four on October 14. To detail the 2012 records there was one on July 27 with four on July 29, eight on August 3, nine to August 10, 16 on August 15, 17 on August 17, 20 on August 22 and 75 on August 24, then 20 seen on August 26 with 13 on August 29. There were 26 on August 31 with 43 on September 2, then nine seen on September 7 with three on September 9. There were 42 on September 12 with 41 on September 16 and ten on September 19. There were 18 on September 21 with 51 on September 23, then 12 seen to September 28. There were 19 on September 30 with eight on October 6, seven on October 9, two on October 15 and singles on October 19 and October 21. Very exceptionally there was a winter record; there was one by Lust Road near its junction with Airport Road on December 23, 2009, the Christmas Bird Count.

The fall passage ran from July 17 (2011) to October 24 (2010) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on July 17, 2011. The second peaked from August 2 (2013) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of 24 on August 4, 2010. The third peaked from August 12 (2009, 2011) to August 15 (2008) with peak counts of 192 on August 12, 2009 and 32 on August 15, 2008. The fourth peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 21 (2013) with peak counts of 75 on August 21, 2013, 50 on August 19, 2011 and 36 on August 20, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 24 (2008, 2012) to August 25 (2010) with peak counts of 75 on August 24, 2012, 53 on August 25, 2010 and 25 on August 24, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 2 (2012) with a peak count of 46 on August 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from September 6 (2013) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of 42 on September 7, 2008. The eighth peaked from September 12 (2010, 2012) to September 14 (2009, 2011) with a peak

count of 42 on September 12, 2012. The ninth peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 25 (2011) with peak counts of 51 on September 23, 2012 and 28 on September 21, 2008. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 19 on September 30, 2012 and five on October 8, 2010. The twelfth peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 18 (2010) with a peak count of four on October 14, 2009. For the winter passage there was one on December 23, 2009.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

In all for the five years there were 16 records for the fall with just one for the spring passage. The fall passage ran from September 2 (2009) to October 17 (2008, 2009) with high counts of two on three dates. To detail the 2009 records there was one by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road on September 2. There was one at the Workshops on September 18 and September 20 with two there on September 25. There was one at the Nursery on September 30. Later on October 17 there were singles at the Nursery and at the Sand Farm. To detail the 2011 records there were singles at the Nursery on September 16, September 28 and September 30. There was one at the Nursery on October 10 with two there on October 16. For the spring passage there was one at the Workshops on April 21, 2013.

The fall passage ran from September 2 (2009) to October 17 (2008, 2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on September 2, 2009, one on September 16, 2011 and two on September 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from September 28 (2011) to September 30 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from October 15 (2010) to October 17 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of two on October 17, 2008 and October 16, 2011. For the spring passage there was one on April 21, 2013.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

For this species there were 12 records for the fall and one for the spring. The fall passage ran from September 25 (2011) to November 1 (2009) with a high count of four on October 17, 2009. This count of four is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there was an immature female at the Nursery on September 28 with a male on the southern border on October 5. At the Nursery there were also two on October 12 with one on October 17. To detail the 2011 records there was an immature female at the Workshops on September 25 with an immature male there on September 30. There was also one at the Nursery on

September 30. There was one at the Workshops on October 5 with one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 14 with one at the Sand Farm on October 21. Exceptionally there was a male at the Nursery on April 10, 2013.

The fall passage ran from September 25 (2011) to November 1 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on September 25, 2011. The second peaked from September 28 (2008) to September 30 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 30, 2011. The third peaked on October 5 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from October 12 (2008) to October 14 (2011) with a peak count of two on October 12, 2008. The fifth peaked on October 17 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of four on October 17, 2009 and one on October 17, 2008. The sixth peaked on October 21 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on November 1, 2009. For the spring passage there was one on April 10, 2013.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)

Another uncommon fall passage migrant there were 11 records for the five years. I have put the fall passage first as the spring passage was the minor event; there were just seven records, It used to be that this was a late spring passage migrant with the possibility of one or two fall records. The fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to October 23 (2011) with a high count of two on October 2, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was a male by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 28 and October 2 with an immature there on October 2. There was an immature female there on October 7 with an adult male on October 16. I do not know how many birds involved in the above. There was also an immature on the southern border on October 23. The spring passage ran from April 23 (2010) to May 11 (2011) with a high count of three on May 11, 2011. To detail the 2012 records there was a male at the Workshops on April 25 with two males and a female on May 11. Two of these were by Lake Apopka to the north of the Lust Road pump house and the third was at the Nursery.

The fall passage ran from September 28 (2011) to October 23 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on October 2, 2011. The second peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 7 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on October 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 15 (2008, 2010) to October 16 (2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fifth peaked from October 19 (2009) to October 23 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The spring passage ran from April 23 (2010) to May 11 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 23 (2010) to April 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on

both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on April 28, 2010. The third peaked on May 8 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from May 10 (2009) to May 11 (2011) with peak counts of three on May 11, 2011 and one on May 10, 2009. In all there were nine "clustered" influxes.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

I used to consider the spring and fall passages as being similar in strength but now the fall passage is by far the strongest event; there were 28 fall sightings as against just nine for the spring. The fall passage ran from September 9 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with a high count of three on October 6, 2012. To detail the 2008 records there was a male and a female by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 14. There was a female at the Nursery on September 26 and September 28. There was a female at the Sand Farm on October 8 with a male at the Nursery on October 12. There were single males on the southern border and by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 15. There was a female at the Workshops on October 19 and October 22. Finally for the fall there was a male at the Nursery on October 26. The spring passage ran from April 18 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of four on April 25, 2012.

The fall passage ran from September 9 (2011) to October 26 (2008) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on September 9, 2011. The second peaked from September 12 (2010) to September 16 (2012) with peak counts of two on September 14, 2008 and September 12, 2010. The third peaked from September 21 (2012) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 21. 2012. The fourth peaked from September 28 (2012) to October 1 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 8 (2008) with a peak count of three on October 6, 2012. The sixth peaked from October 10 (2012) to October 12 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of two on October 15, 2008. The eighth peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 19 (2008) with a peak count of two on October 17, 2009. The ninth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The spring passage ran from April 18 (2010) to May 10 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on April 18, 2010. The second peaked from April 25 (2012) to April 28 (2010) with peak counts of four on April 25, 2012 and one on April 28, 2010. The third peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 6 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from May 8 (2013) to May 10 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 13 "clustered" influxes.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

A common late fall and winter passage migrant; there were in 2010 and 2013 major passages in the spring. The fall passage ran from October 17 (2012) to December 11 (2009) with a high count of 285 on November 23, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 18 on October 26 with 22 on October 31, 28 on November 2, 38 on November 5, 60 on November 7, 134 on November 9, 172 on November 14 and 195 on November 16, then 118 seen on November 19. There were 125 on November 21 with 285 on November 23, then 260 seen on November 28 with 235 on December 3 and 195 on December 5. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) TO January 16 (2009) with a high count of 260 on December 19, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 210 on December 7 with 102 on December 9 and 56 on December 12. There were 175 on December 14 with 190 on December 17 and 260 on December 19, then 170 seen on December 21 with 150 on December 26 and 125 on December 28. There were 175 on December 31 with 130 on January 2. The early spring passage ran from January 12 (2011) to March 4 (2011) with a high count of 1,190 on March 1, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 87 on January 13 with 144 on January 16, then 132 seen on January 20 with 100 on January 25, 79 on January 27 and 41 on January 30. There were 225 on February 1 with 430 on February 3, then 291 seen on February 8 with 185 on February 10. There were 295 on February 13 with 1,185 on February 15, then 525 seen on February 20 with 300 on February 22 and 185 on February 24. There were 505 on February 27 with 1,190 on March 1, then 150 seen on March 3. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4, 2009 to April 10 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 5,300 on March 8, 2010. Along with 2010 and 2013 there were other years with major passages. There were 1,210 on March 6, 2002, 8,470 on March 5, 2003 and 10,220 on February 23, 2007. To detail the 2010 records there were 1,270 on March 5 with 5,300 on March 8, then 2,000 seen on March 10 with 170 on March 14. There were 2,330 on March 17 with 980 on March 19, 500 on March 24, 68 on March 26 and 20 on March 28. There were 96 on March 31 with 13 on April 2. Finally there were two on April 7.

The fall passage ran from October 17 (2012) to December 11 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of nine on October 17, 2012. The second peaked from November 3 (2010) to November 7 (2012) with a peak count of 228 on November 7, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 91 on November 11, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 14 (2010, 2012) to November 16 (2008) with a peak count of 195 on November 16, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 23 (2008) with a peak count of 285 on November 23, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 28 (2010, 2012) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of 132 on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2012) to January 16 (2009) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 5 (2012) with a peak count of 92 on December 5, 2012. The second peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 9 (2011) with a peak count of

210 on December 7, 2008. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 120 on December 16, 2011. The fourth peaked on December 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 260 on December 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 26 (2012) to December 31 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 175 on December 31, 2008. The sixth peaked from January 6 (2012) to January 9 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 225 on January 9, 2009. This last influx may just belong to the early spring passage in which case the winter passage ended on January 6 (2009) and the early spring passage would start on December 30 (2012). The early spring passage ran from January 12 (2011) to March 4 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 15 (2010) to January 18 (2009) with a peak count of 170 on January 18, 2009. The second peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 195 on January 22, 2012. The third peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 30 (2011) with a peak count of 155 on January 30, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 430 on February 3, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 8 (2009) to February 10 (2012) with a peak count of 225 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2013) to February 18 (2011) with peak counts of 1,185 on February 15, 2013 and 102 on February 18, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2012) to February 22 (2009) with a peak count of 255 on February 21, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 26 (2012) to March 1 (2013) with peak counts of 1,190 on March 1, 2013 and 125 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 10 (2009, 2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009) to March 5 (2012) with a peak count of 250 on March 5, 2012. The second peaked on March 8 (2010, 2013) with peak counts of 5,300 on March 8, 2010 and 570 on March 8, 2013. The third is indicated by a peak count of 86 on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 18 (2009) with peak counts of 2,330 on March 17, 2010 and 215 on March 18, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on March 21, 2012. The sixth peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of 96 on March 31, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on April 10, 2009. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)

This is a vagrant anywhere in Florida. There was an immature female at the Nursery on September 15, 2010. This is the first record for Zellwood.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

This is a rare late fall passage migrant there were six records from September 25 (2011) to October 19 (2009) with a late individual on November 18, 2012. To detail the records there

was one at the Workshops on October 5, 2008. There was one on October 19, 2009 it was by Lake Apopka to the south of Hooper Farms Road extension. In 2010 there was one at the Nursery on October 10 with four there on October 15. The count of four is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. There was an immature male at the Workshops on September 25, 2011 and there was an adult male at the Nursery on October 16, 2011. Finally there was one at the Workshops on November 18, 2012.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

This is an uncommon fall passage migrant from September 11 (2011) to October 21 (2009); the highest count was that of two on October 16, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was an immature by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 11 with a male at the Nursery on September 21. There was one on the southern border on September 30. There was also one on the southern border on October 12 with two at the Nursery on October 16.

The fall passage ran from September 11 (2011) to October 21 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on September 11, 2011. The second peaked on September 21 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from September 28 (2008) to September 30 (2009, 2010 and 2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 6, 2012 and October 12, 2011. The sixth peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 17 (2008, 2009) with a peak count of two on October 16, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on October 21, 2009.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

A fall passage migrant with the highest numbers during September; there was a minimal winter passage with even fewer records for the spring passages. The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2012) to October 3 (2012) with a high count of five on September 12, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there was one at the Workshops on July 15 with one by Canal Road on July 25. On August 10 there was one on the southern border with one at the Workshops; the latter was seen again on August 12. There were singles at the Workshops, the Nursery and the southern border on August 15. There were singles at the Workshops and the Sand Farm on August 17. On August 24 there were singles to the west of the Laughlin Road extension, to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension and on the southern border. There was one on August 29 and August 31 by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms extension. There was one on the

southern border on September 2. There were five on September 12; two were at the Nursery with three to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension. There were two at the Nursery on September 14 with singles there on September 16 and September 21. During this period there was one by Canal Road on September 16. There were two at the Nursery on September 25, September 28 and September 30 with one there on October 3. There was also one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on September 28. The late fall passage ran from October 6 (2012) to November 28 (2012) with high counts of three on October 16, 2011 and October 6, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were three at the Nursery on October 6 with two there on October 9, then singles seen there to October 15. There was also one at the Nursery on October 19 and October 21 with one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 19. Finally there were two at the Nursery on November 11 with singles there on November 25 and November 28. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to December 28 (2008) singles were seen on seven dates. There were two records for the early spring passage there were singles on January 16, 2009 and January 17, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2011) to March 30 (2011) there were singles on six dates.

The early fall passage ran from July 15 (2012) to October 3 (2012) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 15 (2012) to July 19 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from July 25 (2012) to July 27 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from August 10 (2008, 2012) to August 12 (2011) with peak counts of two on August 10, 2008 and August 10, 2012. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2012) to August 18 (2010) with a peak count of three on August 15, 2012. The fifth peaked from August 21 (2011) to August 24 (2012) with a peak count of three on August 24, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 29 (2010, 2012) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 2, 2011. The seventh peaked from September 4 (2009) to September 5 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 12 (2012) with peak counts of five on September 12, 2012 and three on September 11, 2011. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 15, 2010. The tenth peaked from September 20 (2009) to September 22 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eleventh peaked from September 25 (2012) to September 30 (2009) with peak counts of four on September 30, 2009, three on September 26, 2008 and three on September 28, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 6 (2012) to November 28 (2012) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 10 (2008) with a peak count of three on October 6, 2012. The second peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 16 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 16, 2011. The third peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of two on October 19, 2012. The fourth peaked from November 7 (2010) to November 11 (2012) with a peak count of two on November 11, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 25, 2012. The winter passage ran

from November 29 (2009) to December 28 (2008) there were no discernible influxes, instead there were seven seen on isolated dates. There were two records for the early spring passage; these formed a “clustered” influx. This influx peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 17 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2011) to March 30 (2011) there were no discernible influxes, instead there were singles seen on six dates.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

Present in low numbers from late September to early April; larger migrating flocks were occasionally seen in late November and early December. There were three records for the early fall passage. There was one at the Sand Farm on July 31, 2013. There was also one on September 4, 2011 with two on September 17, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 24 (2008) to December 5 (2008) with high counts of 11 on November 21, 2012 and November 25, 2012. To detail the 2008 records there were two on September 24 with one on September 26. There were three on October 3 with singles to October 17. There were two on October 22 with six on October 26, then two seen on October 29 with one on November 2. There was one on November 9 with six on November 16 and November 19, then seven seen on November 21 with two to November 26. There were eight on November 28 with three to December 5. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 7 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 24 on December 9, 2011. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 14 on December 7 but only one could be found on December 9. For the count of 14 there were six at the Sand Farm and eight at the Nursery. The count of 14 was the highest count for Zellwood. This total has now been surpassed by counts of 21 on December 1, 2009 and 24 on December 9, 2011. Note the closeness of the dates. There were two on December 14 with four on December 21 and December 26, then two seen on December 28 with singles on January 4 and January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with high counts of five on January 23, 2009 and January 13, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 3 (2011) with high counts of four on March 4, 2009 and March 16, 2011. Finally there was a late individual (a male) by Canal Road on May 9, 2012.

There were three isolated records for the early fall passage; there were singles on July 31, 2013 and September 4, 2011 with two on September 17, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 24 (2008) to December 5 (2008) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on September 24, 2008. The second peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 6 (2012) with a peak count of three on October 3, 2008. The third peaked from October 12 (2011) to October 15 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of six on October 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 3

(2012) to November 4 (2009) with peak counts of six on November 4, 2009 and two on November 3, 2012. The sixth peaked from November 13 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 13, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 21 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 11 on November 21, 2012, seven on November 21, 2008 and one on November 20, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2009, 2012) to November 28 (2008) with peak counts of 11 on November 25, 2012, eight on November 28, 2008 and two on November 25, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 7 (2009, 2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 4 (2011) with peak counts of 20 on December 1, 2009, one on December 4, 2011 and one on December 2, 2012. The second peaked from December 7 (2008) to December 9 (2011) with peak counts of 24 on December 9, 2011 and 14 on December 7, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on December 13, 2009. The fourth peaked on December 21 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of four on December 21, 2008. The next is indicated by a peak count of one on December 26, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of two on January 2, 2010, December 30, 2011 and December 30, 2012. The seventh peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 7 (2011) with a peak count of two on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of four on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 12 (2011) to January 13 (2010) with a peak count of five on January 13, 2010. The third peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of four on January 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 20 (2012) to January 23 (2009) with a peak count of five on January 23, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 27 (2012) to February 1 (2013) with peak counts of two on January 30, 2011 and February 1, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 7 (2010) to February 11 (2009) with a peak count of two on February 7, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 14 (2010) with a peak count of three on February 14, 2010. There were no influxes that reached their peak in the last two weeks of February indicating that the late spring passage was truly a separate event. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2013) to April 3 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 11 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of two on March 11, 2009. The third peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 16 (2011) with a peak count of four on March 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from March 21 (2012) to March 23 (2011) with peak counts of three on March 22, 2009 and March 22, 2013. The fifth peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of three on April 1, 2009. Exceptionally there was a late record of one on May 9, 2012. In all there were 27 "clustered" influxes.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

An early fall passage migrant there were much lower numbers from October to May. The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2008) to October 5 (2011) with an extension to October 23 in 2009, the high count was that of 82 on August 24, 2012. In 2009 the last early fall influx continued through to October 23 (there was no incoming influx to cover up the decline of that influx). To detail the 2012 records there was one on July 25 with five on July 27, then two seen on July 29 with one on August 1. There were eight on August 3 with ten on August 10 and 18 on August 15, then 11 seen on August 17 with nine on August 19. There were 11 on August 22 with 82 on August 24, then 17 seen on August 26 with nine on August 31, three on September 5 and two on September 7. The actual high count for Zellwood is that of 83 on September 10, 2003, so close…There were 15 on September 12 with 11 on September 16, nine on September 21, six on September 23, three to September 30 and one on October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to December 6 (2009) with a high count of 13 on October 3, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 13 on October 3 and October 8 with four on October 10 and three on October 12. There were four on October 15 with nine on October 17, then three seen on October 19. There were five on October 22 and October 24 with nine on October 26, then three seen on October 29 with two on October 31 and one to November 5. There were two from November 7 to November 14 with one on November 16. There were three on November 19 and November 21 with five on November 23 and November 26, then four seen on November 28 with one on December 3. The winter passage ran from December 4 (2011) to January 7 (2009, 2011) with a high count of six on December 19, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were five on December 5 with three on December 9, two on December 12 and one on December 14. There were two on December 17 with six on December 19, then four seen to December 28 with three on December 31 and two to January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 5 (2010) with a high count of seven on January 14, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were three on January 9 with four on January 11 and seven on January 14, then singles seen to January 23. There were two on January 25 with three on January 30, then two seen to February 11 with one on February 13. There were three on February 15 with one on February 18. There were two on February 20 and February 22 with three on February 25 and February 27, then one seen on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to May 3 (2009, 2013) with a high count of seven on April 8, 2012. Finally for the summer passage there was a male singing by the Laughlin Road gate on June 8, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from July 16 (2008) to October 5 (2011) with an extension to October 23 in 2009 there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 20 (2011) with a peak count of two on January 20, 2011. The second peaked from July 26 (2008, 2013) to July 27 (2012) with a peak count of five on July 27, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of eight on July 31, 2013. The fourth peaked from August 5 (2009, 2011) to

August 11 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 11 on August 11, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 15 (2012) to August 18 (2010) with peak counts of 18 on August 15, 2012, ten on August 18, 2010 and ten on August 17, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 28 (2009) with peak counts of 82 on August 24, 2012 and 22 on August 28, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 12 on August 31, 2011. The eighth peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 7 (2008) with peak counts of 17 on both dates. The ninth peaked from September 10 (2010) to September 12 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on September 12, 2012. The tenth peaked from September 17 (2008) to September 18 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on September 17, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 30 (2011) with peak counts of 19 on September 27, 2009 and six on September 24, 2010. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to December 6 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2008) to October 4 (2010) with a peak count of 13 on October 3, 2008. The second peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2010) with a peak count of seven on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 18 (2010) with a peak count of nine on October 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of nine on October 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2009) to October 29 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 28, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on November 7, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of five on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 29 (2009) with a peak count of five on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 4 (2011) to January 7 (2009, 2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 5 (2008) with a peak count of five on December 5, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 11, 2009. The third peaked from December 19 (2008, 2010) to December 23 (2011) with a peak count of six on December 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2009, 2012) to January 1 (2012) with a peak count of five on December 30, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 5 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 8 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of two on January 8, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2009) to January 18 (2013) with a peak count of seven on January 14, 2009. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 23 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2009) to February 3 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of three on January 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 15 (2009, 2012 and 2013) to February 18 (2011) with a peak count of three on February 15, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 24 (2010) to February 26 (2012) with a peak count of three on February 25, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to May 3 (2009, 2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 3, 2013. The second peaked from March 8 (2009) to March 11 (2011) with a peak count of three on March 8, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on March 17, 2010. The fourth

peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 27 (2011) with a peak count of three on March 27, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of four on April 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 12 (2009) with a peak count of seven on April 8, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on April 17, 2013. The eighth peaked from May 1 (2009) to May 3 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. Finally for the summer passage there was one on June 8, 2012. In all there were 36 "clustered" influxes.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

A common fall and early spring passage migrant; numbers were lower during the winter and again in the late spring. A separate section deals with the eastern race *D.p.hypochrysea*. The fall passage ran from September 12 (2012) to December 12 (2008) with a high count of 441 on October 21, 2012. To detail the 2008 records there were three on September 26 with 31 on September 28, 64 on October 1 and 308 on October 3, then 155 seen on October 5 with 132 on October 8. There were 255 on October 10 with 72 on October 12. There were 112 on October 15 with 200 on October 17, 300 on October 19 and 335 on October 24, then 302 seen on October 26 with 102 on October 29. There were 115 on October 31 with 230 on November 2 and 256 on November 7, then 80 seen on November 9. There were 94 on November 12 with 126 on November 14, 131 on November 19, 168 on November 23 and 195 on November 28, then 180 seen on December 3 with 150 on December 5, 114 on December 9 and 45 on December 12. This last influx extended well into the period normally covered by the winter passage. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 131 on December 15, 2010. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 80 on December 14 with 115 on December 17, then 43 seen on December 19. There were 51 on December 21 with 85 on December 24, then 47 seen on December 26. There were 57 on December 28 with 60 on December 31, 63 on January 2 and 105 on January 4, then 68 seen on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 260 on February 8, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 80 on January 9 with 110 on January 11, 125 on January 14, 145 on January 18 and 245 on January 21, then 205 seen on January 23 with 95 on January 25, 75 on January 28 and 55 on January 30. There were 85 on February 1 with 135 on February 4, 160 on February 6 and 260 on February 8, then 95 seen on February 11 with 75 on February 13, 65 on February 15 and 45 on February 18. There were 115 on February 20 with 110 on February 25, 95 on February 27 and 16 on March 1. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 9 (2010) with a high count of 199 on April 15, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 60 on March 4 with 120 on March 6, then 95 seen on March 8 with 85 on March 13, 35 on March 15 and 33 on March 18. There were 47 on March 20 with 43 on March 22, 41 on March 25 and 20 on March 27. There were 53 on March 30 with

65 on April 5, 107 on April 8, 111 on April 10, 177 on April 123 and 199 on April 15, then 98 seen on April 17 with 34 on April 22, ten on April 24 and two on April 26.

The fall passage ran from September 12 (2012) to December 12 (2008) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 21 (2012) with a peak count of 173 on September 21, 2012. The second peaked from October 1 (2010) to October 3 (2008) with peak counts of 349 on October 1, 2010 and 308 on October 3, 2008. The third peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 10 (2008) with peak counts of 255 on October 10, 2008 and 201 on October 6, 2012. The fourth peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 17 (2009) with peak counts of 288 on October 14, 2011, 285 on October 17, 2009 and 217 on October 15, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 21 (2011, 2012) to October 24 (2008) with peak counts of 441 on October 21, 2012. 335 on October 24, 2008 and 250 on October 21, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 241 on October 30, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of 256 on November 7, 2008 and 133 on November 4, 2012. The eighth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with a peak count of 162 on November 10, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 57 on November 20, 2011. The tenth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 195 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 11 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 30 (2011) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of 83 on December 2, 2012. The second peaked on December 9 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 73 on December 9, 2012. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of 131 on December 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 24 (2008) with a peak count of 106 on December 20, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 80 on December 29, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009, 2010) to January 6 (2013) with a peak count of 110 on January 4, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 3 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2010) to January 10 (2012) with peak counts of 200 on January 9, 2010 and 99 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 14 (2011) to January 16 (2013) with a peak count of 97 on January 16, 2013. The third peaked from January 21 (2009) to January 22 (2012) with peak counts of 245 on January 21, 2009 and 54 on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked on January 27 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 83 on January 27, 2013. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2010) to February 8 (2009) with peak counts of 260 on February 8, 2009 and 50 on February 3, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 34 on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 20 (2009, 2012 and 2013) to February 24 (2010) with a peak count of 115 on February 20, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 9 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 38 on February 29, 2012. The second peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of 120 on March 6, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 38 on March 13, 2011. The fourth peaked from

March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of 47 on March 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 23 (2011) to March 27 (2013) with a peak count of 88 on March 27, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 4 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 31 on April 4, 2010. The seventh peaked on April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 82 on April 10, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 13 (2012) to April 17 (2013) with a peak count of 199 on April 15, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of 13 on April 24, 2013. The tenth peaked from April 28 (2010) to April 29 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on April 28, 2010. In all there were 33 "clustered" influxes.

The eastern race known as the "Yellow Palm Warbler" *D.p.hypochrysea* has a different pattern of occurrence; its highest numbers occur from mid-February to mid-March. The fall passage ran from October 12 (2012) to December 2 (2011) with a high count of eight on November 5, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 29 with singles on October 31 and November 2. There were eight on November 5 with one on November 12. The winter passage ran from December 4 (2011) to January 8 (2012) with a high count of eight on January 4, 2013. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were two on December 6 with three on December 13 and December 14, then two seen to December 23 with one to December 30. Numbers now higher with the cold weather, there were four on January 2 with five on January 4, then one seen on January 6. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009, 2011) to March 2 (2011) with a high count of 27 on February 17, 2010. The count of 27 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were two on January 9 with three on January 16 and six on January 21, then singles seen to February 8. There were four on February 22 with 20 on February 25; this party of 20 was at the Workshops. To detail the 2010 records there were two on January 10 and January 15 with three on January 16, then two seen to January 20 with one on January 22. There were seven on January 24 with three on January 27 and January 29 then one seen to February 7. There were two on February 10 with four on February 14 and 27 on February 17, then two seen on February 19 with one on February 21. On February 17 there were three at the Workshops with 24 at the Sand Farm. There were three on February 24 with ten on February 26, then three seen on February 28. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010, 2013) to April 13 (2011) with a high count of 15 on March 5, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were four on March 3 with 15 on March 5, then five seen on March 8 with four on March 10. There were seven on March 14 with two to March 19. There were five on March 21 with one on March 24. There were two on March 26 with five on March 31, then one seen on April 4.

I am not showing all the "clustered" influxes just those which covered the main spring passage. The seventh influx of the early spring passage ran from February 17 (2010, 2012 and 2013) to February 18 (2011) with peak counts of 27 on February 17, 2010 and six on February 17, 2013. The eighth peaked from February 25 (2009) to February 26 (2010) with peak counts of

20 on February 25, 2009 and ten on February 26, 2010. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 29, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2010, 2013) to April 13 (2011) I am detailing the first three influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with peak counts of 15 on March 5, 2010 and six on March 3, 2013. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 8 (2013) with peak counts of 11 on March 8, 2013 and one on March 7, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of seven on March 14, 2010. In all there were 31 "clustered" influxes.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)

This is a vagrant there were just three records for the five years. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on October 19, 2008 and October 26, 2008. There was an immature male at the Nursery on October 15, 2010. Finally there was an adult male at the Workshops on October 16, 2011. These three records form a "clustered" influx with peak counts of one from October 15 (2010) to October 19 (2008).

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

An uncommon late spring passage migrant, in 2008 there were two late fall records. Seen in the spring from April 20 (2010) to May 23 (2009) with a high count of four on April 24, 2013. The fall records in 2008 related to singles on October 15 and November 7.

The spring passage ran from April 20 (2010) to May 23 (2009) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on April 20, 2010. The second peaked from April 24 (2013) to April 28 (2010) with peak counts of four on April 24, 2013, two on April 28, 2010 and two on April 25, 2012. The third peaked from May 5 (2010, 2013) to May 6 (2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from May 8 (2009) to May 11 (2012) with a peak count of two on May 8, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 23, 2009. The late fall passage is indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 15, 2008 and November 7, 2008.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

This is a very uncommon fall passage migrant there were nine records for the five years. The fall passage ran from July 24 (2008) to October 10 (2008) only singles seen.

The fall passage ran from July 24 (2008) to October 10 (2008) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 24 (2008) to July 29 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on August 10, 2011. The third peaked from August 23 (2013) to August 24 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from September 11 (2009, 2011) to September 12 (2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 10, 2008. There were no spring records.

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant from August to late October after which through the winter and the spring passages it was only seen in very low numbers. These very low numbers caused there to be a large number of basic influxes. The early fall passage ran from July 29 (2012) to October 2 (2009) with a high count of five on August 15, 2012. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to November 28 (2008) with a high count of six on October 7, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 9 (2009) with a high count of four on December 7, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2010) with high counts of two on six dates. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to April 28 (2010) with a high count of three on April 11, 2010. There were no passages worth detailing.

The early fall passage ran from July 29 (2012) to October 2 (2009) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on July 29, 2012. The second peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 5 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from August 10 (2012) to August 12 (2011) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2012) to August 18 (2010) with peak counts of five on August 15, 2012 and two on August 18, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 21 (2009) to August 22 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of three on September 2, 2011. The seventh peaked from September 7 (2011, 2012) to September 10 (2010) with a peak count of three on September 10, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of three on September 15, 2010. The ninth peaked from September 20 (2009) to September 21 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of one on all dates. The tenth peaked from September 27 (2009) to September 28 (2012) with a peak count of two on September 27, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2010) to November 28 (2008) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2011) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of six on October 7, 2009 and one on October 5, 2011. The second peaked on October 10 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of three on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 14 (2009, 2011) to October 15 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of three on October 15, 2008, October 14, 2009 and October 15, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of four

on October 19, 2012. The fifth peaked from October 24 (2010, 2012) to October 26 (2008) with a peak count of four on October 24, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 8 (2009) to November 11 (2012) with a peak count of two on November 8, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 15 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The ninth peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 21 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The tenth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 26 (2008) with peak counts of two on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 9 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 2 (2012) with a peak count of two on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 5 (2010) to December 7 (2008) with a peak count of four on December 7, 2008. The third peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 14 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 19 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 24 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of two on December 24, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of two on December 31, 2008 and January 2, 2010. The seventh peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 6 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011) to March 5 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2011) to January 10 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 13 (2010, 2013) to January 16 (2009) with a peak count of two on January 16, 2009. The third peaked from January 18 (2013) to January 20 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 25 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 1 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of two on February 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2009) with a peak count of two on February 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 20 (2009) with a peak count of two on February 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 24 (2010) with a peak count of two on February 24, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2009) to April 28 (2010) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 2, 2011. The second peaked from March 6 (2011) to March 8 (2009, 2010) with peak counts of two on March 8, 2009 and March 8, 2010. The third peaked from March 11 (2011) to March 15 (2009) with a peak count of two on March 14, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on March 18, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 21 (2010) to March 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked on April 1 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The seventh peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 6 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last four influxes appear to indicate a separate late passage. The eighth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 11 (2010) with a peak count of three on April 11,

2010. The ninth peaked from April 15 (2012) to April 18 (2010) with a peak count of two on April 18, 2010. The tenth peaked from April 23 (2010) to April 24 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of one on all dates. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of one on April 28, 2010. In all there were 47 basic "clustered" influxes.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

A quite common fall passage migrant from August to October; exceptionally there was no single peak to the passage. There was a lesser but still significant spring passage. The early fall passage ran from July 31 (2011, 2013) to October 4 (2010) with a high count of 18 on August 22, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there was one on August 3 with three on August 10 and August 15, then two seen on August 17. There were four on August 19 with 18 on August 22, then singles seen to August 26. There were seven on August 29 with five on August 31 and singles to September 5. There were four on September 12 with five on September 14 and 16 on September 21, then seven seen on September 25 with singles to October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to November 6 (2009) with a high count of 20 on October 6, 2012. To continue detailing the 2012 records there were 20 on October 6 with three on October 9, two on October 10 and one on October 17. There were also two on October 19. Whilst the count of 20 was a high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 48 on May 14, 2001. The spring passage ran from March 16 (2011) to May 18 (2012) with a high count of ten on May 10, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one on March 25, this was at the Nursery. Later there were singles on April 26, May 3 and May 6 with seven on May 8 and ten on May 10, then four seen on May 13 with one on May 15.

