



## **THE BIRDS OF PORT ORANGE CAUSEWAY PARK**

### **AN OVERVIEW**

**September 27, 2017 to September 25, 2023**

### **OBSERVATIONS BY**

**HARRY ROBINSON and KIM RAMOS**

**THE BIRDS OF PORT ORANGE CAUSEWAY PARK**

**Otherwise known as DUNLAWTON BRIDGE**

**SEPTEMBER 27, 2017 to SEPTEMBER 25, 2023**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The following is a summary of what we (self and Kim Ramos) saw during the period September 27, 2017 to September 25, 2023. This project has now come to an end after six years. This is NOT a summary of what everyone saw at this park during this period rather it is a record of what we saw on our normally weekly visits. In all from September, 2017 we have conducted 296 surveys over 610 hours. Our total list comes to 176 species. The best months were May, 2018 and March 20, 2020 when 72 species recorded. The best days had 59 species on February 15, 2021 with 13.400 birds on December 12, 2019.

Initially we had only really covered the areas near the boat ramp but in the late fall of 2018 we started looking at the western end of the park especially to the north. In the fall of 2019, we started to look at the scrub cover along the edges of the park hence the thrushes and warblers.

We have made this more of a “book” from 2022 by adding a frontispiece and six pictures in the middle (after Ring-billed Gull). The pictures have all been provided by Kim Ramos. Kim has also changed the page numbering and created the Pdf version, thanks Kim.

## SYSTEMATIC BIRD LIST 2017 TO 2023

This list covers the birds that we saw from September 27, 2017 to September 25, 2023. I will attempt to indicate each passage and the higher counts during each event.

### **Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were singles on January 31, 2022 and on February 22, 2021 with for the late spring passage one on April 4, 2019.

### **Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*)

A regular late fall to early spring passage migrant they were seen from November 5 (2018) to March 1 (2021) with high counts of three on December 23, 2019, three on December 24, 2018, three on December 26, 2017, three on January 25, 2022, three on February 4, 2022, three on February 10, 2020, four on January 19, 2022, six on December 3, 2018, eight on February 8, 2021 and **ten on March 1, 2021** this is our highest count for the park. In 2018, 2021 and 2022 there was a marked late spring passage this ran from March 6 (2018) to May 29 (2018) with high counts of two on April 17, 2018, two on May 8, 2018, three on April 12, 2021 and four on May 1, 2018.

### **Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

There are only five sightings one for the early spring, two for the late fall and two for the winter. For the early spring passage there were two on January 27, 2020. For the late fall passage there were two on November 27, 2019 with three on November 26, 2018. For the winter passage there were **four on December 17, 2018** with one on December 31, 2018. The count of four is our highest count for the park.

### **Horned Grebe** (*Podiceps auritus*)

In all there are 23 sightings from late November to early February half the sightings were in December. The early spring passage ran from January 7 (2019) to February 21 (2022) with high

counts of six on February 1, 2021, eight on February 6, 2018 and **18 on January 16, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was one on October 31, 2022. The winter passage ran from November 28 (2017) to December 26 (2017). The higher counts fit into two periods. For the first there were six on December 5, 2017 with seven on December 3, 2018. The second period had counts of six on December 21, 2021, six on December 24, 2018, six on December 26, 2017 and 15 on December 19, 2017

### **Cory's Shearwater** (*Calonectris diomedea*)

This is a vagrant there was an exhausted individual on the water on September 21, 2020.

### **Northern Gannet** (*Morus bassanus*)

There are just nine records of this common inshore migrant five for the early spring passage, two for the late spring passage and two for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14, 2019, February 4, 2019. February 15, 2021 and February 22, 2021 with **eight on January 10, 2022** this is our highest count. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 27, 2018 and April 3, 2018. For the winter passage there were singles on December 13, 2021 and December 24, 2018.

### **American White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Seen infrequently there is no particular pattern to the sightings except there are no records from June to September. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2018) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of 17 on February 13, 2018 and 22 on February 28, 2019. The late spring passage ran from March 1 (2021) to April 18 (2019) with high counts of 53 on March 7, 2019 and 85 on March 21, 2019. For the summer passage there were 21 on May 22, 2018. The late fall passage ran from October 24 (2017) to November 30 (2020) with high counts of 36 on November 14, 2017 and 53 on October 24, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 6 (2021) to December 30 (2019) with high counts of nine on December 23, 2019 and **93 on December 10, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)**

Present all year in varying numbers the highest numbers by far were in the late fall passage of 2017. These pelicans bred on a small island right by the boat ramp with a second colony on the other side of the river to the south. From 2020 to 2023 the colony by the bridge was deserted. For the early spring passage there were high counts of 320 on January 13, 2020, 320 on January 14, 2019, 490 on February 20, 2018 and 720 on January 9, 2018. For the late spring passage there were high counts of 190 on April 22, 2019, 460 on April 24, 2018 and 550 on March 6, 2018. For the summer passage there were high counts of 360 on May 30, 2019, 364 on June 27, 2023, 460 on May 8, 2018, 560 on June 22, 2020, 570 on June 26, 2018, 640 on June 5, 2018 and 650 on June 23, 2022. For the early fall passage there were high counts of 440 on September 26, 2019, 450 on September 4, 2018, 460 on July 3, 2018, 510 on August 21, 2018 and 620 on August 14, 2018. For the late fall passage excluding 2017 there were high counts of 230 on November 12, 2018, 420 on October 17, 2019, 520 on November 27, 2019 and 580 on October 31, 2022. For 2017 the high counts were 650 on November 28, 800 on September 27, 1,120 on November 7, 1,500 on October 17 and **2,040 on October 24** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were high counts of 560 on December 12, 2019, 705 on December 17, 2018, 870 on December 5, 2017 and 1,110 on December 26, 2017.

### **Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)**

Present all year there was a major flight in mid-October 2017. The summer and early fall passages were the weakest events. For the early spring passage there were high counts of 64 on January 16, 2018, 65 on January 28, 2019, 90 on January 30, 2018, 106 on February 6, 2018 and 250 on January 2, 2018 the last may be a winter high count. For the late spring passage there were high counts of 35 on April 4, 2019, 36 on March 7, 2019, 39 on March 13, 2023 and 40 on April 10, 2018. For the summer passage there were high counts of 14 on May 22, 2018 and 17 on June 11, 2019. For the early fall passage there were high counts of eight on July 3, 2018, eight on July 12, 2021, eight on September 5, 2019, nine on August 9, 2021, 11 on July 20, 2020, 12 on August 14, 2023, 13 on July 31, 2018 and 16 on July 31, 2023. For the late fall passage there were high counts of 63 on November 21, 2019, 65 on November 7, 2017, 73 on October 24, 2017, 103 on November 21, 2022, 132 on November 5, 2018 and a massive **1,080 on October 17, 2017** this is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were high counts of 46 on December 12, 2017, 57 on December 23, 2019, 73 on December 12, 2019, 95 on December 26, 2017 and 106 on December 6, 2021.

### **Anhinga** (*Anhinga anhinga*)

Compared to the cormorant this is an uncommon species it is especially scarce during the summer months. Normally only singles were seen. For the early spring passage there were two on five dates, four on January 14, 2019, five on February 4, 2019, five on February 24, 2020 and eight on February 3, 2020. For the late spring passage there were two on two dates with three-on-four dates, four on March 6, 2018, four on March 15, 2021, four on March 16, 2020 and **80 on March 28, 2022** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage there were two on six dates, three on two dates and four on June 26, 2018. For the early fall passage there were two on nine dates with three on July 10, 2018, three on September 21, 2020, four on July 26, 2021, four on September 19, 2019, five on August 8, 2019 and five on September 12, 2019. For the late fall passage there were two on 15 dates with three on October 18, 2021, three on November 2, 2020, three on November 5, 2018, three on November 28, 2017 and three on November 29, 2021. For the winter passage there were two on six dates with three on December 3, 2018, three on December 21, 2020, three on December 28, 2020 and three on December 30, 2019,

### **Magnificent Frigatebird** (*Fregata magnificens*)

This is a vagrant there are six records one for the early spring, four are for the late fall and one for the winter. For the early spring passage there was one on February 15, 2021. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2017, October 10, 2019, October 24, 2017 and November 9, 2020. For the winter passage there was one on December 16, 2019.

### **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*)

Present all year visible migration was noted occasionally. There was one higher count in early March and three higher counts in late September and October. For the early spring passage, the high counts were five on January 27, 2020, five on February 13, 2019, six on January 13, 2020, six on January 18, 2021, six on February 7, 2022, six on February 13, 2018 and six on February 28, 2019, For the late spring passage, the high counts were five on April 18, 2019, five on April 19, 2021, six on March 2, 2020, six on March 28, 2022, six on April 2, 2020, six on April 4, 2019 and 17 on March 6, 2018. For the summer passage there were high counts of five on June 26, 2018 and eight on June 21, 2021. For the early fall passage there were high counts of five on August 29, 2019 and 18 on September 25, 2018. For the late fall passage there were high counts of six on three dates, seven on three dates, 13 on October 31, 2017, 14 on October 12, 2020, 14 on October 18, 2021 and **28 on October 1, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the



winter passage there were high counts of six on December 5, 2019, six on December 5, 2022, six on December 6, 2021, six on December 21, 2020, seven on December 23, 2019 and seven on December 31, 2018.

### **Hérons, Egrets and Ibis**

When we started this survey on September 27, 2017, we covered the last three hours of daylight we therefore saw these birds going to roost in mangroves on the eastern side of the river south of the bridge during the winter months. Later in March 2018 we started to cover an earlier period so we lost the counts of these birds going to roost.

### **Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)**

In 2018 there was a major nesting colony next to the boat ramp but in 2019 that colony had moved across the river to mangroves on the eastern shore. Apart from the 2018 summer numbers are quite low. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 19 on February 28, 2019, 22 on January 16, 2018, 26 on February 6, 2018 and 62 on February 20, 2018. For the late spring passage there were high counts of 23 on March 28, 2019, 69 on March 6, 2018, 90 on March 27, 2018, 105 on April 3, 2018 and 163 on April 24, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were 43 on June 25, 2019, 70 on June 26, 2018, 160 on May 1, 2018, 170 on May 29, 2018 and **192 on May 22, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. In sharp contrast for the early fall passage the high counts were 20 on July 3, 2018 and 38 on July 2, 2019. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 20 on November 7, 2019, 20 on November 28, 2017 and 24 on November 14, 2017. The winter passage was by far the weakest events there were high counts of seven on December 5, 2017, seven on December 26, 2017 and seven on December 31, 2018.

### **Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)**

They also nested on Rookery Island in 2018 and across the river in 2019. There are two counts very suggestive of passage. For the early spring passage there were high counts of 17 on February 13, 2019, 20 on January 2, 2018, 21 on January 16, 2023, 30 on February 13, 2018 and 31 on January 3, 2022. For the late spring passage there were high counts of 24 on March 5, 2018, 30 on March 7, 2019 and 145 on April 10, 2018 the latter had to be migrants. For the summer passage the high counts were 13 on June 11, 2019, 15 on May 29, 2018, 16 on June 12, 2018, 16 on June 12, 2023 and 30 on June 26, 2018. For the early fall passage there were high counts of 25 on September 11, 2018, 30 on August 21, 2018, 31 on July 10, 2018 and 40 on July 6, 2020.

For the late fall passage there were high counts of 36 on November 14, 2017, 82 on November 21, 2017 and **245 on October 17, 2017**. The latter is our highest count for the park. The counts of 82 and 245 have to relate to migrants. For the winter passage the high counts were 15 on December 26, 2017 and 29 on December 16, 2019.

#### **Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*)

They nested across the river in mangroves this was also their roost site. They may be a winter visitor. For the early spring passage there were high counts of six on January 4, 2021, six on January 13, 2020, six on January 30, 2018, seven on January 23, 2018, eight on January 18, 2021 and 30 on January 16, 2018. For the late spring passage, the high counts were five on March 2, 2020, five on April 3, 2023, five on April 12, 2021, five on April 18, 2019, six on March 6, 2018, six on March 23, 2020 and eight on April 10, 2018. For the summer passage there were high counts of six on five dates, seven on June 1, 2021, seven on June 28, 2021, seven on June 29, 2020, eight on May 18, 2020, eight on May 24, 2021, eight on June 8, 2020, ten on May 29, 2018, 11 on June 6, 2022, 12 on June 19, 2018 and 12 on June 20, 2022. For the early fall passage there were six on August 22, 2019, six on September 19, 2019, seven on July 20, 2020 and seven on September 5, 2019. For the late fall passage there were high counts of ten on October 17, 2017, 23 on November 28, 2017, 35 on November 14, 2017, 38 on November 7, 2017 and **57 on November 21, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. These 2017 counts represent birds going to roost rather than passage. For the winter passage there were 14 on December 19, 2017, 26 on December 12, 2017 and 31 on December 26, 2017. For the other years no more than four a day were seen.

#### **Tricolored Heron** (*Egretta tricolor*)

They nested in the colony across the river in the mangroves there were only a few pairs. This was also the winter roost. For the early spring passage there were high counts of four on January 23, 2018 and 18 on January 16, 2018. For the late spring passage there were high counts of seven on March 6, 2018, seven on April 24, 2023 and nine on March 27, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were five on May 10, 2021, five on May 29, 2018, five on June 8, 2020, six on June 5, 2018, six on June 19, 2018, seven on June 5, 2023, seven on June 20, 2022, nine on June 21, 2021 and 11 on June 27, 2022. For the early fall passage there were high counts of four-on-five dates, five on July 3, 2018, eight on July 5, 2021, eight on July 6, 2020, eight on July 12, 2021 and 11 on August 15, 2022. For the late fall passage there were high counts of seven on October 17, 2017, 12 on November 7, 2017, 17 on November 14, 2017, 31 on November 28, 2017 and **51 on November 21, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the other years

the high count was that of five on November 14, 2019. For the winter passage the high counts were 12 on December 5, 2017, 15 on December 26, 2017, 20 on December 12, 2017 and 20 on December 19, 2017. For the other years the high count was that of seven on December 16, 2019.

### **Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)**

A pair nested in the mangroves across the river to the south 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2021/2022 there were long periods in the cooler months when none seen. There was no such break in the winters of 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. Singles seen in 2017 to November 7 the break continued to May 22, 2018. Two were then seen regularly to July 24 with high counts of three on July 31 and August 7, then two seen on August 2 with singles to October 22. There were two on November 5 with singles to January 14, 2019. There is now the second break from January 22 to April 4. Up to two a day then seen regularly through to July 30 with three on August 1 and **four on August 22** the latter is our highest count for the park. Up to two a day then seen to the end of 2019 except for a short break from October 31 to November 21. There were no breaks in 2020 singles seen regularly with two on March 2, April 6, July 6, August 3 and November 30 with three on July 20. In 2021 one to two seen regularly with three on March 15 and September 20. In 2022 singles seen all year with two on May 16, August 15 and September 6. Singles seen through all of 2023.

### **Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)**

This is another species that roosts in the mangroves to the east of the river there is also a breeding colony at that location. Apart from the fall/winter of 2017/2018 only small numbers seen. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 40 on January 2, 2018, 60 on February 6, 2018, 110 on January 23, 2018 and 420 on January 30, 2018. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 15 on March 28, 2019, 15 on April 22, 2019, 15 on April 26, 2021 and 105 on April 10, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were 30 on June 11, 2019, 30 on June 13, 2022, 35 on June 8, 2020 and 95 on May 1, 2018. For the early fall passage (this is the weakest event) the high counts were of 32 on August 14, 2018 and 40 on July 6, 2020. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 83 on November 27, 2019, 185 on October 31, 2017, 280 on September 27, 2017, 370 on November 7, 2017, 670 on November 28, 2017 and **795 on November 21, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were 180 on December 5, 2017, 365 on December 12, 2017 and 695 on December 26, 2017. For the other years the highest count was that of ten on December 24, 2018.

### **Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)**

In all a total of 34 were seen the majority being located during the summer and the early fall passages. For the early spring passage there was one on January 23, 2018. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 28, 2022, April 3, 2023, April 10, 2018 and April 17, 2018 with two on April 11, 2019 and two on May 4, 2020. There were seven records for the summer passage from May 1 (2018) to June 26 (2018) with high counts of two on May 4, 2020, May 22, 2018, June 12, 2018 and June 19, 2018. There were eight records for the early fall passage from July 3 (2018) to September 25 (2018) with high counts of three on July 3, 2018, three on July 17, 2018, **four on July 24, 2018** and **four on July 31, 2018**. The counts of four are our highest counts for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2017, October 1, 2018, October 4, 2021, October 10, 2017, October 25, 2021, November 12, 2018, November 15, 2021, November 22, 2021 and November 29, 2021. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, 2018, December 17, 2018 and December 19, 2017.

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

In all a total of 31 were seen 13 were noted during the summer passage. For the early spring passage there were one on January 19, 2022, one on February 3, 2020, one on February 13, 2018 and two on January 9, 2018. For the late spring passage there was one on March 30, 2020. For the summer passage there were ten sightings from May 10 (2019) to June 26 (2018) with high counts of two on May 22, 2019, two on June 5, 2023, two on June 12, 2018, two on June 27, 2022 and **five on June 26, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were seven records from July 2 (2019) to September 19 (2022) with high counts of two on July 30, 2019 and two on August 22, 2019. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 5, 2018 and November 7, 2019 with two on November 7, 2017. For the winter passage there were singles on December 5, 2017 and December 24, 2018. None seen in 2021.

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

This is another summer visitor that stays through the fall. In all there are 67 records with 45 occurring between May and November. There are no records for 2023. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 6, 2020, January 9, 2018, January 13, 2020 and February 4, 2019, two on February 15, 2021 and February 22, 2021 with three on February 8, 2021 and February 10, 2020. For the late spring passage there was one on March 2, 2020. There were 15 sightings for the summer from April 22 (2019) to June 26 (2018) with high counts of two on May 2, 2019, two on May 2, 2022, two on June 26, 2018, three on June 8, 2020 and three on June 21,

2021. For the early fall passage there were 25 records from July 3 (2018) to September 21 (2020) with high counts of three on July 10, 2018, three on July 30, 2019, three on July 31, 2018, three on August 1, 2019, three on August 23, 2021, four on July 3, 2018, **six on July 17, 2018** and **six on September 20, 2021** the counts of six are our highest counts for the park. The late fall passage ran from September 27 (2017) to November 27 (2019) there were singles on ten dates with two on October 10, 2019 and two on November 1, 2021. For the winter passage there were singles on December 23, 2019, December 26, 2017, December 26, 2022 and December 28, 2020 with two on December 21, 2020.

### **White Ibis** (*Eudocimus albus*)

As with some of the herons and egrets they nested across the river to the south of the bridge and this was also the site of their winter roost (which we only covered in the winter of 2017/2018). The highest numbers were recorded from late September to late January. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 1,240 on January 14, 2019, 1,540 on January 30, 2018, 1,960 on January 16, 2018 and 2,220 on January 2, 2018. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 52 on March 27, 2018, 56 on March 7, 2019, 68 on March 23, 2020, 71 on March 1, 2021, 94 on March 2, 2020, 210 on March 6, 2018 and 325 on April 10, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were 17 on June 11, 2019, 18 on June 15, 2020, 20 on May 29, 2018, 27 on May 22, 2023, 30 on May 1, 2023, 30 on June 19, 2018, 38 on June 28, 2021, 65 on June 5, 2018 and 105 on June 15, 2021. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 18 on July 20, 2020, 18 on September 18, 2018, 22 on August 22, 2019, 23 on September 5, 2019, 24 on August 24, 2020, 24 on September 26, 2019, 30 on August 14, 2023, 36 on July 17, 2023, 36 on September 13, 2021 and 42 on September 27, 2021. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 1,210 on September 27, 2017, 1,250 on November 7, 2019, 1,630 on November 14, 2019, 2,890 on November 28, 2017, 3,030 on October 17, 2017, 3,370 on November 14, 2017 and **3,490 on November 21, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were 1,030 on December 10, 2018, 1,090 on December 12, 2017, 1,610 on December 19, 2017, 1,640 on December 26, 2017 and 2,000 on December 5, 2017.

### **Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

There are just 14 records so this has near vagrant status. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 11, 2021 and January 23, 2023. For the late spring passage there was one on March 30, 2020. For the summer passage there was one on May 29, 2018, one on June 13, 2022, two on June 22, 2020 and **23 on June 8, 2020**. The count of 23 is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there was one on July 13, 2020, one on September 4, 2018,

one on September 6, 2023, two on July 17, 2018 and three on September 5, 2019. For the late fall passage there were three on November 14, 2019. For the winter passage there were five on December 26, 2017.

### **Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)**

In all there are 49 records from January to October – a summer visitor at best. For the early spring passage there were two on January 6, 2020. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 27, 2018, April 3, 2018, April 11, 2022, April 19, 2022, April 22, 2019 and April 24, 2023, two on March 17, 2020, two on April 3, 2023, two on April 25, 2022, five on April 12, 2021 and **16 on April 26, 2021**. The latter is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage there were singles on May 1, 2023, May 15, 2018, May 22, 2023, May 30, 2019, June 4, 2019, June 15, 2020, June 27, 2023 and June 28, 2021 with two on June 11, 2019, two on June 22, 2020, three on June 1, 2020, four on June 8, 2020, four on June 27, 2022, five on June 15, 2021, seven on May 22, 2018, nine on June 21, 2021 and 15 on June 6, 2022. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 5, 2021, July 12, 2021, July 13, 2020, from July 25 to August 22, 2022, July 31, 2018, August 3, 2020, August 14, 2018, August 21, 2018, September 12, 2019 and September 26, 2019 with two on July 2, 2019, two on July 20, 2020 and two on September 14, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 10, 2017 and October 15, 2018, with three on October 26, 2020. There were no sightings for November, December and February.

### **Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)**

In all there are 47 records for all months. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 7, 2019, January 14, 2019, January 18, 2021, January 23, 2018, January 25, 2022 and February 10, 2020. For the late spring passage there was one on April 18, 2019, two on April 11, 2022, two on April 24, 2018 and five on March 6, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on three dates with two on May 29, 2018, two on June 26, 2018 and four on June 25, 2019. For the early fall passage there were singles on 15 dates with two on August 22, 2019, two on September 26, 2022, four on July 10, 2018, four on August 9, 2021, seven on August 1, 2022, seven on August 7, 2018 and eight on August 21, 2018. For the late fall passage there were singles on eight dates with two on November 23, 2020, three on November 5, 2018 and **nine on October 24, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there was one on December 28, 2020.

### **Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)**

They were seen all year but not as often as the Turkey Vultures; the highest counts were in late 2017. For the early spring passage there were high counts of seven on January 22, 2019, eight on February 4, 2019, eight on February 15, 2021, nine on January 30, 2018, 14 on February 17, 2020, 19 on February 21, 2022 and 74 on January 13, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were ten on March 7, 2019, ten on March 13, 2018, 15 on March 27, 2018, 21 on April 6, 2020, 22 on March 2, 2020 and 24 on April 17, 2018. The high counts for the summer passage were 15 on June 19, 2018 and 16 on May 22, 2018, no more than four a day were seen in 2019. The high counts for the early fall passage were 14 on September 19, 2019, 16 on August 7, 2018, 19 on September 27, 2021 and 22 on July 3, 2018. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 30 on November 27, 2019, 56 on October 24, 2017, 68 on October 31, 2017 and 69 on November 7, 2017. Finally for the winter passage the high counts were 12 on December 23, 2019, 47 on December 12, 2017 and **94 on December 26, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)**

The highest numbers were normally seen from November to January with the highest counts in December; they were all but absent during the summer. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 165 on January 30, 2018, 180 on February 14, 2022, 215 on January 23, 2018, 250 on January 16, 2018 and 275 on January 13, 2020. For 2019 the high count was only that of 34 on January 14. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 47 on March 6, 2018, 52 on April 5, 2021, 69 on March 13, 2019, 73 on March 15, 2021, 76 on March 1, 2021 and 215 on March 7, 2019. For the summer passage there were eight on May 22, 2018 and 13 on June 5, 2018 with no more than two a day in 2019 and six a day in 2020. For the early fall passage there were high counts of ten on August 22, 2019, ten on September 13, 2021 and ten on September 25, 2018. For the late fall passage, it all changed there were high counts of 110 on November 26, 2018, 165 on November 27, 2019, 185 on October 25, 2021, 195 on November 23, 2020 and 232 on November 14, 2017. For the winter passage the high counts were 270 on December 21, 2020, 275 on December 30, 2019, 580 on December 12, 2017 and **1,110 on December 19, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park.

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

This is a vagrant for the summer passage a party of eight was seen standing on the mud on June 12, 2018.

### **Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)**

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were seven on March 2, 2020.

### **Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were three on November 17, 2022.

### **Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)**

In all, except for 2020 and 2022, there were only nine sightings with three for the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there were two on February 13, 2019. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 4, 2019 and April 24, 2023. For the summer passage there were **three on May 2, 2019** with singles on May 10, 2019 and June 7, 2021. The count of three is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 31, 2018, August 7, 2018 and September 19, 2022. For the late fall passage there were two on October 17, 2019, two on October 24, 2019 and one on October 29, 2018. There were no later records until February. In 2020 there were two from January 13 to March 30 with two on May 4 and one on August 17. In 2022 there was one from February 7 to May 9.

### **Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)**

In all there are (except for 2022) only 15 sightings with the bulk being seen during the late spring and summer passages. For the late spring passage there was one on April 3, 2023, one on April 4, 2019 and one on April 20, 2020 with two on March 30, 2020, April 13, 2020 and April 17, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 3, 2021, May 10, 2019, May 29, 2018, June 7, 2021 and June 11, 2019 with two May 8, 2023, two on May 15, 2023, two on May 18, 2020, two on May 22, 2023, two on May 25, 2020, two on June 12, 2023 and **four on May 8, 2018**. The count of four is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were two on July 2, 2019 with singles on August 3, 2020 and August 7, 2018. For the late fall passage there were two on October 17, 2017 with one on October 29, 2018. There were no records from November to February. In 2022 there was one from February 7 to May 16 with one on September 19.



### **Blue-winged Teal** (*Anas discors*)

This deserves vagrant status there are only six records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 14, 2019 with two on February 13, 2018. For the late spring passage there was one on March 2, 2020 with **28 on April 10, 2018** this is our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were two on November 7, 2019 with four on November 22, 2021.

### **Green-winged Teal** (*Anas crecca*)

This is a vagrant there are just three sightings. For the late fall passage there was one on November 5, 2018, four on November 2, 2020 with **80 on November 12, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Redhead** (*Aythya americana*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were two on January 7, 2019.

### **Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were 13 on February 22, 2021.

### **Greater Scaup** (*Aythya marila*)

This is another vagrant for the late fall passage there were **eight on November 21, 2022** with for the winter passage two on December 17, 2018. The count of eight is our highest count.