The early fall passage ran from July 31 (2011, 2013) to October 4 (2010) there were ten "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 31 (2011, 2013) to August 3 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from August 4 (2010, 2013) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of two on August 4, 2010. The third peaked from August 10 (2012) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of three on August 10, 2012. The fourth peaked from August 15 (2012) to August 19 (2009) with a peak count of five on August 19, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on August 22, 2012. The sixth peaked from August 27 (2010) to August 30 (2009) with a peak count of seven on August 29, 2012. The seventh peaked from September 1 (2010) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of nine on September 2, 2011. The eighth peaked on September 12 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on September 12, 2010. The ninth peaked from September 21 (2011, 2012) to September 24 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 16 on September 21, 2012 and six on September 21, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 28 (2008) to October 1 (2010) with peak counts of ten on October 1, 2010 and nine on September 30, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2009) to November 6 (2009)

there were five “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 6 (2010, 2012) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of 20 on October 6, 2012, 14 on October 7, 2009 and ten on October 6, 2010. The second peaked from October 10 (2008) to October 13 (2010) with peak counts of 16 on October 10, 2008 and five on October 13, 2010. The third peaked from October 16 (2011) to October 19 (2012) with peak counts of ten on October 16, 2011 and seven on October 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 24 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 24, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 31, 2008. The spring passage ran from March 16 (2011) to May 18 (2012) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 16, 2011. The second peaked from March 23 (2011) to March 25 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 3, 2013 and April 15, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 20 (2010) to April 24 (2013) with a peak count of six on April 20, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 26 (2009) to April 28 (2010) with a peak count of five on April 28, 2010. The seventh peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of two on May 2, 2012. The eighth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 11 (2012) with peak counts of ten on May 10, 2009 and six on May 9, 2010. The ninth peaked from May 17 (2011) to May 18 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 24 “clustered” influxes.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This is a rare passage migrant there being nine records for the early fall passage and one for the spring. The early fall passage ran from August 4 (2010) to September 14 (2011) with high counts of two on August 4, 2010 and September 9, 2011. To detail the 2010 records there was one on August 4 on the southern border. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 20 and August 22. There was one on the southern border on August 25. There was one by the Lake Level Canal on August 27, it is possible that this was the bird seen on the 20$^{th}$ and 22$^{nd}$. To detail the records for 2011 there was one at the Workshops on August 5. There were two on the southern border on September 9 with one by the Lake Level Canal on September 14. Finally for the spring passage there was one at the Workshops on April 25, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from August 4 (2010) to September 14 (2011) there were four “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from August 4 (2010) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of two on August 4, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on August 22, 2010. The third peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 9 (2011) with a peak count of two on September 9, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 14, 2011. There were no sightings for the late fall passage. Finally for the spring passage there was one on April 25, 2012.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*)

This is a rarity there were just three fall and two spring records for the five years. For the early fall passage there were at the Nursery singles on August 22, 2012, September 30, 2011, and October 1, 2010. For the spring passage there was one at the Nursery on April 18, 2010 and April 20, 2010. There were also singles at the Nursery and the Workshops on April 25, 2012. With the one exception all the records came from the Nursery.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor although there can be a much stronger passage from mid-September to mid-October. The early fall passage ran from August 11 (2010) to October 5 (2011) with a high count of 22 on September 16, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were singles on August 23 and August 26 with two on August 28, five on September 4, six on September 6, seven on September 11, nine on September 14 and 22 on September 16, then ten seen on September 18 with six on September 20 and five on September 23. There were 15 on September 25 (one of them was singing!) with seven on September 27. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2012) to November 29 (2009) with a high count of 13 on October 7, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were eight on September 30 with ten on October 2, 12 on October 4 and 13 on October 7 (again one singing), then 12 seen on October 9 with eight on October 14, three on October 17 and one on October 19. There were eight on October 21 with singles to October 25. There were three on October 28 with two on October 30 and one on November 1. There were also singles on three dates from November 6 to November 13. Finally there was one on November 29. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 5 (2011) with a high count of two on December 17, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 5 (2010) with high counts of two on February 13, 2009, February 28, 2010 and January 13, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2009, 2010) to May 5 (2013) with high counts of two on March 8, 2010, April 23, 2010 and April 27, 2012.

The early fall passage ran from August 11 (2010) to October 5 (2011) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on August 11, 2010. The second peaked from August 22 (2012) to August 26 (2011) with a peak count of two on August 24, 2008. The third peaked from September 1 (2010) to September 2 (2011) with a peak count of six on September 2, 2011. The fourth peaked from September 5 (2012) to September 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on September 7, 2008. The fifth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 16 (2009) with peak counts of 22 on September 16, 2009 and seven on September 15, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of four on September 21, 2012. The

seventh peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 26 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 15 on September 25, 2009, ten on September 26, 2008 and four on September 26, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of six on September 30, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2012) to November 29 (2009) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of seven on October 3, 2012. The second peaked from October 7 (2009) to October 9 (2012) with peak counts of 13 on October 7, 2009, ten on October 8, 2008 and eight on October 8, 2010. The third peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 17 (2012) with a peak count of seven on October 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 23 (2011) with a peak count of eight on October 21, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on October 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from October 28 (2009) to November 2 (2011) with a peak count of three on October 28, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 7 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 7, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 12 (2010) to November 16 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on November 21, 2008 and one on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2008) to January 5 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on December 5, 2008. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 9 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on December 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 17 (2008, 2010) to December 18 (2011) with a peak count of two on December 17, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2009) to December 24 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from January 1 (2012) to January 5 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to March 5 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 12 (2011) to January 13 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 13, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on January 16, 2009. The third peaked from January 20 (2010) to January 25 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on February 13, 2009 and one on February 19, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 22 (2012) to February 25 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on February 28, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2009, 2010) to May 5 (2013) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked on March 8 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of two on March 8, 2010. The second peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 27 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on April 1, 2013. The fourth peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 13 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from April 16 (2010) to April 17 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The sixth peaked from April 23 (2010) to April 24 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of two on April 23, 2010. The seventh peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 29 (2009) with a peak count of two on April 27,

2012. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of one on May 5, 2013. In all there were 39 “clustered” influxes.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen from mid-September to mid-October. The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2011) to October 19 (2009) with a high count of 54 on September 12, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were two on August 22 with five on August 25 and seven on August 29, then five seen on September 1. There were six on September 3 with 14 on September 5, 41 on September 8 and 54 on September 12, then 40 seen on September 15 with 37 on September 17 and 20 to September 22. There were 25 on September 24 with 20 on September 26, 12 to October 1, 11 on October 4 and four on October 6. The main fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 5 (2012) with a high count of 76 on October 3, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 21 on September 26 with 49 on September 28, 64 on October 1 and 76 on October 3, then 67 seen on October 8 with 66 on October 10 and 31 on October 12. There were 39 on October 15 with 43 on October 17, then 33 seen on October 19 with 30 on October 22, 26 on October 24, 25 on October 26, 24 on October 29, 22 on November 2 and 13 on November 5. Such a decline tells me that the passage was over and that there were no new arrivals just departures after October 17. There were 16 on November 7 with 17 on November 9, then 13 seen on November 14 with 11 on November 16 and seven on November 19. There were eight on November 21 with 11 on November 23, then seven seen on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 15 (2012) with a high count of 16 on December 14, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 12 on November 28 and December 3 with 13 on December 5, then 12 seen on December 9 with two on December 12. There were 16 on December 14 with 15 on December 17, nine on December 21 and eight on December 24. There were 14 on December 26 with 15 on December 31, then 13 seen on January 4 with five on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 30 on February 8, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 13 on January 9 with 16 on January 11, then ten seen on January 14 with two on January 16. There were 14 on January 18 with 21 on January 25, then 19 seen to February 1 with nine on February 4. There were 18 on February 6 with 30 on February 8, then 22 seen on February 11 with 19 on February 13, 16 on February 18 and 13 on February 20. There were 21 on February 22 with 13 on February 25, nine on February 27 and three on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 21 (2009) with a high count of 24 on April 24, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 17 on March 4 with 14 on March 8, ten to March 13, four on March 15 and three on March 18. There were six on March 20 and March 22 with three to March 27 and singles to April 5. There

were two on April 8 with three on April 10, then two seen on April 12 with singles to April 17. There were two on April 19 with 19 on April 22 and 24 on April 24, then 11 seen on April 26 with four on April 29. There were seven on May 1 with eight on May 3, then three seen on May 6. There were six on May 8 with seven on May 10 and nine on May 13, then singles seen on May 15 and May 21.

This species is said not to sing on passage but it does all it needs is for two or more to be in the same area and away they go. Singing in the spring noted from April 9 (2010) to May 15 (2009) with a high count of seven on May 8, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were singles on April 14, April 17, April 19 and April 21 with five on April 24 and then four sang on April 26 with one on April 29. There were four on May 1 with two on May 3 and May 5. There were seven on May 8 with singles on May 10 and May 13. Exceptionally one was singing on October 1, 2008.

The early fall passage ran from August 12 (2011) to October 19 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on August 19 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on August 19, 2011. The second peaked from August 28 (2009) to August 29 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of seven on August 29, 2010. The third peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2008) with a peak count of 12 on September 6, 2009. The fourth peaked on September 12 (2008, 2010 and 2012) with peak counts of 54 on September 12, 2010, 29 on September 12, 2012 and 14 on September 12, 2008. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 36 on September 16, 2009. The sixth peaked on September 21 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 27 on September 21, 2012 and 25 on September 21, 2008. The seventh peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 27 (2009) with peak counts of 51 on September 25, 2011, 31 on September 27, 2009 and 25 on September 24, 2010. The main fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 5 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on October 3 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 76 on October 3, 2008 and 18 on October 3, 2012. The second peaked on October 10 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of 35 on October 10, 2011 and 11 on October 10, 2010. The third peaked from October 15 (2012) to October 17 (2008) with peak counts of 43 on October 17, 2008 and 16 on October 15, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on October 21, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2011) to October 30 (2009) with a peak count of 14 on October 30, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2008, 2012) to November 11 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on November 9, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 24 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on November 23, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 28 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with a peak count of nine on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 15 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on December 5, 2008. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of seven on December 9, 2012.

The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 17 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 23 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on December 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2011) to December 31 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 15 on December 31, 2008. The sixth peaked on January 4 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of six on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2010) to March 7 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of ten on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 13 (2013) with a peak count of 16 on January 11, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on January 16, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 23 (2013) to January 25 (2009) with peak counts of 21 on January 25, 2009 and two on January 23, 2013. The fifth peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 30 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of eight on January 27, 2010. The sixth peaked from February 6 (2011, 2013) to February 8 (2009) with peak counts of 30 on February 8, 2009 and nine on February 6, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 10 (2012) to February 15 (2013) with a peak count of seven on February 13, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 20 (2011) to February 24 (2013) with peak counts of 21 on February 22, 2009 and six on February 21, 2010. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 21 (2009) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009) to March 8 (2010) with a peak count of 17 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 16 (2011) to March 20 (2009) with a peak count of six on March 20, 2009. The third peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 28 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 28, 2010. The fourth peaked from April 1 (2012) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of four on April 3, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 10 (2009) with a peak count of five on April 7, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 17 (2011) with a peak count of 11 on April 17, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 24 (2009, 2013) to April 25 (2012) with peak counts of 24 on April 24, 2009 and ten on April 24, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 1 (2013) with a peak count of six on May 1, 2013. The ninth peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 6 (2011) with a peak count of eight on May 3, 2009. The tenth peaked from May 8 (2013) to May 13 (2009) with a peak count of nine on May 13, 2009. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of one on May 21, 2009. In all there were 40 "clustered" influxes.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

Above all this is an early fall passage migrant with the heaviest passage from mid-August to mid-September; passage in the spring is lighter with the greatest numbers being seen during the first two weeks of April. The fall passage ran from July 15 (2011) to October 15 (2010) with a high count of 98 on August 27, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there was one on July 24 with ten on August 9, then eight seen on August 12 with seven on August 14. There were eight on

August 15 and August 17 with ten on August 19, then eight seen on August 21 with four on August 23. There were nine on August 26 with 40 on August 28 and 74 on August 30, then 46 seen on September 4 with 16 on September 6, 11 on September 11, ten on September 14, six on September 16, two on September 20 and singles to September 30. There were two on October 2 with four on October 4, then two seen on October 9. To detail the 2010 records there were singles on July 21 and August 4 with two on August 11 and five on August 15, then four seen to August 20. There were 16 on August 22 with 28 on August 25 and 98 on August 27, then 33 seen on August 29 with 17 on September 1, 14 on September 5, eight on September 8, six on September 12, four on September 15, two to September 22 and one on September 24. That influx lasted for a month. The count of 98 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. Finally for the fall there were singles on September 30, October 8, October 10 and October 15. To detail the 2011 records there were two from July 15 to July 20 with one on July 22. There was one on July 27 and July 29 with five on July 31, then two seen on August 3. There were three from August 5 to August 10 with 16 on August 12, then ten seen on August 15. There were 12 on August 17 with 14 on August 19, then eight seen on August 21 with five on August 24. There were six on August 25 with nine on August 26, 22 on August 28, 23 on August 31, 27 on September 2 and 45 on September 4, then 31 seen on September 7 with 13 to September 11, 11 on September 14 and ten on September 16. There were 11 on September 18 with 12 on September 21, then five seen on September 23 with one on September 25. There were two on September 28 with three on September 30, then two seen on October 2. This is something of a Zellwood specialty so I have given more detail than normal. The spring passage ran from February 11 (2009) to May 1 (2009) with a high count of 22 on April 15, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were singles at the Sand Farm on February 11, February 20, February 27 and March 4. There were two (location not known) on March 6 and March 8 with three on March 11, then singles seen to March 15. There were two on March 18 with five on March 20 and six from March 22 to April 1, then 18 seen on April 5 with seven to April 10 and five on April 12. Finally there were 22 on April 15 with 18 on April 19, ten to April 24, two on April 26 and one to May 1.

This species was also noted singing on passage but the numbers were much lower. There was one on March 13, 2011 otherwise noted from April 17 (2013) to April 24 (2009) with a high count of two on April 24, 2009.

The fall passage ran from July 15 (2011) to October 15 (2010) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 15 (2011) to July 16 (2008) with a peak count of two on July 15, 2011. The second peaked from July 19 (2013) to July 21 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked on July 24 (2008, 2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from July 28 (2013) to July 31 (2011) with a peak count of five on July 31, 2011. The fifth peaked from August 3 (2012) to August 7 (2013) with a peak count of three on

August 7, 2013. The sixth peaked from August 10 (2012) to August 12 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on August 12, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2010) to August 19 (2009, 2011 and 2012) with peak counts of 25 on August 19, 2012, 24 on August 17, 2008 and 14 on August 19, 2011. Every year was involved in this influx. The eighth peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 27 (2010) with peak counts of 98 on August 27, 2010 and 11 on August 24, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 30 (2009) to September 4 (2011) with peak counts of 74 on August 30, 2009 and 45 on September 4, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 14 on September 12, 2008 and 12 on September 21, 2011. The twelfth peaked on September 30 (2010, 2011) with a peak count of three on September 30, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on October 4, 2009. The fourteenth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 15, 2010. There were no winter records. The spring passage ran from February 11 (2009) to May 1 (2009) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on February 11, 2009 and February 18, 2011. The third peaked from February 20 (2009) to February 24 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from February 27 (2009) to March 2 (2011) with a peak count of four on March 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 6 (2013) to March 8 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 8, 2010. The sixth peaked from March 11 (2009) to March 14 (2012) with a peak count of seven on March 13, 2011. The seventh peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 21 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on March 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of seven on March 27, 2011. The ninth peaked on April 5 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 18 on April 5, 2009. The tenth peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 10 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of four on April 10, 2011. The eleventh peaked from April 15 (2009, 2012) to April 18 (2010) with peak counts of 22 on April 15, 2009 and five on April 18, 2010. The twelfth is indicated by a peak count of one on April 27, 2012. In all there were 26 "clustered" influxes.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)

This is a vagrant there were only three records for the five years; two in the fall and one in the spring. For the early fall passage there were singles at the Workshops on August 26, 2009 and September 20, 2009. For the spring passage there was one on the southern border on April 1, 2011.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

A very common passage migrant from mid-September to late October; otherwise seen on passage from July to mid-May there are four summer records. The early fall passage ran from

July 6 (2011) to August 17 (2008) with a high count of two on July 26, 2008. This event for most species normally continues to the end of September but the main fall passage starts here. This passage ran from August 21 (2011) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 222 on October 10, 2008. To detail the 2008 records for both events there were singles on July 9, July 13, July 19 and July 24 with two on July 26 and July 30, then singles seen to August 13. There were singles from August 17 to August 31 with three on September 3, seven on September 7, eight on September 12, 18 on September 14, 28 on September 19, 60 on September 21 and 101 on September 26, then 96 seen on September 28 with 61 on October 1. There were 79 on October 3 with 107 on October 5, 219 on October 8 and 222 on October 10, then 145 seen on October 12. There were 161 on October 15 with 221 on October 17, then 112 seen on October 19 with 104 on October 22 and 82 on October 24. There were 124 on October 26 with 90 on October 29, 80 on November 2 and 79 on November 5. That was the end of the heaviest passage. There were 84 on November 7 with 67 on November 9, 64 on November 12, 49 on November 16 and 43 on November 19. There were 55 on November 21 with 84 on November 23, then 81 seen on November 26 with 78 on November 28. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 16 (2013) with a high count of 107 on December 14, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 103 on December 3 with 84 on December 5, 65 on December 9 and 24 on December 12. There were 107 on December 14 with 68 on December 17, 54 to December 21 and 47 on December 24. There were 57 on December 26 with 48 on December 28. There were 54 on December 31 with 62 on January 2, then 53 seen on January 4 with 35 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from December 29 (2010) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 80 on January 25, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 47 on January 9 with 57 on January 11, 58 on January 14 and 74 on January 18, then 38 seen on January 21 with 31 on January 23. There were 80 on January 25 with 47 on January 28 and 28 on January 30. There were 79 on February 1 with 35 on February 4. There were 58 on February 6 with 60 on February 8, then 41 seen on February 11 with 37 on February 13. There were 49 on February 15 with 25 on February 18. There were 38 on February 20 with 52 on February 22, then 39 seen on February 25 with 37 on February 27 and seven on March 1. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 23 (2010) with a high count of 55 on March 6, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 51 on March 4 with 55 on March 6, then 49 seen on March 8 with 42 on March 11, 27 on March 13 and 20 on March 15. There were 24 on March 18 with 28 on March 20, then 25 seen on March 25 with 15 on March 30 and 14 to April 5. There were 17 on April 8 with 16 on April 12 and 15 on April 15. There were 18 on April 17 with 21 to April 22 and 25 on April 24, then 11 seen on April 29 with six to May 3. There were eight on May 6 with 16 on May 8 and 19 on May 10, then eight seen on May 13 with six on May 15 and one on May 17. There were a few summer records although there was nothing to suggest that they bred. There were singing males on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal on June 17, 2009 and June 24, 2009 with another at Hogshead Road on June 19, 2009. There was an adult male near the

Workshops from June 6, 2010 to June 27, 2010. It had an exceptionally large black mask with no pale area above, however the bill and the song seemed normal. There were singles on June 24, 2011 and June 26, 2011 the location was not noted. Finally there was one by the Laughlin Road gate on June 14, 2013

The early fall passage ran from July 6 (2011) to August 17 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on July 6, 2011. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 11 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on July 13, 2008 and July 19, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 26 (2008) to July 27 (2012) with a peak count of two on July 26, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 15 (2010) to August 17 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. Now everything changed. The main fall passage ran from August 2 (2011) to December 4 (2009) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 29 (2012) to September 3 (2008) with peak counts of three on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of 34 on September 6, 2009. The third peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 14 (2009) with a peak count of 69 on September 14, 2009. The fourth peaked from September 23 (2012) to September 28 (2011) with peak counts of 118 on September 25, 2009, 101 on September 26, 2008, 94 on September 28, 2011, 90 on September 26, 2010 and 64 on September 23, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 30 (2012) to October 2 (2009) with peak counts of 112 on October 2, 2009 and 51 on September 30, 2012. The sixth peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 222 on October 10, 2008, 126 on October 10, 2011 and 75 on October 9, 2012. The seventh peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2008) with peak counts of 221 on October 17, 2008, 118 on October 14, 2009 and 89 on October 13, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of 71 on October 19, 2012. The ninth peaked from October 23 (2011) to October 26 (2008) with peak counts of 124 on October 26, 2008 and 92 on October 25, 2009. Counts now gradually fell so the tenth peaked from November 1 (2009) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 93 on November 1, 2009. The eleventh peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 10 (2010) with a peak count of 84 on November 7, 2008. The twelfth peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 16 (2012) with a peak count of 65 on November 15, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from November 23 (2008, 2012) to November 25 (2011) with a peak count of 84 on November 23, 2008. The fourteenth is indicated by a peak count of 66 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 16 (2013) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008) to December 7 (2012) with peak counts of 103 on December 3, 2008 and 56 on December 7, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 50 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 17 (2010) with peak counts of 107 on December 14, 2008 and 54 on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 57 on December 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2010, 2011) to

January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 70 on December 30, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 6 (2012) with a peak count of 35 on January 6, 2012. The early spring passage ran from December 29 (2010) to March 7 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 8 (2010) with a peak count of 53 on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 20 (2013) with a peak count of 74 on January 18, 2009. The third peaked from January 22 (2012) to January 27 (2010) with a peak count of 80 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2011) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 79 on February 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of 60 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 17 (2012) with a peak count of 49 on February 15, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 27 on February 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 24 (2013) with a peak count of 52 on February 22, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009, 2011) to May 23 (2010) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 6 (2009, 2011) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of 55 on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 10 (2010) to March 13 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 17 (2013) to March 18 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 23 (2011) with a peak count of 28 on March 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of 20 on March 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 7 (2013) to April 8 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 27 on April 7, 2013. The seventh peaked from April 13 (2011) to April 17 (2013) with a peak count of 20 on April 17, 2013. The eighth peaked from April 24 (2009, 2011) to April 25 (2012) with a peak count of 29 on April 25, 2012. The ninth peaked from April 28 (2010) to May 1 (2011) with a peak count of 28 on April 29, 2013. The tenth peaked from May 8 (2013) to May 11 (2012) with a peak count of 34 on May 8, 2013. The eleventh peaked from May 14 (2010) to May 15 (2011) with a peak count of three on May 15, 2011. For the very limited summer passage see segment one. In all there were 46 "clustered" influxes.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This is a very uncommon fall passage migrant with just two records for the spring passage; I suspect that this species is under-recorded as there is little suitable habitat that I can check. The fall passage ran from August 5 (2011) to October 15 (2008) with a high count of two on August 25, 2010; there were 14 records in all. For the spring passage there was a male at the Nursery on March 27, 2009 and there was a female at the Nursery on April 20, 2010.

The fall passage ran from August 5 (2011) to October 15 (2008) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on August 5, 2011. The second

peaked from August 24 (2011) to August 25 (2010) with a peak count of two on August 25, 2010. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on August 31, 2008 and September 9, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 21 (2008) to September 26 (2010) with peak counts of one in four of the five years. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 30, 2011. The seventh peaked from October 3 (2008) to October 7 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth peaked from October 14 (2011) to October 15 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

This is a vagrant; there were three records for the five years. For the late fall passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on October 26, 2008. There was a female by the Lake Level Canal on November 10, 2010. Finally there was a female by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 19, 2012.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

This is a real vagrant there was for the early fall passage an immature female near the Lust Road pump house on August 29, 2012.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

A summer visitor; there were from four to 18 pairs during the five years. This is such a skulking species that there were sightings in just one winter and on one day during the early spring passage. The main spring passage ran from March 30 (2012) to May 22 (2009) with a high count of ten on April 24, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were singles on April 8 and April 10. They had likely arrived a few days earlier but these were the first days when they made their presence known by singing. There were three on April 12 with six on April 15, then two seen on April 17. There were three on April 19 with six on April 22 and ten on April 24, then six seen on April 26 with five to May 1 and four to May 6. There were five on May 8 with six from May 10 to May 17, then three seen to May 22. The summer passage ran from May 13 (2013) to August 3 (2011) with a high count of 12 on July 1, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were four on May 23 with six on May 27 and eight on May 29, then seven seen on June 3 with six on June 5, five on June 7 and four on June 10. There were seven from June 12 to June 21 with nine on June 24, then seven seen to June 28. There were 12 on July 1 with six on July 3. The early fall passage ran from June 27 (2012) to September 6 (2009) with a high count of 12 on July 1, 2009.

Singing appeared to stop in late July so only a few seen in August. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were nine on July 5 with 11 on July 8, then eight seen on July 10 with five on July 12 and three to July 17. There were five on July 19 with one on July 22. There were three on July 26 with singles on July 29, August 9 and August 12. There were no records for the late fall passage. For the winter passage in 2008 there were singles at the Sand Farm on November 26, December 19, December 26 and December 28. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on January 14, 2011. There were the following breeding pairs or at the very least males singing on territory: there were 17 pairs in 2008, 18 pairs in 2009, four pairs in 2010, five pairs in 2011, 13 pairs in 2012 and 14 pairs in 2013.

The main spring passage ran from March 30 (2012) to May 22 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 30, 2012. The second peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 4 (2012) with a peak count of two on April 4, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on April 8, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 18 (2010) with peak counts of six on April 15, 2009, three on April 18, 2010 and three on April 17, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of three on April 20, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 24 (2009, 2011) to April 25 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of ten on April 24, 2009 and three on April 25, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on May 1, 2013. The eighth peaked on May 6 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of four on May 6, 2012. The ninth peaked from May 9 (2010) to May 11 (2011) with peak counts of six on May 10, 2009, five on May 9, 2010 and one on May 11, 2011. The summer passage ran from May 13 (2013) to August 3 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on May 15, 2013. The second peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 29 (2009) with peak counts of eight on May 29, 2009 and seven on May 26, 2013. The third peaked from June 2 (2010) to June 5 (2013) with peak counts of seven on June 5 2013 and three on June 3, 2012. The fourth peaked from June 8 (2012) to June 12 (2013) with a peak count of four on June 12, 2013. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of four on June 17, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 22 (2012) to June 25 (2010) with peak counts of nine on June 24, 2009, seven on June 22, 2012, five on June 23, 2013 and one on June 25, 2010. The seventh peaked from June 28 (2013) to July 3 (2011) with peak counts of 12 on July 1, 2009, seven on June 29, 2012, six on July 2, 2008 and four on July 3, 2011. The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2012) to September 6 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2012) to July 10 (2013) with peak counts of three on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on July 15, 2012. The third peaked from July 19 (2008, 2009) to July 22 (2012) with peak counts of five on July 19, 2009 and three on July 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 26 (2009) to July 31 (2013) with a peak count of three on July 26, 2009. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 9, 2009. The sixth peaked from August 15 (2008) to August 18 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on September 6, 2009. There were no late fall records. For the winter passage there were singles on four dates from November 26

to December 28 in 2008. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14, 2011. In all there were 22 “clustered” influxes.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

For the five years there were only nine records; there were four for the early fall passage, one for the winter and four for the spring passage. The early fall passage ran from August 17 (2008) to October 5 (2011) there were singles on four dates. The winter passage consisted of one which was seen on January 25, 2009. The spring passage ran from April 20 (2010) to May 6 (2009) again there were singles on four dates. To detail all the 2008/2009 records there was a female by Canal Road on August 17; that was the only fall record. Very exceptionally there was an immature female at the Workshops on January 25. In the late spring there was a female by the Lake Level Canal on April 29 with a male at the Sand Farm on May 6. In 2009/2010 there was a female at the Workshops on September 9. In the spring there was a female near the Lust Road gate on April 20 with a male at the Workshops on April 28.

The early fall passage ran from August 17 (2008) to October 5 (2011) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on August 17, 2008. The second peaked from September 9 (2009) to September 10 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on October 5, 2011. The spring passage ran from April 20 (2010) to May 6 (2009) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on April 20, 2010. The second peaked from April 28 (2010) to April 29 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on May 6, 2009.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)

This is a vagrant there were just four records for the five years. For the fall passage there was a female at the Lust Road gate on September 28, 2008; there was also a male at the Nursery on September 30, 2009 (these form a “clustered” influx). Finally for the fall passage there was a female at the Sand Farm on October 3, 2008. For the spring passage there was a male at the Nursery on April 24, 2009.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

A common resident; that is especially pleasing as this species was very hard to find at the start of the survey in 1998. I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. There is the possibility of an actual passage in October. The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011, 2012) to October 8 (2010) with a high count of 66 on August 15, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 48 on July 16 with 53 on July 19, then 42 seen to July 26 with 28 on July 27. There were 36 on July 30 with 45 on August 1, then 26 seen on August 3. There were 37 on August 6 with 38 on August 8, then 27 seen on August 10. There were 36 on August 13 with 66 on August 15, then 56 seen on August 17 with seven on August 20 and six on August 23. There were 12 on August 24 with 13 on August 29, then four seen on September 3 with three on September 5. There were 12 on September 7 and September 12 with 16 on September 14 and 20 on September 17, then 12 seen on September 21 with seven on September 24. There were 24 on September 26 with 27 on September 28, then 25 seen on October 1 with 19 on October 3. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008, 2011) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 70 on October 10, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 32 on October 5 with 45 on October 8 and 70 on October 10, then 48 seen on October 15 with 46 on October 17. There were 58 on October 19 with 60 on October 22, then 37 seen on October 26 with 25 on October 29 and 22 on October 31. There were 28 on November 2 and November 5 with 45 on November 7, then 31 seen on November 9 with 24 on November 12, 18 on November 14 and 15 on November 16. There were 19 on November 19 with 34 on November 21 and 43 on November 23, then 22 seen on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2012) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 53 on December 26, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 28 on November 28 with 39 on December 3, then 35 seen on December 5 with 28 on December 9 and seven on December 12. There were 52 on December 14 with 37 on December 19 and 17 on December 21. There were 23 on December 24 with 53 on December 26, then 36 seen on December 28 with 33 on January 2, 29 on January 4 and 24 on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 7 (2012) with a high count of 89 on February 1, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 39 on January 9 with 53 on January 11, then 49 seen on January 14 with 12 on January 16. There were 56 on January 18 with 63 on January 25, 69 on January 28 and 89 on February 1, then 88 seen on February 8 with 80 on February 11, 79 on February 15, 62 on February 18 and 32 on February 20. There were 77 on February 22 with 63 on February 27 and 22 on March 1. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 105 on April 19, 2009. Whilst the count of 105 is a high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 228 on July 30, 2003. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 87 on March 4 with 75 on March 8, 71 on March 11, 65 on March 13, 46 on March 18 and 35 on March 20. There were 39 on March 22 with 56 to March 27, 74 on April 1 and 89 on April 5, then 78 seen to April 12 with 72 on April 15. There were 80 on April 17 with 105 on April 19, then 88 seen on April 24 with 62 on April 26 and 48 on April 29. There were 69

on May 1 and May 3 with 52 on May 8 and 49 on May 10. Finally the summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 17 (2009) with a high count of 73 on May 17, 2013. To detail the 2009 records there were 59 on May 13 with 62 on May 15 and 72 on May 15, then 15 seen on May 21. There were 29 on May 22 with 32 on May 23, 56 on May 27 and 57 on May 29, then 44 seen on May 31 with 37 on June 5, 34 on June 7 and 27 on June 10. There were 38 on June 12 with 31 on June 14 and 23 on June 17. There were 47 on June 19 with 46 on June 24 and 36 on June 26. There were 40 on June 28 with 51 on July 1, then 44 seen on July 5 with 39 on July 10, 35 to July 15 and 33 on July 17.

Individuals showing the characteristics of races to the north were seen on a few occasions. Representing *P.e.rileyi* there were singles on August 1, 2008, August 6, 2008, December 30, 2011 and November 25, 2012. Representing *P.e.erythrophthalmus* there were singles on January 11, 2009, January 23, 2009, February 22, 2009, November 22, 2009, November 25, 2009, March 10, 2010 and December 30, 2011.

The early fall passage ran from July 8 (2011, 2012) to October 8 (2010) there were 15 "clustered" influxes. Species that are resident tend to show a pattern of influxes they may be showing a very minor passage on top of the basic resident population. One effect is that these are normally basic not regular influxes. The first peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 11 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 61 on July 11, 2012 and 58 on July 10, 2011. The second peaked from July 18 (2010) to July 20 (2012) with peak counts of 58 on July 19, 2009, 53 on July 19, 2008 and 53 on July 20, 2012. The third peaked from July 26 (2009) to July 27 (2011) with peak counts of 64 on July 27, 2011 and 43 on July 26, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 29 (2012) to August 1 (2008) with peak counts of 54 on July 29, 2012 and 45 on August 1, 2008. The fifth peaked on August 3 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 51 on August 3, 2012 and 35 on August 3, 2011. The sixth peaked on August 8 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 38 on August 8, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 14 (2009) to August 15 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 66 on August 15, 2008, 54 on August 15, 2011 and 42 on August 14, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 19 (2009) to August 22 (2012) with a peak count of 37 on August 22, 2012. The ninth peaked from August 26 (2011) to August 27 (2010) with a peak count of 31 on August 26, 2011. Counts were now decidedly lower to the end of September. The tenth peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 3 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on September 2, 2011. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 12 on September 6, 2009 and ten on September 12, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from September 16 (2011, 2012) to September 17 (2008) with a peak count of 20 on September 17, 2008. The fourteenth peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 12 on September 25, 2009. The fifteenth peaked from September 28 (2008) to October 1 (2010) with a peak count of 27 on September 28, 2008. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008, 2011) to December 4 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The October influxes are so much higher than the influxes for

September that they really do suggest a real passage at this time. The first peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 12 (2012) with peak counts of 70 on October 10, 2008 and 22 on October 12, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 19 on October 16, 2011. The third peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 22 (2008) with peak counts of 60 on October 22, 2008 and 28 on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2011) with a peak count of 25 on October 28, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 1 (2009) to November 4 (2012) with a peak count of 30 on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 7 (2008) to November 11 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 45 on November 7, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 17 (2010) with a peak count of 24 on November 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 20 (2011) to November 23 (2008) with a peak count of 43 on November 23, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 28 (2012) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2012) to January 11 (2013) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2012) to December 6 (2009) with a peak count of 39 on December 3, 2008. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 11 (2011) with a peak count of seven on December 11, 2011. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2009) with peak counts of 52 on December 14, 2008 and 30 on December 16, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2009, 2011) to December 26 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 53 on December 26, 2008 and 23 on December 23, 2009. The sixth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 30 (2009) with a peak count of 27 on December 30, 2009. The seventh peaked on January 4 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of 22 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2011) to March 7 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 37 on January 8, 2010. The second peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 15 (2010) with peak counts of 53 on January 11, 2009 and 27 on February 15, 2010. The third peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 15 on January 22, 2012. The fourth peaked on January 27 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of 22 on January 27, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 89 on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 5 (2012) to February 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 25 on February 5, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2013) to February 17 (2012) with a peak count of 23 on February 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 22 (2009) to February 26 (2012) with peak counts of 77 on February 22, 2009 and 27 on February 26, 2012. The main spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 10 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 87 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 27 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 33 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 7 (2013) with peak counts of 89 on April 5, 2009, 63 on April 7, 2013 and 47 on April 6, 2012. The fifth peaked from April 11 (2010) to April 14 (2013) with peak counts of 68 on April

14, 2013 and 39 on April 13, 2012. The sixth peaked from April 19 (2009, 2011) to April 22 (2012) with peak counts of 105 on April 19, 2009, 74 on April 21, 2013, 53 on April 22, 2012 and 36 on April 19, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2011) to May 1 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 69 on May 1, 2009, 68 on May 1, 2010 and 39 on April 29, 2011. Finally the summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 17 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2011, 2012) to May 8 (2013) with peak counts of 53 on May 8, 2013, 50 on May 6, 2011 and 49 on May 6, 2012. The second peaked from May 14 (2010) to May 17 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of 73 on May 17, 2013, 72 on May 15, 2009, 71 on May 16, 2012, 50 on May 14, 2010 and 32 on May 17, 2011. The third peaked from May 26 (2013) to May 29 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 69 on May 26, 2013, 57 on May 29, 2009 and 45 on May 29, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 5 (2013) to June 8 (2012) with peak counts of 67 on June 5, 2013, 61 on June 8, 2012 and 51 on June 6, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 12 (2009, 2011) to June 15 (2012) with peak counts of 56 on June 15, 2012 and 47 on June 12, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 19 (2009) to June 24 (2011) with peak counts of 71 on June 23, 2013 and 47 on June 19, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 27 (2010) to July 1 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 59 on July 1, 2011, 59 on June 30, 2013, 55 on June 27, 2010, 52 on June 29, 2012 and 51 on July 1, 2009. In all there were 53 "clustered" influxes.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

This is a decidedly uncommon sparrow that can be found along the wooded borders; unlike the other sparrows this species is commonest in the late fall and the winter. The late fall passage ran from October 9 (2012) to November 16 (2011) with a high count of 12 on November 16, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 4 (2013) with a high count of 19 on December 17, 2008. The count of 19 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there were 18 by Hooper Farms Road gate with one at the Workshops on December 17. On December 19 there were two at the Sand Farm with one at the Workshops. Finally for the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 26. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to February 15 (2009) with a high count of six on January 21, 2009. 2009 was the only year with sightings for the early spring passage. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were five at the Workshops on January 9. There were six by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 21 with six at the Workshops on January 23. There were three by Canal Road on January 25. Finally there were three by Hooper Farms Road gate on February 15. The only record for the late spring passage was that of one on March 20, 2012.