### **Lesser Scaup** (*Aythya affinis*)

During the early spring and late fall large flocks were occasionally seen. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 180 on February 4, 2019 with **410 on January 23, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were three on March 7, 2019. For the late fall passage there were 320 on November 19, 2018 with 360 on November 12, 2018. There were more sightings for the winter passage but the numbers were lower the high counts were 56 on December 31, 2018 and 58 on November 28, 2017.

### **Common Eider** (*Somateria mollissima*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were **two on March 23, 2020** and **two on March 30, 2020**. For the late fall passage there was one on November 27, 2019. The counts of two are our highest count for the park.

### **Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

None seen until November 2018 there were then major influxes through to mid-March 2019 sightings were minimal thereafter. There did appear to be separate influxes for the winter and early spring passages. For the winter passage there was one on November 19 with 24 on November 26, 25 on December 3, 37 on December 10, 50 on December 17 and 53 on December 24, then three seen on December 31. For the early spring passage there was one on January 7, 2019, three on February 7, 2022 with six on January 14, 19 on January 22, 47 on January 28 and **82 on February 4**, then 47 seen on February 13 with 19 on February 18. The count of 82 is our highest count for the park. There were 59 on February 28 with 36 on March 7 and 42 on March 14. That was the end of this astonishing event. For the summer passage there were two on May 22, 2019. For the early fall passage there was one on August 3, 2020. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 16, 2019 with two on December 23, 2019, then one seen on December 30, 2019.

### **White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*)

This is a vagrant there are just five records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 28, 2019. For the early fall passage there was one on September 21, 2020. For the winter passage there were **three on December 3, 2018, three on December 10, 2018** and one on December 24, 2018. The counts of three are our highest counts for the park.

### **Black Scoter** (*Melanitta nigra*)

Seen from late October, 2018 unlike the Surf Scoter the only major influx was during the winter event. For the late fall passage in 2018 there was one on October 29 with 50 on November 5, then 28 seen on November 12. For the winter passage there were **740 on November 26, 2018** with 510 on December 3, 320 on December 10, 120 on December 17, 132 on December 24 and 34 on December 31. The count of 740 is our highest count for the park. For the early spring passage there were four on January 7, 2019 with one on January 22, 2019 that is it. For the late

spring passage in 2019 there were 14 on February 28 with seven on March 7 and six on March 14. Finally for the winter passage there was one on December 30, 2019. None seen in 2020.

### **Bufflehead** (*Bucephala albeola*)

This is a vagrant for the winter passage there was one on December 10, 2018 with **two on November 30, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Common Goldeneye** (*Bucephala clangula*)

This is another vagrant for the early spring passage there were two on January 9, 2018.

### **Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

They were seen along the river from late November to early March the highest numbers were noted during the winter passage. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2018) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of six on January 23, 2018, six on February 22, 2021, seven on January 13, 2020, and seven on January 14, 2019. For the late spring passage there were two on March 7, 2019, two on March 13, 2018 and three on March 1, 2021. For the late fall passage there were five on November 19, 2018 with two on November 21, 2017. The winter passage ran from November 27 (2019) to December 31 (2018) with high counts of six on November 30, 2020, six on December 5, 2019, six on December 6, 2021, seven on December 31, 2018, eight on December 26, 2017, eight on December 30, 2019 and **12 on November 27, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*)

A quite common winter visitor from December to early February with the highest numbers in early January; overall they were seen from mid-November to mid-May. The early spring passage ran from January 2 (2018) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of 39 on January 7, 2019, 44 on January 18, 2021, 45 on January 16, 2018, 48 on January 25, 2022, 51 on February 10, 2020, 60 on February 22, 2021, 61 on February 8, 2021, 72 on January 25, 2021, 72 on February 6, 2018 and **85 on January 9, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2018) to April 10 in 2018, April 11 in 2019, April 12 in 2021, April 28 in 2022 and April 3 in 2023. The high counts were 14 on March 7, 2019, 20 on March 14,

2019, 32 on March 21, 2019 and 64 on March 1, 2021. There were seven summer sightings with one on May 10, 2019, one on May 11, 2020, two on May 15, 2018, one on May 15, 2019, one on May 18, 2020, one on June 15, 2021 and one on June 28, 2021. For the early fall passage there was one on July 26, 2021 with two on July 31, 2023. The winter passage ran from November 15 (2021) to December 31 (2018) with high counts of 23 on November 28, 2017, 25 on December 2, 2022, 28 on December 24, 2018, 29 on December 26, 2017, 30 on December 27, 2021 and 41 on December 19, 2017.

### **Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 14, 2019, two on November 22, 2021, with four on November 2, 2020 and **seven on November 15, 2021**. The count of seven is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were three on December 6, 2021.

### **Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)**

Present all year in varying numbers there may be passage in early March and again in October. For the early spring passage, the high counts were six on January 14, 2019, six on February 15, 2021, seven on January 23, 2023, seven on January 28, 2019, eight on February 3, 2020, nine on January 19, 2022, nine on February 7, 2022, ten on January 6, 2020 and 11 on January 11, 2021. For the late spring passage, the high counts were seven on March 15, 2021, seven on March 29, 2021, seven on April 4, 2019, seven on April 19, 2021, eight on March 9, 2020, nine on March 1, 2021, nine on March 21, 2019, ten on March 6, 2018 and ten on March 7, 2019. For the summer passage the high counts were seven on May 8, 2018, seven on May 11, 2020, seven on June 15, 2021, eight on June 1, 2020, eight on June 1, 2021, eight on June 19, 2018 and nine on May 22, 2019. For the early fall passage, the high counts were nine on July 3, 2018, nine on July 10, 2018, nine on July 12, 2021, nine on August 9, 2021, ten on August 30, 2021, ten on September 26, 2019, 11 on August 1, 2022, 12 on September 27, 2021, 13 on September 13, 2021 and 14 on September 5, 2019. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 11 on October 24, 2019, 13 on October 10, 2017, 14 on October 3, 2019, 14 on November 22, 2021, 15 on October 26, 2020 and **22 on November 2, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were eight on December 26, 2019, ten on December 6, 2021 and 16 on December 30, 2019.

### **Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)**

Present through the summer of 2018 there had to be a pair breeding that year nearby. Up to two a day were seen regularly in 2018 from March 13 to August 28. In 2019 the only sighting was of one on March 14, 2019. None seen in 2020. In 2021 there were singles on March 29 and April 5 with three on June 15, then two seen on July 5. In 2022 there were **four on March 28** the count of four is our highest count for the park. Later there were three on May 2. In 2023 there was one on March 30.

### **Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)**

Seen overall from August 8 (2022) to May 8 (2018) the late fall and winter passages being the strongest events. For the early spring passage there were high counts of two on January 28, 2019, two on February 7, 2022, two on February 22, 2021, two on February 27, 2018, three on January 14, 2019, three on February 3, 2020, four on January 18, 2021 and **five on January 6, 2020**. For the late spring passage there were high counts of two on March 8, 2021, two on March 13, 2018, two on March 14, 2019, two on April 5, 2021, two on April 12, 2021, three on March 2, 2020, three on March 23, 2020, three on April 2, 2020 and three on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 1, 2018, May 4, 2020, May 8, 2018, May 18, 2020, May 22, 2023 and June 1, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 16, 2021, August 24, 2020, August 28, 2023, August 29, 2019, September 5, 2019 and September 18, 2023 with two on September 13, 2021 however the passage really started on September 26 (2019). For the late fall passage there were high counts of three on November 21, 2017, four on September 26, 2019, four on October 4, 2021, four on November 22, 2021 and **five on November 2, 2020**. For the winter passage there were high counts of three on December 7, 2020, three on December 12, 2017, three on December 21, 2020, three on December 30, 2019, four on December 5, 2017 and four on December 23, 2019. The two counts of five are our highest counts for the park.

### **Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)**

This is a vagrant there are just six records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 20, 2020. There were very late spring sightings as one seen on May 8, 2018 with **two on May 1, 2023**. More normally for the early fall passage there was one on September 21, 2020 with for late fall passage singles on October 10, 2019 and October 17, 2022. The count of two is our highest count for the park.

### **Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)**

There are only eight records two were for the early spring, one for the late spring and five for the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 27, 2020 with another on January 28, 2019. For the late spring passage there was one on March 9, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 10, 2019, October 24, 2017, November 22, 2021, November 27, 2019 and November 29, 2021.

### **Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)**

In all 39 seen with five sightings in October; singles noted with two on January 3, 2022 and two on September 27, 2021. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 14, 2019, January 27, 2020, January 30, 2018 and February 7, 2022 with **two on January 3, 2022**. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 2, 2020, March 28, 2022, April 4, 2022, April 5, 2021 and April 11, 2019. For the summer passage there were singles on May 1, 2023, May 17, 2021, May 22, 2018, June 7, 2021, June 22, 2020 and June 26, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 5, 2021, July 6, 2020, July 13, 2020, July 20, 2020, July 24, 2018, August 21, 2023 and August 24, 2020 with **two on September 27, 2021** the counts of two are the highest counts for the park. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 1, 2018, October 3, 2019, October 15, 2018, October 31, 2019, October 31, 2022, November 1, 2021, November 8, 2021, November 14, 2022 and November 23, 2020. For the winter passage there were singles on December 5, 2017, December 10, 2018, December 20, 2021 and December 27, 2021.

### **Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)**

A surprisingly rare visitor there are 19 records and eight of these were for December. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 4, 2021, January 6, 2020, January 9, 2023, January 16, 2023, February 3, 2020 and February 15, 2021 with **two on January 18, 2021**. For the late spring passage there was one on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage there was one on June 19, 2018. For the late fall passage there was one on October 25, 2021. For the winter passage there were singles on November 29, 2021, December 5, 2022, December 10, 2018, December 13, 2021, December 17, 2018, December 28, 2020, December 19, 2022 and December 30, 2019 with **two on December 16, 2019** the counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

### **Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)**

This is a vagrant there are just 19 records. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 23, 2023, February 6, 2023 and February 20, 2018. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 6, 2023, April 2, 2020 and April 3, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 22, 2018 and June 1, 2021. For the early fall passage there was one on September 27, 2021. In 2022 there were singles on nine dates from January 19 to June 13 with another on September 26.

### **American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)**

This is a vagrant there are 15 records. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 13, 2020, January 23, 2023, February 15, 2021 and February 22, 2021 with **two on January 18, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 13, 2018, March 15, 2021, March 22, 2021 and April 12, 2021. For the early fall passage there was one on August 15, 2022. For the late fall passage there was one on November 23, 2020. For the winter passage there were singles on November 28, 2022, December 1, 2020, December 5, 2022 and December 19, 2022.

### **Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)**

In all 42 seen and 22 were for the late spring passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 4, 2021, January 14, 2019, January 16, 2023, January 30, 2018, February 7, 2022, February 13, 2023, February 15, 2021 and February 22, 2021. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, 2021, March 7, 2019, March 15, 2021, March 20, 2023, March 22, 2021, March 27, 2018, March 28, 2022, April 5, 2021, April 11, 2022, April 18, 2019, April 19, 2022, April 24, 2018 and May 1, 2018 with **nine on May 1, 2023** the count of nine is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 23, 2021, August 30, 2021 and September 27, 2021. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2017, October 17, 2017, October 19, 2020 with two on October 12, 2020 and two on November 1, 2021. For the winter passage there were singles on December 7, 2020 and December 28, 2020.

### **Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)**

In all 12 noted and seven were for the late fall passage the exact opposite of Merlin. For the early spring passage there was one on January 27, 2020, one on February 1, 2021 and two on

February 4, 2019. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 7, 2019 and March 13, 2018. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 12, 2020, October 17, 2017 and November 7, 2017 with three on October 19, 2020, four on October 5, 2020, four on October 10, 2017 and **12 on October 10, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. There were no later records.

### **Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were singles on October 4, 2021, October 10, 2022 and October 19, 2020 with **three on October 24, 2022** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)**

In 2018 they were seen all year whereas in 2019 there was a summer break from June 5 to August 7 and in 2020 there was a break from June 6 to July 12 except for two on June 22. There was no break in 2021. In 2022 there was no break. In 2023 there was a break from June 13 to August 6. Except for this the higher counts could occur at any time of the year. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 13 on January 22, 2019, 13 on February 4, 2019, 14 on January 25, 2022, 17 on February 6, 2018, 19 on February 20, 2018 and 26 on February 17, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 12 on March 13, 2018, 12 on March 27, 2018, 12 on April 13, 2020, 15 on March 30, 2020, 18 on April 19, 2021, 19 on March 16, 2020 and 24 on April 11, 2019. For the summer passage the high counts were 17 on May 8, 2018, 18 on May 2, 2019, 22 on June 19, 2018, 27 on May 17, 2021, 29 on May 11, 2020, 39 on May 10, 2019, 39 on May 15, 2019 and **40 on May 3, 2021**. The count of 40 is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage there was a high count of 18 on June 28, 2021. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 17 on September 18, 2018, 18 on September 11, 2018, 19 on August 23, 2021, 21 on August 30, 2021, 22 on August 21, 2018, 23 on September 14, 2020 and 29 on August 22, 2019. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 15 on November 7, 2017, 15 on November 16, 2020, 16 on October 26, 2020, 16 on November 15, 2021, 18 on November 5, 2018 and 26 on October 29, 2018. For the winter passage the high counts were 12 on December 17, 2018, 12 on December 27, 2021, 13 on December 30, 2019, 18 on December 16, 2019, 20 on November 30, 2020, 20 on December 19, 2022 and 25 on December 5, 2019.



### **Wilson's Plover** (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the late spring passage there were **two on March 27, 2018** and for the late fall passage there were **two on October 31, 2017**. For the winter passage there was one on December 19, 2022. The counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

### **Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

Present for most of the year there was a short summer break this break ran from June 13 to August 6 in 2018, from June 5 to July 29 in 2019 and from May 26 to July 12 in 2020. There was no break in 2021, 2022 or 2023. The highest counts were in late April and early May. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 22 on February 28, 2019, 28 on January 4, 2021, 32 on February 27, 2018, 39 on February 8, 2021, 40 on February 20, 2018, 41 on February 22, 2021, 45 on January 6, 2020, 48 on January 27, 2020 and 48 on February 6, 2018. and For the late spring passage, the high counts were 51 on April 3, 2018, 55 on April 19, 2021, 58 on March 13, 2018, 61 on April 26, 2021, 73 on March 27, 2018, 82 on April 24, 2018, 90 on April 22, 2019 and 113 on April 27, 2020. For the summer passage the high counts were 50 on May 4, 2020, 50 on May 22, 2018, 76 on May 3, 2021, 80 on May 15, 2019, 93 on May 8, 2018, 109 on May 2, 2019, 185 on May 2, 2022, 207 on May 17, 2021 and **450 on May 9, 2022** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 29 on September 18, 2018, 32 on September 14, 2020, 36 on August 22, 2019, 43 on August 29, 2019 and 44 on September 26, 2019. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 40 on November 7, 2017, 42 on October 17, 2019, 47 on October 31, 2017 and 49 on October 24, 2017. For the winter passage the high counts were 35 on December 23, 2019, 40 on December 13, 2021 and 48 on December 5, 2017.

### **Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were **two on March 27, 2023** with for the early fall passage one on August 17, 2020. The count of two is our highest count for the park.

### **Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were two on March 14, 2022. For the summer passage there were singles on May 1, 2023 and June 22, 2020. For the early fall passage

there was one on August 29, 2022 and for the late fall passage there were **four on November 28, 2017**. The count of four is our highest count for the park.

#### **American Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus palliatus*)

They could be seen all year the numbers were a little higher during the spring passages. For the early spring passage, the high counts were seven on January 14, 2019 and **ten on February 28, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage, the high counts were eight on March 6, 2018, eight on March 13, 2018, eight on March 14, 2019 and nine on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage there were eight high counts of five with six on May 29, 2018, six on June 12, 2023, six on June 29, 2020, seven on June 1, 2021, eight on June 6, 2022, nine on May 22, 2023, nine on June 8, 2020 and nine on June 27, 2022. For the early fall passage there were five high counts of four with five on August 22, 2019, six on July 27, 2020, seven on July 24, 2023, seven on August 7, 2023, eight on September 4, 2023 and nine on July 18, 2022. For the late fall passage, the high counts were four on October 15, 2018 and five on October 29, 2018. For the winter passage the high counts were three on December 31, 2018, four on December 19, 2017, four on December 28, 2020 and six on December 7, 2020.

#### **Black-necked Stilt** (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

This is a vagrant there are just nine records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 13, 2020. For the summer passage there was one on May 15, 2019 with three on May 10, 2021. For the early fall passage there was one on August 17, 2020 with three on July 31, 2018, five on August 8, 2022, six on August 3, 2020, ten on June 26, 2018 and **28 on July 13, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

#### **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on March 2, 2020 and for the early fall passage there were singles on August 15, 2022 and September 7, 2020, three on August 7, 2023 with **four on August 16, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Greater Yellowlegs** (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

This is also a vagrant there are only seven sightings. For the late spring passage there were **two on May 2, 2019**. For the summer passage there was one on May 23, 2022. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 24, 2018 and August 17, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 4, 2021 and on October 24, 2017. For the winter passage there were **two on December 27, 2021**. The counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

### **Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*)

A very rare passage migrant there are ten records with six for the early fall passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 22, 2019. For the late spring passage there were three on April 19, 2022. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 24, 2023, August 17, 2020, August 29, 2022 and September 19, 2019 with three on July 24, 2018 and **eight on July 17, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. Finally for the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2017 with two on October 4, 2021.

### **Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 18, 2019.

### **Willet** (*Tringa semipalmata*)

They could be seen through most of the year there was a summer break in 2018 from May 30 to July 2, in 2019 from June 12 to August 14 and in 2020 from June 2 to July 12. There was no break in 2021 or 2022. In 2023 there was a break from June 6 to July 23. The main passage was during October and early November. For the early spring passage, the high counts were three on February 18, 2019, three on February 28, 2019, four on January 18, 2021, four on February 6, 2018, five on February 8, 2021, five on February 13, 2023, eight on January 20, 2020 and nine on February 17, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were nine on March 14, 2019, 13 on April 11, 2019, 13 on April 24, 2018, 13 on April 25, 2022, 19 on March 16, 2020, 21 on March 22, 2021, 53 on April 5, 2021, 60 on April 26, 2021 and 74 on April 2, 2020. The summer passage high counts were 17 on May 2, 2019, 18 on May 15, 2019, 19 on May 10, 2019, 19 on June 1, 2021, 24 on May 18, 2020, 30 on May 4, 2020, 32 on May 22, 2019 and 41 on May 17, 2021 (no more than three a day in 2018). For the early fall passage, the high counts were eight on September 4, 2018, 14 on August 21, 2023, 17 on September 7, 2020, 24 on September 20, 2021,

26 on August 30, 2021, 29 on August 16, 2021, 36 on July 18, 2022, 42 on September 26, 2019, 74 on September 27, 2021 and 87 on September 21, 2020. For the late fall passage there were high counts of 36 on October 17, 2017, 53 on October 31, 2019, 55 on October 18, 2021, 60 on October 10, 2019, 68 on November 7, 2019, 70 on October 26, 2020, 84 on October 24, 2019, 98 on November 9, 2020 and **190 on October 4, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were nine on December 12, 2019 and nine on December 23, 2019.

### **Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*)

This is a passage migrant and a winter visitor. For the early spring passage, they were seen on eight dates from January 2 (2018) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of two on January 2, 2018, January 16, 2023 and January 23, 2023. For the late spring passage, they were seen on eight dates from March 13 (2018) to May 16 (2022) with high counts of two on April 19, 2021, two on April 27, 2020 and **three on May 9, 2022**. For the summer passage there were two on June 5, 2023. For the early fall passage, they were seen on 26 dates from July 17 (2018, 2023) to September 26 (2022) with two on July 17, 2023, July 24, 2023, August 14, 2018, August 29, 2022, September 5, 2019 and **three on July 17, 2018** the counts of three are our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage, they were seen on 15 dates from September 27 (2017) to November 30 (2020) with high counts of two on November 1, 2021 and November 30, 2020. For the winter passage they were seen on 12 dates from December 3 (2018) to December 27 (2021) singles noted with two on December 26, 2022.

### **Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were singles on March 30, 2020, April 26, 2021 and May 9, 2022 with **two on May 3, 2021**. The count of two is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there was one on August 1, 2022.

### **Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on July 13, 2020 and for the late fall passage there was one on November 7, 2019.

### **Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)**

Present for most of the year there may be a short break in the summer (in 2019 from June 5 to July 29 and in 2020 from June 2 to July 12 there was no break in 2021 or 2022 then in 2023 there was a break from June 28 to July 30). The lowest numbers were from May to September. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 17 on January 28, 2019, 19 on January 25, 2021, 25 on February 8, 2021, 28 on January 14, 2019, 28 on January 19, 2022, 29 on February 3, 2020, 30 on February 15, 2021 and 42 on February 28, 2019 in 2018 no more than nine a day seen. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 14 on April 3, 2023, 14 on April 11, 2019, 14 on April 17, 2018, 15 on April 19, 2021, 18 on March 16, 2020, 18 on April 24, 2023, 19 on May 8, 2018, 25 on April 24, 2018, 30 on March 23, 2020, 38 on April 5, 2021 and 48 on May 3, 2021. For the summer passage there were 36 on June 21, 2021 and 42 on June 1, 2021. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 11 on August 3, 2020, 11 on September 12, 2019, 11 on September 25, 2018, 11 on September 26, 2019, 13 on August 21, 2023, 17 on August 9, 2021, 17 on August 22, 2019, 20 on August 7, 2023, 23 on July 5, 2021 and 25 on July 18, 2022. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 17 on October 29, 2018, 18 on October 31, 2019, 18 on November 16, 2020, 20 on November 7, 2017 and 21 on November 29, 2021. For the winter passage the high counts were 15 on December 5, 2019, 26 on December 5, 2017 and **74 on December 26, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)**

They are recorded from October 29 (2018) to February 22 (2021) outside of this period sightings are limited. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 27 on January 28, 2019, 30 on February 13, 2019, 32 on January 7, 2019 and **80 on January 14, 2019**. For the late spring passage there was one on March 8, 2021, one on March 14, 2022, two on March 15, 2021 and ten on March 29, 2021. For the summer passage there was one on April 24, 2023, one on May 10, 2021, two on May 1, 2023 with 26 on May 11, 2020. For the early fall passage there was one on August 21, 2023, one on August 22, 2019, one on September 12, 2022, two on September 12, 2019, two on September 14, 2020 and three on September 26, 2022. The late fall passage ran from October 4 (2021) to November 19 (2018) with high counts of 20 on October 24, 2019, 21 on October 29, 2018, 25 on November 19, 2018 and 64 on November 5, 2018. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2018) to December 31 (2018) with high counts of 25 on December 10, 2018, 37 on December 3, 2018 and **80 on December 31, 2018**. The two counts of 80 are our highest counts for the park. For the winter passage in other years no more than two a day noted.

### **Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)**

An uncommon visitor with most sightings from November to March. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 15 on January 14, 2019, 16 on January 23, 2023, 17 on February 3, 2020, 17 on January 4, 2021, 17 on January 11, 2021, 19 on February 15, 2021, 20 on February 17, 2020, 24 on January 16, 2023, 24 on February 22, 2021, 27 on February 6, 2018, 32 on January 16, 2018 and **42 on January 19, 2022** this is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage, the high counts were seven on March 7, 2019, eight on March 13, 2018, eight on April 24, 2018, 12 on March 6, 2023, 12 on March 9, 2020, 12 on March 27, 2018, 12 on April 3, 2023, 12 on April 17, 2018, 15 on March 8, 2021, 15 on March 15, 2021, 17 on April 5, 2021, 18 on April 19, 2021 and 27 on March 20, 2023. In 2018 there were later “spring” records with four on May 1, three on May 15 and one on May 22. There was also one on May 18, 2020. In 2021 there was one on May 3 with six on May 24 and one on June 1. In 2022 there were six on May 2 and May 9 with three on May 16, then four seen on May 23. In 2023 there were two on May 15. The summer break ran from May 23 to August 27 in 2018, from April 5 to July 29 in 2019 and from May 19 to August 2 in 2020. In 2021 the break ran from June 2 to July 11. In 2022 the break ran from May 24 to July 24. In 2023 the break ran from June 13 to August 13. They were seen in the early fall from July 12 (2021) with high counts of four on August 28, 2018, four on August 29, 2019, five on August 16, 2021, eight on September 11, 2023, eight on September 21, 2023, 14 on August 22, 2022 and 17 on September 14, 2020. There was a late fall passage in 2017, 2018 and 2020 from September 27 (2017) to November 23 (2020) the high counts were of ten on November 15, 2021, ten on November 19, 2018, 23 on November 29, 2021 and 27 on November 22, 2021. For the winter passage there were high counts of 16 on December 23, 2019, 17 on December 19, 2022, 18 on December 31, 2018, 19 on December 7, 2020, 20 on December 13, 2021, 23 on December 24, 2018, 24 on December 27, 2021 and 34 on December 28, 2020.

### **Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)**

Normally a quite common late spring passage migrant with only a trace passage in the early fall. The late spring passage ran from April 19 (2021) to June 21 (2021) with high counts of 22 on June 5, 2018, 30 on May 3, 2021, 31 on June 15, 2021, 32 on May 15, 2018, 42 on May 22, 2018, 68 on May 8, 2018, 70 on May 22, 2023, 83 on June 1, 2021, 112 on May 15, 2023, 153 on May 2, 2022, 192 on May 17, 2021, 400 on May 9, 2022 and **410 on May 15, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. The early fall passage ran from July 5 (2021) to September 27 (2021) with high counts of six on July 5, 2021, six on August 8, 2019, six on August 17, 2020, 12 on July 20, 2020, 23 on August 29, 2019 and 28 on August 29, 2022. Exceptionally for the late fall passage there was one on November 15, 2021.

### **Western Sandpiper** (*Calidris mauri*)

A winter visitor in low numbers there is also a minor spring passage. The early spring passage ran from January 22 (2019) to February 27 (2018) with high counts of eight on February 6, 2018 and nine on February 27, 2018. The late spring passage ran from March 6 (2018) to May 17 (2021) with high counts of eight on April 4, 2019 and ten on March 6, 2018. There was a trace early fall passage from August 14 (2018) to September 26 (2022) with high counts of five on September 12, 2019 and 11 on August 30, 2021. The late fall passage was no better it ran from October 17 (2019) to November 25 (2022) with high counts of three on October 26, 2020 and three on October 31, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 5 (2017, 2022) to December 26 (2017) with high counts of six on December 26, 2017, eight on December 5, 2017, 15 on December 19, 2017 and **28 on December 12, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Least Sandpiper** (*Calidris minutilla*)

In all there are 45 sightings with 15 of the records for the late spring passage. For the early spring passage there were **80 on January 23, 2018** with singles on February 6, 2018, February 17, 2020 and February 22, 2021. The count of 80 is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage, the records ran from March 13 (2018) to June 15 (2021) with high counts of five on May 3, 2021, five on May 8, 2018, nine on April 19, 2021, nine on May 1, 2018 and 16 on May 11, 2020. For the summer passage there was one on June 13, 2022. For the early fall passage there was one on July 5, 2021, one on July 26, 2021, one on August 14, 2018, one on September 14, 2020, two on July 13, 2020, two on July 17, 2023, two on July 25, 2022, two on August 1, 2022, two on August 22, 2022, two on August 28, 2023, two on August 29, 2022, three on July 31, 2018, five on August 3, 2020, seven on August 14, 2023, 12 on July 18, 2022, 20 on August 23, 2021 and 35 on July 17, 2018. There were no more sightings until December. For the winter passage there was one on December 5, 2017 with three on December 12, 2017.