There were "clustered" influxes for the late fall and winter passages. The late fall passage ran from October 9 (2012) to November 16 (2011) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 9, 2012 and two on October

29, 2010. The third peaked from November 14 (2008) to November 16 (2011) with peak counts of 12 on November 16, 2011 and one on November 14, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2009) to January 4 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first three are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on December 6, 2009, two on December 11, 2011 and 19 on December 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 29 (2010) with a peak count of two on December 29, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 4, 2013.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

Another very uncommon sparrow; this species can also be seen during the spring passages. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to November 12 (2010) with singles on six dates. The winter passage ran from December 9 (2008) to January 6 (2012) with a high count of three on December 12, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2012) to February 15 (2013) with a high count of two on January 24, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2013) to April 1 (2013) there were singles on four dates. The records for 2012/2013 give a good idea of what was seen. There was one to the south of the Lust Road pump house on October 3 and October 21. There was also one at the eastern (grassed) section of Interceptor Road on November 7. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on December 30 and January 4. For the early spring passage there were singles at the Workshops on February 6 and at the Sand Farm on February 15. Finally for the late spring passage there were singles at the Workshops on March 6 and April 1. The Chipping Sparrow was recorded on 17 dates over the five years whilst this species was seen on 28 dates. There is insufficient information to describe any "clustered" influxes.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

The commonest of these three sparrows the bulk of the sightings were during the early spring passage. The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2010) to November 27 (2009) with a high count of three on November 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were three at the Sand Farm on November 18 with one there on November 27. The winter passage ran from December 10 (2010) to January 4 (2013) with a high count of three on January 4, 2013. To detail the 2012/2013 records there was one at the Nursery on December 21 with three there on January 4. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to February 29 (2012) with a high count of 32 on January 30, 2009. The count of 32 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were four at the Nursery on January 9 with two there on January 16. There were three at the Sand Farm on January 21 with 17 on January 23, 18 on

January 25 and 20 on January 30, then eight seen there on February 4 with five on February 6 and two on February 8. There were also three at the Workshops on January 21 with six to January 25 and 12 on January 30; there were no later sightings at this location. There were six at the Nursery on February 6 with two from February 11 to February 20. On January 30 there were 32 (20 at the Sand Farm and 12 at the Workshops). The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 8 (2011) with a high count of four on March 24, 2010.

The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2010) to November 27 (2009) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 31, 2010. The second peaked from November 18 (2009) to November 23 (2008) with peak counts of three on November 18, 2009 and one on November 23, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 10 (2010) to January 4 (2013) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of two on December 10, 2010. The second peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 23 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from December 31 (2008) to January 4 (2013) with peak counts of three on January 4, 2013 and two on December 31, 2008. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2009) to February 29 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 15 (2012) to January 16 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of eight on January 16, 2011 and five on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 27 (2012) with a peak count of five on January 26, 2011. The fourth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 2 (2011) with peak counts of 32 on January 30, 2009 and three on February 2, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 10, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 20 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of eight on February 20, 2011 and two on February 20, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on February 26, 2012. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 8 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 20 (2011) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of four on March 24, 2010. The third peaked from March 31 (2010) to April 1 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from April 6 (2012) to April 8 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 17 "clustered" influxes.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)

This is a quite common passage migrant and winter visitor the greatest numbers were seen from January to February. The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2012) to December 4 (2011) with a high count of 12 on November 27, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were singles on November 9, November 11 and November 13 with five on November 16, eight on

November 18, ten on November 20 and 12 on November 27, then ten seen on November 30 with five on December 2 and two on December 4. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with a high count of ten on December 1, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were ten on December 1 of these one was at the Workshops with nine by Hooper Farms Road gate. There was one at Potter's Farm Road on December 3. There were five by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 5 with seven there on December 15, then one seen there on December 17. There was also one at the Workshops on December 13 and December 15. Exceptionally the early spring passage appears to start two weeks early. The early spring passage ran from December 26 (2008) to March 2 (2012) with a high count of 45 on January 16, 2009. The count of 45 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2008 records there were five by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 26 with two on December 28 and December 31. There was one at the Workshops on December 26, January 2 and January 7. There was one on December 26 at the Sand Farm with two there on January 2. There were eight at Lust Road on December 31 none seen there on the next two visits. There were 37 by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 4 with 35 there on January 16; they were not seen again. There were 12 at Lust Road from January 7 to January 21 with four on January 23 and three to January 28. On January 16 along with the 35 by Hooper Farm's Road gate there were ten by Lust Road making the total of 45. There was one at the Workshops on January 25 and February 1. There were 20 at Lust Road on January 30 with singles on February 4 and February 6. There were five at the Sand Farm on January 30 with later one on February 11. There were singles by Hooper Farms Road on February 1 and February 4 with two on February 11. There were singles at Lust Road on February 4 and February 6 with six there on February 8, then one seen on February 11. There were two at the Workshops on February 13 with singles to February 22. Finally for the early spring passage there were two by Lust Road on February 15. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to April 2 (2010) with high counts of eight on March 8, 2009, March 13, 2009 and March 10, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were three at Lust Road on March 4 with eight on March 8 and March 13, then five seen there on March 15 with two on March 18 and one on March 20. Away from Lust Road the only other late spring sighting for 2009 relates to two by Hooper Farms Road gate on March 11.

The late fall passage ran from October 31 (2012) to December 4 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on October 31, 2012. The second peaked from November 3 (2010) to November 5 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked on November 9 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of six on November 9, 2012. The fourth peaked from November 12 (2008, 2010) to November 14 (2012) with a peak count of four on November 12, 2008. The fifth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 21 (2008) with a peak count of five on November 21, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of three on November 25, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 30 (2012) with peak counts of 12 on

November 27, 2011 and four on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2010) to January 2 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of ten on December 1, 2010. The second peaked from December 5 (2008) to December 6 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from December 9 (2008, 2011) to December 13 (2009) with a peak count of eight on December 9, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of nine on December 16, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 21 (2012) to December 24 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 26, 2012. The early spring passage ran from December 26 (2008) to March 2 (2012) there were eleven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (2010, 2011) with peak counts of 15 on January 2, 2011 and ten on December 31, 2008. The second peaked from January 4 (2009, 2013) to January 7 (2011) with peak counts of 37 on January 4, 2009, 24 on January 6, 2012 and seven on January 4, 2013. The third peaked from January 12 (2011) to January 13 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of ten on January 13, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 16 (2009) to January 19 (2013) with peak counts of 45 on January 16, 2009 and seven on January 19, 2013. The fifth peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 27 (2012) with peak counts of ten on both dates. The sixth peaked from January 30 (2009) to February 3 (2012, 2013) with peak counts of 25 on January 30, 2009 and nine on February 3, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 6 (2011) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of ten on February 6, 2011. The eighth peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 29 on February 14, 2010, 14 on February 17, 2012 and four on February 15, 2013. The ninth peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 22 (2009) with a peak count of eight on February 21, 2010. The tenth peaked from February 25 (2011) to February 26 (2010) with peak counts of 25 on February 25, 2011 and ten on February 26, 2010. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 12 on February 29, 2012. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to April 2 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2011) to March 5 (2012) with a peak count of five on March 5, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of eight on March 8, 2009. The third peaked from March 10 (2010, 2013) to March 13 (2009) with peak counts of eight on March 13, 2009 and March 10, 2010. The fourth peaked on March 20 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of three on both dates. The fifth peaked from March 26 (2010) to March 27 (2013) with a peak count of four on March 26, 2010. In all there were 29 "clustered" influxes.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

This is a vagrant there were four records for the five years. For the early fall passage there was an adult by Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on August 27,

2010 in the following year there was an immature at the Workshops on September 2, 2011. There was also one at the Sand Farm on November 26, 2008, this could be either a late fall or a winter record. For the winter passage there was an immature by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 16, 2011

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

This is one of the two common sparrows the other being the Swamp Sparrow. The highest numbers are often seen during the early spring passage. The fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 5 (2008, 2012) with a high count of 127 on November 30, 2012. To detail the 2012 records there were two on October 11 and October 12 with three on October 15 and 13 on October 17, then two seen on October 19 with one on October 21. There were 11 on October 24 with 22 on October 26, then four seen on October 28. There were 17 on October 31 with 70 on November 2 and 79 on November 4, then 68 seen on November 7 with 36 on November 8 and 32 on November 9. There were 91 on November 11 with 25 on November 14. There were 76 on November 16 with 80 on November 18, then 58 seen on November 21 with 29 on November 23. There were 68 on November 25 with 127 on November 30, then 74 seen on December 2 with 37 on December 5. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2010) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 141 on December 7, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 34 on December 2 with 95 on December 4 and 141 on December 7, then 80 seen on December 11 with 48 on December 14 and 39 on December 16. There were 79 on December 18 with 116 on December 21, then 108 seen on December 23 with 71 on December 30. There were 79 on January 1 with 103 on January 4, then 72 seen on January 8 with 45 on January 10. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 9 (2012) with a high count of 415 on February 17, 2010. Whilst the count of 415 is a very high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 860 on December 8, 1998. To detail the 2010 records there were 33 on January 10 with 61 on January 13, 128 on January 15, 155 on January 17, 172 on January 22 and 186 on January 27, then 117 seen on February 3 with 81 on February 5, 47 on February 7 and 39 on February 10. There were 146 on February 14 with 415 on February 17, then 130 seen on February 21 with 115 on February 26. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 17 (2011) with a high count of 188 on March 5, 2010. Exceptionally there was one at the western end of the McDonald Canal on May 31, 2013. To detail the 2011 records there were 64 on March 4 with 73 on March 6, 75 on March 9 and 123 on March 11, then 114 seen on March 13 with 85 on March 16. There were 108 on March 18 with 86 on March 20. There were 88 on March 23 with 135 on March 25 and 159 on March 27, then 58 seen on March 30. There were 136 on April 1 with 140 on April 3, then 90 seen on April 6 with 77 on April 8, 64 on April 10, 62 on April 13, 50 on April 15, 46 to April 19, 29 on April 22, 27 on April 24, 16 on April 27, 11 on April 29, eight on May 1, five on May 6, four to May 11, two to May 15 and one on May 17. That decline lasted over a month.

The fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 5 (2008, 2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on September 25, 2009.

The second peaked from October 5 (2008) to October 7 (2009) with a peak count of four on October 7, 2009. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2012) with a peak count of 13 on October 17, 2012. The fourth peaked on October 26 (2008, 2013) with a peak count of 77 on October 26, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2011) to November 4 (2012) with peak counts of 101 on October 28, 2011 and 98 on October 31, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2008, 2011) to November 11 (2012) with a peak count of 91 on November 11, 2012. The seventh peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2012) with peak counts of 114 on November 17, 2010 and 80 on November 18, 2012. The eighth peaked from November 25 (2009) to November 30 (2012) with peak counts of 127 on November 30, 2012, 106 on November 28, 2008 and 82 on November 28, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 21 (2010) to January 11 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2009) to December 8 (2010) with peak counts of 141 on December 7, 2011 and 83 on December 8, 2010. The second peaked from December 14 (2009) to December 15 (2010) with peak counts of 117 on December 14, 2009 and 105 on December 15, 2010. The third peaked from December 19 (2008, 2012) to December 21 (2011) with peak counts of 116 on December 21, 2011 and 53 on December 19, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 28 (2009) to January 1 (2013) with peak counts of 104 on December 29, 2010 and 91 on January 1, 2013. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2012) to January 7 (2009) with peak counts of 103 on January 4, 2012 and 74 on January 7, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to March 9 (2012) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 15 (2012) with peak counts of 185 on January 15, 2012 and 92 on January 14, 2011. The second peaked from January 21 (2009) to January 25 (2013) with peak counts of 186 on January 23, 2011, 143 on January 21, 2009 and 80 on January 25, 2013. The third is indicated by a peak count of 186 on January 27, 2010. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 6 (2009) with peak counts of 103 on February 3, 2012 and 94 on February 6, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 18 (2013) with peak counts of 415 on February 17, 2010, 192 on February 13, 2011 and 87 on February 17, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 79 on February 22, 2009. The seventh peaked from February 27 (2011) to February 29 (2012) with peak counts of 131 on February 29, 2012 and 87 on February 27, 2011. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 17 (2011) with one on May 31, 2013 there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 6 (2009) with peak counts of 188 on March 5, 2010 and 104 on March 6, 2009. The second peaked from March 10 (2013) to March 14 (2012) with peak counts of 141 on March 10, 2013, 131 on March 14, 2012 and 123 on March 11, 2011. The third peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 22 (2009) with peak counts of 108 on March 18, 2011 and 51 on March 22, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 1 (2009) with peak counts of 159 on March 27, 2011 and 54 on April 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 3 (2011, 2013) to April 6 (2012) with peak counts of 140 on April 3, 2011 and 63 on April 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 13 (2012) to April 17 (2009) with peak counts of 109 on April 14, 2010 and 47 on April 17, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 22 (2012) to April 26 (2009) with a peak count of 44 on April 26, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of four on May 3, 2013 and one on May 31, 2013. In all there were 29 "clustered" influxes.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

In comparison to the last species this is a decidedly uncommon sparrow, the greatest numbers are seen during the spring passages. The fall passage ran from October 14 (2011) to December 4 (2011) with high counts of two on three dates. To detail the 2011 records there were singles at the Workshops on October 14, October 16 and October 21. There was also one at the Stormwater Ponds on October 21. Later there were singles at the Workshops on November 6, November 16 and November 20. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2008) to January 4 (2013) with high counts of two on December 7, 2008 and December 13, 2009. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were singles at the Workshops on November 30, December 2 and December 4. Later there were singles there on December 18 and December 23. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2013) to February 28 (2010) with a high count of eight on January 17, 2010. Whilst the count of eight is a high count the highest count is that of 12 on February 17, 1999. To detail the 2010 records there were eight at the Workshops on January 17 with four on January 22 and singles to February 14. Also at the Workshops there were two on February 17 with three on February 19, then two seen from February 21 to February 28. There was also one by the Laughlin Road gate on February 18. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 23 (2010) with high counts of two on four dates. To continue detailing the 2010 records there was one at the Workshops from March 5 to March 28. Also at the Laughlin Road gate there was one on March 5 with two there from March 8 to April 2, then singles seen to April 23. There was one at Hooper Farms Road gate on March 26 and March 31. Finally there was one at Potter's Farm on April 9.

The fall passage ran from October 14 (2011) to December 4 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 14, 2011, two on October 21, 2011 and one on November 6, 2011. The fourth peaked from November 16 (2011) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of two on November 17, 2010 and one on November 16, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 20 (2011) to November 24 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from November 28 (2010) to November 30 (2011) with peak counts of two on November 28, 2010 and one on November 30, 2011. The winter passage ran from December 7 (2008) to January 4 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of two on December 7, 2008. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 13 (2009) with peak counts of two on December 13, 2009 and one on December 10, 2010. The third peaked on December 18 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 23 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2012) to January 2 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2013) to February 28 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on January 9, 2013. The second peaked from

January 16 (2011) to January 18 (2012) with peak counts of eight on January 17, 2010, one on January 16, 2011 and one on January 18, 2012. The third peaked from January 22 (2010) to January 25 (2013) with peak counts of four on January 22, 2010 and one on January 25, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 30 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on February 3, 2013, one on February 13, 2011, three on February 19, 2010 and three on February 28, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 23 (2010) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 3 (2013) to March 5 (2010) with peak counts of two on March 5, 2010 and one on March 3, 2013. The second peaked from March 13 (2013) to March 16 (2011) with peak counts of two on March 13, 2013 and one on March 16, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of two on March 21, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 31 (2010) with peak counts of two on March 31, 2010 and one on March 27, 2011. The last three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 3, 2013, April 9, 2010 and April 21, 2013. In all there were 26 "clustered" influxes.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)

This is a vagrant there was just one sighting for the five years. For the fall passage there was one by the Nursery on November 23, 2008

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

This is also a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one near the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 28, 2010; this was of the red form *P.i.iliaca*.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

A difficult species to find so it is almost certainly under-recorded; the highest numbers were seen during the winter passage. The fall passage ran from October 19 (2012) to November 29 (2009) with a high count of three on November 25, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was one by Hogshead Road on October 26. Whilst I did note the locations for the later sightings I am keeping it simple. There were two on November 16 with three on November 25 however none seen on November 27 and November 30. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 10 (2012) with a high count of six on December 30, 2011. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were four on December 2 with singles on four dates to

December 14. There were four on December 16 and December 18 with three on December 21 and one on December 23. There were six on December 30 with three on January 1, two to January 6 and singles to January 10. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011, 2013) to February 21 (2010) with a high count of four on January 9, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were two at the western end of the McDonald Canal on January 9. Also on January 9 there were singles by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension and by Interceptor Road. There was one north of the Lust Road pump house on January 13. There was one again north of the Lust Road pump house on January 23 and January 25. There was also one by the Lake Level Canal on January 23. There was one by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on February 6. There was one north of the Lust Road pump house on February 8 with one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on that date and on February 10. Finally for the early spring passage there were singles by the Lake Level Canal on February 13 and the Workshops on February 20. There were only four records for the late spring passage. There was one at the Sand Farm on March 5, 2010 with one at the Workshops on March 19, 2010 and March 24, 2010. Finally there was one at Potter's Farm on March 27, 2013.

The fall passage ran from October 19 (2012) to November 29 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 23 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from October 26 (2011) to October 31 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from November 10 (2010) to November 11 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from November 13 (2009) to November 14 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from November 16 (2011) to November 18 (2009, 2012) with peak counts of two on November 18, 2009 and November 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of three on November 25, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 10 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with peak counts of four on December 2, 2011 and two on December 2, 2012. The second peaked from December 7 (2012) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of two on December 7, 2012. The third peaked from December 12 (2012) to December 16 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of four on December 15, 2010, four on December 16, 2011, four on December 12, 2012 and one on December 16, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on December 23, 2012. The fifth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 30 (2011) with peak counts of six on December 30, 2011 and two on December 28, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 2 (2009, 2011) to January 4 (2010, 2013) with a peak count of two on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 9 (2011, 2013) to February 21 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on

January 9 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of four on January 9, 2013 and one on January 9, 2011. The second peaked on January 13 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of three on January 13, 2012. The third peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 23 (2013) with peak counts of two on January 20, 2010, January 22, 2012 and January 23, 2013. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2010) to January 30 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011) to February 8 (2013) with a peak count of two on February 8, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 19 (2010) to February 20 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to March 27 (2013) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 5, 2010 and March 19, 2010. The third peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 27 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. In all there were 22 "clustered" influxes.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

By comparison to the Song Sparrow this is a much rarer sparrow, there is no particular peak to the passage. The fall passage ran from October 31 (2010) to November 28 (2010) with high counts of one on eight dates. To detail the 2010 records there was one by Hooper Farms Road on October 31. There was also one at the Workshops on November 24 and November 28. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 7 (2011) with high counts of one on 15 dates. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were singles at Hooper Farms Road on December 5 and the Nursery on December 19. At the Workshops there were singles on December 22, December 29 and January 2. There was also one by Interceptor Road on January 7. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to February 21 (2010) with high counts of one on 12 dates. To continue detailing the 2011 records there were singles at the Workshops on January 9, January 16, January 23, February 4 and February 6. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 10 (2011) with high counts of two on March 23, 2011 and April 10, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were two at the Workshops on March 23 with one by the Lake Level Canal on April 3. Finally there were two at the Workshops on April 10.

The fall passage ran from October 31 (2010) to November 28 (2010) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 31 (2010) to November 4 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from November 15 (2009) to November 18 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The winter passage ran from December 2 (2011) to January 7 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 2 (2011) to December 5 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on December 12, 2008. The third peaked from December 19 (2010, 2012) to December 24 (2008) with peak counts of one on all dates. The fourth peaked from December 29 (2010) to December 30 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of one on January 7, 2011. The early spring

passage ran from January 8 (2012) to February 21 (2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2012) to January 9 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 18 (2012) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on January 23, 2011, February 4, 2011, February 13, 2013 and February 21, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 3 (2013) to April 10 (2011) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 3, 2013 and March 13, 2013. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 23 (2011) with peak counts of two on March 23, 2011 and one on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from April 3 (2011) to April 5 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 10, 2011. In all there were 19 “clustered” influxes.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

This is a common fall passage migrant with decreasing numbers through to the spring; the drought had a significant effect on this species. The fall passage ran from October 12 (2011, 2012) to December 11 (2009) with a high count of 299 on November 7, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were two on October 15 with six on October 17, 32 on October 22, 35 on October 24, 64 on October 26, 67 on October 29, 165 on November 2 and 299 on November 7, then 127 seen on November 9 with 65 on November 12. There were 74 on November 14 with 81 on November 16 and 113 on November 19, then 84 seen on November 21. There were 104 on November 23 with 119 on November 26 and 155 on November 28, then 114 seen on December 3 with 89 on December 5 and 38 on December 7. To show the effect of the drought using the 2012 records there were singles on October 12 and October 15 with four on October 17, then two seen to October 21. There were eight on October 24 with nine on October 28, 11 on October 31 and 27 on November 2, then 17 seen on November 4 with 16 on November 7. There were 20 on November 8 with 38 on November 9 and 67 on November 11, then 37 seen on November 14 with 23 on November 16, 13 on November 18 and 12 on November 21. There were 42 on November 23 with 30 on November 25 and 28 on November 28. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 250 on December 17, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 45 on December 3 with 111 on December 5 and 150 on December 10, then ten seen on December 13. There were 113 on December 15 with 250 on December 17, then 100 seen on December 19 with 69 on December 22, 38 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 64 on December 29 with 92 on December 31 and 122 on January 2, then 58 seen on January 5 with 48 on January 7, 42 on January 9 and 24 on January 12. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 12 (2012) with a high count of 146 on January 17, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 118 on January 8 with 28 on January 10. There were 62 on January 13 with 83 on January 15 and 146 on January

17, then 103 seen on January 20 with 32 on January 22 and 14 on January 24. There were 111 on January 27 with 59 on January 29, 39 on February 3, 33 on February 7 and six on February 10. There were 70 on February 14 with 49 on February 17 and 45 on February 21. There were 49 on February 24 with 48 on February 28 and 13 on March 3. Finally the late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 13 (2009) with a high count of 67 on March 19, 2010. To detail the 2010 counts there were 21 on March 5 with 24 on March 8, 31 on March 10 and 67 on March 19, then 28 seen on March 21 with 24 on March 26 and 23 on March 28. There were 29 on March 31 with 37 on April 2, then 24 seen on April 4 with 17 on April 7, eight on April 9 and four on April 11. There were 13 on April 14 with 27 on April 16, then 19 seen on April 19 with 14 on April 20, 12 on April 23, six on April 28, two on April 30 and one on May 2.

The fall passage ran from October 12 (2011, 2012) to December 11 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on October 17, 2012. The second peaked from November 2 (2011, 2012) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of 122 on November 3, 2010. The third peaked from November 6 (2009) to November 7 (2008) with peak counts of 299 on November 7, 2008 and 121 on November 6, 2009. The fourth peaked from November 11 (2012) to November 14 (2010) with peak counts of 228 on November 14, 2010 and 157 on November 13, 2011. The fifth peaked from November 18 (2009) to November 19 (2008) with a peak count of 175 on November 18, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 23 (2012) to November 25 (2011) with peak counts of 236 on November 24, 2010 and 159 on November 25, 2011. The seventh peaked from November 28 (2008) to November 29 (2009) with peak counts of 277 on November 29, 2009 and 155 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 12 (2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 4 (2011) to December 7 (2012) with a peak count of 131 on December 4, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 150 on December 10, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2008, 2009) to December 17 (2010) with peak counts of 250 on December 17, 2010 and 150 on December 14, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2009, 2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 129 on December 23, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 2 (2009, 2011) to January 4 (2013) with a peak count of 122 on January 2, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 12 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 13 (2013) with a peak count of 126 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 17 (2010) to January 18 (2012) with a peak count of 146 on January 17, 2010. The third peaked from January 23 (2011) to January 27 (2010) with a peak count of 111 on January 27, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 72 on January 30, 2011. The fifth peaked on February 6 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a peak count of 109 on February 6, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 68 on February 10, 2012. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 15 (2013) with a peak count of 70 on February 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from

February 23 (2011) to February 27 (2009) with a peak count of 61 on February 23, 2011. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2011) to May 13 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2011) to March 8 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 49 on March 4, 2011. The second peaked from March 13 (2011) to March 16 (2012) with a peak count of 53 on March 13, 2011. The third peaked from March 19 (2010) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 67 on March 19, 2010. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 53 on March 25, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 30 (2009) to April 3 (2011) with a peak count of 48 on April 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 5 (2013) to April 8 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 36 on April 8, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 12 (2013) with a peak count of 37 on April 10, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 27 on April 16, 2010 and five on April 25, 2012. In all there were 29 "clustered" influxes.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

Unlike the last species this is a very secretive sparrow that was seldom seen. The fall passage ran from November 7 (2008) to December 5 (2008) with a high count of two on November 23, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there was one at the Nursery on November 7 with two there from November 23 to December 3, then one seen on December 5. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with high counts of two on December 7, 2008 and December 21, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008 records there were singles at the Nursery on December 7 and December 9; there was also one at the Stormwater Ponds on December 7. Finally for this passage there were two at the Nursery from December 21 to December 28. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to February 15 (2009) with a high count of four on February 1, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one at the Nursery on January 7 with three there from January 9 to January 14, then two seen on January 16. Again at the Nursery there were three on January 23 and January 25, There were three there on February 1 with two present to February 6. There was also one at the Sand Farm on February 1 making a total of four for that date. There were also two at the Nursery on February 13 and February 15. That was the end of the early spring passage. There is a two week gap between that passage and the late spring passage which suggests that they really are separate events. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 1 (2009, 2011) with a high count of seven on March 4, 2009. The count of seven is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were seven on March 4 at the Nursery but none could be found on March 6. There were two there on March 25 with four on March 27, then two seen on March 30 and April 1.

The fall passage ran from November 7 (2008) to December 5 (2008) there were two "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on November 7, 2008. The second peaked from November 23 (2008) to November 27 (2009) with peak counts of two on November 23, 2008 and one on November 27, 2009. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2010) to January 2 (2010) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2010) to December 7 (2008) with peak counts of two on December 7, 2008 and one on December 3, 2010. The second peaked from December 17 (2010) to December 21 (2008) with peak counts of two on December 21, 2008 and one on December 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on January 2, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to February 15 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 6 (2012) to January 9 (2009, 2010) with peak counts of three on January 9, 2009, two on January 9, 2010 and one on January 7, 2011. The second peaked from January 19 (2011) to January 23 (2009) with peak counts of three on January 23, 2009 and one on January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 29 (2012) to February 1 (2009) with peak counts of four on February 1, 2009 and one on January 29, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 13, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to April 1 (2009, 2011) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of seven on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 10 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from March 27 (2009) to April 1 (2011) with peak counts of four on March 27, 2009 and one on April 1, 2011. In all there were 12 "clustered" influxes.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

In contrast to the last species this sparrow is comparatively common from late November to February; numbers then fall only to rise again with the main spring passage in April. The fall passage ran from October 19 (2012) to December 4 (2009) with a high count of 12 on November 25, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one at the Workshops on November 13. There were two by the Lust Road gate on November 18 and November 20. There were 12 at Hooper Farms Road gate on November 25. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2008) to January 10 (2012) with a high count of 11 on December 3, 2008. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were three at the Workshops on December 1 with seven on December 5 and December 8, then five seen there on December 10 and December 13 with one to December 17. There was one near Hooper Farms Road gate on December 1 with later five there on December 10 and December 17, then two seen on December 24. There were six at the Workshops on December 19 with seven on December 22, eight to December 31 and ten on January 5. Finally there were two at Potter's Farm Road on December 24 and December 31. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to February 28 (2010) with a high count of 15 on

February 4, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there was one at the Workshops on January 9. There were six by Laughlin Road gate on January 14. There were four at the Workshops on January 15 with six on January 16, then four seen there to January 28. There were eight by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 30 and February 2 with 15 there on February 4 however these birds could not be relocated. There were four at the Sand Farm on February 2 with two there to February 9. There were four at the Workshops on February 6, February 9 and February 11 with six there on February 13 and eight on February 16, then two seen on February 18. There were five by the Lust Road gate on February 9. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 20. On February 23 there were 3 at Potter's Farm Road with eight at the Workshops, none could be relocated. There was only a limited passage in March and very exceptionally in 2009 there was a month long gap (February 19 to March 14) before the late spring passage even started. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 23 (2010) with a high count of 13 on April 19, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were two by Lust Road on March 15 with one at the Sand Farm on March 22. There were eight by Lust Road on April 5 with three on April 10, two on April 15 and one on April 17. There were nine by Lust Road on April 19 with one on April 22. On the 19$^{th}$ there were also two at the Sand Farm with two more by Pole Road.

The fall passage ran from October 19 (2012) to December 4 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 22 (2010) with a peak count of two on October 19, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of two on November 2, 2012. The third peaked on November 7 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of two on November 7, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 13, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 17 (2010) to November 18 (2009) with peak counts of six on November 17, 2010 and two on November 18, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2009) with peak counts of 12 on November 25, 2009 and six on November 24, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of two on November 29, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 23 (2008) to January 10 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 11 on December 3, 2008. The second peaked from December 10 (2010) to December 14 (2009) with peak counts of ten on December 10, 2010, seven on December 12, 2008 and three on December 14, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of three on December 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 23 (2009) with peak counts of seven on December 22, 2010 and one on December 23, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2011) to January 2 (2009) with peak counts of ten on December 31, 2010 and four on January 2, 2009. The sixth peaked from January 5 (2011) to January 6 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of ten on January 5, 2011 and four on January 6, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2009) to February 28 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked on January 9 (2009, 2010 and 2011) with peak counts of nine on January 9, 2009, one on January 9, 2010 and one on January 9, 2011. The second

peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 14 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of six on January 14, 2011 and five on January 13, 2012. The third peaked from January 18 (2012) to January 20 (2010) with peak counts of 13 on January 20, 2010 and three on January 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 27 (2012) to January 30 (2009) with peak counts of 11 on January 30, 2009, eight on January 27, 2012 and five on January 29, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 4 (2011, 2012) to February 7 (2010) with peak counts of 15 on February 4, 2011 and four on February 4, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on February 10, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 19 (2010) with peak counts of eight on February 16, 2011, seven on February 15, 2009 and six on February 19, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 23 (2011) to February 24 (2012) with peak counts of 11 on February 23, 2011 and one on February 24, 2012. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2012) to April 23 (2010) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 10 (2010) to March 15 (2009) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third peaked from March 22 (2009) to March 25 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 1 (2011) with peak counts of eight on April 1, 2011 and one on March 28, 2012. The heavier passage started on April 1st. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of eight on April 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 9 (2010) to April 10 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with peak counts of nine on April 9, 2010 and five on April 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 19 (2009) with peak counts of 13 on April 19, 2009 and six on April 18, 2010. The eighth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 23, 2010. In all there were 29 "clustered" influxes.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

This is basically a common resident species but there are the influxes; it is therefore possible that there is a veneer of passage on top of the local population's seasonal changes in the numbers recorded. The greatest numbers are noted during the late spring and summer passages. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. The early fall passage ran from June 19 (2009) to October 7 (2009) with a high count of 160 on June 30, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 89 on June 28 with 160 on June 30, then 146 seen on July 3 with 130 on July 5, 101 on July 10 and 95 on July 12. There were 128 on July 14 with 137 on July 19, then 131 seen on July 26 with 107 on July 28, 90 on August 2, 80 on August 4, 61 on August 9, and 47 on August 11. There were 49 on August 14 with 50 on August 16, then 46 seen on August 21 with 44 on August 23. There were 59 on August 25 with 49 on August 30, 46 on September 4, 41 on September 6, 36 on September 8 and 32 on September 11. There were 53 on September 13 with 40 on September 15. There were 44 on September 18 with 60 on September 20, 84 on September 25 and 92 on September 27, then 80 seen on September 29

with 64 on October 4, 53 on October 6 and 37 on October 9. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 1 (2010) with a high count of 117 on October 8, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were 53 on September 26 with 65 on September 28, 85 on October 3, 112 on October 5 and 117 on October 8, then 86 seen on October 10 with 76 on October 12 and 66 on October 15. There were 82 on October 17 with 60 on October 19. These influxes really have the appearance of a passage. There were 67 on October 22 with 72 on October 24, then 70 seen on October 26 with 45 on October 29. There were 48 on October 31 with 62 on November 2 and 65 on November 7, then 51 seen on November 9 with 44 on November 12, 30 on November 14 and 29 on November 16. There were 44 on November 19 with 45 on November 23, then 18 seen on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 80 on December 14, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 40 on November 28 with 59 on December 3, then 55 seen on December 5 with 50 on December 9 and 16 on December 12. There were 80 on December 14 with 54 on December 17, 53 on December 19 and 43 on December 21. There were 48 on December 24 with 72 on December 26, then 67 seen on December 28 with 55 on January 2, 43 on January 7 and 35 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2013) with a high count of 106 on February 15, 2009. To continue detailing the 2009 records there were 61 on January 11 with 52 on January 14 and 17 on January 16. There were 72 on January 18 with 25 on January 21 and 16 on January 23. There were 85 on January 25 with 53 to January 30. There were 81 on February 1 with 31 on February 4. There were 65 on February 6 with 87 on February 8 and 106 on February 15, then 102 seen on February 22 with 95 on February 27 and 26 on March 1. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 10 (2013) with a high count of 266 on April 5, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 103 on March 4 and March 6 with 117 on March 8, 133 on March 11, 144 on March 13 and March 15, then 117 seen on March 20 with 80 on March 22. There were 104 on March 25 with 146 on March 27, 164 on March 30, 166 on April 1 and 266 on April 5, then 222 seen on April 10 with 174 on April 12 and 123 on April 15. There were 179 on April 17 with 238 on April 19, then 225 seen on April 24 with 163 on April 26, 121 on April 29 and 112 on May 1. Finally the summer passage ran from May 3 (2009) to June 26 (2013) with a high count of 189 on June 5, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 112 on May 13 with 129 on May 15 and 140 on May 17, then 105 seen on May 19 with 104 on May 22 and 100 on May 24. There were 140 on May 26 with 152 on May 29, then 85 seen on May 31. There were 111 on June 2 with 189 on June 5, then 93 seen on June 7. There were 101 on June 9 with 106 on June 12, 111 on June 14 and 142 on June 16, then 95 seen on June 19 with 92 on June 21. There were also 179 on June 23 with 88 on June 26.