### **White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

This is a vagrant there are six May records. There were singles on May 2, 2019, May 3, 2021 and May 8, 2018, two on May 9, 2022, two on May 17, 2021 and **four on May 15, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Calidris melanotos*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were singles on August 3, 2020 and August 15, 2019 with **two on September 11, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Purple Sandpiper** (*Calidris maritima*)

This is a vagrant that was never expected to be seen here. For the late fall passage at high tide on both dates there were singles on November 7, 2019 and November 21, 2019. Again, on a very high tide for the late spring passage there was one on April 2, 2020.

### **Dunlin** (*Calidris alpina*)

A late spring passage migrant with a lesser passage in the late fall/winter. For the early spring passage there was one on January 6, 2020, one on January 19, 2022, one on January 20, 2020, two on January 9, 2023, two on January 14, 2019, two on January 23, 2023, two on January 30, 2023, two on February 10, 2020, two on February 13, 2019, two on February 15, 2021, six on January 7, 2019 and eight on February 22, 2021. The late spring passage ran from February 28 (2019) to May 2 (2019) with high counts of 29 on April 3, 2018, 44 on March 27, 2018 and **63 on March 13, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the other years the highest count was only that of 12 on March 7, 2019. The late fall passage ran from October 18 (2021) to November 28 (2017, 2022) with high counts of ten on November 7, 2017 and 18 on November 21, 2017. The winter passage ran from December 3 (2018) to December 30 (2019) with a high count of 23 on December 12, 2017 (otherwise no more than six a day seen).

### **Stilt Sandpiper** (*Calidris himantopus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were **three on April 4, 2019**. For the early fall passage there were two on July 20, 2020 and August 3, 2020. The count of three is our highest count for the park.

### **Short-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus*)

There are just 21 records and 11 are for the late spring passage. For the early spring passage there was one on February 27, 2018. For the late spring passage there were singles on



March 13, 2018, April 10, 2018, April 19, 2021, April 26, 2021, May 1, 2018, May 6, 2022 and May 23, 2022 with two on April 19, 2022, two on May 17, 2021, three on March 27, 2018, and five on June 7, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 27, 2022, July 12, 2021, August 8, 2022, August 15, 2022, August 17, 2020, and September 20, 2021 with three on July 25, 2022, three on July 26, 2021, four on August 30, 2021 and **17 on August 15, 2019**. The count of 17 is our highest count for the park.

### **Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

There are 13 sightings for this species but the timing was very different. For the late spring passage there were singles on April 3, 2018, April 12, 2021 and May 2, 2022 with two on April 4, 2019, two on April 24, 2023 and **four on May 9, 2022** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage there were singles on May 29, 2018 and June 15, 2021 with two on May 15, 2018 and two on May 17, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 31, 2018 and August 16, 2021. For the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2017.

### **Laughing Gull** (*Larus atricilla*)

By far the commonest gull with the highest numbers during the winter and early spring passages. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 4,100 on January 16, 2018, 4,500 on January 3, 2022, 4,500 on January 20, 2020, 5,200 on February 13, 2018, 6,000 on January 9, 2023, 6,000 on February 4, 2019, 6,500 on January 30, 2018, 6,500 on January 30, 2023, 8,000 on January 18, 2021 and 8,500 on January 25, 2021. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 1,450 on March 6, 2018, 1,540 on March 9, 2020, 1,800 on March 20, 2023, 1,850 on March 15, 2021, 2,250 on April 10, 2018, 2,300 on March 27, 2023, 2,500 on March 1, 2021, 3,000 on March 7, 2019 and 6,000 on March 7, 2022. For the summer passage the high counts were 830 on June 5, 2018, 1,025 on June 26, 2018 and 1,160 on June 19, 2018. In 2019 the high count was only that of 240 on May 2 and in 2020 it was only that of 227 on May 25. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 1,800 on July 3, 2018, 2,000 on August 28, 2023, 2,000 on September 18, 2018, 2,100 on August 14, 2018, 2,400 on August 22, 2019, 2,500 on August 14, 2023 and 3,000 on September 6, 2022. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 2,000 on October 10, 2017, 2,000 on November 15, 2021, 2,050 on November 21, 2017 and 4,000 on November 27, 2019. Finally for the winter passage the high counts were 4,750 on December 5, 2019, 6,200 on December 19, 2017, 7,200 on December 26, 2017 and **12,000 on December 12, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)**

This is a vagrant there are just two records. For the late fall passage there was one on November 5, 2018 with for the winter passage one on December 30, 2019.

### **Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)**

A rare visitor there are just 21 records the bulk were seen during the early spring passage none were seen in 2020. For this passage the high counts were three on January 16, 2018, three on February 1, 2021, three on February 28, 2022, four on January 2, 2018, four on February 6, 2018, five on February 2, 2018 and **20 on January 30, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. In 2019 just one was seen on January 28. For the late spring passage there was one on March 22, 2021, one on May 1, 2018, two on March 28, 2019 and two on April 3, 2018. For the late fall passage there was one on November 14, 2017 with two on November 29, 2021. For the winter passage there was one on December 12, 2017 with two on December 19, 2022.

### **Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)**

Seen from October 17 (2017) to May 8 (2018) with summer records in 2018 the highest counts were noted in December. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 110 on January 9, 2018, 120 on January 16, 2018, 120 on January 20, 2020, 160 on January 30, 2018 and 280 on January 2, 2018. The highest count for 2019 was that of 60 on January 7. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 16 on March 6, 2018, 16 on March 7, 2019, 18 on March 8, 2021, 20 on March 13, 2018, 24 on March 9, 2020, 25 on March 1, 2021 and 38 on March 17, 2020. The last dates were April 22 in 2019, May 8 in 2018, April 27 in 2020, April 19 in 2021, April 11 in 2022 and April 3 in 2023. For the summer passage in 2018 there were three on June 12, one on June 19 and three on June 26. There was also one on June 20, 2022. The late fall passage ran from October 10 (2022) with high counts of 50 on November 4, 2019, 64 on November 14, 2017 and 118 on November 21, 2017. For the winter passage the high counts were 120 on December 31, 2018, 125 on December 28, 2020, 140 on December 16, 2019, 210 on December 12, 2019, 305 on December 12, 2017, 343 on December 12, 2022 and **346 on December 26, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park.



Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks



Red-breasted Merganser



Yellow-billed Cuckoo



American Oystercatchers



Common Loon



Cory's Shearwater



Reddish Egret (white morph)



Typical assortment of birds on the exposed sandbar



Osprey



Gray Kingbird

### **Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)**

A spring passage migrant numbers in the late fall and winter were much lower. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 430 on February 28, 2019, 570 on January 9, 2018, 650 on January 2, 2018, 740 on February 28, 2022, 1,050 on January 30, 2018, 1,260 on February 27, 2018 and **2,250 on March 7, 2022** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 650 on March 14, 2019, 720 on March 7, 2019, 720 on March 13, 2018 and 850 on March 6, 2018. There were summer sightings with 11 on May 1, 2018, one on May 2, 2019, two on May 4, 2020, eight on May 8, 2018, one on May 11, 2020, four on May 15, 2018, two on June 5, 2018 and one on June 26, 2018. For the early fall passage there was one on July 18, 2022. Seen in the late fall from September 21 (2020) with high counts of five on October 17, 2017, five on November 2, 2020, five on November 15, 2021, five on November 21, 2017, 18 on November 7, 2022 and 20 on November 22, 2021. For the winter passage there were high counts of 43 on December 21, 2020, 43 on December 30, 2019, 62 on December 26, 2017, 110 on December 31, 2018 and 250 on December 12, 2019.

### **Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*)**

This is a vagrant there are four spring sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles on February 18, 2019, February 21, 2022 and February 28, 2022. For the late spring passage there was one on April 10, 2018.

### **Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)**

This was also a spring passage migrant with only scattered records for the other seasons; in all there are 38 records. For the early spring passage, the high counts were three on January 30, 2018, three on February 27, 2018, five on January 2, 2018 and five on February 28, 2022. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of five on March 16, 2020, five on April 10, 2018 and **nine on March 23, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park otherwise singles seen on seven dates. The main spring passage ended on April 10 (2018) there was also a late individual on May 1, 2018. For the summer passage there was one on June 5, 2018. Exceptionally for the early fall passage there were singles on August 1, 2022, August 14, 2023 and September 18, 2018. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 17, 2017, October 18, 2021, October 25, 2021, November 1, 2021 and November 7, 2022 with two on November 15, 2021. There was a minor winter passage from December 5 (2019) with high counts of two on December 5, 2019, two on December 12, 2019 and three on December 28, 2020.



### **Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)**

This is a vagrant in 2018 for the late spring passage what had to be one individual was seen on February 27, March 6, March 13 and April 10. In 2022 there were singles on February 21, February 28 and March 7.

### **Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)**

There are just 28 records and 12 were for the early spring passage. For the early spring passage there were nine singles, two on February 28, 2022 with **three on January 2, 2018** and **three on January 30, 2018**. The last were seen on February 13 (2018, 2019). For the late spring passage there were singles on March 13, 2018 and March 17, 2020 with two on March 7, 2022, two on March 16, 2020 and **three on April 10, 2018**. The counts of three are our highest counts for the park. For the summer passage there were singles on May 29, 2018, June 5, 2018 and June 28, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 17, 2020 and August 24, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 1, 2021, November 2, 2020, November 7, 2022 and November 21, 2017 with two on November 30, 2020. For the winter passage there were singles on December 16, 2019, December 23, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

### **Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)**

This is a vagrant there are just five records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 24, 2018, one on May 2, 2022 with **two on March 30, 2020** and **two on May 1, 2018**. For the early fall passage there were **two on July 3, 2018**. The counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

### **Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)**

A late fall passage migrant with a continuation into December. At other times it is an irregular visitor. For the early spring passage there were singles on nine dates from January 2 (2018) to February 28 (2019) with counts of two on February 20, 2018 and two on February 28, 2019. For the late spring passage there were singles on six dates from March 2 (2020) to April 27 (2020) with two on March 2, 2020, two on March 15, 2021, two on March 17, 2020, two on April 4, 2022, two on April 10, 2018, two on April 13, 2020, two on April 27, 2020, three on March 23, 2020 and four on March 16, 2020. For the summer passage there were singles on May 18, 2020,

May 29, 2018, June 15, 2020 and June 26, 2018 with two on May 17, 2021, two on June 27, 2023 and four on May 8, 2018. In 2019 there were no sightings from April 5 to September 11. There are 19 records for the early fall passage from July 17 (2018) to September 28 (2020) with high counts of seven on September 25, 2018 and eight on September 7, 2020. The late fall passage was the event with sightings from September 27 (2017) to November 27 (2019) with high counts of seven on October 8, 2018, seven on October 29, 2018, seven on November 1, 2021, 13 on October 24, 2017 and **24 on October 24, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. There were eight records for the winter passage from December 3 (2018) to December 31 (2018) with high counts of four on December 3, 2018 and four on December 19, 2017.

### **Royal Tern** (*Thalasseus maxima*)

A late spring passage migrant otherwise they were seen in low numbers for the rest of the year. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 12 on January 16, 2018, 16 on January 2, 2018, 21 on February 27, 2018 and 36 on January 20, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 46 on April 10, 2018, 52 on April 4, 2019, 58 on March 14, 2022, 61 on March 16, 2020, 61 on March 23, 2020, 77 on April 3, 2018, 93 on April 17, 2018, 148 on March 27, 2018, 240 on April 24, 2018 and **270 on May 1, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage the high counts were of 87 on June 5, 2018 and 98 on June 29, 2020. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 27 on July 31, 2018, 33 on September 21, 2020, 35 on August 21, 2018, 37 on July 13, 2020, 43 on July 5, 2021, 51 on July 27, 2020 and 110 on August 16, 2021. The high count for 2019 was only that of 11 on July 2, 2019. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 31 on November 8, 2021, 31 on November 21, 2019 and 80 on October 10, 2017. For the winter passage the high count was only that of ten on December 30, 2019.

### **Sandwich Tern** (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

Perhaps surprisingly there are only 55 sightings and 40 of them were for the fall. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 13, 2020, January 16, 2023, January 20, 2020 and February 13, 2023. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 23, 2020, March 28, 2022, April 2, 2020 and April 10, 2018. For the summer there were singles on May 1, 2018, May 3, 2021 and May 18, 2020 with two on June 1, 2020, three on June 29, 2020 and **12 on June 5, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. There are 33 records for the early fall passage with high counts of five on July 24, 2023, five on July 27, 2020, five on August 8, 2019 and five on September 5, 2019. There are eight records for the late fall passage with a high count of three on October 17, 2017. For the winter passage there was one on December 5, 2017, one on December

6, 2021, one on December 12, 2022, two on December 7, 2020, two on December 13, 2021 and three on December 20, 2021.

### **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on June 29, 2020.

### **Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*)

This is a vagrant there are just six records. For the late spring passage, one was seen on April 3, 2018. For the early fall passage, there were singles seen on June 29, 2020 and August 8, 2019 with two on August 21, 2023 and **four on August 3, 2020** and for the late fall passage there was one on October 3, 2019. The count of four is our highest count for the park.

### **Arctic Tern** (*Sterna paradisaea*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on August 3, 2020 (see Common Tern).

### **Forster's Tern** (*Sterna forsteri*)

An uncommon visitor from July to April only low numbers recorded. For the early spring passage there were five counts of three with four on February 10, 2020, four on February 24, 2020, five on January 11, 2021, five on January 20, 2020, five on February 8, 2021 and nine on January 22, 2019. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of three on March 27, 2018, three on April 3, 2018, three on April 12, 2021 with four on March 23, 2020, four on April 5, 2021, five on March 9, 2020 and nine on April 11, 2022 the last was seen on April 17 (2018). For the summer passage there was one on May 17, 2021. The early fall passage ran from June 29 (2020) with high counts of two on July 17, 2018, September 7, 2020, September 14, 2020 and September 26, 2019. For the late fall passage there were high counts of six on October 24, 2019, seven on November 21, 2019, eight on November 15, 2021 and **11 on November 14, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were high counts of four on December 12, 2019, four on December 28, 2020, four on December 30, 2019, five on December 23, 2019, seven on December 26, 2017 and ten on December 5, 2022.

### **Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)**

A late spring and summer visitor with a scattering of sightings for the early fall. Seen in the late spring from March 30 (2020) with high counts of 39 on April 18, 2019, 45 on April 24, 2018, 45 on April 26, 2021, 63 on April 20, 2020 and 78 on April 27, 2020. The summer passage ran from May 1 (2018) to June 19 (2018) with high counts of 29 on June 5, 2019, 32 on May 1, 2018, 34 on May 8, 2018, 35 on May 3, 2021, 38 on May 1, 2023, 40 on June 15, 2020, 50 on May 4, 2020, 52 on June 21, 2021, 52 on June 28, 2021 and 54 on June 1, 2021. The early fall passage ran from July 2 (2019) to September 14 (2020) the high counts were three on July 3, 2018, six on July 20, 2020, eight on August 3, 2020, 16 on August 30, 2021, 21 on August 9, 2021, 26 on August 22, 2022, 29 on July 25, 2022, 43 on July 2, 2019, 94 on July 5, 2021, 97 on July 12, 2021 and **127 on July 6, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)**

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were four on April 27, 2020. For the early fall passage there was one on September 5, 2019, two on August 22, 2022 with **23 on August 3, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)**

This is a spring and summer passage migrant. For the early spring passage, the high counts were two on January 28, 2019 with 11 on January 2, 2018 and **25 on January 9, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there was one on March 17, 2020, one on March 27, 2018, two on March 30, 2020 with three on April 22, 2019 and six on April 24, 2018. For the summer passage there were eight records from May 10 (2019) to June 26 (2018) with high counts of four on June 26, 2018, seven on June 12, 2018 and nine on June 19, 2018. For the early fall passage there was one on August 22, 2019 with five on July 13, 2020. For the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2019. Finally for the winter passage there were four on December 31, 2018. No sightings in 2021.

### **Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 22, 2021.

### **Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*)

A common resident; the number of pairs breeding locally not known. For the early spring passage there was a high count of 31 on January 14, 2019. For the late spring passage there was a high count of 25 on April 22, 2019. For the summer passage there were high counts of 28 on June 11, 2019, 35 on June 26, 2018 and 60 on May 22, 2018. For the early fall passage there were high counts of 32 on August 29, 2019, 36 on September 4, 2018, 37 on August 14, 2023, 37 on August 22, 2022, 39 on September 25, 2018 and 56 on August 21, 2018. The strongest event was the late fall passage with high counts of 41 on November 7, 2017, 43 on October 17, 2019, 45 on October 22, 2018, 45 on November 26, 2018 and **71 on October 15, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the highest counts were 35 on December 19, 2017, 38 on December 17, 2018 and 46 on December 24, 2018.

### **Eurasian Collared-Dove** (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

A less common resident with the highest counts in the fall. For the early spring passage, the high counts were of six on January 9, 2023, six on February 28, 2019 and nine on January 25, 2022. For the late spring passage, the highest counts were six on April 4, 2019, seven on March 1, 2021 and seven on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were seven on June 11, 2019, seven on June 19, 2018 and eight on May 8, 2018. For the early fall passage, the high counts were eight on July 3, 2018, eight on July 26, 2021, eight on August 22, 2019, nine on August 16, 2021 and ten on July 17, 2018. For the late fall passage, the high counts were eight on November 27, 2019 and **13 on November 12, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were three on December 17, 2018, three on December 19, 2017, three on December 21, 2020, four on December 27, 2021, six on December 7, 2020 and seven on December 6, 2021.

### **White-winged Dove** (*Zenaida asiatica*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were four on October 31, 2017.

### **Mourning Dove** (*Zenaida macroura*)

A common resident with the highest numbers during the summer and the fall. For the early spring passage, the high counts were eight on January 18, 2021, eight on February 13, 2019,

nine on February 4, 2019, ten on January 4, 2021, 11 on January 25, 2022, 12 on January 11, 2021 and 12 on February 10, 2020. For the late spring passage, the highest counts were nine on March 1, 2021, ten on March 15, 2021 and ten on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage the highest counts were 14 on June 12, 2018 and 22 on June 26, 2018. For the early fall passage, the highest counts were of 15 on July 5, 2021 and 15 on July 17, 2018. For the late fall passage, the highest count was that of **35 on November 12, 2018** this is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the highest counts were of 12 on December 26, 2022 and 12 on December 30, 2019.

#### **Common Ground-Dove** (*Columbina passerina*)

A secretive species that will have been overlooked there are only 28 records. For the early spring passage there was one on February 7, 2022 with two on February 10, 2020. In 2020 there was a late spring passage from March 9 to April 20 with high counts of two on March 30, two on April 2 and three on March 16. Seen in the summer from May 8 (2018) to June 22 (2020) with counts of two on five dates. For the early fall passage there were high counts of two on July 3, 2018, two on July 24, 2018, two on July 27, 2020, two on July 31, 2023, two on August 15, 2022, two on August 30, 2021, two on September 5, 2019 and two on September 21, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2017, October 3, 2022, October 10, 2019, October 17, 2017, October 17, 2022, October 25, 2021, November 1, 2021 and November 22, 2021 with **four on October 26, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage there were singles on December 3, 2018, December 13, 2021, December 16, 2019 and December 20, 2021 with two on December 28, 2020.

#### **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*)

This is another vagrant for the late fall passage there was a late individual on November 21, 2019.

#### **Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on August 14, 2018 with **two on July 26, 2021**. For the winter passage there was one on December 27, 2021. The count of two is our highest count for the park.

### **Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*)

There are only 20 records from April 11 (2019) to August 1 (2022). For the spring passage there were high counts of three on April 11, 2019 and six on April 17, 2018. For the summer passage there were high counts of four on June 12, 2018, five on June 11, 2019, six on June 4, 2019, six on June 8, 2020 and 11 on June 15, 2021. There are only five records for the early fall passage there was one on July 3, 2018, one on July 12, 2021 one on August 1, 2022, four on July 5, 2021 and **14 on July 17, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*)

This is a vagrant there are three records. For the summer passage there was one on June 11, 2019. For the late fall passage there was one on October 4, 2021 and for the winter passage there was one on December 17, 2018.

### **Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

Present in low numbers from July 13 (2020) to May 1 (2018) for the early spring passage the high counts were of four on January 5, 2022, four on January 7, 2019, four on January 27, 2020, and four on February 24, 2019. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of three on March 7, 2019 and four on March 2, 2020. The last was seen on April 4 (2019). The first in the fall was seen on July 13 (2020). For the early fall passage there were high counts of three on August 29, 2022, three on September 5, 2019, three on September 11, 2018, three on September 12, 2019 and three on September 19, 2022. The late fall passage and winter events were the strongest with for the late fall passage high counts of four on October 18, 2021, four on November 5, 2018, four on November 14, 2019, **five on October 1, 2018** and **five on November 1, 2021**. For the winter passage the high counts were of four on December 10, 2018, four on December 17, 2018 and **five on December 19, 2017**. The three counts of five are our highest counts for the park.

### **Red-bellied Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

There are just 15 records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 19, 2022. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 17, 2020, March 23, 2020 and April 6, 2020. For the summer passage there was one on May 23, 2022. For the early fall passage there

were singles on August 14, 2018, August 22, 2022, August 29, 2019, August 30, 2021, September 12, 2022, September 25, 2018 and September 26, 2022. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 7, 2017, November 12, 2018 and November 28, 2017.

#### **Downy Woodpecker** (*Picoides pubescens*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on January 25, 2022.

#### **Pileated Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on February 24, 2020 with **two on February 15, 2021**. For the late spring passage there was one on March 6, 2023. For the winter passage there were singles on December 19, 2022 and December 21, 2020. The count of two is our highest count for the park.

#### **Eastern Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus virens*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2022.

#### **Eastern Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*)

This is locally a vagrant there are only 15 sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 6, 2020, January 13, 2020, January 16, 2023 and January 20, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 26, 2020, November 15, 2021, November 21, 2019, November 21, 2022 and November 29, 2021. For the winter passage there was one on December 5, 2022, one on December 21, 2020, one on December 27, 2021, two on December 30, 2019, **three on December 6, 2021** and **three on December 16, 2019**. The counts of three are our highest counts for the park.



### **Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)**

There are just eight records with for the late spring passage one on April 24, 2023. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 8, 2020, June 26, 2018, August 28, 2018, August 29, 2019, August 30, 2021, September 11, 2018 and September 19, 2019.

### **Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)**

There are 15 records: for the summer passage there were singles on May 1, 2023, May 2, 2022, May 8, 2023, May 15, 2019, May 16, 2022, May 18, 2020, May 23, 2022, May 29, 2018, June 5, 2018, June 11, 2019 and June 13, 2022 with two on June 21, 2021 and **three on June 6, 2022**. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 27, 2022 and July 25, 2022 with two on August 16, 2021. The count of three is our highest count for the park.

### **Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)**

For the early spring passage singles were seen on ten dates from January 7 (2019) to February 18 (2019) with **two on January 2, 2023**. For the late spring passage there were singles on 13 dates from March 6 (2023) to April 25 (2022) with **two on March 16, 2020**. For the summer passage there were singles on May 2, 2022, May 16, 2022, May 22, 2018, June 1, 2020, June 5, 2023, June 15, 2020, June 15, 2021, June 21, 2021, June 26, 2018, June 27, 2022 and June 28, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 5, 2021, July 6, 2020, July 10, 2018, July 13, 2020, July 24, 2018, July 25, 2022, August 1, 2022, August 8, 2022, August 22, 2022, August 23, 2021, August 30, 2021 and September 13, 2021 with **two on July 12, 2021**. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 18, 2021, October 22, 2018, October 25, 2021, November 1, 2021, November 12, 2018, November 23, 2020, November 27, 2019, November 28, 2022 and November 29, 2021. For the winter passage there was one on December 27, 2021. The counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

### **White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 25, 2021.

### **Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)**

This is a vagrant there are only 16 sightings and five of them were in October a month when migrants from the north enter Florida. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 16, 2022, February 8, 2021 and February 20, 2018. For the summer passage there were singles on May 11, 2020, May 15, 2023, June 5, 2022 and June 22, 2020. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 12, 2021, July 13, 2020, August 14, 2023 and September 27, 2021. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 15, 2018, October 19, 2020, October 22, 2018 and October 24, 2019 with **two on October 5, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)**

This is a vagrant there are only 11 records. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 25, 2021, February 1, 2021 and February 20, 2023. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 13, 2023 and April 11, 2019 with **three on March 15, 2021**. This count of three is our highest count for the park. For the summer passage there was one on June 15, 2021. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 25, 2021 and November 22, 2021. For the winter passage there were singles on December 12, 2022 and December 28, 2020. Within a mile this is a common species just not here.

### **Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)**

Above all a late fall passage migrant although they were seen throughout the year. For the early spring passage, the high counts were of 54 on January 22, 2019, 69 on February 24, 2020, 90 on February 3, 2020 and 110 on February 8, 2021. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 41 on March 7, 2019, 47 on March 9, 2020, 74 on March 15, 2021 and 85 on April 10, 2018. For the summer passage the high counts were of 18 on May 29, 2018, 160 on June 28, 2021 and 170 on June 15, 2020. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 71 on July 10, 2018, 100 on July 3, 2018 and 220 on July 6, 2020. Now to the main event the late fall passage the high counts were 320 on October 24, 2017, 470 on November 19, 2018, 490 on November 5, 2018, 530 on November 12, 2018 and **960 on November 7, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. Counts were low again for the winter passage with high counts of 32 on December 23, 2019 and 58 on December 17, 2018.

### **Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*)

This is a vagrant there are only six sightings. For the early spring passage there was one on February 15, 2021. For the late spring passage there was one on March 6, 2018 with **17 on April 13, 2020** and six on April 20, 2020. The count of 17 is our highest count for the park. For the early fall passage there was one on July 5, 2021 with eight on July 10, 2018.