The early fall passage ran from June 19 (2009) to October 7 (2009) there were 15 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 27 (2010) to July 2 (2008) with peak counts of

160 on June 30, 2013, 125 on June 29, 2012, 112 on July 1, 2011, 101 on July 1, 2009, 101 on June 27, 2010 and 83 on July 2, 2008. The second peaked from July 10 (2009, 2011) to July 11 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 115 on July 10, 2011, 101 on July 11, 2010 and 91 on July 10, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 80 on July 16, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 19 (2009, 2013) to July 23 (2010) with peak counts of 137 on July 19, 2013 and 90 on July 19, 2009. The fifth peaked from July 26 (2008) to July 27 (2011) with a peak count of 67 on July 27, 2011. The sixth peaked from August 1 (2010) to August 5 (2011) with a peak count of 55 on August 1, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 42 on August 8, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 13 (2010) to August 16 (2013) with a peak count of 58 on August 15, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 24 (2012) to August 25 (2010) with a peak count of 58 on August 25, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 28 (2009, 2011) to September 2 (2012) with a peak count of 50 on August 28, 2009. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of 43 on September 4, 2011. The twelfth peaked from September 6 (2009) to September 8 (2010) with a peak count of 50 on September 8, 2010. The thirteenth peaked from September 11 (2011) to September 14 (2009) with a peak count of 59 on September 12, 2012. The fourteenth peaked from September 19 (2010) to September 21 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 68 on September 21, 2012. The fifteenth peaked from September 28 (2011) to September 30 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 56 on September 30, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 26 (2008) to December 1 (2010) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 3 (2012) to October 6 (2010) with a peak count of 85 on October 3, 2012. The second peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of 117 on October 8, 2008 and 62 on October 10, 2011. The third peaked from October 13 (2010) to October 17 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 82 on October 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 23 (2009) to October 24 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 72 on October 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from October 28 (2011) to November 1 (2009) with a peak count of 55 on November 1, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 7 (2008) with a peak count of 65 on November 7, 2008. The seventh peaked on November 11 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 37 on November 11, 2012. The eighth peaked from November 14 (2010) to November 16 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on November 16, 2011. The ninth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 25 (2011) with a peak count of 47 on November 22, 2009. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of 33 on November 28, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2009) to January 12 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with a peak count of 59 on December 3, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of 30 on December 8, 2010. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 80 on December 14, 2008. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 36 on December 19, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 23 (2012) to December 26 (2008) with a peak count of 72 on December 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from December 30 (2009, 2011) to January 4 (2013) with a peak count of 48 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage

ran from January 6 (2012) to March 6 (2013) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 8 (2010) to January 11 (2009) with a peak count of 61 on January 11, 2009. The second peaked from January 13 (2013) to January 15 (2012) with a peak count of 48 on January 13, 2013. The third peaked from January 17 (2010) to January 22 (2012) with a peak count of 72 on January 18, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 85 on January 25, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 29 (2010) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 81 on February 1, 2009. The sixth peaked on February 6 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of 58 on February 6, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 14 (2010) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 106 on February 15, 2009 and 59 on February 14, 2010. The eighth peaked from February 24 (2013) to February 27 (2011) with a peak count of 78 on February 27, 2011. The main spring passage ran from February 26 (2012) to May 10 (2013) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 2 (2012) to March 4 (2011) with a peak count of 61 on March 2, 2012. The second peaked from March 8 (2013) to March 9 (2012) with a peak count of 89 on March 9, 2012. The third is indicated by a peak count of 144 on March 13, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 18 (2011, 2012) to March 20 (2013) with peak counts of 114 on March 18, 2011, 113 on March 20, 2013 and 102 on March 18, 2012. The fifth peaked from March 25 (2011) to April 1 (2012) with peak counts of 115 on April 1, 2012 and 111 on March 25, 2011. The sixth peaked from April 5 (2009) to April 8 (2012) with peak counts of 266 on April 5, 2009, 159 on April 7, 2013 and 126 on April 8, 2012. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 133 on April 10, 2011. The eighth peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 21 (2013) with peak counts of 238 on April 19, 2009, 209 on April 21, 2013, 134 on April 19, 2011 and 129 on April 18, 2010. The ninth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 30 (2010) with peak counts of 152 on April 27, 2012 and 111 on April 30, 2010. The summer passage ran from May 3 (2009) to June 26 (2013) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 3 (2009) to May 6 (2011) with peak counts of 127 on May 3, 2009, 125 on May 4, 2012 and 101 on May 6, 2011. The second peaked from May 16 (2012) to May 19 (2010) with peak counts of 140 on May 16, 2012, 140 on May 17, 2013 and 138 on May 19, 2010. The third peaked from May 29 (2013) to May 31 (2009) with peak counts of 152 on May 29, 2013 and 105 on May 31, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 3 (2011, 2012) to June 5 (2013) with peak counts of 189 on June 5, 2013, 123 on June 3, 2012 and 106 on June 3, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 124 on June 9, 2010. The sixth peaked from June 14 (2009) to June 16 (2013) with peak counts of 142 on June 16, 2013 and 82 on June 14, 2009. The seventh peaked from June 20 (2010, 2012) to June 23 (2013) with peak counts of 179 on June 23, 2013, 113 on June 20, 2010 and 96 on June 20, 2012. These resident species tend to have more “clustered” influxes as each “influx” is so short lived; in this case there were 55 “clustered” influxes.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This is a very uncommon late fall passage migrant; there were ten sightings for the five years. There were also single records for the early and late spring passages. The fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 2 (2011) with a high count of two on October 3, 2008. To detail the 2008 record there were two at the Sand Farm on October 3. To detail the 2009 records there were singles at the Nursery on September 30 and October 17. There was also one at the Workshops on October 21. To detail the 2010 records there was one on the southern border on October 13 with one at the Workshops on October 18. To detail the 2011 records there was one at the Workshops on October 10 with another at the Sand Farm on November 2. To detail the 2012 records there were singles on October 9 by Canal Road and on October 28 at the Sand Farm. For the early spring passage there was one on January 25, 2009 at the Sand Farm. For the late spring passage there was one at the Workshops on April 28, 2010.

The fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 2 (2011) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2009) to October 3 (2008) with peak counts of two on October 3, 2008 and one on September 30, 2009. The second peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 13 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from October 17 (2009) to October 18 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from October 28 (2012) to November 2 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. There were single spring records with singles on January 25, 2009 and April 28, 2010.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

A summer visitor from mid-April to early October there were just five sightings for November and then there was the winter passage. This species is not meant to winter anywhere in the United States but it does so at Zellwood; it is the early spring passage that in most years is almost missing. The late spring passage is no better until mid-April when the summer visitors start to arrive. In the parts of the area that can still be reached up to 20 pairs located. The early fall passage ran from June 28 (2013) to October 3 (2008) with a high count of 28 on August 1, 2010. To detail the 2009 records there were 19 on July 7 with 12 to July 11 and seven on July 14. There were nine on July 16 with 13 on July 18 and 18 on July 21, then 16 seen on July 25 with 14 on July 28. There were 18 on July 30 with 28 on August 1, then six seen on August 4 with three on August 6. There were 11 on August 8 with nine on August 13. There were 12 on August 15 with ten on August 20, seven on August 22 and one on August 25. There were five on August 27 with 17 on August 29 (the first brood of five was seen on that day), then four seen to September 5 with two on September 8. There were three on September 10 with eight on September 12 and 23 on September 15, then six seen to September 22 with four on

September 24 and three on September 26. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 8 (2010) with a high count of 16 on October 7, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 12 on September 25 with 13 on October 2 and 16 on October 7, then six seen on October 9 with two on October 14. There were five on October 17 with eight on October 19, then one seen to October 23. There were two on October 25 with seven on October 28, then four seen on October 30 with three on November 4 and two on November 8. There were four on November 11. Now to the event that should not exist; the winter passage; because of its importance I am detailing all the records. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2009) with a high count of three on December 16, 2009. To detail the records for 2008/2009 there was one at the Nursery on December 19. There were two at the Sand Farm on December 21 with one there on December 26. There was one at the Workshops from January 2 to January 9. To detail the 2009/2010 records there was one at the Workshops on December 1 with two on December 4 and December 6, then one seen there on December 13. There were two at the Workshops from December 16 to January 6. There was also one by the Lust Road gate on December 16; one was then seen at that location on December 30. To detail the 2010/2011 records there were two on November 28 with singles on four dates to December 8. There were two on December 10 with singles on December 13 and December 17. There were two on December 19 with singles on five dates to December 31. Finally there were two on January 2. For this year I did not note locations. To detail the single 2011/2012 record there was one on January 6; it was by Canal Road. To detail the 2012 records there singles at the Nursery on December 16, December 19 and December 21. There was also one at the Workshops on December 26. Excepting 2010 there were only six records of singles for the early spring passage. It is this passage not the winter passage that only just exists; so the early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 17 on February 7, 2010. To detail the exceptional passage in 2010 there were at the Workshops four on January 8 with six on January 17, 13 on January 29, 15 on February 3 and 17 on February 7, then six seen on February 10 with four on February 14, three on February 17 and February 19. There were four again on February 21 with singles to March 3. This is the first time that there has been a clear early spring passage; normally this is the weakest event of the year. There were a few sightings at other locations. There was one at Interceptor Road on January 17. Finally there were two by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 20 with one there on February 14. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 13 (2009, 2013) with a high count of 20 on April 25, 2012. To detail the 2009 records (this shows the limited numbers until the summer visitors arrived). There were in March singles at the Workshops on March 4 and March 6 with one at the Nursery on March 13. The summer visitors started to arrive from April 5. There were singles on April 5, April 8 and April 10 with two on April 15, five on April 17 and 13 on April 22, then nine seen on April 26 with seven on May 1 and three on May 3. There were ten on May 6 with five on May 10 and three on May 13. Finally the summer passage ran from May 9 (2010) to July 4 (2010) with a high count of 20

on June 19, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were six on May 15 and May 21 with 13 on May 22 and 19 on May 23, then six seen on May 27. There were ten on May 29 with 14 on May 31 and 16 on June 3, then 14 seen on June 7 with 13 to June 12. There were 15 on June 14 and June 17 with 20 on June 19, then 15 seen on June 21. There were 16 on June 24 with 19 on June 26 and 26 on July 1, then 14 seen on July 3 with 13 on July 5.

The early fall passage ran from June 28 (2013) to October 3 (2008) there were 14 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2009) to July 4 (2012) with peak counts of 26 on July 1, 2009 and 14 on July 3, 2011. The second is indicated by a peak count of 19 on July 7, 2010. The third peaked from July 10 (2009, 2013) to July 13 (2011) with a peak count of 15 on July 10, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 19 on July 16, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 19 (2009) to July 22 (2012) with peak counts of 18 on July 19, 2009 and July 21, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of nine on July 24, 2008. The seventh peaked from July 28 (2013) to August 1 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 28 on August 1, 2010 and 13 on July 30, 2008. The eighth peaked from August 4 (2013) to August 9 (2009) with peak counts of 20 on August 9, 2009 and 15 on August 8, 2008. The ninth peaked from August 14 (2013) to August 15 (2009, 2010 and 2011) with a peak count of 12 on August 15, 2010. The tenth peaked from August 21 (2009) to August 26 (2011) with peak counts of 12 on August 24, 2008 and August 21, 2009. The eleventh peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 5 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on August 29, 2010. The twelfth peaked from September 9 (2011) to September 12 (2012) with a peak count of 11 on September 9, 2011. The thirteenth peaked from September 14 (2008) to September 18 (2009) with peak counts of 23 on September 15, 2010 and 17 on September 14, 2008. The fourteenth peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 26 (2008) with a peak count of 12 on September 25, 2009. The late fall passage ran from September 25 (2009) to December 8 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 5 (2008, 2011) to October 8 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on October 7, 2009. The second peaked from October 10 (2012) to October 12 (2008, 2011) with a peak count of nine on October 12, 2008. The third peaked on October 19 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of eight on October 19, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2010) to October 28 (2009) with peak counts of seven on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 31 (2008) to November 3 (2010) with a peak count of four on November 3, 2010. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2009) to November 14 (2008) with a peak count of four on November 11, 2009. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on November 18, 2011 and November 23, 2011. The ninth peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 28 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of one on all dates. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of two on December 4, 2009 and December 10, 2010. The third peaked on December 16 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of three on December 16, 2009. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2010) to December 21 (2008) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fifth peaked from December

26 (2012) to December 30 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The sixth peaked from January 2 (2009, 2011) to January 6 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 2, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 3 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 9 (2011) to January 11 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from January 21 (2009) to January 23 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on January 28, 2011 and 17 on February 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 17 (2012) to February 21 (2010) with a peak count of four on February 21, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 4 (2009) to May 13 (2009, 2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 4 (2009) to March 8 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 14 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 28, 2010 and April 7, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 17 (2011) to April 22 (2009) with a peak count of 13 on April 22, 2009. The sixth peaked from April 24 (2011) to April 25 (2012) with peak counts of 20 on April 25, 2012 and eight on April 24, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 29 (2013) to May 2 (2010) with a peak count of 16 on May 2, 2010. The eighth peaked from May 6 (2009, 2011) to May 8 (2013) with a peak count of ten on May 6, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 9 (2010) to July 4 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 13 (2011) to May 17 (2013) with a peak count of nine on May 16, 2012. The second peaked from May 21 (2010) to May 24 (2011) with a peak count of 19 on May 23, 2009. The third peaked from May 31 (2013) to June 3 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on June 3, 2009. The fourth peaked from June 5 (2011) to June 9 (2010) with a peak count of 18 on June 9, 2010. The fifth peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 19 (2009) with peak counts of 20 on June 19, 2009 and 16 on June 16, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 23 (2013) to June 26 (2011) with peak counts of 14 on both dates. In all there were 48 "clustered" influxes.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

In most years there are three events, the late spring passage, the summer passage and the late fall passage however in 2009/2010 there was a significant late winter and major early spring passage. This species is also different in that the late spring passage continues into late May pushing the summer passage back into what would otherwise be the early fall passage. The very shortened early fall passage ran from August 15 (2010) to September 30 (2012) with a high count of 14 on September 17, 2008. There was no passage worthy of detailing. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2009) to December 1 (2009) with a high count of 98 on October 15, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were six on September 24 and September 26 with 13 on September 28, 34 on October 3, 45 on October 5, 66 on October 8, 76 on October 12

and 98 on October 15, then 62 seen on October 17 with 49 on October 22, 44 on October 26, ten on October 29, five on October 31, three on November 2 and one on November 5. Just one influx covered the main fall passage; however singles continued to be seen to November 23. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2010, 2011) with a high count of 21 on January 2, 2010. Excepting 2009/2010 the highest count was only that of four on December 15, 2010. To detail the 2009/2010 records there was one at the Workshops from December 1 with two on December 6, December 13 and December 16, then seven seen on December 20 with five to December 26 and four on December 28. At the Workshops there were seven on December 30 with 20 on January 2 and 21 on January 4, then 14 seen on January 6 with nine on January 8 and two on January 9. There was also one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 2 making that days count up to 21. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010, 2012) to March 3 (2010) with a high count of 107 on January 29, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were at the Workshops 21 on January 10 with 25 on January 13, 35 on January 15, 64 on January 22 and 107 on January 29, then 79 seen on January 31 with 64 on February 7 and 41 on February 10. There were 48 on February 14 with 54 on February 17, then 40 seen on February 19 with 14 on February 21 and eight on February 24. There were 16 on February 26 with eight on February 28 and one on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to May 30 (2010) with a high count of 22 on May 8, 2013. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 13 on March 5 with 20 on March 8, then three seen on March 10. There were seven on March 14 with two on March 17 and one to March 21. There were two on March 24 with singles to March 28. There were four on March 31 and April 2 with two to April 20. There were two on April 23 with three on April 28, seven on April 30, nine on May 2, 12 on May 5, 14 on May 9, 20 on May 14 and 21 on May 19, then 15 seen on May 21 with 14 on May 25, 13 on May 28 and 12 on May 30. The summer passage now ran from May 19 (2013) to August 30 (2009) with high counts of 30 on July 19, 2009 and June 30, 2013. To detail the 2013 records there were 18 on May 19 with 22 on May 22, then 20 seen on May 24 with 17 on May 26 and 16 on May 29. There were 20 on May 31 with 22 on June 2 and 24 on June 5, then 17 seen on June 7. There were 23 on June 9 with 28 on June 12, then 24 seen to June 16 with 21 on June 19. There were 26 on June 21 with 19 on June 23. There were 20 on June 26 with 24 on June 28 and 30 on June 30, then 29 seen on July 3 with 23 on July 14, 20 on July 17, 19 on July 19 and 15 on July 24. There were 17 on July 26 with 23 on July 28, 24 on August 2 and 26 on August 7, then 19 seen on August 9 with 16 on August 14, 12 on August 16, eight on August 18, seven on August 21, three on August 23 and singles to August 28.

The early fall passage ran from August 15 (2010) to September 30 (2012) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first two are indicated by isolated peak counts of 11 on August 15, 2010 and two on August 24, 2012. The third peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of eight on September 2, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 9, 2011. The fifth peaked from September 15 (2010) to September 17

(2008) with a peak count of 14 on September 17, 2008. The sixth peaked from September 21 (2012) to September 24 (2010) with a peak count of three on September 21, 2012. The late fall passage ran from September 23 (2009) to December 1 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 2 (2009) to October 4 (2010) with peak counts of 47 on October 2, 2009 and 27 on October 4, 2010. The second peaked from October 9 (2012) to October 10 (2011) with peak counts of 22 on October 9, 2012 and 18 on October 10, 2011. The third peaked from October 15 (2008, 2010) to October 17 (2009) with peak counts of 98 on October 15, 2008, 55 on October 17, 2009 and 23 on October 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 22 (2010) with peak counts of 33 on October 21, 2011, 26 on October 19, 2012 and 25 on October 22, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 30 (2009) to October 31 (2010) with peak counts of 25 on October 30, 2009 and six on October 31, 2010. That is the end of the passage. The sixth peaked from November 9 (2011) to November 11 (2009) with a peak count of four on November 11, 2009. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of four on November 18, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 24 (2010) with a peak count of two on November 24, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 9 (2010, 2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 10 (2010) with peak counts of two on both dates. The third peaked from December 15 (2010) to December 17 (2008) with a peak count of four on December 15, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 20 (2009) to December 24 (2010) with a peak count of seven on December 20, 2009. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 2 (2010) with peak counts of 21 on January 2, 2010 and three on December 30, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on January 5, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010, 2012) to March 3 (2010) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of three on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 29 (2010) with peak counts of 107 on January 29, 2010, one on January 28, 2009 and one on January 26, 2011. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on February 4, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2009, 2011) to February 17 (2010) with peak counts of 54 on February 17, 2010, one on February 13, 2009 and one on February 13, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on February 26, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to May 30 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 20 on March 8, 2010, seven on March 14, 2010 and two on March 24, 2010. In reality 2010 was the only year with records in March. The fourth peaked from March 30 (2011) to April 1 (2012) with a peak count of four on March 31, 2010. The fifth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 14 (2013) with a peak count of two on April 11, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of three on April 17, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 24 (2011) to April 29 (2013) with a peak count of 17 on April 27,

2012. The eighth peaked from May 6 (2011) to May 8 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 22 on May 8, 2013 and 16 on May 8, 2009. The ninth peaked from May 16 (2012) to May 19 (2010) with peak counts of 21 on May 19, 2010 and 11 on May 16, 2012. The summer passage ran from May 19 (2013) to August 30 (2009) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 22 on May 22, 2013. The second peaked from May 27 (2012) to May 29 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on May 29, 2009. The third is indicated by a peak count of 24 on June 5, 2013. The fourth peaked from June 9 (2010) to June 12 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 28 on June 12, 2013, 25 on June 12, 2009, 22 on June 9, 2010 and 18 on June 10, 2011. The fifth peaked from June 15 (2012) to June 18 (2010) with peak counts of 20 on June 18, 2010 and 17 on June 15, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 21 (2013) to June 24 (2011) with peak counts of 26 on June 21, 2013 and 14 on June 24, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 30 on June 30, 2013. The eighth peaked from July 4 (2012) to July 6 (2011) with peak counts of 25 on July 4, 2012 and 20 on July 6, 2011. The ninth peaked from July 9 (2010) to July 13 (2011) with peak counts of 20 on July 9, 2010, 20 on July 13, 2011 and 19 on July 11, 2012. The tenth peaked from July 18 (2012) to July 20 (2011) with peak counts of 30 on July 19, 2009, 24 on July 19, 2008, 21 on July 20, 2011 and 18 on July 18, 2012. The eleventh peaked from July 26 (2008) to August 1 (2010) with peak counts of 18 on July 26, 2008 and 18 on July 27, 2012. The twelfth peaked from August 3 (2011) to August 7 (2013) with peak counts of 26 on August 5, 2009, 26 on August 7, 2013, 11 on August 6, 2008 and 11 on August 3, 2011. In all there were 47 "clustered" influxes.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

This is a non-breeding summer visitor although it is possible that there was a pair by Hogshead Road in 2009 and 2010. There were six singing males on territory in 2009, 2010 and 2011. This fell to four in 2012 and three in 2013; the area is becoming so overgrown that this reduction in numbers was expected. Outside of the summer this is an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this species skulks so it is doubtless under-recorded. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2012) to September 25 (2009, 2011) with a high count of five on August 2, 2009. To detail the 2010 records there were three on July 2 with two to July 16 and one to July 23. There were three from July 24 to July 28 with four on July 30, then two seen to August 8 with one on August 11. There was one on August 15 with three on August 18. Later there were singles on August 27 and September 24. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2010) to November 24 (2010) with a high count of four on October 4, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were singles on October 3 and October 5. There was one on October 10 with three on October 12 and October 15, then singles seen to October 19. There were three on October 26 and October 29 with one on November 2. There were singles seen from November

7 to November 14. There was also one on November 21. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008, 2010) to January 4 (2013) with high counts of two on January 2, 2011 and December 30, 2011. This is the weakest event of the year. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to February 26 (2010) with a high count of four on January 24, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there was one on January 13 and January 15. There was one on January 20 with four on January 24, then two seen to January 29. There were singles on February 14 and February 17 with two on February 21 and three on February 26, there were no later sightings. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2010) to May 22 (2009) with a high count of four on May 6, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there was one on April 17. Later there was one on April 29 with two on May 1 and four on May 6, then two seen on May 10 with one on May 13. There were two on May 15 and May 17 with singles to May 22. Finally the summer passage ran from May 18 (2012) to July 3 (2009) with high counts of four on June 10, 2011 and May 18, 2012. To detail the 2011 records there was one on May 21 with two on May 22 and May 26, then singles seen to June 1. There were singles on June 5 and June 8 with four on June 10, then singles seen to June 13. There were two on June 15 with three on June 17, then singles seen to June 22. There were two on June 24 and June 26 with one on June 29.

The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2012) to September 25 (2009, 2011) there were 11 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from June 29 (2012) to July 5 (2009) with peak counts of three on July 5, 2009, July 2, 2010 and July 1, 2011. The second peaked on July 11 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of three on July 11, 2008. The next two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on July 20, 2011 and July 24, 2011. The fifth peaked from July 30 (2008, 2010) to August 2 (2009) with peak counts of five on August 2, 2009, four on July 30, 2010 and two July 30, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 6 (2008) to August 10 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on August 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 24 (2008) to August 27 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The ninth peaked from September 9 (2009) to September 11 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The tenth is indicated by a peak count of one on September 16, 2009. The eleventh peaked from September 24 (2010) to September 25 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of two on September 25, 2009 and September 25, 2011. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009, 2010) to November 24 (2010) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 30 (2010) to October 4 (2009) with peak counts of four on October 4, 2009 and two on September 30, 2010. The second peaked from October 7 (2011) to October 10 (2012) with a peak count of two on October 7, 2011. The third peaked from October 12 (2008) to October 13 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 12, 2008. The fourth peaked from October 19 (2012) to October 21 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from October 26 (2008) to October 31 (2010) with a peak count of three on October 26, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 4 (2009) to November 9 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on November 15,

2009. The eighth peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 21 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of one on November 24, 2010. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2008, 2010) to January 4 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 3 (2008, 2010) to December 4 (2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The second peaked from December 6 (2009) to December 8 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from December 16 (2011) to December 20 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2008) to December 28 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fifth peaked from December 30 (2011) to January 4 (2013) with peak counts of two on January 2, 2011 and December 30, 2011. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2012) to February 26 (2010) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of three on January 8, 2012. The second peaked from January 13 (2010) to January 15 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of two on January 15, 2012. The third peaked from January 24 (2010) to January 25 (2009) with peak counts of four on January 24, 2010 and one on January 25, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on February 3, 2012 and three on February 26, 2010. The late spring passage ran from March 8 (2010) to May 22 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of two on March 8, 2010. The second is indicated by a peak count of three on April 1, 2011. The third peaked from April 8 (2012) to April 10 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The fourth peaked from April 15 (2011) to April 20 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of two on April 24, 2011. The sixth peaked on April 29 (2012, 2013) with a peak count of three on April 29, 2012. The seventh peaked from May 6 (2009) to May 9 (2010) with peak counts of four on May 6, 2009, two on May 9, 2010 and two on May 8, 2011. The eighth peaked from May 11 (2012) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 11, 2012. The summer passage ran from May 18 (2012) to July 3 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 18 (2012) to May 23 (2009) with peak counts of four on May 18, 2012 and two on May 23, 2009, May 21, 2010 and May 22, 2011. The second peaked from June 1 (2012) to June 2 (2010) with a peak count of two on June 1, 2012. The third peaked from June 5 (2013) to June 6 (2012) with peak counts of two on both dates. The fourth peaked from June 10 (2011) to June 14 (2009) with peak counts of four on June 10, 2011 and three on June 14, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 18 (2010) with a peak count of three on June 17, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 20 (2010, 2012) to June 24 (2011) with peak counts of two on all dates. The seventh peaked from June 26 (2009) to June 27 (2010) with a peak count of three on June 26, 2009. In all there were 45 "clustered" influxes.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

For a number of years this was a variable summer visitor but with the changing vegetation that is a thing of the past. In the summer of 2009 there were two males on territory at Hogshead Road from June 12 to June 19 with one staying to at least July 19 (that is when it stopped singing). There was also one singing by Lust Road on July 3; this was at a point that I did not normally stop at so there may have been a colony at that location. In 2010 there were two males near the Laughlin Road gate and the last song was heard there on July 25. There was a pair plus another singing male at Potter's Farm and the last song was heard here on July 11. There was also one that I heard occasionally south of the Workshops. There were no summer records for 2011. In 2012 there was one in song by Hogshead Road on July 18; this could have been there all summer. There were no summer records for 2013. When not singing these birds were exceptionally hard to locate so the fall passage appeared to run from August 17 (2012) to October 21 (2011) with a high count of four on September 25, 2009. There was a minimal winter passage from December 1 (2009) to January 6 (2010, 2012) with a high count of three on December 21, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there was one at the Sand Farm on December 21, December 26, December 28 and December 31. There were also two by Airport Road on December 28 with one there on January 2. Except for one on February 15, 2009 the only early spring passage occurred in 2010. In 2010 this species joined with the Blue Grosbeak and Indigo Buntings in having an unheard of early spring passage. The Blue Grosbeak passage ran from January 8 to March 3 with a high count of 17 on February 7. The Indigo Bunting passage ran from January 10 to March 5 with a high count of 107 on January 29. The Dickcissel passage ran from January 10 to February 22 with a peak count of nine on January 27. All these birds were south of the Workshops, a Zellwood spectacular event. To detail the 2010 records at the Workshops there were three on January 10 with five on January 15, eight on January 24, nine on January 27 and January 29, then one seen on January 31 and February 3. There were also singles at this site on February 7 and February 21. Elsewhere during the early spring passage there was one at Potter's Farm on January 22. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 1 (2009) with high counts of five on February 28, 2010 and March 24, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records now the center of attention switched to the Laughlin Road gate. There were five there on February 28, March 5 and March 24 with four on April 4. In between these higher counts one to three noted. I do not know whether or not the Workshop birds moved a short distance to the north-west (I mile) or whether these birds had been by the gate earlier. This location up to February 28 was not on my route.

The fall passage ran from August 17 (2012) to October 21 (2011) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on August 17, 2012. The second peaked from August 26 (2011) to September 1 (2010) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third is indicated by a peak count of one on September 10, 2010. The fourth peaked

from September 23 (2012) to September 25 (2009) with peak counts of four on September 25, 2009, one on September 24, 2010 and one on September 23, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 28 (2011) to October 1 (2008) with a peak count of two on September 28, 2011. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on October 21, 2011. The break between the fall and winter passages has to be significant. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 6 (2010, 2012) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on December 1, 2009. The second peaked from December 21 (2008) to December 23 (2009) with peak counts of three on December 21, 2008 and one on December 23, 2009. The third peaked from January 2 (2010) to January 6 (2012) with a peak count of two on January 2, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 10 (2010) to February 22 (2010) with a high count of nine on January 27, 2010. There were no identifiable influxes. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2010) to May 1 (2009) there were four "clustered" influxes. The first three are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on February 28, 2010, five on March 24, 2010 and one on April 17, 2011. The fourth peaked from April 27 (2012) to May 1 (2009) with a peak count of two on April 29, 2013. There were no summer influxes just birds on territory.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

All the way through this book 2008 turns out to be the best year of the five years by far but even in 2008 the numbers were only a fraction of those for the earlier years. This was the last year with a habitat that supported many species. The vegetation then became too thick and too tall and the numbers dropped quickly. We then had the two year drought which finished things off. To show this I am putting the spring passage first. The spring passage ran from April 8 (2009) to May 24 (2011) with a late individual on June 7, 2013. The highest count was that of 1,730 on May 1, 2009; to put this into perspective the highest count for Zellwood is that of 16,550 on April 30, 2008. To detail the 2009 records there was one on April 8 with later 285 on April 22 and 1,265 on April 24, then 33 seen on April 26. There were 66 on April 29 with 1,730 on May 1, then 150 seen on May 3 with 52 on May 6, 30 on May 10, eight on May 13, three on May 15 and singles on May 21, May 22 and May 23. To detail the 2010 records there were two on April 14 and April 18 with 22 on April 20. 170 on April 23, 195 on April 25 and 965 on April 28, then 270 seen on April 30 with 186 on May 5, 100 on May 9, 17 on May 12, three on May 14 and one on May 19. Now that was a significant drop. To detail the 2011 records there were six on April 17 with 29 on April 22, 94 on April 24 and 193 on April 29, then 100 seen on May 4 with 57 on May 8, 19 on May 11, six on May 15, four on May 18 and singles on May 22 and May 24. It has got even worse since then. Finally and very exceptionally there was an adult male in full breeding plumage at the western end of the McDonald Canal on June 7, 2013. The fall passage ran from August 19 (2011) to October 17 (2012) with a high count of 113 on September 5, 2010.

To detail the 2010 records there were two on August 22 with six on August 25 and 19 on August 29, then 16 seen on September 1 with eight on September 3. There were 113 on September 5 with 66 on September 10 and 17 on September 12. There were 22 on September 15 with 53 on September 19, then 14 seen on September 22 with ten on September 24. There were 74 on September 26 with 37 on September 30, 14 on October 1 and six on October 4.