### **Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

As with all the hirundines there are only a handful of records. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 23, 2018, February 18, 2019 and February 22, 2021 with three on February 10, 2020, eight on January 9, 2023, 14 on January 23, 2023 and 29 on February 15, 2021. For the late spring passage there was one on March 30, 2020, two on March 1, 2021, six on March 28, 2022, six on April 2, 2020, nine on March 21, 2019, 12 on March 15, 2021 with **560 on March 6, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. The last was one on May 1 (2023). For the late fall passage there was one on November 15, 2021 with two on October 5, 2020 and two on October 15, 2018.

### **Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on March 16, 2020. For the summer passage there were singles on May 16, 2022 and June 21, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 17, 2018 and August 14, 2023.

### **Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia*)

This is another vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 11, 2019 and for the early fall passage there was one on August 14, 2023.

### **Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there were seven on August 14, 2023.

### **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*)

Another very under-recorded species there are only two higher counts for the late spring and early fall passages. Seen in the spring from March 21 (2019, 2022) with a late high count of **283 on May 1, 2023** this is our highest count for the park. The late spring passage may have run to May 24 (2021). For the summer passage there were singles on June 6, 2022, June 8, 2020 and June 19, 2018 with two on June 1, 2020, two on June 12, 2018, two on June 21, 2021, two on June 26, 2018, seven on May 18, 2020, ten on June 15, 2021 and 16 on May 11, 2020. The early fall passage ran from July 3 (2018) to September 21 (2020) with a high count of 115 on September 5, 2019. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2017 and October 24, 2017 with 20 on October 5, 2020.

### **Carolina Wren** (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 17, 2018.

### **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Polioptila caerulea*)

Status uncertain. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 4, 2021, January 18, 2021, January 25, 2022 and February 14, 2022 with **three on February 15, 2021**. For the summer passage there was one on May 4, 2020. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 4, 2021, October 11, 2021, October 19, 2020, October 31, 2022 and November 1, 2021, two on November 23, 2020 with **three on October 25, 2021** and **three on November 21, 2022**. For the winter passage there were singles on November 29, 2021, November 30, 2020, December 5, 2022, December 6, 2021, December 7, 2020, December 14, 2020 and December 21, 2020 with two on December 28, 2020. The counts of three are our highest counts for the park.

### **Swainson's Thrush** (*Catharus ustulatus*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 17, 2019.

### **Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 17, 2019.

### **American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius*)

A very under-recorded species that was probably visible regularly during the winter going to roost along the western border. In all there are only 21 records. Seen in the early spring from January 11 (2021) to February 28 (2019) with high counts of 50 on January 22, 2019, 61 on February 10, 2020, 65 on January 18, 2021, 105 on February 13, 2018 and 175 on February 15, 2021. The winter passage ran from November 30 (2020) to December 30 (2019) there were 200 on December 21, 2020 with 2,060 on December 30, 2019 and **2,860 on December 7, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Gray Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

It was only in the late fall of 2019 that we started looking at the scrub borders which is why this species was not recorded until then. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 16, 2023, January 20, 2020, February 15, 2021 and February 17, 2020 with **three on January 27, 2020**. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 9, 2020, March 27, 2023, March 28, 2022, April 3, 2023, April 6, 2020, April 12, 2021, April 19, 2021, April 19, 2022, May 1, 2023 and May 4, 2020 with two on April 27, 2020 and **three on March 1, 2021**. For the late fall passage there was one on October 5, 2020, one on October 11, 2021, one on October 26, 2020, one on November 21, 2019 and one on November 30, 2020 with two on October 24, 2019, two on November 7, 2019, two on November 14, 2019 and **three on October 17, 2019**. The counts of three are our highest counts for the park. There were no December sightings.

### **Northern Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos*)

A resident that is only visible during the breeding season. For the early spring passage, the high counts were of three on January 22, 2019 and six on January 13, 2020. For the late spring passage there were high counts of two on March 2, 2020, two on March 16, 2020, two on March 17, 2020, two on April 4, 2019, two on April 24, 2018, five on March 28, 2022 and eight on April 11, 2022. For the summer passage there were high counts of four on June 11, 2019, four on June 28, 2021, five on May 22, 2018 and seven on June 4, 2019. For the early fall passage there were high counts of six on September 18, 2018 and **ten on July 12, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there was a high count of three on October 3, 2019. For the winter passage singles were seen on four dates in 2019 and one date in 2020. There were also two on December 6, 2021.

### **European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)**

Present all year with the highest numbers during the fall passages. For the early spring passage there were high counts of 64 on February 4, 2019, 70 on January 23, 2018 and 110 on January 27, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of 36 on April 22, 2019 and 75 on April 27, 2020. For the summer passage the high counts were of 32 on June 11, 2019, 40 on June 12, 2018, 52 on May 16, 2022, 73 on June 1, 2020, 90 on June 13, 2022 and 110 on June 6, 2022. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 79 on September 19, 2019, 135 on September 18, 2018, 205 on July 17, 2018 and 205 again on August 14, 2018. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 200 on November 7, 2019, 420 on November 14, 2017, 450 on November 7, 2017 and **510 on October 17, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the highest counts were 82 on December 30, 2019 and 120 on December 12, 2017.

### **American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)**

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were two on February 27, 2023.

### **Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)**

This is a rare passage migrant with for the early spring passage 20 on February 17, 2020, 35 on February 24, 2020 and **40 on February 14, 2022**. For the late spring passage there were 12 on April 25, 2022, 20 on April 19, 2022, 22 on March 9, 2020 with 37 on March 7, 2019. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 30, 2020 with 15 on December 7, 2020 and 15 on December 21, 2020, then 12 seen on December 28, 2020. The count of 40 is our highest count for the park.

### **Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 19, 2020.

**Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)**

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there were singles on January 2, 2023 and February 15, 2021. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 14, 2019 and November 21, 2019.

**Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)**

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were singles on April 19, 2022 and May 1, 2023. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 5, 2020 and October 17, 2019.

**Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)**

This is another vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on January 18, 2021. For the late spring passage there was one on April 10, 2018. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 20, 2021, September 25, 2023 and September 27, 2021.

**Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were two on October 17, 2019.

**Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)**

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on May 4, 2020 with two on May 1, 2023.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there were two on October 11, 2021.

### **Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)**

A late fall and winter visitor there were lesser numbers in the spring. For the early spring passage, the high counts were of eight on January 25, 2022, eight on January 28, 2019, 12 on February 18, 2019, 13 on January 18, 2021, 20 on February 18, 2021, 22 on February 17, 2020, 37 on February 22, 2021, 41 on February 3, 2020 and 50 on January 11, 2021. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of 27 on March 7, 2019 and 30 on March 2, 2020. The last was seen on March 27 (2018, 2023). Noted in the late fall from October 31 (2022) with high counts of 71 on November 7, 2017 and **75 on November 12, 2018** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were 19 on December 16, 2019 and 29 on December 19, 2017.

### **Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)**

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 24, 2019.

### **Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)**

This is a vagrant. For the early spring passage there was one on February 21, 2022. For the early fall passage there were **two on September 26, 2022**. The count of two is our highest count for the park.

### **Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)**

This is a vagrant for the early spring passage there was one on January 9, 2023 and for the late spring passage there were singles on April 4, 2022 and April 11, 2022. For the late fall passage there were singles on September 27, 2021, October 10, 2022 and October 19, 2020. For the winter passage there was one on December 13, 2021.

### **Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)**

For the early spring passage there were counts of two on January 2, 2018, two on January 2, 2023, two on January 6, 2023, two on January 9, 2018, two on January 22, 2019, three on January 6, 2020, three on January 13, 2020, four on February 7, 2022, four on February 14, 2022



and seven on January 4, 2021. For the late spring passage there were singles from March 1 (2021) to March 30 (2020) with two on March 8, 2021, two on April 13, 2020, two on April 20, 2020 and five on April 11, 2022. Seen in the late fall from October 10 (2022) with high counts of six on October 29, 2018 and **12 on November 21, 2019** the latter is our highest count for the park. There were eight winter records with counts of one on December 5, 2017, one on December 6, 2021, one on December 20, 2021, one on December 27, 2021, one on December 28, 2020, two on December 5, 2019, two on December 7, 2020 and three on December 24, 2018.

#### **Blackpoll Warbler** (*Dendroica striata*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were two on May 4, 2020.

#### **Black-and-white Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on April 12, 2021 and for late fall passage there was one on October 10, 2019.

#### **American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

This is another vagrant there are just five sightings. For the late spring passage there were **two on May 4, 2020**. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 31, 2018, September 19, 2022 and September 26, 2022. For the late fall passage there were **two on October 10, 2019** the counts of two are our highest counts for the park.

#### **Louisiana Waterthrush** (*Seiurus motacilla*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on March 2, 2020 with another on April 19, 2021

**Kentucky Warbler** (*Oporornis formosus*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on November 1, 2021.

**Mourning Warbler** (*Oporornis philadelphia*)

This is a vagrant for the late fall passage there was one on October 10, 2019.

**Common Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis trichas*)

In all there are 30 records and 13 were for the late fall passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 2, 2023, January 27, 2020, February 8, 2021 and February 15, 2021. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 27, 2023, April 6, 2020, April 12, 2021, April 20, 2020, April 22, 2019, May 1, 2023 and May 11, 2020 with four on May 4, 2020. For the early fall passage there were three on September 18, 2023. Seen in the late fall from October 10 (2017, 2019 and 2022) to November 27 (2019) with high counts of three on October 19, 2020, four on October 26, 2020 and **eight on October 10, 2019** this is our highest count for the park. There were also counts of two on three dates. For the winter passage there was one on December 26, 2022.

**Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there was one on May 2, 2019.

**Eastern Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

This is a vagrant for the early fall passage there was one on September 14, 2020.

**Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

This is another vagrant there are only five records. For the late spring passage there was one on April 24, 2018. For the early fall passage there was one on September 19, 2022. For the late fall passage there were singles October 18, 2021, October 29, 2018 and November 8, 2021.

### **Northern Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

A summer visitor and possibly a late fall passage migrant. For the early spring passage there were three on January 27, 2020 and three on February 7, 2022. Seen in the late spring from March 27 in 2018, March 28 in 2019, March 16 in 2020, March 15 in 2021, March 7 in 2022 and March 27 in 2023 the highest count was of three on April 17, 2018. The summer sightings continued to August 30 (2021) no more than two a day. For the early fall passage there were singles on September 12, 2022 and September 18, 2023. Surprisingly there were three late fall records with **four on September 26, 2019**, one on October 3, 2019, two on October 8, 2018 and two on October 24, 2022. The count of four is our highest count for the park.

### **Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

This is a vagrant for the late spring passage there were 20 on April 11, 2022.

### **Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

This is a winter visitor that was occasionally recorded on their way to roost it was also a minor summer resident. The highest counts were noted during the late fall and winter passages. For the early spring passage, the high count was that of 140 on January 23, 2018. For the late spring passage, the high counts were of five on April 20, 2020, five on April 22, 2019, eight on April 26, 2021, nine on May 22, 2023 and ten on April 3, 2023. For the summer passage the high counts were of eight on May 11, 2020, eight on May 24, 2021 and eight on June 11, 2019. For the early fall passage, the high count was that of 12 on July 17, 2018. Now to the higher counts for the late fall passage the high counts were 350 on October 10, 2017, 560 on September 27, 2017, 650 on October 31, 2017, 750 on November 14, 2019 and **1,370 on November 7, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were 180 on December 26, 2017, 320 on December 7, 2020 and 680 on December 19, 2017.

### **Common Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

An irregular visitor the higher counts occurred from November to January but they could be seen at any time of the year. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 49 on January 28, 2019, 75 on January 23, 2018 and 75 on January 25, 2022. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 12 on April 22, 2019, 15 on April 3, 2023, 18 on March 1, 2021, 18 on April 26,

2021, 19 on April 20, 2020 and 27 on March 27, 2021. For the summer passage the high counts were ten on May 2, 201, 11 on June 22, 2020 and 12 on May 3, 2021. For the early fall passage, the high counts were of seven on July 3, 2018 and eight on July 12, 2021 (this was the weakest passage). For the late fall passage, the high counts were 21 on November 27, 2019, 120 on November 29, 2021 and 170 on November 7, 2019. For the winter passage the high counts were 28 on December 16, 2019, 35 on December 6, 2021, 42 on December 19, 2022, 45 on December 21, 2020, 80 on December 19, 2017 and **260 on December 28, 2020** the latter is our highest count for the park.

### **Boat-tailed Grackle** (*Quiscalus major*)

Present all year the highest counts were noted during the late fall and winter passages. For the early spring passage, the high counts were 30 on February 20, 2018 and 32 on February 10, 2020. For the late spring passage, the high counts were 14 on April 2, 2020 and 22 on March 7, 2022. For the summer passage the high count was that 26 on June 12, 2018. For the early fall passage, the high counts were 14 on September 4, 2018, 20 on August 3, 2020, 20 on September 20, 2021 and 20 on September 25, 2023. For the late fall passage, the high counts were 113 on October 10, 2017, 120 on November 7, 2017, 120 on November 14, 2019, 142 on October 24, 2017 and **300 on October 17, 2017** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the winter passage the high counts were 101 on December 12, 2019, 270 on December 5, 2017 and 290 on December 16, 2019.

### **Brown-headed Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*)

Perhaps an increasing visitor to the area. For the early spring passage there were 80 on January 19, 2022, 80 on January 25, 2021, 80 on January 27, 2020, 100 on January 6, 2020, 160 on January 4, 2021, 160 on January 8, 2021, 245 on January 11, 2021 and 260 on January 25, 2022. For the late spring passage there was one on March 14, 2019, six on March 9, 2020, 18 on March 30, 2020, 31 on March 7, 2019 and 60 on March 6, 2018. For the late fall passage there were 20 on November 12, 2018, 20 on November 27, 2019, 41 on November 30, 2020, 135 on November 23, 2020, 250 on November 5, 2018 and **400 on November 16, 2020**. Noted in the winter from December 5 (2019, 2022) to December 30 (2019) with high counts of 50 on December 7, 2020, 60 on December 5, 2019, 65 on December 26, 2017, 140 on December 19, 2022, 200 on December 21, 2020 and **400 on December 12, 2022**. The counts of 400 are our highest counts for the park.

### **House Finch** (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

There are 23 records and eight of them were for the summer. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 27, 2020, January 31, 2022, February 6, 2018 and February 21, 2022 with two on January 16, 2023 and two on February 10, 2020. For the late spring passage there was one on March 15, 2021, one on April 20, 2020 with two on March 9, 2020, two on March 13, 2018, two on March 14, 2022 and two on April 11, 2022. For the summer passage there were singles on May 4, 2020, May 11, 2020, June 6, 2022, June 7, 2021 and June 26, 2018 with two on May 15, 2019, two on May 17, 2021, two on June 4, 2019, two on June 13, 2022 and two on June 28, 2021. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 29, 2020, July 6, 2020, July 17, 2018, July 25, 2022 and August 16, 2021 with **seven on July 17, 2023** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were two on October 19, 2020 with two on November 1, 2021.

### **American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*)

There are 12 records; for the early spring passage there were seven on February 24, 2020, eight on January 6, 2020, eight on January 25, 2022, 12 on February 8, 2021, 12 on February 17, 2020, 18 on January 18, 2021 and **30 on January 4, 2021** the latter is our highest count for the park. For the late fall passage there were eight on November 23, 2020. For the winter passage there were eight on December 16, 2019, 12 on December 7, 2020, 16 on December 23, 2019 and 18 on December 12, 2019.

### **House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*)

There are just 21 records none were seen during November. For the early spring passage there were two on January 2, 2023, two on January 22, 2023, four on January 13, 2020 with **seven on January 22, 2019** this is our highest count for the park. For the late spring passage there was one on April 5, 2021, one on April 13, 2023, two on March 28, 2019 and four on March 14, 2022. For the summer passage there were singles on May 10, 2021, May 15, 2018. and June 15, 2021 with four on June 13, 2022. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 20, 2020, July 24, 2023, July 27, 2020, August 16, 2021, August 23, 2021 and September 5, 2019. With four on July 17, 2023 and five on August 14, 2023. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 5, 2020 and October 15, 2018. For the winter passage there were three on December 27, 2021.

**TABLE A****SURVEY STATISTICS**

Hopefully the following will show how much effort was put into this project over the years.

<b>Annual species counts</b>		
Species seen to June 27, 2017	61	
Species seen in 2017 from September 27	71	
Species seen in 2018	117	
Species seen in 2019	123	
Species seen in 2020	127	
Species seen in 2021	120	
Species seen in 2022	123	
Species seen in 2023	100	
<b>Additional Species</b>		
To June 27, 2017	61	
From September 27 in 2017	25	
Species added in 2018	40	
Species added in 2019	23	
Species added in 2020	15	
Species added in 2021	4	
Species added in 2022	6	
Species added in 2023	2	<b>176</b>
<b>Number of surveys per year</b>		
2017	13	
2018	51	
2019	49	
2020	52	
2021	49	
2022	47	
2023	35	<b>296</b>

<b>Number of hours per year</b>		
2017	39.25	
2018	127.00	
2019	107.50	
2020	111.50	
2021	92.75	
2022	83.00	
2023	49.00	<b>610.00</b>

**TABLE B****HIGHEST DAILY COUNTS**

The following table shows the highest daily count for each species. When for a species there is more than one identical high count only the first will be listed.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Highest Count</b>	<b>Date</b>
Red-throated Loon	1	4.4.2019
Common Loon	10	3.1.2021
Pied-billed Grebe	4	12.17.2018
Horned Grebe	18	1.16.2018
Cory's Shearwater	1	9.21.2020
Northern Gannet	8	1.10.2022
American White Pelican	93	12.10.2018
Brown Pelican	2,040	10.24.2017
Double-crested Cormorant	1,080	10.17.2017
Anhinga	80	3.28.2022
Magnificent Frigatebird	1	9.27.2017
Great Blue Heron	28	10.1.2018
Great Egret	192	5.22.2018
Snowy Egret	245	10.17.2017
Little Blue Heron	57	11.21.2017
Tricolored Heron	51	11.21.2017
Reddish Egret	4	8.22.2019
Cattle Egret	795	11.21.2017
Green Heron	4	7.24.2018
Black-crowned Night-Heron	5	6.26.2018
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	6	7.17.2018
White Ibis	3,490	11.21.2017
Glossy Ibis	23	6.8.2020
Roseate Spoonbill	16	4.26.2021
Wood Stork	9	10.24.2017
Black Vulture	94	12.26.2017
Turkey Vulture	1,110	12.19.2017
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	8	6.12.2018
Gadwall	3	11.17.2022
Mallard	3	5.2.2019



Mottled Duck	4	5.8.2018
Blue-winged Teal	28	4.10.2018
Green-winged Teal	80	11.12.2018
Redhead	2	1.7.2019
Ring-necked Duck	13	2.22.2021
Greater Scaup	8	11.21.2022
Lesser Scaup	410	1.23.2018
Common Eider	2	3.23.2020
Surf Scoter	82	2.4.2019
White-winged Scoter	3	12.3.2018
Black Scoter	740	11.26.2018
Bufflehead	2	2.11.2020
Common Goldeneye	2	1.9.2018
Hooded Merganser	12	11.27.2019
Red-breasted Merganser	85	1.9.2018
Ruddy Duck	7	11.15.2021
Osprey	22	11.2.2020
Swallow-tailed Kite	4	3.28.2021
Bald Eagle	5	1.6.2020
Northern Harrier	2	5.1.2023
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	10.24.2017
Cooper's Hawk	2	9.27.2021
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	12.16.2019
Red-tailed Hawk	1	2.20.2018
American Kestrel	2	11.8.2021
Merlin	9	5.1.2023
Peregrine Falcon	12	10.10.2019
Clapper Rail	3	10.24.2022
Black-bellied Plover	40	5.3.2021
Wilson's Plover	2	10.31.2017
Semipalmated Plover	450	5.9.2022
Piping Plover	2	3.27.2023
Killdeer	4	11.28.2017
American Oystercatcher	10	2.28.2019
Black-necked Stilt	10	6.26.2018
American Avocet	4	8.16.2021
Greater Yellowlegs	2	5.2.2019
Lesser Yellowlegs	8	7.17.2018
Solitary Sandpiper	1	4.18.2019
Willet	190	10.4.2021
Spotted Sandpiper	3	7.17.2018
Whimbrel	2	5.3.2021

Marbled Godwit	1	11.7.2019
Ruddy Turnstone	74	12.26.2017
Red Knot	80	12.31.2018
Sanderling	34	12.28.2020
Semipalmated Sandpiper	410	5.15.2019
Western Sandpiper	28	12.12.2017
Least Sandpiper	80	1.23.2018
White-rumped Sandpiper	4	5.15.2019
Pectoral Sandpiper	2	9.11.2018
Purple Sandpiper	1	11.7.2019
Dunlin	63	3.13.2018
Stilt Sandpiper	3	4.4.2019
Short-billed Dowitcher	17	8.15.2019
Long-billed Dowitcher	4	5.9.2022
Laughing Gull	12,000	12.12.2019
Franklin's Gull	1	11.5.2018
Bonaparte's Gull	20	1.30.2018
Ring-billed Gull	346	12.26.2017
Herring Gull	2,250	3.7.2022
Iceland Gull	1	4.10.2018
Lesser Black-backed Gull	9	3.23.2020
Glaucous Gull	1	2.27.2018
Great Black-backed Gull	3	1.2.2018
Gull-billed Tern	2	5.1.2018
Caspian Tern	24	10.24.2019
Royal Tern	270	5.1.2018
Sandwich Tern	12	6.5.2018
Common Tern	4	8.3.2020
Arctic Tern	1	8.3.2020
Forster's Tern	11	11.14.2019
Least Tern	97	7.12.2021
Black Tern	23	8.3.2020
Black Skimmer	25	1.9.2018
Thick-billed Murre	1	11.22.2021
Rock Pigeon	71	10.15.2018
Eurasian Collared-Dove	13	11.12.2018
White-winged Dove	4	10.31.2017
Mourning Dove	35	11.12.2018
Common Ground-Dove	4	10.26.2020
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	11.21.2019
Great Horned Owl	2	7.26.2021
Chimney Swift	14	7.17.2018

Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	12.17.2018
Belted Kingfisher	5	12.19.2017
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	11.7.2017
Downy Woodpecker	1	1.25.2022
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2.15.2021
Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	10.24.2022
Eastern Phoebe	3	12.16.2019
Eastern Kingbird	1	6.26.2018
Gray Kingbird	3	6.6.2022
Loggerhead Shrike	2	3.16.2020
White-eyed Vireo	1	10.25.2021
Blue Jay	2	10.5.2020
American Crow	3	3.15.2021
Fish Crow	960	11.7.2019
Purple Martin	17	4.13.2020
Tree Swallow	560	3.6.2018
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	7.17.2018
Bank Swallow	1	4.11.2019
Cliff Swallow	7	8.14.2023
Barn Swallow	283	5.1.2023
Carolina Wren	1	4.17.2018
Swainson's Thrush	1	10.17.2019
Wood Thrush	1	10.17.2019
American Robin	2,860	12.7.2020
Gray Catbird	3	10.17.2019
Northern Mockingbird	10	7.12.2021
European Starling	510	10.17.2017
American Pipit	2	2.27.2023
Cedar Waxwing	40	2.14.2022
Tennessee Warbler	1	10.19.2020
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	11.14.2019
Northern Parula	1	10.17.2019
Yellow Warbler	1	4.10.2018
Chestnut-sided Warbler	2	10.17.2019
Cape May Warbler	1	5.4.2020
Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	10.11.2021
Yellow-rumped Warbler	75	11.12.2018
Black-throated Green Warbler	1	10.24.2019
Yellow-throated Warbler	2	9.26.2022
Prairie Warbler	1	10.19.2020
Palm Warbler	12	11.21.2019
Blackpoll Warbler	2	5.4.2020

Black-and-white Warbler	1	10.10.2019
American Redstart	2	10.10.2019
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	3.2.2020
Kentucky Warbler	1	11.1.2021
Mourning Warbler	1	10.10.2019
Common Yellowthroat	8	10.10.2019
Summer Tanager	1	5.2.2019
Eastern Towhee	1	9.14.2020
Savannah Sparrow	1	4.24.2018
Northern Cardinal	4	9.26.2019
Bobolink	20	4.11.2022
Red-winged Blackbird	1,370	11.7.2017
Common Grackle	260	12.28.2020
Boat-tailed Grackle	300	10.17.2017
Brown-headed Cowbird	400	11.16.2020
House Finch	7	7.17.2023
American Goldfinch	18	12.12.2019
House Sparrow	7	1.22.2019

**Highest daily count of birds:** 13,400 12.12.2019  
**Highest daily number of species:** 59 2.15.2021

**TABLE C****HISTORICAL BIRD COUNTS 2015 to 2017**

There are four earlier counts that have added some high counts so I am detailing them here.

<b>Species</b>	<b>6.3.2015</b>	<b>2.24.2016</b>	<b>8.11.2016</b>	<b>6.27.2017</b>
Common Loon		4		
Pied-billed Grebe		1		
Horned Grebe		1		
Brown Pelican		360	230	660
Double-crested Cormorant	7	20	9	11
Anhinga	11			
Great Blue Heron	2	3	1	2
Great Egret		36	5	27
Snowy Egret	5	30	7	23
Little Blue Heron	5	12	4	9
Tricolored Heron	1	12	2	11
Reddish Egret	1	1	1	2
Cattle Egret	10	43	23	190
Green Heron	1	1	1	2
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1		1	5
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron			4	3
White Ibis	30	895	267	355
Roseate Spoonbill		6		1
Black Vulture		2		1
Turkey Vulture		19		1
Red-breasted Merganser		2		
Osprey	1	2	2	7
Bald Eagle		1		
Black-bellied Plover		2	12	1
Wilson's Plover			2	
Semipalmated Plover	15	12	8	
Piping Plover			1	
American Oystercatcher	3	5	8	20
Lesser Yellowlegs			1	
Solitary Sandpiper			1	

Willet	8	5	12	
Ruddy Turnstone	4	12	22	
Sanderling		2	16	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	3		13	
Least Sandpiper	3			
Laughing Gull		750	300	950
Ring-billed Gull		2		
Herring Gull		1,301		
Great Black-backed Gull				
Caspian Tern		1		33
Royal Tern	8	3	140	17
Sandwich Tern			1	1
Forster's Tern		1		
Least Tern	2		7	1
Black Skimmer			8	
Rock Pigeon		10	23	26
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2		4	2
Mourning Dove	33		6	9
Common Ground-Dove	2			
Chimney Swift				5
Belted Kingfisher			2	
Red-bellied Woodpecker				1
Fish Crow				175
Purple Martin				9
Barn Swallow				8
Northern Mockingbird				1
European Starling			8	580
Northern Cardinal				1
Red-winged Blackbird	3			8
Common Grackle				1
Boat-tailed Grackle		26	52	30