The spring passage ran from April 8 (2009) to May 24 (2011) with a late individual on June 7, 2013 there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 12 (2013) with a peak count of two on April 12, 2013. The second is indicated by a peak count of 20 on April 20, 2012. The third peaked from April 24 (2009) to April 26 (2013) with peak counts of 1,265 on April 24, 2009 and 69 on April 26, 2013. The fourth peaked from April 28 (2010) to May 2 (2012) with peak counts of 1,730 on May 1, 2009, 965 on April 28, 2010 and 193 on April 29, 2011. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 49 on May 8, 2013. The sixth peaked from May 21 (2009) to May 22 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of one on June 7, 2013. The fall passage ran from August 19 (2011) to October 17 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from August 24 (2011, 2012) to August 26 (2009) with peak counts of six on August 24, 2011 and August 24, 2012. The second peaked from August 29 (2010) to August 31 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 111 on August 31, 2012 and 71 on August 31, 2011. The third peaked from September 3 (2008) to September 5 (2010) with peak counts of 113 on September 5, 2010 and 59 on September 3, 2008. The fourth peaked from September 9 (2011) to September 12 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 58 on September 12, 2012. The fifth peaked from September 18 (2011) to September 19 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 69 on September 18, 2011. The sixth peaked from September 25 (2009) to September 26 (2010) with a peak count of 74 on September 26, 2010. The seventh peaked from October 1 (2008) to October 3 (2012) with a peak count of 16 on October 1, 2008. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on October 8, 2008 and one on October 17, 2012. In all there were 16 "clustered" influxes.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

In the earlier years there was a massive post-breeding gathering (the highest count was that of 303,000 on July 17, 2005) but I cannot identify such an event now. There is a strong late fall passage with a lesser winter passage; 2009/2010 was the exception with a major passage during that event. Numbers gradually declined through the spring passages to a low in the summer. This species bred through the area the number of pairs depending on how wet the area was. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 6 (2012) with a high count of 24,200 on August 11, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 600 on June 25 with 1,000

on June 27, 2,500 on July 2 and 2,700 on July 4, then 2,000 seen on July 7 with 800 on July 9 and 600 on July 11. There were 900 on July 14 with 1,300 on July 18 and 1,900 on July 23, then 1,700 seen on July 25 with 400 to July 30 and 200 on August 1. There were also 600 on August 4. A short-lived roost now formed at Duda with flocks flying out over Phase One at sunrise. There were 15,500 on August 6 with 16,400 on August 8 and 24,200 on August 11, then 5,800 seen on August 13 with 1,300 on August 15, 900 on August 18, 400 on August 20 and 300 on August 22. That is the end of that roost. There were 300 on August 25 and August 27 with 600 on August 29, then 500 seen on September 1 with 200 on September 3. There were 400 on September 5 with 500 on September 8, then 300 seen on September 10 with 250 on September 12. There were 400 on September 15 and September 17 with 500 to September 24 and 800 on September 26, then 300 seen on September 30. The main fall passage ran from September 18 (2009) to December 3 (2008) with a high count of 25,600 on October 16, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 600 on October 7 with 700 on October 10, 800 on October 12, 17,600 on October 14 and 25,600 on October 16, then 16,000 seen on October 19 with 7,300 on October 21 and 700 on October 23. There were 9,300 on October 26 with 12,100 on October 28, 12,900 on October 30 and 13,500 on November 2, then 11,500 seen on November 4 with 10,100 on November 6. There were 11,600 on November 9 with 15,000 on November 13, then 4,000 seen on November 18. There were 15,500 on November 20 with 10,800 on November 23, 10,500 on November 25, 8,500 on November 27, 5,500 on November 30 and 4,200 on December 2. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 13 (2010) with a high count of 32,000 on December 16, 2009. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 11,500 on December 1 with 13,300 on December 4, 17,200 on December 6 and 32,000 from December 16 to December 18, then 16,700 seen on December 20 with 14,400 on December 23. There were 18,000 on December 26 with 19,600 on December 30, 21,600 on January 4 and 26,900 on January 6, then 19,900 seen on January 8 with 18,400 on January 10 and 18,000 on January 13. The early spring passage ran from January 4 (2009) to March 6 (2013) with a high count of 21,900 on January 17, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 21,900 on January 17 with 12,200 on January 24, 7,600 on January 29, 5,400 on January 31 and 5,300 on February 3. There were 7,200 on February 5 with 7,000 on February 7 and 5,200 on February 10. There were 5,700 on February 14 with 7,600 on February 17, then 7,300 seen on February 19 with 6,000 on February 21. There were 8,000 on February 24 with 7,000 on February 26, 5,600 on February 28 and 1700 on March 3. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 10 (2013) with a high count of 2,900 on March 5, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 15 (2011) with high counts of 1,000 on May 3, 2009 and June 19, 2011. There were no passages worthy of detailing for either of the last two events.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2009) to October 6 (2012) there were 12 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2012) to July 4 (2010) with a peak count of

2,700 on July 4, 2010. The second peaked from July 9 (2008) to July 12 (2009) with a peak count of 2,400 on July 11, 2012. The third peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 17 (2013) with a peak count of 1,000 on July 16, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 22 (2011, 2012) to July 23 (2010) with a peak count of 1,900 on July 23, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 1 (2008, 2012) to August 4 (2013) with a peak count of 1,500 on August 1, 2008. The sixth peaked from August 8 (2008) to August 11 (2010) with peak counts of 24,200 on August 11, 2010 and 1,200 on August 8, 2008. The seventh peaked on August 15 (2008, 2009 and 2011) with a peak count of 800 on August 15, 2008. The eighth peaked on August 26 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 480 on August 26, 2012. The ninth peaked from August 29 (2010) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of 900 on August 31, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 8 (2010) to September 12 (2012) with peak counts of 7,500 on September 11, 2009 and 1,850 on September 12, 2012. The eleventh peaked from September 16 (2011) to September 19 (2008) with peak counts of 600 on both dates. The twelfth peaked from September 26 (2008) to September 30 (2011) with a peak count of 800 on September 26, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 18 (2009) to December 3 (2008) there were nine “clustered” influxes. Now a roost formed in Phase Seven in 2011. The first peaked on October 4 (2009, 2010) with a peak count of 3,500 on October 4, 2009. The second peaked from October 8 (2008) to October 9 (2012) with peak counts of 19,600 on October 8, 2008 and 430 on October 9, 2012. The third peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 16 (2011) with peak counts of 25,600 on October 16, 2011 and 3,500 on October 14, 2009. The fourth peaked from October 24 (2012) to October 27 (2010) with a peak count of 2,000 on October 27, 2010. The fifth peaked from October 29 (2008) to November 2 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 13,500 on November 2, 2011 and 2,200 on October 29, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 8 (2012) to November 10 (2010) with a peak count of 1,600 on November 10, 2010. The seventh peaked from November 13 (2011) to November 14 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 15,000 on November 13, 2011 and 5,200 on November 14, 2008. The eighth peaked from November 19 (2010) to November 20 (2011) with peak counts of 15,500 on November 20, 2011 and 2,000 on November 19, 2010. The ninth peaked from November 22 (2009) to November 26 (2010) with peak counts of 18,500 on November 22, 2009 and 3,500 on November 23, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 13 (2010) there were six “clustered” influxes. In 2009/2010 there was a major roost at Duda. The first peaked from November 30 (2012) to December 4 (2011) with peak counts of 7,500 on December 4, 2011 and 500 on November 30, 2012. The second is indicated by a peak count of 5,500 on December 9, 2008. The third peaked from December 14 (2011, 2012) to December 16 (2009) with peak counts of 32,000 on December 16, 2009 and 6,500 on December 14, 2011. The fourth peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 24 (2008) with a peak count of 6,900 on December 24, 2008. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2012) to January 2 (2011) with a peak count of 7,000 on December 31, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 26,900 on January 6, 2010. The early spring ran from January 4

(2009) to March 6 (2013) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 7,000 on January 9, 2009. The second peaked from January 16 (2013) to January 20 (2012) with peak counts of 21,900 on January 17, 2010 and 3,700 on January 20, 2012. The third peaked from January 28 (2011) to February 1 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 5,100 on February 1, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 5 (2010) with a peak count of 7,200 on February 5, 2010. The fifth peaked from February 13 (2011) to February 15 (2013) with a peak count of 1,560 on February 15, 2013. The sixth peaked from February 17 (2010) to February 18 (2009) with peak counts of 7,700 on February 18, 2009 and 7,600 on February 17, 2010. The seventh peaked from February 22 (2012) to February 24 (2010) with peak counts of 8,000 on February 24, 2010 and 1,400 on February 22, 2012. The eighth peaked on February 27 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of 3,600 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to May 10 (2013) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from March 5 (2010) to March 8 (2013) with a peak count of 2,900 on March 5, 2010. The second peaked from March 11 (2011) to March 14 (2010) with a peak count of 2,000 on March 14, 2010. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 22 (2013) with a peak count of 2,450 on March 22, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 800 on March 25, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 28 (2010) to April 1 (2013) with a peak count of 2,500 on March 30, 2009. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 1,600 on April 4, 2012. The seventh peaked from April 14 (2010) to April 19 (2013) with a peak count of 1,700 on April 17, 2009. The eighth peaked on April 22 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 900 on both dates. The summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 15 (2011) there were no discernible influxes. In all there were 44 “clustered” influxes.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

This is a decreasing resident and passage migrant with all the changes to the vegetation; again 2008/2009 was the best year with an exceptionally strong spring passage. With the exception of the first year there were no sightings after August 20 (2010) as the birds appear to disappear during their molt. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to October 1 (2008) with a high count of 17 on July 15, 2009. To detail the 2008 records there were 11 on July 6 with 15 on July 9, then 11 seen on July 11 with six on July 13 and five on July 16. There were six on July 19 with seven on July 21, then five seen on July 24 with three on July 26. There were nine on July 27 with three on July 30 and one on August 1. There were six on August 3 with three to August 8 and one to August 20. There were singles on August 27, August 31 and September 3 with three from September 7 to September 14 and ten on September 17, then seven seen on September 19 with four on September 21. There were 11 on September 24 and September 26 with 13 on September 28, then two seen on October 1. The main fall passage ran from

September 28 (2012) to December 7 (2008, 2011) with a high count of 41 on October 24, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were seven on October 3 with eight on October 5, then two seen to October 10. There were five on October 12 with four on October 15 and three on October 17. There were six on October 19 with 41 on October 24, then three seen on October 26 with two on October 29. Now that has to be a passage. There were seven on October 31 with ten on November 2 and 17 on November 5, then two seen on November 7. There were seven on November 9 with 14 on November 12 and 15 on November 14, then one seen on November 16. There were two on November 19 with 16 on November 21, then four seen on November 23 with two on November 26. There were 16 on November 28 with seven on December 3 and one to December 7. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 16 (2009, 2011) with a high count of 19 on January 2, 2009. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were five on December 9 with three on December 12 and two on December 14. There were three on December 17 with 12 on December 19, 16 on December 24, 18 on December 26 and 19 on January 2, then 15 seen on January 7 with nine on January 11, five on January 14 and one on January 16. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 11 (2009) with a high count of 74 on February 27, 2009. The count of 74 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were five on January 18 with three on January 21 and one on January 23. There were five on January 25 with six on January 28 and 14 on January 30, then five seen on February 1 with one on February 4. There were three on February 6 with 16 on February 8, then one seen on February 11. There were four on February 13 with 23 on February 15, then seven seen on February 18 with one on February 20. There were 13 on February 22 with 74 on February 27, then 43 seen on March 4 with 19 on March 8 and 13 on March 11. The main spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to May 10 (2013) with a high count of 62 on April 1, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 51 on March 13 with 12 on March 15, seven to March 20 and five on March 22. There were 16 on March 25 with 21 on March 27 and 62 on April 1, then 20 seen on April 5 with two on April 8. There were 23 on April 10 with 17 on April 12, 16 on April 15, 14 to April 22, 13 on April 24 and 12 on April 26. The summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 15 (2012) with a high count of 29 on May 13, 2009. To complete the detailing of the 2008/2009 year there were 14 on April 29 with 16 on May 3 and 18 on May 6, then 14 seen on May 8. There were 17 on May 10 with 29 on May 13, then 20 seen on May 17 with six on May 21. There were seven on May 22 with nine on May 23 and 24 on May 27, then 15 seen on May 29 with 13 on May 31 and 11 on June 3. There were 25 on June 5 with six on June 7. There were 11 on June 10 with 18 on June 12, 22 on June 17 and 23 on June 19, then 11 seen on June 21 with nine on June 24. There were 20 on June 26 with 16 on July 1, 11 on July 8 and seven on July 10.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to October 1 (2008) there were ten “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2011) to July 12 (2013) with a peak count of

15 on July 9, 2008. The second peaked from July 15 (2009) to July 18 (2012) with a peak count of 17 on July 15, 2009. The third peaked from July 21 (2008) to July 24 (2013) with a peak count of seven on July 21, 2008. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2008, 2011) to July 29 (2012) with a peak count of nine on July 27, 2008. The fifth peaked from August 1 (2010) to August 4 (2013) with a peak count of six on August 3, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 7, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 14 (2009) to August 15 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. The eighth peaked from August 19 (2011) to August 20 (2010) with a peak count of two on August 20, 2010. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of ten on September 17, 2008 and 13 on September 28, 2008. The main fall passage ran from September 28 (2012) to December 7 (2008, 2011) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 4 (2009) to October 6 (2010) with a peak count of eight on October 5, 2008. The second peaked from October 9 (2009) to October 12 (2008) with a peak count of five on October 12, 2008. The third peaked from October 21 (2009, 2011) to October 24 (2008, 2012) with peak counts of 41 on October 24, 2008 and eight on October 21, 2009. The fourth peaked on October 28 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 15 on October 28, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 4 (2011) to November 5 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of 17 on November 5, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 11 (2009) to November 14 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 15 on November 14, 2008. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of nine on November 17, 2010. The eighth peaked from November 21 (2008) to November 23 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on November 21, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 28 (2008) to November 30 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from December 1 (2009) to January 16 (2009, 2011) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 9 (2008, 2011) to December 10 (2010) with a peak count of eight on December 10, 2010. The second peaked from December 13 (2009) to December 14 (2012) with a peak count of 18 on December 13, 2009. The third peaked from December 22 (2010) to December 26 (2009) with a peak count of seven on December 22, 2010. The fourth peaked from December 30 (2011) to January 2 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on January 2, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2013) to January 7 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 8 (2010) to March 11 (2009) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2012) to January 15 (2010) with peak counts of 20 on January 15, 2010 and ten on January 13, 2012. The second peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 19 (2011) with a peak count of eight on January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 27 (2012, 2013) to January 30 (2009) with peak counts of 21 on January 29, 2010 and 14 on January 30, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 2 (2011) to February 3 (2012) with a peak count of eight on February 2, 2011. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2013) to February 8 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on February 8, 2009. The sixth peaked from February 11 (2011) to February 13 (2013) with a peak count of eight on February 11, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 15 (2009) to February 17 (2012) with peak counts of 23 on February 15,

2009 and nine on February 17, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 20 (2013) to February 24 (2012) with a peak count of 14 on February 24, 2012. The ninth peaked from February 27 (2009) to February 28 (2010) with peak counts of 74 on February 27, 2009 and 17 on February 28, 2010. The main spring passage ran from March 5 (2010) to May 10 (2013) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 11 on March 6, 2011. The second peaked from March 13 (2009) to March 16 (2012) with peak counts of 51 on March 13, 2009 and 11 on March 16, 2012. The third peaked from March 18 (2011) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 17 on March 19, 2010. The fourth peaked from March 28 (2012) to April 1 (2009) with peak counts of 62 on April 1, 2009, 24 on March 31, 2010 and 17 on March 30, 2011. The fifth peaked from April 4 (2012) to April 7 (2013) with a peak count of 12 on April 7, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2009) to April 13 (2011) with peak counts of 23 on April 10, 2009 and 13 on April 13, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 18 (2010) to April 22 (2011) with a peak count of 18 on April 18, 2010. The eighth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 29 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of ten on April 29, 2011 and April 29, 2013. Finally the summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 15 (2012) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from May 2 (2010) to May 6 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 18 on May 6, 2009. The second peaked from May 13 (2009) to May 17 (2013) with peak counts of 29 on May 13, 2009 and 12 on May 16, 2012. The third peaked from May 22 (2011) to May 23 (2010) with peak counts of 22 on May 23, 2010 and 12 on May 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from May 27 (2009) to June 1 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of 24 on May 27, 2009 and 17 on June 1, 2011. The fifth peaked on June 5 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 25 on June 5, 2009 and ten on June 5, 2013. The sixth peaked from June 10 (2011) to June 13 (2012) with a peak count of 12 on June 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from June 16 (2013) to June 19 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 23 on June 19, 2009 and 12 on June 19, 2011. The eighth peaked from June 25 (2010) to June 26 (2009, 2011) with peak counts of 20 on June 26, 2009 and 17 on June 25, 2010. The ninth peaked from June 29 (2012) to June 30 (2013) with a peak count of 11 on June 29, 2012. In all there were 50 "clustered" influxes.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

This is an irregular visitor from November to February no more than two a day seen; the majority of the sightings were in the 2008/2009 year. To detail the 2008/2009 records there was a female with some 600 Boat-tailed Grackles on November 19 by Pole Road. It was seen at that site to November 23. It was by Lust Road on December 3 and it was with the same flock of grackles. These then left but the blackbird together with a second female were seen by Lust Road on December 5 and December 7; the second bird being a winter passage arrival. There was a single female by Roach Road on December 9 and December 12. There was now a short gap in the sightings until a female seen by Hooper Farms Road on December 31. The distance between Lust

and Hooper Farms Roads is such that it could have been out there during this period. By Lust Road there was a female on January 2 with two there on January 4 and January 7. Counts then back to one for January 9, January 11 and January 14. There was now a gap of over a month but it could still be the same bird(s). There was a female by Lust Road on February 13 and February 15 with one by Hooper Farms Road on February 18. On February 27 there was one by Hooper Farms Road with another female by the Stormwater Ponds off Jones Avenue. The latter was also seen on March 1. The flocks of grackles are so mobile that all these sightings could relate to just two birds. To detail the 2009/2010 records there was an adult male by Interceptor Road from November 22 to January 20. On February 5 there was an adult male and a female near the western end of the McDonald Canal; this could be the male from earlier. To detail the 2011/2012 records there was a female by Laughlin Road on December 16. To detail the 2012/2013 records there was an immature female by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on September 14. At the same site for the winter passage there was a female there on December 23.

The records are far too complicated to try to identify any influxes. For the early fall passage there was one on September 14 (2012). For the late fall passage there were first sightings on November 19 (2008) and November 22 (2009) now these correlate. For the winter passage there were first sightings on December 5 (2008), December 16 (2011) and December 23 (2012) these do not correlate. Departure of the long staying birds was on February 5 (2010) and March 1 (2009) no correlation. The decrease in sightings is likely due to the changes in the vegetation.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

This is a vagrant. There was for the late fall passage a female by the Lake Level Canal on November 21, 2008. Later for the winter passage there was a male by Lust Road on December 7, 2008.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

This species nests in some of the wetter woods along the border; number of pairs is not known. For much of the year numbers are low there were the remnants of a post-breeding gathering in 2008 and 2009 and in the first three years (prior to the drought) there was a significant winter passage. The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2012) to October 7 (2011) with a high count of 282 on July 5, 2009. To detail the 2009 records (I am including here the last influx from the summer passage as it appears to relate) there were five on June 19 with 175 on June 21, then three seen on June 24. There were 15 on June 26 with 47 on July 3 and 282 on July 5, then three seen on July 8. There were 12 on July 10 with 80 on July 12 and 195 on July 15, then 23 seen on July 17 with 12 on July 19. There were 240 on July 22 with 181 on July 26, 50 on July 31, four on August 2 and one on August 5. There were three from August 9 to August 17, then one seen on August 19. There were 12 on August 23 with 15 on August 28, then one seen

to September 2. There were six on September 6 with one on September 7. There were two on September 14 with six on September 16 and 22 on September 18, then six seen on September 23 with five on September 25 and two on September 27. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 30 (2011, 2012) with a high count of 330 on November 16, 2008. To detail the 2008 records there were five on October 8 and October 10 with 11 on October 15, 13 on October 17 and 39 on October 22, then 18 seen on October 24 with 15 on October 26. There were 30 on October 29 with 46 on October 31, 67 on November 2, 78 on November 5, 90 on November 9, 215 on November 14 and 330 on November 16, then 108 seen on November 19 with 63 to November 23 and 61 on November 26. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 11 (2013) with a high count of 550 on December 9, 2008. To continue detailing the 2008/2009 records there were 400 on November 28 with 510 on December 5, 520 on December 7 and 550 on December 9, then 350 seen on December 14 with 225 on December 17 and 35 on December 19. There were 280 on December 21 with 27 on December 24 and 11 on December 26. There were 61 on December 28 with 52 on December 31 and 48 on January 2. There were 77 on January 4 with six to January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 11 (2009) with a high count of 260 on February 5, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 37 on January 8 with 200 on January 13, then nine seen on January 15. There were 13 on January 17 with 70 on January 20, then 18 seen on January 22 with four on January 24. There were 58 on January 27 with 36 on January 29, 19 on January 31 and nine on February 3. There were 260 on February 5 with 22 on February 7, 12 on February 10 and six on February 14. There were nine on February 17 with 50 on February 19 and 61 on February 21, then eight seen on February 24. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 10 (2009) with a high count of 34 on March 3, 2010. Finally the summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 1 (2011) with a high count of 175 on June 21, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from June 24 (2012) to October 7 (2011) there were 14 “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2012) to July 2 (2010) with a peak count of 43 on July 1, 2012. The second peaked from July 5 (2009, 2013) to July 6 (2011) with peak counts of 282 on July 5, 2009 and nine on July 6, 2011. The third peaked from July 9 (2008, 2010) to July 11 (2012) with peak counts of 210 on July 9, 2008 and 28 on July 9, 2010. The fourth peaked from July 14 (2013) to July 17 (2011) with a peak count of 12 on July 16, 2008. The fifth peaked from July 22 (2009) to July 25 (2012) with peak counts of 240 on July 22, 2009, 200 on July 24, 2008 and 96 on July 24, 2013. That was the end of any post-breeding gathering. The sixth peaked from July 29 (2011) to August 3 (2008, 2012) with a peak count of 21 on August 3, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 6 (2010) to August 10 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on August 6, 2010. The eighth peaked from August 15 (2010, 2011) to August 17 (2008) with a peak count of 24 on August 15, 2010. The ninth peaked from August 26 (2011, 2012) to September 1 (2010) with a peak count of 35 on August 27, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 3 (2008) to September 6 (2009) with a peak count of eight on September 3, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 9 (2011) to September 12 (2012) with a peak count of seven on September 12, 2012. The twelfth peaked from September 17 (2008, 2010) to September 18 (2009) with a peak count of 22 on September 18, 2009. The thirteenth peaked on September 21 (2011, 2012) with peak counts of four on both dates. The fourteenth peaked on September 26 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of ten on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to November 30

(2011, 2012) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from October 9 (2009) to October 12 (2011) with a peak count of 17 on October 9, 2009. The second peaked from October 21 (2009) to October 22 (2008) with a peak count of 39 on October 22, 2008. The third peaked from October 24 (2012) to October 27 (2010) with a peak count of 11 on October 27, 2010. The fourth peaked from November 4 (2012) to November 6 (2011) with a peak count of 45 on November 6, 2011. The fifth peaked on November 11 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 63 on November 11, 2009. The sixth peaked from November 16 (2008, 2011) to November 17 (2010) with peak counts of 330 on November 16, 2008 and 144 on November 17, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 150 on November 20, 2009. The eighth peaked on November 25 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of nine on November 25, 2012. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2008) to January 11 (2013) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from December 1 (2010) to December 5 (2012) with peak counts of 420 on December 4, 2009, 265 on December 1, 2010 and 13 on December 5, 2012. The second peaked from December 8 (2010) to December 9 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 550 on December 9, 2008, 250 on December 8, 2010 and 40 on December 9, 2011. The third is indicated by a peak count of nine on December 16, 2012. The fourth peaked on December 21 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 280 on December 21, 2008 and 40 on December 21, 2011. The fifth peaked from December 28 (2008) to January 1 (2012) with peak counts of 290 on December 30, 2009 and 90 on January 1, 2012. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009, 2013) to January 5 (2011) with a peak count of 77 on January 4, 2009. The early spring passage ran from January 6 (2012) to March 11 (2009) there were eight “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2012) to January 13 (2010) with peak counts of 210 on January 13, 2010 and 26 on January 10, 2012. The second peaked from January 16 (2011) to January 20 (2010) with a peak count of 73 on January 16, 2011. The third peaked from January 25 (2013) to January 28 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 109 on January 28, 2011. The fourth peaked from February 5 (2010, 2012) to February 6 (2013) with peak counts of 260 on February 5, 2010 and 95 on February 6, 2013. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 16 on February 9, 2011. The sixth peaked from February 13 (2009) to February 16 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on February 16, 2011. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 24 (2013) with a peak count of 61 on February 21, 2010. The eighth peaked on February 27 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 70 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from February 26 (2010) to May 10 (2009) there were nine “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 34 on March 3, 2010. The second peaked from March 7 (2012) to March 9 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on March 8, 2013. The third peaked from March 17 (2010) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 28 on March 20, 2013. The fourth peaked from March 24 (2010) to March 25 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 31 on March 25, 2011. The fifth peaked from March 29 (2013) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of 32 on March 29, 2013. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009, 2012) to April 10 (2011) with a peak count of 23 on April 8, 2009. The seventh peaked from April 14 (2010) to April 17 (2009) with a peak count of 19 on April 17, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 22 (2011, 2012) to April 24 (2009) with a peak count of 17 on April 24, 2009. The ninth peaked on April 29 (2011, 2013) with a peak count of eight on April 29, 2013. The summer passage ran from April 28 (2010) to July 1 (2011) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 6 (2012) to May 8 (2011) with a peak count of 13 on May 6, 2012. The second peaked from May 12 (2010) to May 15 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on May 12, 2010. The third peaked from May 19 (2013) to May 23 (2012) with a peak

count of 16 on May 23, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 29 (2009) to June 1 (2011) with a peak count of 16 on May 29, 2009. The fifth peaked from June 3 (2012) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of 33 on June 3, 2012. The sixth peaked from June 12 (2011) to June 16 (2013) with a peak count of 25 on June 15, 2012. The seventh peaked from June 21 (2009) to June 24 (2011) with a peak count of 175 on June 21, 2009. In all there were 52 "clustered" influxes.

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

There will have been scattered small colonies in the area but no attempt was made to survey them (some of the colonies will have been in areas I could not get to. There were noticeable post-breeding gatherings in 2009, 2010 and 2011 together with a winter passage in 2009/2010. The post-breeding gathering ran from May 22 (2011) to July 29 (2009) with a high count of 1,800 on July 4, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 380 on June 4 with 390 on June 6, 535 on June 11, 630 on June 13, 730 on June 18, 790 on June 23, 950 on June 27, 1,300 on July 2 and 1,800 on July 4, then 1,600 seen on July 7 with 1,500 to July 11, 900 on July 14, 700 on July 18 and 400 on July 21. The early fall passage ran from June 25 (2008) to October 8 (2010) with a high count of 1,330 on August 8, 2010. To continue detailing the 2010 records there were 500 on July 23 with 600 on July 25 and 700 on July 28, then 300 seen on July 30 with 200 on August 1. There were 500 on August 4 with 1,330 on August 8, then 790 seen on August 11 with 260 on August 13, 220 to August 20 and 150 on August 22. There were 180 on August 25 with 250 on August 27, 300 on August 29 and 350 on September 1, then 280 seen on September 3 with 240 on September 5 and 210 on September 8. There were 230 on September 10 with 350 on September 12, then 305 seen on September 15 with 240 on September 17. There were 350 on September 19 with 400 on September 24 and 450 on September 26, then 350 seen on September 30 with 260 on October 1 and 250 to October 8. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 5 (2010) with a high count of 4,100 on October 2, 2011. To detail the 2011 records there were 150 from October 2 to October 7 with 300 on October 10, 2,150 on October 14 and 2,500 on October 16, then 4,100 seen on October 21 and October 26 with 2,100 on October 28. There were 2,900 on October 30 with 3,300 on November 2, then 2,300 seen on November 4 with 2,100 on November 6. There were 2,400 on November 9 with 1,700 on November 11, 800 on November 13 and 400 on November 16. That was the end of this event; during this period there was a roost in Phase Seven by Laughlin Road. There were 500 on November 18 with 700 on November 20, then 75 seen on November 23 with 25 on November 25. There were 500 on November 27 with 250 on November 30 and 100 on December 2. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 9 (2009, 2011 and 2013) with a high count of 1,200 on December 16, 2009. To detail the 2009/2010 records there were 200 on December 6 with 225 on December 11, 370 on December 13 and 1,200 on December 16, then 200 seen on December 18. There were 290 on December 20 with 510 on December 23 and 1,030 on December 26, then 810 seen on December 28 with 690 on December 30. There were 850 on January 2 with 1,000 on January 4, then 340 seen on January 6 with 80 on January 8. This species nests very early so there a single spring passage from January 4 (2012) to March 9 (2012) with a high count of 1,260 on January 10, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 1,260 on January

10 with 430 on January 13, 410 on January 17, 250 on January 20, 170 on January 24, 155 on January 27 and 100 on January 29. This last influx is really a part of the winter passage which has taken place outside that passage. The long decline in numbers is typical when a major passage comes to an end. There were 200 on January 31 with 210 on February 5 and 520 on February 7, then 500 seen on February 14 with 140 on February 17 and 110 on February 19. There were 400 on February 21 with 25 on February 24. Finally the summer passage ran from February 26 (2010) to June 1 (2012) with a high count of 300 on March 18, 2012.

The post-breeding gathering ran from May 22 (2011) to July 29 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from June 5 (2011, 2013) to June 8 (2012) with a peak count of 560 on June 5, 2011. The second peaked from June 12 (2013) to June 17 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 850 on June 17, 2009. The third peaked from June 23 (2013) to June 26 (2009) with a peak count of 1,150 on June 26, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of 190 on June 29, 2012. The fifth peaked from July 3 (2011) to July 4 (2010) with peak counts of 1,800 on July 4, 2010 and 750 on July 3, 2011. The sixth peaked from July 8 (2009) to July 10 (2013) with peak counts of 1,650 on July 8, 2009 and 260 on July 8, 2012. The early fall passage ran from June 25 (2008) to October 8 (2010) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 16 (2008) to July 19 (2013) with a peak count of 700 on July 16, 2008. The second is indicated by a peak count of 120 on July 22, 2012. The third peaked from July 28 (2010) to August 2 (2013) with a peak count of 700 on July 28, 2010. The fourth peaked from August 5 (2009) to August 8 (2010) with a peak count of 1,330 on August 8, 2010. The fifth peaked from August 10 (2008) to August 15 (2011) with a peak count of 600 on August 10, 2008. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 440 on August 19, 2009. The seventh peaked on August 26 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 150 on August 26, 2011. The eighth peaked from August 29 (2008) to September 2 (2009) with a peak count of 510 on August 29, 2008. The ninth peaked from September 4 (2011) to September 7 (2012) with a peak count of 220 on September 4, 2011. The tenth peaked from September 12 (2008, 2010) to September 16 (2012) with a peak count of 470 on September 12, 2008. The eleventh peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 28 (2012) with a peak count of 450 on September 26, 2010. The late fall passage ran from September 30 (2009) to December 5 (2010) there were nine "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from October 1 (2008) to October 2 (2009) with a peak count of 220 on October 2, 2009. The second peaked from October 6 (2012) to October 8 (2008) with a peak count of 135 on October 8, 2008. The third is indicated by a peak count of 300 on October 10, 2010. The fourth peaked from October 14 (2009) to October 17 (2012) with a peak count of 345 on October 14, 2009. The fifth peaked from October 21 (2011) to October 24 (2008, 2010) with peak counts of 4,100 on October 21, 2011 and 600 on October 24, 2010. The sixth peaked from October 28 (2009) to November 2 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of 3,300 on November 2, 2011 and 225 on November 2, 2008. The seventh peaked from November 9 (2011, 2012) to November 13 (2009) with peak counts of 2,400 on November 9, 2011 and 460 on November 13, 2009. The eighth peaked from November 19 (2008, 2010) to November 22 (2009) with a peak count of 705 on November 19, 2008. The ninth peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 29 (2009) with a peak count of 500 on November 27, 2011. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2012) to January 9 (2009, 2011 and 2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from December 5 (2008, 2012) to December 8 (2010) with a peak count of 500 on December 5, 2008. The second peaked from

December 14 (2008, 2012) to December 16 (2009, 2011) with a peak count of 1,200 on December 16, 2009. The third peaked from December 19 (2010) to December 21 (2008) with a peak count of 360 on December 21, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 26 (2009, 2012) to December 29 (2010) with a peak count of 1,030 on December 26, 2009. The fifth peaked from January 4 (2010, 2013) to January 7 (2009) with a peak count of 1,000 on January 4, 2010. The spring passage ran from January 4 (2012) to March 9 (2012) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 10 (2010, 2012) to January 14 (2009) with a peak count of 1,260 on January 10, 2010. The second peaked from January 20 (2013) to January 21 (2009) with a peak count of 210 on January 21, 2009. The third peaked from January 26 (2011) to January 27 (2012) with a peak count of 150 on January 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from January 30 (2009) to February 2 (2011) with a peak count of 480 on January 30, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 6 (2013) to February 11 (2011) with a peak count of 520 on February 7, 2010. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of 78 on February 15, 2013. The seventh peaked from February 21 (2010) to February 22 (2012) with a peak count of 500 on February 22, 2012. The eighth peaked from February 25 (2009) to February 27 (2013) with a peak count of 205 on February 25, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from February 26 (2010) to June 1 (2012) there were 13 "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 140 on March 4, 2009. The second peaked from March 8 (2010) to March 12 (2012) with a peak count of 150 on March 12, 2012. The third peaked from March 18 (2012) to March 20 (2013) with a peak count of 300 on March 18, 2012. The fourth peaked from March 22 (2009) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of 255 on March 22, 2009. The fifth peaked from April 1 (2009, 2012) to April 4 (2010) with a peak count of 200 on April 4, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 10 (2011) to April 12 (2013) with a peak count of 210 on April 10, 2011. The seventh peaked from April 15 (2009) to April 18 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 170 on April 15, 2009. The eighth peaked from April 21 (2013) to April 24 (2011) with a peak count of 170 on April 24, 2011. The ninth peaked from April 29 (2009) to April 30 (2010) with a peak count of 210 on April 30, 2010. The tenth peaked from May 2 (2012) to May 5 (2013) with a peak count of 150 on May 2, 2012. The eleventh peaked from May 9 (2012) to May 13 (2013) with a peak count of 190 on May 11, 2011. The twelfth peaked from May 19 (2013) to May 21 (2009) with a peak count of 190 on May 21, 2009. The thirteenth peaked from May 23 (2010) to May 25 (2012) with a peak count of 220 on May 23, 2010. In all there were 50 "clustered" influxes.

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

There were just 12 sightings for the five years; one in the winter, three in the late spring, one in the summer and seven in the early fall. For the winter passage there was an adult male at Interceptor Road on January 4, 2010. For the late spring passage there was a female at Lust Road on April 15, 2009, a male by Hooper Farms Road gate on April 19, 2009 and there was a pair by the Lust Road gate on April 22, 2009. For the summer passage there were two males by Lust Road on June 5, 2013. Now to the main event the early fall passage there was a male by Canal Road on June 27, 2012. There was a male and a juvenile by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on July 2, 2008. There was a female at Interceptor Road on July 22,

2009, July 24, 2009 and July 26, 2009. There was an adult male at Interceptor Road on August 4, 2010. There was an adult male at the Workshops on August 21, 2009. There was also a male at the Sand Farm on August 21, 2011.

Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there were two immatures at Lust Road on December 13, 2009.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

It is likely that at least one pair bred in 2009 as a juvenile was seen on June 10, 2009. During the first ten years it appeared that any juveniles seen in early June were probably raised on the property whilst juveniles seen in late June and early July may have been raised elsewhere. For the latter period there were juveniles as follows: one on June 27, 2010, two on July 8, 2011, one on July 8, 2012 and one on July 5, 2013. There was a limited early fall passage through to late August; sightings were then limited until November. There was a significant passage from mid-November to late February with minimal numbers thereafter. The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2009) to September 28 (2011) with a high count of 48 on July 8, 2009. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to November 28 (2008) with a high count of 300 on October 8, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 9 (2009) with a high count of 1,230 on December 28, 2008. To detail the 2008/2009 records there were 400 on December 3 with 450 on December 5, then 400 seen to December 12. There were 670 on December 14 with 600 on December 17, 450 on December 19, 300 on December 21, 15 on December 24 and ten on December 26. There were 1,230 on December 28 with 460 on January 2, 410 on January 7 and 240 on January 9. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 13 (2009) with a high count of 3,600 on February 27, 2009. The count of 3,600 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were 1,150 on January 11 with 460 on January 14, 400 on January 16 and 350 on January 18. There were 400 on January 21 and January 23 with 570 on January 25, then 40 seen on January 28. There were 120 on January 30 with 150 on February 1, 350 on February 4 and 460 on February 6, then four seen on February 8 with two on February 11. There were 230 on February 13 with 420 on February 15, then 265 seen on February 18. There were 280 on February 20 with 780 on February 22 and 3,600 on February 27, then 1,600 seen on March 1 with 1,050 on March 4, 500 on March 6, five to March 11 and four on March 13. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to April 20 (2012) with a high count of 60 on March 28, 2010. This passage finishes early as the species lays its eggs earlier than most. The summer passage ran from April 14 (2013) to June 29 (2012) with high counts of four on April 22, 2009, May 22, 2013 and June 5, 2009.

The early fall passage ran from June 26 (2009) to September 28 (2011) there were 12 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 8 (2009, 2011) to July 11 (2012) with a peak count of 48 on July 8, 2009. The second is indicated by a peak count of one on July 18, 2010.

The third peaked from July 22 (2009) to July 25 (2012) with a peak count of 40 on July 24, 2011. The fourth peaked from July 27 (2008) to August 1 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of 30 on August 1, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 18 on August 5, 2009. The sixth peaked from August 13 (2008, 2010) to August 15 (2012) with a peak count of six on August 13, 2008. The seventh peaked from August 19 (2009) to August 23 (2008) with a peak count of 31 on August 19, 2009. The eighth peaked from August 26 (2009) to August 29 (2012) with a peak count of four on August 26, 2009. The ninth is indicated by a peak count of seven on September 3, 2008. The tenth peaked from September 12 (2008) to September 14 (2009) with a peak count of 26 on September 14, 2009. The eleventh is indicated by a peak count of three on September 17, 2008. The twelfth peaked from September 24 (2008) to September 28 (2011) with a peak count of four on September 28, 2011. The late fall passage ran from October 5 (2008) to November 28 (2008) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 300 on October 8, 2008. The second peaked on October 22 (2008, 2010) with a peak count of four on October 22, 2008. The third peaked from October 26 (2012) to October 29 (2008) with a peak count of 45 on October 26, 2012. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of five on November 6, 2009. The fifth peaked from November 11 (2009, 2012) to November 14 (2008) with a peak count of 250 on November 14, 2008. The sixth peaked from November 20 (2009) to November 23 (2008) with a peak count of 60 on November 20, 2009. The seventh peaked from November 25 (2009) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of 120 on November 25, 2009. The winter passage ran from November 29 (2009) to January 9 (2009) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of 450 on December 5, 2008. The second peaked from December 9 (2012) to December 11 (2009) with a peak count of 180 on December 11, 2009. The third peaked from December 14 (2008) to December 16 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of 670 on December 14, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 19 (2010) to December 21 (2011) with a peak count of ten on December 19, 2010. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 15 on December 24, 2010. The sixth peaked from December 28 (2008) to December 31 (2010) with peak counts of 1,230 on December 28, 2008 and 80 on December 31, 2010. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 40 on January 4, 2010. The early spring passage ran from January 11 (2009) to March 13 (2009) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from January 11 (2009) to January 13 (2010, 2012) with peak counts of 1,150 on January 11, 2009 and 13 on January 13, 2010. The second peaked from January 16 (2013) to January 17 (2010) with a peak count of 60 on January 17, 2010. The third is indicated by a peak count of 570 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from February 3 (2012) to February 7 (2010) with a peak count of 460 on February 6, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of 420 on February 15, 2009 and 3,600 on February 27, 2009. The late spring passage ran from March 2 (2011) to April 20 (2012) there were six "clustered" influxes. The first three are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on March 2, 2011, three on March 8, 2010 and 11 on March 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from March 23 (2012) to March 24 (2010) with a peak count of 24 on March 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2011) to March 30 (2009) with a peak count of 60 on March 28, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 10 (2011) with a peak count of five on April 8, 2009. Finally the summer passage ran from April 14 (2013) to June 29 (2012) there were 11 "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from April 14 (2013) to April 16 (2010) with peak counts of two on April 16, 2010 and April 15, 2011. The second peaked from April 20 (2012) to April 22 (2009)

with a peak count of four on April 22, 2009. The third peaked from April 24 (2011, 2013) to April 27 (2012) with peak counts of two on April 24, 2011 and April 27, 2012. The fourth peaked from May 2 (2010) to May 3 (2009) with peak counts of three on both dates. The fifth peaked from May 16 (2010, 2012) to May 17 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 16, 2012. The sixth peaked from May 21 (2010) to May 23 (2012) with a peak count of four on May 22, 2013. The seventh peaked from May 28 (2010) to May 29 (2009) with a peak count of three on May 29, 2009. The eighth peaked from June 3 (2012) to June 6 (2010) with a peak count of seven on June 5, 2013. The ninth peaked from June 10 (2012) to June 13 (2010) with peak counts of three on June 12, 2009 and June 13, 2010. The tenth peaked from June 17 (2011) to June 20 (2010) with a peak count of three on June 19, 2009. The eleventh peaked from June 26 (2011) to June 27 (2010, 2012) with a peak count of three on June 27, 2012. In all there were 49 "clustered" influxes.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

Every summer adult and immature males set up territory especially by Lake Apopka. There were 26 males in 2009, 15 in 2010, ten in 2011, 12 in 2012 and 30 in 2013. To show the sites used in 2013 there was a pair at Potter's Farm, one pair by Interceptor Road, one pair by Laughlin Road (north), three pairs towards the western end of the McDonald Canal, three pairs by the Lake Level Canal, one pair towards the eastern end of the McDonald Canal, one pair by Hogshead Road, one pair by Pole Road extension, one pair by Laughlin Road (south), one pair by Laughlin Road extension, one pair by Lake Apopka to the east of the Laughlin Road extension, one pair north of the Lust Road pump house, one pair by Pole Road, one pair south of the Lust Road pump house, four pairs by Lake Apopka south of the Hooper Farms Road extension, one pair on the southern border, one pair by Fish Ponds Road, one pair by Airport Road, three pairs towards the Hooper Farms Road gate, one pair at the eastern end of Lust Road and one pair at the western end of Lust Road. There was a marked spring passage in April and early May but after the young fledged they just drifted away. The spring passage ran from April 3 (2013) to May 15 (2009) with high counts of 14 on May 6, 2009 and April 29, 2013. To detail the 2009 records there was one on April 12 with six on April 15, then four seen on April 17. There were five on April 19 with six to April 29, nine on May 3 and 14 on May 6, then 12 seen on May 10 with nine on May 13 and seven on May 15. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2012) to July 11 (2010) with a high count of 28 on June 19, 2009. The count of 28 is still (2015) the highest count for Zellwood. To detail the 2009 records there were ten on May 17 and May 21 with 14 on May 23, then 11 seen on May 27 with five on May 29. There were seven on May 31 with 11 on June 3, 15 on June 5, 16 on June 7, 20 on June 10 and 26 on June 12, then 18 seen on June 14 with ten on June 17. There were 28 on June 19 with 19 on June 21, 13 on June 24 and 12 on June 26. The early fall passage ran from June 27 (2008) to August 10 (2008) with a high count of 16 on July 5, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 14 on June 28 with 16 on July 1 and July 5, then seven seen to July 10 with two on July 12. There were seven on July 15 with two on July 17 and singles to July 22. There were two on July 24 with one on July 26. There were no later records.

The spring passage ran from April 3 (2013) to May 15 (2009) there were five “clustered” influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of four on April 10, 2013. The second peaked from April 15 (2009) to April 17 (2013) with peak counts of six on both dates. The third peaked from April 20 (2010) to April 22 (2011) with peak counts of 13 on April 20, 2010 and seven on April 22, 2011. The fourth peaked from April 27 (2012) to April 29 (2011, 2013) with peak counts of 14 on April 29, 2013 and nine on April 27, 2012. The fifth is indicated by a peak count of 14 on May 6, 2009. The summer passage ran from May 4 (2012) to July 11 (2010) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from May 16 (2012) to May 19 (2013) with peak counts of 19 on May 19, 2013 and 11 on May 16, 2012. The second peaked from May 21 (2010, 2011) to May 23 (2009) with peak counts of 15 on May 21, 2010, 14 on May 23, 2009 and seven on May 21, 2011. The third peaked from June 1 (2012) to June 5 (2013) with peak counts of 18 on June 5, 2013, 12 on June 1, 2012 and seven on June 3, 2011. The fourth peaked from June 9 (2010) to June 12 (2009, 2013) with peak counts of 26 on June 12, 2009, 15 on June 9, 2010 and 15 on June 12, 2013. The fifth peaked from June 15 (2011) to June 19 (2009) with peak counts of 28 on June 19, 2009 and ten on June 24, 2011. The sixth peaked from June 22 (2012) to June 24 (2011) with a peak count of ten on June 24, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of three on June 27, 2012. The early fall passage ran from June 27 (2008) to August 10 (2008) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 6 (2012) with peak counts of 16 on July 5, 2009 and seven on July 2, 2008. The second peaked from July 10 (2011) to July 12 (2013) with a peak count of six on July 10, 2011. The third peaked on July 15 (2009, 2012) with a peak count of seven on July 15, 2009. The fourth peaked from July 22 (2011) to July 24 (2009, 2013) with a peak count of four on July 22, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of three on August 1, 2008 and one on August 6, 2008. In all there were 18 “clustered” influxes.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This is an uncommon late fall passage migrant there are only a few records for the winter and the late spring passages. The late fall passage ran from September 7 (2008) to November 25 (2012) only singles seen. To detail the 2008 records there was one on the southern border on September 7 with a female there on September 26. There was one at the Workshops on October 5 with a female at the Sand Farm on November 14. The winter passage ran from December 11 (2009) to December 26 (2008) with a high count of seven on December 11, 2009. The count of seven is a joint high count as there were also seven on September 29, 2003. To detail the 2008 records there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 17 with a female at the Sand Farm on December 26. There were just two records for the late spring passage there were singles on April 27, 2012 and May 3, 2013.

The late fall passage ran from September 7 (2008) to November 25 (2012) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from September 7 (2008) to September 12 (2012)

with peak counts of one on both dates. The second peaked from September 23 (2009) to September 26 (2008) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from October 4 (2010) to October 5 (2008, 2011) with peak counts of one on all dates. The last four influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on October 10, 2012, October 17, 2009, November 14, 2008 and November 25, 2012. There were no visible influxes for the winter passage. There was a single "clustered" influx for the late spring passage this peaked from April 27 (2012) to May 3 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates.

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

For a species that was not recorded until 2004 this has come a long way it is now a regular early fall passage migrant. A pair nested near the Workshops in 2012 and may have done so again in 2013. Outside of the summer and the fall it is still an uncommon and irregular visitor. The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to August 31 (2011) with a high count of 27 on July 11, 2012. The count of 27 was the highest count for Zellwood but there were 83 on July 14, 2015. To detail the 2012 records there were 27 near the Lust Road gate on July 11. There were just two at this location on July 15. There was also one by the Lust Road pump house on August 1. On August 12 there were two by Pole Road with three at the Workshops. Finally there were two by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road Extension on August 15. To detail the 2013 records there were three by Hooper Farms Road with two at the Workshops on July 5. On July 12 there were three by Roach Road, two by Lust Road and one by Canal Road. There was one by Laughlin Road gate on July 28 with three by Lust Road on July 31. Finally there were two by Laughlin Road gate on August 7. The late fall passage ran from October 1 (2008) to November 5 (2008) there were only records for 2008. To detail these records there was a female by the Stormwater Ponds on October 1. At the Workshops there were four on October 3 with two on October 12. There was also a female at Potter's Farm Road on November 5. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to December 24 (2008) with a high count of two on November 27, 2011. For the early spring passage there was one on February 1, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 13 (2011) to April 14 (2013) there were singles on three dates. Finally the summer passage ran from May 13 (2012) to June 28 (2013) with high counts of five on June 6, 2012 and June 23, 2013. To detail the 2012 records there was at the Workshops a male from May 13 to May 27. A female was seen there on May 30 and June 1. On June 3 the pair and two young were seen at the Workshops; there was the pair and three young at the Workshops on June 6; only the juveniles now seen. At the Workshops there was one on June 8 with three on June 10, then two seen on June 13. To detail the 2013 records there was a female by Ponkan Road on May 26 with it or another at the Workshops on June 7. Laughlin Road gate,

Ponkan Road and the Workshops are all very close together. On June 23 there was one by Ponkan Road with four by Hooper Farms Road. There was one by Lust Road gate on June 28.

The early fall passage ran from July 1 (2011) to August 31 (2011) there were seven "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from July 1 (2011) to July 5 (2013) with a peak count of six on July 5, 2013. The second peaked from July 8 (2011) to July 12 (2013) with peak counts of 27 on July 11, 2012 and six on July 12, 2013. The third peaked from July 31 (2013) to August 3 (2011) with a peak count of three on July 31, 2013. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of two on August 7, 2013. The fifth peaked from August 12 (2012) to August 15 (2011) with a peak count of five on August 12, 2012. The sixth is indicated by a peak count of one on August 26, 2011. The seventh peaked from August 30 (2009) to August 31 (2011) with peak counts of one on both dates. There was only a late fall passage in 2008 so no influxes. The records ran from October 1, 2008 to November 5, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2011) to December 24 (2008) there were three "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from November 27 (2011) to November 28 (2008) with a peak count of two on November 27, 2011. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on December 16, 2011 and December 24, 2008. There was a single record for the early spring passage there was one on February 1, 2013. The late spring passage ran from March 13 (2011) to April 14 (2013) there were no "clustered" influxes. The summer passage ran from May 13 (2012) to June 28 (2013) there were five "clustered" influxes. The first is indicated by a peak count of one on May 13, 2012. The second peaked from May 23 (2009) to May 26 (2013) with peak counts of one on both dates. The third peaked from June 6 (2012) to June 7 (2013) with a peak count of five on June 6, 2012. The fourth peaked from June 13 (2011) to June 17 (2009) with peak counts of one on both dates. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of five on June 23, 2013 and one on June 28, 2013.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*)

This is a vagrant; there were just two records. For the late fall passage there was one by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension on November 23, 2012, November 25, 2012, November 28, 2012 and December 2, 2012. For the winter passage there were two at the Sand Farm on December 26, 2008.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

For this set of five years a quite common winter and early spring passage migrant. In the previous set of five years it was above all a common early spring passage migrant. The late fall passage ran from November 7 (2012) to December 8 (2010) with a high count of 30 on November 20, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were singles on November 11 and November 13 with 30 on November 20, then six seen on November 22 with two on November 25. There were three on November 27 with one on November 29. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 12 (2011) with a high count of 99 on December 12, 2012. To detail the 2012/2013 records there were ten on December 2 and December 9 with 99 on December 12, then singles seen to December 16. There were five on December 23 with one on December 26. There were three on December 30 with 11 on January 1 and 25 on January 4, then five seen on January 9 with two on January 11. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2013) to March 1 (2013) with a high count of 30 on January 18, 2009. To detail the 2009 records there were 27 on January 14 with 30 on January 18, then one seen on January 21. There were ten on January 23 with 21 on January 25, then seven seen on January 28. There were 13 on January 30 with 15 on February 1, then five seen to February 6 with three on February 8. There were six on February 11 with nine on February 13, then 12 seen from February 15 to February 20 with 11 on February 22, ten on February 25 and five on February 27. Finally the late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to April 26 (2009) with a high count of 28 on March 3, 2010. To detail the 2010 records there were 28 on March 3 with one on March 5. There were six on March 8 with 15 on March 10, then three seen to March 17 with singles to March 26. There were two on March 28 with three on March 31 and four on April 2, then three seen on April 4. Finally there was one on April 18.

The late fall passage ran from November 7 (2012) to December 8 (2010) there were three “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from November 16 (2008) to November 20 (2009) with peak counts of 30 on November 20, 2009 and nine on November 16, 2008. The second peaked from November 24 (2010) to November 25 (2011, 2012) with a peak count of 25 on November 25, 2012. The third peaked from November 27 (2009) to December 1 (2009) with a peak count of 12 on November 28, 2008. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2011) to January 12 (2011) there were six “clustered” influxes. The first three influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of seven on December 1, 2009, 99 on December 12, 2012 and 35 on December 17, 2008. The fourth peaked from December 23 (2011, 2012) to December 26 (2009) with peak counts of 43 on December 26, 2009 and 25 on December 24, 2010. The fifth peaked from December 29 (2010) to January 2 (2010) with a peak count of 24 on January 2, 2010. The sixth peaked from January 4 (2009, 2013) to January 8 (2010) with peak counts of 25 on January 4, 2009 and January 4, 2013. The early spring passage ran from January 13 (2010, 2013) to March 1 (2013) there were seven “clustered” influxes. The first peaked from January 13 (2010,

2013) to January 15 (2012) with a peak count of ten on January 13, 2013. The second peaked from January 18 (2009) to January 19 (2011) with peak counts of 30 on January 18, 2009 and eight on January 19, 2011. The third peaked from January 22 (2010, 2012) to January 25 (2009) with a peak count of 21 on January 25, 2009. The fourth peaked from January 28 (2011) to February 1 (2009) with a peak count of 15 on February 1, 2009. The fifth peaked from February 3 (2013) to February 5 (2012) with a peak count of four on February 5, 2012. The sixth peaked from February 15 (2009, 2012) to February 18 (2011) with a peak count of 26 on February 18, 2011. The seventh is indicated by a peak count of 13 on February 21, 2010. The late spring passage ran from February 29 (2012) to April 26 (2009) there were eight "clustered" influxes. The first peaked from March 1 (2009) to March 3 (2010) with a peak count of 28 on March 3, 2010. The second peaked from March 5 (2012) to March 8 (2013) with peak counts of three on both dates. The third peaked from March 10 (2010) to March 13 (2009) with a peak count of 16 on March 13, 2009. The fourth is indicated by a peak count of one on March 20, 2013. The fifth peaked from March 27 (2011) to April 2 (2010) with a peak count of four on April 2, 2010. The sixth peaked from April 8 (2009) to April 10 (2013) with a peak count of three on April 8, 2009. The last two influxes are indicated by isolated peak counts of one on April 18, 2010 and three on April 24, 2009. In all there were 23 "clustered" influxes.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

This is a vagrant. To my surprise there were two juveniles by the Lust Road pump house on August 9, 2013. They used to breed at the Workshops but the last sighting appears to have been on July 9, 2008.

Orange Bishop (*Euplectes franciscanus*)

This is an exotic. There was an adult male in breeding plumage on the southern border on October 5, 2008. There is a previous record of a male at Hooper Farms Road on April 6, 2003.

Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*)

An exotic; for the early fall passage one was seen and photographed by Larry and Barbara Taylor at the Lust Road gate on July 14, 2013. For an unknown reason July is a good month for exotics. This is the first record for Zellwood.

Pin-tailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*)

An exotic; for the early fall passage there was one in female type plumage at Potter's Farm on July 20, 2013 and July 26, 2013. This individual was found and photographed by Tim Kalbach. This is the third record for Zellwood.

## Addendum A

# The Influxes

All the way through this analysis and all the way through the earlier analysis I detailed numerous influxes for many individual species. I also showed every "clustered" influx together with the isolated peak counts. To me an influx signifies passage but why do all these resident species exhibit the same pattern as known migrants? Is it possible that there is a veneer of migration on top of a species' resident population? Do the non-breeding birds create these influxes?

Even more puzzling to me is the apparent clustering of the peak counts of these influxes. Is bird migration so regimented that the various influxes follow the same timing year upon year? It is likely that global warming will be adjusting the timing of the various passages so it is probable that only a few years can be safely put together. In this instance I am only looking at a span of five years.

I am wary that a variable could be causing the patterns that I describe but I cannot identify a possible problem. Counts were done on Wednesdays and Sundays and later Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. The extra day did not alter anything. I am the sole counter so it cannot be because of observer bias.

I know absolutely nothing about statistics but some kind of analysis is needed to identify the probabilities that the influxes are real and that the clustering is not just a happenstance. If there is anyone out there who would like to use my data to do a statistical analysis can they contact me at; sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

I have selected 43 of the species that were present through the year and I have identified the number of influxes recorded for each of these species for the years August 15, 2003 to August 14, 2008 and August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2013, these are numbered (1) and (2) respectively. These are detailed below.

| Species | # of influxes | | Species | # of influxes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | | (1) | (2) |
| | | | | | |
| Pied-billed Grebe | 37 | 41 | Killdeer | 43 | 48 |
| Double-crested Cormorant | 40 | 50 | Eurasian Collared-Dove | 34 | 46 |
| Anhinga | 40 | 47 | Mourning Dove | 43 | 54 |
| Great Blue Heron | 41 | 51 | Common Ground-Dove | 43 | 50 |
| Great Egret | 40 | 47 | Red-bellied Woodpecker | 44 | 51 |
| Snowy Egret | 38 | 47 | Downy Woodpecker | 46 | 49 |
| Little Blue Heron | 35 | 52 | White-eyed Vireo | 46 | 53 |
| Tricolored Heron | 38 | 49 | Blue Jay | 45 | 54 |
| Cattle Egret | 40 | 46 | American Crow | 41 | 51 |
| Green Heron | 40 | 52 | Fish Crow | 43 | 50 |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron | 39 | 44 | Carolina Wren | 46 | 53 |
| White Ibis | 42 | 51 | Northern Mockingbird | 46 | 57 |
| Glossy Ibis | 44 | 55 | European Starling | 40 | 48 |
| Black Vulture | 44 | 49 | Eastern Towhee | 49 | 53 |
| Turkey Vulture | 41 | 54 | Northern Cardinal | 45 | 55 |
| Wood Duck | 39 | 39 | Blue Grosbeak | 42 | 48 |
| Mottled Duck | 43 | 48 | Indigo Bunting | 44 | 47 |
| Osprey | 41 | 48 | Red-winged Blackbird | 47 | 44 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 43 | 51 | Eastern Meadowlark | 42 | 50 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 43 | 45 | Common Grackle | 50 | 52 |
| King Rail | 33 | 48 | Boat-tailed Grackle | 47 | 50 |
| Common Gallinule | 41 | 44 | | | |

These counts break down as follows for August 15, 2003 to August 14, 2008.

| 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Top row: number of influxes. Bottom row: number of species. The number of influxes runs from 33 to 50 but 25 of the species had between 40 and 44 influxes per year.

These counts break down as follows for August 15, 2008 to August 14, 2013.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

Top row: number of influxes. Bottom row: number of species. The number of influxes runs from 39 to 57 but 23 of the species had between 47 and 51 influxes per year. Across the board there are more influxes now which may indicate that numbers are lower i.e. more basic influxes.

**TABLE A**

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**Summary of the days that the site was visited, the hours spent surveying and the number of species seen.**

| Survey Year | No. visits | Total visits | No. hours | Total hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 8.15.98-8.14.99 | 88 | 88 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 8.15.99-8.14.00 | 104 | 192 | 1,207 | 2,207 |
| 8.15.00-8.14.01 | 104 | 296 | 1,328 | 3,535 |
| 8.15.01-8.14.02 | 104 | 400 | 1,345 | 4,880 |
| 8.15.02-8.14.03 | 105 | 505 | 1,367 | 6,247 |
| 8.15.03-8.14.04 | 104 | 609 | 1,380 | 7,627 |
| 8.15.04-8.14.05 | 94 | 703 | 1,261 | 8,888 |
| 8.15.05-8.14.06 | 131 | 834 | 1,629 | 10,517 |
| 8.15.06-8.14 07 | 147 | 981 | 1,803 | 12,320 |
| 8.15.07-8.14.08 | 152 | 1,133 | 1,801 | 14,121 |
| 8.15.08-8.14.09 | 157 | 1,290 | 1,829 | 15,950 |
| 8.15.09-8.14.10 | 155 | 1,445 | 1,806 | 17,756 |
| 8.15.10-8.14.11 | 155 | 1,600 | 1,822 | 19,578 |
| 8.15.11-8.14.12 | 153 | 1,753 | 1,558 | 21,136 |
| 8.15.12-8.14.13 | 155 | 1,908 | 1,345 | 22,481 |

**Number of species seen:** Totals are shown for both survey year and calendar year**.** The sharp drop in numbers is caused for the most part by the drought there being no flooded areas for wildfowl and shorebirds. The fields then got overgrown with plants so much so that when there was water the fields were too vegetated for any birds to be seen.

| Survey Year | Number of species | Calendar Year | Number of species |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 8.15.1998-8.14.1999 | 252 | 1999 | 261 |
| 8.15.1999-8.14.2000 | 259 | 2000 | 261 |
| 8.15.2000-8.14.2001 | 252 | 2001 | 255 |
| 8.15.2001-8.14.2002 | 260 | 2002 | 256 |
| 8.15.2002-8.14.2003 | 258 | 2003 | 265 |
| 8.15.2003-8.14.2004 | 257 | 2004 | 255 |
| 8.15-2004-8.14.2005 | 253 | 2005 | 259 |
| 8.15.2005-8.14.2006 | 260 | 2006 | 266 |
| 8.15.2006-8.14.2007 | 267 | 2007 | 265 |
| 8.15.2007-8.14.2008 | 265 | 2008 | 278 |
| 8.15.2008-8.14.2009 | 263 | 2009 | 247 |
| 8.15.2009-8.14.2010 | 246 | 2010 | 248 |
| 8.15.2010-8.14.2011 | 247 | 2011 | 256 |
| 8.15.2011-8.14.2012 | 249 | 2012 | 244 |
| 8.15.2012-8.14.2013 | 247 | 2013 | 245 |

## Table B

# The Spreadsheet

All the sightings day by day have been entered onto a master spreadsheet, this is ongoing. For some 12 years the spreadsheet was kept by Bill Pranty and his work is much appreciated. The spreadsheet is now held by the author and copies may be obtained by contacting me at sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

From August 2010 a monthly spreadsheet has been prepared together with accompanying notes on the more interesting events during that month. These can also be obtained from the author.

## Table C

## Systematic List of all the species seen at Zellwood

This list covers all the species seen during the first 15 years of the survey. As well as listing the species details are given of the highest daily count for each species together with the date on which the high count occurred. When the same high count occurred on more than one date only the first is given.

I have added to this table the highest historical counts whether they are higher or lower, these counts are tied to the flooded fields and not to the whole 10,000 acres.

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| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Pacific Loon | 1 | 12.11.05 | | |
| Common Loon | 4 | 12.7.12 | | |
| Pied-billed Grebe | 945 | 11.26.10 | 150 | 7.31.83 |
| Horned Grebe | 4 | 12.21 11 | | |
| Red-necked Grebe | 1 | 11.24.06 | | |
| Eared Grebe | 4 | 1.1.99 | | |
| Sooty Shearwater | 1 | 8.15.04 | | |
| American White Pelican | 4,370 | 1.29.99 | 25 | 7.16.88 |
| Brown Pelican | 6 | 4.30.05 | | |
| Neotropic Cormorant | 1 | 6.3.09 | | |
| Double-crested Cormorant | 7,800 | 2.22.04 | 52 | 11.13.91 |
| Anhinga | 873 | 7.2.10 | 10 | 8.17.91 |
| American Bittern | 105 | 12.30.09 | | |
| Least Bittern | 76 | 7.9.08 | 1 | 7.30.87 |
| Gray Heron | 1 | 12.17.03 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Blue Heron | 395 | 12.3.98 | 40 | 8.23.70 |
| Great White Heron | 3 | 6.22.08 | | |
| Great Egret | 2,390 | 12.5.04 | 500 | 8.8.70 |
| Snowy Egret | 2,585 | 11.7.04 | 225 | 8.5.95 |
| Little Blue Heron | 735 | 12.1.04 | 562 | 8.20.95 |
| Tricolored Heron | 466 | 7.13.11 | 52 | 8.20.95 |
| Reddish Egret | 1 | 3.21.00 | | |
| Cattle Egret | 6,400 | 9.16.04 | 1,500 | 7.29.72 |
| Green Heron | 242 | 8.23.08 | 100 | 8.16.70 |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron | 241 | 3.20.11 | 20 | 8.8.70 |
| Yellow-crowned Night-Heron | 28 | 4.24.11 | 1 | 7.30.77 |
| White Ibis | 11,210 | 6.17.11 | 416 | 7.22.76 |
| Glossy Ibis | 3,825 | 12.1.04 | 175 | 9.15.73 |
| White-faced Ibis | 3 | 3.5.10 | | |
| Roseate Spoonbill | 139 | 10.2.11 | 14 | 9.3.88 |
| Wood Stork | 1,130 | 11.18.98 | 600 | 8.7.86 |
| Black Vulture | 1,340 | 2.28.07 | 6 | 9.9.72 |
| Turkey Vulture | 2,800 | 2.11.09 | 62 | 11.13.91 |
| White-faced Whistling-Duck | 1 | 5.7.00 | | |
| Black-bellied Whistling-Duck | 1,660 | 2.5.10 | 3 | 7.30.88 |
| Fulvous Whistling-Duck | 840 | 10.22.03 | 474 | 8.5.95 |
| Greater White-fronted Goose | 3 | 10.28.01 | | |
| Snow Goose | 90 | 12.18.98 | 21 | 10.30.81 |
| Ross's Goose | 2 | 12.7.98 | | |
| Canada Goose | 3 | 10.29.98 | | |
| Egyptian Goose | 3 | 7.23.06 | | |
| Black Swan | 1 | 6.10.02 | | |
| Muscovy Duck | 4 | 11.18.05 | | |
| Wood Duck | 316 | 9.9.11 | 100 | 8.23.70 |
| Gadwall | 812 | 12.16.11 | 5 | 8.20.95 |
| Eurasian Wigeon | 1 | 11.19.10 | | |
| American Wigeon | 186 | 12.18.98 | 10 | 11.6.91 |
| American Black Duck | 6 | 12.26.10 | | |
| Mallard | 103 | 10.24.04 | 8 | 10.21.90 |
| Mottled Duck | 397 | 9.2.11 | 100 | 8.29.70 |
| Blue-winged Teal | 10,500 | 11.2.98 | 1,000 | 9.15.73 |
| Cinnamon Teal | 3 | 1.19.99 | | |
| Northern Shoveler | 770 | 1.27.99 | 20 | 11.6.91 |
| Northern Pintail | 420 | 12.16.98 | 1 | 11.6.91 |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| “Common Teal” | 1 | 1.22.06 | | |
| Green-winged Teal | 12,565 | 12.18.98 | 15 | 11.6.91 |
| Canvasback | 5 | 12.7.98 | 1 | 8.17.75 |
| Redhead | 18 | 1.3.02 | 1 | 9.23.83 |
| Ring-necked Duck | 11,900 | 12.3.98 | 5 | 11.6.91 |
| Greater Scaup | 22 | 12.19.10 | 1 | 1.7.78 |
| Lesser Scaup | 3,300 | 1.23.09 | 8 | 11.6.91 |
| Surf Scoter | 6 | 11.21.12 | | |
| Black Scoter | 2 | 11.22.06 | | |
| Bufflehead | 34 | 12.31.10 | | |
| Common Goldeneye | 2 | 11.22.05 | | |
| Hooded Merganser | 100 | 1.12.99 | 2 | 11.13.91 |
| Common Merganser | 1 | 1.20.13 | | |
| Red-breasted Merganser | 14 | 3.15.09 | | |
| Ruddy Duck | 34,000 | 1.4.06 | 450 | 2.11.28 |
| Osprey | 213 | 7.14.13 | | |
| Swallow-tailed Kite | 1,642 | 8.3.12 | | |
| White-tailed Kite | 1 | 6.30.00 | | |
| Snail Kite | 1 | 7.16.99 | | |
| Mississippi Kite | 1 | 5.5.04 | | |
| Bald Eagle | 109 | 11.13.05 | 11 | 11.17.92 |
| Northern Harrier | 305 | 12.12.04 | 15 | 11.6.91 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 26 | 11.30.07 | 1 | 2.22.92 |
| Cooper’s Hawk | 45 | 8.25.06 | | |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 133 | 9.29.06 | 6 | 8.16.70 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | 3 | 9.29.06 | | |
| Short-tailed Hawk | 1 | 9.30.99 | | |
| Swainson’s Hawk | 2 | 11.11.07 | 1 | 1.7.84 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 175 | 11.30.07 | 9 | 11.13.91 |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 3 | 2.23.00 | | |
| Golden Eagle | 1 | 1.8.99 | | |
| Crested Caracara | 1 | 7.27.99 | | |
| Eurasian Kestrel | 1 | 2.26.03 | | |
| American Kestrel | 38 | 11.5.03 | 5 | 10.16.90 |
| Merlin | 8 | 9.30.07 | 1 | 11.6.91 |
| Peregrine Falcon | 4 | 10.12.99 | 1 | 9.2.80 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | 5.6.02 | | |
| Common Peafowl | 1 | 9.10.06 | | |
| Wild Turkey | 13 | 10.21.09 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gray Partridge | 2 | 9.14.03 | | |
| Northern Bobwhite | 105 | 6.1.08 | 8 | 7.14.77 |
| Yellow Rail | 1 | 3.9.03 | | |
| Black Rail | 1 | 6.4.03 | | |
| Clapper Rail | 1 | 11.28.03 | | |
| King Rail | 523 | 8.23.06 | 2 | 7.28.76 |
| Virginia Rail | 9 | 2.16.05 | | |
| Sora | 415 | 11.28.08 | 1 | 9.9.72 |
| Purple Gallinule | 97 | 4.25.04 | 10 | 7.21.74 |
| Common Gallinule | 6,600 | 9.18.11 | 2,000 | 9.23.66 |
| American Coot | 24,900 | 11.7.10 | 90 | 11.13.91 |
| Limpkin | 6 | 3.8.09 | 3 | 8.22.71 |
| Sandhill Crane | 375 | 1.16.09 | 2 | 8.23.70 |
| Whooping Crane | 8 | 3.21.00 | 2 | 8.1.94 |
| Black-bellied Plover | 346 | 12.3.98 | 100 | 11.6.91 |
| American Golden Plover | 6 | 10.26.99 | 24 | 11.26.91 |
| Wilson's Plover | 1 | 9.10.08 | 1 | 8.3.74 |
| Semipalmated Plover | 134 | 5.15.02 | 175 | 8.13.95 |
| Piping Plover | 1 | 5.20.02 | 1 | 8.18.74 |
| Killdeer | 2,815 | 1.2.09 | 500 | 11.17.92 |
| Black-necked Stilt | 432 | 8.4.10 | 250 | 8.14.93 |
| American Avocet | 75 | 1.11.99 | 9 | 8.20.95 |
| Greater Yellowlegs | 415 | 12.16.98 | 800 | 8.5.95 |
| Lesser Yellowlegs | 1,195 | 12.16.98 | 1,000 | 8.22.71 |
| Solitary Sandpiper | 76 | 5.7.06 | 8 | 8.12.73 |
| Willet | 8 | 7.27.99 | 40 | 8.16.78 |
| Spotted Sandpiper | 13 | 5.15.02 | 19 | 7.29.72 |
| Upland Sandpiper | 6 | 4.20.99 | 40 | 8.21.93 |
| Whimbrel | 2 | 4.23.08 | 1 | 7.30.66 |
| Long-billed Curlew | 1 | 6.25.99 | | |
| Hudsonian Godwit | 1 | 6.22.11 | 32 | 9.3.86 |
| Marbled Godwit | 3 | 8.19.11 | 1 | 8.16.70 |
| Ruddy Turnstone | 8 | 5.6.02 | 8 | 9.20.90 |
| Red Knot | 12 | 5.14.01 | 5 | 8.25.73 |
| Sanderling | 5 | 5.20.02 | | |
| Semipalmated Sandpiper | 1,540 | 5.23.02 | 1,500 | 8.19.73 |
| Western Sandpiper | 1,250 | 9.7.11 | 2,100 | 8.5.95 |
| Least Sandpiper | 2,450 | 12.31.98 | 2,500 | 9.4.71 |
| White-rumped Sandpiper | 118 | 5.21.11 | 2 | 8.31.86 |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baird's Sandpiper | 2 | 8.6.00 | 1 | 8.14.71 |
| Pectoral Sandpiper | 965 | 9.12.08 | 3,000 | 8.22.71 |
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | 1 | 9.26.02 | 1 | 8.12.73 |
| Dunlin | 210 | 11.13.98 | 32 | 11.13.91 |
| Curlew Sandpiper | 1 | 9.2.98 | 1 | 9.18.67 |
| Stilt Sandpiper | 490 | 10.21.98 | 400 | 8.18.90 |
| Buff-breasted Sandpiper | 23 | 9.11.98 | 45 | 9.1.75 |
| Ruff | 2 | 11.25.98 | 1 | 9.4.74 |
| Short-billed Dowitcher | 670 | 10.29.98 | 400 | 8.24.74 |
| Long-billed Dowitcher | 1,890 | 1.12.99 | 2 | 8.29.70 |
| Wilson's Snipe | 1,090 | 1.4.04 | | |
| American Woodcock | 12 | 12.7.05 | | |
| Wilson's Phalarope | 21 | 9.2.98 | 93 | 8.17.75 |
| Red-necked Phalarope | 5 | 8.22.08 | 1 | 8.31.74 |
| Red Phalarope | 1 | 9.16.01 | | |
| Pomarine Jaeger | 2 | 5.6.01 | | |
| Parasitic Jaeger | 1 | 8.20.08 | | |
| Laughing Gull | 174 | 2.14.10 | | |
| Franklin's Gull | 21 | 12.4.98 | | |
| Little Gull | 1 | 1.7.01 | | |
| Bonaparte's Gull | 1,013 | 1.17.10 | | |
| Ring-billed Gull | 18,000 | 2.8.05 | 300 | 11.17.92 |
| Herring Gull | 88 | 2.3.99 | 2 | 11.13.91 |
| Thayer's Gull | 1 | 3.31.04 | | |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | 2 | 12.11.98 | | |
| Great Black-backed Gull | 1 | 1.27.06 | | |
| Gull-billed Tern | 4 | 4.20.99 | 5 | 8.19.72 |
| Caspian Tern | 208 | 2.10.99 | 26 | 8.20.95 |
| Royal Tern | 8 | 8.22.08 | | |
| Sandwich Tern | 4 | 5.7.07 | 2 | 8.31.75 |
| Roseate Tern | 1 | 5.20.08 | | |
| Common Tern | 103 | 10.31.07 | 2 | 7.29.72 |
| Arctic Tern | 3 | 10.31.07 | | |
| Forster's Tern | 611 | 1.16.08 | 46 | 2.20.92 |
| Least Tern | 92 | 6.10.09 | 21 | 7.9.76 |
| Bridled Tern | 6 | 8.20.08 | | |
| Sooty Tern | 16 | 8.22.08 | | |
| Black Tern | 532 | 8.24.08 | 200 | 8.19.72 |
| Black Skimmer | 137 | 5.5.13 | 10 | 7.21.74 |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Pigeon | 106 | 6.25.99 | 18 | 11.6.91 |
| Eurasian Collared-Dove | 36 | 6.7.99 | 1 | 7.21.91 |
| Diamond Dove | 1 | 8.6.10 | | |
| White-winged Dove | 35 | 8.12.09 | 1 | 8.27.86 |
| Mourning Dove | 2,370 | 7.30.08 | | |
| Common Ground-Dove | 111 | 5.21.03 | 30 | 8.19.72 |
| Budgerigar | 1 | 7.23.99 | 1 | 8.70 |
| Cockatiel | 1 | 9.2.02 | | |
| Black-billed Cuckoo | 1 | 5.10.99 | | |
| Yellow-billed Cuckoo | 52 | 6.8.06 | 7 | 9.4.71 |
| Smooth-billed Ani | 1 | 6.26.03 | 1 | 7.20.74 |
| Groove-billed Ani | 6 | 2.6.05 | | |
| Barn Owl | 25 | 12.22.06 | | |
| Eastern Screech-Owl | 3 | 2.1.09 | | |
| Great Horned Owl | 10 | 1.30.05 | | |
| Burrowing Owl | 1 | 6.18.03 | | |
| Barred Owl | 11 | 10.8.06 | | |
| Long-eared Owl | 1 | 1.11.04 | | |
| Short-eared Owl | 9 | 12.29.06 | 6 | 11.24.86 |
| Northern Saw-whet Owl | 1 | 11.5.02 | | |
| Lesser Nighthawk | 1 | 12.16.98 | | |
| Common Nighthawk | 1,233 | 9.11.02 | 7 | 9.4.71 |
| Chuck’s-will’s-widow | 16 | 5.23.04 | | |
| Eastern Whip-poor-will | 7 | 3.15.09 | | |
| Chimney Swift | 8,100 | 9.24.08 | 20 | 10.16.90 |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 2 | 10.13.02 | 2 | 8.22.71 |
| Black-chinned Hummingbird | 1 | 12.19.99 | | |
| Belted Kingfisher | 45 | 11.1.09 | 7 | 8.31.89 |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 3 | 9.10.03 | | |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 91 | 10.1.06 | | |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | 10 | 12.13.06 | | |
| Downy Woodpecker | 49 | 3.28.07 | | |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 3.13.99 | | |
| Red-cockaded Woodpecker | 1 | 6.23.03 | | |
| Northern Flicker | 16 | 10.8.06 | | |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 12 | 11.4.07 | | |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher | 1 | 4.20.05 | | |
| Eastern Wood-Pewee | 7 | 9.27.06 | | |
| Yellow-bellied Flycatcher | 1 | 10.11.04 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acadian Flycatcher | 4 | 9.10.03 | | |
| Alder Flycatcher | 1 | 9.14.03 | | |
| Willow Flycatcher | 1 | 7.27.99 | | |
| Least Flycatcher | 23 | 12.19.07 | | |
| Eastern Phoebe | 416 | 10.26.03 | 10 | 11.6.91 |
| Vermillion Flycatcher | 2 | 3.4.02 | | |
| Ash-throated Flycatcher | 16 | 12.14.07 | | |
| Great Crested Flycatcher | 45 | 5.16.07 | | |
| Brown-crested Flycatcher | 2 | 3.1.06 | | |
| Tropical Kingbird | 1 | 12.9.01 | | |
| Cassin's Kingbird | 2 | 2.29.04 | | |
| Western Kingbird | 72 | 1.27.02 | 1 | 9.1.65 |
| Eastern Kingbird | 347 | 8.31.99 | | |
| Gray Kingbird | 2 | 10.21.98 | 1 | 9.1.65 |
| Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | 8 | 12.11.05 | | |
| Fork-tailed Flycatcher | 1 | 7.23.00 | | |
| Loggerhead Shrike | 18 | 2.3.02 | 15 | 7.1.76 |
| White-eyed Vireo | 74 | 10.5.08 | | |
| Bell's Vireo | 1 | 2.6.00 | | |
| Yellow-throated Vireo | 3 | 9.12.12 | | |
| Blue-headed Vireo | 19 | 11.23.08 | | |
| Philadelphia Vireo | 1 | 10.14.99 | | |
| Red-eyed Vireo | 17 | 9.21.00 | 2 | 8.1.71 |
| Black-whiskered Vireo | 1 | 9.10.06 | | |
| Blue Jay | 180 | 10.17.07 | | |
| Florida Scrub-Jay | 2 | 4.17.02 | | |
| American Crow | 38 | 11.9.08 | | |
| Fish Crow | 4,400 | 1.27.02 | | |
| Purple Martin | 2,850 | 6.20.04 | 3 | 7.1.76 |
| Tree Swallow | 71,000 | 3.10.06 | 510 | 3.20.92 |
| Northern Rough-winged Swallow | 28 | 10.11.04 | 10 | 8.19.72 |
| Bank Swallow | 265 | 8.20.08 | 100 | 10.1.77 |
| Cliff Swallow | 71 | 10.1.06 | 2 | 8.20.97 |
| Cave Swallow | 14 | 10.28.05 | | |
| Barn Swallow | 19,500 | 8.29.12 | 2,000 | 8.15.71 |
| Carolina Chickadee | 7 | 5.3.09 | | |
| Tufted Titmouse | 16 | 9.15.10 | | |
| Brown-headed Nuthatch | 1 | 12.17.03 | | |
| Carolina Wren | 103 | 4.24.03 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bewick's Wren | 1 | 2.25.00 | | |
| House Wren | 674 | 11.5.00 | | |
| Winter Wren | 1 | 1.19.03 | | |
| Sedge Wren | 108 | 11.26.00 | | |
| Marsh Wren | 211 | 11.9.05 | | |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 11.17.06 | | |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 67 | 11.17.06 | | |
| Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 173 | 12.7.07 | | |
| Eastern Bluebird | 6 | 12.21.02 | | |
| Veery | 12 | 10.2.02 | | |
| Gray-cheeked Thrush | 6 | 10.15.08 | | |
| Bicknell's Thrush | 1 | 5.27.00 | | |
| Swainson's Thrush | 36 | 9.26.01 | | |
| Hermit Thrush | 9 | 12.12.04 | | |
| Wood Thrush | 1 | 10.19.99 | | |
| American Robin | 240,000 | 12.29.06 | 1 | 11.13.91 |
| Gray Catbird | 713 | 10.17.08 | | |
| Northern Mockingbird | 126 | 10.8.06 | 50 | 8.19.72 |
| Brown Thrasher | 74 | 10.8.08 | 11 | 7.29.72 |
| European Starling | 2,040 | 7.13.07 | | |
| Common Myna | 1 | 7.11.05 | | |
| American Pipit | 820 | 1.2.09 | 220 | 11.17.92 |
| Cedar Waxwing | 2,240 | 4.8.07 | | |
| Blue-winged Warbler | 2 | 9.3.00 | | |
| Tennessee Warbler | 29 | 10.21.04 | | |
| Orange-crowned Warbler | 36 | 12.15.00 | 1 | 3.20.92 |
| Nashville Warbler | 1 | 1.11.99 | | |
| Northern Parula | 52 | 3.18.05. | | |
| Yellow Warbler | 232 | 9.15.06 | 25 | 8.22.71 |
| Chestnut-sided Warbler | 6 | 9.21.00 | | |
| Magnolia Warbler | 4 | 10.17.09 | | |
| Cape May Warbler | 16 | 4.30.08 | | |
| Black-throated Blue Warbler | 15 | 4.30.08 | | |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | 10,220 | 2.23.07 | | |
| Black-throated Gray Warbler | 1 | 9.15.10 | | |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 10.15.10 | | |
| Blackburnian Warbler | 4 | 9.19.00 | | |
| Yellow-throated Warbler | 8 | 9.26.07 | 5 | 7.29.72 |
| Pine Warbler | 24 | 12.9.11 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prairie Warbler | 83 | 9.10.03 | 8 | 7.29.72 |
| Palm Warbler | 3,120 | 2.26.03 | 205 | 11.6.91 |
| Bay-breasted Warbler | 2 | 11.2.07 | | |
| Blackpoll Warbler | 73 | 5.5.06 | | |
| Cerulean Warbler | 2 | 9.21.00 | | |
| Black-and-white Warbler | 10 | 9.22.04 | | |
| American Redstart | 48 | 5.14.01 | | |
| Prothonotary Warbler | 2 | 4.14.02 | 3 | 8.17.74 |
| Worm-eating Warbler | 2 | 9.22.04 | | |
| Swainson's Warbler | 1 | 8.16.00 | | |
| Ovenbird | 92 | 9.27.06 | | |
| Northern Waterthrush | 188 | 9.28.04 | 5 | 8.25.73 |
| Louisiana Waterthrush | 98 | 8.27.10 | 1 | 8.31.91 |
| Kentucky Warbler | 1 | 4.14.99 | 1 | 8.22.71 |
| Common Yellowthroat | 856 | 9.22.04 | | |
| Hooded Warbler | 2 | 4.17.99 | | |
| Wilson's Warbler | 2 | 1.26.05 | | |
| Canada Warbler | 1 | 8.24.03 | | |
| Yellow-breasted Chat | 41 | 5.23.04 | 1 | 2.21.84 |
| Summer Tanager | 2 | 10.19.99 | | |
| Scarlet Tanager | 2 | 10.10.07 | | |
| Western Tanager | 1 | 12.9.07 | | |
| Eastern Towhee | 228 | 7.30.03 | | |
| Bachman's Sparrow | 1 | 1.16.05 | | |
| Chipping Sparrow | 19 | 12.17.08 | | |
| Clay-colored Sparrow | 46 | 2.3.99 | | |
| Field Sparrow | 32 | 1.30.09 | 1 | 1.7.78 |
| Vesper Sparrow | 45 | 1.16.09 | | |
| Lark Sparrow | 1 | 2.9.99 | 1 | 8.28.75 |
| Savannah Sparrow | 860 | 12.8.98 | 100 | 11.6.91 |
| Grasshopper Sparrow | 12 | 2.17.99 | | |
| Henslow's Sparrow | 1 | 11.20.98 | | |
| LeConte's Sparrow | 1 | 12.16.98 | | |
| Nelson's Sparrow | 1 | 11.5.00 | | |
| Fox Sparrow | 1 | 2.17.99 | 1 | 2.7.65 |
| Song Sparrow | 16 | 12.16.02 | | |
| Lincoln's Sparrow | 5 | 11.17.02 | | |
| Swamp Sparrow | 1,126 | 11.21.04 | | |
| White-throated Sparrow | 7 | 3.4.09 | | |

| Species | Highest count | Date of high count | Historical high count | Date of high count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White-crowned Sparrow | 51 | 2.3.99 | 3 | 1.7.78 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 12.17.03 | | |
| Lapland Longspur | 1 | 10.16.98 | | |
| Northern Cardinal | 344 | 4.9.08 | | |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | 3 | 10.21.09 | | |
| Blue Grosbeak | 72 | 10.1.06 | 5 | 8.4.90 |
| Lazuli Bunting | 1 | 1.7.02 | | |
| Indigo Bunting | 840 | 10.26.07 | 6 | 8.4.90 |
| Painted Bunting | 12 | 5.26.04 | | |
| Dickcissel | 143 | 5.22.05 | | |
| Bobolink | 16,550 | 4.30.08 | 52 | 4.16.92 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | 303,000 | 7.17.05 | 1,500 | 8.19.72 |
| Eastern Meadowlark | 74 | 2.27.09 | | |
| Yellow-headed Blackbird | 5 | 12.31.98 | 1 | 8.22.65 |
| Rusty Blackbird | 13 | 12.3.98 | | |
| Brewer's Blackbird | 1 | 12.19.01 | | |
| Common Grackle | 117,000 | 7.17.05 | 200 | 8.19.72 |
| Boat-tailed Grackle | 167,000 | 7.14.05 | 670 | 11.6.91 |
| Shiny Cowbird | 13 | 7.3.05 | | |
| Bronzed Cowbird | 2 | 12.13.09 | | |
| Brown-headed Cowbird | 3,600 | 2.27.09 | 400 | 8.13.95 |
| Orchard Oriole | 28 | 6.19.09 | | |
| Baltimore Oriole | 7 | 9.29.03 | | |
| Bullock's Oriole | 1 | 1.22.03 | | |
| Purple Finch | 1 | 11.26.06 | | |
| House Finch | 27 | 7.11.12 | | |
| Pine Siskin | 2 | 12.26.08 | | |
| American Goldfinch | 196 | 2.20.08 | 1 | 3.20.92 |
| House Sparrow | 7 | 12.8.98 | | |
| Orange Bishop | 1 | 4.6.03 | | |
| Bronze Munia | 1 | 11.18.01 | | |
| Scaly-breasted Munia | 1 | 7.14.13 | | |
| Zebra Finch | 1 | 9.7.05 | | |
| Pin-tailed Whydah | 2 | 9.22.05 | | |

That is a total of 360 species.

The following species were recorded by others at Zellwood prior to the start of the survey on August 15, 1998 and they have not been seen since.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brant | 1 | 10.24.81 |
| White-cheeked Pintail | 1 | 8.18.73 |
| Ferruginous Hawk | 2 | 12.19.83 |
| Southern Lapwing | 1 | 7.23.61 |
| Brown Noddy | 1 | 9.10.65 |
| Golden-winged Warbler | 1 | 8.17.74 |

A total of six species

## Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2013** | **360** |
| | |
| Additional species pre-survey | 6 |
| | |
| Grand Total | 366 |
| | |
| Less exotics | 16 |
| | |
| **Acceptable total** | **350** |

# APPENDIX A

## The historical bird sightings at Zellwood – a partial systematic list

Most people visited Zellwood in the fall for the shorebirds. This means that there is a serious bias towards wetland species. The following is a selection of the more interesting records.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps)*

Up to 30 a day recorded with 150 on July 31, 1983. A pair bred in 1976 as an adult and four chicks seen on July 22, 1976.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)*

The highest count for the flooded fields was that of 25 on July 16, 1988.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus)*

Counts of up to 30 noted regularly with higher counts of 40 on March 20, 1992 and 52 on November 13, 1991.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga)*

There were normally from one to five in the area with a high count of ten on August 17, 1991.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis)*

There were only two sightings over the years, there being singles on July 30, 1987 and August 8, 1995.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias)*

There were normally up to 30 a day with 40 on August 23, 1970 and 33 on November 13, 1991.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba)*

The counts were very variable; however in August there were regularly counts of 250. The highest count was that of 500 on August 8, 1970.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula)*

There were up to 70 a day seen with higher counts of 120 on August 13, 1989, 200 on September 2, 1990 and 225 on August 5, 1995.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea)*

Up to 75 a day were seen regularly with higher counts of 100 on August 23, 1970 and 562 on August 20, 1995.

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor)*

Numbers were lower for this species, normally up to 35 seen but there were 52 on August 20, 1995.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis)*

This has been a common species for a long time with counts of up to 600 a day. The highest counts were those of 1,000 on September 10, 1989 and 1,500 on July 29, 1972.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens)*

In the fall there were up to 50 a day with higher counts of 75 on August 8, 1970 and 100 on August 16, 1970.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax)*

There were fewer records for this species but up to ten a day were seen with 13 on August 1, 1971 and 20 on August 8, 1970.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)

Very surprisingly there was only one record, there being one on July 30, 1977.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus)*

In the fall there were up to 400 a day seen regularly in July and August with a high count of 416 on July 22, 1976.

White Ibis/Scarlet Ibis

There was a hybrid on July 25, 1980.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus)*

In the fall there were up to 150 a day from July to September with a high count of 175 on September 15, 1973.

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja)*

A total of 12 records traced spanning the period July 1st to September 3rd, normally only one to three seen with six present on two dates. The highest count was that of 14 on September 3, 1988. The highest count for the survey is that of 139 on October 2, 2011.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Up to 350 seen through the year with in the fall a high count of 600 on August 7, 1986.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus)*

There were only four records for a species that is now recorded on nearly every visit. The highest count was that of six on September 9, 1972.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura)*

Up to 40 seen regularly with a high count of 62 on November 13, 1991, as with the last species these numbers are very low.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis)*

To detail all the records, there were two on August 15, 1974 with one on July 1, 1975 and two from July 2 into September, 1975. There were singles on August 7, 1978 and July 20, 1980. Finally there were counts of three on July 30, 1988 and August 25, 1997. We have come so far from these early years the high count now stands at a staggering 1,660 on February 5, 2010.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor)*

This was a common fall resident with high counts of 350 on August 19, 1996 and 474 on August 5, 1995. There were records of it nesting in 1983, 1984, 1988 and 1991. For a long time the survey high count stood at 366 but the highest count is now that of 840 they were seen on October 22, 2003.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens)*

This species was probably a more frequent visitor than the records suggest, it and most of the other wildfowl species will pass through the area after the fall birding was over. The only records were of 21 on October 30, 1981, 13 on November 6, 1991 and three on November 13, 1991.

BRANT (*Branta bernicla*)

This is a true vagrant it is a coastal species that is not seen in Florida every year, it is all the more remarkable for there to be an inland record. There was one present from October 24, 1981 to October 31, 1981.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa)*

There was a very high count of 100 on August 23, 1970 otherwise no more than ten a day recorded.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

Exceptionally there were five on August 20, 1995, more normal were two on November 6, 1991 and November 13, 1991.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana)*

The only sightings came from 1991 with ten on November 6 and five on November 13.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

There were only seven records, the highest count being that of eight on October 21, 1990.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula)*

This species was always present with counts of up to 60 a day. There were high counts of 80 on August 20, 1995 and 100 on August 29, 1970. The highest counts are still in the early fall but they are in September now. The highest is that of 397 on September 2, 2011.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors)*

This species was also always present in the fall, the earliest date being July 1, 1976. The counts were very variable with high counts of 600 on September 9, 1972, 750 on August 25, 1973 and 1,000 on September 15, 1973. A pair bred in 1990 as a female was seen with three ducklings on August 18. No further evidence of breeding until 2011 when a female seen with four ducklings.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata)*

Seen in the fall from September 1 (1974) to November 6 (1991), normally only one to six a day seen but there were 20 on November 6, 1991.

WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL (*Anas bahamensis)*

The status of this individual is uncertain, it could be a naturally occurring vagrant or possibly an escape from captivity, regardless there was one on August 18, 1973 and August 19, 1973. This is the only Zellwood record.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta)*

This is another of the late arriving ducks. The only record was of one on November 6, 1991.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca)*

There were just two records over the years. There was one on September 18, 1970 with a party of 15 on November 6, 1991.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria)*

This species is still an irregular visitor. The only records here were of singles on August 17, 1975 and August 17, 1981. Note that both sightings were on the same date.

Redhead (*Aythya americana)*

There was just one record for this uncommon species, there being one on September 23, 1983.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris)*

This species migrates too late for it to be seen in numbers, the only sightings were of one on August 19, 1973 and a party of five on November 6, 1991.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

There was just one record for this always scarce visitor, there being one from January 7, 1978 to January 15, 1978.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis)*

This species is common on Lake Apopka during the winter but the birders did not go to Zellwood then. The only record was of a party of eight on November 6, 1991.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus)*

This is another winter visitor. The only record was that of two on November 13, 1991.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis)*

This species winters in numbers in excess of 10,000 on Lake Apopka however the only records here were of singles on August 7, 1986 and from September 1, 1973 to September 15, 1973. There was one early spring record. There were 450 on February 11, 1928.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus)*

This is another very common species where the sightings, pre-survey were very low, only up to five a day seen.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*

This species is for the most part absent until October so the limited number of sightings is to be expected. Up to two a day were seen on seven dates with eight on November 13, 1991 and 11 on November 17, 1992.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus)*

Recorded in the fall from August 17 (1969) with sightings through to April 16 (1992) in the spring. The highest count was that of 15 on November 6, 1991.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus)*

The only records came from 1992. There were singles on February 22 and November 17

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)*

This species is now resident at Zellwood. There was not a single record from the earlier years.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus)*

This is a resident in the wooded borders. The highest count was that of six on August 16, 1970.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni)*

There was a single winter record. There was one on January 7, 1984.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis)*

This is another resident species but in the early fall from one to two a day seen with a high count of five on September 15, 1973. There were nine on November 13, 1991.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK (*Buteo regalis)*

Very exceptionally two immatures were present from December 19, 1983 to March 5, 1984. This is the first record for Florida.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius)*

The records span the period September 10 (1989) to March 20 (1992) with a high count of five on October 16, 1990.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius)*

The only record was that of one on November 6, 1991.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus)*

The only records relate to singles that were seen in the fall on four dates from September 2 (1980) to November 13 (1991).

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus)*

There were very few sightings of this resident species. There were up to two on three dates with eight on July 14, 1977. The situation has changed so much. The high count now stands at 105 on June 1, 2008.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans)*

The only records relate to two on July 28, 1976 and one on August 16, 1976.

Sora (*Porzana carolina)*

The only records relate to singles on September 9, 1972 and September 19, 1976.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica)*

Seen in very low numbers through the fall, no more than two a day reported with the exception of nine on August 16, 1970 and ten on July 21, 1974.

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata)*

In the fall counts of up to 300 common but there was also a count of 2,000 on September 23, 1966. Until 2006 the survey high count was below 2,000, it now stands at 6,600 on September 18, 2011.

American Coot (*Fulica americana)*

Recorded in the fall from July 28 (1973) with increasing numbers in September. The high count was that of 90 on November 13, 1991. One was seen sitting on a nest on July 22, 1976.

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna)*

Seen in the fall from August 8 (1970) to September 9 (1972) with a high count of three on August 22, 1971.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis)*

The only records were those of two on August 22, 1971 and two on August 23, 1970. Note the closeness of these dates.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana)*

There were two from August 1, 1994 to August 13, 1994.

SOUTHERN LAPWING (*Vanellus chilensis)*

There was one on July 23, 1961. At present this species is not on the official list of accepted species for the United States but it is possible that this situation will change.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola)*

There were up to 65 a day seen in the fall with a high count of 100 on November 6, 1991.

.American Golden-Plover (Pluv*i*alis *dominica)*

This was a regular migrant with sightings in the fall from August 3 (1994) to November 13 (1991). The first were two on August 3, 1994. Normally only one to two seen when present but there were higher counts of eight on September 18, 1983, ten on November 13, 1991, 11 on September 1, 1986, 17 on September 20, 1990 and 24 on November 26, 1991. There were two spring records with one on March 6, 1965 and three on April 16, 1992. During the survey the highest count is only that of six on October 26, 1999.

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia)*

This species is exceptionally rare inland. There was a single record of one on August 3, 1974. Whilst there was no record during the first ten years of the survey, there has been one since. There was one on September 10, 2008.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus)*

Fall passage noted from July 21 (1974) to October 16 (1990) with peak passage in August. Normally up to 25 a day seen but there were 100 on August 18, 1990 and 175 on August 13, 1995. The highest count for the survey is only that of 134 on May 15, 2002.

Piping Plover (*Charadri*us *melodus)*

This will always be a vagrant inland in Florida. The only record relates to one from August 18, 1974 to September 3, 1974. This was the first inland record for Florida. There is now a second record with one on May 20, 2002.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

This was a common bird in the fall with counts of up to 100 a day. There were higher counts of 136 on November 13, 1991 and 500 on November 17, 1992. In the spring the highest count was that of 135 on February 20, 1992. The highest counts are actually in the winter when Zellwood was not visited. The high count is that of 2,815 on January 2, 2009.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus)*

This was a common fall visitor with counts of up to 125 a day. There were higher counts as there were 128 on August 20, 1995 with 142 on August 1, 1991, 149 on August 5, 1995 and 250 on August 14, 1993. Those dates suggest two influxes.

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana)*

This was a regular fall visitor from July 29 (1978) to October 16 (1990) with a high count of nine on August 20, 1995,

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca)*

This was another common migrant recorded from July 1 (1975) to November 13 (1991). The highest counts were those of 400 on July 21, 1974, 500 on August 3, 1974 and 800 on August 5, 1995. The highest count for the survey is only that of 415 on December 16, 1998.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes)*

This was one of the commonest fall migrants with counts of 200 to 500 a day. The highest counts were of 900 on August 5, 1995 and 1,000 on August 22, 1971. The highest count for the survey, a winter count is that of 1,195 on December 16, 1998.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria)*

This was a regular migrant from July 14 (1977) to September 10 (1989) with high counts of eight on July 26, 1997 and August 12, 1973.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata)*

There were a total of 20 records spanning the period July 30 (1977) to September 15 (1973). Normally one to eight seen when present but there were ten on September 4, 1971, 18 on August 23, 1970, 19 on August 14, 1976 and an exceptionally high count of 40 on August 16, 1978. The highest count for the survey is only that of eight on July 27, 1999.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius)*

This was a regular migrant from July 1 (1976) to September 15 (1973). Normally one to 11 seen but there were 15 on July 21, 1974 with 19 on July 29, 1972. The best the survey can do is a count of 13 on May 15, 2002.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda)*

This was one of the searched for species and it is therefore probably the most recorded species. Even so it was still uncommon. The records cover the period July 31 (1998) to September 10 (1989). Flocks of up to 20 seen regularly in the fall there were higher counts of 33 on August 17, 1974 and 40 on August 21, 1993. In the spring the only counts were of 23 on April 16, 1992 and four on April 16, 1994. Both counts were on the same date. During the survey the highest count has only been that of six on April 20, 1999. The Sod Farm is missed.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus)*

This will probably always be a rare species inland. The only records were those of singles on July 30, 1966, August 3, 1974, August 24, 1971 and September 12, 1980.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT (*Limosa haemastica)*

This was probably the missing species from the survey. In earlier years there was one on September 7, 1980 with another from September 16, 1983 to September 18, 1983. There were also three on August 31, 1986 with 32 on September 3, 1986. The missing has been found as there was one on June 22, 2011.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa)*

This was an uncommon species with singles on nine dates from August 16 (1970) to September 15 (1973).

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres)*

This was a regular fall migrant with records from July 28 (1973, 1975) to September 20 (1990). Normally one to five seen when present but there were eight on September 20, 1990. The survey does no better there were also eight on May 6, 2002.

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus)*

This will probably always be an uncommon migrant. There were sightings from August 17 (1991) to September 10 (1989) with a high count of five on August 25, 1973. There were only seven records.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba)*

This was another uncommon migrant with up to two a day on seven dates from July 28 (1973) to September 19 (1976).

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla)*

This was a common fall migrant with the peak passage in August. There were counts of 500 with 1,000 on August 3, 1974 and 1,500 on August 19, 1973. The survey high count is that of 1,540 on May 23, 2002. One wonders what would have been seen if the fields had also been flooded in April and May.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri)*

This was a less common peep with most of the counts ranging from one to 39. There were some counts in the 100's with a very high count of 2,100 on August 5, 1995. The highest count for the survey is that of 1,250 on September 2, 2011. It is the habitat that we are missing.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla)*

This was one of the commonest shorebirds with high counts of 1,000 on August 22, 1971, 1,000 on August 5, 1995 and 2,500 on September 4, 1971. That count only just beats the survey's high count. That stands at 2,450 on December 31, 1998.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis)*

This is really a spring migrant but it does surprise me that there was only one fall sighting. There were two from August 31, 1986 to September 1, 1986.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii)*

This is a rarity anywhere in Florida. There were three records with singles on August 14, 1971, September 10, 1989 and September 20, 1990. All I can think is that birders generally overlooked the White-rumped Sandpipers that had to be passing through in very small numbers.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos)*

This was another of the very common fall migrants with sightings from July 14 (1977) to November 13 (1991). Counts were often in the range of 500 to 1,000 with high counts of 2000 on August 20, 1965, 2,000 on August 23, 1970 and 3,000 on August 22, 1971. Note the closeness of the dates for the higher counts. The survey lags far behind as the highest count is only that of 965 on September 12, 2008.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata)*

This is a national rarity. There was a juvenile on August 12, 1973 and August 13, 1973. There is now a second Zellwood record as there was another juvenile at the Sod Farm on September 26, 2002.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina)*

This is for the most part a late fall migrant so it is not so unexpected that there was only one record for the early fall passage. There was one on August 1, 1991. In the late fall there were ten on November 6, 1991 with 32 on November 13, 1991.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea)*

This is another national rarity if not as rare as the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. There were singles on September 18, 1967, from April 28, 1968 to May 1, 1968, on August 18, 1985 and from August 17, 1986 to August 19, 1986.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus)*

This was a common fall migrant with sightings from July 7 (1975) to October 16 (1990). The counts were very variable with 21 counts of 25 or less and six counts of 100 or less. The highest counts were of 151 on July 21, 1988, 170 on August 1, 1991, 200 on August 3, 1974, 230 on August 19, 1996, 280 on August 10, 1995 and 400 on August 18, 1990. At least the survey has a higher count for this species as there were 490 on October 21, 1998.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis)*

This was another of the searched for species with sightings in the fall from July 31 (1976) to November 17 (1992). Normally fewer than 15 a day seen when present but there were 21 on September 20, 1990 with 32 on August 19, 1972 and 45 on September 1, 1975.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax)*

This is an occasional visitor. There were six records in all. Singles were seen from July 13, 1966 to July 26, 1966, on September 4, 1974, on September 29, 1984, on August 16, 1986, on August 6, 1988 and from July 27, 1991 to September 7, 1991.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus)*

This was another common fall migrant with sightings from July 21 (1974) to November 13 (1991). Counts were often in the range 25 to 75 with high counts of 130 on August 1, 1991, 200 on August 31, 1974 and 400 on August 24, 1974. The highest count for the survey is that of 670 on October 29, 1998. Perhaps the birders were no longer going to Zellwood at the time of the peak passage.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus)*

This is a late migrant so few records are to be expected. There were singles on August 17, 1991 and August 23, 1970 with two on August 29, 1970.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicta)*

This is an uncommon early fall passage migrant, the main passage is later. The earliest date was that of August 3, 1974 when one seen. There are eight other August records of one to three birds a day.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor)*

This was a regular fall migrant from July 22 (1976) to September 8 (1980). There were many counts of up to 50 a day with four counts in the 50 to 60 range. The higher counts were 60 on September 1, 1973, 75 on August 18, 1974 and 93 on August 17, 1975. Two of the three dates link up. We have not done well with the survey as the high count is only that of 21 on September 2, 1998 and that date links up with the other peak count.

Red-necked Phalarope *(Phalaropus lobatus)*

This is a pelagic species so it will always be rare inland. There were singles on August 31, 1974 and September 8, 1984.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla)*

Seen in the fall from July 21 (1974) to September 6 (1991), up to 25 a day seen during this period. In the spring there were 18 on April 16, 1992.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis)*

Seen in the fall from July 1 (1976), there were no more than ten a day. Later there were 300 on November 17, 1992. In the spring there were 255 on February 20, 2002, 155 on March 20, 1992 and seven on April 16, 1992.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus)*

There were no early fall records, the only sighting was of two on November 13, 1991.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica)*

Noted in the fall on eight dates from July 14 (1977) to September 1 (1996) with a high count of five on August 19, 1972. For the survey the highest counts have been of four a day.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia)*

Seen in the fall on 13 dates from July 22 (1976) to November 13 (1991) with a high count of 26 on August 20, 1995. For the early spring there were four on February 20, 1992.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis)*

This is likely to always be a rarity inland in Florida. There were two records with one on July 16, 1975 and two on August 31, 1975.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo)*

This is a coastal species whose status inland is uncertain, it is probably over-looked. The only records were of two on June 30, 1981, two on July 29, 1972 and one on September 1, 1973.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri)*

There were under 30 a day seen in the fall from July 18 (1975) with a high count of 45 on September 2, 1990. In 1992 there were 46 on February 20 with two on March 20.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum)*

This is a very early fall migrant so most have probably gone by the time the fields flooded. There were only six records through to September 2 (1990) with a high count of 21 on July 9, 1976.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger)*

This is one of the most recorded species. Seen in the fall from July 1 (1976) to September 9 (1972) with most counts in the range of 45 to 50 birds. There were higher counts of 142 on August 17, 1974, 150 on August 29, 1970 and 200 on August 19, 1972. Counts have been higher during the survey. The highest were those of 500 on September 2, 1998 and 532 on August 24, 2008. Note how the peak counts link up for influxes.

BROWN NODDY (*Anous stolidus)*

This is a tropical oceanic species that had to be blown inland by a hurricane. There was one on September 10, 1965.

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger)*

There were a total of ten records covering the period July 1 (1976) to September 15 (1973) with a high count of ten on July 21, 1974.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia)*

This is normally a casual visitor to the area. The highest count was that of 18 on November 6, 1991.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto)*

This is only a casual visitor to the fields. The only record relates to one on July 21, 1991.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica)*

This is another species that does not often visit the fields. There was a single record of one on August 27, 1986.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura)*

Now this species does get out into the fields with up to 250 a day in the fall.

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina)*

There were always some out in the fields. The highest count was that of 30 on August 19, 1972.

Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus)*

This will be an escape from a collection as against a wanderer from the west Florida feral population. There was one in August 1970. The survey can add a second individual there being one on July 23, 1999.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus)*

This is a summer resident, but the records here could relate to fall migrants. Seen in the fall on nine dates to September 4 (1971) with a high count of seven on September 4, 1971.

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani)*

This south Florida specialty has always been a vagrant in central Florida. There were singles on July 20, 1974 and September 26, 1974. To have the only historical sightings in the same year is extraordinary; perhaps this individual had summered in this area. There is one record from the survey there being one on June 26, 2003.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

This nocturnal species would be hard to locate as access to the fields was only granted during daylight hours. In all singles were seen on five dates.

Owls

The resident nocturnal owls were not recorded at all with the exception of the Barn Owl detailed above.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus)*

There were only scattered sightings of this owl that does hunt to a degree in the early morning and the evening. Up to seven seen in the winter of 1964/1965, there were also six on November 24, 1986. In the spring there was one on April 16, 1992. With access before daylight the survey has not done much better, the highest count is that of nine on December 29, 2006.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor)*

Whilst this is a nocturnal species it can be seen early and late. There were sightings on just four dates to September 20 (1990) with a high count of seven on September 4, 1971.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

This should have been a noticeable fall migrant but there was only one fall record. Did no one look up (me included)? The one record was of 20 on October 16, 1990.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris)*

In contrast to the last species this one basically avoided open areas so to have four sightings was reasonable. There were singles apart for two on August 22, 1971. That was also the latest date.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

Seen in the fall from July 21 (1974) to November 17 (1992) with a high count of seven on August 31, 1989. There were also three on February 20, 1992 and two on March 20, 1992.

Woodpeckers

Red-bellied, Downy, Northern Flicker and Pileated all recorded but no more than three a day for the Red-bellied and Downy Woodpeckers. Only singles of the Northern Flicker and Pileated Woodpeckers noted.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe)*

This is a late migrant so few records expected, the highest count was that of ten on November 6, 1991.

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis)*

There was a single record of what later became a regular winter visitor. There was one on September 1, 1965.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis)*

This is another species that I would have expected to be seen more frequently, there were just two records. There were singles on September 1, 1965 and September 15, 1973.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus)*

This species was seen through the fall with high counts of ten on September 9, 1972 and 15 on July 1, 1976. The highest count for the survey is that of 18 on February 3, 2002.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus)*

This is a resident and the records indicate no more than three a day in the fall.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus)*

This is never a common migrant; here singles were seen on three dates in the fall with two on August 1, 1971.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis)*

This is a very early fall migrant with the bulk of the passage in June. The only record relates to three on July 1, 1976.

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor)*

The first in the fall was seen on July 26 (1997) with for the early fall a high count of 100 on August 15, 1971. Later there were 120 on November 6, 1991. The highest count was in the spring, a count of 510 on March 20, 1992.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis)*

Seen in the fall from July 26 (1997) to September 20 (1990) with a high count of ten on August 19, 1972.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia)*

Seen in the fall from July 26 (1997) to October 1 (1977) with over 100 present on October 1, 1977. Otherwise no more than ten a day noted. The highest count for the survey is that of 265 on August 20, 2008.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)*

Seen in the fall on four dates from July 31 (1998) to September 18 (1970) with a high count of two on August 20, 1997.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo* rustica)

Passage noted in the fall through to November 13 (1991) with high counts of 440 on November 6, 1991, 750 on August 24, 1974 and 2,000 on August 15, 1971. The highest count for the survey is a very high 19,500 on August 29, 2012.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

The only record was that of one on November 13, 1991. This is such a late migrant that I would not expect earlier records.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

This is a common resident. The highest count was that of 50 on August 19, 1972. The highest count for the survey now stands at 126 on October 8, 2006.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

This is a summer resident and a passage migrant but the fall passage peaks in October too late for the birders searching for shorebirds. The highest count here is that of 11 on July 29, 1972.

American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

Whilst there were three on November 6, 1991 and November 13, 1991 the high count was that of 220 on November 17, 1992. In the spring there were 105 on April 16, 1992 with a very late bird on May 16, 1966. The highest count for the survey was that of 820 on January 2, 2009. It is a great pity that the fields were not checked through the winter, if they had I wonder just what the highest count would have been.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora chrysoptera)*

The only information that I have is that there was one on August 17, 1974. There is no survey record to date.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

There was a single spring record of one on March 20, 1992.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

Seen regularly in the fall through to September 15 (1973) with a late individual on November 12, 1966. The highest count was that of 25 on August 22, 1971. The highest count for the survey is that of 232 on September 15, 2006.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

The only records were of five on July 29, 1972 and two on August 19, 1972. The highest count for the survey is not that much better, there were eight on September 26, 2007.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

This is a common passage migrant. The highest count was that of eight on July 29, 1972.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

There was one on August 22, 1971, this is one of the earliest fall records for Florida. There were no further sightings until October 16 (1990). The highest count is that of 205 on November 6, 1991.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

Seen on a total of six dates from July 26 (1980) to August 22 (1971) with high counts of three on July 26, 1980 and August 17, 1974. No more than two a day have been seen during the survey.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

Seen in the fall from August 16 (1970) with a high count of five on August 25, 1973.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

The only record was of one on August 31, 1991. That surprises me as this is a common early fall passage migrant out in the fields, they can turn up along any of the ditches or canals.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)

This is at best an irregular passage migrant so a single sighting is to be expected. There was one on August 22, 1971.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

There was one on February 21, 1984.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla)*

There was one on January 7, 1978.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

There was one on August 28, 1975, this is always a rarity.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

The highest count was that of 100 on November 6, 1991.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

There was one on February 7, 1965. There were no further sightings until one seen on February 17, 1999. This will always be a rarity at Zellwood.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

There were three on January 7, 1978.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

There was a pair on July 9, 1984 and a singing male was noted on July 9, 1985. This species has probably bred at Zellwood for many years. Finally there were five on August 4, 1990.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

Males noted singing on July 28, 1973 and July 29, 1972 so this species was also breeding many years ago, otherwise only singles seen in the fall with the six on August 4, 1990.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

In the fall five seen on September 9, 1972, there was also one on September 2, 1976 with in the spring 52 on April, 16, 1992.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

The highest count was that of 1,500 on August 19, 1972.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

There was one on August 22, 1965. This is always a special species.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

The high count was that of 200 on August 19, 1972.

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

The highest count was that of 670 on November 6, 1991.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

There were 21 on July 8, 1985, otherwise not reported until 400 seen on August 13, 1995. This was also the highest count.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

There were no fall or winter records. In the spring there was one on March 20, 1992.

**Acknowledgements**

This historical systematic list would not have been possible without the use of the records that Bill Pranty had collected together from various sources. Your help Bill is much appreciated. To those of you who sent in records to Bill I thank you. I would like to single out Paul Fellers for the extensive and very detailed notes that he kept of his visits to Zellwood.

**Additional Records**

If any reader of this report has any additional bird records for Zellwood for any period can they be sent to:

Harry Robinson at 2455 East Lake Drive, DeLand, Florida, 32724 or by email to: sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

## APPENDIX B

# Butterflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I am however only detailing the records for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Pipevine Swallowtail | | | | 6.15.12 | |
| Polydamus Swallowtail | 8.28.09 | | | 7.13.12 | |
| Zebra Swallowtail | 8.5.09 | | | 5.18.12 | |
| Black Swallowtail | | 3.26.10 | 2.18.11 | 1.29.12 | 1.16.13 |
| Giant Swallowtail | 2.27.09 | 3.24.10 | 2.27.11 | 2.22.12 | 2.15.13 |
| Eastern Tiger Swallowtail | 3.4.09 | 2.10.10 | 3.6.11 | 2.29.12 | 2.18.13 |
| Spicebush Swallowtail | 3.8.09 | 3.26.10 | 3.27.11 | 3.2.12 | 1.25.13 |
| Palamedes Swallowtail | 7.29.09 | 4.11.10 | 3.2.11 | 4.13.12 | 4.10.13 |
| Checkered White | 1.9.09 | | 9.25.11 | 2.8.12 | 1.11.13 |
| Cabbage White | | | | | |
| Great Southern White | 1.2.09 | | 4.3.11 | 2.4.12 | 2.27.13 |
| Orange Sulphur | 3.11.09 | 3.24.10 | 8.28.11 | | 7.19.13 |
| Southern Dogface | 2.8.09 | | 4.24.11 | 4.25.12 | 4.1.13 |
| Cloudless Sulphur | 1.4.09 | 3.8.10 | 2.4.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.11.13 |
| Orange-barred Sulphur | | | | | |
| Large Orange Sulphur | 9.4.09 | | 8.12.11 | 9.5.12 | 8.18.13 |
| Barred Yellow | 1.2.09 | 1.15.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.13.13 |
| Little Yellow | 1.2.09 | 1.20.10 | 4.24.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Sleepy Orange | 1.2.09 | 3.24.10 | 2.4.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.27.13 |
| Dainty Sulphur | 1.9.09 | 3.24.10 | | 1.20.12 | 1.25.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Purple Hairstreak | 4.8.09 | | | 4.8.12 | 5.10.13 |
| Banded Hairstreak | | | | | |
| White M Hairstreak | 2.18.09 | 6.13.10 | 9.18.11 | 1.20.12 | |
| Gray Hairstreak | 1.11.09 | | 2.13.11 | 1.1.12 | 6.9.13 |
| Red-banded Hairstreak | 3.11.09 | | 3.2.11 | | 4.26.13 |
| Cassius Blue | | | 11.6.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.16.13 |
| Ceraunus Blue | 11.20.09 | | 12.2.11 | 1.1.12 | |
| Spring Azure | | | 1.9.11 | | 3.8.13 |
| American Snout | 5.1.09 | 3.24.10 | 3.25.11 | 4.15.12 | 6.16.13 |
| Gulf Fritillary | 1.2.09 | 1.27.10 | 2.13.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Zebra | 1.2.09 | 8.13.10 | 3.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Variegated Fritillary | 3.20.09 | 6.2.10 | 5.6.11 | 1.1.12 | 5.3.13 |
| Phaon Crescent | 2.20.09 | 7.25.10 | 2.27.11 | 1.1.12 | |
| Pearl Crescent | 1.4.09 | 3.26.10 | 2.18.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Question Mark | 4.1.09 | 5.14.10 | 3.11.11 | 2.22.12 | 2.1.13 |
| MOURNING CLOAK | | | 3.6.11 | | |
| American Lady | 1.2.09 | 3.17.10 | 2.23.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Painted Lady | 11.1.09 | 3.31.10 | | 7.13.12 | |
| Red Admiral | 1.2.09 | 1.4.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| MIMIC | | | | | |
| Common Buckeye | 1.2.09 | 3.28.10 | 1.19.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.13.13 |
| White Peacock | 1.4.09 | | 9.23.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Red-spotted Purple | | | | | |
| Viceroy | 3.13.09 | 3.21.10 | 2.27.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.13.13 |
| Hackberry Emperor | 3.18.09 | 4.14.10 | 4.1.11 | 3.18.12 | 3.29.13 |
| Tawny Emperor | 5.3.09 | 5.9.10 | 4.3.11 | 3.25.12 | 4.12.13 |
| Carolina Satyr | 1.2.09 | 2.3.10 | 2.18.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Little Wood-Satyr | 5.3.09 | | | | |
| Monarch | 1.2.09 | 1.4.10 | 1.28.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Queen | 1.9.09 | 5.5.10 | 3.4.11 | 1.1.12 | 5.8.13 |
| SOLDIER | | | 3.11.11 | 11.23.12 | 2.27.13 |
| Silver-spotted Skipper | | 9.10.10 | 9.16.11 | 6.22.12 | 9.1.13 |
| Long-tailed Skipper | 1.2.09 | 9.10.10 | 2.4.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Dorantes Skipper | 1.2.09 | | 12.30.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.16.13 |
| Southern Cloudywing | | | | | |
| Confused Cloudywing | | | | | |
| Juvenal's Duskywing | 2.18.09 | | | 3.7.12 | 5.5.13 |
| Horace's Duskywing | 1.4.09 | 3.24.10 | 5.8.11 | 1.29.12 | 2.1.13 |
| Zarucco Duskywing | | 5.16.10 | 3.11.11 | | 4.29.13 |
| Common Checkered-Skipper | 2.18.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.19.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.9.13 |
| Tropical Checkered-Skipper | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 3.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swarthy Skipper | | | | 9.14.12 | |
| Neamathla Skipper | 9.9.09 | | | 5.4.12 | |
| Clouded Skipper | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 2.20.11 | 1.15.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Least Skipper | | | | | |
| Southern Skipperling | 3.20.09 | 4.4.10 | 2.27.11 | 4.1.12 | 6.21.13 |
| Fiery Skipper | 1.9.09 | 1.2.10 | 2.27.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Dotted Skipper | | | | | |
| Tawny-edged Skipper | | | | | |
| Whirlabout | 2.11.09 | 3.14.10 | 2.4.11 | 2.8.12 | 1.16.13 |
| Southern Broken-Dash | | | | | |
| Northern Broken-Dash | | | | | |
| Sachem | | | | 2.8.12 | 2.8.13 |
| Delaware Skipper | | | 9.14.11 | 9.28.12 | |
| Byssus Skipper | | | 9.11.11 | | |
| Dun Skipper | | | 9.11.11 | 3.5.12 | 9.27.13 |
| Dusted Skipper | | | | | |
| Eufalia Skipper | | | 11.2.11 | 2.8.12 | |
| Twin-spot Skipper | | | | | |
| Brazilian Skipper | | | | 11.7.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Ocola Skipper | | | | | 1.6.13 |

There were 81 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2013. The freezes have had a devastating effect on all insects, especially the butterflies.

## Appendix C

# Dragonflies and Damselflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen during the survey back to August 15, 1998. Here I detail the first dates for the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Ebony Jewelwing | | | | | |
| Common Spreadwing | | | | | |
| Variable Dancer | | | | | |
| Powdered Dancer | | | | | |
| Familiar Bluet | 3.20.09 | 6.4.10 | 5.29.11 | 4.27.12 | 7.17.13 |
| Purple Bluet | | | | | |
| Cherry Bluet | | | | | |
| Atlantic Bluet | 3.30.09 | | 6.13.11 | | 7.7.13 |
| Big Bluet | | | | 8.31.12 | 4.10.13 |
| Florida Bluet | 5.31.09 | 5.19.10 | | | |
| Orange Bluet | | | | | |
| Vesper Bluet | | | | | |
| Citrine Forktail | 1.25.09 | 4.9.10 | 4.19.11 | 7.1.12 | 1.23.13 |
| Fragile Forktail | 1.2.09 | 3.17.10 | 1.30.11 | | 2.1.13 |
| Rambur's Forktail | 1.2.09 | 3.21.10 | 2.25.11 | 1.10.12 | 2.15.13 |
| Southern Sprite | | | 5.4.11 | 6.29.12 | 6.30.13 |
| Duckweed Firetail | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Comet Darner | | 9.21.10 | | | |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common Green Darner | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Blue-faced Darner | 5.1.09 | 5.16.10 | | 4.15.12 | 4.17.13 |
| Regal Darner | | 4.11.10 | 3.4.11 | 3.14.12 | 4.17.13 |
| Swamp Darner | 9.23.09 | 4.11.10 | 3.25.11 | 4.18.12 | 6.23.13 |
| Harlequin Darner | | 4.16.10 | 2.20.11 | 1.20.12 | |
| Twilight Darner | 1.2.09 | 5.16.10 | 11.4.11 | 4.25.12 | 8.28.13 |
| Cyrano Darner | 5.31.09 | 4.4.10 | 3.20.11 | 3.25.12 | 4.1.13 |
| Phantom Darner | 11.18.09 | | 12.30.11 | 8.22.12 | 1.9.13 |
| Two-striped Forceptail | 6.3.09 | 5.14.10 | 4.29.11 | 6.3.12 | 7.28.13 |
| Gray-green Clubtail | | 6.11.10 | 3.2.11 | | |
| South-eastern Spinyleg | 7.26.09 | 8.22.10 | | | 4.29.13 |
| Sandhill Clubtail | | | | | |
| Cypress Clubtail | | | | | |
| Dragonhunter | | | | | |
| Russet-tipped Clubtail | 5.27.09 | 5.14.10 | 7.3.11 | 9.21.12 | 7.26.13 |
| Illinois River Cruiser | | | | | |
| Prince Baskettail | 4.8.09 | 4.14.10 | 3.25.11 | 3.21.12 | 4.10.13 |
| Common Baskettail | 1.2.09 | 3.21.10 | 1.30.11 | 2.10.12 | 1.18.13 |
| Sepia Baskettail | | 6.30.10 | 8.24.11 | | |
| Florida Baskettail | | | 3.2.11 | | |
| Four-spotted Pennant | 4.1.09 | 4.20.10 | 4.3.11 | 3.30.12 | 4.19.13 |
| Amanda's Pennant | | | 6.19.11 | | |
| Red-veined Pennant | | | 6.15.11 | 8.10.12 | |
| Halloween Pennant | 4.15.09 | 4.7.10 | 4.27.11 | 5.11.12 | 4.21.13 |
| Banded Pennant | 6.24.09 | 4.7.10 | | 3.25.12 | 8.2.13 |
| Faded Pennant | | | | | |
| Scarlet Skimmer | 4.26.09 | 6.6.10 | 5.26.11 | 1.15.12 | 3.1.13 |
| Pin-tailed Pondhawk | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | | 10.31.12 | 8.28.13 |
| Eastern Pondhawk | 2.18.09 | 3.21.10 | 2.23.11 | 2.3.12 | 1.11.13 |
| GREAT PONDHAWK | 9.4.09 | | | 10.21.12 | 2.27.13 |
| Little Blue Dragonlet | 4.29.09 | 5.12.10 | 5.17.11 | 3.23.12 | 6.26.13 |
| BAND-WINGED DRAGONLET | 11.20.09 | | | | 2.8.13 |
| Blue Corporal | | | 4.10.11 | | |
| Golden-winged Skimmer | 5.8.09 | 5.9.10 | 4.22.11 | 4.29.12 | 4.1.13 |
| Bar-winged Skimmer | | | | | |
| Slaty Skimmer | 5.8.09 | 4.14.10 | 5.22.11 | 4.25.12 | 4.29.13 |
| Needham's Skimmer | 5.6.09 | 4.11.10 | 4.15.11 | 5.18.12 | 5.13.13 |
| Painted Skimmer | | 5.12.10 | | | |
| Great Blue Skimmer | 6.10.09 | 4.28.10 | 4.22.11 | 3.25.12 | 4.19.13 |
| Marl Pennant | 8.15.09 | | | 8.10.12 | |
| Hyacinth Glider | 3.30.09 | 4.7.10 | 3.18.11 | 3.18.12 | 4.17.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roseate Skimmer | 9.9.09 | 4.25.10 | 4.3.11 | 1.29.12 | 1.23.13 |
| Blue Dasher | 2.18.09 | 3.26.10 | 2.27.11 | 2.10.12 | 2.3.13 |
| Wandering Glider | 5.22.09 | 7.21.10 | 6.24.11 | 5.20.12 | 5.29.13 |
| Spot-winged Glider | 6.21.09 | 8.4.10 | 8.21.11 | 7.1.12 | 9.8.13 |
| Eastern Amberwing | 4.1.09 | 4.16.10 | 3.23.11 | 4.20.12 | 4.14.13 |
| Carolina Saddlebags | 1.2.09 | 3.24.10 | 2.27.11 | 2.15.12 | 2.10.13 |
| Black Saddlebags | 1.11.09 | 4.4.10 | 3.27.11 | 3.18.12 | 4.21.13 |
| Red Saddlebags | 9.9.09 | 5.28.10 | 4.6.11 | 6.18.12 | 8.9.13 |

So far during the survey a total 67 species have been identified, of these 17 were damselflies.

## Appendix D

# Amphibians and Reptiles

I have not kept a daily log of these creatures. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed the species seen since August 15, 1998. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greater Siren | | | 2.13.11 | | |
| Eastern Newt | | | | | |
| Southern Toad | 1.2.09 | 1.22.10 | 1.26.11 | 2.1.12 | 2.27.13 |
| Oak Toad | 1.9.09 | 6.11.10 | 3.16.11 | 4.1.12 | |
| Giant Toad | | | 9.4.11 | 1.27.12 | 1.16.13 |
| Greenhouse Frog | 1.7.09 | 1.22.10 | 1.30.11 | 2.1.12 | 5.13.13 |
| Southern Cricket Frog | 4.29.09 | 5.28.10 | 3.4.11 | 8.22.12 | |
| Spring Peeper | 1.2.09 | 1.8.10 | 1.26.11 | 1.27.12 | |
| Green Treefrog | 3.11.09 | 3.26.10 | 4.3.11 | 3.7.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Barking Treefrog | 3.8.09 | 3.28.10 | 4.13.11 | 3.30.12 | 3.29.13 |
| Pinewoods Treefrog | | 5.30.10 | 6.17.11 | 6.18.12 | 5.13.13 |
| Squirrel Treefrog | 3.11.09 | 4.9.10 | 2.20.11 | 3.2.12 | 3.20.13 |
| Cope's Gray Treefrog | 1.4.09 | 1.17.10 | 1.19.11 | 1.10.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Cuban Treefrog | 8.12.09 | 5.25.10 | 5.29.11 | 5.25.12 | 6.5.13 |
| Southern Chorus Frog | 1.25.09 | 1.22.10 | 2.4.11 | 2.3.12 | 5.10.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ornate Chorus Frog | 1.4.09 | 1.17.10 | 4.10.11 | 1.27.12 | |
| Little Grass Frog | 1.9.09 | 1.24.10 | 2.25.11 | 2.1.12 | 4.21.13 |
| E. Narrow-mouthed Frog | 5.21.09 | 6.20.10 | 5.21.11 | 4.25.12 | 5.13.13 |
| Bull Frog | 4.1.09 | 4.4.10 | 3.18.11 | 1.27.12 | 4.26.13 |
| Pig Frog | 2.15.09 | 3.19.10 | 2.23.11 | 3.2.12 | 1.9.13 |
| Bronze Frog | 6.5.09 | 4.18.10 | 4.3.11 | 3.16.12 | 4.21.13 |
| Southern Leopard Frog | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.10.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Gopher Frog | | | 4.17.11 | | |
| | | | | | |
| American Alligator | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Common Snapping Turtle | 2.15.09 | 1.24.10 | 7.8.11 | 2.3.12 | 4.17.13 |
| Stinkpot | | | 4.17.11 | | |
| Loggerhead Musk Turtle | | | | | |
| Mud Turtle | | | | | 2.20.13 |
| Striped Mud Turtle | 1.28.09 | 1.15.10 | 2.18.11 | 1.10.12 | 1.9.13 |
| Box Turtle | 7.12.09 | 7.9.10 | | 6.20.12 | |
| Red-eared Slider | | 3.31.10 | | | 2.8.13 |
| Florida Cooter | 1.4.09 | 1.16.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.10.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Florida Redbelly Turtle | 1.2.09 | 1.17.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Chicken Turtle | 2.27.09 | | 1.19.11 | | 3.6.13 |
| Gopher Tortoise | | 5.14.10 | | 9.28.12 | 8.28.13 |
| Florida Softshell | 1.9.09 | 1.17.10 | 1.19.11 | 1.10.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Green Anole | 3.11.09 | 4.9.10 | 1.14.11 | 1.29.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Brown Anole | 2.13.09 | 4.20.10 | 4.1.11 | 2.10.12 | 4.12.13 |
| Six-lined Racerunner | 9.16.09 | 6.5.10 | 6.17.11 | 5.23.12 | 4.26.13 |
| Ground Skink | | | | | |
| Broad-headed Skink | | | | | |
| South-eastern Five-lined Skink | 3.20.09 | 4.20.10 | 3.20.11 | 3.16.12 | 9.4.13 |
| Mole Skink | | | | 2.22.12 | 4.5.13 |
| Eastern Glass Lizard | 1.18.09 | 2.3.10 | | 4.29.12 | 3.20.13 |
| Island Glass Lizard | | | | | |
| Florida Green Water Snake | 3.22.09 | 1.2.10 | 2.20.11 | 1.1.12 | 7.31.13 |
| Brown Water Snake | | | | | |
| Banded Water Snake | 1.28.09 | 3.10.10 | 1.12.11 | 2.10.12 | 3.13.13 |
| Swamp Snake | | | | 4.18.12 | |
| Brown Snake | | | 7.6.11 | 9.30.12 | 5.19.13 |
| Glossy Water Snake | | | | 2.20.12 | 7.7.13 |
| Striped Crawfish Snake | 2.11.09 | 6.6.10 | 5.17.11 | 3.25.12 | 3.20.13 |
| Garter Snake | 1.21.09 | 1.16.10 | 1.2.11 | 2.5.12 | 1.19.13 |
| Ribbon Snake | 1.25.09 | 3.14.10 | 2.20.11 | 3.13.12 | 4.21.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Hognose Snake | 1.23.09 | 8.11.10 | 7.1.11 | | |
| Ring-neck Snake | 7.15.09 | 4.18.10 | 7.1.11 | | |
| Mud Snake | | | | | |
| Racer | 1.28.09 | 2.28.10 | 2.20.11 | 2.20.12 | 3.27.13 |
| Eastern Coachwhip | | | | | 8.16.13 |
| Rough Green Snake | 4.5.09 | 11.7.10 | 11.11.11 | 7.13.12 | |
| Indigo Snake | 5.21.09 | 9.12.10 | 4.6.11 | 11.9.12 | |
| Corn Snake | 1.28.09 | 4.18.10 | 4.29.11 | 5.16.12 | 4.14.13 |
| Rat Snake | 1.30.09 | 1.16.10 | 2.20.11 | 3.30.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Cottonmouth | 3.15.09 | 5.5.10 | 6.24.11 | 3.14.12 | 8.23.13 |
| Pygmy Rattlesnake | | 10.15.10 | | | |
| E. Diamondback Rattlesnake | | | | | |

There were 23 Amphibians and 43 Reptiles seen since August 15, 1998.

## Appendix E

### Mammals

I have not kept a daily log of these mammals. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen since August 15, 1998. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Virginia Opossum | 1.18.09 | 3.10.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.13.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Southern Short-tailed Shrew | 4.1.09 | | 6.15.11 | | 5.13.13 |
| Least Shrew | | | | | |
| Eastern Mole | | | | 1.10.12 | |
| Nine-banded Armadillo | 1.2.09 | 2.17.10 | 2.2.11 | 2.3.12 | 5.19.13 |
| Eastern Cottontail | 1.2.09 | 2.14.10 | 6.3.11 | 2.1.12 | 3.17.13 |
| Marsh Rabbit | 1.2.09 | 1.4.10 | 1.5.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Gray Squirrel | 1.4.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.5.11 | 1.6.12 | 2.1.13 |
| Southern Flying Squirrel | 3.25.09 | 5.25.10 | 8.5.11 | 9.5.12 | 9.8.13 |
| South-eastern Pocket Gopher | | | 5.26.11 | | |
| Marsh Rice Rat | | | | | 2.18.13 |
| Eastern Harvest Mouse | | | | | |
| Cotton Mouse | | | | | |
| Hispid Cotton Rat | 3.15.09 | 2.10.10 | 1.26.11 | 2.15.12 | 3.29.13 |
| Eastern Wood Rat | | | | | |
| Round-tailed Muskrat | | | | | 7.3.13 |
| Norway Rat | 4.26.09 | 3.24.10 | | | |
| House Mouse | | | | | |
| Coyote | 1.9.09 | 1.24.10 | 1.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.1.13 |

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Fox | 2.11.09 | 2.14.10 | 7.29.11 | 4.15.12 | 7.14.13 |
| Gray Fox | | 2.26.10 | 2.11.11 | 3.25.12 | 7.12.13 |
| Black Bear | | | 11.9.11 | 4.13.12 | |
| Raccoon | 1.2.09 | 1.2.10 | 2.2.11 | 1.4.12 | 1.11.13 |
| Long-tailed Weasel | | | | | |
| Spotted Skunk | | | | | |
| Striped Skunk | | | | | |
| River Otter | 1.11.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.23.11 | 1.8.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Bobcat | 1.4.09 | 1.2.10 | 1.5.11 | 1.1.12 | 1.6.13 |
| Florida Panther | | | | | |
| Wild Boar | | | | | |
| White-tailed Deer | | 10.24.10 | | | |

There have been 31 species seen since August 15, 1998.

## Appendix F

# Grasshoppers

I have been trying to identify these insects from March 2009, at this time I am still in the process of learning how to identify them, the following list is therefore tentative.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Brown winter G. | | | | 4.22.12 | 1.9.13 |
| Elegant G. | | | | 5.4.12 | 7.3.13 |
| Shortwinged Green G. | | 6.13.10 | 11.9.11 | 2.1.12 | 8.30.13 |
| Lively Mermiria G. | | | 9.7.11 | 8.24.12 | 5.17.13 |
| Spottedwinged G | | | 11.4.11 | 7.18.12 | 7.31.13 |
| Handsome G. | | | | 7.4.12 | |
| Clippedwing G. | | | 8.31.11 | 2.24.12 | 8.23.13 |
| Southern Yellowwinged G | | | 11.16.11 | 1.1.12 | 4.10.13 |
| Southern Greenstriped G. | | | 9.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 2.18.13 |
| Orangewinged G. | | | | 5.20.12 | 8.30.13 |
| Longhorn bandwinged G | | | | 4.8.12 | |
| Crepitating G | | | | 6.20.12 | |
| Ridgeback Sand G. | | 9.24.10 | 7.13.11 | 1.1.12 | |
| Marbled G. | | | 9.2.11 | 1.1.12 | 2.22.13 |
| Seaside G. | | | 11.9.11 | 3.30.12 | 8.2.13 |
| Linearwinged G | | | 7.13.11 | 2.5.12 | 7.26.13 |
| Handsome Florida G | | | | 7.13.12 | |
| Florida Purplestriped G. | | | | 7.11.12 | 7.26.13 |
| Cattail Toothpick G. | 8.30.09 | | | | |
| Twospined Spurthroat G. | | | | 8.5.12 | |
| Keeler's Spurthroat G. | 9.14.09 | | | | |
| Southern Redlegged G. | | | 10.30.11 | 7.27.12 | |
| Migratory G. | | | | 4.13.12 | |
| Atlantic G. | 3.13.09 | 6.20.10 | 9.7.11 | 1.1.12 | 4.19.13 |
| Olivegreen Swamp G. | 6.24.09 | | 7.1.11 | 3.30.12 | 7.7.13 |
| Rusty G. | 11.13.09 | | | 3.9.12 | 7.26.13 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American G. | 3.13.09 | 4.9.10 | 2.23.11 | 2.29.12 | 1.1.13 |
| Mischievous G. | | 9.17.10 | 11.16.11 | 1.1.12 | 8.9.13 |
| Obscure Birdwing G. | | 9.15.10 | 8.15.11 | 7.11.12 | 7.26.13 |
| Glassywinged Toothpick G. | | 6.9.10 | | | |
| Eastern Lubber G. | 9.18.09 | 9.30.10 | 7.13.11 | 6.3.12 | 9.8.13 |

So far 31 species identified.